



UNHCR/Riccardo Gangale, 2011

# Somalia

**2012**  
**Consolidated Appeal  
Mid-Year Review**





## SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap/>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.



SOMALIA - Reference Map 



**Disclaimers:** The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. **Map data sources:** CGIAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europa Technologies, UN OCHA.

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Famine conditions are no longer present in Somalia, largely due to the on-going delivery of aid under extremely difficult conditions and the exceptional harvest at the beginning of the year. The humanitarian situation, however, is still critical. Over 2.51 million people remain in crisis, unable to fully meet their basic needs without assistance. Among the 1.5 million Somalis who are no longer in crisis, almost 1.29 million are in a stressed food security situation ("Phase Two" of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification). They will risk sliding back into crisis without sustained assistance. Mortality and malnutrition rates in Somalia have improved dramatically, but remain among the highest in the world. An estimated 323,000 children are acutely malnourished, representing 22% of all under-five children.

<b>Consolidated Appeal for Somalia Key parameters at mid-year 2012</b>	
<b>Duration:</b>	January – December 2012
<b>Key milestones in the remainder of 2012:</b>	Main ( <i>Gu</i> ) harvest - expected in August. End of Transitional Government - August. <i>Deyr</i> (short) rains - October to December.
<b>Target beneficiaries:</b>	2.51 million people in emergency or crisis, and 1.29 million stressed.
<b>Total funding request:</b>	<b>\$1.16 billion</b>
<b>Funding request per beneficiary:</b>	<b>\$306</b>

The mid-year review undertaken by the Humanitarian Country Team for Somalia in May and June highlights that we must build on the gains made since famine was declared in July 2011 or they could be reversed. To prevent future shocks from developing into humanitarian catastrophes, we are asking donors to support our strategy to provide life-saving assistance to millions of Somalis and build sustainable livelihoods.

Even as this report was being prepared in June 2012, the latest data on the April-to-June *Gu* rains showed that the humanitarian situation will likely deteriorate further before recovery is possible. In most parts of southern Somalia and part of central Somalia, the rains underperformed: they began late and were poorly distributed over both time and space. *Gu* crop harvests in southern and central agropastoral and inland rain-fed cropping areas consequently are expected to be below average and delayed until August. As a result, the number of people in need will likely increase during the second half of the year.

Even in normal seasons, Somalia produces less than half of its cereal requirements and is heavily dependent on imports and humanitarian food supplies. With the provisional cereal balance sheet for 2012 already indicating a deficit of about 200,000 metric tonnes, sustained humanitarian assistance will be crucial to ensure adequate access to food, particularly for the estimated 1.36 million IDPs, the urban poor and agropastoral communities who are all highly dependent on food purchases.

Conflict and lack of access to people in need remained major operational challenges in the first half of the year, especially in the south where more than 70% of those urgently needing assistance are located. The obstacles humanitarians faced included: the suspension or expulsion of many humanitarian agencies from Al Shabaab-controlled areas; insecurity, including detentions and killings of aid workers; ambiguity over who was in charge of local administrations when power changed hands; and impositions on humanitarian agencies or other interference with their work. Increased military operations in the southern and central regions of Somalia in the last months of 2011 and the first half of 2012 resulted in new displacement. Most of the displacement

in Gedo, Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool and Hiraaan regions was localized and temporary. The African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Somalia/Transitional Federal Government military offensive in the Afgooye corridor displaced over 90,000 people to Mogadishu and other areas. However, access improved in Mogadishu and western parts of Somalia, including in Gedo region and Dhobley in the Lower Juba region.

Despite the challenges, humanitarian actors proved that they could adapt and deliver to people in need, reaching an average of 950,000 people per month with food assistance, vouchers and cash responses. More than 256,414 children (175,469 moderately malnourished and 80,945 severely malnourished) were reached with nutritional services. Around 2.6 million people received primary and basic secondary health outreach services, and 1.13 million people were provided with sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Around 473,000 internally displaced people were assisted with emergency assistance packages.

In response to the changes in the humanitarian context, the humanitarian community dropped the reference to “famine” from its strategic priorities during the mid-year revision. Nonetheless, the strategic priorities largely remain unchanged. This reflects the enormous needs on the ground, as well the recognition that we must redouble efforts to build up Somalis’ ability to cope with future shocks in the aftermath of the famine. The strategy focuses on providing life-saving assistance to people in crisis and emergency (Integrated Phase Classification Phases Three and Four), with special emphasis on households with malnourished children; resilience-building through livelihood support, especially for the “stressed” populations; provision of integrated basic services to vulnerable populations; and strengthening the protective environment for civilian populations. The approach to assistance will be multi-sectoral and efforts will be made to scale up humanitarian and resilience-building interventions in areas that become more accessible.

Underlining the importance of producing a realistic and implementable plan for the rest of the year, the Humanitarian Country Team based its revised appeal on the needs of the Somali people and humanitarian organizations’ capacity to deliver, recognizing the prevailing access challenges in parts of Somalia. The initial consolidated appeal 2012 requested US\$1.52 billion.<sup>1</sup> The revised appeal requests \$1.16 billion to address the needs of 3.8 million people, comprising the 2.51 million people in crisis and emergency, and the 1.29 million who are in a stressed food security situation. Half (49.5%) of the requirements have already been provided, leaving an unmet requirement of \$588 million.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.



# Somalia: CAP Dashboard - Mid Year Review 2012

## KEY FIGURES

**2.50 million**

People in humanitarian emergency and crisis (FSNAU, April 2012)

**1.29 million**

People in stress (FSNAU, April 2012)

**1.36 million**

Internally displaced people (UNHCR 2012)

**323 thousand**

Malnourished children under 5 (FSNAU, March 2012)

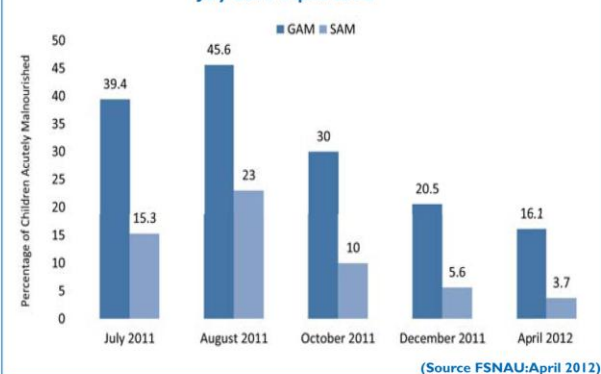
## Situation Overview

**1** Famine conditions are no longer present in Somalia, largely due to the ongoing delivery of aid and the exceptional harvest at the beginning of the year. The humanitarian situation, however, is still critical. 2.5 million people remain in crisis, unable to fully meet life's basic needs without humanitarian assistance. An additional 1.3 million are in a stressed food security situation and at risk of sliding back into crisis without sustained livelihood support. Over 1.3 million people remain internally displaced in Somalia. Mortality and malnutrition rates have improved dramatically, but remain among the highest in the world. An estimated 323,000 children are acutely malnourished; that is 22% of all children under five years of age. The majority of the 1.36 million internally displaced persons continue to live in dire conditions

**2** In the second half of the year, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate in the agropastoral areas in south Somalia due to below average GU rainfall and ensuing shortfall of the harvest. A meager crop production is also likely in the agropastoral zones of central Somalia following erratic rains and pest infestations.

**3** The operating environment in Somalia continues to challenge unimpeded access to beneficiaries and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance. Military operations in the southern and central regions of Somalia are expected to continue for the rest of the year. Changes in the control of territory and the mapping power holders will, in the first instance, increase instability and require a systematic re-assessment of humanitarian access opportunities.

Trends in levels of Acute Malnutrition Among the Mogadishu IDPs July 2011 - April 2012



**HUMANITARIAN APPEAL**  
\$1.1 bn

**HUMANITARIAN FUNDING**  
\$576m

**FUNDING COVERAGE**  
49%

## BASELINE

## PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

(9/07/2012)

Indicator	Value	Cluster and Indicator	End-year target	Mid-year target	Mid-year achievements	Revised requirements (million \$)	Funding received (million \$)	Funding covered (%)
Population (UNDP, 2005)	7.5 m	Health - Essential Health Services	0	15	25	53.9	10.7	20%
GDP per capita (UN statistics division 2009)	\$220	Health - CHD Immunization	0	10	15	30.2	5.5	18%
% pop. living on less than \$1 per day (Somalia MDG Report 2010)	43.2%	Education - Teaching and learning supplies	0	10	15	86.7	19.9	23%
Life expectancy (UNDP-HDR 2011)	51 years	WASH - Sustained Water	0	15	25	651.7	362.2	56%
Under-five mortality (FSNAU 2012)	1.37/10,000/day	WASH - Temporary Water	0	15	25	64.0	15.5	24%
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2012)	15.2%	Food - Improved Access to food & Safety nets	0	15	25	52.0	12.9	25%
% of pop. without sustainable access to improved drinking water (UNICEF 2011)	<80%	Food - Livelihood Investment	0	15	25	151.0	63.6	42%
		Shelter/EAPs - EAP & NFI kits	0	15	25	45.4	26.3	58%
		Shelter/EAPs - Transitional Shelter	0	15	25			
		Protection Violations Services	0	15	25			
		Treatment for Malnutrition	0	15	25			
		Logistics - Overall number of passengers served	0	15	25			

These figures represent best estimates of individuals benefiting from cluster indicators and might be under reported if some cluster member activities are not captured. The information in this document is drawn from secondary sources including cluster reports, OCHA Reports, OCHA FTS, FSNAU and FEWSNET.

**SOMALIA CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012**

**Basic humanitarian and development indicators for Somalia – 2012 MYR**

Sector	Indicator	CAP 2012	CAP 2012 MYR	Trend *
Economic status	Gross domestic product per capita	\$220 (UN Statistics Division 2009)	\$226 (FAO Somalia 2011-2015 Strategy and Plan of Action)	↑
	Percentage of women and men living on less than \$1 per day	43.2% (Somalia MDG Report 2007)	43% (AFDB Group, 2010)	→
Health	Maternal mortality	1,200/100,000 live births (UNICEF: Child info Statistics 2010)	-	-
	Life expectancy	51 years (UNDP – HDR 2011)	-	-
	Number of health workforce (medical doctor, nurse, midwife) per 10,000 population	1/10,000 (WHO World Health Statistics 2010)	-	-
	Measles vaccination rate (six months-15 years)	24% (UNICEF Statistics 2009)	-	-
	Number of cases of AWD, measles and malaria	- 54,000 AWD cases including 39,000 children under five years - 11,000 measles cases including 8,530 children under five years - 24,000 malaria cases including 10,000 under five years (Health Cluster 2011)	-	-
Food Security	Other relevant food security indicator	Four million people are in acute crisis, including 1.8 million in humanitarian emergency and 250,000 living in famine conditions (FSNAU/FEWSNET, August 2011)	2.51 million people in acute crisis and an additional 1.29 million are in a stressed food security situation (FSNAU post Deyr 2011/12)	↑
WASH	Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources, total	30% (UNICEF Statistics 2008)	29% (World Health Statistics, 2012)	↓
	Percentage of population with access to protected water sources	Less than 20% of the majority of the population have access to protected water sources (FSNAU/ SWALIM, 2010-2011)	Less than 20% of 2010 population gained access to protected water sources since 1995 (UNICEF and WHO, 2012)	→
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (ECHO Global Needs Assessment 2011-2012)	3/3	-	-
	HCT Early Warning - Early Action rating	Red	-	-

\* Improve ↑ Deteriorate ↓ No change →



## TABLE I. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER CLUSTER

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)	-	-	31,321,773	n/a	n/a	-
EDUCATION	43,612,585	30,120,128	5,504,310	24,615,818	18%	-
ENABLING PROGRAMMES	23,839,194	24,070,280	13,527,945	10,542,335	56%	216,000
FOOD SECURITY	830,367,890	651,459,552	359,630,748	291,828,804	55%	-
HEALTH	84,868,472	53,981,747	10,751,555	43,230,192	20%	-
LOGISTICS	36,991,031	45,427,449	26,338,121	19,089,328	58%	-
NUTRITION	259,555,936	151,023,467	63,617,784	87,405,683	42%	-
PROTECTION	69,094,498	57,768,696	11,989,075	45,779,621	21%	-
SHELTER AND NFIs	68,455,324	64,022,772	15,536,985	48,485,787	24%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	105,145,624	86,760,265	19,989,164	66,771,101	23%	1,568,439
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	18,013,792	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>

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

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

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

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.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## TABLE II. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER PRIORITY LEVEL

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
A - HIGH	1,417,788,049	1,083,026,923	513,779,067	569,247,856	47%	1,784,439
B - MEDIUM	82,685,523	64,212,684	11,455,589	52,757,095	18%	-
C - LOW	21,456,982	17,394,749	1,651,031	15,743,718	9%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	49,335,565	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>

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

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

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

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.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

### TABLE III. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER ORGANIZATION

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AADSOM	3,321,463	3,141,177	-	3,141,177	0%	-
Access Aid	1,977,260	1,977,260	-	1,977,260	0%	-
ACF	2,312,700	1,348,600	-	1,348,600	0%	-
ACTED	7,153,229	7,153,229	4,912,498	2,240,731	69%	-
ADA	2,708,071	2,571,071	-	2,571,071	0%	-
ADO	967,087	967,087	-	967,087	0%	-
ADRA	1,776,727	1,776,727	428,890	1,347,837	24%	-
ADRO	249,999	249,999	-	249,999	0%	-
AET	434,082	217,041	-	217,041	0%	-
AFREC	4,641,661	4,067,854	2,458,976	1,608,878	60%	-
AGROCARE	259,848	259,848	259,848	-	100%	-
AGROSPHERE	1,610,350	1,610,350	440,300	1,170,050	27%	-
ANPPCAN Som-Chapter	294,400	200,200	-	200,200	0%	-
APD	3,766,262	2,045,445	294,375	1,751,070	14%	-
ARC	2,487,452	2,363,770	484,134	1,879,636	20%	-
ARDO	695,000	313,000	-	313,000	0%	-
ASAL	342,000	342,000	-	342,000	0%	-
ASD	1,107,155	1,107,155	-	1,107,155	0%	-
ASEP	4,385,000	4,385,000	-	4,385,000	0%	-
AVRO	230,672	230,672	217,360	13,312	94%	-
AYUUB	1,534,178	1,330,175	-	1,330,175	0%	-
BBC World Service Trust	794,666	-	-	-	0%	-
BUDO	288,300	288,300	-	288,300	0%	-
BWDN	1,296,580	1,296,580	-	1,296,580	0%	-
CAFDARO	807,067	371,996	-	371,996	0%	-
CARE Somalia	10,784,348	4,598,013	736,821	3,861,192	16%	-
Caritas Switzerland	1,493,900	1,011,900	-	1,011,900	0%	-
CED	1,188,553	1,147,860	-	1,147,860	0%	-
CEDA	274,772	137,386	-	137,386	0%	-
CEFA	600,000	600,000	431,650	168,350	72%	-
CESVI	3,568,982	3,324,182	1,005,362	2,318,820	30%	-
CHEE	595,300	595,300	-	595,300	0%	-
CHF	-	-	31,321,773	n/a	n/a	-
CISP	8,081,045	5,001,161	258,630	4,742,531	5%	-
COOPI	28,071,089	24,134,717	6,124,763	18,009,954	25%	-
COSV	7,267,660	4,655,410	249,496	4,405,914	5%	-
CPD	7,807,385	4,822,570	749,904	4,072,666	16%	-
CRS	524,300	524,300	-	524,300	0%	-
CSDO	510,000	510,000	-	510,000	0%	-
DA	630,166	424,774	-	424,774	0%	-
DDG	999,661	999,661	-	999,661	0%	-
DEH	761,195	399,276	-	399,276	0%	-
DF	234,000	284,000	-	284,000	0%	-
DFI	974,622	934,214	-	934,214	0%	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	833,860	833,860	795,942	37,918	95%	-



**SOMALIA CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012**

<b>Appealing organization</b>	<b>Original requirements</b>	<b>Revised requirements</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Unmet requirements</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Uncommitted pledges</b>
	<b>(\$)</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	<b>(\$)</b>		<b>(\$)</b>
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D=B-C</b>	<b>E=C/B</b>	<b>F</b>
DIAL	3,787,600	4,069,400	1,133,523	2,935,877	28%	-
DRC	49,761,890	42,433,057	12,309,775	30,123,282	29%	-
FAO	180,834,782	166,838,656	92,576,128	74,262,528	55%	-
Farjano	433,200	393,555	-	393,555	0%	-
FENPS	456,570	385,570	-	385,570	0%	-
FERO	1,270,240	1,120,330	-	1,120,330	0%	-
GARDO	465,280	465,280	-	465,280	0%	-
GEELO	424,000	424,000	-	424,000	0%	-
GEWDO	394,215	295,661	-	295,661	0%	-
GH	850,380	850,380	-	850,380	0%	-
GREDO (Gol-Yome)	419,440	419,440	344,029	75,411	82%	-
GRRN	-	91,905	91,905	-	100%	-
GRT	1,324,898	698,398	-	698,398	0%	-
HACDESA	266,277	266,277	-	266,277	0%	-
HAPO	290,925	290,925	-	290,925	0%	-
HARD	524,090	261,510	227,634	33,876	87%	-
HARDO	1,983,795	1,983,795	-	1,983,795	0%	-
HAVOYOCO	885,319	885,319	-	885,319	0%	-
HDC	397,165	397,165	-	397,165	0%	-
HIJRA	1,587,350	1,209,234	-	1,209,234	0%	-
HOD	946,257	928,397	-	928,397	0%	-
HOPEL	542,472	542,472	-	542,472	0%	-
Horn Relief	20,618,953	12,371,372	-	12,371,372	0%	-
HRDO	1,114,852	254,855	-	254,855	0%	-
HWS	250,075	250,075	-	250,075	0%	-
IDRO	528,932	528,932	-	528,932	0%	-
IFEDA	476,621	476,621	-	476,621	0%	-
IIDA	430,615	285,000	-	285,000	0%	-
ILO	14,829,081	11,007,828	-	11,007,828	0%	-
IMC	2,725,067	2,725,067	-	2,725,067	0%	-
IMS	861,336	978,655	-	978,655	0%	216,000
INTERSOS	7,955,740	6,587,795	1,051,792	5,536,003	16%	-
IOM	5,050,000	4,050,000	1,917,826	2,132,174	47%	-
IRC	3,530,846	3,112,846	1,863,090	1,249,756	60%	-
IRW	10,648,889	6,875,394	586,100	6,289,294	9%	-
JCC	3,649,948	2,156,890	701,020	1,455,870	33%	-
JDO	326,700	326,700	326,700	-	100%	-
JS	-	225,200	225,200	-	100%	-
KISIMA	479,000	479,000	372,620	106,380	78%	-
MDM France	401,000	401,000	-	401,000	0%	-
MEDAIR	2,665,400	2,665,400	993,789	1,671,611	37%	-
Mercy Corps	7,500,000	7,500,000	881,874	6,618,126	12%	-
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	2,807,373	2,350,186	-	2,350,186	0%	-
MERLIN	760,000	760,000	760,000	-	100%	-
Mulrany International	1,860,952	1,860,952	798,936	1,062,016	43%	-
MURDO	1,219,561	1,757,806	576,669	1,181,137	33%	-
NAPAD	1,334,400	1,334,400	-	1,334,400	0%	-
NCA	7,303,025	6,764,635	83,594	6,681,041	1%	-
NRC	35,983,334	26,168,334	21,603,693	4,564,641	83%	-
OCHA	10,742,605	10,115,183	9,167,222	947,961	91%	-
OXFAM GB	28,417,234	25,272,464	9,544,016	15,728,448	38%	1,568,439
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	14,388,187	14,388,187	-	14,388,187	0%	-
PASOS	801,750	801,750	-	801,750	0%	-
PENHA	480,000	480,000	-	480,000	0%	-
RAAS	248,900	124,450	-	124,450	0%	-
RAWA	5,573,821	1,743,073	-	1,743,073	0%	-

**SOMALIA CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012**

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
RI	13,212,290	7,479,365	-	7,479,365	0%	-
RRP	823,905	823,905	-	823,905	0%	-
SADO	4,823,580	4,823,580	-	4,823,580	0%	-
SAF	459,100	384,000	214,141	169,859	56%	-
SAFUK-International	805,776	477,542	-	477,542	0%	-
SAGE	-	480,000	-	480,000	0%	-
SAMRADO	845,400	835,400	-	835,400	0%	-
SC	52,862,692	21,989,793	12,631,318	9,358,475	57%	-
SCC	400,500	400,500	-	400,500	0%	-
SDRO	730,786	730,786	144,151	586,635	20%	-
SHA	368,580	368,580	-	368,580	0%	-
SHILCON	586,520	586,520	-	586,520	0%	-
SHRA	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	-
SOADO	3,886,612	3,886,612	-	3,886,612	0%	-
Solidarités	10,000,000	10,000,000	4,847,789	5,152,211	48%	-
SomaliAid	232,300	232,300	147,888	84,412	64%	-
SOMTRAG	449,000	449,000	-	449,000	0%	-
SORAC	334,760	334,760	-	334,760	0%	-
SORDES	508,000	189,785	189,785	-	100%	-
SORRDO	387,500	201,539	-	201,539	0%	-
Southern Aid	909,280	909,280	354,841	554,439	39%	-
SOYDA	1,051,290	559,750	-	559,750	0%	-
SPDS	213,224	213,224	-	213,224	0%	-
SRDA	1,185,285	1,111,085	-	1,111,085	0%	-
SRDO	666,000	556,200	-	556,200	0%	-
SSWC	1,551,680	1,751,680	-	1,751,680	0%	-
SWC	492,000	492,000	-	492,000	0%	-
SWISSO - Kalmo	1,714,033	1,312,440	-	1,312,440	0%	-
SYPD	1,962,951	1,407,606	-	1,407,606	0%	-
TARDO	827,320	710,000	-	710,000	0%	-
TGV	960,181	960,181	-	960,181	0%	-
UNDP	16,750,000	15,875,000	1,242,236	14,632,764	8%	-
UNDSS	6,820,709	6,820,709	960,000	5,860,709	14%	-
UNESCO	900,000	5,650,000	-	5,650,000	0%	-
UNFPA	3,129,860	3,129,860	843,598	2,286,262	27%	-
UN-HABITAT	6,700,000	3,497,400	405,672	3,091,728	12%	-
UNHCR	48,563,290	48,615,320	18,197,773	30,417,547	37%	-
UNICEF	289,129,855	162,165,378	48,579,114	113,586,264	30%	-
UNMAS	7,405,828	8,005,828	5,581,177	2,424,651	70%	-
UNOPS	7,494,278	5,684,608	160,723	5,523,885	3%	-
VETAID	1,194,700	1,194,700	-	1,194,700	0%	-
VSF (Germany)	1,891,695	1,891,695	-	1,891,695	0%	-
WARDI	2,602,669	2,123,284	262,148	1,861,136	12%	-
WASDA	392,868	392,868	-	392,868	0%	-
WCI	495,100	462,400	-	462,400	0%	-
WFP	424,390,735	332,286,170	269,263,828	63,022,342	81%	-
WHO	20,985,035	10,572,141	1,758,937	8,813,204	17%	-
WOCCA	6,917,416	4,291,475	983,977	3,307,498	23%	-
WRRS	328,270	246,899	144,299	102,600	58%	-
WVI	-	1,541,000	-	1,541,000	0%	-
YAHAN NETWORK	276,000	276,000	-	276,000	0%	-
YDA	295,256	295,256	-	295,256	0%	-
YME	7,264,056	7,264,056	-	7,264,056	0%	-
Zamzam Foundation	-	411,000	-	411,000	0%	-
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>

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

### 2.1 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

At the time of the mid-year review (MYR), 2.51 million people were in crisis and an additional 1.29 were at risk of falling back into crisis without sustained assistance. These 3.8 million people are the primary target of the revised 2012 consolidated appeal (CAP).

On 3 February, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) announced that famine conditions were no longer present in Somalia and that the number of people in need of emergency assistance had decreased from four million at the height of the famine to 2.34 million.<sup>2</sup> The improvement was largely due to the effective delivery of aid under extremely difficult conditions and the exceptional harvest at the beginning of the year. In line with FSNAU projections that took into account the historical drop in food stocks over the course of the dry months, the number of people in crisis and humanitarian emergency—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phases Three and Four, respectively—has since increased to 2.51 million people, with over 70% of them located in the south. In addition, almost 1.29 million of the 1.5 million Somalis who are no longer in crisis are in a precarious, stressed food security situation (IPC Phase Two). They will be at risk of sliding back into crisis without sustained assistance.

A return to famine is not expected as long as assistance is sustained. The humanitarian situation is, however, still critical. Mortality and malnutrition rates in Somalia have improved dramatically, but remain among the highest in the world. An estimated 323,000 children are acutely malnourished; that is, 22% of all under-five children.

The drivers of the famine—recurrent drought, market shocks and conflict—remain threats. The impact of the latest drought and famine in 2011 has severely undermined people's ability to cope with future shocks. The 750,000 Somalis who faced famine last year and the millions of others who were in crisis or emergency, including hundreds of thousands of children who recovered from malnutrition, are still acutely vulnerable. The improvement in their food security status is fragile.

#### **The April to June rains underperformed**

As of end June, it was impossible to assess the full impact of the April to June *Gu* rains. However, the latest data on the *Gu* rains showed that the humanitarian situation will likely further deteriorate before recovery is possible. In a Food Security Alert issued on 18 June, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) reported that rainfall in 2012 began late in most parts of Somalia and was poorly distributed over space and time.<sup>3</sup> *Gu* crop harvests in southern agropastoral and inland rain-fed cropping areas are subsequently expected to be below average

<sup>2</sup> IPC Phase Four-Humanitarian Emergency: Household group has extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality; or household group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps; IPC Phase Three-Crisis: Household group has significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition; Or household group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items; IPC Phase Two-Stressed: Household group food consumption is reduced but minimally adequate without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies. FSNAU: <http://fsnau.org/ipc>

<sup>3</sup> FEWSNET, Food Security Alert, issued on 18 June 2012



and delayed until August. As a result, the number of people in need will likely increase during the second half of the year.

In Gedo and Lower and Middle Juba regions, rains were especially poor. Some households reduced the area they planted. In addition, pest infestations, particularly crickets in parts of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle, have further harmed standing crops. Cereal production in less productive rain-fed cropping zones in the southern regions of Hiran, Bakool, Lower and Middle Juba, and Gedo will most likely be below the *Gu* 1995-2011 average. Below-average production is also likely in the surplus-producing regions of Bay and Lower Shabelle, though household cereal stocks are expected to last through the coming *Gu* harvest in these areas. In addition to Bay and Bakool, there are concerns that coastal areas in the north and northeast have also experienced poor rains.

### **Access remains a challenge**

Access remains a challenge for humanitarian workers. However, since the end of 2011, access has improved in Mogadishu and in western parts of Somalia, including in Gedo region and in Dhobley, a key town for humanitarian work in Lower Juba near the border with Kenya. Mogadishu has seen an increase in humanitarian and development activities, with United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Turkish agencies and the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) all participating. The Somali diaspora has also increased investment in Mogadishu, mainly in construction and other business.

While the administration of “newly recovered areas” in southern Somalia changed from Al Shabaab to Transitional Federal Government (TFG)/TFG-allied forces, security in these areas remained a key concern.<sup>4</sup> Generally, humanitarian access did not improve in southern and central Somalia in the first half of the year, but humanitarians proved that they can adapt to the challenging environment by delivering to people in need.

The main access challenges were: the ban of many humanitarian agencies from operating in Al Shabaab-controlled areas; on-going conflict and general insecurity, including detentions and killings of aid workers; ambiguity over who is in charge of local administrations when power changes hands; and impositions on humanitarian agencies or other interference with their work.

The security situation in the southern Somalia worsened during the period under review due to an increase in military operations.<sup>5</sup> The Kenyan Defence Forces (KDF) offensive in Lower Juba and parts of Gedo continued throughout the period in review, including after the KDF was re-hatted as a part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Ethiopian National Defence Forces (ENDF) took the towns of Belet Weyne, Hiraan region, Baidoa, Bay region, and Hudur, Bakool region in the first months of the year. AMISOM and TFG-allied forces also increased operations, taking control of the Afgooye corridor in May.

Al Shabaab continued to control most of the villages and rural areas surrounding Baidoa and closed the main road from Mogadishu, hampering access to the town. The expulsion of international organizations and some local NGOs from Al Shabaab-controlled areas remains a key challenge, especially after the cessation of International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC)

<sup>4</sup> **Newly recovered areas** are areas that have been recovered by the Kenyan, Ethiopian, AMISOM and/or TFG forces from AS occupation.

<sup>5</sup> Some of these operations started at the end of 2011 but their mixed impact on access and security has been felt throughout the first half of the 2012.

operations earlier this year. The result is a greater reliance on local NGOs that do not always have the ability to absorb the workload at the level of the organizations they are replacing. Monitoring and evaluation has also become a greater challenge and security concerns have brought about a more cautious approach toward programming. Nonetheless, humanitarians remain committed to helping those in need through more innovative programming, such as the use of food vouchers, and through strengthening the capacity of local NGOs.

### **Displacement from the Afgooye corridor stress settlements in Mogadishu**

Following the AMISOM/TFG announcement in February that it would push into the Afgooye corridor, an estimated 40,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) were displaced from the corridor in February and March, with most travelling to Mogadishu. An additional 20,000 IDPs were displaced after AMISOM/TFG forces actually staged their operation in May. While AMISOM/TFG successfully minimized civilian casualties during the operation, the resultant displacement has further stressed IDP settlements in Mogadishu.

The AMISOM/TFG movement into the Afgooye corridor also challenged previous estimates of the numbers of the IDPs in the corridor. The displaced population figures have always been volatile and difficult to verify as a result of secondary and tertiary movements between Afgooye town, the corridor and Mogadishu, as well as movements to other parts of southern Somalia, including Bay and Bakool. A very large number of IDPs in the Afgooye corridor were originally from Mogadishu and have returned there. A proportion of the original displaced population is also probably still residing in the corridor, having moved out of temporary shelter into more permanent homes. However, it will be impossible to verify any number with certainty until population movements stabilize and access improves.

### **Somaliland**

Although the humanitarian situation in Somaliland significantly improved over the past five months, pastoral communities and the urban poor continue to struggle as food and fuel prices rise with the depreciation of the Somaliland shilling against the United States (U.S.) dollar. Pockets of IDPs residing in Somaliland opted to return to their areas of origin in southern and central Somalia, mainly to Mogadishu. An appeal was launched in late June to respond to the needs of communities affected by drought in the northern coastal strip. Instability in the eastern regions of Somaliland continued following last year's declaration of Khaatumo State, comprising parts of Sool, Sanaag and Cayn regions as well as Buhoodle town in Togdheer region.

### **Puntland**

In Puntland, successive poor rains, coupled with a large IDP population from southern and central Somalia, Sool and Sanaag stressed the coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups. The inhabitants of the coastal areas, including pastoralists from the Bari region and IDPs are most affected by food insecurity. High levels of malnutrition still exist, but have stabilized. A key priority remains the search for durable solutions for long-term IDPs. Reports of an influx of Al Shabaab militias fleeing from the south into the Galgala Mountains raise the concern of a possible deterioration of security and access.

## 2.2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO DATE

### FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

At the beginning of the year, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) planned to assist 1.8 million people on average per month with unconditional transfers to households in acute crisis (IPC Phase Three and above) as their first response priority (improved access to food). According to the FSC members' reports over the first five months of the year, an average of 980,000 people were reached each month. The difference between the planned and actual figures is due to a combination of funding and access constraints, as well as the retargeting of households to receive conditional livelihood transfers given the improved food security situation in the post-*Deyr* 2011/12 period.

For the second response priority objective (livelihoods investments), the maximum number of people assisted during any month was over 1.6 million, while the monthly average was over 820,000 people.<sup>6</sup> Households were given conditional transfers to build livelihood assets, as well as seasonal livelihood inputs (seeds for agricultural households, and livestock treatment and vaccination), which corresponded to the seasonal variation of need during the year. The numbers reflect the improved – but still critical – food security situation in Somalia post-*Deyr* 2011/12 and the retargeting of households from receiving unconditional transfers to conditional transfers in the first half of 2012. Under its third objective (to provide safety nets), the FSC members assisted around one million people a month, just slightly exceeding its target due to the changing food security situation, most notably around Banadir region.<sup>7</sup>

The continuation of the Al Shabaab operational ban of FSC members, and in some cases unofficial bans on particular forms of assistance, has meant that the scale of projects implemented by the FSC members around objectives one and three has been limited.<sup>8</sup> With only half of the funds requested by the FSC in the CAP received, the FSC members have prioritized operations related to saving lives, addressing acute needs and seasonal livelihood inputs. The major achievement of the FSC is the cluster's ability to meet the seasonal needs of populations in rural and urban areas. For example, in April, 88% of the households in crisis in urban areas and IDPs in urban areas were assisted with safety net-focused programmes that provide regular and predictable assistance through specific targeted criteria; and, 72% of the rural population in crisis was targeted with responses to improve their access to food during the lean season. Around 60% of the targeted rural population was reached with seasonal livelihood inputs to contribute to improved performance during the upcoming *Gu* harvest.

However, as a result of reduced funding, particularly in Somaliland and Puntland, the FSC members were unable to implement their resilience-based activities that focus exclusively on

<sup>6</sup> The second priority objective of the FSC is to “provide seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific investments to protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and prevent further deterioration of household asset holdings by restoring productive assets and building resilience to withstand future shocks”.

<sup>7</sup> The third priority objective of the FSC is “In coordination with the Education, WASH and Health Clusters, provide social safety nets that focus on urban populations in emergency, crisis and stressed that are at risk of falling into crisis and strengthen existing public services which serve so as to protect vulnerable populations from falling into crisis or provide them with assistance to reduce their vulnerability”.

<sup>8</sup> The first priority objective of the FSC is “Focusing on populations in famine, emergency and crisis (during lean seasons), provide immediate household access to food and essential non-food requirements through emergency food, voucher and cash responses to populations in crisis with an emphasis on close coordination with the nutrition cluster ensure complementary blanket and targeted nutrition interventions as necessitated by the nutrition situation”.



developing livelihood capacity to anticipate and manage risk and adapt to, cope with, and recover from shocks. Examples of these types of activities over a longer period of time include: water harvesting, animal redistribution to destitute formal pastoralists, improving access to markets through the renovation of market shelters and road culverts, and diversifying marginalized livelihoods.

## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) CLUSTER**

At midyear, the WASH Cluster was on track to meet its key mid-year targets: 1) improved access to sustained safe water (87% or 1,157,127 targeted beneficiaries); 2) hygiene promotion campaigns (55% or 1,264,455 targeted beneficiaries) and 3) increased access to sanitation facilities (100% or 601,116 targeted beneficiaries). These WASH interventions strengthen the resilience of the community against future droughts and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera. After key agencies were banned from southern Somalia in November 2011, the cluster successfully established a new system to address the resulting gaps for AWD and cholera prevention and response. The new system increased the role of the cluster in prevention and response at the national, regional and district levels; built on the regular WASH Cluster meetings now held in all regions; and enhanced the role of district-level focal points for AWD/cholera and flooding. Regional supply hubs were established to improve access to key WASH supplies. This new AWD response strategy was considered a key factor in ensuring there have not been any AWD or cholera outbreaks during the first *Gu* rains. Other factors for the reduced outbreaks to date are the increased access to sustained sources of safe water and improved hygiene practices. The Somalia-specific emergency hygiene promotion package, which was developed in 2011, includes items to cater for the different needs of women, men, boys and girls. This package is part of a participatory approach, and is also used in nutrition/health centres, schools, IDP settlements, and communities. Involvement of agencies in cluster reporting has also improved, with 97% of agencies in the who, what, where, when (4W) matrix providing updates prior to the MYR of the CAP. The matrix includes CAP and non-CAP projects. The data are used to provide useful information to agencies and regional clusters to improve their response.

## **HEALTH CLUSTER**

Most of the cluster's response plan activities are on target at midyear. Primary health care (PHC) access has not been significantly affected by the November 2011 Al Shabaab ban. The establishment of 29 new health posts and 14 mobile clinics covered gaps in PHC services for high-risk populations. Outbreaks in Balcad, Middle Shabelle region were also responded to appropriately. Rapid health assessments of IDP settlements and camps started in May. Emergency obstetric care (EMOC) is also being rolled out. Three trauma centres (two in Mogadishu) were established as planned, but service levels are not sustainable with the current support being provided to secondary health care facilities. In Mogadishu, the main strategy is to reduce avoidable morbidity in areas of particular vulnerability. Disease outbreak contingency planning, prepositioned supplies (including for post-rape treatment), and training are in place. In the meantime, response time of investigations has been reduced. Implementation of the Child Health Days (CHDs) activities has achieved 89% coverage for measles, which is much higher than the anticipated targets in southern and central Somalia. The first round of training for partners on communication and strengthening partnerships was conducted in southern and central Somalia and Somaliland. An orientation meeting for Puntland health partners was held in Garowe. HIV interventions, such as anti-retroviral treatment (ART), voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and care and support

for people living with HIV continued to be supported in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central, with the participation of humanitarian agencies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).



Food Assistance Mogadishu Media mission by Abdi Noor/OCHA

## NUTRITION CLUSTER

Despite operational challenges, such as the ban of key organizations in the south in November 2011 and continued access constraints, the cluster has been able to surpass the mid-year targets for most indicators by working with dedicated local NGOs and through remote management. The cluster has reached 256,414 children with treatment for acute malnutrition (175,469 moderately malnourished and 80,945 severely malnourished). The cluster was unable to achieve the target for the treatment of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) mainly due to shortages of supplies. Most of the organizations involved in the treatment were able to provide 50% of the basic nutrition service package (BNSP). Despite the low coverage of the overall programme for PLW, management of acute malnutrition, immunization, support of optimal infant young child feeding (IYCF), deworming, prevention and management of common illnesses, and monitoring and surveillance services were offered at health facilities and at the community level. Community outreach services improved nutrition service delivery as a whole, including the provision of BNSPs.

In the food-based intervention for the prevention of acute malnutrition, the cluster covered 379,798 children and PLW (or 24% of the 1,590,000 targeted beneficiaries) in Somaliland, Puntland and Hiraan, Bakool and Gedo regions during the first six months of the year. A total of 76,229 households (38% of target) in Gedo, Hiraan, Bakool, and Lower Juba were reached with blanket supplementary food rations. Inaccessibility hampered the programme from covering all districts within the targeted regions. The IYCF strategy and action plan for the northern zones was launched and endorsed by the Government and plans are underway for the completion of the strategy for the south-central zone. Nutritional support for people living with HIV, especially IDPs and orphans, was provided by WFP in HIV and tuberculosis (TB) treatment centres.

## SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS) CLUSTER

The mid-year target for emergency assistance packages (EAP) distributed in Somalia was 505,000 beneficiaries. Shelter Cluster members have distributed 78,965 EAPs reaching 472,620 beneficiaries (93% of MYR target) in Somalia since the beginning of the year. Out of the 78,965 EAPs, 80% (63,521) were distributed by CAP partners. 90% of all EAPs were distributed to 428,040 beneficiaries who reside in southern Somalia. The overall coverage for EAPs now stands at 34% countrywide. This distribution figure is, however, very uneven, with averages of 46% and 18% in southern and central Somalia, and poor coverage in Puntland (6%) and Somaliland (0%).

Cluster members have been able to provide 25,075 households with transitional shelter, representing 65% more shelter than projected (15,000 households). Out of these households, 12,331 (49%) were reached by partners participating in the CAP. This coverage was achieved through projects funded by the emergency reserve mechanism of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) in response to the rains in Mogadishu, and the completion of shelter projects in the Bari Region. With these CHF-funded projects completed, the cluster is concerned that there is very little funding in the pipeline for areas outside of southern Somalia and that the gains made in these regions may be lost due to inadequate funds.

To date, 350 families (2,100 IDPs) have returned from Mogadishu to Bay region. The mid-year target of 5,000 households returning to their place of origin has not been achieved, largely due to a lack of funds. Given sufficient funding, cluster partners will need to carry out these activities in the dry period between the *Gu* rains and the *Deyr* rains, which begins in October. Cluster partners have also started consultations with communities, aimed at facilitating durable solutions for displaced populations through return and relocation where possible and appropriate.<sup>9</sup>

In Puntland, 1,700 households were assisted to relocate from congested IDP settlements in town to planned settlements with better access to services and appropriate shelter, usually built with corrugated iron. Land tenure, ranging from five years to life, has been negotiated with the authorities. The cluster continues to emphasize mainstreaming gender and protection in its interventions. Currently, the main initiatives are lockable doors on *buuls*, dignity kits for women and fuel efficient stoves. The cluster has prioritized fuel efficient stoves as one of the four pillars of its strategy. It is anticipated that this initiative will be rolled out, in phases, to all the regions of Somalia as funding becomes available.

## PROTECTION CLUSTER

Protection programs remain severely underfunded at the mid-year mark. Overall delays and/or limited funding have hampered implementation of the planned activities. As a result, many needs are not being met.

Nonetheless, service delivery interventions, including psychosocial, medical and referral programmes were implemented across all zones with a focus on the south-central zone, where 80% of Somalia's IDPs reside and 52% of protection violations were recorded. 18,239 survivors of protection violations received services, including medical, legal and psychosocial support,

<sup>9</sup> The cluster is in the process of facilitating consultations with affected IDP populations, traditional and religious leaders and Puntland authorities. The goal is to identify appropriate transitional shelter options, establish information management systems on various settlements in the region and to explore land tenure issues affecting IDPs in the region. Recommendations from these consultations should inform a long-term strategy for developing and maintaining secure and sustainable IDP settlements in Bossaso, Puntland.

while 16,453 children attended 127 child-friendly space (CFS) programmes in southern and central Somalia and Puntland (the figures are not cumulative because the same children may attend the same space for multiple months.) The children were referred to a number of services for treatment of violations, such as sexual violence and child abuse, in addition to receiving medical and nutritional support. A family tracing and reunification (FTR) project registered 1,657 people between January and April. Using an online system, 417 profiles were revisited once and 197 profiles were revisited multiple times and at least 1,300 names of missing people were targeted. The NGO implementing the FTR project is also assisting 300 unaccompanied children with psychological support and life-saving services and items, including medical care. Dignity kits were provided to 500 adolescent girls as part of an integrated WASH and child protection response in Togdheer region. Child protection committees comprising 19 males and 24 females were established in IDP camps in Bossaso and Garowe. Thirty solar street lights to address gender-based violence (GBV) were installed in Halabokhad IDP settlement in North Galkayo and handed over to the community in March.



Protection displacement from Afgooye Feb by Curreri/UN

## EDUCATION CLUSTER

Despite a lack of new funding in 2012, Education Cluster partners provided over 433,000 children (45% of them girls) the opportunity to learn in approximately 2,000 formal and non-formal educational institutions in drought impacted areas. By providing education as part of an integrated approach that included the use of food vouchers and teacher incentives, humanitarians helped to stabilize population movements in parts of Somalia.

Education Cluster partners surpassed the mid-year targets for construction and rehabilitation of learning spaces. However, without additional funding, this may not progress for the remainder of year (emergency education activities were conducted with carry-over funds from the 2011 CAP). The Education Cluster constructed 138 temporary learning spaces against the targeted 40, and rehabilitated 66 learning spaces by the end of May against 50 targeted. Approximately 273,000 children (41% girls) received educational and recreational material. The number of learners and teachers benefitting from life-saving messages at schools and/or CFSs has reached 70,623 children and teachers against the targeted 200,000. The number of teachers receiving incentives from the cluster reached 1,730 against the target of 4,500. The number of children benefitting



from school WASH facilities is 61,150 against a target of 100,000 children. Youth interventions were severely hampered due to a lack of funds. Cluster partners only enrolled and assisted 2,299 youth (25% girls) as opposed to the 15,000 targeted for mid-year.

Additional challenges included access limitations, restrictions on the transportation of supplies, and the ban on key Education Cluster partners. Nonetheless, the cluster continued to enroll students and maintain learning and recreational activities without major interruption. However, partners were unable to expand a secondary education and vocational training program for children at risk due to lack of funds. Disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness and response was another priority for 2012 that was hindered due to the low capacity of partners on the ground and lack of funds.

### LOGISTICS CLUSTER

In line with the mid-year target, an average of the equivalent of 1,000 metric tonnes (MT) of space was made available each month on vessels bound for Somalia. The majority of cargo transported was NFIs with low weight to volume ratio. Overall, 1,125 MT (over 4,200 m<sup>3</sup>) were shipped to Somalia on behalf of 18 organizations (14 international NGOs and four UN agencies) in the first five months of 2012. In addition, the cluster produced 35 information management products, including snapshots of logistics infrastructure, situation reports and physical road accessibility maps. CAP 2012 storage targets were not reached. This was due to agreement by participants in February that a common storage facility in Mogadishu was no longer required. As part of contingency planning, five mobile storage units (MSUs) were purchased and are now in Mogadishu, available for participants to lease free of charge. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported over 9,400 passengers to locations in Somalia and airlifted more than 94 MT of light cargo, surpassing the CAP 2012 target for passengers. Eight medical evacuations were conducted. The port rehabilitation project trained 28 port personnel, and installed communications equipment at the marine tower in Mogadishu's port. However, the construction of a warehouse at Berbera's port was not initiated, as the original plot of land was abandoned. A suitable plot has been acquired, but the new area will need to be developed before construction can begin.

### ENABLING PROGRAMMES<sup>10</sup>

The goal of Enabling Programmes is to support relief and humanitarian operations in Somalia through effective coordination, risk management, security support, needs assessments and outreach.

In the first half of the year, OCHA supported efforts to improve regional-level coordination through support to the cluster system. Clusters focused on strengthening their field focal points, including by ensuring that staff with appropriate skills hold these positions. Existing inter-cluster coordination forums in Somaliland, Puntland, Mogadishu, and Gedo were strengthened, while a new coordination structure was established in Dhobley to cover the Jubas. In areas where access has improved, humanitarian gap analysis and response plans were prepared by multi-sectoral teams comprised of UN agencies and NGOs (local and international). In Mogadishu, the capacity of clusters has been increased through greater support from Nairobi and through deployment of additional staff for the OCHA office in Mogadishu. In response to the famine, the number of actors responding to the crisis substantially increased, mainly in Mogadishu. This

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<sup>10</sup> Enabling Programmes is not an official Somalia cluster; however, it is used to plan and appeal for common support services, such as coordination and security.



necessitated a need for more collaboration with humanitarian actors that were not formally part of the OCHA coordination network. Most clusters have managed to establish strong partnership with these actors, namely Islamic charities and Turkish organizations.

To increase security to enable operations to reach those in need, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) doubled its presence in Mogadishu and all hubs in Somalia in the first half of the year. This resulted in increased interaction with the humanitarian community, including UN agencies, funds and programmes, international NGOs (INGOs), and implementing partners, as well as state agencies. UNDSS implemented a medical emergency project to provide medical support, training and capacity-building. The project is open to INGOs, other non-UN entities and implementing partners. UNDSS set new modalities of movement independent from military forces (AMISOM) in Mogadishu, and increased support to non-UN entities operating in Somalia. It continues to support UN entities in terms of decision-making, security coordination, and security assessment of access opportunities in new areas for humanitarian intervention. This occurs particularly in southern and central Somalia, for which a dedicated task force was set up. Working closely with UNDSS, the NGO Security Programme (NSP) produced roughly 300 ad-hoc briefing for NGOs, 220 daily reports, 40 weekly reports, 30 advisories, and approximately 20 bi-monthly security meeting briefs for NGOs during the period under review. NSP produced maps on areas of influence, organized 15 Hostile Environment Individual Safety trainings for some 350 participants, as well as first aid trainings. NSP also directly supported NGOs during crises during at least ten major security incidents, and organized regular security risk assessment missions.

FSNAU conducted assessments and analysis on food security, nutrition and livelihoods; produced publications; gave presentations, briefings and media interviews; and conducted trainings for government focal points as well as for NGO staff to prepare baseline studies and nutrition surveys (April-May 2012). FSNAU also hosts the Gender Standby Capacity project for Somalia.

In the period under review, Radio Ergo provided a common communication service to the humanitarian community, enabling agencies to engage in crucial channels of dialogue with Somali populations in support of the delivery of humanitarian aid. This enabled communities to voice their needs and concerns, and agencies to convey information on response.

The Somalia NGO consortium provided a vibrant mechanism for information exchange and coordination, effectively facilitated common advocacy, and strengthened communication and coordination between NGOs.

## 2.3 UPDATED NEEDS ANALYSIS

### FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND NUTRITION

At the time of the MYR, an estimated 2.51 million people in Somalia faced acute food insecurity (IPC Phase Three and above), with the majority (73%) residing in the southern regions. The situation has indeed improved considerably since 2011, when 750,000 people faced famine (IPC Phase Five) in six areas in the south and four million people in the country were in need of emergency assistance. The dramatic improvement in the food security situation was largely due to the massive scale-up in the delivery of aid made possible by generous donor support and the exceptional harvest at the beginning of the year. Among the 1.5 million Somalis who are no longer in crisis, almost 1.29 million are in a stressed food security situation (IPC Phase Two). They will be at risk of sliding back into crisis without sustained assistance.

A fuller picture of the reasons for the improvements in the food security situation recognizes a combination of factors, including: the sustained and substantial humanitarian response to households in crisis, including improved access to food and livelihood investment; the extraordinary *Deyr* 2011/12 rain-fed agricultural production; a decline in cereal prices from an all-time high in 2011; an overall decrease in the cost of living, and improved labour availability. In addition, strong livestock prices/sales enabled poor agrarian, agropastoral and pastoral households that did not lose their livestock to double or triple the amount of cereals they could obtain compared to last year by selling a goat or working as casual labourers.

The nutrition situation has also demonstrated steady improvement since the peak of the famine when an estimated 190,000 children suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (13% of the total). However, an estimated 323,000 Somali children (22% of the estimated 1.5 million children under-five) are currently acutely malnourished, with 93,000 (6% of the total) severely malnourished.

Of the severely malnourished children, 80% are in the southern regions, where providing the vital services they need for survival is most challenging. Analysis conducted in January 2012 showed an **extremely critical** nutrition situation (global acute malnutrition [GAM] rates are above 30%) in Juba riverine areas and Bay region.<sup>11</sup> Integrated analysis of the nutrition data from health facilities and selective feeding programmes in Hiraan, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle indicated some improvement, from an **extremely critical** nutrition situation in July/August 2011 to a likely **very critical** situation at present. In April 2012, Mogadishu survey results indicated reduced malnutrition levels, both among residents and IDPs, while mortality levels fell below the famine threshold (2/10,000/day) that persisted until December. Urban populations and IDPs in Mogadishu are currently in **serious** and **critical** nutrition phases, respectively, which is an improvement from the **very critical** phase last December. Populations in central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland were classified in **serious** to **critical** nutrition phases as of January 2012.

The April to June *Gu* rainy season was characterized by a late onset, light to moderate intensity rains, and predominantly uneven distribution, particularly in the southern and central parts of

<sup>11</sup> **Extremely critical**: GAM levels of over 30% (Nutrition Cluster – under discussion); **very critical**: GAM levels of over 20% (WHO); **critical**: GAM levels of 15%-19.9% (WHO); **serious**: GAM levels of 10%-14.9% (WHO).

Somalia. However, rainfall performance was slightly better in the Shabelle regions, which normally account for 65% of *Gu* cereal harvests. In southern Somalia, the *Gu* is the major agricultural season, contributing about 70% of the total annual domestic supply of cereals. The cereal stocks from the previous *Deyr* season are available to the majority of middle and better-off households. However, poor farming households have limited stocks in only a few areas (Lower Shabelle, Bay and Juba riverine) and these were projected to last only until the end of June or July. Thus, the *Gu* crop performance, which is expected to be below average, will have a major impact on poor households' food access, particularly in riverine areas (Juba and Shabelle) and Bay region—areas where poor households generally collect five to six months of cereal supplies during the *Gu* harvest.

The food security outlook is more optimistic for pastoralists. In most areas of Somalia, pasture and water are available, livestock are in average condition, and livestock production/reproduction is expected to improve in the second half of the year. Livestock prices are favourable and are likely to increase further with a rise in demand during the upcoming festivities of Ramadan (July-August) and *Hajj* (October). Livestock exports through northern ports (Bossaso and Berbera) in the first quarter of 2012 were 42% higher compared to the same period last year. With the expanded access to current export markets and improved port facilities, livestock exports will likely account for a large portion of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Sheep pastoralists along the Indian Ocean coastline of central and northern zones, particularly the Bari region, face below average to poor rangeland conditions and limited migration opportunities. Pastoral destitution has been observed in this area in recent years, following several seasons of drought that severely eroded livestock assets. In addition, fishing, which is a supplementary source of income for pastoralists, is severely affected by piracy-related insecurity along the coast.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR RESPONSE

Even in years in which crop production is average, Somalia produces less than half of its cereal requirements and heavily depends on imports (cross-border/through the ports) and humanitarian food supplies. For poor urban and rural households, particularly in southern regions, locally-produced cereals (maize and sorghum) are preferred over expensive imported ones (rice and wheat). The provisional cereal balance sheet for 2012 – which is based on commercial import estimates, the current year's *Gu* crop production, carry-over stocks from the *Deyr* harvest, and the humanitarian food supply – indicates a cereal deficit of about 200,000 MT. Given the less-than-promising cereal crop outlook, continued humanitarian support will be necessary through the end of 2012. This support is crucial to ensure adequate access to food, particularly for the IDP, urban and agropastoral populations, all of which are highly dependent on food purchases from the market.

In addition to food access, disease incidence (associated with consumption of unsafe water and lack of healthcare services) contribute to high malnutrition levels in Somalia. According to World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, the leading causes of morbidity include suspected cholera in southern Somalia and Puntland, confirmed malaria in central zones, and suspected measles in Somaliland.<sup>12</sup> Continued humanitarian support in the health and WASH sectors is essential, particularly in southern regions. Nutrition projections through June 2012 based on seasonal trends of health and food security indicators suggest that the situation is likely to remain within the serious to critical phases in the northern and central regions, and in a very critical phase in the

<sup>12</sup> Somalia Emergency Health Weekly Update, May 19-25, 2012 bulletin, WHO.

south. Currently, an estimated 323,000 acutely malnourished children (22% of children under-five) require specialized nutrition services in Somalia.<sup>13</sup>

## BASIC SERVICES

Millions of Somalis have no access to basic social services such as WASH, health, HIV prevention and education due to conflict, floods and recurrent drought. Another challenge results from the absence of government institutions with the capacity to provide basic services for over two decades, particularly in southern and central Somalia. As a result, girls, boys, men and women require sustained access to safe water, and sanitation and good hygienic practices to reduce the risk of AWD and cholera outbreaks, and increase their resilience to future shocks. The most vulnerable groups are acutely malnourished children (323,000), newly displaced and existing IDPs, people living in districts at high or medium risk of AWD or cholera (4.7 million), children enrolled in school, who are often more at risk of disease (580,000), and populations in drought-prone areas.<sup>14</sup> Improved sanitation in Mogadishu and other AWD- and cholera-prone areas is also required, including latrines that can be emptied, a safe site for sludge disposal, and sustainable income-generating mechanisms to de-sludge latrines.

Based on the WASH Cluster analysis, 1.4 million people still need sustained access to water, with large numbers in need in Lower Shabelle and Bay and IDP settlements in peri-urban areas in Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, while 1.3 million people still need temporary access to water, particularly in Bay, Galgaduud, Mudug, and in IDP settlements peri-urban areas in Bari, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed. 900,000 people lack access to sanitation, including in Lower Shabelle, Bay, Galgaduud and Mudug; and 2.5 million people still need hygiene promotion, with needs greatest in Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Mudug and in IDP settlements in peri-urban areas in Woqooyi Galbeed.

Maternal and child mortality in Somalia remains among the highest in the world. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is estimated between 1,000 and 1,600 per 100,000 live births, while the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 109 per 1,000 live births and the under-five crude mortality rate (CMR) is 108 per 1,000 live births.<sup>15</sup> Reproductive health, including safe pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum care, are among the healthcare priorities. Routine immunization is a priority which cannot be substituted with CHDs and ad hoc immunization campaigns. Fully functional PHC facilities are needed to provide facility-based and outreach routine immunizations with a goal to reach minimum coverage levels; however, at present only 252 PHC facilities provide immunization and only 154 provide outreach routine immunizations.<sup>16</sup> In addition, more PHC services are needed in districts of Banadir, which had previously been adequately covered, as well as in the newly accessible areas of Bay and Hiraan. There is a need for improved monitoring of health facility capacity and management in order to attain basic quality healthcare services delivery. Additionally, behaviour change and communication needs to be improved with the expansion of community-based health programmes, including HIV prevention, are targeted as a high priority.

According to two rapid assessments (August and October 2011) carried out by the Education Cluster in southern and central, an estimated 1.8 million children between the ages of five and 17 years are not in school. Parents, teachers and communities list their priority needs as school

<sup>13</sup> FSNAU.

<sup>14</sup> WHO, UNDP, and the Education Cluster

<sup>15</sup> MICS 2006

<sup>16</sup> Health Cluster 4w (Jan-March 2012)

feeding, teacher incentives, learning materials and construction/reconstruction of schools and WASH facilities. Both surveys raised the concerns of substantial student drop-out rates in southern and central Somalia if education is not supported. The current education coverage and response supports only 20% of the school-aged population. The existing condition of learning spaces is a major issue in many regions, particularly in the south. According to the TFG Ministry of Education, approximately 92 public schools in Mogadishu need rehabilitation.<sup>17</sup> Some of these schools are either closed or partially functioning due to lack of or inadequate infrastructure facilities. At the same time, the TFG/AMISOM offensive in Afgoye area forced thousands of school-aged children to leave schooling and move with their families to Mogadishu and adjacent areas. This overstretched the capacity of existing learning spaces. The return of IDPs and refugees in Bay, Bakool and Middle/Lower Juba will further complicate and restrict/limit the access of children into education facilities.

Lack of educational supplies and monthly incentives for teachers are going to be major issue in the next academic year, which could result in large numbers of dropouts in some regions, as most partners are unable to procure and transport supplies such as textbooks in the first and second quarter of this year due to lack of funds.

## PROTECTION

Conflict continued to contribute to displacement during the period in review. Indeed, the security situation remained precarious and in some areas deteriorated due to increased fighting between Al Shabaab and pro-TFG forces in southern and central regions. Somaliland military forces clashed with forces supporting the self-proclaimed Khatumo state in Sool and Togdheer regions, resulting in displacement, death, and loss of property.

Between January and early May, the Population Movement Tracking (PMT) system recorded 176,200 displacements throughout Somalia, with most movements taking place in southern and central Somalia where over one million of the estimated 1.36 million IDPs reside. It is estimated that half of Somalia's IDPs reside in areas where transitional shelter is suitable. These long-term displaced (more than six months) are in need of improved shelter in addition to basic EAPs. In the meantime, IDPs and the poor remain particularly susceptible to environmental and conflict-related shocks. With their coping mechanisms weakened, many are forced to relocate when shocks do occur, exposing them to concomitant protection risks.

Violations of human rights were reportedly committed by all sides to the conflict, with the displaced and returnees heavily victimized. GBV, child labour, forced recruitment of minors, child trafficking, and children living in the streets in major towns of Somalia are examples of protection concerns being addressed by the Protection Cluster. Sexual violence, in particular, remains the most common form of GBV in all areas of Somalia; as a consequence, priority activities remain emergency response to survivors (medical, psychosocial and legal). These violations are often a consequence of weak rule of law and non-functional governance structures.

The Protection Monitoring Network (PMN) recorded 973 incident reports involving 2,379 victims between January 2012 and the end of May. Most of the reported violations were in southern and central Somalia (1,363 victims), followed by Somaliland (850 victims) and Puntland (165 victims). Family members have been separated and are not in contact with each other due to conflict, natural disasters, and forced recruitment. Though the actual number of separated family

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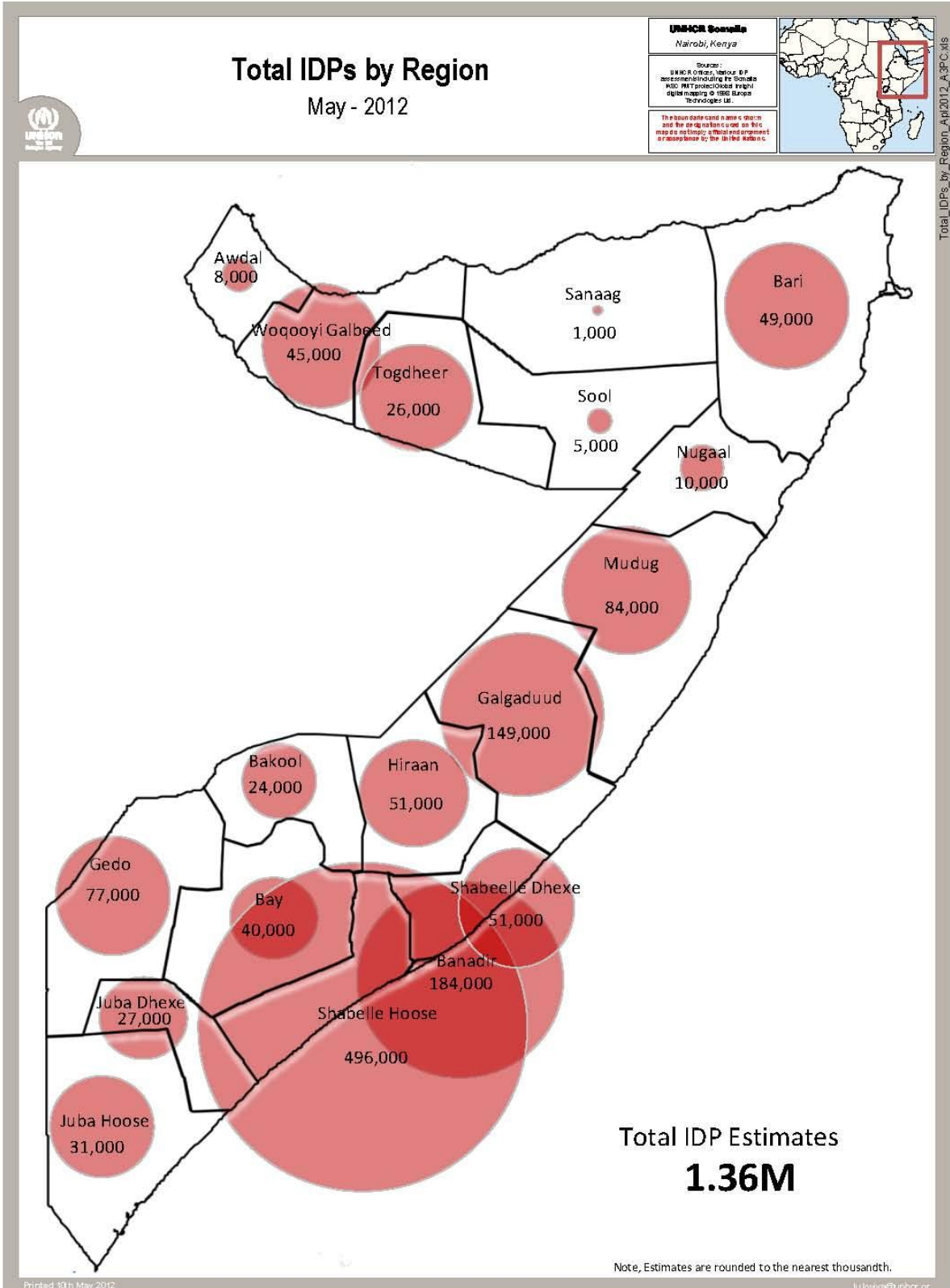
<sup>17</sup> TFG Ministry of Education (MoE) List, 24 March 2012



members is unknown, one NGO alone working on this issue recorded over 3,000 men and women (including over 470 children) not being in contact with their family members.

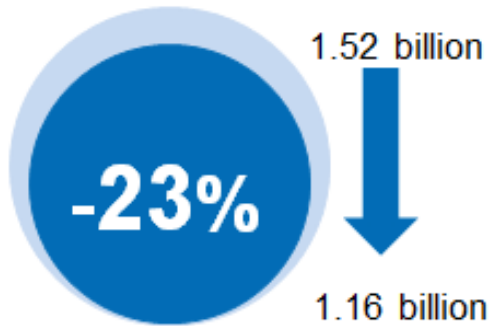
Overall, human rights defenders and humanitarian agencies face difficulties in assessing the protection situation, and reporting on and assisting survivors of human rights violations. Mixed migration including the smuggling and trafficking of children is being reported in Puntland. In southern and central Somalia and in Puntland, IDPs are threatened with relocation and/or “deportations.” Restrictive security policies in Puntland led to “deportation” and eviction of IDPs, while in Mogadishu, IDPs were evicted from public buildings without due process and without the Government providing safe and adequate alternatives. GBV and HIV issues remain underreported due to social stigma towards those infected with HIV and GBV survivors.

Displacement due to lack of food, conflict and sudden onsets of natural disasters, especially floods, during the Deyr and Gu periods continued in all areas of Somalia in 2012. Many IDPs and returnees already are in need of shelter and NFIs and the need is expected to increase as the year progresses.



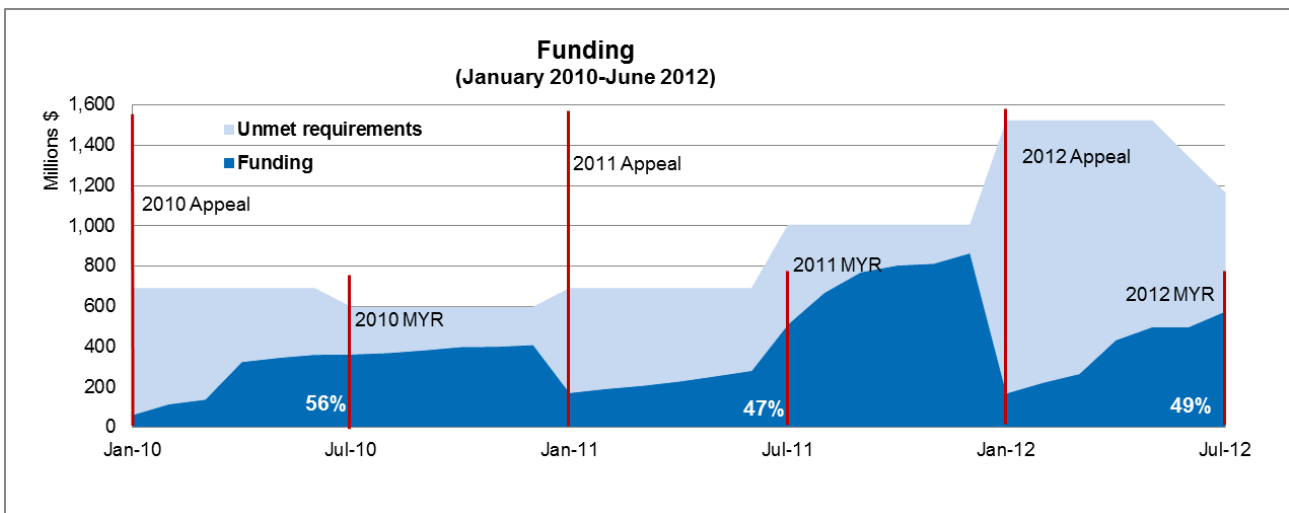
## 2.4 ANALYSIS OF FUNDING (as of 30 JUNE 2012)

### Reduction in requirements at mid year



During the mid-year review of the Somalia 2012 CAP, the original requirements of \$1.52 billion were decreased to \$1.16 billion. These requirements take into account new needs assessment information, humanitarian organizations' capacity to deliver, and the prevailing access challenges in parts of Somalia. The largest reductions were made in FSC (49%), Nutrition (30%) and Health (9%).

By the end of June, \$576 million of funding (49.5% of revised requirements) had been reported. This includes \$134.2 million in carry-over funds from 2011, which means that \$442 million in new funding was received this year.<sup>18</sup> The current funding level is slightly higher than the 47% reported at mid-2011 and lower than the 56% at mid-2010; however, in absolute terms the amount of funding (both total amounts and new

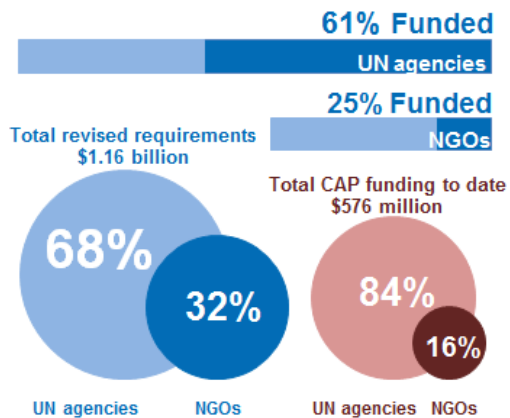
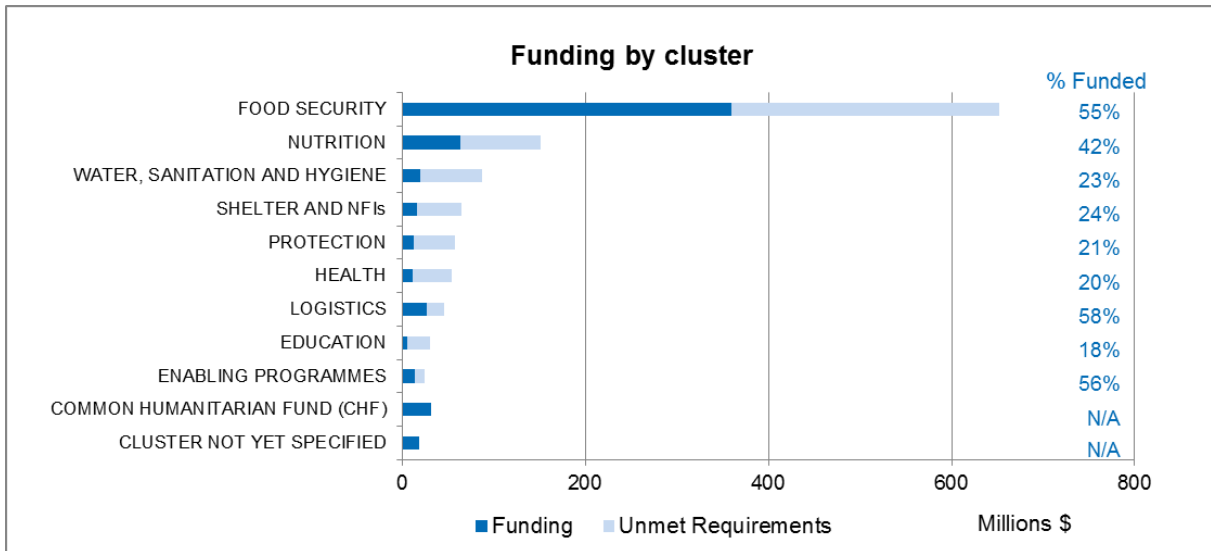


contributions) is considerably greater.

The current funding coverage across clusters is uneven: The best-funded clusters are Logistics (58%), Enabling Programmes (56%), Food Security (55%) and Nutrition (42%).<sup>19</sup> Five clusters are less than 25% funded: Shelter (24%), WASH (23%); Health (20%), Protection (21%), and Education (18%).

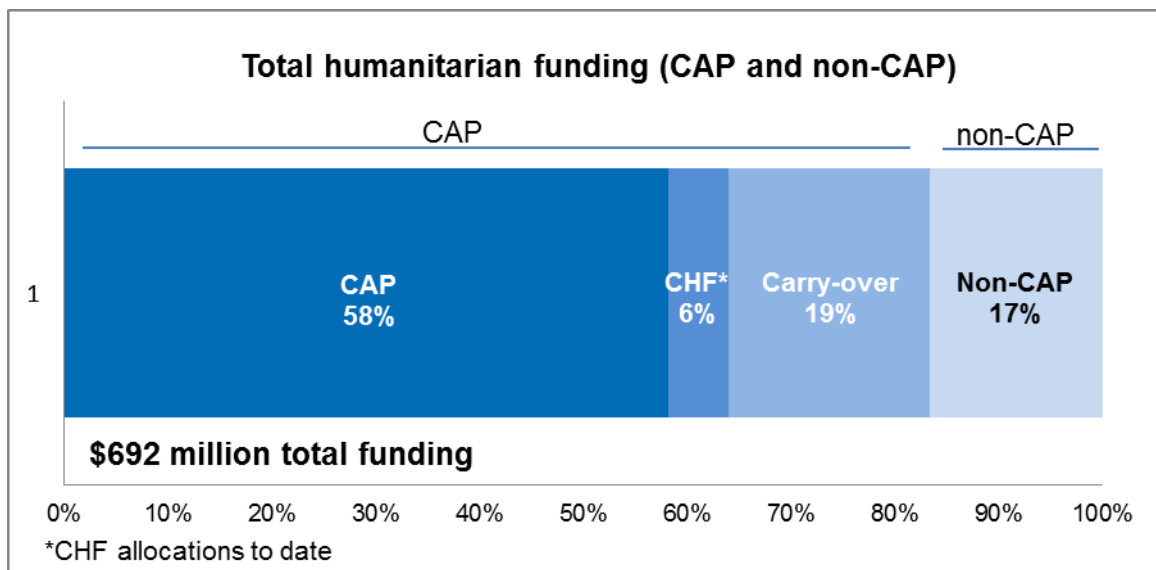
<sup>18</sup> The carry-over of \$134 million includes the CHF (\$4.1 million), and the Food Security (\$100.5 million), Nutrition (\$25 million) and Enabling Programmes Clusters (\$4 million).

<sup>19</sup> Food security includes both food assistance and agriculture/livelihoods projects. The coverage of food requirements is 58.1%, while the coverage of agriculture and livelihoods projects is 20.6%.



NGO projects make up 32% (\$478.2 million) of all appeal requirements; however, funding coverage for these projects currently stands at just 18%. This contrasts greatly to last year when NGO requirements were covered at more than 50% by the end of the year.

Contributions to the CHF (\$71 million, including new contributions and carry-over) account for only 16% of new CAP funding in 2012, or only 10% of all available humanitarian funding for Somalia, compared to 27% of new CAP funding by June last year. No CERF funding was received to date in comparison to 2011, when significant CERF funds (\$53 million) were mobilized both before and after the famine declaration. By early March, CHF funding of \$50 million was available for the first standard allocation and the emergency reserve.



The first CHF standard allocation for this year, in total \$40 million, began in March. Early pledges to the CHF from donors made it possible for the first funds to be disbursed in late April 2012. Most of the funding (\$18.8 million) has been directed to life-saving interventions aimed at lowering malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rates of populations recovering from severe drought and famine. An additional \$18.8 million was allocated to improve the conditions of secondary and newly displaced populations, including developing coherent sustainable solutions for returnees. About \$0.5 million was used to provide life-saving AWD/cholera prevention and preparedness in densely populated high-risk areas. The remaining \$2 million was used to support critical common services, including UNDSS, NGO Security Programme and crucial cluster coordination activities in Mogadishu. The emergency reserve of the CHF was used to respond to outbreaks of AWD/cholera and other acute needs in southern Somalia, and to support critical livelihood interventions in the coastal strip of northern Somalia. An additional \$40 million is required to support the CHF's second allocation in August.



CHF WASH project Puntland Bashir /OCHA



### 3. REVISED STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, STRATEGY AND PROGRESS AGAINST CAP 2012 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

#### 3.1 Revised Strategic Priorities

Following the review of the humanitarian situation at mid-year, the strategic priorities of the CAP 2012 were revised to eliminate reference to “population in famine”. At the same time, “malnourished children and households with malnourished children” were added as part of the target population (under strategic priority one). Populations living in humanitarian emergency and crisis will continue to be targeted with life-saving assistance and livelihoods stabilization activities. In strategic priority two, people living under stressed conditions (IPC Phase Two) were added to be targeted with livelihood incentives. In strategic priority three, a “minimum package of basic services” has been replaced by “an integrated package of basic services.” The revised MYR 2012 strategic priorities are as follows:

- Provide immediate and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children, households with malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and in crisis, to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement.
- Stabilize and prevent the deterioration of livelihoods for populations in humanitarian emergency, crisis and stressed conditions through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience-building, emergency preparedness, DRR, and social/productive networks.
- Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services.
- Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations by increasing response to protection violations, and through engagement with duty bearers and communities.

#### 3.2 Strategy for the remainder of the year

The CAP 2012 response strategy remains valid. The number of people in acute crisis decreased from four million to 2.51 million (FSNAU). However, an additional 1.29 million people are in a stressed food security situation and are at risk of sliding back into crisis without sustained support. The focus of the strategy for the remainder of the year will be on stabilizing and preventing the deterioration of livelihoods for people in humanitarian emergency, crisis and stressed conditions through life-saving and resilience-building activities.

Special attention will be given to Mogadishu. In line with the Humanitarian Country Team’s (HCT) Mogadishu strategy, partners will focus on providing an integrated package of basic services to improve key humanitarian indicators through life-saving interventions for the most vulnerable IDP, host and returnee populations. This entails a multi-cluster approach to planning, funding and coordination.

Capacity-building and logistical support to local partners working in Al Shabaab-controlled areas will be strengthened. Efforts will also aim to increase assistance to vulnerable populations in

newly recovered areas and provide an integrated package of basic services to returnees in their place of origin.

In Somaliland and Puntland, the strategy for the remainder of the year will focus on identifying durable solutions for IDPs, some displaced for over ten years, through multi-cluster approaches and in partnership with national authorities and development actors. Resilience-building and DRR activities should also be significantly scaled up for the remainder of the year.

Throughout all interventions special attention will be given to female-headed households as they are the most vulnerable population facing the greatest protection risks.

## EDUCATION

The Education Cluster will continue providing cross-cutting/life-saving education activities in an integrated approach, e.g. psychosocial, health/hygiene, WASH, child protection, GBV, health screening and school feeding/voucher programmes. Additional classrooms and WASH facilities (with separate lockable rooms for girls), learning supplies and teachers for returnee students will be provided. Non-formal education, secondary education and vocational training opportunities for youth at risk of recruitment will be scaled up. DRR activities in learning spaces will be implemented. Advocacy will be stepped up to highlight protection of civilians in conflict areas.

## FOOD SECURITY

With the improvement of the humanitarian needs from late 2011 and into 2012, the FSC has adopted a three-pronged strategy that will address the varying needs of the rural, urban, and IDP populations that are consistently or seasonally food insecure.

*The first prong* focuses on households that have an acute food deficit, either in the lead up to the *Deyr* and *Gu* harvests or throughout the calendar year due to a collapse in their livelihood activities. The key priority, for this group, remains improved access to food through cash, food, or food voucher transfer on a monthly basis.

In addition to addressing acute food needs, *the second prong* of the FSC's response strategy is to implement activities to strengthen the ability of people to adapt their livelihoods to shocks. This priority looks at providing both seasonal livelihood inputs, including seeds, tools, fertilizer, tractor hours, animal redistribution, and animal vaccination, as well as investing in household and livelihood assets that enhance productivity and increases production. Examples of these activities include: water harvesting, raising water tables, rehabilitating water catchments, desilting and dredging of irrigation canals, and rehabilitation of feeder roads.

*The third prong* focuses on providing regular and predictable support to households or vulnerable members of the community that fall into crisis even when the majority of the population does not. These safety net programmes aim to ensure that households or individuals do not fall further into crisis, and can often be implemented through existing social infrastructure and or community-based activities. Examples include support for families with a chronically ill head of household; support for school-aged children, ensuring they have at least one full meal a day; access to food for households with malnourished children in vulnerable areas; and incentives for mothers to access pre- and post-natal care programmes.

## HEALTH

The cluster will focus on equal access to life-saving and basic (primary, secondary and psychosocial) health services to reduce morbidity of the affected and vulnerable population. The cluster will implement interventions aimed at prevention, with an emphasis on community capacity development, and controlling epidemic-prone and communicable diseases including cholera, AWD, malaria and measles. This will be conducted through integrated health responses at community, national and sub-national levels and across international borders. The cluster will ensure appropriate services are available for women, men, boys and girls who are victims of sexual assault.

## LOGISTICS

The Logistics Cluster will support the humanitarian community through continued coordination, information-sharing and joint action. Challenges will be addressed by a common air service (UNHAS); infrastructure projects with focus on port rehabilitation; coordination and information management to plan logistics operations, including facilitating joint action and sharing logistics resources; and maintaining a contingency stock and providing logistics equipment (mobile storage units) to facilitate the delivery of life-saving relief assistance. When dealing with contractors, the Logistics Cluster will continue to raise awareness among members on prevention and response mechanisms of GBV and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), including codes of conduct and best practices.

## NUTRITION

Acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women will be targeted with an emphasis on screening and referral. The cluster will focus on the expansion of women's and children's access to evidence-based and feasible nutrition and nutrition-related services available through the use of basic nutrition services package (BNSP) interventions linking nutrition to health, WASH, protection, and food security programming. The cluster will ensure that vulnerable women and children have access to quality preventive seasonal food-based interventions addressing underlying causes of malnutrition. Efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of nutrition partners (local and international) local communities and line ministries to deliver quality and sustainable BNSP services through a variety of approaches.

## PROTECTION

The Protection Cluster will continue to focus on three key areas: GBV, child protection, and protection mainstreaming, specifically within the context of internal displacement. The cluster will also establish and improve preventative initiatives to prevent the violation of people's rights. Protection activities will include expanding or strengthening the current GBV referral systems to allow for immediate medical, psychosocial, and legal support to survivors. Data collection through the recently rolled-out GBV integrated monitoring system and GBV assessment will improve analysis and advocacy. With respect to child protection, the cluster will continue to focus on addressing child recruitment to armed groups, as well as highlighting emerging child protection issues. Protection considerations will be mainstreamed in a number of clusters, particularly those undertaking life-saving activities. Mine risk education (MRE) programs will be expanded, as will family tracing and reunification projects.

## SHELTER

Shelter response in newly recovered areas will scale up. Shelter partners will continue to provide emergency assistance packages, transitional shelter and livelihood assistance to returnees and IDPs. Longer-term transitional shelter for populations in transition will be emphasized. The Shelter Cluster will prioritize female-headed households in IDP settlements and ensure that shelters are lockable from the inside as a proactive protection measure. Using a multi-cluster strategy, the WASH, Health, Protection (GBV) and Shelter Clusters will work towards the stabilization of populations in crisis. The cluster will also partner with the Protection Cluster to ensure returns are voluntary.

## WASH

The WASH Cluster will maintain its focus on the provision of sustained access to water, which includes constructing/rehabilitating protected shallow wells and boreholes to improve community resilience in this chronic humanitarian crisis. Sustained interventions are used instead of or as an exit strategy to temporary approaches, such as water access by voucher, which ceases when funding stops. In Mogadishu, the focus includes improved sanitation for longer term IDPs, such as latrines which can be de-sludged (solids removed). Sludge removal will be piloted as an income-generating approach, as well as establishing a temporary sludge disposal site. There will be a close collaboration with the Shelter and Health Clusters as part of the CHF tri-cluster strategy. The WASH Cluster will ensure that all latrines are lockable from the inside, and that women and girls are consulted on the location of toilets and whether they are joint family latrines or separate male/female latrines.

The WASH targets are based on the number of malnourished children, those at risk of AWD and cholera, including those at school, IDPs, drought-affected and drought-prone. To date, the WASH Cluster has effectively prevented and responded to AWD and cholera outbreaks during the *Gu* rains, addressing the gaps left by the ban on key agencies, and it will endeavour to continue to do so in the future.

### 3.3 Progress against CAP 2012 strategic priorities

Under **strategic priority one**, humanitarian assistance was significantly scaled up in the first few months of 2012 in response to the prevalence of famine in southern Somalia, resulting in reduction of mortality and malnutrition rates. This was largely achieved through an increased multi-sectoral integrated response provided to people in emergency, crisis and stressed conditions. An average of 980,000 people per month benefitted from food, voucher and cash responses, while over 256,414 children (175,469 moderately malnourished children and 80,945 severely malnourished) were reached with nutritional services. About 472,620 IDPs were assisted with EAPs, while 66,768 children (36,543 boys and 30,225 girls) and 3,825 teachers (3,010 male and 845 female) benefitted from life-saving messages and CFSs. The combined effect of these and other interventions, mainly in health and WASH, and good rains resulted in a significant reduction of malnutrition rates in Mogadishu (for both the IDP and the urban population). For the Mogadishu IDP population, the GAM and SAM rates improved from approximately 30% and 10% in December 2011 to 16.1% and 3.7% in April 2012, respectively. For the Mogadishu population, the GAM and SAM rates also decreased significantly from 21.1% and 5.6% to 10.3% and 1.7%, respectively, for the same period. While no national nutritional survey was conducted in the first half of the year, a similar trend of significant reductions in

malnutrition and mortality rates was observed in some southern regions where surveys were conducted. In the northwest, northeast and in central regions, GAM and SAM rates were kept below the 2010 median rates of 16% and 4%, respectively.

Significant progress was made towards the key indicators of **strategic priority two**. A maximum of 1.6 million people with an average of over 820,000 people per month, were supported through conditional livelihood investment against a mid-year target of 200,000 people per month. In addition, eight million animals were vaccinated against a mid-year target of 1.5 million. These interventions, which were aimed at stabilizing livelihoods and preventing further deterioration, will also enhance the resilience of the target populations to cope with future shocks.

The focus of **strategic priority three** was to provide vulnerable populations with a package of basic services. More than 1.8 million health outreach consultations to enhance access to primary and basic secondary health-care services were conducted. About one million children under-five and 831,579 women of childbearing age were vaccinated. Sustainable access to safe WASH reached 87% of the mid-year target of 1,157,127 people. With the objective of providing social safety nets to urban populations in emergency, crisis and stressed phases, a total of 96,000 children per month were reached with school feeding programmes against a target of 115,000 per month. An additional 85,000 people received hot meals (wet feeding) per month. Almost 30,000 TB/HIV inpatients received daily meals (wet feeding) on a monthly-basis, against the initial mid-year target of 42,000 per month. A further 6,700 TB/HIV outpatients received take-home family rations. Pregnant women who delivered under medical attention, numbering 21,000 (70% of target), received food assistance. Teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials, reached 273,416 children against a target of 200,000. Over 21,000 transitional shelters were provided to IDPs against a target of 15,000 by the end of May.

The key targets of **strategic priority four** were partly achieved. About 18,663 survivors of violations directly benefitted from protection services against a mid-year target of 4,000 people. The beneficiaries received medical, legal, and psychosocial support, while some of these beneficiaries also benefitted from CFSs and assisted voluntary return. While thousands of people benefitted indirectly from the interventions of various clusters, it is not possible to quantify the number of indirect beneficiaries.



**2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)**

2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
1. Provide immediate and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and households with malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and in crisis to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement. <sup>20</sup>	Prevent further deterioration of acute malnutrition in children under-five in targeted humanitarian emergency and famine-affected populations in Somalia. <sup>21</sup>		GAM and SAM rates do not deteriorate from 2010 median rates [GAM 16% and SAM 4%].	Food Security, Nutrition, WASH, Health. <sup>22</sup>	No deterioration.	Mogadishu IDPs (GAM=16.1% SAM=3.7%) Mogadishu Urban (GAM=10.3% SAM=1.7%); Median for North East, North West and Central (including IDPs): GAM =15.2%, SAM = 3.1%. <sup>23</sup>
	Focusing on populations in famine, emergency and crisis (during lean seasons), provide immediate household access to food and essential non-food requirements through emergency food, voucher and cash responses to populations in crisis with an emphasis on close coordination with the Nutrition Cluster. Ensure complementary blanket and targeted nutrition interventions as necessitated by the nutrition situation.		Number of beneficiaries.	Food Security	End of May: 1.8 million people per month.  End of year: 1.4 million.	980,000 people per month.
			Number of returnee IDPs receiving a 3-5 month food access response upon departure and while in the villages of origin.	Food Security	New activity and targets post June.  End of year: 12, 000 people in 6 months.	New activity and targets post-June.

<sup>20</sup> Famine dropped and replaced with “people in humanitarian emergency and in crisis” during the MYR. Also “malnourished children and households with malnourished children” added in the target population under this strategic priority

<sup>21</sup> Famine is dropped but is not taken out as an objective here due to the fact that the Cluster addressed famine-affected populations during the first months of 2012. However, ‘famine-affected populations’ is dropped from the FSC objective for the remainder of the year in sync with the revision made on the strategic priority one. This applies to other sections of the MYR document where the reference to “famine-affected populations” is not taken out.

<sup>22</sup> Due to the merger of the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster and the Food Assistance Cluster to form the FSC, objectives, indicators and targets for the FSC are revised and merged accordingly.

<sup>23</sup> No surveys were done in most regions of the south and therefore there are no national GAM and SAM levels.

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2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)

2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
	Coordinate support to strategic services for the efficient delivery of common humanitarian aid.		Number of organizations that received logistics support in terms of common logistics and information services offered by the Logistics Cluster.	Logistics.	Midyear: 80% of requests resolved. End of year: 90% of requests resolved.	95.6% of requests resolved. <sup>24</sup>
	Contribute to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of emergency assistance packages		Percentage of target beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) receiving EAPs	Shelter/NFIs	Mid-year: 505,000 End of year: 1,010,000	472,620
	Acutely malnourished children and PLW are treated by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition.		Percentage of acutely malnourished children and PLW caseload referred and admitted to centres for the management of acute malnutrition.	Nutrition	End of May: Under-five SAM: 56,000 (50%). Under-five MAM: 138,000 (50%). PLW: 29,000 (20%) community mobilization and outreach screening services: 40%. <sup>25</sup> End of year: Under-five SAM: 112,000 Under-five MAM: 276,000 PLW: 58,000. Screening: 1,500,000.	Under-five SAM: 80,945 (145%). Under-five MAM: 175,496 (127%). PLW: 18,074 (62%). Screening: 199,468 (13%).

<sup>24</sup> 43 of 45 cargo movement requests shipped – one rejected as falling outside humanitarian cargo and one pending next shipment.

<sup>25</sup> The Cluster revised the CAP targets as they were based on an average of *Dyer* 2010/10/11 and *Gu* 2011 (famine). In December 2011, the FSNAU assessment results became available and the targets for 2012 were revised/recalculated to the current levels which are slightly lower than the CAP figures.

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2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)

2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
	Improve the quality of education, integrating essential services and life-saving messages into formal and non-formal education.		Number of learners and teachers (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from life-saving messages and/or CFSs.	Education	Midyear: 200,000 children/teachers (120,000 male; 80,000 female).  End of year: 400,000 children/teachers (240,000 male/160,000 female)	66,768 (36,543 boys and 30,225 girls).  3,855 (3,010 male and 845 female) teachers.
2. Stabilize and prevent the deterioration of livelihoods for populations in humanitarian emergency, crisis and stressed conditions through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience-building, emergency preparedness, DRR and social/productive networks. <sup>26</sup>	Provide seasonally appropriate and livelihood-specific investments to protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and prevent further deterioration of household asset holdings by restoring productive assets and building resilience to withstand future shocks.		Number of people supported through conditional livelihood investments.	Food Security	End of May: 200,000 people per month.  End of year: 500,000 average per month.	820,000 people average per month.
			Number of people receiving seasonal livelihood inputs.	Food Security	End of May: 900,000 people per season.  End of year: 1.8 million over two agricultural seasons.	1.1 million people per season.
			Number of animals vaccinated.	Food Security	End of May: 1.5 million animals.  End of year: 20 million animals vaccinated.	Eight million animals vaccinated.

<sup>26</sup> Stressed added during the MYR.

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2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)

2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
3. Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services. <sup>27</sup>	Increase access to education for children, youth and adults in humanitarian emergencies.		Number of children (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	Education	Mid-year: 200,000 children (120,000 boys and 80,000 girls)  End of year: 400,000 children (240,000 boys and 160,000 girls)	273,416 (160,959 male and 112,457 female) children
	Provision of primary and basic secondary health services with a focus on sexual, reproductive and child health.		Number of people receiving primary and /or basic secondary health care services.	Health	Mid-year: 2,750,000 (69%).  End of year: (Revised based on consultation projections -- not 75% of population in crisis as previously) 1,660,000.	Facility based consultations reported: 287,670.  Outreach consultations: 1,835,783.
	Acutely malnourished children and PLW are treated and have access to quality services for the management of acute malnutrition.		Percentage of geographical area providing basic nutrition services accessed by children 6–59 months and PLW (based on geographical coverage surveys).	Nutrition	Mid-year: 40% End of year: 60%	No coverage surveys conducted yet.
	Access to quality life-saving health care services and emergency assistance including high impact, critical life-saving services for women and children in both rural and urban areas.		Number of children under-five and women of childbearing age vaccinated.	Health	Mid-year: 300,000 (The mid -year target projection was based on 20% of targeted population in humanitarian crisis).  End of year: (This is	Children under-five: 1,004,204.  831,579 women of childbearing age received tetanus (TT) vaccination. (The figures are

<sup>27</sup> Minimum package dropped and replaced by integrated package during the MYR.

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2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
					revised to capture CHD targets that cover entire population).  Children under-five: 1,745,396. Women of childbearing age 2,230,228.	derived from a CHD exercise that covers entire population irrespective of humanitarian crisis.
	Improve the living conditions of the displaced population in stabilized settlements through site planning and the provision of transitional shelter.		Number of beneficiary households headed by women or men receiving transitional shelter.	Shelter/NFI	Mid-year: 15,000 End of year: 35,000	21,012
	Provide social safety nets that focus on urban populations in emergency, crisis and stressed that are at risk of falling into crisis and strengthen existing public services which protect vulnerable populations from falling into crisis or provide them with assistance to reduce their vulnerability.		Number of children receiving school feeding. Number of girls receiving a take-home ration.	Food Security	End of May: 115,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.  End of year: 115,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.	96,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.
			Monthly average number of TB/HIV inpatients receiving daily wet feeding.	Food Security	End of May: 4,200 inpatients monthly.  End of year: 4,200 inpatients monthly.	30,000 inpatients monthly.



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2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (MYR achievements)

2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
			Monthly average number of TB/HIV outpatients receiving take-home family rations.	Food Security	End of May: 6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members).  End of year: 6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members).	6,700 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (33,500 family members).
			Number of pregnant women who delivered under medical attention and received food assistance.	Food Security	End of May: 30,000 women.  End of year: 30,000 women.	21,000 women.
			Number of cooked meals beneficiaries (wet feeding).	Food Security	End of May: 111,000 targeted per month.  End of year: 111,000 targeted per month.	85,000 targeted per month.
	Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion, including complimentary activities with the Nutrition, Health, Agriculture and Livelihoods, and Food Assistance Clusters.		Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with sustainable access to safe WASH.	WASH, Education	Mid-year: 1.3 million End of year: 2.5 million	1.16 million or 46% of year-end target (at 30 May 2012).  61,150 (31,993 boys and 29,157 girls) learners benefitting from school WASH activities.

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2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End of Year Targets	End of May Achievement
4. Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations by increasing response to protection violations, and through engagement with duty bearers and communities.	Strengthen the resilience of male and female survivors of rights violations and vulnerable communities through the provision of protection-related services.		Number of direct beneficiaries (survivors of protection violations) accessing services (medical, legal, psychosocial, family tracing, CFSs, assisted voluntary return, etc.), emergency support, and community-based projects (disaggregated by age and sex). <sup>28</sup>	Protection	Mid-year: 4,000 End of year: 13,500	18,663

<sup>28</sup> It was not possible to measure the number of indirect beneficiaries of protection services. Therefore, an indicator on indirect beneficiaries is deleted from the monitoring matrix.

## 3.4 CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS



### 3.4.1 EDUCATION

The Cluster will continue to prioritize key education activities such as access to recreational and learning opportunities, the provision of cross-cutting/life-saving interventions, capacity-building of teachers, communities and authorities and the continuation of resilience-building interventions such as DRR (targeting both infrastructure and children in school), vocational training for youth and education services to returnees. Cluster partners will assess the operational and programmatic requirements for the remainder of year and will make appropriate changes in their proposals and budgets. A large portion of the budget is devoted to procurement of school supplies ahead of the next academic year. Priority will be given to those projects designed to assist large numbers of IDPs and returnees. The continuation and provision of education activities will be a critical. It will help motivate the returnee population to access basic services, cope with the effects of displacement, and reduce the risks of GBV. The Education Cluster and Child Protection Working Group collaborate to minimize risks of youth recruitment to the militia and continued attacks on education facilities in combat zones. The positive outcomes of the food voucher program for children in schools, with special attention to girls, means cluster partners will continue with this initiative in areas experiencing slow recovery.

Advocacy will remain a key component of education in emergencies (EiE) response plan. The cluster will continue work with other clusters to establish a multi-sectoral/integrated programme approach towards the provision of services

in safe learning spaces. Inclusive initiatives for assistance with school-going children and their families will be sought from the WASH, Food Security, Health, Protection and Shelter Clusters. Information collection and dissemination will help partners, donors and other stakeholders to assess the

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND; CO-LEAD: SAVE THE CHILDREN</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>70 international and national NGOs and UN Agencies</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	30
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to education for children, youth and adults in humanitarian emergencies.</li> <li>• Improve the quality of education, integrating essential services and life-saving messages into formal and non-formal education.</li> <li>• Support the establishment and strengthening of education systems, structures and policies in emergency-affected areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	576,703 (children, parents and community members)
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$43,612,585 Revised at mid-year: \$30,120,128
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$25,488,324 Medium: \$3,519,527 Low: \$1,112,277
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$5,504,310 (18% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Jumma Khan, Education Cluster Coordinator, <a href="mailto:jkhan@unicef.org">jkhan@unicef.org</a>

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humanitarian situation and take appropriate and timely action to avoid and minimize any future disasters and displacements. The cluster is concerned that funding challenges can hamper the new school year in September and a lack of funds could widen the educational supplies gap, teachers' monthly incentives and non-availability of education services for the IDPs and returnees.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Success indicator</b>	<b>Indicator target for end-May</b>	<b>End-May achievement</b>	<b>Indicator target for year-end</b>
Increase access to education for children, youth and adults in humanitarian emergencies.	Support additional learning spaces (including single-sex spaces) in areas with high population influxes and overcrowded classrooms.	Number of temporary learning spaces constructed and existing school structures rehabilitated.	40 classrooms constructed, 40 tents and temporary structures installed and 50 rehabilitated.	138 classrooms ; 66 rehabilitated, 31 tents.	80 classrooms constructed with 80 tent and temporary structures and 100 rehabilitated.
	Establish WASH facilities at schools, with separate latrines for girls and boys.	Number of children (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from school WASH facilities.	100,000 children (60,000 boys and 40,000 girls) .	61,150 (31,993 boys and 29,157 girls) learners.	200,000 children (120,000 boys and 80,000 girls).
	Support non-formal education opportunities, such as literacy classes, vocational/skills training, and/or recreational activities for targeted youth and adults (male and female).	Number of youth and adults (disaggregated by sex) engaged in non-formal education opportunities such as literacy classes, vocational training and/or recreational activities.	15,000 youth (10,000 boys and 5,000 girls).	2,299 (1,837 male and 462 female) youth and adults.	30,000 youth (20,000 boys and 10,000 girls).
	Provide schools with supplies, including basic learning materials, textbooks, and recreational materials.	Number of children (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials.	200,000 children (120,000 boys and 80,000 girls).	273,416 (160,959 boys and 112,457 girls).	400,000 children (240,000 boys and 160,000 girls).
	Expand school feeding programmes or alternative food support for schoolchildren in emergency-affected areas.	Number of school children (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from school feeding or alternative food support.	40,000 children (20,000 boys and 20,000 girls).	104,355 (62,347 boys and 42,008 girls) .	60,000 children (30,000 boys and 30,000 girls).

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CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end	
Improve the quality of education, integrating essential services and life-saving messages into formal and non-formal education.	Provide training and incentives for teachers and school administrators (male and female).	Number of teaching personnel (disaggregated by sex) trained in pedagogy, child-centred teaching methodologies, and/or school management.	3,000 teachers (2,000 male and 1,000 female).	3,325 (2,609 male and 716 female) teachers.	5,000 teachers (3,500 male and 1,500 female).	
		Number of teachers and school administrators (disaggregated by sex) receiving incentives.	4,500 teachers (3,000 male and 1,500 female).		5,500 teachers and other educational personnel (3,500 male and 2,000 female).	
	Integrate life-saving messages on key issues (such as disaster preparedness, health and hygiene, MRE, GBV, and peace education) into classroom instruction, taking into account different needs and risks for boys and girls.	Number of learners and teachers (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from life-saving messages at schools and/or child friendly spaces (CFS).	200,000 children and teachers (120,000 male and 80,000 female).	66,768 (36,543 boys and 30,225 girls).	400,000 children and teachers (240,000 male and 160,000 female).	
		Train teachers and CFS facilitators in disaster preparedness and awareness.	Number of teachers and CFS facilitators (disaggregated by sex) trained in disaster preparedness and awareness.	1,000 teachers and CFS facilitator (600 male and 400 female).		No training conducted. <sup>29</sup>
				1,500 teachers (900 male and 600 female).		
Train teachers in psychosocial support.	Number of teachers (disaggregated by sex) trained in psychosocial support.	1,500 teachers (900 male and 600 female).	861 teachers (602 male and 259 female).	2,000 teachers (1,200 male and 800 female).		

<sup>29</sup> No trainings were conducted due to the low capacity of partners and lack of funds for DRR interventions.



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**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Support the establishment and strengthening of education systems, structures and policies in emergency-affected areas.	Train community education committees (CECs) in school monitoring, management, and record keeping.	Number of community education committees (disaggregated by sex) trained in school monitoring, management and record keeping.	500 community education committees.	263 CECs (1,844, comprising 742 male and 1,102 female)	800 community education committees.
	Improve planning, monitoring and budgetary capacity of regional education authorities, including education umbrellas, where they exist.	Number of regional education authorities (disaggregated by sex) trained in planning, monitoring and finance.	80 regional education authorities and local NGOs.	24	140 regional education authorities and local NGOs.
	Train CECs in DRR and preparedness.	Number of CECs (comprising of men and women) that have been trained and developed DRR plans.	200 CECs	62 CECs (40% female)	300 CECs



### 3.4.2 ENABLING PROGRAMMING

The focus for the remainder of 2012 for enabling programmes will be to improve coordination, mainly in Mogadishu and other southern regions. Where access improves, the focus will be on providing risk management and security support to the humanitarian community, and enhancing humanitarian programming through strengthened needs assessment.

As per its two-year work plan, UNDSS will increase its security support and risk management activities. In close coordination with the NSP, it will continue to implement programmes and develop new activities, new maps and area briefs, and new training, including codes of conduct and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Strong collaboration will be maintained with the NGO consortium. In addition to the continuation of its regular assessment and analysis of food security and livelihoods situation in Somalia, FSNAU plans to conduct a stand-alone gender study during the second half of the year.

With the emphasis placed on building resilience, Radio Ergo will step up programming with a focus on practical expert advice on livelihoods, health and nutrition, and sanitation, while continuing to pay attention to the information needs of the internally displaced and others still living in crisis conditions. The comprehensive training of Radio Ergo's local journalists will continue, with a focus on reporting on violence against women and girls. Steps will be made to diversify information dissemination and gathering of audience feedback using not only radio but also internet and mobile phone solutions.

The Somalia NGO consortium will continue its regular information exchange, coordination and advocacy activities. However, the consortium will significantly strengthen its presence in southern and central Somalia, supporting information-sharing and cooperation with new actors as well as strengthening its information management, establishing a more vibrant public presence and strengthening advocacy initiatives.

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>FAO, NGO Security Programme, Radio Ergo, NGO consortium.</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	9
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened coordination to support the delivery of humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable Somalis and to ensure equal access for women, girls, boys and men.</li> <li>Enable humanitarian activities and personnel with safety and security programmes in Somalia.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	Humanitarian community
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$23,839,194 Revised at mid-year: \$24,070,280
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$24,070,280
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$13,527,945 (56% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Justin Brady – <a href="mailto:bradyj@un.org">bradyj@un.org</a> Omar Castiglioni – <a href="mailto:omar.castiglioni@undp.org">omar.castiglioni@undp.org</a>

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**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports HCT strategic priority one**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Strengthened coordination to support delivery of humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable Somalis and to ensure equal access for women, girls, boys and men.	Provide secretariat support to enable strategic and field coordination (Humanitarian Coordinator, HCT, inter-cluster working group (ICWG) and clusters).	Existing regional ICWG fora maintained, more fora established and functioning.	Seven regional ICWGs functioning.	Five regional ICWGs functioning with one in Somaliland, Gedo and Mogadishu and two in Puntland.  Inter-agency meetings taking place in two other regions, (Jubas, and Middle Shabelle/Bay/Bakool), but not yet formalized into ICWG.	Six regional ICWGs functioning.
	Provide information analysis and information products to support operational needs and situational understanding (maps, 3W and reporting).	Minimum set of 3W products established and regularly updated.	3W data set fully updated per quarter.	3W data set fully updated on a quarterly basis.	3W data set fully updated each quarter.
	Provide and coordinate information to support decision-making and advocacy on key issues (messages, talking points).	Number of UN Information Group communications strategy planned activities completed.	Two activities completed.	Six activities completed:(two humanitarian media mission to Mogadishu, one joint messaging for London and Doha Conference; one joint media mission to Puntland; UN media day in Somaliland; one background briefing to international journalists.	Ten activities completed.
	Assist in prioritizing resources based on identified needs and gaps ensuring gender as key cross-cutting theme by: facilitating field-level assessments, consultation through	Percentage of 2011 CAP funded.	40%	TBA later	60%

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Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
	and on behalf of assigned clusters, advising on the use of the pooled funds (CERF and CHF) and other humanitarian financing mechanisms, strengthen implementation of Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker on mainstreaming gender and guiding the process of monitoring CAP projects.				
	Provide policy guidance on protection, GBV, PSEA, international humanitarian law and human and women's rights law.	Percentage of prioritized pooled funding projects that are gender-sensitive, and responding to assessed needs, and gaps/selected cluster indicators.	100%	100%	100%

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CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports HCT strategic priority four

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Enable humanitarian activities and personnel with safety and security programmes in Somalia.	Provide security training to UN and NGO staff working in Somalia to be gender responsive to the different needs of women and men in hostile situations.	Security briefing and hostage incident management modules (module I).  In-country training for local UN and humanitarian personnel based in Somalia; (refresher security training) for UN personnel with safer and secure access to field environment (SSAFE) training in Afghanistan or Iraq; any other tailored training for UN staff working embedded in southern and central Somalia.	At least 32.  Four module II, Three module III , Five SSAFE trainings. Four emergency trauma bag and incident command trainings. Two radio operator trainings.	20 security briefings. Five module I.  Seven SSAFE. Two emergency trauma bags (ETB) and incident commander training. One module II. Seven module III.	At least 80.  Eight module II (in-country training) . Eight module III (Refresher security training) for UN personnel with SSAFE training in Afghanistan or Iraq. 15 SSAFE trainings. Nine emergency trauma bag and incident command trainings. Four radio operator trainings.
	Maintain a dedicated aircraft (UNHAS) to facilitate UNDSS security risk assessments, medical evacuations and staff relocations.	An appropriate response mechanism comprising a dedicated aircraft fitted for medical evacuations and search and rescue, medical emergency response teams, stabilization rooms at the main UN hubs and night landing	At least six MEDEVACS (two with night landing), 20 interagency (UN and INGOs) security assessments, ten airstrip assessments; ten escorts to humanitarian missions; four emergency relocation of humanitarian personnel and two search and rescue missions.	Two medical evacuations. 12 interagency security assessments with airstrip assessment. One security evacuation.	At least 12 MEDEVACS (four with night landing), 30 interagency security assessment missions, 20 airstrip security and safety assessments; 24 escorts of humanitarian missions to unstable areas; eight emergency relocations of humanitarian personnel and four search and



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Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
		capability is in place to improve the survival possibilities of our UN personnel and humanitarian counterparts.			rescue missions.
	Increase UNDSS security presence and information flow by employing additional field security coordination officers (FSCOs) and local security assistants (LSAs) and ensure representation of women in the field in recruitment.	A timely coordinated and successful response to contingencies and emergencies that can save lives of UN personnel and humanitarian counterparts.	At least two FSCOs and two LSAs per UN and humanitarian hub (Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo); six FSCOs and nine LSAs helping to enable operations in Mogadishu and two FSCOs and four LSAs focused in southern and central Somalia.	Two FSCOs and two LSAs per UN and most of the humanitarian hubs (Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe; one FSCO and two LSAs in Galkacyo); five FSCOs and nine LSAs helping to enable operations in Mogadishu and two FSCOs and three LSAs focused in southern and central Somalia.	At least two FSCOs and two LSAs per UN and humanitarian hubs (Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkacyo); At least one FSCO and one LSA in Baidoa and Doloow, focused in southern and central Somalia. Five FSCOs and nine LSAs helping to enable operations in Mogadishu.
Expand the Security Information and Operations Centre (SIOC) for Somalia to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the UN security management system.	Under the coordination of the SIOC, our FSCOs and LSAs will ensure a quick reaction to security incidents by organizing emergency evacuations/relocations, search and rescue operations, MEDEVAC/CASEVAC and hostage incident management. This will be in close coordination with the Designated Officer, Security Management Teams, the Area Security Coordinator, Area Security Management Teams, FSCOs, single-agency security officers and security focal points of the UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) and	SIOC fully staffed with a chief SIOC, two operations officers, two information security analysts and two LSAs.	Expanded SIOC reinforced by two additional professionals (operations and information analyst) to be deployed in Mogadishu together with two LSAs.	One information analyst deployed to Mogadishu.	Expand the SIOC for Somalia to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the UN security management system.

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Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
	humanitarian counterparts.				
Maintain a flow of real-time, security-related information and analysis to UN agencies and NGOs.	Business continuity in the field of the UN AFPs and humanitarian counterparts enabled. Occurrence of major security incidents that can affect the UN personnel or humanitarian counterparts in the field prevented and minimized.	Number of daily and weekly situation reports and weekly reports with security analysis aimed at the decision-makers.  Number of flashes and security warnings using the high frequency (HF), very high frequency (VHF), email and SMS system. Level of coordination and information exchange with the UN AFPs, INGOs, member states, Somalia local governments and religious and armed groups to ensure an early warning security information network.	Number of daily and weekly situation reports with security analysis aimed at the decision-makers. Number of flashes and security warnings using the HF, VHF, email and SMS system. Level of coordination and information exchange with the UN AFPs, INGOs, member states, Somalia local government and religious and armed groups to ensure that an early warning security information network.	Achieved	Maintain a flow of real-time, security-related information and analysis to UN agencies and NGOs.
Maintain a psychosocial support office for all UN agencies working in Somalia to respond effectively to the different needs of women and men.	Individual UN personnel dealing with their stress and having a better understanding of the way the cumulative stress is affecting their interpersonal relationships.	Stress counsellor counselling for at least 50 UN and humanitarian personnel; training in stress management for at least 300 staff; training as basic peer support volunteers for at least 25 UN and humanitarian	Stress counsellor counselling at least 100 UN and humanitarian personnel; training in stress management at least 600 staff; training as basic peer support volunteers at least 25 UN and humanitarian personnel; doing advanced training for another 50 PSVs already trained; at least 12	Stress counsellor reaching 200 staff. One training in stress management. Two training peer helper supporter volunteers. Ten interventions in CISR and PTSD.	Maintain a psychosocial support office for all UN agencies working for Somalia to respond effectively to the different needs of women and men.

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Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
		personnel; advanced training for another 25 PSVs already trained; at least five interventions in critical incident stress response and post-traumatic stress disorder.	interventions in critical incident stress response (CISR) and post- traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).		



### 3.4.3 FOOD SECURITY

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	AAD, AADSOM, ADRO, AET, ASAL, ADA, ASEP, AFREC, APD, ACTED, ADO, Agrosphere, ARDO, BWDN, CLHE, CARE, CRS, CED, CSDO, COOPI, DRC, DIAL, CEFA, FENPS, FERO, FAO, GEELO, GREEN HOPE, HOD, HAVOYOCO, Horn Relief, HARDO, HIJRA, IDRO, ILO, INTERSOS, IOM, Islamic Relief, JCC, KPD, MC, MURDO, NAPAD, NCA, NRC, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Novib, PENHA, PASOS, RAWA, Relief International, RRP, SAMRADO, SC, SHARDO, SHILCON, SADO, Solidarités, SHA, SOADO, SPDS, SORDA, SORAC, SOMTRAG, SOUTHERN AID, SWISSO-Kalmo, TARDO, TGV, UNICEF, UNDP, Vetaid, VSF-Germany, WFP, WOCCA, YAHAN NETWORK.
<b>Number of projects</b>	112
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide immediate household access to food and essential non-food requirements through emergency food, voucher and cash responses to populations in crisis.</li> <li>• Provide seasonally-appropriate and livelihood-specific investments to protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and prevent further deterioration of household asset holdings.</li> <li>• Provide social safety nets that focus on urban populations in emergency, crisis and stressed that are at risk of falling into crisis and strengthen existing public services.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	Cluster objective 1: Target - 1.4 million people per month Cluster objective 2: Target - 1 million people per livelihood season Cluster objective 3: Target - 900,000 people per month
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$830,367,890 Revised at mid-year: \$651,459,552
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$651,459,552
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$359,630,748 (55% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Mark Gordon <a href="mailto:mark.gordon@wfp.org">mark.gordon@wfp.org</a> Francesco Baldo <a href="mailto:Francesco.baldo@fao.org">Francesco.baldo@fao.org</a>

As a result of substantial humanitarian assistance and the above-normal *Deyr* harvest, the number of people in need decreased from over four million to 2.51 million. However, 1.29 million people are at risk of falling back into crisis without sustained assistance. Indeed, the four million Somalis who were in crisis, of which 750,000 were dealing with famine, are still acutely vulnerable and the temporary improvement in their food security status is susceptible to minor shocks. The current outlook for the main production season for 2012 is still unclear. The *Gu* rains were below average in many areas which could lead to the possibility of a poor harvest and low availability of livestock fodder, water and milk for human consumption with the potential increase of the populations in emergency/crisis. A continued multi-sectoral response is required for all those in crisis and seasonally-timed and livelihood-appropriate responses to strengthen the livelihoods of households in a stressed condition.

As highlighted in the post-*Deyr* assessments, the 2.51 million people in crisis and 1.29 million people whose food security situation is stressed are highly vulnerable to shocks. Those who were formerly in crisis are at risk of falling back into that state if the next season's harvest is below normal. Although the FSC adjusted the target number of households in the different response priorities, the total number of people to be assisted in the second half of 2012 remains more than 3.4 million. Over 2.6 million people require transfers on a monthly basis to either stabilize their immediate food access needs, and, depending on the outcome of the agricultural season, over one million households may require seasonal livelihood inputs. For example, the number of people in crisis to be assisted monthly through improved access to food through cash, voucher and food transfers was reduced from 1.8 million to 1.4 million. The number of people moving from crisis to stressed means that over one million people will need assistance through livelihood activities, including a combination of seasonal livelihood inputs, such as high-yielding seeds and durable agricultural tools, livestock treatment and vaccinations. Up to half a million people require lean season transfers to improve food access on a monthly basis, focusing on rebuilding household or community-based livelihood assets.

The post-*Deyr* 2011/12 assessment resulting in a refocused CAP, as well as the increase in people classified as food stressed resulted in an increase in the number of people to be targeted with seasonal livelihood transfers and complementary improved access to food responses during the lean season. This complementary programming addresses acute food gaps and invests in livelihoods with both seasonal inputs and the resources to construct household and community livelihood assets. This means that the FSC members need to consider higher cost programming per beneficiary. With over one million people in urban areas classified as either in crisis or stressed, safety net activities to protect vulnerable households through regular and predictable programmes will remain a priority.

The FSC compares the response activities of its members vis-a-vis the district and livelihood FSNAU assessment figures, which indicate the number of people to be targeted with life-saving, livelihood and safety net responses. The combined FSC response is then mapped, with gaps identified. If areas, based on the CAP's planning figures, are oversubscribed, the FSC Secretariat works with its members to revise targeted responses or to re-focus to address different response priorities. If, by contrast, there is a response gap, the FSC Secretariat would explore possible scaling up with members who submitted CAP proposals.



**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 - Aligned with CAP strategic priority one<sup>30</sup>**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Focusing on populations in famine, emergency and crisis (during lean seasons), provide immediate household access to food and essential non-food requirements through emergency food, voucher and cash responses to populations in crisis with an emphasis on close coordination with the Nutrition Cluster to ensure complementary blanket and targeted nutrition interventions as necessitated by the nutrition situation.	Households in crisis receiving unconditional improved access to food through cash, voucher and food assistance.	Number of beneficiaries.	1.8 million people per month.	980,000 people per month.	1.4 million people per month.
	Provision of food access assistance to IDPs returning to their villages of origin.	Number of returnee IDPs receiving a 3-5 month food access response upon departure and while in the villages of origin.	New activity and targets post June	New activity and targets post June	12,000 people in six months.

<sup>30</sup> The original CAP 2012 Food Assistance Cluster and Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster log frames were merged to reflect the merged objectives, activities and indicators of the Food Security Cluster.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 - Aligned with CAP strategic priority two**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Provide seasonally-appropriate and livelihood-specific investments to protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and prevent further deterioration of household asset holdings by restoring productive assets and building resilience to withstand future shocks.	Food/cash/voucher for work/assets and food for training (including: fodder production, soil and water conservation through cash-for-work and food-for-work, water catchment, irrigation canal desilting, improving feeder roads).	Number of people supported through conditional livelihood investment.	200,000 people per month	820,000 people average per month	500,000 average per month
	Distribution of seasonal agricultural inputs (seeds, tractor hours, tools, fertilizers, fuel and water vouchers, fishing gear).	Number of people receiving seasonal livelihood inputs.	900,000 people per season.	1.1 million people per season.	1.8 million over two agricultural seasons.
	Treatment and vaccination against the most common diseases for pastoralist's animals in humanitarian emergencies and acute food and livelihood crisis (AFLC) in 2012.	Number of animals vaccinated	1,500,000 animals	Eight million animals vaccinated.	20 million animals vaccinated.
	Provision of income-generating activities (IGA) for alternative livelihood strategies for IDPs that are likely to remain in urban areas.	Number of non-returning IDPs receiving IGA training.	New activity and targets post-June.	New activity and targets post-June.	12,000 people.
	Provision of livelihood-specific returnee packages to IDPs returning to their villages of origin.	Number of returnee IDPs receiving a livelihood re-starter kit upon arrival in the villages of origin.	New activity and targets post-June.	New activity and targets post-June.	12,000 people.

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**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 - Aligned with CAP strategic priority three**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
In coordination with the Education, WASH and Health Clusters, provide social safety nets that focus on urban populations in emergency, crisis and stressed that are at risk of falling into crisis and strengthen existing public services which serve to protect vulnerable populations from falling into crisis or provide them with assistance to reduce their vulnerability.	Emergency school feeding and girls' take-home ration.	Number of children receiving school feeding. Number of girls receiving a take-home ration.	115,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.	96,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.	115,000 max per month. 34,000 number of girls max per month.
	Institutional feeding for TB/HIV patients and families.	Monthly average number of TB/HIV inpatients receiving daily wet feeding	4,200 inpatients monthly	30,000 inpatients monthly	4,200 inpatients monthly
		Monthly average number of TB/HIV outpatients receiving take-home family rations	6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members)	6,700 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (33,500 family members)	6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members)
	Pregnant women receive an incentive family ration to deliver under medical attention.	Number of pregnant women that delivered under medical attention who receive food assistance.	30,000 women	21,000 women	30,000 women
	Provision of prepared food (e.g. wet feeding) in Mogadishu.	Number of cooked meals beneficiaries.	111,000 targeted per month	85,000 targeted per month	111,000 targeted per month



### 3.4.4 HEALTH

In the second half of the year, the focus for the Health Cluster is life-saving services, preventable disease control, improved coordination at sub-national level in newly recovered areas and areas recovering from recent famine, and gaps in access to service. In the first half of the year, core coordination functions were strengthened and the quality of response improved significantly as PHC was made available. Despite the Al Shabaab ban, service delivery for PHC was not adversely affected. An increase in agreed targets for immunization campaigns was reported. Due to the availability of funds and increased access to previous inaccessible areas, the cluster partners achieved greater coverage and revised the initial target to 1.83 million, compared to the previous target of 900,000.

A focus on improving access to PHC services, maternal child health (immunization and reproductive health services), trauma management, the provision of essential medicine supplies and equipment, disease surveillance, behaviour change and health communication and messaging will be undertaken by cluster partners. Cluster funding requirements were reduced by 26% to \$62,452,310 when the reduction in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance declined to 2.51 million. Following this change, the Health Cluster targets adjusted the beneficiary population to 1.77 million. Health partners will target approximately 1,749,396 children under-five and 2,230,228 women of childbearing age through the second round of CHDs.

The supervision and monitoring of field activities remains a challenge to be incorporated into future plans. The opening of newly recovered areas posed a significant opportunity to expand Health Cluster operations to needy populations. The recruitment of new partners and health focal agencies provided a rapid response, but this needs more comprehensive coverage. Too much focus on Mogadishu diverted attention from other deserving hotspots and it is anticipated that the availability of funding for the neglected regions would balance the demand in the remaining half of the year. There was a huge improvement in bringing other Health actors within the cluster coordination loop. Positioning a full-time Health Cluster focal person for Mogadishu provided more opportunities for regular contact and greater involvement of some new actors.

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>ACF, AFREC, APD, ARC, AVRO, CESVI, CISP, COSV, DIAL, HOPEL, HIJRA, HDC, IR, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, MDM, MERCY USA, RI, SAF, SWISS-KALMO, SC-UK, SOYDA, MULRANY, MERLIN, MEDAIR, WARDI, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS, WHO</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	42
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure equitable access and provision of basic and life-saving health services to affected and vulnerable population.</li> <li>• Prevent and control epidemic-prone and communicable diseases.</li> <li>• Coordinate integrated health responses at national and sub-national levels, and across borders and inter-cluster/sectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	1,770,000
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$84,868,472 Revised at mid-year: \$53,981,747
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$37,133,984 Medium: \$14,870,610 Low: \$1,977,153
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$10,751,555 (20% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Dr Kamran Mashhadi mashhadik@nbo.emro.who.int

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports HCT strategic priorities one and three

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievements	Indicator target for year-end
Ensure equitable access and provision of basic and life-saving health services to the affected and vulnerable population.	Provision of PHC services through primary health units and health centres.	Provision of basic package of health services within two km of settlement with more than 10,000 population.	Addition of 25 PHC facilities in target areas.	29 additional health posts supported.	Addition of 50 PHC facilities in target areas.
	Provision of targeted primary health services through mobile clinics for vulnerable groups.				
	Provision of reproductive health services to IDPs and host communities.	One functional reproductive health facility per region.	Six functional reproductive health facilities	23 facilities providing reproductive healthcare in South Central zone.	12 functional reproductive health facilities.
	Secondary care via hospitals and referral health centres EMOC.	Establish EMOC centres in major district hospitals.	Six EMOC centres established.	Two EMOC centres established in two hospitals in South Central zones.	EMOC centres established.
	Management of trauma	Establishment of EMOC centres in major district hospitals.	Three trauma management centres in selected districts.	Three trauma centres established with two in Mogadishu	Six trauma management centres in selected districts.
	Provision of essential medicines supplies and equipment.	Supply of first line essential medicine and equipment to primary health units, health centres and referral hospitals.	Essential supplies to 25 additional PHC facilities.	29 additional health posts supported. 14 additional mobile clinics supported.	Essential supplies to 50 additional PHC facilities.
	Management of nutritional complication	Establish specialized units for complications for malnutrition.	Establish specialized nutrition units in six district hospitals	Two stabilization centres established in hospitals across Somalia.	Establish of specialised nutrition units in 12 district hospitals.
	Mental health services	Establish specialized units for provision of basic package of mental health services.	Establish two specialised units for mental health services.	Two established in Garowe and Bossaso.	Establish four specialized units for mental health services.
	Advocacy for improved health seeking behaviour and increasing awareness on service availability	Develop and disseminate advocacy campaigns for improved health-seeking behaviour and knowledge of health services availability.	Develop and implement behaviour change campaigns in six districts.	Stamp out cholera campaign conducted in 16 districts and social mobilization exercise in two IDP camps in Hargeysa and Galkayo.	Development and implementation of behaviour change campaigns 12 districts.

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports HCT strategic priority two

Objective	Activities	Success Indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Prevent and control epidemic-prone and communicable diseases.	Establish disease early warning and alert systems (EWARS). Include data collection from service providers for analysis and dissemination.	Expansion of EWARS in additional targeted areas.	50 additional EWARS sites	222 sentinel sites reporting	222 sentinel sites
	Rumour verification, outbreak investigation and response.	Rumour verification and/or outbreak response initiation within 96 hours of case reporting.	70% of all outbreak cases investigated within 96 hours.	Ten investigations carried out. Six (60%) investigated within 96 hours.	80% of all outbreak cases investigated within 96 hours.
	Epidemic preparedness contingency planning and implementation.	Contingency plans prepared and essential supplies prepositioned for all district on area-based approach.	Six contingency plans for six districts (one per district).	Contingency Plans for SCZ, Puntland and Somaliland zones. Outbreak response has been implemented in six regions.	12 contingency plans for 12 districts (one per district).
	Establishment and strengthening of expanded program on immunization.	Implementation of CHD package in all three zones of Somalia.	Implementation of round one of CHD package.	One round CHD completed with the exception of: Middle Shabelle Lower Shabelle Middle Juba Lower Juba Hiran Bakool Gedo Bay	Implementation of round two of CHD package.
	Establish community-based care for child survival interventions.	Implement integrated community case management (ICCM) package for child survival in target districts.	Six ICCM programs implemented in six districts.	Training is underway in all four pilot regions and their communities, 241 persons trained in six districts.	12 ICCM programs implemented in six districts.



**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports all IASC strategic priorities (one, two, three, four)**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievements	Indicator target for year-end
Coordinate integrated health responses at national and sub-national levels, and across borders and inter-cluster/sectors.	Strengthen Nairobi and field level coordination.	Recruit sub-cluster focal persons in each zone.	Recruit three sub-cluster focal points.	Two people recruited for Mogadishu and one to cover both Somaliland and Puntland.	Recruitment of three sub-cluster focal persons.
	Decentralize Health Cluster coordination at each regional level through cluster focal agencies.	Induction of sub-regional focal agencies in each region.	Induction of six sub-regional focal agencies in each region.	Ten regional focal agencies inducted.	Induction of 12 sub-regional focal agencies in each region.
	Strengthen inter cluster collaboration at Nairobi and field level.	Regular inter-cluster planning and coordination meetings at Nairobi and field level.	One meeting per month per zone and at Nairobi level.	Nairobi- monthly Mogadishu- weekly Somaliland and Puntland- quarterly.	13 meetings per year.
	Assessment and regional health profiling.	Carry out assessments to prepare regional health profiles for strategic health planning and operational decision-making	Six regional health profiles prepared.	Three regional health profiles completed.	12 regional health profiles prepared.



### 3.4.5 LOGISTICS

A discussion on needs for cluster support services was held with the Logistics Cluster on 17 February with participation from 22 individual organizations. The revised strategy for the remainder of 2012 was decided based on the FSNAU post-*Deyr* assessment and the overall humanitarian situation in Somalia.<sup>31</sup> The strategy included a continuation of common services, a clear timeframe for the end of the free shipping service and a reduction of the storage component. In place of one common storage facility MSUs will be provided on request, with MSUs managed by each individual organization. A decision was taken to maintain the coordination and information management structure until the end of 2012, with the flexibility to scale up any activities should the need arise.

Over 9,400 humanitarians were transported by UNHAS between January and May 2012 to locations across Somalia. This was an average of 1,880 passengers per month (far exceeding the initial target of 1,350 passengers). Demand for UNHAS services increased, with new destinations added to reflect the changing situation in Somalia and requests by the user group. To meet current levels of demand, the UNHAS fleet expanded its number of aircraft, and increased funding requirements for the remainder of 2012. Over 1,125 MT (4,200 m<sup>3</sup> volume) were transported to Somalia via Logistics Cluster-coordinated vessels between January and May 2012. End of year targets for shipping will change as participants agreed to end the free shipping services at midyear (1 July 2012). There is a possibility for shipping on full cost-recovery, but the decision will be taken on a bilateral basis outside the logistics projects included in the CAP. As mentioned above there will no longer be any common storage in Mogadishu, so targets related to this will be removed. However, MSUs will still be available for free lease.

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>ACF, ADRA, CESVI, CONCERN, FAO, Islamic Relief, Mercy USA, Muslim Aid, NRC, Save the Children, SOWEP, WARDI, UNDP, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	3
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate support to strategic services for the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>Coordinated and prioritized rehabilitation of logistics infrastructure in Somalia.</li> <li>Improve Logistics preparedness and contingency planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	N/A – Providing support indirectly to beneficiaries, by providing logistics coordination support and common service to the Humanitarian Community (UN and NGOs).
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$36,991,031 Revised at mid-year: \$45,427,449
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$ 45,427,449
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$26,338,121 (58% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	John Myraunet - <a href="mailto:john.myraunet@wfp.org">john.myraunet@wfp.org</a> Hamza Mohmand – <a href="mailto:hamza.mohmand@wfp.org">hamza.mohmand@wfp.org</a>

<sup>31</sup> Logistics Cluster meeting minutes 17 February 2012: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/meeting-minutes-somalia-120217/view> and revised Concept of Operation: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/conops>

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In 2012 so far, the port rehabilitation project trained 28 port personnel, and installed communications equipment at the marine tower in Mogadishu Port. Further training to build local capacity and port rehabilitation activities will continue during the remainder of 2012, as per the original strategy.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports HCT strategic priority one.**

Objective	Activities	Success Indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Coordinate support to strategic services for the efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance.	Provide interagency storage capacity via available warehouses, MSUs, etc.	Total storage space made available.	5,000 m <sup>2</sup>	Not achieved <sup>32</sup>	Indicator not relevant
		Number of agencies/organizations using storage facilities.	12	NA (see above)	Indicator not relevant
	Provide interagency cargo transport facility by sea.	Overall space made available for humanitarian community cargo on chartered vessel.	4,000 MT	5,000 MT of space made available by sea <sup>33</sup>	6,000 MT (free shipping service to end on 1 July)
	Provide interagency cargo transport by air.	Overall space made available for cluster participants through airlift.	100 MT	(94 MT of light cargo transported via UNHAS)	180 MT
	Produce and disseminate information management products.	Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared.	40	35 products produced and published on the website.	60
	Provide passenger transport via UNHAS.	Overall number of passengers served.	6,750	End of May: 9,445 passengers transported.	19,200

<sup>32</sup> In the original plan, a common warehouse was to be utilized; however, it was decided by the Cluster that common storage in Mogadishu was no longer a requirement.

<sup>33</sup> From January to April 2012, via six vessel options: one in January (to Mogadishu), one in February (to Bossaso), two in March (to Mogadishu/Bossaso), one in April to Mogadishu, and one in May (to Mogadishu/Bossaso). Note: Space was also offered in end-April for Djibouti to Berbera and Bossaso.

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**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports HCT strategic priority two**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Coordinated and prioritized rehabilitation of logistics infrastructure in Somalia	Rehabilitation of fenders along wharf – Bossaso Port.	Replacement/installation of fenders along wharf (Bossaso Port).	Aids to navigation installed.	Underway – not complete.	One pilot boat provided.
	Provision of pilot boat, fire fighting kit, cargo handling gear, provision and installation of aids to navigation – Bossaso Port.	Provision of required equipment.			Fire fighting kits provided.
	Capacity building of Bossaso, Mogadishu, and Somaliland port personnel.	Four pilots and six additional staff trained at each port (ten staff at each port).	20 personnel trained (covering at least two ports).	28 personnel trained.	30 personnel trained (covering three ports)
	Provision of electronic equipment at Mogadishu Port.	Electronic equipment provided for tower at Mogadishu Port (radio, radar).	Electronic equipment at Mogadishu Port tendered for.	Electronic equipment tendered for and installed.	Electronic equipment at Mogadishu Port tower provided.
	Construction of warehouse at Berbera Port.	Construction of 5,000 MT warehouse for food storage.	Warehouse partially constructed.	Not done – New plot of land acquired (needs to be developed before initiating construction activities).	Warehouse constructed.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports HCT strategic priority two**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Improve logistics preparedness and contingency	Revise the logistics capacity assessment (LCA).	Published LCA, available to the humanitarian community.	LCA published.	Updated snapshots of ports, airports, and road network maps available on the Logistics Cluster website.	Regular update of published LCA.
	Pre-position MSUs for rapid deployment.	MSUs available for the humanitarian community.	12 large and eight small MSUs available in contingency stock.	Seven mobile storage units (MSUs) made available (five in Mogadishu, two in Bossaso). Further MSUs to be ordered based on requirements.	12 large and eight small MSUs available in contingency stock.
	Maintain an updated Logistics Cluster website, with key logistics information and updates, including maps.	Key logistics information available for the humanitarian community on the website.	Updated website	Achieved (with an average of one or two updates per week, including situation reports, maps, snapshots etc.).	Updated website.
	Maintain regular cluster meetings.	Cluster meetings arranged as required based on intensity of response.	Cluster meetings arranged as required based on intensity of response.	Achieved (fortnightly meetings 12 Meetings held Jan –May 2012).	Cluster meetings arranged as required based on intensity of response.
	Joint contingency planning with the humanitarian community for logistics response.	Contingency plan available.	Contingency plan available.	Concept of operations (CONOPS) strategy developed with participants for 2012.	Contingency plan available.
	Medical and security evacuation of personnel.	MEDEVAC of UN and NGO personnel across the region as needed.	100% of evacuation requests fulfilled.	Achieved (eight medical evacuations in 2012 by UNHAS so far).	100% of evacuation requests fulfilled.



### 3.4.6 NUTRITION

The Cluster targets for treatment of acute malnutrition was revised based on the post-*Deyr* 2011/2012 FSNAU assessments. The caseload of 650,000 is the new estimate for malnourished children in 2012 with 325,000 boys/girls requiring nutrition for the second part of the year. This means that the cluster will target 194,000 children (60% of 325,000 boys/girls) between June and December. In light of the seasonal changes and the need to build a safety net for vulnerable communities during the food lean periods, the cluster added a fourth objective on preventive seasonal food-based interventions as a way of mitigating the malnutrition vulnerability of households, particularly female-headed households. The other three objectives remained unchanged but a community component was added under objective one.

At end of April 2012, the cluster has a total of 131 active partners, 25 stabilization centres, 833 outpatient therapeutic centres and 1,055 targeted supplementary feeding centres across Somalia. The cluster will focus mainly on improving quality of services and improved supplies in these centres in the remainder of the year.

Even though there were notable achievements since the beginning of 2012, the cluster faced numerous challenges such as: access constraints due to insecurity; taxation

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND; CO-LEAD: DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE ACCESS LINK
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	ACF, ADA, AFREC, ANPPCAN, APD, CAFDARO, CARE, CEDA, CESVI, CISP, COSV, CPD, CWW, DA, DEH, DIAL, FERO, FSNAU, GEWDO, HARD, IMC, INTERSOS, JCC, MEDAIR, MERCY USA, MI, MURDO, Oxfam Novib, RAAS, RI, SAF, SAFUK, SC, SDRO, SomaliAid, SORDES, SORRDO, SOYDA, SRDA, SRDO, SWISSO-Kalmo, WARDI, WFP, WOCCA.
<b>Number of projects</b>	45
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acutely malnourished boys, girls and PLW are systematically treated by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition through enhanced community screening and referral.</li> <li>• Expansion of women, boys' and girls' access to evidence-based and feasible nutrition and nutrition related services, available through the use of BNSP interventions linking nutrition to health, WASH, and food security programmes.</li> <li>• Vulnerable women, boys and girls have access to quality preventive seasonal food-based interventions addressing underlying causes of malnutrition.</li> <li>• Strengthening capacity of nutrition partners: LNGO/CBO/INGO, local communities and line ministries to deliver quality and sustainable BNSP services through a variety of approaches.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	Total: 708,000 [children 6-59 months : 650,000 (318,500 boys, 331,500 girls); PLW: 58,000;]
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$259,555,936 Revised at mid-year: \$151,023,467
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$139,705,029 Medium: \$9,047,219 Low: \$2,271,219
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$63,617,784 (42% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Leo Matunga- <a href="mailto:imatunga@unicef.org">imatunga@unicef.org</a> Abdullahi Diriye- <a href="mailto:abdullahi@dialafrica.org">abdullahi@dialafrica.org</a>



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pressure from local authorities; insufficient supplies; lack of technical capacity of partners; continued high staff turnover; and lack of reliable population numbers, hence unreliable target data for planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

**SECTOR OBJECTIVE 1 - Objective Code: 0601**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
I. Acutely malnourished children and PLW are treated by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition.	Support access to and utilization of existing nutrition services (stabilization centres (SC), outpatient therapeutic care programmes (OTP), targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP), etc.) or to newly established ones for the management of acute malnutrition (technical- and supply-based management) including gender analyses. <sup>34</sup>	Number and percentage coverage of acutely malnourished boys, girls and PLW	Under-five: 194,000 (50%). PLW: 29,000 (20%). <sup>35</sup>	Under-five: 256,414 (132%). PLW: 18,074 (62%).	Under-five: 388,000. PLW: 58,000.
		Number and percentage of acutely malnourished boys/girls and pregnant and lactating women (P/LW), referred and admitted to nutrition centres for the management of acute malnutrition by the community mobilization and outreach screening services.	Under-five SAM: 56,000 (50%). Under-five MAM: 138,000 (50%). PLW: 29,000 (20%). Community mobilization and outreach screening services: 40%. <sup>36</sup>	Under-five SAM: 80,945 (145%). Under-five MAM: 175,496 (127%). PLW: 18,074 (62%). Screening: 199,468 (13%).	Under-five SAM: 112,000. Under-five MAM: 276,000. PLW: 58,000. Screening: 1,500,000.
		Percentage of centres for the management of acute malnutrition attaining SPHERE standards (cured>75%, defaulters<15%, death <10% (SAM treatment program) or death< 3%( MAM treatment program)	70 % OTP/SC. 50% TSFP. 90% Reporting.	OTP/SC (100%). TSFP (100%). Reporting –SAM (83%). Reporting- MAM	OTP/SC: 858 TSFP: 1,055. SAM reporting: 780.

<sup>34</sup> Gender analyses of issues such as access to services from households, nutrition services and sex-disaggregated data to monitor any changes in knowledge, attitudes and practice assumptions around feeding and nutrition practices for girl and boys and PLW.

<sup>35</sup> The Cluster revised the CAP targets as they were based on an average of *Dyer* 2010/10/11 and *Gu* 2011 (famine). In December 2011, the FSNAU assessments results became available and the targets for 2012 were revised/recalculated to the current levels which are slightly lower than the CAP figures.

<sup>36</sup> The Cluster revised the CAP targets as they were based on an average of *Dyer* 2010/10/11 and *Gu* 2011 (famine). In December 2011, the FSNAU assessments results became available and the targets for 2012 were revised/recalculated to the current levels which are slightly lower than the CAP figures.

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<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Success indicator</b>	<b>Indicator target for end-May</b>	<b>End-May achievement</b>	<b>Indicator target for year-end</b>
		and reporting rate.		(41%).	MAM reporting:950.
	Ensure adoption and utilization of standardized protocols for the treatment of acute malnutrition in Somalia, updated as necessary.	Percentage of partners using standardized guidelines and tools for management of acute malnutrition.	90%	All (100%)	Partners:131
	Maintain a quality nutrition surveillance system and analyze and review the anticipated caseload of acutely malnourished boys compared to girls and PLW biannually.	Nutrition updates published bimonthly including sex- and age-disaggregated data..	Three.	Two (66%)	Six
		Nutrition Cluster brief prepared and shared monthly. Partner sharing of nutrition gender analysis results (see footnote four).	Six	Six (100%)	12

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SECTOR OBJECTIVE 2 - Objective Code: 0602

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
II. Expansion of equal access for women, boys and girls to evidence-based and feasible nutrition and nutrition-related services, available through the use of the BNSP interventions, linking nutrition to health, WASH, and food security programming.	Strengthen Nutrition Cluster partners to adopt and implement the essential components of the BNSP. <sup>37</sup>	Percentage of partners using more than 50% of the essential components of the BNSP.	50%	100%	131
		Percentage of boys/ girls receiving appropriate micronutrient interventions (Vitamin A, deworming, zinc etc.) through CHDs/National Immunization Days (NIDs) and routine healthcare services.	Under-five Vitamin A: 1,067,707. Under-five deworming: 942,886 80%.	Under-five Vitamin A: 919,803 (86%). Under-five deworming: 779,081 (83%).	Under-five Vitamin A: 1,067,707. Under-five deworming: 942,886.
		Percentage of PLW receiving micronutrient supplementation (Vitamin A, FeFo, MMN) through CHDs/NIDs and routine healthcare services.	PLW Vitamin A: 85,000. PLW deworming: 85,000 (20%).	PLW Vitamin A: 0. PLW deworming: 0.	PLW Vitamin A: 85,000. PLW deworming: 85,000.
		Percentage of coverage of boys and girls under-five in areas where blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) is implemented.	70% rural areas. 90% urban areas.	379,798 (24%). -	
	Expand maternal-child health and nutrition (MCHN) services to functional MCHNs for children under-two and PLW in Somaliland and Puntland.	Percentage of identified functional MCHN clinics supporting the provision of supplementary food to the target population.	117 (40%)	106(90%)	117 (40%)
		Percentage of boys/ girls 6-23 months reached with supplementary food through MCHN programme.	40%	298,349 (36%)	40%
		Percentage of PLW reached with supplementary food through the MCHN.	40%	81,449 (28%)	58,000
	Expand BSFP intervention in targeted districts.	Percentage of children under-five and PLW reached with BSFP in targeted areas (sex disaggregated).	30%		30%

<sup>37</sup> The essential components are listed in the BNSP.

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<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Success indicator</b>	<b>Indicator target for end-May</b>	<b>End-May achievement</b>	<b>Indicator target for year-end</b>
	Partners are engaged in implementation of the IYCF strategy and action plan.	IYCF activities being implemented as per the action plan.	50%	Activities on track in two out of three zones (66%).	Four
	Health and nutrition information, education and communication to beneficiaries and communities.	Number of sensitization sessions conducted.	50%	1 pilot training conducted for southern and central Somalia (33%)	Three
		Number of community mobilizations/sensitization meetings held.	50%	50%	50%
	Nutrition services linked to WASH, health, livelihoods/food security.	Percentage of nutrition projects in CAP 2012 with link to WASH, health and food security at objective and operational level.	50%	43 proposals (100%)	43

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SECTOR OBJECTIVE 3 - Objective code: 0603

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievements	Indicator target for year-end
III. Strengthening capacity of nutrition partners: LNGO/CBO/INGO, local communities and line ministries to deliver quality and sustainable BNSP services through a variety of approaches. Of	Organize training nutrition partners, in particular LNGOs/CBOs/INGOs on essential components of BNSP.	Percentage of nutrition partners/staff trained to the management of acute and chronic malnutrition, including implementation of essential components of BNSP targeting an appropriate mix of male/female participation.	50%	Two trainings by UNICEF. Six trainings by DIAL 16 trainings by WFP.	Four by UNICEF. 12 by DIAL.
	Develop a cluster-wide capacity-building and training plan including quality emergency nutrition intervention and surveillance.	Multi-year cluster capacity-building plan developed and endorsed by the cluster.	One	0	One
		Number of training work plan developed.	One	0	One
		Percentage of implementation of the work plan.	40%	0	40%
		Percentage of nutrition surveillance training of appropriate mix of male/female participants and male/female trainers.	Four.	Four (100%) SMART methodology surveys conducted.	Four
	Enhance coordination and communication structures within and outside Somalia.	Number of Nutrition Cluster meetings held in and outside Somalia.	Six in Nairobi. Six in Puntland. Six in Somaliland. 18 in south-central Zimbabwe excluding Mogadishu. 12 in Mogadishu.	Five (83%). Four (66%). Five (83%). 14 (77%). Nine (75%).	12 in Nairobi. 12 in Puntland. 12 in Somaliland. 36 in southern and central zones, excluding Mogadishu. 12 in Mogadishu.



### 3.4.7 PROTECTION

For the remainder of 2012, the Protection Cluster will continue to pursue three key areas of protection work.

The three key focus areas are: GBV, child protection, and protection mainstreaming, specifically within the context of the internally displaced and returnees. In parallel with the three key areas, the Protection Cluster will explore new initiatives and improve existing preventative mechanisms to ensure that people's rights are not violated. Protection activities to be undertaken include expanding or strengthening current GBV referral systems to allow for immediate medical, psychosocial, and legal support for survivors. Data collection through the recently rolled-out GBV information management system (IMS) and GBV assessment will improve analysis and advocacy. Under child protection, the cluster will continue to focus on addressing child recruitment into militias, as well as highlighting and addressing emerging child protection issues. Protection considerations will be mainstreamed in a number of clusters, particularly those undertaking lifesaving activities. MRE programmes will be expanded to previously underserved regions, while FTR projects will form the mainstay of ongoing activities. Between January and April 2012, 38 PMT and PMN products were disseminated. They will be continued for the remainder of the year but with increased focus on providing sex-disaggregated information. In order to strengthen reporting, PMT/PMN assigned field monitors to violation hot spots, IDP camps, and new and refresher trainings were conducted and will continue for PMT/PMN partners. For the remainder of the year, the Cluster will continue to disaggregate its data by sex and, where possible, by age.

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES; CO-LEAD: DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	31
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the resilience of survivors of rights' violations and vulnerable communities through the provision of protection-related services.</li> <li>Strengthen the capacities of key duty-bearers, including formal and informal institutions, to enhance the overall protective environment and improve response to protection violations.</li> <li>Inform advocacy and programme response through accurate monitoring and reporting of protection violations.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	1,100,000
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$69,094,498 Revised at mid-year: \$57,768,696
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$53,556,691 Medium: \$4,212,005
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$11,989,075 (21% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Bediako Buahene, Protection Cluster Coordinator, <a href="mailto:buahene@unhcr.org">buahene@unhcr.org</a> Roel DeBruyne, Protection Cluster Co-chair, <a href="mailto:protection.nairobi@drchoa.org">protection.nairobi@drchoa.org</a>

The environmental shocks and conflict in 2011 continues into the first quarter of 2012 displacing over 142,000 people to neighbouring countries. The overall security situation remains precarious and in some areas (south and central regions) it has deteriorated due to increased fighting between Al Shabaab and



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pro-TFG forces/AMISOM. Civilians often bear the brunt of the conflict, and the protection of civilians remains of significant concern to the Protection Cluster members. Advocacy efforts will be stepped-up as will other initiatives to mitigate the effects of war.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports HCT strategic priority four**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Service Delivery and Community Mobilization  Strengthen the resilience of survivors of rights violations and vulnerable communities through the provision of protection-related services.	Establish and strengthen multi-sectoral prevention and response (including referral mechanisms) to men, women, boys and girls who are survivors of protection violations.	Number of direct beneficiaries (i.e. the survivors of protection violations) accessing services (e.g. medical, legal, psychosocial, family tracing, CFSs, assisted voluntary return, etc.), receiving emergency support and community-based projects disaggregated by age and sex.	4,000	18,663	13,500
	Increase gender-sensitive livelihood initiatives for men and women facing protection threats.	Number of beneficiaries assisted through protection initiatives (number of CFSs, neighbourhood watch and livelihood initiatives).	15,000	52,142	35,000
	Strengthen community safety and security initiatives through community watch projects (including incident reporting) and infrastructure improvement suitable for women and men, boys and girls.	Number of indirect beneficiaries (catchment population/number of directly targeted populations (disaggregated by age and sex, if possible)). <sup>38</sup>	300,000	Not relevant as the indicator is cancelled	750,000

<sup>38</sup> Indicator cancelled as it is deemed not measurable.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports HCT strategic priority four**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Capacity-building and advocacy	Provide capacity-building for service providers to ensure timely and comprehensive response to the needs of survivors of violations, as well as in emergency situations.	Number of service providers (including protection monitoring partners) supported through capacity-building disaggregated by age and sex.	80	396	200
Strengthen capacities of key duty bearers, including formal and informal institutions, to enhance the overall protective environment and improve response to protection violations.	Build and strengthen the capacity of formal and non-formal authorities through training and other capacity-building activities, including on policies and legislative frameworks in line with human rights standards, to promote effective protection response to vulnerable men, boys, women and girls.	Number of formal and non-formal personnel working for authorities trained on human rights standards, policies and good practices disaggregated by sex.	80	0	200
	Undertake advocacy initiatives to enhance the overall protective environment for women and girls, men and boys.	Number of joint advocacy initiatives undertaken.	Four	Five	Ten

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports HCT strategic priority four**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Information management	Conduct periodic protection mappings, profiling exercises and needs assessments in key locations.	Number of mappings, profiling exercises and assessments conducted.	Five	Six	Ten
Inform advocacy and programme response through accurate monitoring and reporting of protection violations.	Strengthen protection monitoring and reporting mechanisms of displacement and violations against women, men, girls and boys.	Number of IMS operational.	Four	Four	Four
		Number of reports disseminated (PMN, PMT, etc.)	20	38	50



### 3.4.8 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

The needs in Somaliland and Puntland remained largely unchanged. Protracted IDPs, particularly female-headed households, living in and around the major urban centres continue to lack basic household items and adequate shelter.

Since the beginning of the year, approximately 80,000 people have been newly displaced in Mogadishu. Those coming from Afgooye have been joined by long-term displaced evicted from public buildings within the city. The IDPs have self-settled in Mogadishu where the Shelter Cluster has been providing assistance in the form of NFIs and improved shelter. This assistance will continue for the remainder of the year.

Significant advances were made in Somaliland and Puntland with respect to land tenure, permanent housing and durable solutions. Permanent housing projects where the IDPs have strong security of tenure are being completed. An increasing acceptance by the authorities to find longer-lasting solutions is paving the way for more permanent shelter solutions. Funding is urgently needed for housing projects to work closely with emerging and supportive Government institutions to find durable solutions, which supports female-headed households.

The mid-year targets for NFIs were almost reached, while targets were exceeded for transitional shelter. These achievements alleviated the poor living conditions of the IDPs while supporting the newly displaced across Somalia. However, the majority of the projects were funded in 2011 but reported in 2012 and so the cluster is concerned that unless new funding is received immediately, the end-of-year targets will not be met. For the coming six months, the cluster priorities will remain: construction of semi-permanent shelter in Mogadishu accompanied by settlement planning as part of the tri-cluster strategy; ensuring that settlement planning allows for space for women and girls, including focus group discussions with women and girls on site layout; continued long-term shelter projects in Puntland with more

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>Agrocare, COOPI, COSV, DFI, DKH, DIAL, DRC, FAO, HACDESA, HOD, INTERSOS, NRC, Save the Children, SSWC, SYPD, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WRRS, World Vision, YDA</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	21
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of EAPs.</li> <li>Improve the living conditions of the displaced population in stabilized settlements through site planning and the provision of transitional shelter.</li> <li>Facilitate access to durable solutions for the displaced population through return and relocation where possible and appropriate.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	1.01 million
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$68,455,324 Revised at mid-year: \$64,022,772
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$54,178,086 Medium: \$9,844,686
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$15,536,985 (24% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Richard Evans <a href="mailto:evansr@unhcr.org">evansr@unhcr.org</a>

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emphasis on security of tenure for IDPs in Puntland; continued distributions of EAPs to the newly displaced prioritising the regions of Lower Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Hiraaan and Galgaduud; and continued emphasis on solar lighting, lockable doors for *buuls*, dignity kits and fuel efficient stoves.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports IASC strategic priority one**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Contribute to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of EAPs.	Procure and store contingency stocks of EAPs at key locations / plan for local procurement and strengthen the coordination for response capacity.	Number of target beneficiaries receiving EAPs disaggregated by age and sex.	505,000	472,620	1,010,000
	Identify the needs of women, girls, boys and men in affected communities.				
	Distribute harmonized and minimum EAP package to vulnerable households.				
	Conduct post-distribution monitoring and share the result with the cluster.				

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports IASC strategic priority two**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Improve the living conditions of the displaced population in stabilized settlements through site planning and the provision of transitional shelter.	Consult with affected IDP women and men and authorities and conduct needs assessments to identify the appropriate transitional shelter option.	Number of beneficiary households receiving transitional shelter disaggregated by age and sex.	15,000	25,075	35,000
	Establish and keep updated a dynamic settlement IMS, whereby key data on each settlement is uniformly and consistently gathered and shared with all actors through the cluster.				
	Consult with local authorities, traditional leaders and religious leaders on land tenure issues to understand the history of the land and ascertain who has claims of tenure, and obtain land title of existing settlements sites and transfer it to the affected IDPs.				
	In close consultation with women and men from the affected communities, local authorities, religious leaders and transitional leaders, demarcate and prepare a site plan (for existing sites) with essential basic services, infrastructure, public spaces, fire breaks and housing integrated therein.				
	Provide the appropriate response package, including transitional shelter.				
	Implement shelter projects with community participation and where possible maximizing livelihood opportunities through the shelter intervention				



**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports IASC strategic priority three**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievements	Indicator target for year-end
Facilitate access to durable solutions for the displaced population through return and relocation where possible and appropriate.	Through the population movement tracking system (managed by Protection Cluster) identify return trends.	Number of households receiving assistance to facilitate their return to their place of origin disaggregated by age and sex.	5,000	350	15,000
	Identify IDPs wishing to return and ascertain voluntariness.				
	Provide the initial response package, including shelter assistance at place of origin.				
	Ensure linkage between the cluster's assistance and other key priority areas including agriculture and livelihoods.	Number of households assisted to relocate disaggregated by age and sex.	5,000	1,700	15,000
	Support local initiatives on voluntary relocation with coordination of assistance, standards, legal advice and the provision of basic services.				
	Consult with all parties including local authorities, traditional and religious leaders in order to coordinate assistance, advocate for best practice, document process and share experiences.				
	Obtain land title of existing settlements sites and transfer it to the affected IDPs in order to secure durability of voluntary relocations.				
	In close consultation with women and men from the affected communities, local authorities, religious leaders and traditional leaders, demarcate and prepare a site plan (for new sites) with essential basic services, infrastructure, public spaces and fire breaks.				
	Provide the appropriate response package, including shelter assistance at the relocation sites.				



### 3.4.9 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The cluster successfully established a new system to address the gaps, in AWD/cholera prevention and response, left by the Al Shabaab ban on key agencies in southern Somalia in November 2011. Prior to the main *Gu* rains, the district focal points for AWD/cholera and flooding coordinated prevention activities and reported regularly to regional and national clusters on response and gaps. Regional supply hubs, run by local NGOs, were established to preposition emergency WASH supplies (chlorine, jerry cans, aquatabs, soap) for use by all agencies in response. A WASH/Health AWD/cholera taskforce tracked response, as per the agreed WASH/health responsibility matrix. An improved mechanism for the effective sharing of AWD/cholera rumours and outbreaks was established with WHO surveillance. The CHF board agreed for CHF Emergency Reserve funds to allow the Cluster to address gaps in the response. With an additional human resource, provided by Global WASH Cluster, the cluster tracked AWD prevention and response, technically reviewed CHF Emergency Reserve proposals, and coordinated requests for supplies from regional hubs. Moving forward, the focus is on capturing data on OIC, Turkish, Qatar, and Kuwaiti-funded projects in the 4W, to avoid overlaps and gaps. In Mogadishu, the focus is on improved sanitation facilities. This includes working with Government to establish a safe location to dispose of sludge from latrines. The WASH Cluster will ensure that all latrine and washing facilities are designed and located in consultation with women and girls. Security is the major challenge for implementing agencies, especially in the south. On-going fighting results in displacement as well as a challenging implementing environment.

It is important to note that WASH Cluster agencies, as a group, have access to all areas of Somalia. Many agencies find the newly recovered areas harder to access after the change in authority.

<b>Cluster lead agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND; CO-LEAD: OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN</b>
<b>Cluster member organizations</b>	<b>112 (in WASH Cluster 4W as funded or implementing organizations)</b>
<b>Number of projects</b>	62
<b>Cluster objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion, including complimentary activities with Nutrition, Health, Education, Livelihood and Food Clusters.</li> <li>Strengthen capacity for emergency preparedness and DRR.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>	2.5 million
<b>Funds required</b>	Original: \$105,145,624 Revised at mid-year: \$86,760,265
<b>Funds required per priority level</b>	High: \$52,007,528 Medium: \$22,718,637 Low: \$12,034,100
<b>Funding to date</b>	\$19,989,164 (23% of revised requirements)
<b>Contact information</b>	Kathryn Harries, WASH Cluster Coordinator, <a href="mailto:kharries@unicef.org">kharries@unicef.org</a> Medard Hakizamungu – Cluster co-chair, <a href="mailto:mhakizamungu@oxfam.org.uk">mhakizamungu@oxfam.org.uk</a>

Not all agencies were banned from working in the south.

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Targets have been calculated, by the WASH Cluster Strategic Advisory Group, based on the number of: acutely malnourished children; IDPs; people living in districts with high or medium risk of AWD/cholera; children enrolled in school; and people in drought-affected and drought-prone areas. This methodology will be used rather than using the FSNAU IPC classification, as the IPC classification relates to “food security” rather than access to safe drinking water, sanitation or hygienic practice.

**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports CAP 2012 strategic priority “integrated life-saving assistance”, “resilience-building” and “minimal package of basic services”**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion, including complementary activities with nutrition, health, education, livelihood, and food	Provision of safe water to people in need, including temporary provision to IDPs and in AWD/cholera responses, and sustained access to safe water through the rehabilitation of existing water systems and construction of new strategic water facilities for improved longer-term resilience of the community.	Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with temporary access to safe water (e.g. water access by voucher, chlorination of shallow wells).	1.3 million*	1.6 million or 122% of mid-year - target (at 30 May 2012).	2.5 million* people in crisis (as per FSNAU minus the people reached with sustained access in 2011).
		Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with sustained access to safe water (e.g. construction/ protection of a shallow well, rehabilitation of a borehole, strategic water catchments, household water filters - that is: improved access to safe water remains after the project finishes).	1.3 million*	1.16 million or 87% of mid-year target (at 30 May 2012).	2.5 million* people in crisis (as above).
	With the full and equal participation of women and men in the household, community or institution, support the construction and rehabilitation of appropriate and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.	Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with increased access to appropriate sanitation facilities.	0.7 million	0.6 million or 85% of mid-year target (at 30 May 2012)	1.3 million
	Promote dissemination of key hygiene messages and practices, according to the differential needs of men and women according to locations, also addressing underlying causes of malnutrition for both women and men equally in communities, and key institutions (nutrition feeding centres, health facilities, schools and CFSS).	Number of people, disaggregated by sex, who have been reached by hygiene promotion campaigns, including in nutrition feeding centres, health facilities and schools.	2.3 million	1.3 million or 55% of mid-year target (at 30 May 2012)	3.7 million

\*The main WASH Cluster target is “sustained access to safe water” to improve resilience; however, “temporary access to safe water” will be implemented in high risk locations as needed.

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**CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports CAP 2012 strategic priority “emergency preparedness and DRR”**

Objective	Activities	Success indicator	Indicator target for end-May	End-May achievement	Indicator target for year-end
Strengthen capacity for emergency preparedness, and disaster risk reduction	Assess capacity of Somalia-based WASH Cluster members, and develop a capacity-building plan for effective sustainable humanitarian WASH action to result in improved knowledge, ability and resilience of the community and address gender gaps.	Capacity assessment and capacity development plan for WASH Cluster members in Somalia.	Capacity assessment. Capacity development plan.	Agreement in principle for organization to conduct capacity assessment and develop recommended methodology for future training.	One capacity development plan in place.
	Capacity development of WASH Cluster members implementing WASH projects in Somalia in areas identified as capacity gap areas, including hygiene promotion and sustainable boreholes, using effective training methodologies as per the development plan.	Number of WASH Cluster members, disaggregated by gender, with improved ability to implement equitable, sustainable humanitarian WASH action in Somalia by attending training.	50	55 WASH Cluster members trained, of which 19 (or 35%) were women.	200 WASH Cluster members (at least 10% women).
	Improved emergency preparedness by zonal / regional WASH Clusters via zonal / regional emergency response plans (including for AWD/cholera), pre-positioned emergency supplies, and (for Somaliland and Puntland) emergency response teams (to support, not replace community ownership).	Zonal/regional emergency response plans developed and in use, linked to pre-positioned emergency supplies.	Emergency response plan for one zone.	District level response plans in place for over half the districts in South for AWD/cholera. Regional supply hubs in South, managed by LNGOs.	Emergency response plan per zone.
	Adapt early warning system in high-risk areas to be more effective for communities and local organizations, and improve live map of water sources to improve strategic planning for disaster risk reduction.	Early warning early action systems strengthened and in use Somali Water Information Management (SWIM) live water map up-to-date and in use.	AWD early warning, early action system used.	Improved early warning from WHO surveillance on AWD/cholera rumours and outbreaks via weekly tracking matrix.	AWD, flood and drought, early warning and early action system used up-to-date SWIM live map.

## 4. FORWARD VIEW

Will there be a CAP in 2013?	YES
CAP 2013 Workshop Dates	Second half of August

### EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

The FSNAU provides the most comprehensive, evidence-based analysis of Somali food, nutrition and livelihood security to enable both short-term emergency responses and long-term strategic planning to promote food and livelihood security for Somali people. The key assessments are conducted twice yearly, following the *Deyr* and *Gu* rainy seasons in Somalia, and are the basis of the analysis to inform the strategy for the CAP process in Somalia. <http://www.fsnau.org/>

### GAPS IN INFORMATION

One of the major gaps is related to the population figures that underpin needs analysis in Somalia. The 2005 UNDP population estimates that are the basis for many assumptions are out of date. Access constraints and gate keepers allow only indirect estimates of IDP numbers in many locations.

### PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

See <http://ochaonline.un.org/Somalia> for updated information.

## ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE

TABLE IV. LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS (GROUPED BY CLUSTER), WITH FUNDING STATUS OF EACH

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<b>COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/SNYS/48824/R/7622</a>	Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia (projected needs \$100 million)	CHF	-	-	31,321,773	(31,321,773)	0%	NOT SPECIFIED
<b>Sub total for COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)</b>			-	-	<b>31,321,773</b>	<b>(31,321,773)</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48177/R/15231</a>	Emergency Education Response for IDPs children through Integration in Lower Shabelle region	AYUUB	1,274,921	1,070,918	-	1,070,918	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48185/R/8769</a>	Access to Quality and Equitable Education Access to Quality and Equitable Education Opportunities for women, girls, men and boys in Togdheer and Sool Regions.	Caritas Switzerland	980,300	498,300	-	498,300	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48204/R/8028</a>	Education Support for IDPs and Vulnerable Host Populations in Lower and Middle Juba	AFREC	831,055	697,865	-	697,865	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48219/6971</a>	Emergency Education Assistance to Vulnerable Communities in Puntland (EEA)	RI	608,500	608,500	-	608,500	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48220/R/5660</a>	Emergency education for new IDPs in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Banadir and Middle Shabelle Regions	INTERSOS	900,354	445,104	-	445,104	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48221/R/15093</a>	Emergency Education Response for Drought affected School Age Children in Hodan, Wardhigley, Bondhere and Shingani districts of Benadir Region	SCC	400,500	400,500	-	400,500	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48222/R/5527</a>	Emergency Education Support in Gedo Region	NCA	1,000,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	A - HIGH

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<b>Project code</b> <small>(click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)</small>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Revised requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Funding (\$)</b>	<b>Unmet requirements (\$)</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48223/R/15087</a>	Emergency Education Support Project for Children in Cadaado, Hobyo and Xarardhere Districts	IFEDA	194,922	194,922	-	194,922	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48224/R/8058</a>	Emergency Education Support Project in Somalia (EESPS).	IRW	1,448,416	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48294/R/5584</a>	Enhancing Access to Education for Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia	AET	434,082	217,041	-	217,041	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48300/R/14578</a>	Enhancing Quality of Education for Drought Affected Children in Jowhar, Balad, Adale and Aden Yabaal Middle Shabelle, South Central Somalia	Farjano	433,200	393,555	-	393,555	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48303/R/14603</a>	Facilitating Access to Integrated Education for Vulnerable Individuals with a Focus on Children through Psycho Social Support Services	GRT	257,610	128,805	-	128,805	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48341/R/8058</a>	Improvement to Educational Development in Drought Affected Communities in Togdheer and Sool region	IRW	535,000	450,000	-	450,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48348/R/8937</a>	Increase Access to Education and Improve Quality of Education for School children	WOCCA	253,175	189,700	-	189,700	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48352/R/5572</a>	Increase Quality Education for Children of the Conflict and Famine Affected IDP and Hosting Families in Lower Shabelle, Benadir and Gedo Regions	COSV	911,000	546,600	-	546,600	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48353/R/6079</a>	Increased Access to Quality Education in a Protective and Empowering Environment for Children Affected by Ongoing Conflict and Drought in Central and South Somalia	SC	982,480	602,769	-	602,769	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48356/R/5816</a>	Increasing access to quality education in pre-primary and primary schools in emergency affected areas in Somalia for boys and girls	CISP	1,162,922	697,754	-	697,754	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48361/R/15079</a>	Increasing Access to Basic Education for 4,324 students (2,341 boys & 1,983 girls) in 13 Emergency-Hit Schools in Luuq and Elwak	DFI	374,622	334,214	-	334,214	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48394/R/8878</a>	Mogadishu Youth Literacy and Vocational Training and Placement Program	MURDO	162,561	524,900	-	524,900	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48397/R/5816</a>	Non formal education opportunities for young women and men (with focus on IDPs) in Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan and Benadir	CISP	810,471	405,235	-	405,235	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48429/R/15075</a>	Provision of Education and a School Feeding Program to Children Affected by Drought and Conflict in the Hiran Region of South Central Somalia	BUDO	288,300	288,300	-	288,300	0%	C - LOW



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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48434/R/6079</a>	Provision of Emergency Education for Vulnerable Children Affected by Drought, Conflict and Displacement in Somaliland and Puntland	SC	1,493,362	857,040	592,951	264,089	69%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48449/R/8939</a>	Provision of Primary Education for Children Affected by Conflict in Middle Shabelle and Banadir Regions	CED	650,733	610,040	-	610,040	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48455/R/14852</a>	Provision of Temporary Class Rooms, Gender Specific Toilets for Famine Displaced Children in Kismayo IDP camps. Teachers to Receive Capacity Building	HOD	134,763	116,903	-	116,903	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48494/R/14579</a>	Support for Education for School Age Children in Somalia Suffering from the Effects of Drought	FENPS	456,570	385,570	-	385,570	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48501/R/5834</a>	Support to IDPS, Refugees and Returnees with Youth Education Pack (YEP) and Alternative Basic Education in Somalia	NRC	4,500,000	2,060,000	1,615,618	444,382	78%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48502/5103</a>	Support to vocational skills training for youth at risk affected by drought and conflict in IDP camps in Central and Southern Somalia and Puntland.	UNESCO	900,000	900,000	-	900,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48503/R/124</a>	Supporting access to inclusive educational opportunities for vulnerable children affected by drought, famine, conflict, and poverty in Somalia	UNICEF	20,598,566	14,403,893	3,295,741	11,108,152	23%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48504/R/8940</a>	Supporting Better Education through Rehabilitation of Schools and Skills Training	SRDO	366,000	256,200	-	256,200	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/E/48525/R/15107</a>	WCI Guriceel Education Support Program	WCI	268,200	235,500	-	235,500	0%	C - LOW
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>43,612,585</b>	<b>30,120,128</b>	<b>5,504,310</b>	<b>24,615,818</b>	<b>18%</b>	
<b>ENABLING PROGRAMMES</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48196/R/119</a>	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Somalia	OCHA	10,742,605	10,115,183	9,167,222	947,961	91%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48299/R/5139</a>	Enhancing Humanitarian Emergency Radio Communications System (ECS) Network Somaliland and Puntland	UNDSS	434,700	434,700	-	434,700	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48315/R/123</a>	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)	FAO	3,000,000	3,500,000	2,980,000	520,000	85%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48396/R/5181</a>	NGO Safety Program (NSP)	DRC	1,951,597	1,951,597	-	1,951,597	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48479/R/7037</a>	Somalia NGO Consortium	CARE Somalia	462,947	543,413	260,000	283,413	48%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48485/R/8531</a>	Strengthening Access to Humanitarian Information in Somalia and the Somali-Speaking Region	IMS	861,336	978,655	-	978,655	0%	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/51681/R/5767</a>	Support to review of CHF processes & External Monitoring of Selected CHF funded projects	UNOPS	-	160,723	160,723	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S/48417/R/5139</a>	Providing Emergency Medical and Mass Casualty Incident Response	UNDSS	3,101,725	3,101,725	-	3,101,725	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S/48474/R/5139</a>	Security Aircraft in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia	UNDSS	3,284,284	3,284,284	960,000	2,324,284	29%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for ENABLING PROGRAMMES</b>			<b>23,839,194</b>	<b>24,070,280</b>	<b>13,527,945</b>	<b>10,542,335</b>	<b>56%</b>	
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48179/R/14577</a>	Enhance and Protect Livelihoods of the Agro-Pastoral and Riverine Population Affected by Droughts in Belet Weyne district, Hiran Region	SAMRADO	496,320	486,320	-	486,320	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48182/6079</a>	Access to Essential Food and Non Food Needs and Building Resiliency in Vulnerable Households in South and Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland	SC	26,030,000	11,611,000	10,526,918	1,084,082	91%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48183/R/8380</a>	Access to Food through Cash for Work and Distribution of Farm inputs to the most vulnerable Households in Bakool and Middle Jubba	JCC	1,917,667	800,000	-	800,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48184/14834</a>	Access to Food through Vouchers for Vulnerable Households in Qoryoley, Wanle Weyne and Kurtunwarey Districts of Lower Shabelle Region ( RRP, MURDO, SDRO)	RRP	823,905	823,905	-	823,905	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48186/14835</a>	Addressing food security programme for Pastoralists in Humanitarian emergency and Acute Livelihood Crisis of Coastal Deeh, Sool Plateau, Karkaar Dharoor and east Golis Livelihood zones of Bari/Karkaar regions	SHILCON	586,520	586,520	-	586,520	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48191/8377</a>	Building the Pastoral Communities? Resilience to Drought By Strengthening Their Livelihoods' Assets and Access to Humanitarian Assistance.	ADO	967,087	967,087	-	967,087	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48192/R/123</a>	Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination of Cluster activities.	FAO	984,500	1,484,465	-	1,484,465	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48200/8011</a>	Drought Mitigation and Diversification of Livelihoods in Sanag Region	CHEE	595,300	595,300	-	595,300	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48202/6458</a>	Early Recovery Support to vulnerable populations in South, Central and Northern Somalia	ACTED	3,000,000	3,000,000	248,192	2,751,808	8%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48207/5179</a>	Emergency and Livelihoods Recovery Project in South Central Somalia	IRC	872,806	872,806	872,806	-	100%	A - HIGH

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<b>Project code</b> <small>(click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)</small>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Revised requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Funding (\$)</b>	<b>Unmet requirements (\$)</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48207/5587</a>	Emergency and Livelihoods Recovery Project in South Central Somalia	VSF (Germany)	1,021,695	1,021,695	-	1,021,695	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48207/5816</a>	Emergency and Livelihoods Recovery Project in South Central Somalia	CISP	855,499	855,499	-	855,499	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48208/R/8891</a>	Emergency and Recovery Agriculture and Livelihoods Support Programme for Famine Affected Agro-Pastoral Communities in Lower Juba Region	SRDA	459,170	459,170	-	459,170	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48209/14050</a>	Emergency Assistance and Livelihood Recovery for Drought Affected Communities in Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba Regions of Somalia	ADA	1,281,655	1,281,655	-	1,281,655	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48209/15293</a>	Emergency Assistance and Livelihood Recovery for Drought Affected Communities in Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba Regions of Somalia	ASD	1,107,155	1,107,155	-	1,107,155	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48210/5146</a>	Emergency Assistance For Drought Affected Families	CRS	524,300	524,300	-	524,300	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48215/123</a>	Emergency crisis response – livelihood support to fishing coastal communities in crisis in Somalia	FAO	4,291,832	4,291,832	870,736	3,421,096	20%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48231/5120</a>	Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods support to Drought-affected Populations of Somalia	OXFAM GB	20,555,310	20,555,310	6,629,722	13,925,588	32%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48240/8015</a>	Emergency Livelihood and Agriculture Support to Communities Living in Sanaag Region	PENHA	480,000	480,000	-	480,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48243/14852</a>	Emergency Livelihood Support to Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral and Riverine Populations in Humanitarian Emergency in the Kismayo District of Lower Juba Region	HOD	297,830	297,830	-	297,830	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48244/R/13148</a>	Emergency Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Destitute Riverine Households Affected by Chronic Drought in the Middle and Lower Juba Regions	APD	926,920	657,680	-	657,680	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48271/15105</a>	Emergency Support for Early Recovery for Drought Affected Farmers in Jalalaqsi district, Hiran Region	TGV	442,499	442,499	-	442,499	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48272/8890</a>	Emergency Support for the Recovery of Agropastoral and Pastoral Communities in Southern Somalia	SOADO	1,488,698	1,488,698	-	1,488,698	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48274/5167</a>	Emergency Support with Integrated Life-Saving Assistance for Persons in Famine and Humanitarian Crisis in South-Central Somalia	COOPI	17,855,518	17,855,518	4,789,943	13,065,575	27%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48290/776</a>	Enhance resilience of vulnerable communities in South Central Somalia to absorb drought shocks through restoration of livelihood and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure	UNDP	15,000,000	15,000,000	1,242,236	13,757,764	8%	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48293/15103</a>	Enhanced Livelihood and Food Security Support to the Conflict and Disaster Ravaged Population in Lower Juba, Southern Somalia	Southern Aid	434,000	434,000	354,841	79,159	82%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48295/8141</a>	Enhancing Access to Food and Water and Improving Livelihoods for Vulnerable Pastoralist, Agro-Pastoralist, Riverine and IDP Communities in Southern Somalia	HARDO	1,983,795	1,983,795	-	1,983,795	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48306/15095</a>	Fishery Skill Trainings, income generations for vulnerable host community, pastoralists and IDPs in 3 districts in Bari region	SPDS	213,224	213,224	-	213,224	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48308/8863</a>	Food and Livelihood Support Project for Pastoral and Urban Communities	Access Aid	789,046	789,046	-	789,046	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48314/8027</a>	Food Security and Cash Emergency support to severely affected riverine farmers and agro-pastoralists in Jowhar and Mahaday Districts-Middle Shabelle Region	CEFA	600,000	600,000	431,650	168,350	72%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48362/R/123</a>	Integrated approach to protecting the livelihood assets of pastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia	FAO	26,400,000	44,448,270	8,539,650	35,908,620	19%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48366/R/8937</a>	Integrated Emergency Livelihood Support to Agro-Pastoral and Riverine Communities and Vulnerable IDPs in the South Central region	WOCCA	2,876,255	2,309,549	393,758	1,915,791	17%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48369/7515</a>	Integrated Livelihood Support Project for Food Insecure Communities in Gedo Region	SADO	2,626,439	2,626,439	-	2,626,439	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48370/R/15086</a>	Integrated Livelihood Support to Famine and Conflict Affected Fishing IDPs in Xamar Weyne, Shangaani and Cabducasiis Districts of Banadir Region	HIJRA	987,350	689,234	-	689,234	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48376/7513</a>	Integrated Support to Boost the Agricultural Production Capacity of Riverine Farmers in Afgoye, Balcad and Jamama Districts (Lower/Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba Regions)	AGROSPHERE	852,000	852,000	440,300	411,700	52%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48380/5527</a>	Life saving and recovery support to IDPs and vulnerable communities in Banadir, Gedo, Galgaduud, Nugaal and Sool regions, Somalia	NCA	3,264,000	3,264,000	83,594	3,180,406	3%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48381/15288</a>	Livelihood Emergency Support for People Under HE and AFLC Conditions in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer Regions of Somaliland	HAVOYOCO	497,609	497,609	-	497,609	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48382/15104</a>	Livelihood Recovery for the Most Vulnerable communities (Small Scale Farmers) in Marka and Baidoa Districts (Lower Shabelle and Bay Regions)	SWISSO - Kalmu	858,140	858,140	-	858,140	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48383/R/8028</a>	Livelihood Support for 54,000 Disaster Affected Riverine people in Lower and Middle Juba	AFREC	1,691,222	1,701,554	881,498	820,056	52%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48384/R/123</a>	Livelihood support for agropastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood crisis in Somalia	FAO	94,765,000	80,737,262	70,747,016	9,990,246	88%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48385/8016</a>	Livelihood support to agropastoralist and riverine communities in Afgooye district of Lower Shabelle and pastoralist in Ceelbuur of Galgaduud region.	FERO	411,040	411,040	-	411,040	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48386/5633</a>	Livelihood, food and agriculture assistance to meet the emergency and recovery needs of crisis affected populations in Gedo, Lower Juba and Galgaduud Regions of South-Central Somalia.	Solidarités	5,950,000	5,950,000	1,992,032	3,957,968	33%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48387/R/123</a>	Livelihood, nutrition and food security support for agricultural communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia	FAO	46,640,000	25,145,854	6,234,068	18,911,786	25%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48389/7038</a>	Livestock Redistribution to Drought Affected Pastoralists	VETAID	625,900	625,900	-	625,900	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48390/7730</a>	Marashow irrigation canal rehabilitation and emergency support for Jubbar Riverine Farmers in Jamaame District.	DIAL	387,400	387,400	-	387,400	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48416/8939</a>	Provide Integrated Livelihood Support & Strengthen the Capacities of Vulnerable Agro-Pastoral & Poor Riverine Households in Balad & Adale Districts of the Middle Shabelle Region	CED	537,820	537,820	-	537,820	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48432/8863</a>	Provision of Emergency Basic Services to Famine Affected Communities in Wanlaweyn District.	Access Aid	687,271	687,271	-	687,271	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48436/7516</a>	Provision of Emergency Livelihood Services to Increase Food Access and Production	GH	850,380	850,380	-	850,380	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48438/8940</a>	Provision of Farm Inputs, Rehabilitation of Productive Assets and Capacity Building for Affected Populations and IDPs in HE and AFLC in Middle Shabelle and Banadir	SRDO	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48439/7513</a>	Provision of Fodder Vouchers to 2200 Most Affected Pastoralists and Agropastoralists to Maintain Their Core Breeds During the Driest Period of the Year in Lower Shabelle.	AGROSPHERE	261,150	261,150	-	261,150	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48459/8000</a>	Rapid Life Saving, Resilience Building and Basic Livelihood Interventions for Disaster Affected Populations in Belet-Xaawo, Doolow, Ceel Waaq and North of Luuq districts of North Gedo Regions of South Somalia.	ASEP	4,385,000	4,385,000	-	4,385,000	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48467/5587</a>	Response to the Emergency Crisis in Somalia (RECS)	VSF (Germany)	870,000	870,000	-	870,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48469/R/8892</a>	Restoration of Livelihood Assets to 3,100 Households in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) in Galgud and Mudug Regions	TARDO	425,000	390,000	-	390,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48470/8864</a>	Rural Livelihood Support Project	ASAL	342,000	342,000	-	342,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48477/5162</a>	Somalia Agriculture and Livelihood Recovery Program	Mercy Corps	3,000,000	3,000,000	881,874	2,118,126	29%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48478/R/6706</a>	Somalia Emergency Livelihoods Assistance Project (SELAP)	Horn Relief	3,291,163	1,974,698	-	1,974,698	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48483/R/5104</a>	Stabilizing host communities in Bay and Gedo along key migratory routes while providing assistance to IDPs wishing to return Jointly managed by ILO & UNOPS	ILO	6,065,984	3,256,570	-	3,256,570	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48487/R/15073</a>	Strengthening Agriculture Based Livelihoods and Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Farming Households in Bulo Burte District	AADSOM	730,811	550,525	-	550,525	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48493/5362</a>	Strengthening the livelihoods of communities in Bakool, Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, and Middle Shabelle	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	8,521,061	8,521,061	-	8,521,061	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48498/R/123</a>	Support to communities and institutions in disaster risk reduction, resilience building and emergency preparedness	FAO	1,196,250	1,016,813	-	1,016,813	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48499/R/5834</a>	Support to drought affected displaced populations with improved food access and agricultural inputs.	NRC	19,900,000	12,900,000	10,418,972	2,481,028	81%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/A/48511/13152</a>	Sustainable Crop Production Solutions to Increase Food Security in Poor households in Hiran and Middle Shabelle	GEELO	424,000	424,000	-	424,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48213/R/7037</a>	Emergency Cash Relief and Livelihood Support in Sool and Sanaag, Northwest Somalia	CARE Somalia	1,177,000	1,177,000	-	1,177,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48216/15077</a>	Emergency Drought and Famine Response to the Vulnerable Populations in Sanaag and Sool Regions of Somalia	CSDO	510,000	510,000	-	510,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48218/R/6971</a>	Emergency Drought Response Initiative for Mudug, Galgaduud and Hiraan Regions - EDRI	RI	1,132,167	901,537	-	901,537	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48225/8890</a>	Emergency Flood Prevention Support to Riverine Farmers Between Jalalaqsi and Mahaday District	SOADO	353,690	353,690	-	353,690	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48241/R/298</a>	Emergency Livelihood Support through Community Waste Management and Provision of Clean Water	IOM	2,300,000	2,300,000	1,338,717	961,283	58%	A - HIGH



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<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48242/15110</a>	Emergency Livelihood Support to IDPs and Drought Affected Communities in Bari Region (Costal Area)	YAHAN NETWORK	276,000	276,000	-	276,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48261/8384</a>	Emergency Response and Early Recovery Assistance in Burhakaba District of Bay Region of Somalia	PASOS	801,750	801,750	-	801,750	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48304/8938</a>	Famine Survival and Livelihoods Response for Woman-Headed Households with Special Needs in Kismayo District	KISIMA	479,000	479,000	372,620	106,380	78%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48311/R/6706</a>	Food Assistance for Vulnerable Households in South Central Somalia (Phase II)	Horn Relief	17,327,790	10,396,674	-	10,396,674	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48316/15290</a>	Food Voucher Distribution for Vulnerable Communities Including Elderly People and their Dependants in Famine, HE and AFLC Regions in Banadir and Gedo	SHA	368,580	368,580	-	368,580	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48317/7037</a>	Food Vouchers and Livelihood Support to IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Puntland, Somalia	CARE Somalia	1,284,000	1,284,000	-	1,284,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48335/8878</a>	Improved Livelihoods for Blacksmiths in Banadir and Fishermen in Middle Shabelle through Asset and Tool Distribution and Training	MURDO	426,500	426,500	269,504	156,996	63%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48344/R/13151</a>	Improving Food Access, Food Security and Livelihoods in South Mudug, Lower Shabelle and Bakool Regions	ARDO	695,000	313,000	-	313,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48367/13158</a>	Integrated Humanitarian Intervention Targeting 464 Most Vulnerable Households by Providing Food Voucher and Capacity Building	ADRO	249,999	249,999	-	249,999	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48377/7513</a>	Integrated Support to Help the Most Vulnerable IDPs/Returnees (Especially Women-Headed Households) Gain New Livelihood Opportunities in Districts Bordering Banadir (Afgoye and Balcad).	AGROSPHERE	497,200	497,200	-	497,200	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48379/15088</a>	Life saving and livelihood support project for populations in HE and AFLC	IDRO	528,932	528,932	-	528,932	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48388/R/5181</a>	Livelihoods Support to disaster and conflict-affected communities in Somalia	DRC	28,246,700	26,821,100	3,275,482	23,545,618	12%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48393/R/5104</a>	Mogadishu Reconstruction & Employment Support to Youths, Women & IDPs. Jointly managed by ILO & UNOPS	ILO	2,462,783	2,462,783	-	2,462,783	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48442/14000</a>	Provision of food as an emergency life-saving intervention to 1500 (9000 persons) Famine affected urban poor households in Wajid town, Bakool region	NAPAD	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	A - HIGH



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<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48458/7038</a>	Rain Water Harvesting Project	VETAID	568,800	568,800	-	568,800	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48465/R/6971</a>	Relief and Resilience through Cash Transfers in Gedo and Lower Shabelle	RI	6,615,981	2,530,752	-	2,530,752	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48468/R/5104</a>	Restoration of livelihood assets for drought affected communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crises in Sool and Sanaag region. Jointly managed by ILO & UNOPS	ILO	5,396,000	4,727,638	-	4,727,638	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48500/15098</a>	Support to Drought-Affected Pastoral Communities in Sool Region through Cash for Work	SOMTRAG	449,000	449,000	-	449,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48505/R/8892</a>	Supporting 2,000 Vulnerable Households from Agro Pastoral, Pastoral and Urban Poor Communities in Baraawe and Sablale Districts of Lower Shabelle Region	TARDO	402,320	320,000	-	320,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48507/15097</a>	Supporting Rehabilitation of Drought-Affected Pastoral Households in Sool Plateau of Karkaar Region	SORAC	334,760	334,760	-	334,760	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48515/R/14584</a>	Increasing access of food to vulnerable people in Buale and Xarardheere Districts	RAWA	2,526,164	727,344	-	727,344	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48518/15074</a>	Unconditional Cash Grants to Support Drought and Famine-Affected Households	BWDN	389,240	389,240	-	389,240	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/ER/48519/124</a>	Unconditional cash transfers and vouchers to the most vulnerable households in central and south Somalia	UNICEF	60,380,100	60,380,100	23,131,074	37,249,026	38%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48178/14852</a>	Emergency Food Assistance for Those in Humanitarian Emergency in Kismayo IDP Camps	HOD	299,223	299,223	-	299,223	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48226/6458</a>	Emergency food aid to vulnerable households in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency (HE) in South-Central Somalia	ACTED	2,113,828	2,113,828	4,183,000	(2,069,172)	198%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48227/8863</a>	Emergency Food Assistance for Agro-Pastoralists Affected by Famine in the Wallowayn District of Lower Shabelle Region	Access Aid	500,943	500,943	-	500,943	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48228/R/13148</a>	Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected and Vulnerable Households in Juba Regions	APD	1,564,847	113,270	-	113,270	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48229/R/8891</a>	Emergency Food Assistance for Famine Affected Agro pastoralists in Kurtunwaarey District of Lower Shabelle Region	SRDA	425,515	371,315	-	371,315	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48230/15089</a>	Emergency Food Assistance to Famine Affected People in Buaale and Salagle Districts through Food Voucher Distribution	JDO	326,700	326,700	326,700	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48232/7515</a>	Emergency Food Support for Pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities	SADO	1,291,768	1,291,768	-	1,291,768	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48233/15073</a>	Emergency Food Voucher Intervention for Disaster-Affected Communities in Belet Weyne and Bula-burte of Hiran regions, Jowhar in Middle shabelle region and Tayeeglow districts in Bakool region	AADSOM	2,590,652	2,590,652	-	2,590,652	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48234/8890</a>	Emergency food voucher support to famine affected rural population in southern Somalia	SOADO	2,044,224	2,044,224	-	2,044,224	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48264/R/8380</a>	Emergency Response to increase access to food in order to save lives and livelihoods of , 21,000( 3,500 households)facing humanitarian emergency in Bu'ale and Sakow/salagle, Middle Jubba Region, through Cash for Work.	JCC	875,391	500,000	-	500,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48269/15087</a>	Emergency School Feeding Programme for three Village Schools in Xarardher and Cadaado Districts	IFEDA	281,699	281,699	-	281,699	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48307/8016</a>	Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods in Afgooye and Ceelbuur Districts	FERO	459,620	459,620	-	459,620	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48309/R/14583</a>	Increasing food access and resilience to Famine Affected Households in Sablaale District of the Lower Shabelle Region	HRDO	1,114,852	254,855	-	254,855	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48310/15074</a>	Food Assistance Distribution to Vulnerable People	BWDN	625,670	625,670	-	625,670	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48312/R/8937</a>	Food Assistance to Populations in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency in Lower and Middle Shabelle	WOCCA	2,229,456	721,914	-	721,914	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48313/5789</a>	Food Relief for Famine Affected Women, Girls, Boys and Men in Lower Shabelle, South Somalia	Diakonie Emergency Aid	505,860	505,860	467,942	37,918	93%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48318/R/7037</a>	Food Vouchers for vulnerable IDP and host community households in Lower Juba and Gedo, Somalia	CARE Somalia	1,214,450	593,600	-	593,600	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48319/R/7037</a>	Food Vouchers for vulnerable IDP and host community households in Mogadishu (WITHDRAWN)	CARE Somalia	5,200,000	-	-	-	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48418/R/15078</a>	Providing Food Rations for 825 Households in Sakow Districts in Middle Juba, and Jowhar District of Middle Shabelle	DEH	553,755	284,526	-	284,526	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48440/15100</a>	Provision of food aid to drought and conflict affected IDPs in Mogadishu, Somalia	SWC	244,000	244,000	-	244,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48441/15103</a>	Provision of Food Aid to the Drought-Ravaged People in Middle Juba Districts of Jilib and Sakow	Southern Aid	475,280	475,280	-	475,280	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48443/14580</a>	Provision of Food Assistance Support for 610 Food Insecure Households in Wajid district of Bakool region in Southern Somalia.	HOPEL	292,452	292,452	-	292,452	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48444/R/14584</a>	Provision of food to famine affected areas in Jaher district .	RAWA	2,759,272	727,344	-	727,344	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48448/R/5181</a>	Provision of prepared food aid meals to disaster affected people in Mogadishu, Somalia	DRC	8,049,817	2,821,901	5,255,633	(2,433,732)	186%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48513/R/561</a>	Tackling hunger and food insecurity in Somalia	WFP	309,919,764	209,378,781	194,430,270	14,948,511	93%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/F/48524/R/15107</a>	WCI Food Voucher Project	WCI	226,900	226,900	-	226,900	0%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>830,367,890</b>	<b>651,459,552</b>	<b>359,630,748</b>	<b>291,828,804</b>	<b>55%</b>	
<b>HEALTH</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48197/8772</a>	Delivery of Quality Mother and Child Health Services for IDPs and the Vulnerable Urban Population in Bosaso Puntland State of Somalia	MDM France	401,000	401,000	-	401,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48205/R/15104</a>	Emergency Integrated Primary Healthcare Services for IDPs and Host Communities in Lower Shabelle and Bay Regions	SWISSO - Kalmo	467,269	257,900	-	257,900	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48235/R/8874</a>	Emergency Health Care for Rural and Remote Populations Targeting Women and IDPs	HDC	397,165	397,165	-	397,165	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48236/R/5660</a>	Emergency health support to the populations living in the districts of Jowhar and Balad (Middle Shabelle Region) and BurHakaba (Bay Region).	INTERSOS	646,000	462,674	462,674	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48238/5767</a>	Emergency intervention in support of health service delivery in Somalia	UNOPS	4,213,728	4,213,728	-	4,213,728	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48256/124</a>	Emergency Outbreak preparedness and response - Measles and Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)	UNICEF	3,512,116	2,202,595	-	2,202,595	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48257/R/15086</a>	Emergency Primary health Care Assistance for Vulnerable Women and Children in Banadir (Hodan-Zone K – Jaamacadda) and Lower Shabelle (Lafoole) Regions of South Central Somalia	HIJRA	600,000	520,000	-	520,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48258/R/5186</a>	Emergency Primary Health Care Interventions for Conflict Affected Populations in South Central Somalia	ACF	338,700	338,700	-	338,700	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48259/R/6971</a>	Emergency Primary Healthcare Services for Mudug, Banadir, Hiran and Galgadud Regions	RI	828,661	510,932	-	510,932	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48265/1171</a>	Emergency response to pregnancy and child birth complication in IDP settlements in three regions (Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle) of Somalia Jan-Dec 2012	UNFPA	838,880	838,880	843,598	(4,718)	101%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48267/5586</a>	Emergency Response to the Cholera Outbreak in the Rajo and Baadbado IDP Camps in Mogadishu, Somalia	ARC	418,050	418,050	-	418,050	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48301/5128</a>	Ensuring access to quality emergency health services in South Central Somalia	CESVI	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,005,362	214,638	82%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48302/R/122</a>	Expansion of emergency health care and life-saving services, including emergency surgical procedures in Banadir, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Galkayo, Gedo and Hiran regions of Somalia	WHO	5,010,920	2,900,160	1,000,000	1,900,160	34%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48320/8028</a>	Health Support for IDPs and Vulnerable Host Populations in Lower Juba.	AFREC	478,710	478,710	477,378	1,332	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48322/R/122</a>	HIV/AIDS interventions for at-risk and vulnerable groups, including truckers, sex workers and internally displaced people in Somalia	WHO	959,255	399,999	-	399,999	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48342/8396</a>	improving access to basic health services for children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women and general vulnerable population to reduce the morbidity and mortality arising from lack of or limited access to basic health services within the targeted	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	1,361,000	1,361,000	-	1,361,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48343/8058</a>	Improving Access to Quality Health Care Services for IDPs and Host Communities in Mudug Region	IRW	715,000	715,000	-	715,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48345/R/122</a>	Improving mental health service delivery in Somalia by strengthening family- and community-based care and referral systems.	WHO	188,320	133,851	-	133,851	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48345/R/14603</a>	Improving mental health service delivery in Somalia by strengthening family- and community-based care and referral systems.	GRT	163,341	116,148	-	116,148	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48364/5095</a>	Integrated Emergency Health, Nutrition and WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) Programme in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions, Somaliland	MEDAIR	1,346,700	1,346,700	993,789	352,911	74%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48391/124</a>	Mass provision of a package of evidence based low cost highly effective life saving health and nutrition interventions to reduce death and disability among women and children under 5 through Child Health Days (conducted twice a year).	UNICEF	5,664,705	3,568,450	370,290	3,198,160	10%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48392/R/122</a>	Mass provision of a package of evidence based low cost highly mass provision of a package of evidence-based, low-cost, life-saving public health interventions to reduce death and disability among women and children under five (through Child Health Days to be conducted twice a year)	WHO	9,298,300	3,899,717	-	3,899,717	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48395/R/15092</a>	Mortality and Morbidity Reduction and Provision of Safe Motherhood Health Services through Accessible Health Services in Mudug and Banadir Regions	SAFUK-International	443,214	193,500	-	193,500	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48407/14580</a>	Primary Health Care Expansion in Balanbale, Abudwak and Their Surrounding Villages	HOPEL	250,020	250,020	-	250,020	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48408/R/14048</a>	Primary Health Care Provision for Vulnerable Populations and IDPs in Mogadishu and the Afgoi Corridor	SOYDA	546,690	307,450	-	307,450	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48420/5586</a>	Providing Primary Health Care and Secondary Care to IDPs and Host Communities in Mogadishu	ARC	1,049,115	1,049,115	484,134	564,981	46%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48421/13148</a>	Provision and Support for Primary Health Care for Vulnerable Populations and IDPs in the Middle Juba, Bari and Nugaal regions.	APD	619,000	619,000	-	619,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48423/15090</a>	Provision and Support of Primary Health Care Services for Conflict and Famine affected Populations of Adaan Yabaal District in Middle Shabelle	Mulrany International	605,500	605,500	553,584	51,916	91%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48424/R/122</a>	Provision of a coordinated response for the delivery of essential health services to famine-affected and vulnerable populations in order to reduce morbidity and mortality in Somalia.	WHO	1,622,495	1,100,008	219,457	880,551	20%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48425/R/5572</a>	Provision of Accessible, Affordable and Acceptable Health Services for Famine Affected and Vulnerable Populations to Reduce Morbidity and Mortality in Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Banadir regions.	COSV	1,043,000	706,100	249,496	456,604	35%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48426/5179</a>	Provision of Basic and Life Saving Primary Health Care (PHC) Services to People Living in IDP Camps and Surrounding Communities in Galkacyo District	IRC	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48435/5195</a>	Provision of Emergency Health, Nutrition and WASH Services in Mudug region of Somalia	MERLIN	760,000	760,000	760,000	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48445/R/8896</a>	Provision of Live Saving Health Care Services in Mogadishu, Wanlaweyn and Hiraan	WARDI	633,610	309,060	-	309,060	0%	B - MEDIUM

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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48446/R/124</a>	Provision of maternal, neonatal and child health services through delivery of essential medicines, medical supplies, bundle vaccines, equipment to health facilities; capacity building of health workers; and establishment of community based care by village	UNICEF	16,764,231	11,507,573	1,455,000	10,052,573	13%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48447/14014</a>	Provision of Mobile Ambulance Services in Mogadishu and Af-goi in Banadir and Lower Shabelle Region	AVRO	230,672	230,672	217,360	13,312	94%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48451/R/122</a>	Provision of quality basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care to displaced populations and populations affected by the nutritional crisis in South Central Somalia	WHO	1,190,406	1,190,406	-	1,190,406	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48473/R/6079</a>	Saving lives through improved access to critical primary health care services in Hiran, Bay and Benadir regions of South Central Somalia.	SC	10,620,000	1,870,000	-	1,870,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48486/R/5816</a>	Strengthening access to PHC services in areas affected by emergency and with high IDP influx in Benadir and Hiraan Regions	CISP	650,000	260,000	-	260,000	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48488/5816</a>	Strengthening and improving Primary Health Care services, epidemic diseases prevention and treatment for vulnerable men and women in Galgaduud and Mudug Regions	CISP	1,138,960	455,584	-	455,584	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48495/7730</a>	Support for Primary Health Care (MCH/OPD) in Sool Region.	DIAL	596,600	596,600	-	596,600	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48496/7730</a>	Support for Primary Health Care Delivery in Kismayo District.	DIAL	589,800	589,800	533,853	55,947	91%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48509/R/122</a>	Surveillance, response to and control of communicable disease outbreaks in IDP camps and settlements in Somalia	WHO	2,715,339	948,000	539,480	408,520	57%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48516/8058</a>	To Increase Access to Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Health Care Services and Information to 250,000 Vulnerable Individuals in South Central Somalia	IRW	2,232,000	2,232,000	586,100	1,645,900	26%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>84,868,472</b>	<b>53,981,747</b>	<b>10,751,555</b>	<b>43,230,192</b>	<b>20%</b>	
<b>LOGISTICS</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48480/561</a>	Special Operation 10578.0 - Rehabilitation of Logistics Infrastructure in Somalia	WFP	14,207,901	14,207,901	4,965,586	9,242,315	35%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48481/R/561</a>	Special Operation 10681.0 - Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia	WFP	17,713,930	27,553,178	20,705,868	6,847,310	75%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/CSS/48482/R/561</a>	Special Operation 200344 - Logistics Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Humanitarian Situation in Somalia	WFP	5,069,200	3,666,370	666,667	2,999,703	18%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>36,991,031</b>	<b>45,427,449</b>	<b>26,338,121</b>	<b>19,089,328</b>	<b>58%</b>	
<b>NUTRITION</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48180/R/5816</a>	"Strengthening the selective Feeding and nutrition capacity building program in Harardeere, Hobyo and Dhusamareeb district of South Mudug and Galgaduud regions"	CISP	1,457,104	321,000	-	321,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48247/R/8878</a>	Emergency Nutrition Assistance for Affected Women and Children in Banadir	MURDO	372,000	320,000	-	320,000	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48248/R/5660</a>	Emergency Nutrition Intervention to reduce morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition of children <5 years and pregnant and lactating women living in the districts of Jowhar and Balad	INTERSOS	968,500	239,131	239,132	(1)	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48249/R/15076</a>	Emergency Nutrition Interventions for Conflict Affected Populations in Dolow Gedo, South Central Somalia	CEDA	274,772	137,386	-	137,386	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48250/R/5186</a>	Emergency Nutrition Interventions for Conflict Affected Populations in South Central Somalia	ACF	1,474,000	509,900	-	509,900	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48251/R/14048</a>	Emergency Nutrition Interventions for Drought and Conflict Affected Populations and Mogadishu and Afgoi Corridor IDPs	SOYDA	504,600	252,300	-	252,300	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48252/R/6079</a>	Emergency Nutrition Interventions for Drought and Conflict Affected Vulnerable Populations in Bari, Nugal,karkar, Galgaduud, Banadir, Hiran, Bay and Bokool regions	SC	7,216,506	1,378,242	-	1,378,242	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48253/R/14585</a>	Emergency Nutrition Interventions: Child and Maternal Nutrition Programme for Vulnerable Communities in Buale Districts	SORDES	508,000	189,785	189,785	-	100%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48254/R/7730</a>	Integrated nutrition response and capacity building of nutrition actors in Somalia	DIAL	988,200	1,270,000	599,670	670,330	47%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48255/R/8396</a>	Emergency Nutrition Support for Children and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers through A Quality, Integrated Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP)	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	914,374	457,187	-	457,187	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48262/R/15104</a>	Emergency Response for the Treatment and Prevention of Severe and Moderate Malnutrition in Lower Shabelle and Bay Regions	SWISSO - Kalmu	388,624	196,400	-	196,400	0%	B - MEDIUM



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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48275/R/6971</a>	Emergency Therapeutic Feeding and Nutrition Education Services for Mudug and Lower Shebelle Regions	RI	1,079,448	515,698	-	515,698	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48289/R/7037</a>	Emergency Nutritional Support to IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Mogadishu - WITHDRAWN	CARE Somalia	445,951	-	-	-	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48305/15090</a>	Feeding Programmes to Prevent and Treat Malnutrition for the Most Vulnerable in Adan Yabaal district in Middle Shabelle and Waardhiigleey, Waaberi, Karaan, Yaaqshiid, XamerWeyne and Boondheer Districts of Banadir Region.	Mulrany International	1,255,452	1,255,452	245,352	1,010,100	20%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48321/R/15106</a>	Helping Prevent and Manage Malnutrition in IDP/Urban Poor Settlements in Hargeisa and Gabiley Districts	ANPPCAN Som-Chapter	294,400	200,200	-	200,200	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48326/15102</a>	Improve and Maintain Child and Mother Nutrition and Reduce Morbidity and Mortality Related to Malnutrition in Jilib, Middle Juba	SomaliAid	232,300	232,300	147,888	84,412	64%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48327/R/124</a>	Improve and maintain optimum child and maternal nutrition status by ensuring access to and utilization of a quality integrated Basic Nutrition Services Package	UNICEF	142,678,206	48,223,534	12,138,115	36,085,419	25%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48329/R/14755</a>	Improve the Health and Nutrition Status of Children under Five and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Hagar District, Lower Juba Region	WRRS	225,670	144,299	144,299	-	100%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48330/8380</a>	Improve the Health and Nutritional Status of the Women and Children of Buale and Sakow/Salagle Populations.	JCC	246,350	246,350	222,923	23,427	90%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48338/5160</a>	Improvement of nutritional status and reduction in malnutrition through high-impact nutrition interventions in South Central, Somalia and Somaliland	IMC	1,496,972	1,496,972	-	1,496,972	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48346/R/14050</a>	Improving the Nutritional Status of Acute Malnourished Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Gedo region	ADA	448,200	311,200	-	311,200	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48347/R/15078</a>	Improving the Nutritional Status of Malnourished Children both boys and girls in 24 villages in Hobyo District of Mudug Region for One Year	DEH	207,440	114,750	-	114,750	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48349/R/5572</a>	Increase Access to Nutrition Services and Build the Capacity of Health Workers in Lower Shabelle and Gedo Regions.	COSV	1,536,000	889,500	-	889,500	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48365/5095</a>	Integrated Emergency Health, Nutrition and WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) Programme in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag Regions, Somaliland	MEDAIR	1,318,700	1,318,700	-	1,318,700	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48368/R/14581</a>	Integrated Emergency Nutrition Intervention in Waberi and Hodan Districts of Mogadishu, Banadir Region and Afgoye District of Lower Shabelle	SORRDO	387,500	201,539	-	201,539	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48371/R/15096</a>	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition through an Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and Supplementary Feeding Programme in Luuq District of Gedo Region	SRDA	300,600	280,600	-	280,600	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48372/5362</a>	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in Mogadishu and Hiran region.	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	5,867,126	5,867,126	-	5,867,126	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48373/R/5128</a>	Integrated management of acute malnutrition at community level through implementation of outpatient therapeutic care programme (OTP)	CESVI	499,512	439,512	-	439,512	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48374/R/15082</a>	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition for Drought-affected Communities in Garbaharey and Burdubo of Gedo Region	GEWDO	394,215	295,661	-	295,661	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48375/R/15080</a>	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition for the Drought Affected Populations in Gedo and Lower Shabelle Regions	DA	630,166	424,774	-	424,774	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48398/R/8016</a>	Nutrition Interventions for Populations Facing Emergency in Afgooye District of Lower Shabelle and Ceelbuur District of Galgaduud Region	FERO	399,580	249,670	-	249,670	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48400/8028</a>	Preventing Nutrition-Related Morbidity and Mortality in Lower Juba	AFREC	373,706	373,706	298,096	75,610	80%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48402/R/8937</a>	Prevention and treatment of Acute Malnourished boys, girls, Pregnant and Lactating Women through therapeutic care, SFP and BNSP to avert nutrition related morbidity and mortality rates in Afgoye (Lafoole), Adale, and Adan Yabal in Middle and lower Shabelle	WOCCA	360,790	159,722	160,937	(1,215)	101%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48403/13148</a>	Prevention and Treatment of Acute Malnutrition among Children Under Five in Puntland Regions of Nugaal, Bari and Middle/Lower Juba, Southern Somalia	APD	655,495	655,495	294,375	361,120	45%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48404/R/15092</a>	Prevention and Treatment of Acute Malnutrition through Provision of Accessible Nutrition Services in Mudug and Banadir Regions	SAFUK-International	362,562	284,042	-	284,042	0%	B - MEDIUM

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<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48405/R/14049</a>	Prevention and Treatment of Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition through Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding in Gedo and Middle Juba	HARD	524,090	261,510	227,634	33,876	87%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48456/R/15091</a>	Provision of TSFP/OTP Service Delivery and Community Based Behavior Change to 10 Villages under Garbahaarey/Buurduhuubo District in Gedo Region	RAAS	248,900	124,450	-	124,450	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48460/R/14582</a>	Reaching Out: A Supplementary Feeding & OTP Program for IDPs and Local Communities in Luuq and Dolow Rural Communities and Beled-Hawa Districts, Gedo Region	CAFDARO	807,067	371,996	-	371,996	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48461/R/8896</a>	Reduce Morbidity & Mortality Malnutrition rate among children under five and PLW in Lower Shabelle and Mogadishu.	WARDI	355,600	200,765	-	200,765	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48463/R/8868</a>	Reducing Malnutrition Among Vulnerable Children and Women in IDP Camps and Host Communities in South Central Somalia	CPD	2,767,125	1,365,580	-	1,365,580	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48512/561</a>	Tackling hunger and acute malnutrition in Somalia	WFP	77,479,940	77,479,940	48,495,437	28,984,503	63%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48514/8887</a>	Targeted Feeding and Nutrition Education Programme for Acutely Malnourished Children under 5 and Lactating and Pregnant Women in South Mudug Region	SDRO	151,093	151,093	-	151,093	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/48517/R/8885</a>	To Support and Assist Malnourished Children Under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women from Afmadow Pastoral, and Jilib and Buale Riverine Populations in Middle and Lower Juba Regions	SAF	459,100	384,000	214,141	169,859	56%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/51112/R/8502</a>	Emergency Nutrition for drought affected IDPs and host communities in Gedo Region, Somalia.	WVI	-	341,000	-	341,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/51190/R/14602</a>	Emergency Nutrition for drought affected IDPs and host communities in Middle Shabelle, lower shabelle and Middle Juba Regions, Somalia.	Zamzam Foundation	-	411,000	-	411,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/H/51274/R/15567</a>	OPERATIONAL RESEARCH ON DETERMINANTS OF MALNUTRITION IN SOMALIA	SAGE	-	480,000	-	480,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<b>Sub total for NUTRITION</b>			<b>259,555,936</b>	<b>151,023,467</b>	<b>63,617,784</b>	<b>87,405,683</b>	<b>42%</b>	
<b>PROTECTION</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/MA/48245/R/5116</a>	Emergency Mine Action in Somalia	UNMAS	7,405,828	8,005,828	5,581,177	2,424,651	70%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48181/R/14586</a>	A Humanitarian Intervention to Protect Vulnerable Internally Displaced Populations and Host Communities in the Ceelwaaq District of Gedo Region	DF	234,000	284,000	-	284,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48187/R/298</a>	Addressing Mixed Migration Challenges by Improving Protection of IDPs, Asylum Seekers and Others through Advocacy, Awareness and Outreach, Basic Services, Livelihood and Capacity Building	IOM	2,000,000	1,000,000	579,109	420,891	58%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48193/R/5816</a>	Community Based Protection mechanism for GBV survivors and HH facing threats in Galgaduud, Hiraan, Mudug and Mogadishu (with focus on IDPs, women and girls)	CISP	795,113	795,113	258,630	536,483	33%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48194/R/5162</a>	Community Protection and Capacity Building Program, Somalia	Mercy Corps	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48195/R/5660</a>	Contributing to establish a protective environment for drought and conflict-affected Somali communities in Somalia, with a focus on women and girls GBV survivors, involuntary separated individuals and victims of trafficking by providing a comprehensive emergency response	INTERMEDIARY	1,622,805	1,622,805	349,986	1,272,819	22%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48203/R/6971</a>	Economic Empowerment and Protection (EEP)	RI	556,011	556,011	-	556,011	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48214/R/5128</a>	Emergency Child Protection intervention in South Central Somalia through strengthening of PSS and preventive and response mechanisms in IDPs settlements.	CESVI	814,270	629,470	-	629,470	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48266/R/1171</a>	Emergency response to sexual violence in Somalia	UNFPA	2,290,980	2,290,980	-	2,290,980	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48296/R/776</a>	Enhancing access to justice for vulnerable groups	UNDP	1,750,000	875,000	-	875,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48336/R/120</a>	Improved Response and Protection of Migrants and other vulnerable groups traveling through Somalia to the Gulf States and other countries	UNHCR	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48336/R/298</a>	Improved Response and Protection of Migrants and other vulnerable groups traveling through Somalia to the Gulf States and other countries	IOM	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48358/R/5181</a>	Increasing the availability of prevention and response protection mechanisms for survivors of human rights violations	DRC	2,931,555	2,256,238	724,576	1,531,662	32%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48360/R/5834</a>	Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) Somaliland and Puntland to promote durable solutions	NRC	750,000	375,000	-	375,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48401/R/120</a>	Prevention and response to GBV, particularly rape and other forms of sexual violence amongst IDPs and host communities in humanitarian crisis and conflict affected areas in Somalia	UNHCR	3,734,466	3,734,466	-	3,734,466	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48406/R/15100</a>	Preventive and Response Services and Mechanisms to Identify, Record and Respond to Rights Violations against Women and Children in Southern Somali IDP settlements	SWC	248,000	248,000	-	248,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48410/R/124</a>	Protecting children from recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups in central south Somalia	UNICEF	1,447,646	1,447,646	1,109,728	337,918	77%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48411/R/120</a>	Protection Assistance for Refugees, and vulnerable Asylum Seekers in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central	UNHCR	9,438,916	9,438,916	-	9,438,916	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48412/R/120</a>	Protection Mainstreaming, Capacity Development and Coordination	UNHCR	942,000	942,000	147,900	794,100	16%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48412/R/5181</a>	Protection Mainstreaming, Capacity Development and Coordination	DRC	58,000	58,000	-	58,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48413/R/13145</a>	Protection Response for Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Survivors of SGBV in Tarabuunka and Zone K IDP camps	IIDA	430,615	285,000	-	285,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48414/R/120</a>	Protection Risk Mitigation	UNHCR	5,155,890	5,155,890	-	5,155,890	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48415/R/5104</a>	Protection Through Livelihoods and Empowerment for the Most Vulnerable in Mogadishu, jointly managed by ILO and UNOPS	ILO	904,314	560,837	-	560,837	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48415/R/5767</a>	Protection Through Livelihoods and Empowerment for the Most Vulnerable in Mogadishu, jointly managed by ILO and UNOPS	UNOPS	3,280,550	1,310,157	-	1,310,157	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48422/R/6079</a>	Providing Protection in the IDP Settlements and Host Communities for Boys and Girls and their Caregivers through Community Mobilization, Establishment of Child Friendly Spaces and links to referral mechanisms	SC	947,500	947,500	872,777	74,723	92%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48450/R/5586</a>	Provision of Protection Services for IDPs in Rajo, Badbaad, and Taribunka IDP Camps near Mogadishu	ARC	751,558	627,876	-	627,876	0%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48462/R/8937</a>	Reduce the Risks/Threats Suffered by IDP and Host Communities through Capacity Building, Awareness Raising and Support in Livelihood Activities, and Education Opportunities	WOCCA	370,040	82,890	-	82,890	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48464/R/8878</a>	Reduction of Gender-Based Violence through Fuel Efficient Stove Production and Distribution for IDPs in Banadir and Lower Shabelle	MURDO	258,500	258,500	307,165	(48,665)	119%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48466/R/5572</a>	Respond to the Safety Risks Faced by Vulnerable Groups and Victims of conflict and displacement in the Afgoye Corridor (Lower Shabelle) and Mogadishu	COSV	813,200	440,000	-	440,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48476/R/5897</a>	Somali Lifeline: Humanitarian Communication for People and Host Communities Affected by the Crisis (Withdrawn)	BBC World Service Trust	794,666	-	-	-	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48484/R/124</a>	Strengthen IDP and host community's ability to prevent and respond to protection issues, including GBV, affecting children and women in humanitarian crisis and conflict.	UNICEF	9,630,000	5,671,000	1,836,082	3,834,918	32%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48489/R/5179</a>	Strengthening Local Protection Capacities in Central Somalia (Withdrawn)	IRC	418,000	-	-	-	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48490/R/124</a>	Strengthening monitoring and reporting on grave child rights violations in Somalia for improved advocacy, prevention and response	UNICEF	1,397,293	1,397,293	221,945	1,175,348	16%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48491/R/120</a>	Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting on Population Movements and Protection Monitoring of Violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in Somalia	UNHCR	2,019,174	2,019,174	-	2,019,174	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48492/R/14603</a>	Strengthening Response Mechanisms for High Risk Groups and Survivors of Gender Based Violence by Providing Community Based Approaches and Services	GRT	903,947	453,445	-	453,445	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/P-HR-RL/48506/R/5182</a>	Supporting Increased Community Safety in Somalia	DDG	999,661	999,661	-	999,661	0%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION</b>			<b>69,094,498</b>	<b>57,768,696</b>	<b>11,989,075</b>	<b>45,779,621</b>	<b>21%</b>	
<b>SHELTER AND NFIs</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48189/R/14574</a>	Building Resilience Among IDP Households in Mogadishu through Provision of NFI's and Energy-Saving Stoves	AGROCARE	259,848	259,848	259,848	-	100%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48201/R/7039</a>	Early recovery of IDPs and vulnerable communities - Improving livelihoods and living conditions through employment, capacity building, basic services, shelter, and security of land tenure	UN-HABITAT	6,700,000	3,497,400	405,672	3,091,728	12%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48206/R/15084</a>	Emergency Provision of Non Food Items (NFIs) and hygiene Instruction to 1200 households among the needy IDPs, returnees and Host Communities in Burdho, Dhanaawe, Tiye glow and Hawiyo in Tiye glow District, Bakol Region.	HACDESA	266,277	266,277	-	266,277	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48211/R/5789</a>	Emergency Assistance Package for Famine Affected Women, Girls, Boys and Men in Lower Shabelle, South Somalia	Diakonie Emergency Aid	328,000	328,000	328,000	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48246/R/14852</a>	Emergency NFI Support to Newly-Displaced Individuals in Humanitarian Crisis in the Kismayo District	HOD	214,441	214,441	-	214,441	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48260/R/15101</a>	Emergency project to distribute 25,000 NFI kits to drought- uprooted IDPs in Bay, Bakool and Middle Shabelle regions.	SYPD	1,962,951	1,407,606	-	1,407,606	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48291/R/5660</a>	Enhance shelter condition and availability of NFIs for IDP population in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle and related response capacity to new potential IDP influx.	INTERSOS	2,682,597	2,682,597	-	2,682,597	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48292/R/5834</a>	Enhance the Protection and Improve Basic Living Conditions for IDPs in Somalia through the Provision of Emergency and Transitional Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)	NRC	8,500,000	8,500,000	6,798,186	1,701,814	80%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48328/R/14755</a>	Provision of temporary shelter and NFIs to IDPs and People in Host Communities in Buale and Sakow Districts of Middle Juba Region	WRRS	102,600	102,600	-	102,600	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48363/R/120</a>	Integrated Assistance to Voluntary Returns (Replaced by SOM-12/S-NF/51078 and SOM-12/S-NF/51162)	UNHCR	3,450,000	-	-	-	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48363/R/123</a>	Integrated Assistance to Voluntary Returns (Replaced by SOM-12/S-NF/51078 and SOM-12/S-NF/51162)	FAO	2,807,000	-	-	-	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48427/R/7730</a>	Provision of Basic NFIs and Shelter for Famine-Affected Internally Displaced Persons in Kismayo and Jamame Districts.	DIAL	458,600	458,600	-	458,600	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48428/R/8884</a>	Provision of dignity kits, NFIs and energy saving stoves to 48.600 (8100 HH) famine/drought displaced people in Lower Shebelle Region and Mogadishu IDP camps.	SSWC	1,204,500	1,404,500	-	1,404,500	0%	A - HIGH



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<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48430/R/5181</a>	Provision of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs) and temporary shelters to conflict and disaster-affected populations in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia	DRC	5,491,780	5,491,780	1,745,271	3,746,509	32%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48431/R/15108</a>	Provision of Emergency Assistance Packages to IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Adhicadeeye, Canjiid, Dalyar, Gambade in Laas Canood District Sool Region	YDA	295,256	295,256	-	295,256	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48433/R/15079</a>	Provision of Emergency EAPs and Temporary Shelter to Conflict and Drought/Famine Affected Men and Women in El-wak and Luuq Districts	DFI	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48437/R/124</a>	Provision of emergency Non Food Items (NFIs) and Family Relief Kits to improve the living conditions of emergency affected populations including displaced populations - mainly women and children - and other affected vulnerable communities (Withdrawn)	UNICEF	4,784,835	-	-	-	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48454/R/120</a>	Provision of shelter and basic domestic items for IDPs in Somalia	UNHCR	23,072,844	20,522,844	-	20,522,844	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48475/R/5167</a>	Shelter and NFI Interventions for Displaced and Most Vulnerable Populations in Puntland, South and Central Somalia	COOPI	3,398,795	2,204,425	-	2,204,425	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/48508/R/5572</a>	Supporting the Psychological and Physical Survival of 8500 Famine Affected Internally Displaced Households in Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Benadir Regions	COSV	1,875,000	983,750	-	983,750	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/51078/R/120</a>	Integrated assistance to voluntary returns in Somalia	UNHCR	-	6,052,030	2,795,350	3,256,680	46%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/51083/R/6079</a>	Saving the lives of conflict, drought and flood affected children, women and men in Somalia by ensuring their access to essential emergency shelter and household items	SC	-	1,936,818	-	1,936,818	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/51162/R/123</a>	Integrated assistance to voluntary returns in south and central Somalia	FAO	-	5,614,000	3,204,658	2,409,342	57%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/S-NF/51163/R/8502</a>	Community-constructed Transitional Shelters for Puntland Internally Displaced Persons	WVI	-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	0%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for SHELTER AND NFIs</b>			<b>68,455,324</b>	<b>64,022,772</b>	<b>15,536,985</b>	<b>48,485,787</b>	<b>24%</b>	
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48188/6579</a>	Banadir Drought Assistance and Response (BANDAR) Project	ADRA	583,261	583,261	428,890	154,371	74%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48190/7515</a>	Building Resilience among the Famine-Affected Population in Dinsor and Qansadheere in Bay Region and Bardera in Gedo Region by Providing WASH Interventions	SADO	905,373	905,373	-	905,373	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48198/6579</a>	Drought Assistance Response Project (DARP)	ADRA	522,343	522,343	-	522,343	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48199/6579</a>	Drought Emergency Response in Hiran and Galgaduud (DERHAG)	ADRA	671,123	671,123	-	671,123	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48212/5179</a>	Emergency Assistance to Famine and Conflict Displaced Persons and Resilience Building for Host Communities in Mudug, Hiran and Galgaduud Regions, Central Somalia	IRC	740,040	740,040	990,284	(250,244)	134%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48217/6552</a>	Emergency Drought Mitigation and Improvement of WASH Intervention to Vulnerable and Conflict Affected Communities in Galgaduud, Mudug and Mataban Districts in Hiiraan in Central Somalia	YME	3,354,430	3,354,430	-	3,354,430	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48237/6048</a>	Emergency Integrated WASH Response Project in Lower and Middle Juba Region for Drought-Affected Communities	WASDA	392,868	392,868	-	392,868	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48239/R/5186</a>	Emergency Life-Saving Interventions for Disaster-Affected, Vulnerable Households in Bakool and Benadir Regions of Southern Somalia	ACF	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48263/8380</a>	Emergency Response through Water Vouchers to Most Vulnerable Households and IDPs and Rehabilitation of Strategic Water Sources	JCC	610,540	610,540	478,097	132,443	78%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48268/15105</a>	Emergency Rural Water Supply Improvement and Health and Hygiene Education for Drought and Conflict affected Vulnerable Communities in Hiran Region	TGV	517,682	517,682	-	517,682	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48270/5128</a>	Emergency Solid Waste Management and Hygiene Promotion Programme for IDPs in Mogadishu	CESVI	1,035,200	1,035,200	-	1,035,200	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48273/14576</a>	Emergency Support to Vulnerable Communities in Belet Weyne district, Hiran Region, to Help Them Access Safe Drinking Water, Sanitation and Good Hygiene	HAPO	290,925	290,925	-	290,925	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48276/R/8058</a>	Emergency WASH assistance for IDPs and Famine Affected Communities in South Central Somalia	IRW	2,744,947	1,168,311	-	1,168,311	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48277/R/8058</a>	Emergency WASH Assistance to Drought Affected Communities and IDPs in Puntland and Somaliland	IRW	2,973,526	1,310,083	-	1,310,083	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48278/6458</a>	Emergency WASH assistance to vulnerable households in Dinsor, Qansadheere and Sakow Districts	ACTED	2,039,401	2,039,401	481,306	1,558,095	24%	B - MEDIUM

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<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48279/R/6971</a>	Emergency WASH Intervention for Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan and Banadir Regions (EWI)	RI	767,052	707,485	-	707,485	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48280/R/8868</a>	Emergency WASH Interventions for Vulnerable Populations in Targeted Regions in South Central Somalia	CPD	5,040,260	3,456,990	749,904	2,707,086	22%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48281/R/15289</a>	Emergency WASH Response for the Most Vulnerable, Disaster-Affected Communities in the Bay Region	GREDO (Gol-Yome)	419,440	419,440	344,029	75,411	82%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48282/R/8896</a>	Emergency WASH Response to Disaster Affected and IDP Populations in Lower/Middle Shabelle, Hiran & Bay Regions	WARDI	1,613,459	1,613,459	262,148	1,351,311	16%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48283/7037</a>	Emergency WASH support to vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Mogadishu	CARE Somalia	1,000,000	1,000,000	476,821	523,179	48%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48284/15288</a>	Emergency Water and Sanitation Intervention in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer	HAVOYOCO	387,710	387,710	-	387,710	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48285/R/5120</a>	Emergency Water, Hygiene and sanitation Intervention for Conflict- and Disaster-Affected Populations in Lower, Middle Juba and Gedo in South Somalia	OXFAM GB	1,661,131	996,679	669,134	327,545	67%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48286/R/6971</a>	Emergency Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (EWASH) Program in Lower Shabelle and Gedo Regions	RI	1,624,470	1,148,450	-	1,148,450	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48287/R/5120</a>	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention for Conflict- and Disaster-Affected Populations in South Somalia	OXFAM GB	3,105,276	1,863,165	2,245,160	(381,995)	121%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48288/R/5120</a>	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention for Displaced and Disaster-Affected Populations in Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions of Somaliland	OXFAM GB	3,095,517	1,857,310	-	1,857,310	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48297/5660</a>	Enhancing access to safe water and increasing sanitation facilities in the IDP settlements and strengthening flood emergency preparedness in Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Bay regions.	INTERSOS	1,135,484	1,135,484	-	1,135,484	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48298/R/5527</a>	Enhancing Access to Safe Water, Appropriate Sanitation and Hygiene Practices for Women, Girls, Men and Boys in Gedo, Mudug, Galgaduud, Sool and Nugaal Regions of Somalia	NCA	3,039,025	2,900,635	-	2,900,635	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48323/R/124</a>	Humanitarian Response to Increase and Sustain Access to Safe Water, Appropriate Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Promotion for IDPs, Disaster Affected Populations in Somalia.	UNICEF	22,272,157	13,363,294	2,261,870	11,101,424	17%	A - HIGH

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<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48324/15094</a>	Implementation of WASH Interventions and Rehabilitation of Water Sources in Luuq District	SHRA	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48325/14577</a>	Improve access to WASH Activities for Vulnerable Communities and New IDPs affected by Drought, Floods and Conflict in Hiran Region	SAMRADO	349,080	349,080	-	349,080	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48331/15074</a>	Improve Water Access, Sanitation and Hygiene among Drought-Affected Communities	BWDN	281,670	281,670	-	281,670	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48332/5160</a>	Improved Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in Sanaag Region, Somaliland	IMC	577,651	577,651	-	577,651	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48333/5160</a>	Improved Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in South Central Somalia	IMC	650,444	650,444	-	650,444	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48334/15081</a>	Improved Access to Water, Sanitation and Better Hygiene for Rural, Urban and Integrated IDP populations in Herale, Galgaduud in Somalia	GARDO	465,280	465,280	-	465,280	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48337/5162</a>	Improvement of Access to Safe Drinking Water and Resilience Building Program in Somalia	Mercy Corps	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48339/5816</a>	Improvement of Water Access For Pastoralist Communities and Newly Displaced People in rural and urban areas of Galgaduud, Hiraan, Mudug and Benadir	CISP	1,210,976	1,210,976	-	1,210,976	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48340/5586</a>	Improvement of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene at the Benadir Hospital, Mogadishu, Somalia	ARC	268,729	268,729	-	268,729	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48350/8887</a>	Increase Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities and Strengthen Hygiene Practices among Drought Displaced and Vulnerable Host Communities in South Mudug Region	SDRO	579,693	579,693	144,151	435,542	25%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48351/8884</a>	Increase Access to Sustainable Safe Drinking Water, Enhance Sanitation Facilities and Strengthen Good Hygiene Practices among Vulnerable Populations and Host Communities in Cadado District, Galgaduud Region	SSWC	347,180	347,180	-	347,180	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48354/R/5572</a>	Increased Access to Safe Drinking Water for Conflict and Disaster Affected IDP Families and Hosting Communities in Lower Shabelle, Benadir and Gedo Regions.	COSV	1,089,460	1,089,460	-	1,089,460	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48355/14050</a>	Increased Access to Safe Water and Sanitation for Drought Affected Vulnerable Communities in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions	ADA	978,216	978,216	-	978,216	0%	C - LOW

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<b>Project code</b> <small>(click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)</small>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>Original requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Revised requirements (\$)</b>	<b>Funding (\$)</b>	<b>Unmet requirements (\$)</b>	<b>% Covered</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48357/5181</a>	Increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene education and strengthening institutional capacity to enhance resilience to displaced and disaster-vulnerable women, girls, boys and men in IDP settlements and host communities in Somalia	DRC	3,032,441	3,032,441	1,308,813	1,723,628	43%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48359/R/123</a>	Information and tools for early warning and emergency preparedness	FAO	750,200	600,160	-	600,160	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48378/R/8028</a>	Integrated WASH Support for Disaster-Affected IDPs and Host Populations in Middle and Lower Juba.	AFREC	1,266,968	816,019	802,004	14,015	98%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48399/8769</a>	Participatory Response and Preparedness for Disaster Risk Reduction in Somaliland (PROP-DRR)	Caritas Switzerland	513,600	513,600	-	513,600	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48409/8937</a>	Promote Sustained Access to Safe Water and Sanitation and Reduce the Rate of AWD Infection in Middle and Lower Shabelle	WOCCA	827,700	827,700	429,282	398,418	52%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48419/R/6079</a>	Providing Life Saving WASH Facilities in IDP Camps and in Host Communities and Building Resilience through Restoration and Rehabilitation of Water and Sanitation Facilities	SC	5,572,844	2,786,424	638,672	2,147,752	23%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48452/5633</a>	Provision of Safe Water, Appropriate and Gender Sensitive Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion to Vulnerable Groups in Gedo, Lower Juba and Galgaduud Regions of South-Central Somalia	Solidarités	4,050,000	4,050,000	2,855,757	1,194,243	71%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48453/14584</a>	Provision of Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services to 67,033 People in Xarardheere, Hobyo and Buale Districts in 2012	RAWA	288,385	288,385	-	288,385	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48457/R/5834</a>	Provision of Appropriate Sanitation Assistance and Hygiene information and support to IDPs in Somalia	NRC	2,333,334	2,333,334	2,770,917	(437,583)	119%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48471/14052</a>	Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation in the Hiran Region	HWS	250,075	250,075	-	250,075	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48472/14000</a>	Safe and Sustainable Water Provision, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion to IDPs and Vulnerable Urban Poor Households in Cabudwaaq Town, Galgaduud Region, Somalia	NAPAD	834,400	834,400	-	834,400	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48497/15231</a>	Support Primary Schools and IDPs Camps on WASH Intervention in Lower Shabelle region	AYUUB	259,257	259,257	-	259,257	0%	C - LOW

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Project code <small>(click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)</small>	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48510/6552</a>	Sustainable and Integrated WASH Interventions for the Disaster Affected Population in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Hiiran Regions of Somalia through Participatory and Gender Sensitive Access to Safe Water, Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Practices	YME	3,909,626	3,909,626	-	3,909,626	0%	B - MEDIUM
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48520/R/5167</a>	WASH Intervention for Disaster Affected IDPs, Urban Poor and Rural Populations in South, Central and Puntland Zones of Somalia	COOPI	6,816,776	4,074,774	1,334,820	2,739,954	33%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48521/7730</a>	WASH Support for Vulnerable IDPs and Host Populations in Kismayo and Badhaadhe Districts	DIAL	378,500	378,500	-	378,500	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48522/7730</a>	WASH Support to Vulnerable Population Groups in Mudug Region	DIAL	388,500	388,500	-	388,500	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/48523/R/8396</a>	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Intervention for Target Communities	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	531,999	531,999	-	531,999	0%	C - LOW
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/51343/R/5103</a>	Rapid groundwater development for emergency water and sanitation services in South-Central Somalia	UNESCO	-	4,750,000	-	4,750,000	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/51678/R/15584</a>	Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera prevention and response of Jamame district, Lower Juba Region	JS	-	225,200	225,200	-	100%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/51679/R/8878</a>	Strengthening of Community based response to AWD/Cholera intervention in Shibis, Huriwa and Karaan of Mogadishu of South Central Somalia	MURDO	-	227,906	-	227,906	0%	A - HIGH
<a href="#">SOM-12/WS/51680/R/15583</a>	Distribution of WASH, AWD/Cholera Prevention Items to Famine-Affected, IDPs People in Huddur, Wajid and Rabdure District, Bakool, Somalia	GRRN	-	91,905	91,905	-	100%	A - HIGH
<b>Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>105,145,624</b>	<b>86,760,265</b>	<b>19,989,164</b>	<b>66,771,101</b>	<b>23%</b>	
<b>CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>								
<a href="#">SOM-12/SNYS/49522/R/120</a>	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNHCR	-	-	15,254,523	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
<a href="#">SOM-12/SNYS/49534/R/124</a>	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNICEF	-	-	2,759,269	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
<b>Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,013,792</b>	<b>(18,013,792)</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	

**TABLE V. TOTAL FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS LISTED IN THE APPEAL**

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funding (\$)</b>	<b>% of Grand Total</b>	<b>Uncommitted pledges (\$)</b>
Carry-over (donors not specified)	134,214,360	23%	-
United States	127,960,413	22%	-
European Commission	54,529,816	9%	1,568,439
United Kingdom	49,682,109	9%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	28,956,292	5%	-
Brazil	26,597,475	5%	-
Norway	24,698,652	4%	-
Canada	24,360,692	4%	-
Japan	24,099,560	4%	-
Sweden	22,487,691	4%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	9,280,153	2%	-
Denmark	7,256,933	1%	-
Australia	6,952,400	1%	-
Finland	5,327,508	1%	-
Italy	5,259,786	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	4,070,450	1%	-
Ireland	4,069,942	1%	-
Germany	3,181,666	1%	-
Allocation of unmarked funds by UN agencies	3,092,719	1%	-
Switzerland	2,368,822	0%	216,000
Russian Federation	2,000,000	0%	-
Belgium	1,453,488	0%	-
Austria	1,369,628	0%	-
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	0%	-
Spain	458,398	0%	-
Others	1,492,299	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>



**TABLE VI. TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR (APPEAL PLUS OTHER)**

Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funding** (\$)</b>	<b>% of Grand Total</b>	<b>Uncommitted pledges (\$)</b>
United States	185,177,166	27%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	134,214,360	19%	-
European Commission	70,365,546	10%	1,568,439
United Kingdom	52,769,668	8%	51,804,015
Japan	38,081,734	6%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	28,956,292	4%	-
Canada	28,760,692	4%	-
Norway	26,618,038	4%	-
Brazil	26,597,475	4%	-
Sweden	25,296,976	4%	-
Denmark	10,763,800	2%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	9,280,153	1%	-
United Arab Emirates	7,463,543	1%	-
Australia	6,952,400	1%	-
Finland	6,055,814	1%	-
Italy	5,259,786	1%	-
Turkey	4,219,281	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,091,984	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	4,070,450	1%	-
Ireland	4,069,942	1%	-
Germany	3,774,689	1%	-
Switzerland	2,564,687	0%	216,000
Russian Federation	2,000,000	0%	-
Belgium	1,453,488	0%	-
Austria	1,369,628	0%	-
Spain	458,398	0%	-
Poland	297,921	0%	-
Kuwait	250,000	0%	-
Tanzania, United Republic of	248,518	0%	-
Netherlands	200,000	0%	-
South Africa	198,903	0%	-

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Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	<i>Uncommitted pledges</i> (\$)
Mozambique	105,944	0%	-
Estonia	92,715	0%	-
Cyprus	64,599	0%	-
Malta	33,699	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>692,178,289</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>53,588,454</b>

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

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

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

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.)

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

Zeros in both the funding and uncommitted pledges columns indicate that no value has been reported for in-kind contributions.

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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## TABLE VII. HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS NOT LISTED IN THE APPEAL

Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	57,216,753	49%	-
European Commission	15,835,730	14%	-
Japan	13,982,174	12%	-
United Arab Emirates	6,463,543	6%	-
Canada	4,400,000	4%	-
Turkey	4,219,281	4%	-
Denmark	3,506,867	3%	-
United Kingdom	3,087,559	3%	51,804,015
Sweden	2,809,285	2%	-
Norway	1,919,386	2%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	999,265	1%	-
Finland	728,306	1%	-
Germany	593,023	1%	-
Switzerland	195,865	0%	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>115,957,037</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51,804,015</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over  
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

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

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

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.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## TABLE VIII. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER GENDER MARKER SCORE

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012 as of 30 June 2012 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Gender marker	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	7,375,945	7,709,143	1,277,810	6,431,333	17%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	802,569,392	631,487,580	240,258,688	391,228,892	38%	216,000
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	711,985,217	525,437,633	285,188,466	240,249,167	54%	1,568,439
-Not specified	-	-	49,496,288	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>

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

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

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

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.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## TABLE IX. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012  
as of 30 June 2012  
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Location	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
Multi Zone	1,110,992,516	835,127,216	445,276,867	389,850,349	53%	216,000
North East	9,167,287	9,695,290	904,151	8,791,139	9%	-
North West	21,730,473	19,162,704	993,789	18,168,915	5%	-
South Central	380,040,278	300,649,146	79,710,880	220,938,266	27%	1,568,439
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	49,335,565	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,521,930,554</b>	<b>1,164,634,356</b>	<b>576,221,252</b>	<b>588,413,104</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>1,784,439</b>

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

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

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

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.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)).

## ANNEX III: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3W (or 4W)	Who does What Where (When)
AAD	Access Aid and Development
AADSOM	Action Against Disasters Somalia
AAHI	Action Africa Help International
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADA	Active Development Aid
ADO	Agriculture Development Organization
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADRO	Access Development and Relief Organization
AET	Africa Educational Trust
AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
AFP	agencies, funds and programmes
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AGROCARE	(not an acronym – a Netherlands-based NGO)
AIM-WG	Assessment and Information Management Working Group
AMISOM	African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Somalia
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
APD	Agency for Peace and Development
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ARDO	Aragti Relief and Development Organization
ART	anti-retroviral treatment
ASAL	Action in Semi-Arid Lands
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme
ASWJ	Ahlu Sunnah Wal-Jama'a
AVRO	Aamin Voluntary and Relief Organization
AWD	acute watery diarrhoea
AYUUB	Ayuub Organisation
BNSP	basic nutrition services package
BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding programme
BUDO	Bulay Development Organization
BWDN	Bay Women Development Network
CAFDARO	Community Activity for Development and Relief Organization
CAP	consolidated appeal <i>or</i> consolidated appeal process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CARITAS	International Conference of Catholic Churches
CEC	community education committees
CED	Center for Education and Development
CEDA	Community Empowerment and Development Action
CEFA	European Committee for Training and Agriculture
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione E Sviluppo</i> (Italian NGO)
CFS	child-friendly space
CFW	cash-for-work
CHD	child health day
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CISR	critical incident stress response
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i> (International Committee for the Development of People)
CLHE	Candlelight for Health, Education and Environment
CMR	crude mortality rate
CONCERN	Concern Worldwide
CONOPS	concept of operations
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (International Cooperation)
COSV	<i>Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario</i> (Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service)
CPD	Centre for Peace and Democracy
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSDO	Community Sustaining Development Organisation
DA	Direct Aid
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DF	<i>Dialog Forening</i> (Finland Dialog Association)

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DFI	Development Frontiers International
DKH	<i>Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe</i> (Diakonie Emergency Aid)
DIAL	Development Initiative Access Link
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRR	disaster risk reduction
EAP	emergency assistance package
EiE	education in emergencies
EMOC	emergency obstetric care
ENDF	Ethiopian National Defence Forces
EPI	expanded programme on immunization
EWARS	Early Warning Alert System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FERO	Family Empowerment and Relief Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSCO	field security coordination officers
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FSNWG	Food Security Nutrition Working Group
FTR	family tracing and reunification
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GARDO	Galgaduud Relief and Development Organisation
GBV	gender-based violence
GEELO	Gender Education Empowerment and Leadership Organization
GEWDO	Gedo Women Development Organization
GREDO	Gol-yome Rehabilitation and Development Organization
GRT	<i>Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali</i> (Group for Transcultural Relations)
HACDESA	Hadful Cooperative Construction and Development For Social Affairs
HADO	Horn-Africa Aid and Development Organization
HARD	Humanitarian Africa Relief Development Organization
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization
HAVOYOCO	Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDC	Human Development Concern
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HF	high frequency
HIJRA	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid Organization
HIV/AIDS	human immune-deficiency virus / acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HOD	Himilo Organization for Development
HOPEL	Horn of Africa Organization for Protection of Environment and Improvement of Livelihoods
HRDO	Horsed Relief and Development Organization
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HWS	Hiraan Water Supply
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCM	integrated community case management
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICWG	Inter-Cluster Working Group
IDP	internally displaced people
IDRO	Integrated Development and Relief Organization
IDSR	Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Reporting Network
IFEDA	Iftiin Education and Development Association
IGA	income-generating activity
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	infant mortality rate
INGO	international non-governmental organization
INTERSOS	(not an acronym – an Italian NGO)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	integrated phase classification
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	infant and young-child feeding



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IRD	International Relief and Development
JCC	Juba-Land Charity Centre
JDO	Juba-Land Development Organization
KAP	knowledge, attitudes and practices
KDF	Kenyan Defence Forces
KPD	Kisima Peace and Development
LCA	logistics capacity assessment
LNGO	local non-government organization
LSA	local security assistants
m	metre
m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MC	Mercy Corps
MCHN	maternal-child health and nutrition
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i> (Doctors of the World)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEDAIR	Medical Environmental Development with Air Assistance
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MRE	mine risk education
MRM	monitoring and reporting mechanism
MSU	mobile storage units
MT	metric ton
MURDO	Mubarak for Relief and Development Organization
MYR	mid-year review
NAPAD	Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NERAD	National Environmental Research and Disaster-Preparedness
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSP	NGO Security Programme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIC	Organisation for Islamic Cooperation
OTP	outpatient therapeutic care programme
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
OXFAM Novib	Oxfam Netherlands
PASOS	Peace Action Society Organization for Somalia
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PENHA	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PHC	primary health care
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PMN	Population Monitoring Network
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PSEA	protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
RAAS	Rainwater Association of Somalia
RAWA	Rasawad Welfare Association
RMU	Risk Management Unit
RRP	Riverine Relief Program
SADO	Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation
SAF	Somali Aid Foundation
SAFUK-International	Skills Active Forward International
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SAMRADO	Safa Marwa Relief and Development Organization

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SC	Save the Children
SC	stabilization centre
SCC	Somali Community Concern
SDRO	Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization
SHA	Somali Help Age
SHARDO	Shabelle Relief and Development Organization
SHILCON	Shilale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern
SHRA	Somali Humanitarian Relief Action
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Centre
SMT	Security Management Team
SOADO	Somali Organic Agriculture Development Organization
SOMTRAG	Somali Transformation Group
SORAC	Somali Rescue Action Committee
SORDA	Somali Rehabilitation and Development Agency
SORDES	Somali Relief and Development Society
SORRDO	Somali Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Organization
SOYDA	Somali Young Doctors Association
SPDS	Somali Peace and Development Society
SPHERE	Project on Minimum Humanitarian Standards in Disaster Response
SRDA	Somali Relief and Development Action
S-SAFE	Safer and Secure Access to Field Environment
SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
SWALIM	Somali Water and Land Information Management
SWC	Somali Women Concern Organization
SWIMs	Somali Water Information Management
SWISSO-KALMO	Switzerland-Somalia 'Kalmo' (peace and affinity)
SYPD	Somali Youth for Peace and Development
TARDO	Tanad Relief and Development Organization
TB	tuberculosis
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TGV	Technoplan Group of Volunteers
TOR	terms of reference
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
TT	tetanus
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
URDO	Urban and Rural Development Organisation
USAID/OFDA	United States Agency for International Development / Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
VCT	voluntary counselling and testing
VHF	very high frequency
VSF-Germany	<i>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières</i> – Germany (Veterinarians Without Borders)
WARDI	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WCI	Women and Child Initiative Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WOCCA	Women and Child Care Organization
WRRS	Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
YADA	Young Africans Development Action
YAHAN NETWORK	Youth and HIV/AIDS Network
YME	YME Foundation

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

United Nations    Palais des Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017    1211 Geneva 10  
USA    Switzerland