

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS

Country	Somalia
Resident/ Humanitarian Coordinator	Mark Bowden
Reporting Period	January – December 2008

I. Executive Summary

The humanitarian situation in Somalia, one of the least developed countries in the world, deteriorated considerably during the reporting period due to the combination of soaring food prices, a significantly devalued Somali shilling, worsening security conditions, and a deepening drought following multiple abnormally harsh dry seasons and a poor seasonal rains in 2008. Meanwhile, the civil strife brought the country to the levels of insecurity and limited access to a degree unseen since the height of the conflict at the beginning of the nineties.

Since Somalia is a traditional importer of food, importing roughly 60 percent of the country's food needs, it was particularly badly affected by soaring food prices. The prices of both imported and locally produced food items increased up to 700 percent during the year as the Somali Shilling decreased in value by some 125 percent. In 2008, the Somalia Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSAU), which provides the guiding common assessment for humanitarian partners in Somalia, reported that, for the first time, an estimated 600,000 urban poor living in main towns and rural settlements were facing conditions of Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) and Humanitarian Emergency (HE), as they struggled to cope with sky-rocketing food and basic commodity prices. As a result, the estimated number of people in need of assistance reached 3.2 million, an increase of more than 80 percent since January 2008 (up from 1.8 million). During the same period, the number of people fleeing Mogadishu doubled from 325,000 to more than 800,000. Most of the newly displaced (82 percent) had settled in regions where the local communities were already facing some of the worst food security, collapsing livelihoods and acute malnutrition levels in the country. The acute malnutrition rate has been persistently above the emergency threshold with a national average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 16.5 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of 2.5 percent amongst host and IDP populations.

A CERF rapid response (RR) grant was needed to scale up response aimed at addressing increased food insecurity in Somalia, especially in the agricultural regions in South Central Somalia, and amongst the poor living in urban settlements in the North. The Fund was also used to support complementary interventions aimed at improving livelihoods and preventing further deterioration of the nutrition crisis in targeted areas of the country. In addition, CERF funds were used to support the humanitarian air operations that enabled humanitarian workers access to Somalia, to enhance the security capabilities of the Somalia operation through establishing night landing features at selected air strips, creating medical evacuation facilities as well as procuring related security equipment.

The cash for work activities supported through the CERF were crucial for creating employment opportunities for 44,399 workers and for injecting cash into the local economy. Availability of

cash to 48,299 poor households increased the purchasing power of the poor and urban populations facing skyrocketing food prices. This also halted the rapid decline in the nutrition and health statuses amongst the most affected populations. Through cash for work interventions, a total of 545 kilometres of irrigation canals, 84 water catchments and 253 kilometres of rural feeder roads were repaired. A total of 11,520 assorted farm tools and implements were distributed to assist vulnerable groups to start up farming. These activities, especially the rehabilitation of rural productive and supportive infrastructure, created an impetus for early agricultural recovery during the anticipated Deyr season in April 2009 and will thus have an impact beyond the emergency phase.

In further addressing the nutrition crisis, and considering that one in six children under the age of five was acutely malnourished, 50,822 cartons (529MTs) of plumpy doz (a waterless formula made in Ready to Use Form-RUF) were procured and distributed in the first round to 122,639 children of 6-36 months of age. This provided high quality nutrients essential in promoting growth and boosting immunity to infants and young children in Hiran region in Central Somalia and in the pastoralist communities in Northwest Somalia (Somaliland). Unfortunately, due to security and access constraints, some areas facing severe acute malnutrition and high population densities in Middle and Lower Shabelle could not be targeted. Though it is not possible to ascertain the impact of this intervention in preventing malnutrition after just one round of distributions, initial analysis of first round post distribution monitoring suggested a high degree of successful application as a significant proportion of caregivers reported positive changes in their children's health and, nutrition status, after about two weeks of interventions in December 2008.

One of the major lessons drawn was the importance of involving local administration and communities during the planning stage of project implementation. This approach reduces suspicion and hostility towards project staff and implementing partners. It also cuts down on the time spent by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in negotiating with administrators and local militia for acceptance of projects and accessibility to areas of implementation. Another approach that facilitated the smooth implementation of the CERF projects was the community sensitization approach which allowed targeted beneficiaries and communities to know funds available and recommend compensation rates for cash for work activities. Another lesson learned was that given the increasing hostility International NGO staff in Somalia, it is imperative to build capacities of national Somali professionals to plan, supervise, monitor and report on projects. Similarly, whereas CERF project activities were designed for emergency interventions, careful design and selection of intervention activities in an integrated method can widen the scope and impact of the project and spread the scale of benefits beyond the project geographical areas and beyond the emergency phase.

Summary of the CERF money requested and received status

Total amount of humanitarian funding required and received during the reporting year	REQUIRED: RECEIVED:	\$59,962,157 \$30,259,405
Total amount requested from CERF	FUNDS (IN TOTAL REQUESTED):	\$11,721,943
Total amount of CERF funding received by funding window	RAPID RESPONSE:	\$11,721,943
	GRAND TOTAL:	\$11,721,943
Total amount of CERF funding for direct UN agency / IOM implementation and total	UN AGENCIES/IOM: NGOS:	\$9,397,606 \$2,324,336

amount forwarded to implementing partners	TOTAL	\$11,721,943		
Approximate total number of beneficiaries reached with CERF funding	TOTAL	under 5 years of age	Female (If available)	Male (If available)
	394,289	122,639	79,918	186,256
Geographic areas of implementation targeted with CERF funding	Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions, villages in Beletweyne district, villages in Jalalaqsi districts, Sabuun village in Jowhar, Afgoye town in Benadir, Merka, Awdegle, Kurtunwarey Bossaso IDPs, Caadale Town, Caadale Nomadic Communities, Afgoye Corridor, Mogadisho IDP, Bac'lalad town, North Mogadishu, Buloburte, , Jowhar town IDPs, Mahady district, Golis livelihood zone (Berbera, Zeila, Lughaye, Borame, Baki, Awdal), Burao town IDPs			

II. Background

Somalia is particularly vulnerable to recurring natural and man-made disasters. Recurrent, severe droughts and poor start to the “Gu” seasonal rains in second quarter of 2008 had devastating effects, as had recurring floods. In southern Somalia, historically the country’s breadbasket, production of staple foods — sorghum and maize — had fallen by up to 50 percent because of protracted drought. The Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) assessed a below-average harvest in the Shabeelle regions – with less than 50 percent of the normal production during the last cropping season - and the situation further deteriorated given the delayed onset and below normal rains in the Shabeelle valley during the 2008 “Gu” season. This resulted in poor seed germination and crop establishment. Soaring world food prices, hyper-inflation in Somalia, and worsening terms of trade further accelerated the deterioration of the food security and livelihood crisis in Somalia. Moreover, the intense violence in Mogadishu had nearly doubled displacement from 325,000 to more than 700,000, the majority (82 percent) of whom had settled in regions facing food, livelihoods and nutrition crisis. The number of people in Somalia in need of assistance was revised upwards from 1.5 million as of January 2008 to 2.6 million (35 percent of the total population) in April 2008, and to 3.2 million by August 2008. Malnutrition rates in many areas were above emergency threshold levels of 15 percent. More than 705,000 urban dwellers were either in AFLC (565,000) or HE (140,000) a 22 percent increase compared to estimates in April 2008. These numerous compounding factors further deteriorated the conditions of those who were already in AFLC and HE. The humanitarian situation in Somalia was deteriorating at an accelerated pace with regular CAP funding not forthcoming at the desired pace. It was therefore decided to seek CERF support to quickly scale up humanitarian response.

Following the CAP mid-year review, when it was apparent that the security and common services including air operations remained severely underfunded, effectively threatening to shut down the humanitarian operations in the country, the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with the Somalia IASC and UNCT, decided to request an additional support from the CERF, amounting to a total of \$5.68 million.

III. Implementation and results

The timing of CERF funding in mid-2008, enabled the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to initiate complimentary and integrated life-saving interventions soon after the Somalia Livelihood Cluster’s advocacy for the use of innovative approaches to cushion vulnerable populations against the worsening humanitarian situation in targeted project areas. Similarly, the grant

enabled UNICEF* to initiate an innovative life-saving nutrition strategy involving the provision of a ready to use food (RUF), to address consistently high malnutrition levels, soon after the Somalia Nutrition Cluster's recommendation for its implementation. The CERF funding was utilized to place an emergency order of 50,882¹ cartons of *Plumpy'doz* which allowed for the launch of the initiative and covered three months supply targeting 122,639 children. The funding was also used to cover a portion of associated transport and logistics costs.

CERF funding also allowed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to ensure that scheduling and routing of humanitarian flights was at the optimal level in support of the operational needs and priorities of the humanitarian agencies. A total of 3,856 passengers and 32.84 metric tonnes of cargo were moved during the duration of the project, at a passenger subsidised rate of \$500. Following the tragic incident of bombing the UNDP compound in Hargeisa in Somaliland and in Bosasso in Puntland on 29 October 2008, UNHAS safely evacuated 137 international staff from UN agencies and NGOs to Nairobi. The security project funded by the CERF is ongoing thanks to the no cost extension that has been granted until 5 April 2009. However, the funding has facilitated the humanitarian operations in Somalia by reducing the vulnerabilities of some 1,400 UN staff working in the country.

1. Coordination and implementation arrangements

The critical role played by cluster coordination and local stakeholders in humanitarian response was illustrated by their active engagement in the design; implementation and monitoring of the CERF-funded projects. FAO and UNDP Somalia also used a coordinated approach to maximise impact and minimise gaps and duplication during implementation of the agriculture and livelihoods projects. The implementation strategy for the management of acute malnutrition was developed by UNICEF Somalia and the Nutrition Cluster.

Through a rigorous vetting process by regional administrative authorities and FAO, on behalf of the Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster, 17 local and two international NGOs operating in the targeted areas were selected as implementing partners based on their experience in implementing emergency interventions and projects in the agricultural sector. (See Annex II). The CERF-funded UNDP projects were implemented by three Community Managed Committees (CMC) and a local NGO, COMRADO. CMCs are local committees comprising community selected local elders, religious leaders, business people, local elites and a representative of the existing administration. The nutrition project was implemented through four local and three international NGOs.

The involvement of local structures, communities and NGOs in managing and monitoring implementation, strengthened the efficacy of the response by facilitating rapid rollout of project plans, and smoothed implementation. Their inclusion also fostered a sense of ownership among beneficiaries. In the light of hampered access for international staff due to increasing insecurity, it was prudent to engage local partners as they had the advantage of good relationships with local authorities and excellent knowledge of the communities. Coordination with donors and implementing partners helped prevent conflicts due to overlapping projects and activities in the same locations. In addition, the use of cluster coordination mechanisms at Nairobi level facilitated information flow at all stages of the projects' cycles. At the field level, FAO also utilized the joint office with WFP in Merka in Lower Shabelle Region to provide logistics support for distribution, coordination and for monitoring progress of implementation of planned activities

¹ The actual cost of *Plumpy'doz* was lower than originally anticipated. Consequently, the CERF funding enabled procurement of nearly 11,000 additional cartons to the 40,000 projected in the original proposal.

The UNHAS funding enabled the humanitarian community to access 20 destinations during the funding period. Increased humanitarian needs across the country, occasioned by intensified civil conflict, resulted in the increase in number of requests from aid agencies to operate flights to new areas.

2. Project activities and results, including actual beneficiaries

The Strategic priorities guiding CAP activities in 2008² included “*saving lives and providing assistance to 1.5 million people identified as being in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis or are internally displaced*”. Through bilateral funding and pooled funding from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF), the humanitarian community strived to address these priorities. The CERF grant not only complimented these priorities but its timeliness enabled rapid response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation revealed by mid year FSAU reports³.

The extent of the deepening crisis was manifested by a 40 percent increase (from January 2008) in the numbers of people requiring assistance by May 2008, and by an 80 percent increase by August 2008, with the hardest hit areas being in the South Central Zone including the Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions, Hiran and parts of Benadir Region (Afgoye). The CERF grant complimented Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) support to the Agriculture and Livelihood, Health, WASH and logistics clusters’ activities to priority areas in the South Central Zone. It also enabled expansion of nutrition interventions to the North East and West Zones where worrying levels of malnutrition were also being recorded, in addition to previously identified priority areas in the Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions and major IDP camps (Bossaso, Afgoye and Galkayo). Other health and nutrition activities also complemented the CERF project’s nutrition activities, as did UNICEF’s broader WASH programme for sustaining and expanding coverage of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion in accessible locations.

The CERF allocation to the food security and agriculture sectors, through support for cash for work activities, had the immediate effect of injecting cash into the local economy. The employment opportunities offered increased the purchasing power of the poor rural and urban populations facing skyrocketing food prices and protected the most vulnerable from rapid decline in nutrition and health status. It also protected them from resorting to harmful coping strategies. In addition, the terms of trade between cereal and daily labour wage increased due to the decrease in local cereal prices, the available job opportunities, and increase of labour wage rates.⁴ Emergency repairs to rural production and support infrastructure had multiple benefits for farming communities and pastoralists. The rehabilitation of water catchments minimised conflicts arising from livestock straying into farms and provided much needed impetus to early agricultural recovery during the coming “Deyr” season through improving capacity for water storage, and mitigated against seasonal flooding. Repairs to rural feeder roads improved access to markets from agricultural areas.

Specifically, the FAO cash for work activities injected \$1,152,862.50 into the rural economy through provision of direct employment opportunities to a total of 35,299 households (representing 211,794 persons). The beneficiary workers repaired 510 kilometres (kms) of irrigation canals, 53 water catchments and 135 kms of rural feeder roads in Lower Shabelle Region between September and December 2008. The CERF grant enabled UNDP to inject \$870,000 into the local economy through direct employment of 9,100 workers in Hiran, Middle

² CAP priorities 2008

³ Food Security and Nutrition Quarterly Brief, FSAU, May 09, 2008.

⁴ FSAU Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Quarterly Brief - *Focus on Post Dyer Season, Early Warning*, FSAU November 21, 2008.

Shabelle and Benadir Region. Over a four-month period, seven irrigation canals totalling 35 km were repaired, providing water for irrigation to 800 hectares of productive farms supporting 400 families. In addition, 11,520 assorted farm implements were distributed to assist vulnerable groups to start up farming, four irrigation pumps were provided to support crop water needs during periods of low river flow, and 118 km of access roads repaired. A total of 31 water storage catchments with an average capacity of 20,000 cubic meters were repaired to serve livestock and domestic needs. The rehabilitation of a community market in Afgoye and its access road facilitated marketing of produce from peri urban farming communities.

In response to persistently high levels of malnutrition and diminishing humanitarian space due to insecurity, UNICEF, in coordination with the Nutrition cluster, adopted a nutrition strategy to increase access to high quality nutrients in the form of a Ready to Use Food- *Plumpy'doz*. The CERF-funded nutrition intervention reached a total of 122,639 children with one round of distribution (two months ration) of *Plumpy'doz*. Children aged 6 to 36 months are enrolled in the *Plumpy'doz* project and benefit for a total of eight months (typically through four round distributions of two-month rations, as per initial design). All caregivers receive nutrition and hygiene education, as well as supplies for the treatment of drinking water (Aquatabs) and the management of diarrhoea (Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)).

Though the impact of this project cannot be measured after just one round of distribution, post-distribution monitoring conducted in all locations revealed high acceptability of *Plumpy'doz* with 96 percent of surveyed households knowing the recommended intake and 30 percent reporting improvements in children's condition. Despite this, there was low compliance in dosage administration as 78 percent of the households shared some with other children and adults. The respondents however, exhibited very good compliance and knowledge of how to use ORS and Aquatabs. Screening conducted as part of this intervention also identified over 3,500 children with acute malnutrition who were then referred to treatment facilities.

3. Partnerships

Key partnerships were manifested through cluster coordination mechanisms with the choice of reputable cluster member agencies in the implementation of the CERF projects, with the UN agencies providing oversight. FAO and UNDP discussed and harmonised the implementation strategies and methodologies in the preparatory phase of proposals to ensure geographical complementarities and avoid overlaps. The coordinated approach continued to guide the two agencies and their partners during the implementation phase, to ensure maximum impact, and to minimize gaps, duplications and potential drawbacks deriving from inconsistent or possibly conflicting strategies. FAO also utilised the joint office with WFP in Merka in Lower Shabelle Region to provide logistics support for distribution, coordination and monitoring progress of implementation of planned activities.

The use of local NGOs and locally constituted CMCs (for UNDP) as implementing partners not only added value to the projects but also addressed 2008 CAP priority of ...*"building operational capacity, particularly for Somali partners"*. Implementing partners received technical and operational support to facilitate project execution. In the wake of increased insecurity in South Central Zone which hampered access to international staff, local partners brought the advantage of increased accessibility to the projects and minimised conflicts arising from selection of cash for work beneficiaries. In addition, local stakeholder participation was instrumental in reducing suspicion and hostility towards project staff and implementing partners. Furthermore, their involvement in community mobilisation and awareness creation enhanced visibility of the interventions. UNICEF found partnership with women's groups in monitoring and social mobilisation particularly useful in the first round of distributions and has resolved to actively pursue additional partnerships during other rounds.

A total of 17 UN agencies and 34 NGOs involved in humanitarian work in Somalia accessed the UNHAS air services. These included: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), OCHA*, UNOPS*, UNPOS, UNHABITAT*, ILO, , ICAO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO, WFP, ACF, BBC, CARE, CCM-Italy, CEFA, CISP, Concern Worldwide, COOPI, DRC, DIAKONIA, German Agro Action, Horn Relief, ICRC, IMC, IRC, Islamic Relief, Mine Advisory Group, MEDAIR, MERLIN, Mercy USA, MDM, NCA, NRC, Oxfam, Relief International, RMI, Save the Children, STIPA, TPO, Terra Nuova, TOSTAN, World bank and World Vision International.⁵

4. Gender-mainstreaming

Both FAO and UNDP developed selection criteria that stipulated that at least 30 percent of the beneficiaries were women. The UNICEF nutrition project targeted any vulnerable child, regardless of gender. UNICEF sought the engagement of a women's organisation in social mobilisation and monitoring because of their perceived insights into how families and communities interacted with the project.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

Due to the security and access challenges faced by international agencies it was increasingly difficult to achieve desirable levels of monitoring. This has underscored the importance of building the capacity of national Somali professionals to plan, supervise, monitor and report on projects. In order to mitigate against challenges in monitoring and evaluation, the three UN agencies utilised a variety of approaches.

FAO contracted the Somali Agricultural Association (SAGRA), a professional Somali organisation to monitor activities implemented under supervision of the 19 implementing partners. Each monitor was assigned 4 to 5 organizations to visit weekly in the field to verify the dimensions of repaired works, then submitted reports to FAO through the field office in Merka. A local Somali field officer based at Merka was contracted to coordinate monitoring activities. All lengths of canal, river embankments, roads and the locations of water catchments repaired under the project were geo-referenced using GPS devices supplied and the data incorporated into existing databases of the FAO SWALIM (Soil Water and Land Information Management) project.

Implementing partners submitted weekly progress report on repair works, using detailed reporting formats predetermined by FAO. The reports contained summary of repair works undertaken, including GPS coordinates, volumes of earth excavated from canals and water catchments, lengths of bush cleared from feeder roads and respective costs incurred on each activity. Implementing partners accounted for cash for work payments using payrolls designed by FAO. The payrolls captured details and number of workers per activity, amounts paid as compensation for labour provided on daily basis and signatures appended against the names of respective beneficiaries.

The onset of Deyr 2008 season resulted in muddy roads that minimized accessibility to activity areas. Consequently, project monitors and supervisors delayed verifying dimensions of repaired works and had to visit the sites at the end of the rains. Access to project sites was also hindered by incursions by armed militia intent on taking control of Southern Somalia. This coupled with growing hostilities towards international NGO staff and local Somali employees made it difficult and risky to closely monitor project activities.

⁵ Please see the list of acronyms appended to this report.

UNDP employed the services of an independent Somali firm to conduct monitoring and evaluation of all its projects. The firm which also provided technical backstopping to implementing partners submitted regular reports to UNDP. UNDP field based staff at Jowhar were also involved in monitoring and provided technical support as necessary. UNDP sought the assistance of partners operating the same areas such as UNICEF, Save the Children UK, and the Italian NGO CEFA, to cross check the progress of work on ground.

UNICEF partnered with an independent women's group, Jowhar Women's Organisation, to monitor the project. The use of *Plumpy'doz* is relatively innovative, with Somalia numbering among one of the few countries where this approach has been adopted on a large scale. UNICEF has, therefore, developed a rigorous monitoring and evaluation protocol and tools for the project. In consultation with members of the Somalia Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF has developed a rigorous monitoring and evaluation protocol and tools for the project that is under implementation. These protocols and tools include household surveys (post-distribution), pre- and post anthropometric surveys, monitoring a cohort of children for nutritional status indicators and compliance, and in-depth studies in selected households as well as market assessments to identify leakages. Considering the innovative nature of the project and because Somalia is one of the few countries utilizing Plumpy doz at scale, the experience and lessons learned from the project will influence future decisions regarding the role of lipid-based nutritional supplements both in Somalia and globally.

IV. Results

Sector/ Cluster	CERF projects per sector (Add project nr and title)	Amount disbursed (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries (by sex/age)	Implementing Partners and funds disbursed	Baseline indicators	Expected Results/Outcomes	Actual results and improvements for the target beneficiaries
Nutrition	08-CEF-042 “Management of AM in children among IDPs and vulnerable communities in Somalia ”	3,038,800	122,639 children 6 – 36 months old	Bosasso Hospital, MedAir, SAACID, JUMBO, Mercy USA, Intersos, SRCS, CCBRS (supplies only from CERF, no direct funds transferred under this contribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National average GAM 16.5 percent, SAM 2.5 percent Coverage with lipid based nutrient supplement (0 percent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to preventive nutrition and complementary WASH (ORS and Aquatab) interventions Achieve >90 percent coverage of target age group in selected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 122,639 children in 15 districts reached with first round and will be enrolled in project for a total of 8 months. Procurement of 50,882 cartons (529 MTs) of lipid- based nutrient supplement (Plumpy'doz) Over 3,500 children with life threatening condition (SAM) identified and referred to treatment facilities
Agriculture and Livelihoods	08-FAO-020 “Integrated Cash and Food for Work in Support of Populations in Food Security Crisis in Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions of Southern Somalia.”	2,000,000	35,299 households representing 211,794 persons (9,657 of whom are women) in the Lower Shabelle region of Somalia	<p>*excluding Cash- for-Work payments made to beneficiaries</p> <p>20 partners included</p> <p>Water for Life (\$39,997);</p> <p>European Committee for Training and Agriculture-CEFA (\$40,000);</p> <p>Bani-Adam Relief and Development Org. (\$11,941.20);</p> <p>Aw-Faqi (\$12,000);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritional status indicators Number of households receiving cash in return for labour. Length of canals/embankm ents repaired (km) Number of water catchments repaired Length of roads repaired (km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilisation of the current food security crisis in the Middle and Lower Shabeelle regions as evidenced through population nutritional status indicators (GAM and SAM) Protection of the most vulnerable from nutritional deprivation or from resorting to harmful coping strategies such as asset stripping (e.g. sale of productive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of trade between cereal and daily labour wage increased due to the decrease of local cereal prices, the available job opportunities including the cash for work (repair of canals in Lower Shabelle) and increase of labour wage rates” (Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit [report, November 2008). Injecting on average \$ 10,000 per day into the economy of Lower Shabelle Region provided employment opportunities and increased the purchasing power of the targeted population. Cash for work programme

				<p>ASAL Rural Development Org. (\$11,984);</p> <p>Mubarak Relief and Development Organization-MURDO (\$11,931);</p> <p>HIJRA (\$11,727);</p> <p>NEW WAYS (\$10,058);</p> <p>COMORAD (\$11,941);</p> <p>Samawada Repair and Development Org.-SAREDO (\$11,941);</p> <p>Women's Development Organization-IIDA (\$11,984);</p> <p>Shabelle Delta Development Organization-SDDO (\$11,984);</p> <p>Somalia Development and Repair Organization-SDRO (\$11,984);</p> <p>Agro-Pastoral Development Network-APDN (\$11,984);</p> <p>Soma-Action International-SAIF (\$11,449);</p>		<p>assets), forced migration, sexual exploitation, and from a reduction in their real purchasing power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53,300 poor households in the Middle and Lower Shabeelle regions will have benefited through access to cash and food for work programmes. 840 km irrigation canals and embankments in the Middle and Lower Shabeelle regions will be repaired through cash or food for work in time for use in the 2008 "Deyr" cropping season 100 water catchments in the Middle and Lower Shabeelle regions will be repaired through cash or food for work to collect "Deyr" season run-off 400 km rural feeder roads in the Middle and Lower Shabelle regions will be repaired through cash or food for work 	<p>protected the most vulnerable from nutritional deprivation or resorting to harmful coping strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Accessibility to food and other non-food items halted rapid decline in nutrition and health status amongst the most affected populations while protecting them from resorting to harmful coping strategies" (Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit [FSNAU] report, November 2008). 35,299 poor households in the Lower Shabeelle region benefited through access to cash for work programmes. The beneficiary workers repaired 510 kilometres of irrigation canals and embankments in Lower Shabelle Region between September and December 2008. This gave an impetus to early recovery for farmers and pastoralists during the coming "Deyr" season through an increased capacity for water storage which helped improve crop production. The beneficiary workers repaired 53 water catchments (increasing the water storage capacity of 79,000 cubic meters) in Lower Shabelle Region between September and December 2008. Repaired/constructed water catchments increased water
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				<p>ILEYS (\$11,984);</p> <p>Volunteers for Medical and Development Organization-VMDSO (\$11,984);</p> <p>Aragti Relief and Development Organization-ARDO (\$11,988);</p> <p>Community Development Association (\$11,998);</p> <p>Somali Agricultural Organization-SAGRA (\$46,000).</p>			<p>storage capacity during the dry season. In addition, this minimized livestock movement across farms and the destruction of crops on their way to the river, thus contributing to reducing competition (and conflict) between farmer and pastoralist for water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beneficiary workers repaired 135 kilometres of rural feeder roads in Lower Shabelle Region between September and December 2008. Repaired roads opened up markets for the farming communities through increased accessibility by vehicle transport while at the same time improving access to major trading market networks within and beyond the project region.
Water and Sanitation	Emergency livelihood support to drought and inflation affected communities in Hiran	281,800	3,330 direct workers(1,330 women and 2,000 men) mainly IDPs from Mogadishu, Hiran and gladded regions	Community management committee(CMC) of Beletweyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate; Status of water in the area; Status of roads; Available amount of water per person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water per person per day from 5 litres to 15 litres for both human and livestock Increased access to displaced people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the completion of 31 water catchments here has been improved quantity of water supplied to Dips and pastoral population and their livestock. Repair of 100 km access road improved access to IDP and vulnerable pastoral groups far from main centres. Project provided quick cash injection and employment opportunities to more than 3,330 people.
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

<p>Agriculture improvement and flood protection</p>	<p>Emergency cash for work project</p>	<p>216,682</p>	<p>2,200 direct beneficiaries of which 30 percent women mainly IDPs from different region and Mogadishu.</p>	<p>Jalalaqsi Community management Project(CMC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of people that were landless ▪ Number of people without employment ▪ No. of farm tools needed ▪ No. of hectares of vulnerable farms susceptible to seasonal floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide access to quick employment to 2,200 persons ▪ Bring 660 hectares of farm under crop production ▪ Re-settle 660 families under cultivated farms ▪ Supply 11,520 assorted farm tools and implements to displaced people ▪ Strengthen 40 km of weak river embankment and 2000 hectares of farm land protected from seasonal flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project supported and re-settled 660 families that were displaced from Hiran and Mogadishu with one hectare of productive agriculture land and contributed to household food security ▪ Project provided 11,520 assorted farm tools and implement to IDPs and vulnerable host population and established community based conflict resolution. ▪ 40 km of weak river embankments were strengthened, which minimized seasonal flooding to 2,000 hectares of productive land ▪ Project intervention provided cash injection and quick employment to 2,200 IDPs and vulnerable host community of which 30 percent were women. ▪ Project helped to desilt 7 community canals totalling 30 km length and provided access to water for irrigation to another 2,000 hectares of productive areas under cultivation ▪ Project supplied four irrigation pumps to provide water for irrigation, livestock and for human washing during low river level to 2,200 people within the project areas,
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Agriculture and infrastructure	Employment generation for early recovery	196,741	1,337 direct beneficiaries from IDP camp Jowhar (775) host community 428 and 134 youth 30 percent were women.	Community management committee(CMC) of Sabuun in Jowhar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with quick employment and cash injection Number of irrigation canals repaired Length of access road repaired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary employment provided to vulnerable population and IDPs in the project areas Productive infrastructure repaired Opportunity for crop production enhance and incidence of seasonal floods reduced Service infrastructure improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of 7 communal canals 35 km in length that support 800 hectares with water for irrigation with 400 families directly depending on it. 1,337 people including IDPs host community, youth provided with one month of employment and quick cash inject About 400 hectares of productive land provided with water for irrigation and incidence of flooding reduced at the same time. Three days capacity building training conducted for Community management Committee on operation and maintenance of service provide. 15 km of rural access road repaired to provide farmers with access opportunities to bring their produce in good time
Water and Sanitation	Emergency livelihood support to drought and inflation affected communities in Hiran	281,800	3,330 direct workers(1,330 women and 2,000 men) mainly IDPs from Mogadishu, Hiran and Galgadud regions	Community management committee(CMC) of Beletweyne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate; Status of water in the area; Status of roads; Available amount of water per person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase water per person per day from 5 litres to 15 litres for both human and livestock Increased access to displaced people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the completion of 31 water catchments there has been improved quantity of water supplied to IDPs and pastoral population and their livestock. Repair of 100 km access road improved access to IDP and vulnerable pastoral groups far from main centres. Project provided quick cash injection and

							employment opportunities to more than 3,330 people.
Agriculture improvement and flood protection	Emergency cash for work project	216,682	2200 direct beneficiaries of which 30 percent women mainly IDPs from different region and Mogadishu.	Jalalaqsi Community management Project(CMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of people that were landless Number of people without employment No. of farm tools needed No. of hectares of vulnerable farms susceptible to seasonal floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to quick employment to 2,200 persons Bring 660 hectares of farm under crop production Re-settle 660 families under cultivated farms Supply 11,520 assorted farm tools and implements to displaced people Strengthen 40 km of weak river embankment and 2000 hectares of farm land protected from seasonal flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project supported and re-settled 660 families that were displaced from Hiran and Mogadishu with one hectare of productive agriculture land and contributed to household food security Project provided 11,520 assorted farm tools and implement to IDPs and vulnerable host population and established community based conflict resolution. 40 km of weak river embankments were strengthened, which minimized seasonal flooding to 2,000 hectares of productive land Project intervention provided cash injection and quick employment to 2,200 IDPs and vulnerable host community of which 30 percent were women. Project helped to desilt 7 community canals totalling 30 km length and provided access to water for irrigation to another 2,000 hectares of productive areas under cultivation Project supplied four irrigation pumps to provide water for irrigation, livestock and for human washing during low river level to 2,200 people within the

							project areas,
Health		149,391.40	586 vulnerable beneficiary of which 30 percent were women	COMRADO (local NGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional Community Market Length of access road completed Number unemployed and displaced people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary employment and cash injection provided to vulnerable communities Access to community market improved Community road access improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A community local market repaired which provided access for vulnerable community to market their local produce 3 km length of communal access road improved which facilitated quick access to market areas 586 vulnerable communities provided with quick employment opportunities and cash injection.
Logistics	08-WFP-067 “Humanitarian Air Service in support of relief operations in Somalia”	2,710,392	3,856 pax 32.84 MT of cargo	UNHAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number. of passengers, amount of cargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHAS flights operation is maintained safe and as per schedule and routes as agreed by the user Group and Task Force. Usage level of 4,050 passengers for the duration of the project All UNHAS passengers ‘s flights are subsidised for the entire duration of the project All medevac/ and relocation needs are met Scheduling and routing are optimised in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHAS and WFP was able to ensure scheduling and routing was at the optimal level in support of the operational needs and priorities of the humanitarian agencies through consultation at the User Group and Scheduling Task force. 3,856 passengers and 32.84 metric tonnes of cargo was moved for the duration of the project. The fund was used to subsidise the air ticket for the humanitarian personnel who paid \$500 flat rate per one way flight during the funding period instead of full cost recovery ticket price. Evacuations undertaken as needed, incl. after critical incidents. Scheduling and

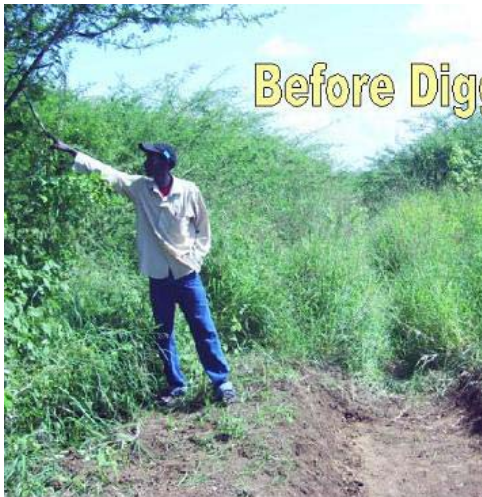
						conjunction with other available services such as the EC Chartered flights.	routing was optimised through harmonization of UNHAS and EC flights.
Security	08-WFP-107 Enabling Humanitarian Relief Operations in Somalia by Improving Security Support Capabilities	2,972,300	1,400 UN staff and other humanitarian workers	UNDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security aircraft available. ▪ No. of stabilisation centres. ▪ The security aircraft equipped for medevac. ▪ No. of airstrips equipped with night landing kits. ▪ No. of personal safety equipment sets procured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dedicated aircraft available for evacuations for 3 months. ▪ The construction of 5 stabilisation centres. ▪ The lease of Mobile Intensive Care Unit for the security plane. ▪ 10 Night landing equipment kits installed at selected airstrips. ▪ Personal safety equipment procured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A dedicated Beechcraft aircraft was only available from 1 December 2008 with 3 month lease contract signed accordingly. With 80 minimum guaranteed hours for this aircraft the two-month no-extension would suffice to commit the remaining funds. ▪ Three medical centres in Wajid, Baidoa and Jowhar under construction. Budget not sufficient for 5 centres, will be augmented by WFP. ▪ 10 Night landing equipment kits procured and being manufactured. ▪ PPE's (Helmets & Vests), VHF radios, 500 pcs of each procured.

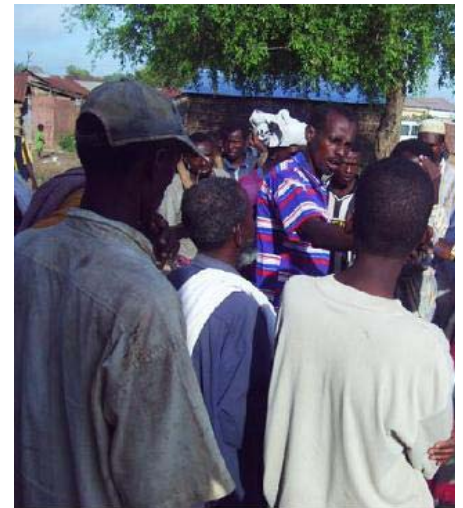
V. CERF IN ACTION

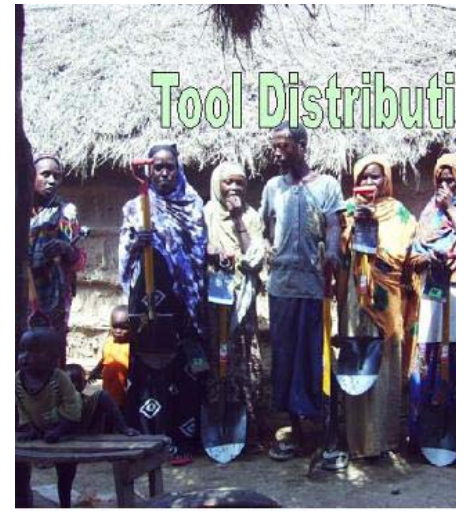
FAO Success stories with photographs

The poor performance of the agricultural sector from the Shabelle regions was attributed to the poor state of the irrigation infrastructure, costly farm inputs, limited tractor availability, insecurity and the inadequate rainfall in some area. This is now the third consecutive cropping season in the Middle and Lower Shabelle regions when cereal production is half the long term average.

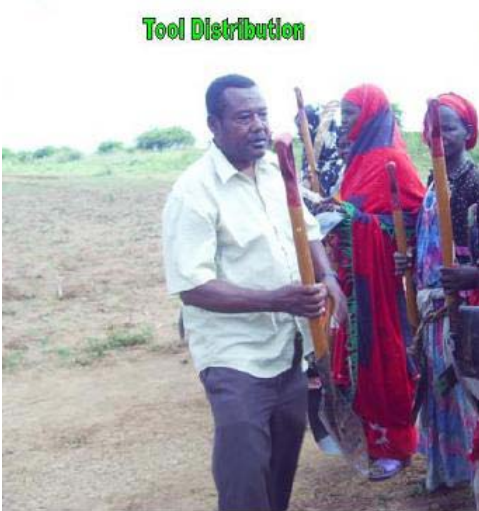
A CERF-supported cash for work programme provided employment opportunities for 35,299 beneficiaries, 30 percent of whom were women. Most of the beneficiaries HH were provided with assorted agricultural tools. The beneficiary workers repaired 510 kilometres of irrigation canals, 53 water catchments and 135 kilometres of rural feeder roads in Lower Shabelle Region between September and December 2008. Immediate cash for work interventions saved lives as priority and ensured that the rapid decline in nutrition and health status amongst those most affected is halted. By repairing rural infrastructure that was in poor state, the intervention provided an impetus for early recovery in agricultural production, improved water availability and improved access to markets.



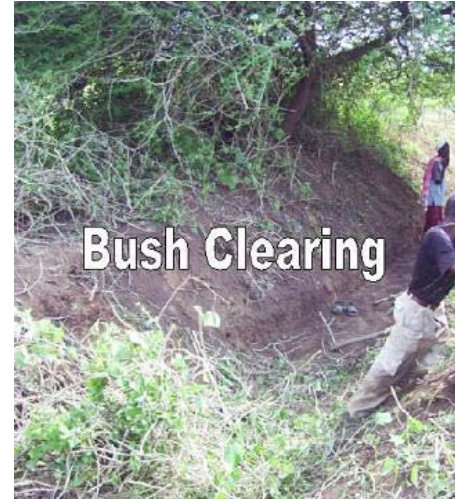




Tool Distribution



Bush Clearing





Water Catchments



UNDP Success stories with photographs

The CERF funding benefited a total of 9100 households, 30% of whom were women in the Middle Shabelle, Hiran and parts of Benadir Regions. Not only did it provide employment opportunities but additionally rehabilitated important agricultural productive infrastructure. The rehabilitation of 31 water catchments increased water storage capacity for livestock and domestic use and helped reduce conflicts over access to water.

The project supported the decision by clan elders of Jalalaqsi District to resettle 660 IDPs from Hiran and Mogadishu through funding activities to foster food security. This included cash for work for rehabilitation of 40 kilometre river embankments, de-silting 7 community canals, provision of 11,520 farm tools and implements and four irrigation pumps. Consequently 660 hectares of land was brought under crop production. The reconstruction of a key market place in Afgoye and the rehabilitation of its 3 kilometres access road ensured that farming communities from neighbouring areas were able to transport their produce to the market in a timely manner. In addition, this intervention provided households with much needed cash to meet their daily needs.



CMC in discussion



Construction work– water catchment



Construction of water catchment in progress



Completed water catchment



Afgoi market under construction



Market in Use



Completed market

Canal under construction Sabuun village



Completed canal in use

Cultivation of beans and maize at the end of an irrigation canal

Ready-to-use food distribution gives hope to Somalia's vulnerable children

In Jamalaaye camp for IDPs in Berbera, located in the Northwest Zone (NWZ) of Somalia, *Plumpy'doz* was distributed for 500 families during the last week of February as part of a nation-wide initiative targeting more than 120,000 children to prevent malnutrition across the country

According to latest surveys, coastal areas of NWZ are among the areas with alarming levels of malnutrition. About 10,000 children in the zone will be benefiting from the distribution of *Plumpy'doz* for the next eight months.

Nurse Sado Jama Adam, who heads the Maternal and Child Health Centre in Jamalaaye area, says that the distribution is crucial for the community. "This will help the Jamalaaye area, where there are so many poor people who lost their livelihood. At the Maternal and Child Health Centre, they are provided with services that help their children such as this blanket distribution scheme that complements the ongoing feeding programme".

Kowsar Jama Mire, mother of three, has been living in Jamalaaye camp with her children after losing all her livestock to drought. "I don't have a husband who can provide for the family and I don't have a job. I am the only provider for my family, and the food assistance is my only source to feed my children," said Kowsar. "We had very little to begin with, then we lost everything because of the drought."



© UNICEF Somalia/2009/ Morooka

Mohanad, pictured above.

"Now that I am registered, I am happy that I will be able to receive rations to help my children", said Mona.

Through this campaign, UNICEF and partners are taking proactive action to not only to treat but to prevent malnutrition among children



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At Jamalaaye MCH in Berbera, staff of partner NGO Red Crescent Society distribute *Plumpy'doz* for displaced children in the area, February 2009.

With the deteriorating security environment in the country and shrinking space for the operation of humanitarian agencies, the implementation of such a large scale project is challenging.

"Although this initiative is labor intensive and costly, we believe that in extreme situations like Somalia, this is what we need to do", said Louis-Georges Arsenault, Director of UNICEF Emergency Programmes, who visited this and other UNICEF-assisted projects in Somalia in early March 2009.

Mona Abdullahi Mohamed, mother of four, who has already been registered as a recipient of *Plumpy'doz*, came to the Maternal and Child Health Centre with her nine month-old girl



Jowhar IDP camps in the Central and Southern Zone: MUAC screening to ensure that severe acute malnourished children are referred to treatment facilities; and a mother receives an initial two-month ration of Plumpy'doz for her two children under the age of three, February 2009.



At Buulo Mingis camp for IDPs in Bossaso, in the Northeast Zone of Somalia, women line up holding their registration cards, waiting to receive Plumpy'doz for their children under three years of age, December 2008.

Annex 1: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
ARDOPIIS	Agricultural Repair and Diversification of High Potential Irrigation Schemes In Somalia
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSZ	Central and Southern Zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
LNS	Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements
LOA	Letters of Agreement
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NEZ	Northeast Zone
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NWZ	Northwest Zone
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
OTP	Out Patient Treatment Programme
RUF	Ready to Use Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SC	Stabilization Centre
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management System
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex II: FAO implementing partners that benefited from CERF funding

No.	Name of Recipient Organization	Abbreviation	Total CFW funds per RO according to LOA (US \$)	Total support costs per RO (US \$)
1	Water for Life	WFL	195,000.00	39,997.00
2	European Committee for Training and Agriculture	CEFA	194,391.00	40,000.00
3	Bani'Adam relief and Development Organization	Bani-Adam	45,000.00	11,941.20
4	Aragti Relief and Development Organization	ARDO	45,000.00	11,988.28
5	Shabelle Delta Development Organization	SDDO	44,925.00	11,984.00
6	Aw-Faqi NGO	AWFAQI	44,925.50	12,000.00
7	Samawada Repair and Development Organization	SAREDO	45,000.00	11,941.00
8	Asal Rural development Organization	ASAL	45,000.00	11,984.00
9	Mubarak Relief and Development Organization	MURDO	44,900.00	11,931.00
10	New Ways Organization	NEW WAYS	44,800.00	10,058.00
11	COMORAD	COMORAD	44,998.00	11,941.00
12	IIDA Women's Development Organization	IIDA	45,000.00	11,984.00
13	Agro-pastoral Development Network	APDN	44,640.00	11,984.00
14	Somalia Development and Repair Organization	SDRO	45,000.00	11,984.00
15	Soma-Action International (SAIF)	SOMACTION	44,500.00	11,449.00
16	ILEYS	ILEYS	45,000.00	11,984.00
17	Volunteers for Medical and Development Organization	VMDSO	44,950.00	11,984.00
18	Community Development Association	CDA	45,000.00	11,998.98
19	HIJRA Organization	HIJRA	44,831.00	11,727.00
20	Somali Agricultural Association	SAGRA	-	46,000.00
Total			1,152,862.50	326,860.46