



Checking the progress of a child in the blanket supplementary feeding programme in northern Somalia. Credit: WFP/S. Nicol

SOMALIA

Consolidated Appeal

2013-2015



United Nations



Participants in 2013-2015 Consolidated Appeal

A AAHI, Access Aid , ACF, ACTED, ADA, ADESO, ADF, ADRA , ADRO, AGROCARE, AGROSPHERE, ANPPCAN Som-Chapter, APD, ARAO, ARC, ARD, ARDO, ASEP, AVORD, AVRO, AYED, AYUUB **B** Baniadam, BRADO **C** CAFDARO, CARE Somalia, Caritas Switzerland, CED, CEDA, CEFA, CESVI, CHF, CISP, COOPI, COSV, CPD, CRS, CW **D** DA, DEH, DF, DFI, Diakonie Emergency Aid, DRC, DRRO **E** EARA, EPHCO **F** FAO, FENPS, FERRO, Fondation Caritas Luxembourg **G** GEELO, GEWDO, GH, GHWDO, GRADA, GREDO (Gol-Yome), GRRN, GRT **H** HAADO, HAPO, HARD, HARDO, HAT, HEAL, HIJRA, Himilo Foundation, HINNA, HIRDA, HLH, HOD, Hornlink, HRDO, HRF, HWS **I** IIDA, ILO, IMC, IMS, InterAid, INTERSOS, IOM, IPA, IRC, IRDO, IRHO, IRW **J** JCC, JDO **K** KDO, KHI, Komitee Cap Anamur, KVO **M** MDM France, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, MERLIN, MGV, Mulrany International, MURDO, Muslim Aid **N** NAPAD, NCA, NERDO, NOHA, NRC **O** OCHA, ONKOD, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB) **P** PAH, PASOS, PENHA **R** RAAS, RAHMO, RAWA, RDI, READO, RI, RRP **S** SADO, SAF, SAFUK-International, SAGE, SAMA, SAMRADO, SC , SCC, SDIO, SDRO, SERRA, Serve Pastoralist International, SFH, SGJ, SHADO, SHILCON, SHRA, SOADO, SOCPD, Solidarités, SOMARO, SOMPLAN, SOMTRAG, SOPHPA, SORDES, Southern Aid, SOYDA, SPDS, SRC, SRDA, SRDO, SVO, SWISSO - Kalmo, SYPD **T** TARDO, TASS, TGV **U** UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS, URDO **V** VSF (Germany), VSF (Switzerland) **W** WAHA, WARD, WARDA, WARDI, WARDO, WASDA, WCDO, Wehel International, WFP, WHO, WOCCA, WRRS, WVI **Y** YAHAN NETWORK, YDA, YME **Z** Zamzam Foundation

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>.

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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. SUMMARY

Famine conditions were still present in parts of southern Somalia when the previous humanitarian appeal for Somalia was launched in December 2012. On 3 February, the famine was declared over, largely due to the delivery of aid under extremely difficult conditions and the exceptional harvest at the start of 2012. Humanitarian actors built on these gains throughout the year, continuing to provide life-saving assistance and implementing programmes to strengthen people's ability to cope with future drought.

Notwithstanding the gains, 3.8 million people in Somalia are in need of life-saving assistance or other crucial support.¹ An estimated 2.1 million of them are still in crisis, unable to meet their basic needs without assistance. These most vulnerable include an estimated 1.1 million internally displaced people. The remaining 1.7 million people in need have only emerged from crisis in the past year, and could easily fall back into crisis without support to maintain their livelihoods. Although mortality and malnutrition rates in Somalia have improved since last year, they remain among the highest in the world, and an estimated 236,000 children under five are acutely malnourished.

While the humanitarian situation in Somalia remains critical, the gains made in the past year and the changing security and political landscape present opportunities to break the cycle of recurring crises brought on by drought and conflict. To seize on these opportunities, the Humanitarian Country Team is taking an innovative approach to the consolidated appeal process for Somalia. For the first time, the CAP strategy covers a three-year period. This allows for far greater continuity in programming, which is particularly needed for the resilience-building necessary to address the protracted nature of the crisis.

The four-pronged strategy seeks to:

- Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.
- Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness, and accessibility of basic services, and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, and strengthening their resilience to shocks.
- Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

2013-2015 Somalia CAP: Key parameters

Planning and budgeting horizon	Strategy: three-year. Detailing planning and budgeting: January-December 2013
Key milestones in 2013	<i>Deyr</i> (short) rains - Oct.- Dec. Main (<i>Gu</i>) harvest - expected in August
Target beneficiaries	3.8 million people, including 2.1 million in humanitarian emergency and crisis, and 1.7 million stressed
Total funding requested	\$1.33 billion
Funding requested per beneficiary	\$349

¹ FSNAU Post-*Gu* 2012 Technical Report, October 2012, <http://www.fsnau.org/>

- Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities, and local, regional and national-level authorities to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

The humanitarian community has also agreed on the following two operational objectives to support the four over-arching strategic objectives:

- Improve transparency and enhance accountability through mechanisms that ensure quality service delivery, effective support functions, and beneficiary feedback.
- Improve alignment with development mechanisms and structures as they evolve.

Given the scope of humanitarian need in Somalia, the funding requirements for the first year of the 2013-2015 CAP are US\$1.33 billion, an increase from the 2012 appeal after its mid-year review.² The appeal includes 369 project proposals from a cross-section of 177 UN agencies and NGOs.

A significant reason for the higher appeal is the improvement in access to people in need that has made greater planned programming possible. As humanitarian organizations scale up their presence throughout Somalia, there are associated increases in staffing, security and travel costs. The CAP includes significant resources for durable returns, as well as a multi-sector project for 10,000 refugees residing in Somalia. The CAP this year also has an increased focus on monitoring programmes in line with the operational objective for enhanced accountability.

The greatest increase in the CAP funding requirement comes from the emphasis on resilience programming in a humanitarian context, which has higher up-front costs than basic life-saving interventions. Resilience, however, is the investment required to help Somalis move from crisis to a more sustainable situation.

Investments in basic services, safety nets and resilience programmes in 2013 will target 3.8 million Somalis in need, including those in crisis. The resilience of the targeted population is expected to increase on an incremental basis in 2014-2015, building on the investments of 2013. Resilience aims to ensure that the next shock does not cause liquidation of assets and displacement, and that the more resilient population will require less aid as people are able to withstand drought and other shocks.

At the start of the 2013-2015 CAP, Somalia is still one of the most challenging and dangerous environments in the world for aid workers. However, during the famine response in 2011 and throughout 2012, humanitarian actors proved that they could deliver assistance in areas where access was extremely restricted by working with new partners and finding innovative ways to reach the most vulnerable. With continued generous donor support, they will continue to build on the gains realized in 2012, and improve monitoring of humanitarian action.

At no time in the past 21 years has the opportunity been closer to break the cycle of aid dependence and elevate vulnerable populations out of repeated crises. The harvest at the beginning of 2013, projected to be at least average, should give humanitarian efforts a window of opportunity. Somalis deserve the opportunity to make the transition to development. An investment in the 2013-2015 CAP will help make that possible.

² 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), which will display its requirements and funding on the 2013 appeals page.

Note on Integrated Food Security Phase Classification system (IPC)

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of analytical tools and processes to analyse and classify the severity of a food security situation according to scientific international standards.

The IPC standardized scale categorizes the severity of acute food insecurity into five phases. Each of these phases has important and distinct implications for where and how best to intervene and therefore influences priority response objectives. The IPC phases are determined by analyzing a range of outcomes based on international standards including food consumption levels, livelihoods changes, nutritional status, and mortality. These are triangulated with several contributing factors (food availability, access, utilization and stability, vulnerability and hazards) and analyzed within local contexts.

The five IPC phases are: Minimal; Stressed; Crisis; Emergency; and Famine. Use of those words in this document generally refers to this scale.

See more at <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-resource-detail0/en/c/162230>.

HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

Crisis Description

Drivers of crisis:

- Recurring drought,
- Conflicts and political instability
- Lack of access to basic social services

Needs profile:

- Agro-pastoral, pastoral populations and IDPs in need of food, water, health and other basic services.

Baseline

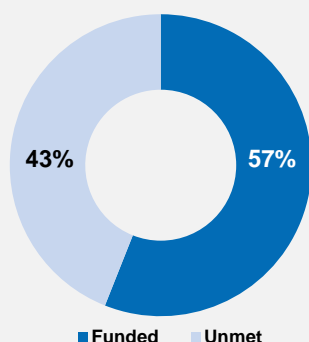
Population (UNDP 2005)	7.5 m
GDP per capita (Somalia Human Development Report 2012)	\$284
% population living on less than \$1 per day (UNDP/World Bank Socioeconomic Survey, 2002)	43.2%
Life expectancy (UNDP HDR 2011)	51 years
Under-five mortality (FSNAU 2012)	1.37/1,000/day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2012)	15.2%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

Funding

2013 REQUIREMENTS:

\$1.33 billion

2012 REQUIREMENTS: \$1.67 billion



Strategic Objectives

1. Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.
2. Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness, and accessibility of basic services, and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, and strengthening their resilience to shocks.
3. Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change—and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.
4. Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national-level authorities to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

The humanitarian community has also agreed on the following two operational objectives to support the four over-arching strategic objectives:

- Improve transparency and enhance accountability through mechanisms that ensure quality service delivery, effective support functions and beneficiary feedback;
- Improve alignment with development mechanisms and structures as they evolve.

People in need

Food Security

2.1 million

People in humanitarian emergency and crisis (FSNAU 2012)

1.7 million

People in stress (FSNAU 2012)

Displacement

1.1 million

Internally displaced people (UNHCR 2012)

10 thousand

Refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR 2012)

Nutrition

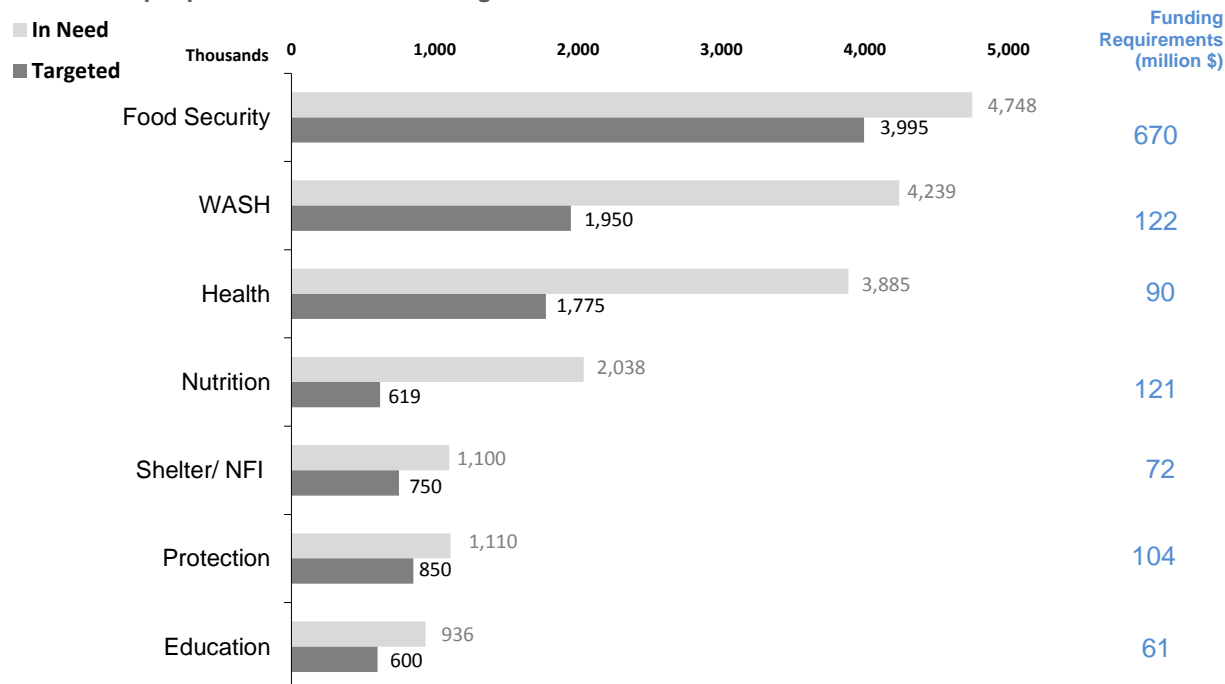
236 thousand

Malnourished children under five (FSNAU 2012)

SOMALIA 2013

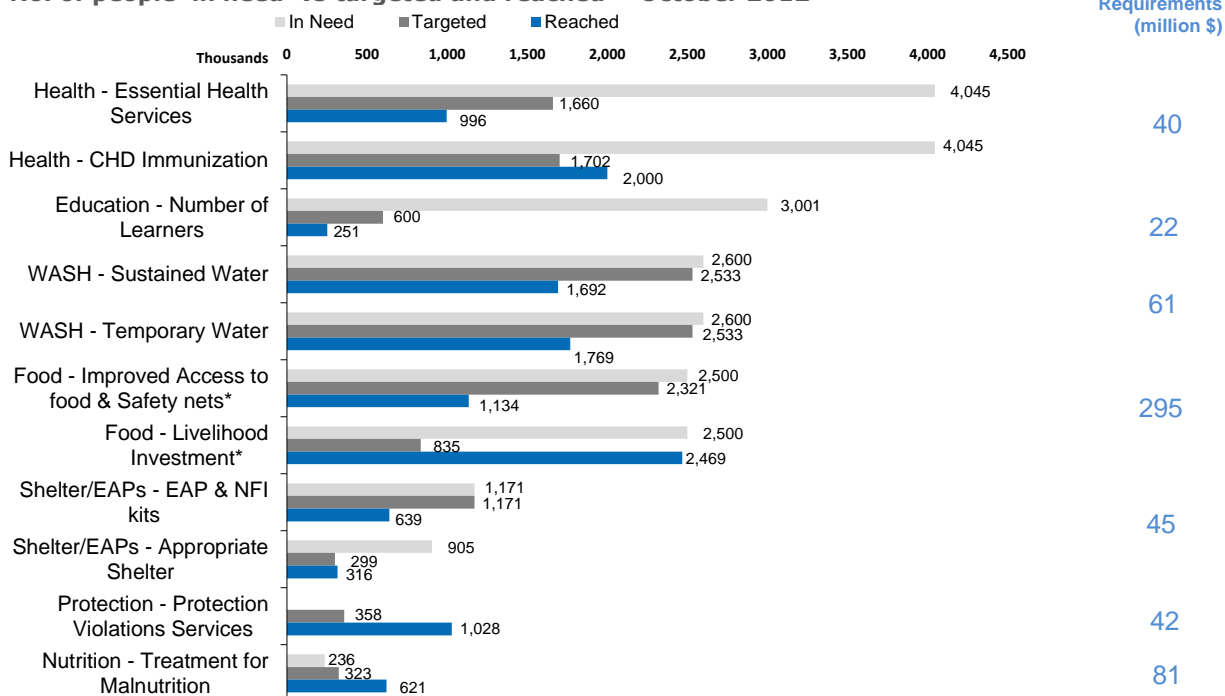
2013 Planning Figures

Number of people in need vs number targeted - 2013



2012 Results Achieved

No. of people in need vs targeted and reached - October 2012



* Beneficiaries reached in current month--for others the figures are cumulative from January.

Note: The Education Cluster revised targets in October following the start of the new school year. These figures represent best estimates and might be under reported if some cluster member activities are not captured.

Table I: 2013 Requirements per cluster

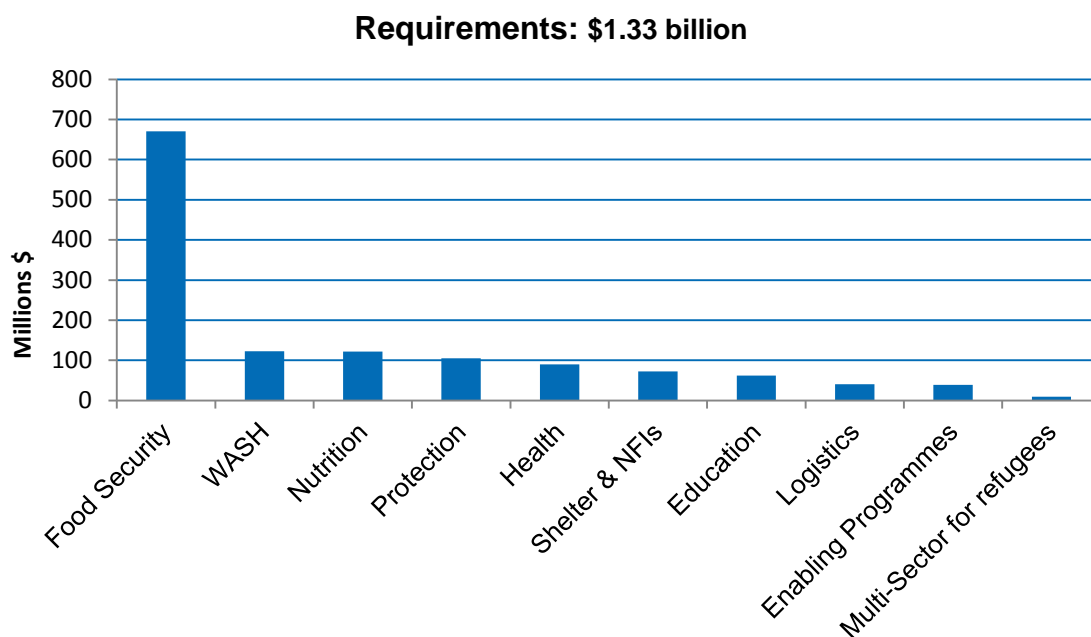


Table II: Requirements per cluster 2013-2015

Cluster	2013	2014	2015
Food Security	670.2 m	605.2 m	631.6 m
WASH	122.6 m	100.1 m	92.6 m
Nutrition	121.9 m	127.8 m	122.5 m
Protection	104.8 m	107.0 m	132.3 m
Health	90.2 m	83.3 m	87.1 m
Shelter & NFIs	72.3 m	76.1 m	80.7 m
Education	61.7 m	58.7 m	60.0 m
Logistics	40.4 m	37.7 m	n/a
Enabling Programmes	39.0 m	21.1 m	20.8 m
Multi-Sector for Refugees	9.3 m	12 m	15.0 m
Total	1.33 billion	1.23 billion	1.24 billion

Table III: Requirements per organisation 2013

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2013
as of 15 November 2012

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
AAHI	526,166
Access Aid	2,877,303
ACF	11,080,759
ACTED	2,779,134
ADA	3,904,569
ADESO	31,789,960
ADF	1,022,428
ADRA	2,102,151
ADRO	634,219
AGROCARE	884,000
AGROSPHERE	1,627,800
ANPPCAN Som-Chapter	491,650
APD	1,914,692
ARAO	1,488,041
ARC	9,330,669
ARD	4,293,906
ARDO	1,097,000
ASEP	1,132,530
AVORD	625,000
AVRO	403,150
AYED	1,225,119
AYUUB	2,087,000
Baniadam	1,219,695
BRADO	449,880
CAF DARO	1,360,452
CARE Somalia	14,930,048
Caritas Switzerland	1,037,984
CED	1,678,923
CEDA	140,000
CEFA	3,700,000
CESVI	8,527,661
CISP	10,745,656
COOPI	19,628,125
COSV	7,391,570
CPD	10,638,405
CRS	14,251,379
CW	4,794,853

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
DA	680,000
DEH	1,367,719
DF	357,000
DFI	1,638,500
Diakonie Emergency Aid	3,100,000
DRC	64,939,847
DRRO	818,234
EARA	176,665
EPHCO	272,446
FAO	145,064,232
FENPS	1,057,400
FERO	1,530,721
Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	1,037,984
GEELO	1,579,760
GEWDO	630,000
GH	1,863,580
GHWDO	3,645,100
GRADA	963,000
GREDO (Gol-Yome)	846,584
GRRN	210,000
GRT	2,496,955
HAADO	387,041
HAPO	666,600
HARD	668,800
HARDO	6,427,628
HAT	2,614,369
HEAL	1,022,590
HIJRA	760,000
Himilo Foundation	398,332
HINNA	588,280
HIRDA	318,885
HLH	465,000
HOD	1,042,840
Hornlink	740,450
HRDO	1,235,619
HRF	544,400
HWS	619,950
IIDA	544,000
ILO	11,634,500
IMC	1,101,444
IMS	1,095,975

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
InterAid	725,200
INTERSOS	9,528,290
IOM	13,293,550
IPA	367,500
IRC	3,605,433
IRDO	344,250
IRHO	271,425
IRW	6,110,750
JCC	5,752,165
JDO	1,359,400
KDO	998,000
KHI	321,881
Komitee Cap Anamur	3,325,000
KVO	741,846
MDM France	1,403,500
MEDAIR	4,460,782
Mercy Corps	7,945,019
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	3,444,276
MERLIN	2,350,684
MGV	322,000
Mulrany International	1,829,787
MURDO	309,407
Muslim Aid	744,280
NAPAD	1,470,000
NCA	3,866,088
NERDO	198,840
NOHA	433,600
NRC	48,915,581
OCHA	9,804,446
ONKOD	1,270,149
OXFAM GB	17,828,162
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	17,280,726
PAH	1,988,088
PASOS	2,138,224
PENHA	523,000
RAAS	437,100
RAHMO	474,236
RAWA	7,142,668
RDI	347,000
READO	381,300
RI	8,930,909

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
RRP	148,000
SADO	5,053,440
SAF	2,339,557
SAFUK-International	1,029,934
SAGE	625,000
SAMA	450,400
SAMRADO	916,549
SC	46,611,840
SCC	1,993,211
SDIO	375,000
SDRO	820,477
SERRA	886,628
Serve Pastoralist International	819,851
SFH	292,800
SGJ	452,075
SHADO	1,011,361
SHILCON	1,064,783
SHRA	584,200
SOADO	257,400
SOCPD	750,000
Solidarités	8,148,067
SOMARO	397,420
SOMPLAN	414,620
SOMTRAG	355,094
SOPHPA	867,950
SORDES	480,000
Southern Aid	1,082,025
SOYDA	1,921,767
SPDS	2,420,214
SRC	248,360
SRDA	844,280
SRDO	740,000
SVO	803,000
SWISSO - Kalmo	2,311,780
SYPD	3,832,432
TARDO	1,051,000
TASS	246,675
TGV	2,007,859
UNDP	2,515,310
UNDSS	8,322,921
UNFPA	11,951,472

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
UN-HABITAT	5,160,870
UNHCR	55,306,759
UNICEF	140,962,447
UNMAS	8,915,073
URDO	1,398,994
VSF (Germany)	2,812,794
VSF (Switzerland)	1,921,769
WAHA	1,458,000
WARD	176,665
WARDA	580,360
WARDI	3,302,045
WARDO	372,096
WASDA	697,049
WCDO	210,107
Wehel International	290,720
WFP	306,572,981
WHO	18,797,976
WOCCA	5,667,335
WRRS	283,247
WVI	9,719,837
YAHAN NETWORK	282,831
YDA	831,521
YME	4,411,913
Zamzam Foundation	707,950
Grand Total	1,332,234,940

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

2. 2012 IN REVIEW

Achievement of 2012 strategic objectives and lessons learned

Strategic Objective #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.

Progress towards Objective 1 and challenges:

Strategic Objective One aimed to provide immediate and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in emergency, crisis and stress to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement.³ During the mid-year review in June, the reference to famine was dropped in response to the improvements in the humanitarian context. At that time, an estimated 2.51 million people faced acute food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification / IPC Phase 3 and above), of whom 73% resided in the south.

Between January and October 2012, the number of people living in the emergency and crisis phases fell by 16%. This reduction was mainly due to the exceptional 2011/2012 *Deyr* harvest and the massive scale-up in the delivery of integrated humanitarian actions made possible by generous donor support during and following the 2011 famine. The productive *Deyr* season improved the food security situation for some households: food stocks became available at the household and market levels, milk availability improved, and prices for livestock increased in most pastoral areas.

In the area of nutrition, as of October 2012, the Nutrition Cluster had reached 522,778 acutely malnourished children under five with nutrition services, of whom 335,614 were moderately malnourished and 187,164 were severely malnourished. In 2012, the key indicator for the Nutrition Cluster focused preventing global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from increasing above the 2010 median rates of 16% and 4%, respectively. The FSNAU post-*Gu* nutrition survey indicated GAM rates had indeed remained at 16%, while SAM rates had dropped to 3.5%. While targets were met, the nutrition rates continue to be of concern in specific regions. For example, integrated analysis of the nutrition data from health facilities and selective feeding programmes in Hiran, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle show that nutrition rates continue to be poor due to conflict, seasonal disease outbreaks, poor water and sanitation, inadequate shelter, and access challenges related to the delivery of humanitarian aid.

In the 2012 CAP, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) targeted 1.4 million beneficiaries per month with food assistance.⁴ On average the FSC assisted 690,000 beneficiaries per month with improved access to food, either through food, cash or voucher responses.

³ For an explanation of the IPC methodology and definitions of “emergency, crisis and stress”, see <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-technical-development/en/>.

⁴ As a result of the merger of the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster and the Food Assistance Cluster to form the FSC in March 2012, the objectives, indicators and targets for the FSC were revised and merged accordingly.

The Logistics Cluster supported the delivery of assistance consistently and had resolved 98% of support requests by October. This translates into the shipment of 52 out of 53 cargo movements.

The Shelter/NFI Cluster aimed to distribute emergency assistance to an estimated 1,010,000 beneficiaries. As of November 2012, the cluster had only reached 610,506 beneficiaries, largely due to lack of funding, poor access, and difficulty implementing the programme in the challenging and volatile context.

The Education Cluster reached 94,745 beneficiaries with essential services and life-saving messages conveyed through formal and non-formal education. The achievement, however, was below its intended target due to lack of funding and access constraints.

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 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.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
Prevent further deterioration of acute malnutrition in children under-five in targeted humanitarian emergency and famine-affected populations in Somalia	GAM and SAM rates do not deteriorate from 2010 median rates [GAM 16% and SAM 4%] (NUTRITION)	No deterioration	980,000 people per month 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% ⁵	16% acutely malnourished (GAM) and 3.5% severely malnourished (SAM), based on the Post-Gu Nutrition Surveys, April-July ⁶
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-May: 1.8 million people per month End-year: 1.4 million		On average the FSC assisted over 690,000 people per month, with a maximum number of people reached in any month exceeding 1.2 million
	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-year: 12,000 people in six months	New activity and targets post-June	No activities reported yet
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 from the cluster (LOGISTICS)	Mid-year: 80% of requests resolved End-year: 90% of requests resolved	95.6% of requests resolved	98% of requests resolved

⁵ No surveys were carried out in the south and therefore there are no national GAM and SAM levels.

⁶ Data for Lower and Middle Shabelle, and the southern districts of Gedo, Bakool and Hiran are missing because surveys could not be conducted in 2012 due to insecurity. As a result caseloads rather than national median values have been applied.

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 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.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
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 receiving EAPs (SHELTER/NFIs)	Mid-year: 505,000 End-year: 1,010,000	472,620	610,506
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-May: Under-five SAM: 56,000 (50%) Under-five MAM: 138,000 (50%) PLW: 29,000 (20%) Community mobilization and outreach screening services: 40% ⁷ End-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%)	Under-five SAM: 201,611 (180%) Under-five MAM: 372,081 (135%) PLW: 101,262 (175%) Screening: 2,071,652 (138%)
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)	Mid-year: 200,000 Children/teachers (120,000 males; 80,000 females) End-year: 400,000 children/teachers (240,000 male/160,000 females)	66,768 children (36,543 boys and 30,225 girls) 3,855 (3,010 male and 845 female) teachers	90,125 children (51,769 boys and 38,356 girls) 4,620 teachers (3,322 males and 1,298 females)

Strategic Objective # 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.

Progress towards Objective 2 and challenges:

Strategic Objective Two focused on strengthening livelihoods and livelihood assets to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in the IPC crisis phase from deteriorating into the emergency phase. The mid-year review highlighted that the food security situation had improved, but large portions of the population were still in the stressed phase and attempting to

⁷ The cluster revised the CAP targets as they were based on an average of Deyr 2010/11 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.

recover from the difficult 2011 conditions. To ensure these populations did not slide further back into crisis, the mid-year review emphasised the need to provide an integrated package of assistance, rather than a minimum package. Some progress was made towards the key indicators of this strategic priority.

The FSC made a substantial effort to expand the outreach of food assistance interventions by strengthening field level coordination, improving collaboration with other clusters, and engaging new partners. The 2012 CAP targeted 200,000 beneficiaries a month with conditional livelihood support. During the *Gu* season, the FSC members assisted on average over 432,000 people per month and during the *Deyr* season, the FSC members assisted on average 185,000 people per month.

The delivery of seasonal livelihood inputs was set to re-commence in October 2012 following the *Deyr* rains. The target of 990,000 beneficiaries was set at the mid-year review and 1.1 million beneficiaries were reached following the *Gu* rains. 1.8 million beneficiaries are expected to be reached with livelihoods inputs over the *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons.

By the mid-year review, 14.5 million animals were vaccinated. Vaccination resumed in October following the *Deyr* rains.

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (Achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 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.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-Year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
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-May: 200,000 people per month End-year: 500,000 average per month	820,000 people average per month	During the <i>Gu</i> season, the FSC members assisted on average over 432,000 people per month, and during the <i>Deyr</i> season, the FSC members assisted on average 185,000 people per month
	Number of people receiving seasonal livelihood inputs (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 900,000 people per season End-year: 1.8 million over two agricultural seasons	1.1 million people per season	As this is a seasonal activity, the FSC activities will commence in October when the <i>Deyr</i> rains are mostly over
	Number of animals vaccinated (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 1.5 million animals End-year: 20 million animals vaccinated	Eight million animals vaccinated	To date, the FSC members has vaccinated a total of 14,550,000 animals benefitting approximately 415,000 households

Strategic Objective #3

Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services.

Progress towards Objective 3 and challenges:

The focus of Strategic Objective Three was to provide vulnerable populations with a package of basic services.

The Education Cluster provided access to education to 365,948 children, youth and adults. More than 985,979 beneficiaries were reached with basic/secondary health care services, representing 59% coverage by the end of October. The Nutrition Cluster exceeded their geographic coverage target of 60%. Four surveys were undertaken in Banadir, Galkayo, Bossaso and Garowe, with an estimated 63% geographic coverage of integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) centres. An estimated 1,902,555 children and women of child-bearing age were vaccinated, which is 82% of the target for the year. By November, the number of households receiving transitional shelter had reached 48,383, exceeding the year-end target set at 35,000.

With the objective of providing social safety nets to urban populations in emergency, crisis and stress, a total of 75,000 children per month were served by school feeding programmes against a target of 115,000 per month. FSC partners provided an average of 8,000 tuberculosis/HIV-affected beneficiaries and 42,000 family members with take-home family rations per month, exceeding the target of 32,000 people. In addition, almost 700,000 people were assisted on a monthly basis with food access programmes that target food insecure households with malnourished children and an additional 95,000 people were assisted with daily cooked meals.

By October, sustainable access to safe water reached 1.62 million or 65% of the year-end target. School children benefitted from a school WASH programme which reached 73,389 beneficiaries. The WASH response continued to be challenged by the limited number of experienced agencies with access to the south of the country. Targeting also proved difficult due to conflict and poor *Gu* rains, which created displacement as people went in search of food and other resources.

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (Achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-Year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
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-year: 400,000 children (240,000 boys and 160,000 girls)	273,416 children (160,959 male and 112,457 female)	365,948 children (207,487 boys and 158,461 girls)
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-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	985,979 people reached with basic /or secondary health care services. 59% coverage at the end of October

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (Achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-Year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
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-year: 60%	No coverage surveys conducted yet	Based on four coverage surveys conducted in Banadir, Galkayo, Bossaso, and Garowe, average coverage is 63.9%
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 child-bearing age vaccinated (HEALTH)	Mid-year: 300,000 (The mid-year target projection was based on 20% of targeted population in humanitarian crisis). End-year: (This is revised to capture CHD targets that cover entire population). Children under-five: 1,745,396 Women of child-bearing age: 2,230,228	Children under-five: 1,004,204 831,579 women of child-bearing age received tetanus (TT) vaccination. (The figures are derived from a CHD exercise that covers entire population irrespective of humanitarian crisis)	1,902,555 children and women of child-bearing age were reached with vaccination. This represents 82% achievement as at end of September
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/NFIs)	Mid-year: 15,000 End-year: 35,000	21,012 HHs	48,383 HHs
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-May: 115,000 max per month 34,000 number of girls max per month End-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	The FSC assisted 75,000 children during September. The figure is only for September as this is when school restarted
	Monthly average number of TB/HIV inpatients receiving daily wet feeding. (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 4,200 inpatients monthly End-year: 4,200 inpatients monthly	30,000 inpatients monthly	On average the FSC assisted over 48,700 people per month
	Monthly average number of TB/HIV outpatients receiving take-home family rations (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members) End-year: 6,500 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (32,000 family members)	6,700 TB/HIV outpatients monthly (33,500 family members)	The FSC members assisted on average 8,000 people and 42,000 family members per month, as well as an additional 697,000 food insecure people per month with malnourished children

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (Achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. Provide vulnerable women, men, boys and girls, including but not limited to IDPs, with equal access to an integrated package of basic services.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator and Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and End-Year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-Year Achievements (Oct 2012)
	Number of pregnant women who delivered under medical attention and received food assistance (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 30,000 women End-year: 30,000 women	21,000 women	The FSC members assisted on average 86,000 women per month
	Number of cooked meals beneficiaries (wet feeding) (FOOD SECURITY)	End-May: 111,000 targeted per month End-year: 111,000 targeted per month	85,000 targeted per month	Per month to date the FSC members assisted on average 89,000 people 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-year: 2.5 million	1.16 million or 46% of year-end target (at 30 May 2012)	1.62 million beneficiaries 65% of year-end target (as of 31 October 2012)
	Number of children (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from school WASH (WASH, EDUCATION)	100,000 (40,000 girls and 60,000 boys) children	61,150 (31,993 boys and 29,157 girls) learners benefitting from school WASH activities	73,389 (34,305 girls and 39,075 boys)

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations by increasing response to protection violations, and through engagement with duty bearers and communities.

Progress towards Objective 4 and Challenges:

In support of Strategic Objective Four, the Protection Cluster assisted over 100,000 survivors of protection violations with access to services such as medical, legal or psycho-social support. Some progress was also made in supporting durable solutions for internally displaced populations. Strengthening the protective environment in Somalia remained a key priority for the humanitarian community; however, the response was severely challenged by limited funding.

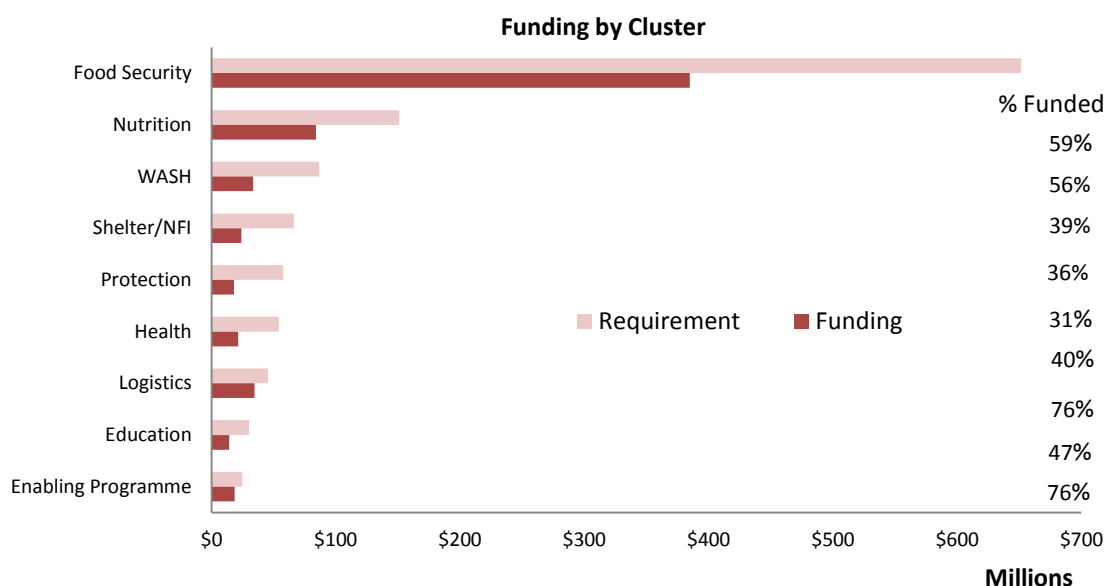
2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix (Achieved as of October 2012)				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4. Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations by increasing response to protection violations, and through engagement with duty bearers and communities.				
Cluster Objective	2012 Indicator	Mid-year and End-year Targets	End-May Achievement	End-year Achievements
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, psycho-social, family tracing, CFSs, assisted voluntary return, etc.), emergency support, and community-based projects (disaggregated by age and sex). (PROTECTION)	Mid-year: 4,000 End-year: 13,500	18,663	115,026 (including 36,995 males, 68,462 females)

Review of Humanitarian Funding

Funding for 2012 CAP projects and activities reached \$668 million as of mid-November. This is 57% of the total 2012 revised requirements. \$534 million has been received in new funding and \$134 million was carried over from 2011. In comparison, during 2010 and 2011, in the month of November, the appeals were 67% and 80% funded, respectively.

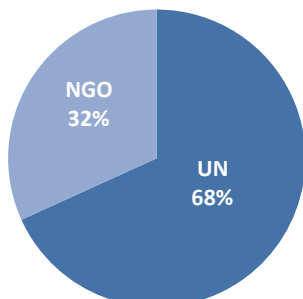
Year	Requirements	Funding (as of 15 Nov 2012)	%	Unmet requirements
2012	\$1.16 billion	\$668 million	57%	\$499 million
2011	\$1 billion	\$806 million	80%	\$197 million
2010	\$596 million	\$402 million	67%	\$194 million

During 2012, funding across the clusters was uneven (see graph below). The best-funded clusters were Logistics (76%), Enabling Programmes (76%), Food Security (59%) and Nutrition (56%). Three clusters are less than 40% funded: WASH (39%), Shelter/NFI (36%), and Protection (31%).

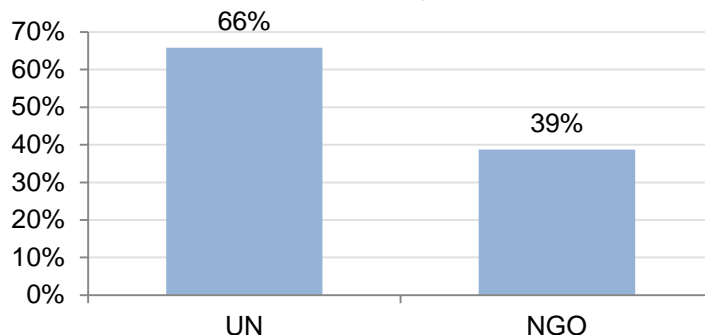


In the 2012 CAP, NGOs appealed for 32% or \$371 million of the total CAP requirements. As of mid-November, NGO projects had received 39% of requested funding (whereas in the 2011 CAP, NGO projects received 54% of their appeal requirements).

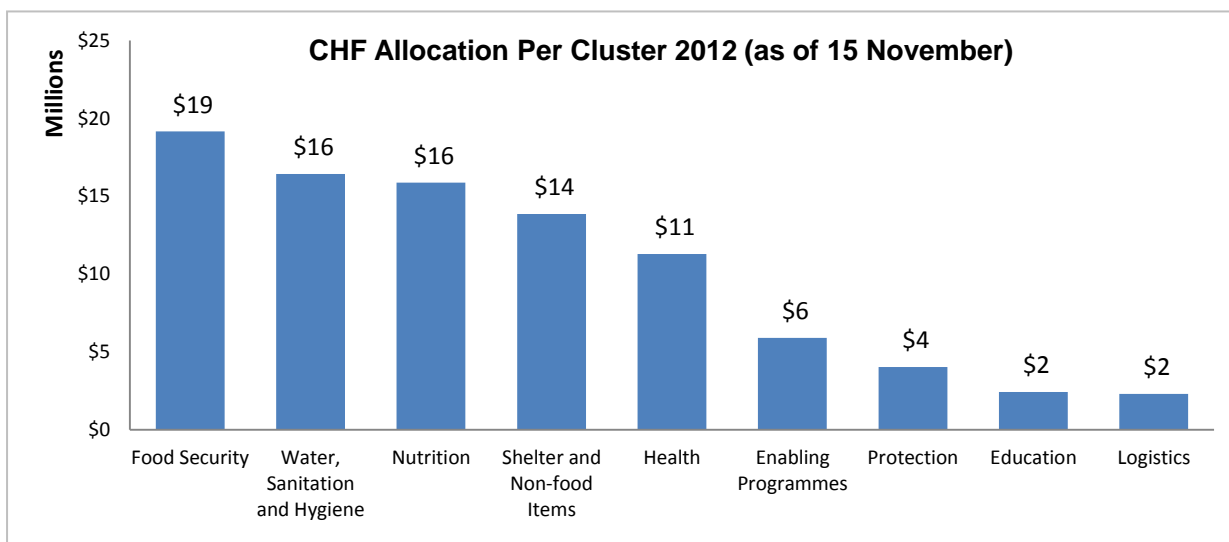
CAP 2012 total requirements



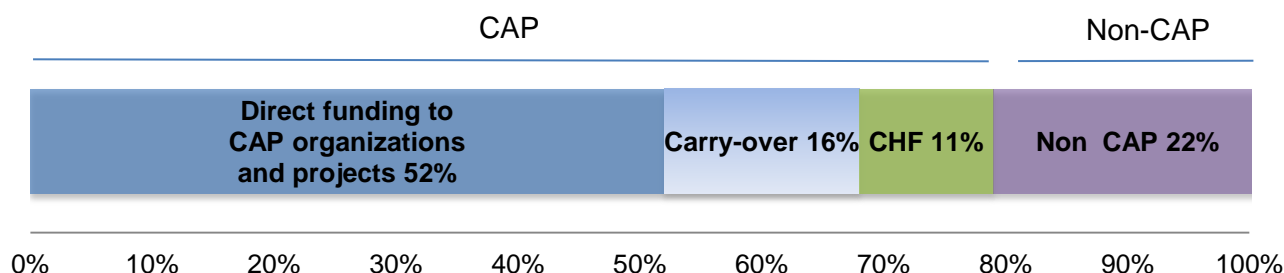
CAP 2012 funding in proportion to requirements (per organization type)



In 2012, contributions to the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund amounted to \$93.5 million, including new contributions and carry-over. This accounts for 18% of 'new' 2012 CAP funding and 14% of all available humanitarian funding for Somalia. \$89.2 million has been disbursed to projects, which represents 8% of appeal requirements. By comparison, the CHF covered 10% of the total 2011 appeal requirements. During 2012, no CERF funding was received, in contrast to 2011 when \$53 million of CERF funds were mobilized both before and after the famine declaration. In the 2011 CAP, pooled funding (CERF and CHF) accounted for \$138 million or 16% of the appeal requirements.



Total humanitarian funding for Somalia in 2012



3. NEEDS ANALYSIS

Drivers of the emergency

Climatic variability: Climate is critical to the survival of a large proportion of Somalia's population—a situation shared by agro-pastoralist societies, living on the margins, around the world. The timing and amount of rainfall determine the production levels for livestock and cropping. High floodwaters, particularly in the south of the country, can cause casualties, sweep away households, kill livestock and ruin crops. In the aftermath of flooding, lower levels of receding flood water can benefit farmers who are able plant additional crops.

Poverty: Somalia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. It has a GDP per capita of \$284, the fourth lowest in the world. The incidence of poverty is 61% in urban areas, 80% in rural areas, and 73% overall.⁸ The 2011 famine led to the loss or liquidation of livestock, which are the prime family asset for Somali rural populations. This depleted household assets and left many families on the brink of destitution. It also created displacement as households went off in search of food and other resources.

Conflict and political instability and human rights violations: Over the last twenty years, conflict, instability and human rights violations have caused massive displacement, destroyed local coping mechanisms, and halted institutional investment critical to ensure services and livelihoods. Displacement has also led to a sharp increase in the number of children forced to join militias and an increase in incidents of gender-based violence (GBV).

Lack of access to basic social services: The quality of health, nutrition, education and WASH services across the country remains extremely poor due to weak governance, lack of access, insufficient numbers of skilled staff, and low and irregular salaries. In addition, lack of clean water and poor environmental sanitation contribute to the high rates of disease and mortality. Acute watery diarrhoea is endemic and claims hundreds of lives annually, particularly in densely populated areas. Low levels of access to quality education means that children do not receive school services which protect them, such as life-skills and health and hygiene messages.

Poor management of land and marine resources: The country continues to experience significant environmental problems, including deforestation, overfishing and overgrazing, and soil erosion. These issues have not been addressed, even at their most basic level, due to a lack of governance and stability and insufficient human and financial resources.

Humanitarian focus on seasonal emergencies: Over recent years, the humanitarian system has been orientated towards saving lives in times of crisis, but limited efforts have been placed on enhancing household resilience to subsequent shocks, which has led to a repetitive cycle of crisis.

⁸ [Somalia Human Development Report 2012](#) - UNDP Somalia.

Scope of the crisis and number and status of people in need

The most recent assessments estimate that one in three Somalis need humanitarian aid and one in every three children living in south and central regions is malnourished. The scope of humanitarian need in Somalia continues to be very great—and so while the financial requirements for the first year of the 2013-2015 CAP do not vary significantly from the 2012 appeal at mid-year, there is recognition by the humanitarian community that the context has changed. The 2013 financial requirements represent an increase in planned programming made possible by improved access in southern and central Somalia (for example in Belet Weyne and Baidoa). This improvement has allowed the clusters to expand their programming to reachable populations in urgent need of assistance. As the humanitarian community scales up its engagement throughout the country, there are associated increased staffing, security and travel costs. However, the greatest impact on the total CAP funding requirement has come from the emphasis on resilience programming, which has a higher “upfront” cost than basic life-saving interventions and is the investment required to assist Somalis to move out of crisis.

Somalia is a food-deficit country. A good harvest will only provide around 40-50% of per capita cereal needs. Over the past five years, local agricultural production has normally provided only around 22% of per capita cereal requirements, and therefore commercial food imports and food assistance play an important part in meeting the national food requirements. In recent years, assessments have estimated that approximately 25% of the population did not have adequate access to sufficient food, with significant seasonal hardships during the two lean seasons.

Over the past five years, the pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural livelihoods within Somalia have fluctuated between famine/emergency/crisis and food-secure/stressed. As a result of a combination of shocks such as poor rainfall, global price fluctuations and eruption of resourced-based or regional inter-state conflict, over four million Somalis, on average, have been classified to some degree as food insecure, due to a complete or partial loss of their livelihood assets and/or limited access to meet their food, nutrition, health and shelter needs. A combination of these shocks over a period of two consecutive seasons can reduce seasonally food-insecure households to a state of extreme food and nutrition insecurity, as occurred during the 2011 famine.

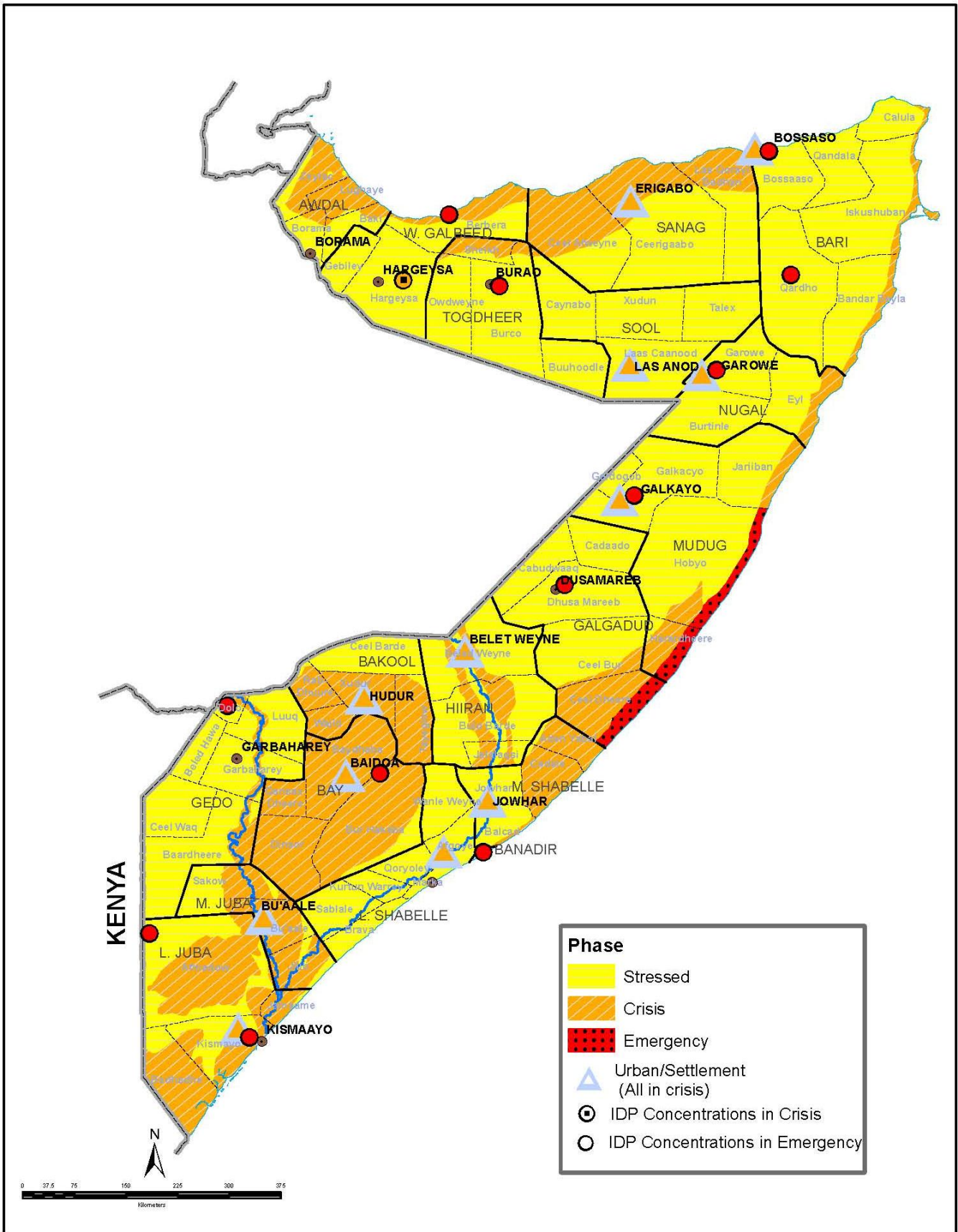
The most recent food security and nutrition assessment has highlighted that in the south and central agro-pastoral areas of Somalia, the below-average *Gu* harvest, the continued need for cash to pay down debts, and reduced livestock holdings has kept many agro-pastoralists in crisis. However, due to the exceptional *Deyr* 2011/2012 harvest (which compensated to a degree for the *Gu* 2012 rain shortfall), as of October, cereal stocks were available both in the markets and at the household level. Still, household cereal stock availability varied among the regions. The largest shortfalls are currently recorded in the south in Bay, Gedo and Juba regions.

For livestock, pasture and water improved throughout most of the country thanks to the cumulative effects of the good *Deyr* 2011/12 performance and *Gu* 2012 rains. Focus on the most recent seasonal assessment to determine needs and response priorities masks the underlying fragility of the pastoral and agricultural livelihoods that dominate the country. Taking a broader analysis into consideration, the programmes in the CAP 2013-2015 look at the variation of needs over the past five years, to understand the context in the different livelihood areas and the impact of factors such as land cover type and status, market systems and bottlenecks, the typologies and frequency of the shocks and risks, the extent of livelihood and household mitigation and coping mechanisms, and the numbers and proportions of food-insecure people and households



Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Rural, Urban & IDP Populations: August - December, 2012 Most Likely Scenario



Technical Partners: FEWS NET, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNCTAD.

Funding Agencies: European Union, UKaid, Sida, USAID, UNICEF, UNHCR, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo, Ministero Affari Esteri, CHF SOMALIA.

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia <http://www.fsnau.org>

P.O. Box 1230 Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya Email: fsaunfo@fsnau.org tel: 254-20-4000000 fax: 254-20-4000555 FSNAU is managed by FAO

The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The regional & District boundaries reflect those endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Somalia in 1986.

in an area. This approach now employs response strategies that reduce the probability that today's seasonally food-secure population (who may have benefitted from an above-normal year) becomes next season's food and nutrition emergency priorities.

The extreme vulnerability of Somali households to a combination of "below-normal" events is illustrated in the child and maternal mortality rates which continue to be some of the highest in the world: one out of every ten Somali children dies before seeing their first birthday.⁹ One out of every twelve women dies due to pregnancy-related causes.¹⁰ Maternal and child malnutrition is the cause of more than one-third of all deaths of children under five. The lack of adequate pre-natal and maternal care, coupled with a high fertility rate (6.3%), put women at elevated and recurrent risk.

Throughout the country, an estimated 236,000 children are acutely malnourished and in need of specialized nutrition treatment services. Of these, 165,200 (70%), are in southern regions. Additionally, out of the approximately 93,000 severely malnourished children nation-wide, 43,200 are in southern Somalia. In the latter half of 2012, indicators point to an improvement in the overall nutrition situation, particularly in the north and some parts of the south. This was attributed to households' increased access to cereals, milk, and income, and to humanitarian aid, including disease outbreak control and management. However, seasonal outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea will continue to occur, to the detriment of nutrition rates in the south. Acute malnutrition remains above emergency levels of 15% (based on WHO classification) in Bay, Juba and Banadir regions. The situation in these regions is therefore classified as very critical. Integrated analysis of the nutrition data from health facilities and selective feeding programmes in Hiran, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle indicate that the situation is likely to become very critical.

An estimated 71% of the Somali population does not have reliable access to safe water throughout the year, and 77% of the population does not have access to improved sanitation facilities.¹¹

There are over one million IDPs in Somalia. Additionally, the region hosts roughly one million Somali refugees, mainly in Kenya and Ethiopia.¹² A large proportion of the displaced population have lived as IDPs or refugees for decades, while a smaller proportion are recent arrivals due to last year's famine. To the extent measurable, IDPs have become urbanized as the vast majority of IDPs gravitated to urban centres throughout the country in search of humanitarian aid and for livelihood purposes. The majority of IDPs live in congested settlements, on public or private land, without adequate access to water and sanitation facilities and often are beholden to "gatekeepers" to ensure that assistance is received. IDPs are frequently subjected to abuse and exploitation, living in arguably one of the least protective environments in the world where child abuse and neglect and sexual violence are common. In the absence of strong and effective state institutions, IDPs will continue to face protection concerns with limited recourse. Following two decades of conflict and possible continued insurgent strikes, security continues to be a major concern. In such a complex environment, there is often a risk that under the auspices of "security", the human rights of particular populations or groups are not respected and are instead abused.

⁹ <http://www.unicef.org/somalia/health.html>.

¹⁰ The infant mortality rate (IMR) is 108 per 1000 live births, with an under-five mortality rate of 180 per 1,000. Skilled birth attendants are only present at 33% of births.

¹¹ UNICEF / WHO, Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, March 2012 update.

¹² UNHCR Information Sharing Portal, <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>.



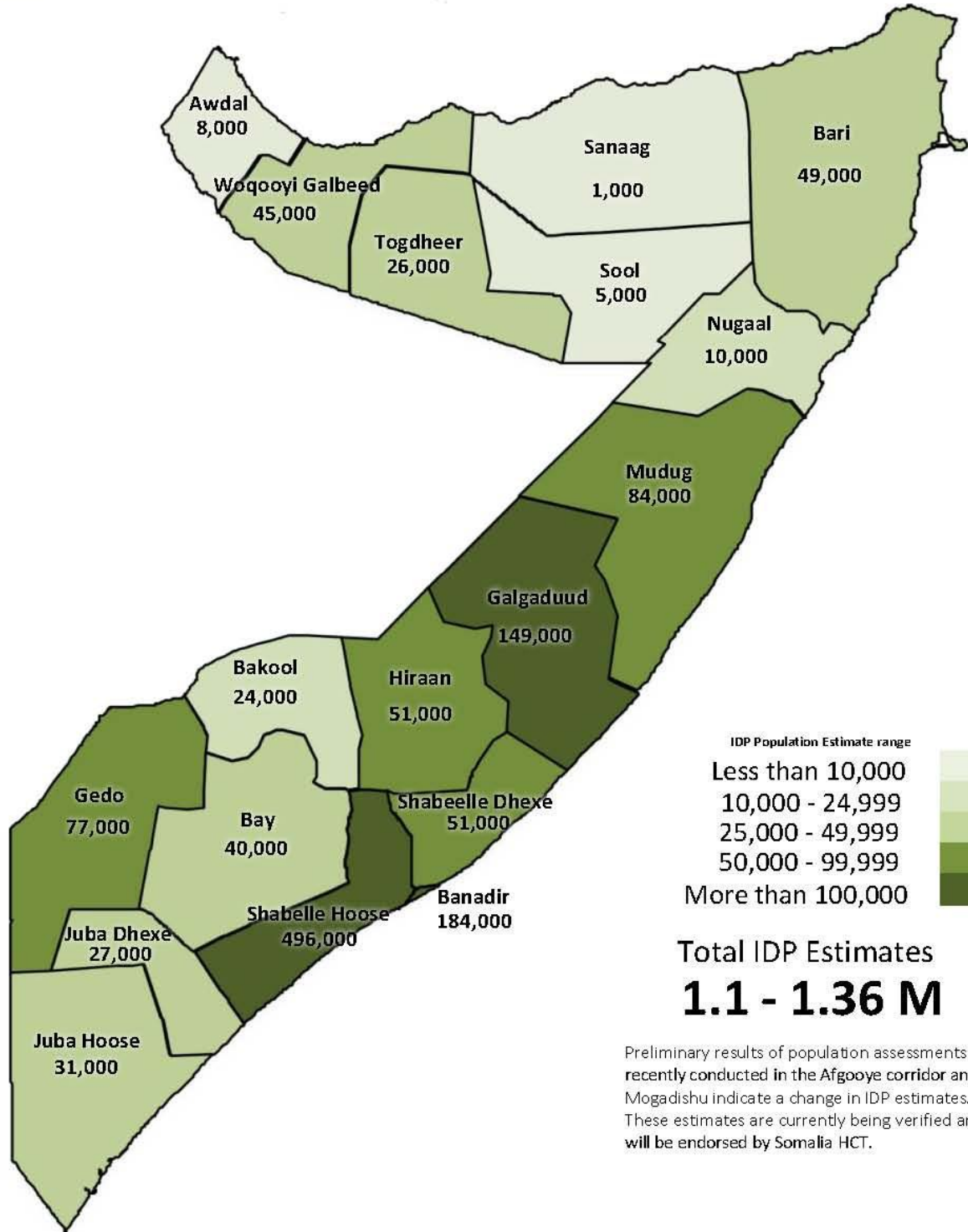
Total IDPs by Region

November - 2012

UNHCR Somalia
Nairobi, Kenya

Source:
UNHCR Offices, Various IDP
assessments including the Somalia
IDP: PIIT (and other) digital
mapping © 1996 Europa
Techniques Ltd.

The boundaries and names shown
and the designation used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.



Note, Estimates are rounded to the nearest thousandth.

Total_IDPs_by_Region_November2012_A3PC.xls

Somali Refugees in the Region

As of 14 November 2012

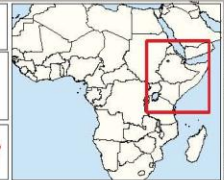


UNHCR Somalia

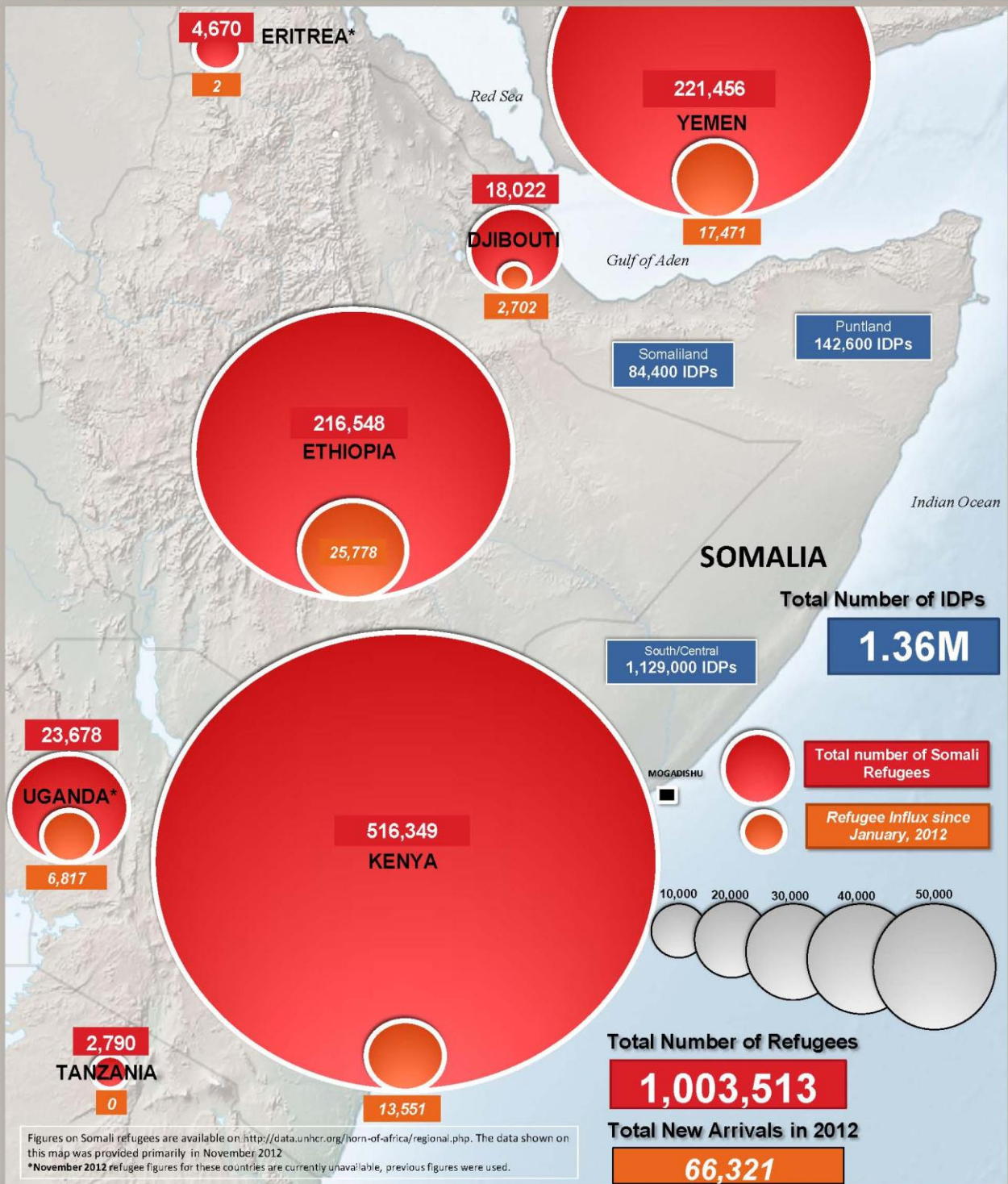
Nairobi, Kenya

Sources:
UNHCR Offices, Various IDP assessments including the Somalia IASC PMT project Global Insight digital mapping © 1999 Europa Technologies Ltd.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Somalia_IDP&RRefugees_NOV2012_ASP.c.x



Figures on Somali refugees are available on <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>. The data shown on this map was provided primarily in November 2012.
*November 2012 refugee figures for these countries are currently unavailable, previous figures were used.

Somalia has one of the weakest and most poorly funded educational systems in the world. An estimated 710,860 children out of approximately 1.7 million primary-school-age children (42%) are in school.¹³ Of those who attend school, only 36% are girls. Few teachers have undergone formal teacher training and only 15% of the teaching force is composed of women.

Poor learning outcomes are reflected in the high repetition and school drop-out rates and low number of students registered for formal exams. Less than 38% of those enrolled in 2001/2002 in grade one successfully progressed to grade five in 2006/2007. Only 37% of girls who transitioned from primary school took the Form Four exam in 2011/2012.¹⁴ The demand for secondary school education continues to grow steadily, but remains unmet.



Makeshift shelter in southern Somalia. OCHA/O.Fagan

¹³ 2011/2012 School Census in Puntland, Somaliland and Education Cluster Report for central and south regions 2011/2012.

¹⁴ http://www.unicef.org/somalia/education_56.html.

Population in Need¹⁵

More than two million people in rural and urban areas are in the crisis and emergency phases according to the IPC methodology.

Assessed and contingency population in crisis and emergency	Number affected	% of total population	% of total population in crisis and emergency
Assessed urban population in crisis and emergency	470,000	7%	23%
Assessed rural population in crisis and emergency	790,000	12%	38%
IDP in settlements (out of HCT endorsed figure of 1.3 million) to avoid double-counting ¹⁶	800,000	12%	39%
Estimated rural, urban and IDP population in crisis	2,060,000	31%	100%

The assessed figure can be further broken down by region.

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	35,000	0	20,000	0	5,000	8
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	40,000	0	10,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	40,000	65,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	10,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	26
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	0	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	20,000	40,000	60,000	15,000	20,000	0	26
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	0	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	0	21
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	325,000	245,000	135,000	105,000	35,000	10,000	12
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	0	60,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	35,000	24
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	60,000	15,000	35,000	0	35,000	26
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	10,000	120,000	40,000	55,000	5,000	70,000	25
South										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000	0	15,000	24
Middle Shabelle	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	45,000	19
Lower Shabelle	850,651	172,714	677,937	0	185,000	70,000	0	0	0	8
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	110,000	20,000	55,000	5,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	145,000	35,000	230,000	0	0	43
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	70,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	15
Middle Juba	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	5,000	25,000	45,000	0	0	29
Lower Juba	385,790	124,662	261,108	0	10,000	20,000	45,000	20,000	5,000	23
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	245,000	-	60,000	-	0	-	7
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	90,000	660,000	230,000	485,000	25,000	65,000	22
Grand Total	6,601,471	1,994,385	4,607,086	425,000	1,025,000	405,000	645,000	65,000	145,000	19

Notes:

1. Source: Population estimates by Region/District: UNDP Somalia, 2005 (August 1). FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP.
2. Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest 5,000, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency.
3. Source: UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDPs updated January 2012 rounded to the nearest 5,000. Total IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data.
4. To avoid double-counting, only IDPs settlements in Bossaso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Burao and Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in crisis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP-specific assessments to classify them either in crisis or emergency.

¹⁵ Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, August-December 2012. Percentages are in proportion to total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

¹⁶ Bossaso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Mogadishu and Burao

4. THE 2013-2015 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

Planning Scenario

Key stakeholders involved in the coordination or provision of humanitarian aid contributed to developing the planning scenario, which serves as the basis for planning the CAP 2013-2015 humanitarian response. Predicting needs over a three-year period is a difficult task. Lessons learned from previous years confirm that shocks, and even crisis, are likely. In response to the findings of the IASC Real-Time Evaluation, early-warning mechanisms and contingency planning have gained a more institutionalized footing in OCHA-Somalia and throughout the cluster system.¹⁷ The three-year CAP retains mid-year and end-year review intervals, with the intent of adjusting targets and indicators as required. These review periods will also allow for adjustments to programming to deal with short-term shocks, while preserving the longer-term, multi-year programming that aims to address the root causes of the crisis.

On the political front the reaction to the selection of the new President in Mogadishu in September 2012 and the appointment of a new federal government were generally positive. The President outlined his vision for the country in the “Six Pillar Plan”. However, the capacity of the federal government to fulfill this vision and the receptiveness of the various regions within Somalia to this new authority, remain to be seen. The federal government will face a broad range of “spoilers” and its ability to neutralize them effectively will vary from incident to incident.

Access to state revenue, through taxation and the collection of port revenues, via Mogadishu and possibly Kismayo ports (and even further afield in Bossaso and Berbera), combined with foreign aid and direct investment could potentially provide the resources for investment in basic services, the creation of jobs and livelihood support. However, the state’s role in the provision of services versus establishing an enabling normative framework will remain undefined or unclear in many instances. Progress in re-establishing the rule of law and ensuring the loyalty and discipline of state security apparatus through timely payment of salaries will be a determining factor of the government’s ability to **maintain law and order**.

The establishment of stable administrations loyal to the federal government, especially in areas formerly under Al-Shabaab control, will be slow and will likely face as many set-backs as advances during the period. As such, a community-based approach to enhancing resilience will continue to be necessary in the medium term. Al-Shabaab will remain in rural areas, from which they will control large areas of agro-pastoral land and have the ability to challenge the stability of larger towns through insurgent attacks. This will continue to hinder the free circulation of people and goods from

¹⁷ IASC Real-Time Evaluation of the Humanitarian Response to the Horn of Africa Drought Crisis in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya - Synthesis Report, June 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/iasc-real-time-evaluation-humanitarian-response-horn-africa-drought-crisis-somalia>

the countryside into the urban areas, and from the coast towards the interior of the country, targeting commercial and non-commercial people and interests, including humanitarian, in addition to government officials. Humanitarian access will continue to be restricted in the south due to the military operations, Al-Shabaab's asymmetrical warfare, and generalized violence and lack of coherent administration and rule of law. Common threats such as clan conflict, revenge killings, (often linked to grievances such as land disputes) and illegal check points will continue to impact humanitarian access. Despite these constraints, it is envisaged that humanitarian presence will increase, particularly in urban areas.

In most areas of Somaliland, humanitarian actors will be able to operate in relative security. The stand-off between Somaliland, Puntland and the self-proclaimed Khatumo state over the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions will continue. International NGOs will be able to deliver assistance through local NGOs and CBOs, albeit intermittently.

In Puntland, humanitarian delivery will concentrate in Bossaso and Garowe. Travel to some other areas in Puntland will continue to be a challenge due to clan tensions, crime and general insecurity, characterized by illegal checkpoints and threat of in-land pirate activity. In Galkayo, tensions between the authorities will remain unresolved, restricting access. The possibility of remnants of Al-Shabaab moving into the Galgala Mountains is a considerable threat and will likely lead to further restrictions and disruptions in service provision.

On the assumption that Somalia gains increased stability over the next three years, the number of IDPs will decrease, while IDP and refugee returnees, are likely to increase. This is principally a result of people finding a durable solution, whether it is returning home, integrating where they currently live, or being resettled through government initiatives. Each durable solution brings with it particular challenges especially since issues of housing, land and property can become major drivers of conflict. The expected fluidity of internal movements may be compounded by pressures for Somali refugees to return, potentially without their full consent. Reclaiming properties, resuming former livelihoods, and fully reintegrating upon return may be difficult for returnees who have lived in urban areas in Somaliland and Puntland, or for those who have lived in refugee camps for years without engaging in agro-pastoral activities.

The outlook for the climate and food security situation remains very mixed. Due to the 2012 *el Niño* and good *Deyr* rainfall, January to June 2013 will not see an increase in food security or the numbers of population in crisis (unless there is an acute watery diarrhoea/cholera outbreak and/or serious flooding). However, it is anticipated that *el Niño* will cause some localized flooding, affecting mostly riverine farming communities in the south. The impact of *el Niño* on the *Deyr* crop harvest is not expected to be severe, so the numbers of population in crisis may reduce even further. From July to December 2013, based on historical trends (following an *el Niño* and productive *Deyr* season), there is a high likelihood of normal conditions for the next cropping season, *Gu* 2013.

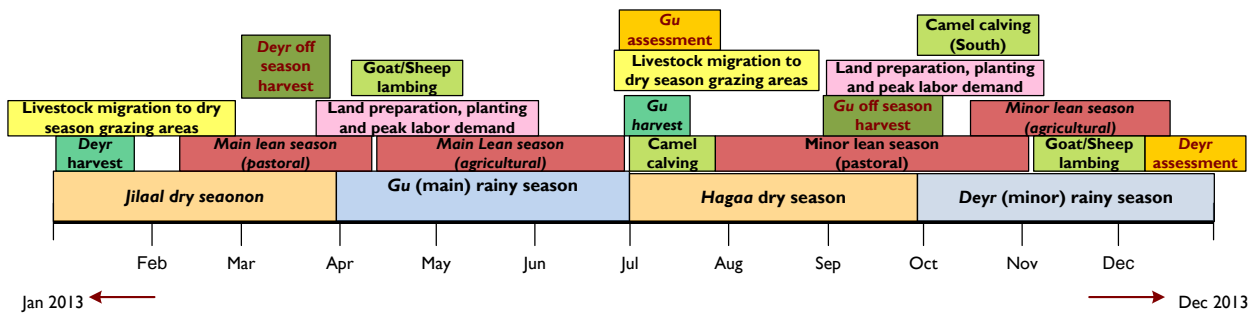
The nutrition situation is likely to remain stable or improve slightly during this period, with the southern regions in critical to very critical phases, and the northern and central regions mostly in serious to critical phases.

The outlook for 2014, however, is likely to be very poor due to a *la Niña*-induced drought. Based on the climate trends of the past few years, dry conditions and *la Niña* are likely to prevail during *Deyr*

2013 and *Gu* 2014. This will lead to a significant reduction in crop production, particularly in agro-pastoral areas. There will also be significant water stress, reflected by high water prices, especially for households depending on remote strategic boreholes, which in turn will impact a household's ability to access food. The impact of reduced household access to food and other resources, coupled with seasonal outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and measles, are likely to worsen nutritional status. This would translate to approximately a five percent increase in a median rate of malnutrition, up to 18%. The number of people in food security crisis, particularly in the second half of 2014 (after their second poor cropping season), will increase. The effects of dry conditions in rural areas may trigger rural-to-urban migration in search of employment, while poor crop production will push the food prices up for both urban and rural populations. However, a recurrence of famine is unlikely. This is due to the expected improved security situation that can lead to greater humanitarian access, and medium-term approaches aimed at enhancing household resilience, a stronger economy that can attract more investors, improved access to basic services and increased employment opportunities.

As many Somalis remain extremely vulnerable and are only one unproductive season or harvest away from slipping into extreme coping measures, contingency planning for this 2014 scenario will be a priority.

From January to December 2015, normal to above normal rains are expected during the *Deyr* 2014/15, which will alleviate the impact of the two previous poor seasons. Thus, the situation is expected to normalize across the country, although some of the population will remain in food security crisis from July to December 2015.



Humanitarian Access

Over one thousand humanitarian workers are currently based in Somalia, with approximately 77 international staff in Mogadishu. International and national NGOs continue to operate throughout the country, albeit with a variety of constraints—and they serve as the frontline implementers of humanitarian aid.

In terms of control of territory and local administrations, the last months of 2012 saw significant changes in central and southern Somalia where the majority of the 2013-2015 CAP's target beneficiaries are located. As of October 2012, most of the towns in the south were under the control of the federal government and the AMISOM or allied forces, with Al-Shabaab retreating to more rural areas.

AMISOM with its allied troops are currently gaining ground on Al-Shabaab and attempting to bring those areas under their control. At the same time, Al-Shabaab still controls rural areas in the south and is increasingly engaged in irregular warfare aimed at destabilizing the establishment of government-aligned administrations and the recovery of commercial activities.

Gaining and maintaining humanitarian access in Somalia will continue to pose a major challenge to the international and Somali communities. Building on the gains of 2012 in terms of presence and access, humanitarian actors will aim to significantly strengthen their footprint in the country. The “garrison towns” of the south should not undercut the need to reach out to rural populations remaining under Al-Shabaab control.

The ability of the national and local administrations to promote an enabling environment for humanitarian action will remain a key factor to humanitarian access. This will include a greater understanding and respect for humanitarian principles, establishing regulatory frameworks that will facilitate rather than constrain humanitarian action, a commitment to address the issue of “gate-keepers” and other possible forms of diversion of aid, and ensuring the rule of law and effective control over armed actors.

The risks associated with the delivery of humanitarian aid in the country remain high. Supporting the ability of people to access humanitarian aid will require continued significant investments in risk mitigation measures and monitoring. Security considerations will continue to pose the most pertinent impediments to access. Continued investments in the safety and security of humanitarian workers will be critical.

The interface of humanitarian action with military operations will be unavoidable. As such, the humanitarian community will also continue to invest in civil-military relations and the elaboration of clear guidelines and operating procedures along with enhanced capacity within the humanitarian community to engage on this issue.

The Humanitarian Strategy

Overview

The 2013-2015 CAP seeks to secure the lives and rebuild the livelihoods of 3.8 million Somali people in need.¹⁸

The most recent food security and nutrition assessment highlights that at the start of 2013, an estimated 28% of the Somali population (2.1 million people), including 236,000 children under five, are malnourished and at risk of displacement, destitution and death. This situation is due to the short-term effects of localized poor rains, compounded by the long-term effects of the 2011 drought and famine. Despite the negative assessment, the situation is somewhat mitigated by above-normal rains in the previous season in some of the areas with recent poor rains, coupled with normal rains in the rest of the country.

¹⁸ The humanitarian community in Somalia uses the FSNAU Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) to identify populations in need.

The assessment also highlights that an additional 1.7 million people may slide back into crisis without sustained assistance. However, a five-year trend analysis suggests that on average, over four million Somalis are food-insecure to some degree during the year. A causal analysis of this data indicates that the drivers of vulnerability and degree of severe food insecurity differ across the country. For example, below-normal rainfall (as measured by the normalized difference vegetation index) has a greater impact in central and northern Somalia. Insecurity has a great influence on food insecurity in the Jubas and Shabelles, while natural resource degradation is most pronounced in driving food insecurity in north-western and southern Somalia.¹⁹

This CAP, therefore, outlines a three-year strategy to deliver integrated life-saving and livelihood support, bringing together food, nutrition, water and sanitation, health, shelter, education and protection interventions in order to:

- Address the immediate humanitarian emergency.
- Use resources strategically to address longer-term issues by enhancing household resilience to shocks.
- Ensure a cost-effective approach.

In recent years, the humanitarian system has been orientated towards saving lives in times of crisis, but limited efforts have been placed on enhancing household resilience to subsequent shocks. The three-year CAP allows for the re-building of households and community capacities to enable them to withstand shocks and adapt to changing conditions. It includes a greater emphasis on reducing and managing shocks, rather than on single crisis response. It also addresses enhanced investments in building productive, human, social, natural and financial resources within households and communities. It is anticipated that this will result in a year-on-year decline in the number of Somali households that are in emergency or crisis.

The strategy aims to support a range of Somali households, from those beginning to experience a stress on their resources and ability to be food-secure (IPC phase 2) to those suffering a full-fledged humanitarian emergency (IPC phase 3 and 4). For the first time, this strategy incorporates an explicit goal of strengthening the ability of Somali households and communities to adapt and cope to different shocks, thereby reducing the need for large emergency responses. Programming within the CAP gives attention to the different needs and expectations of men, women, boys and girls. A renewed focus will be given to finding socially acceptable ways of increasing the role of women in decision-making, aligning also with gender policies that are emerging in government structures in Somaliland and Puntland. (For more details please refer to section on cross-cutting issues.)

The CAP 2013-2015 has the following four basic components:

Life-saving assistance

Programming will deliver integrated life-saving assistance to 2.1 million people including 236,000 malnourished children. This will include the provision of non-food emergency assistance packages (EAPs) and emergency shelter kits (ESKs), immediate improved household access to food, including cash and food vouchers, emergency livestock interventions, etc. The CAP aims to reduce morbidity

¹⁹ Underlying Causes of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in Somalia, WFP Somalia, May 2012.

and mortality among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women through preventative and curative nutrition services, and WASH and health services.

Improved basic services and delivery of predictable safety nets

Programming will improve reliable access to health, nutrition, water, shelter, food, education (including amongst mobile populations) and protection services, and help to ensure that basic needs are met, including by working to empower national capacities. The provision of targeted and predictable safety nets to at-risk people and households will help them mitigate the effects of seasonal risks and avoid them slipping into acute insecurity.

Enhancing household and community resilience

The three-year CAP planning cycle allows humanitarian programming to support Somali communities in building their own capacities to withstand shocks and adapt to new situations. Humanitarian action can better support Somalia in the longer term by identifying the most vulnerable populations, understanding the causes of vulnerability, and addressing them through innovative programming.

Some of these interventions are simple—the timely provision of seeds, the strategic positioning of deep wells and other productive assets, better construction of transitional shelters, and predictable food transfers during lean seasons. Other interventions will focus on promoting foundational changes in the overall protection environment or supporting durable and sustainable solutions for more than one million IDPs.

However, individual interventions cannot and will not enhance resilience. A package of assistance is required to improve productivity, ensure access to and utilization of basic social services, and ensure a safety-net system is in place. Furthermore, for such efforts to achieve impact, it is widely recognized that a more community-based approach is required to ensure appropriate analysis and consultation to tailor specific responses to a given area and livelihood group.

Such approaches also require a longer-term commitment to communities with activities that are timed and sequenced to sustainably enhance household and community capacities to cope with shocks and seasonal vulnerabilities. Sustained funding and close coordination with authorities and partners are critical to ensure that humanitarian work designed to enhance resilience is able to link to longer-term development projects.

Capacity-building

The lack of technically qualified partners, effective government institutions, and reliable data all challenge humanitarian operations in Somalia. The 2013-2015 CAP proposes a more sustained effort, aligned with ongoing development work, to address these capacity gaps, primarily through investing in communities, national partners and local authorities.

Delivering, monitoring and managing risks in an insecure environment

The challenges around security and access are expected to continue through 2015. Programming in the CAP is based on the principles of flexible operations, support to delivery, and promotion of enhanced resilience.

Strengthened planning, risk analysis, and the management of operational and strategic risk is necessary to allow humanitarian programming to deliver in Somalia. The CAP database has been expanded to provide greater detail on programmes, including for example the regional breakdown of beneficiaries. In partnership with the UN Somalia Risk Management Unit (RMU), and capitalizing on access opportunities, monitoring of the quality and effectiveness of aid delivery will be reinforced. Common minimum standards for due diligence will be rolled out for all CAP partners alongside capacity and risk assessments. Increased transparency and accountability are expected outcomes of improved reporting and monitoring.

Alignment with development frameworks

This CAP is built on the recognition that Somalia is in a period of transition and it has an opportunity to do better. In particular, it recognizes the need for humanitarian programming to go beyond life-saving transitions, and—without compromising on its basic tasks—find ways to support longer-term development. Therefore, humanitarian programming will align with the United Nations Assistance Strategy for Somalia (UNSAS), which is intended to be the overall framework for the delivery of assistance in Somalia. In addition, this CAP will aim to align with two other frameworks that share some overarching objectives, including the Integrated Strategic Framework (in place) and a new Development Aid Framework (currently being developed). As the new aid framework develops, it is recognized that some activities currently contained in the CAP 2013-2015 will undergo further consideration and expansion and find a more natural place within the development framework within early recovery and rehabilitation programmes. Until such time, the CAP 2013-2015 will serve as a bridge to longer-term development activities within a humanitarian context.

CAP 2013-2015 Strategic Objectives

- Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.
- Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services, and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.
- Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change—and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.
- Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national-level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

The humanitarian community has also agreed on the following two operational objectives to support the four over-arching strategic objectives:

- Improve transparency and enhance accountability through mechanisms that ensure quality service delivery, effective support functions, and beneficiary feedback.
- Improve alignment with development mechanisms and structures as they evolve.

Strategic objectives and indicators for 2013-2015

Strategic objective #1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster	Indicator	Mid-2013 targets	End-2013 targets	End-2014 targets	End-2015 targets	Monitoring methods
Nutrition	GAM and SAM rates	GAM -16%, SAM-3.5%	GAM-16% SAM-3.5%	GAM-16% SAM-3.5%	GAM-16% SAM-3.5%	FSNAU/partners Bi-annual nutrition surveys
Nutrition	Number of acutely malnourished boys, girls under five, pregnant and lactating women admitted and treated	U5-154,800 PLW-15,000	U5-309,600 PLW-30,000	U5-399,600 PLW-38,600	U5-309,900 PLW-30,000	Nutrition services database Partners monthly statistical reports
Emergency Shelter / NFI	Number of HH receiving standardized NFIs	375,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	Distribution reports Photos PDM Reports
Health	Percentage of population to be covered by pre-positioned medical supplies	20%	25%	35%	40%	Weekly disease surveillance & reporting systems (CSR)
WASH	Number (disaggregated by sex) of people with access to temporary water	975,000	1,950,000	1,350,000	1,150,000	4WD-Matrix WASH cluster partners reports WASH cluster team field visits and reports Regional and zonal WASH cluster focal points field visits and reports
Food Security	Percentage of people in households in emergency accessing up to 2,100 kcal per person per day each month in all rural livelihood zones	95%	95%	95%	95%	FSC member reports Regional FSC meeting to validate reports Triangulation with planned information from partners and implementation reports from donors

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster	Indicator	Mid-2013 targets	End-2013 targets	End-2014 targets	End-2015 targets	Monitoring Method
Health	Number of health facilities providing at least core components 1 and 2 of EPHS	50	100	200	350	Partners' reports
WASH	Number of newly built or rehabilitated strategic water points, supported by sustained management structures	500	1,000 (including in 280 schools)	1,000 (including in 280 schools)	1,000 (including in 280 schools)	4WD-Matrix Strategic water points database and mapping WASH Cluster partner reports WASH Cluster team field visits and reports Regional and zonal WASH Cluster focal points field visits and reports CHF team field visits and reports
Education	# teaching personnel (female/male) trained in pedagogy, child-centred teaching methodologies, psycho-social support & referral and/or school management (continuous support/training programme) (cumulative target - 14,520)	6,000 (2,400 female)	12,000 (4,800 female)	13,200 (5,280 female)	14,520 (5,808 female)	Cluster partner reports (including photos); output trackers; national cluster meeting updates; sub-cluster meeting minutes and reports; site visits and observations; beneficiary interviews; partner MEAL mechanisms
Food Security	Percentage of vulnerable people with short-term improved access to food through social and community systems	80%	80%	80%	80%	FSC member reports Regional FSC meeting to validate reports Triangulation with planned information from partners and implementation reports from donors
Protection	# of male/female survivors who receive psycho-social assistance in line with set standards	5,000	10,000	18,000	20,000	Cluster 4W reporting, Working Group confirmation, and use of GBV IMS. (N.B.: All data will be sex-disaggregated as a reactive response not possible to sex-disaggregate in advance)

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster	Indicator	Mid-2013 targets	End-2013 targets	End-2014 targets	End-2015 targets	Monitoring methods
Food Security	Percentage of people in seasonally food-insecure households participating in the construction of 'light' community assets such as feeder roads, desilting of irrigation canals	50%	50%	40%	40%	FSC member reports Regional FSC meeting to validate reports Triangulation with planned information from partners and implementation reports from donors
WASH	Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with sustained access to safe water	725,000	1,450,000	850,000	650,000	4WD-Matrix Strategic water points database and mapping WASH cluster partners reports WASH cluster team field visits and reports Regional and zonal WASH cluster focal points field visits and reports
Protection	# of women and men assisted with return, reintegration, and resettlement prevention and response	30,000	60,000	70,000	200,000	Cluster 4W reporting, Working Group confirmation, and triangulation of information through the Return Consortium
Education	# MoE and cluster partner education officers (female/male) oriented on INEE, DRR, contingency planning psycho-social interventions, project management and coordination	40 (20 female)	80 (40 female)	180 (90 female)	40 (20 female)	Cluster partner reports (including photos); output trackers; national cluster meeting updates; sub-cluster meeting minutes and reports; procurement ledgers; site visits and observations; beneficiary interviews; partner MEAL mechanisms
Shelter	% of those in need who have appropriate land tenure	10%	20%	30%	40%	Signed agreements/MoUs/right of use documents between land owners and municipality and or the state backed by endorsement by concerned communities

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster	Indicator	Mid-2013 targets	End-2013 targets	End-2014 targets	End-2015 targets	Monitoring methods
Enabling programmes	Number of drought, flood, hydro met, water sources, land degradation, land use monitoring systems maintained	7	7	7	Handover to government	Reports, minutes of stakeholder meetings, the FAO-SWALIM products, client request records and data provision forms. In areas where there is lack of access and information, remote sensing methods will be used
Enabling programmes	Number of LNGOs whose institutional capacity has been enhanced through capacity-building training	6	6	30	30	4W reporting matrix on a quarterly basis; Desk review on capacity assessment and unified gaps; Triangulation of reports on capacity assessments, trainings and mentoring sessions involving target agencies; half-yearly quarterly feedback sessions at cluster level
Food Security	% of FSC agencies trained to strengthen their agencies' capacities in project management, targeting, M&E, and cross-cutting issues of protection and gender; and in their understanding of responses to address acute humanitarian needs and livelihood activities that strengthen resilience	5%	15%	25%	35%	FSC member reports Regional FSC meeting to validate reports Triangulation with planned information from partners and implementation reports from donors
Protection	# of gender sensitization trainings carried out by Protection Cluster	10	20	25	25	Cluster 4W, membership confirmation reports
Education	160 regional education authorities (female/male) trained in planning, monitoring and finance	20 (10 female)	40 (20 female)	40 (20 female)	80 (40 female)	Cluster partner reports (including photos); output trackers; national cluster meeting updates; sub-cluster meeting minutes and reports; procurement ledgers; site visits and observations; beneficiary interviews; partner MEAL mechanisms

Criteria for selection and prioritization of projects

The Somalia HCT endorsed eight criteria for 2013-2015 CAP projects. Cluster Review Committees developed more detailed, cluster-specific vetting and prioritization criteria, including gender marker requirements. The gender cluster focal points thoroughly reviewed all projects to ensure the application of the Gender Marker. Cluster chairs, with advice from the Cluster Review Committee, screened all projects against these criteria.

Selection criteria for CAP 2013-2015 projects:

- The project is in line with CAP strategic priorities and sector objectives.
- The project is based on assessed needs.
- The project is designed in coordination with other aid agencies to avoid duplication, where applicable.
- The submitting organization commits to share information regularly with the relevant clusters for the monthly cluster single reporting format and monthly Dashboard, and to ensure its activities appear in the 'Who does What Where' (3W) tables or activity matrices of the relevant clusters.
- The project is realistic, cost-effective, and meets technical standards as agreed by the cluster. The project presents a clear objective, which can be reached during the project duration (one to three years).
- The organization has a recognized capacity to implement the project and/or proven track record. The cluster makes this determination. Where disputed, the HC and HCT make this determination.
- The project includes a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
- The project identifies and strives to respond to the different needs of women, girls, boys and men as measured by the gender marker code and meets the gender minimum standards as agreed by each cluster.²⁰

²⁰ All proposals submitted that did not comply were revised accordingly to ensure the standard was met.

Cluster response plans



Education

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) AND SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)
Funds required	\$61,677,725 for 25 projects
Contact information	Boniface Karanja (bkaranja@unicef.org) Arild Stenberg (astenberg@unicef.org)

In CAP 2013-2015, the Education Cluster will continue its emergency education interventions throughout Somalia, in communities that are stressed and affected by conflict, drought and flooding. The Education Cluster will implement programmes that are life sustaining, integrating life-saving components and which also contribute to resilience and peace building.

The Education Cluster will support schools and learning spaces so that they can provide psycho-social support, recreational opportunities, life skills (including mine risk education), nutrition, promote health and hygiene, peace building and the rejection of violence, especially gender-based. Parents and communities will be encouraged and supported to be involved, through mobilization campaigns, training, and capacity-building of the community education committees (CECs).

To achieve this, the Education Cluster will work closely with other clusters to promote an integrated approach to programming. Additional detail on cluster/sectoral integration follows at the end of the Education Cluster Plan.

Education Cluster Strategy 2013 – 2015

In 2013, the Education Cluster will focus on providing **access** to safe, protective learning spaces and schools and increase its coverage to vulnerable children and youth affected by emergencies and crises.²¹ It will do this through:

- Providing temporary or semi-permanent learning spaces and rehabilitating existing ones.
- Ensuring teachers are recruited (gender equitably), paid incentives, with basic training (including on child protection and gender-sensitive classroom management) and present to teach.
- Providing teaching and learning materials and recreational kits to learners and teachers.
- Supporting the continuation and extension of the school feeding programme (through WFP).
- Ensuring sufficient and appropriate provision of water and sanitation facilities in schools (through close collaboration and coordination with the WASH Cluster).

In 2014, in addition to the continuation of all of the above, the focus will be on raising the **quality** of the education provided in schools and temporary learning spaces, and on building the management capacity to enable and support this. Education's role in DRR and resilience-building will receive more attention and investment. It will implement this with:

²¹ Most of the activities in the three years overlap; these are the focus components for each year.

- An on-going and comprehensive teacher training programme including topics such as pedagogy, inclusive education, psycho-social care and the incorporation of DRR into the curriculum and school activities.
- CEC and education management training programmes to raise the capacity to manage the schools and integrate school safety DRR practices into the running of each school.

Om 2015, in addition to the continuation of all of the above and as appropriate given a new aid framework, the Education Cluster aims to shift its focus to supporting and building the **capacity** of the education authorities at the regional and national levels to respond to emergency education needs during crises. It will do this by:

- Advocating the inclusion of emergency education preparedness plans, activities and budgets into the overall national education sector development plan and regional variants.
- Building the capacity of regional and national education authorities, including Education Umbrellas to improve their planning, monitoring and budgetary capacity to provide education in emergencies.
- Building the capacity of regional and national education authorities to understand the role of education in overall DRR and resilience building and how to integrate DRR into education content and practices.

The three-year CAP provides a unique opportunity for Education Cluster members to ensure children have access to quality education which has a focus on retention and transition to upper grades. A multi-year CAP will also help the Education Cluster strengthen the government education authorities to respond to the educational needs of children across Somalia who have been denied their right to education.



Children learning in an IDP settlement in Mogadishu. Radio ERGO

People in need and targeted beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Education Number of people in need			Beneficiaries targeted in Education Cluster CAP projects (cumulative yearly targets)				
	(based on UNDP 2005 data)			2013			2014 ⁴	2015 ⁴
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
Total in crisis population	1,060,000	1,060,000	2,120,000			--		--
Children (5 – 17 years) affected by crisis ¹	424,000	424,000	848,000	240,000	360,000	600,000	660,000	720,000
						(71%)	(78%)	(85%)
Capacity-building of teachers	not available	not available	not available	4,800	7,200	12,000	13,200	14,520
Capacity building of CECs	not available	not available	not available	1,600	2,400	4,000	9,000	15,000
Schools and TLS	not available	not available	not available	--	--	200	22	20
						2,000	220	200
WASH needs based on 63% non-coverage ⁵	267,120	267,120	534,240	Beneficiaries targeted in WASH Cluster CAP projects (fixed yearly targets)				
WASH Cluster school activities				Female	Male	2013 Total	2014 Total	2015 Total
6,000 school latrines (2,000 per year) to reach a total of 270,000 (50% coverage over three years)				4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000
840 school water points (280 per year) to reach a total of 270,000 (50% coverage over three years)				4,500	4,500	9,000	9,000	9,000
590,000 children reached per year through hygiene promotion in schools (70% coverage of total school population)				295,000	295,000	590,000	590,000	590,000

¹ 40% of total in-crisis population are estimated to be 5-17 years old, based on total UNDP in-crisis population figure from 2005 of 2,120,000.

² Statistics for total number of teachers, CECs and schools and schools/TLS affected are not available.

³ TLS equate to one classroom and can be added to expand existing schools. 'Schools' here refers to the number of schools rapidly renovated or refurbished.

⁴ Many target for 2014 and 2015 are 10% more than the previous year. Most target figures are cumulative as most education interventions require ongoing multi-year targeting. Some of the one time activities have fixed yearly targets.

⁵ WASH Cluster estimates that 63% of schools and learning spaces in Somalia are not served by WASH facilities.

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The Education Cluster aims to reach 720,000 beneficiaries over the next three years, approximately 85% of the total school-age children attending and youths who are affected by crisis, emergencies and/or categorized as under stress. The initial target for 2013 is 600,000 (71% of total population in need aged 5-17 years), which is a modest but realistic increase on the achievement of 2012 (571,067 children - 44% girls).

Cluster Objectives and output targets

Most of the Education Cluster output target figures are cumulative as the majority of education interventions require on-going multi-year targeting. Some of the one-time activities have fixed yearly targets and, where this is the case, it is indicated as such (*fixed target*).

Strategic objective #1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 1

Ensure vulnerable children (girls and boys) and youth affected by emergencies and crises have access to life-sustaining and potentially life-saving environment learning opportunities in a protective environment.

Output 1: Establishment of temporary learning spaces that are safe and child friendly²²

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# children (girls, boys) benefitting from TLS and schools (cumulative target - 647,400)	262,187 (104,879 girls)	524,394 (209,757 girls)	582,660 (233,064 girls)	647,400 (258,960 girls)
# TLS established and appropriately furnished (<i>fixed target - 2,420</i>)	1,000	2,000	220	200

Output 2: Quick renovation and refurbishment of existing damaged schools

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# schools renovated and refurbished (<i>fixed target - 242</i>)	100	200	22	20
# children accessing schools (cumulative target - 72,600)	30,000 (12,000 girls)	60,000 (24,000 girls)	66,000 (26,400 girls)	72,600 (29,040 girls)

Output 3: Provide schools and TLS with supplies, including basic learning materials, textbooks, and recreational materials

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# children (girls/boys) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials (cumulative target - 720,000)	300,000 (120,000 girls)	600,000 (240,000 girls)	660,000 (264,000 girls)	720,000 (288,000 girls)

²² Each 'space' equates to one classroom and can be added to expand existing schools.

Output 4: Support non-formal education opportunities such as literacy classes, vocational/skills training, and/or recreational activities for targeted youth and adults (male and female)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# youth and adults (male/female) benefitting from learning opportunities including life-skills, non-formal education and vocational training (cumulative target - 18,150)	7,500 (2,500 females)	15,000 (5,000 females)	16,500 (4,950 females)	18,150 (5,445 females)

Output 5: Expand school feeding programmes or alternative food support for school children in crisis - affected areas

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# children (girls/boys) benefitting from school feeding or alternative food support programmes (cumulative target - 135,000)	50,000 (20,000 girls)	100,000 (40,000 girls)	120,000 (48,000 girls)	135,000 (54,000 girls)

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster objective 2

Improve the quality of education by recruiting and training teachers, providing incentives, supporting child-centred learning methodologies, building the capacity of CEC members, education officials, cluster members and other education personnel to plan, implement and manage quality and resilient education programmes.

Output 1: Recruit, pay incentives to and train teachers and school administrators both male and female

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# teachers and school administrators (female/male) recruited and receiving incentives (cumulative target - 7,260)	3,000 (1,200 female)	6,000 (2,400 female)	6,600 (2,640 female)	7,260 (2,904 female)
# teaching personnel (female/male) trained in pedagogy, child-centred teaching methodologies, psycho-social support and referral, and/or school management (continuous support/training programme - cumulative target - 14,520)	6,000 (2,400 female)	12,000 (4,800 female)	13,200 (5,280 female)	14,520 (5,808 female)

Output 2: Integrate life-saving messages on key issues (such as disaster preparedness, health and hygiene, mine risk education, GBV, and peace education) into classroom teaching, and support child-to-child clubs

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# teachers (female/male) incorporating life-saving messages into classrooms instruction (cumulative target - 14,520)	6,000 (2,400 female)	12,000 (4,800 female)	13,200 (5,280 female)	14,520 (5,808 female)
# children involved in child-to-child teaching programmes (cumulative target - 43,500)	17,618 (7,047 female)	35,235 (14,094 female)	39,150 (15,660 female)	43,500 (17,400 female)

Output 3: Building the capacity of education personnel by rolling out series of capacity-building initiatives, covering INEE Minimum Standards, DRR, preparedness, contingency planning, project management and coordination

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# MoE and cluster partner education officers (female/male) oriented on INEE, DRR, contingency planning psycho-social interventions, project management and coordination (fixed target - 300)	40 (20 female)	80 (40 female) (fixed target)	180 (90 female) (fixed target)	40 (20 female) (fixed target)

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 3

Support the establishment and strengthening of education systems, structures and policies in emergency-affected and recently liberated areas.

Output 1: Improve planning, monitoring and budgetary capacity of regional education authorities, including Education Umbrellas, where they exist

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# regional education authorities (female/male) trained in planning, monitoring and finance (fixed target - 160)	20 (10 female)	40 (20 female) (fixed target)	40 (20 female) (fixed target)	80 (40 female) (fixed target)

Output 2: Strengthening of CECs and building their capacity in resilience and disaster management on the following topics through a gender lens: (i) increased enrolment and retention of learners, (ii) post-emergency education and protection and health needs; (iii) monitoring of educational activities; and, (iv) safety and maintenance of school structures.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# CEC members trained on topics related to educational DRR and resilience related topics (fixed target - 15,000)	2,000	4,000 (fixed target)	5,000 (fixed target)	6,000 (fixed target)

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries and locations

The top priority actions include providing safe learning spaces equipped with teaching and learning materials, providing clean water, adequate latrines and sanitation facilities, recruiting and providing incentives to teachers and school feeding programmes.

The beneficiaries and locations include children and youth affected by conflict, drought and flooding, including IDPs in Lower Juba and Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle in south and central zone; Gedo, Bakool and Bay in South and Central zone; Bari and Nugaal in Puntland; Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer in Somaliland; IDP camps in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

Cluster/Sectoral Integration

The Education Cluster will work closely with the other clusters, but particularly WASH, Protection and Nutrition through the activities outlined below.

WASH Cluster

To improve the health and attendance of girls, boys and youth (and indirectly that of their families and peers) through the provision of clean water, gender-sensitive latrines and hand-washing facilities (including training on their maintenance and management) and hygiene education and promotion activities in schools and learning spaces.

Protection Cluster

Education plays a potentially life-saving role, especially in emergencies and insecure contexts, by providing a safe and protective environment for children. It provides a haven of normalcy which keeps children away from the risks of exploitation, abduction and recruitment and which facilitates family reunification initiatives. In addition to the general protective role of Education, child protection components should be explicitly integrated into Education projects such as:

- Establishment of child protection mechanisms (including referrals to child protection / mental health professionals) in schools to reduce and mitigate the protection risks for children.
- Child protection training in schools for teachers, parents and CECs to reduce and mitigate the protection risks for children in and out of schools.

Nutrition Cluster

Although school feeding is not considered a nutrition activity (and therefore the indicator sits with Education) there are other life-saving and life-sustaining Nutrition Cluster activities for which education projects can be a platform, such as de-worming and vitamin A supplementation. The aim of these activities is to improve the health, attendance and abilities of girls, boys in schools and learning spaces and the capacity of teachers and communities to support nutrition interventions.



Food Security

Cluster lead agencies	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) and FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
Funds required	\$670,159,596 for 84 projects
Contact information	Mark Gordon (mark.gordon@wfp.org) Francesco Baldo (francesco.baldo@fao.org)

Over the past eight years, the humanitarian community in Somalia has responded to three major crises (2005-2006, 2008-2009 and 2011), with the most severe emergency leading to a declaration of famine in July 2011. Since 2002, pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural livelihoods within Somalia have fluctuated between Famine/Emergency/Crisis and Food-secure/Stressed. As a result of a combination of shocks, such as poor rainfall and/or floods, global price fluctuations and eruption of resourced-based or regional inter-state conflict, between 3.4 and 6.5 million Somalis have been to some extent affected by food insecurity leading to livelihood asset depletion. The purpose of the three year CAP for the FSC is to allow for the development of a cogent response strategy that will focus the activities of the FSC members on not only assisting the number of people in emergency yearly, but also at a three-year plan to address vulnerable Somali households from falling into an emergency food security classification.

The three-year nature of the CAP allows the FSC to incorporate the building of households and community capacities to enable them to withstand shocks and broaden their abilities to adapt to changing conditions. This includes a greater emphasis on the reduction and management of shocks (rather than singular reliance on crisis responses) and enhanced investments in building productive, human, social, natural and financial resources within households and communities; while at the same time, recognizing the different roles, capacities and needs of women and men, girls and boys. For example, through investment that combines the provision of seasonal livelihood inputs and construction of durable livelihood/community assets, the ability of vulnerable households and communities to adapt and withstand shocks will be strengthened. Consequently, it is anticipated that this will result in a year-on-year decline in the number of rural Somali households that are in Emergency or Crisis will be reduced. Employable skill development and alternative livelihood options will be delivered for vulnerable urban households with a limited ability to enter into the informal or formal service sector of the economy. Finally, throughout the duration of the 2013-2015 CAP, the FSC will mainstream the two core quality programming areas of protection and gender equality programming to offer a streamlined, efficient and effective approach in addressing cross-cutting issues. The FSC members are not only assisting the number of people in IPC 'Emergency' phase yearly, but also in a three year plan to address vulnerable Somali households from falling into an IPC Emergency phase classification.

People in need and target beneficiaries

	Estimated Average Number of People in Need		2013 Target		2014 Target		2015 Target	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agro-Pastoral (Emergency)	113,000	118,000	113,000	118,000	97,000	100,000	82,000	85,000
Destitute pastoral (Emergency)	37,000	38,000	39,000	40,000	37,000	39,000	37,000	38,000
Fishing (Emergency)	390	410	350	400	325	375	300	350
Pastoral (Emergency)	117,000	121,000	117,000	121,000	99,000	103,000	84,000	88,000
Riverine (Emergency)	28,000	29,000	27,000	29,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	21,000
Urban (Emergency)	338,000	351,000	215,000	224,000	183,000	191,000	155,000	162,000
IDP (Emergency)	392,000	408,000	307,000	320,000	307,000	320,000	307,000	320,000
Agro-Pastoral (Stressed and Crisis)	379,000	394,000	379,000	394,000	395,000	412,000	410,000	427,000
Fishing (Stressed and Crisis)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pastoral (Stressed and Crisis)	353,000	367,000	353,000	367,000	370,000	386,000	379,000	394,000
Riverine (Stressed and Crisis)	58,000	61,000	58,000	61,000	61,000	64,000	63,000	65,000
Urban (Stressed and Crisis)	510,000	531,000	347,000	361,000	357,000	371,000	357,000	371,000
Total	2,327,390	2,420,410	1,957,350	2,037,400	1,932,325	2,012,375	1,896,300	1,973,350

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

Drawing upon the seasonal FSNAU results of the populations by district and region between 2006 and 2012, the FSC averaged the number of people in each phase classification. The FSC did not include the results of the Post-*Gu* 2011 assessment as it was felt that this was an extreme year and would bias the results. Using this approach the FSC estimates that a total of 4.7 million people are food-insecure to some degree during the year. Taking into account the ongoing activities of agencies not included in the CAP, the FSC's target for 2013 is to assist four million Somalis either with life-saving, livelihood or safety-nets programmes.

Into 2014 and 2015, the FSC assumes that though the combination of life-saving and livelihood programming, the number of people in both Emergency and Crisis would reduce as follows:

- Emergency phase reduced by 15%.
- Crisis phase reduced by 5%.
- Stressed phase increased by 10%.

Consequently, the FSC anticipates a caseload of 3.9 million people in 2014 and 3.8 million in 2015. It should be noted that the targeted caseload outlined above, particularly for the anticipated households in Emergency and Crisis, should not be thought of as year-on-year transfers to the same households within the administrative/livelihood footprint. Instead, the decreasing targets are more planning figures, which will be revised after each seasonal food security assessment.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective#1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster objective 1

Provide immediate improved household access to food to Somali populations in Emergency throughout the year and Crisis during the livelihood lean seasons.

Output 1: Provision of improved access to food via food, cash or vouchers for populations in Emergency throughout the year

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people in Emergency accessing the FSC's recommended Kcal minimum standard up to 2,100 kcal per person per day on a monthly basis in all rural livelihood zones	On average 95% of the target population reached per month	On average 95% of the target population reached per month	On average 95% of the target population reached per month	On average 95% of the target population reached per month

Output 2: Provision of improved access to food via food, vouchers or cash for populations in Crisis during their livelihood lean seasons

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people in Crisis the FSC's recommended Kcal minimum standard up to 2,100 kcal per person per day on a monthly basis in all rural livelihood zones	On average 75% of the target population reached per month	On average 75% of the target population reached per month	On average 75% of the target population reached per month	On average 75% of the target population reached per month

Output 3: Provision of improved access to food to acutely food-insecure IDPs in transit to refugee camps

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of acutely food-insecure IDPs in transit to refugee camps receiving emergency improved access to food	100% of target population	100% of target population	100% of target population	100% of target population

Strategic objective#2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 2

Provide reliable, predictable and appropriate support to prevent vulnerable people and households from falling in to a state of acute food insecurity (e.g. 'crisis') through existing public services or community mechanisms.

Output 1: Regular and predictable support to people with chronic illness receiving treatment in public health services in food-insecure areas through existing public services or community mechanisms

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of vulnerable people receiving short term improved access to food	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month

Output 2: Regular and predictable support to households with indicators of food insecurity (e.g. malnourished children, chronically ill family member) in food-insecure areas with improved access to food through existing public services or community mechanisms

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of vulnerable households receiving short-term improved access to food	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month

Output 3: Regular and predictable support to self-targeted households in food-insecure areas with improved access to food through existing public services or community mechanisms

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of self-selected households that receive daily improved access to food	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month	80% of target population per month

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster objective 3

Provide seasonally appropriate and livelihood specific inputs to increase the productive capacity of rural livelihoods; invest in the construction of rural livelihood assets to prevent further deterioration and/or restoring households and community productive assets to build resilience to

withstand future shocks; and develop alternative livelihood strategies for vulnerable urban populations allowing them to enter into the formal and informal economy.

Output 1: Provide livelihood specific and seasonally appropriate inputs to pastoral, agro-pastoral, and agricultural households in Crisis and Stressed

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people/households receiving a basket of livelihood inputs (seeds, tools, animal vaccinations/treatments. Irrigation pump hours, tractor hours, etc...) to targeted rural households in Crisis and Stressed	90% of agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral households assisted with livelihood inputs for the <i>Gu</i> Season	80% of agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral households assisted with livelihood inputs for the <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> Seasons	75% of agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral households assisted with livelihood inputs for the <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> Seasons	50% of agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral households assisted with livelihood inputs for the <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> Seasons

Output 2: Support the development of 'light' community and household infrastructure to improve household and community livelihood capacity

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people that have participated in the construction of light assets such as feeder roads, desilting of irrigation canals	50% of target population per annum	50% of target population per annum	40% of target population per annum	40% of target population per annum

Output 3: Invest in the development of durable community livelihood assets that strengthen the resilience of rural communities to withstand shocks.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people that have participated in the construction durable livelihood assets such as water catchment sites, charcoal dams, soil bunds, tertiary irrigation canals, etc.	10% of target population per annum	10% of target population per annum	20% of target population per annum	25% of target population per annum

Output 4: Provision of alternative livelihood skills trainings to vulnerable urban households

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of people in food-insecure households that have been trained with employable skills such as masonry, carpentry etc.	10% of target population per annum	10% of target population per annum	15% of target population per annum	15% of target population per annum

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national-level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 4

Contribute to the development of the capacity of Food Security NGO community, national, regional and local authorities and the exchange of food security analysis and information of response.

Output 1: Improved the capacity of FSC members in the areas of project management, targeting, M&E, and cross-cutting issues of protection and gender

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
FSC members trained in identified themes	5% of FSC members	15% of FSC members	25% of FSC members	35% of FSC members

Output 2: Facilitate the exchange and dissemination of food security information of recognised food security agencies for improved action

Output Indicator	Mid- 2013 target	End- 2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Better integration of FSC assessments into IPC analysis and appropriate information for action	1 assessment	2 assessments	2 assessments	2 assessments

Output 3: Strengthen the coordination and understanding of FSC agencies in their responses to address acute humanitarian needs and livelihood activities that strengthen resilience

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
FSC members trained in identified operational areas	5% of FSC members	15% of FSC members	25% of FSC members	35% of FSC members

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

- Life-saving and safety-nets programmes.
- Households in IPC Emergency and Crisis phases.
- Both urban and rural areas of Somalia.



A boy receives a hot meal at a Mogadishu feeding centre.
OCHA/A. Y. Noor



Health

Cluster lead agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) \$90,206,081 for 47 projects
Contact information	Dr. Kamran Mashhadi (mashhadik@nbo.emro.who.int)

The three-year CAP will provide an opportunity for the Health Cluster to focus on 'building back better' to ensure an appropriate, sustainable humanitarian health system in the north; building preparedness systems and capacities to deal with any future crisis in the south, and instigating vulnerability reduction measures throughout the country.

During CAP 2013-15, the Health Cluster will predominantly address life-saving humanitarian issues with linkages to resilience-building efforts. Programme boundaries will be set to ensure that the Health Cluster frameworks merge into long-term stabilization efforts with multiplier effects. The multi-year health programme parameters will clearly delineate zonal priorities and progressive actions to provide a solid foundation for incremental development programming. Emphasis will be on the diversity of vulnerability, ensuring a high degree of tailoring and flexibility in Health Cluster programming. Health interventions will be modulated over the years, with more life-saving in year one, increasing access to basic health services to more resilience building activities by year three on area-based approaches. DRR and management will be the foundation of longer planning framework while accounting for the seasonality of shocks and allow for more systemic engagement with civil society and communities for mitigation.

People in need and target beneficiaries

Category of People in Need	Estimated Average Number of People in Need			2013 Beneficiaries Targeted			2014 Beneficiaries Targeted		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Stressed, Crisis, Emergency and IDPS	1,903,650	1,981,350	3,885,000	869,750	905,205	1,774,955	869,750	905,205	1,774,955
Children<5yrs	--	--	770,000	--	--	355,000	--	--	355,000
WCBA	0	893,550	893,550		408,250	408,250		408,250	408,250
Others	1,088,510	1,132,940	2,221,450	495,758	515,992	1,011,750	495,758	515,992	1,011,750
Total	2,992,160	4,007,840	7,770,000	1,365,508	1,829,447	3,549,955	1,365,508	1,829,447	3,549,955

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The Health Cluster planning assumptions are based on FSNAU August 2012 population figures and encompasses all populations in IPC²³ categories Stressed, Crisis and Emergency as well as 800,000 IDPs²⁴ that are deemed in need of humanitarian aid. The Health Cluster aims to reach 1.78 million out of the 3,885 million people in need of humanitarian aid. Subject to annual context analysis by FSNAU²⁵, the figures would vary through the CAP period; however, the Health Cluster would maintain constant realistic yearly target percentage coverage as outlined below:

²³ IPC.

²⁴ IDPs.

²⁵ FSNAU.

- 25% Population who are Stressed.
- 50% Population in Crisis.
- 100% Population in Humanitarian Emergency.
- 75% IDPs.

The Health Cluster will focus on the following health strengthening activities:

Leadership and governance:

- Capacity-building to enable health authorities to lead emergency requirements with a mix of short-term technical assistance and capacity-building activities for the longer term.
- Formulate policies and strategies to provide direction and a common framework for action (negotiation and sharing being important as a final product).
- Develop coordination platforms involving all critical stakeholders.
- Support decentralization by strengthening planning and managerial capacity at provincial and district levels.
- Encourage Health Cluster partners (and donors) to engage in strengthening health management capacity as a standard part of any recovery plan/project proposal.

Human resources

- Assess and plan early for appropriate human resources and their development.
- Avoid an undue and unsustainable expansion of the health network and ensure appropriate, cogent training and retraining activities.
- The contracting out of services through Health Cluster partners to scale up coverage of essential health services in the short term while not undermining the development of long-term governance mechanisms.

Financing

- Realistic estimates for the costs of recovery activities and the levels of funding likely to be available from the government budget - and various external humanitarian and development sources with a view to aligning programming with the development of the new aid framework.

Medicines and technology

- In areas of prolonged crisis, supply and control arrangements for drugs and other medical material has become fragmented requiring the (re-) establishment of a central pharmaceutical store and the promotion of the essential drug concept and standardized treatment protocols.

Information

- A Health Management Information System (HMIS) that collects relevant, reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data and provides a sound information basis for both short and longer-term planning is required with the intent of mainstreaming. Epidemiologic surveillance and early warning systems into zonal and district operations.

Service delivery

- As a priority, the strengthening of primary health care services, through existing or new models, including blood safety, sterilization in health facilities, disposal of injections and sharp medical supplies, and medical waste disposal, will be needed.

Disaster risk reduction and promoting the resilience of health systems

- The Health Cluster will ensure that health risk reduction is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation with designated responsibilities. This will be supported with health risk assessments and maps, multi-risk elaboration and dissemination with indicators on risk and vulnerability. The focus will be on disease prevention strategies integrated with climate change adaptation, including protection of critical public health facilities. Institutionalization of these interventions will be proposed in the health policy framework, mainly disaster management policy, technical and administrative capacities. This will encourage the integration of recovery into humanitarian initiatives and health system development through relevant coordination mechanisms and platforms with focus on disaster prone areas throughout the country. The Health Cluster will give progressively increasing attention to recovery taking account overall socio- economic conditions, institutional capacity of government and non-state actors and the nature of the crisis and differences between different geographical areas.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective #1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster objective 1

Prevent and control epidemic-prone and other communicable diseases through expansion of surveillance, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and life-saving humanitarian health services for various Somali zones and target populations (IDPs, returnees, vulnerable groups) in line with the national Health Strategic Frameworks.

Output: Provision of disease specific interventions and response for major communicable diseases

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of cases treated for selected diseases (diarrhoea, measles, and pneumonia) (benchmark: measure trends - through surveillance system)	40%	50%	60%	70%
Coverage of measles vaccination (six months - 15 years) (benchmark: >95% in camps or urban areas and 90% in rural areas)	60%	70%	80%	90%

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of established emergency prepositioning sites	5	10	15	20
Percentage of population to be covered by pre-positioned medical supplies	20%	25%	35%	40%

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Percentage of health facilities reporting in a timely and comprehensive manner	60%	80%	90%	95%
Percentage of outbreak rumours, investigated, verified and responded within 72H	75%	80%	90%	95%

Cluster objective 2

Increase access to high-impact emergency obstetric and routine reproductive, maternal and newborn and child health services as per national priority packages (MISP²⁶, EPHS²⁷) to harness stability, resilience and facilitate progress towards health related MDGs.²⁸

Output: Provision of equitable access to basic and life-saving health services to affected and vulnerable population

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Average population per functioning health facility (HF), by type of health facility and per administrative unit (district)	3,000	5,000	8,000	10,000
Number of HF with Basic Emergency Obstetric Care per 500,000 population per administrative unit (benchmark: >= four BEmOC/500,000)	10	15	20	25
Number of HF with comprehensive emergency obstetric care (benchmark: >=1 CEmOC/500,000)	10	15	20	25
Percentage of births assisted by a skilled attendant (benchmark >90%)	25	30	45	60

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of outpatient consultations per health facility, per type of HF by administrative unit (benchmark: >=1 new visit/person/year)	0.1	0.3	0.7	1
Proportion/number of U5 hospitalized with medical complications of SAM (benchmark: measure trends)	--	--	--	--
Number of consultation per village health workers per month , per administrative unit	100	125	150	200

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 3

Facilitate health systems early recovery and transition through enhanced coordination with humanitarian and development partners and provision of technical support and capacity-building of partners as per privileges and immunities outlined in the humanitarian partnership principles.

²⁶ MISP.

²⁷ EPHS.

²⁸ MDGs.

Output 3: Enhanced capacity of partners to provide a coordinated health response at national and sub-national levels

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. of regional hospitals with established referral	1	2	3	4
No. of midwives / nurses graduated per year	0	60	100	150
No. of HF providing at least core components 1&2 of EPHS	50	100	200	350

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries and locations

Regions that are not currently covered by existing health sector plans (except emergency preparedness plans for emergencies in hot-spot areas) in south and central, Somaliland and Puntland.



Vaccination during a Child Health Days campaign in northern Somalia.
WHO/Desloovere



Logistics

Cluster lead agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Funds required	\$40,447,954 for 2 projects
Contact information	Stefano Porretti (Stefano.porretti@wfp.org)

The main focus of the Logistics Cluster in 2013 and 2014 will be aviation and logistics rehabilitation. Throughout 2012, passenger requests for flights to Somalia have steadily increased, reflecting increased access. In 2013, UNHAS has estimated a passenger load of 2,000 a month.

In line with CAP 2013–2015 for protracted support to Somalia, the Logistics Cluster will undertake several essential logistics rehabilitation activities, including port rehabilitation and building of strategic warehouses in key locations of the country. These projects will align with broader rehabilitation efforts contained in the new aid framework to be developed.

UNHAS personnel will carry-out aircraft and passenger handling operations as well as emergency security and medical evacuations, on average five per year, where required. The UN ceiling directly relates to the security evacuation capacity of UNHAS. Potential attacks on convoys pose high risks to overland transport and the presence of IED and landmines. Further accessible locations are expected in south and central Somalia and UNHAS and the humanitarian community will closely monitor the situation with the expected increase in passenger flight requirements. The lack of a safe, secure and efficient commercial alternative endorsed by the United Nations to fly humanitarian personnel into and across Somalia, makes UNHAS one of few options to reach those locations safely and to provide a high standard of aviation security on the ground. UNHAS will also transport light cargo, including medical supplies, high energy foods and ICT equipment. Gender is a cross cutting issue in CAP 2013-2015 and in line with this, UNHAS will distribute pamphlets to passengers on GBV and SEA (provided by OCHA and other partners, approved by the Head of Office, in line with local culture).

The instability caused by armed conflict in Somalia has also resulted in a neglected logistics infrastructure. Ports, warehousing, electrical supplies, roads, and bridges have all gradually deteriorated. The Logistics Cluster will undertake targeted rehabilitation of basic logistical infrastructure to improve the humanitarian community's ability to deliver life-saving and life-sustaining assistance.

The establishment of a Logistics Hub in Bossaso will serve the corridor of Puntland and north-central Somalia, improving supply lines and decreasing transport costs of goods. Rehabilitation of berth, installation of office facilities, and purchase of fire-fighting equipment will also build the capacity of the port to a minimum standard for humanitarian operations. A planned Logistics Hub outside Berbera Port will improve service delivery into northern Somalia. Spot dredging of the approach channel and renovation of the port's electrical system will also contribute to the port's efficiency. Mogadishu Port's warehouse rehabilitation will secure additional storage space for the wider humanitarian community. Training packages for port management will also be employed to increase efficiencies and mitigate possible diversion.

The Logistics Cluster Response Plan is a two year strategy, with targets for completion by the end of 2014. Through implementation of activities, the Logistics Cluster will enable the

humanitarian community, local communities, and the federal government to minimize risks and implement an efficient emergency response.

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The beneficiaries of this project are the 80 humanitarian agencies, consisting of UN agencies, local and national NGOs that use the service to travel to projects in Somalia. This in turn benefits project beneficiaries.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 1

To provide a safe, efficient and cost-effective inter-agency air transport service for over 100 United Nations agencies, NGOs, and donor organizations providing humanitarian aid in Somalia.

Output 1: Transport of humanitarian passengers to specified locations in Somalia (including distribution of in-flight pamphlets on GBV and SEA, approved by Head of Office, in compliance with local culture)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of passengers transported to Somalia	10,000 passengers	24,000 passengers	24,000 passengers	--

Output 2: Transport of light cargo to Somalia

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
MT of light cargo transported to Somalia	80 MTs	160 MTs	160 MTs	--

Output 3: Medical and security evacuations for humanitarian personnel from Somalia as and when required

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Percentage of evacuations conducted as per requests	100% of all evacuation requests fulfilled	100% of all evacuation requests fulfilled	100% of all evacuation requests fulfilled	--

Cluster objective 2

Strategic rehabilitation of logistics infrastructure in Somalia.

Output 1: Bossaso Port Rehabilitation

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Completion of rehabilitation works on Berth A	Rehabilitation complete	--	--	--
Installation of pre-fab office facilities and toilets for port staff	50% complete	100% complete	--	--
Setting up a Logistics Hub outside the port	50% complete	100% complete	--	--

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Purchase of fire-fighting equipment	--	--	100% complete	--

Output 2: Berbera Port Rehabilitation

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Setting up a logistics hub outside the port	30% complete	60% complete	100% complete	--
Spot dredging of the approach channel	50% complete	100% complete	--	--
Renovation of port electrical system	--	--	100% complete	--

Output 3: Mogadishu Port Rehabilitation

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Port warehouse rehabilitation	--	--	100% complete	--

Output 4: Training of Port Staff in Port Management and Gender Issues

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
25% of middle managers and 100% of senior managers to complete Level 2 trainings	20% complete	25% complete	100% complete	--

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

The priority actions are UNHAS passenger flights and Port rehabilitation activities.

- UNHAS: Passenger flights to Abudwak, Adaado Afmadu, Baidoa, Bardera, Beletweyne, Bossaso, Buale, Garowe, Dollow, Dusamareb, Elbarde, Eldere, Erigavo, Galkayo, Garbaharey, Hargeisa, Hoduur, Jemamma, Jowhar, K-50, Kismayu, Luq, Marere, Merka, Mogadishu, Quansadere, Wajid.
- Port Rehabilitation: Somaliland, Puntland, Mogadishu, and transport/supply routes throughout Somalia.

Beneficiaries will include the humanitarian community, local communities and government entities.



Multi-Sector Project for Refugees in Somalia

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)
Funds required	\$9,262,317 for 1 project
Contact information	Ayaki Ito (ito@unhcr.org)

As of October 2012, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Somalia is 2,258 (1,121 female and 1,137 male) and 8,479 (4,503 male and 3,976 female), respectively. A majority of the refugees and asylum-seekers are of Ethiopian origin, with a small number of refugees from Eritrea and other nationalities. Most refugees and asylum-seekers are predominantly urban, living in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, and to a lesser extent in Galkayo. There is also a small refugee population in Mogadishu.

CAP 2013-2015 presents an opportunity to highlight the specific but diverse needs of the refugee and asylum seeker population in Somalia. Priority areas have been identified as follows:

- Safe and equal access to asylum procedures for women, men, girls and boys seeking asylum including determination of refugee status in Somalia.
- Capacity-building (including technical cooperation) of relevant authorities/bodies on protection.
- Safe and equal access to basic services for refugees and vulnerable asylum seekers.
- Facilitate the achievement of appropriate durable solutions.
- Develop gender-sensitive policies, legislative frameworks and response measures to ensure the protection refugees and asylum seekers.
- Promote peaceful co-existence with host communities.
- Strengthen community capacity and support self-reliance.

Over the three-year CAP period, UNHCR, with its partners, will focus on the implementation of the UNHCR Policy on Refugee Protection and Durable Solutions in Urban Areas with emphasis on registration/documentation, community outreach, access to basic services and material assistance to extremely vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers. Registration of asylum-seekers in Somaliland and Puntland will be supported mainly through capacity building of local authorities/bodies. RSD will be used as a strategic protection tool rather than routine processing for all asylum-seekers. Given the limited resettlement slots, people identified as having serious legal and/or physical protection needs and serious medical needs will be prioritized for resettlement. Recent developments in Mogadishu indicate opportunities to engage with the government on the development of a viable asylum framework. UNHCR will provide technical support to the relevant authorities throughout the process.

There will be a strong emphasis on self-reliance through vocational skills training and livelihoods. Advocacy with the relevant authorities to address barriers to self-reliance will be supported. To improve living conditions, basic services will be provided. Refugees and extremely vulnerable asylum seekers will have access to quality medical assistance including specialized care and referral of emergency cases. Primary and secondary education will be provided to refugee girls and boys. Measures to increase enrollment and retention of school-going children will also be implemented. Due to funding shortages, other forms of assistance, including material assistance will be provided to extremely vulnerable people following a vulnerability assessment. Community-based protection mechanisms will be supported to ensure refugees and asylum seekers'

knowledge, skills and capacities are utilized. To address hostility between refugees and host population, UNHCR will support initiatives aimed at ensuring peaceful co-existence.

Issues related to the interface between migration and asylum continues to affect the standard of treatment of undocumented asylum-seekers in Somalia. While refugees and asylum seekers account for a small proportion, in Somalia, they frequently travel alongside migrants. Bossaso and Hargeisa are significant hubs for migrants attempting to reach the Gulf of Aden. UNHCR will in the coming years continue to strengthen its involvement in the protection and assistance to this group.

Strategic objective #1-2-4

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national-level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 1

Women, men, girls and boys have equal access to fair protection processes and documentation.

Output 1: Capacity-building undertaken

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of technical support interventions provided to authorities	12	24	24	24
# of gender-sensitive trainings conducted	6	12	12	12
# of male/female trained	50	50	60	60

Output 2: Registration conducted on an individual basis with minimum set of data required and documentation

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of people provided with information on registration procedures	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
# of males and females registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required and documents provided	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000

Output 3: Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of male/female provided with information on status determination procedures	14,040	14,040	14,040	14,040
# of males and females whose status has been determined and a decision issued	526	1,053	1,100	1,200

Cluster objective 2

Women, men, girls and boys have equal access to basic needs and essential services.

Output 1: Access to basic needs and essential services provided or supported

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of male/female accessing primary health care	2,519	7,038	7,500	7,500
# of health facilities supported	5	5	5	5
# of male/female enrolled in primary school	700	750	800	800
# of male/female enrolled in secondary school	200	250	300	350
# of male/female attending adult education classes	50	70	90	100
# of education facilities constructed or supported	5	5	5	5
# of male/female with specific needs provided with special support	242	485	500	500

Output 2: Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of male/female provided with vocational/technical skills training	200	250	300	300
# of male/female enrolled in livelihood schemes	100	100	100	100

Output 3: Durable solution and peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of peaceful co-existence projects implemented	4	4	4	4
# of cases identified and processed for resettlement	53	53	60	60

Cluster objective 3

Policies, legislative frameworks and response measures contain protection safeguards.

Output 1: Law and policy developed and strengthened

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of workshops held to promote compliance with protection standards	3	6	6	6
# of technical support interventions provided to authorities	3	6	6	6
# of materials produced or disseminated	3	6	6	6
<i>1. Legislative improvement related to asylum and immigration laws</i>				



Nutrition

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Funds required	\$121,855,709 for 67 projects
Contact information	Leo Matunga (Imatunga@unicef.org)

Over the next three years the Nutrition Cluster will engage with the community, humanitarian actors, and the government to ensure that nutrition services are provided to the most vulnerable boys, girls, men and women. The formation of a functional government in Mogadishu and the potential for enhanced security, especially in the south, should increase access for such interventions and ensure gaps are addressed.

Over the past two years, the Nutrition Cluster has expanded its activities throughout the country. At present there are 27 SC, 971 OTP, 1112 TSFP, 431 BSFP sites, three wet feeding sites in transit to southern Somalia IDP locations - and two dry supplementary feeding sites in transit to southern Somalia IDP locations. In Somaliland and Puntland, 71 MCHN services are provided through health centres. In the next three years, through the availability and presence of current programmes, the Nutrition Cluster can respond effectively to most nutritional needs in the country.

In 2013-2015 the Nutrition Cluster will monitor the progress of programme implementation using SPHERE standards for treatment of acute malnutrition, including, cure rates, defaulter rates, death rates, non-respondents rates, amongst others. The cluster will also use the Somalia national IMAM guidelines/protocol and response plan indicators.²⁹ The 3W matrix (Who does What and Where) SC/OTP/TSFP database will be used monthly to track admissions and performance indicators by site. The FSNAU nutrition assessments will be conducted annually post *Deyr* and post-*Gu* to establish the rates of occurrence of malnutrition among children 6-59 months. The assessments will inform the Nutrition Cluster which programmes in what regions need to scale up or down depending on the nutrition situation. In the event that nutrition assessments are not feasible, FSNAU, Nutrition Cluster and partners will conduct periodic rapid assessments. UNICEF, WFP and OCHA (for CHF) will use third party monitoring of partner projects in inaccessible areas to ensure that guidelines and protocols are respected.

In 2013-2015, the Nutrition Cluster will use a variety of response strategies to best match the vulnerable populations being treated. The main target beneficiaries will be boys and girls, 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women. The Nutrition Cluster will focus on basic life-saving activities as well as community resilience-building activities. For curative services, the Nutrition Cluster will use mobile and fixed sites (SC/OTP/TSFP) for service provision. In pastoral communities, mobile nutrition services will be deployed along migratory routes to best serve the population.

In the northern zones, preventative nutrition programmes will be provided targeting children aged 6-23 months through health centres. IYCF promotion will be prioritized to build community and household resilience. The activities will focus on the establishment of mother to mother support groups, and training counsellors to support mothers on IYCF issues.

²⁹ IMAM is an appropriate facility and community approach for the treatment and rehabilitation of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

The Nutrition Cluster will continue to prioritize the south and central zones of Somalia, IDPs across the country, coastal areas of the central to north east zone, and Sool, Sanaag, Nugal valley, Hawd and Guban livelihoods zones.

People in need and target beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Estimated Average Number of people in need			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 6-59 months	849,000 (805,500-889,500)	849,000 (805,500-889,500)	1,698,000 (1,611,000-1,779,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	516,000 (489,000-540,000)
Pregnant and lactating women	--	246,500 (234,000-259,000)	246,500 (234,000-259,000)	--	75,000 (71,000-78,500)	75,000 (71,000-78,500)
Totals	849,000 (805,500-889,500)	1,095,500 (1,039,500-1,148,500)	1,944,500 (1,845,000-2,038,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	333,000 (315,500-348,500)	591,000 (560,000-618,500)

Category of people in need	Beneficiaries Targeted - 2014			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 6-59 months	330,000 (316,500-349,500)	330,000 (316,500-349,500)	660,000 (633,000-699,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	516,000 (489,000-540,000)
Pregnant and lactating women	--	96,500 (92,000-102,000)	96,500 (92,000-102,000)	--	75,000 (71,000-78,500)	75,000 (71,000-78,500)
Totals	330,000 (316,500-349,500)	426,500 (408,500-451,500)	756,500 (725,000-801,000)	258,000 (244,500-270,000)	333,000 (315,500-348,500)	591,000 (560,000-618,500)

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The primary target group for nutrition services is mainly children under the age of five, as well as pregnant and lactating women; the first groups to exhibit signs of malnutrition, with advanced age groups targeted as funding allows.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective #1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster objective 1

To contribute to the reduction of malnutrition related sickness and mortality among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women through systematic equal access to integrated curative and preventive food-based nutrition interventions.

Output 1: Increased access to boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women for management of acute malnutrition (SC, OTP, TSFP) through static and seasonal mobile services

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of acutely malnourished boys and girls under five admitted for treatment	60% (154,800)	60% (309,600)	60% (399,600)	60% (309,600)
% of acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women admitted for treatment	40% (15,000)	40% (30,000)	40% (38,600)	40% (30,000)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% coverage of severely malnourished boys and girls under five in programmes for management of acute malnutrition	50%	55%	60%	65%

Output 2: Increased access to and utilization of preventive and curative nutrition services integrated in functional MCH clinics in North Somalia for vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of functional MCH clinics incorporating preventive and curative food-based nutrition services into a comprehensive package of care	60%	80%	80%	80%

Output 3: Seasonal preventive nutrition responses are implemented timely in areas where the risk of peaks of acute malnutrition is high based on early warning indicators

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of seasonal preventive nutrition interventions initiated in a timely manner against identified areas in need	50%	60%	60%	60%
% reduction in number of boys, girls under 36 months screened and referred for nutrition treatment between baseline and end line (enrolment and phasing out of seasonal intervention)	20% reduction	20% reduction	20% reduction	20% reduction

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 2

To improve women, boys and girl's access to evidence-based and feasible nutrition and nutrition related resilience activities, available through the Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) interventions linking nutrition to Health, WASH, Food Security, Education and Child Protection programmes.³⁰

Output 1: Improved IYCF

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
IYCF Coordination Committees finalize yearly micro planning as per the strategies	N/A	Yearly micro planning for IYCF is undertaken in each zone	Yearly micro planning for IYCF is undertaken in each zone	Yearly micro planning for IYCF is undertaken in each zone
No. of women reached through IYCF support groups and interpersonal counsellings (IPCs)	Set baseline	Increase 5% from baseline	Increase 15% from baseline	Increase 25% from baseline

³⁰ BNSP interventions essential components are management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation, immunizations, deworming, promotion and support for optimal IYCF, Promotion and support for optimal maternal nutrition and care, prevention and management of common illnesses (anemia, malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia, and kalazar where appropriate etc.), fortification (home-based and food vehicles) and promotion of appropriate food fortification, monitoring and surveillance.

Output 2: Multiple micronutrient supplementation among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women improved

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. of boys, girls under-two reached with multiple micronutrient supplements	N/A	10,000 children	25,000 children	50,000 children
% of pregnant and lactating women reached with multiple micronutrients or iron/folate supplements	70% of women attending ANC supplemented	75% of women attending ANC supplemented	85% of women attending ANC supplemented	95% of women attending ANC supplemented

Output 3: Vitamin A supplementation among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women Improved through campaign and routine supplementation activities

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of boys, girls under five reached with Vitamin A supplementation	90% of children under five (1,350,000)	90% of children under five (1,350,000)	90% of children under five (1,350,000)	90% of children under five (1,350,000)

Output 4: De-worming coverage for boys, girls

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of boys, girls under five de-wormed	90% boys, girls under five dewormed (1,350,000)	90% boys, girls under five dewormed (1,350,000)	90% boys, girls under five dewormed (1,350,000)	90% boys, girls under five dewormed (1,350,000)

Output 5: Nutrition programme beneficiaries are linked to WASH, health, food security interventions for maximum impact

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of nutrition projects in CAP with link to WASH, health and food security at objective and operational level	50%	55%	60%	65%

Output 6: Health, nutrition, hygiene promotion information, education and communication to beneficiaries improved

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. partner staff trained in hygiene and nutrition promotion	50 staff trained	75 staff trained	75 staff trained	100 staff trained
No. of CHWs/community-based worker trained in 5/8 essential components of the BNSP	Set baseline	Increase by 5% of baseline	Increase by 15% of baseline	Increase by 25% of baseline

Cluster objective 2

To contribute to the availability of timely and quality community and health centre-based nutrition information, programme coverage and operational research (OR) into responses to the causes of malnutrition and related problems.

Output 1: Standard Nutrition surveys conducted twice a year across the country

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. of post- <i>Gu</i> and post- <i>Deyr</i> surveys conducted	1	2	2	2

Output 2: Coverage surveys conducted in programme areas

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. of coverage surveys conducted	5	10	10	10

Output 3: Cluster endorsed OR/M&E on underlying causes of malnutrition conducted

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Cluster endorsed operational research/M&E conducted as appropriate	N/A	N/A	One IYCF KAP study is conducted	One Micronutrient study is conducted

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster objective 1

To strengthen the coordination and capacity of all nutrition partners including communities and line ministries to deliver quality and sustainable emergency nutrition services through a variety of approaches.

Output 1: A three-year capacity development plan focusing on nutrition programme key thematic areas developed

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Capacity development plan established	Draft Capacity Development plan developed	One capacity development plan finalized and endorsed	One capacity development plan evaluated and updated	One capacity development plan evaluated and updated
% of LNGOs, local and regional authorities whose work reflects their Community Engagement/Participation Strategy	Set baseline	Increase by 5% of baseline	Increase by 15% of baseline	Increase by 25% of baseline

Output 2: Coordination at national and subnational levels enhanced

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
No. of cluster coordination meetings at national level held	Six in Nairobi, six in Mogadishu	12 in Nairobi, 12 in Mogadishu	12 in Nairobi, 12 in Mogadishu	12 in Nairobi, 12 in Mogadishu
Total	12	24	24	24
No. of cluster coordination meetings at sub-national level held	Six in Somaliland, six in	12 in Somaliland, 12 in	12 in Somaliland, 12 in	12 in Somaliland, 12 in

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
	Puntland, six in southern and central Somalia (excluding Mogadishu)	Puntland, 12 in southern and central Somalia (excluding Mogadishu)	Puntland, 12 in southern and central Somalia (excluding Mogadishu)	Puntland, in southern and central Somalia (excluding Mogadishu)
Total	18	36	36	36

Output 3: Community capacity to identify, screen, refer and manage malnutrition improved

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% of partners trained in the identification, screening and referral of malnourished children	50%	60%	70%	80%



Displaced mother and child in Dobley in southern Somalia near the Somali-Kenyan border. FAO/F. Nyakairu



Protection

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) and DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Funds required	\$104,753,791 for 42 projects
Contact information	Bediako Buahene (buahene@unhcr.org) Roel Debruyne (protection.nairobi@drchoa.org)

The protection concerns that must be addressed in the forthcoming years reflect the diversity of the population in need, and the complexity of the environment in which Protection Cluster members work. Ten key priority protection areas exist:

- GBV, in particular sexual violence.
- Poor infrastructure and site planning in IDP settlements and weak community-based protection mechanisms leading to limited physical security.
- Insecure and unequal land tenure for IDPs, leading to possible evictions and uncertainty regarding durable solutions.
- Child protection violations and neglect specifically surrounding street children and those engrossed in the military conflict.
- Weak or absent police forces and the failure or incapacity of local authorities and government agencies to ensure that the rights of women, men, girls and boys are protected.
- Lack of equal access to justice for women, men, girls and boys.
- The negative impact of family separation that occurred during flight.
- Violation of rights (harassment, arbitrary detention, looting, forceful removal, or evictions, amongst other violations) by those in authority, particularly by military and militia forces both during and post hostilities.
- The impact on the lives of people in mixed migration flows across the Gulf of Aden.
- The continuous need to improve Protection Cluster information gathering (age and sex disaggregated) and management systems, disaggregated by sex and age, to create an accurate picture of protection issues, accountability and sustainability.

The Protection Cluster developed five objectives that contain a blend of gender-sensitive, immediate, reactive, and responsive activities as well as preventative and enabling activities, and durable solutions. Reaching these objectives will often be sequential. To achieve sustainable protection by 2015, activities that require longer-term programming are intertwined with immediate responses. Furthermore, longer-term programming must begin in 2013, if such programming is to result in improvements in the overall protection environment. It is understood that addressing the protection priorities will underpin durable solutions and in particular the sustainability of IDPs' rehabilitation.

This approach recognises that systemic interventions are at the core of protection programming. Preventative responses such as improving physical security through state or community policing, will be as important a priority as ensuring that women, men, boys, and girls whose rights are violated receive equal and safe access to responsive services.

Likewise, this approach recognises that reaching a durable solution does not begin after vulnerable people have received basic services, but rather as an integral part of such interventions, including equal access to justice and law enforcement.

The participation of women, men, girls and boys in the decision-making process at all levels, starting from the identification of needs to project evaluation will be central to ensuring sustainability. The focus will be on constituting gender-balanced IDP committees and strengthening those already existing by providing technical skills to take ownership and responsibility for the management of their settlement. Leadership training that is both representative and legitimate will enhance the ability of IDPs to address a multitude of problems and protection concerns at the local level.

Where practicable, activities addressing acute situations, such as fire outbreaks or land tenure issues or providing immediate support to GBV survivors will be undertaken. Ambiguous or undefined land tenure for IDPs is a significant source of conflict and tenure issues must be addressed early on and monitored from there to provide greater certainty and limit grievances.

The expectation that IDPs may wish to return home necessitates, for whom a package of services will be offered, a holistic and area-based approach to ensure that people who decide to return can do so, and can reintegrate successfully on arrival. Ensuring sustainability for returnees requires a multi-sector / cluster approach, particularly including safe livelihood options, health and education. Consequently, at an operational level, the coordination mechanisms of the IDP Return Consortium and the Mogadishu Task Force on Voluntary IDP Returns were established. Protection plays a critical role in this approach to prevent subsequent displacement due to protection issues.

In order to achieve the desired impact, assistance to survivors of rights violations will weigh heavily towards risk reduction measures that will allow survivors to restore their dignity, and mitigate risky behaviour. Furthermore, remedies, particularly for GBV survivors and girl and boy children, will not be provided in isolation but as part of a package of services within the Protection Cluster itself (e.g. by GBV or Child Protection Working Group members) or in collaboration with other clusters.

There is a need to create equal access to justice in which people, especially the displaced, have confidence. Often IDP populations are unable to claim and exercise their rights, including children, making them highly vulnerable to rights abuses and secondary displacement. The lack of access to justice is an impediment to durable solutions for IDP populations that facilitate the provision of assistance and integration through predictable land tenure. IDPs, especially those from minority groups, will be empowered to effectively present their complaints during collaborative dispute resolution processes.

As migrants continue to use Puntland as a stop-over there is a need to provide emergency support such as food and medical assistance. Concurrently, the capacity of government officials and responsible ministries in the areas of human rights, including migrant rights and rights of minors, must be built and strengthened.

Family tracing will serve the dual purpose of reuniting migrant children with families and reuniting those separated during displacement to ensure collective protection in the family group, especially for girl children.

An overarching concern for the Protection Cluster will remain the continued engagement on protection of civilians. Cluster members will respond to the immediate needs of survivors directly

affected by the actions or inactions of parties to the conflict. At the strategic level, cluster members will be fully engaged to ensure that all parties to the conflict adhere to international humanitarian law. The latter will remain particularly significant as the military conflict reaches further into southern Somalia with AMISOM, in particular, having the trappings of an 'occupying force' pending its conversion to a purely peacekeeping function.

In order for Protection Cluster members to achieve their goals, and thereby, contributing to the improvement of the protection environment, skills, sex- and age-disaggregated data collection, coordination, and accountability must be improved. Protection Cluster members will engage with the Risk Management Unit to improve accountability of its members, enabling better programming.

People in need and target beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Estimated Average Number of people in need			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs	440,000	660,000	1,100,000	340,000	500,000	840,000
Mixed Migration Flows	9,000	1,000	10,000	9,000	1,000	10,000
Totals	449,000	661,000	1,110,000	349,000	501,000	850,000

Category of people in need	Beneficiaries Targeted - 2014			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs	300,000	450,000	750,000	220,000	330,000	550,000
Mixed Migration Flows	9,000	1,000	10,000	0	0	0
Totals	309,000	451,000	760,000	220,000	330,000	550,000

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The Protection Cluster defines the population in need as being the IDP women, men, girls, and boys. IDPs, in one form or another, have suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of being displaced. While urban poor living in close proximity to IDPs are often equally vulnerable, as their numbers are difficult to quantify, in light of the 'do no harm' principle, protection services will also be extended to them though not captured in the 'beneficiary' figure. The number of IDPs being targeted by the Protection Cluster is 840,000 people, and is based on the capacity of the Cluster if fully funded. An additional 10,000 migrants who transit through Somalia on their way to Yemen will be assisted with emergency interventions as the needs arise.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective #2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 1

Women, men, girls and boys affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies have equal access to timely and effective protection responses.

Output 1: Survivors receive equal access to timely and effective responses

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of male/female survivors who receive legal counselling in line with set standards	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
# of male/female survivors who receive psycho-social assistance in line with set standards	5,000	10,000	18,000	20,000
# of male/female survivors who receive medical assistance, including post rape treatment within 72 hrs, in line with set standards	1,000	5,500	7,000	8,000
# of male/female survivors receiving material assistance in line with set standards	8,000	28,000	38,000	48,000
# of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups released and reintegrated to the community	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
# of gender-sensitive, functional, community based mechanisms to prevent, identify, and respond to protection violations	150	200	250	300

Output 2: Respond to the needs of separated and unaccompanied girls and boys through family tracing, reunification and reintegration with the community

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of tracing requests that have been resolved	20	50	80	100
# of boys and girls for whom a Best Interest Determination has been carried out	500	1,500	2,000	2,000

Output 3: Police response to distress calls from the community in line with international human rights standards

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
% the police responds to violations in line with set standards and procedures	5	10	15	20

Cluster objective 2

To strengthen the capacity of women, men, girls, and boys to reduce exposure to protection risks

Output 1: Women, men, girls, and boys adopt safe risk mitigation strategies

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of fire prevention trainings conducted	20	30	30	50
# of UXO, IED, and mine awareness trainings conducted	10	20	20	10
# of people reached by protection trainings	5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000

Output 2: Protection infrastructure is improved in line with specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of public places have solar lighting installed	10	20	40	40
# of households having access to lighting	15,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
# of settlement plans that recognize different needs of women, men, girls and boys	3	5	5	2
# of women and girls at risk receiving fuel efficient stoves	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
# of women, men, girls, and boys with disabilities assisted	--	--	--	--

Output 3: Sustainable and safe skills training and dignified livelihoods interventions are available to vulnerable women, men, girls and boys to increase their resilience and that of their communities

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of women, men, girls, and boys people provided with skills training for livelihood purposes	3,700	9,000	11,000	23,000
% of women, men, girls, and boys people provided with skills training able to earn a minimum wage	40	40	50	50

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster objective 3

To strengthen the capacity of communities, civil society, and formal and informal authorities to prevent and address the specific protection needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

Output 1: Communities and formal and informal authorities have the capacity to prevent and respond to specific protection violations affecting women, men, girls, and boys

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of police posts operational and patrols conducted in targeted areas	8	16	20	30
# of campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services	16	32	40	40

Output 2: Male/female duty bearers have been trained on international human rights standards

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of those in positions of authority trained on gender-sensitive approaches to prevention and response	50	150	150	150
# of gender-sensitive training on human rights policies and procedures	20	40	60	100
# of conflict resolution and peace building initiatives conducted	5	10	10	10

Output 3: Gender-responsive protection policies, guidelines, and legal frameworks in place

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of protection policies and laws in place	1	2	2	2
# of technical support interventions provided to authorities	5	15	15	15
# of procedures in place to respond to community protection concerns	5	10	10	10

Cluster objective 4

To support the attainment of a durable solution whether voluntary return, resettlement, or local integration based on the principles of voluntariness and informed consent with particular attention to those most in need in line with set standards.

Output 1: Informed and voluntary decisions on their preferred durable solution

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of women and men signing up for a durable solution	30,000	60,000	70,000	200,000

Output 2: Support and assistance provided to achieve durable solutions

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of women and men assisted with return, reintegration, and resettlement	30,000	60,000	70,000	200,000

Output 3: Return and reintegration monitoring

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of households monitored	50%	100%	100%	100%

Strategic objective #4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 5

Enable a protection response through strengthened coordination, protection monitoring and analysis, and building the capacity of humanitarian actors.

Output 1: Assessments / Profiling

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of gender-sensitive trainings carried out by Protection Cluster	5	5	10	10

Output 2: Protection monitoring mechanisms in place

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of protection monitoring mechanisms in place	4	4	4	4
# of rights violations recorded	1,200	3,000	4,000	4,000
# of sex and age disaggregated reports shared	40	50	50	50
# of public advocacy interventions conducted	6	12	12	12

Output 3: Protection coordination and partners strengthened

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of full-time technical / thematic coordinators	4	6	8	8
# of gender-sensitive trainings carried out by Protection Cluster	6	6	12	12
# of protection training for partners conducted	10	15	20	20

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

- Prevention and response through risk mitigation measures atuned to the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys, and strengthened policing.
- The IDP population and the host community where appropriate.
- All urban areas where IDPs live and the rural locations for those IDPs who have returned.



Shelter/NFI

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme) UN HABITAT
Funds required	\$72,259,804 for 16 projects
Contact information	Richard Evans (evansr@unhcr.org)

The Shelter Cluster envisages that there will be a constant need for life-saving activities, independent of more transitional and durable solutions. The Shelter Cluster anticipates that the gains in year one such as community acceptance, local authority agreements and community participation will be built upon over the three-year planning period so that in year 2014 and 2015, more cost effective and efficient service delivery is realized. A longer-term perspective will allow more attention to be paid to settlement planning, obtaining long-term land tenure, skill transfer and integrated services.

The Shelter Cluster Response Strategy contains three pillars that are outlined below, reflecting each of the overarching shelter needs.

Emergency Response

The Shelter Cluster will continue to provide emergency assistance to those affected by natural disaster (flood, fire, and drought) and for those displaced by conflict. The Shelter Cluster will distribute a minimum NFI kit and an ESK to those in need.³¹

The Shelter Cluster will maintain the response capacity to distribute NFI minimum package for 30,000 households / 180,000 people, through emergency stocks held across Somalia. This figure is lower than in 2012 and reflects the ease with which high quality NFIs can be procured in Mogadishu and also the Cluster's desire to undertake more local procurement.

Programme design will take account of the specific needs of women and, where appropriate, women's dignity kits will also be distributed. When set criteria are met, cash-based assistance or vouchers can also be considered. PDM will form an integral part of implementation and where there is an unacceptably high risk of diversion, activities may be suspended.

Transitional Shelter

Transitional shelter is provided to stabilize IDP settlements that have traditionally been located in and around the urban centres of Somalia. The concept of transitional shelter covers all interventions from shelter kits to corrugated galvanized iron shelters. The typology will depend on factors including land tenure, funding levels, specific needs, agency experience, support from local authorities and location of the IDP settlements. The provision of transitional shelter should be preceded by consultations with women and men from the community on the proper layout of the site, demarcation, fire prevention and the provision of basic services, which will be addressed concurrently in coordination with the other relevant clusters (i.e. WASH, Health, Education and Food). In particular the views of women, specifically about protection, will be considered during the design of the shelter so that a safe and secure environment can be created. The provision of

³¹EAP minimum package consists of one reinforced plastic tarpaulins (4m x 5m), three woven dry raised blanket (150 x 200 cm), one synthetic sleeping mat (2.7m x 1.8m), one kitchen set, two non-collapsible jerry cans (20 litres), sanitary clothes, underwear and one bar of soap (750g) agreed by the cluster in 2011.

transitional shelter will be guided by the six standards for shelter as per SPHERE.³² All contractors will adhere to a code of conduct when working in the settlements and measures such as quotas will be used to ensure more women have the opportunity to be involved in the construction, where it is culturally acceptable.

Support for Durable Solutions

The authorities across Somalia continue to demonstrate a desire to address the IDP situation by providing IDPs with land tenure. The nature of this tenure varies from short term rights of use to the right to use and inherit land indefinitely. The Shelter Cluster will continue to advocate for more secure forms of tenure and work with the authorities to find durable solutions for the IDPs.

Where suitable land is available, direct assistance will be provided for the creation of new settlements, integrating services (Health, Education, WASH) and incorporating settlement planning. The specific needs of older women and single headed households during the return / relocation process will be prioritized.

When conditions are conducive, in consultation with the Protection Cluster, support for the voluntary return to place of origin will be provided by distributing NFIs and transitional shelter upon return.

People in need and target beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Estimated Average Number of people in need			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs	440,000	660,000	1,100,000	300,000	450,000	750,000

Category of people in need	Beneficiaries Targeted - 2014			Beneficiaries Targeted - 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs	240,000	360,000	600,000	160,000	240,000	400,000

Note: Target is for Objective 1.

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

There are estimated to be 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia. Assuming that the displacement in 2013 is 250,000 (predicted 368,000 in 2012) and that returns within Somalia do not equal displacement, then the total IDP figure for 2013 could reach 1.35 million. As of early November, the cluster members had distributed NFIs to 588,000 IDPs; this figure should reach 600,000 by the end of the year. Assuming that those reached in 2012 do not need another NFI, then the target figure is 750,000. For subsequent years, it is expected that more IDPs will return home and displacement will reduce as the country stabilises. Therefore, the target numbers will fall by 150,000 for 2014 and by another 200,000 for 2015.

³² Sphere Handbook, 2011, p 239-286, Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items.

Cluster objectives and output targets**Strategic objective #1**

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster objective 1

Contribute to the protection of displaced populations and those affected by natural hazards from life-threatening elements.

Output:

1. Displaced populations have basic household items
2. Displaced populations have basic shelter
3. Distributions are monitored using a standardized methodology to ensure accountability and to improve programming

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of those in need receiving NFIs	375,000	750,000	700,000	600,000
Number of those in need receiving ESKs	200,000	450,000	500,000	600,000
% of distributions having undergone PDM	80	80	85	90

Strategic objective# 2

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Cluster objective 2

Improve the living conditions of people in need at stabilized IDP settlements.

Output:

1. Those living in and around IDP settlements have adequate shelter
2. The settlements are planned with basic services
3. The risk of fire in the settlements is reduced through mitigation measures

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of those in need receiving transitional shelter	105,000	262,500	525,000	630,000

Strategic objective #3

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Cluster objective 3

Facilitate access to durable solutions for displaced populations through integration and/or relocation.

Output: IDPs are protected from further displacement

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of those in need who have secured land tenure	13,000	39,000	65,000	65,000
Number of those in need who have appropriate shelter	13,000	39,000	65,000	65,000

Strategic objective# 4

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objective 4

To improve the service provision by Shelter / NFI Cluster partners through enhanced coordination, improved needs assessments and the use of common tools and designs.

Output: IDPs are protected from further displacement

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Needs assessment completed in areas of concern	5	10	15	15

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

- Priority actions: Includes the provision of NFIs and ESKs.
- Beneficiaries: Focus on the newly displaced due to natural hazards (drought, flood) and conflict and for those who lose their shelter and belongings due to fire.
- Locations: Throughout Somalia.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) and OXFAM GB
Funds required	\$122,590,543 for 70 projects
Contact information	Patrick Laurent (pl Laurent@unicef.org)

In 2010, only 29% of the Somali population had access to an improved source of water and 23% with access to improved sanitation facilities.³³ The objective of the next three years is to reinforce resilience in Somali communities by attaining sustainable access to safe water and sanitation, and the promotion of good hygiene practice.

As the number of displaced people stabilizes, a three-year strategy will allow targeting more of the otherwise vulnerable communities. This includes specific populations at risk of acute watery diarrhoea, acutely malnourished children, people living in drought-affected areas, and children attending school; with closer coordination with other clusters being an enabling strategy.

A three-year strategy will allow WASH Cluster members to focus on a more sustained approach, with stronger links to institutions and communities, for access to safe water, based on ensuring the functionality of strategic water points collectively identified by WASH actors at a district level. The three-year CAP will also allow WASH agencies to focus on the development of multiple-use water systems (human and animal consumption plus irrigation), and to develop a strategy for sustainable access to household water treatment products, in order to ensure access to safe water for the majority of vulnerable people. For sanitation, a three-year strategy allows WASH Cluster projects to be based on the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach. WASH Cluster members agreed on using this strategy as the only option in rural areas of Somaliland and Puntland, and to introduce it into southern and central Somalia.

People in need and target beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Estimated average number of people in need			Beneficiaries targeted - 2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs ³⁴	425,381	442,744	868,125	382,843	398,470	781,313
acutely malnourished children ³⁵	271,356	282,432	553,788	67,839	70,608	138,447
people living in districts with risk of AWD/cholera ³⁶	455,849	474,456	930,305	227,925	237,228	465,153
people in drought-affected areas ³⁷	465,975	484,995	950,970	232,988	242,497	475,485
children in need of WASH in school ³⁸	458,640	477,360	936,000	44,100	45,900	90,000
Totals	2,077,202	2,161,986	4,239,188	955,695	994,703	1,950,398

³³ UNICEF / WHO, Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, March 2012 update.

³⁴ IDPs in need = percentage of people without access to water within a distance less than 2 km from IDP settlements (64% as estimated in July 2012 in a snapshot assessment done by the WASH Cluster) x total IDPs (1,356,445 from the latest HCT endorsed IDP population estimates).

³⁵ Acutely malnourished children with their families: data provided by the Nutrition Cluster / FSNAU, August 2012.

³⁶ People living in areas with high risk of AWD/cholera: areas at risk based on WHO AWD surveillance data, week 1-week 38, 2012.

³⁷ People living in drought-affected areas (FSNAU, Aug. 2012) without access to water (71%, SWALIM/UNICEF 2011).

³⁸ Children in need of WASH in schools: total number of children in need of emergency education x percentage of schools without access to water and sanitation (63%, data provided by Education Cluster and Education Section, UNICEF).

Category of people in need	Beneficiaries targeted - 2014			Beneficiaries targeted - 2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IDPs	318,500	331,500	650,000	220,500	229,500	450,000
acutely malnourished children	67,839	70,608	138,447	67,839	70,608	138,447
people living in districts with risk of AWD/cholera	113,962	118,614	232,576	113,962	118,614	232,576
people in drought-affected areas	116,494	121,249	237,743	116,494	121,249	237,743
children in need of WASH in school	44,100	45,900	90,000	44,100	45,900	90,000
Totals	660,895	687,871	1,348,766	562,895	585,871	1,148,766

In 2013, the WASH Cluster aims to respond to the needs of 1,950,000 people across Somalia in terms of access to water, including 90% of displaced populations. WASH Cluster members also target 50% of estimated needs for people living in drought areas and in areas at high risk for AWD, and 25% of estimated needs for acutely malnourished children with their families and for boys and girls enrolled in school. This objective is based on the collective capacity of WASH Cluster members and those outside the cluster system.

The WASH Cluster aims also to address needs of 2,165,750 people for access to sanitation and 2,663,000 people for hygiene promotion across Somalia.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objective #1

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Cluster objective 1-1

Provide access to safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for people in emergency need.

Output 1: People in need have adequate access to safe water in emergency through emergency shallow wells or boreholes (upgrading, rehabilitation or drilling), emergency support to boreholes or shallow wells (provision of fuel and/or spare parts), household water treatment product distribution (filters, chlorine, sedimentation/chlorination products), piped network extensions, water point quality monitoring and chlorination if needed, or through temporary provision (water access by voucher is preferred and water trucking if no other option). Any temporary water intervention must include a sustainable exit strategy (such as protecting a shallow well) that improves resilience of targeted communities

Output Indicators	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with access to temporary water (e.g. water access by voucher, chlorination of shallow wells, access to safe water through distribution of emergency household water treatments)	975,000	1,950,000	1,350,000	1,150,000
Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with sustained access to safe water (e.g. Construction/protection of a shallow well, borehole or strategic water catchments, household water filters distribution – access to safe water remains after the project finishes)	725,000	1,450,000	850,000	650,000

Output 2: People in need have an adequate access to sanitation in emergency through construction of emergency latrines or latrine desludging programmes. Access to sanitation in emergency through programmes targeting schools and other institutions (health or nutrition centres, market places) is encouraged

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of people disaggregated by sex, with increased access to appropriate emergency sanitation facilities	500,000	1,000,000	400,000	200,000

Output 3: Hygiene messages are disseminated and lead to better practices, focusing on key messages for disease control, according to the differential needs of men and women (hygiene promotion in and through schools, health facilities, water committees and community health committees and/or public awareness campaigns). Hygiene promotion can be supported if needed by hygiene kit distributions

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of people, disaggregated by sex, who have participated in hygiene promotion campaigns (e.g. door to door campaigns, public awareness and mass media communication activities)	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Cluster objective 1-2

Emergency preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies.

Output 1: Areas at risk (floods, drought, AWD/cholera, displacement) and key actors for rapid assessments and emergency responses are identified, contingency stocks (NFI, HHWT - Aquatabs, PUR, filters - and Chlorine, pumps and moving parts - filters, oil, exhaust ...) are prepositioned and specific plans are developed for seasonal risks (AWD, floods)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of districts that have updated contingency plans developed and in use, linked to pre-positioned emergency supplies	50	75	75	75

Strategic objectives #2/3/4

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster objectives 2/3/4-1

Provide reliable and sustained access to safe water based on identified strategic water points, establishment of sustainable management structures and development of sustained household water treatment strategies. These contribute to both reliable access to water to reduce stress during shocks but also contribute to conflict mitigation by establishing accountable and equitable water management systems.

Output 1: Reliable and sustained access to safe water through rehabilitation of existing Strategic Water Points (permanent, perennial water points that support a large population) and construction of new strategic water facilities. All systems must be supported by sustained management structures.

Priority to be given to strategic boreholes, development of multiple use water systems based on water catchments, watershed, rainwater harvesting, sub-surface dams, protection of strategic shallow wells and springs, urban strategy based on piped networks and water quality monitoring activities. New access to water in one school (water points or connection) is considered as a new water point under this category. Use of renewable energy is encouraged

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of newly built or rehabilitated or community water points, supported by sustained management structures	500	1,000 (including in 280 schools)	1,000 (including in 280 schools)	1,000 (including in 280 schools)

Output 2: Sustainable management systems for water are established, by the training of water service providers and the reinforcement of water sector governance at all levels

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of newly created/reactivated/re-trained water service providers	75	150	200	200

Output 3: Sustainable household water treatment systems are developed, mainly based on household filtration and support to social marketing for household water treatment products. Rehabilitation of communal berkhats coupled with sustained household water treatment is recommended if relevant. Rainwater harvesting at household level can be considered in some specific favorable areas. Solar disinfection can be introduced as pilot projects

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with access to water with sustained household water treatments	100,000	300,000	600,000	1,000,000

Cluster objectives 2/3/4-2

Provide reliable and sustainable access to environmental sanitation. All sanitation access programmes must be coupled with sustained hygiene practice promotion for the targeted population. *Links to be reinforced with agencies involved with urban planning for waste management (drainage, solid and liquid wastes).*

Output 1: CLTS approach leads to ensure open-defecation-free communities and reinforce the capacity of public health institutions to monitor sanitation programmes

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of certified open-defecation-free communities	50	100	250	400

Output1: Adequate and gender-sensitive sanitation structures are provided in institutions (schools, health centres, nutrition centres, markets and livestock and human transit centres), and the capacity of public health institutions to monitor sanitation programmes are reinforced

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of newly built or rehabilitated institutional sanitation structures which are culturally acceptable and gender-sensitive	1,500	3,000 (including 2,000 in schools)	3,000 (including 2,000 in schools)	3,000 (including 2,000 in schools)

Output 2: Subsidized latrines using participatory approaches are available at family level in some areas. Social marketing of sanitation products is encouraged. Public health institutions capacities to monitor sanitation programmes are reinforced. This strategy is recommended for some areas of south and central Somalia only

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of newly built or rehabilitated family sanitation structures which are culturally acceptable and gender-sensitive	1,500	3,000	2,000	1,000

Output 2: key messages are disseminated leading to good hygiene practices, according to the differential needs of men and women (handwashing activities promotion and hygiene promotion in and through schools, health facilities, water committees and community health committees)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of people, disaggregated by sex, who have participated in face to face hygiene promotion sessions, including in nutrition feeding centres, health facilities and schools	1,331,500	2,663,000 (including 590,000 children in need of emergency education)	2,663,000 (including 590,000 children in need of emergency education)	2,663,000 (including 590,000 children in need of emergency education)

Cluster objectives 2/3/4-3

Support continuous development of better information management tools for enhanced monitoring, early warning and emergency preparedness.

Output 1: A map and monitoring tool for strategic water points is developed, 4W matrix is regularly updated, map of all water sources in use, and WASH assessments including water price monitoring are available

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Strategic water points mapping and monitoring system and 4W matrix are in use and updated monthly	In use / updated monthly	In use / updated monthly	In use / updated monthly	In use / updated monthly

Output 2: AWD surveillance is an integrated part of the WASH strategy and response

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
WASH Cluster strategy and priorities are updated regularly based on results from the AWD/cholera surveillance system (including AWD/cholera matrix updated weekly if needed)	Updated regularly	Updated regularly	Updated regularly	Updated regularly

Cluster objectives 2/3/4-4

Strengthen the capacity of local WASH Cluster actors to improve knowledge, ability and resilience of the community, and address gender gaps.

Output 1: Assess capacity of Somalia-based WASH Cluster members, and develop a capacity-building plan for effective sustainable humanitarian WASH action

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Capacity assessment and capacity development plan for WASH Cluster members in Somalia are available and in use	Capacity development plan available	Capacity development plan in use	Capacity development plan in use	Capacity development plan in use
Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
One key capacity (to be defined every year by WASH Cluster SAG) enhanced in targeted stakeholders	15	30	40	40

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

- Life-saving provision of safe water and emergency sanitation programmes (provision of facilities and desludging programmes). Access to safe water mainly through rehabilitation and sustained management of identified strategic water points, development of multiple use water systems and of sustained access to household water treatment. Implementation of CLTS approach as the main strategy for sustained sanitation.
- IDPs, populations of areas at high risk for AWD and populations affected by drought.
- IDP settlements, areas at high risk for AWD, drought-affected and acute malnutrition-affected areas.



Hargeisa livestock market. FAO/F. Nyakairu



Enabling Programmes

Cluster lead agencies	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA), and UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY (UNDSS)
Funds required	\$39,005,223 for 15 projects
Contact information	Justin Brady (bradyj@un.org) Omar Castiglioni (omar.castiglioni@undp.org)

Cluster three-year strategy

Gaining and maintaining humanitarian access in Somalia will continue to pose a major challenge to the international and Somali communities. Building on the gains of 2012 in terms of presence and access, humanitarian actors will aim to significantly strengthen their footprint in the country. The 'garrison-towns' of the south should not undercut the need to reach out to rural populations remaining under Al-Shabaab control. To allow for such expanded programming, coordination, security and communications must be sufficient and predictable to meet the needs of the humanitarian community.

Strengthening effective coordination mechanisms will continue through strategic hubs previously identified that will be reinforced to provide support to humanitarian actors present. These are Galkayo for the central regions, Dollow, Mandera/Belet hawa, Elwak/Elwak Somalia, Liboi/Dhobley for the Kenyan and Ethiopian border regions and Mogadishu. New hubs will be set up in Baidoa, Beletweyne, Dhobley, and Kismayo. There is expected to be a gradual shift in coordination from Nairobi to Mogadishu and an increase in humanitarian staff in Somalia. Capacity-building and Gender will remain cross cutting priorities for coordination mechanisms throughout the country.

Strong coordination, information-sharing and sharing of lessons learned are critical for all organizations involved in the effective delivery of humanitarian aid in Somalia. However, the enabling environment created by authorities remains weak, though shows signs of improving. The Somalia NGO Consortium and the NGO Safety Programme (NSP), continue to provide important support functions in coordination and access. The Somalia NGO Consortium plays a critical role in furthering common understanding of technical approaches, supporting joint advocacy on key operational concerns, and providing an effective relationship with local government and external stakeholders. In 2013, the Consortium Focal Point for Mogadishu will significantly strengthen coordination and information sharing in Mogadishu thus impacting more broadly coordination in south and central regions. The Information Officer will increase production of expert information for all agencies working in Somalia as the Consortium will work to become the hub for information on capacity-building and learning on key issues such as remote management, capacity development, resilience and risk assessment.

The Cluster seeks to maintain the ability of the humanitarian community to monitor and report on the nutrition, food security and livelihood situation of the Somali population, through the FSNAU. In addition to support the Somali Water and Land Information Management to improve preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies. These data will also be supported with better population information through UNFPA.

To provide security support for humanitarian operations, UNDSS will require additional Field Security Coordination Officers and Local Security Assistants, as well as an expansion of the radio

communications system. The existing radio rooms and network of VHF repeaters will be upgraded, thus enhancing the communications footprint and ability to track staff. Security enhancements for humanitarian activities will include emergency response in the form of medical evacuation, hostage incident management, emergency evacuation or relocation of personnel, search and rescue, as well as critical incident stress management. The additional security support will also enable more rapid and effective humanitarian actions in unstable areas. Ongoing programmes to ensure the security of staff, such as security awareness training (taking into account gender specific needs), medical emergency response teams, stress counseling services and the maintenance of an aircraft dedicated to evacuation and assessment activity, will be maintained.

Communication and advocacy remains critical to bringing the needs of the people to the attention of the world but also as a tool to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian programming with affected populations. Radio Ergo will collaborate closely with agencies to coordinate beneficiary messaging as they modulate their interventions year by year and, in parallel, will reflect and respond to the various and changing information needs of Somali communities on the ground. The programme will carry life-saving and DRR messaging relating to seasonal shocks e.g floods or drought, and in relation to annual or perennial threats e.g. AWD prevention or livestock disease. Radio Ergo's main goals over each of the three years are to provide critical information enabling Somalis to take better informed decisions, to strengthen the channels of communication between agencies and Somali beneficiary communities, and to build professional capacity among the Somali media.

How the Cluster response plan will contribute to the strategic objectives

Effective coordination and partnership among all humanitarian actors and with government and local community structures, enhanced security and safety of humanitarian workers, strong analysis and needs-based programming, as well as effective advocacy and dissemination of information to all stakeholders including the wider public, are vital elements for the success of humanitarian operations in Somalia. All of the four overarching strategic objectives of the multi-year CAP (2013-2015) cannot be achieved if an enabling environment is not created. In this regard, the Enabling Programmes Cluster Response Plan directly contributes to the attainment of the strategic objectives of the multi-year CAP.

Cluster objectives and output targets

Strategic objectives #1-4

Ensure equal and integrated life-saving assistance to malnourished children and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution.

Contribute to improving the quality, reliability, responsiveness and accessibility of basic services and promote predictable safety-net programming, thereby meeting the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people and households, strengthening their resilience to shocks.

Invest in household and community resilience through increased access to durable solutions that address livelihood vulnerability, including displacement and climate change – and result in a return to stable and sustainable livelihoods.

Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response.

Cluster Objective 1

Strengthened coordination to support delivery of humanitarian aid to ensure equal access for women, girls, boys and men.

Output 1: Support strategic and field coordination (including HC, HCT, ICWG and clusters), and participation of national and INGOs in these and other coordination fora

Output Indicators	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Strengthen existing Regional ICWG fora	4	4	4	4

Output 2: Provide analysis and information products to support situational understanding and humanitarian response (maps, 3Ws, humanitarian snapshots, dashboard, briefings, position papers etc.)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Minimum set of 3W products established and updated on a quarterly basis	1	1	1	1
Number of zonal humanitarian snapshots produced and updated regularly	4	4	4	4
Number of country-wide humanitarian snapshots produced and updated regularly	12	12	12	12

Output 3: Provide and coordinate information to support decision-making and advocacy on key issues (messages, talking points, products)

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of UNIG and UN/NGO and NGO Communications Group joint activities completed in line with communication/advocacy objectives	5	10	N/A	N/A
Percentage of regions where regular interaction with journalists in all field locations maintained and direct outreach mechanisms established.	30%	50%	70%	100%
Number of briefing or position papers published in line with advocacy objectives	3	6	6	6

Output 4: Ensuring gender as key cross-cutting theme and strengthen implementation of IASC Gender Marker on mainstreaming gender and guiding the process of monitoring CAP projects.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Percentage of CAP projects with score of gender marker one or above	100%	100%	100%	100%

Cluster Objective 2

Enable humanitarian activities and personnel with safety and security programmes in Somalia.

Output 1: Provide to UN and NGO staff working in Somalia relevant and timely security information, and increase the presence of security staff in the field

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of FSCOs and LSAs per UN and humanitarian hub	At least two per hub	At least two per hub	N/A	N/A
In-country training for local UN and humanitarian personnel based in Somalia (Number of training on Module two and Module three)	7	16	N/A	N/A
Number of SIOC products disseminated	250	500	500	500
Percentage of registered NGOs receiving NSP reports and advisories who declare these documents improve their understanding of the security context in Somalia	At least 60%	At least 60%	N/A	N/A
Percentage of registered NGOs receiving NSP briefings (oral and written briefings) who declare briefings improve their understanding of the security context in Somalia	At least 60%	At least 60%	N/A	N/A

Output 2: Provide to UN and NGO staff working in Somalia personal security training and capacity building

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of Training on Security Briefing and Hostage Incident Management modules (Module One)	At least 32	At least 80	N/A	N/A
Number of SSAFE training	5	15	N/A	N/A
HEIST training is conducted in Nairobi and Hargeisa (Percentage of the HEIST trainees declared at the end of the training that their knowledge improved in at least five key components of security management At least 60%)	At least 60%	At least 60%	N/A	N/A
Number of NGOs participating in HEIST training	At least 50	At least 50 NGOs		
Percentage of Country Director training trainees declared at the end of the training that their knowledge improved in at least five key components of security management	At least 60%	At least 60%	N/A	N/A

Output 3: Maintain a psycho-social support office for all UN agencies working for Somalia and to respond effectively to the different needs of women and men

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of UN and humanitarian personnel who receive counselling from stress counsellor	At least 50	At least 100	N/A	N/A
Number of interventions in critical incident stress response and post-traumatic stress disorder	At least 5	At least 12	N/A	N/A

Cluster objective 3

Enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian response through timely and coordinated needs assessment and analysis on underlying vulnerability factors and strengthen information dissemination, advocacy, and partnership with all actors and people in need of assistance.

Output 1: Promote coordinated needs assessment and training for partners including government

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of MIRA trainings conducted in different zones of Somalia for humanitarian agencies and line ministries and departments	1	2	3	1

Output 2: Daily Somali programming with reporting from the stringer network and staff production team produced and broadcast via shortwave and FM rebroadcasts nationally and regionally, and streamed online via the Radio Ergo website

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of local FM radios partnering Ergo (and minimum number of partners engaged in Ergo co-productions)	10	10 (2)	10 (3)	10 (3)
Number of partnerships and collaborative programming (minimum number of agency collaborations)	5	10	10	10
Number of SMS/voice messaging services launched (pilot/SMS/voice messaging surveys on programme segments)	1-2 pilot	On 1-2 programme segments	On 2 programme segments quarterly	On 2 programme segments quarterly

Output 3: At least 35 Somali journalists (Ergo stringers and partners) trained on safety & security, humanitarian reporting, use of new technology

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of Somali journalists trained/ number of training workshops held	1 training workshop held for 20 journalists	2 training workshops held for 20 journalists	2-4	2-4
Number of recording equipment (kits) purchased and allocated to stringers and radio partners to improve efficiency and output	10	20	Depends on need	Depends on need

Output 4: Timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition, water and land and droughts information and analysis provided on emergency situations

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Number of drought, flood, hydro met, water sources, land degradation, land use monitoring systems (products) maintained	7	7	7 (build Government capacity to take over)	Handover to Government
Number of seasonal food security, nutrition and livelihoods assessment	1	2	2	2

Output 5: Provide institutional capacity training to LNGO staff working in Somalia to improved effective delivery of quality response to the different needs of women and men

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Review of existing gaps in institutional initiatives of Somali LNGOs adopt and develop as necessary key modules for institutional capacity-building, training of key resources people (as facilitators/mentors- at least 18 to 25)	1	1	1	--
Number of LNGOs whose institutional capacity has been enhanced through capacity-building training	6	6	30	30

Top-priority actions, beneficiaries, and locations

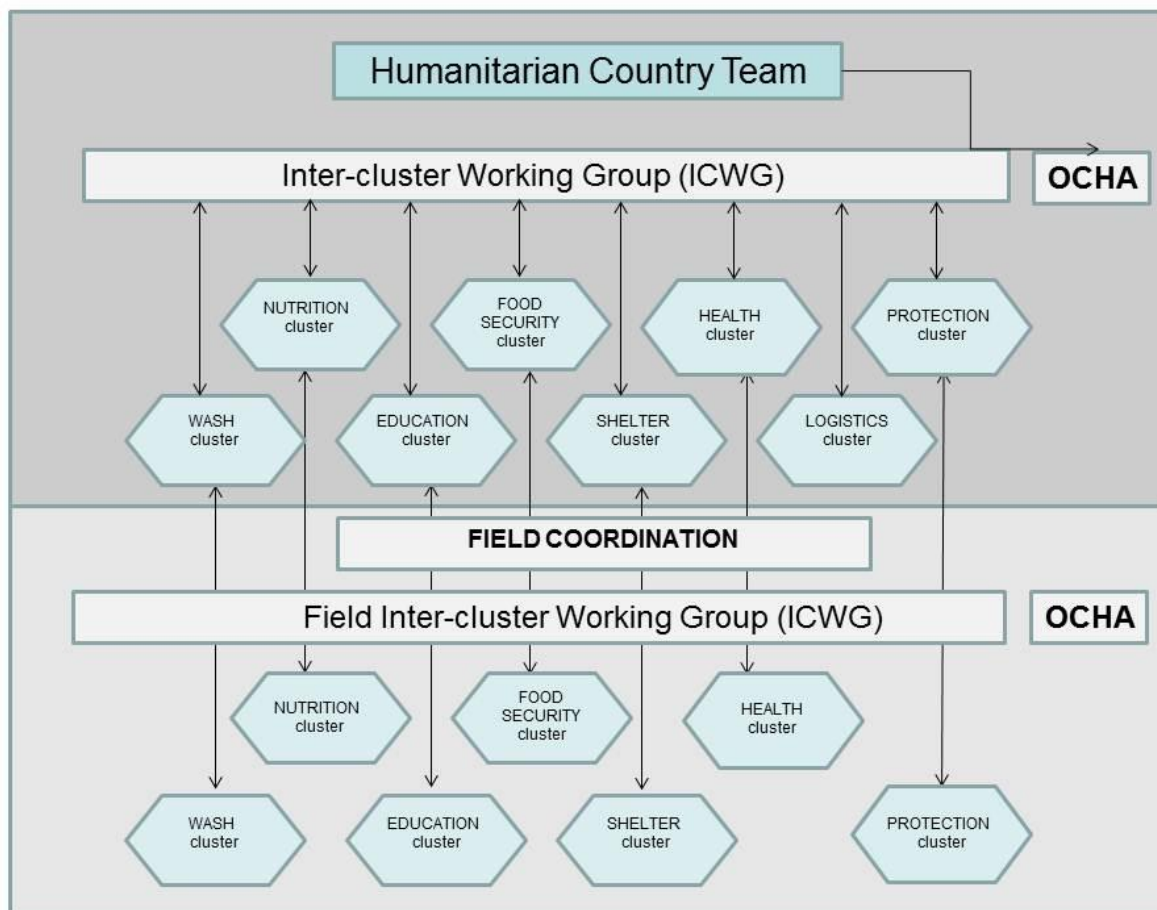
- Actions: Coordination, safety and security, assessments, analysis and early warning, NGO partnership, advocacy and dissemination of information to all stakeholders.
- Beneficiaries: Population in need of humanitarian aid, including IDPs, women and children.
- Locations: Throughout Somalia and in neighbouring countries where Somali refugees live.



Growing sustainable crops. FAO/F. Nyakairu

Roles, responsibilities and linkages

The HC chairs the Somalia HCT, which has 14 members, including seven UN agencies, four INGOs, two Somali NGOs and the NGO consortium, which represents a large number of national and INGOs. The HCT provides policy and strategic guidance to the clusters and agencies.



There are eight clusters operational in Somalia. Regular inter-cluster coordination takes place in Mogadishu, Garowe, Hargeisa and Nairobi, and the cluster coordination framework expanded at the field level in 2012. Cluster-level coordination now systematically takes place in all regions (see map). Strengthening field level coordination will remain a priority for the next CAP planning cycle. At the same time, clusters will look to interface more effectively with the development coordination framework being developed. In Somaliland and Puntland, for example, the Education and Health Clusters are combined with sectoral meetings. In so doing they will be guided by IASC guidelines on cooperation with national authorities and on transition.

The Humanitarian Forum, led by the HC, will continue to engage Islamic NGOs and the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to strengthen this partnership and improve coordination, especially in Mogadishu where quarterly meetings between OCHA, OIC and ICRC will commence in 2013.

Disaster management agencies throughout Somalia remain important actors in coordinating emergency preparedness and response activities with the humanitarian community. The three key agencies are the Disaster Management Agency in Mogadishu (whose place in the new government is to be confirmed), the Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Management Authority in Puntland and the National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness and Management

Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland. These agencies manage a variety of preparedness, early warning, assessment and emergency response activities with the support of a variety of UN agencies and NGOs. In Somaliland, NERAD serves as the secretariat for the National Disaster Council which comprises six government ministries.

The next CAP planning cycle is likely to see a closer engagement with the Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia, established in September 2012, and regional-level institutions. An increased focus on capacity-building and risk management is envisaged.

Preparation of the CAP 2013-2015

In August 2012, OCHA facilitated an executive workshop for the HCT, ICWG and donors where the planning assumptions and parameters for a three-year CAP were decided upon. In preparation for the 2013-2015 CAP, the clusters organized field consultations with their members in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, Dollow, Mogadishu and Nairobi in August and September in order to consolidate the various needs assessments and identify the cluster priorities for the coming three years taking into account the regional differences. Based on these consultations the cluster response plans were drafted with a three-year strategy. In September the cluster response plans and strategic priorities were endorsed by the HCT. In October the humanitarian agencies drafted projects in line with the strategy and cluster response plans. The relevant projects were reviewed by the Cluster Review Committees and endorsed by the HC.

The clusters will monitor the progress against the strategic priorities monthly and advise the HCT accordingly. The HCT will update the donors and encourage the donors to make longer-term funding available in order to ensure the implementation of the three-year strategy. It is recognized that the three-year CAP will need to coordinate and align with the new aid framework that will be developed in 2013, which will have an impact on a number of activities that may expand beyond a purely humanitarian context into full-fledged development programming.

Cross-cutting issue: Gender

The gender focus in Somalia's 2013-2015 CAP is on efficient and effective targeting, ensuring the right aid reaches and benefits the right people. Gender analysis is used to help inform how to save lives and how to ensure access to essential basic services that meet the specific needs and dignity of women, girls, boys and men. The projects that are at the heart of this CAP appeal provide insight into Somalia's deeply patriarchal society and how Somali men, women, girls and boys are affected differently by drought, flood and displacement.

Humanitarian responders are only able to engage and adequately serve male and female beneficiaries by understanding the socio-cultural norms as part of the larger Somali reality as well as the change that is triggered by humanitarian emergency. Men and boys have been the target of more systematic and extensive clan-related killings than women and girls. The increase in *de facto* and *de jure* female-headed households is most obvious in many IDP and poor urban settlements.

Prolonged family separation is a fundamental part of the pastoral livelihood in Somalia. During seasons of shock or crisis, primarily men and older boys migrate with healthy livestock for abnormally long periods and to uncommonly distant locations in search of life-sustaining water and grazing while women stay behind to fend for the children, elders and ill and to care for animals too weak to migrate. Family members separate when one spouse migrates for urban work or petty trading while the other nurtures the family's remaining rural assets; women lead

their children, elderly and infirm to IDP settlements for assistance while men and boys migrate afar, including across borders, to sustain their livestock. Crisis-triggered family splitting forces men and women to take on new domestic and income-generating roles. Social assistance and protection networks can be shattered as families split, largely on gender lines.

A recent UN report documents that GBV takes many forms which reduce the safety, especially of females' participation, of local markets, petty trade and livestock herding. Humanitarian crisis deprives many men of their ability to adequately support their wife, or wives, and their families adequately. The desperation and frustrations linked to hunger exacerbate rape, wife-beating, forced and early marriage. Female genital mutilation rates in Somalia are documented as being well in excess of 90%. Deep circumcision cutting results in some of the highest levels of infection, obstructed childbirth and fistula in the globe, undermining maternal health and contributing to some of the world's highest levels of maternal and under-five mortality.

Literacy and school participation rates are also among the world's lowest for males and females, but lower for women and girls. Females are disadvantaged by this lower literacy, less knowledge of the Quran, and being considered legal minors (in customary law). Sharia law offers women more justice but this is administered by men, as are clan-based political and judicial structures. Whether women and children get access to essential health and nutrition services is often a man's decision. Within the home and community, food taboos (especially for women) further restrict access to some types of more affordable protein (i.e. liver).

In Al-Shabaab areas, humanitarian responders are challenged to find creative ways for women, boys and girls to safely access their right to essential services and to have input into appropriate design of humanitarian initiatives. Given the challenging gender dynamics, it is essential that responders strategically find safe spaces and opportunities for male-to-male and female-to-female needs assessments and timely monitoring with beneficiaries and host communities in their target areas.

Such consultation will not only reveal vulnerabilities but also strengths. The 2010-2011 *State of Food and Agriculture Report* states 39.2% of the economically active population are women and 76.7% of these are active in agriculture. Food³⁹ production has traditionally been a dynamic partnership between men and women in poor households, especially in south and central Somalia. Likewise, when herds and crops are decimated and these people enter urban and IDP settings, the energy of both women and men continues to be exhaustively invested in securing family food. FSNAU's 2012 post-*Gu* analysis indicates IDP and poor urban men rely primarily on irregular casual work while IDP and poor urban women predominate in foraging and petty trade to contribute food to their families.

Several indicators confirm that when work opportunities exist, men's time nets more cash per hour than women's time in the informal sector. The pressure to invest long hours in earning is contributing to women's very restricted time available for good parenting. FSNAU trend data also reflects that an increasing number of households are either dependent or co-dependent on women's earnings today than prior to 1991.

³⁹ Sources: FAO FSNAU 2012 Post-*Gu* analysis; FAO State of Food and Agriculture Report 2010-2011; Violence in the Lives of Girls and Women in the Somali Republic (UNDP, UNPOS, UN Women -2012); Somali Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Study – Offal Consumption Among the Somali Population in Boroma, Burao and Bossaso Towns (FAO FSNAU 2010); Health Care Seeking Behaviour in Somalia – A Literature Review (UNICEF 2008); Gender Profile for Somalia (J Gardner –EC Somalia Unit, Kenya/NORAD 2007); Somali Knowledge, Attitude & Practices Survey –Infant and Young Child Feeding and Health Seeking Practices (FAO FSAU, USAid, SIDA, UNICEF, Gedo Health Consortium 2007).

During CAP preparation, the GenCap Adviser serving FAO's FSNAU team (which generates the data that anchor Somalia's humanitarian response) supported the implementation of the IASC Gender Marker. She conducted 14 sessions with cluster partners on the Gender Marker and how to design projects that effectively target the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Gender focal points and OCHA-funded cluster support offices were invited to attend these trainings to enrich the gender support they provide to Cluster Review Committees and partners.

ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS

Table IV: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster)

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2013
as of 15 November 2012

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
EDUCATION				
SOM-13/E/56400/5816	Increased Access to Quality Formal and Non Formal Education for boys and girls and young men and women in Banadir and Galmudug	CISP	732,210	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56400/6579	Increased Access to Quality Formal and Non Formal Education for boys and girls and young men and women in Banadir and Galmudug	ADRA	732,210	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56419	Increase Access basic Education for the vulnerable children and IDPs in crises in Merka, Qoryooley and Kurtunwarey districts, Lower Shabelle region.	AYUUB	1,570,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56431/7398	Emergency Education support to vulnerable children and youth/adults in crisis and under stress living in IDP camps and drought affected areas in six districts of Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Sool regions of North-West Somalia (Somaliland)	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	499,955	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56431/8769	Emergency Education support to vulnerable children and youth/adults in crisis and under stress living in IDP camps and drought affected areas in six districts of Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Sool regions of North-West Somalia (Somaliland)	Caritas Switzerland	499,955	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56433/8939	Improving the access to basic education through revival of public schools infrastructures, enhancing the capacities of teachers and CECs, increasing the school enrollment rates for 9830 school age children and adult learners in Banadir, Lower shabelle, Middle shabelle, and Gaigadud regions	CED	432,520	C - LOW
SOM-13/E/56442/14603	Increased Access to Quality Non Formal Education and Psychosocial Community and Family Support (IASC Guidelines) for boys and girls including vulnerable youth, IDPs and returnees in Somalia (South Central, Puntland and Somaliland)	GRT	442,275	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56442/5660	Increased Access to Quality Non Formal Education and Psychosocial Community and Family Support (IASC Guidelines) for boys and girls including vulnerable youth, IDPs and returnees in Somalia (South Central, Puntland and Somaliland)	INTERSOS	971,271	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56442/5816	Increased Access to Quality Non Formal Education and Psychosocial Community and Family Support (IASC Guidelines) for boys and girls including vulnerable youth, IDPs and returnees in Somalia (South Central, Puntland and Somaliland)	CISP	762,354	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56454	Provision of life saving and life-sustaining learning opportunities to vulnerable children (girls and boys) affected by humanitarian crisis in Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Banadir Regions	COSV	825,812	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56458/8868	Life Saving and Sustainable Education Interventions for Drought and Conflict affected Communities in Lower Juba region	CPD	558,760	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56465/8498	Emergency Education Support to drought and conflict affected communities of rural Lower Shabelle	CW	712,878	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56471	Continue access to education for vulnerable children and out of school adolescents (boys & girls) in Northern Gedo	DFI	661,200	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56488	Improved Protective and Access to Quality Education for School Age Children in Humanitarian Emergencies and Conflict Areas in Somalia	FENPS	1,057,400	A - HIGH

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/E/56501	Life saving and life sustaining emergency education interventions with focus on building resilience for both conflict and drought affected rural communities in Hiraaan Region	HAPO	666,600	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56515/7881	Vocational Training for Youth in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, Somalia	HRF	544,400	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56527	Emergency education for crises-affected IDP, returnee and urban poor school-age children	INTERSOS	1,040,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56547	Increasing Access to, and Quality of Basic Education Among Children and Adults in Communities in Crisis and Emergency in Bu'ale and Salagle (Middle Jubba region) and Ato (Bakool region)	JCC	912,668	C - LOW
SOM-13/E/56562	Improved life saving and life sustaining education opportunities for vulnerable IDP girls and boys in south and central Somalia	Mercy Corps	1,432,823	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56578	Education promotion project for vulnerable boys and girls in Hargeisa, Burao & Erigavo	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	1,208,368	C - LOW
SOM-13/E/56613	Providing access to quality education for children and youth affected by drought and conflict with a focus on resilience-building	SC	7,404,158	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56617	Integrated emergency education program (IEEP) for 1616 men, 1616 women, 5400 boys and 5400 girls from IDPs and poor hosting communities in Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions.	SCC	932,778	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56626/8940	Emergency education for boys and girls in Banadir and Middle Shabelle	SRDO	740,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56682/124	Supporting access to inclusive educational opportunities for vulnerable children (girls and boys), including IDP children, in crisis.	UNICEF	16,479,717	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56705	School Meals Programme	WFP	13,088,056	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56729	Increased Access to Quality Basic Primary Education in Gedo Region	WVI	260,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56745/5816	Increased Access to Quality Formal and Non Formal Education for boys and girls and young men and women in Banadir and Galmudug	CISP	1,982,565	A - HIGH
SOM-13/E/56852/5527	Enhancing life saving emergency education through building resilience for conflict and drought affected communities in Gedo region.	NCA	1,250,973	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/E/56853/5834	Support to IDPs, Refugees and Returnees and Education Authorities in Somalia through Alternative Basic Education (ABE), Youth Education Park (YEP) and Capacity Building.	NRC	3,275,815	A - HIGH
Sub total for EDUCATION			61,677,721	
ENABLING PROGRAMMES				
SOM-13/CSS/56425/7037	Somalia NGO Consortium	CARE Somalia	637,271	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56426/5362	Capacity Building for Somali National NGOs	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	1,175,906	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56426/7037	Capacity Building for Somali National NGOs	CARE Somalia	1,175,906	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56476/5181	NGO Safety Program for Somalia / Somaliland	DRC	2,471,327	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56484/123	Somalia Water and Land Information Management - SWALIM	FAO	2,000,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56487/123	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)	FAO	6,296,729	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56523/8531	Radio Ergo - Strengthening humanitarian information for Somalia	IMS	1,095,975	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56574/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in Somalia	OCHA	9,804,446	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56667/5139	Enhancing Humanitarian Emergency Radio Communications System (ECS) Network Somaliland and Puntland	UNDSS	465,129	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56669/1171	Somalia Population Estimation Survey 2012-2013	UNFPA	6,024,742	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/57013/7622	Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia (projected needs \$100 million)	CHF	-	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56663/5139	Providing Emergency Medical and Mass Casualty Incident Response	UNDSS	3,247,085	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56666/5139	Providing stress counseling and psychosocial support to UN staff working inside Somalia and the UN support office for Somalia based in Nairobi.	UNDSS	234,056	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S/56662/5139	Security Aircraft in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia	UNDSS	1,216,230	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S/56664/5139	Enabling Security Through Training	UNDSS	701,621	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S/56665/5139	Strengthening the UNSMS Security management capacity in Mogadishu	UNDSS	2,458,800	A - HIGH
Sub total for ENABLING PROGRAMMES			39,005,223	
FOOD SECURITY				
SOM-13/A/56386	Improved Food Security and Livelihoods for Drought and Conflict Affected Households in Bakool and Benadir Regions.	ACF	7,365,753	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56393/6458	Providing seasonal food and livelihood support to build resilience in South Somalia	ACTED	1,749,133	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56395	Emergency Assistance, Livelihood Recovery and Sustained Livelihood System for Disaster Affected Communities in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo, Bakool and Bay Regions of South Somalia	ADA	2,419,569	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56401/15872	Improving availability and access to food to vulnerable people in humanitarian emergency and crisis in drought-prone areas of Tieglow and Rabdhure districts, Bakool region	ADRO	474,200	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56401/15874	Improving availability and access to food to vulnerable people in humanitarian emergency and crisis in drought-prone areas of Tieglow and Rabdhure districts, Bakool region	ARAO	387,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56408/15874	Sustainable food and livelihoods security towards community resilience to drought and hunger in villages in Tieglow in Bokol region and Burhakaba and Baidowa	ARAO	959,222	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56415	Resilience Building and Emergency Assistance in Gedo	ASEP	1,132,530	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56428	Somalia Food Security and Livelihood Support (SFSLs)	CARE Somalia	9,205,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56432	Integrated crop production and resilience project for the most vulnerable 6255 small scale riverine farmer families in Lower and Middle shabelle regions	CED	1,246,403	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56434	Providing emergency cash based interventions and long term resilience enhancement for rural and urban poor in crisis/stress situation in Middle, Lower Juba and Middle Lower Shabelle.	CEFA	3,700,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56437	Enhancing household and community resilience through improved and sustainable livelihoods in South-Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland	CESVI	2,222,753	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56446	Improved access to food during crisis and to alternative livelihoods throughout the year for vulnerable urban population in Galmudug, Galgaduud and Benadir (with focus on youth and women)	CISP	880,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56449	Improving food access and productive capacity of agriculture based livelihoods for vulnerable rural population in central and southern Somalia	COOPI	13,576,588	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56459	Improving access of food and livelihood capacity for the vulnerable communities in Banadir, Lower Shabele, Galgaduud and Mudug regions in emergency, crises and stressed situations	CPD	7,061,310	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56462	South Central Somalia Food Security and Livelihood Support Program.	CRS	11,490,877	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56464	Strengthening household food security and reinforcing resilience	CW	127,379	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56485/123	Building Community and Household Resilience	FAO	125,719,003	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56493	Provide live saving and livelihood support to riverine women, men, boys and girls in emergency in middle Juba/Shabelle and Lower Shabele regions.	GHWDO	3,645,100	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56496	Enhance the resilience for disaster affected communities through the provision of integrated livelihood services	GH	1,863,580	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56504/8141	Integrated livelihood support to improve food security and build resilience among vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine, IDP and host populations in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle and Mogadishu Town	HARDO	5,457,803	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/A/56505	Stengthening Livelihoods Drought Affected Communities in Nugaal Valley & Hawd of Waqooyi-Galbeed	HEAL	1,022,590	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56512	Food Security and Intergrated Livelihood Support Project for Pastoral, Agro-pastoral urban poor and IDPs in Lower Juba and Galgaduud regions of Somalia	Hornlink	740,450	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56539	Restoration of dignified livelihoods of the voluntary IDP returnees in their villages of origin in and around South Central Somalia.	IRW	932,650	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56549	Livelihood, food and agriculture assistance to meet the emergency and recovery needs of crisis affected populations in Middle Jubba and Bakool regions of Southern Somalia	JCC	3,242,150	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56550	Emergency livelihood and recovery for 1500 most affected and destitute Households in Buale and Sakow districts in Middle Juba Region of Somalia.	JDO	963,900	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56551	Emergency livelihood and recovery support for 1000 most affected pastrol families in Lower Juba.	JDO	395,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56554	Emergency Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Agro-Pastoral Communities Affected by Severe Drought in Adan Yabaal and Cadale Districts of Middle Shabelle Region	KVO	741,846	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56575/15875	Integrated Food Security Projects (IFSP) for Bay and Bakool Regions	AYED	677,321	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56575/15891	Integrated Food Security Projects (IFSP) for Bay and Bakool Regions	ONKOD	889,591	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56575/15917	Integrated Food Security Projects (IFSP) for Bay and Bakool Regions	HAADO	387,041	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56576	Life saving food security and sustainable livelihoods for disaster affected vulnerable populations in Banadir, Shabelles, Jubbas and Gedo region of South Somalia	OXFAM GB	11,819,520	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56579	Strengthening the resilience of communities to shocks in Hiran, Galgadud, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Middle Juba Regions	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	5,098,033	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56580	Enhancing Access to Food and Water and Improving Livelihoods for Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralist Communities in Burhakaba district, Bay Region.	PASOS	2,138,224	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56581/8015	Awdal Region Food Security and Livelihood Support Project	PENHA	523,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56590	Improved Livelihoods for Blacksmiths and Fishermen in Lower Juba (Kismayo) through Asset and Tool Distribution and Capacity building Training.	RDI	347,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56591/15894	Increasing Accessibility to Basic Social Services, Safety Nets and Resilience Building for Population at Risk of Food Insecurity in Bay and Bakool Regions	READO	381,300	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56591/15919	Increasing Accessibility to Basic Social Services, Safety Nets and Resilience Building for Population at Risk of Food Insecurity in Bay and Bakool Regions	IPA	367,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56592/6971	Relief, Resilience and Risk Reduction Project in Mudug,Galgadud and Hiran-4RP	RI	1,183,095	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56599	Integrated Livelihood Support Project for vulnerable Communities in Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis	SADO	5,053,440	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56605	Provision of fishing input to the Youths and Men and training of men and women in fishing and fish production in the Coastal regions of Mudug in Somalia.	SAFUK-International	319,400	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56608	Enhance and Protect Livelihoods of the Pastoral, Agra-Pastoral and Riverine Population Affected by Floods, Droughts and re-curent conflicts in Belet Weyne, Mahas and Mataban districts, Hiran Region.	SAMRADO	916,549	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56621	Integrated Livelihood support project for food insecure communities in Sablaale and Aw-dheegle districts of Lower Shabelle region	SERRA	886,628	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56625	Integrated Food Security and Livelihood Support for the most Vulnerable and Destitute Agro-pastoralist and Riverine Populations in Middle & lower Juba and Shabelle regions in Southern Somalia	SHADO	574,459	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56633	Provision of lifesaving emergency water, sustained safe water, gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene promotion to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in Gedo, lower Juba and Galgaduud Regions of South Central Somalia.	Solidarités	3,938,342	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/A/56638	Provide means of livelihood opportunities to food insecure drought affected agro-pastoralist in Lughaya area through integrated livelihood response in agricultural productive, fisheries, restocking and income generation	SOMTRAG	355,094	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56645	Improving Livelihood for Fishing Communities in Bari and Nugaal Regions	SPDS	1,155,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56650	Livelihood Restoration and building the resilience for the most affected crop dependent agro-pastoral and riverine communities in Bay and Lower Shabelle Regions	SWISSO - Kalmo	1,393,140	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56655	Supporting 7,200 (1200 HHS) vulnerable agro-pastoral, pastoral and urban poor people in emergency and crisis in Baraawe, Sablale and Mogadishu	TARDO	449,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56660	Emergency food access and Livelihood Support for Early Recovery for Drought Affected Farmers and Agro pastoralists in Jalalaqsi district, Hirran Region	TGV	1,045,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56690	Tackling food insecurity and livelihoods erosion amongst vulnerable pastoral communities in Somalia	VSF (Germany)	1,498,995	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56691/5587	Building sustainable and productive livelihoods whilst improving emergency preparedness and response in Somalia	VSF (Germany)	855,708	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56691/5816	Building sustainable and productive livelihoods whilst improving emergency preparedness and response in Somalia	CISP	694,137	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56692	Somali Livelihood and Food Assistance Support	VSF (Switzerland)	924,875	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56693	Fodder and Animal Health Support	VSF (Switzerland)	996,894	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56696/15906	Improve community resilience and Livelihood Recovery in Gedo and Middle Jubba	WARDA	176,670	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56696/15916	Improve community resilience and Livelihood Recovery in Gedo and Middle Jubba	EARA	176,665	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56696/15921	Improve community resilience and Livelihood Recovery in Gedo and Middle Jubba	WARD	176,665	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56702	Somaliland Communities Resilience Enhancement (SCORE) program.	WCDO	210,107	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56704	Joint FAO/WFP programme to strengthen the capacity and coordination of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) members to respond to the ongoing emergency in Somalia and promote the implementation of multi-year programming to invest in livelihoods to promote resilience	WFP	2,816,769	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56718	Emergency livelihood support and enhancement of livelihood capacities to the most vulnerable communities in crisis and emergency in south central Somalia(Galgaduud, Hiraaan, Middle Shabelle, Lower shabelle and Banadir).	WOCCA	2,945,565	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56722	Enhancing Resilience in Somaliland, Puntland, and South Central Somalia	WVI	6,282,670	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56725/8937	Livelihood Improvement Support Project For Vulnerable IDPs in Drought Affected Areas in the Three Eastern Regions "Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer Regions"	WOCCA	373,963	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56784/15914	Integrated Livelihood support project for food insecure communities in L. Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions of SC Somalia	ARD	2,614,369	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56784/15918	Integrated Livelihood support project for food insecure communities in L. Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions of SC Somalia	HAT	2,614,369	A - HIGH
SOM-13/A/56784/8863	Integrated Livelihood support project for food insecure communities in L. Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions of SC Somalia	Access Aid	2,614,369	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56397/15603	Food Security and Livelihoods Assistance Project in Somalia	ADESO	29,032,960	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56397/5181	Food Security and Livelihoods Assistance Project in Somalia	DRC	1,500,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56397/6079	Food Security and Livelihoods Assistance Project in Somalia	SC	1,500,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56398/15871	Integrated Emergency and Livelihood Support to crises affected Ago-Pastoral, Pastoral and urban IDPs communities in Huddur district in Bakool region	ADF	1,022,428	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/ER/56414/13151	Sustainable Water Harvesting Practices for Sustainable access to water and livelihoods in Bakool Region	ARDO	1,097,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56420/14592	Integrated livelihoods intervention equipping 3000 most vulnerable conflict affected urban youth in HE with vocational skills in electrical, plumbing, tailoring, hospitality, metal work and information technology three districts of Banadir region	Baniadam	1,219,695	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56467/8498	Ensuring food security for vulnerable displaced and urban poor households in South Central Somalia	CW	1,887,200	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56472/15078	Early Recovery Support to 18,000 vulnerable populations in Jowhar District in Middle,Afgoye in Lower Shabelle region, Hobyo, Haradheere in Mudug , Sakow in Middle Juba and Elbur in Galgaduud region	DEH	749,719	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56477/5181	Increasing access to essential needs and sustainable livelihood support to the drought and conflict affected women, men, boys and girls in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia.	DRC	36,572,250	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56482/15876	Emergency Response and Early Recovery Assistance to 1500 most vulnerable households in 14 villages within Sakow and Buale district in Middle Juba region.	DRRO	818,234	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56490/8016	Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of Livelihoods in Afgooye and Ceelbuur Districts	FERO	939,200	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56511/14852	Provision of essential livelihood support and resilience building for households in emergency, crisis and stress phase in Kismayo district of Lower Juba region.	HOD	1,042,840	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56519/5104	Restoration of livelihood assets for drought affected communities in humanitarian emergency (HE) and acute food and livelihood crises (AFLC) in Sool and Sanaag region	ILO	5,488,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56520/5104	Stabilising host and displaced communities in liberated areas of southern Somalia	ILO	6,146,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56532/298	Humanitarian livelihoods support for IDPs and host communities to address food insecurity and income shortage in Gedo Region and in urban centers of Somalia	IOM	2,941,828	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56541/5179	Emergency Livelihoods Support Project, Central Somalia	IRC	997,789	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56561/5162	Access to food security and livelihood support for populations in crisis and emergency in Southern Somalia	Mercy Corps	2,870,889	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56572/5834	Support to urban poor and displaced affected populations with improved food access and livelihood recovery for increased resilience in Somalia	NRC	17,054,636	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56588/14584	Increasing access to food to people in emergency and crises in Buale and Xarardheere districts through food voucher, cash voucher and livelihood investment	RAWA	5,682,468	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56611/6079	Building food security and resilience among vulnerable populations in South and Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland	SC	15,972,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56628/14835	Caluula Coastal Deeh Community Crisis Emergency Livelihood Response	SHILCON	440,114	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56639/15103	Livelihood support and enhanced resilience of the food insecure populace of Lower and Middle Juba regions of Southern Somalia	Southern Aid	646,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56679/124	Improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households through distribution of cash transfers and vouchers	UNICEF	38,381,756	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56700/15907	Professional skill training to enhance employability through food for training for Somalia people	WARDO	372,096	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56724/15110	Integrated Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Communities along the Coastal Areas of Bari, Nugal & Mudug Regions in Puntland Somalia.	YAHAN NETWORK	282,831	A - HIGH
SOM-13/ER/56849/15882	Improving productive capabilities and resilience through micro financing and specific training for pastoral communities in forty rural villages in Bari, Nugal and Karkaar regions in North East - Somalia	HLH	465,000	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/F/56455/5572	Provision of reliable, predictable and gender sensitive support to individuals with chronic illness and households with indicators of food insecurity (e.g. malnourished children, chronically ill family member) through local PHC and SHC facilities alongside with improved household access to food among female and male populations in Crisis in Lower Shabelle and Gedo Regions during the livelihood lean seasons	COSV	1,117,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/F/56706/561	Strengthening Food And Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience	WFP	216,252,397	A - HIGH
SOM-13/F/56850/14000	Improve food security to reduce vulnerability and boost resilience for 2167 households (1257 FHHs and 910 MHHs) in AFLC in Waajid district, Bakool region	NAPAD	1,470,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/F/56851/5527	Integrated livelihood support for population in emergency and crisis phase and building long term resilience of communities through developing alternative livelihood strategies in Gedo, Nugaal, Galgaduud, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions of Somalia	NCA	1,604,010	A - HIGH
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY			670,159,596	
HEALTH				
SOM-13/H/56385/12739	Consolidation and Strengthening of Bosaso Referral Hospital in Puntland, Somalia	AAHI	526,166	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56390/5186	Emergency Life-Saving Health Interventions for Drought and Conflict Affected Population in Banadir Region	ACF	593,161	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56409	Ensuring access to emergency and primary health care services in South Central Somalia	ARC	4,039,053	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56416	Provision of free ambulance and strengthening referral service to disaster affected population and host communities in Banadir, Middle, and Lower Shabelle in South Central Somalia	AVRO	403,150	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56423/5660	Provision of high quality outpatients and inpatients services to patients accessing Banadir Hospital with particular regard to children accessing the paediatric department and improvement of the medical capacities of the medical staff working in Mogadishu health facilities.	INTERSOS	180,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56423/5918	Provision of high quality outpatients and inpatients services to patients accessing Banadir Hospital with particular regard to children accessing the paediatric department and improvement of the medical capacities of the medical staff working in Mogadishu health facilities.	Komitee Cap Anamur	3,275,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56436/5128	Ensure access to quality primary and secondary health services in rural and urban areas in SCZ (Mudug, Hiran and Banadir)	CESVI	1,376,030	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56444	Strengthening of Primary and Secondary Health care services in rural areas of Mugug, Galgaduud and Togdher in line with EPHS	CISP	1,710,682	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56447	Strengthening the quality of health care in Erigavo Hospital and implementation of an accessible referral system from the health centers in the region.	COOPI	628,404	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56448	Emergency Health Intervention and strengthening the quality of health care for the affected and vulnerable population in Bay Region.	COOPI	640,938	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56453	Strengthening health care delivery to women ,men ,boys and girls in lower shabelle,Gedo and Banadir regions of Central South Somalia through promotion of reproductive health care services,expanded programme on Immunization and prevention,control of communicable diseases.	COSV	2,347,800	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56500/122	Promotion of Mental Health and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of MNS disorders, with respect for human rights and social protection, for people affected by conflicts and crisis in Somalia.	WHO	562,438	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56500/14603	Promotion of Mental Health and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of MNS disorders, with respect for human rights and social protection, for people affected by conflicts and crisis in Somalia.	GRT	553,999	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56506	Provision of primary and basic secondary health services with a focus on maternal, newborn and child health care for vulnerable populations in Afgoye and Walnaweyn districts and Banadir region of south central Somalia	HIJRA	760,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56521/5160	Support for Primary and Basic Secondary Care at Beletweyne Hospital	IMC	611,170	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56530/298	Support to the Ministry of Health, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Communities in Provision of Healthcare Services Targeting Most Vulnerable Migrants and Mobile Populations (MMPs) and Affected Host Communities	IOM	2,102,855	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56537	Ensure equal and integrated maternal and neonatal life-saving assistance including SGBV to vulnerable women of child bearing age and children living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution in Bay, Bakool, Banadir and Mudug regions of Somalia.	IRW	2,091,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56542	Life-saving Health Care in Mogadishu and Hobyo	IRC	1,815,281	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56555/8772	Delivery of quality mother and child Health Services for the vulnerable host and IDPs populations in Bosaso Town	MDM France	1,403,500	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56565/5195	PHC, Emergency Health Services, WASH and Nutrition Project for MUDUG and Nugal regions of Puntland	MERLIN	1,684,380	NOT SPECIFIED
SOM-13/H/56566	Provision of emergency primary healthcare, Nutrition, and WASH services for Zeila population of Awdal Somaliland	MERLIN	666,304	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56569	Provision and support of Primary Health Care services for the vulnerable populations in Adan Yabaal district in Middle Shabelle region.	Mulrany International	906,138	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56593	Essential Primary Healthcare Programs (EPHP) For Mudug, Galgadud And Bari Regions	RI	1,160,703	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56594/5816	Relief and Resilience Project for Lower Shebelle, Banadir and Nugaal regions.	CISP	897,775	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56594/6971	Relief and Resilience Project for Lower Shebelle, Banadir and Nugaal regions.	RI	1,717,685	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56594/8016	Relief and Resilience Project for Lower Shebelle, Banadir and Nugaal regions.	FERO	190,021	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56607	Provision of access to life saving primary health care services in high priority areas in Bay and Bakool	SAMA	450,400	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56612/6079	Saving lives of drought affected children and women and support to health system recovery and resilience in Bari, Hiran, Bay, Bakool, Galgadud and Banadir regions of Somalia	SC	5,440,500	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56642	Provision of Basic and Life Saving Primary Health Care service for conflict affected Vulnerable populations/IDPs in Banadir and Lower Shabelle Region	SOYDA	829,380	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56651	Provision of integrated Primary Health Care Services in Bay and Lower Shabelle regions	SWISSO - Kalmo	516,810	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56677/124	Mass provision of a package of evidence based low cost and highly effective lifesaving health and nutrition interventions to reduce death and disability among women and children under 5 through Child Health Days (CHDs) in Central South Zone of Somalia.	UNICEF	2,710,042	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56680	Preparedness and response for Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) / Cholera outbreaks in Somalia as per Health Cluster Preparedness and Response Plan	UNICEF	938,105	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56683/124	Provision of maternal, new born and child health services including delivery of essential medicines, supplies, bundle vaccines, equipment to health facilities; capacity building of health workers; and establishment of community based care by village health workers (with a focus on females).	UNICEF	18,006,850	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56694/15869	A comprehensive capacity development based approach to provide quality maternal, reproductive and neonatal health services, including obstetric fistula treatment, at primary and secondary health care level and including efficient referral system, for the vulnerable IDP and host populations in Mogadishu, Somalia.	WAHA	1,458,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56698	Provision of life saving health care services in Hiraan, Banadir and L&Middle Shabelles regions	WARDI	895,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56710/122	Extension of access to emergency health care and life-saving services, including emergency surgical procedures and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care through direct service delivery, strengthening the referral networks, scaling up health facilities, and training of health workers to be able to facilitate and provide the services.	WHO	4,500,000	B - MEDIUM

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56711/122	Provision of life-saving child health services to vulnerable and newly accessible populations in Somalia, through Child Health Days, focusing on South and Central Somalia.	WHO	3,648,423	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56712/122	Provision of Maternal and Newborn Health Services Within the Continuum of Care.	WHO	706,200	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56713/122	Promotion of health services for the prevention and control of Neglected Tropical Diseases in Somalia	WHO	500,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56714/122	Provision of basic essential health services to children in underserved areas	WHO	1,846,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56715/122	Provision of a coordinated response for the delivery of essential health services to the most vulnerable population in order to reduce morbidity and mortality in Somalia.	WHO	1,622,495	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56716/122	Strengthening laboratory and blood safety services	WHO	821,420	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56719/122	Enhancing blood safety, general lab capacity, and other interventions to address HIV/AIDS and other disease prevention and treatment, in the Humanitarian response in Somalia	WHO	1,391,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56733/14602	Provision of an appropriate, sustainable basic health incentives and services to the somali community at the south and central Somalia, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and middle Juba	Zamzam Foundation	707,950	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56775/5660	Provision of equitable primary and secondary emergency health services enhanced by strong referral systems mechanisms in the regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Banadir and provision of integrated health components within the education and protection services offered by INTERSOS in the regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Banadir	INTERSOS	1,060,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56775/5918	Provision of equitable primary and secondary emergency health services enhanced by strong referral systems mechanisms in the regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Banadir and provision of integrated health components within the education and protection services offered by INTERSOS in the regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Banadir	Komitee Cap Anamur	50,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56776	Provision of Life-Saving Emergency and Essential Health Services at the Garowe Regional Referral Hospital.	KHI	122,760	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56777/5095	Integrated emergency response programme for the vulnerable populations in Somaliland with an initial focus on Burao District, Todgheer and Sool Regions	MEDAIR	1,536,747	C - LOW
SOM-13/H/56778	Improve access to quality essential health services for children	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	919,816	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56779	Health system support for emergency response to pregnancy and child birth complications in IDP settlements and host communities in 11 regions in Somalia	UNFPA	2,740,270	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56780/122	Surveillance for early detection of, response to and control of communicable diseases in Somalia	WHO	3,200,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56848/5370	Improve Access to Health Services for Conflict Affected Communities in Sanaag, Hiran, Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba and Bay Regions	Muslim Aid	744,280	B - MEDIUM
Sub total for HEALTH			90,206,081	
LOGISTICS				
SOM-13/CSS/56708/561	SO 200507: Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia	WFP	30,804,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/CSS/56709	SO 200475: Development of Logistics Infrastructure for Somalia and the Horn of Africa Corridor	WFP	9,643,954	A - HIGH
Sub total for LOGISTICS			40,447,954	
MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES				
SOM-13/MS/56676/120	Strengthening protection, assistance and access to durable solutions for refugees and vulnerable asylum seekers in Somalia	UNHCR	9,262,317	A - HIGH
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES			9,262,317	
NUTRITION				

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56384	Provision of nutrition support to vulnerable pregnant and lactating women, and Boys & Girls under five years of age in Abudwak district in Central Somalia	Access Aid	262,934	C - LOW
SOM-13/H/56387	Institutional Capacity Building of Puntland Government Line Ministries in Nutrition	ACF	527,013	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56389	Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children Under 5 Years and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Bakool and Benadir Regions of South-Central Somalia	ACF	1,343,085	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56402/15872	Integrated management and prevention of acute malnutrition among U5 boys and girls, pregnant and lactating women in Tieglow and Rabdhure districts of Bakool region	ADRO	160,019	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56402/15874	Integrated management and prevention of acute malnutrition among U5 boys and girls, pregnant and lactating women in Tieglow and Rabdhure districts of Bakool region	ARAO	141,819	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56405	Identification and Treatment of Acutely Malnourished Children and Women living in uncovered areas of Banadir, Bari and Galbeed regions of Somalia	ANPPCAN Som-Chapter	491,650	C - LOW
SOM-13/H/56406	Prevention and Treatment of Acute Malnutrition among	APD	735,692	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56412	Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in children underfive, pregnant and lactating women of Cadale and Johwa districts of Middle Shabelle.	ARD	332,932	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56421	Integrated prevention and management for acute malnutrition among U5 children, pregnant and lactating mothers in Guriel and Dhusamareb districts in Galgaduud region and Mataban district in Hiran region	BRADO	449,880	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56422	Nutrition support for acutely malnourished boys, girls and PLW's in targeted villages in Luuq, Dolow and Beled-Xawa Districts in Gedo Region, South Central Somalia.	CAF DARO	620,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56429/6048	Addressing Acute Malnutrition Among Under-fives and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Lower Juba and Bari Regions, Somalia	WASDA	92,231	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56429/7037	Addressing Acute Malnutrition Among Under-fives and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Lower Juba and Bari Regions, Somalia	CARE Somalia	707,769	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56435	Integrated management of acute malnutrition at community level through implementation of OTP and TSFP in Mudug, Hiran and Gedo regions for children and PLWs affected by severe and moderate malnutrition	CESVI	834,767	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56443	Treatment of acute malnutrition for children under five in Galgaduud, Mudug and Hiran Regions of Somalia	CISP	1,278,176	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56452	Reduction of malnutrition related morbidity and mortality among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women in Lower Shabelle and Gedo Regions through systematic equal access to integrated curative and preventive food-based nutrition interventions and the use of Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) interventions which take into account cultural and societal gender roles in decision-making for improved family nutrition	COSV	1,119,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56466	Addressing Malnutrition Amongst Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children Under 5 (2013-2015)	CW	470,808	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56468	Integrated management of Acute malnutrition and building community resilience for children underfive, pregnant, lactating and women of child bearing age of Baardheere and Garbaharey Districts of Gedo region	DA	680,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56469	Integrated management of acute malnutrition for children under five and Pregnant and Lactating women in Hobyo and Haradheere in Mudug region and Elbur district Galgaduud region.	DEH	618,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56483	To provide accessible improved nutritional services improving the survival and development of all community members in the Bakool region.	EPHCO	272,446	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56489	Nutrition Interventions for Populations Facing Emergency in Afgooye District of Lower Shabelle and Ceelbuur District of Galgaduud Region	FERO	401,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56492	Buiding community resilience and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition for Under Five Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Garbaharey District of Gedo Region, Somalia	GEWDO	630,000	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56494/15879	Nutrition surveillance and promotion of behaviour change among communities in addressing causes of malnutrition and related problems through implementation of nutrition surveys (SMART and SQUEAC), raising awareness and capacity building in Hiran, Gedo, Bari, Bay, shabelle, Bakool and Juba regions of Somalia.	GRADA	963,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56497	Nutrition Rehabilitation and Prevention of Malnutrition In Bakool Region	GRRN	210,000	C - LOW
SOM-13/H/56502	Prevention and Treatment of Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition U5 children of boys, girls and PLWs through Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding in Gedo and Middle Juba	HARD	668,800	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56507/8030	Provision of nutrition interventions in Kurtunwaarey (Lower Shabelle) district through implementation of targeted supplementary feeding programmes, outpatient therapeutic programmes and training of nutrition educators	Himilo Foundation	398,332	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56510	Nutrition interventions among the children under-fives in Bardera, Belet-Hawa and Garbaharey districts in Gedo region of Somalia	HIRDA	318,885	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56513	Integrated nutritional treatment targeting most vulnerable children and Women in Ceelbarde District , Bakool region.	HRDO	751,289	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56514	Treatment of acute malnutrition among vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women in Sabale and Barawe (lower Shabelle region) Adado district (Galgadud region),	HRDO	484,330	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56528	Integrated emergency nutrition interventions to reduce malnutrition related morbidity and mortality among children under five, pregnant and lactating women, people living with TB/HIV, critically ill male and female inpatients and S/GBV survivors in selected districts of Middle & Lower Shabelle and Bay regions	INTERSOS	689,950	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56538	Integrated treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among the vulnerable boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women in Banadir (Deynille, Hodan), Lower shabele, and Bay regions of south somalia..	IRW	817,900	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56546	Emergency Implementation of Preventive and Curative Nutrition Interventions to Address Severe and Acute Malnutrition Among Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women, and Poor Feeding Practices for Children Under 5 Years in Salagle and Bu'ale Districts of Middle Juba, Southern Somalia.	JCC	365,028	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56553	Provision and expansion of emergency nutrition services to combat malnutrition and its complications among boys and girls under five and pregnant & lactating women in Garowe and Bossaso through an Integrated Basic Nutrition Services Package.	KHI	199,121	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56556/5095	Integrated emergency response programme for the vulnerable populations in Burao District, Todgheer and Sool Regions of Somaliland	MEDAIR	1,436,620	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56563	Nutrition Support for boys, girls and pregnant and lactating Mothers through a quality, Integrated Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) in Galgadud, Mudug, Banadir, Sool and Woqooyi Galbeed region of Somalia	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	970,101	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56567	Integrated management and prevention of acute malnutrition among boys, girls pregnant and lactating women in Beletweyne district, Hiran region	MGV	322,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56568	Prevention and treatment of malnutrition for the most vulnerable populations: Under-5s and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Adan Yabaal District, Middle Shabelle Region.	Mulrany International	923,649	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56582	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) amongst under fives and pregnant and lactating women in Hiran, Banadir, Gedo, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions of Somalia.	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	9,798,419	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56583	Provision of gender sensitive emergency health and nutrition services to IDP boys and girls under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers in Bondhere and Hawl-Wadag Districts of Mogadishu and capacity building project for male and female community workers, partner's medical staff, and members of the national medical association	PAH	353,430	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56585	Community Based Nutrition Services integrated with Nutrition, Hygiene and Health Promotion for Behavior change in Gedo Region	RAAS	437,100	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56589	Provision of nutrition services to malnourished children under 5 years and PLW in Xarardheere district Mudug region.	RAWA	250,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56596	Community based management of Acute Malnutrition for vulnerable children and women in Lower Shebelle, Mudug and Nugaal(Garowe)	RI	1,262,208	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56598/14834	Nutrition Support to acutely Malnourished Children, pregnant and lactating women in beletweyn, Jalalaqsi, and Buulo Burte of Hiran region.	RRP	148,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56598/15885	Nutrition Support to acutely Malnourished Children, pregnant and lactating women in beletweyn, Jalalaqsi, and Buulo Burte of Hiran region.	InterAid	148,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56602	To Support 4500 Malnourished < 5 children and PLW in Afmadow Pastoral,Kismayo, Jilib and Buale Riverine Populations in Middle and Lower Juba Regions	SAF	450,029	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56604	Treatment of Acute Malnutrition for children (boys and girls) under 5 and PLW in coastal villages of Mudug and Eastern villages of Jilib, Middle Juba Regions, Somalia.	SAFUK-International	266,694	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56606/15567	Capacity building of 300 LNGO staff, and operational research on the underlying causes of malnutrition in the	SAGE	625,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56615	Treatment and prevention of malnutrition among children under 5 years and PLW for Drought and conflict affected populations in Bari, Banadir, Nugal, Kakar, Galgadud, Hiran, Bay, Bakool regions of Somalia	SC	8,299,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56618	Integrated nutrition interventions for children under five year of age, pregnant and lactating women of Sakow populations in Middle Juba, Somalia	SDIO	375,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56619	Treatment of acute malnutrition for children under five and pregnant Lactating Women (PLW) in Galkayo South and Hobyo Districts, Mudug Region, Somalia	SDRO	187,057	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56622	Integrated Supplementary and therapeutic feeding program for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among vulnerable boys,girls,pregnant and Lactating women in Bay regions of south Somalia.	SFH	292,800	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56630	Treatment of acute malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women in Hiran region, Somalia	SOADO	257,400	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56634	Pevention and treatment of malnourished under five year old boys, girls, pregnant and lactating women in targeted villages of Wajid District, Bakool Region, 2013-2015	SOMARO	397,420	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56635	Treatment of acute malnutrition for Children under-fives and PLW in Hiran region of South Central Somalia	SOMPLAN	414,620	C - LOW
SOM-13/H/56637	Emergency health and nutrition support to reduce under five boys,girls and PLW's morbidity and mortality in Hagar district of Lower Juba and Buale district of Middle Juba in Juba Region,Somalia	SORDES	480,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56640	Emergency nutrition response to reduce morbidity and mortality related to malnutrition for under 5 children and Pregnant and lactating women in kismayo district, Lower Juba.	Southern Aid	436,025	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56643	Provision of Acute Malnutrition Treatment for Conflict affected children under five years, pregnant and lactating women in Benadir and Lower Shabelle Region	SOYDA	650,960	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56646	Nutrition Intervention Through Provision of the Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) to U5 boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women in Afmadow District, Lower Juba Region	Serve Pastoralist International	819,851	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56647	Curative and preventive nutrition services to acute malnourished children under five and P&LW in Galgaduud & Mudug regions of Somalia	SRC	248,360	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/H/56648	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition of children U5 boys and girls and pregnant and Lactating Women to improve their health and Nutrition status in Luuq District of Gedo Region	SRDA	844,280	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56652	Emergency response for the treatment and prevention of severe and moderate malnutrition and build resilience for the U5 children and PLW in Lower Shabelle and Bay regions.	SWISSO - Kalmo	401,830	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/H/56654	Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in U5 boys and girls and pregnant and lactating women in Balcad, Cadale and Jowhar districts of Middle Shabelle Region	SYPD	799,932	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56658	Treatment of acute malnutrition for Children under-fives and PLW through community-based management of acute malnutrition [CMAM] in Beledwein, Hiran Region, of South and Central Somalia	TGV	259,959	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56684	Improve and maintain optimum child and maternal nutrition status for U5 boys and girls and PLWs by ensuring access to and utilization of a quality integrated Basic Nutrition Services Package in all regions of Somalia	UNICEF	34,614,728	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56689	Prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in U5 boys and girls and pregnant and lactating women in Sakow distric, Middle Juba Region	URDO	699,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56699	Treatment and prevention of severe and moderate malnutrition under five children and PLW in Hiraan and lower Shabelle regions.	WARDI	500,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56707	Strengthening nutrition security and enhancing resilience in Somalia	WFP	33,967,805	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56721	Prevention and Treatment of malnutrition related morbidity and mortality among Children under five (Boys and Girls), Pregnant and Lactating Women and other community members (single men and women) through BNSP/TSFP/OTP/SC, community based nutrition information and preventive integrated approach in Afgooye (Lower Shabelle); Balcad and Cadale (Middle Shabelle).	WOCCA	657,990	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56723/15076	Treatment of Acute malnutrition in children of internally displaced persons and host communities in Gedo Region in Gedo district, Somalia.	CEDA	140,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56723/8502	Treatment of Acute malnutrition in children of internally displaced persons and host communities in Gedo Region in Gedo district, Somalia.	WVI	201,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56726	Improve the Nutritional Status of Malnourished Children under Five Years and Pregnant and Lactating Women in Afmadow District, Lower Juba	WRRS	283,247	A - HIGH
SOM-13/H/56823/15889	Treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for children under five years (both boys and girls) and pregnant and lactating women in Bari Region (Allula and Kandala districts)	NERDO	198,840	B - MEDIUM
Sub total for NUTRITION			121,855,710	
PROTECTION				
SOM-13/H/56498/14603	To enhance the access of vulnerable women, men, boys and girls in Somalia to quality Mental Health and Psycho Social Support (MHPSS) services through the creation of durable solution (establishment of a Social Work and Counseling Department in Hargeisa)	GRT	638,483	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56411/5586	Emergency GBV response services in Somalia	ARC	500,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56438/5128	Strengthening Community Protection Mechanisms for Women and Children Affected by GBV and Child Protection Concerns Across Somalia	CESVI	1,822,421	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56441/5816	Support to health care centres and community based actors to prevent/respond to forms of GBV in rural remote areas of Galgaduud and Mudug	CISP	437,095	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56451	Integrated support for prevention and mitigation of SGBV and enhanced child protection among women, men, girls and boys in IDP settings in Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Benadir Regions.	COSV	941,458	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56461	Prevention, Protection and Response to Violence and Exploitation of Vulnerable Populations in Somalia	CRS	1,448,620	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56470	A Gendered Humanitarian Intervention to Protect Vulnerable Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and Host Communities in the Ceelwaaq and Doolow District of Gedo Region	DF	357,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56479/5181	Facilitation of IDPs voluntary return from South-Central, Puntland and Somaliland regions and sustainable reintegration in areas of origin	DRC	8,798,703	A - HIGH

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SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56480	Increasing the availability of prevention and response protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations in Somalia	DRC	7,950,860	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56481	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) Responding to the protection needs of Somalis in mixed migration	DRC	228,445	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56499/14603	Strengthening response mechanisms for high risk groups and survivors of Gender Based Violence by providing Community based approaches and services in Mogadishu, Gaalkacyo, Garowe and Burco	GRT	862,198	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56499/5587	Strengthening response mechanisms for high risk groups and survivors of Gender Based Violence by providing Community based approaches and services in Mogadishu, Gaalkacyo, Garowe and Burco	VSF (Germany)	458,091	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56499/5816	Strengthening response mechanisms for high risk groups and survivors of Gender Based Violence by providing Community based approaches and services in Mogadishu, Gaalkacyo, Garowe and Burco	CISP	334,241	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56509/15881	A Child Protection Response For Separated and Unaccompanied Minors in Deyniile District	HINNA	284,150	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56517	Psychological, Social and Economic Support for Child Victims of Conflict	IIDA	275,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56518/13145	Emergency assistance for Survivors of Gender Based violence in South Central Somalia	IIDA	269,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56526/5660	Strengthening protection of at risk population in SCZ, Puntland and Somaliland through family tracing and supporting reunification of separated and unaccompanied children and GBV prevention and response, building capacity of LNGOs, communities and formal/informal authorities and targeted sustainable livelihood support.	INTERSOS	1,989,130	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56529	Facilitate voluntary and sustainable reintegration of IDPs in their place of origin in Bay Region (South-Central Somalia)	INTERSOS	3,041,539	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56531/298	Facilitating the transition to durable solutions of IDPs in their place of origin, resettled areas and locally integrated areas in Somalia through community based planning and community projects	IOM	1,963,450	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56533/298	Enhance Community Protection Mechanisms for GBV and HIV through a comprehensive response	IOM	930,900	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56533/776	Enhance Community Protection Mechanisms for GBV and HIV through a comprehensive response	UNDP	680,310	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56535	Responding to Mixed Migration flows crossing the Gulf of Aden from Somalia by increasing protection, enhancing emergency response, building capacity, and improving advocacy.	IOM	1,611,800	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56536	Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking (VOTs) through Information Campaign and Capacity Building of Authorities and Civil Society in Data Collection, Documentation, Referral Process and Service Delivery	IOM	757,417	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56545	Promoting Response Mechanism for high risk groups and survivors of gender based violence by providing community based management and prevention approach.	IRHO	271,425	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56558/5162	Working for a safer environment for vulnerable women, men and children in Somalia	Mercy Corps	808,886	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56560	Safe sustained voluntary return of IDPs in south Somalia	Mercy Corps	1,108,201	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56571	Promoting Durable Solutions in Somalia through Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	NRC	905,691	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56597	Fuel Efficient Stoves and safe access to firewood and alternative energy (SAFE) coordination project.	RI	2,264,040	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56614	Responding to the protection and psychosocial needs of boys and girls affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies in Somalia	SC	1,126,875	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56631	Better care and protection for children living and/or working on the streets, separated and unaccompanied minors	SOC PD	750,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56657	Promotion of vulnerable community groups women, girls, men and boys protection	TASS	246,675	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56661/776	Enhancing access to justice for vulnerable groups	UNDP	1,835,000	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56668	Scaling up Emergency Prevention and Response to sexual violence and other forms of Gender Based Violence in 9 regions of Somalia	UNFPA	2,279,100	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56671/120	Strengthening Monitoring and Reporting on Population Movements and Protection Monitoring in Somalia.	UNHCR	2,000,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56672/120	Prevention and response to GBV, particularly rape and other forms of sexual violence amongst IDPs and host communities affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies	UNHCR	6,144,442	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56674/120	Facilitation of voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of IDPs at their place of origin in South-Central Somalia	UNHCR	12,000,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56674/123	Facilitation of voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of IDPs at their place of origin in South-Central Somalia	FAO	10,048,500	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56675/1171	Building strong leadership on protection in Somalia through strengthened coordination, improved accountability and training for humanitarian partners	UNFPA	907,360	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56675/120	Building strong leadership on protection in Somalia through strengthened coordination, improved accountability and training for humanitarian partners	UNHCR	1,000,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56675/124	Building strong leadership on protection in Somalia through strengthened coordination, improved accountability and training for humanitarian partners	UNICEF	668,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56678/124	Prevention and Response to GBV Against Children and Women in Emergencies	UNICEF	3,645,074	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56681/124	Prevention and Response to Separated and Unaccompanied Girls and Boys (Including Orphans) in Somalia	UNICEF	1,538,125	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56686/124	Strengthening Monitoring, Reporting, Response and Prevention Mechanisms for Children Affected by Armed Conflict.	UNICEF	4,646,368	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56687	Explosive threat identification, removal and awareness in response to humanitarian priorities in Somalia	UNMAS	8,915,073	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56695	Prevention and Response program for Separated and Unaccompanied children in Hiiraan region.	WARDA	403,690	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56720/8937	Strengthen the resilience of the community members; and prevent and respond to GBV violations through life skills and life saving information, psychosocial support and health referrals.	WOCCA	518,055	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56730	Providing Support for Community Based Child Protection in the Gedo, Bay, and Nugal Regions	WVI	1,100,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/P-HR-RL/56844/5834	Facilitate voluntary and sustainable reintegration of IDPs in their place of origin in Banadir, Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Gedo	NRC	3,042,900	A - HIGH
Sub total for PROTECTION			104,753,791	
SHELTER AND NFIs				
SOM-13/S-NF/56391/6458	Ongoing information management support to the Shelter cluster, through strengthened country wide IDP profiling, rapid needs assessments, monitoring and GIS/Database support, and emergency response.	ACTED	520,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56403	Improving Living Conditions of Vulnerable IDPs through the Construction of Communal Kitchens, Distribution of Energy Saving Stoves, Solar Lanterns and Women Dignity Kits	AGROCARE	884,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56404	Provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance package (ESK, NFI and food voucher) to vulnerable displaced by natural disaster or conflict in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba Regions.	AGROSPHERE	1,627,800	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56456	Provision of minimum NFI kits and Emergency Shelter Kits (ESK) to populations affected by natural disasters and/or displaced by conflict in 7 districts of Lower Shabelle Region and Elwak district of Gedo Region	COSV	1,040,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56473	Provision of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs) & Transitional Shelter to IDPs in Gedo	DFI	977,300	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56474	Protection of displaced populations and those affected by natural hazards from life threatening elements and provision of transitional shelter to internally displaced women, girls, boys and men in Hodan, Dharkeenley and Wardhigley Districts, Banadir Region, Somalia	Diakonie Emergency Aid	3,100,000	B - MEDIUM

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/S-NF/56478	Provision of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs), transitional shelters and durable solutions to conflict- and disaster-affected populations in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia	DRC	5,393,742	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56508	NFIs distribution for IDPs affected by armed conflict in Deyniile District of Banadir region	HINNA	304,130	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56570	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) and Durable Shelter Solution	NRC	18,749,274	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56601/15915	Improve living conditions for vulnerable IDP men, women, boys and girls and host communities in crisis in Benadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Middle Jubba and Lower Jubba regions while contributing to durable solutions for the challenges facing communities	AVORD	625,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56601/8885	Improve living conditions for vulnerable IDP men, women, boys and girls and host communities in crisis in Benadir, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Middle Jubba and Lower Jubba regions while contributing to durable solutions for the challenges facing communities	SAF	625,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56609	Reduce health and protection vulnerabilities and restore basic privacy and dignity by providing shelter support to vulnerable and displaced populations in Somalia	SC	3,442,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56653	Supporting most vulnerable IDP women, men, boys and girls and people in crisis in Benadir, Hiran, Galgudud, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, with Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs), Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs), transitional shelters and training communities on settlement planning and management	SYPD	3,032,500	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56670	Reintegration of IDPs and Returnees in Puntland and Somaliland through Permanent Shelter Construction, Improved Livelihoods, Secure Tenure, Settlement Infrastructure, and Skills Training	UN-HABITAT	5,160,870	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56673/120	Provision of shelter and non-food items for IDPs in Somalia	UNHCR	24,900,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/S-NF/56727	Community constructed Transitional Shelters for internally displaced and vulnerable host women, boys, girls and men in Garowe, Burtinle and Luuq	WVI	1,046,667	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/S-NF/56731	Provision of Shelter and Emergency Assistance Packages to IDPs and other Vulnerable Groups in Adhicadeeye, Canjiid, Dalyar, Gambade in Laas Canood District Sool Region	YDA	831,521	B - MEDIUM
Sub total for SHELTER AND NFIs			72,259,804	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
SOM-13/WS/56388/5186	Emergency WASH Intervention for Drought and Conflict Affected Population in South Central Somalia	ACF	1,251,747	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56392/6458	Improving community level hygiene practices and access to safe water in south Somalia.	ACTED	510,001	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56394	Integrated gender sensitive Life Saving and sustained Long Term Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion interventions for women, men, boys and girls at risk in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions of South Somalia	ADA	1,485,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56396	Improving access to safe water and hygiene practices among vulnerable women, men, girls and boys in the regions of Gedo, Lower Juba, Sanaag and Mudug in Somalia	ADESO	2,757,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56399	Program on Sustained Access to Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Vulnerable Communities in Gedo, Banadir, Hiran, Bay, Bakool and Galgaduud Regions of South Central Somalia	ADRA	1,369,941	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56407	Emergency WASH interventions and resilience building for 150,000 vulnerable people (in emergency and crisis) in lower jubba and Nugal and sool regions of puntland.	APD	1,179,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56410	Developing Sustainable WASH, Shelter and livelihoods infrastructures to respond to the needs of the IDPs, Urban poor, Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in Mogadishu and other parts of South Central Somalia.	ARC	4,791,616	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56413/15339	Provision of sustainable safe drinking water, adequate reliable sanitation and proper hygiene practice in rural communities and IDPs in Jowhar, Adale and Adan-yabal Regions of Middle shabelle	ARD	1,057,631	A - HIGH

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/WS/56417/15875	Provision of WASH services to 126,537 people in emergency in Lower Shabelle region .	AYED	547,798	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56417/15891	Provision of WASH services to 126,537 people in emergency in Lower Shabelle region .	ONKOD	380,558	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56417/15914	Provision of WASH services to 126,537 people in emergency in Lower Shabelle region .	ARD	288,974	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56418/15231	Support Primary Schools and IDPs Camps on WASH Intervention in Lower Shabelle region	AYUUB	517,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56424	Integrated Life Saving and Sustained Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for Vulnerable Disaster Affected population in Luuq, Dollo and Bellet Xaawo district of North Gedo region of South Somalia	CAF DARO	740,452	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56427	Strengthening Resilience to Emergencies and Enhancing Development in Somalia through WASH (SREEDS)	CARE Somalia	3,204,102	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56430/7398	Emergency Response and preparedness for disaster risk reduction and provision of emergency WASH Services to women, children and men in drought affected areas and IDPs communities in seven (7) Districts of Maroodi jeex, Togdheer and Sool regions of North-West Somalia	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	538,029	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56430/8769	Emergency Response and preparedness for disaster risk reduction and provision of emergency WASH Services to women, children and men in drought affected areas and IDPs communities in seven (7) Districts of Maroodi jeex, Togdheer and Sool regions of North-West Somalia	Caritas Switzerland	538,029	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56439/5128	Provide a reliable and sustainable access to environmental sanitation and strengthen the preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies for vulnerable communities in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia.	CESVI	2,271,690	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56440/5816	Improvement of access to safe drinking water and of life saving hygiene practices among pastoralist and displaced communities in Galgaduud, Mudug, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle and Benadir	CISP	1,036,421	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56450/5167	Integrated water, hygiene and sanitation intervention to strengthen resilience of rural, urban poor and IDP population in need in central south and Northeastern zones of Somalia	COOPI	4,782,195	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56457	Sustainable WASH interventions in targeted areas of Galgaduud and Mudug regions in South Central Somalia.	CPD	3,018,335	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56460	Building Communities Capacities to Respond to WASH Emergency Needs and for Sustainable Services Delivery	CRS	1,311,882	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56463	WASH Assistance to the People in need in Mogadishu, Gedo and Bay Regions in South Central and Woqooyi Galbeed in Somaliland	CW	1,596,588	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56475	Increasing access to emergency and sustained water, sanitation facilities 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 Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia	DRC	2,024,520	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56486	Development of information management tools for enhanced monitoring, early warning, emergency preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies.	FAO	1,000,000	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56491	Improving emergency and sustained safe water, hygiene and sanitation access for IDPs, Rural and Urban populations in need in Hiran Region of Southern Somalia	GEELO	1,579,760	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56495	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention for conflict and drought affected 21650 HHs in Bay & Bakool and Lower Shabele regions.	GREDO (Gol-Yome)	846,584	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56503/8141	Enhanced access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for improved health for 24,000 IDP and rural agro-pastoral households in Jalalaqsi, Sablaale and Kurtunwarey districts in Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions	HARDO	969,825	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56516	Emergency WASH support to Floods and crisis-affected people in Hiran region.	HWS	619,950	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56522	Essential WASH Infrastructure Development at Kismayo General Hospital	IMC	490,274	B - MEDIUM

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/WS/56524/15885	Integrated access to water supply, appropriate environmental sanitation, proper hygiene practices and solid waste management for IDPs and Host communities in Hiran Region.	InterAid	577,200	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56525	Enhancing emergency as well as reliable and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities and strengthening AWD/Cholera response and flood emergency preparedness for IDPs, urban and rural poor at high risk forAAWD/Cholera in Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay regions and Banadir rural areas.	INTERSOS	556,400	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56534	Life saving assistance through improvement of access to safe water, appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene (WASH) for 180,000 Internal displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members living in emergency or crises at Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed in Somaliland, at Mudug and Nugaal in Puntland and at Banadir, Gedo, Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle in South Central Somalia through community led approach	IOM	2,985,300	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56540	Improvement of WASH infrastructure and scaling up of Emergency assistance for IDPs and disaster Affected Communities in south central (Middle shabelle, Banadir, Bay), Puntland (Mudug & Nugal) and Somaliland (Awdal, Sool)	IRW	2,269,200	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56543	Improving Access to Environmental Health Services in Hiraan and Galgaduud Regions, South Central Somalia	IRC	792,363	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56544	Improve sanitation facilities and Hygiene practices among communities in Hosingo, Kolbiyow, Waraq, Raskamboni, Burgabo, Manarani and Odow villages in Badade District - Southern Somalia.	IRDO	344,250	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56548/8380	Support to sustainable access to safe Water supply, Sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable populations, including IDPs, drought affected persons, acute malnourished children, population at risk of AWD and children attending schools, in districts of Buale, Salagle and Sakow in Middle Juba, and Elbarde and Rabdhure in Bakool region of Central South Zone, Somalia.	JCC	1,232,319	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56552	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention for vulnerable communities in Nugal region of Puntland Somalia.	KDO	998,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56557/5095	Integrated emergency response programme for the vulnerable populations in Somaliland with an initial focus on Burao District, Togdheer and Sool Regions	MEDAIR	1,487,415	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56559	Improvement of access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene and resilience building program in Somalia	Mercy Corps	1,724,220	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56564/8396	Improved access to safe and adequate Drinking Water, Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene Promotion to emergency-affected communities	Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	1,554,359	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56573/5834	Improved access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion for the displaced population and vulnerable host communities in South and Central Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland	NRC	5,887,265	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56577/5120	Emergency Life Saving and Sustained Long Term Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Intervention for Conflict- and Disaster-Affected Populations in South Somalia.	OXFAM GB	6,008,642	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56584	Resilience building program through improving access to safe water, supporting the establishment of ODF communities and raising awareness on hygiene behaviors among drought prone rural communities in Nugal, Sool, Sanaag and Bari Regions with a special focus on women, school children and pastoralists, combined with enhancing water monitoring system in Puntland State of Somalia.	PAH	1,634,658	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56586	Emergency WASH Interventions to most vulnerable 11420 HH in IDPs and Disaster Affected Rural Populations in Mudug and Lower Shabelle Regions	RAHMO	474,236	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56587	Improve access to equal, sustainable and safe water to vulnerable pastoral, riverine and urban livelihoods in Xarardheere, Hobyo, Ceeldheer and Buale districts	RAWA	1,210,200	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56595	Emergency Provision of Safe and Sustained Access to Water and Sanitation Facilities for Drought- and Conflict-Affected Vulnerable Communities in South Central Somalia	RI	1,343,178	A - HIGH

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/WS/56600	Integrated Life saving and Durable Interventions in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion for Disaster affected Population in Lower Juba and Middle Juba of South Somalia	SAF	1,264,528	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56603/15092	Increase of access to safe water, sanitation facilities and improvement of good hygiene practices for IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Coastal areas of Mudug region and Eastern Villages of Jilib, Middle Juba Region.	SAFUK-International	443,840	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56610/6079	Providing life-saving WASH facilities in IDP camps/settlements and in host communities and building resilience through restoration and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities and improved hygiene behaviours at the community level.	SC	3,426,807	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56616	Improve and provide access to safe and sustainable water for 13654 men, 20253 women, 29700 girls, 19800 boys in Banadir region.	SCC	1,060,433	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56620/8887	Increase of sustainable access to safe water, improved sanitation facilities and enhanced hygiene practices to conflict/drought displaced persons and vulnerable host communities in South Mudug and Lower Shabelle Region	SDRO	633,420	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56623	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation Facilities and Rehabilitation of Water points for Drought- and Conflict-Affected Populations in Doble, Afmadow, Kismayu and Badhaadhe districts of lower Jubba South-Central Somalia	SGJ	452,075	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56624/15898	Emergency WASH response to most vulnerable IDPs and people living in humanitarian emergency and crisis to reduce mortality and destitution in Banadir and middle Shabelle regions	SHADO	436,902	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56627	Reduction of Community Vulnerabilities through increased water availability in Caluula, Qandala and Iskushuban districts of Bari region.	SHILCON	624,669	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56629	Provision of sustainable access to safe water, increase of sanitation facilities and promotion of good hygiene practices for the 58840 IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Luuq and Dolow Districts, Gedo Region	SHRA	584,200	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56632/5633	Provision of lifesaving emergency water, sustained safe water, gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene promotion to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in Gedo, Lower Juba and Galgaduud Regions of South Central Somalia.	Solidarités	4,209,725	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56636	Increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene education to strengthen community capacity to enhance resilience for displaced and disaster-vulnerable people in Banadir, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.	SOPHPA	867,950	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56641	Improving access to quality drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices to 4000 vulnerable HH in Afgooye-Lower and Adale and Aden Yabaa District in Middle Shabelle	SOYDA	441,427	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56644	Emergency WASH Response for most Vulnerable IDPs and Host Communities in Humanitarian Conditions Living in Bossaso district, Bari region and Garowe district, Nugaal region.	SPDS	1,265,214	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56649/13149	Drought Emergency Relief and Livelihood Recovery Project (DERLP) covering parts of Puntland and Somaliland targeting 3,000 vulnerable drought-affected Households under HE, Stress and Crisis comprising of girls, women, men and boys.	SVO	803,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56656	Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for 36,000 drought IDPs and vulnerable people in emergency and crisis situations in South Mudug region and Galgadud	TARDO	602,000	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56659	Integrated Emergency WASH Responses to the Crises Affected Populations in East of Beledweyne and Jalalaqsi Districts in Hiran Region	TGV	702,900	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56685	Sustained and expanded access to safe water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene practices for vulnerable women and children in Somalia.	UNICEF	19,333,682	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56688	Provision of WASH interventions and construction of water sources in Sakow District	URDO	699,994	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56697	Integrated WASH Responses to Crises, Emergency & Stressed affected Populations in Hiraan, Lower/Middle shabelle and Bakool regions	WARDI	1,907,045	A - HIGH

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
SOM-13/WS/56701	Emergency WASH support project in Kismayu and Jamame district of Lower Juba region	WASDA	604,818	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56703/15870	Improvement of access water services and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion campaigns for the flood, drought and conflict affected IDP and vulnerable host communities in Kismayo, Jamame and western villages of Afmadow, Lower Juba region	Wehel International	290,720	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56717/8937	Water and Sanitation activities in South Central Somalia	WOCCA	1,171,762	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56728	Gedo and Baidoa water, sanitation and hygiene response project for IDPs and Host communities	WVI	829,500	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56732	Provision and enhancing access to safe water, improved sanitation services and hygienic practices to vulnerable communities in South Central Somalia.	YME	4,411,913	B - MEDIUM
SOM-13/WS/56845/5527	Building the resilience of Right Holders(Men, Women, Girls and Boys) through provision of sustained access to safe Water, gender /cultural sensitive Sanitation and appropriate Hygiene practices in Gedo, Mudug, Galgaduud, Nugaal, and Lower Shabelle regions in Somalia	NCA	1,011,105	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56846/8878	Building Communities Capacities for Emergency Response and Long Term Action in WASH and Education in Sakow, Middle Juba, Somalia	MURDO	309,407	A - HIGH
SOM-13/WS/56847/15890	Provision of basic water and sanitation intervention for the vulnerable IDP settlements and host communities in Kismayu District.	NOHA	433,600	A - HIGH
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			122,606,743	
Grand Total			1,332,234,940	

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

Table V: Requirements per location

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2013 as of 15 November 2012

Location	Requirements (\$)
Multi Zone	741,901,159
North East	10,895,740
North West	233,595,973
South Central	345,842,068
Grand Total	1,332,234,940

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

Table VI: Requirements per gender marker score

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2013
as of 15 November 2012

Gender marker	Requirements (\$)
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	22,542,756
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	606,019,130
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	645,502,297
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	25,685,398
Not Specified	32,485,359
Grand Total	1,332,234,940

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

ANNEX II: NEEDS ASSESSMENT REFERENCE LIST

SOMALIA - COORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS - SURVEY OF SURVEYS

[Reference: IASC Operational Guidance for Coordinated Assessments in Humanitarian Crises](#)

Title	Sectors Covered	Lead agency /NGO	Partners	Region	Districts	IDPs site/camp name	Status	Date MM/YYYY
Mogadishu IDP Profiling	Multi-Sector	OCHA, UNHCR		Banadir	Mogadishu	Mogadishu	Ongoing	Sep-12
Multi Sector Rapid Assessment in Doolow IDP Settlements	Multi-Sector	OCHA, UNHCR		Gedo	Dolo	Dollow	Completed	Sep-12
Belet Weyne Rapid Assessment (15 October 2012)	Multi-Sector	WFP, UNICEF	UNOCHA, WHO, SC-UK, DRC	Hiran	Belet Weyne		Completed	Oct-12
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis - Post-Gu 2012	Food Security/Nutrition	FSNAU/FAO	Several	All			Completed	Jul-12
Afgoye Joint Protection Assessment	Protection	UNHCR		Shabelle	Afgooye		Completed	Jul-12
Child Protection Rapid Assessment	Child Protection	UNICEF	Galkayo Protection Cluster and Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs	Mudug	Galkayo	Bulo Morer (Girjifa), Tawakal, Bulo Balay, Halabokad, Alenley, Arafat, Hiran and Bul Bishare	Completed	Mar-12
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis - Post Deyr 2011/12	Food Security/Nutrition	FSNAU/FAO	Several					Mar-12
Shelter - NFI Mogadishu Needs Assessment (February 2012)	Shelter/NFI	UNHCR						Feb-12
WASH Rapid 'Snapshot' Needs Assessment	WASH	WASH Cluster Lead	WASH Cluster Member Agencies	All regions in South Somalia	All Districts in South Somalia except Gabaharrey, Bardhedere, Dusamareb, Elbur, Afgooye, Qoryoley, Mogadishu		Report completed	July-August-12
Assessment of WASH Services at Banadir Hospital	WASH	SOHPA	UNICEF, Water Dept, ARC, HIJRA, IR	Banadir	Afgooye		Report completed	Jan-12

ANNEX III: DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2012 APPEAL

Table VII: Requirements and funding per cluster

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Cluster	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B	H
COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND (CHF)	-	-	4,092,820	225,212	4,318,032	n/a	n/a	-
EDUCATION	43,612,585	30,120,128	-	14,219,618	14,219,618	15,900,510	47%	-
ENABLING PROGRAMMES	23,839,194	24,807,821	4,006,841	14,751,856	18,758,697	6,049,124	76%	308,000
FOOD SECURITY	830,367,890	651,459,552	100,474,320	284,337,026	384,811,346	266,648,206	59%	-
HEALTH	84,868,472	54,209,653	-	21,506,190	21,506,190	32,703,463	40%	-
LOGISTICS	36,991,031	45,427,449	-	34,728,144	34,728,144	10,699,305	76%	-
NUTRITION	259,555,936	151,023,467	25,118,580	59,049,938	84,168,518	66,854,949	56%	784,929
PROTECTION	69,094,498	57,768,696	-	18,015,143	18,015,143	39,753,553	31%	-
SHELTER AND NFIs	68,455,324	66,162,772	521,799	23,603,203	24,125,002	42,037,770	36%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	105,145,624	86,760,265	-	33,467,832	33,467,832	53,292,433	39%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	-	30,239,809	30,239,809	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	1,521,930,554	1,167,739,803	134,214,360	534,143,971	668,358,331	499,381,472	57%	1,092,929

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VIII: Requirements and funding per organization

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Priority	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	%	(\$)
	A	B	C	D=B-C	E=C/B	F
A - HIGH	1,417,788,049	1,086,132,370	606,788,302	479,344,068	56%	1,092,929
B - MEDIUM	82,685,523	64,212,684	22,348,124	41,864,560	35%	-
C - LOW	21,456,982	17,394,749	4,664,064	12,730,685	27%	-
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	34,557,841	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	1,521,930,554	1,167,739,803	668,358,331	499,381,472	57%	1,092,929

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table IX: Requirements and funding per organisation

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B	H
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	-	1,009,900	1,009,900	338,700	75%	-
ACTED	7,153,229	7,153,229	-	5,612,498	5,612,498	1,540,731	78%	-
ADA	2,708,071	2,571,071	-	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,471,071	43%	-
ADO	967,087	967,087	-	250,000	250,000	717,087	26%	-
ADRA	1,776,727	1,776,727	-	844,313	844,313	932,414	48%	-
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	2,458,976	1,608,878	60%	-
AGROCARE	259,848	259,848	-	259,848	259,848	-	100%	-
AGROSPHERE	1,610,350	1,610,350	-	790,300	790,300	820,050	49%	-
ANPPCAN Som-Chapter	294,400	200,200	-	165,444	165,444	34,756	83%	-
APD	3,766,262	2,045,445	-	724,491	724,491	1,320,954	35%	-
ARC	2,487,452	2,363,770	-	484,134	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	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%	-

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B	H
CAF DARO	807,067	371,996	-	198,768	198,768	173,228	53%	-
CARE Somalia	10,784,348	4,598,013	-	1,287,597	1,287,597	3,310,416	28%	92,000
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	431,650	168,350	72%	-
CESVI	3,568,982	3,324,182	-	1,520,162	1,520,162	1,804,020	46%	-
CHEE	595,300	595,300	-	-	-	595,300	0%	-
CHF	-	-	4,092,820	225,212	4,318,032	n/a	n/a	-
CISP	8,081,045	5,001,161	-	1,605,384	1,605,384	3,395,777	32%	-
COOPI	28,071,089	24,134,717	-	7,774,763	7,774,763	16,359,954	32%	-
COSV	7,267,660	4,655,410	-	1,729,838	1,729,838	2,925,572	37%	-
CPD	7,807,385	4,822,570	-	999,219	999,219	3,823,351	21%	-
CRS	524,300	524,300	-	-	-	524,300	0%	-
CSDO	510,000	510,000	-	-	-	510,000	0%	-
DA	630,166	424,774	-	310,108	310,108	114,666	73%	-
DDG	999,661	999,661	-	-	-	999,661	0%	-
DEH	761,195	399,276	-	193,116	193,116	206,160	48%	-
DF	234,000	284,000	-	250,000	250,000	34,000	88%	-
DFI	974,622	934,214	-	412,450	412,450	521,764	44%	-
Diakonie Emergency Aid	833,860	833,860	-	490,000	490,000	343,860	59%	-
DIAL	3,787,600	4,069,400	-	1,133,523	1,133,523	2,935,877	28%	-
DRC	49,761,890	42,433,057	521,799	14,936,130	15,457,929	26,975,128	36%	-
FAO	180,834,782	166,838,656	-	99,984,219	99,984,219	66,854,437	60%	-
Farjano	433,200	393,555	-	-	-	393,555	0%	-
FENPS	456,570	385,570	-	332,888	332,888	52,682	86%	-
FERO	1,270,240	1,120,330	-	397,040	397,040	723,290	35%	-
GARDO	465,280	465,280	-	-	-	465,280	0%	-
GEELO	424,000	424,000	-	-	-	424,000	0%	-
GEWDO	394,215	295,661	-	248,269	248,269	47,392	84%	-
GH	850,380	850,380	-	-	-	850,380	0%	-
GREDO (Gol-Yome)	419,440	419,440	-	344,029	344,029	75,411	82%	-
GRRN	-	91,905	-	91,905	91,905	-	100%	-
GRT	1,324,898	698,398	-	648,998	648,998	49,400	93%	-
HACDESA	266,277	266,277	-	-	-	266,277	0%	-
HAPO	290,925	290,925	-	-	-	290,925	0%	-
HARD	524,090	261,510	-	227,634	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	-	249,930	249,930	678,467	27%	-
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	-	176,831	176,831	299,790	37%	-
IIDA	430,615	285,000	-	300,000	300,000	(15,000)	100%	-
ILO	14,829,081	11,007,828	-	-	-	11,007,828	0%	-
IMC	2,725,067	2,725,067	-	21,310	21,310	2,703,757	1%	-
IMS	861,336	978,655	-	814,317	814,317	164,338	83%	216,000
INTERSOS	7,955,740	6,587,795	-	1,841,094	1,841,094	4,746,701	28%	-
IOM	5,050,000	4,050,000	-	1,917,826	1,917,826	2,132,174	47%	-
IRC	3,530,846	3,112,846	-	1,863,090	1,863,090	1,249,756	60%	-
IRW	10,648,889	6,875,394	-	1,155,900	1,155,900	5,719,494	17%	-
JCC	3,649,948	2,156,890	-	1,001,020	1,001,020	1,155,870	46%	-

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B	H
JDO	326,700	326,700	-	326,700	326,700	-	100%	-
JS	-	225,200	-	225,200	225,200	-	100%	-
KISIMA	479,000	978,943	-	872,563	872,563	106,380	89%	-
MDM France	401,000	401,000	-	-	-	401,000	0%	-
MEDAIR	2,665,400	2,665,400	-	993,789	993,789	1,671,611	37%	-
Mercy Corps	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	1,531,859	1,531,859	5,968,141	20%	-
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development	2,807,373	2,350,186	-	-	-	2,350,186	0%	-
MERLIN	760,000	760,000	-	760,000	760,000	-	100%	-
Mulrany International	1,860,952	1,860,952	-	1,086,289	1,086,289	774,663	58%	-
MURDO	1,219,561	1,985,712	-	804,575	804,575	1,181,137	41%	-
NAPAD	1,334,400	1,334,400	-	-	-	1,334,400	0%	-
NCA	7,303,025	6,764,635	-	3,157,081	3,157,081	3,607,554	47%	-
NRC	35,983,334	26,168,334	-	28,468,173	28,468,173	(2,299,839)	100%	-
OCHA	10,742,605	10,352,781	4,006,841	6,854,265	10,861,106	(508,325)	100%	-
OXFAM GB	28,417,234	25,272,464	-	11,112,455	11,112,455	14,160,009	44%	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	14,388,187	14,388,187	-	1,764,919	1,764,919	12,623,268	12%	-
PASOS	801,750	801,750	-	785,410	785,410	16,340	98%	-
PENHA	480,000	480,000	-	-	-	480,000	0%	-
RAAS	248,900	124,450	-	169,261	169,261	(44,811)	100%	-
RAWA	5,573,821	1,743,073	-	1,381,094	1,381,094	361,979	79%	-
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	-	399,998	399,998	4,423,582	8%	-
SAF	459,100	384,000	-	443,959	443,959	(59,959)	100%	-
SAFUK-International	805,776	477,542	-	378,776	378,776	98,766	79%	-
SAGE	-	480,000	-	404,565	404,565	75,435	84%	-
SAMRADO	845,400	835,400	-	-	-	835,400	0%	-
SC	52,862,692	21,989,793	-	16,095,202	16,095,202	5,894,591	73%	-
SCC	400,500	400,500	-	-	-	400,500	0%	-
SDRO	730,786	730,786	-	144,151	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	-	5,247,789	5,247,789	4,752,211	52%	-
SomaliAid	232,300	232,300	-	147,888	147,888	84,412	64%	-
SOMTRAG	449,000	449,000	-	246,362	246,362	202,638	55%	-
SORAC	334,760	334,760	-	-	-	334,760	0%	-
SORDES	508,000	189,785	-	189,785	189,785	-	100%	-
SORRDO	387,500	201,539	-	-	-	201,539	0%	-
Southern Aid	909,280	909,280	-	354,841	354,841	554,439	39%	-
SOYDA	1,051,290	559,750	-	157,682	157,682	402,068	28%	-
SPDS	213,224	213,224	-	-	-	213,224	0%	-
SRDA	1,185,285	1,111,085	-	238,824	238,824	872,261	21%	-
SRDO	666,000	556,200	-	-	-	556,200	0%	-
SSWC	1,551,680	1,751,680	-	908,450	908,450	843,230	52%	-
SWC	492,000	492,000	-	-	-	492,000	0%	-
SWISSO-Kalmo	1,714,033	1,312,440	-	436,974	436,974	875,466	33%	-
SYPD	1,962,951	1,407,606	-	-	-	1,407,606	0%	-
TARDO	827,320	710,000	-	300,000	300,000	410,000	42%	-
TGV	960,181	960,181	-	-	-	960,181	0%	-
UNDP	16,750,000	15,875,000	-	2,484,472	2,484,472	13,390,528	16%	-
UNDSS	6,820,709	6,820,709	-	1,460,000	1,460,000	5,360,709	21%	-
UNESCO	900,000	5,650,000	-	516,666	516,666	5,133,334	9%	-
UNFPA	3,129,860	3,129,860	-	1,176,368	1,176,368	1,953,492	38%	-

SOMALIA CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013-2015

Appealing organization	Original requirement	Revised requirement	Carry-over	Funding	Total resources available	Unmet requirements	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
	A	B	C	D	E=C+D	F=B-E	G=E/B	H
UN-HABITAT	6,700,000	3,497,400	-	5,066,935	5,066,935	(1,569,535)	100%	-
UNHCR	48,563,290	48,615,320	-	21,632,777	21,632,777	26,982,543	44%	-
UNICEF	289,129,855	164,305,378	-	73,802,775	73,802,775	90,502,603	45%	-
UNMAS	7,405,828	8,005,828	-	5,891,736	5,891,736	2,114,092	74%	-
UNOPS	7,494,278	5,684,608	-	782,555	782,555	4,902,053	14%	-
VETAID	1,194,700	1,194,700	-	-	-	1,194,700	0%	-
VSF (Germany)	1,891,695	1,891,695	-	749,749	749,749	1,141,946	40%	-
WARDI	2,602,669	2,123,284	-	1,249,536	1,249,536	873,748	59%	-
WASDA	392,868	392,868	-	-	-	392,868	0%	-
WCI	495,100	462,400	-	-	-	462,400	0%	-
WFP	424,390,735	332,286,170	125,592,900	164,756,595	290,349,495	41,936,675	87%	784,929
WHO	20,985,035	10,572,141	-	4,406,961	4,406,961	6,165,180	42%	-
WOCCA	6,917,416	4,291,475	-	1,483,977	1,483,977	2,807,498	35%	-
WRRS	328,270	246,899	-	144,299	144,299	102,600	58%	-
WVI	-	1,541,000	-	786,370	786,370	754,630	51%	-
YAHAN NETWORK	276,000	276,000	-	-	-	276,000	0%	-
YDA	295,256	295,256	-	-	-	295,256	0%	-
YME	7,264,056	7,264,056	-	2,331,837	2,331,837	4,932,219	32%	-
Zamzam Foundation	-	411,000	-	-	-	411,000	0%	-
Grand Total	1,521,930,554	1,167,739,803	134,214,360	534,143,971	668,358,331	499,381,472	57%	1,092,929

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Funding: contributions + commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table X: Total funding per donor (to projects coordinated in the appeal)

Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total (%)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
Carry-over (donors not specified)	134,214,360	20%	-
United States	129,460,413	19%	92,000
United Kingdom	65,021,325	10%	784,929
European Commission	61,759,435	9%	-
Norway	39,268,989	6%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	34,817,371	5%	-
Japan	29,711,550	4%	-
Brazil	26,697,475	4%	-
Canada	24,422,121	4%	-
Sweden	21,967,399	3%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	13,930,799	2%	-
Australia	11,968,922	2%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	10,224,376	2%	-
Netherlands	8,700,000	1%	-
Denmark	8,551,933	1%	-
Ireland	7,907,266	1%	-
Germany	5,908,096	1%	-
Italy	5,518,193	1%	-
Finland	5,327,507	1%	-
Switzerland	4,559,631	1%	216,000
Russian Federation	4,000,000	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	3,552,838	1%	-
Belgium	2,482,432	0%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by IGOs	2,385,410	0%	-
Spain	2,353,999	0%	-
Austria	1,369,628	0%	-
United Arab Emirates	1,000,000	0%	-
Poland	297,921	0%	-
Kuwait	250,000	0%	-
Tanzania, United Republic of	233,082	0%	-
South Africa	198,903	0%	-
Mozambique	105,944	0%	-
Estonia	92,715	0%	-
Cyprus	64,599	0%	-
Malta	33,699	0%	-
Grand Total	668,358,331	100%	1,092,929

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table XI: Non-Appeal funding per IASC standard sector

Other Humanitarian Funding to Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Sector	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total (%)	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
AGRICULTURE	8,643,480	5%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	19,663,320	10%	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	21,051,115	11%	-
EDUCATION	53,592	0%	-
FOOD	29,111,693	15%	-
HEALTH	13,945,605	7%	-
MINE ACTION	3,767,258	2%	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,500,000	1%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	83,613,952	44%	20,164,379
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	1,902,632	1%	-
WATER AND SANITATION	5,088,994	3%	-
Grand Total	188,341,641	100%	20,164,379

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

Funding: contributions + commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table XII: Total humanitarian funding per donor (Appeal plus other)

Somalia 2012
as of 15 November 2012

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)	(%)	(\$)
United States	214,593,209	25%	92,000
Carry-over (donors not specified)	134,214,360	16%	-
European Commission	108,553,087	13%	-
United Kingdom	69,101,339	8%	20,949,308
Japan	43,693,724	5%	-
Norway	42,699,028	5%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	36,802,195	4%	-
Canada	28,822,121	3%	-
Brazil	26,697,475	3%	-
Sweden	25,032,743	3%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	14,016,758	2%	-
Denmark	12,058,800	1%	-
Australia	11,968,922	1%	-
Germany	10,739,392	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	10,224,376	1%	-
Ireland	9,267,770	1%	-
Netherlands	8,700,000	1%	-
United Arab Emirates	8,205,788	1%	-
Switzerland	6,788,336	1%	216,000
Finland	6,055,813	1%	-
Italy	5,518,193	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	4,752,838	1%	-
Turkey	4,219,281	0%	-
Russian Federation	4,000,000	0%	-
Belgium	2,482,432	0%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by IGOs	2,385,410	0%	-
Spain	2,353,999	0%	-
Austria	1,369,628	0%	-
Poland	297,921	0%	-
Kuwait	250,000	0%	-
Tanzania, United Republic of	233,082	0%	-
South Africa	198,903	0%	-
Czech Republic	106,092	0%	-
Mozambique	105,944	0%	-
Estonia	92,715	0%	-
Cyprus	64,599	0%	-
Malta	33,699	0%	-
Grand Total	856,699,972	100%	21,257,308

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

Funding: contributions + commitments
Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3W (or 4W)	Who is doing 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	<i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</i> (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)
ADA	Active Development Aid
ADESO	African Development Solutions
ADF	Afrocare Development Foundation
ADO	Agriculture Development Organization
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADRO	AW-MOS Access Development and Relief Organization
AET	Africa Educational Trust
AFREC	African Rescue Committee
AIM-WG	Assessment and Information Management Working Group
AMISOM	African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Somalia
ANAMUR	Komitee Cap Anamur
ANC	antenatal care
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
APD	Agency for Peace and Development
ARAO	African Rural Advancement Organization
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ARD	Access Relief and Development
ARD	Action for Relief and Development
ARDO	Aragti Relief and Development Organization
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy or treatment
ARV	antiretroviral (drugs)
ASAL	Action in Semi-Arid Lands
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme
ASWJ	Ahlu Sunnah Wal-Jama'a
AToN	aids to navigation
AVORD	African Volunteers for Relief and Development
AVRO	Aamin Voluntary and Relief Organization
AWD	acute watery diarrhoea
AYED	Action for Youth and Environmental Development
AYUUB	Ayuub Organisation

Baniadam	Baniadam Relief and Development Organization
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BEmOC	basic emergency obstetric care
BEmONC	basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care
BFI	borderline food-insecure
BNSP	basic nutrition services package
BRADO	Brothers Relief and Development Organization
BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding program
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 Somalia	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CARITAS Switzerland	International Conference of Catholic Churches
CBO	community-based organisation
CCD	control of communicable disease
CCM	community case management
CDO	community development organisation
CEC	community education committees
CED	Center for Education and Development
CEDA	Community Empowerment and Development Action
CEFA	European Committee for Training and Agriculture
CEmONC	comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione e Sviluppo</i> (Cooperation and Development)
CFA	cash-for-assets
CFR	case fatality rate
CFS	child-friendly space
CFSS	Comprehensive Food Security Survey
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CfW	cash-for-work
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CHD	child health day
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CHW	community health worker
CIMS	Contractor Information Management System
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i> (International Committee for the Development of People)
CLHE	Candlelight for Health, Education and Environment
CLTS	community-led total sanitation
CMAM	community-based management of (severe) acute malnutrition
CMR	crude mortality rate
CONCERN	Concern Worldwide
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

CPWG	Child Protection and Working Group
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSDO	Community Sustaining Development Organisation
CSR	communicable disease surveillance and response
CW	Concern Worldwide
CWG	community watch groups
DA	Direct Aid
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DEH	DEH Relief and Development Organization
DEWS	Disease Early Warning System
DF	<i>Dialog Forening</i> (Finland Dialog Association)
DFI	Development Frontiers International
DIAL	Development Initiative Access Link
DKH	<i>Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe</i> (Diakonie Emergency Aid)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DRRO	Daryeel Relief and Recovery Organization
DTP	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
EAP	emergency assistance package
EARA	East African Rescue Association
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EPHS	essential package of health services
EPHCO	El Barde Primary Health Care Organization
EPI	expanded programme on immunization
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERC	emergency response committees
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
EPR	epidemic preparedness and response
ESKs	emergency shelter kits
EWAS	Early Warning Alert System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FENPS	Formal Education Network for Private Schools
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FERO	Family Empowerment and Relief Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFA	food for assets
FFC	food for cash
FFE	food for education
FFR	food for recovery
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FGM	female genital malnutrition

FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSCO	Field Security Coordination Officer
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FSNWG	Food Security Nutrition Working Group
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GARDO	Galgaduud Relief and Development Organisation
GBV IMS	gender-based violence
GDP	gross domestic product
GEELO	Gender Education Empowerment and Leadership Organization
GEWDO	Gedo Women Development Organization
GHWDO	Great Hope for Women Development Organization
GFD	general food distribution
GH	Green Hope
GNI	gross national income
GRADA	Ganana River Agricultural Development Association
GREDO	Gol-yome Rehabilitation and Development Organization
GRRN	Golweyne Relief and Rehabilitation NGO
GRT	<i>Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali</i> (Group for Transcultural Relations)
HAADO	HIV/AIDS Awareness and Development Organization
HACDESA	Hadful Cooperative Construction and Development For Social Affairs
HADMA	Humanitarian aid and Disaster Management Authority
HADO	Horn-Africa Aid and Development Organization
HAPO	HAPO Child Organization
HARD	Humanitarian Africa Relief Development Organization
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization
HAT	Horn Aid Trust
HAVOYOCO	Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDC	Human Development Concern
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
HEAL	Health Education Agricultural-pastoralist
HEIST	Hostile Environment Individual Security Training
HHWT	household water treatment
HIJRA	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid Organization
HIMILO	Himilo Foundation
HINNA	Women Pioneers for Peace and Life
HIRDA	Himilo Relief and Development Association
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HLH	Help Leads to Hope
HMIS	Health Management Information System

HoA	Horn of Africa
HOD	Himilo Organization for Development
HOPEL	Horn of Africa Organization for Protection of Environment and Improvement of Livelihoods
HORNLINK	Horn of Africa Development Link
HRDO	Hidig Relief and Development Organization
HRF	Humanitarian Relief Foundation
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HWS	Hiraan Water Supply
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCM	integrated community case management
ICM	information, communication management
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	information and communications technology
ICWG	Inter-Cluster Working Group
IIDA	IIDA Women's Development Organization
IDP	internally displaced person or people
IDRO	Integrated Development and Relief Organization
IDSRR	Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Reporting Network
IEC	information, education, and communication
IED	improvised explosive device
IFEDA	Iftiin Education and Development Association
IGAs	income-generating activities
IHL	international humanitarian law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAM	integrated management of acute malnutrition
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMR	infant mortality rate
IMS	International Media Support
INEE	Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	International Poverty Aid
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRDO	limaan Relief and Development Organization
IRHO	International Refugees Help Organization
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ISDP	integrated services for the displaced populations
IYCF	infant and young-child feeding
JCC	Jubbalandese Charity Centre

JDO	Jubaland Development Organization
KAP	knowledge, attitudes and practices
KDO	Kulmiye Development Organization
KHI	Kissito Healthcare International
KPD	Kisima Peace and Development
KVO	KAASHIF Voluntary Organization
LCA	logistics capacity assessment
LNGO	local non-government organization
LSA	local security assistants
m	metre
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
m ²	square metre
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MC	Mercy Corps
MCHN	maternal-child health and nutrition
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MDM -France	<i>Médecins du Monde</i> (Doctors of the World)
MEAL	monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
MEDAIR	Medical Environmental Development with Air Assistance
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MGV	Mercy Group of Volunteers
MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
MIRA	Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Needs Assessment
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MOC	emergency obstetric care
MoE	Ministry of Education
MRE	mine risk education
MRM	monitoring and reporting mechanism
MSEE	Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> (Doctors Without Borders)
MSU	mobile storage units
MT	metric ton
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
MURDO	Mubarak for Relief and Development Organization
NAPAD	Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NERAD	National Environmental Research and Disaster-Preparedness
NERDO	North East Relief and Development Organization
NFI	non-food item(s)
NGO	non-governmental organization(s)
NID	National Immunization Day
NOHA	Nomadic Heritage Aid

NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSP	NGO Safety Programme
NW	north-west
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OIC	Organization for Islamic Cooperation
ONKOD	ONKOD Relief and Development Organization
OPS	Online Planning / Projects System
ORS	oral rehydration salt
OTP	outpatient therapeutic programme
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
OXFAM Novib	Oxfam Netherlands
PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action
PASOS	Peace Action Society Organization for Somalia
PDM	post-distribution monitoring
PENHA	Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PHC	primary health care
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
PMN	Population Monitoring Network
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PMTCT	prevention of/preventing mother-to-child transmission
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (WFP)
PSEA	protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
PUR	water purifier
RAAS	Rainwater Association of Somalia
RAWA	Rasawad Welfare Association
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
RC	return consortium
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RDI	Raia Development Initiative
READO	Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization
RI	Relief International
RMU	Risk Management Unit
RRP	Riverine Relief Program
RSD	refugee status determination
RUF	ready-to-use food
RUTF	ready-to-use therapeutic food
SADO	Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organisation
SAF	Somali Aid Foundation
SAFUK-International	Skills Active Forward International
SAG	Somali Advice Group

SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SMP	standard minimum package
SAMA	Salama Medical Agency
SAMRADO	Safa Marwa Relief and Development Organization
SC	Save the Children
SC	stabilization centre
SC-UK	Save the Children-UK
SCC	Somali Community Concern
SDIO	Society Development Initiative Organization
SDRO	Somali Development and Rehabilitation Organization
SEA	sexual exploitation and abuse
SERRA	Somali Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Agency
SFH	Solutions for Humanity International
SFP	supplementary feeding programme
SGBV	sexual- and gender-based violence
SGJ	Solidarity Group of Jubbaland
SHA	Somali Help Age
SHADO	Somali Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization
SHARDO	Shabelle Relief and Development Organization
SHILCON	Shilale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern
SHRA	Somali Humanitarian Relief Action
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIOC	Security Information and Operations Centre
SMT	Security Management Team
SOADO	Somali Organic Agriculture Development Organization
SOCPD	Somali Child Protection and Development
SOHPA	Somali Humanitarian and Peace Advocacy Association
SOMARO	Somali Medical Aid and Relief Organization
SOMPLAN	Somali Development Plan
SOMTRAG	Somali Transformation Group
SOP	standard operating procedures
SOPHPA	Somali Public Health Professional Association
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
SRA	security risk assessment
SRC	Somalia Relive Centre
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
SRDA	Somali Relief and Development Action
SRDO	Somali Development & rehabilitation Organization
S-SAFE	Safer and Secure Access to Field Environment

SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SVO	Steadfast Voluntary Organization
SWALIM	Somali Water and Land Information Management
SWC	Somali Women Concern Organization
SWISSO-KALMO	Switzerland-Somalia 'Kalmo' (peace and affinity)
SYPD	Somali Youth for Peace and Development
TARDO	Tanad Relief and Development Organization
TASS	Tadamun Social Society
TB	tuberculosis
TEP	teachers emergency package
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
TGV	Technoplan Group of Volunteers
TLS	temporary learning space
ToR	terms of reference
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
TT	tetanus vaccination
U5	under-five
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
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
UNSAS	United Nations Assistance Strategy for Somalia
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
URDO	Urban and Rural Development Organisation
USAID/OFDA	United States Agency for International Development / Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VHF	very high frequency
VSF - Germany	<i>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières</i> (Veterinarians Without Borders)
WAHA	Women and Health Alliance
WARDA	Women Association for Relief and Development Actions
WARDI	WARDI Relief and Development Initiatives

WARDO	Warshiikh Rural Development Organization
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	World Bank
WCDO	World Concern Development Organization
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
WV	World Vision
WVI	World Vision International
YADA	Young Africans Development Action
YAHAN NETWORK	Youth and HIV/AIDS Network
YDA	Young Africans Development Action
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