

Somalia

Consolidated Appeal



S. Abdulle/UNHCR/Somalia/2007

*Access
and Security*

*Agriculture
and Livelihoods*

Coordination

Education

*Emergency
Preparedness*

Food Security

Health

Logistics

Multi-Sector

Nutrition

Protection

Shelter

*Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene*

Mid-Year Review

2008



UNITED NATIONS

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



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SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Somalia has experienced this year a serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation, at a more rapid and larger scale than initially anticipated during the development of the 2008 CAP. Drought and severe water shortages have affected wide geographical areas from the north to most of Central Somalia. Displacement caused by insecurity and conflict has continued in and around Mogadishu, with the IDP population reaching 300,000 in the Afgooye corridor, and 1.1 million in total. Coping mechanisms for host families in many parts of Somalia have already been stretched to the limit, due to multiple shocks over the past few years. The crisis is compounded by the growing IDP population, the effects of the drought, deepening insecurity, and now economic factors: hyper inflation, especially of locally and imported food, and currency devaluation.

Against this backdrop, FAO's Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) took an unprecedented step when it revised its Integrated Phase Classification in April without waiting for the next seasonal analysis after the *Gu* rains in June. The results of the latest FSAU analysis indicate that 2.6 million, or 35%, of the total population now face the conditions of Humanitarian Emergency (HE), or Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis (AFLC) – an increase of more than 40% since January. The original 2008 CAP planning figures were 1.5 million people. The increased numbers in need of humanitarian assistance includes for the first time 600,000 urban poor, or nearly 20% of the urban population. Furthermore, FSAU's analysis gives an early warning that in the event the *Gu* rains fail, the Somali Shilling continues to be devalued, food prices continue to increase, and civil insecurity worsens, potentially 3.5 million people – nearly half the population in Somalia – could face HE or AFLC.

This extraordinary situation calls for the immediate scaling-up of the existing humanitarian and livelihood-support programmes. In the 2008 Mid-Year Review, UN agencies and NGO partners of the CAP have revised financial requirements upwards from the original US\$¹ 406 million to \$641 million, an increase of 57%. Against the revised requirements, the CAP is now approximately 32% funded. Much of the increase is due to the two-fold increase in the food aid cluster's requirements to support 3.5 million people by the end of 2008. The requirements for the Protection cluster have been increased by 43%. Other sectors have revised their requirements upwards by 10-30%.

The Humanitarian Country Team and its local and international partners are fully aware that the ability of the humanitarian community to deliver what is needed is largely contingent upon sustained, safe and improved humanitarian access as well as implementation capacity commensurate with the growing needs. With this in mind, the revised 2008 CAP represents what the humanitarian community desires to achieve in order to assist those 2.6 to 3.5 million people in need. It is the view of the humanitarian country team that the scaling-up proposed in this revision constitutes the minimum necessary actions required to bring back the Somali population from the brink of crisis and avoid a return to the near famine conditions of the 1990s.

Some Basic Facts about Somalia

➤	Population	7,500,000 (United Nations 2007)
➤	Under 5 mortality	145/1,000 (UNICEF 2006)
➤	Life expectancy	47 years (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
➤	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	36% (UNICEF 2006)
➤	Gross national income per capita	\$226 (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic Survey 2002)
➤	Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	43.2% (Somalia MDG Report 2007)
➤	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	71% (UNICEF 2006)
➤	IDPs (number and percent of population)	1.1 million (14.6%) (MYR 2008)
➤	Refugees	658 (UNHCR 2007)
	➤ In-country	1,081 registered asylum seekers ...
	➤ Abroad	245,000 (UNHCR 2007) (Yemen, Kenya, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania only)
➤	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3 (Most severe rank)
Also	➤ Maternal Mortality 1,400/100,000 (UNICEF 2005)	
	➤ Infant Mortality 90/1,000 (UNICEF 2006)	

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2008 page.

SOMALIA

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Cluster
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACCESS AND SECURITY	4,223,822	4,519,132	345,310	8%	4,173,822	-
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS	56,873,096	69,653,931	13,214,372	19%	56,439,559	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	15,000,000	15,000,000	23,363,628	156%	(8,363,628)	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,520,852	6,520,852	3,976,969	61%	2,543,883	-
EARLY RECOVERY AND FOOD SECURITY	140,000,000	247,564,995	112,782,204	46%	134,782,791	42,066,600
EDUCATION	19,989,417	21,500,867	1,672,831	8%	19,828,036	-
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	2,770,865	2,770,865	295,865	11%	2,475,000	-
FOOD SECURITY	4,100,809	74,437,148	4,100,809	6%	70,336,339	-
HEALTH	53,215,003	55,532,269	5,380,621	10%	50,151,648	-
LOGISTICS	22,245,000	30,314,427	1,657,747	5%	28,656,680	-
MULTI-SECTOR	8,948,021	8,948,071	2,745,209	31%	6,202,862	-
NUTRITION	14,117,000	24,696,620	5,699,123	23%	18,997,497	-
PROTECTION	17,804,537	25,453,189	7,550,700	30%	17,902,489	-
SHELTER	20,795,011	25,608,899	12,661,969	49%	12,946,930	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	19,632,218	28,576,414	10,702,378	37%	17,874,036	-
Grand Total	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	434,947,944	42,066,600

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Province
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Province	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ALL SOMALIA	311,309,853	518,066,087	185,870,045	36%	332,196,042	42,066,600
CONTESTED ZONE	2,971,300	4,200,193	835,580	20%	3,364,613	-
PUNTLAND	6,476,378	7,612,307	2,558,240	34%	5,054,067	-
SOMALILAND	1,740,563	2,951,203	716,378	24%	2,234,825	-
SOUTH/CENTRAL	83,737,557	108,267,889	16,169,492	15%	92,098,397	-
GRAND TOTAL	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	434,947,944	42,066,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

SOMALIA

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ActionAid	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
ADO	189,800	273,692	-	0%	273,692	-
ADRA	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
ADRA/SCDO	-	210,296	210,296	100%	-	-
AFREC	517,500	920,563	249,468	27%	671,095	-
AMA	157,000	157,000	7,000	4%	150,000	-
APDN	54,997	79,306	-	0%	79,306	-
ASAL	-	81,724	81,724	100%	-	-
ASEP	350,000	504,700	-	0%	504,700	-
BEERLULA	145,150	145,150	-	0%	145,150	-
CARE	8,414,085	9,733,886	8,414,085	86%	1,319,801	-
CARE Somalia	7,014,617	73,839,015	6,683,708	9%	67,155,307	-
CISP	741,540	741,540	500,000	67%	241,540	-
COOPI	580,366	762,304	-	0%	762,304	-
Diakonia, Sweden	-	277,710	277,710	100%	-	-
DIAL	374,840	439,372	105,793	24%	333,579	-
DRC	4,629,000	11,354,840	2,466,378	22%	8,888,462	-
FAO	26,960,900	26,520,543	5,789,077	22%	20,731,466	-
GH	252,650	308,629	248,920	81%	59,709	-
HARDO	250,000	360,500	-	0%	360,500	-
HISAN	793,500	926,100	-	0%	926,100	-
Horn Relief	2,850,200	3,939,730	600,000	15%	3,339,730	-
IAS	500,480	500,480	-	0%	500,480	-
IMC	200,000	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-
INTERSOS	-	246,120	246,120	100%	-	-
IOM	4,700,138	4,700,138	-	0%	4,700,138	-
IR	3,105,660	3,436,195	329,047	10%	3,107,148	-
IRIN	271,799	271,799	192,678	71%	79,121	-
JCC	669,800	965,852	-	0%	965,852	-
KAALO	653,000	814,772	-	0%	814,772	-
MDM	1,747,400	1,747,400	226,521	13%	1,520,879	-
MEDAIR	1,775,000	1,775,000	184,762	10%	1,590,238	-
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	289,500	289,500	-	0%	289,500	-
MERLIN	2,750,281	2,999,897	2,072,561	69%	927,336	-
MJECC	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
Muslim Aid	1,014,240	1,138,990	154,000	14%	984,990	-
NARDO	190,000	190,000	-	0%	190,000	-
NCA	377,267	750,591	373,324	50%	377,267	-
NRC	4,700,000	4,700,000	-	0%	4,700,000	-
OCHA	20,144,053	20,144,053	12,774,241	63%	7,369,812	-

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
OXFAM GB	922,863	4,635,718	954,934	21%	3,680,784	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	2,230,000	3,083,600	727,000	24%	2,356,600	-
PASOS	135,750	195,752	-	0%	195,752	-
PENHA	1,136,000	1,638,112	-	0%	1,638,112	-
PSF - CI	3,001,200	3,001,200	-	0%	3,001,200	-
PSI	1,308,300	1,308,300	-	0%	1,308,300	-
Relief International	300,000	432,600	-	0%	432,600	-
RMSN	227,640	328,257	-	0%	328,257	-
SAACID	1,500,000	1,750,000	250,000	14%	1,500,000	-
SACOD	434,000	529,914	-	0%	529,914	-
SADO	465,000	670,530	308,400	46%	362,130	-
SAFE	61,080	61,080	6,400	10%	54,680	-
SEHO	145,000	145,000	25,000	17%	120,000	-
SIFO	80,000	115,360	-	0%	115,360	-
SWRDA	50,000	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-
UNAIDS	107,000	107,000	-	0%	107,000	-
UNDP	19,847,640	23,825,640	1,499,494	6%	22,326,146	-
UNDP/UNDSS	-	295,310	295,310	100%	-	-
UNDSS	2,371,182	2,371,182	50,000	2%	2,321,182	-
UNESCO	1,687,050	1,687,050	-	0%	1,687,050	-
UNFPA	5,936,600	5,936,600	987,273	17%	4,949,327	-
UN-HABITAT	7,620,000	7,620,000	3,275,830	43%	4,344,170	-
UNHAS	5,200,000	6,828,545	400,272	6%	6,428,273	-
UNHCR	17,881,571	26,229,468	17,490,225	67%	8,739,243	-
UNICEF	46,954,260	65,837,985	20,966,189	32%	44,871,796	-
UNIFEM	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
UNOPS	8,249,780	9,479,460	-	0%	9,479,460	-
VETAID	1,141,500	1,561,621	235,580	15%	1,326,041	-
VSF (Switzerland)	1,225,000	1,766,450	-	0%	1,766,450	-
WFL	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
WFP	152,000,000	266,005,877	114,039,679	43%	151,966,198	42,066,600
WHO	21,797,472	21,797,472	1,976,777	9%	19,820,695	-
World Concern	625,000	901,250	-	0%	901,250	-
WV	780,000	780,000	50,000	6%	730,000	-
YME	-	223,959	223,959	100%	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	434,947,944	42,066,600

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2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

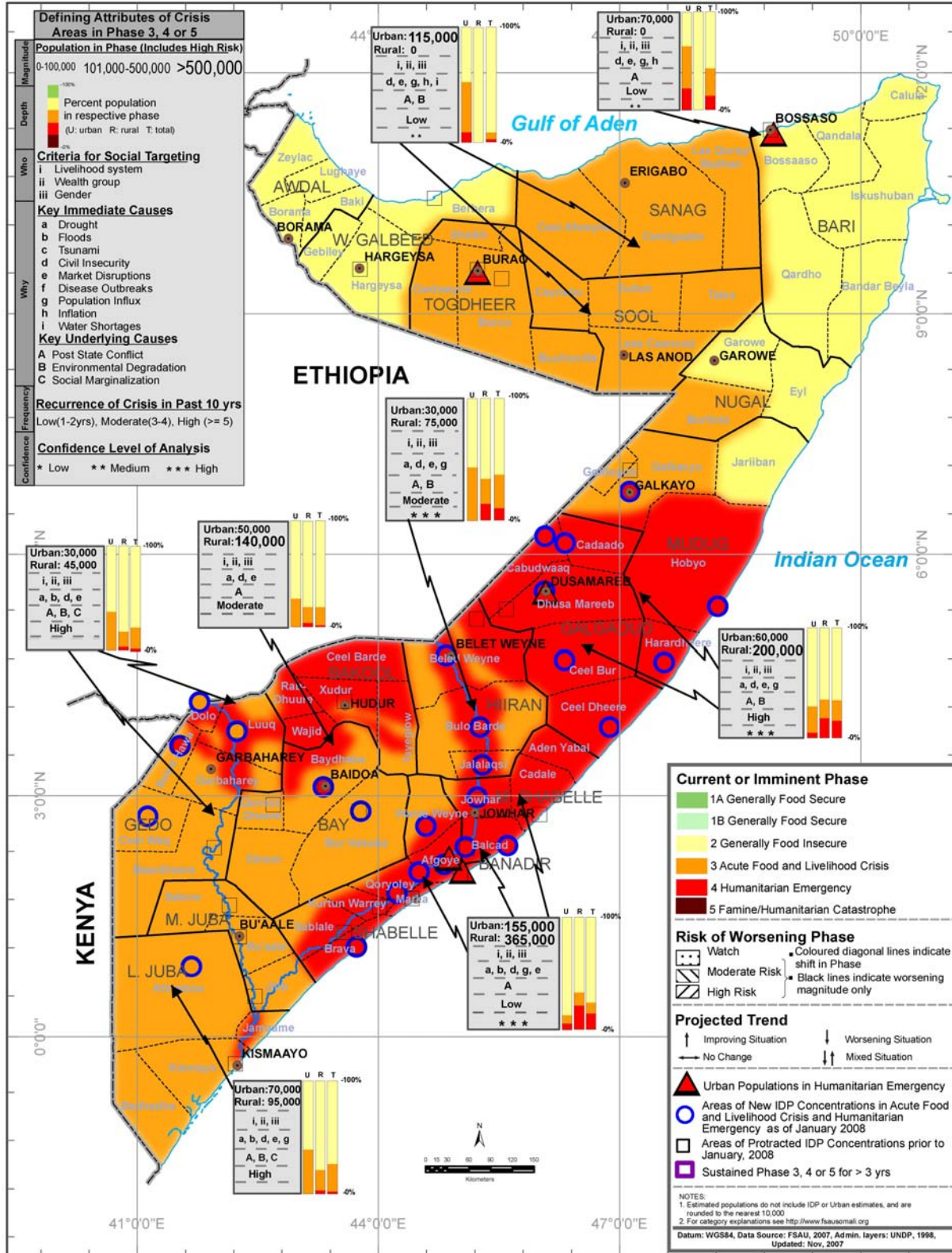
During the six months following the release of the 2008 Consolidated Appeal in December 2007, conditions in Somalia have continued to deteriorate dramatically. A widespread drought, a broad economic crisis and uncontrolled hyperinflation – all in the context of ongoing and ever-worsening conflict – have led to continued displacement and made hundreds of thousands of Somalis more vulnerable and in need of humanitarian assistance. At the same time, access for humanitarian operations has been significantly reduced, mobility of humanitarian workers restricted, and those who deliver aid and those who need it are increasingly threatened and targeted. All of these negative developments in the first half of the year have unfolded in the context of a long-standing humanitarian emergency and a 17-year absence of effective central government and basic social services.

In late April, FSAU took the unprecedented step of re-evaluating its six-month assessment for January-June 2008. Based on the findings, the number of people facing conditions of Humanitarian HE and AFLC increased to 2.6 million – or some 35% of the entire Somali population – since January. This represented a 40% increase in just four months from the original estimate of 1.5 million people in need of assistance and protection. A large part of the increase is attributed to the identification of 600,000 urban poor who have been hit hardest by hyper inflation. Urban populations are struggling to cope with sky rocketing food and basic commodity prices at the same time that the value of the Somali Shilling has plummeted, according to the FSAU Somalia-wide Rapid Emergency Urban Assessment conducted in April.

Drought in parts of Central Somalia, as well as worsening conditions in other areas in the south and north, has compounded the situation. The primary rainy season for pastoralists and rain-fed farmers is the spring *Gu* season which runs from April to June. These rains had not started in April and by mid June those showers that did come were too poor to replenish water sources. The late and failing rains led to some cases of livestock deaths of animals already weakened due to lack of water. Combined with an abnormally harsh dry season from January to April, a wide swathe of Central Somalia is experiencing a deepening drought, and adjacent areas such as Hiran and the Shabelle regions, and parts of Hawd, Sool and Nugal regions in northern Somalia, are suffering from acute water shortages. For many pastoralists who rely on rain-fed pasture for livestock grazing, this was the third consecutive failed rainy season and alternative coping mechanisms – such as selling off some animals – have been exhausted.

The move of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) from its temporary seat in Baidoa to Mogadishu in January has not helped to bring law and order to the capital. Recent months have seen an escalation in violence between insurgents and TFG/Ethiopian forces. Recent political efforts, including the signing of a peace accord and a commitment to humanitarian access by two of the parties, have been positive but it is too early to see these developments translated into real change on the ground. For the moment the cycle of violence, especially in Mogadishu, appears to be increasing. Many seasoned Somalia observers note the current fighting has been the worst since the civil war of the early 1990s. Civilians continue to bear the brunt, either caught in the crossfire or falling victim to the indiscriminate use of force, which includes the shelling of residential areas. The conflict has also spread beyond the capital and there are more incidents of insecurity and abuse in outlying areas.

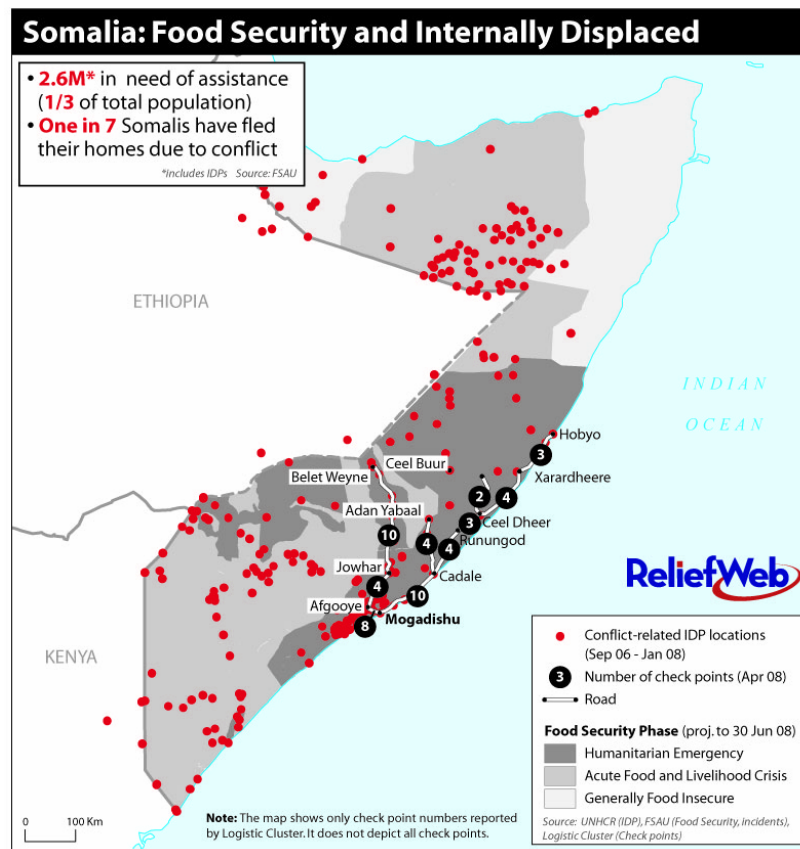
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FSAU IPC map April 2008 Revision

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In late 2007, when the initial CAP planning was done, the working figure of the new internally displaced was 450,000 people. Since January the conflict has led to a 21% increase in the number of internally displaced people from Mogadishu, of which there are now more than 850,000. This brings the total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), both newly displaced from Mogadishu and long-term protracted IDPs, to at least 1.1 million people. Both violence and food insecurity continue to drive displacement and migration for an increasing numbers of families.



Map: OCHA

Long-standing obstacles to humanitarian access – such as extortion, piracy and roadblocks – have increased and new threats, such as targeted attacks and abduction of aid workers, have added to the complicated dynamic on the ground. Despite on-going advocacy, there are still more than 300 checkpoints and/or roadblocks throughout the country that inhibit and increase the price of delivery of aid. Humanitarian workers have been harassed and arrested and now face dangers such as roadside bombs and kidnapping. Between January and March there were more than 40 security incidents on the Afgooye-Mogadishu road, the location of the greatest concentration of IDPs probably in the world and the site of Somalia's largest on-going aid operation. International and Somali non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as well as UN agencies report that their national staff members are increasingly targeted. So far this year 15 personnel associated with the aid operation have been killed and seven who have been kidnapped are still detained.

3. RESPONSE TO DATE, AND UPDATED STRATEGIC AND SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS

3.A Response to date

Strategic priorities

The strategic priorities of the United Nations agencies and NGOs for humanitarian action in 2008 are to:

- Save lives and provide assistance to those who have been identified as being in a state of HE, AFLC, or as internally displaced. The figures for those in need of humanitarian assistance however have increased from 1.5 million to 2.6 million and now include those in the Central region as well as 600,000 urban poor. The figure may become 3.5 million, or half of the total population in Somalia, by the end of 2008, if the current trend cannot be reversed;
- Improve the protection of, and respect for, the human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations – with a special focus on IDPs, women, children, victims of trafficking, and marginalised groups – through effective advocacy and the application of a rights-based approach across all sectors;
- Strengthen local capacity for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response.

Effect of funding levels on CHAP implementation

As of June, FTS had tracked \$206 million of funding to Somalia, or 32% of the CAP's revised requirements of \$641,097,679. A further \$42 million is pledged, all of which is for the World Food Programme's (WFP) food aid project.

Better funded sectors include Shelter (49%), Food Aid (36%) and Water and Sanitation (37%). Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law shows funding at 30%, and multi sector is 31% funded. The least funded sectors are Nutrition (23%), Health, (14%) and Education (8%).

This pattern of funding still suggests that many donors are prioritising immediate life-saving actions, such as food aid, or support to the HRF (funding for the HRF comes under Sector Not Yet Specified, and shows contributions and commitments totalling 156% of needs). With the current level of insecurity and uncertainty, projects aimed at recovery or early recovery unfortunately suffer from lack of donor confidence in the possibility of them coming to a successful outcome. However, the general view of the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is that the moderate funding so far received in 2008, comparable to other CAPs of similar size, has not been the most significant limiting factor to the implementation of the CHAP. Rather, limited implementation is mainly due to insufficient capacity on the ground and the humanitarian community's declining ability to access and deliver aid to those in need.

The slow disbursement during the first quarter, when agencies were in need of early allocations for key life saving activities such as water trucking, was of concern in light of the continued displacement in and around Mogadishu and the drought/severe water shortage in much of North and Central Somalia. The HRF received strong donor support towards the end of 2007, the balance of which was carried forward, and has been used to enable rapid response as well as sustaining ongoing life saving activities for the IDPs and the drought-affected population.

As of mid-June 2008, the HRF has committed almost \$9 million to support 34 projects, implemented by local and international NGOs and UN agencies. Somalia also continues to be supported by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), having been one of the major recipient emergencies since the inception. From 2008 to date, a total of \$6 million from the CERF rapid response grant has been approved to support the scaling up of the current operation now.

Despite the access and security challenges faced by the humanitarian community, the Somalia CAP Mid-Year Review has identified a significant increase in requirements for several sectors (food aid, nutrition, protection) in its efforts to scale up and expand the response to save lives and to prevent the deterioration of humanitarian situation from spiralling into the worst food security crisis since the 1990s. Those sectors that are notably under-funded such as education and health require strong donor support for the remainder of 2008 if the humanitarian community is to deliver an integrated multi-sectoral response to address the crisis.

Furthermore, the security sector needs serious investment to facilitate a safe and secure operational infrastructure and environment to meet the Minimum Operational Safety Standards (MOSS) without which a UN field presence in such a high risk operation like Somalia would be next to impossible. The sector is chronically one of the most grossly under-funded over the years.

The 2008 CAP has for the first time added as a project the subsidised passenger air services operated by the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), which been supported over the past years through CERF grants. However, in view of the continued increase in need for such a service throughout the year, the inclusion of the project in the CAP was agreed by the HCT as necessary to ensure more predictable and longer-term funding. The service continues to be critical to support aid agencies in the operational environment where commercial services are not an option. Without subsidies, UNHAS passenger fees would be prohibitive in Somalia owing to additional operating and safety costs, including soaring fuel prices.

3.B Updated strategic priorities

While the situation on the ground cannot yet be compared with the famine seen in the early 1990s, without immediate action and alternative ways of doing business this may not be the case as 2008 draws to a close. The current dire situation is in fact an early warning: given the dramatic deterioration, the humanitarian community, its partners and all parties on the ground have a limited window to react, prevent further deterioration, and save lives. If the situation continues unchanged, by the end of the year 3.5 million people will require humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian community must therefore seize the opportunity during the second half of 2008 to intervene on behalf of millions at risk, and take advantage of recent signs of improving political good will.

This will require alternative ways of working that will necessarily involve innovative strategies to operate in such a restrictive environment. Several new approaches being planned or under discussion amongst clusters include:

- Programming incentives for professionals who provide essential social services, such as teachers and medical/health workers, within traditional action modalities. This is to ensure that these professionals do not have to resort to seeking alternative income generating opportunities due to lack of adequate compensation, meaning these services are sustained and not disrupted during the economic hardship;
- Better coordination amongst livelihood cluster partners on standardising and better targeting of cash-based actions (cash-for-work, cash relief) to achieve desired results, that prevent diversion of skilled and professional workers from their works and reaching the most vulnerable;
- Integrating livelihood component in protection initiatives, complemented by raising awareness of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), to prevent vulnerable IDP female heads of households from resorting to risky and potentially life-endangering coping mechanisms;
- Stronger synergy between food aid and nutrition initiatives in modality of provision, ration standardisation, and complementary targeting, coupled with health and WASH components where appropriate;
- Enhancement of local partnerships through capacity strengthening of local NGOs, who are often the only ones that can overcome access constraints to reach those in need, through specific technical trainings such as on distribution;
- Post distribution monitoring through beneficiary interviews to improve the quality, modality and targeting of non-food item distributions.

3.C Prioritisation of humanitarian response

Populations in greatest need

- **Malnourished children under five** require urgent life-saving interventions, specifically therapeutic and supplementary feeding.
- **Vulnerable women and women-headed IDP households** should be targeted as they have the least access to livelihoods and are responsible for the care of children and other family members.
- **Pastoralists** in rural areas with the highest rates of malnutrition need special assistance as they cannot easily access humanitarian relief through conventional distributions.

Where

- **Central Somalia, including South Mudug and Galgaduud regions**, is an extremely high priority due to the effects of drought, displacement, and limited number of humanitarian partners.
- **Afgooye**, with an IDP population of at least 300,000, and **other parts of Lower Shabelle** remain critically under-served due to insecurity, lack of access to beneficiaries, and lack of sustained presence of humanitarian partners. In Afgooye, MSF reports that under-five admissions to therapeutic feeding centers have increased four-fold in the last two months.
- **Other parts of Southern Somalia, including pockets in Bay, Bakool, and Hiran regions** where Global Acute Malnutrition levels are significantly above the emergency threshold (15%), and in some cases are above 20%.

How

Only the sustained delivery of an integrated package of essential services, including **Nutrition, Food Aid, Health** (including maternal health), and **Water and Sanitation** will save lives and help prevent further deterioration. Within this integrated response, Protection strategies will be introduced wherever possible, and NFIs/Shelter materials will be provided where acute needs still exist. The Nutrition and Health clusters will incorporate therapeutic feeding into existing supplementary feeding activities, including those provided through mobile clinics and Maternal and Child Health Centers. The Food Aid and Nutrition clusters will ensure that distribution systems are complementary, and will continue joint advocacy with donors on the importance of maintaining food and nutrition input pipelines for the next 3-4 critical months. The Health and WASH clusters will also look at ways of boosting partner capacity in high priority areas, and will move available supplies to areas of greatest need.

Overall, to ensure the delivery of an integrated response, senior staff with technical expertise in the above mentioned sectors will be grouped together in strategic locations in Somalia, including Baidoa, Wajid, K50, and Galkayo. Mobile Response Teams with similar technical expertise will also be based inside Somalia to respond to needs in areas which are more difficult to access. OCHA will ensure international staff presence in each of these locations (response hubs) to ensure that priorities are agreed, to promote an integrated response strategy, and to facilitate inter-agency decision-making and coordination.

3.D Response to date per cluster and updated sector response plans

Access and Security

In 2008, the security situation in Somalia continues to deteriorate, not only in and around Mogadishu but also in Central and Northern regions as well as Southern Somalia. Food delivery by sea requires military escorts provided by the goodwill of member states to counteract the continuing threat of piracy off the coast of Somalia. Illegal roadblocks and checkpoints, with over 250 encountered on food delivery routes, continue to hamper efficient and effective aid provision. Insecurity continues to directly affect aid personnel, increasingly targeted for killing, kidnapping and detention. The sector therefore remains focused on the enhancement of safety and security of humanitarian personnel and operations but is, however, chronically under-funded, with current CAP funding levels at a mere 8%.

To support the implementation of a priority safety and security-related project, the HRF approved \$295,310 of funding in May to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) / United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) for the implementation of the Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments in Somalia (SSAFE-SOM) programme, aiming at providing hands-on security training to 280 staff members of UN agencies and NGOs. According to UNDSS Somalia, budget allocations for safety and security should be approximately 20% of operational budgets, which would be in-line with other highly insecure environments such as Iraq and Afghanistan (25%). Currently, UNDSS Somalia estimates that on average only 2% of UN Somalia programme budgets are spent on safety and security.

Agriculture and Livelihoods

The agricultural and livestock sectors remain crucial elements in the predominantly agrarian rural economy of Somalia, where some 80% of livelihoods are directly dependent on a sustainable exploitation of the natural resources base. In recent months an urban population exodus from Mogadishu has put further pressure on rural livelihoods and scant resources and has culminated in

the highest concentration of IDPs in the world in Somalia; where out of a population of some 7.5 million, 1.1 million people or almost 15% of the population, are displaced.

In addition, with a combination of soaring food prices, a significantly devalued Somali Shilling, deepening drought in the Central regions and poor rainfall during the main *Gu* cropping season in the major grain producing areas of Somalia, the humanitarian situation is rapidly and seriously deteriorating. On the basis of information obtained from FSAU, the agriculture and livelihoods cluster has recently revised its response plan to assist up to 3 million people, by taking into account the current 2.6 million in need that may potentially increase up to 3.5 million by the end of the year in the worst case scenario.

The CAP 2008 requirements were based on figures of 1.5 million people in AFLC or HE in Somalia. The revised figures represent a doubling of the population in need of humanitarian support to around 40% of the Somali population, and the revision of cluster requirements proportionately reflects this increased need. It also recognises that restricted access, particularly in the South and Central regions, continues to pose the biggest impediment to effective agricultural and livelihoods assistance and to limiting and increasing the cost of effective agricultural and livelihoods assistance.

The agriculture and livelihoods cluster strategy will continue to focus on actions that protect and improve household food security including the asset base, through increasing access to and availability of food and means of production. To foster recovery and to also respond to pressing humanitarian needs, the agriculture and livelihood cluster recognises and stresses the need for long-term solutions for the agriculture and livestock sectors, in conjunction with humanitarian actions. Resource allocation will continue to be made as far as possible in proportion to the IPC, and will continue to target the most vulnerable, ensuring participation of women and disadvantaged groups in food security and livelihoods actions.

Current priority actions, including those planned for the coming *Deyr* season, will target drought stricken areas of Central Somalia where most non-transient IDPs displaced by conflict in Mogadishu are located, and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, which are hosting large numbers of IDPs and which are the most important grain producing areas of Somalia. Revised cluster funding needs are estimated at \$70 million, 22% up from the initial CAP 2008 requirement of \$57 million. The increased funding requirement is related to the increasing population in need. There is a determination to deliver, and the higher cost of providing assistance in South and Central Somalia, due to the increasingly insecure environment, is taken into account.

Key elements of the funding are for a major programme to support the re-establishment of livelihoods for the secondarily displaced, a major cash for work programme for the rehabilitation of rural productive and supportive infrastructure, and the subsequent delivery of substantial agricultural inputs in the *Deyr* 2008 cropping season to boost agricultural production in the Shabelle valley. The agriculture and livelihoods cluster response recognises that for recovery to occur in Somalia, and for the development of economic and social stability and growth, it is of absolute and fundamental importance to protect the livelihoods base.

Education

According to the 2005/06 Primary School Survey, the gross enrolment rate (GER) in Somalia is 28%. South Central regions recorded the lowest GER at 20.5%. This extremely low GER is exacerbated by the ongoing fighting which, in Mogadishu alone, has caused the closure of nearly 150 schools affecting approximately 50,000 pupils. This, coupled with the scenario emerging from the FSAU's



UNICEF emergency school, implemented by Islamic Relief, Afgooye (Photo: UNICEF)

estimates, means that parents, already overburdened with trying to survive and feed their children, usually have no other option but to pull their children out of school to either use the gained savings for food, or to have their children work. In this context it is imperative to maintain the importance of protecting and assisting school-aged children by ensuring that they remain in school. This is a life-saving and life-sustaining measure.

The education cluster highlights two components that require immediate attention by policy-makers and donors. Firstly, a large-scale emergency school feeding programme should be established, targeting the most food deficit and low income communities. Secondly, teachers should be provided incentives in order to maintain continuous quality of education.

Traditionally education is poorly funded through the CAP, forcing education NGOs to focus on sectors that can attract funding such as WASH, shelter, food, etc. The education cluster therefore appeals to donors to consider the plight of Somali children affected by the emergency and contribute generously, especially to NGOs implementing education programmes.

Food Aid

The food security situation in Somalia is deteriorating rapidly due to a combination of issues. Increased conflict and a displaced persons population now numbering 1.1 million; drought and successive crop failures; disrupted trade; hyperinflation, which has seen food and non-food commodity prices increase by as much as 375% in some areas in the last 12 months; and increased global food prices (critical in a country which imports 60-70% of its food) – all conditions reminiscent of the famine conditions of the early 1990s. The FSAU with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNet) in April 2008 declared that 2.6 million people are now classified as in HE and AFLC and warned that the figure is likely to increase to 3.5 million people, or half the Somali population, by year's end.

In order to respond to the worsening crisis, it is foreseen that food assistance will be needed to assist 3.5 million people by year's end: 1.1 million IDPs, 1.5 million rural and 900,000 urban food insecure populations. WFP is now expected to assist more than 2.4 million beneficiaries with the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), up from its caseload of 700,000 in August 2006 and 1.4 million in May 2008. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is expected to cover 435,000 beneficiaries with two rounds of distributions. The Food Aid cluster is working closely with the Nutrition cluster to harmonise responses to the crisis. Issues of ration size, targeting, distribution modalities and division of labour have been jointly agreed upon.

Throughout the country, the three food aid agencies plan an increase from approximately 45,700 metric tons (MTs) for June 2008 up to more than 57,700 MTs for December against the escalating beneficiary base from 2.6 million to 3.5 million. This level of beneficiary numbers and food needs have not been encountered since the famine of 1992-1993.

Over a period of 10 months, WFP alone is expected to distribute an average of 33,600 MTs of food per month, ranging from a planned 23,200 MTs for June 2008 and increasing to 38,000 MTs (based on mixed ration scales) or 41,800 MTs (based on full relief ration scales) in December, continuing until March 2009.



Wet food feeding Hamar-Weyne site, Mogadishu (photo: SAACID)

This scale-up includes an expansion of assistance in the Central region, as agreed with CARE International, expanded rural distributions, especially to IDPs, and assistance to urban populations through 120 partner agencies. Given the severe nature of the crisis, 95% of WFP assistance will be through general food distributions. Nearly 90% of WFP assistance will be in South Central Somalia.

To reach the urban poor caseload, various modalities are being explored including feeding hospitals, therapeutic feeding, wet food feeding, Food-for-Assets (Work) and Food-for-Training modalities.

WFP has drafted a budget revision for 320,331 MTs (\$290 million) to extend operations for 8 additional months covering August 2008 to March 2009 in its two-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PPRO). This represents a three-fold financial increase and a near doubling of beneficiaries with respect to the current PPRO. WFP alone is faced with a complete break in the pipeline from mid-September, with a shortfall for that month of 40%. Within the 2008 CAP, WFP's shortfall is \$134 million for June to December. WFP Somalia and partners need funding now in order to scale up assistance to caseloads newly identified as needing urgent assistance by the FSAU.

Health

While chronic food insecurity and high malnutrition rates are endemic throughout Somalia, a rapid deterioration in early 2008 has led to unacceptable increases in malnutrition levels. This trend is further aggravated by the rise in food prices. The risk of communicable diseases/outbreaks, including cholera, meningitis, and measles, is bound to increase due to unhygienic conditions, limited access to safe drinking water, weakened immune systems due to poor nutrition, and general livelihood distress. The necessity to spend a larger share of the household income on food is likely to result in decreasing access to health services, especially for the population.

With the increased population in need, the burden and demand for basic health services have increased on an already dilapidated health system with very low levels of service coverage and poor health indicators. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2006 indicates: fully immunised children (5%); measles immunisation (19%); Vitamin A supplementation (24%); use of bed nets (12%); access to effective anti-malarial drugs (3%); effective management of diarrhoea (7%); effective treatment of pneumonia (32%); attendance to antenatal care (26%); attendance of deliveries by a skilled birth attendant (33%); exclusive breast feeding (13%); water treatment (22%); and appropriate weaning strategies (12%).

The health cluster has improved response capacity in the first half of 2008; a significant reduction in reported acute watery diarrhoea cases by 38% and related case fatality rate from 1.30% to 0.85%, in comparison with same period in 2007, clearly shows this trend. The total number of reporting sites in South Central Somalia has been gradually increased from 85 units in 2007 to 108 (27% increase) with an average of 90% weekly reporting timeliness.

Strategic priorities of the cluster remain the same for the rest of 2008, which are ensuring access to quality primary and secondary health care services, and prevention and control of communicable diseases. The approach to achieve these strategic priorities will however change with a special emphasis on provision of basic health services and outbreak preparedness and response activities via national staff, in the absence of international staff on ground.

Innovative ways to increase the monitoring and supervision capacity of health agencies for remote control operations are envisaged, such as flash visits, regular reporting formats and targeted training on management of health facilities. Decentralisation of health cluster coordination to regions will continue, with the decentralised cluster being chaired by NGOs or other partners in many regions, depending on capacity of partners on the ground. Simple tools will be incorporated to improve the monitoring and evaluation of health initiatives by the assembly of health partners.

Targeted and opportunistic vaccination campaigns and/or child health days are planned for July and August 2008, as part of the joint Accelerated Child Survival project. These will be carried out in selected priority regions in order to produce a highly positive impact on the health situation of IDPs and vulnerable groups, especially children under five and pregnant women.

The CAP requirements for the health cluster have increased by 4% in the Mid-Year Review, in order to accommodate the revised budgets with higher operational costs of selected high impact action projects. Unfortunately, only one tenth of the requirements are met by funds and pledges so far. Health cluster agencies will increase the advocacy and fund raising efforts in the coming weeks.

Nutrition

The situation analysis in Somalia, particularly in the South and Central regions and for IDPs in the north, continues to reflect a critical nutrition situation. The nutrition cluster estimated that about 160,000 children were malnourished at the beginning of 2008 and the malnourished cases were in

urgent need of nutrition treatment. Recent nutrition information indicates a further deterioration of the situation. For instance, Elberde district, Bakool region, recorded a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 24.1% and severe acute malnutrition rate of 2.8% in April 2008.

Implementing selective feeding programmes, as well as complementary non-emergency nutrition activities (nutrition education, micronutrient supplementation) and the synergy between nutrition initiatives and other sectors, remain priorities for the nutrition cluster. Currently about 200 selective feeding programmes, mainly supplementary feeding, outpatient therapeutic feeding, and stabilisation centres are under implementation to avert excess mortality due to malnutrition. Emergency programme prioritisation has been based on high nutrition vulnerability and high population density.

To improve response coverage and prevent an increase in acutely malnourished cases, the nutrition cluster proposes a community-based distribution of a ready-to-use food (*plumpy doz*) in Lower and Middle Shabelle as well as in the Bossaso IDP settlements in the coming weeks. Oral re-hydration salts (ORS) and aqua-tabs will be distributed alongside the Ready to Use Food to enhance response effectiveness. The nutrition cluster estimates the proposed emergency nutrition response to cost about \$24.7 million to maintain on-going programmes, expand the proposed projects and undertake new initiatives.

Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

The overall protection environment for the Somali civilian population significantly deteriorated in 2008. Generalised conflict between the TFG/Ethiopian troops and opposition groups continued in 2008, especially in the Mogadishu area, and leading to massive displacement all over Somalia. The IDP population reached a figure of 1.1 million, up from 700,000 reported during the CAP 2008 submission in late 2007, with a concentration of approximately 300,000 IDPs in the Afgooye area.

Access by the humanitarian community has significantly reduced throughout the country, impacting on reaching those in dire need with basic assistance and protection. Compounding this is a significant increase in the number of abductions/kidnappings, killings and threats to aid workers since late 2007 to date. Amidst this, clan conflicts especially around Kismayo and Galgaduud continued. The Protection cluster has noted a wide range of violations in almost all areas on civilians linked to the armed conflict. These violations include human rights abuses, gender-based violence (GBV), forced recruitment of children, and abuse by land owners, with women, children and the minority clans being the most affected.

From mid-2007 to the present, protection monitors and partners have focused mainly on advocacy and capacity building as well as providing support to the most vulnerable in the communities through the provision of livelihood and income generation activities/projects. The protection projects linked with livelihoods have been initiated as a result of hyper-inflation and the general breakdown of coping mechanisms faced not only by the IDP population but also by the Somali population in general.

The protection cluster has identified three main geographical priorities for the second half of 2008: Afgooye/Mogadishu periphery, Mudug/Galkayo and the Juba regions (although other areas based on the needs will continue to be targeted). Protection initiatives will be strengthened in these areas with an emphasis on building local capacities to deliver protection responses, and through deepening inter-cluster relationships to launch joint and multi-sectoral responses.

The overall protection objectives under the cluster are:

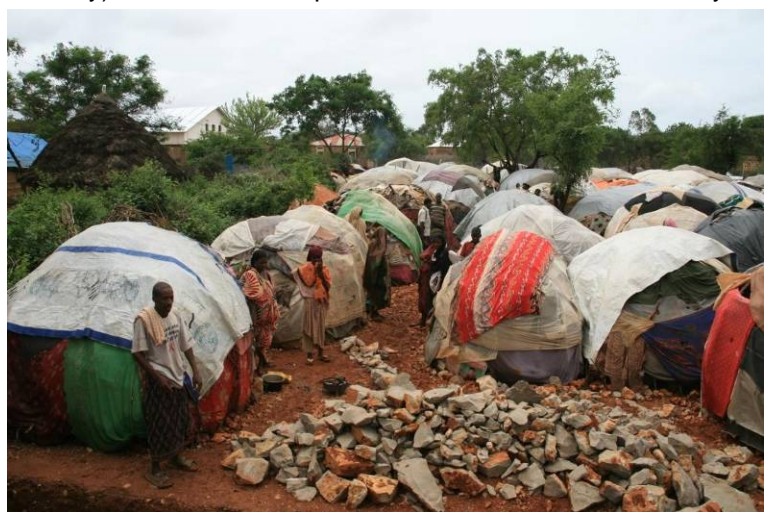
- Effective advocacy with relevant stakeholders and parties to the conflict to promote adherence to international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law, with emphasis on humanitarian concerns;
- Institutional capacity building of government and civil society entities at all levels for effective prevention of, and response to protection challenges, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable;
- Human rights based approaches are mainstreamed in the programme design and delivery of all clusters;
- Community capacity enhanced for protection of the most vulnerable;
- Conducive environment for durable solutions for displaced populations.

Shelter

As a result of the shocks suffered by Somalis this year, the living conditions of IDPs, other vulnerable communities such as urban poor, returnees and migrants, and increasingly also the host population, have further deteriorated in the past months. The massive displacement of some 850,000 people from Mogadishu alone resulted in an unprecedented concentration of over 300,000 IDPs in Afgooye, Lower Shabelle Region, residing in over 200 makeshift settlements. Other main urban centres have also received large numbers of IDPs, including the town of Baidoa in Bay Region, where over 14,000 IDPs live in 14 settlements, and approximately the same number of displaced are residing within the host community in town.

As IDPs face the complete depletion of assets, often they cannot afford to pay rent demanded by landlords or improve their shelter, which in general consists of simple structures made of nondurable materials like wooden sticks, plastic sheeting, pieces of cloth and cardboard. The issue of access to publicly controlled land, in particular in areas of concentration of IDPs in Puntland and South Central Somalia, and the installation of basic services to improve their settlements, as well as the availability of suitable materials to upgrade shelters in the medium term perspective will therefore gain even more prominence in the response of the shelter cluster in selected locations in the second half of 2008. As an emergency measure in the areas of new displacement and/or current locations with massive concentration of IDPs, more non-food items (NFIs) will be distributed to cover the basic needs for shelter and household items such as cooking pots, sleeping mats and blankets. Host populations will be included in the distributions where feasible to curtail a possible pull factor and further displacement.

NFI packages will be distributed mainly in the Afgooye corridor, Mogadishu and other locations as required (i.e. Bay, Galgaduud regions, Doble). The cluster response with the resources currently on hand should thus cover an additional 41,500 households (approximately 250,000 individuals), based on the ongoing gap analysis in the geographical areas where NFI distributions have already taken place in the first part of 2008 and in eventual new areas of displacement. An improved tracking system of NFI distributions and post-distribution monitoring of impact of assistance provided will inform detailed planning of distributions. A standard basic NFI family kit/package will be introduced by the cluster to ensure uniformity in assistance provision by its member agencies if at all feasible.



IDP settlement in Baidoa, Bay Region (photo: OCHA)

Additionally, in locations where local conditions permit such as Jowhar, Baidoa and Wajid, the Protection cluster will work towards temporary and mid-term solutions for IDPs through integrated projects in conjunction with other clusters for shelter construction and employment generation, while improving living conditions and providing protection and basic services. In Bossaso and Hargeisa, the projects for permanent shelter and durable solutions will continue as envisaged.

WASH

Drought conditions over the past three rainy seasons in Somalia, including the delay of the most recent *Gu* rains, created an increase for water trucking needs in many parts of the country. It still remains to be seen to what extent the *Gu* rains will be able to replenish water storage facilities and aquifers. Regardless, there is concern that even if the *Gu* rains do not fail, a large part of the population will need water trucking assistance at least until the end of the next dry season, i.e. before the *Deyr* rains (October-December) as coping mechanisms of drought-affected population have been stretched to their limits. The cost of water trucking is increasing due to increased fuel prices, devaluation of the Somali Shilling and insecurity. The need for emergency WASH assistance is therefore likely to increase compared to previous years. The WASH cluster will push for the improvement of existing facilities as well as for the construction of new facilities, especially for water harvesting and storage.

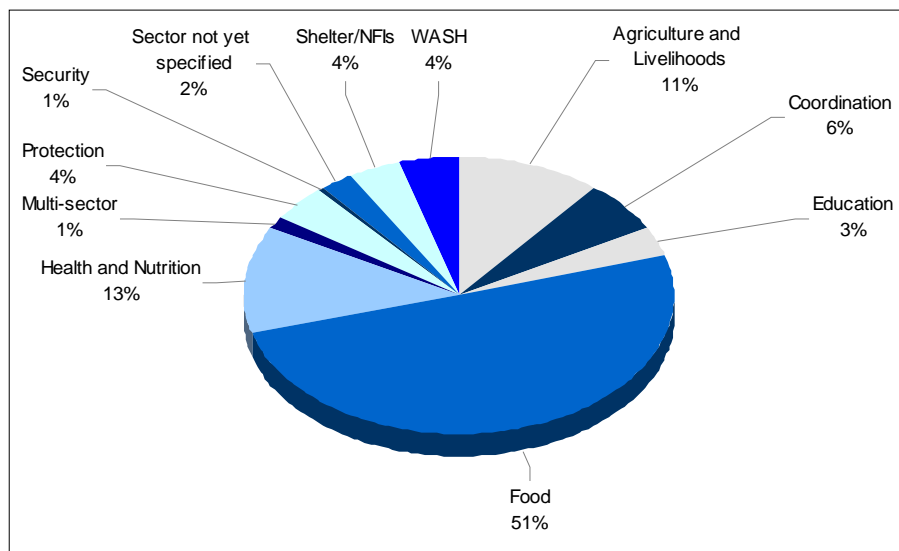
The WASH cluster has been able to provide at least basic services to the population of Somalia as evident from the fact that so far in 2008 there have not been any major outbreaks of water-related diseases. The delay of the *Gu* rains has, however, meant that the limited financial resources available have been spent quicker than anticipated due to the need for expensive water trucking. The limited capacity available at field-level has contributed to the fact that services delivered have not always been able to keep up with demand.

Generally, rising fuel costs together with deteriorating security have increased the cost of not only operating and maintaining water supply facilities – including water trucking – but also construction costs, leaving the population of Somalia even more vulnerable and dependent on assistance, and further depleting coping mechanisms. Deteriorating security has caused a steady increase in the number of displaced people. Many IDPs settle in host communities, putting increased pressure on existing water resources and sanitation facilities. Increased competition over scarce water resources can and has led to further conflict. It therefore remains a priority to increase access to safe water and adequate sanitation to IDPs living in host communities.

In and around Mogadishu, especially in the Afgooye corridor, keeping up with the continued influx of IDPs remains a challenge. Consequently, humanitarian actors have had to agree to lower the standards of services provided to ten litres of water per person a day and 30 persons per latrine from the Sphere standards of 15 litres/person/day and 20 persons/latrine as envisaged in the original 2008 CAP. Even with this, it has not been possible to keep up with the needs. Sanitation facilities in particular are lacking. Due to issues of land ownership, resistance from authorities, payment of running costs, etc, it has been difficult to provide sustainable solutions, and the majority of IDPs in the Afgooye corridor, and who remain one of the cluster’s top priorities, still rely on expensive water trucking. The WASH cluster will dedicate the rest of 2008 to try to find alternative solutions for water provision, as well as to improve access to sanitation facilities.

Diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases remain one of the main causes of under-five mortality and deterioration of nutritional status, especially of children. There is increased collaboration between the health cluster and WASH cluster partners, such as sharing of data for analysis, linking hygiene promotion activities closely to health/nutrition activities, as well as distribution of water purification tablets, chlorination of wells, by partners of WASH, health and nutrition clusters.

Requirements in percentage terms by sector against overall revised requirements



4. MONITORING OF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Strategic priority (abbreviated)	Indicator	Monitoring methodology	Results/outputs at Mid-year
1. Save lives and provide assistance to 1.5 million people in HE, AFLC or internal displacement	Number of people in HE and AFLC	FAO/FSAU reports, Nutrition cluster assessments, EWARS to monitor trend of communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drought, hyper-inflation, devaluation of the Somali Shilling, continuing conflict and insecurity have resulted in rapid and wide scale deterioration of the humanitarian situation. ➤ Based on the original target beneficiary number of 1.5 million, approximately 1 million people received monthly food aid, 260,000 IDPs benefitted from the NFI distributions and 40,000 children received nutritional assistance, between January-May. ➤ In the Afgooye corridor, almost all of an estimated 300,000 IDPs have access to clean and safe water by water trucking and piped water and 12,000 IDP children attend emergency schools. ➤ An increase in the number of people in HE & AFLC to 2.6 million (35% of population) in April 2008. This figure now includes a new caseload of 600,000 urban poor as well as 1.1 million IDPs. Central Region has turned from AFLC to HE. ➤ The early warning by FSAU indicates that 3.5 million people (50% of population) will likely be in HE/AFLC if the current trend cannot be reversed.
	Levels of acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM)	FAO/FSAU reports, Nutrition cluster assessments, EWARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approximately 160,000 children were estimated as being malnourished at the beginning of 2008, when the GAM rate was 16% and SAM 2.6%. ➤ As of May, the GAM rate had increased to 19.6%. SAM remained 2.6%. ➤ 40,000 children received nutrition assistance through 200 selective feeding programmes in January-May.
	Number (IDPs + non-IDP populations) either receiving assistance or with access to basic social services	Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education, Shelter cluster reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On average, 1 million people receive food aid monthly since January 2008. ➤ In Mogadishu, over 50,000 people receive cooked food daily. ➤ Over 270,000 IDPs benefitted from the NFI distributions between January and May 2008 ➤ 40,000 children received nutrition assistance through 200 selective feeding programmes in January-May. ➤ 200,000 IDPs received daily ration of trucked water and another 100,000 through piped water systems in the Afgooye corridor ➤ 12,000 children (IDPs) attending school in the Afgooye corridor.
2. Improve protection of/respect for human rights and dignity of vulnerable populations, through advocacy and rights-based approach	Number and trends of human rights violations	Reports from Protection Monitoring Network (PMN) and other external sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PMN reports the number of human rights violations remained constant except for a noticeable peak in May. ➤ Extensive human rights study being undertaken to assess trends in abuses.
	Number of protection-related policy, advocacy and coordination initiatives undertaken by Government bodies and civil society	Monitoring of Government and civil society actions and policies by all partners through direct contact, media, protection reports, legislation oversight, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monthly humanitarian access reports, and inter-agency access mission to areas not serviced by the UN. ➤ Bi-monthly advocacy and policy IASC initiatives for greater access and improved protection. ➤ Input into the UN strategic assessment for Somalia and technical assessment mission. ➤ Coordinated response and links to the local authorities on mixed migration issues at the local and regional level, and policy development at the Nairobi level. ➤ Housing, Land, and Property study and mission to support programmatic interventions. ➤ Input to the SG's Report "Children in Armed Conflict in Somalia".

SOMALIA

Strategic priority (abbreviated)	Indicator	Monitoring methodology	Results/outputs at Mid-year
	Number of advocacy campaigns conducted on key protection issues (e.g., SGBV) and trainings delivered on IHR/IHL to authorities in three zones	Protection cluster reports, as well as reporting from OCHA and other partners; level of media coverage on Human Rights/protection issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SGBV working groups were established in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Garowe. Through these forums under the Protection Clusters in Hargeisa, Bossaso, and Baidoa. ➤ Strong advocacy campaigns were undertaken with local authorities, elders and the communities. ➤ 2 regional workshops on SGBV interventions held in Baidoa and Hargeisa. ➤ 14 Somali UN/NGO agency focal points trained on SEA.
	Level of community capacity for protection of most vulnerable	Number and effectiveness of human rights and protection networks functioning; number of community mobilisation/awareness activities conducted with and by community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 70 Protection Network partners continue to collect information on human rights incidents in Somalia. ➤ 7 trainings were conducted to build the partners capacity to be able to provide qualitative reports. ➤ Series of community protection mobilization activities conducted in Baidoa, Galkayo, and Afgooye.
	Number of IDPs returned to places of origin in safety/dignity and amount of primary and secondary displacement	Population Movement Tracking, PMN, IDP profiling, and other assessment tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No organised facilitated return of IDPs. ➤ IDPs have, however, spontaneously returned to Jowhar, Mogadishu and Baidoa. ➤ Approximately 150,000 people have been displaced by violence between January and June. ➤ In April an area identified for an inter-agency approach to facilitate a sustainable return for a limited number of IDPs.
3. Strengthen local capacity for delivery of basic social services and for disaster preparedness and response	Number of partnerships with LNGOs formed and or existing partnerships strengthened	Reporting of new partnerships per cluster; number of LNGOs benefiting from CERF and HRF, active in clusters at field level, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The agriculture & livelihoods cluster is co-chaired by FAO and a local NGO ASEP. ➤ Increased number of local NGOs are participating in field-level cluster/general coordination meetings. ➤ Of 33 HRF allocations, eight were direct funding to local NGOs and four for int'l/local partnership (partnership from the concept/programming stage as opposed to international organisations designing and planning activities that are implemented by local implementing partners). Most of other HRF funding to INGOs and UN agencies are implemented through and with local NGO partners. ➤ A local NGO (AFREC) continues to serve as one of the HRF Advisory Board members. ➤ Agencies applying for HRF grants are requested to consult relevant clusters before or upon submission of proposals.
	Number of projects in which national or local authorities play an important role	Cluster monitoring and reporting on involvement of authorities in projects/programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Somaliland and Puntland, local authorities play an important role in advocating for humanitarian assistance, and often chair emergency response taskforces (such as for the recent drought which identified priorities and gaps). ➤ OCHA field offices in these regions support local emergency coordination bodies (National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority [NERAD] & Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management. Agency [HADMA]). ➤ Emergency livestock vaccination in Somaliland is coordinated by FAO together with the Ministry and implementing partners

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Strategic priority (abbreviated)	Indicator	Monitoring methodology	Results/outputs at Mid-year
	Number of people with access to basic social services, e.g., clean water, sanitation, health, education	Cluster reports on levels of coverage/number with access to services, enrolment, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>According to UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One in every 12 Somali children dies before reaching age one, while one in every 7 does not survive to the fifth birthday.</i> • <i>Fully immunized children 5%</i> • <i>Measles immunization 19%</i> • <i>Use of bed nets 12%</i> • <i>Use of improved water sources 29%</i> • <i>Water treatment 22%</i> • <i>Use of improved sanitation facilities 37%</i> • <i>Effective management of diarrhoeal 7%</i> • <i>Deliveries by skilled birth attendant 33%</i> ➤ <i>Somalia has the lowest primary school enrolment rate in the world 28%. 80% of those enrolled are at grades 1-4.</i>
	Level of capacity for disaster preparedness/response	Monitoring of capacities/preparedness of such bodies as NERAD, as well as of preparedness and response capacities within projects/programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>CAP projects supporting the capacity building of NERAD and HADMA have not received funding. Advocacy will be continued to support capacity building of local authorities responsible for preparedness and response.</i> ➤ <i>OCHA field offices continue to provide support to NERAD and HADMA in convening emergency meetings, conducting assessments and analyzing priorities and gaps.</i>

5. PROJECT LIST

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							Unmet Requirements	D				
Value in US\$							A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACCESS AND SECURITY												
SOM-08/S01-AS	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement – Special Protection Unit – Included in UNIP	1,852,640	1,852,640	-	0%	1,852,640	-	-	ALL SOMALIA		
SOM-08/S02-AS	UNDSS	Enhancement of security environment through an improved communications system	1,199,879	1,199,879	-	0%	1,199,879	-	-	ALL SOMALIA		
SOM-08/S03-AS	UNDSS	Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system	1,171,303	1,171,303	50,000	4%	1,121,303	-	-	ALL SOMALIA		
SOM-08/S04-AS	UNDP/UNDSS	Safe & Secure Approaches to field environments in Somalia (SSAFE)	-	295,310	295,310	100%	-	-	-	ALL SOMALIA		
Subtotal for ACCESS AND SECURITY			4,223,822	4,519,132	345,310	8 %	4,173,822	-	-			

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS									
SOM-08/A01-CZ	ADO	Agro-pastoral Livelihood Initiative	189,800	273,692	-	0%	273,692	-	CONTESTED ZONE
SOM-08/A02-SC	AFREC	Integrated Livelihood Support for Badade district-(ILSub), Lower Juba	177,000	255,234	-	0%	255,234	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A03-SC	AFREC	Livelihood support for farmers in Jilib district, Middle Juba	170,500	245,861	-	0%	245,861	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A04-SC	APDN	3.5 kilometer irrigation canal rehabilitation to improve food security of Bangalley village of Afgoye district, Lower Shabelle	54,997	79,306	-	0%	79,306	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A05-SC	ASEP	Integration of fodder crop and livestock Agriculture	350,000	504,700	-	0%	504,700	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A06-SC	CARE Somalia	Gedo Livelihood Recovery Project	1,925,926	2,777,185	1,925,926	69%	851,259	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A07-SC	CARE	Strengthening Livelihoods in the Gedo Region (SLGR)	819,310	1,181,445	819,310	69%	362,135	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A08-SC	CARE	Development of Irrigated Agriculture in Lower Shabelle II (DIALS II)	2,166,665	3,124,331	2,166,665	69%	957,666	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A09-PL	CARE Somalia	Livelihood Recovery Program	330,909	477,171	-	0%	477,171	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/A10-SC	COOPI	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis response in Gedo and Lower Juba rural areas	166,566	240,188	-	0%	240,188	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A11-SC	COOPI	Food security response in Bay and Middle Juba regions	88,000	126,896	-	0%	126,896	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A12-SC	JCC	Livestock re-distribution project for families with malnourished children in Bu'ale, Salagle, and Sakow districts, Middle Juba region	285,800	412,124	-	0%	412,124	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A13-SC	DIAL	Emergency Livelihoods Enhancement Response (ELER)	146,000	210,532	-	0%	210,532	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A14-AS	FAO	Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Directly Increase Food Access and Means of Production	4,219,600	6,084,663	2,133,121	35%	3,951,542	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A15-AS	FAO	Strengthen Community Capacity to Cope with Future Shocks	3,630,000	5,234,460	360,000	7%	4,874,460	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A16-AS	FAO	Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capabilities	774,400	894,040	620,000	69%	274,040	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A17-AS	FAO	Livelihoods Establishment Programme in Support of Most Vulnerable Households	9,350,000	6,662,040	650,000	10%	6,012,040	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A18-SC	FAO	Canal rehabilitation and flood protection in Lower Shabelle Included in UNTP	800,000	1,153,600	148,398	13%	1,005,202	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A19-SC	FAO	River embankment rehabilitation and flood control measures for Lower Juba river Included in UNTP	880,000	1,268,960	-	0%	1,268,960	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A20-AS	FAO	Support to Food Security through Improved Agriculture Production Included in UNTP	1,496,000	293,447	93,375	32%	200,072	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A21-SC	FAO	Development of Small-scale Fish Landing and Marketing in Brava	440,000	634,480	-	0%	634,480	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS									
SOM-08/A22-SC	FAO	Support to Pastoral Communities on Livelihood Risk Reduction Included in UNTP	2,000,900	1,586,200	1,205,783	76%	380,417	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A23-AS	FAO	Support to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) - Phase V Included in UNTP	1,870,000	545,653	378,400	69%	167,253	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A24-SC	GH	Emergency Livelihood support to new IDPs, vulnerable and marginalised communities in Bur Hakaba District of Bay region.	126,650	182,629	-	0%	182,629	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A25-SC	HARDO	Food security for Hiran Flood Affected Families	250,000	360,500	-	0%	360,500	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A26-SC	HISAN	Poverty eradication through chicken rearing in Central South Somalia	300,000	432,600	-	0%	432,600	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A27-CZ	Horn Relief	Promotion of Alternative Livelihoods in Sanaag region of northwestern Somalia	2,000,000	2,884,000	600,000	21%	2,284,000	-	CONTESTED ZONE
SOM-08/A28-SC	Horn Relief	Livelihood Diversification and Improved Responsiveness to Shocks in Afmadow district in Lower Juba	465,000	670,530	-	0%	670,530	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A29-SC	JCC	River embankment activities in order to reduce the risks of seasonal flooding in Bu ale and Saakow districts, Middle Juba region	384,000	553,728	-	0%	553,728	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A30-PL	KAALO	Livelihood restoration and strengthening the food security of the pastoralists	366,000	527,772	-	0%	527,772	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/A31-SL	Muslim Aid	Credit Scheme for the Agricultural Production	282,240	406,990	-	0%	406,990	-	SOMALILAND
SOM-08/A32-SC	OXFAM GB	Emergency Food security and WASH in Lower Shabelle and Jowhar	922,863	1,330,768	-	0%	1,330,768	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A33-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Livelihoods Programme, Sustainable Rural Development for Local Communities	800,000	1,153,600	100,000	9%	1,053,600	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A34-SC	PASOS	Integrated Livelihood support to vulnerable population	135,750	195,752	-	0%	195,752	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A35-SL	PENHA	Flood Protection Structures in the West of Hargeisa	836,000	1,205,512	-	0%	1,205,512	-	SOMALILAND
SOM-08/A36-SC	PENHA	Flood Controls for Lower Shabelle Villages Along the River Banks	300,000	432,600	-	0%	432,600	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A37-PL	Relief International	Improving Livestock Health & Crop Yield in Puntland	300,000	432,600	-	0%	432,600	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/A38-SC	RMSN	Sustainable Livelihoods Through Natural Resource Management in Lower Shabelle	227,640	328,257	-	0%	328,257	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A39-SC	SACOD	Emergency Livelihood support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000	312,914	-	0%	312,914	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A40-SC	SADO	Recovery and livelihood support to riverine communities in Bardera and Burduboo District of Gedo region of Somalia	465,000	670,530	308,400	46%	362,130	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL

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							A	B	C	
Value in US\$										
AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS										
SOM-08/A41-SC	SIFO	Warkoy Riverine Fisheries Development	80,000	115,360	-	0%	115,360	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A42A-SC	UNDP	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	4,000,000	5,768,000	499,044	9%	5,268,956	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A42B-SC	FAO	Juba and Shabelle Basin Flood Mitigation & Watershed Management Project Included in UNTP	1,500,000	2,163,000	-	0%	2,163,000	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A43-AS	UNDP	Quick Impact Employment Project	5,000,000	7,210,000	1,000,450	14%	6,209,550	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A44-SC	UNOPS	Support to Pastoralists Livelihoods in Mudug and Galguduud Regions in Somalia	1,234,710	1,780,452	-	0%	1,780,452	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A45-SC	UNOPS	Livelihoods support to re-integration of IDPs and strengthening their host rural communities in selected communities in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions included in UNTP	1,547,370	2,231,308	-	0%	2,231,308	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A46-SC	VETAID	Livelihoods Support to Internally Displaced Persons in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions of Somalia	710,000	1,023,820	-	0%	1,023,820	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A47-CZ	VETAID	Restocking of Pack Camel to Poor Pastoral Families in Huddun and Taleh Districts of Sool Region	240,500	346,801	5,500	2%	341,301	-	-	CONTESTED ZONE
SOM-08/A48-SC	VSF (Switzerland)	Livestock restocking/redistribution programme amongst vulnerable groups in Galgaduud and Mudug	505,000	728,210	-	0%	728,210	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/A49-CZ	VSF (Switzerland)	Emergency response and animal health interventions in Central and South Somalia	350,000	504,700	-	0%	504,700	-	-	CONTESTED ZONE
SOM-08/A50-AS	VSF (Switzerland)	Rural Infrastructure Water for Livestock	370,000	533,540	-	0%	533,540	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/A51-SC	World Concern	Jilib Household Food Security project	625,000	901,250	-	0%	901,250	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/FAO	FAO	to be allocated to specific project	-	-	200,000	0%	(200,000)	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS			56,873,096	69,653,931	13,214,372	19 %	56,439,559	-	-	
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED										
SOM-08/CNYS01-AS	OCHA	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Somalia	15,000,000	15,000,000	9,789,950	65%	5,210,050	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/UNICEF	UNICEF	to be allocated to specific project	-	-	13,573,678	0%	(13,573,678)	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			15,000,000	15,000,000	23,363,628	156 %	(8,363,628)	-	-	

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Value in US\$									
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES									
SOM-08/CSS08-AS	OCHA	Coordination and Support Services	5,144,053	5,144,053	2,984,291	58%	2,159,762	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS09-SC	UNICEF	Expanded Operations Support for humanitarian response	1,105,000	1,105,000	800,000	72%	305,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/CSS10-AS	IRIN	IRIN Radio Somalia service	271,799	271,799	192,678	71%	79,121	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,520,852	6,520,852	3,976,969	61 %	2,543,883	-	
EARLY RECOVERY AND FOOD SECURITY									
SOM-08/F02-AS	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Food Aid for Relief and Protection of Livelihoods 10191.1	140,000,000	247,564,995	112,782,204	46%	134,782,791	42,066,600	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY AND FOOD SECURITY			140,000,000	247,564,995	112,782,204	46 %	134,782,791	42,066,600	

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
EDUCATION									
SOM-08/E01-SC	ADRA	Strengthening Basic Education In Hiran	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E02-SC	CISP	Support to quality pre-primary and primary education in Xarardhere (South Mudug), Ceel-Dheer and Galad (East Ga'adudu) districts	390,000	390,000	390,000	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E03-SC	DIAL	Empowering Education Access in Badhaadhe District in Lower Juba	130,840	130,840	6,000	5%	124,840	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E04-SC	Horn Relief	Promoting and ensuring access to educational opportunities for children, particularly girls, in Lower Juba in Somalia	385,200	385,200	-	0%	385,200	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E05-SC	HISAN	Carpentry Vocational training for child soldiers and unemployed youth	493,500	493,500	-	0%	493,500	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E06-SC	IAS	Emergency education project for IDPs	500,480	500,480	-	0%	500,480	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E07-AS	IR	Improvement of Education Quality and Access in IDPs Settlements in Puntland and South Central Somalia	460,000	460,000	20,000	4%	440,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E08-SC	MJEEC	Emergency Education Support for children affected by multiple disasters	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E09-AS	Muslim Aid	Improving Access to Education for IDP children in Somalia	412,000	412,000	114,000	28%	298,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E10-SC	NCA	Emergency education project in Somalia	377,267	377,267	-	0%	377,267	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E11-AS	NRC	Emergency Education and Skills development for displaced and vulnerable children and youth in Somaliland/Puntland	1,350,000	1,350,000	-	0%	1,350,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E12-SC	SAACID	Rehabilitation of School Infrastructure for Emergency Education Intervention in Mogadishu	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E13-SC	SAACID	Youth in Crisis in Mogadishu City	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/E14-AS	SAFE	Gender sensitive child protection in primary education	61,080	61,080	6,400	10%	54,680	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E15-AS	UNESCO	Expanding access to quality education in emergencies through accelerated self-learning and teacher training	887,050	887,050	-	0%	887,050	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E16-AS	UNESCO	Support to reintegration of militia and reduction of vulnerability in Somalia's emergency and post-conflict situations through basic and vocational education included in UNTP	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E17-AS	UNICEF	Ensuring educational opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia	9,842,000	11,353,450	1,136,431	10%	10,217,019	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/E18-SC	WFL	Support to quality emergency education to displaced and vulnerable children in rural villages in Lower Shabelle region	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
Subtotal for EDUCATION			19,989,417	21,500,867	1,672,831	8 %	19,828,036	-	

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							B-C	D		
Value in US\$										
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS										
SOM-08/CSS01-AS	ActionAid	Pastoralist community-based drought preparedness project	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS02-SC	CARE	Emergency Flood Recovery and Disaster Mitigation Project (EFRDM)	295,865	295,865	295,865	100%	-	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/CSS03-AS	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Emergency Preparedness and Response Action (EPARA)	310,000	310,000	-	0%	310,000	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS04-AS	UNDP	Disaster Risk Management Project Included in UNTP	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS05-AS	UNICEF	Community Based Emergency Preparedness and Response	665,000	665,000	-	0%	665,000	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS06-PL	UNICEF	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/CSS07-SL	UNICEF	Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Included in UNTP	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-	-	SOMALILAND
Subtotal for EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS			2,770,865	2,770,865	295,865	11 %	2,475,000	-	-	
FOOD SECURITY										
SOM-08/F01-AS	CARE Somalia	Rural Food Security Program	4,100,809	69,927,686	4,100,809	6%	65,826,877	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/F03-SC	DRC	Blanket Wet Feeding in Greater Mogadishu	-	4,509,462	-	0%	4,509,462	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY			4,100,809	74,437,148	4,100,809	6 %	70,336,339	-	-	

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
HEALTH									
SOM-08/H01-SC	CISP	Rehabilitation of maternity wing and OPD of Dhusamareeb Regional Hospital	351,540	351,540	110,000	31%	241,540	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H02-SC	IR	Provision of ambulance services to Mogadishu	175,950	175,950	-	0%	175,950	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H03-PL	IR	Health Quality Improvement for PHCs in Galkayo IDP Settlements	373,750	373,750	20,000	5%	353,750	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/H04-AS	MDM	Access to and reinforcement of primary health care and epidemic diseases prevention and treatment for the vulnerable population of Merka and Bossaso, in particular IDPs and women	1,747,400	1,747,400	226,521	13%	1,520,879	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H05-SC	MEDAIR	Primary Health care for the vulnerable population of one district in Middle Shabelle	640,000	640,000	184,762	29%	455,238	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H06-PL	MERLIN	Improving Maternal and Infant health in Puntland State of Somalia	2,750,281	2,750,281	1,822,945	66%	927,336	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/H07-SC	Muslim Aid	Strengthening Health Services in CSZ	320,000	320,000	40,000	13%	280,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H08-SC	PSF - CI	Establishment of a procurement and supply chain management system in Central and South Somalia	3,001,200	3,001,200	-	0%	3,001,200	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H09-SC	UNFPA	Ensuring delivery of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) interventions in Central South Zone (CSZ), targeting IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups.	1,800,000	1,800,000	200,000	11%	1,600,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H10A-AS	UNFPA	Health emergency preparedness	1,070,000	1,070,000	400,000	37%	670,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H10B-AS	WHO	Health emergency preparedness	3,048,430	3,048,430	697,961	23%	2,350,469	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H11A-AS	UNFPA	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	2,011,600	2,011,600	-	0%	2,011,600	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H11B-AS	WHO	Reducing maternal and neonatal deaths and disabilities through provision of quality Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and essential Reproductive Health (RH) care services in Somalia Included in UNTP	1,651,010	1,651,010	-	0%	1,651,010	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H12A-AS	UNICEF	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	5,561,860	7,375,510	-	0%	7,375,510	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H12B-AS	WHO	Accelerated Young Child Survival/Reaching Every Child in Somalia (MDG 4) Included in UNTP	4,633,602	4,633,602	-	0%	4,633,602	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H13A-AS	WHO	Polio eradication in Somalia	1,119,220	1,119,220	-	0%	1,119,220	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H13B-AS	UNICEF	Polio eradication in Somalia	575,000	575,000	-	0%	575,000	-	ALL SOMALIA

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
HEALTH									
SOM-08/H14A-SC	WHO	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	2,118,600	2,118,600	-	0%	2,118,600	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H14B-SC	UNOPS	Rehabilitation of 3 hospitals in Central South Somalia Included in UNTP	5,467,700	5,467,700	-	0%	5,467,700	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H15A-SC	UNICEF	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,996,000	4,250,000	-	0%	4,250,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H15B-SC	WHO	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable population and host communities	3,354,450	3,354,450	500,000	15%	2,854,450	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H16-AS	WHO	Establishment of Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) for control of communicable diseases	3,413,300	3,413,300	778,816	23%	2,634,484	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H17-AS	WHO	Environmental health control	1,412,400	1,412,400	-	0%	1,412,400	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H18-AS	WHO	Mental health	918,060	918,060	-	0%	918,060	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H19A-AS	IOM	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	187,600	187,600	-	0%	187,600	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H19B-AS	UNFPA	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	20,000	20,000	-	0%	20,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H19C-AS	UNICEF	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	53,500	53,500	-	0%	53,500	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H19D-AS	WHO	HIV strategic information on vulnerability, risk and related service needs among populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	128,400	128,400	-	0%	128,400	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H20A-AS	UNAIDS	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	107,000	107,000	-	0%	107,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H20B-AS	UNFPA	Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS/STI through comprehensive condom programming for Somalia Included in UNTP	535,000	535,000	150,000	28%	385,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/H21-SC	BEERLULA	Hiran Women to Women HIV/AIDS Approach	145,150	145,150	-	0%	145,150	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H22-SC	NARDO	Gedo HIV/AIDS Cross-border watch	190,000	190,000	-	0%	190,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H23-PL	KAALO	HIV Prevention in Puntland State Regions	287,000	287,000	-	0%	287,000	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/H24-SC	SWRDA	HIV/AIDS intervention in Emergency and Crisis prone Gedo Region, Southern Western Somalia	50,000	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H34-SC	MERLIN	Emergency Health Care Provision in Ceel Buur District	-	249,616	249,616	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
Subtotal for HEALTH			53,215,003	55,532,269	5,380,621	10 %	50,151,648	-	

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Value in US\$									
LOGISTICS									
SOM-08/CSS11-AS	UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia	5,200,000	6,828,545	400,272	6%	6,428,273	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS12-AS	WFP	Emergency rehabilitation work for targeted road, ports and bridges for key humanitarian supply corridors in Somalia	12,000,000	11,330,492	1,257,475	11%	10,073,017	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/CSS13-SC	UNDP	Emergency Rehabilitation of Airports Infrastructure	5,045,000	5,045,000	-	0%	5,045,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/CSS14-AS	WFP	Air Support of Drought, Flood and Conflict Response Activities 2008 - Cargo	-	7,110,390	-	0%	7,110,390	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for LOGISTICS			22,245,000	30,314,427	1,657,747	5 %	28,656,680	-	
MULTI-SECTOR									
SOM-08/MS01-AS	IOM	IDPs Assistance for Return and Reintegration Included in UNTP	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/MS02-AS	UNHCR	Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Refugees in Somalia.	6,948,021	6,948,071	2,745,209	40%	4,202,862	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			8,948,021	8,948,071	2,745,209	31 %	6,202,862	-	
NUTRITION									
SOM-08/H25-SC	AMA	Enhancement of nutritional status among the under-five year old children in Gedo and Shabelle Regions of southern Somalia	157,000	157,000	7,000	4%	150,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H26-SC	DIAL	Integrated nutrition and food security programme in Badhaadhe, Lower Juba	98,000	98,000	99,793	102%	(1,793)	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H27-SC	IMC	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Hiran	200,000	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H28-SC	WV	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Middle Juba	780,000	780,000	50,000	6%	730,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H29-SC	MEDAIR	Emergency Nutrition Programme in Lower Shabelle	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H30-SC	MerCy-USA for Aid and Development	Emergency Nutrition Programme (OTP) in Bulo Burti and Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jilib (Middle Juba)	153,300	153,300	-	0%	153,300	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H31-SC	MerCy-USA for Aid and Development	Emergency nutrition programmes (Supplementary Feeding Program) in Middle Shabelle	136,200	136,200	-	0%	136,200	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H32-SC	SACOD	Emergency nutrition support to vulnerable marginalised and minority communities in Lower Shabelle region	217,000	217,000	-	0%	217,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/H33-AS	UNICEF	Emergency Nutrition Response	11,625,500	22,205,120	5,342,330	24%	16,862,790	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for NUTRITION			14,117,000	24,696,620	5,699,123	23 %	18,997,497	-	

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PROTECTION									
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01A-AS	UNFPA	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	500,000	500,000	237,273	47%	262,727	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01B-AS	UNICEF	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	520,000	1,390,465	-	0%	1,390,465	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL01C-AS	UNIFEM	Prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL02-SC	DRC	Integrated area-based rehabilitation to support rural return/integration	3,000,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	38%	2,500,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL03-SC	DRC	Develop traditional governance capacities for peace-building and respect for human rights	1,129,000	1,129,000	250,000	22%	879,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL04-AS	IOM	Protecting the Human Rights of Migrants and Others: An Identification and Awareness-Raising Initiative.	481,777	481,777	-	0%	481,777	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL05-PL	IOM	Capacity Building for Migration Management, Migrant Protection and Voluntary Return in NE Somalia/Puntland Included in UNTP	1,508,438	1,508,438	-	0%	1,508,438	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/P/HR/RL06-SC	IR	Protection for the IDPs in Somalia	521,495	611,783	28,800	5%	582,983	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL07-AS	NRC	Information Counselling & Legal Assistance (ICLA) (Somaliland/Puntland/South Central)	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08A-AS	NRC	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL08B-AS	UNICEF	Protection Monitoring & Operational Data Management for Response	580,400	1,209,100	-	0%	1,209,100	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL09-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Protection programme for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and other Human Rights Abuses	600,000	600,000	62,000	10%	538,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10A-AS	NRC	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs included in UNTP	50,000	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL10B-AS	UN-HABITAT	Land / property assessments for better planning for/protection of IDPs included in UNTP	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL11-SC	UNDP	Mine Risk Education (MRE) South Central Somalia	678,000	678,000	-	0%	678,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL12-AS	UNDP	Justice for Children – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	164,000	164,000	-	0%	164,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL13-SC	UNDP	Rule of Law and Security in South Central Regions – Judiciary and Law Enforcement Included in UNTP	1,930,000	1,930,000	-	0%	1,930,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
PROTECTION									
SOM-08/P/HR/RL14-SC	UNDP	Rapid Response Survey Teams South Central Somalia	678,000	678,000	-	0%	678,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL15-AS	UNHCR	Protection Cluster Coordination and Activities for Protection of and Durable Solutions for IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Somalia	2,973,604	7,007,563	5,358,877	76%	1,648,686	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC	UNICEF	Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDPs, returnees and urban poor populations	667,500	1,692,740	113,750	7%	1,578,990	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/P/HR/RL17-SL	IOM	Combating Human Trafficking Through Capacity Building, Advocacy and Victim Assistance	522,323	522,323	-	0%	522,323	-	SOMALILAND
Subtotal for PROTECTION			17,804,537	25,453,189	7,550,700	30 %	17,902,489	-	
SHELTER									
SOM-08/S/NF01A-AS	UNHCR	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	7,959,946	12,273,834	9,386,139	76%	2,887,695	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01B/S/NF02A-AS	UN-HABITAT	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	6,060,000	7,270,000	3,275,830	45%	3,994,170	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01B-AS (see SOM-08/S/NF02A-AS)	UN-HABITAT	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,210,000	-	-	0%	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01C-AS	UNICEF	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	378,500	378,500	-	0%	378,500	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01D-AS	NRC	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	0%	1,100,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01E-AS	DRC	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	500,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF01F-AS	IR	Improving living conditions for temporary displaced populations	877,565	877,565	-	0%	877,565	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF02B-AS	UNICEF	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,209,000	1,209,000	-	0%	1,209,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/S/NF02C-AS	NRC	Sustainable Shelter Solutions and Integration of Displaced Communities	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-	ALL SOMALIA
Subtotal for SHELTER			20,795,011	25,608,899	12,661,969	49 %	12,946,930	-	

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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE									
SOM-08/WS01-SC	AFREC	Water Access and Sanitation Improvement in Jilib District	170,000	170,000	-	0%	170,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS02-SC	SEHO	Bardera Water & Sanitation Authority	145,000	145,000	25,000	17%	120,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS03-AS	CARE	Recovery and Emergency Assistance to Somalia Programme	5,132,245	5,132,245	5,132,245	100%	-	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/WS04-SC	CARE Somalia	Southern Somalia Water Rehabilitation Project II	656,973	656,973	656,973	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS05-SC	COOPI	Water Supply Improvement in Rural Areas in Gedo and Lower Juba in Central South Zone (CSZ) of Somalia	325,800	395,220	-	0%	395,220	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS06-SC	GH	Improving sustainable access to safe Water, and Hygiene Promotion strategy in Bur Hakaba District	126,000	126,000	248,920	198%	(122,920)	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS07-PL	IR	Improvement of access to clean water for six Rural Communities in Mudug and Nugal regions	460,000	460,000	20,000	4%	440,000	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/WS08-SC	IR	Water & Sanitation Enhancement Project	236,900	236,900	-	0%	236,900	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS09-SC	MEDAIR	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Program	385,000	385,000	-	0%	385,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS10-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Water and Sanitation Programme, Sustainable Improvements for Local Communities	520,000	520,000	65,000	13%	455,000	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS11-AS	PSI	Prevention & Management of cholera epidemics and diarrhoeal diseases in Somalia	1,308,300	1,308,300	-	0%	1,308,300	-	ALL SOMALIA
SOM-08/WS12-SC	UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for disaster- and conflict-affected communities in Somalia	9,975,000	12,175,600	-	0%	12,175,600	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS13-CZ	VETAID	Fresh Water Provision for Holhol & Aroley Villages of Hudun and Talex Districts	191,000	191,000	230,080	120%	(39,080)	-	CONTESTED ZONE
SOM-08/WS14-SC	OXFAM GB	Emergency public health in Lower Shabelle	-	3,054,952	704,936	23%	2,350,016	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS15-SL	DRC	Emergency Supply of Water and Rehabilitation of Water Reticulation system in Lascaod town Sool Region	-	467,244	467,244	100%	-	-	SOMALILAND
SOM-08/WS16-SL	NCA	Emergency response to conflict affected persons in Sool, Puntland	-	249,952	249,952	100%	-	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/WS17-SC	SAACID	Emergency IDP settlement rehabilitation (Phase I)	-	250,000	250,000	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS18-SC	AFREC	Kismayo IDPs Resopense Action-KIRA	-	249,468	249,468	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS19-SC	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	WATSAN for IDPs in Afgoye and Mogadishu	-	500,000	500,000	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS20-SC	INTERSOS	Rehabilitation of water facilities in Baidoa	-	246,120	246,120	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL

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							B-C	D	
Value in US\$									
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE									
SOM-08/WS21-SC	YME	Emergency rehabilitation of the Ceel Guula water delivery system	-	223,959	223,959	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS22-PL	IR	Drought Compact through Water Trucking	-	240,247	240,247	100%	-	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/WS23-SC	Diakonia, Sweden	Emergency Water Support for the drought affected communities	-	277,710	277,710	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS24-PL	ASAL	Water Trucking for Pastoralists Community in Sanaag and Karkaa regions	-	81,724	81,724	100%	-	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/WS25-SC	ADRA/SCDO	Water System Rehabilitation	-	210,296	210,296	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS26-PL	NCA	Emergency Response to Drought affected communities in Dangoroyo & Sool	-	123,372	123,372	100%	-	-	PUNTLAND
SOM-08/WS27-SC	OXFAM GB	Emergency Public Health & Livelihoods Programme in Lower Shabelle	-	249,998	249,998	100%	-	-	SOUTH/CENTRAL
SOM-08/WS28-SL	DRC	Drought relief and preparedness	-	249,134	249,134	100%	-	-	SOMALILAND
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			19,632,218	28,576,414	10,702,378	37 %	17,874,036	-	
Grand Total			406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32 %	434,947,944	42,066,600	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledges" 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 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

6. CONCLUSION

The second half of 2008 poses an immense challenge to the humanitarian community as Somalia is on the brink of slipping into its worst humanitarian crisis in over a decade – perhaps on the scale of 1992-1993 – unless prevailing trends can be reversed in the next few months. This extremely narrow timeframe for intensified critical response requires that all partners, including humanitarian organisations, donors, local authorities, and countries supporting the ongoing political dialogue, work to ensure access to people in need of assistance, safe and conducive humanitarian space, and the financial and human resources to increase capacity on the ground.

The humanitarian community fully recognises that the serious and structural impediments to an effective delivery of assistance to vulnerable populations can only be resolved through peace and reconciliation in Somalia. The HCT will therefore continue to support the engagement of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Somalia and keep him informed on the scope of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, including on human rights abuses by all parties and access restrictions, and the actions being taken by humanitarian organisations to address this crisis.

Although the greatest test for Somalis and the humanitarian community will occur in the coming months, the HCT will also work to address medium to longer-term needs in the country. The Consolidated Appeals Process will continue in 2009 but an emphasis on strategic prioritisation of activities and resource allocation, leading to more balanced funding across key sectors, will enable a more effective response to Somalia's multi-causal crisis. The HCT will explore ways to improve the linkages between the CAP and Cluster planning, including coordinated prioritisation of financial allocations and better monitoring of programmes. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the HRF and the CERF in 2009 will continue to serve as a catalyst to address gaps and unforeseen needs. In addition, the contrasting contexts in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central will be analysed more carefully, and regionally-appropriate responses developed. In this light, improving the linkages between the CAP and the UN Transitional Plan for Somalia will be critical in 2009.

In the meantime, UN agencies, international NGOs, and donors must immediately seek ways to scale-up operations and reach those in need through strengthened partnerships with local NGOs, improving collaboration and synergies across sectors for an integrated response, and by exploring alternative or innovative aid delivery modalities and methodologies. Only through concerted efforts by all partners will the humanitarian crisis in Somalia be prevented from deteriorating even further. Adequate early warnings have been issued by technical agencies and by dedicated staff working in Somalia. It is imperative that these warnings are heeded now.

NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS²

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	WASH assistance for disaster and conflict-affected communities
Project Code	SOM-08/WS12-SC (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	WASH
Objective	Provision of safe drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene to people in emergency and other vulnerable populations.
Beneficiaries	1,400,000 people including approximately 800,000 IDPs
Implementing Partners	Local and international NGOs, local and national authorities
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Funds Requested	\$12,175,600

Needs

Three main factors have worsened the water and sanitation situation in Somalia: 1) continuing conflict, resulting in population displacement, destruction of economic activities and minimal to absent care of water supply systems and sanitation infrastructures; 2) a prolonged dry season, with weak rains, insufficiently replenishing scarce natural water sources; and 3) economic conditions in Somalia and at the international level preventing impoverished communities from mobilising their coping mechanisms. Lack of access to water and sanitation has a major impact on malnutrition rates and child mortality.

The strategy will continue to combine rapid response to improve the situation of affected communities focusing on women and children, mass coverage of life-saving low-cost evidence-based actions, and medium term actions to improve water and sanitation infrastructures, implemented through partnerships with NGOs and youth networks to ensure optimal coverage. WASH cluster coordination and capacity building of partners will be central to the response, along with inter-cluster coordination.

Activities

This project includes short and medium term strategies for delivering rapid emergency water and sanitation services for people experiencing a humanitarian emergency and IDPs through:

- Installation of emergency water supply systems, emergency rehabilitation of existing water supply systems, or water trucking services when no other solutions are available;
- Chlorination of water sources in cholera-prone areas;
- Provision of basic sanitation and hygiene services, with a special emphasis on expanding mass coverage of home-based actions (such as water treatment) for maximum impact linked to health, nutrition and education actions.

The project aims to break the vicious circle of chronic humanitarian emergencies through:

- Rehabilitation, diversification and protection of water sources as appropriate;
- Promotion of safe hygiene practices and communication for behaviour change;
- Support to local authorities for coordination of water and sanitation related activities;
- Monitoring of the quantity and quality of water sources, sanitation coverage and adequate hygiene practices, with special focus on youth participation in community-based monitoring.

Outcomes

The proposed action is intended to provide increased and improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to the most vulnerable populations in the worst-affected areas of Somalia in order to contain epidemics and water-related conflict and to contribute to a major reduction in child mortality (MDG IV).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Emergency supplies, protection, rehabilitation/increase of existing water supplies, supply/installation of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion/behaviour change	9,770,000
Cluster coordination (coordination, capacity mapping, training)	300,000
Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting	1,309,100
Indirect programme support costs (7%)*	796,500
Total	12,175,600

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

² Project sheets already printed in the original CAP 2008 and with only minor budget revisions are not re-produced here. See FTS (www.reliefweb.int/fts) for a continuously updated list of projects and funding requirements.

SOMALIA

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)
Project Title	Delivery of life saving health services to vulnerable populations and host communities
Project Code	SOM-08/H15AB-SC (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Health
Objective	Decrease morbidity and mortality in emergency situations through increased delivery of essential health care services
Beneficiaries	All population of Somalia, including at least 1.5 million in a situation of HC
Implementing Partners	International/national NGOs; TFG, Ministry of Health and Labour (MoHL) Somaliland, Ministry of Health (MoH) Puntland
Project Duration	January - December 2008
Funds Requested for 2008	\$7,604,450

Needs

During the different natural and man-made crises in the last two years, over 2.6 million people were affected by drought, floods, conflict, and disease outbreaks, which dramatically increased mortality and morbidity rates. An estimated one million people are displaced in Somalia mainly in the central south and over 5,000 have been wounded or killed in the recurrent conflicts. The shortage of health facilities and lack of trained health workers is one of the major limitations in providing health care to vulnerable populations, especially in crisis situations.

As a main response measure, mobile clinics and the pre-positioning of essential health kits in strategic locations allow health partners to gain access to remote areas and deliver life saving services during the immediate onset of crises. The project will continue to target at least 1.5 million of the most vulnerable population; however, due to the increased market price and logistics costs, the delivery of essential medicines and supplies will require additional resources.

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

Activities

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

Outcomes

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

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WHO (\$)	UNICEF (\$)
Essential health care delivery	700,000	675,000
Supplies and logistics	1,200,000	1,560,000
Communication/advocacy	50,000	200,000
Training and capacity building	200,000	270,000
Technical support /staff costs	700,000	810,000
Programme support, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	285,000	457,000
Administrative costs (7%)*	219,450	278,000
TOTAL	3,354,450	4,250,000
Total Requested	7,604,450	

*Actual UNICEF recovery rate is calculated in accordance with Executive Board Decision 2006/7 of 9 June 2006

SOMALIA

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
Project Title	Accelerated young child survival/reaching every child in Somalia (MDG IV) <i>Included in UNTP</i>
Project Code	SOM-08/H12AB-AS (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Health
Objective	To expand coverage of basic health care services to emergency affected populations.
Beneficiaries	All women of child-bearing age, all newborns and all children under five among emergency affected populations.
Implementing Partners	INGOs, LNGOs, TFG, Ministry of Health and Labour (MoHL) Somaliland, MoH Puntland State.
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Total Project Budget	\$70 million (2008-2009) *part of UNTP
Funds Requested	\$12,009,112

Needs

The recent assessments indicate a rapid deterioration of nutrition with around 120,000 malnourished children, mostly in South Central. GAM rates above 20% are also reported among IDPs in the North. Both child and maternal mortality remain high and coverage of essential services is dramatically low.

The 2006 UNICEF MICS indicates: fully immunised children (5%); measles immunisation (19%); Vitamin A supplementation (24%); use of bed nets (12%); access to effective anti-malarial drugs (3%); effective management of diarrhoea (7%); effective treatment of pneumonia (32%); attendance to antenatal care (26%); attendance of deliveries by a skilled birth attendant (33%); exclusive breast feeding (13%); water treatment (22%); and appropriate weaning strategies (12%). As the vulnerable population is increasing, this project seeks to accelerate provision of cost-effective child survival strategies through regular population-oriented campaigns and service outreach.

Activities

- Provide children and women with an essential health care package of vaccination, Vitamin A, de-worming, etc., alongside WASH and nutrition actions and targeted community mobilisation and communication for behaviour change;
- Train and support local Government and develop a network of implementing partners and community based health actors to expand coverage. The requirements have been increased to accommodate the increased needs in working with Somali community based partners;
- Provide technical support and essential drugs to basic health centres and upgrade the cold chain network.

Outcome

Reduction of excess mortality associated with common childhood causes of death and improved response capacity of local authorities built to allow more effective emergency response.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WHO (\$)	UNICEF (\$)
Vaccines, micro-nutrient supplements, medical supplies to MCH/BHC/OPD, cold chain maintenance and upgrading, management and supervision	750,000	3,200,000
Staff costs: consultants, vaccination teams, team leaders, supervisors, cold chain assistants and casuals	750,000	400,000
Training, social mobilisation and behavioural change communication	636,789	1,950,000
Transportation, logistics and operational cost	1,800,000	550,000
Programme support, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	393,680	793,000
Administrative (7%)*	303,133	482,510
Sub-Total	4,633,602	7,375,510
Total	12,009,112	

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

SOMALIA

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Emergency nutrition response
Project Code	SOM-08/H33-AS (Revised)
Sector	Nutrition
Objective	To reduce excess mortality related to acute malnutrition and promote better nutritional care practices.
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable populations (focused on children under five and pregnant and lactating women) exposed to food insecurity, floods and displacement.
Implementing Partners	INGOs, LNGOs, TFG, MoHL Somaliland and MoH Puntland.
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Funds Requested	\$22,205,120

Needs

Nutritional surveillance has indicated widespread and worsening high levels of malnutrition, exceeding the WHO emergency threshold (15%), and worsening food security in various regions of South Central Somalia. Critical levels of malnutrition are also recorded among the IDP populations congregating around large towns across Somalia. Approximately 120,000 children under five are currently estimated to be malnourished. Coordination of response will be needed to address both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition and to harness the various efforts towards a common and integrated nutrition response.

Activities

- Lead the Nutrition cluster for improved coordination, timely, predictable and effective response;
- Build and develop a network of implementing partners able to respond to the nutritional crisis and provide quality services as well as accurate assessments of local situations. This activity is prioritised given the limited access and increasing humanitarian needs;
- Support of an integrated nutrition programme with two essential packages of actions for management of acute malnutrition and prevention of malnutrition;
- Provide Ready to Use Supplementary Food for young children in Middle and Lower Shabelle and Bosasso IDP camp.
- Provision of emergency nutrition supplies, including appropriate feed food commodities for prevention and management of severe acute malnutrition, medical supplies; support to warehousing facilities;
- Ensure effective response to nutrition crisis through integrated water, sanitation, hygiene and public health actions and enhanced intra cluster information sharing and coordination;
- Targeted communication for mobilisation and increased utilisation of services and support to positive behavioural change (hand washing, early exclusive breastfeeding and timely introduction of adequate complementary foods, etc.);
- Targeted WASH actions, including distribution of soap and promotion of hand-washing with soap, and home-based water treatment.

Outcomes

- Reduction in excess mortality associated with high levels of acute malnutrition;
- Development of in-country capacity to manage malnutrition cases;
- Improved infant and young child feeding practices;
- Coordinated integrated response to address direct and underlying causes of malnutrition related morbidity, mortality.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Input Costs (e.g. special food commodities including RUSF, vitamin and mineral supplements, WASH commodities and support activities - transport, administration, customs and clearing)	14,100,000
Staff Costs (staff, implementation support costs, consultants)	1,900,000
Coordination Expenses (cluster leadership + representation in Mogadishu)	300,000
Social mobilisation and BCC	1,265,000
Capacity building of local CBOs	800,000
Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting	2,387,450
Indirect Programme Recovery Costs (7%)*	1,452,670
Total	22,205,120

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

SOMALIA

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Community-based protection and psycho-social support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations
Project Code	SOM-08/P/HR/RL16-SC (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Protection
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure those living in IDP, returnee, and urban poor settings have a strengthened capacity to fulfil their responsibility to protect and claim their rights; • To ensure that accessible community centred psycho-social referral systems and other community services are established to respond to protection abuses, in particular sexual violence
Targeted Beneficiaries	500,000 IDPs, returnees and marginalised populations in CSZ Somalia, as well as in selected regions of Somaliland and Puntland
Project Duration	January – December 2008
Funds Requested	\$1,692,740

Needs

The strengthening of community-based mechanisms for the protection of civilians against conflict-related violence and human rights violations is a recommendation of the Joint UN IDP strategy and a 2008 CAP protection cluster priority. The deteriorating situation with regard to conflict and displacement in South Central Somalia means that this response needs to reach as many people as possible during the second half of 2008 – target beneficiaries have therefore increased by 200,000 people. Building on existing initiatives, this project will focus on increasing the awareness of displaced and other vulnerable groups regarding their responsibilities and rights to participate in community-based actions and services to prevent and respond to protection abuses. Linked to other protection projects focusing on women, children and minorities, actions will include support for community action that prevents, reduces and remedies GBV concerns within IDP and urban poor settings.

Activities

- Development of complementary community mobilisation programmes, which are employed by the humanitarian community for protection awareness, particularly on child protection, IDP rights, prevention of family separation, GBV issues and for those living with HIV;
- Systematic orientation and awareness raising training provided within IDP settings on human rights, the IDP Guiding Principles, women's and children's rights, and on the prevention of HIV;
- Training and deployment of psycho-social workers to, and establishment of, child friendly spaces and psycho-social outreach in IDP and conflict settings to prevent and respond to protection abuses, in particular SGBV;
- Support to existing psycho-social and HIV counselling services.

Outcomes

- Targeted communities identify key protection concerns, which result in local action with the support of the humanitarian community for advocacy and referral to relevant authorities;
- Trained psycho-social workers assist in the establishment of outreach and psycho-social support in IDP and other settings to prevent and respond to protection abuses, in particular sexual violence;
- Psycho-social and HIV counselling services enhanced;
- Communities engage in and contribute to protection monitoring and IDP profiling exercises.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	500,000
Inputs - training, IEC materials, psycho-social outreach, HIV counselling services, etc	900,000
Programme management, monitoring, reporting	182,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%*)	110,740
Total Project Costs	1,692,740

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

** UNHCR funds will come under the project "Protection cluster Coordination and Activities for the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia".

SOMALIA

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)/UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title	Prevention of and response to GBV in populations of humanitarian concern in Somalia.
Project Code	SOM-08/P/HR/RL01 ABC-AS <i>(Revised)</i>
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To prevent and respond to GBV and its consequences for women and girls in conflict and emergency situations, with a focus on advocacy, enhanced coordination, referral, capacity-building of medical management, HIV prevention, psycho-social care and support.
Targeted Beneficiaries	500,000 vulnerable households throughout Somalia, especially in South/Central zone, and conflict affected areas of Puntland, and displaced, women, children and minorities.
Implementing Partners	Dallalo, Kanava, Somali Child Protection and Development (SOCPD), COGWO, a LNGO called IIDA (which means women's development organisation) and other LNGOs.
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Funds requested	\$2,140,465

Needs

Cultural constructions of male-female relationships make Somali girls and women vulnerable to GBV and HIV infection. Vulnerability to sexual violence has been made much worse during 2008. Impunity for sexual violence remains widespread. This joint project will complement another multi-agency project to build community capacity to address GBV by improving access to reproductive health, HIV prevention, treatment and care, psycho-social care.

Activities

- Train health staff on SGBV medical management and psycho-social care and support service providers and communities, including on HIV risk reduction for women;
- Gender responsive training of law enforcement agents to respond to survivors of SGBV and protection of women and girls;
- Training of media and human rights networks for gender sensitive awareness raising, reporting of incidents of GBV and protection of women;
- Establish/strengthen GBV referral system in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo, Jowhar and Kismayo;
- Train humanitarian workers on Code of Conduct.

Outcomes

- Strengthened medical management and trauma counselling for SGBV survivors;
- Improved psycho-social understanding and care for survivors of GBV at community level;
- Strengthened coordination and referral systems for other appropriate care for SGBV survivors;
- 20,000 vulnerable women have access to information, knowledge and skills to respond to HIV, sexual violence and abuse;
- Database on GBV in South Central Somalia established;
- Improved access to justice for survivors of sexual violence;
- Strengthened capacity of the media and human rights networks to monitor, document and report incidences of sexual violence.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
BUDGET ITEMS (\$)	UNFPA (\$)	UNICEF (\$)	UNIFEM (\$)
Staff costs	460,000	500,000	50,000
Inputs (establishing GBV referral systems, training, grants to local partners)	40,000	650,000	150,000
Programme management, monitoring, reporting and documentation		149,500	50,000
Indirect programme support costs (7%*)		90,965	
Total	500,000	1,390,465	250,000

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

SOMALIA

Appealing Agencies	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Protection monitoring and operational data management for response
Project Code	SOM-08/P/HR/RL08AB-AS (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Protection
Objectives	To build the capacity of partners in protection monitoring, population movement tracking and advocacy; to expand existing protection monitoring activities throughout Somalia for joint prevention and response
Targeted Beneficiaries	500,000 vulnerable households throughout Somalia, especially in South and Central zone
Implementing Partners	INGOs and local human rights defenders. UNICEF/UNHCR (Chairs), NRC, OXFAM-NOVIB, OCHA, OHCHR
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Funds requested	\$1,309,100

Needs

The protection monitoring network has been established in Somalia for two years, and the capacity of monitors is increasing, with improved reporting (against Security Council Resolution 1612, as well as for population tracking and country of origin information) and response.

The need is growing for improvement in the quality of information being collected by partners, training, investment in verification systems, and a broader network, in particular in light of the reported violations being committed by parties to armed conflict during 2008. Strengthening the advocacy capacity of local NGOs to raise issues and address protection concerns is critically important to enhance local responses. Security constraints make access to many parts of Somalia difficult, so the building of a reliable network of partners is of critical importance to the evidence base for stronger advocacy.

Activities

- Training and support to existing monitoring partners and expansion of networks;
- Training NGOs and field staff on child protection advocacy techniques and methodologies using NRC's advocacy tool kit to develop strategies and enhance capacity to link monitoring to advocacy;
- Improvement of data management systems, data entry capacity and report production;
- Awareness raising at community level and with civil society of monitoring and reporting processes;
- Referral of identified cases of abuse, violence and exploitation to other projects and other relevant service providers for response.

Outcomes

- Protection violations in Somalia, particularly those related to the conflict-affected population, displaced persons, women, children and minorities, are more comprehensively and accurately reported;
- The humanitarian community uses protection monitoring data and analysis for programme design, protection violation prevention/response, contingency planning and advocacy inside and outside Somalia;
- Local protection mechanisms are undertaking joint advocacy and response in all zones of Somalia, utilising the information provided through protection monitoring activities;
- Advocacy strategies developed and implemented by NGOs contributing to effective responses.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	UNICEF (\$)	NRC (\$)
Staff	250,000	30,000
Inputs (training data management system, awareness raising)	750,000	61,000
Administration/programme support, management, etc.	130,000	9,000
Indirect Programme Recovery Costs (7%)*	79,100	0
Total	1,209,100	100,000

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

Note: UNHCR's part of the funding request for this project has been covered under the "Protection cluster Coordination and Activities for the Protection of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Somalia"

SOMALIA

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Ensuring education opportunities for children affected by emergencies in Somalia
Project Code	SOM-08/E17-AS (<i>Revised</i>)
Sector	Education
Objective	Increase enrolment and improve retention of school going population with emphasis on gender equity and inclusiveness
Beneficiaries	181,300 persons, including 175,000 children, 1,250 women, 3,500 teachers (including 1,050 female teachers) and 500 CEC members (including 200 women)
Implementing Partners	MoE, Regional Education Offices, district education officers, CECs, LNGOs and INGOs.
Project Duration	January-December 2008
Funds Requested	\$11,353,450

Needs

The cumulative impact of deepening drought, sky-rocketing food prices and massive displacement deny many school-age children the opportunity for quality education, particularly in Central and Southern Somalia. Of the 2.6 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance (including over one million recently displaced from Mogadishu and 600,000 urban poor), approximately 572,000 are children aged six to 13. Many of the IDPs from Mogadishu have settled in areas where there are no schools or where schools have limited capacity to accommodate IDP students.

As out-of-school children are more vulnerable to becoming victims of the conflict and other dangerous activities, the project aims to ensure that displaced and other vulnerable children are provided with the opportunity to enrol in school, particularly for girls; that those learners already enrolled can continue their schooling; and that children are protected from physical and psychological abuse while in school. Through direct support and through coordination of the Education cluster, UNICEF will provide temporary/transitional and child-friendly learning spaces, ensure educational materials are supplied, and support teachers with appropriate incentives and training to improve the quality of teaching provided and thus the retention of children in school. This will be complemented by community awareness-raising/mobilisation to increase the enrolment of out-of-school children and youth from vulnerable communities.

Activities

- Provision of child-friendly and tented/traditional learning spaces (with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene [WASH] facilities), which provide a safe environment for learners and educational and recreational materials for displaced and vulnerable children and youth;
- Short-term training and incentives to 3,500 teachers and 500 community education committees (CECs) to ensure effective school management, increased enrolment and improved retention rate;
- Enhance the Ministry of Education (MoE)/NGOs/CECs capacity for emergency response;
- Community mobilisation/sensitisation to ensure access to education for the most vulnerable.

Expected Outcomes

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

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Construction/rehabilitation of schools, provision of temporary schools with WASH facilities and provision of education and recreational materials	3,840,000
Teacher training/incentives, community mobilisation, local management, including emphasis on life skills, MRE, psycho-social care and support and HIV prevention	5,250,000
cluster Coordination	300,000
Programme support, management, monitoring and reporting	1,220,700
Indirect programme support costs (7%)*	742,750
Total	11,353,450

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

SOMALIA

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Blanket Wet Feeding in Greater Mogadishu
Project Code	SOM-08/F03-SC (<i>New</i>)
Sector	Food
Objectives	Excess mortality due to malnutrition is prevented through the action of blanket wet feeding, improving hygiene practices and through identification and referral of severely malnourished children
Targeted Beneficiaries	Based on several assumptions, approximately 337,297 individuals in Greater Mogadishu area will benefit directly from this programme
Implementing Partners	SAACID, WFP
Project Duration	1 March - 31 December 2008
Funds requested	\$4,509,462

Needs

Vulnerable people living and displaced within Mogadishu continue to suffer the direct effects of ever increasing conflict, insecurity and worsening economic conditions. The targeting, by military actors, of Mogadishu's main market, Baraka, has resulted in the collapse of smaller businesses and the relocation of many businesses to the "New Baraka" market in Elesha on the Afgooye Road. This has had subsequent effects of reducing household income earned from sales and increasing the costs of food and other essential commodities. This has been compounded by the general decrease in purchasing power due to the deprecating Somali Shilling.

WFP/FEWS/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) assessments estimate that some 150,000 people within Mogadishu are currently in critical need of food assistance. Currently, blanket wet food feeding is ongoing in 16 sites, and is apparently one of the few viable large-scale food delivery models for Mogadishu that guarantees food is consumed by the recipients. The initial pilot phase of the emergency wet food feeding programme in Mogadishu started in mid November 2007 in ten sites with food support by WFP, financial support by DRC, Oxfam Novib, WFP and the HRF, implemented by SAACID (local NGO). The programme has continued in face of persistent and growing demand for this life saving service as conflict and displacement has continued in Mogadishu.

To respond to the needs in all 16 districts of Mogadishu to provide 72,000 meals per day, DRC has assumed overall administrative and oversight responsibility of the programme. The programme is now funded through September 2008 with food support by WFP and financial contributions by the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO), WFP, and the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark and a separate HRF funding to the implementing partner SAACID.

Activities

- Continue production of meals in 16 centres;
- Continue delivering health and hygiene education messages;
- Continue with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and referral system for malnourished children;
- Continue surveys, focus group, and key informant interviews/discussions;
- End of programme impact evaluation and meeting of all stakeholders on results thereof.

Outcomes

- Prevention of excess mortality due to malnutrition, through delivery of 50,000-72,000 meals daily over ten months in ten to 16 sites;
- Knowledge of feeding centre attendees in health/hygiene/nutrition is increased by the end of the programme;
- Severely malnourished children are identified and referred to therapeutic centres.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Activities (sites, food, NFI, monitoring and data collection)	2,398,460
Logistics and security	592,355
Staff	532,699
Local administration	605,760
Other costs (bank fees, contingency, supervision, HQ admin)	287,246
Monitoring & evaluation	92,942
Total	4,509,462

ANNEX I.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING TABLES

Table V: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Carry-over (donors not specified)	59,242,438	28.7 %	-
United States	43,037,535	20.9 %	42,066,600
Private (individuals & organisations)	20,113,305	9.8 %	-
Japan	11,990,000	5.8 %	-
United Kingdom	11,575,101	5.6 %	-
Netherlands	9,670,493	4.7 %	-
Sweden	8,686,908	4.2 %	-
Norway	6,771,853	3.3 %	-
Canada	6,758,923	3.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,304,819	3.1 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,039,251	2.9 %	-
Ireland	4,639,511	2.3 %	-
Italy	3,090,512	1.5 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	2,603,902	1.3 %	-
Switzerland	1,611,613	0.8 %	-
Germany	1,557,633	0.8 %	-
Finland	1,104,103	0.5 %	-
China	500,000	0.2 %	-
Luxembourg	369,822	0.2 %	-
Spain	233,645	0.1 %	-
France	148,368	0.1 %	-
Turkey	100,000	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	206,149,735	100.0 %	42,066,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VI: Somalia 2008

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor <small>Values in US\$</small>	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	84,583,031	30.9 %	42,066,600
Carry-over (donors not specified)	59,242,438	21.6 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	20,113,305	7.3 %	-
Norway	14,114,617	5.2 %	-
Japan	11,990,000	4.4 %	-
United Kingdom	11,575,101	4.2 %	5,964,215
Canada	10,207,528	3.7 %	-
Netherlands	9,670,493	3.5 %	-
Sweden	9,627,144	3.5 %	-
Germany	7,641,237	2.8 %	-
Ireland	6,561,926	2.4 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	6,304,819	2.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,039,251	2.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	3,639,405	1.3 %	16,099,067
Finland	3,627,762	1.3 %	-
Italy	3,090,512	1.1 %	-
Switzerland	2,173,492	0.8 %	-
France	1,243,042	0.5 %	-
Russian Federation	1,000,000	0.4 %	-
China	500,000	0.2 %	-
Luxembourg	369,822	0.1 %	-
Spain	233,645	0.1 %	-
United Arab Emirates	110,813	0.0 %	-
Turkey	100,000	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	273,759,383	100 %	64,129,882

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VII: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2008
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
 as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Canada			
ICRC	ICRC emergency field operations appeal (M-012713)	2,038,736	-
WV	Humanitarian assistance (M-012746)	1,409,869	-
Subtotal for Canada		3,448,605	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
FAO	Livelihoods support intervention project in support of improved food security for most vulnerable households in Southern Somalia [contribution made outside of the appeal framework] (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02055)	1,035,503	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food aid, short-term food-security support, nutritional support and short-term livelihood support for vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises. (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000)	-	5,177,515
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food aid, short-term food-security support, nutritional support and short-term livelihood support for vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises. (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000)	-	4,437,870
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Regional Drought Programme for the Greater Horn of Africa [ECHO/-HF/BUD/2008/01000]	-	6,483,682
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		1,035,503	16,099,067
Finland			
Finnchurchaid	Aid to refugees and returnees in Somalia	946,372	-
Finnchurchaid	Protection, aid to IDP's in Somalia	1,577,287	-
Subtotal for Finland		2,523,659	-
France			
ACF	Food aid - seeds distribution	532,544	-
Solidarités	Food aid - seeds distribution	562,130	-
Subtotal for France		1,094,674	-
Germany			
Care Germany	Improvement water supply (VN05 321.50 SOM 03/08)	479,286	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	Humanitarian assistance	536,309	-
GAA	Development oriented emergency and transitional in countrified areas (BMZ-No.: 2008.1818.7)	2,365,931	-
ICRC	Assistance Activities in Somalia 2008 (VN05 321.50 SOM 01/08)	1,512,859	-
ICRC	Extended ICRC Assistance in Somalia 2008 (321.50 SOM 05/08)	777,605	-
WV	Emergency assistance for displaced people (VN05 321.50 SOM 02/08)	411,614	-
Subtotal for Germany		6,083,604	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VII: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2008
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
 as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Ireland			
HT	Mine clearance	832,073	-
MSF	Reduce mortality and morbidity of the population in Mudug Region (MSF 08 01)	545,171	-
MSF	To reduce morbidity and mortality amongst the population (MSF 08 02)	545,171	-
Subtotal for Ireland		1,922,415	-
Norway			
CW	SOM 1073558/Humanitarian intervention, Benadir and Rural Shabelle	1,003,650	-
DNPY	SOM 1073531/PYM. Humanitarian action in Somalia	462,428	-
DRC	SOM 1083030/Humanitarian Support Mogadishu	1,541,426	-
HT	SOM 1083040/Mine clearance in Somaliland	481,696	-
ICRC	SOM 1083051/Somalia Appeal ICRC	3,853,564	-
Subtotal for Norway		7,342,764	-
Russian Federation			
Bilateral (government to government)	Food aid to the population of Somalia	1,000,000	-
Subtotal for Russian Federation		1,000,000	-
Sweden			
ICRC	Humanitarian support through ICRC	170,296	-
SC	Child Protection	624,302	-
SRSA	Humanitarian support to WES expert through UNICEF	58,999	-
SRSA	Support to two Air Transport Officer through WFP/UNHAS	86,639	-
Subtotal for Sweden		940,236	-
Switzerland			
CARITAS	For the Project - Buhoodle IDPs from Las Anod and Mogadishu	60,377	-
ICRC	ICRC Emergency Appeal	501,502	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		561,879	-
United Arab Emirates			
UAERC	In kind - humanitarian aid materials composed of food supplies, clothes, shoes and housewares for the needy population in Somalia	95,813	-
UAERC	Purchase relief materials to be distributed to the displaced persons due to the internal armed conflict in Somalia	15,000	-
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates		110,813	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VII: Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2008
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
 as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United Kingdom			
ICRC	ICRC's 2008 Somalia Appeal	-	5,964,215
Subtotal for United Kingdom		-	5,964,215
United States of America			
CARE	35,890 MTs of P.L. 480 Title EFA	31,981,000	-
FAO	Nutrition - contribution made outside the appeal framework (DFD-A-00-07-00050-01)	1,000,000	-
FEWS	Agriculture and food security	194,221	-
ICRC	Health, watsan, and hygiene, relief commodities	5,400,000	-
IMC	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	822,629	-
Mercy Corps	Economy and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	2,099,307	-
USAID	Programme support costs	48,339	-
Subtotal for United States of America		41,545,496	-
Grand Total		67,609,648	22,063,282

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

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Table VIII: Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector
as of 25 June 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	56,873,096	69,653,931	13,214,372	19%	56,439,559	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	31,536,717	39,606,144	5,930,581	15%	33,675,563	-
EDUCATION	19,989,417	21,500,867	1,672,831	8%	19,828,036	-
FOOD	144,100,809	322,002,143	116,883,013	36%	205,119,130	42,066,600
HEALTH	67,332,003	80,228,889	11,079,744	14%	69,149,145	-
MULTI-SECTOR	8,948,021	8,948,071	2,745,209	31%	6,202,862	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	17,804,537	25,453,189	7,550,700	30%	17,902,489	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF & OPERATIONS	4,223,822	4,519,132	345,310	8%	4,173,822	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	15,000,000	15,000,000	23,363,628	156%	(8,363,628)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	20,795,011	25,608,899	12,661,969	49%	12,946,930	-
WATER AND SANITATION	19,632,218	28,576,414	10,702,378	37%	17,874,036	-
GRAND TOTAL	406,235,651	641,097,679	206,149,735	32%	434,947,944	42,066,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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 25 June 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADO	Agricultural Development Organisation
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AMA	Africa Muslim Agency
APDN	Agro-Pastoral Development Network
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme
BEERLULA	Beerlula Centre for Women and Child Development
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BHC	Basic Health Centre
CARE	cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CEC	Community Education Committee
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFR	Case fatality rate
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
COGWO	Coalition for Grassroots Women Organizations
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CSZ	Central South Zone
DIAL	Development Initiatives Access Link
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
ELER	Emergency livelihoods enhancement response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNet	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GBV	Gender-based violence
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GH	Green Hope (Local NGO)
HADMA	Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management. Agency
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organisation
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
HISAN	Handicap Initiative Supporting and Networking
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IAS	International Aid Services
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IEC	Information, education, and communication
IHL	International humanitarian law
IIDA	Local NGO (Women's Development Organisation)
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IR	Islamic Relief
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
JCC	Jubaland Charity Centre
KAALO	KAALO Relief and Development Organisation
MCH	Mother and child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MdM	Médecins du Monde
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MJEEC	Middle Juba Emergency Education Cluster

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MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHL	Ministry of Health and Labour
MOSS	Minimum Operational Safety Standards
MTs	Metric tonnes
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NARDO	Nasib Relief Development Organization
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NERAD	National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NOVIB	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Internationale Bijstand
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPD	Outpatient department
ORS	Oral re-hydration salts
PASOS	Peace Action Organisation for Somalia
PENHA	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PRRO	Protracted Relief Recovery Operation
PSF-CI	Pharmaciens sans Frontières – International Committee
RMSN	Resource Management Somali Network
SAACID	Local NGO
SACOD	Somali Action for Community Development
SAFE	Schools Association for Formal Education
SEHO	Somali Education and Health Organization
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SIFO	Somali Integrated Fishing Organisation
SOCPD	Somali Child Protection and Development
SSAFE-SOM	Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments in Somalia
SWRDA	South West Regional Development Agency
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTP	United Nations Transition Plan
VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
WFL	Water for Life
WFP	World Food Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

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

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

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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