

Somalia



Mike Kambesi/UNICEF/2006

2011

End-Year Review

Consolidated Appeal



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite low levels of funding for the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in the first half of 2011, a massive inflow of donor support in the second half of the year enabled humanitarians to quickly scale up their response after famine was declared in parts of southern Somalia in July.

Precipitated by three consecutive failed rainy seasons that resulted in drought, the crisis in the second half of 2011 was the worst humanitarian emergency in the world. Four million Somalis (almost two-thirds of the population) fell into crisis and were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, with three million of them located in southern Somalia.

The strategic priorities of the humanitarian community were reviewed twice over the course of the year: during the Mid-Year Review (MYR) in June and again in August after the determination that famine conditions were present in parts of Somalia. The donor community responded generously to the humanitarian agencies' appeal for US\$1 billion. By September, in a period of just two months, donors contributed \$572 million, which was more than the first half of 2011 and more than the whole of 2010. At least 30 first-time donors to Somalia contributed funds to address the emergency. By the end of the year, the Somalia CAP was the best-funded humanitarian appeal worldwide, with US\$841 million received out of \$1 billion requested (an amount that would grow to \$897 million as funds continued to come in in the first quarter of 2012). Thanks to the quick response from donors and the flexibility in the funding, particularly for cash-based programming in difficult to access areas, there was a massive scale-up in humanitarian response in the fourth quarter of the year. Within three months of the declaration of famine, the number of people receiving food reached 2.6 million in October. More than 480,000 acutely malnourished children received life-saving supplements. Mass vaccination campaigns reduced cases of measles by almost 50 per cent. Almost all clusters surpassed their targeted number of beneficiaries.

By November, as a result of the scale-up in emergency interventions, three of the six regions where famine had been declared, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle, were lifted out of famine – although they remained at pre-famine levels. Famine conditions persisted in parts of Middle Shabelle region and in areas hosting IDPs in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor until January 2012. Through innovative programming, the strengthening of local partnerships and the arrival of new actors, the humanitarian community was able to mitigate the worst effects of the crisis. However, sustained assistance is critical to consolidating the gains that have been made and further reducing Somalia's distressingly high levels of malnutrition and mortality.

Access to people in need was a major challenge faced by humanitarian actors in Somalia in 2011. Despite the intensification of military activities in southern Somalia when fighting between the Kenyan Defence Forces (KDF) and Al Shabaab started in October and an Al Shabaab-imposed ban on 16 UN agencies and NGOs working in territories under its control in November, humanitarians managed to increase their emergency interventions, largely due to the expansion in the number of local partners and the innovative programming that was made possible by flexible funding.

1.1 Funding received in 2011

In the first half of 2011, the donor response to the CAP for Somalia at \$323 million was lower than the corresponding period in the previous three years, both in percentage and absolute terms. While the drought was worsening in the first half of the year, humanitarians relied heavily on the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) as one of the main funders for emergency projects targeting drought-affected communities. The CHF and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) contributed \$45 million and \$15 million, respectively, prior to the announcement on 20 July that famine conditions were present in Somalia.

The funding situation improved drastically after the announcement. During the emergency review of the CAP in August, the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) revised the strategic priorities of the appeal to address the crisis, including in difficult to access areas, and the organizations participating in the CAP raised requirements from \$530 million at the time of the mid-year review to \$1 billion at the time of the emergency revision. Within two months of the 20 July announcement, donors contributed \$572 million (CAP and non-CAP funding) — more than they had contributed in the first half of 2011 and more than the whole of 2010. By the end of the year, the Somalia CAP was the best-funded humanitarian appeal worldwide.

Humanitarian funding in 2011 was characterized by the following:

- When the CAP 2011 document was drafted at the end of 2010, a deliberate decision was made to only work in areas that the humanitarian organizations could access. However, when the Emergency Revision of the CAP 2011 document was drafted in August 2011, the adjusted requirements were based on the number of people in need as determined by FSNAU/FEWSNET.
- Funding was low during the first half of the year and increased dramatically after famine conditions were announced in July 2011.
- Following the announcement of famine conditions, at least 30 donors new to Somalia contributed to humanitarian activities in 2011.
- Most traditional donors increased their contributions substantially.
- New donors contributed significant amounts to the CAP in 2011, but a larger amount of funds in comparison to 2010 was also provided outside of the CAP.
- Pooled funding (CHF and CERF) more than doubled to US\$138 million compared to 2010, representing 16 per cent of CAP funding.

Tables I and II, below, show the Somalia CAP funding and requirement levels for the past 11 years. Table II includes carry-over funds in each year's CAP funding totals.

Year	All humanitarian funding (excl. carry-over, in USD)	Of this: CAP funding (excl. carry-over, in USD)
2000	46,239,741	36,168,801
2001	54,690,564	30,473,727
2002	67,820,576	34,430,253
2003	63,585,836	45,281,680
2004	112,572,764	71,896,418
2005	142,364,271	91,509,947
2006	259,976,979	184,347,987
2007	328,279,742	272,826,700
2008	579,437,520	429,462,653
2009	447,227,483	342,397,344
2010	343,910,196	251,592,290
2011	1,225,607,552	752,387,111

CAP	Original requirements in USD million	Revised requirements in USD million	CAP funding (including carry-over) in USD million	% Funding coverage
Somalia 2000	51	51	36	72
Somalia 2001	130	140	30	22
Somalia 2002	84	83	43	52
Somalia 2003	78	71	45	63
Somalia 2004	111	120	72	60
Somalia 2005	164	163	99	61
Somalia 2006	174	324	186	58
Somalia 2007	237	384	308	80
Somalia 2008	406	663	476	72
Somalia 2009	919	852	553	65
Somalia 2010	689	596	404	68
Somalia 2011	530	1,003	845	84

Table III below shows requirements and funding per cluster in 2011. Nutrition was the best-funded cluster, followed by Food Assistance and Logistics. The most underfunded clusters were Protection and Shelter/NFIs.

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by cluster)
 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2011
 As of 6 February 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Cluster	Original Requirements in USD	Revised Requirements in USD	Total resources available in USD	Funding Coverage	Unmet Requirements in USD
Agriculture and Livelihoods	50,532,011	210,122,228	142,160,354	68%	67,961,874
Education	17,728,956	29,460,024	18,360,592	62%	11,099,432
Enabling Programmes	15,605,425	22,093,951	19,828,755	90%	2,265,196
Food Assistance	188,135,412	294,743,671	281,343,415	95%	13,400,256
Health	58,790,106	81,062,702	66,081,205	82%	14,981,497
Logistics	29,871,895	31,871,895	29,127,023	91%	2,744,872
Nutrition	36,066,437	133,527,882	130,377,808	98%	3,150,074
Protection	46,479,655	52,003,822	9,538,043	18%	42,465,779
Shelter and NFIs	36,647,410	60,427,957	26,437,494	44%	33,990,463
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene	49,662,722	88,007,931	54,789,986	62%	33,217,945
Cluster not yet specified	0	0	66,690,331	0%	-66,690,331
Total	529,520,029	1,003,322,063	844,735,006	84%	158,587,057

Table IV: Summary of requirements, commitments/contribution and pledges (grouped by priority)
 Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2011
 As of 6 February 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

Priority	Original Requirements in USD	Revised Requirements in USD	Total resources available in USD	Funding Coverage	Unmet Requirements in USD
A - High	484,180,120	957,892,719	747,921,013	78%	209,971,706
B - Medium	33,914,393	40,229,226	13,578,081	34%	26,651,145
C - Low	4,499,481	5,200,118	1,606,031	31%	3,594,087
Total (includes projects without priority level)	529,520,029	1,003,322,063	844,735,006	84%	158,587,057

2. 2011 IN REVIEW

2.1 Operational environment in 2011: humanitarian access

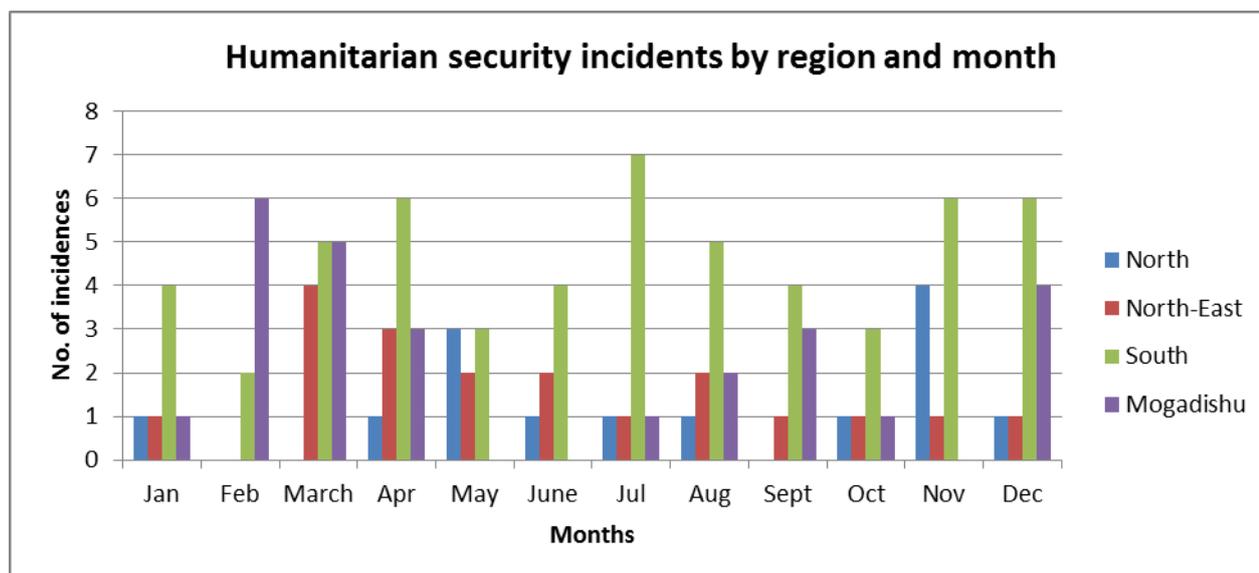
In 2011, access in Somalia was uneven across regions and sometimes district to district. In southern and central Somalia in particular, access conditions changed rapidly and frequently throughout the year.

Significant access constraints were recorded in the southern and central regions. The Al Shabaab ban of 16 humanitarian organizations in November came at a critical time when more than 3 million people were in need of urgent humanitarian intervention in the south alone.

In the last quarter of 2011 in particular, security incidents targeting humanitarian actors reached unacceptably high levels. The vast majority of incidents were in the South. The number of incidents recorded in north-eastern (Puntland) and north-western (Somaliland) regions remained low, despite the large presence of aid organizations and national and international aid workers there.

However, security incidents, including detonations of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and assassinations of prominent civil society personalities and local administration officials, occurred in Puntland throughout the reporting period. These security incidents heightened concerns among humanitarian personnel and the local populations they serve, as the risk of being "in the wrong place at the wrong time" increased. While humanitarian programmes were not suspended, security incidents impacted on the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance as organizations had to review their respective security protocols.

RECORDED HUMANITARIAN SECURITY INCIDENTS BY REGION AND BY MONTH IN 2011



Particularly in the last quarter of 2011, security incidents targeting humanitarian actors remained at unacceptably high levels, especially in the South, where the highest number of security incidents was recorded in April, July, November and December.

Incidents included killings, forcible entry into and grenade attacks on humanitarian organization compounds and arrests of aid workers, as well as intimidation of aid workers by armed militias and members of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) armed forces. Unlike other armed groups, TFG forces were mainly responsible for disruption of distribution of aid assistance to the vulnerable populations, particularly in Mogadishu. Heightened visibility and mobility of aid workers, especially in Mogadishu, and the increase in humanitarian operations due to the scale-up in response after July 2011 may have contributed to the upsurge in security incidents. Despite the increase in incidents, the humanitarian community redoubled efforts to continue serving the vulnerable Somali populations wherever they were in the country.

Beginning in August 2011, humanitarian access in Mogadishu improved with the withdrawal of Al Shabaab from almost all parts the capital. Although insecurity remains a major impediment, the level of assistance increased with the engagement of more humanitarian actors including those affiliated with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Mogadishu. In areas where access was impossible for certain humanitarian organizations, they implemented programmes through local partners and their national staff.

Access in large parts of southern and central Somalia in 2011 remained a key challenge, but humanitarians proved that they can adapt to the most challenging environment and deliver to people in need. International humanitarian organisations implemented activities through alternative routes such as placing much of the responsibility for implementation on their national staff or national NGOs.

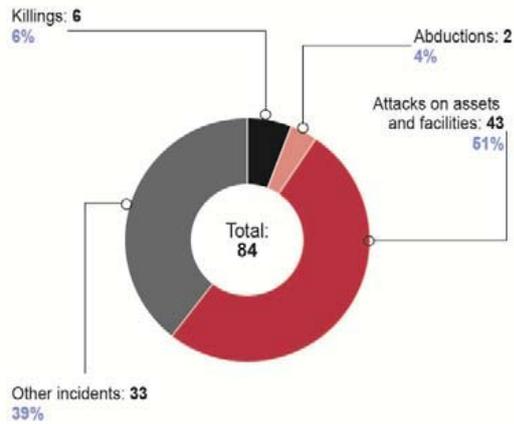
HUMANITARIAN INCIDENTS BY TYPE¹

Violence affecting humanitarian personnel and assets increased in 2011. Eighty-four (84) humanitarian-related incidents directed at aid workers or their assets were recorded from January to December 2011², which is an increase from 52 incidents in 2010. This increase is a phenomenon of the third quarter of 2011 and principally can be ascribed to the scale-up of humanitarian actions in southern Somalia, which was necessitated by the drought and famine conditions. The below graphs indicate the statistics of various security incidents against humanitarian actors in the country in 2011 in comparison with 2010.

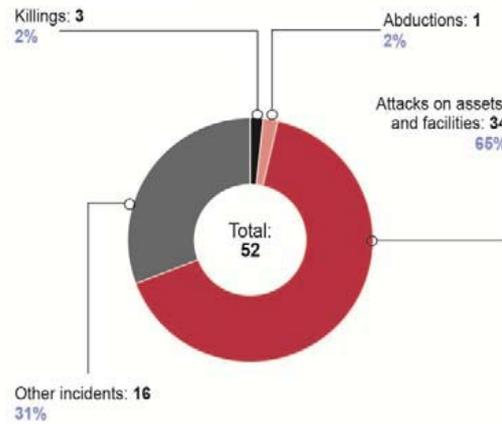
¹ Incidents included in the graph as “other incidents” are all incidents involving humanitarian workers and assets, exclusive of killings and abductions. Examples of incidents are: robbery, intimidation, etc.

² Figures do not include aid worker abductions from neighbouring countries who were held in Somalia, and were subsequently released or are currently held captive.

IN 2011 BY TYPE



IN 2010 BY TYPE

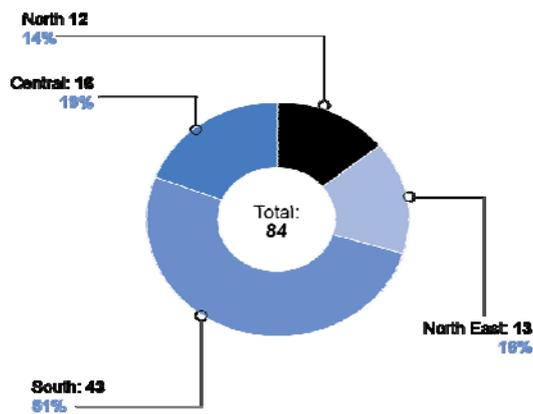


The number of humanitarian workers arrested while on duty increased in 2011 in comparison to 2010. At the end of December 2011, 21 humanitarian workers (mainly national staff) were arrested and briefly detained, as compared to the same period in 2010, where only seven humanitarian workers were arrested. Generally such arrests did not result in the suspension or withdrawal of programmes, but did cause considerable consternation among national staff, and implementation delays.

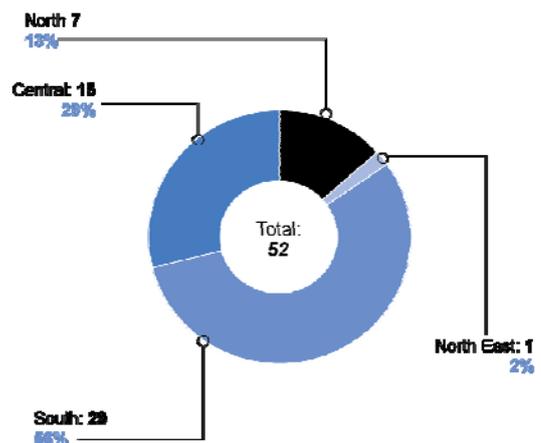
While the increase in arrests can be attributed to the increase in humanitarian activities and staff presence in south and central regions, an additional explanation may have to do with regional authorities attempting to increase their revenue stream. The majority of the arrests are perpetrated by armed groups and some by TFG forces in areas under their influence, particularly in Mogadishu. An arrest is a possible signal that negotiations are required to solve an impasse, which often means that financial considerations come into play. The majority of the arrested humanitarian workers were released after a few days in custody.

HUMANITARIAN INCIDENTS BY REGION

IN 2011 BY REGION



IN 2010 BY REGION



2.2 Progress in 2011

The initial CAP 2011 Strategic Priorities (formulated at the end of 2010) were to:

1. Provide life-saving humanitarian services to 380,000 people living in humanitarian emergency, the most vulnerable of the 1.46 million IDPs, and those affected by new crises.
2. Increase livelihoods and livelihood assets to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in acute food and livelihood crisis (AFLC) from deteriorating into humanitarian emergency (HE), capitalizing on the 2010 *Deyr* and 2011 *Gu* rains where possible.
3. Provide vulnerable populations with a minimum package of life-sustaining basic services.
4. Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy, including dialogue with local authorities, community mobilization, and access to services.

These priorities were reviewed twice in the course of the year: during the Mid-Year Review (MYR) in June, and in August, after famine conditions were declared the previous month. At the time of the MYR, all of the four 2011 strategic priorities set at the beginning of 2011 were retained, but disaster management was strengthened and mitigation was included in Strategic Priority 2.

In August 2011, with the Emergency Revision of the CAP 2011, the Strategic Priorities were substantially revised to reflect the change in the context and needs, following the announcement of famine in parts of southern Somalia. The number of people in crisis increased from 2 million to 3.7 million people (including those in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis). A three-pronged approach was also adopted to address the famine situation: (a) reach and provide assistance to populations affected by the famine in their areas of origin, to prevent further displacement, (b) provide assistance to those already displaced and stranded en route, and c) assist existing IDPs and host communities in emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis (AFLC). With this approach in mind, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed on the following four Strategic Priorities for the Emergency Revision of the CAP 2011:

1. Provide life-saving humanitarian services to 3.2 million people in humanitarian emergency and famine to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement
2. Increase livelihoods and livelihood assets and strengthen disaster management and mitigation activities to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in crisis, capitalizing on the 2010 *Deyr* and 2011 *Gu* rains where possible
3. Provide vulnerable populations with a minimum package of life sustaining basic services
4. Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy, including dialogue with local authorities, community mobilization, and access to services

Due to the sharp increase in the number of people in humanitarian emergency and the declaration of famine in parts of southern Somalia, the total funding requirement of the emergency review of the CAP 2011 was revised upwards by \$531 million, from the original requirement of \$529 million to \$1.06 billion. The largest increase in requirement was made for the Food Assistance and Agriculture and Livelihood Clusters. However, the requirement for all other clusters also significantly increased.

2.3 Progress compared to the 2011 Strategic Priorities

The escalation of the crisis and subsequent famine declaration prompted a marked increase in donor support. There was also a concerted effort by clusters to scale up operations. A review of actual performance against indicators shows that programmatic support and operational activity increased significantly in the second half of the year.

Progress against Strategic Priority 1:

- Provide life-saving humanitarian services to 3.2 million people in humanitarian emergency and famine to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement

Strategic Priority 1 for CAP 2011 initially aimed at providing life-saving humanitarian services to 380,000 people living in humanitarian emergency, the most vulnerable amongst the 1.46 million IDPs, and those affected by the new crisis. However during the emergency review this was revised to provide life-saving humanitarian services to 3.2 million people in humanitarian emergency and famine to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement.

Throughout the year, a coordinated multi-cluster response was evident, with interventions focused on health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food assistance, agriculture and livelihoods, and shelter/non-food items (NFIs). Regarding nutrition, the key indicator for the 2011 CAP focused on global acute malnutrition

(GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates not deteriorating from 2010 median rates, with a specific target of maintaining GAM rates at 16 per cent and SAM rates at 4 per cent. In mid-2011, national average rates remained the same; however, there was a sharp increase in the South, with a regional median rate of 25 per cent GAM and 6 per cent SAM. At end of the year, the median GAM and SAM rates in northern and central parts of Somalia were 15.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. Access restrictions prevented reporting on nutrition rates for the South. However, the Nutrition Cluster reached a total of 635,048 children with treatment services in 2011 and surpassed its target of 412,800 acutely malnourished children. Of all the children reached, 89 per cent were from the southern and central regions of Somalia.

Regarding food assistance, the 2011 CAP initially established a target of over one million people, revised up to 3.7 million in August, and then to four million in September. By October 2011, some 2.6 million people were assisted with food rations, in November 2.1 million people received assistance and in December 1.7 million.

Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster partners established a target of 863,678 people for 2011, for men and women in humanitarian emergency and IDPs accessing immediate cash and food vouchers, emergency livestock interventions, and emergency agricultural and fishing inputs. This number was revised up to 2.24 million in August and by the year's end the cluster surpassed its target and reached 2.6 million people with emergency agriculture and livelihood interventions.

Shelter and NFI partners established a target of 1.2 million people to receive emergency assistance packages (EAPs): this target was increased to 1.3 million in August. By December, 695,532 people received EAPs.

Progress against Strategic Priority 2:

- Increase livelihoods and livelihood assets and strengthen disaster management and mitigation activities to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in crisis, capitalizing on the 2010 *Deyr* and 2011 *Gu* rains where possible

Humanitarian partners targeted 1,095,000 men and women in humanitarian emergency and AFLC to receive access to improved productive assets in 2011. This target was subsequently revised up to 2,600,000 men and women. By mid-year, 45,100 people received productive assets, while by December the 2.6 million targeted people were assisted with improved productive assets.

Progress against Strategic Priority 3:

- Provide vulnerable populations with a minimum package of life-sustaining basic services

Partners aimed at supplying a minimum package of life-sustaining basic services, including interventions in the fields of health, water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, shelter, and education. Strong inter-cluster coordination, especially between the Nutrition, WASH, and Health Clusters, was evident. Significant efforts were made to optimize the effectiveness of cluster interventions, despite severe challenges regarding access and security. For example, 90 per cent of the targeted 2.59 million beneficiaries gained access to functional health care facilities by the year's end. The education cluster surpassed its target of 443,210 people, reaching 510,677 students, teachers and Community Education Committee members benefitting from the cross-cutting emergency and life-saving intervention. The Shelter Cluster also surpassed its target, providing temporary shelter to 12,600 households, while the target was 10,000 people in August. At the time of the Emergency Review, the WASH Cluster revised its target of 2 million people in need of sustainable access to WASH to 3.3 million. By the end of the year, 1.95 million people had sustainable access to safe WASH.

Progress against Strategic Priority 4:

- Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy, including dialogue with local authorities, community mobilization, and access to services

Achieving strategic Priority 4 was particularly challenging due to conflict, displacement, access constraints and, in some cases, challenges in establishing dialogue with local authorities. In a number of instances, humanitarian workers were directly targeted with violence and intimidation. However, significant progress was made. For

instance, the target for the number of female and male survivors of violence equally accessing services and community-based projects was revised from 2,000 up to 15,000 at the emergency revision in August, and by the end of the year, 13,692 survivors had equal access to services. By December, 496,708 girls and boys (children and youth) and female and male community members were benefiting from school-based child protection interventions and 60,400 men and women were involved in risk-reduction activities.

At the end of 2011, many clusters reached or surpassed the targets set at the time of the emergency revision in August. This was mainly due to the increase in donor funding received after the declaration of famine and the scale-up in numbers of humanitarian workers on the ground and programming, especially in Mogadishu and southern Somalia. Some clusters did not achieve their set targets, chiefly due to access constraints caused by conflict and Al Shaabab's ban on 16 humanitarian agencies on 28 November 2011.

Table III Monitoring Matrix Progress: progress summarized against the revised strategic priorities of the CAP Emergency Revision of August 2011

Strategic Priority One for Original CAP 2011: Provide life-saving humanitarian services to 380,000 people living in humanitarian emergency, the most vulnerable of the 1.46 million IDPs, and those affected by new crises			Strategic Priority One for Emergency Revision (ER) of CAP 2011: Provide life-saving humanitarian services to 3.2 million people in humanitarian emergency and famine to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement	
Indicator for CAP 2011	Target for 2011	Achievement at MYR	Target for ER CAP 2011	Achievement at EYR
GAM and SAM rates do not deteriorate from 2010 median rates	GAM (16%) and SAM (4%) levels do not increase	National average rates remain the same; but a sharp increase in the South (with regional median rate of 25% GAM, and of 6% SAM); Total caseloads increased by 7% compared to same time in 2010	Current GAM (16%) and SAM (4%) levels do not increase	The Median GAM and SAM rates in northern and central parts of Somalia is 15.2% and 3.1% respectively. No rates for the south as it was not possible to carry out nutrition surveys at year end.
Number of food assistance recipients	1,030,000	By mid-year, 770,000 (75% of the target) beneficiaries on average per month received food allocations	3.7 million	2.6 million October 2.1 million November 1.7 million December
Number of men and women in HE and IDPs accessing immediate cash and food needs, emergency livestock interventions, and emergency agricultural and fishing inputs	863,678	By mid-year, 132,414 (21% of the target) were reached with emergency agriculture and livelihood interventions	2,240,000	2,676,141 men and women
Number of target beneficiaries of emergency response receiving NFIs (modified as EAPs)	1.2 million	104,520 IDPs received emergency NFIs(EAPs)	1,318,656	695,532

Number of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (P/L)	65% of SAM and GAM caseloads (244,400 acutely malnourished children six-59 months old and 34,000 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women)	137,361 acutely malnourished children six-59 months old and 7,519 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women	Total targeted children 6-59 months nationwide: 476,000, including 373,000 moderately malnourished and 103,000 severely malnourished children; 33,600 acutely malnourished P/L women	Total children reached 635,048 (182,477 severely malnourished and 452,571 moderately malnourished)
Strategic Priority Two for Original CAP 2011: Increase livelihoods and livelihood assets to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in AFLC from deteriorating into HE, capitalizing on the 2009 Deyr and 2010 Gu rains where possible			Strategic Priority Two for ER CAP 2011: Increase livelihoods and livelihood assets and strengthen disaster management and mitigation activities to protect populations from future shocks and prevent those in crisis, capitalizing on the 2009 Deyr and 2010 Gu rains where possible	
Indicator for CAP 2011	Target for 2011	Achievement at MYR	Target for ER CAP 2011	Achievement at EYR
Number of men and women in HE and AFLC with access to improved productive assets	1,095,000	45,100 people received productive assets	2,600,000	2,600,000
Strategic Priority Three for 2011: Provide vulnerable populations with a minimum package of life-sustaining basic services			Strategic Priority Three for ER CAP 2011: Provide vulnerable populations with a minimum package of life sustaining basic Services	
Indicator for CAP 2011	Target for 2011	Achievement at MYR	Target for ER CAP 2011	Achievement at EYR
Number of learners, teachers and Community Education Committee (CEC) members (male and female) benefiting from the cross-cutting emergency and life-saving intervention	161,335	41,160 CEC members benefitted from cross-cutting life-saving interventions	443,210	510,677 496,708 students, 8,769 teachers and 5200 CEC members.
Percentage of population in humanitarian crisis with access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services	70% (representing 1.93 million people)	40%	70% (representing 2.59 million people)	Over 90% of targeted population had access to available functional health facilities(Primary Health care facilities 163 HP, 205 MCHs
Percentage of geographical area providing basic nutrition services accessed by children six-59 months old	80%	96% of target	80% for children	No coverage surveys were conducted but services available in approximately over 90% of Somalia

Number of children U5 and women of child-bearing age vaccinated	90% of children targeted U5 and 60% of women of child-bearing age	0% First round scheduled to commence in July in Somaliland. No progress against target due to insecurity and funding constraints	70% of <5 years = 518,000 40% of women of child-bearing age = 296,000	88% of children U5 vaccinated through CHD days and 63.6% of women of child bearing age received Tetanus Toxoid vaccinations. Meanwhile 90% of children (ages 6 months to 15 yrs) received measles vaccinations through emergency response
Number of beneficiary households receiving temporary/transitional shelter	7,000 households	2,527 households	10,000 households	12,600
Number of people with sustainable access to safe WASH	Two million	540,121 reached with sustained access to safe water	3.3 million reached with sustained access to safe water	1,945,383
Strategic Priority Four for CAP 2011 Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy, including dialogue with local authorities, community mobilization, and access to services.			Strategic Priority Four for ER CAP 2011 Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy, including dialogue with local authorities, community mobilization, and access to services	
Indicator for CAP 2011	Target for 2011	Achievement at MYR	Target for ER CAP 2011	Achievement at EYR
Number of survivors of human rights violations equally accessing services and community-based projects (data disaggregated by sex and age)	2,000 survivors	8,041 survivors	15,000 survivors	13,692 survivors
Number (disaggregated by sex) of households provided with livelihood support and community protection initiatives	4,000 Households	3,771 households	4,000 households	4,250 households
Number of men and women from disaster-prone communities involved in risk reduction activities	65,000 men and 75,900 women	4,530 men and 1,943 women involved in the rehabilitation of strategic/communal water catchments	60,400 (27,900 men and 32,500 women)	60,400
Number of girls and boys (children and youth) and female and male community members benefiting from school-based child protection interventions	126,335	38,638	435,847	496,708

2.4 Coordination in 2011 –

1. Agriculture and Livelihoods

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	210,122,228	151,520,572	72%
HRF/CHF	0	23,811,864	-
CERF	0	9,489,088	-

CAP 2011 Cluster Objectives:

1. Increase access to food and water and purchasing power for populations in famine and Humanitarian Emergency.
2. Provide, protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and reduce exposure to the effects of natural shocks for population in crisis.
3. Increase access to basic livelihood support packages in order to counter negative coping mechanisms for populations in transit and in camps.

In the first half of the year, the achievements of partners by objective were as follows:

1. The mid-year target aimed at providing cash-based interventions, cash relief, and cash-for-work opportunities to 788,000 people, plus water vouchers for the animals of 930,000 pastoralists. By 31 July 2011, the cluster had reached 522,496 people with cash-based interventions and 107,928 pastoralists with water vouchers for their livestock.

2. The cluster focused on rehabilitating public infrastructure (feeder roads, markets), water catchments, river embankments, and irrigation canals. In addition, partners provided agricultural inputs and fishing gear. The cluster also aimed at carrying out fodder production, restocking, livestock re-distribution, and income generating activities. The mid-year target was 501,000 people in each of the two agricultural seasons, while 1.5 million animals were targeted for treatment and vaccination. By 31 July 2011, the cluster reached 188,319 farmer/agro-pastoralists with seeds; while 193,504 people had approximately 1,290,027 animals treated.

3. Partners focused on providing cash-for-work and income generating opportunities, and transferring income generating assets to people living in camps. The mid-year target was 136,500 IDPs. The cluster

reached 57,673 IDPs and other vulnerable groups through income generating activities in Somalia³.

Following the declaration of famine in July 2011, the cluster beneficiary targets were readjusted from 2,350,000 to 2,676,000 beneficiaries. The Agriculture & Livelihoods Cluster reached 4,606,401 beneficiaries by December 2011, with a combination of various inputs.

In 2011, the cluster adopted a two-pronged approach where agro-pastoralists, farmers, pastoralists, and the urban poor would receive multiple interventions over a period of 6-7 months over two seasons. Ideally, these multiple interventions would typically comprise a water voucher, cash-for-work (CFW) opportunities, livestock treatments during the *Jilal* dry season (Jan – March), followed by seeds distribution before the *Gu* season (April – July). Targeting agro-pastoral households⁴ with multiple interventions ensures that households receive sustained assistance to build resilience, reducing aid dependence.

Following the declaration of famine in July 2011, the cluster received additional funding allowing it to increase its interventions and beneficiary caseload to 2,676,000. As a result, in the *Hagaar* dry season (July – Aug) and the *Deyr* rains (Nov-Dec) that followed, the cluster planned to reach the targeted beneficiaries with food vouchers, cash relief, CFW, seeds for the *Deyr* season, and livestock support.

Cluster Coordinator – Agriculture and Livelihoods
 Francesco Baldo, FAO, Francesco.baldo@fao.org
 Cluster members: 45

2. Education Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	29,460,024	20,058,905	68%
HRF/CHF	0	308,389	-
CERF	0	0	-

2011 CAP Cluster Objectives

³ The figure includes established IDP populations in camps and those in transit, in addition to from the general vulnerable people.

⁴ Agro-pastoral household is considered the most vulnerable livelihood in Somalia as these are normally pastoralists who have lost most of their animals and are forced to supplement their food basket with subsistence farming.

1. Increase access to inclusive quality education for children, youth and adults in humanitarian emergencies
2. Integrate life-saving practices in formal and non-formal education
3. Support the establishment and strengthening of education systems and structures in emergency affected areas.

In 2011, Somali communities continued to face insecurity, extreme poverty, lack of educational opportunities and high levels of malnutrition and starvation due to the drought. Large displacement of communities including teachers affected the education programs in the country, especially in the South. The Education Cluster continued to support education as a tool of improving the lives of the beneficiaries, empowering local communities.

At the beginning of the year, the Education Cluster targeted about 191,000 students and teachers to benefit from emergency education support. However, with the declaration of famine the target group increased from 191,000 to 435,000 students. In addition, the number of teachers targeted during the emergency was 7,355. Educational interventions were therefore scaled up to reach out to the additional affected population.

The major challenges faced during the emergency response in the second half of the year were: lack of updated information on affected number of students and teachers from partners inside Somalia; increasing insecurity in southern Somalia and consequent lack of access; delayed supply of teaching and learning materials to schools and inadequate funding of education programmes.

In 2011, the Education Cluster surpassed the targeted population of 435,000, reaching 496,708 (42% girls) learners and 8,769 teachers in central and southern Somalia. This was possible thanks to increased availability of funds and improvements in the information provided by partners.

Over 2,500 learning facilities were provided with textbooks, school supplies, recreational and psychosocial material. These supplies supported the teachers' efforts to provide friendly learning resources. The learners benefited from psychosocial support, well-being, health and hygiene education, life skills and provision of food vouchers in areas affected by famine. Approximately 29,000 children benefited from the school food voucher programs in the famine affected regions. The food voucher program significantly improved the attendance (25-30% increase in enrolment) and retention of children in learning facilities.

Approximately, 8,769 teachers were supported through capacity-building programs and teacher

incentives. Teachers were trained in pedagogy, psychosocial support, health/hygiene, child protection and subject content. Additionally, 14,336 Community Education Committees (CEC) members were trained in mobilization skills, advocacy on children's right to education, emergency preparedness and participation in school management.

In terms of infrastructures, 482 classrooms were constructed and rehabilitated across all ten regions of central and southern Somalia. Over 14,000 children were enrolled in 214 child-friendly spaces (CFS) established in five regions (Banadir, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Bakool). The establishment of CFS was part of a joint response implemented by Education and Protection Cluster members to ensure the protection of children when schools were closed for the long vacations. In addition, the children in CFS were assisted with the provision of food vouchers, psychosocial support and care and protection services including referrals.

During the reporting period, two major education needs' assessments were undertaken in the ten affected regions of southern Somalia. The assessment was aimed to gauge the impact of drought/famine on education institutions. Findings of these assessments significantly helped in planning, scaling up the response, fund raising, gap analysis and advocacy.

As part of the long-term response, the cluster established five thematic working groups to harmonize different training packages, guidelines and standards for education in emergencies. A comprehensive guideline on food voucher distribution was issued by the thematic working groups. As a result, food vouchers were used as an alternative to the school feeding program, to reduce hunger and improve access and retention of children into learning centers, in famine affected areas.

Cluster Coordinator – Education
 Juma Khan, UNICEF, jkhan@unicef.org
 CAP Cluster members: 10

4. Food Assistance Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	294,743,671	211,802,770	95%
HRF/CHF	0	6,200,667	-
CERF	0	15,000,000	-

2011 CAP Cluster Objectives

1. Prevent further deterioration of acute malnutrition in children under five in targeted, emergency-

- affected populations in Somalia
- 2. Develop, build or restore livelihood assets by targeted communities
- 3. Provide basic social services in selected health institutions and schools

Cluster members assisted people affected by the crisis in Somalia through food, cash and voucher responses geared towards improving household access to food and nutrition. Food interventions included general food distributions, wet feeding, food for assets to develop/build or restore livelihood assets, under-five food nutrition responses and support to emergency school feeding, as well as voucher and cash aimed at improving household access to food through the market. Through these interventions, the cluster made substantial monthly achievements and reached 2.6 million people in October 2011, the peak month for the year. In November and December, the cluster reached 2.1 million and 1.7 million people respectively.

Access was one of the main challenges faced by food assistance partners in 2011. Prolonged *Dyer* rains in November left most roads impassable in southern Somalia.

The ban imposed by Al Shabaab to 16 organizations on 18 November significantly restricted humanitarian access. By the end of December 2011, the Food Assistance Cluster estimated that 1.8 million people were excluded from accessing food assistance as a direct result of the ban but also due to increased informal access restrictions. Areas most affected by the ban, in order of the percentage of the population in crisis not assisted, were as follows: M. Shabelle (over 99%), Hiraan (97%), L. Shabelle (97%), L. Juba (92%), Bay (91%), M. Juba (84%), Galgaduud (53%) and Mudug (25%).

As part of facilitating a coordinated and technically sound response to improve food access in Somalia, the cluster undertook the following actions:

- Conducted regular Food Assistance Cluster meetings. The cluster used the opportunity provided by such meetings to request other support clusters such as logistics to provide information or technical guidance.
- Technical guidance was also provided to members in areas such as food basket ration sizes and implementation of cash interventions.
- Conducted a monthly gap analysis of response for Somalia focusing on food assistance interventions. In order to provide a comprehensive gap analysis in terms of food access, the Food Assistance Cluster worked with the Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster to produce a gap analysis combining interventions from the two clusters using a kilocalorie approach.

Cluster Coordinator – Food Assistance
 Mark Gordon, WFP, mark.gordon@wfp.org
 CAP Cluster members: 61

4. **Health Cluster**

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	81,062,702	71,597,285	88%
HRF/CHF	0	10,027,511	-
CERF	0	5,966,666	-

2011 CAP: CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

1. Access to quality life-saving health care services and emergency assistance including high impact, critical life-saving services for women and children in both rural and urban areas
2. Provision of primary and basic secondary health services with focus on sexual, reproductive and child health
3. Prevention and control of communicable diseases through inter- and intra-cluster coordination

In 2011, the cluster reached over 3.3 million people through Child Health Days (CHDs) campaigns and emergency interventions. The main priority was the development of emergency preparedness plans and pre-positioning of essential supplies for expected massive outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, measles, malaria, dengue and acute respiratory infections (ARI). One hundred and eighty six disease outbreak rumours were reported, out of which 154 (83%) were investigated within the standard 96 hours. An estimated 1,353,436 children and 1,249,411 women of childbearing age were reached through the CHDs. Additionally, 626,625 children in Banadir and 91,516 in Gaalgadud were reached through the emergency measles campaigns.

Capacity-building was undertaken for 711 male and female health workers (548 staff were trained on surveillance, case detection, and standard management; 143 on trauma and emergency surgery; and 20 on effective management of essential medicine). Four basic emergency obstetric care (EMOC) facilities serving 500,000 people were provided with drugs, medical kits & supplies and training.

The main constraint was the limitation of

humanitarian access to certain geographical locations where most of the population has limited access to essential health care, including life-saving emergency medical treatment.

Cluster Coordinator – Health
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CAP Cluster members: 35

5. Logistics

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	31,871,895	18,112,501	91%
HRF/CHF	0	0	-
CERF	0	0	-

2011 CAP CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

1. To coordinate support to strategic services for the efficient delivery of common humanitarian assistance
2. Coordination and prioritized logistical rehabilitation projects

The Logistics Cluster received over 70 requests from participants for cargo-handling services in 2011, and handled over 6,000 metric tons of inter-agency cargo. The cluster strengthened its capacities and responded to increased requests for logistics services in 2011, compared to 2010. Each inter-agency cargo shipment provided for more than three organizations. A Logistics Cluster concept of operations from September 2011 to 2012 was finalized.

The two Logistics Cluster projects in the 2011 CAP, the UNHAS air operation and the special operation for the infrastructure rehabilitation of ports and roads, both progressed in line with expected outcomes. The UNHAS operation provided safe and secure scheduled flights into and across Somalia, with 18,354 passengers and 159.2 metric tons of light cargo transported in 2011.

Berth D (the inner port) was rebuilt after the burning of a dhow in Bossaso Port. Debris removal at the port was also completed. Five wreckages were removed from the port basin of Mogadishu, easing the berthing of ships to this shipping port. Navigation aids were also installed in Mogadishu Port, supporting the entry of incoming vessels. These rehabilitation activities reduced humanitarian cargo delivery lead times and the overall cost of shipping. On-going activities at the end of the year included dredging and fender rehabilitation at the Bossaso Port; warehouse construction at the Berbera, Bossaso, and Mogadishu Ports; and tendering for electronics for the Marine Tower in Mogadishu (including radar, radios etc.)

A special operation for common services for South

Somalia was set up in August 2011. Based on the on-going logistics gap analysis for the South, the cluster was providing coordination and information management services, aimed at the provision of common services to participants as required, including cargo transport by sea and common warehousing facilities.

The main challenge faced by UNHAS this year was the poor condition of air infrastructure in Somalia. In addition, limited funding led to a temporary reduction in the fleet in early 2011 and created challenges for long-term planning. The rehabilitation project's main challenge in 2011 was insecurity which led to limited access to the project site in Mogadishu Port.

Cluster Coordinator – Logistics
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CAP Cluster members: 38

6. Nutrition Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	133,527,882	139,425,455	104%
HRF/CHF	0	10,987,181	-
CERF	0	16,001,371	-

CAP 2011 NUTRITION CLUSTER Objectives

1. Acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women were treated by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition.
2. Expansion of women and children's access to evidence-based and feasible nutrition and nutrition related services, available through the use of the basic nutrition services package (BNSP) and interventions linking nutrition to health, WASH, and livelihoods programming.
3. Strengthening capacity of nutrition partners: local non-government organisations (LNGO) /community-based organizations (CBO), local communities and line ministries to delivery of BNSP.

The cluster reached 635,048 children with treatment services (182,477 in stabilization centres/out-patient therapeutic care programmes-SC/OTP and 452,571 in targeted supplementary feeding programme-TSFP) in 2011. Almost 90 per cent of these children were from southern and central Somalia. The cluster surpassed the 412,800 acute malnourished children target in 2011, reaching 635,048 children.

In Maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN)

programmes in Puntland, Somaliland and central regions, 82,098 pregnant and lactating women, 328,396 children 6-23 months were reached with a food supplement.

After the famine declaration in July, the cluster members responded by setting up additional blanket and wet feeding centres in the border areas of Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. Three wet feeding centres were set up in Doolow, Luuq and Dhobley, and 5 transit points were set up in Doolow, Luuq, El Waaq, Dhobley and Diff to assist IDPs on the move. By December, 53,569 children under age 5 were reached with a cooked meal at all the centres. At transit points, a total of 61,716 family members and 19,769 children under age 5 were reached with high energy biscuits and plumpy nut respectively. Blanket supplementary feeding started in areas where the Food Assistance Cluster had limited access. By December, 109,066 households were reached with a blanket supplementary ration in Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Bay and Bakool.

Cluster membership grew from 57 partners in January to 111 partners in December and nutrition services delivery points doubled from 892 in January to 1,650 centres in December. Some 80 per cent of the nutrition services centres are in the southern and central Somalia.

The cluster established regional coordination systems in southern and central regions, in addition to zonal cluster coordination systems in the North. The regional coordination mechanisms are coordinated by selected NGOs and resulted in improved coordination. This translated into improved humanitarian services.

Capacity mapping exercise to inform the multi-year cluster capacity development plan was conducted and recommended a variety of capacity-building approaches. The cluster conducted a 5-day nutrition in emergencies (NIE) training for 30 cluster members.

Together with the WASH and Health Clusters, an inter-cluster plan was developed targeting beneficiaries in some nutrition centres. In collaboration with Food Assistance Cluster, Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster households or communities with malnutrition in the south were targeted to benefit from the livelihoods and food assistance activities as a way of maximizing impact and reducing vulnerability.

The cluster finalized the nutrition strategy document for 2011-2013, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) strategy 2012-2016, integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) national guidelines and the national nutrition survey guidelines.

Cluster coordinator – Nutrition
Leo Matunga, UNICEF, imatunga@unicef.org

Cluster members in CAP 2011: 29

7. Protection Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 201 funding	52,003,822	10,938,043	21%
HRF/CHF	0	858,537	-
CERF			

2011 CAP: CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

1. Provide services and strengthened community resilience in order to respond to protection violations with a particular focus on the different needs of women, girls, boys and men affected by the conflict and drought and other vulnerable communities.
2. Enhanced monitoring of and reporting on protection violations faced by women, girls, boys and men affected by conflict and drought and other vulnerable communities in order to inform advocacy and gender appropriate programmatic responses.
3. Strengthened capacity building of key duty-bearers including formal and informal institutions in order to enhance the overall protective environment, the prevention of, and gender-sensitive response to protection violations.

The total number of people targeted for assistance by the Somalia Protection Cluster in 2011 was 2,406,600 (1,443,960 female and 962,640 male). The emergency revision scale-up plan in August 2011 targeted an additional 499,791 people (299,875 female and 199,916 male). These figures comprised IDPs, survivors of violations with particular focus on women, girls, boys and men affected by conflict and other vulnerable communities.

From January to date, Protection Cluster members reported that 334,574 vulnerable people benefited from a number of protection interventions such as psycho-social, legal, and/or medical and protection support. Protection partners implemented livelihood activities to improve the quality of life for IDPs and through the creation of Child Friendly Spaces. The figure of beneficiaries reached comprises of direct and indirect beneficiaries reached through capacity building (such as GBV and child protection trainings and workshops), awareness raising activities and

advocacy. Within this overall figure (334,574), 4,250 vulnerable households (e.g. female-headed households and physically challenged people) were assisted through the provision of protection through livelihood support. An additional 13,692 people affected by protection violations were assisted through psycho-social, legal and medical support interventions

The Cluster continued to provide information through the Protection Monitoring Network (PMN) and Population Movement Tracking (PMT) with the objective of enhancing accuracy and knowledge on the protection of civilians in order to inform and improve programmatic response and advocacy activities. A total of 158 PMN and PMT reports were produced and disseminated during the period and in the same year, reports indicated 5,989 people were subject to protection violations. The most frequent violations reported were: physical assault/attack not resulting in death (2,098), killing/manslaughter (1,026), illegal arrest and detention (997), rape (617), forced return (444), harassment (436), recruitment and use of child soldiers into armed forces or armed groups (370), domestic violence (176) and attempted rape (148).

With only 18 per cent of the CAP 2011 projects funded during the year, the cluster faced severe challenges in assessing the protection environment, reporting on it and assisting people affected by protection violations in Somalia. Access to some regions in Somalia also posed a major challenge to cluster members and it hindered assessment of the protection environment, reporting on violations and assistance to people who suffered violations and other persons in need in southern and central Somalia.

Cluster Coordinator – Protection
Dher Abbas Ali, UNHCR, alid@unhcr.org
Cluster members: 21

- groups from life-threatening elements
- 2. Improve the living condition of the displaced population in stabilized settlements
- 3. Support IDPs and responsible authorities in voluntary relocation

In 2011, the Cluster distributed 115,922 emergency assistance packages (EAPs) which benefited 695,532 people in need. This represents an average of 53 per cent of the total in need across Somalia. The best served region was Puntland with coverage of 68 per cent, followed by the South with 56 per cent. The lowest coverage was Somaliland with only 3 per cent coverage reached. A major achievement in 2011 was the harmonisation of the women’s dignity kit with over 25,000 displaced women benefitting from the kits.

A total of 12,600 households (75,600 beneficiaries) received improved shelter ranging from permanent shelter in Somaliland to emergency shelter in Mogadishu. The original target was 60,000 beneficiaries, but following the influx into Mogadishu, the target was raised to 150,899 with 50 per cent coverage. The concept of transitional shelter was supported by the donors and widely adopted by members of the cluster. Transitional shelter is a process rather than a product, whereby the shelters are upgradeable, reusable, recyclable or can be sold, and the beneficiaries themselves take control of their living environment.

Numerous relocations took place in Puntland with mixed success. In Gaalkacyo, durable solutions are being achieved in two sites where IDPs have security of tenure and appropriate long-term shelter. In Garowe and Bosaso, forced relocations resulted in the creation of new settlements. The cluster continues to advocate for best practice for relocations and open dialogue with the authorities.

Cluster Coordinator – Shelter
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CAP Cluster members: 36

8. Shelter/NFI Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	60,427,957	32,918,668	54%
HRF/CHF	0	9,535,637	-
CERF	0	1,500,000	-

2011 CAP: CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

- 1. Protect newly displaced and other vulnerable

9. WASH Cluster

	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)	% Funded
CAP 2011 funding	88,007,931	59,036,159	67%
HRF/CHF	0	19,190,208	-
CERF	0	3,996,203	-

2011 CAP: Cluster Objectives

- 1. Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services

- and hygiene promotion through risk sensitive interventions
2. Strengthen emergency preparedness and contingency planning
 3. Ensure equitable capacity-building of women and men in local authorities and communities for sustainable WASH interventions

The WASH Cluster focused on building resilience during the 2011 emergency response. Some 60 per cent of people in famine and humanitarian emergency gained access to a sustainable water sources, receiving the type of long-term benefit needed in this chronic humanitarian crisis. Temporary access to water reached 90 per cent of the affected population⁵. In southern Somalia, 42 per cent of affected people gained access to a sustainable water source, and 86 per cent received temporary access. For sanitation, 1,087,957 people gained access to a sanitation facility (84 per cent of the target), and 1,853,900 people were reached with hygiene promotion messages.

The cluster initiated a *do no harm* approach, improved gender inclusiveness, and water access by voucher, improving accountability to beneficiaries. Based on the who/what/where/when matrix, during 2011, more water was provided by voucher (301,149), than water trucking (235,749). Maps were used to track response in gaps, and in funding per district for both sustained and temporary access to water. These were used to target response, and for advocacy to donors.

With limited access to much of Somalia, the cluster focused on empowering cluster members working in Somalia. Regional clusters were strengthened, and seven of the ten regional clusters now meet regularly. The remaining three are restricted in meeting by local authorities. District focal points for AWD/cholera and flooding were established to coordinate response at a district level. The cluster AWD/cholera prevention and response measures contributed to no major cholera outbreaks. Somalia specific emergency hygiene promotion material and capacity development, improved the skills of WASH agencies in Somalia, and short cholera guides supported schools and feeding centres. Standards for effective chlorination of shallow wells, standard latrine design and sanitary survey, were developed by a technical working group in Mogadishu.

Inter-cluster collaboration was key to leveraging the impact of the WASH response. An inter-cluster strategy was developed at the start of the famine, which includes dedicated hygiene promotion specialists in nutrition centres. For AWD/cholera preparedness and response, clear responsibilities were agreed with Health Cluster.

The newly formed WASH Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) prioritised the strategic challenges holding the

cluster back from achieving “effective sustainable humanitarian WASH action”, and developed a 3-5 year plan to address these issues. The strategic challenges are: capacity of WASH agencies; monitoring and accountability; coordination at regional level; lack of a WASH specific needs assessment; and technical guidance. The Cluster Review Committee (CRC) developed clear criteria for selection of projects for CAP, CHF and the Emergency Review and subsequently reviewed 133 CAP proposals and 40 CHF proposals. In addition, the cluster coordinator reviewed 122 emergency reserve proposals, of which 34 were funded. Key cluster documents available on: <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/WASH>

Cluster Coordinator – WASH
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CAP Cluster members: 52 members

⁵ – note that temporary access to water is often provided while a sustainable source is being constructed