

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

Country	Somalia
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Mark Bowden
Reporting Period	1 January 2009 – 31 December 2009

I. Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:		\$561,892,820	
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:		\$467,833,166	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF		\$60,534,026
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS		\$13,397,050
		OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)		\$478,644,822
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:		\$50,534,027	
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:		\$9,999,999	
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation:	FAO	\$8,142,023
			UNDSS	\$385,200
			UNHCR	\$3,808,053
UNHAS			\$2,500,000	
		UNICEF	\$9,450,863	
		UNOPS	\$1,000,000	
		WFP	\$29,996,192	
		WHO	\$5,251,695	
	b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):		\$6,332,127	
	c. Funds for Government implementation:		\$605,985	
	d. TOTAL:		\$60,534,026	

Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	3,400,000
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	3,400,000
		children under 5
		females
Geographical areas of implementation:		Hiran, Gedo, M/L Juba, M/L Shabelle, Bakool, Benadir (Mogadishu), Galgadud, Nugaal, Mudug, Bossasso, Sanaag, Awdal, Togdheer.

II. Analysis

During 2009, the operating environment in Somalia remained complex and highly challenging. Protracted conflict, economic collapse and drought conditions continued to drive the humanitarian crisis, resulting in increased population displacement, greater rural vulnerability and widespread acute malnutrition. The overall food security situation in Somalia was the worst seen in 16 years and continued to deteriorate, with 3.2 million people or 43 percent of the population remaining in need of humanitarian and livelihood assistance. Insecurity and irregular and shrinking humanitarian access resulted from continued violence in the areas of Somalia with the most pressing humanitarian needs.

Incessant fighting in Mogadishu and other areas of the South/Central Somalia led to an increased influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to other areas of Somalia, including the Jubas where many would stop en route to Kenya, Galgadud in central Somalia and further North in Puntland and Somaliland. At the same time, the prevailing drought conditions expanded into Puntland and Somaliland from parts of the south and central areas. As a result, food security declined throughout Somalia, despite a near normal harvest in areas of the South. Remittances from the Diaspora declined in 2009 due to the global economic downturn. The total number of people in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food security and Livelihood Crisis increased in 2009 from 3.2 million people in January 2009 to 3.6 million, according to the Food Security Analysis Unit (FAO/FSNAU) 2009 Post-Gu Assessment.

Faced with a deepening humanitarian crisis, the Somalia operation had to grapple with serious challenges, including intermittent and constantly shrinking access to key areas with populations in crisis, security restrictions and considerable funding issues. Once again, the humanitarian community in Somalia had to prioritize emergency relief over medium- and long-term humanitarian programming. The FSNAU assessment and Somalia Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) recommended the urgent implementation of an integrated humanitarian response of health, nutrition, water, sanitation and food as essential to save lives and prevent a further deterioration; with parallel livelihoods support to assist households to cope with continuing high food prices, deteriorated food access and continuing livelihood asset losses. However due to funding constraints, access and security limitations, the strategy could not be applied in a comprehensive manner. The CERF funded projects nevertheless represent some of the integrated responses that did take place in Somalia in 2009.

Though the Somalia 2009 CAP was over 64 per cent funded, key clusters that are responsible for responding to the described priority needs remained critically under funded throughout the year, included water and sanitation, shelter and non-food items and health, agriculture and

livelihoods. Even the best funded food cluster (75percent) was eventually faced with the critical situation of trying to avoid the consequences of potential pipeline breakdown in the first months of 2010. The WASH and the Health Clusters – which both experienced serious reductions in funding – had to scale-back their interventions across the country despite having issued funding alerts during the year. Despite all efforts, WASH interventions in the country thus could not provide more than 8 litres of water person per day to displaced people, while drought affected populations had to subsist on 5 litres a day. Examples of other activities curtailed by the lack of funding include protection interventions, comprehensive livelihoods interventions, health response, including Child Health Days that are the key vehicle for delivery of comprehensive medical care for mothers and children in Somalia.

In this situation, the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided substantial funding to help fill emergency gaps in 2009. Combined, pooled funding represented the second-largest funding channel for humanitarian organizations with \$69.69 million, with the US being the largest at \$99.60 million. The HRF allocated more than \$9 million to 52 projects benefiting nearly 2.5 million people in all regions of Somalia. Some 74percent of HRF-funding went to South Central Somalia, 24percent to Puntland and 2percent to Somaliland. More than half of the funding, 53.3percent went to WASH activities followed by Livelihoods (17percent) and Health (14.1percent).

A total of \$60.5 million from CERF was allocated to Somalia. Of this amount, some \$33.2 million was allocated at the end of December 2009 and will be used in 2010. Both funds have supported initial response activities when a new crisis breaks, and as a last resort for underfunded programmes that have not received sufficient support from traditional donors. Priorities for both funds were agreed by the clusters and the Somalia IASC, and have thus supported priorities of the humanitarian community. The CERF grants enabled the provision of emergency livelihood and lifesaving assistance through both underfunded (\$10 million) and rapid response facilities (\$50.3 million). By cluster, allocations to a total of 23 projects mirrored those through the HRF (with the exception of food) and included Food (49.6percent), WASH (10percent), Livelihoods (13.5percent), Logistics (1.7percent), Health (11.6percent), Shelter (6.3percent), Nutrition (2.6percent), Protection (0.5percent) and Enabling Programmes (4.1percent).

Access in Somalia changed rapidly and unevenly throughout the year, though overall there was a significant access reduction in the South while it had slightly improved in Central Somalia. Some indicators of humanitarian access, such as ‘number of check points and road blocks’ showed improvements throughout 2009, as numbers decreased. However, bureaucratic impediments and restrictions, such as demands for registration by various authorities and the accompanying requirement to pay a fee, increased during 2009. Humanitarian aid workers continued to suffer from both targeted and indirect violence during 2009, but at a reduced rate compared to 2008 with 10 humanitarian workers killed (compared to 34 in 2008) and 7 abducted (compared to 26 in 2008), with 10 remaining in captivity by the end of the year.

Despite growing insecurity, the humanitarian community has maintained its operations and delivered assistance to the needy in Somalia wherever access was possible, mainly through national staff and Somali NGO partners. A strategy of “operational flexibility” has been employed where agencies have positioned themselves to be able to access and leave areas quickly depending on the security situation. The Somalia humanitarian aid operation could thus only take place due to functioning air services, including stand by medical and security evacuation capacity and well maintained and secure airstrips.

CERF funding has been instrumental in this regard as it allowed UNHAS to maintain an adequate fleet and flight schedule to access all secured locations in Somalia. UNHAS provided safe airlift access to and within Somalia to all humanitarian personnel and a total of 3,203 passengers and 69.04 metric tonnes of small cargo were airlifted during the year. The CERF grant allowed humanitarian workers to access Somalia at a subsidized ticket cost of \$500. In addition, the project also ensured continuity of employment to the Somali UNHAS team managing the ground operations. Through the recruitment of an aviation security specialist, UNHAS was able to increase the assurance of safety and security procedures on scheduled and chartered aircrafts, including the UNDSS dedicated aircraft covered through an additional CERF grant. Through this CERF project, UNHAS was able to guarantee security and evacuation capabilities for both medical and security reasons. During the funding period 28 passengers were evacuated for security and 1 passenger for medical evacuation. Moreover, this funding ensured the maintenance of the UNDSS dedicated aircraft BE-200 series for ad-hoc security assessment missions across Somalia.

In addition, a 2008 project for improving security support capabilities and to set-up necessary infrastructure to guarantee a round-the-clock aerial relocation and medical evacuation capability within Somalia was supported by CERF for initial three months in late 2008 and with an additional two months non-cost extension, bringing its closure to 5 April 2009. Under this project, one aircraft (Beechcraft 200) was leased and fully dedicated to UNDSS for security risk assessments, medical evacuation and security relocations. A mobile intensive rescue facility of removable medical stretcher to be used during medical evacuations by air has been procured under this project and it is presently being configured for operational use by the UNHAS. The construction of the five stabilization centres in the southern part of Somalia faced extreme challenges. The UN compounds were raided and with a continuously volatile and evolving security situation, WFP could only complete one stabilization centre in Wajid. The plan for the remaining four centres to be located in Jowhar, Merka, Buale and Baidoa had to be put on hold. Due to the costs being underestimated in the project proposal, the planned funding could only cover three stabilization centres in Wajid, Baidoa and Jowhar and WFP planned to cover two other centres from its own budget. However, only one centre was completed due to security and accessibility constraints. The balance of US\$220,000 was sent to WFP HQ for onwards process as per recommendations from WFP auditors. All the ten civil airfield lighting kits (CALKIT) portable runway landing systems were purchased and are now positioned in Somalia. UNHAS has been given the custodian representation for the CALKITs use at their final locations with compliance with the standard operational procedures (SOPs). Personal protection equipment (PPE) for UN staff in Phases IV and V areas like VHF radios, ballistic vests and helmets (BR4s) were purchased and transported to Somalia and distributed. Further, the CERF grant provided for training of humanitarian staff, and a total of 36 training sessions were conducted, of which 26 were on Safe and Secure Approach to the Field Environment (SSAFE), four devoted to advanced trauma training and remaining were tailored for local security assistants.

The UNOPS project for Airstrips Rehabilitation encountered serious security constraints which effectively precluded the implementation in the originally selected locations, i.e. Garbaharey, Buale, Jowhar and Baidoa. The \$1 million project for rehabilitation works on strategic airstrips in Somalia, had to several times reprioritise the selected locations given the constantly changing conditions on the ground and based on interagency consultations between WFP/UNHAS, ICAO and UNOPS Somalia, the CERF funds were eventually used to rehabilitate the airstrip in Galkayo. The establishment of the new airstrip in Afgoye envisaged in the revised proposal endorsed in late 2009 had to be reconsidered due to the security concerns. This is thus the second project that could not utilise the CERF funds and a total \$ 550,000 will be returned through Headquarters.

In the last quarter of the year, WFP was faced with serious funding shortfalls and its food pipeline was at the verge of collapse, which would jeopardize both the general food distribution and the supplementary feeding programmes that targeted the most vulnerable populations as well as the support for school going children. WFP urgently needed 33,400 MT of assorted food commodities for first quarter of 2010 for a comprehensive food basket rich in nutritious foods (like ready to use supplementary food) to assist a maximum of 2,002,000 million vulnerable Somalis, including 796,000 IDPs, 523,000 drought-affected pastoralists in Central Somalia, some 495,000 acutely malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers who receive supplementary nutritious rations at some 190 locations throughout the country, in addition to 103,000 school children and 85,000 vulnerable Mogadishu residents through wet feeding centers.

The CERF funding under rapid response window of about \$30 million (\$5 million approved in October 2009 and \$25 million approved in January 2010) helped WFP avert the serious consequences of a pipeline break. The first contribution of \$5 million from CERF enabled WFP to purchase 2,714 MT of corn soya blend. It will be distributed to 218,519 Somalis through nutrition programme in Mogadishu. With the second CERF grant of \$25 million, WFP has purchased 24,310 MT of food commodities including 13,362 of MT cereals, 2,336 of MT vegetable oil, 7,812 MT of CSB and 800 MT of pulses for 1,624,261 beneficiaries in Mogadishu, Central regions, Puntland and Somaliland (ref. annex with exact quantities and locations of the commodities at the present). Out of the total, 6,101 MT of assorted food commodities has already been delivered to extended delivery points in Somalia.

Due to security and access constraints, WFP was forced to suspend operations in most parts of South and Central Somalia on 4 January 2010. This has resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of beneficiaries of WFP food aid - some 655,285 beneficiaries of general food distribution in S&C Somalia in addition to 399,300 IDPs in Afgooye. However, WFP will still be reaching some 1.84 million beneficiaries. The implementation period of the CERF project will thus be extended until May 2010 to cater for this change.

The deterioration in nutrition status of children coupled with difficult and inconsistent access to populations and limited partner capacity prompted UNICEF in coordination with the Nutrition cluster to further expand the use of a population-based emergency nutrition strategy first introduced in 2008 to tackle acute malnutrition through provision of a Lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS) called *Plumpy'doz* alongside WASH activities. The strategy targeted all children aged 6-36 months with distribution of the LNS, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for timely treatment of diarrhoea, and aqua tabs (for household water purification) every two months, for a total of eight months (four rounds of distributions). Guided by FSNAU/UNICEF surveys in early 2009 the priority areas were identified as Bossaso, coastal areas of northwest Somalia (NWZ) Middle and Lower Shabelle IDP camps and Mogadishu.

The CERF grant were the first funds received in 2009 and it helped kick start the urgent interventions by covering over 50percent of the shortfall in *Plumpy'doz* supplies. The contribution enabled the procurement of 24,000 cartons of *Plumpy'doz*, sufficient to cover two months requirement for about 110,000 children or four months for 55,000 children, and to cover the necessary transport and logistics costs of distributing the *Plumpy'doz* to locations throughout Somalia. Funds were also used to cover cover partial running costs for implementation of the intervention in Northwest Zone.

By mid-2009, the project had benefited an estimated 132,816 children - 20,000 more than proposed- with 4-8 months of LNS supplementation, aqua tabs and ORS (see Table 1 annex). In addition, the intervention supported the identification and referral of 2,332 children with SAM and 33,487 with MAM. Though the project was interrupted after four months of supplementation among about 50percent of the target children due to security and looting of *Plumpy'doz* during the takeover of UNICEF warehouses in Jowhar in May 2009 by Al Shabaab, the high nutrient value of the product means that even a four-month supplementation makes a valuable contribution to the nutritional status of high risk young children.

As the project integrates provision of water treatment supplies and ORS to address other factors determining nutritional status, it is not possible to isolate the impact of *Plumpy'doz* in the prevention of acute malnutrition. However, through the support of CERF and other donors to emergency and preventive nutrition interventions, significant improvement in both GAM and SAM rates was observed in the areas where *Plumpy'doz* was implemented and also where integrated WASH, Health and Nutrition Treatment/Food Aid responses have been possible. This includes an eight percent point drop in the GAM rate and a 50percent reduction of SAM (from 28percent to 20percent for GAM and from 8percent to 4percent for SAM) in Bossaso IDP camps between January and July/August 2009 and an even further reduction in GAM to 17.5percent in Jan, 2010. GAM rates dropped significantly from very critical in the coastal areas of NWZ to acceptable levels in the same period. However, the 2010 Post Gu analysis reported that access constraints and supplies shortage in Afgooye corridor contributed to a deterioration of nutritional status from GAM <15percent to 17percent between July/August 2009 and January 2010.

Overall results of the post distribution monitoring conducted by UNICEF and its implementing partners indicate a high level of acceptance of LNS in all the targeted areas of intervention and a significant increase in the appropriate utilization of the LNS although sharing remains a major challenge. Consolidated results of the monitoring in all the target areas show that 63.3percent of the caregivers are satisfied with the LNS/*plumpy'doz*, declaring that the product had a positive impact on their children.

The main reason for the FAO request for CERF funding was serious erosion of livelihoods, with consequent high levels of extreme poverty and destitution in many areas of the country. There was a desperate need to protect the already depleted productive assets of pastoralists and agro-pastoralist, address the worsening food and nutrition crisis and prevent further livestock death through curbing the spread of diseases including Petits Ruminants (PPR), a severe, rapidly-spreading viral disease of small stock (sheep and goats). Through CERF funding FAO vaccinated sheep and goats against PPR in order protect them from the disease and to prevent further deaths. This required prompt mobilisation of emergency funds. At the end of the project, 1,173,659 sheep and goats were vaccinated against PPR thus benefiting 34,622 households. Similarly, the funds further enabled the successful provision of animal health care to livestock emerging from effects of critical drought, treatment of prevalent infectious diseases of livestock and reduction in the impact on internal and external parasites infection on livestock population within the shortest time possible in the targeted regions (Galgadud, Mudug, Hiran, Sool and Sanaag) and the extended neighbouring regions (Nugal, Toghdeer, Middle Shabelle and Bakool). Timely CERF funding (First November 2009 to 31 January 2010) enabled the treatment of 2.4 million livestock heads belonging to 69,924 HHs. (Details in annex)

The above time critical emergency interventions contributed to reducing the deaths associated with livestock diseases. This has translated into more healthy animals which are able to meet the food requirements in form of milk and meat for the beneficiary households. The availability of livestock based food has led to improved nutrition of the beneficiaries, particularly children,

the aged and pregnant women contributing to their better health status. In addition, healthy animals and animal products (milk and meat) have access to wider markets thereby fetching better prices. Better prices can be translated into higher household income and improved living standards. Overall this intervention has thus contributed towards decreasing the proportion of households in humanitarian emergency phase.

In a bid to improve household income and respond to the worsening food and nutrition crisis, the CERF funding made possible the support of cash for work interventions, productive livelihoods enabling assets transfer (livestock and water reservoirs), and nutritional support through selective livestock de-stocking in central Somalia's Mudug and Galgaduud regions. Through cash for work, the CERF funds enabled the rehabilitation of 94 cement lined water tanks and 61 water dams out of the 50 berkerds and 65 water catchments that were planned for rehabilitation. This intervention improved household incomes for 1,501 beneficiaries over and above the target of 6,011 thereby contributing to an average of \$ 100 per household and hence representing 116percent of the cost of minimum basket in the project area. Additional water storage capacity of 134,947M³ improved the total water storage capacity to at least 295,000M³ which was sufficient to support maintenance needs for 2.4 million shoats and 48,000 hh for around two months.

The fodder component was finalized in October with the procurement and distribution of 400 metric tons of fodder, while 4,200 Sheep/goats and 600 camels were procured, treated and vaccinated under the restocking component and redistribution to 600 households after quarantine for 14 days. Due to the high livestock market prices for sheep/ goats, the number of animals procured for redistribution was 3,800 less than the planned target of 8,000.

By the end of October 2009, a total of 9,000 sheep and goats were procured, slaughtered and 8 kilograms of meat distributed to the 11,250 beneficiaries with malnourished children and those enrolled by UNICEF supplementary feeding programme. 300 female butchers benefited from access to cash of \$ 150 each. In addition, some 2,006 small-scale Bantu farmers in Hiran region, a group that is marginalised, vulnerable and identified by FSNAU analysis as being a population of concern with high rates of severe acute malnutrition, benefited from the intervention, through the purchase of crop by products. In general, these interventions achieved its aim of saving lives and protecting livelihood, thus contributing to the household food security of vulnerable groups.

As of June 2009, only 5 out of 30 health projects included in Somalia CAP had received funding. Further, WHO had no immediate funds to undertake the health response, having only received 15percent of its requirements for 2009. Through the timely receipt of CERF funds, WHO was able to procure and rapidly deploy emergency supplies to health partners to sustain service delivery for vulnerable populations including facilitating outbreak response activities. Consequently, WHO and partners extended services from five to eight PHC clinics extending coverage for over 210,000 people in the Afgooye Corridor with 24,000 directly receiving treatment at CERF-supported clinics. In key areas with a population of over 10,000, access to primary health care services was maintained to within 2 km distance. Through the establishment of a field hospital, 250 people received emergency medical services in the conflict-affected areas of Lower and Middle Juba. Timely outbreak response activities by health partners enabled successful maintenance of case fatality rates at 1.3percent.

CERF funds enabled rapid response to a measles outbreak in Mogadishu and Afgooye between September and October 2009. More than 291,443 children aged between 9-59 months received measles vaccination and 302,376 aged 6-59months Vitamin A supplementation, achieving over

80percent of targeted coverage. Furthermore, WHO surveillance revealed a significant drop in reported measles cases from 50 in September to less than five in February 2010.

Child Health Days (CHDs)- population based scheduled campaigns to deliver critical life saving public health and nutrition interventions to children under five and women of child bearing age every six months - were introduced in Somalia to address the major causes of death at scale. CHDs provide aqua tabs and oral rehydration salts to treat diarrhea, deworming and key vaccinations.

Two rounds of CHDs in Somalia in 2009 achieved unprecedented success benefiting over one million children and 800,000 women, ten times more coverage than routine EPI in 2008. The third round of the campaign run jointly by UNICEF and WHO and their partners however faced potential delays in implementation due a funding gap. The immediate and timely allocation of CERF Rapid Response funds in early January 2010 filled this critical gap and has allowed UNICEF and WHO to accelerate CHDs and continue campaigns. The funds which were the first funds for CHDs against the 2010 CAP have enabled the procurement, transport, pre positioning and distribution of supplies; social mobilization activities for the CHDs; orientation and provision of tools for vaccination teams, and operational costs of implementation. Without CERF funding, given the delay in donor contributions, an estimated 800,000 children under five and 600,000 women in CSZ would not have received the requisite vaccinations and other services as required every six months.

UNICEF contributes approximately two-thirds of the total funds going into the WASH sector in Somalia. Out of UNICEF's CAP appeal for 2009 of USD 17.1 million, USD 12.53 million (73percent) has been received with almost 50percent being contribution from CERF. Two CERF contributions under the Rapid Response window, amounting to US\$3.7 million, were received during the last trimester of 2009, while almost US\$2.4 million was received through the Underfunded Emergencies window. CERF funding was received at a time when the WASH sector was severely underfunded, threatening the maintenance of water services to an estimated 1 million people in South and Central Somalia. In total, all CERF contributions came at low funding level times and contributed towards a sustained WASH service to a total estimated number of 1,400,000 IDPs and affected population including 280,000 children under-five and 700,000 females.

CERF funds were, in particular, used towards construction, rehabilitation and sustainability (through O&M/ Chlorination) of water services for 500,000 emergency affected populations in S&C, including 150,000 IDPs (see results table for details). This included increasing service coverage to un-served groups, supporting construction of 1,715 latrines, promoting correct hygiene practices and trucking water to un-served IDP populations. In construction, the project focused on using hand-dug wells and water yards where the water source is already developed and ready to use. Construction aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating the need for the expensive and non-sustainable trucking, which was confined to areas with a high concentration of IDPs and where no other safe water sources were available. Water committee personnel were trained to ensure sustainability of water systems. Sanitation and hygiene education interventions focused on more densely populated urban and semi-urban areas, and where possible communities were mobilised to contribute to the project.

The two contributions received under the rapid response window aimed at quickly mobilizing the provision of emergency support in S&C affected by flooding and sustaining and increasing access to water services. The two contributions jointly benefited an estimated 950,000 people including 200,000 with emergency supplies (see results table for details). They complemented

each other by ensuring coverage of different geographic areas affected by the emergency. On the other hand, both complemented the UF contribution by coming at different times, ensuring continuity of the O&M Chlorination, and targeting different locations as well in rehabilitation and construction. A substantial amount was used for the completion of Merka urban water system in South (21,500 beneficiaries) and Al-Ufayn water system in Puntland (51,000 beneficiaries). Moreover, the support to the Outpatient Therapeutic Program/ Stabilization Centres (OTP/SC), selected in areas characterised by high malnutrition rates, ensured that centre visitors have access to potable water supply through proper water storage and sustained chlorination.

The continued conflict in Mogadishu and other areas of S& C Somalia led to an increased influx of IDPs to most areas of the region as well as to Puntland and Somaliland, adding to the already existing more than one million IDPs. Of particular concern to the humanitarian community was the area of Afgooye corridor – a stretch of makeshift camps along some 20 km to the northwest of Mogadishu, hosting some 366,000 IDPs. The estimated 366,000 displaced people in Afgooye corridor were in dire need of emergency provision of non food items and shelter materials. In addition, estimated 15,000 IDPs in Bosasso and Galkacyo lived in densely populated temporary settlements in sub-standard shelter at the constant risk of fire outbreaks. Despite the growing needs, the Shelter Cluster remained severely underfunded throughout the year. The CERF grants were therefore instrumental both in the provision of emergency NFI kits and for the temporary shelter interventions.

The Shelter Cluster identified priority areas, using assessments of partners on the ground and Population Movement Tracking coordinated by the Protection Cluster. For the first CERF contribution, NRC distributed 5,000 NFI kits in Mogadishu targeting some 30,000 newly displaced persons. An additional 3,192 displaced persons were assisted with the distribution of 532 plastic sheets. In Afmadow, Lower Juba, AEDO distributed 4,000 NFI kits to 24,000 IDPs, in Banadir, national agency Jumbo distributed 5,000 NFI kits to 26,936 IDPs, while in the Afgooye corridor, 20,670 IDPs received 3,600 NFI kits distributed by SORDA and 28,650 newly IDPs benefited from DRC 's distribution of 4,775 NFI kits. The grant thus improved living conditions of over 120,000 newly displaced persons who fled the area of conflict in Mogadishu.

With the CERF funds received for fire-retardant temporary shelter for IDPs, UNHCR through NRC procured 2,000 fire retardant tents. 500 out of 600 households in three IDP settlements in North Galkayo were provided with a tent each. Operations were suspended due to a conflict in Galkacyo in December 2009 they have since resumed and the distribution will be completed by end of March.

From the third CERF grant, the procurement process of NFIs is under way (45,000 blankets, 15,000 plastic sheets, 30,000 jerry cans, 15,000 sleeping mats, 15,000 kitchen sets, 15,000 sanitary cloths, and 15,000 pcs of soap) with the planned target population of 33,000 IDP households. All funds had been committed by the end of March 2010.

CERF funds were urgently sought following a documented increase in children affected by armed conflict in South and Central, particularly those recruited and used for participation in the hostilities by the fighting forces. Given the gravity and scale of child recruitment inside Somalia by all parties involved, CERF funds at the beginning of 2010 have enabled the continuation of the existing emergency child protection interventions including the monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations, and programming in particular to address child recruitment. Funds received from CERF Rapid Response window allowed for UNICEF to scale up this intervention in areas of Mogadishu and the Afgoye corridor to reach children who otherwise would have remained outside the coverage of these activities. Almost 50percent of the CERF Rapid

Response allocation has been transferred to partners, Somali Peaceline, a local NGO based in Mogadishu who deploy child protection advocates to the emergency-affected areas of Central and Southern Somalia for community mobilization activities and Oxfam NOVIB, an international NGO who manage a system of local partners monitoring and reporting on child rights violations. During the reporting period, Somali Peaceline were able to carry out sessions of targeted advocacy against child recruitment activities with 40 senior police commanders, local authorities and a Member of Parliament in S&C. In addition, a request for no-cost extension of the project has been submitted in order to ensure that activities related to technical assistance and advocacy with TFG expected to have commenced in early March, have ample time to take place given the planning of the TFG around a military offensive in Mogadishu.

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title (If applicable, please provide CAP/Flash Project Code)	Amount disbursed from CERF (US\$)	Total Project Budget (US\$)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/ Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Common Services/ Support Services and Security	08-WFP-107 Enabling Humanitarian Relief Operations in Somalia by Improving Security Support Capabilities	\$2,972,300		1,400 UN staff working in Somalia	<p>1,400 staff working in or on mission to Somalia are able to be rapidly relocated and medically evacuated by UNDSS, with a dedicated plane for this purpose that counts with the necessary medical equipment for MEDEVACs.</p> <p>1,400 staff working in or on mission to Somalia are able to be relocated and medically evacuated at night through any of 9 airstrips throughout the country that have the necessary capabilities for night-time landing of aircrafts. Staff working in south and central Somalia will be less vulnerable to attacks with all staff in south and central Somalia having necessary security related equipment including a minimum of a VHF radio, and BR4 level ballistics vest and helmet.</p> <p>1,400 staff working in or on mission to south and central Somalia are able to be medically stabilized before being evacuated in any of the 5 Medical Stabilization Centres throughout south and central Somalia.</p>	<p>Dedicated DSS aircraft leased and operated for immediate use of medevacs.</p> <p>One Medical equipment system (Mobile Intensive Care Unit) for use in aircraft delivered in Nairobi. Initial pre-installation, system configuration and procedure check completed with UNHAS. System ready for activation. Notes: In process of hand-over to UNDSS</p> <p>Night-time landing equipment (Civil Airfield Lightning Kits – CALKIT), in total 10 units (incl. one reserve) positioned in Somalia. Four (4) CALKITS pre-positioned in the North (1xBerbera, 3x Bossaso), stored with WFP Logistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SOPs, training, and secure storage for CALKITS (in North) to be initiated by UNDSS. To be agreed with SMT/UNCT ■ Remaining six (6) CALKITS pre-positioned and stored with WFP Logistics in Mogadishu. Pending access and security clearance for remaining locations in the South (Buale, Merka, Johwar, Wajid, Baidoa and one reserve). ■ CALKITS custodianship and final locations in Somalia will be recommended and approved through SMT/UNCT. ■ In process of handing-over to UNDSS. 	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediately after the needs were identified. Streamlined procedures and a newly designed emergency medical service system contributed to the life-saving and physical integrity of humanitarian workers and civilians by facilitating emergency medical evacuations, relocating staff and ensuring timely treatment of the injured and sick. CERF project was able to fill a critical gap in security by improving Security Capabilities for UN agencies in Somalia at a time when mobilizing resources for Security of UN and humanitarian staff is increasingly difficult, if at all possible, from donors.</p>	<p>Information gathering comprising of fully comprehensive security analysis to understand Somalia context in order to implement the project was a continuous exercise.</p>	

Common Services/ Support Services and Security	09-WFP-066 Enabling humanitarian relief operations in Somalia by improving security support capabilities	\$385,200	\$1,979,500	4,200 humanitarian aid workers in Somalia for 3 months	1,400 staff per month working in or on mission to Somalia to be rapidly relocated by UNDSS if required Security assessments undertaken as necessary	1,332 humanitarian staff per month benefited from security assessments undertaken. 12 staffs were evacuated for security and 3 for medical	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed timely humanitarian relief programmes & operations in Somalia by improving security support capabilities.	There was regular communication between UNDSS and WFP/UNHAS for planning and coordination of the activities in the field.	Humanitarian personnel involved in relief operations in Somalia.
	09-WFP-011 Provision of subsidized humanitarian air bridge for passengers from Kenya to Somalia and within Somalia	\$2,500,000	\$12,100,500	4,050 humanitarian aid workers in Somalia for a period of 3 months	UNHAS flights operation is maintained safe and as per the schedule suggested by the user group. Passenger trend per month of 1,350 pax/month maintained All UNHAS passengers' flights are subsidized for the entire duration of the project (three months)	The UNHAS flights operation schedule was maintained. Passenger trend of 1067 pax/month was maintained. This fell short of the expectation by 20% because of the increased insecurity in the south/central Somalia. During the entire funding period, tickets were subsidized and capped at \$500 per pax one way.	The underfunded allocation of CERF funds ensured project continuity as UNHAS funds was running out hence it was a timely and critical assistance.	Through consultation with the user group committee and the scheduling task force WFP/UNHAS was able to implement the operation and monitor progress.	All humanitarian aid workers in Somalia benefited from this project. This included 19 UN agencies and 54 NGOs.
	09-OPS-003 Rehabilitation of Airstrips SOM-09/ER/23315	\$1,000,000	\$1,800,000	Est.6,300 passengers per year (based on actual numbers between June 08 and Feb 09)	The completion of the project shall result in: sustained access of the region by the international community and commercial air traffic through the airfield use. Securer safety of aircrafts and passengers Enhanced logistical support for humanitarian assistance delivery Capacity building of the local authorities Enhanced local aviation capacity	Project ongoing.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediate after the needs were identified. Unfortunately the fluid security situation has hindered implementation.	Site supervision by national engineers Verification and certifications by International engineers	

<p style="text-align: center;">Food Assistance</p>	<p>09-WFP-079 09-WFP-065</p> <p>Emergency Operations (10812.0) Food Aid for Emergency Relief and Protection of livelihoods)</p>	<p>\$29,996,192</p>	<p>\$270 million</p>	<p>796,000 IDPs (51% female), 85,000 Mogadishu residents (55% female), 495,000 (80% malnourished children under five & 20% pregnant and lactating mothers)</p> <p>103,000 school children (50% female) and 523,000 drought affected (51% female)</p>	<p>28,562mt of cereals 20,526mt of Corn Soya Blend, 800mt of pulses and 2,336mt of vegetable oil is being delivered and distributed to 2million beneficiaries.</p> <p>796,000 IDPs, 85,000 Mogadishu residents under wet feeding are reached with relief rations and hot meals.</p> <p>495,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, malnourished children are assisted with nutritious rations and those admitted are discharged.</p> <p>103,000 school children in targeted schools are proved school meals. and 523,000 drought affected in central Somalia are assisted with daily rations.</p> <p>Key personnel from 100 partners trained</p>	<p>WFP and partners are providing 27,024 mt of assorted food commodities.</p> <p>The prevalence of acute malnutrition estimated during the Gu'09 assessment (Apr-July 09) was slightly higher than the previous follow-up during the Deyr 08-09 assessment (Nov-Dec 08) with respectively 19% and 17% children under 5 years acutely malnourished.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds will help to bridge the gap and avert a critical disruption of life saving rations and allow the programme to continue assisting the vulnerable Somalis.</p>	<p>WFP produced monthly monitoring reports based on regular monitoring of food assistance activities. E.g. Between Jan-Dec'09 WFP staff made 4,573 monitoring visits an average of 5 visits per food distribution site.</p>	<p>Gender issues have been mainstreamed into WFP programming to ensure that the women are given due consideration through out the implementation of the activities. Preferential targeting for vulnerable women (pregnant and lactating mothers). Over 80% of the recipients are female.</p>
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Nutrition	09-CEF-008-B Emergency Nutrition Response – saving children's lives from death and disability due to malnutrition	\$1,600,000	\$17,102,720 (or 76% funded by early 2010; \$13,775,812 received)	90,000 vulnerable children aged 6 to 36 months	Reduce the high prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-36 months through provision of RUF commodities complimented by water treatment supplies, oral rehydration salts (ORS) to address underlying factors.	Through provision of lipid based supplement, plumpy'doz alongside integration of WASH services provided through complimentary funding, contributed and likely improved the nutritional status of 110,000 children at high risk (20,000 more children than proposed).	Under-funded allocation of CERF funds covered over 50% of the shortfall on plumpy'doz supplies allowing project continuity.	UNICEF and its partners developed a monitoring and evaluation protocol and tools for the project that is under implementation to assess progress. In addition to working closely with women's groups and CBO's to monitor the project and for social mobilization, as it is believed that member's of women's groups bring a deeper insight in how families and communities are interacting with the project.	The project targets any vulnerable child regardless of gender. A sample of nutritional screening information in Afgoye and Mogadishu suggests an acceptable boy:girl ration (51.6% girls and 48.4% boys).
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<p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture and Livelihoods</p>	<p>09-FAO-004 OSRO/SOM/906 /CHA Integrated cash for work and productive assets rehabilitation/transfer in support of populations in food security crisis in Mudug and Galgaduud region</p>	<p>\$2.5 million</p>	<p>\$2.5 million</p>	<p>19,861 HH,30% being women headed HH</p>	<p>Improved household incomes for 6,011 poor pastoralist households in the central regions of Mudug and Galgaduud who will have benefited through access to cash for work programmes, rehabilitating water sources.</p>	<p>The intervention Improved household incomes for 6,512 poor pastoralists who benefited through access to cash for work programmes for rehabilitating water sources.</p> <p>The intervention reached 1 501 beneficiaries over and above the target of 6,011 because most of the rehabilitation involved minor repair works to cracked walls and floors of existing cement-lined water tanks. The saved funds were used pay labourers to rehabilitate the extra 44 cement lined water tanks</p>	<p>The cash for work interventions provided additional employment opportunities for income generation at a time when farm labour opportunities are depressed.</p> <p>The vulnerable beneficiary HH earned between \$ 66 for each unskilled labourer and \$ 220 to each skilled labourer.</p> <p>The intervention, contributed to an average of \$ 100 per household representing 116 % of the cost of minimum basket in the project area on a monthly bases</p> <p>Additional water storage capacity of 134,947 M³ improved the total water storage capacity to at least 295,000 m³ which was sufficient to support maintenance needs for 2.4 million shoats and 48,000 hh for around two months</p> <p>Improved water holding capacity translates to minimized livestock out-migration and subsequent exposure to non-endemic diseases, while ensuring continued access to milk.</p> <p>Besides saving lives and providing cash for sellers of the weak animals that would otherwise perish in the drought, the intervention provided income to 300 butchers</p>	<p>Weekly progress reporting by the project partners to assess the project's progress.</p> <p>FAO controlled the disbursement of activity funds by constantly monitoring the accuracy of the rehabilitation works against set standards/ measures in the bill of quantities.</p> <p>Direct beneficiary payment through the voucher system managed by the money vendor company as the third party in controlling disbursement of activity funds.</p> <p>Money vendor reports used to corroborate implementing partner expenditure reports.</p> <p>A UN joint mission was also held to Adado to monitor some of the CERF funded activities.</p>	<p>Both men and women were engaged in the cash for work activities, with women constituting at least 30 % of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediately, this helped to save lives and protect livelihoods thus contributing to household food security of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Female butchers were specifically used to slaughter the animals for nutrition support. The meat slaughtered was distributed to 11,250 HH with malnourished children.</p>
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	<p>09-FAO-040</p> <p>Integrated cash for work and productive assets rehabilitation in support of populations in food security crisis in Gedo Region of Central Southern Somali</p>	\$2,501,842	\$2,501,842	43,300 HH	<p>Improved household income for 3,300 poor pastoralists in north Gedo region through cash for work opportunities for rehabilitation of irrigation farms</p> <p>1.2 animals treated and vaccinated by veterinary teams. This will translate to increased livestock productivity and market prices.</p> <p>Improved food security through increased household crop production.</p>	<p>LOA's with implementing partners were signed from 15 March.</p> <p>Since the actual rehabilitation works started from March 2010, achieved results will be posted after one month of implementation.</p>		<p>Monthly reporting by the project partners to assess the project's progress.</p>	
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	<p>09-FAO-020</p> <p>Time-Critical Emergency Livestock Vaccination and Treatment Project for the Protection of Productive Livestock Assets of Primary Importance to the Survival of Pastoralist Populations in Crisis in Gedo and Lower Juba Regions of Southern Somalia</p>	<p>\$640,181</p>	<p>\$4.8 million</p>	<p>20,850 agro pastoral and pastoral households (125,000 people)</p>	<p>Increase awareness amongst at-risk pastoralists concerning the devastating livestock disease, PPR. Halt the spread of PPR from Kenya into southern Somalia.</p> <p>Protect the productive assets of vulnerable and chronically food insecure populations in southern Somalia.</p> <p>Maintain or improve the productive capacity of small stock improving the food security of vulnerable pastoralists in chronically food-insecure Kenya border regions of southern Somalia.</p> <p>Improve incomes for women and women-headed households. Contribute to reducing civil insecurity and improving economic and political stability.</p>	<p>The awareness creation amongst at-risk pastoralists about livestock diseases and their control methods improved.</p> <p>PPR vaccination of 1,173,659 small stock against the targeted 700,000 led a halt in the spread of PPR from Kenya and to an increase in the number of vulnerable households benefiting from protection of small stock against PPR from 20,650 to 34,622 The increase in the number to be vaccinated from 700,000 to 1,173,659 was necessitated by migration of animals into the project areas and the need to achieve a reasonable vaccination coverage to curtail further spread of disease.</p> <p>The vaccination of 195,070 goats against CCPP led to 5,737 households benefiting from the protection of goats against CCPP and improved productive capacity The emergency veterinary treatment of 167,282 livestock against endemic diseases and parasitic conditions led to 900 households benefiting from protection of livestock and improved productive capacity The use of vector control insecticide to control vectors on 195,685 livestock led to 5670 households benefiting from protection of livestock and improved productive capacity.</p> <p>The interventions contributed to improved incomes for women who were among the pastoralists and agropastoralists keeping the small stock The interventions contributed to reduced civil insecurity by improving economic stability of the targeted populations</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately based on the needs identified by FSNAU.</p>	<p>The Transition Federal Government of Somalia's Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range , Regional Veterinary Associations monitored the daily implementation of field activities.</p> <p>Regular email and telephone communication between FAO staff and implementing partners was used to monitor day to day implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>Fortnight progress reports by Regional veterinary Associations were submitted to FAO as a way of monitoring the implementation of the activities.</p>	<p>The primary beneficiaries were the vulnerable pastoral and agro pastoral households in South and Central regions of Somalia.</p>
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	09-FAO-033 Pastoralists emergency response (PER)	\$2,500,000	\$4,841,980	40,000 House Holds (8,000 HHs per region)	<p>Increase awareness amongst at-risk pastoralists concerning the devastating livestock disease.</p> <p>Protect the productive assets of vulnerable and chronically food insecure populations in Central and North-eastern of Somalia.</p> <p>Maintain or improve the productive capacity of livestock improving the food security of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in chronically food-insecure Central and North-eastern regions of Somalia.</p> <p>Improve outcomes for women and women-headed households.</p> <p>Contribute to reducing civil insecurity and improving economic and political stability.</p>	<p>2.5 million heads of animals been treated in 9 regions (1.5 million heads was the project target in 5 regions only) leading to 69924 households to benefiting from the emergency treatment intervention instead of targeted 40,000 HHs.</p> <p>Increased awareness amongst vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralists on livestock diseases, uses of right doses and treatment.</p> <p>Improving livestock health status and production leading to improvement of food security of vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralists (improve women and women headed households outcomes.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately based on the needs identified by FSNAU.</p>	<p>FAO partners namely: Ministries of of Livestock in Somalia, Regional Veterinary Associations, Veterinary Boards, local authorities and FAO field offices/staff Supervising, monitoring all field implemented emergency activities on daily basis and project's progress.</p> <p>Submission of progress reports/region every 10 days</p>	<p>Vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralists households were mainly targeted.</p> <p>Special attention was paid to the women and women headed households.</p>
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Health	<p>09-WHO-037</p> <p>Afgooye Provision of emergency life-saving health care services to the displaced and host population in areas affected by conflict and natural disaster Linked to SOM-09/H/22313/122 & /H/23307/122</p>	\$2,000,000	\$4,317,966	<p>4.8 million affected by natural disasters and conflict; especially some 400,000 IDPs in Afgooye corridor and 200,000 newly displaced from Mogadishu</p>	<p>Ensure access to and provision of emergency health services for IDPs, conflict-affected populations, and most vulnerable groups, including mobile clinics and outreach and vaccination activities. To provide timely and appropriate response to outbreak alerts, support outbreak control interventions, and support the continuity of coordination activities of health interventions.</p>	<p>Through CERF funding including direct service delivery and through provision of medical supplies, WHO and partners extended services from 5 to 8 PHC clinics extending coverage with over 24,000 direct beneficiaries over the project period and extending coverage to over 210,000 people in key areas, access to primary health care services was maintained to within 2 km (for settlements with more than 10,000 population).</p> <p>10 Interagency health kits, 20 diarrhoeal diseases kits and 12 trauma kits have been delivered to partners delivering emergency health services.</p> <p>Through the establishment of a field hospital, 250 people received emergency medical services in the conflict-affected areas of Lower and Middle Jubba.</p> <p>During the project period, WHO responded to over 15 outbreak alerts including in the Afgooye Corridor and other conflict-affected areas within 96 hours of reporting. Merlin and partners responded to 7 rumours all within 96 hours of reporting All interventions have been conducted in partnership with implementing NGOs, enhancing coordination and response.</p>	<p>Allocation of CERF funds allowed WHO to deliver wide range of life-saving medical supplies for partners providing health services to CERF allowed the rapid extension of health services for IDP communities in Afgooye Corridor building on the pre-existing response capacity Through support to WHO, outbreak response to maintained in underserved and conflict-affected areas of South Central Somalia.</p>	<p>Regular reporting required by agencies receiving funds Outbreaks jointly responded to by partners.</p> <p>Requests for supplies required regular reporting from partners.</p>	<p>Health services in Afgooye Corridor had a specific consideration for woman and children. Health services ensured the availability of female staff to encourage attendance of women at health services.</p>
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	<p>09-WHO-060</p> <p>Linked to SOM-09/H/22313/R/122</p> <p>Emergency response to measles outbreaks among children in Mogadishu particularly in internally displaced communities</p>	<p>\$786,673</p>		<p>In Afgooye/Mogadishu area 346,745 children under five</p>	<p>85% of children 9-59 months received measles vaccination that results in the 6-12 months following the campaign no measles outbreak in the locations 85% of children 6-59 months received Vit A capsules that contribute to better protection and increased immunity against diseases.</p>	<p>The following campaign coverage for measles vaccination and Vitamin A administration were achieved: Measles: 84% (291,443 children).</p> <p>Vitamin A: 87% (302,376)</p> <p>Measles Outbreak: No Report of outbreak.</p> <p>Measles reported monthly incidence: A decrease of reported measles noted from 52/month in Sep, 2009 to 5/month in Feb, 2010.</p>	<p>Community appreciation of the prompt humanitarian response</p> <p>Acceptance of other routine vaccination services</p> <p>Improved monitoring and evaluation activities</p>	<p>District/regional and zone supervision by WHO and UNICEF staff</p> <p>Communicable disease surveillance system of WHO Somalia</p>	<p>In Afgooye/Mogadishu area 346,745 children under five</p>
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	<p>09-CEF-067-A</p> <p>SOM-09/H/22308/122 and 124</p> <p>Child Health Days (CHDs) in Central and Southern Somalia</p>	<p>\$1,473,866 (UNICEF)</p> <p>2.4 million (WHO)</p>	<p>\$13,031,370 (of which 29% or \$3,800,000 is funded)</p>	<p>In CSZ: 800,000 out of total target of 1.2 million children under five and 600,00 out of total target of 1 million women of child bearing age (CBA) will be reached with CERF funds.</p>	<p>90% of children 9-59 months received measles vaccination that results in the 6-12 months following the campaign no measles outbreak in the locations CHDs were conducted and reported >80% coverage.</p> <p>90% of children 6-59 months received Vit A capsules that contribute to better protection and increased immunity against diseases.</p> <p>90% of children received deworming treatment that contributes to better protection and increased immunity against diseases.</p> <p>70% of women of CBA received TT vaccination and therefore have better protection against Tetanus, both maternal and neonatal.</p>	<p>Project is still in progress.</p>	<p>The CERF contribution filled a critical need in allowing UNICEF and WHO Somalia to accelerate CHDs in 2010.</p> <p>CERF was the first fund received by UNICEF and WHO in 2010 towards humanitarian efforts.</p>	<p>The CHD programme has tools for micro planning, data collection and reporting including vaccination cards, tally sheets, supervisory checklist, etc. to record the number of children and women reached each round with particular services or commodities.</p> <p>The Health Management Information System (HMIS) Department at the MoHs in the northern zones receive all compiled CHD data after each campaign, whereas in the CSZ, UNICEF and WHO receive the data. All data is received and compiled in the UNICEF Country Office and analyzed for generation of information on progress and success rates of CHDs.</p>	<p>It is believed that an equal number of boys and girls will have benefited from CHDs. Women of child-bearing age will also benefit.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>09-CEF-008-A</p> <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for populations in Somalia affected by conflict and disaster (natural and economic)</p>	<p>\$2,399,999</p>	<p>\$12.5 million</p>	<p>114,000 people from new water systems.</p> <p>75,000 people from emergency water supplies</p> <p>237,000 from sustained water services.</p> <p>9,000 IDPs from new latrines and hygiene education.</p> <p>70,000 people from water trucking.</p>	<p>300 WASH committee members trained.</p> <p>15 l/cap/day provided through construction of 188 water systems. Rehab and O&M of 332 water systems.</p> <p>450 IDP latrines constructed.</p> <p>Emergency affected population reached with essential WASH supplies.</p> <p>Water trucked to needy people.</p>	<p>836 chlorinators, 80 WASH committee members, 112 pump mechanics, 20 hygiene & water quality young people & 372 hygiene promoters trained.</p> <p>137,100 people benefited from 54 new water systems. Larger urban schemes targeted.</p> <p>413,500 people benefited from emergency water supplies. Some UNICEF stocked supplies were also provided (revised in amendment).</p> <p>362,500 from sustained water services (rehab and O&M) in 669 water schemes. UNICEF was able to target more wells with Chlorination.</p> <p>38,100 IDPs & rural population benefited from construction of 1,715 latrines. 22,000 benefited from garbage disposal support & 177,800 benefited from hygiene education. Two school latrines constructed. Community contribution reduced unit price.</p> <p>150,000 people benefited from water trucking. Water was trucked for shorter periods than planned.</p>	<p>Allocation of CERF UF was timely as it gave a boost to WASH interventions during a period of low funding and urgent humanitarian needs.</p>	<p>Field trips were undertaken by UNICEF staff whenever security permitted.</p> <p>Continuous progress discussions with implementing partners and feedback through progress reports.</p> <p>Feedback through 3rd party monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Females and males equally benefited all from project interventions.</p> <p>Separate latrines built for boys and girls.</p>
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Water and Sanitation	<p>09-CEF-057</p> <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for populations in Somalia affected by conflict and disaster</p>	\$2,500,945	\$12.5 million	<p>200,000 people from emergency water supplies</p> <p>6,000 people from Berkad's rehabilitation & construction</p> <p>30,550 from constructed water systems</p> <p>163,500 people from rehabilitated water systems</p> <p>116,300 people from O&M support. 72,612 people from hygiene education</p> <p>7,380 people from new latrines</p> <p>Attendants of 44 nutrition centres with better water quality</p>	<p>Emergency affected population reached with essential WASH supplies</p> <p>One Berkad constructed and 48 rehabilitated</p> <p>15 l/cap/day provided through construction of 21 water systems & rehabilitation of 136 water systems</p> <p>Sustained O&M of 31 water systems</p> <p>Correct hygiene practiced</p> <p>570 latrines constructed. Chlorinated water in nutrition centres</p>	<p>Supplies pre-positioned to benefit 200,000 people.</p> <p>3,400 people benefited from 5 new Berkads and 15 rehabilitated Berkads.</p> <p>43,700 people benefited from 42 new water systems.</p> <p>178,650 people benefited from 176 rehabilitated water systems.</p> <p>628,200 from sustained water services in 448 water schemes.</p> <p>70,000 people benefited from hygiene education.</p> <p>10,780 IDPs & rural population benefited from construction of 1,530 latrines. 39 nutrition centres and 16 schools have access to quality water supplies.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds supported immediate and ongoing assistance for emergency affected population.</p>	<p>Field trips were undertaken by UNICEF staff whenever security permitted.</p> <p>Continuous progress discussions with implementing partners and feedback through progress reports.</p> <p>Feedback through 3rd party monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Females and males equally benefited all from project interventions.</p>
Water and Sanitation	<p>09-CEF-037</p> <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance for populations in Somalia affected by conflict and disaster</p>	\$1,200,000	\$12.5 million	<p>163,800 people have improved access to water</p> <p>7,000 people have access to sanitation facilities</p> <p>26,000 people exposed to hygiene promotion messages</p>	<p>44 new water systems constructed</p> <p>22 water systems rehabilitated</p> <p>480 water systems sustained with O&M/ chlorination</p> <p>47 water committee re/established and active</p> <p>242 latrines constructed. Hygiene promoted to affected people</p>	<p>21,500 residents of Merka town benefited from new water services.</p> <p>437 water systems supported with O&M/ chlorination benefiting an estimated 584,800 people.</p> <p>33 water systems rehabilitated benefiting an estimated 66,000 people.</p> <p>23 water systems constructed benefiting 38,000 people.</p> <p>174 latrines constructed benefiting 3,320 people (revised in amendment).</p> <p>43,000 people exposed to hygiene messages.</p> <p>40 water committee members trained in hygiene promotion.</p>	<p>Rapid allocation of CERF funds supported immediate and ongoing assistance for emergency affected population.</p>	<p>Field trips were undertaken by UNICEF staff whenever security permitted.</p> <p>Continuous progress discussions with implementing partners and feedback through progress reports.</p> <p>Feedback through 3rd party monitoring mechanisms.</p>	<p>Females and males equally benefited all from project interventions.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Child Protection</p>	<p>09-CEF-067B</p> <p>Protection of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Central and Southern Somalia</p>	<p>\$267,053</p>	<p>\$6,210,468 (only 4% funded; or \$267,053 received)</p>	<p>Estimated 25,000 children from selected communities (those most affected by conflict and displacement)</p> <p>A maximum of 250 children identified for release within TFG armed forces and associated militias</p> <p>Estimated 20 senior military commanders from TFG armed forces and associated militias in Mogadishu</p>	<p>Communities under the control of AGEs where child recruitment is reported to be particularly high have increased capacities to mobilize themselves (families, religious and traditional leadership) to prevent or at least reduce the incidence of child recruitment.</p> <p>Grave child rights violations, including recruitment and use of children in the conflict, are identified, systematically documented and addressed; emergency referral and response mechanisms at community level are reinforced to ensure greater protection of children.</p> <p>Basic institutional mechanisms are set up within the TFG to put an immediate halt to new recruitment of any person under 18 into the armed forces and to identify, verify, document and facilitate the immediate release of those already recruited.</p> <p>Increased awareness among senior military commanders from TFG armed forces and associated militias around child recruitment, the requirements of international law and the possible legal consequences of violations of such requirements.</p>	<p>It is not yet possible to describe results under the grant as the funds have only just been disbursed to partners. Detailed results will be shared once the grant funds have been implemented.</p>	<p>CERF funding was the first contribution against the CAP and is the only contribution received against as of early March 2010. The rapid response allocation has been crucial allowing UNICEF and partners to monitor and report grave child rights violations, and carry out emergency child protection interventions, in particular to address child recruitment, given the gravity and scale of child recruitment inside Somalia by all parties involved.</p>	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation will be done by UNICEF national staff when on the ground, and via close telephone and electronic communications with the partners on the ground, as well as other trusted partners who are aware of the intended use of these funds.</p>	<p>This project aims to support young adolescent boys who are most at risk of recruitment into armed forces.</p>
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Shelter and /NFIs	09-HCR-025 Emergency provision of NFIs SOM-09/S-NF/22306/120	\$1,253,642	\$4,048,010.	120,000 displaced Somalis	120,000 displaced individuals are provided with NFIs Improved living conditions for 20,000 IDP families	With the distribution of 20,000 NFIs kits, living condition of the newly 120,000 IDP improved	Rapid allocation filling immediate funding gap	Involvement of the beneficiaries Spot Check monitoring	Most vulnerable IDPs Women and Children
	09-HCR-040 Emergency provision of fire-retardant temporary shelters SOM-09/S-NF/22305/120	\$1,050,740	\$7,803,120	15,000 displaced Somalis	2,500 IDP families are provided with temporary shelter Improved living condition of a minimum 15,000 individuals	500 household provided with fire retardant tents Living condition of 3,000 displaced persons improved Due to the December fighting in Galkacyo, planned distributions have been delayed. Implementation in progress	Rapid allocation filling immediate funding gap	Post distribution monitoring Involvement of the beneficiaries Spot checking	Protracted selected vulnerable IDPs
	09-HCR- 044 Emergency provision of NFIs SOM-10/S-NF/29003	\$1,503,671	\$32,624,182	198,000 displaced Somalis	198,000 displaced individuals provided with NFIs Improved living conditions for 33,000 IDP families	Implementation in progress.	Rapid allocation filling immediate funding gap	Will be completed.	Will be completed.

Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

Nutrition

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Badhaabo Medical Organization (BMO)	Nutrition	09-CEF-0008B	290	Jun-09

Agriculture & Livelihoods

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded USD	Date Funds Forwarded
COOPI	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	30,100	20/7/2009
CISP	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	28,000	20/7/2009
IRC	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	27,716	22/7/2009
ARDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	31/7/2009
CCS	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,283	5/8/2009
CDA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,477	31/7/2009
CPD	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,483	5/8/2009
DARYEL	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	11,021	5/8/2009
DOHA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,226	5/8/2009
GALMUDUG CONCERN	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,379	31/7/2009
GSA-	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	11,675	31/7/2009
HARDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	12,775	31/7/2009
HIDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,497	5/8/2009
HIFO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	5/8/2009
HOPEL	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,499	31/7/2009
IIDA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	12,226	31/7/2009
MPHDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,497	31/7/2009
MURDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	31/7/2009
PASOS	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	31/7/2009
RAWA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,400	31/7/2009
SADO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,497	31/7/2009
SDRO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,450	5/8/2009
SEA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	31/7/2009
SOJEED	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,486	31/7/2009
SRDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,499	5/8/2009
VARDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,302	31/7/2009
AGRICOS	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,475	31/7/2009
HDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,496	31/7/2009
HRDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,500	31/7/2009
TARDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	10,486	31/7/2009
TUOS	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	12,737	31/7/2009

DDRO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	8,200	20/7/2009
NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded USD	Date Funds Forwarded
HATI	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-004	8,500	20/7/2009
ASEP-	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-040	103,090	
NAPAD-	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-040	42,360	
ADA-	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-040	38,850	
SOWELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-040	67,200	
MOLFR/TFG	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-040	12,400	
SOWELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-020	175,600	12/10/2009
SOWELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-020	35,280	23/10/ 2009
CERELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-020	25,590	27/10/ 2009
TFG's MoLFR	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-020	24,100	26/10/ 2009
ASEP	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	22,000	23/12/2009
BENELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	44,950	23/12/2009
Candlelight	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	42,320	22/12/2009
CERELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	165,000	7/12/2009
GEELO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	30,540	17/12/2009
HIDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	19,960	17/12/2009
KISIMA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	24,960	22/12/2009
MURDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	20,790	18/12/2009
PVB	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	12,600	17/12/2009
SCC	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	20,560	17/12/2009
SOHDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	21,967	18/12/2009
SOWELPA	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	44,950	23/12/2009
SVB	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	12,600	4/12/2009
SVO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	19,700	4/12/2009
SYPD	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	23,690	24/12/2009
TARDO	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	22,200	17/12/2009
WARDI	Agriculture & livelihood	09-FAO-033	21,984	17/12/2009
			1,498,623	

Health

NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Merlin	Health		75,000	Over implementation period
Muslim Aid	Health		75,000	Over implementation period
			150,000	

WASH

NGO Partner	Sector	Project number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Abdalla Derow Community Education Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	4,805.00	Apr09-Dec09
African Rescue Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	92,320.00	Apr09-Dec09
Agro Action and Rehabilitation Agency	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	48,187.00	Apr09-Dec09
AWDA LNGO	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	5,718.00	Apr09-Dec09
Bal'ano Development and Relief Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	49,841.60	Apr09-Dec09
Benadir Youth Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	3,600.00	Apr09-Dec09
Bosmuluq Water Management Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	18,926.00	Apr09-Dec09
Centre for Peace and Democracy	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	125,167.50	Apr09-Dec09
Community concern Somalia	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	75,031.00	Apr09-Dec09
Elbarde Rehabilitation and Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	26,736.00	Apr09-Dec09
FARJANO FOUNDATION	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	69,515.00	Apr09-Dec09
Galmudug Concern	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	28,000.00	Apr09-Dec09
Ganana River Agriculture Development Association	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	24,000.00	Apr09-Dec09
General Service Agency	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	54,254.00	Apr09-Dec09
Hiiran Information and Research Centre	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	6,115.00	Apr09-Dec09
Himilo Foundation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	26,760.00	Apr09-Dec09
Hiran Wate Supply Inc	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	67,000.00	Apr09-Dec09
Horsed Research and Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	29,404.00	Apr09-Dec09
Jowhar Airfield Authority	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	18,337.00	Apr09-Dec09
Jubaland Development Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	72,000.00	Apr09-Dec09
Jubba Youth Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	8,376.00	Apr09-Dec09
Jubbalandese Charity Centre	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	30,735.00	Apr09-Dec09
Jumbo Peace and Development Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	214,086.00	Apr09-Dec09
Kurta Village Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	2,353.00	Apr09-Dec09
Mahaday Community Elders Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	1,200.00	Apr09-Dec09
Middle Shabelle Humanitarian Consortium	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	66,450.00	Apr09-Dec09
Muslim Aid	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	46,105.00	Apr09-Dec09
Norwegian Church Aid	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	41,041.18	Apr09-Dec09
NGO Partner	Sector	Project number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Rabdhure WES Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	1,162.00	Apr09-Dec09
Rabdure Health Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	31,230.00	Apr09-Dec09
Riverine Community Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	5,740.00	Apr09-Dec09
SAVE SOMALI WOMEN AND CHILDREN	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	61,982.00	Apr09-Dec09
Save Somalia Women and Children	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	61,982.00	Apr09-Dec09
SHIFO	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	76,711.00	Apr09-Dec09
Society Development Initiative Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	30,900.00	Apr09-Dec09
SOMA ACTION	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	74,028.00	Apr09-Dec09
Somali development & rehabilitation	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	263,862.00	Apr09-Dec09

Organization				
Somali Public Health Professional Association	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	58,308.00	Apr09-Dec09
Towfiq Umbrella	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	80,500.00	Apr09-Dec09
Wajid WES Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	25,203.00	Apr09-Dec09
Water Development Committee	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	8,820.00	Apr09-Dec09
Women and Child Care Organization	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	44,750.00	Apr09-Dec09
Zawda LNGO	WASH	09-CEF-008-A	4,442.50	Apr09-Dec09
IIDA WOMEN ORGANIZATION	WASH	09-CEF-037	90,456.00	Aug09-Feb10
IIDA WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	WASH	09-CEF-037	90,950.00	Aug09-Feb10
Juba Shine Relief and Rehabilitation Organization	WASH	09-CEF-037	7,450.00	Aug09-Feb10
Jumbo Peace and Development Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-037	14,544.00	Aug09-Feb10
Puntland State Agency for Water and Natural Resources	WASH	09-CEF-037	18,000.34	Aug09-Feb10
Social Development & Research Association (SDRA)	WASH	09-CEF-037	53,947.50	Aug09-Feb10
Somali Public Health Professional Association	WASH	09-CEF-037	28,386.66	Aug09-Feb10
Somali Relief Society	WASH	09-CEF-037	25,117.00	Aug09-Feb10
WARDI RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	WASH	09-CEF-037	101,900.00	Aug09-Feb10
Bal'ano Development and Relief Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	10,121.00	Oct09-Mar10
Elbarde Rehabilitation and Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	26,736.00	Oct09-Mar10
FARJANO FOUNDATION	WASH	09-CEF-057	69,515.00	Oct09-Mar10
Galmudug Concern	WASH	09-CEF-057	29,249.00	Oct09-Mar10
Ganana River Agriculture Development Association	WASH	09-CEF-057	24,000.00	Oct09-Mar10
Golweyne Rehabilitation and Reconstruction NGO	WASH	09-CEF-057	41,630.00	Oct09-Mar10
Hiran Wate Supply Inc	WASH	09-CEF-057	67,025.00	Oct09-Mar10
IIDA WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	WASH	09-CEF-057	494	Oct09-Mar10
Mander Relief and Development Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	30,925.00	Oct09-Mar10
Middle Shabelle Humanitarian Consortium	WASH	09-CEF-057	66,450.00	Oct09-Mar10
Muslim Aid	WASH	09-CEF-057	58,300.00	Oct09-Mar10
NGO Partner	Sector	Project number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Norwegian Church Aid	WASH	09-CEF-057	27,830.65	Oct09-Mar10
Rabdure Health Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	20,820.00	Oct09-Mar10
Regional Action Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	79,270.00	Oct09-Mar10
Relief International	WASH	09-CEF-057	138,000.00	Oct09-Mar10
SOMA ACTION	WASH	09-CEF-057	23,732.00	Oct09-Mar10
Somali Development & Rehabilitation Organisation	WASH	09-CEF-057	59,700.00	Oct09-Mar10
Somali Public Health Professional Association	WASH	09-CEF-057	64,235.46	Oct09-Mar10
Wajid WES Committee	WASH	09-CEF-057	16,802.00	Oct09-Mar10
Women and Child Care Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	43,550.00	Oct09-Mar10
Bal'ano Development and Relief Organization	WASH	09-CEF-057	10,121.00	Oct09-Mar10
Elbarde Rehabilitation and Development	WASH	09-CEF-057	26,736.00	Oct09-Mar10

Organization				
			3,451,677.39	
Shelter/NFIs				
NGO Partner	Sector	Project Number	Amount Forwarded	Date Funds Forwarded
Norwegian Refugee Council	Shelter/NFIs	SOM-09/S-NF/22305/120	1,000,000	9-Nov
Africa Development Emergency Org.	Shelter/NFIs	SOM_09/S-NF/22306/120	150,000	9-Sep
Jumbo	Shelter/NFIs	SOM_09/S-NF/22306/120	23,920	9-Dec
Danish Refugee Council	Shelter/NFIs	SOM_09/S-NF/22306/120	183,554	9-Sep
Intersom	Shelter/NFIs	SOM_09/S-NF/22306/120	11,225	Feb. 2010
Somali Rehabilitation Development Agency	Shelter/NFIs	Shelter/NFIs	13,128	9-Oct
			1,381,827	

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AD	Auto-disable (syringes)
BMO	Badhaabo Medical Organization
CBA	Child-bearing age
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHD	Child Health Days
CSZ	Central and Southern Zone
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis -whooping cough,, tetanus
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit of the UN Food and Agriculture Agency
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
IDP	Internally Displaced People
LNS	Lipid-based Nutrient Supplements
MCH	Maternal and Child Health facility
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NEZ	Northeast Zone
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NWZ	Northwest Zone
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
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
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
UN	United Nations
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CSZ	Central and Southern Zone
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
TFG	Transitional Federal Government