

Somalia

2006



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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Alex Williams/IFRC/British Red Cross/Somaliand/2005

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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

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

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

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR AND BY ORGANISATION	2
2. 2005 IN REVIEW	4
3. THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN	9
3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	9
3.1A <i>THE CONTEXT</i>	9
3.1B <i>THE HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES</i>	10
3.2 SCENARIOS	13
3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	14
3.4 RESPONSE PLANS	15
<i>Access and Security</i>	15
<i>Food Security and Livelihoods</i>	17
<i>Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation</i>	18
<i>Education</i>	20
<i>Protection</i>	22
<i>Cross Cutting Sectors</i>	24
1. <i>HIV/AIDS</i>	24
2. <i>Return and Integration</i>	24
3. <i>Capacity Building</i>	26
4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN	27
5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS	28
6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	29
TABLE II. LIST OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR AND BY APPEALING ORGANISATION	35
ANNEX I. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION TABLE	52
ANNEX II. POST GU 2005 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN SOMALIA IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND OR ACUTE FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD CRISIS	53
ANNEX III. LONG TERM NUTRITION TRENDS (1999-2005)	54
ANNEX IV. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED DURING CAP	55
ANNEX V. DONOR RESPONSE TO CAP 2005	56
ANNEX VI. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	79

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



Map No. 3690 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
July 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After fourteen years of state collapse and widespread civil war, Somalia's population of seven million faced renewed hope when the transitional parliament was formed in June 2004 and an interim President, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, was subsequently elected in October 2004. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) returned to Somalia in June 2005, but critical issues that would reflect political progress, linked to security, the interim seat of government and national reconciliation remained unresolved. Although the expectation was that the TFG was 'a new dawn' for the war-ravaged country, the outcome has been complex, with accompanying peace and stability still some way off. Even though the challenges are considerable, there remains no doubt that Somalia is at a crossroads as the TFG strives to gradually expand its authority throughout the country.

The environment for aid operations and beneficiaries remained varied in 2005, with some areas including Somaliland and Puntland experiencing political development, economic recovery and relative stability, while other areas, mostly in the central and south regions remaining dangerous and unstable. As the TFG works towards building peace and improving security, it is envisaged that the wave of 'optimism' amongst the majority of the Somali population, many of whom are tired of conflict, may lead to increased humanitarian access in the central and south zones of Somalia, where limited assistance was reaching vulnerable populations in 2005.

Chronic food insecurity and unacceptably high malnutrition levels persist in many areas, especially in the south. Such high malnutrition rates would trigger massive external emergency actions anywhere else in the world. Currently, 25% of children under five suffer from acute malnutrition, a rate that exceeds the emergency threshold of 15%. In parts of Gedo and Juba regions malnutrition rates are above 20%. The south-central region remains a complex environment, with lack of sustained humanitarian access a major factor affecting human survival.

The 2006 Somalia Consolidated Appeal Process (CAO) seeks to target one million chronically vulnerable people, including 370,000-400,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) suffering severe livelihood distress; 200,000 people in a Humanitarian Emergency and 345,000 in a Livelihood Crisis¹. Returnees are amongst those experiencing severe livelihood distress.

In 2006, United Nations (UN) agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) intend to work closely with local authorities and communities, as outlined in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), toward the following three strategic goals:

1. Increase access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable populations, in particular the one million people in a state of Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis, IDPs and those living in areas of return and resettlement;
2. Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of affected populations;
3. Strengthen local capacity for social service delivery and response to natural or conflict-related disaster.

The strategic goals have shifted this year, placing more emphasis on humanitarian priorities, while maintaining links to the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), which should lead to a donor conference in 2006, and the UN Transition Plan. The JNA will result in a Reconstruction and Development Programme, which will feed into the strategy to reach Millennium Development Goals. At the same time and in the absence of a multi donor trust fund, the UN has set up the Interim Support Fund For Somalia (ISFS), to address the country's transitional needs.

The 2006 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia seeks **US\$ 174,116,815** for 77 projects in the five sectors of Access and Security; Food Security and Livelihoods; Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation; Education; Protection and the three cross cutting sectors of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS); Return and Integration; and Capacity Building. Generous contributions from the international donor community will assist the UN and partner NGOs to ensure coherence of response and an integrated approach in meeting the needs and building the capacity of Somalia's most vulnerable communities.

¹ Annex One FAO/FSAU Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Table explains the characteristics of Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis. Annex Two describes the estimated number of people by region in these two situations (FAO/FSAU).

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	24,305,202
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	19,569,867
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	3,237,500
EDUCATION	16,384,360
FOOD	33,390,000
HEALTH	28,798,161
MULTI-SECTOR	20,197,974
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	16,109,101
SECURITY	2,684,150
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,773,500
WATER AND SANITATION	2,667,000
Grand Total	174,116,815

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ADRA	1,230,000
AGROSPHERE	440,326
CARE	12,132,381
CL	199,100
DRC	3,879,000
FAO	7,598,000
GH	211,000
HDO	420,000
HI	298,000
HISAN - WEPA	538,800
Horn Relief	935,305
INTERSOS	2,425,000
IOM	243,601
NRC	3,970,000
OCHA	11,839,467
SADO	137,000
SNNC	67,600
UNDP	25,562,900
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	799,400
UNESCO	6,511,560
UNFPA	1,944,000
UN-HABITAT	10,011,000
UNHCR	11,867,974
UNICEF	18,786,330
UNIFEM	780,000
VETAID	1,316,840
WFP	33,390,000
WHO	15,388,150
WV	354,081
WVI	840,000
Grand Total	174,116,815

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2005 IN REVIEW

The strategic priorities for 2005 were set against a challenging environment within Somalia. Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI) were created in August 2004 but were forced to remain in exile in Kenya until June 2005. Meanwhile, most parts of central and southern Somalia continued to be characterised by sporadic armed conflict, widespread human rights abuses, lack of economic recovery, endemic humanitarian needs, minimal health care and education and population displacement. Against this backdrop of unpredictability, UN agencies, NGOs and partners focused to the greatest extent possible on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and minority groups and delivering humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to them through a mix of programmatic approaches.

In contrast, the northern regions of Somalia moved closer to political, economic and social reconstruction. In Somaliland, the holding of peaceful multi-party elections in September marked a milestone in the region's process of democratisation (but elections were not held in the contested area of Sool and Sanaag). The degree of peace and stability obtained in the area and the presence of viable government counterparts has allowed a large number of UN agencies and NGOs to work in a coordinated manner on both humanitarian and development programmes. In Puntland, adversely affected by the tsunami, drought and severe storms, aid activities took place with only minor interruptions, enabling the humanitarian community to expand operations in support of recovery and development.

In 2005 the strategic priorities for Somalia were identified as :

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

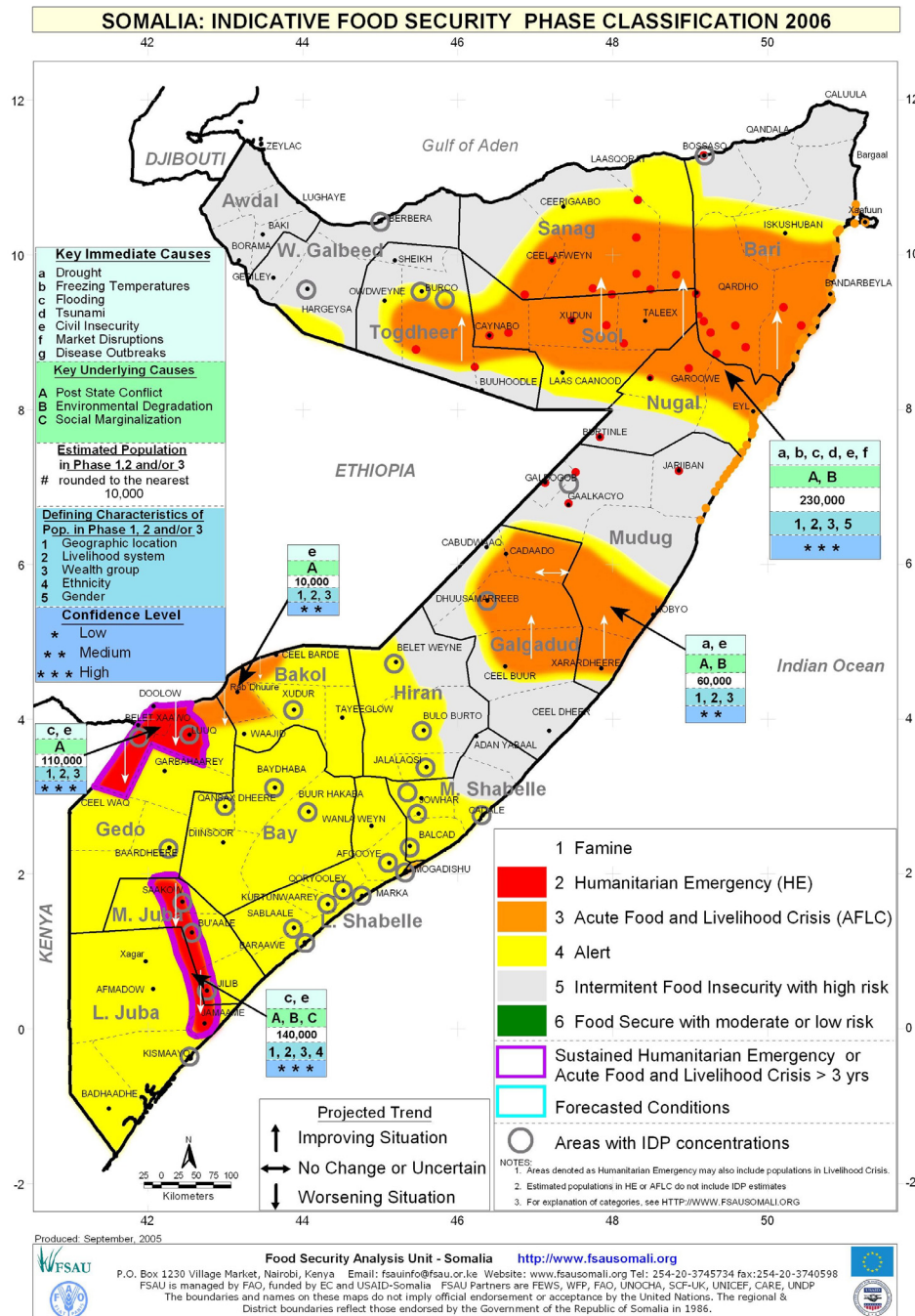
While humanitarian agencies implemented both short and long term activities that sought to support the three 2005 strategic priorities, there were major operational constraints that affected the delivery of assistance, particularly in central and south zones where the impact of humanitarian activities remained limited. These included insecurity, which was further aggravated by political instability; severe access difficulties; imbalanced sectoral funding; poor humanitarian presence and lack of response capacity; weak capacity of local NGOs; shift in focus from Somalia's vulnerable groups to other competing emergencies such as Sudan/Darfur; interference by local authorities in agency operations which led to the temporary suspension of humanitarian activities; the unresolved problem of land ownership which continued to adversely impact the IDP crisis in the country.

Among the main achievements of 2005 was the timely and adequate humanitarian response to the Indian Ocean tsunami that hit the coast of Somalia in the last week of December 2004. Northeastern Somalia was worst affected, particularly a stretch of about 650 kilometres between Hafun and Garacad. The tsunami further exacerbated the humanitarian situation in Puntland, which had already been hit by a series of shocks including three years of drought, floods, freezing rains, the continuing livestock ban and civil tensions. The tsunami affected an estimated 44,000 people (including IDPs and returnees), resulting in a shift in wealth groups, loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, damage to water sources and loss of livelihood assets. Humanitarian organisations worked with local communities to provide relief, focusing on shelter construction, water and sanitation, rehabilitation of schools and health facilities.

In contrast, the humanitarian needs of almost one million Somalis were only partially met, as further substantiated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) / Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) annual needs assessment that took place following the Gu harvest in August 2005. At least 545,000 people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance with 200,000 people facing a state of Humanitarian Emergency and 345,000 facing a Livelihood Crisis, while an additional 370,000-400,000 people are internally displaced. The following map outlines the location and degree of vulnerable groups in Somalia.²

² Annex One FAO/FSAU Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Table explains the characteristics of Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis. Annex Two describes the estimated number of people by region in these two situations (FAO/FSAU).

SOMALIA



During 2005, stability in the northwest and northeast has led to relatively good access to civilian populations (with the exception of the contested eastern Sanaag and Sool). However, the over-all security situation in central and south zones (where a large proportion of the most vulnerable communities reside) remained extremely volatile. Nonetheless, specific areas, in particular Juba Valley and Lower Shabelle, have seen some improvements. Increasing local reconciliation processes, as well as initiatives and pressure from civil society for better social services and accountability from their leaders, could lead to new opportunities for humanitarian engagement in 2006.

Despite reconciliation attempts by elders and clan members, the fighting between the Gare and Marehan in El Wak, Gedo continued intermittently during 2005 and an estimated 15,000 people have been displaced in El Wak district. Attempts by the humanitarian community to negotiate access with the two clans have been on-going but continued tensions on the ground have impeded the resumption of essential services. The use of landmines that was reported in August could further negatively impact access and security for both civilians and aid personnel. In October, renewed talks brought out the possibility of future peace in the area although this had not been finalised at the time this document went to press (October 2005).

Multi agency programmes continued to support the reintegration of returnees with a focus on access to basic services and income generation, promotion of the rule of law and good governance and poverty reduction. Since the beginning of 2005, 6,866 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assistance, bringing the total number of returnees since the early 1990s to some 1.2 million, the majority of who returned spontaneously, while nearly 500,000 were assisted by UNHCR in the repatriation process. In 2005, the vast majority of the refugees returned from Ethiopia, followed by Djibouti, Kenya, Yemen, Philippines, Bangladesh and South Africa. Following the successful reconciliation process in Puntland in 2003, large-scale spontaneous refugee return to the area continued to be observed in 2005 from the immediate region and beyond.

Various housing and shelter initiatives were launched in different areas of Somalia as authorities and aid agencies increasingly worked in an integrated manner to provide sustainable solutions for IDP settlements. These usually consist of shelters made of scrap clothing and plastic or cartons and offer limited or no protection from the elements. More often than not, IDPs and destitute returnees and foreigners (including asylum-seekers and refugees) and other vulnerable Somalis live in the same locations and share the same problems. In the northeast, following the destruction of houses and infrastructure as a result of the tsunami, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other aid agencies joined forces to start rebuilding Hafun town, and in cooperation with local leaders, decided on a new settlement site. In Garowe, authorities and aid agencies focused their activities on the new settlement site – the old airport – on which the authorities allocated three plots of land for a housing project that will benefit a total of 340 of 1,500 IDP households. Most of Garowe's IDPs live near the river, vulnerable to flooding and without sustainable shelter and sanitation. The new site is part of an integrated development plan for the extension of Garowe and will facilitate integration with the rest of the community.

Activities in the area of HIV/AIDS have been enhanced and strong political and civil society commitment is yielding results. In Somaliland, the authorities launched an AIDS Commission in 2005. AIDS Commission proposals are at approval stages in Puntland and central and south zones. HIV test kits for Voluntary Confidential Counselling Testing services have been distributed in hospitals and health workers have been trained on voluntary counselling and testing. Peer education initiatives have commenced in primary and secondary schools in Somaliland with a similar proposal approved for Puntland. Over 50 patients have commenced Anti Retroviral Therapy (ARV) in Somaliland and capacity building to scale up is underway. The Global Fund on AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and Malaria is supporting efforts to build HIV/AIDS comprehensive response structures with government and civil society.

Key achievements in the food security and livelihood sector involved the support given to tsunami affected communities, including assistance in rebuilding the fisheries sector, and to drought stricken pastoralist communities in the Sool and Sanag plateau; as well as support to riverine communities affected by floods in Juba Valley. These initiatives have helped to prevent further displacement and supported livelihood asset protection. While a Consolidated Flash Appeal was launched to assist those affected by the tsunami, the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) gave access to immediate funds to pastoralists in severe distress (as a result of drought) in the north of the country. In terms of food aid, agencies have an agreement where they "split the country up" to ensure effective food aid

delivery. Nearly 1.2 million people benefited from food aid distributions in 2005 that targeted schools attended by children from returnee, IDP and other vulnerable communities, allowing 9,050 underprivileged children to go to school.

In the health sector, UN agencies and NGOs vaccinated 15,000 children through the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) acceleration multi-antigen campaign; provided mobile clinic services that benefited 14,000 people in drought-affected Sool/Sanaag (Togdeer, Bari and Nugal regions); supported nine supplementary feeding programmes and established four therapeutic feeding centres to treat 11,000 malnourished children in south and central zones. In addition, outbreak preparedness and response plans were put in place, including the pre-positioning of supplies in all three zones; the epidemiological weekly surveillance system was refined and improved; and 22 participants in all three zones were trained on a three-month course on community based mental health services.

In water and sanitation, key achievements included improved access to safe drinking water provided to approximately 120,000 people throughout the country; 500 latrine slabs provided to marginalised communities in the south and central zones; hygiene awareness campaigns launched in Bossaso IDP camps and capacity building of community water and sanitation committees through training of committee members in three targeted locations.

Key achievements in the education sector included increased primary school enrolment by 63,000 children³; construction of four classroom blocks complete with water and sanitation facilities in Somaliland and Puntland; construction of seven school buildings in the tsunami hit area of Hafun; the provision of 186 tents to serve as temporary classrooms for 15,000 pupils; training of 1,500 primary school teachers and support for the increasing involvement of Somali women in local NGOs assisting with education programme delivery.

In the protection sector, UN agencies in partnership with national and international NGOs in Somaliland and Puntland established IDP working groups that provided guidance on the provision of accelerated humanitarian assistance, as well as on the implementation of longer-term approaches to IDP resettlement. Both working groups have developed strategic plans and are already addressing the issue of resettlement with host communities in Garowe, Hargeisa and Jowhar. The working groups are also moving towards strengthening the capacity of local authorities to better respond to the needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups. The Joint Strategic Framework on IDPs has been finalised and will become an 'implementation tool' for other longer-term development initiatives, as well as guide protection activities outlined in this CAP.

Financial Review

At the mid year review point (June 2005) the financial requirements were revised to US\$ 162.3 million from the original US\$ 164,463,170. This was largely due to the World Food Programme's (WFP) re-adjustment of its Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation (PRRO) food operations from US\$ 45.2 million to US\$ 34.5 million, owing to the exceptionally good Deyr 2004/2005 performance. CARE International also re-adjusted its ongoing project and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) submitted two additional projects for the Mid Term Review process.

Early 2005, the CAP was around 46% (US\$ 74,569,611) covered. This is a slight decrease when compared to the funding status during the same time last year, which stood at 52% or US\$ 62 million. The funding analysis continues to show a sectoral bias: coordination, education, health, protection, water and sanitation remain under funded, while food, shelter and agriculture are well covered. Of particular concern, is the security sector, which has received no funding. In the Somali context, where chronic insecurity poses a serious challenge to agencies operating on the ground, lack of resources toward this sector significantly hampers the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

³ UNICEF 2005 Primary School Survey

Lessons Learned

UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian partners identified a number of lessons learned in 2005 that were taken into consideration during the development of the 2006 Appeal:

- ◆ The 'decentralisation' of the CAP workshops, with mini workshops organised in Jowhar, Hargeisa and Garoowe in August 2005, encouraged increased participation by all key partners involved in the delivery of humanitarian programmes;
- ◆ While the situation remains volatile in central/south Somalia, enhanced security in specific pockets provide new windows of opportunity for access and humanitarian engagement in 2006. It is critical that humanitarian actors vigorously pursue these opportunities when they arise by rapidly expanding humanitarian presence;
- ◆ Since its inception in February 2004 the Humanitarian Response Fund has supported 18 projects totalling almost US\$ 3 million. Originally set up to address the emergency humanitarian needs of the drought affected pastoralists in northern Somalia the HRF has now been expanded to include emergencies such as floods and internal displacement. This has improved the timeliness and appropriateness of humanitarian assessment and responses;
- ◆ The Food Security and Livelihood Sector and the Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation sector both benefited from enhanced partnership with local NGOs to overcome access constraints and improve programme delivery;
- ◆ The tsunami and the unusual 2005 Gu river flows again highlighted the need for well developed Flood Early Warning Systems and national and local emergency preparedness plans;
- ◆ In the education sector, there is a need for improved coordination to ensure more effective and equitable use of limited resources, better targeting and to avoid duplication and an over-concentration in specific areas; increased consultation with and support to the operational capacity of local NGOs is essential to enhancing service delivery;
- ◆ In the Protection Sector, lessons learned included the need to focus on achieving measurable improvements in the overall protective environment. Protection is a cross cutting issue for which questions of 'access' must continue to be the focus. Objectives that touch on good governance must be more realistic, with built in accountabilities to demonstrate increased respect of human rights and humanitarian law.

3. THE 2006 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1A THE CONTEXT

In June 2005, the TFG installed itself in a temporary seat of government in Jowhar, southern Somalia but has so far declined to relocate to the capital Mogadishu for security reasons. Meanwhile, central government institutions remain virtually non-existent, hindering the ability of the TFG to expand its authority and bring peace and stability to the country.

Concurrently, Somalia continues to be affected by natural and man-made hazards such as drought and floods, which result in crop and livestock losses and contribute to environmental degradation. Earthquakes and tsunami, although uncommon, are still a risk as Somalia is in a seismic zone. Landmines are still used while violence, instability and the use of the leaf narcotic khat continue to have major social and economic implications.

Somalia's people live in extremely poor and underdeveloped conditions. Few Somalis earn wages and survival is broadly based on subsistence farming and pastoralism. Remittances, sent by relatives living abroad, account for US\$ 700 million a year which is vital to the country's economy and which makes up about 23% of the average household income.

Despite rising expectations in the new government, Somalis continue to flee insecurity particularly in the south and central zones. While limited numbers flee across international borders, most displacement takes place within the country. Over the past ten years, conflict has claimed up to half a million lives and left Somalia with some of the lowest development indicators in the world. Life expectancy is close to 48 years and one in four children die before reaching the age of five. For every 100,000 live births, 1,600 women die. The most recent findings of the 2004 HIV sero-prevalence surveillance survey indicate that a concerted effort is required to fight HIV/AIDS now before it becomes a major health crisis in the country.

The situation in central and southern Somalia is currently characterised by inter- and intra- clan rivalry, random banditry with major flashpoints over power and resources, especially land. Since the early 1990's, the ethnic map of some areas, such as Juba Valley, has been redrawn by clan militias who have dispossessed farmers of valuable and fertile riverine lands. The legitimate inhabitants have been killed, evicted or conscripted as forced labour on the lands they once owned. Unless the new government, in the process of peace building and reconstruction, carefully addresses property issues, patterns of illegal occupation will be consolidated and the return of displaced people will be seriously undermined. In addition, there is also growing concern over the increase in terrorist infiltration and extremism throughout the country.

Attempts to gain access to extremely vulnerable groups in central and south zones are currently mostly ad hoc and event driven hindering response, which is often delayed as the humanitarian community struggles to negotiate access. However, towards the end of 2005 this situation looked set to change. In September, United Nations Department for Security and Safety (UNDSS) stated that Kismayo and Lower Juba Valley was conducive to re-engagement of humanitarian activities. As a large number of people in this valley are experiencing a humanitarian emergency, marked by high morbidity and malnutrition rates (as high as 20% in some areas), chronic food insecurity and most recently flooding, the opening up of humanitarian space in this area has been welcomed by UN agencies and NGOs. A UNDSS security assessment in Merka, Lower Shabelle also found that conditions are amenable to the resumption of humanitarian activities.

However, tragically in October 2005, a Somali National working for UNDSS was deliberately shot dead in Kismayo. As of the writing of this Appeal (October 2005), it remains unclear what the motive was but the incident only underlines the precarious and unpredictable operating environment in much of the country. The implications of this incident are serious and mean that humanitarian operations in the area will have to be reassessed. This is likely to lead to an increased use of local partners to enhance the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities.

An estimated 370,000-400,000 people remain internally displaced - more than 5% of the population. They are extremely vulnerable with few assets and are subject to multiple human rights violations. Many do not enjoy protection through clan affiliation; in some parts of the country the de facto

authorities do not protect them and often divert humanitarian assistance. Most displaced from southern minority groups continue to suffer political and economic discrimination. Often they are denied access to the most basic services such as water, latrines and education. Women and girls are at risk of being raped by armed men when collecting water or firewood and their makeshift huts offer no protection from assailants. Sexual and gender based violence is common and reported to be on the rise. Poverty forces IDP women and girls into exploitative work relationships and child labour is one of several survival mechanisms for many families.

As the TFG strives to assert its authority, the role of all stakeholders in supporting local recovery and reconciliation process through their presence and programmes is becoming more critical than ever – and ‘access’ remains a key factor to this success. Lack of advocacy on the impact of humanitarian assistance to local clans, authorities and elders may have previously contributed to prolonged access denial - and helped keep Somalia in the box of ‘forgotten emergencies’. The development of a common understanding and an agreed strategy on access may help promote collective and high level action within the country to ensure access is more easily secured in the future.

According to the FAO/FSAU 2005 post Gu Analysis issued in September 2005, a second exceptionally good rainy season in the north and central regions brought to an end more than three years of consecutive drought and is aiding the recovery of pastoral livelihoods. Despite this improvement, it will take a considerable amount of time before full recovery is achieved given the high asset and livestock loss, high levels of indebtedness and severe environmental depletion experienced during the drought. In the central region, unresolved conflicts continue to affect livelihoods and delay recovery.

In the South, immediate humanitarian assistance is required for an estimated 53,000 people in Gedo and 116,000 people in Juba Riverine areas. The humanitarian situation in the south remains precarious, requiring close monitoring, due to increasing tensions and uncertainty surrounding political divisions within the TFG. If widespread combat were to ensue, it would have devastating effects on human lives and livelihoods. In addition, close monitoring of the situation is required in areas bordering the conflict-affected areas of El Waq and Rab-Dhuure. These conflict ‘spill over’ areas are facing increased civil tension, market and labour disruptions and an influx of IDPs. Other areas that require close monitoring are the Shabelle riverine and agro-pastoral areas due to two consecutive seasons of low cereal production and Hiran riverine area following devastating floods in May/June.

Whereas crop production in north Somalia is expected to be above normal, Gu cereal production in the south is the lowest in a decade. In four regions, cereal production is less than 10% of Pre War Average (PWA) – Hiran 3%, Middle Juba 4%, Lower Juba 10% and Gedo 7%. As a result of high river levels of the Shabelle and flood irrigation, Middle Shabelle is the only region in the south to record above normal cereal production. Livestock conditions in the north and central regions are good with water and pasture conditions excellent in most places and normal seasonal migration resuming. In the south, water and pasture conditions are generally normal in Bay, Bakool and Riverine areas of the Shabelle but stressed in Juba, Gedo and agro pastoral areas of Shabelle.

The 2005 Gu season saw localised flooding in various areas of Somalia. In general, the north received normal or above normal rainfall, which in some areas caused flash floods affecting settlements and farms along some of the major rivers. In southern Somalia, despite little rainfall in-country, heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands resulted in the highest Gu flows of the Shabelle and Juba rivers recorded over the past 30 years, resulting in acute flooding in the Juba riverine villages in May and June 2005.

3.1.B THE HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

During the CAP process humanitarian partners identified almost one million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, representing the priority target group for humanitarian response in 2006. People’s lives and livelihoods are currently being eroded by the impact of prolonged drought, flooding, civil insecurity, displacement, human rights abuses, unemployment, market disruptions and disease outbreaks. The key underlying causes behind this situation are the absence of an authoritative central government, environmental degradation, social marginalisation and poor social service infrastructure.

Based on the 2005 FAO/FSAU post-Gu assessment, an estimated 922,000 people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia, of whom 200,000 people are in a state of Humanitarian Emergency, 345,000 in an Acute Livelihood Crisis. A further 370,000-400,00 are IDPs, primarily due to total loss of

livelihood assets as a result of long term drought, localised insecurity and devastating floods. Amongst some of those experiencing severe livelihood distress are returnees who left Somalia during the height of conflict and since their return have struggled to find employment and suffered from natural disasters, such as drought.

Chronic food insecurity and unacceptably high malnutrition rates are experienced in some areas for a variety of reasons, including adequate food access, poor dietary diversity, lack of health facilities, insecurity, flooding and insufficient access to clean water. In southern Somalia, the situation was further exacerbated by acute flooding in May and June 2005, resulting in loss of property and increased incidences of childhood illness⁴.

Somali civil society has contributed significantly to providing a range of essential services that have helped replace many of the functions of the state. However, the lack of sustainable peace, security and stability particularly in central and south zones and the disruptive activities of militias and free-lance gunmen ultimately constrain what civil society can achieve. The demobilisation or neutralisation of such groups is an urgent need and a prerequisite for sustainable social and economic recovery.

The human rights situation continues to be of great concern and there are regular reports of mistreatment of prisoners, hostage-taking, rape, deliberate killings and arbitrary detentions without trial. In August the UN Independent Expert on Human Rights for Somalia strongly condemned the assassination of human rights defenders and journalists in Somalia and paid tribute to those who have lost their lives in the performance of their duties. Minority clans make up approximately 20% of the population, living primarily in the southern riverine areas and towns. They have poor protection from human rights abuses and access to basic services including shelter, water, sanitation, health and education.

Returnees from exile are in relatively better conditions with respect to protection, though they are chronically vulnerable, food insecure and lack access to basic services and income generation opportunities (67% unemployed), even years after their voluntary repatriation. Over 1.2 million refugees have returned home since the height of the crisis. Of these, 700,000 are estimated to have returned to Somaliland and 400,000 to Puntland (source Puntland authorities). To date, 350,000 Somali refugees remain in exile, of which 250,000 are hosted in the region, including Yemen. Most of them originate from south and central Somalia and their voluntary repatriation prospects depend on tangible improvements of the security, provision of basic services and income generation opportunities in their areas of return.

Infant, child and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world. 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. Cholera is endemic, with outbreaks occurring annually from December to June. Somalia remains among countries with the highest incidence of tuberculosis in the world. Overcrowded urban settlements and lack of treatment facilities, unsystematic and poor quality drugs and high rates of malnutrition keep tuberculosis as one of the main killer diseases in the country. Furthermore, according to the first nationwide HIV/AIDS Sero-prevalence survey, the mean HIV prevalence is 0.9% with Zonal variations ranging from 0.9 in Central south, 1% in Puntland to 1.4% in Somaliland.

Neonatal tetanus and other birth-related problems contribute significantly to infant mortality, while measles and its complications result in widespread illness and numerous child deaths when outbreaks occur. Susceptibility to measles is compounded by poor nutritional status, and transmission is rapid in crowded living conditions such as congested urban/peri-urban areas and camps for displaced people. Immunisation coverage is not yet sufficient to prevent measles outbreaks.

Reproductive health is a major problem in Somalia, with a maternal mortality rate of 1,600 per 100,000 placing Somali women among the most high-risk groups in the world. Haemorrhage, prolonged and obstructed labour, infections and eclampsia (toxaemia that may occur in late pregnancy) are the major causes of death at childbirth.

A major underlying cause of child morbidity is the lack of access to safe drinking water due to the destruction and looting of water supply installations during the civil war, the continuing conflict, and a

⁴ See Annex Three : Map : Long Term Nutrition Trends (1999-2005)

general lack of maintenance. This situation is compounded by erratic rainfall patterns that produce both drought and flooding. It is estimated that 65% of the population does not have reliable access to safe water throughout the year, while this is the case for 90% of returnees, 41% of whom share their water source with animals, according to a UNHCR survey. Due to lack of income, many returnees are unable to buy sufficient quantities of clean water. The same is true for IDPs, who often use between 20-60 litres of water per day for a family with an average size of 5.3. Approximately 86% of surveyed IDP populations thus use well under the minimum standard of 15 litres of water/person/day. Less than 50% of Somalis live in households with sanitary means of disposing excreta (60% for returnees, 76% for IDPs in Bossasso, 75% for IDPs in Garowe).

The impact of poor environmental sanitation is particularly felt in the cities, towns and large villages, or other places where people live in close proximity to each other. Defecation is generally close to dwellings and water resources and lack of garbage collection and the proliferation of plastic bags affect the urban environment and water sources. 72% of returnees interviewed report that they dispose of their garbage by burning or dumping it close to their dwellings.

The Survey of Primary Schools in Somalia for 2003-2004 reports there are 1,172 operating schools with a total enrolment of over 285,574 children representing an 19.9% gross enrolment ratio (GER). Data from Lower Juba Region, El Waq district of Gedo Region and Jilib district of Middle Juba Region was not collected, as these areas were inaccessible due to floods and insecurity. This places Somalia among the lowest enrolment rates in the world.

While, there have been increases in the number of operational schools and in enrolment rates, considerable disparities in the quality of and access to primary education are still problematic in parts of the country because of the socio-economic, cultural and political realities. Most existing schools are concentrated in and around urban areas and are mainly financed by fees or other forms of support from parents and communities, with some input from external agencies.

For vulnerable populations like returnees and IDPs the payment of school fees often presents an insurmountable problem, resulting in non-attendance or low enrolment with a focus on educating the boy child. In addition to lack of financial means to pay school fees, discrimination of IDP children who find themselves in areas where they do not have clan protection even keeps those IDP children out of public schools, whose parents could afford to pay for their education. Few IDP youths complete primary education and lack opportunities for secondary or vocational education. Thus they cannot develop their potential for their own benefit, that of their societies and the future of the country. This lack of a perspective of a meaningful and productive future for many Somali youths results in a dwindling hope for the future as children grow up and seriously hampers the development of the human resource base, which is a cornerstone for the development of Somalia. Short of opportunities to engage constructively in their communities, they chew khat, idle around in market places and some engage in criminal activities. In South and Central Somalia, male youths without education, marketable skills and access to the labour market are enticed to make a living through the use of the gun by joining militias – even at a young age -, not by choice, but because of lack of other survival options.

Gender-related disparities remain an area of major concern. Only slightly over one third, or 37%, of pupils are girls at the lower primary school levels. Since the 2003/4 survey, there has been very little progress toward reducing the gender disparity, which increases rapidly in higher grades. Results of previous school surveys reflect the same pattern. The low enrolment and high drop-out rates of girls in most areas are due to a combination of traditional attitudes, timing of classes and economic considerations.

3.2 SCENARIOS

During the CAP 2006 consultations, humanitarian organisations considered a number of possible planning assumptions for 2006 based primarily on political and climatic factors, which are elaborated on in the scenarios below. Presentations were made at the CAP workshop by the United Nations Political Office (UNPOS) and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET).

POLITICAL SCENARIOS

Status Quo Scenario : The current political status quo in Somalia is not sustainable, as political developments will either improve or get worse. It is important to note here that there are currently political differences persisting at the highest levels of the TFG and it may be just a matter of time before these differences become entrenched within society and reflected in other more negative ways.

Best Case Scenario : Dialogue continues and increases understanding between different levels of the TFG. Progress is made on relocation, security and reconciliation programmes and there is increased focus on health, education, water and land issues, which underlie clan disputes and affect security. These developments will occur slowly. International support will be in parity with progress made, which will be gradual and have far reaching positive implications for people of Somalia.

Worst Case Scenario: The worst case envisages a scenario in which one group uses military force in the south and central zones to achieve political ends, leading to increased conflict. Although history has shown that such military activity in Somalia leads to a 'stalemate' situation in which there are no winners, this does not prevent groups from fighting. The outcome of such clashes could be limited to Jowhar, Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu but could also spread further. In this scenario, outside foreign powers may interfere and military movements ignite additional clan rivalries. Conflict in the south may encourage Somaliland to make a greater bid for independence and international recognition that ignites further conflict in the Sool and Sanaag area. This scenario has major humanitarian consequences.

It is generally accepted that given the current situation in Somalia and the insecurity, the needs of the country's most vulnerable populations will remain similar to 2005 although opportunities for humanitarian organisations to access these groups (especially in the south) may improve.

CLIMATE

Other factors that might result in a considerable increase in humanitarian response in 2006 include the occurrence of drought conditions and/or flooding. Poor rainfall adversely impacts the availability of water and pasture in the pastoral areas, increasing resource-based conflicts in these communities. Also, if seasonal flooding occurs, the vulnerability of the food insecure riverine communities of the south will deteriorate even further.

The sixteenth Climate Outlook Forum held in Nairobi during September 2005 predicted an increased likelihood of near-normal to below normal rainfall over south, central and north east Somalia for the Deyr season (October-December) 2005. However, in Somaliland and the lower south coast (including Juba valley) there are better prospects for near-normal to above normal rainfall.

The predicted below normal Deyr rainfall in southern Somalia will likely affect the performance of rain dependent food crops and livestock. In the south, Gu 2005 rainfall (April-June) was also below normal and another season of poor rainfall will continue to stress vulnerable populations who already require urgent humanitarian assistance, particularly in regions where insecurity is already affecting people's access to food and income.

Any unforeseen changes in the political or climatic context that go beyond the projected scenarios, will be closely monitored and the CAP would be revised to reflect these developments and their consequences.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Consultations for the 2006 Somalia CAP took place in August/September 2005 with more than 250 participants including UN agencies, local and international NGOs, local authorities and TFG representatives. NGO participation was particularly strong with over 60 local and international organisations represented in the field and Nairobi. Fourteen donors were also consulted in a separate meeting. See Annex Four: Organisations consulted during CAP 2006 Consultation Process.

In 2005, for the first time, three in-country mini-workshops in Hargeisa, Garowe and Jowhar preceded the main workshop in Nairobi to ensure the involvement of local partners and stakeholders in the identification of the most pressing humanitarian needs and concerns and elaboration of strategic priorities for 2006. In Hargeisa and Garowe, covering the north-west and north-east respectively, the mini-workshops were preceded by thematic meetings. In Jowhar, due to the logistical challenge of covering southern and central Somalia, the CAP mini-workshop was preceded by bilateral consultations with partners in the five areas covered by OCHA field offices (Benadir, Gedo, Bay and Bakool, Hiran, and Lower and Middle Juba).

Key humanitarian issues of concern emerging from the three mini-workshops and further elaborated at the Nairobi meeting included: access; basic social services; protection; human rights; humanitarian response and preparedness; IDPs, returnees and urban destitute; environmental degradation; HIV/AIDS and drought. Reflecting these concerns, the 2006 Somalia CAP workshop agreed on five sectors (whose response plans follow in the next section). In addition there are three cross-cutting sectors which only have the needs analysis, objectives and partnerships documented as their activities are incorporated in the five sector response plans (other than the five projects in Capacity Building and Return and Integration).

The strategic priorities of 2006 have slightly shifted emphasis (as compared to the strategic priorities in 2005) to reflect a major development impacting on the CAP consultative process; the new planning framework for Somalia – the JNA whose objective is to help Somalia achieve sustained reconstruction and development through the assessment of needs and subsequent elaboration of a long term Reconstruction and Development programme.

Donors can fund projects directly through the CAP as well as through the HRF, a funding mechanism at the disposal of the aid community and administered by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and used to fund emergency humanitarian actions when the need occurs. The UN has also developed a transitional plan for 2006 and in the absence of a multi donor trust fund (donor conference due to take place in 2006) the Resident Coordinator for Somalia has established the ISFS - a funding mechanism designed to attract non earmarked funds to enable agencies to address transitional needs and support emerging government structures. The ISFS could also be used to better balance funding/contributions to the sectors.

In the context of chronic political instability and prevailing insecurity in the south and central zones, compounded by the impact of long-term drought, UN and NGO partners will continue to undertake pragmatic humanitarian actions that seek to address the following strategic priorities:

- ◆ Increase the sustainable access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable populations, and in particular the one million people in a state of Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis, IDPs and those living in areas of return and resettlement;
- ◆ Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of affected populations;
- ◆ Enhance the local capacity for durable social service delivery and response to natural or conflict driven disaster.

◆ Strategic priorities for 2006 across the sectors have been based on the assumptions that are most likely to prevail in Somalia in the coming months and as discussed and endorsed with agencies/organisations during the CAP workshop.

- ◆ The protracted political process and dialogue will continue Increased opportunity for humanitarian organisations to access civilian populations is used to help promote reconciliation and recovery especially in central and south zones;
- ◆ The CAP addresses immediate humanitarian concerns but also encourage transition to recovery in areas of stability;
- ◆ Preparations continue to be made to respond to both natural and conflict driven disaster.

UNDERLYING THEMES

1. Coordination and Support Services

Coordination and support services are required in Somalia to deliver a timely, cost-effective and well-integrated humanitarian response, as well as to advocate for increased operational capacity in central and south zones, which have been neglected due to insecurity. In support of this goal, OCHA Somalia in 2006 will focus on the delivery of humanitarian services; improving access; enhancing protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of IDPs and vulnerable communities; improving preparedness of humanitarian partners and local capacity to respond to humanitarian emergencies; supporting the shift from emergency to recovery by establishing strong links to the JNA process; enhancing advocacy and resource mobilisation through the development of an advocacy strategy for Somalia.

Since 1993, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) has played an important role in the coordination of external assistance to Somalia without a legitimate and internationally recognised system of governance. The SACB is now entering a transitional phase in which it is expected to merge with the Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) – the overarching coordination framework for the TFG and the international community. The primary role of the CMC is to support emerging institutions within Somalia and oversee the implementation of the JNA. OCHA will work closely with this new emerging institution.

2. Gender

Studies have shown that in the current Somali context, women have primary responsibility for household food security and tasks such as collecting water and firewood, child-care and care-giving for the sick and elderly. This is a burden for displaced women in particular as they lack access to basic social services such as housing, health, education and employment opportunities. Frequent childbirth and the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) have exacerbated existing high malnutrition levels, as well as child and maternal mortality rates. Gender disparity in education means that while the school enrolment ratio for boys is 25%, it stands at 14% for girls. This is largely due to poverty, cultural pressure and the unsafe protection environment that force families to keep girls and women at home to help in domestic chores. The prolonged conflict has also had a negative impact on boys/men, limiting opportunities for education and employment and making them easy targets for recruitment by militias.

3. Communication

The importance of communication including knowledge of the media and information management (as a cross cutting tool) is being highlighted in this year's CAP. It is envisaged that this will help assist Somalis re-build a strong civil society and generate essential momentum for a Somali-owned development and reconstruction process. Media activities for youth and adults will also assist with non-formal education creating additional training opportunities. The synergy between UN agencies, local and international NGOs and Somali Civil Society will provide a fertile ground for more incisive public awareness/media campaigns on critical issues such as HIV/AIDS, Human Rights and FGM.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

ACCESS AND SECURITY

Analysis of Needs

Somalia remains one of the most difficult and dangerous humanitarian operating environments in the world. The high level of insecurity and increased threats posed by extremist groups has considerably reduced 'humanitarian space' in many areas and particularly in southern Somalia. For agencies delivering humanitarian assistance, this has led to higher security standards resulting in increased operating security costs. A lack of adherence to humanitarian principles and agreements (by local authorities) has also caused frequent interruptions to humanitarian activities preventing sustained access to the one million most vulnerable population facing a Humanitarian Emergency, Livelihood Crisis or living as IDPs. Reliable access and improved security conditions, especially in the central and south zones are essential requirements to address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable in the country.

Sector Objectives

- ◆ Develop and disseminate a national humanitarian advocacy plan, which highlights and raises awareness of the needs of one million people, taking into account stakeholder mandates, roles, responsibilities and contributions;
- ◆ Enhance and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian staff and operations through the provision of the necessary capacity - and means to the agencies - and support units entrusted with these responsibilities;
- ◆ Provide counterparts at the local level with appropriate technical support including institutional capacity building and infrastructure assistance and taking into account specific needs to establish the delivery of essential assistance;
- ◆ Develop thematic and geographically based contingency plans at inter-agency levels including the participation of local partners taking into account prioritised vulnerabilities of the Somali population;
- ◆ Develop a common access approach to better inform and sustain humanitarian actions in complex environments.

Partnerships

UNDSS, UN OCHA, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) AND NGO CONSORITUM

Key Indicators

- (1) Humanitarian advocacy plan developed and disseminated, awareness raised on the needs of the nearly one million people and support mobilised;
- (2) All mechanisms in place for the safety and security of humanitarian operations/activities and aid workers ensured;
- (3) Most vulnerable populations in need, accessed and assisted in a timely manner;
- (4) Contingency plans to respond to complex emergencies and natural disasters developed and operational;
- (5) Maintain sustained access in areas where new opportunities for humanitarian engagement arise.

Activities

- ◆ Strengthen existing OCHA led coordination mechanisms with national and local authorities as the basis for more transparent and accountable humanitarian action as well as strengthening UNDSS role and capacity in coordinating the work to further improve security and safety of staff and operations;
- ◆ Establish an operational humanitarian coordination group among UN agencies (UN Humanitarian Theme Group);
- ◆ Strengthen information dissemination activities on humanitarian issues and required actions targeting stakeholders at all levels agencies to be tasked with a mandate to discuss and advise on issues related to priorities regarding access to populations in need of basic social services and the UN support and involvement in on going local reconciliation initiatives;
- ◆ Support bona fide capacity requirements among emerging national and local authorities towards more predictable and effective humanitarian cooperation;
- ◆ Develop a national contingency planning exercise based on emergency preparedness and response capacity building.

Monitoring

The organisations and agencies working in this sector will monitor, depending on their expertise, mandates and areas of responsibilities and deployment progress in achieving the sector objectives. This will be realised through regular reporting on the state of dissemination and implementation of the advocacy plan, contingency plans, security of humanitarian action and staff and a common access approach. UNDSS will continue to monitor compliance with minimum standards set by the United Nations to ensure staff safety. In view of the direct implication of security and access on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, failure to implement this response plan will result in a lack of urgently needed assistance to almost one million people including those in humanitarian emergency and livelihood crisis, IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Analysis of Needs

Based on the 2005 FAO/FSAU post Gu assessment, an estimated 922,000 people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia, of which 200,000 people are in a state of Humanitarian Emergency, 345,000 people face an Acute Livelihood Crisis, and a further 370-400,000 are the most vulnerable IDPs as identified by UN OCHA. IDPs survive largely on casual labour (73% in Bossasso, 47% in Garowe) and to a lesser extent on small-scale trade (9% Bossasso, 21% Garowe). Women are mostly engaged in casual labour as housemaids, selling wares, clothes, and tea, garbage collection and washing clothes. Most IDPs who claim to have any skills say they are farmers (Bossasso 42%, Garowe 25%), a skill they cannot put to use in their present locations. As a result, IDPs earn a meagre living that does not allow them to meet their most basic needs. Consequently child labour is common to supplement the family income. Returnees from exile, most of them bereft of the assets with which they used to make a living before the flight, find it difficult to establish sustainable livelihoods once back home.

The response strategy of the Food Security and Livelihoods sector builds on lessons learnt in 2005 and has been geographically designed and prioritised in conjunction with the FAO/FSAU Food Security Phase Classification⁵. The strategy aims at preventing families in "Alert" phase to fall to "Acute Livelihood Crisis" and "Humanitarian Emergency" phases, while it should allow families in "Humanitarian Emergency" to resume livelihoods and productive assets and return progressively to the "Alert" phase.

Finally and recognising the key role of Food Security and Livelihoods in rural development, the response strategy (coordinated by UN OCHA) is tailored to facilitate linkages and complementarity between the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CAP Appeal) and the Reconstruction and Development Programme (JNA exercise).

Sector Objectives

- ◆ Increase food availability and access particularly for IDPs, returnees and HIV/AIDS affected people;
- ◆ Improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality;
- ◆ Develop/improve rapid response capacity;
- ◆ Advocacy.

Partnerships

CARE, Candlelight, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Humanitarian Development Organization (HDO), Green Hope, Saanag Development Organization (SADO), UNDP, VETAID, WFP, Horn Relief, World Vision, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

⁵ Annex One Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Table explains the characteristics of Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis. Annex Two describes the estimated number of people by region in these two situations.

Key Indicators

- ◆ Reduction of the number of households in “Humanitarian Emergency” phase;
- ◆ Depletion of key livelihood assets is averted, preventing households in “Acute Livelihood crisis” phase to fall back to “Humanitarian Emergency” phase;
- ◆ The nutritional status of targeted groups improves (global acute malnutrition rate in children under five years, disaggregated by gender);
- ◆ Funding level for the sector increases as a result of improved advocacy.

Activities

- ◆ Support the establishment of food produce stores that hold strategic reserves to meet the needs of vulnerable populations;
- ◆ Improve water access and management through rehabilitation and maintenance of river embankments rehabilitation and/or irrigation channels (including Food-for-Work (FFW), Cash-for-Work (CFW)), access to water pumps, and surface water harvesting;
- ◆ Increase and facilitate access to markets and farm inputs (Feeder road rehabilitation including CFW and FFW);
- ◆ Enhance “Early Warning” through increased collaboration between FSAU/FEWS/SWALIMS and organisations on ground;
- ◆ Develop monitoring and evaluation indicators for the sector to evaluate impact of achievement/gap against the CAP.

Monitoring

The FAO/FSAU, FEWSNET and other partners will issue regular monthly reports and flashes and will monitor progress against these indicators. UNHCR returnee monitoring will provide data on the access of returnees to basic services. If the Response plan is not implemented there will be an increased number of households in Humanitarian Emergency phase; the nutritional status of targeted households will remain above the internationally accepted norms or will deteriorate further and increased number of households will be forced to embark on unsustainable coping mechanisms.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, WATER AND SANITATION

Analysis of Needs

Health indicators in Somalia continue to be some of the worst in Africa and the world. The infant mortality rate is currently 132/1,000 live births; the maternal mortality rate is 1600/100,000 live births and immunisation coverage for measles and Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (DPT3) is 28% and 27% respectively. Access to basic services is very poor and cumulative indicators reveal the same alarming picture: only 30% of the population have access to safe drinking water, only 45% have access to local health care and only 50% have access to adequate excreta disposal facilities. As a result, the majority of the disease burden derives from infectious and communicable diseases. Confirmed cases of Polio in Mogadishu and Cholera in Jowhar in September 2005 underscore the gravity of the situation.

For IDPs and returnees, indicators for access to basic services are lower than for the average Somali population. IDPs are in an even worse situation than returnees, as they often do not receive support from family/clan members, on which many returnees depend, and their access to services is also impeded by discrimination.

Of particular concern is the situation of the estimated one million vulnerable people as outlined in the Executive Summary. As a result sector partners agreed to propose and implement initiatives that target humanitarian and emergency needs of the most vulnerable, to maximise the yield of available resources under CAP, leaving the medium to long-term recovery and rehabilitation needs to other available funding streams.

Sector Objectives

- Provide access to essential health services for the vulnerable population, including basic reproductive health services and immunisation coverage;
- Improve and increase the access of the vulnerable population to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene education including nutrition;
- Treat adequately all detected severely malnourished children among the vulnerable groups;
- Strengthen and ensure integration of existing early warning systems (surveillance and response);
- Develop and strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity.
- Provide access to integrated Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Anti-Retro Viral Therapy (ART) services to 100 women and children within the target population.

Partnerships

WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Adventist Development and Relief (ADRA), WORLD VISION, HANDICAP International (HI), Coordenação das Organizações de Serviço Voluntário (INTERSOS) alongside implementing NGOs in the field.

Key Indicators

- Percentage of the population with access to health facilities (100% of the IDP population, 60% of the resident population); Percentage of women with access to basic reproductive health services (75% of pregnant women attending antenatal care clinics among the host population and 100% among IDP groups);
- Percentage of people with access to safe water sources (300,000 new persons to be targeted in the 12 months, including IDPs and returnees); number of IDPs having access and utilising sanitation facilities (50,000 IDPs to have access to public toilets at the end of the year) and the percentage of people directly reached through hygiene and nutrition awareness campaigns (300,000 persons targeted by the end of the period);
- Number of vulnerable children admitted to Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC). The estimated number is 2,000⁶;
- Integrated program-specific early warning systems already in place producing consolidated weekly/monthly reports that are distributed to all stake holders in a timely and regular manner. Surveillance data merged with geo-spatial attributes to produce hazard/risk maps and delineate the geographic location of the beneficiaries and the targeted initiatives;
- The number of emergency policies and plan developed and implemented by local/national authorities. Existing thematic plans are strengthened (cholera, floods, etc), adequate supplies and equipment are pre-positioned, and all interested stakeholders have relevant information;
- Number of women from the target group on PMTCT services, and number of children born to HIV positive mothers on PMTCT services who are negative at the time of birth.

Activities

- Within the one million most vulnerable population ensure access to Essential Services Package allowing children (under age of 5) up to three health clinic visits, two visits by pregnant women and one visit by an adult - if required during 2006. This will be done through static and mobile health clinics, community health workers and trained birth attendants;
- Ensure all children in the identified most vulnerable group are immunised against measles and polio;

⁶The estimates used to reach a figure of 4,000 are as follows: out of 1 million people 20% are children under 5 = 200,000. Out of these children 2% will be severely malnourished = 4,000. Out of these 50% will be detected = 2,000.

- Within the one million most vulnerable population provide water trucking services when no other solutions available, restore water supplies, and protect water sources as appropriate; chlorinate water points in cholera prone areas; carry out regular monitoring and post action evaluation;
- Using Community Based Therapeutic Care (CTC) provision of therapeutic food and medication as well as supervision and monitoring to 2,000 children so that severely malnourished children can be fully rehabilitated;
- Monthly and timely surveillance reports with distribution to all stakeholders;
- Plans produced, endorsed and implemented. Ensure (through stock verification) adequate; preposition of supplies and equipment. Hold quarterly coordination meetings and produce updates.

Monitoring

Building upon the synergistic model of the polio experience, organisations will continue to deliver in their areas of respective strengths and cooperate with all stakeholders concerned to provide optimum results for the Somali people.

If this plan is not implemented outbreaks of Polio and Cholera may occur, significantly increasing the disease burden from infectious and communicable diseases. Mortality, as an indicator of severity of crises and complex emergency, will continue to surpass the unacceptable threshold of over-all crude mortality rate (CMR) of 1/10,000/day and an under-five mortality rate 2/10,000/day, due to communicable diseases and malnutrition. Similarly, limited access to safe water and sanitation facilities will continue to exacerbate the existing health and malnutrition calamities.

Lack of water, health, nutrition and sanitation facilities will also hamper refugee return, as the absorption capacity will be insufficient. Large-scale refugee returns to areas without these essential services can generate discontent among the resident population and local authorities. Thus, there is a potential that voluntary repatriation of refugees may lead to an additional source of conflict rather than to reconciliation and peace building.

As IDPs are already perceived as a burden by host communities in many areas, the continued competition for water, health, nutrition and sanitation facilities and supplies will over-stretch the hospitality of the local communities even further. As a result, access to these services by IDPs will remain very limited or decrease and resentment by host communities may result in protection difficulties for IDPs.

EDUCATION

Analysis of Needs

Continuing urbanisation by nomadic pastoralists (following several years of drought in the north) and considerable numbers of returning refugees has put enormous pressure on the coping ability of a very limited and fragile educational infrastructure. The system is currently struggling with a large number of weaknesses. These include very low access to facilities and low enrolment rates (worst off are nomadic and riverine communities, as well as girls and children living in IDP settlements especially in central and south zones); low enrolment of girls and low representation of women on the teaching force; low completion rates; inadequacy of learning spaces and learning materials and weak secondary and tertiary education. There is also a large number of unskilled youth who missed out on any form of education during the many years of conflict in the 1990s. Six out of seven Somali girls of school going age do not have access to education. This constitutes a silent emergency in itself with enormous negative social implications for all of Somali society.

This sector response will ensure the provision of quality learning with a strong emphasis on life skills (HIV/AIDS – including combating the mistaken perception that returnees and IDPs spread HIV/AIDS in Somalia) for affected and at risk populations, support to local NGO capacity working on education and literacy, procurement and distribution of educational materials (kits, textbooks and teachers' guides), short and targeted skills development and upgrading for teachers, increasing girl child participation in education, strengthening alternative primary education provisions and the construction of additional schools and classrooms.

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

Sector Objectives

- Improve access to education for all, especially girls and vulnerable groups;
- Support the rehabilitation of learning spaces including the establishment of community cluster learning centres in IDP and returnee settlements, marginalised and hard to reach communities;
- Provide non-formal basic education, including primary alternate education, functional literacy and vocational education, especially for children and youth;
- Upgrade local capacity for emergency education sector response, including the capacities of vocational education managers and instructors in vocational training centres;
- Provide quality learning, with a strong component in life skills, HIV/AIDS, peace and human rights education, especially for girls and vulnerable groups.

Partnerships

UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, ADRA, INTERSOS, World Vision, Emergency Pastoralist Assistance Group (Hisan-WEPA), NRC, SACB-Education Sector Committee (ESC), together with local education authorities and NGOs.

Key Indicators

- Primary enrolment ratio of girls from marginalised, vulnerable and IDP communities;
- Number of classrooms constructed or under construction in IDP settlements/hard to reach communities;
- Number of out-of-school youth enrolled in literacy and skills training programmes;
- Number of staff from local education authorities and NGOs trained in education management and emergency response; number of female teachers trained and employed in IDP centres;
- Availability of life skills and HIV/AIDS, peace and human rights elements in curriculum .

Activities

- Develop and implement a strategy and programme to increase enrolment of girls and women in education and training;
- Support the construction and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure, including child/girl friendly learning facilities;
- Increase the number of secondary and vocational education facilities and expand the range of trades in which vocational training is offered to youth and adults, especially IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable communities;
- Build and improve the operational capacity of local authorities, NGOs and communities to respond to emergency education needs, including the use of relevant Education Management Information System/Early Warning System (EMIS/EWS);
- Incorporate in all education and training programmes and materials appropriate life skills, human rights, peace and HIV/AIDS education;
- Introduce Voluntary Counselling and Testing in 165 MCH centres and provide nutritional counselling and support to HIV+ pregnant women, including breastfeeding advice.

Monitoring

The sector response strategy is guided by the need to respond to the prolonged denial of access to a large majority of Somali children and young persons, particularly those living in IDP camps and zones

of insecurity. The strategy involves service provision, support to systems building, capacity building of duty bearers, empowerment, community mobilisation, advocacy and reaching the most vulnerable.

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

Lack of implementation of these critical activities in the education sector will result in continued low enrolment rates among school-age children, particularly girls who are disproportionately affected. The recruitment of out-of-school youth by militias will persist as access to basic education and vocational training will be limited and insufficient attention will be given to this vulnerable group. The number of teachers and the quality of teaching will continue to be adversely affected by the lack of training and other capacity building activities. Children from IDP, pastoral and minority communities will have limited opportunities for basic education. Lack of access to primary education will also have an impact on the decision of refugees to return to Somalia from asylum countries.

PROTECTION

Analysis of Needs

This CAP comes at a potentially significant time of government transition and institutional growth. It witnesses the struggle of civil society to build itself in the absence of effective governance structures. Human rights and protection needs are great, particularly for women and children, however there is insufficient capacity to effectively gather information and to assess the scope and gravity of the violations and to practically address and redress the situation of individuals and communities.

The focus of the activities in this sector is on practical steps to better understand and to improve the protective environment in Somalia, concentrating on the human rights and protection needs of the most vulnerable: women, children, IDPs, returnees, refugees, those living with HIV and AIDS, minorities, and the disabled. This sector confirms that respect for human rights, humanitarian law and international protection standards are a priority at all stages of the humanitarian response in Somalia.

Activities proposed will implement the Joint UN IDP Strategy as well as other common approaches and will link with other longer-term processes (i.e., JNA) that focus on the consolidation of peace and governance in Somalia. They support a human rights-based approach to programming and aim at ensuring that activities in all sectors contain solid advocacy strategies that promote the protection of and respect for human rights and humanitarian law, linked to concrete and tangible benefits for Somali society and institutions. Also, particular emphasis will be given to improving access to justice, basic services and employment opportunities.

Sector Objectives

- To support the establishment of a broad Protection Monitoring and Advocacy Network, to better prevent and respond to violations of human rights and humanitarian law;
- To reinforce protection mechanisms of duty bearers and right holders to focus on responsibility, accountability and actions;
- To improve the mainstreaming of human rights, humanitarian law and protection into the TFIs and local governance structures;
- To promote a protection focus within the objectives and indicators of all sectors, particularly with respect to the most vulnerable.

Partnerships

Organisations engaged in this sector include: Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organizations (COGWO), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Handicap International, IOM, Netherlands Organization for International Development (NOVIB), OCHA, United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNIFEM.

The cross-cutting and mainstreamed themes—gender, HIV/AIDS, return and integration and capacity building, are highlighted within all four sector objectives. This sector concentrates on building synergies, through a) practically enhancing existing monitoring/reporting systems and b) promoting approaches and mechanisms toward prevention, response and overall advocacy. As such, the protection response plan and its activities form part of an integrated package together with those activities proposed in the other CAP sectors.

Project Descriptions show joint programming/implementation strategies. The number of partner agencies indicates complementarity between objectives, actors, activities and sectors.

Key Indicators

- Existence of seven local Protection Monitoring and Advocacy Network, functioning with common Somali-specific monitoring and reporting tools and composed of individuals and organisations that have received human rights and protection training;
- In seven different locations within Somalia, there are trained community mobilisers from at least 25% of the IDP settlements functioning within their respective communities, in the identification of individual and group needs, also utilising information collected through the existing Protection Monitoring & Advocacy Network;
- Advocacy strategies are implemented along with government and non-governmental actors toward the ratification and implementation of international human rights, humanitarian law and protection standards, with a particular focus on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
- In at least seven different areas with Somalia, 50 civil society actors and officials from all levels of government receive practical training on how to improve its work for and on behalf of women, IDPs, returnees, refugees, those living with HIV & AIDS, minorities, children and the disabled.

Activities

- Identify and establish protection coordination mechanisms at national, zonal and local levels, functioning with a common methodology and tools;
- Identify and train community mobilisers, particularly within IDP settlements, to engage in a participatory community process for the identification of individual and group needs and strategic actions, respectively;
- Develop and employ advocacy strategies with and for government and non-governmental structures toward the ratification and implementation of international human rights, humanitarian law and protection standards;
- Strong awareness and advocacy for the equal treatment of women, IDPs, returnees, refugees, those living with HIV and AIDS, minorities, children and the disabled. Including those affected by new emergencies.

Monitoring of Objectives

In this sector, all the objectives, indicators and activities are interlinked and work to support national and local systems and mechanisms needed to accomplish the overall goal: to improve the protection environment in Somalia, particularly for the most vulnerable. As such, through the reinforcement of the existing coordination mechanisms, the specific activities undertaken through joint implementation and/or programming will be implemented and closely monitored. An integral part of this will be returnee monitoring by UNHCR and its partners.

Special efforts must and will be paid to the mainstreaming of gender issues in all aspects of humanitarian and development work, including strategically targeted assistance to women and girls in

their search for equality. With a focus on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)-related issues, answers must be found utilising protection tools and rights-based approaches.

If the response plan is not implemented, human rights violations and protection needs will continue to go unreported and un-addressed. Agencies will face increased difficulty in designing effective prevention and response mechanisms and there will be minimal attention given to adhering to international instruments and standards by the TFIs and local governments. Further deterioration of the material, physical, legal safety of vulnerable individuals and groups will occur, in addition to the lack of progress on the sustainable reintegration of returnees, IDPs and other affected groups.

CROSS CUTTING SECTORS

1. HIV/AIDS

Analysis of Needs

The HIV/AIDS projects in the 2006 CAP were identified on the basis that the actions are targeting the most vulnerable, addressing gaps in the response, filling immediate capacity building needs to respond to the HIV/AIDS emergency, developing an early warning mechanism through Monitoring and Evaluation and serving as an opportunity to mainstream HIV/AIDS into other CAP sectoral actions.

Cross Cutting Sector Objectives

Based on the lessons learned in 2005, existing gaps and taking into consideration the following assumptions above the following objectives have been proposed:

- ♦ To mainstream HIV/AIDS prevention and control actions into 100% of CAP sectoral actions to the one million who have been identified as most vulnerable;
- ♦ To provide integrated VCT PMTCT and ART services to 1,000 women and children of the most affected in order to prevent HIV infection and reduce child mortality;
- ♦ To ensure that IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable groups have the same access as the less vulnerable population to a minimum integrated HIV prevention, treatment and care package. (The proposed packages include provision of basic services- prevention, treatment and care and capacity building and thematic services covering stigma and discrimination, trafficking of women and girls and concurrent relationships, gender and orphans and vulnerable children);
- ♦ To ensure the provision of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for population affected by sudden disasters.

Partnerships

UNHCR, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, IOM, NOVIB

2. RETURN AND INTEGRATION

Analysis of Needs

Since the beginning of the 1990's Somalia's violent environment has caused massive population movements. At the height of the crisis, nearly half of the country's population was either internally displaced or in exile. Since then, it is estimated that 2 million IDPs and 1.2 million refugees have returned home, leaving 350,000 Somalis in exile, 250,000 in the region, including Yemen. Of those, who have returned, an estimated 700,000 returned to Somaliland and 400,000 to Puntland (source Puntland authorities), taking advantage of the peace and stability prevailing there. Despite the fact that some 70% of returnees state that access to basic services was better in countries of asylum, no backflows of significance to countries of asylum have been observed, as the vast majority of returnees consider that they enjoy more dignity and respect back home (over 80% for returnees to Somaliland and Puntland and 65% overall, including South and Central Somalia). However, many of those who have returned continue to face livelihoods distress or severe challenges to sustainable livelihoods (at least 67%), even years after return. Access to basic services is even lower than for the average Somali population. The process of sustainable reintegration leading to returnees contributing to their communities rather than communities supporting returnees for prolonged periods is therefore yet to be completed and requires sustained recovery and development support, in addition to humanitarian assistance. While the long-term requirements to this end will be included in the Reconstruction and Development Programme resulting from the JNA, immediate humanitarian and recovery needs are included in this CAP.

Conflict-related displacement has continued unabated ever since Somalis started to be uprooted from their homes, causing on many occasions multiple layers of population movements depending on the flow of the actual confrontations.

Most of the IDPs from rural areas in the South and Central parts of the country fled to Mogadishu and Kismayo, in search of security and access to jobs and basic services. They only found a situation where they were hostage to the warlords and were subject to the most serious human rights violations. Others fled to areas in the country they thought offered relative safety at the time and Somaliland was popular but many of those so displaced, who did not "originate" from Somaliland, were left without the protection of their own clans, so significant in Somali society. This was clearly reflected in October 2003 when a presidential decree enacted by the Somaliland administration declared all those who did not originate from the area as "foreigners" and as such not welcome.

When in 1998 relative stability was attained in the North Eastern part of the country, Puntland also became an important destination for IDPs fleeing from conflict. The reason for this is both due to the general receptibility of the authorities and host communities and due to the fact that many of those who sought refuge in Puntland since the start of the crisis have strong clan links there. . Meanwhile, in the south-central parts of the country some warlords were able to gain control over large parts of territory and established some sort of "administration" which was able to offer some security. These areas also became a destination for people fleeing from other, not so safe, areas. When conflict erupted in these locations they were forced to flee again.

The result of this complex process is the presence of "pockets" of conflict-related displacement throughout the country, with high concentration of IDPs in Mogadishu, Somaliland and Puntland but also in the Shabelle region, Gedo, Bay and Bakool and Lower Juba. Many of those internally displaced now were already underprivileged before displacement, because they belong to minority clans, and surveys show that the majority owned little property, if any. The impact of often multiple displacement has rendered this group even more vulnerable as they face serious problems relating to their physical, legal and material safety. Those who owned considerable assets before flight, many of whom settled in their clan-base of Puntland, are destitute now, as they left their farms, businesses and houses behind. The majority of IDPs consulted on the issue at present prefer to stay close to where they are now, rather than returning to their previous places of abode. Efforts to support their search for durable solutions therefore have to include resettlement/integration in the areas they currently reside.

Nevertheless, conflict has not been the only cause of forced-displacement in Somalia. The country has also been plagued by natural disasters ranging from consecutive droughts to colossal floods and the tsunami that affected the coastal areas of north east Somalia. These natural disasters destroyed the fragile livelihoods of many returnees residing in the affected areas.

Having grown accustomed to a semi-urban environment with short distances to services during the many years in refugee camps coupled with loss of livestock and other means to make a living in rural areas, hundreds of thousands of returnees have and continue to settle in urban areas. Due to lack of assets and skills, they join the ranks of the urban poor. In fact, many of the residents in the "IDP settlements" are returnees. Thus, it is usual to refer to "IDPs and returnees" in conjunction, as if they were one single group. They are certainly facing the same needs, with the exception that returnees usually do not face protection problems other than those affecting the population at large. They also live alongside the rest of the most poor and share the same vulnerabilities.

Cross Cutting Sector Objectives

- To support an enabling environment for the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and the resettlement/local integration of IDPs with a focus on establishment of sustainable livelihoods/income generation and access to basic services;
- Identification of and advocacy for resolution of particular protection needs of especially vulnerable/minority refugees and IDPs.

Partnerships

An integrated UN and NGO approach is vital. It includes UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Habitat, International Labour Organization (ILO) and as well as NGOs - European Committee for Agricultural Training (CEFA), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), DRC, NRC and Horn Relief.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING

Analysis of Needs

Somalia's slow progress in reconciliation and a return of functional governance are primary reasons for the continued deterioration in livelihoods and consistent violation of human rights. Following the gradual gains within the peace process achieved in 2005, the international community are presented with a genuine opportunity to start to reverse the chronic crisis in governance, rule of law and service delivery. Failure to comprehensively address capacity building will allow for continued crisis, leaving poor households vulnerable to climatic changes, floods, violence and abuse.

The Somali culture is highly democratic, with a focus on building consensus, on issues as small as who should receive the micro finance grant up to who should manage the University. This strong belief in consensus has to an extent started to be reflected within the institutional framework of Somalia. Today particularly in the north of Somalia institutions have emerged at local and central levels, which to varying degrees, are able to legitimately claim to be representative. In support of these emerging institutions, engagement by the international community will continue to move beyond sharing information and turn more to joint planning, implementation and monitoring.

In areas where reconciliation processes are slowly leading to the emergence of representative institutional frameworks, specific support should be channelled to assist fragile institutions gain legitimacy with a view to bringing greater security, improved conflict and resource management.

In Somalia there are few policies (or legal frameworks) in place that are relevant, workable or understood at a local level. Where they do exist the local capacities to implement them is limited. Policy development is relevant to all five sectors and clear interaction must continue with key stakeholders, the general public and research into past experiences, to drive towards the building of a policy framework, which is workable within the Somali environment.

Genuine partnerships developed with emerging (and existing) institutions from primary inception phases to end of project evaluations. These need to be budgeted, as partners will make commitments that will not materialise unless these have been accounted for.

Conflict in Somalia specifically targeted public infrastructure. In many parts of the country the facilities available are limited and serve as a barrier for realistic service delivery. Hence humanitarian activities should not only target the 'softer' components of capacity building but will also need to give attention to the hard ware behind the emerging institutions.

Cross Cutting Objectives

- To support emergence and survival of transparent, equitable and representative Somali institutions;
- To establish robust mechanisms that will lead to enhanced participation in public policy formulation acceptance and implementation for all relevant Somali actors;
- To enhance the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms capacities, skills, and delivery of institutions and key leaders;
- To build organisational and technical capacities of local institutions for enhanced service delivery;
- Enhance/improve access to reliable information for local communities and institutions;
- Infrastructure – basic facilities to allow institutions at a local level to operate.

Partnerships

UN-Habitat, UNDP, IOM

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

The country team will monitor on a regular basis, the progress made in addressing the 2006 CAP strategic priorities using existing monitoring mechanisms such as assessment missions, studies, reporting mechanisms, early warning systems, coordination mechanisms (in-country and in Nairobi), the Mid-Year review of the CAP, and the yearly CAP planning workshop.

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

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

In May 2006, the mid-year review of the CAP will provide stakeholders with an opportunity to re-examine the context, the humanitarian consequences, the planning scenarios, the response priorities, the sector response strategies and the progress made in achieving the strategic priorities.

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

Similarly, the planning workshop for the 2007 CAP, scheduled to take place in July/August 2006, will allow partners to re-examine the context and related consequences, monitor progress achieved during the year 2006, identify lessons learned, and readjust programmes in the event of drastic changes in the context and consequences.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The number of projects in the 2006 CAP (77 project proposals) is slightly less than 2005 (95 project proposals) but this reduced number reflects proposals which address immediate humanitarian needs (which is the key focus of this CAP 2006) as opposed to projects, which address longer-term rehabilitation requirements.

All project proposals went through a strict project selection process guided by the CAP sector focal points and with emphasis during selection on how projects best met these immediate humanitarian requirements for the one million most vulnerable. CAP sector focal point recommendations were then considered by the CAP Senior-Level Country Team, consisting of UN heads of agencies and two NGO representatives (DRC and International Medical Corps (IMC)), who took final decisions on their inclusion in the CAP. From the original 88 project proposals received, 77 project proposals were finally selected.

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

- Be realistic in terms of budget, duration and the implementing agency's capacity;
- Clearly support the overall and sectoral goals of the CHAP;
- Target the priority vulnerable groups identified in the CHAP;
- Incorporate do-no-harm principles;
- Be complementary (i.e. no geographic duplication of projects);
- Demonstrate partnerships with local actors;
- Be based on demonstrable needs assessments;
- Demonstrate the comparative advantage of the implementing agency;
- Take into consideration the accessibility of the target areas;
- Be considered in light of the overall distribution of projects within the sector;
- Be developed and implemented in concert with local counterparts;
- Mainstream thematic issues such as gender and protection.

6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE⁷

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<p>Increase the sustainable access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable populations, and in particular the one million people in a state of Humanitarian Emergency, Livelihood Crisis, IDPs and those living in areas of return and resettlement</p>	<p>Access/ Security</p> <p>Develop and disseminate a national humanitarian advocacy plan, which highlights and raises awareness of the needs of nearly one million people identified, taking into account stakeholders mandates, roles, responsibilities and contributions.</p> <p>Enhance and ensure the safety and security of humanitarian staff and operations, through the provision of the necessary capacity and means to the agencies and support units entrusted with these responsibilities;</p> <p>Develop a common access approach to better inform and sustain humanitarian actions in complex environments.</p>	<p>OCHA – Access Improvement Fund</p> <p>UNDSS – Safety and Security of Staff and Operations</p> <p>UNDSS – Communication System</p> <p>UNDP – Airfield Security</p> <p>UNDP – Development Coordination</p> <p>World Vision – Flood Emergency Preparedness</p> <p>NGO Consortium/CARE International – Go Security Preparedness and Support</p> <p>OCHA – Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia</p> <p>OCHA – Coordination and Support Services</p> <p>OCHA - UN Interim Support Fund for Somalia</p>

⁷ (Note: Projects listed below fit into a specific sector heading. However, please note that some agencies may carry out additional activities which also contribute to the achievement of a sector objective – although these are not reflected against sector objective/projects column as the activity is not the projects core component)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
	<p>Livelihoods and Food Security</p> <p>Increase food availability and access particularly for IDPs and returnees and HIV/AIDS affected populations; Improve/enhance livelihood assets with special focus on gender equality.</p>	<p>Agrosphere – Rehabilitation of broken river points in Jamama (Lower Juba) to reduce flooding</p> <p>Candlelight – Pastoral livelihood improvement and economic source diversification</p> <p>CARE – Rural Food Security Programme</p> <p>FAO – Provision of basic livelihood services to directly increase food access.</p> <p>FAO – Integrated approach to livelihood diversification in order to enhance resilience to shocks</p> <p>FAO – Protection and optimisation of livelihood assets</p> <p>FAO – Support to pastoralist and agro pastoralist communities</p> <p>SADO – Provision of agricultural inputs</p> <p>UNDP – Sustainable livelihoods and drought mitigation in drought affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland</p> <p>UNDP – Flood protection, rehabilitation of river embankment, establishment of flood early warning</p> <p>VETAID – Food Security and Livelihoods support to Pastoralist and Agro pastoralists (Sool and Sanaag)</p> <p>VETAID – Food Security and Livelihoods support to Pastoralists and Agro Pastoralists (Togdheer)</p> <p>WVI – Sustainable agriculture production project</p> <p>UNIFEM – Enhance and promote sustainable livelihood options for women in IDP and returnees settlements</p> <p>WFP – Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation ‘Food Ad for Relief and Recovery in Somalia</p> <p>Green Hope – Provision of Humanitarian Aid to 16,000 farm families living in Bay Region</p> <p>HDO – Alternative Livelihood Project for Destitute Pastoralists</p> <p>Horn Relief – Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery</p> <p>NRC – Distribution of food and non food items to IDPs</p>

SOMALIA

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)	<p>To provide access to essential health services to the vulnerable population, including basic reproductive health services and immunisation coverage;</p> <p>To improve and increase the access of the vulnerable population to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene education including nutrition;</p> <p>To treat adequately all detected severely malnourished children among the vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Adra - Emergency health, water and sanitation action in the Nugal Region, Somalia.</p> <p>UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA –Provision of Essential Package</p> <p>UNICEF – Polio Immunisation Campaigns</p> <p>UNICEF/WHO – Polio surveillance</p> <p>UNICEF – Emergency Assistance to most vulnerable groups</p> <p>UNICEF – Nutritional Care of Severely Malnourished</p>
Education	<p>Increasing female access and retention to education;</p> <p>Taking quality education to IDP and physically and mentally challenged children, marginalised rural communities especially in riverine areas; Increasing access to technical/vocational education for ex-combatants and youths; Massive rehabilitation of learning spaces including provision of tents as temporary learning spaces etc;</p> <p>Providing basic education for nomadic groups; Preparing plans for the reintegration into the Somali education system of refugee children still in exile including transitional strategies for those not being taught in the Somali curriculum.</p>	<p>UNESCO - Strengthening of Upper Primary Education in schools located in marginalised areas</p> <p>UNESCO - Promote Self-reliance of IDPs and Returnees through Vocational Skills Training</p> <p>UNESCO - Provision of technical and business skills to entrepreneurs under livelihood crisis</p> <p>UNESCO - Improvement of upper primary science and mathematics in schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency</p> <p>UNICEF – strengthening Primary Education for IDPs and the most vulnerable groups in Somalia</p> <p>NRC – Boarding School For Girls in Hargeisa</p> <p>ADRA - Enhancing Primary Education for IDP children and Non-formal education for women IDPs and returnees in the Nugal Region- Puntland State-Somalia</p> <p>INTERSOS – access to primary education for internal displaced and extremely vulnerable children in Mogadishu and Benadir region</p> <p>UNICEF/UNESCO/UNDP – HIV AIDS Communication and Prevention</p> <p>UNESCO – Civic Education Project for Peace and Democracy</p>
Protection		

SOMALIA

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<p>Enhance the protection of and respect for the human rights and dignity of affected populations</p>	<p>Access/Security Livelihoods and Food Security</p>	
	<p>Health, WATSAN and Nutrition</p>	<p>UNICEF - Creating Healthy and Protective Environments for Children in Communities especially Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS UNICEF – Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS</p>
	<p>Education</p>	<p>UNICEF – Creative Campaigning: Youth Participation in Somalia's HIV/aids response UNESCO/UNAIDS – Documentary HIV/AIDS UNICEF – Enhanced leadership and organisational development for out of school youth World Vision – Integrated Non Formal Education Programme in Bakool and Middle Juba Region</p>
	<p>Protection</p>	<p>UNICEF/UNHCR/UNIFEM/NOVIB/UNDP – Protection, Monitoring Reporting, Capacity Building Initiative IOM – Counter Human trafficking in Puntland UNDP - Integrating HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care into the Somaliland Armed Forces HI – improve social and economic integration of disabled people UNDP/UNICEF – Disarmament, Demobilisation and Integration UNICEF/UNDP – Rule of Law and Judiciary and Human Rights UNDP/UNICEF – Rule of Law and Security UNHCR – Protection, Assistance and durable solutions for IDPs UNICEF/UNIFEM/UNHCR/UNAIDS/UNDP – Community based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations HI – Improved access for vulnerable people to sustainable rehabilitation services</p>
	<p>Provide access to integrated VCCT, PMTCT and ART services to 100 women and children belonging to the target population.</p> <p>Providing non-formal basic education, including primary alternate education, functional literacy and vocational education, especially for children and youth in communities unable to afford or otherwise access formal primary education.</p> <p>To support the establishment of a broad Protection Monitoring and Advocacy Network to better prevent and respond to violations of human rights and humanitarian law; To reinforce protection mechanisms of duty bearers and rights holders to focus on accountability and actions; To improve the mainstreaming of human rights, humanitarian law and protection into the Transitional Federal Institutions and local governance structures; To promote a protection focus within the objectives and indicators of all sector, particularly with respect to vulnerable persons.</p>	

SOMALIA

		ASSOCIATED PROJECTS	
STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVE		
	Cross cutting Return and Integration	To support an enabling environment for the return and integration of refugees and IDPs and the resettlement/local integration of IDPs; Identification and advocacy for resolution of particular needs of especially vulnerable/minority returnees, refugees and IDPs.	DRC – Return and Integration of vulnerable populations UNHCR – Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Somalia UN HABITAT - Assistance to returnees and IDPs in 5 towns in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia. UN/NGO – DRAFT ONLY Development of regional inter-agency contingency plans for emergencies
Enhance the local capacity for durable social service delivery and its response to natural or conflict driven disaster	Access/Security	Provide counterparts at the local level with appropriate technical support including institutional capacity building and infrastructure assistance and taking into account specific needs to establish the delivery of essential assistance; Develop thematic and geographically based contingency plans at inter-agency levels including the participation of local partners taking into account prioritised vulnerabilities of the Somali population.	
	Livelihoods and Food Security	Develop/improve rapid response capacity Advocacy	Coordination in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector
	Health, Nutrition, WATSAN	To strengthen and ensure integration of existing early warning systems (surveillance and response); To develop and strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity.	UNICEF – Strengthen Emergency Response Capacity World Vision – Support to Primary HealthCare WHO – Integration of surveillance systems INTERSOS – Emergency health, water and sanitation in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions INTERSOS – Water and Sanitation in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiran Regions
	Education	Building local capacity for emergency education sector response; Increasing the number of secondary and vocational education facilities and expanding the range of trades in which vocational training is offered to youth and adults, especially ex-combatants, former pastoralists etc.	NRC – Training of Primary School Teachers NRC - Construction and Rehabilitation of Schools and school canteens

SOMALIA

	Protection	Cross Cutting Capacity Building	<p>To support emergence and survival of transparent, equitable and representative Somali institutions;</p> <p>To establish robust mechanisms that will lead to enhanced participation in public policy formulation acceptance and implementation for all relevant Somali actors;</p> <p>To enhance the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms capacities, skills, and delivery of institutions and key leaders;</p> <p>To build organisational and technical capacities of local institutions for enhanced service delivery;</p> <p>Enhance/improve access to reliable information for local communities and institutions;</p> <p>Infrastructure – basic facilities to allow institutions at a local level to operate.</p>	<p>DRC – Develop traditional governance capacities for peace- building and respect for human rights</p> <p>UNDP/IOM Return of Somali technical expertise from the diaspora</p> <p>UN HABITAT – Support to emerging local authorities in governance and basic capacities</p> <p>UNDP – Capacity Building Disaster Relief / Emergency Activities</p> <p>SNNC – Institutional Capacity Building and HIV/AIDS Awareness for SNNC and Partners</p>
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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 1 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
SOM-06/A01	AGROSPHERE	Rehabilitation of Broken River Points in Jamama, Lower Juba to Reduce Flooding	440,326
SOM-06/A02	CL	Pastoral livelihood improvement and economic source diversification	199,100
SOM-06/A03	CARE	Rural Food Security Program	11,787,631
SOM-06/A04	FAO	Provision of basic livelihood services to directly increase food access	1,880,000
SOM-06/A05	FAO	Integrated approach to livelihood diversification in order to enhance resilience to shocks	2,943,000
SOM-06/A06	FAO	Protection and optimization of livelihood assets	1,715,000
SOM-06/A07	FAO	Support to pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities	775,000
SOM-06/A08	FAO	Coordination in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector	285,000
SOM-06/A09	SADO	Provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households in Gedo Region	137,000
SOM-06/A10	UNDP	Sustainable Livelihoods and Drought Mitigation in drought-affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland.	250,000
SOM-06/A11	UNDP	Flood protection, rehabilitation of river embankment, establishment of flood early warning system, improvement in agriculture production through water management and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	300,000
SOM-06/A12	VETAID	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Sool and Sanag)	702,680
SOM-06/A13	VETAID	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Togdheer)	614,160
SOM-06/A14	WVI	Sustainable Agricultural Production for Flood Mitigation	410,000
SOM-06/A15	UNIFEM	Enhance and promote sustainable livelihood options for women in IDP and returnees settlements	300,000
SOM-06/A16	GH	Provision of Humanitarian aid to 16,000 farm families living in Bur Hakaba, Bay Region	211,000
SOM-06/A17	HDO	Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists	420,000
SOM-06/A18	Horn Relief	Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project	935,305
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			24,305,202

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SOMALIA

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
SOM-06/CSS01	OCHA	Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia (HRF)	8,000,000
SOM-06/CSS02	OCHA	Coordination and support services	3,639,467
SOM-06/CSS03	UNDP	UN Development Coordination	680,400
SOM-06/CSS04	UNDP	Interim Support Fund for Somalia (ISFS)	7,000,000
SOM-06/CSS05	UNDP	Institutional support to local, regional and national institutions for effective response and coordination of Disaster Relief and Emergency activities.	250,000
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			19,569,867
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
SOM-06/ER/I01	UN-HABITAT	Support to emerging local authorities in governance and basic capacities	3,237,500
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			3,237,500

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SOMALIA

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
EDUCATION			
SOM-06/E01	UNESCO	Strengthening of Upper Primary Education in schools located in marginalized areas	1,670,700
SOM-06/E02	UNESCO	Promote Self-reliance of IDPs and Returnees through Vocational Skills Training.	600,000
SOM-06/E03	UNESCO	Provision of technical and business skills to entrepreneurs under livelihood crisis	450,000
SOM-06/E04	UNESCO	Improvement of upper primary science and mathematics in schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency	1,885,860
SOM-06/E05	UNESCO	"Somalia: A Positive Example" Documentary	105,000
SOM-06/E06	UNICEF	Strengthening Primary Education for IDPs and the Most Vulnerable Groups in Somalia through formal and alternative channels	5,274,000
SOM-06/E07	UNICEF	Enhanced leadership and organizational development for out of school youth	444,000
SOM-06/E08	NRC	Training of Primary School teachers	380,000
SOM-06/E09	NRC	Boarding-school for girls - Hargeisa	650,000
SOM-06/E10	NRC	Construction/rehabilitation of schools and school-canteens.	1,510,000
SOM-06/E11	ADRA	Enhancing Primary Education for IDP children and Non-formal education for women IDPs and returnees in the Nugal Region- Puntland State-Somalia	545,000
SOM-06/E12	HISAN - WEPA	Support for education of The visually impaired Children in Shabelle Region	538,800
SOM-06/E13	WVI	Intergrated Non-Formal Education Program- Waajid and Buale Disticts of Bakool and Middle Juba region	430,000
SOM-06/E14	UNICEF	Creative Campaigning: Youth Participation in Somalia's HIV/AIDS Response	1,351,000
SOM-06/E15	INTERSOS	Access to Primary Education for the most poor and vulnerable children in Mogadisho and Benadir Region	550,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			16,384,360
FOOD			
SOM-06/F01	WFP	PRRO "Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Somalia"	33,390,000
Subtotal for FOOD			33,390,000

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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
SOM-06/H01	ADRA	Emergency health, water and sanitation intervention in the Nugal Region, Somalia.	685,000
SOM-06/H02A	WHO	Strengthen emergency response capacity	431,420
SOM-06/H02B	UNICEF	Strengthen emergency response capacity	456,000
SOM-06/H03A	WHO	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	4,255,900
SOM-06/H03B	UNICEF	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	1,524,000
SOM-06/H03C	UNFPA	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	1,944,000
SOM-06/H04A	WHO	12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	6,933,810
SOM-06/H04B	UNICEF	12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	3,015,330
SOM-06/H05	WHO	Polio surveillance in Somalia during 2006	3,498,840
SOM-06/H06	UNICEF	Nutritional care of severely malnourished	1,860,000
SOM-06/H07	WV	Support to primary health care in Baidoa, Burhakaba and Tiyealow districts in the South and Central Zone	264,081
SOM-06/H08	UNICEF	Creating Healthy and Protective Environments for Children in Communities especially Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS	772,000
SOM-06/H09	UNICEF	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS	527,000
SOM-06/H10	WHO	Integration of existing surveillance systems	268,180
SOM-06/H11	HI	Improved access for vulnerable people to sustainable rehabilitation services	195,000
SOM-06/H12	INTERSOS	Emergency health, water and sanitation in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions	650,000
SOM-06/H13A	UNICEF	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	450,000
SOM-06/H13B	UNESCO	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	650,000
SOM-06/H13C	UNDP	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	350,000
SOM-06/H14	SNNC	Institutional capacity building and HIV/AIDS awareness for SNNC and Partners	67,600
Subtotal for HEALTH			28,798,161

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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
MULTI-SECTOR			
SOM-06/MS01	NRC	Distribution of food and non-food items to vulnerable IDPs and returnees.	830,000
SOM-06/MS02	UNHCR	Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia	4,712,603
SOM-06/MS03	UNHCR	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Somalia	7,155,371
SOM-06/MS04A	UNDP	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	4,500,000
SOM-06/MS04B	DRC	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	3,000,000
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			20,197,974

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SOMALIA

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
SOM-06/P/HR/RL01	DRC	Support to traditional structures for peace-building and respect for human rights	879,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02A	UNICEF	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	450,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02B	UNIFEM	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	180,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02C	NRC	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	300,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02D	UNDP	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	70,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL03	IOM	Anti-Trafficking in Persons in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative.	243,601
SOM-06/P/HR/RL04	UNDP	Integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and care into the Somaliland Uniformed Services	193,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL05	HI	Improve the social economic integration of disabled people	103,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06A	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	2,834,500
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06B	UNICEF	Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	387,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07A	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	3,130,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07B	UNICEF	Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	192,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08A	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	4,615,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08B	UNICEF	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	192,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL09	UNESCO	Civic Education Communication Project for Peace, Democracy and Protection for vulnerable, marginalized groups in Emergency scenarios	1,150,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10A	UNDP	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	140,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10B	UNICEF	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	450,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10C	UNIFEM	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	300,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10D	NRC	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	300,000
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			16,109,101

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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 7 of 7

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
SECURITY			
SOM-06/S01	OCHA	Access Improvement Fund (AIF)	200,000
SOM-06/S02	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system	234,400
SOM-06/S03	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	Enhancement of security environment through an improved Communication system	565,000
SOM-06/S04	UNDP	Airfield Security for the United Nations in Somalia	1,250,000
SOM-06/S05	WV	Development of regional inter-agency contingency plans for flood emergencies	90,000
SOM-06/S06	CARE	GO Security Preparedness and Support	344,750
Subtotal for SECURITY			2,684,150
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
SOM-06/S/NF01	UN-HABITAT	Assistance to returnees and IDPs in 5 towns in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia.	6,773,500
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			6,773,500
WATER AND SANITATION			
SOM-06/WS01	UNICEF	Emergency water and sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in CSZ and Northern Somalia	1,442,000
SOM-06/WS02	INTERSOS	Water and Sanitation in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiran Regions	1,225,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			2,667,000
Grand Total			174,116,815

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 1 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
ADRA			
SOM-06/E11	EDUCATION	Enhancing Primary Education for IDP children and Non-formal education for women IDPs and returnees in the Nugal Region- Puntland State- Somalia	545,000
SOM-06/H01	HEALTH	Emergency health, water and sanitation intervention in the Nugal Region, Somalia.	685,000
Sub total for ADRA			1,230,000
AGROSPHERE			
SOM-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of Broken River Points in Jamama, Lower Juba to Reduce Flooding	440,326
Sub total for AGROSPHERE			440,326
CARE			
SOM-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Rural Food Security Program	11,787,631
SOM-06/S06	SECURITY	GO Security Preparedness and Support	344,750
Sub total for CARE			12,132,381
CL			
SOM-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Pastoral livelihood improvement and economic source diversification	199,100
Sub total for CL			199,100
DRC			
SOM-06/MS04B	MULTI-SECTOR	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	3,000,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Support to traditional structures for peace-building and respect for human rights	879,000
Sub total for DRC			3,879,000

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 2 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO			
SOM-06/A04	AGRICULTURE	Provision of basic livelihood services to directly increase food access	1,880,000
SOM-06/A05	AGRICULTURE	Integrated approach to livelihood diversification in order to enhance resilience to shocks	2,943,000
SOM-06/A06	AGRICULTURE	Protection and optimization of livelihood assets	1,715,000
SOM-06/A07	AGRICULTURE	Support to pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities	775,000
SOM-06/A08	AGRICULTURE	Coordination in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector	285,000
Sub total for FAO			7,598,000
GH			
SOM-06/A16	AGRICULTURE	Provision of Humanitarian aid to 16,000 farm families living in Bur Hakaba, Bay Region	211,000
Sub total for GH			211,000
HDO			
SOM-06/A17	AGRICULTURE	Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists	420,000
Sub total for HDO			420,000
HI			
SOM-06/H11	HEALTH	Improved access for vulnerable people to sustainable rehabilitation services	195,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Improve the social economic integration of disabled people	103,000
Sub total for HI			298,000
HISAN - WEPA			
SOM-06/E12	EDUCATION	Support for education of The visually impaired Children in Shabelle Region	538,800
Sub total for HISAN - WEPA			538,800

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 3 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
Horn Relief			
SOM-06/A18	AGRICULTURE	Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project	935,305
Sub total for Horn Relief			935,305
INTERSOS			
SOM-06/E15	EDUCATION	Access to Primary Education for the most poor and vulnerable children in Mogadisho and Benadir Region	550,000
SOM-06/H12	HEALTH	Emergency health, water and sanitation in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions	650,000
SOM-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiran Regions	1,225,000
Sub total for INTERSOS			2,425,000
IOM			
SOM-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Anti-Trafficking in Persons in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative.	243,601
Sub total for IOM			243,601
NRC			
SOM-06/E08	EDUCATION	Training of Primary School teachers	380,000
SOM-06/E09	EDUCATION	Boarding-school for girls - Hargeisa	650,000
SOM-06/E10	EDUCATION	Construction/rehabilitation of schools and school-canteens.	1,510,000
SOM-06/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Distribution of food and non-food items to vulnerable IDPs and returnees.	830,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02C	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	300,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10D	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	300,000
Sub total for NRC			3,970,000

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 4 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
OCHA			
SOM-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia (HRF)	8,000,000
SOM-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination and support services	3,639,467
SOM-06/S01	SECURITY	Access Improvement Fund (AIF)	200,000
Sub total for OCHA			11,839,467
SADO			
SOM-06/A09	AGRICULTURE	Provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households in Gedo Region	137,000
Sub total for SADO			137,000
SNNC			
SOM-06/H14	HEALTH	Institutional capacity building and HIV/AIDS awareness for SNNC and Partners	67,600
Sub total for SNNC			67,600

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDP			
SOM-06/A10	AGRICULTURE	Sustainable Livelihoods and Drought Mitigation in drought-affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland.	250,000
SOM-06/A11	AGRICULTURE	Flood protection, rehabilitation of river embankment, establishment of flood early warning system, improvement in agriculture production through water management and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	300,000
SOM-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	UN Development Coordination	680,400
SOM-06/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Interim Support Fund for Somalia (ISFS)	7,000,000
SOM-06/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Institutional support to local, regional and national institutions for effective response and coordination of Disaster Relief and Emergency activities.	250,000
SOM-06/H13C	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	350,000
SOM-06/MS04A	MULTI-SECTOR	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	4,500,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02D	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	70,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and care into the Somaliland Uniformed Services	193,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	2,834,500
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	3,130,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	4,615,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	140,000
SOM-06/S04	SECURITY	Airfield Security for the United Nations in Somalia	1,250,000
Sub total for UNDP			25,562,900

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 6 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			
SOM-06/S02	SECURITY	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system	234,400
SOM-06/S03	SECURITY	Enhancement of security environment through an improved Communication system	565,000
Sub total for UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)			799,400
UNESCO			
SOM-06/E01	EDUCATION	Strengthening of Upper Primary Education in schools located in marginalized areas	1,670,700
SOM-06/E02	EDUCATION	Promote Self-reliance of IDPs and Returnees through Vocational Skills Training.	600,000
SOM-06/E03	EDUCATION	Provision of technical and business skills to entrepreneurs under livelihood crisis	450,000
SOM-06/E04	EDUCATION	Improvement of upper primary science and mathematics in schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency	1,885,860
SOM-06/E05	EDUCATION	"Somalia: A Positive Example" Documentary	105,000
SOM-06/H13B	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	650,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Civic Education Communication Project for Peace, Democracy and Protection for vulnerable, marginalized groups in Emergency scenarios	1,150,000
Sub total for UNESCO			6,511,560
UNFPA			
SOM-06/H03C	HEALTH	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	1,944,000
Sub total for UNFPA			1,944,000
UN-HABITAT			
SOM-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Support to emerging local authorities in governance and basic capacities	3,237,500
SOM-06/S/NF01	SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Assistance to returnees and IDPs in 5 towns in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia.	6,773,500
Sub total for UN-HABITAT			10,011,000

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 7 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNHCR			
SOM-06/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia	4,712,603
SOM-06/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Somalia	7,155,371
Sub total for UNHCR			11,867,974

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 8 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
SOM-06/E06	EDUCATION	Strengthening Primary Education for IDPs and the Most Vulnerable Groups in Somalia through formal and alternative channels	5,274,000
SOM-06/E07	EDUCATION	Enhanced leadership and organizational development for out of school youth	444,000
SOM-06/E14	EDUCATION	Creative Campaigning: Youth Participation in Somalia's HIV/AIDS Response	1,351,000
SOM-06/H02B	HEALTH	Strengthen emergency response capacity	456,000
SOM-06/H03B	HEALTH	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	1,524,000
SOM-06/H04B	HEALTH	12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	3,015,330
SOM-06/H06	HEALTH	Nutritional care of severely malnourished	1,860,000
SOM-06/H08	HEALTH	Creating Healthy and Protective Environments for Children in Communities especially Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS	772,000
SOM-06/H09	HEALTH	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS	527,000
SOM-06/H13A	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	450,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02A	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	450,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	387,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	192,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	192,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	450,000
SOM-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water and sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in CSZ and Northern Somalia	1,442,000
Sub total for UNICEF			18,786,330

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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Page 9 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNIFEM			
SOM-06/A15	AGRICULTURE	Enhance and promote sustainable livelihood options for women in IDP and returnees settlements	300,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02B	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	180,000
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10C	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	300,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			780,000
VETAID			
SOM-06/A12	AGRICULTURE	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Sool and Sanag)	702,680
SOM-06/A13	AGRICULTURE	Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Togdheer)	614,160
Sub total for VETAID			1,316,840
WFP			
SOM-06/F01	FOOD	PRRO "Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery in Somalia"	33,390,000
Sub total for WFP			33,390,000
WHO			
SOM-06/H02A	HEALTH	Strengthen emergency response capacity	431,420
SOM-06/H03A	HEALTH	Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	4,255,900
SOM-06/H04A	HEALTH	12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	6,933,810
SOM-06/H05	HEALTH	Polio surveillance in Somalia during 2006	3,498,840
SOM-06/H10	HEALTH	Integration of existing surveillance systems	268,180
Sub total for WHO			15,388,150

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 November 2005

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

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

Page 10 of 10

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WV			
SOM-06/H07	HEALTH	Support to primary health care in Baidoa, Burhakaba and Tiye glow districts in the South and Central Zone	264,081
SOM-06/S05	SECURITY	Development of regional inter-agency contingency plans for flood emergencies	90,000
Sub total for WV			354,081
WVI			
SOM-06/A14	AGRICULTURE	Sustainable Agricultural Production for Flood Mitigation	410,000
SOM-06/E13	EDUCATION	Intergrated Non-Formal Education Program- Waajid and Bualle Disticts of Bakool and Middle Juba region	430,000
Sub total for WVI			840,000
Grand Total:			174,116,815

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

ANNEX I. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Phase	Reference Characteristics / Outcomes on Lives and Livelihoods	Strategic Response Framework
Humanitarian Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: extreme lack • Destitution: large scale, concentrated • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI nearing max. • Livelihood assets: effectively complete loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups • Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g., food, water, shelter, sanitation health, etc.) • Policy revision where necessary • Negotiations with varied political-economic interests • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 2-4 / 10,000 / day, ?ing • Under 5yrs death rate: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ?ing • Food access/avail.: near complete, severe lack • Destitution: widespread, diffuse • Human migrations: unusual, large scale • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI signific.> refer. • Livelihood assets: near complete and irreversible depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent social protection of vulnerable groups • Strategic and complimentary interventions to urgently ? food access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market and transport interventions • Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) • Negotiations with varied political-economic interests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy revision where necessary • Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access (5 capitals) • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 1-2 /10,000/day, >2x reference rate; U5MR 2-4/10,000/day, ?ing • Wasting: 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ?ing • Food access/avail.: highly stressed, critical lack; choice between staple food or asset stripping • Human migrations: unusual • Civil security: Limited spread, low intensity conflict • Coping: crisis strategies; CSI > reference • Livelihood assets: accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ? food access AND support livelihoods, e.g.: • Market and transport interventions • Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) • Negotiations with varied political-economic interests • Policy revision where necessary • Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, or protect priority livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: <1 / 10,000 / day; U5MR<= 2 • Wasting: 5-10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ?ing • Food access/avail.: stressed • Hazard: occurrence of event stressing livelihoods • Civil security: unstable, disruptive tension • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: accelerated depletion (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative interventions to ensure food access/availability • Livelihood asset priority identification (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Intermittent Food Insecurity with High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day • Wasting: <5 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range • Food access/avail.: borderline adequate, unstable • Hazard: high probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: prevailing peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: stressed utilization (5 caps.) • Structural hindrances to food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development strategies at community to national levels to increase stability, resistance, and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk • Provision of "safety nets" to high risk groups • Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Identify and redress structural hindrances to food security • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Food Secure with Moderate to Low Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.3 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: <3 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: usually adequate, stable • Hazard: moderate to low probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: structural peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: sustainable utilization (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in food production systems • Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity • Advocacy

Note : CSI : Coping Strategy Index and CMR : Crude Mortality Rate

ANNEX II. POST GU 2005 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN SOMALIA IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY AND OR ACUTE FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD CRISIS

REGION	Region Population 2004	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis ¹	Humanitarian Emergency (Level 2) ¹	Total in Need as % of Total Population ¹
North				
<i>Bari</i>	235,975	38,000	8,000	19
<i>Nugal</i>	99,635	16,000	3,000	19
<i>Sanag</i>	190,455	45,000	9,000	28
<i>Sool</i>	194,660	40,000	8,000	25
<i>Togdheer</i>	302,155	36,000	3000	12
<i>Coastal (fishing)</i>		22,000		
Subtotal	1,022,880	197,000	31,000	22
Central				
<i>Galgadud</i>	319,735	38,000	0	12
<i>Mudug</i>	199,895	19,000	0	10
Subtotal	519,630	57,000	0	11
South				
<i>Bakol</i>	225,450	12,000	0	4
<i>Gedo</i>	375,280	59,000	53,000	30
<i>Lower Juba</i>	329,240	6,000	37,000	13
<i>Middle Juba</i>	244,275	14,000	79,000	38
Subtotal	1,174,245	91,000	169,000	22
Total	2,716,755	345,000	200,000	20
Assessed number in need of assistance		545,000		7²
Estimated number of IDPs		377,000³		5²
Total number in need of assistance		922,000⁴		13²

Source: FAO/FSAU

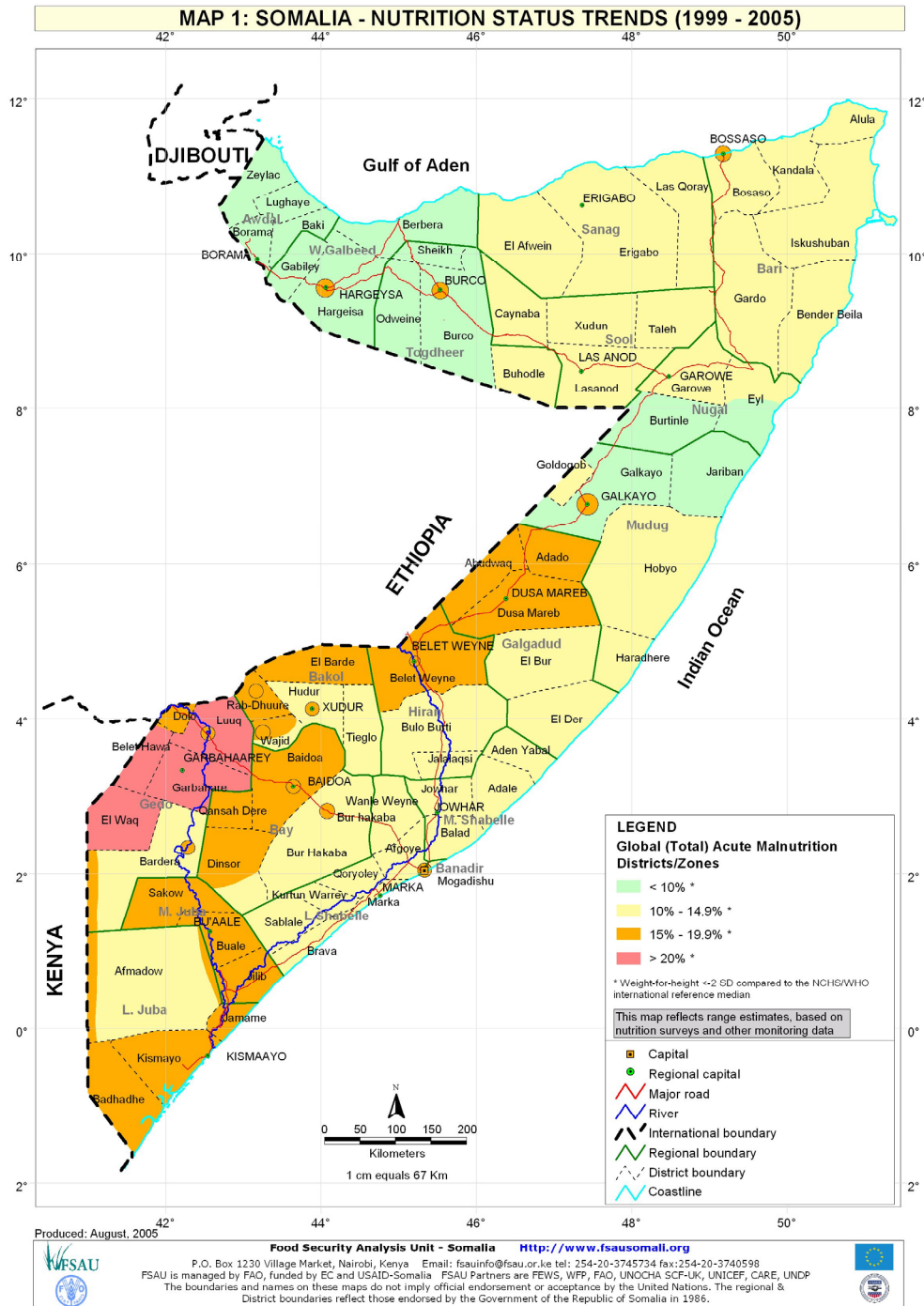
1 Estimated population figures are rounded to the nearest thousand

2 Percentage of the estimated total population for Somalia : 7,309,266 – WHO 2004

3 Source UN OCHA updated April 2004

4 These figures do not include the urban poor

ANNEX III. LONG TERM NUTRITION TRENDS (1999-2005)



This map represents the 'long term' nutrition trend observed over time. It indicates the estimate of ranges within which malnutrition rates typically fall in particular areas of Somalia. The map depicts that virtually the whole of Somalia has unacceptable levels of acute malnutrition of 5% or above, according to international standards and that some areas are consistently and substantially worse than others.

ANNEX IV. NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED DURING CAP CONSULTATION PROCESS

ORGANIZATION	JOHWAR	GAROWE	HARGEISA	NAIROBI
Somali Local NGOs	2	17	4	13
UN Agencies	7	13	13	16
International NGOs	2	7	4	21
Red Cross	1			2
TOTAL	12	37	21	52

NUMBER OF CAP PARTICIPANTS

NO OF PARTICIPANTS	JOHWAR	GAROWE	HARGEISA	NAIROBI	Total
TOTAL	45	86	40	Day one – 115 Day two – 78	286 (not including Day 2)

(1) Total Number of UN Agencies Consulted was: 13

1.UNICEF, 2.UN OCHA, 3.ILO, 4.UNDSS, 5.UN HABITAT, 6.FAO, 7.WHO, 8.WFP, 9.UNHCR, 10.UNIFEM, 11.UNAIDS, 12.UNPOS, 13.UNESCO, 14.UNDP

(2) All Major International Non Governmental Organizations were consulted during process and total is 26

1.Horn Relief, 2.CEFA, 3. Diakonia, 4.VSF Suisse, 5.NCA, 6. DRC, 7.Vetaid, 8.NRC, 9.CARE, 10.World Vision, 11.Intersos, 12.ACF, 13.Caritas Swiss, 14.TerraNuova, 15.Agrosphere, 16.Novib, 17.ADRA, 18.Hisan, 19.Humanitarian Demining Italian Group, 20.Handicap International, 21.Oxfam, 22.Fewsnet, 23.SaferWorld, 24. UNA, 25. Heninrich Boelt Foundation, 26. NGO Consortium, 27.Save The Children Fund

(3) Red Cross Movement was 2

1.ICRC, 2.SRCS

(4) Total Number of Somali NGOs was 34

Naagad, 2.Candlelight, 3.PENHA, 4.Havoyoco, 5.MOPIC, 6.MIS/DDR, 7.Somali Diaspora, 8. DRHIS, 9.MOLAE, 10.DDA, 11.Boat Factory, 12.RMCO, 13.RMSN, 14.HADMA, 15.PSAWEN, 16. CRFA, 17.Saacid, 18.Womens Care Organization, 19.ASEP, 20.Homdas, 21. Somlink, 22. AFREC, 23.ISRA, 24.ISRA, 25.COGWO, 26.COSONGO, 27.CORD. 28.Somali National NGO Consortium, 29.Kisima, 30.SADO, 31.WRRS, 32.WAWA, 33.SNNC, 34.PAG

(5) Authorities

Authorities were represented in Hargeisa, Garowe and Jowhar (including the TFG) and in Nairobi where the Minister of Planning and International Development was present.

ANNEX V. DONOR RESPONSE TO CAP 2005

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ADRA	1,695,256	1,695,256	-	0%	1,695,256	-
CARE INT	14,241,195	20,057,395	18,922,000	94%	1,135,395	-
DDG	1,386,746	1,386,746	-	0%	1,386,746	-
FAO	4,190,153	4,190,153	1,537,316	37%	2,652,837	-
HDIG	1,410,000	1,410,000	-	0%	1,410,000	-
HDO	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
Horn Relief	1,535,785	1,535,785	1,062,390	69%	473,395	-
ILO	7,450,000	7,450,000	-	0%	7,450,000	-
IOM	-	1,037,368	-	0%	1,037,368	-
NPA	114,268	114,268	-	0%	114,268	-
OCHA	7,656,617	7,656,617	1,063,044	14%	6,593,573	-
OHCHR	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	6,474,193	6,474,193	948,000	15%	5,526,193	-
SBF	421,318	421,318	-	0%	421,318	-
UNDP	29,267,783	29,267,783	5,707,148	19%	23,560,635	-
UNDP/UNEP	-	1,650,000	-	0%	1,650,000	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	990,000	990,000	-	0%	990,000	-
UNESCO	7,977,100	7,977,100	950,000	12%	7,027,100	-
UN-HABITAT	5,071,670	5,071,670	2,162,955	43%	2,908,715	-
UNHCR	6,584,554	6,584,554	5,000,291	76%	1,584,263	-
UNICEF	15,512,000	15,512,000	7,385,586	48%	8,126,414	-
UNIFEM	445,000	445,000	30,000	7%	415,000	-
VETAID	305,779	305,779	-	0%	305,779	-
WFP	45,200,000	34,500,000	28,414,194	82%	6,085,806	-
WHO	3,701,455	3,701,455	548,415	15%	3,153,040	-
WHO/UNFPA	1,235,685	1,235,685	-	0%	1,235,685	-
WVI	1,276,613	1,276,613	838,272	66%	438,341	-
GRAND TOTAL	164,463,170	162,266,738	74,569,611	46%	87,697,127	

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	18,757,667	24,573,867	21,305,906	87%	3,267,961	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9,192,970	9,192,970	1,933,482	21%	7,259,488	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	18,143,660	18,143,660	1,332,290	7%	16,811,370	-
EDUCATION	11,984,153	11,984,153	3,212,273	27%	8,771,880	-
FOOD	45,200,000	34,500,000	28,414,194	82%	6,085,806	-
HEALTH	15,019,208	15,019,208	3,342,481	22%	11,676,727	-
MINE ACTION	9,612,564	9,612,564	590,143	6%	9,022,421	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	1,650,000	-	0%	1,650,000	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	28,775,017	29,812,385	9,079,299	30%	20,733,086	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,613,862	0%	(1,613,862)	-
SECURITY	990,000	990,000	-	0%	990,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,624,670	2,624,670	2,162,955	82%	461,715	-
WATER AND SANITATION	4,163,261	4,163,261	1,582,726	38%	2,580,535	-
GRAND TOTAL	164,463,170	162,266,738	74,569,611	46%	87,697,127	-

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

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

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

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
AGRICULTURE							
SOM-05/A01: Rural food security programme	CARE INT	13,105,800	18,922,000	18,922,000	100%	-	-
SOM-05/A02: Coordination in the food security sector	FAO	772,242	772,242	446,114	58%	326,128	-
SOM-05/A03: Improving the quality of livestock exported from Somalia	FAO	579,332	579,332	-	0%	579,332	-
SOM-05/A04: Support to small riverine fisheries production	FAO	223,576	223,576	-	0%	223,576	-
SOM-05/A05: Promotion of poultry production among IDPs, returnees and poor urban dwellers in drought affected areas of Somalia	FAO	541,800	541,800	-	0%	541,800	-
SOM-05/A06: Enhance food security and nutritional status	FAO	2,073,203	2,073,203	1,091,202	53%	982,001	-
SOM-05/A07: Supporting alternative livelihoods of destitute drought affected pastoralists	Horn Relief	488,151	488,151	166,590	34%	321,561	-
SOM-05/A08: Emergency cash for work to rehabilitate rangelands in Sanaag	Horn Relief	667,784	667,784	680,000	102%	(12,216)	-
SOM-05/A09: Integration of crop & livestock agriculture	VETAID	166,200	166,200	-	0%	166,200	-
SOM-05/A10: Promotion of sustainable crop & livestock agriculture	VETAID	139,579	139,579	-	0%	139,579	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		18,757,667	24,573,867	21,305,906	87%	3,267,961	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES							
SOM-05/CSS01: Coordination support services	OCHA	1,675,817	1,675,817	666,743	40%	1,009,074	-
SOM-05/CSS02: Humanitarian response fund for Somalia	OCHA	5,800,000	5,800,000	396,301	7%	5,403,699	-
SOM-05/CSS03: Somalia aid coordination body secretariat	UNDP	444,153	444,153	198,151	45%	246,002	-
SOM-05/CSS04: Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support (QUESTS)	UNDP	420,000	420,000	143,885	34%	276,115	-
SOM-05/CSS05: Development of digital maps, urban land and property information systems for three major towns in Puntland Region	UNDP	390,000	390,000	400,000	103%	(10,000)	-
SOM-05/CSS06: Support to public administration training	UNDP	463,000	463,000	128,402	28%	334,598	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		9,192,970	9,192,970	1,933,482	21%	7,259,488	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
SOM-05/ER/I01: Employment intensive infrastructure projects in the North West and North Eastern of Somalia	ILO	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I02: National training programme in employment intensive , cash for work programmes in Somalia	ILO	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I03: Support for underserved rural communities' empowerment (SOURCE)	CARE INT	324,000	324,000	-	0%	324,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I04: Framework programme on sustainable livelihoods and drought mitigation in drought affected regions	UNDP	869,660	869,660	-	0%	869,660	-
SOM-05/ER/I05: Participatory planning projects focusing on vulnerable groups in all three Somali regions	UN-HABITAT	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I06: Promotion of economic recovery in Somalia	ILO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I07: National training programme in local economic development in Somalia	ILO	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I08A: Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	UNDP	1,600,000	1,600,000	-	0%	1,600,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I08B: Economic recovery in support of socio-economic integration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations through a process of local economic development	ILO	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I09: Reintegration of returnees and IDPs	UNDP	4,000,000	4,000,000	359,712	9%	3,640,288	-
SOM-05/ER/I10: Poverty reduction and economic recovery	UNDP	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-
SOM-05/ER/I11: Financial services development project (FSDP)	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	972,578	65%	527,422	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		18,143,660	18,143,660	1,332,290	7%	16,811,370	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 4 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
----------------------------------	------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------	--------------------	---------------------

Values in US\$

EDUCATION							
SOM-05/E01: Development and provision of basic education	ADRA	386,000	386,000	-	0%	386,000	-
SOM-05/E02: Provision of vocational skills to Somali youth.	ADRA	454,480	454,480	-	0%	454,480	-
SOM-05/E03: Non-formal education for youth	ADRA	329,776	329,776	-	0%	329,776	-
SOM-05/E04: Enterprise based vocational training	CARE INT	391,395	391,395	-	0%	391,395	-
SOM-05/E05: Expansion of enrolment in education for girls and vulnerable communities	UNICEF	3,005,000	3,005,000	2,057,123	68%	947,877	-
SOM-05/E06: Provision of education to displaced Nomadic populations	UNESCO	1,690,000	1,690,000	-	0%	1,690,000	-
SOM-05/E07: Basic and vocational education for demobilisation of youth	UNESCO	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-
SOM-05/E08: Support to pre-service teacher education and co-curricular activities	UNESCO	1,020,000	1,020,000	-	0%	1,020,000	-
SOM-05/E09: Support to the development and expansion of secondary education	UNESCO	1,460,000	1,460,000	-	0%	1,460,000	-
SOM-05/E10: Support to upper primary resource provision and assessment services in Somalia	UNESCO	1,491,600	1,491,600	950,000	64%	541,600	-
SOM-05/E11: Technical and vocational education for Somali youth	UNESCO	365,500	365,500	-	0%	365,500	-
SOM-05/E12: Support to girl child basic education	WVI	190,402	190,402	205,150	108%	(14,748)	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		11,984,153	11,984,153	3,212,273	27%	8,771,880	-

FOOD							
SOM-05/F01: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia	WFP	45,200,000	34,500,000	28,414,194	82%	6,085,806	-
Subtotal for FOOD		45,200,000	34,500,000	28,414,194	82%	6,085,806	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 9

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Values in US\$							
HEALTH							
SOM-05/H01: Expanding access to reproductive health in Somaliland and Puntland	CARE INT	420,000	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-
SOM-05/H02: Critical reproductive health services	UNICEF	738,000	738,000	738,000	100%	-	-
SOM-05/H03: Delivery of essential health services	UNICEF	2,019,000	2,019,000	-	0%	2,019,000	-
SOM-05/H04A: Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	UNICEF	2,700,000	2,700,000	264,200	10%	2,435,800	-
SOM-05/H04B: Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI), including polio eradication initiative (PEI)	WHO	1,983,477	1,983,477	-	0%	1,983,477	-
SOM-05/H05: Provision emergency nutrition response	UNICEF	1,568,000	1,568,000	690,000	44%	878,000	-
SOM-05/H06: Rapid response to sudden disasters	UNICEF	456,000	456,000	447,013	98%	8,987	-
SOM-05/H07: Strengthening EPI and maternal health in Bualle and Sakow (Middle Juba), Waaqid and Tiye glow (Bakool), Burhakaba (Bay) and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	WVI	478,000	478,000	633,122	132%	(155,122)	-
SOM-05/H08: Integrated reproductive health services for vulnerable urban populations in the three zones of Somalia	WHO/UNFPA	582,235	582,235	-	0%	582,235	-
SOM-05/H09: Assessment of health sector status, services needs and priorities in conflicts and drought affected regions	WHO	361,460	361,460	323,415	89%	38,045	-
SOM-05/H10: Mental health	WHO	233,200	233,200	-	0%	233,200	-
SOM-05/H11: Mitigating the impact on health and nutrition of the drought and response to urgent needs	WHO	152,560	152,560	-	0%	152,560	-
SOM-05/H12: Prevention and control of communicable diseases	WHO	448,568	448,568	-	0%	448,568	-
SOM-05/H13: Accelerated HIV awareness, vulnerability reduction and service availability with focus on access by vulnerable populations	UNICEF	822,000	822,000	216,731	26%	605,269	-
SOM-05/H14: Establishment of effective mechanisms for the protection of PLHA, infected and affected IDPs and sexually violated women	HDO	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-
SOM-05/H15: HIV prevention in Middle Juba, Bakool, Bay Regions and Baki and Lughaya (Awdal)	WVI	258,000	258,000	-	0%	258,000	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

Requirements and Contributions per Sector

as of 3 November 2005

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 6 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							
HEALTH							
SOM-05/H16: Care and support of PLWA	NPA	114,268	114,268	-	0%	114,268	-
SOM-05/H17: Creating a protective environment for populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS	UNDP	407,000	407,000	-	0%	407,000	-
SOM-05/H18: Establish protection mechanisms for women IDPs and returnees infected and affected by HIV/AIDS through leadership advocacy and capacity building of associations of PLWHAS	UNIFEM	145,000	145,000	30,000	21%	115,000	-
SOM-05/H19: HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) sero-prevalence testing and VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) among vulnerable groups	WHO/UNFPA	653,450	653,450	-	0%	653,450	-
SOM-05/H20: Improvement of blood safety in Somalia	WHO	308,990	308,990	-	0%	308,990	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		15,019,208	15,019,208	3,342,481	22%	11,676,727	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 7 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

MINE ACTION

SOM-05/MA01: Capacity building national demining agency, Somaliland	UNDP	1,111,000	1,111,000	-	0%	1,111,000	-
SOM-05/MA02: Capacity building to police - clearance training and refresher EOD training in Somalila/Jowhar	SBF	421,318	421,318	-	0%	421,318	-
SOM-05/MA03: High-impact area clearance operations in Somalia	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
SOM-05/MA04: Impact-survey and demining in the Somaliland Region	HDIG	1,410,000	1,410,000	-	0%	1,410,000	-
SOM-05/MA05: Institutional support and capacity building to Puntland Mine Action Centre (PMAC)	UNDP	19,000	19,000	-	0%	19,000	-
SOM-05/MA06: Institutional support to Somaliland mine action	UNDP	254,000	254,000	590,143	232%	(336,143)	-
SOM-05/MA07: Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	DDG	858,956	858,956	-	0%	858,956	-
SOM-05/MA08: Landmine clearance in Togdheer Region of Somaliland	DDG	527,790	527,790	-	0%	527,790	-
SOM-05/MA09: Landmine impact survey (LIS) in Sool and Sanag Regions, Phase 2.5	UNDP	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
SOM-05/MA10: Somalia landmine impact survey (LIS), Phase III	UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
SOM-05/MA11: Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in southern Somalia	UNDP	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
SOM-05/MA12: Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Puntland	UNDP	20,000	20,000	-	0%	20,000	-
SOM-05/MA13: Support to police explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams in Middle Shabbelle Region (Jowhar)	UNDP	190,500	190,500	-	0%	190,500	-
Subtotal for MINE ACTION		9,612,564	9,612,564	590,143	6%	9,022,421	-

MULTI-SECTOR

SOM-05/MS01: Environmental and Hazardous Waste Assessment in Somalia	UNDP/UNEP	-	1,650,000	-	0%	1,650,000	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		-	1,650,000	-	0%	1,650,000	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 8 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
SOM-05/P/HR/RL01: Strengthening Somali civil society phase III	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	6,474,193	6,474,193	948,000	15%	5,526,193	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL02: Protection of civilians	OCHA	180,800	180,800	-	0%	180,800	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL03: Protection of children against abuse, violence, exploitation and discrimination	UNICEF	1,568,000	1,568,000	216,731	14%	1,351,269	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL04: First phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	UNDP	3,809,470	3,809,470	1,152,412	30%	2,657,058	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL05: Support to civil society and local initiatives	UNDP	400,000	400,000	122,951	31%	277,049	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL06: Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes	UNDP	3,575,000	3,575,000	719,424	20%	2,855,576	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL07: Law enforcement project	UNDP	3,795,000	3,795,000	919,490	24%	2,875,510	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL08: Civic education for peace, democracy and development	UNESCO	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL09: Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	UNHCR	6,584,554	6,584,554	5,000,291	76%	1,584,263	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL10: Strengthening Somali capacities to protect women's human rights and promote gender equality in the context of internal displacement	UNIFEM	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL11: Youth participation and development	UNICEF	1,188,000	1,188,000	-	0%	1,188,000	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL12: Technical assistance for human rights in Somalia	OHCHR	150,000	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
SOM-05/P/HR/RL13: Return and Reintegration of Highly Qualified Nationals from the Americas, Europe, and neighbouring countries to SOMALIA	IOM	-	1,037,368	-	0%	1,037,368	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		28,775,017	29,812,385	9,079,299	30%	20,733,086	-

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SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 9 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
SOM-05/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	UNICEF	-	-	1,388,862	0%	(1,388,862)	-
SOM-05/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	WHO	-	-	225,000	0%	(225,000)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	1,613,862	0%	(1,613,862)	-
SECURITY							
SOM-05/S01: Enhancement of security environment by resourcing security management structures	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	990,000	990,000	-	0%	990,000	-
Subtotal for SECURITY		990,000	990,000	-	0%	990,000	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS							
SOM-05/S/NF01: Assistance to returnees and IDPs/returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bosasso for resettlement	UN-HABITAT	2,624,670	2,624,670	2,162,955	82%	461,715	-
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		2,624,670	2,624,670	2,162,955	82%	461,715	-
WATER AND SANITATION							
SOM-05/WS01: Emergency rehabilitation of water points in Bakol and Bay Regions, Somalia	ADRA	525,000	525,000	-	0%	525,000	-
SOM-05/WS02: Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities	Horn Relief	379,850	379,850	215,800	57%	164,050	-
SOM-05/WS03: Rehabilitation, expansion and management of Burao water system	UN-HABITAT	1,247,000	1,247,000	-	0%	1,247,000	-
SOM-05/WS04: Rehabilitation and/or construction of rural water supplies and provision of sanitation facilities	UNICEF	1,448,000	1,448,000	1,366,926	94%	81,074	-
SOM-05/WS05: MIDDLE JUBA (Bualle and Sakow) Emergency water project	WVI	350,211	350,211	-	0%	350,211	-
SOM-05/WS06: Promote the use of low cost disinfections in households and vulnerable communities	WHO	213,200	213,200	-	0%	213,200	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		4,163,261	4,163,261	1,582,726	38%	2,580,535	-
Grand Total		164,463,170	162,266,738	74,569,611	46%	87,697,127	-

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
---------	--------------	-------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Values in US\$

ADB				
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	500,000	-
Subtotal for ADB			500,000	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN-HABITAT				
UN-HABITAT	SOM-05/S/NF01	Assistance to returnees and IDPs/returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bosasso for resettlement	267,755	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN-HABITAT			267,755	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR				
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	631,288	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR			631,288	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP				
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid (Under Multilateral Funds)	2,336,394	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			2,336,394	-

Canada				
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	578,020	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	662,366	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	2,408,475	-
Subtotal for Canada			3,648,861	-

Carry-over (donors not specified)				
UNDP	SOM-05/CSS03	Somalia aid coordination body secretariat (from Italy recorded in Somalia 2004 Appeal, funds received in 2005)	198,151	-
UNDP	SOM-05/CSS05	Development of digital maps, urban land and property information systems for three major towns in Puntland Region (from Italy recorded in Somalia 2004 Appeal, funds received in 2005)	400,000	-
UNDP	SOM-05/CSS06	Support to public administration training (from Italy, recorded in Somalia 2004 Appeal, funds received in 2005, hence carry-over)	128,402	-
UNDP	SOM-05/ER/I11	Financial services development project (FSDP)[carry-over from ECHO]	642,578	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid (carried over from 2004 phase; donor not specified)	12,987,167	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			14,356,298	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

Denmark

Horn Relief	SOM-05/A07	Supporting alternative livelihoods of destitute drought affected pastoralists	166,590	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	13,869	-
Subtotal for Denmark			180,459	-

European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office

OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	SOM-05/P/HR/RL01	Human Rights: a. Campaign on eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); b. Support to the Group of 10 Human Rights organisations (G10)- Novib partners (EC - EuropeAid/121340/C/G/SO)	372,000	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	SOM-05/P/HR/RL01	Civil Society: a. Capacity building programme; b. Small grants scheme; c. Capacity building programmes for consultants; d. Establishment of a Consultants Association; e. Support to the development and strengthening of the Code of Conduct (CoC) structures (EC - EuropeAid/120590/C/G/SO)	576,000	-
Subtotal for European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office			948,000	-

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	166,889	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			166,889	-

Finland

WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	909	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	3,472	-
Subtotal for Finland			4,381	-

Germany

UNDP	SOM-05/MA06	Explosive ordnance disposal, support of Somaliland Mine Action Centre	590,143	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	1,209,190	-
Subtotal for Germany			1,799,333	-

Greece

WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	1,274,200	-
Subtotal for Greece			1,274,200	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

Ireland

OCHA	SOM-05/CSS02	Humanitarian response fund for Somalia	396,301	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL04	Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants	264,201	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/H04A	Immunisation including polio eradication	264,200	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	8,774	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	10,159	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	75,769	-
WVI	SOM-05/H07	Strengthening EPI and maternal health (Baki and Lughaya PHC programme)	170,000	-
Subtotal for Ireland			1,189,404	-

Islamic Development Bank

WHO	SOM-05/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project	225,000	-
Subtotal for Islamic Development Bank			225,000	-

Italy

FAO	SOM-05/A02	Coordination in the food security sector	446,114	-
FAO	SOM-05/A06	Enhance food security and nutritional status	669,171	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,296,115	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,717,300	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	86,569	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	1,000,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	1,321,002	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	1,439,024	-
WHO	SOM-05/H09	Assessment of health sector status, services needs and priorities in conflicts and drought affected regions	323,415	-
Subtotal for Italy			8,298,710	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 4 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

Japan				
UN-HABITAT	SOM-05/S/NF01	Assistance to returnees and IDPs/returnees in Hargeisa, Galkayo and Bosasso for resettlement	1,895,200	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali refugees, Protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia.	700,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	176,466	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	306,834	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	498,962	-
Subtotal for Japan			3,577,462	-

Malta				
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	59,189	-
Subtotal for Malta			59,189	-

Netherlands				
Horn Relief	SOM-05/WS02	Emergency construction and rehabilitation of water facilities	215,800	-
OCHA	SOM-05/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian aid activities	240,000	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	313,644	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,560,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	482,000	-
WVI	SOM-05/H07	Strengthening EPI and maternal health (Wadjud PHC programme)	316,122	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			3,127,566	-

Norway				
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL04	First phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants (Somalia 1040959)	168,787	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL05	Support to civil society and local initiatives	122,951	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL07	Rule of law programme (Somalia 1040959)	200,066	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	952,381	-
Subtotal for Norway			1,444,185	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

Sweden

FAO	SOM-05/A06	Enhance food security and nutritional status	422,031	-
OCHA	SOM-05/CSS01	Coordination support services	426,743	-
UNDP	SOM-05/CSS04	Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support (QUESTS)	143,885	-
UNDP	SOM-05/ER/I09	Reintegration of returnees and IDPs	359,712	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL04	First phase disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	719,424	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL06	Judiciary and human rights/gender programmes	719,424	-
UNDP	SOM-05/P/HR/RL07	Law enforcement project	719,424	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,422,500	-
UNIFEM	SOM-05/H18	Establish protection mechanisms for women IDPs and returnees infected and affected by HIV/AIDS through leadership advocacy and capacity building of associations of PLWHAS	30,000	-
Subtotal for Sweden			4,963,143	-

Switzerland

WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	9,082	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	84,006	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	168,962	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			262,050	-

UNICEF National Committee/Austria

UNICEF	SOM-05/E05	Expansion of enrolment in education for girls and vulnerable communities	125,471	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Austria			125,471	-

United Kingdom

Horn Relief	SOM-05/A08	Emergency cash for work to rehabilitate rangelands in Sanaag	680,000	-
UNDP	SOM-05/ER/I11	Financial services development project (FSDP)	330,000	-
UNESCO	SOM-05/E10	Support to upper primary resource provision and assessment services in Somalia	950,000	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	13,030	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			1,973,030	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 6 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

United States of America

CARE INT	SOM-05/A01	Rural food security	18,922,000	-
UNHCR	SOM-05/P/HR/RL09	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees and protection of and assistance to refugees in Somalia	1,000,000	-
UNICEF	SOM-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,000,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	1,884	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia.	61,574	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10191.0) Food aid for relief and recovery in Somalia.	1,803,640	-
Subtotal for United States of America			22,789,098	-

World Vision Australia

WVI	SOM-05/H07	Strengthening EPI and maternal health (TBA kits)	20,000	-
Subtotal for World Vision Australia			20,000	-

World Vision Hong Kong

WVI	SOM-05/E12	Support to girl child basic education	205,150	-
Subtotal for World Vision Hong Kong			205,150	-

World Vision UK

WVI	SOM-05/H07	Strengthening EPI and maternal health (Middle Juba PHC programme)	27,000	-
Subtotal for World Vision UK			27,000	-

World Vision USA

WVI	SOM-05/H07	Strengthening EPI and maternal health (Tiyeglow PHC programme)	100,000	-
Subtotal for World Vision USA			100,000	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 7 of 7

Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$				
WPD				
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	11,402	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	12,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	12,145	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	15,000	-
WFP	SOM-05/F01	Food aid	18,748	-
Subtotal for WPD			69,295	-
Grand Total			74,569,611	0

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

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

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

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

Table V: Somalia 2005
Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
 as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
United States	22,789,098	30.6 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	14,356,298	19.3 %	-
Italy	8,298,710	11.1 %	-
Sweden	4,963,143	6.7 %	-
Canada	3,648,861	4.9 %	-
Japan	3,577,462	4.8 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	3,235,437	4.3 %	-
Netherlands	3,127,566	4.2 %	-
United Kingdom	1,973,030	2.6 %	-
Germany	1,799,333	2.4 %	-
Norway	1,444,185	1.9 %	-
Greece	1,274,200	1.7 %	-
Ireland	1,189,404	1.6 %	-
Private	1,046,916	1.4 %	-
European Commission	948,000	1.3 %	-
Switzerland	262,050	0.4 %	-
Islamic Development Bank	225,000	0.3 %	-
Denmark	180,459	0.2 %	-
ECHO (European Commission)	166,889	0.2 %	-
Malta	59,189	0.1 %	-
Finland	4,381	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	74,569,611	100.0 %	-

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Denmark			
DRC	General rehabilitation	2,016,942	-
DRC	Reintegration of returnees	550,075	-
IASD	Primary education - improvement of special education programme in Somalia	170,842	-
SC	Child focused humanitarian relief efforts. Mainly on child nutrition	261,144	-
SC	Rehabilitation	586,746	-
Subtotal for Denmark		3,585,749	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
ICRC	Assistance in economic security (livelihood-support) and health [ECHO/SOM/BUD/2005/01001]	5,284,016	-
SOS Kinderdorf	SOS Emergency Paediatric and Maternity Hospital. [ECHO/SOM/BUD/2004/02002]	957,728	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the victims of continuing insecurity and climactic hazards in Somalia [ECHO/SOM/BUD/2005/01000](remaining uncommitted pledge)	-	6,485,240
WVI	Middle Juba rural household food security [part of € 9 million - ECHO/SOM/BUD/2005/01000]	275,524	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		6,517,268	6,485,240
Finland			
HT	Mineclearance Programme in Somaliland/Puntland	243,902	-
IFRC	Health, Organisational Development.	108,914	-
WVI	FGM eradication and gender programme	180,940	-
Subtotal for Finland		533,756	-
Germany			
GTZ	Rapid assistance programme	2,163,462	-
ICRC	Assistance activities in Somalia 2005	517,464	-
ICRC	Assistance and protection activities	365,854	-
ICRC	Assistance and protection activities	600,962	-
Subtotal for Germany		3,647,742	-
Global Fund for TB/HIV/AIDS Programme			
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Grant within the Global Fund HIV/AIDS programme in Somalia	409,089	-
WVI	Funds for TB programme in Somalia	2,240,000	-
Subtotal for Global Fund for TB/HIV/AIDS Programme		2,649,089	-
Netherlands			
Horn Relief	Agriculture assistance in Sanaag	600,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		600,000	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Norway			
IFRC	Organisational Development, Health, HIV/AIDS, Baidoa Clinics.	360,387	-
Subtotal for Norway		360,387	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			
Bilateral	Humanitarian assistance consisting of 200 tons of food	186,502	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)		186,502	-
Sweden			
DRC	Income-generating projects; watsan; support to traditional leaders to strengthen their roles as conflict mediators and peace builders	1,202,010	-
IFRC	Organisational Development, Health & Care.	120,234	-
Subtotal for Sweden		1,322,244	-
Swedish Red Cross			
IFRC	Health & Care.	40,078	-
Subtotal for Swedish Red Cross		40,078	-
United Kingdom			
IFRC	Delegate(s).	45,938	-
IMC	To improve emergency health and nutrition services for children under-5 years of age and women of child bearing age	1,663,715	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom		1,709,653	-
United Kingdom Red Cross			
IFRC	Humanitarian Assistance in Somaliland.	170,391	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom Red Cross		170,391	-
World Vision Australia			
WVI	Beekeeping project	25,000	-
WVI	FGM eradication and gender programme	50,000	-
WVI	Middle Juba primary education	262,309	-
Subtotal for World Vision Australia		337,309	-
World Vision Canada			
WVI	FGM eradication and gender programme	14,617	-
Subtotal for World Vision Canada		14,617	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 3 of 3

Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
World Vision UK			
WVI	Middle Juba food aid programme	240,400	-
Subtotal for World Vision UK		240,400	-
Grand Total		21,915,185	6,485,240

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

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

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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SOMALIA

Table VII: Somalia 2005
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
as of 3 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
United States	22,789,098	23.6 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	14,356,298	14.9 %	-
Italy	8,298,710	8.6 %	-
ECHO (European Commission)	6,684,157	6.9 %	6,485,240
Sweden	6,285,387	6.5 %	-
Germany	5,447,075	5.6 %	-
Private	4,498,800	4.7 %	-
Denmark	3,766,208	3.9 %	-
Netherlands	3,727,566	3.9 %	-
United Kingdom	3,682,683	3.8 %	-
Canada	3,648,861	3.8 %	-
Japan	3,577,462	3.7 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	3,235,437	3.4 %	-
Norway	1,804,572	1.9 %	-
Greece	1,274,200	1.3 %	-
Ireland	1,189,404	1.2 %	-
European Commission	948,000	1.0 %	-
Finland	538,137	0.6 %	-
Switzerland	262,050	0.3 %	-
Islamic Development Bank	225,000	0.2 %	-
Saudi Arabia	186,502	0.2 %	-
Malta	59,189	0.1 %	-
Grand Total	96,484,796	100.0 %	6,485,240

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

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

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

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

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ANNEX VI. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	Action Africa Hilfe
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief
ADO	Agricultural Development Organization
AFP	Acute Flask Paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Anti-natal Care
APD	Academy for Peace and Dialogue
ART	Anti-Retro Viral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retro Viral
AWSG	Adwal Women's Solidarity Group
BAR	Battle Field Area Clearance
DDG	Danish Demining Group
CAP	Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process
CARE	CARE Somalia
CAS	Cooperation Agreement Strategy
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDK	Clean Delivery Kits
CEC	Community Education Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEFA	European Committee for Agricultural Training
CFW	Cash for Work
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
COGWO	Coalition of Grass Root Women's Organizations
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CORD	Christian Outreach Relief and Development
COSONGO	Coalition of Somaliland NGOs
CMC	Coordination and Monitoring Committee
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRD	Centre for Research and Development
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSO	Community Service Organisation
C/SS	Central and South Somalia
COSV	Coordinating Committee of the Organisation for Voluntary Service
CTC	Community Based Therapeutic Care
DDC	Dry lands Development Centre
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Education Committees
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DPT3	Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (combined)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EBT	Enterprise Based Training
EC	European Commission
ECHO	EC Humanitarian Aid Office
EDC	Education Development Centre
EFA	Education for All
EFD	Emergency Food Distribution
EFFD	Emergency Food For Work
EIIP	Employment Intensive Infrastructure Project
EMIS/EWS	Education Management Information System/Early Warning System
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal

SOMALIA

EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
ESC	Education Sector Committee
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFW	Food for Work
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
FSDP	Financial Services Development Project
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GER	Gross enrolment ratio
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLTP	Good Local Commerce and Leadership Training Programme
GTZ	German Development Cooperation
HADMA	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency
HDO	Humanitarian Development Organisation
HDIG	Humanitarian Demining Italian Group
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
HORN RELIEF	Horn of Africa Relief Development Organisation
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institution for Semi-arid Tropics
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHL	International humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMSMA	International Management System for Mine Action (database)
INGO	International National Governmental Organisation
INTERSOS	Coordenação das Organizações de Serviço Voluntário
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPF	IGAD Partner Forum
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ISFS	Interim Support for Somalia
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
JVA	Juba Valley Authority
KABP	Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviour and Practices
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
LIS	Land Impact Survey
LNGO	Local National Non-Governmental Organisation

SOMALIA

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHC	Mother and Child Health Care
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOHL	Ministry of Housing and Labour
MOLAE	
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NDA	National Deming Agency
NESHA	North East Somalia Highway Authority
NID	National Immunisation Days
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOVIB	Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMAC	Puntland Mine Action Centre
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PSAWEN	Puntland State Agency for Water and Environment
QUEST	Qualified Expatriate Somali Technical Support
RAP	Rapid Assistance Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
RMCO	Regional Marine Conservation Organization
RMCN	Resource Management Somali Network
RRIDP	Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
PENHA	The Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PRO	Primary Health Care
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SADO	Sanaag Development Organization
SCF-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SDO	SAMO Development Organization
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLPA	Sool Livestock and Pastoral Association
SMAC	Somaliland Mine Action Centre
SMACIU	Somaliland Mine Action Centre Information Unit
SNNC	Somali National NGOs Consortium
SONNASO	Somali National Network of Aids Service
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SOURCE	Support to Underserved Rural Communities Empowerment
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project

SOMALIA

TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TDIM	Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centres
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TFI	Transitional Federal Institutions
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
ULIS	Urban Land Information Systems
UN	United Nations
UNA	Italian NGO Consortium
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Security and Safety
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WAWA	We Are Women Activists
WB	World Bank
WES	Water Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISC	Water, Infrastructure and Sanitation Committee
WRRS	World Relief Refugee Services
WSP	War Torn Societies
WVI	World Vision International
YPP	Youth Participation and Development Programme
YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Service

Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int
Comments reaching us before 28 February 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007.
Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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

1. **What did you think of the review of 2005?**
How could it be improved?

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

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

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

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

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

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

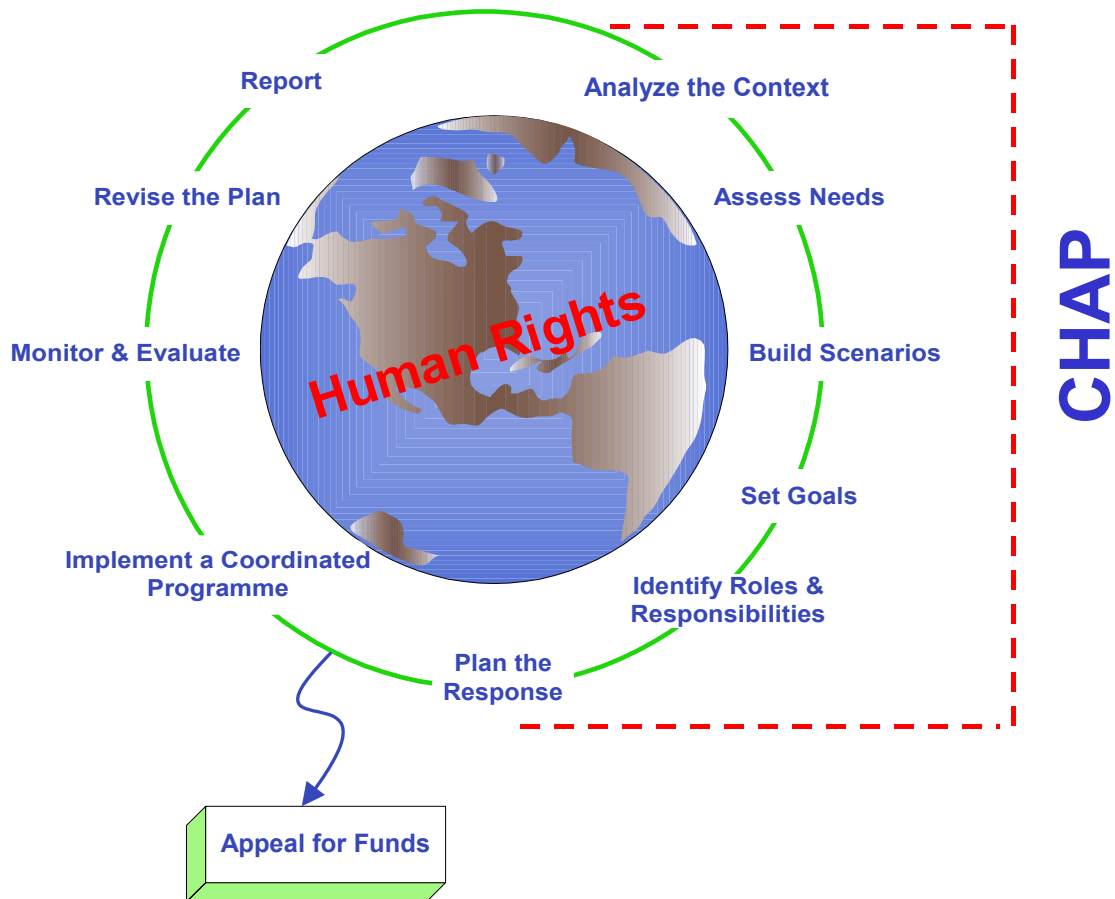
Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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