

*H*orn of Africa

2006

*P*ROJECTS

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*P*ROJECTS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary; and
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- Stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans; and
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host Governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated Appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJJ	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the FTS website.

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Horn of Africa 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 3 April 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
HoA/DJI-06/A01	FAO	Agro pastoralist perimeter management and fodder crop production around water points	1,110,100
HoA/DJI-06/A02	VSF (Switzerland)	Emergency Veterinary Response to Livestock under Stress – Djibouti	502,900
HoA/KEN-06/A01	AAH	Emergency Food Security Assistance in Mandera	1,500,000
HoA/KEN-06/A02	FAO	Action Research for the Formulation of Pilots for Developing a Safety Nets Programme in Kenya	190,000
HoA/KEN-06/A03	FAO	Community-based experiential learning in Farmer Field Schools – Kenya	478,000
HoA/KEN-06/A04	FAO	Enhancing the Early Warning and Response System in Kenya	610,500
HoA/KEN-06/A05	OXFAM UK	Emergency Cash for Work, Wajir	1,800,000
HoA/KEN-06/A06	UNDP	ASAL Integrated Livestock Sector support Project	11,000,000
HoA/KEN-06/A07	UNIFEM	Integrated response to empower drought-affected women in Kenya	510,000
HoA/KEN-06/A08	Terra Nuova	Pastoral System, Environment and Settlements in Northern KenyaAn integrated approach towards sustainable development	427,000
HoA/KEN-06/A09	VSF (Belgium)	Turkana Drought Emergency Response Intervention	916,819
HoA/KEN-06/A10	VSF (Switzerland)	Emergency Livestock Off-Take in Wajir & Mandera District	235,373
HoA-06/A01	FAO	Promotion of pastoral drought resilience through rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure - Regional	693,200
HoA-06/A02	FAO	Promotion of an integrated agro-pastoralist drought response – Regional	865,200
HoA-06/A03	FAO	Short term assistance to farmers through increased access to seed and farm inputs - Regional	958,100
HoA-06/A04	FAO	Immediate support to pastoral communities as a drought mitigation response - Regional	5,055,000
HoA-06/A05	FAO	Regional Initiative to Enhance Drought Response Strategy	918,500
HoA-06/A06	PA (formerly ITDG)	Cross-border Emergency Drought and Recovery Project	485,900
HoA-06/A07	UNIFEM	Improving Sex-Disaggregated data and analysis of women's livelihood-Cross Border areas (Kenya-Ethiopia and Somalia)	450,000
HoA-06/A08	VSF (Switzerland)	Kenya-Somalia Cross Border Emergency Veterinary Intervention	799,747
HoA-06/A09	WVI	Linkages with international research institutions on drought mitigation	150,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			29,656,339

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
HoA/DJI-06/CSS01	UNDP	Recovery Coordination & Support to Government Disaster Response Structure	240,000
HoA/ERI-06/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination and support system	542,688
HoA/KEN-06/CSS01	UNDP	Coordination and support services in Kenya	440,000
HoA-06/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	643,664
HoA-06/CSS02	PCI	Pastoral Communication Initiative	193,000
HoA-06/CSS03	ISDR	Strengthening UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Africa Outreach Program to Promote Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa	1,150,000
HoA-06/CSS04	ISDR	Enhancing Understanding and Access to Climate Early Warning Information & Products to the Communities in the Horn of Africa	1,050,000
HoA-06/CSS05	UNDP	Expand services of the African Drought & Development Network	575,000
HoA-06/CSS06	UNIFEM	Mainstreaming Gender in Emergency Preparedness and Response	250,000
HoA-06/CSS07	ISDR	Coordination of Mitigation Mechanisms and Strategies for Drought Risks in the Horn of Africa	800,000
HoA-06/CSS08	UNICEF	Emergency Preparedness and Response	912,000
HoA-06/CSS09	UNOSAT	Satellite imagery support to the coordination of relief and vulnerability reduction activities	92,660
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			6,889,012
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
HoA/DJI-06/ER/I01	UNDP	Post-drought economic recovery of Djibouti affected population	720,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I01	UNDP	National Strategic Drought Vulnerability Forum & Process	425,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I02	UNDP	Development of Infrastructure in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya	4,548,500
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I03	UNDP	Development of alternative energy consumer products	935,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I04	UNDP	Enabling Diversified Livelihoods for Income Generation	2,310,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I05	UNDP	Honey Production for Income Generation in Northeastern Kenya	1,210,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I06	UNDP	Local and National Level Capacity for Sustainable Development for ASALs	220,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I07	UNDP	Management of perennial floods and coping with drought in selected food deficits regions in Kenya	980,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I08	UNDP	Sustainable Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in	1,000,000
HoA-06/ER/I01	UNEP	Horn of Africa Programme for Environmental Recovery (HAPER)	1,110,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			13,458,500

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List of Projects - By Sector

as of 3 April 2006

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
EDUCATION			
HoA/ERI-06/E01	UNICEF	Basic Education in Emergencies	946,400
HoA/KEN-06/E01	UNICEF	Education	1,174,778
HoA-06/E01	UNESCO	Information, Education and Communication Packages for increased community awareness on domestic water saving practices	936,070
Subtotal for EDUCATION			3,057,248
FOOD			
HoA/DJI-06/F01	WFP	Emergency Food assistance for Drought victims (EMOP 10448.0)	3,581,383
Subtotal for FOOD			3,581,383
HEALTH			
HoA/DJI-06/H01	UNFPA	Support to Djibouti drought affected population Reproductive Health	120,000
HoA/DJI-06/H02	UNICEF	Strengthening of malnutrition monitoring and management mechanisms	220,000
HoA/DJI-06/H03	WHO	Emergency Health assistance to Drought affected population in Djibouti	806,865
HoA/ERI-06/H01	UNICEF	Health and nutrition	5,759,488
HoA/ERI-06/H02	WHO	Health rapid response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Eritrea	570,459
HoA/ERI-06/H03	WHO	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted and coordinated interventions in drought affected area in Eritrea	570,845
HoA/KEN-06/H01	AAH	Enhanced Response Capacity to Nutrition Emergencies in drought stricken areas of NE Kenya	600,000
HoA/KEN-06/H02	UNICEF	Emergency health	3,724,000
HoA/KEN-06/H03	UNICEF	Health and nutrition	3,876,692
HoA/KEN-06/H04A	WHO	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted coordinated and sustainable interventions in drought affected areas	611,000
HoA/KEN-06/H04B	UNFPA	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted coordinated and sustainable interventions in drought affected areas	153,000
HoA/KEN-06/H05A	WHO	Health response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Kenya	544,500
HoA/KEN-06/H05B	UNFPA	Health response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Kenya	214,000
HoA-06/H01	UNICEF	Nutrition Information Analysis for Effective Response	992,000
HoA-06/H02	WHO	Support to Health Cluster leadership in Horn of Africa	6,195,220
HoA-06/H03A	WHO	Coordination of Health response to drought in HoA region	752,065
HoA-06/H03B	UNFPA	Coordination of Health response to drought in HoA region	47,080
Subtotal for HEALTH			25,757,214

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
HoA/ERI-06/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Resettlement assistance to IDPs	1,965,440
HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Protection of Children	332,640
HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL02	UNDP	Conflict prevention, peace-building and reconciliation in Kenya	550,000
HoA-06/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Increasing Child Protection Capacity and Strengthening CP Sector Coordination in Humanitarian Response in the Horn of Africa (HoA)	50,400
HoA-06/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Prevention of and Response to GBV in the HoA	112,000
HoA-06/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in Humanitarian Crises	168,000
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			3,178,480
WATER AND SANITATION			
HoA/DJI-06/WS01	UNICEF	Emergency water supply and water management	540,000
HoA/ERI-06/WS01	UNICEF	Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation for Drought affected Population in Eritrea	6,392,800
HoA/KEN-06/WS01	AAH	Water & Sanitation Mandera West	750,000
HoA/KEN-06/WS02	CARE INT	Emergency Watsan	3,920,000
HoA/KEN-06/WS03	Concern Universal UK	Wajir Community Emergency Water and Sanitation Initiative	348,060
HoA/KEN-06/WS04	OXFAM UK	Emergency Water access and public health, Wajir	1,500,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			13,450,860
Grand Total			99,029,036

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Horn of Africa 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 April 2006

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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AAH			
HoA/KEN-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Food Security Assistance in Mandera	1,500,000
HoA/KEN-06/H01	HEALTH	Enhanced Response Capacity to Nutrition Emergencies in drought stricken areas of NE Kenya	600,000
HoA/KEN-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water & Sanitation Mandera West	750,000
Sub total for AAH			2,850,000
CARE INT			
HoA/KEN-06/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency Watsan	3,920,000
Sub total for CARE INT			3,920,000
Concern Universal UK			
HoA/KEN-06/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Wajir Community Emergency Water and Sanitation Initiative	348,060
Sub total for Concern Universal UK			348,060

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FAO			
HoA/DJI-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Agro pastoralist perimeter management and fodder crop production around water points	1,110,100
HoA/KEN-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Action Research for the Formulation of Pilots for Developing a Safety Nets Programme in Kenya	190,000
HoA/KEN-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Community-based experiential learning in Farmer Field Schools – Kenya	478,000
HoA/KEN-06/A04	AGRICULTURE	Enhancing the Early Warning and Response System in Kenya	610,500
HoA-06/A01	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of pastoral drought resilience through rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure - Regional	693,200
HoA-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Promotion of an integrated agro-pastoralist drought response – Regional	865,200
HoA-06/A03	AGRICULTURE	Short term assistance to farmers through increased access to seed and farm inputs - Regional	958,100
HoA-06/A04	AGRICULTURE	Immediate support to pastoral communities as a drought mitigation response - Regional	5,055,000
HoA-06/A05	AGRICULTURE	Regional Initiative to Enhance Drought Response Strategy	918,500
Sub total for FAO			10,878,600
ISDR			
HoA-06/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthening UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Africa Outreach Program to Promote Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa	1,150,000
HoA-06/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Enhancing Understanding and Access to Climate Early Warning Information & Products to the Communities in the Horn of Africa	1,050,000
HoA-06/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of Mitigation Mechanisms and Strategies for Drought Risks in the Horn of Africa	800,000
Sub total for ISDR			3,000,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
OCHA			
HoA/ERI-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination and support system	542,688
HoA-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of humanitarian assistance activities at regional level	643,664
Sub total for OCHA			1,186,352
OXFAM UK			
HoA/KEN-06/A05	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Cash for Work, Wajir	1,800,000
HoA/KEN-06/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency Water access and public health, Wajir	1,500,000
Sub total for OXFAM UK			3,300,000
PA (formerly ITDG)			
HoA-06/A06	AGRICULTURE	Cross-border Emergency Drought and Recovery Project	485,900
Sub total for PA (formerly ITDG)			485,900
PCI			
HoA-06/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Pastoral Communication Initiative	193,000
Sub total for PCI			193,000
Terra Nuova			
HoA/KEN-06/A08	AGRICULTURE	Pastoral System, Environment and Settlements in Northern Kenya An integrated approach towards sustainable development	427,000
Sub total for Terra Nuova			427,000

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNDP			
HoA/DJI-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Recovery Coordination & Support to Government Disaster Response Structure	240,000
HoA/DJI-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Post-drought economic recovery of Djibouti affected population	720,000
HoA/KEN-06/A06	AGRICULTURE	ASAL Integrated Livestock Sector support Project	11,000,000
HoA/KEN-06/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination and support services in Kenya	440,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	National Strategic Drought Vulnerability Forum & Process	425,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Development of Infrastructure in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya	4,548,500
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Development of alternative energy consumer products	935,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Enabling Diversified Livelihoods for Income Generation	2,310,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I05	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Honey Production for Income Generation in Northeastern Kenya	1,210,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Local and National Level Capacity for Sustainable Development for ASALs	220,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I07	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Management of perennial floods and coping with drought in selected food deficits regions in Kenya	980,000
HoA/KEN-06/ER/I08	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Sustainable Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya	1,000,000
HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Conflict prevention, peace-building and reconciliation in Kenya	550,000
HoA-06/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Expand services of the African Drought & Development Network	575,000
Sub total for UNDP			25,153,500

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNEP			
HoA-06/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Horn of Africa Programme for Environmental Recovery (HAPER)	1,110,000
Sub total for UNEP			1,110,000
UNESCO			
HoA-06/E01	EDUCATION	Information, Education and Communication Packages for increased community awareness on domestic water saving practices	936,070
Sub total for UNESCO			936,070
UNFPA			
HoA/DJI-06/H01	HEALTH	Support to Djibouti drought affected population Reproductive Health	120,000
HoA/KEN-06/H04B	HEALTH	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted coordinated and sustainable interventions in drought affected areas	153,000
HoA/KEN-06/H05B	HEALTH	Health response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Kenya	214,000
HoA-06/H03B	HEALTH	Coordination of Health response to drought in HoA region	47,080
Sub total for UNFPA			534,080

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
HoA/DJI-06/H02	HEALTH	Strengthening of malnutrition monitoring and management mechanisms	220,000
HoA/DJI-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water supply and water management	540,000
HoA/ERI-06/E01	EDUCATION	Basic Education in Emergencies	946,400
HoA/ERI-06/H01	HEALTH	Health and nutrition	5,759,488
HoA/ERI-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Resettlement assistance to IDPs	1,965,440
HoA/ERI-06/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation for Drought affected Population in Eritrea	6,392,800
HoA/KEN-06/E01	EDUCATION	Education	1,174,778
HoA/KEN-06/H02	HEALTH	Emergency health	3,724,000
HoA/KEN-06/H03	HEALTH	Health and nutrition	3,876,692
HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of Children	332,640
HoA-06/CSS08	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency Preparedness and Response	912,000
HoA-06/H01	HEALTH	Nutrition Information Analysis for Effective Response	992,000
HoA-06/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Increasing Child Protection Capacity and Strengthening CP Sector Coordination in Humanitarian Response in the Horn of Africa (HoA)	50,400
HoA-06/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of and Response to GBV in the HoA	112,000
HoA-06/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in Humanitarian Crises	168,000
Sub total for UNICEF			27,166,638

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List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 April 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNIFEM			
HoA/KEN-06/A07	AGRICULTURE	Integrated response to empower drought-affected women in Kenya	510,000
HoA-06/A07	AGRICULTURE	Improving Sex-Disaggregated data and analysis of women's livelihood-Cross Border areas (Kenya-Ethiopia and Somalia)	450,000
HoA-06/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Mainstreaming Gender in Emergency Preparedness and Response	250,000
Sub total for UNIFEM			1,210,000
UNOSAT			
HoA-06/CSS09	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Satellite imagery support to the coordination of relief and vulnerability reduction activities	92,660
Sub total for UNOSAT			92,660
VSF (Belgium)			
HoA/KEN-06/A09	AGRICULTURE	Turkana Drought Emergency Response Intervention	916,819
Sub total for VSF (Belgium)			916,819
VSF (Switzerland)			
HoA/DJI-06/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Veterinary Response to Livestock under Stress – Djibouti	502,900
HoA/KEN-06/A10	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Livestock Off-Take in Wajir & Mandera District	235,373
HoA-06/A08	AGRICULTURE	Kenya-Somalia Cross Border Emergency Veterinary Intervention	799,747
Sub total for VSF (Switzerland)			1,538,020

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 April 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Horn of Africa 2006

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation

as of 3 April 2006

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WFP			
HoA/DJI-06/F01	FOOD	Emergency Food assistance for Drought victims (EMOP 10448.0)	3,581,383
Sub total for WFP			3,581,383
WHO			
HoA/DJI-06/H03	HEALTH	Emergency Health assistance to Drought affected population in Djibouti	806,865
HoA/ERI-06/H02	HEALTH	Health rapid response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Eritrea	570,459
HoA/ERI-06/H03	HEALTH	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted and coordinated interventions in drought affected area in Eritrea	570,845
HoA/KEN-06/H04A	HEALTH	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted coordinated and sustainable interventions in drought affected areas	611,000
HoA/KEN-06/H05A	HEALTH	Health response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Kenya	544,500
HoA-06/H02	HEALTH	Support to Health Cluster leadership in Horn of Africa	6,195,220
HoA-06/H03A	HEALTH	Coordination of Health response to drought in HoA region	752,065
Sub total for WHO			10,050,954
WVI			
HoA-06/A09	AGRICULTURE	Linkages with international research institutions on drought mitigation	150,000
Sub total for WVI			150,000
Grand Total:			99,029,036

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 April 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

REGIONAL PROJECTS

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Project Title:	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Activities at the Regional Level
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	To strengthen regional coordination
Beneficiaries:	OCHA country offices and UNCTs in the Horn of Africa, regional humanitarian partners, donors and the affected populations
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 643,664
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 643,664

Summary

The need to strengthen regional coordination has been highlighted in the context of this drought and the appointment of a Special Humanitarian Envoy for the Horn of Africa. To achieve this, the OCHA Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa (RSO-CEA) will focus its efforts and additional capacity on the following three areas: (a) the full implementation of the cluster approach and inter-agency coordination at the regional level through the reinforcement of existing inter-agency mechanisms; (b) information management and analysis in support of strategic planning and response through the establishment of an information and data management platform, and the provision of information management support to country offices where there is no OCHA presence; and (c) Kenya inter-agency coordination through the provision of support to the Resident Coordinator for Kenya.

Activities

- The existing regional inter-agency mechanisms will be reviewed to match, as much as possible, the cluster approach. OCHA will lead this review and work with the agencies on the elaboration of Terms of Reference (TORs), definition of objectives and strategies, and participation in assessments;
- OCHA will manage and host the general secretariat of the regional IASC. OCHA will serve as chair for all issues related to CERF allocations and subsequent monitoring of activities in the Horn;
- OCHA will support data and knowledge sharing among humanitarian actors and promote best practices through the establishment of helpdesk facility providing technical assistance in the areas of information management for humanitarian programming, including Geographical Information System (GIS), to national disaster management agencies, UN agencies and implementing partners, and through the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of information related to the drought, including on 'who' is doing 'what' 'where'. Activities will also include the provision of a regional humanitarian web portal to support coordination and the widening of the knowledge base of the humanitarian operations in the region. This initiative will be closely coordinated with existing information and data management platforms and early warning and analysis systems;
- To strengthen inter-agency coordination in Kenya, two dedicated OCHA staff members will be placed in the Office of the Resident Coordinator, supported and assisted by the OCHA RSO-CEA.

Outcomes

- Inclusive, appropriate and effective sectoral coordination at regional level is ensured and country operations are supported by regional actors;
- Strengthened regional humanitarian information network and timely and relevant information is made accessible to decision makers in a format that readily aids in decision making;
- Inter-agency humanitarian coordination in Kenya is well established and organised and adequate liaison with governmental coordination mechanisms is ensured.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	427,064
Implementing or operating costs	142,550
Administrative costs	74,050
TOTAL	643,664

Appealing Agency:	PASTORALIST CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL (PCI)
Project Title:	Pastoral Communication Initiative
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS02
Sector:	Co-ordination and Support Services
Objective:	To strengthen understanding of pastoral systems and best practice for humanitarian and government partners
Beneficiaries:	Pastoral population of the region
Implementing Partners:	UN agencies
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 193,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 193,000

Summary

Recent studies show that pastoralists' acute vulnerability to famine and livelihood collapse, in the face of drought, conflict and poor governance, stems from a failure to strengthen their livelihoods and their own political, economic and social structures. Through the Pastoral Communication Initiative, policy learning will be promoted for international, national and governmental agencies, taking the results to a regional level. Already financed is a capability for practical research into pastoral economic, social and political change along with extensive meetings of pastoralists and policy makers around best practices and policies.

Activities

- Provide regional organisations with access to pastoralist's own perspectives and to new understandings and research through publications, meetings, exchanges and events;
- Undertake continuous networking with relevant agencies to link them to sources of best practice;
- Work with regional humanitarian, economic and political institutions to promote opportunities for pastoralist voice;
- Work with regional media to increase understanding of pastoral society, economy and social protection perspectives.

Outcomes

- Evidence available to government and agencies to support improved programming;
- Lessons and new approaches exchanged between pastoralists, agencies and government departments;
- Improved capability to access information for project planning and evaluation;
- Pastoralist voice in design of humanitarian projects and longer term programmes and policy;
- Improved media coverage of pastoral realities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing costs – meetings and transport	35,000
Administrative costs – office rent and communications	58,000
TOTAL	193,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (UN/ISDR)
Project Title:	Strengthening UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Africa Outreach Program to Promote Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS03
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Objectives:	To enhance UN/ISDR Africa effectiveness in advancing disaster risk reduction by promoting cooperation and coherent action among stakeholders in support of national efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction into sector plans, policies and programmes.
Beneficiaries:	Drought-affected population in Africa and all organisations engaged in drought mitigation efforts in Africa
Implementing Partners	UNDP, ICPAC, UNEP and national governments
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Cost:	\$ 1,650,000 (36 months)
Funds requested for 2006:	\$ 1,150,000 (8 months)

Summary

Since 2002, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat Africa Outreach Programme (UN/ISDR Africa) has significantly increased its capacity to facilitate building of African nations and communities a resilience to disasters through enhancement of linkages between national governments, sub-regional, regional authorities and relevant UN agencies in order to promote common planning, strategies and actions for disaster risk reduction. UN/ISDR Africa is a vital instrument for regional cooperation, exchange of good practices, and establishment and promotion of policy standards. In addition, UN/ISDR Africa serves as forum for review of national programmes and a broker for exchange of technical expertise and resources between national programmes for disaster risk reduction. This project is intended to enhance disaster risk reduction activities of UN/ISDR Africa.

Activities

- Servicing, facilitation and management of the support to the implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster Reduction, mainly support to the Africa Forum of National Platforms and the Africa Advisory Group (AAG) for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa;
- Assisting the Africa Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), South African Development Community (SADC), IGAD and other relevant Regional Economic Commissions in policy formulation and implementation for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa;
- Supporting the work of the National Platforms in Disaster Reduction under the guidance of the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Serve as a clearinghouse for accessing technical expertise and resources for disaster risk reduction;
- Advocacy for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into school curriculum and development programmes of national governments.

Outcomes

Africa nations and communities are resilient to common disasters such as drought.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Support to the implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster reduction	200,000
Facilitation of the Africa Forum of National Platforms and the Africa Advisory Group (AAG) on disaster risk reduction	100,000
Facilitation of the Africa Union Commission, ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, Other relevant Regional Economic Commissions and National Platforms in policy formulation and implementation for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa	300,000
Support the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction Resource Centre at the UN/ISDR Africa Outreach Programme Office.	100,000
Advocacy for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into school curriculum and development programmes of national governments;	200,000
Staff costs	250,000
TOTAL	1,150,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (UN/ISDR) AND IGAD CLIMATE PREDICATION AND APPLICATION CENTRE (ICPAC)
Project Title:	Enhancing Understanding and Access to Climate Early Warning Information and Products to the Communities in the Horn of Africa
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS04
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Objectives:	To reduce the future impact of drought on population development
Beneficiaries:	Drought-affected populations in the Horn of Africa
Implementing Partners:	UNDP Drylands Development Centre, IGAD, ICPAC
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Cost:	\$ 1,500,000 (36 months)
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,050,000

Summary

In line with the 2006 Inter-Agency Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) this project would lead to greater regional planning and enhanced response through information management mechanism and tools. The potential to derive maximum benefit from climate information, products and services could be enhanced considerably through their practical application to the challenges faced by agro-pastoralists and vulnerable groups in high-risk areas. Increased understanding of the underlying factors of drought could effectively contribute to improved food security, better livestock and water resource management. Thus, this project would augment the efforts to provide effective and timely interventions in the short term, while creating the basis for building resilience and reducing vulnerability in the medium term. This project will address the challenges caused by the lack of understanding of the underlying factors for drought risk, as well as the absence of mechanisms to facilitate the communication and coordination among drought early warning experts, policy and decision makers, and populations at risk.

Activities

- Support Horn of Africa sub-regional and national climate activities, with participation of local leaders from drought prone areas;
- Facilitate innovative and accessible downscaling and dissemination of climate early warning products for applications in disaster risks reduction for health, agriculture, livestock, food-security, hydropower and water resources;
- Facilitate integration of indigenous early warning knowledge and good practices in disaster management;
- Develop public awareness materials on drought to facilitate the understanding of the population living with risk to drought disaster;
- Create a link to integrate with existing UNDP activities.

Outcome

- Reduced impact of drought in the Horn of Africa through increased understanding of drought risk, better access and understanding of early warning messages among decision-makers and the general population.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Develop public awareness materials; facilitate understanding drought risk	200,000
Support to strengthening of Horn of Africa climate outlook platform	200,000
Facilitate experts to downscale and disseminate climate information	100,000
Organize 5 national workshops to enhance the cooperation	150,000
Support application of climate products	200,000
Document best practice and lessons learnt in drought mitigation	50,000
Project support costs	150,000
TOTAL	1,050,000

Appealing Agency:	UNDP DRYLANDS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, UNDP BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY
Project Title:	Expand Services of the African Drought and Development Network
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS05
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Objective:	To reduce drought vulnerability in the Horn of Africa
Beneficiaries:	Drought affected communities, drought management practitioners, policy makers, senior civil servants, UN agencies, NGO's, media
Implementing Partners:	Africa National Platforms for disaster risk reduction, African Drought and Development Forum (UN/ISDR Africa, UNDP DDC, UNDP BCPR)
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	U\$ 880,000 (36 months)
Funds Requested for 2006:	U\$ 575,000 (9 months)

Summary

An ISDR hosted Inter-Agency Working Group on Drought meeting in Geneva in 2003 concurred that drought had to be dealt with alongside development issues, building resilience both of livelihoods and at national scale, starting with identifying promising options from around the world and adapting them in Africa. UNDP and ISDR were given the responsibility of developing a practical Africa-wide network as a resource on what works, why, and provide services to adapt the ingredients leading to success stories to other situations, particularly in policy support. Given the limited e-connectivity in much of Africa, any electronic networking would have to be strongly supplemented by regular face-to-face discussion opportunities, training events, study tours, as well as missions to adapt resources to a country situation. The first Africa Drought and Development Forum helped define the issues, needs and identify services not currently or easily available (www.undp.org/drylands/drought-workshop-05.htm). Current work includes: development of vulnerability mapping as a policy support tool; education of media agents of influence; missions to India, Central Asia and China to identify best practices and partners. A web portal, designed to be a definitive resource on how to mainstream drought risk management into development (www.droughtnet.org) supports an e-discussion on the current drought in the Horn, and as such is already contributing to the response to this crisis. Support is also given to national processes, such as Kenya's ASAL policy.

Activities

- Bring stakeholders together in ongoing Africa Drought & Development Network events to develop the network and identify best practices and policies from across Africa and beyond;
- Awareness / advocacy documentary on drought as a development issue for mass audiences;
- Develop and test decision support tools for policy formulation and implementation;
- Develop and expand the www.droughtnet.org portal/network: roster of southern experts, media seminars, analysis of media coverage, newsletter to bring multiple resources to desktops weekly;
- Undertake missions to help adapt network resources to country specific situations.

Outcomes

- Innovative resources on drought risk management as development readily available;
- Exposure to best practices, approaches, tools; leading to improved drought management;
- Development and application of practical decision support tools, methods and processes, leading to investment decisions at national level which build resilient livelihoods at household level;
- Activities mainstreamed into government and UN activities in drought prone areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Services of peer support network (international fora, study tours, placements, tool development, training, missions, decision support, media education)	275,000
Collection, analysis and dissemination of good practices soft & hardcopy	100,000
Development and expansion of web based resources and networking	50,000
Staff and Operating costs	150 000
TOTAL	575,000

Appealing Agency:	UN DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title:	Mainstreaming Gender in Emergency Preparedness and Response
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS06
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	To effectively respond to the gender specific needs of women affected by drought and emergency situation in the Horn of Africa.
Beneficiaries:	Affected communities, women groups, governments, UN, NGOs and donors
Implementing Partners:	OCHA, UN, local organisations
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 250,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 250,000

Summary

Assessments indicate that women bear the strongest impact of the drought, yet little attention has been paid to gender issues in the emergency planning and response. Women continue to carry out their normal tasks as providers, managers and producers of households. However they are often left out of the planning for the response and therefore the special needs of women and girls are not met—or met as an afterthought. The special talents and skills of women are not capitalised upon during emergency response. The recurrence of droughts and emergencies demonstrates need to adopt gender sensitive strategies and approaches.

Activities

- Deploy gender and emergency experts to provide quick assessment and intervention towards humanitarian delivery services;
- Establishment of a mechanism to identify, measure and analyse the gender specific community costs associated with drought that will support an integrated approach for future policy development regarding drought and climatic variability incorporate the views of rural women;
- Strengthen the capacity of women's groups and community-based organizations to participate in relief and disaster management.

Outcomes

- Gender analysis of the community costs of the drought distributed to policy makers and stakeholders;
- Women engaged as full and equal partners in community-based disaster response, mitigation and planning.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing and operating costs	100,000
Administrative costs	50,000
TOTAL	250,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (UN/ISDR)
Project Title:	Coordination of Mitigation Mechanisms and Strategies for Drought Risks in the Horn of Africa
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS07
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objectives:	To build strong multi-sectoral platforms and mechanisms for mitigation of drought disasters in the Horn of Africa.
Beneficiaries:	Drought-affected population in the Greater Horn of Africa
Implementing Partners:	UN OCHA, UNDP, IGAD, National Governments
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Cost:	\$ 1,400,000 (36 months)
Funds requested for 2006:	\$ 800,000 (9 months)

Summary

In line with the 2006 Inter-Agency Common Humanitarian Action Plan, the building of multi-sectoral platforms would lead to enhanced coordination through the establishment of formal working relations among the countries targeted in this Appeal. This project would also foster a Horn of Africa sub-regional ownership of and leadership in drought mitigation and mainstreaming of drought reduction programmes into national development plans and programmes. The means to do this would be through the establishment/strengthening of national platforms for disaster risk reduction of the five countries, bringing together international and local expertise and knowledge required for addressing drought disasters in the Horn of Africa. This effort at building and reinforcing national platforms would be in line with the strategic priority of supporting and reinforcing national, regional and international efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crises.

Key Activities

- Strengthening national institutions, mechanisms and capacities to mitigate drought risks in the Horn of Africa;
- Facilitating incorporation of drought reduction programmes into national development policies, plans and practices, especially those policies and programmes related to environment, land-use and agriculture;
- Factoring drought risk reduction into to national preparedness, response, recovery programmes;
- Support the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to strengthen cooperation, sharing of experiences and information amongst the five countries.

Outcomes

Increased capacity and commitment of governments to integrate drought mitigation and disaster risk reduction policies into national programmes and practice, which contributes to sustainable reduction of drought impact on people and socio-economic development through enhanced resilience and reduced vulnerability.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Establishment/Strengthening of five National Platforms for Disaster risk reduction	300,000
Mainstreaming drought reduction programmes into national policies and programmes of the five countries prone to drought disasters	350,000
Project support costs	100,000
Administration	50,000
TOTAL	800,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS08
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	To increase the capacity of UNICEF to effectively respond to, and advocate for, the needs of children and women in the Horn of Africa humanitarian emergency
Beneficiaries:	UNICEF Country Offices program beneficiaries
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 912,000
Funds Requested:	\$ 912,000

Summary

The UNICEF Regional Office provides technical support as well as capacity building to help UNICEF Country Offices better prepare for and respond to emergencies in the key programme areas for which UNICEF is responsible. In particular, the Regional Office will support the Country Offices to assume their Cluster Leadership responsibilities in the areas of nutrition, water and sanitation and child protection.

Activities

- Deploy additional senior technical staff to support the country office programs, especially in the priority life saving areas of measles, nutrition and water and environmental sanitation (WES);
- Provide surge capacity back-up support to country offices to assist them to deliver on their Cluster Leadership responsibilities in nutrition and water and sanitation, as well as other key program and operational areas;
- Strengthen both the regional office humanitarian monitoring and evaluation systems as well as support offices to deliver, collect, manage and disseminate strategic information in accordance with their Cluster Leadership responsibilities;
- Update regional nutrition information and analysis;
- Develop a child-focused situation analysis of the emergency, including release a Child Alert;
- Support country office and regional logistics and operations capacity;
- Where required, upgrade IT equipment and systems.

Outcomes

- An effective, dependable and timely humanitarian response to the needs of children and women in the countries confronted by the drought emergency;
- Cluster leadership responsibilities in place in the areas of nutrition and water and environmental sanitation (WES).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs Cluster Leadership	340,000
Implementing costs	400,000
Direct programme support costs	74,000
Recovery costs (12%)	98,000
TOTAL	912,000

* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	United Nations Satellite (UNOSAT)
Project Title:	Satellite imagery support to the coordination of relief and vulnerability reduction activities
Project Code:	HoA-06/CSS09
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	Strengthen response through increased access to satellite imagery
Implementing Partners:	FEWSNET, GEWS, WFP VAM Unit
Project Duration:	April-December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 92,660
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 92,660

Summary

Due to frequent droughts and complex demographic and political issues, several countries require significant international assistance. It is important to continuously monitor the situation for proper relief coordination. Earth observation tools provide a range of up-to-date information for decision-making, coordination and monitoring, thus allowing more effective policy definition and implementation. UNOSAT aims to increase direct access to satellite imagery for the humanitarian and development communities and will liaise closely with FEWSNET, the Global Early Warning System (GEWS) and WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit. This project can be beneficial in the following areas: 1) In the emergency phase, provide evidence of the phenomena, illustrate its gravity, and help increase public awareness; Help determine and monitor hot spots in the region; Identifying and locating water sources (although this would require additional funds) 2) After the emergency relief phase this project will contribute to generate vital information, data and observation that could be used to support regional processes aiming at planning development/monitoring the return of drought.

Activities

- To add value to existing mechanisms generating/managing drought information GIS (Geographic Information System) and regularly updated satellite imagery will provide dynamic information on key issues and also monitor the situation and impact of relief;
- Generate updateable information on the situation visible on geographic regional maps and supply reports based on geographic information analyses (12 consecutive assessments).

Outcomes

- Up-to-date maps issued every 2 weeks and reports quantifying numbers and locations of affected populations. Maps will include logistical data, supporting other information gathered;
- An online order desk providing on demand procurement and technical assistance services;
- The budget below includes the start-up cost and 12 assessments generating 12 regional maps accompanied by the relevant reports.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Start-up costs/establishment of procurement and technical assistance, ordering desk	10,000
Populating GIS with information, includes staff cost (1 P/T GIS expert)	24,000
GIS analysis and drafting of report	24,000
On-line map system for easy access to maps and analyses	12,000
Map and report production, including staff cost (1 computer expert part-time)	12,000
Program Support Costs	10,660
TOTAL	92,660

ECONOMIC RECOVERY, INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)
Project Title:	Horn of Africa Programme for Environmental Recovery (HAPER)
Project Code:	HoA-06/ER/I01
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	Prevent further depletion of natural resources, contribute to environmental rehabilitation and facilitate sustainable development.
Beneficiaries:	Women, men and children in drought affected countries.
Implementing Partners:	National Environmental Institutions.
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,110,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,110,000

Summary

In order to address the environmental issues associated with drought situations, UNEP is proposing the development and implementation of a two-phased Environmental Recovery Programme for the Horn of Africa. The first phase will entail conducting assessments, providing limited support to national environmental institutions and preparation of a ten-year strategy for Environmental Recovery in the Horn of Africa. The second phase will focus on the implementation of the ten-year strategy. The objectives, activities and outcomes listed below are for the first phase only. This project will contribute to addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and the development of drought situations in the region through restoration of the environment.

Activities

Work with national governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other actors to halt and reverse environmental degradation in the Horn of Africa through:

- Assessment of the key causes of environmental degradation in five countries of the Horn of Africa based on scientifically sound data and field observations;
- Identify far-reaching interventions that can be undertaken in the countries;
- Gather good-practices in indigenous knowledge with respect to drought preparedness and coping mechanisms in drought situations, and share/disseminate them;
- Assess the capabilities of national environmental institutions and NGOs to address environmental issues in drought situations and provide support;
- Prepare a 10-year Action Plan for the Horn of Africa Environmental Recovery Programme with clear implementation mechanisms;
- Mobilise resources for the implementation of the Environmental Recovery Programme.

Outcomes

- Strengthened national environmental institutions and NGOs capable of addressing environmental issues in drought situations;
- A strategy for halting and reversing environmental degradation in the five affected countries in the Horn of Africa. This will include a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	250,000
Implementing or operating costs	820,000
Administrative costs	40,000
TOTAL	1,110,000

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)
Project Title:	Information, Education and Communication Packages for increased community awareness on domestic water saving practices.
Project Code:	HoA-06/E01
Sector:	Education
Objective:	Promote domestic water conservation and sanitation and reduce the incidence of water-related diseases in situations of severe water shortage
Beneficiaries:	At least 1.5 million school children in the drought affected countries. At least 1.5 million households in the same countries
Implementing Partners:	Relevant government ministries, local NGOs, UNICEF and WHO
Project Duration:	May - December 2006
Total Budget:	\$ 951,070
Funds Requested:	\$ 936,070

Summary

Through existing education facilities/schools, this project seeks to raise awareness on how to effectively maximise the utility of scarce water resources and thereby reduce ill health that is often caused by inappropriate water-saving practices/coping mechanisms among drought-stricken populations.

Activities

- Develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Water and Sanitation packages;
- Produce and disseminate IEC packages in the drought affected countries;
- Appoint 25 country-based NGOs as focal points for project implementation;
- Conduct a regional project launch sensitisation workshop for implementing partners;
- Utilise schools as communication channels for Water / Sanitation IEC:

Outcomes

- Increased community awareness of and adoption of water-saving domestic practices;
- Better personal hygiene / health and sanitation in situations of limited water supplies;
- Reduced morbidity and mortality rates in drought affected regions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Staff - (2 U/P staff, 25 in-country staff)	102,000
Implementing / operating costs	742,000
Administrative costs	107,070
Total project budget	951,070
Minus available costs	15,000
TOTAL	936,070

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Promotion of pastoral drought resilience through rehabilitation of existing public infrastructure - Regional
Project Code:	HoA-06/A01
Sector:	Food and Livelihood Security
Objective:	To increase access to water for pastoral communities at large
Beneficiaries:	Pastoral communities at large in targeted areas
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 693,200
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 693,200

Summary

In periods of drought, access to water is essential for mobility and efficient tracking of feed resources. If the water supply is designed to be ephemeral, it can contribute to the seasonal regulation of livestock distribution and density. There is a need to strengthen community-based water supply management, particularly through the rehabilitation of existing water resources, which pastoralists (particularly the poor) perceive as more important than new water development. These activities will be conducted in respect of appropriate range management practices to promote environmental protection.

Activities

- FAO's intervention will aim at rehabilitation of traditional water reservoirs when existing, but also traditional wells along pastoral routes.
- Geophysical surveys when appropriate will also be conducted in order to evaluate the water potential of wells, boreholes, etc.
- Synergetic interaction with UNICEF and NGOs involved in water resource management will also be required.

Outcomes

- Estimated 10 water reservoirs and 50 wells rehabilitated;

While it is difficult to estimate the number of animals accessing water, it is anticipated that a better distribution and availability of water points will:

- Reduce walking distance between water sources, particularly important for small ruminants that cannot travel long distances;
- Reduce pressure on over grazed areas by reducing the concentration of animals at water points;
- Reduce potential resource-based conflict, particularly in riverine areas;
- Open up new grazing areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	173,200
Implementing or operating costs	457,000
Administrative costs	63,000
TOTAL	693,200

* Please refer to the FAO Regional Plan of Action for additional details

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Promotion of an integrated agro-pastoralist drought response – Regional
Project Code:	HoA-06/A02
Sector:	Food and Livelihood Security
Objective:	To increase availability of fodder for livestock and reduce resource-based potential conflicts
Beneficiaries:	2,100 households (12,000 individuals)
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 865,200
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 865,200

Summary

In drought-affected regions, where land is in short supply and feed is deficient, human food and animal feed production must be maximised on the same land. Compatible associations are possible between food and forage crops where forage in the mixture benefit crop husbandry practices. Crop-forage combinations therefore need to be adapted for different ecozones. Forage species will be selected for complementary growth and maturity. FAO's approach to fodder is foreseen as a short to medium-term activity that will support exchanges between pastoralists and riverine communities by promoting fodder eventually coupled with silage production where possible or the simpler methodology of sun drying of fodder for the production of hay.

Activities

- FAO will focus particularly on the provision of (i) fodder crop seeds (Sudan grass, Columbus grass in pure stand, cowpea in inter-cropping system), (ii) irrigation pumps and/or spare parts when necessary, (iii) training on inter-cropping and when applicable silage production;¹
- Monitoring of pastoral livelihoods and assets through the Food Security and Nutrition Regional Working Group chaired by FAO.

Outcomes

Increased availability of fodder for livestock as indicated below:

- Sudan grass production: 2,250 hectares planted and 22,500 tonnes of dry matter produced;
- Columbus grass production: 2,250 hectares planted and 5,625 tonnes of dry matter produced after 9 to 11 weeks;
- Cowpea production: 2,100 hectares planted and 21,000 tonnes of green matter produced;
- Improved capacity of food security information monitoring and analysis at regional level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	229,200
Implementing or operating costs	557,000
Administrative costs	79,000
TOTAL	865,200

* Please refer to the FAO Regional Plan of Action for additional details

¹ Exact seed requirements will be reviewed with beneficiaries at project inception.

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Short term assistance to farmers through increased access to seed and farm inputs - Regional
Project Code:	HoA-06/A03
Sector:	Food security and livelihood
Objective:	To support crop production and re-build food stock in rain-fed agriculture livelihoods.
Beneficiaries:	Over 191,000 farming families (over a million individuals)
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 958,100
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 958,100

Summary

Crop production, especially cereals in the currently drought-affected countries, is essentially confined to marginal agricultural areas. Maize production accounts for 37% of surface planted during the long rainy season and represent some 60% of cereal production in Somalia mainly because of irrigation facilities. Undoubtedly, maize will remain the preferred option for irrigated areas, and constitutes the main cereal in the food diet of population farming in rain-fed areas. However, as part of the FAO strategy to contribute to alleviating the root causes of livelihood erosion, FAO's agricultural interventions will mainly focus on drought tolerant crops. Therefore sorghum seeds will be distributed not only to traditional sorghum growers but also to some rain-fed maize producers along with cowpea seeds (traditionally inter-cropped with maize).

Activities

Building on lessons learnt from previous droughts in the region, the project supports cereal and legume production. The activities are summarised as follows:

- Distribution of locally adapted cereal and legume seeds in order to replace depleted seed stock and the reduced capacity of households to access markets and goods;
- Promotion of cereal crops more tolerant to moisture stress, particularly sorghum and millet in order to increase household resilience to dry conditions;²
- Monitoring of crop production and diversification through the Food Security and Nutrition regional working group chaired by FAO.

Outcomes

- Distribution of agricultural inputs is expected to result in a production of some 154,000 tonnes of cereals and 11,500 tonnes of legumes with a commercial value estimated at \$17,700,000;
- Promotion of cereal crops more tolerant to moisture stress will contribute to increase drought resilience of farmers in rain-fed areas;
- Improved capacity of food security information monitoring and analysis at regional level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	149,000
Implementing or operating costs	722,000
Administrative costs	87,100
TOTAL	958,100

² Exact seed requirements will be reviewed with beneficiaries at project inception.

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Immediate support to pastoral communities as a drought mitigation response - Regional
Project Code:	HoA-06/A04
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	(i) To increase chances of survival for more productive animals. (ii) To maintain purchasing power of pastoralist households.
Beneficiaries:	150,000 pastoralist households (900,000 individuals)
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 5,055,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 5,055,000

Summary

The production of livestock remains a crucial element in the economies in countries of the Horn of Africa. However, livelihoods of pastoralists have been particularly eroded in the past 10 years particularly by insecurity (Somalia) but also by the accelerating recurrence of the drought cycle. Once again the pastoral communities will be affected and their livestock - on which they are heavily dependent - could be at risk not only from drought but also potentially from a resurgence of epidemic diseases.

Improving animal health care may be most important when animals face serious drought conditions as it can significantly increase the animals' chances of survival. Significant livestock losses can also occur following the first rains when animals that are already weakened by malnutrition succumb to parasites, dysentery and disease. Emergency de-stocking provides a fair price to farmers for their livestock. In some cases, animals are then slaughtered, and the meat (fresh or dried) can be provided to feeding centres in the region. FAO will collaborate with NGOs, local governments and private institutions to draw an appropriate mechanism to develop country specific de-stocking plans. It will build on and support existing market structures.

Activities

Building on lessons learnt from previous droughts in the region, the project combines a number of activities:

- Strategic animal health measures;
- Geographically focused selective emergency de-stocking;
- Provision of fresh meat and dry meat as a product of de-stocking;
- Monitoring of pastoral livelihoods and assets through the Food Security and Nutrition Regional Working Group chaired by FAO.

Outcomes

- Strategic animal health measures will increase the chance of survival of some 2 million more productive animals;
- Selective de-stocking of some 95,000 non-productive animals will contribute to maintaining the purchasing power of over 150,000 pastoralist households (900,000 individuals);
- Improved capacity of food security information monitoring and analysis at the regional level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	255,200
Implementing or operating costs	4,340,300
Administrative costs	459,500
TOTAL	5,055,000

* Please refer to the FAO Regional Plan of Action for additional details.

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Regional Initiative to Enhance Drought Response Strategy Regional
Project Code:	HoA-06/A05
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	To strengthen drought response through expanded coordination, analysis, and technical support related to livelihoods and food security
Beneficiaries:	All partners and stakeholders working in the emergency food security sector in the HoA
Implementing Partners:	Various agencies and INGOs through the Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 918,500
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 918,500

Summary

Drought has become a constant in the Horn of Africa region, with inevitable consequences on food security, nutrition and livelihood of affected populations. The typical response in recent years has been characterized by the prevalence of short-term interventions with doubtful sustainable impact. Consequently, the need to recur to short-term humanitarian strategies has become an end on its own and has not contributed to strengthen community resilience. A persistent level of chronic and severe malnutrition is currently linked to a reduced coping capacity and consequently increasing destitution. The project will ultimately lead to higher quality analysis with consequent follow-up in terms of more innovative interventions to drought response aiming at addressing malnutrition and food insecurity and therefore facilitating the design, and implementation of appropriate, effective and efficient interventions. The proposed project has four major interrelated components: 1) Support and coordination of a Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (RFSNWG) 2) Strengthen technical capacity in key drought-prone countries to reinforce quality, reliability, consistency and coverage of information on nutrition, livelihood and food security; 3) Appropriate dissemination, use of information and analysis; 4) Technical support to promote the implementation of effective and efficient interventions.

Activities

- Provide support to develop, review and adapt food, nutrition and livelihood analysis models at local level to enhance contextual food security analysis.
- Provide support to improve appropriateness and effectiveness of drought response strategies.
- Conduct capacity building of national staff on data collection, management, analysis, reporting and dissemination.
- Expand existing technical support to improve standards and management of nutrition information.
- Establish a functional linkage between the various Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood information systems operating in the region.

Outcomes

- Availability of appropriate and reliable information on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.
- Enhanced coordination on food/nutrition/livelihood-related analysis and reporting at regional/national levels.
- A website, providing a portal to the integrated data platform and an online resource centre.
- Well developed data analysis models with enhanced capacity to predict the impact of external hazards on food and livelihood security, as well as of external interventions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	430,000
Implementing and operating costs	405,000
Administrative costs	83,500
TOTAL	918,500

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	PRACTICAL ACTION (formerly Intermediate Technology Development Group ITDG)
Project Title:	Cross-border Emergency Drought and Recovery Project
Project Code:	HoA-06/A06
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	Improve food security and rebuild livelihoods for 150,000 pastoralists in cross-border areas of northern Kenya
Beneficiaries:	150,000 (70,000 children, 50,000 women and 30,000 men) in affected communities in the cross-border areas of Kenya's Mandera district
Implementing Partners:	Northern Organization Development Agency (NORDA)
Project Duration:	April -December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 485,900
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 485,900

Summary

This project relates directly to the strategic priorities and the food security and livelihoods sector objectives of the 2006 Common Humanitarian Action plan. The project will focus its efforts on a) saving lives of over 150,000 vulnerable pastoralists and their breeding stock including pack animals in the drought affected cross-border areas of northern Kenya, b) improving food security and rebuilding livelihoods including building capacity of the affected communities to undertake alternative livelihood options, and c) strengthening community-based drought preparedness and response mechanisms including capacities to undertake conflict prevention and resolution activities. The project will be implemented by Practical Action (formally ITDG) as lead agency in partnership with national government of Kenya and local NGOs including NORDA.

Practical Action, in partnership with local NGOs and the national government of Kenya seeks to implement "Cross-border Emergency Drought and Recovery Project"(CEDRP). It will assess the situation of people, especially vulnerable groups (women and children) who have lost their livelihood assets including crop and livestock as well as pack animals to determine and implement appropriate activities for rebuilding livelihoods. Practical Action has over 15 years of experience working in the cross-border districts of northern Kenya through its Peace-building and Conflict Resolution Programme.

Activities

- Protect breeding stocks and pack animals through the strategic provision of fodder and community-based animal healthcare including vaccinations and prophylactic service provision;
- Rehabilitate water sources linked to range management practices;
- Support selective de-stocking in areas of livestock concentration by setting up a re-stocking loan mechanism to enhance marketing.
- Undertake conflict prevention and resolution activities, including dialogue and consensus building.
- Develop, document and share lessons on ways to strengthen community-based early warning and response mechanisms.

Outcomes

- Provide an assessment of the situation;
- Protect the breeding stock of livestock including pack animals;
- Increase access to water for vulnerable pastoralist groups;
- Improve access to crops/ fodder seeds for agro-pastoralists groups;
- Improve terms of livestock trade through provision of revolving loans to traders;
- Lessons generated on community-based early warning and response to impending drought.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Practical Action and Partners Staff costs	150,000
Activity Costs	280,000
Sub-total	430,000
Programme support costs (13%)	55,900
TOTAL	485,900

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	UN DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title:	Improving Sex-Disaggregated Data and Analysis of Women's Livelihood-Cross Border Areas
Project Code:	HoA-06/A07
Sector:	Food and livelihoods
Objective:	To generate better information on women
Beneficiaries:	Implementing partners, UN, donors, governments
Implementing Partners:	FAO/FSAU with support of women's organizations and relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 450,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 450,000

Summary

Gender-specific data and analysis are critical planning tools for effective response to the current Horn of Africa drought. This requires accurate knowledge of vulnerabilities and capacities, community assessment and a mapping of livelihoods, the social and environmental factors, including conflict. Humanitarian relief and recovery planners can work with women's groups, and community leaders to create this knowledge base, by ensuring more inclusive and comprehensive planning and engaging women as equal partners in disaster response, preparedness and mitigation.

Activities

- Generating sex and age disaggregated data for community vulnerability;
- Undertake quick capacity assessments of partners;
- Undertake mapping of gender-based vulnerabilities;
- Strengthening capacity of women to engage effectively in community-based disaster response and planning;
- Strengthening capacity of relief and humanitarian agencies to integrate gender strategies in their interventions;
- Strengthen the gender, monitoring and evaluation system.

Outcomes

- Institutionalised capacity in gender analysis is reflected in relief efforts;
- Standardised data generation mechanism in place;
- Women included in decision-making processes in disaster relief efforts and in disaster preparedness and mitigation;
- Enabling different stakeholders to use disaggregated information on women to better target appropriate response.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing and operating costs	300,000
Administrative costs	50,000
TOTAL	450,000

Appealing Agency:	VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES SUISSE (VSF-CH)
Project Title:	Kenya-Somalia Cross Border Emergency Veterinary Intervention
Project Code:	HoA-06/A08
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	Working towards reducing the vulnerability of pastoral communities through increased resilience of livestock production to climatic variability
Beneficiaries:	30,000 pastoralist HH in Lower Juba and Gedo regions, Somalia and Wajir and Mandera districts, Kenya
Implementing Partners:	Veterinary Association, Somalia Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Kenya
Project Duration:	April -December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 959,747
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 799,747

Summary

Emergency veterinary interventions targeting breeding stock are known to prevent the rapid loss of livestock and allow relatively fast recovery during post drought. Cross-border vet activities are ideal as they do not encourage forced migration to seek services and prevent resource-based conflict. Veterinary interventions ensure that livestock markets remain open as infective disease outbreaks are curtailed. Moreover livestock population on both sides of the border belong to pastoralists in both countries where drought scenarios occur.

Activities

- 1.4 million animals in the targeted areas are treated and vaccinated against most common infectious diseases (Helminthosis, CAPP, Sheep and Goat Pox, Anthrax/Black Quarter, Lumpy Skin Disease, Enterotoxaemia), focus will be put on small ruminants and donkeys, as they represent the major assets of the most vulnerable in the pastoral communities;
- Select, raise awareness and train agro-pastoralist on fodder production and fodder and seed bulking in 10 location along the rivers Daua and Juba;
- Monitor and on job training of agro-pastoralist on 10 fodder production units plus 10 new locations;
- Establish and strengthen cold chain for vaccine use;
- Establishment of 15 veterinary pharmacies, run by vet professionals with attached CAHWs, establishment and strengthening of a CAHW network, Training of the animal health actors in Business and Stores Management, Proper use and handling for Veterinary Drugs and Equipment;
- Gather information from at least 10 regional and terminal markets in Somalia & Kenya and disseminate the information to pastoralists;
- Advocacy on NRM, development and dissemination of extension messages;
- Monitoring of human and animal population migration.

Outcomes

- Increased access to essential animal health services for the targeted pastoralist communities;
- Improved network between the animal health actors including improved equipment;
- Improved livestock production through improved animal health, leading to enhanced food security of the targeted pastoralists;
- Improved fodder production and emergency preparedness through fodder and seed storage;
- Baseline study and dissemination of extension messages on NRM.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	285,860
Operating costs	611,100
Program Support Costs (7%)	62,787
Total project budget	959,747
Minus available resources	160,000
TOTAL	799,747

Appealing Agency:	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)
Project Title:	Linkages with international research institutions on drought mitigation
Project Code:	HoA-06/A09
Sector:	Food Security and Livelihood
Objective:	Maintenance of functional linkages with research scientists to provide critical information required to promote the development of drought-based research in East Africa and the Horn
Beneficiaries:	All those prone to drought-based emergencies
Implementing Partners:	World Vision, OCHA, ICRAF, CIAT and other Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) bodies
Project Duration:	April -December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 200,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 150,000

Summary

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is a strategic alliance of countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations supporting 15 international agricultural centres that work with national agricultural research systems and civil society organizations including the private sector. The alliance mobilises agricultural science to reduce poverty, foster human well being, promote agricultural growth, protect the environment and provide overall community resilience to shocks. World Vision will partner with the CGIAR to focus on research programmes that prioritise the mitigation of drought-related disasters in the Horn of Africa.

Activities

- World Vision will strengthen already established linkages between its country programmes and local member institutions of CGIAR. These linkages will be developed to facilitate information flow between OCHA, the field, communities and research scientists and managers. This is expected to influence the research agenda and focus research protocols on the mitigation of drought-related effects;
- World Vision will maintain linkages at a regional level and develop Memoranda of Understanding that articulate expected outputs from all partners;
- World Vision will facilitate the implementation and reporting of on-farm trials and experimentation of promising methodologies. Successful drought-related research programs will also be researched and made available to all partners;
- World Vision will provide constant updates of progress to OCHA and other stakeholders. New and promising methods will be disseminated through publications and site visits.

Outcomes

- General and specific methodologies for counteracting the effects of recurring drought in the Horn of Africa;
- A specific focus on drought mitigation research by the institutions of the CGIAR.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	35,000
Implementing/operating costs (on-farm testing, dissemination, reporting etc)	150,000
Administrative costs	15,000
Total project budget	200,000
Minus available resources	50,000
TOTAL	150,000

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Nutrition Information Analysis for Effective Response
Project Code:	HoA-06/H01
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objectives:	To update analysis of child nutrition trends in the drought-affected countries and to identify the main determining factors for effective strategic response; to strengthen capacity of the countries on nutrition information analysis and response.
Beneficiaries:	Countries improved response targeting children under five: Moderately and Severely malnourished
Implementing Partners:	Food and Nutrition Security, NEPAD/AU, Nutrition, Health Secretariat, ECSA, Regional UN Sister Agencies – FAO, WFP, and WHO, and International NGOs, Ministry of Health, Statistics Office, and Welfare in respective countries
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Funds Requested:	\$ 992,000

Summary

Analysis of the effects of drought in the Horn of Africa over the last ten years, undertaken in October 2005 to February 2006, has demonstrated the importance of tracking child nutritional status, to contribute to countering threats to children both directly (hunger and infectious diseases such as measles and HIV/AIDS) and indirectly (household destitution, livelihood and vulnerability among pastoralists, and reduced child care). The prevalence of child malnutrition in Eritrea is around 40% and in Kenya around 20%. At sub-national level, trends in nutrition varied significantly, with some areas, particularly those more arid (NE Kenya, N Uganda) showing notable deterioration. Wasting among pastoralists was about 5-15 ppts greater than non-pastoralists, and displaced populations also had higher wasting prevalence.

Activities

- The analysis needs to be further updated, to determine the impact of the current drought on child nutrition, which will be important input towards refining strategies to prevent further nutrition deterioration among children, particularly in the affected areas;
- It will be followed up with technical support to the five countries in collaboration with key regional partners, to strengthen capacity on nutritional surveillance and information analysis to track nutrition trends and relate these to needed policy and program decisions.

Outcome

The central concept is of timely information linked to intervention (by governments and agencies) to resolve problems of livelihood and food security, nutrition, health, and welfare – for children and women especially, with particular concern for orphans.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Nutrition cluster coordination and surveillance	300,000
Technical consultation to harmonize nutrition information and response systems, and address cross-border issues	100,000
Capacity building support to countries to strengthen nutrition information and response systems	400,000
Direct programme support cost	96,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	96,000
TOTAL	992,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)
Project Title:	Support to Health Cluster leadership in Horn of Africa
Project Code:	HoA-06/H02
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To save lives and reduce avoidable deaths and morbidity
Beneficiaries:	7.5 million people
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IFRC
Project Duration:	April to December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 6,195,220
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 6,195,220

Summary

The implementation of the Health Cluster Leadership Approach will pose special challenges in the context of coordination of stakeholders approaches to drought and food crisis affecting countries in the Horn of Africa and the impact on health of the populations. Management and organizational arrangements have been agreed upon at country and regional levels to allow health partners to discuss and coordinate their respective responsibilities under their mandates, resolve technical issues in a timely way, identify and address critical gaps in essential healthcare provision, and establish mechanisms for reporting and follow-up on the cluster approach. WHO needs to strengthen its Country Offices (CO) and the Regional level to fulfil the leadership role.

The health cluster goal is to save lives and reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality through coordinated public health interventions at national and peripheral level, with better targeted and cost effective actions, information management and strengthened disease surveillance and response for urgent humanitarian gaps. It facilitates addressing cross cutting issues like access, GBV, HIV and other issues

Activities

- Decentralized presence and technical backup for coordination of programme implementation;
- Joint planning and strategy development;
- Training and capacity building of national authorities and civil society;
- Application of standards;
- Advocacy and resource mobilization.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY				
Activities	Countries and cost in US \$			
	Kenya	Eritrea	Djibouti	Somalia
1	250,000	75,000	50,000	400,000
2	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000
3	150,000	200,000	100,000	200,000
4	50,000	30,000	20,000	70,000
5	50,000	40,000	25,000	50,000
7	1,200,000	900,000	200,000	1,000,000
PMR	175,000	127,500	41,500	182,000
PSC	134,750	98,175	31,955	144,340
TOTAL	2,059,750	1,500,675	488,455	2,146,340

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) & UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title:	Coordination of Health response to drought in HoA Region
Project Code:	HoA-06/H03AB
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To strengthen regional health information consolidation, contribute to an integrated and multisectoral tracking system and develop a long-term health strategy for arid areas.
Beneficiaries:	TOTAL: 11 million (region)
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, UNAIDS
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 806,245
Funds Requested:	\$ 799,145

Summary

As a result of the prolonged drought throughout the region, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. vitamin A) increase morbidity and mortality especially for women and children, particularly from communicable diseases. Disease, in turn, will aggravate nutritional losses. The areas most severely affected by the drought are also those suffering from the highest disease burden, the weakest health care systems, with limited human resources and medical supplies and the lowest immunization coverage. Weak surveillance systems may not yet adequately capture the impact of the crisis in terms of increased mortality or morbidity. The recurrent drought situation shows an increasing frequency of episodes. Consequently there is a need for medium and long term solutions, mainly a better monitoring and tracking system for improved preparedness, early warning and response and the establishment of sustainable coping mechanisms. This project aims to strengthen regional health information consolidation, contribute to an integrated and multisectoral tracking system and – in a long term – provide a clear strategy to strengthen health services in arid areas.

Activities

- Supporting the development of a common/compatible protocol for the management of common health conditions across the sub-region, in collaboration with research institutes (contribution of a pool of experts);
- Promoting common health messages and providing impartial health evidence for equitable allocation of resources (consensus through a workshop with regional stakeholders);
- Promoting innovative and evidence-based solutions exchange between countries and regions, and promoting utilization of IASC existing guidelines (GBV, HIV/AIDS, etc.);
- Organizing a regional conference on health services in arid and semi-arid areas resulting in an integrated strategy to improve health care in those areas;
- Strengthening inter-country coordination mechanisms among health stakeholders (Regional Health Emergency Group joint planning);
- Developing – in collaboration with pertinent sectors (food security, meteorology, etc) – a comprehensive tracking system integrating health indicators.

Outcomes

- A common/compatible protocol for the management of common health conditions across the sub-region exists;
- A mechanism for regional innovative and evidence-based solutions exchange and an integrated health care strategy for arid areas established;
- Inter-country coordination mechanisms among health stakeholders strengthened;
- A comprehensive tracking system integrating health indicators developed.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WHO	UNFPA
Staff cost	195,000	
Implementing/operating costs	450,000	40,000
Programme management, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR)	64,500	4,000
Programme Support Cost (WHO & UNFPA: 7%)	49,665	3,080
Total project budget	759,165	47,080
Minus available resources (HAC contribution to RHEG)	7,100	
Subtotal	752,065	47,080
TOTAL	799,145	

PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS & RULE OF LAW

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Increasing Child Protection Capacity and Strengthening CP Sector Coordination in Humanitarian Response in the Horn of Africa (HoA)
Project Code:	HoA-06/P/HR/RL01
Sector:	Protection, human rights and rule of law
Objective:	Ensure more effective and coordinated interagency response to Child Protection Concerns in the HoA
Beneficiaries:	Children, Women, and Communities in the HoA
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, OCHA, IASC Member Organisations
Project Duration:	Two months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 50,400
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 50,400

Summary

In the context of humanitarian crises, there is an urgent need to ensure effective coordination, and increase technical capacity, amongst child protection agency partners. UNICEF HQ has developed a package of training materials to specifically address critical Child Protection priorities within emergencies; this material is designed for an interagency audience, to ensure common understanding around child protection concerns in emergency and humanitarian response. The current crises in the Horn provides an important opportunity to roll out this training package for UNICEF staff and partners, and ensure more systematic attention and response to child protection concerns, including CP sector leadership and coordination.

Activities

- Support for a regional workshop to disseminate the UNICEF Child Protection Emergency Training among regional and country office staff and partners;
- Technical expertise for facilitation of Child Protection workshop (one month).

Outcomes

- Technical capacity and coordination of Child Protection in Emergency work is strengthened at regional and CO level amongst UNICEF and agency partners;
- Child protection in the drought-affected countries is enhanced.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Technical support for Training/Facilitation, (including travel and DSA)	15,000
Cost of one regional training on child protection in emergencies	30,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	5,400
TOTAL	50,400

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Prevention of and Response to GBV in the HoA
Project Code:	HoA-06/P/HR/RL02
Sector:	Protection, human rights and rule of law
Objective:	Ensure more effective and coordinated interagency response to GBV in the HoA for the Protection of children and women
Beneficiaries:	Children, Women, and Communities in the HoA
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, UNFPA
Project Duration:	Six months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 112,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 112,000

Summary:

In recent years, gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls has been increasingly recognised as a serious global health, human rights, and development issue. GBV has serious consequences for girls and women's physical, sexual, and mental health, as well as implications for the health and well-being of families and communities. More recently, there has been an acknowledgement of the extent and impact of GBV during humanitarian crises, and an appreciation that humanitarian response initiatives must include programming and policy development aimed at redressing and reducing violence against girls and women. The problem of GBV has been recognised as a concern throughout the Horn of Africa.

Conflict over scarce resources increases during droughts, and puts women and girls at higher risk of experiencing sexual violence. Resource scarcities also create tensions in the home, which can heighten risks of domestic violence. Families may also resort to harmful traditional practices such as early and/or forced marriages in order to protect family assets. Policy Guidance on GBV recently developed by the IASC provides a useful framework for advocacy and action. In order to ensure that the IASC Guidelines are well understood, adhered to, and implemented by UNICEF and partners, their systematic dissemination will play a critical role in addressing GBV in the HoA.

Activities:

- Dissemination of the IASC Guidelines on GBV through country level workshops for staff and partners;
- Support for one Regional GBV Interagency Technical Meeting to strengthen skills and capacity and share new information and resources around GBV Prevention and Response, particularly on provision of support/services at community level, e.g. through health facilities.

Outcomes:

- Technical capacity for prevention and response to GBV is strengthened at both RO and CO level, including amongst partners;
- Provision of protection for children and women from GBV is enhanced.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Technical support on GBV for three months	25,000
Country level training in five countries in the HoA on GBV.	55,000
Regional GBV Interagency Technical Meeting to strengthen skills and capacity and share new information and resources around GBV.	20,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	12,000
TOTAL	112,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in Humanitarian Crises
Project Code:	HoA-06/P/HR/RL03
Sector:	Protection, human rights and rule of law
Objective:	To Ensure Effective Implementation of UN SG's Bulletin on Prevention of SEA
Beneficiaries:	Children and Women Protected from Violence and Exploitation in Humanitarian Response
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, OCHA IASC Member organisations
Project Duration:	Six months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 168,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 168,000

Summary

The UNSG's Bulletin on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and the IASC Guidelines on Prevention of SEA and the Code of Conduct were issued in response to reports of abuse and violations of children's and women's rights within humanitarian response. Women and girls in emergency situations are vulnerable to all forms of sexual violence, including sexual exploitation, particularly by persons in positions of power, including humanitarian workers and peacekeepers. During droughts, girls and women's efforts to find economic support for the family may lead them to sexually exploitation.

In order to ensure effective partnership and coordination around implementation of the UNSG's Bulletin, UNICEF and partners would institute a series of regional and in-country training of SEA focal points, to introduce the UNSG Bulletin and guidelines, including processes for monitoring and reporting violations. This will be based on the Southern African manual for humanitarian workers on prevention of SEA.

Activities

- Technical support for implementation of one regional training of SEA focal points among IASC partners, in Nairobi;
- Support for revision of Regional Interagency training Manual on Prevention of SEA, (originally designed for use in Southern Africa); to include adaptations that reflect socio-cultural realities of the HoA;
- Technical support for facilitation of in-country training programmes for the Horn of Africa in 2006.

Outcomes

- Greater awareness on the IASC Code of Conduct and the UNSG's Bulletin on prevention of SEA, including reporting and investigation mechanisms;
- Strengthen interagency partnership and coordination around prevention of SEA in the context of the humanitarian crises in the Horn;
- Beneficiaries have a greater understanding of their rights.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Regional Training of SEA Focal points	20,000
Technical Support for three months to organize and facilitate training	25,000
In country training at field level for interagency IASC staff	55,000
Revision of Training Manual on Prevention of SEA to be Adapted for Use in the Horn	50,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	18,000
TOTAL	168,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

DJIBOUTI PROJECTS

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Recovery Coordination & Support to Government Disaster Response Structure
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	Coordinate the response to the drought and strengthen the national capacity to coordinate emergency operations
Beneficiaries:	88,000 drought affected people
Implementing Partners:	UNDP/RC Office – Ministry of Interior/ONARS
Project Duration:	April to December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 240,000
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 240,000

Summary

Given the lack of human and logistical capacity, at the national level, to coordinate disaster response and considering the frequency of natural disaster, there is an immediate need to, firstly, coordinate the response to the drought and, secondly, to develop national capacity to respond to natural disasters. The main government actor coordinating emergency and relief operations is ONARS (National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Affected Populations), which works under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior. Given recent improvements in early warning structures (set-up of USAID-funded FewNet), there is a need to establish an effective disaster management structure at the national level. Working with other technical line ministries, ONARS will be restructured to manage crisis prevention and response. This requires staff, training and logistic means. In order to provide effective and timely humanitarian assistance and to support and reinforce national efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crises, the UN system, with national partners, proposes to:

Activities

- Set-up a National Emergency Response Team (ONARS);
- **Provide ONARS with basic equipment (computer, GPS, furniture);**
- Develop "Natural Disaster Response" management tools;
- Set-up an operational early warning system (with regular field simulation);
- Develop communication tools and supports;
- Increase key decision-makers awareness of natural disaster and response mechanisms.

Outcomes

The National Emergency Response Team (ONARS) is operational and capable of handling critical situation by:

- Activating the national awareness system;
- Identifying the most affected areas, the most urgent needs and the most affected people;
- Quantifying the necessary assistance to support the affected population;
- Coordinating national and international assistance;
- Reporting on the use and the impact of the assistance distributed.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	50,000
Training and office equipment	20,000
Operating costs (including 4 trucks)	150,000
Administrative costs	20,000
TOTAL	240,000

ECONOMIC RECOVERY, INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Post-drought economic recovery of Djibouti affected population
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/ER/101
Sector:	Economic recovery and Infrastructure
Objective:	Promotion of local entrepreneurship, Income Generating Activities and Micro Finance schemes Rehabilitation & Management of Community Utilities
Beneficiaries:	Drought affected population in the rural and peri-urban areas
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Interior, line ministries, ONARS, local authorities, local NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 720,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 720,000

Summary

Two major needs that have emerged in this drought period are sustainable livelihood and provision of basic community utilities. The local population is poverty stricken and its vulnerability seems to have increased to an unprecedented level. As the districts emerge from several drought periods, which are likely to be almost permanent, local populations will need to be able to achieve sustainable livelihoods through income generation activities and small business development. Public utilities, energy, and other community services will need to be rehabilitated and effective mechanisms for their management put in place. The Government will need the assistance of the international community to address these issues as it moves forward with planning interventions that meet the population's immediate, medium and long-term needs.

Activities

- Sustainable livelihood interventions including income generation activities that seek to build on existing economic activities making them more productive and lucrative. This will be done by up-scaling equipment and skills in certain traditional sectors, such as agriculture, and cross-border trade.
- Support of Community Development Centres that have recently been created in main rural areas, but the functioning of which has been disrupted because of the impact of the drought on the population. Girls most affected by unemployment and school dropout rates will be particularly targeted.
- Rehabilitation of public facilities including energy supply systems (solar, wind, etc).
- Training of the staff needed to maintain public utility services.

Outcomes

- Public facilities (special accent on energy supply equipments) are identified and rehabilitated;
- Access to public facilities and local community capacity are improved and strengthened;
- Local capacity is reinforced through micro-credit and micro-finance schemes in specific areas of activities (agriculture, fishing, cross-border trade, IT-related activities) in all districts.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Project management and technical expertise	80,000
Capital investment (micro credit and rehabilitation of public utilities)	504,000
Capacity building (income generation component & public utilities mgt)	60,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
Administrative costs	56,000
TOTAL	720,000

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Appealing Agency:	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP)
Project Title:	Emergency Food assistance for Drought victims (EMOP 10448.0)
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/F01
Sector:	Food aid
Objective:	Save lives of drought affected population
Beneficiaries:	47,500 people
Implementing Partners:	ONARS
Project Duration:	April to December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 3,831,383
CERF funds granted:	\$ 250,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 3,581,383

Summary

The consecutive years of drought have undermined the food security of rural households. Following the appeal for international assistance launched by the Government the 19 January 2006, a joint assessment mission was conducted in all districts and pastoral sub-zones. The limited water and pasture resources available have disrupted traditional migrations of livestock and people to the grazing areas. Since then, pressure has been added on the inadequate natural resources and has forced nomadic populations to unusual displacements.

This drought emergency operation (EMOP) will provide, through general distributions, emergency food aid to 47,500 people affected by the drought and requiring such form of assistance. WFP will adopt the community –based targeting and distribution system, which aims at empowering local communities, especially women, to participate in the planning of food distribution. The food basket will be composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. The ration daily ration will provide 2,129 kilocalories per person. The total food requirement for this period is 6,777MT.

Activities

- Logistics: Reception, storage, and transport of all commodities destined to the drought-affected people
- General food distribution will be provided to the most drought affected people in all five districts of interior: Arta, Ali sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjoura, Obock and the periphery of Djibouti/Town. 47,500 people will be covered by this operation.
- Monitoring and evaluation: WFP field monitors in the five districts will facilitate timely response and will enable to collect information on the food access and nutritional status.

Outcomes

- Save lives of 47,500 drought victims in rural areas and in Djibouti town/periphery

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Commodities cost	1,867,174
External transport	739,687
ITSH Cost (Internal Transportation, Storage, Handling)	607,852
DSC (Direct Support Cost)	345,769
ODOC (Other Direct Operational Cost)	20,250
ISC (Indirect Support Cost)	250,651
Total project budget	3,831,383
Minus available resources - CERF funds granted	250,000
Total funds requested	3,581,383

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Agro pastoralist perimeter management and fodder crop production around water points
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/A01
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	Improve fodder crops availability for livestock
Beneficiaries:	1,000 pastoralists
Implementing Partners:	FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture of Djibouti
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,310,100
CERF funds granted:	\$ 200,000
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 1,110,100

Summary

Livelihoods of pastoralists have been particularly eroded by the accelerating recurrence of the drought cycle. Once again the pastoral communities will be affected and their livestock – on which they are heavily dependent – could be at risk. The lack of rain has reduced the quantity of food available and has, therefore, increased the pressure on already scarce natural resources. This situation has badly impacted on living conditions of the nomadic population and on the environment.

Due to this situation, FAO, in collaboration with its partners (WFP and Ministry of Agriculture) and local communities, proposes to draw an appropriate mechanism to develop country fodder crop availability for livestock, by introducing new fodder species, adapted to the tough climate of Djibouti. This strategy should allow a progressive reconversion of drought-affected pastoralists in the practice of agro-pastoral activities, which may provide long-term solutions.

Activities

- Management of fodder crop fields of 50 hectares in all affected areas;
- Training of pastoralists in agro-pastoral activities specifically in fodder crop production;
- Fodder crops production.

Outcomes

- Livestock daily food intake is diversified and increased;
- Livestock health is improved;
- A fodder crop “reserve” is created;
- Drought affected pastoralist living conditions are improved;
- Most severely drought affected pastoralist are settled in their homelands.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	59,000
Implementing or operating costs	1,132,000
Administrative costs	119,100
Total project budget	1,310,100
Minus available resources - CERF funds granted	200,000
TOTAL	1,110,100

Appealing Agency:	VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES (VSF-CH)
Project Title:	Emergency Veterinary Response to Livestock under Stress – Djibouti
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/A02
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	Working towards reducing the vulnerability of pastoral communities through increased resilience of livestock production to climatic variability
Beneficiaries:	5,000 households of vulnerable pastoralist communities
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Livestock Djibouti, Local NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 502,900
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 502,900

Summary

The lack of rainfall and worsening drought conditions have caused livestock deaths and a significant decline in milk production. These, in turn, have severely compromised the food security and livelihoods of about 5,000 households who have lost the majority of their livestock. The remaining animals are in poor condition mainly due to opportunistic parasites and diseases, exacerbated by the lack of food and water. The project aims at carrying out emergency veterinary interventions in livestock populations under stress due to drought and post-drought conditions. Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Suisse's experience is that the most useful and cost effective livestock intervention is to strengthen the health of animal breeding stock in order to better resist weather conditions thus allowing for protection of the genetic pool. It is this category of livestock that is most important for post-drought recovery.

Activities

- Assess government veterinary services capacity to conduct emergency interventions;
- Select and train veterinary teams in large-scale livestock treatments and vaccinations;
- Establish cold chains in strategic points in pastoral areas;
- Organise a mass de-worming campaign of 80,000 animals;
- Check the status of animals regarding CCP, sampling and laboratory analysis followed by the organisation of a vaccination campaign of at least 60,000 animals (80 % of the population).

Outcomes

- The building of linkages with government veterinary services to conduct veterinary interventions;
- Veterinary service delivery established;
- Increased access to essential animal health services for the targeted pastoralist communities;
- Improved livestock production through improved animal health, leading to enhanced food security of the targeted pastoralists;
- Protection of the genetic pool through support given to the breeding stock.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	145,700
Operating costs	324,300
Program Support Costs (7%)	32,900
TOTAL	502,900

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title:	Support to Djibouti drought affected population Reproductive Health
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/H01
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	Ensure quality reproductive health services to women of child bearing age (15-49 years); Ensure availability of quality information on SRH, including STD/HIV to women and young people
Beneficiaries:	Women and young people in drought-affected rural and peri-urban areas
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Health, local NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 120,000
Funds Requested:	\$ 120,000

Summary

Based on the weaknesses of the health system and the exacerbated vulnerability of the drought-affected population, the strategic priorities and objectives are to strengthen existing health structures through the: 1) Improvement of available reproductive health (RH) technical services including STD/HIV/AIDS; 2) Improvement of 'communication for behaviour change' in RH including STD/HIV/AIDS; 3) Strengthening of the technical capacity of RH providers. UNFPA will work in close collaboration with WHO and UNICEF to optimise the use of resources and thus the impact of the interventions in this sector.

Activities

- Provision of equipment, medical/technical kits, IEC (audiovisual and posters), RH products, condoms, reagents and HIV tests;
- Training staff in Prenatal Care (PC), Family Planning (FP), Essential Obstetrical Care (EOC), Emergency Obstetrical Care (EOC), gender based violence management, Communication for Behaviour Change in Reproductive Health among young people and peer educators.

Outcomes

- Increased use of SRH services;
- Increased number of assisted deliveries;
- Increased use of modern FP methods;
- Reduced incidence of STDs;
- Increased condom use;
- Reduced number of pregnancy-related negative health outcomes;
- Reduced incidence of maternal mortality (obstetric mismanagement case fatality rate).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Inputs	100,000
Training and workshop	10,000
Monitoring and evaluation	10,000
TOTAL	120,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Strengthening of malnutrition monitoring and management mechanisms
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/H02
Sector:	Health and Nutrition
Objective:	Mitigate the impact of the drought on mortality and morbidity among children under-five
Beneficiaries:	Drought affected population in the rural and peri-urban areas
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, Ministry of Health, WHO, WFP
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 300,000
CERF funds granted:	\$ 80,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 220,000

Summary

The use of MUAC during field visits indicated an overall severe acute malnutrition of up to 10%, attached to a moderate malnutrition higher than 17%. Meanwhile, malnutrition case management remains poor, with a 20% case fatality rate in the two-referral hospitals. Drought conditions are likely to further strain family coping mechanisms on a day-to-day basis and, if unchecked, may have further very negative impacts on child mortality and morbidity rates. Activities shall focus on early identification and enrolment of malnourished children primarily through community health centres, as well as mobile units, while ensuring strong subsequent referral and monitoring mechanisms to the appropriate supplementary or therapeutic feeding programs. The main objective is to reduce case fatality rate among children under five (6 to 59 months old) by at least 75%.

Activities

- Provision of product and equipment related to therapeutic feeding, for 5 districts CMH;
- Provision of equipment and supplies for the rural health centres;
- Finalise therapeutic & supplementary feeding protocols and training of health professionals;
- Supervision and monitoring of therapeutic feeding interventions;
- Refreshment training of health professionals on supplementary feeding protocols, with a specific focus on monitoring and follow up of cases;
- Support WFP on monitoring and management of supplementary feeding programs;
- Strengthen the supervision of mobile units through required drugs and equipment;
- Parental education on appropriate nutrition, basic health practices & promotion of breastfeeding.

Outcomes

- Acute severe malnutrition case fatality reduced by 75%;
- All staff involved in nutritional feeding programmes are trained and apply adequate protocols;
- Increase in identification & referral of malnourished children to relevant feeding programmes;
- Therapeutic feeding facilities are available in the capital and in each district centre;
- Children referred to therapeutic or supplementary feeding centre are adequately monitored;
- Available data on malnutrition and epidemiological trends lead to appropriate decisions;
- Greater awareness of the population on nutrition practices, and specifically on breastfeeding.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Equipment and nutrients for therapeutic and supplementary feeding	80,000
Training & IEC nutrition practices and promotion of breastfeeding	75,000
Strengthening mobile units capacity & Technical expertise	90,000
Implementing or operating costs	25,000
Administrative costs	30,000
Total project budget	300,000
Minus available resources - CERF funds granted	80,000
TOTAL	220,000

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	World Health Organisation (WHO)
Project Title:	Emergency Health assistance to Drought affected population in Djibouti
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/H03
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	Reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity due to the drought situation.
Beneficiaries:	70,000 – 80,000 mostly in the south (can increase with cross-border movements)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health, NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 876,865
Funds received through CERF grant:	\$ 70,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 806,865

Summary

Rapid assessment of the drought conditions in Djibouti has clearly shown increased morbidity, particularly from malnutrition and communicable diseases. The health situation and health infrastructure in the affected areas are poor. Rapid and unconventional interventions (mobile/ outreach strategies and community mobilisation) are needed to provide essential health services to this affected and mobile population. In order to address this emergency, the approach will be based on: monitoring of the health and nutrition situation, enhancing a coordinated action for health, filling the gaps in prevention and health service delivery in the most affected areas and strengthening national and local preparedness for ill-health effects of drought and other disasters.

Activities

- Establish/strengthen nutrition and epidemiological surveillance and response in affected areas;
- Setting up coordination platforms and increasing technical capacity of the Ministry of Health in coordination of various health humanitarian stakeholders to meet needs;
- Training, supplies and logistics, emergency preparation, coverage in immunization, integrated management of the common illnesses of childhood, reproductive health and mental health using mobile teams as well as special interventions to increase community awareness and participation;
- Creation of national health crisis team in the Ministry of Health and training.

Outcomes

- Coordinated emergency preparedness and response plans at district and national levels;
- Regular monitoring epidemiological and nutritional reports;
- Decreased incidence of vaccine preventable diseases of children and other relevant communicable diseases;
- Increased community awareness and participation in health promotion and prevention activities facing health in emergencies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Short term International and National Technical support in emergency preparedness and response and specific interventions	100,000
Guidelines development and Training	40,000
Operations of mobile health teams, active surveillance and regular supervision	125,000
Operational support to 2 Immunization campaigns in affected areas	300,000
Community Mobilization activities	50,000
Provision of strategic stocks of vaccines, drugs and supplies	130,000
Project Management, Monitoring and reporting	74,500
Project Support Costs	57,365
Subtotal	876,865
Minus available resources - CERF funds granted	70,000
TOTAL	806,865

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Emergency water supply and water management
Project Code:	HoA/DJI-06/WS01
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Objective:	Contribute to reduction of under-five child mortality and morbidity through provision of potable water and hygiene promotion.
Beneficiaries:	Drought affected population in the rural and peri-urban areas
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, Ministry of Agriculture, WFP
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 840,000
CERF funds granted:	\$ 300,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 540,000

Summary

UNICEF will focus its activities towards emergency provision/resumption of access to safe water through water tankering, where necessary, as well as emergency maintenance and repair of existing water schemes and limited water purification measures. The second phase of the response will address issues related to hygiene promotion, protection of water points through installation of cement labs and handpumps, as well as water management at the district and community level.

Activities

- Support to existing water-tankering activities to most affected population;
- Procurement and installation of large water storage containers/reservoir tanks;
- Maintenance and repair of water schemes, including provision of required equipment;
- Supply of fuel, oils and lubricants and cash needed to run the motorised schemes;
- Protection of wells through cement labs, and installation of handpumps;
- Provide water testing material and purification tablets to ensure water quality;
- Promotion of basic environmental and personal hygiene practices;
- Support supervision and response capacity of Ministry of Agriculture and affected districts;
- Support water collection capacity and sectoral strategic thinking on rural water management through establishment of pilot sites managed by communities;
- Build rural community capacity to protect and maintain water points.

Outcomes

- The incidence of water borne-diseases, in particular diarrhoea is minimised;
- Areas suffering most from the poor water supply, receive potable water;
- Cleaner environment is provided through repairs to critically damaged water supply systems;
- Basic hygiene messages are provided to sensitise the population and avoid health hazards.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Water tankering	80,000
Water wells protection & Emergency rehabilitation	270,000
Provision of water bladders and water storage equipment	50,000
Provision of 2 water tankering trucks	120,000
Set up of 3 water collection systems managed by rural communities	120,000
Water purification, Hygiene education and IEC material	50,000
Technical expertise (staff costs)	50,000
Implementing / operating costs & Administrative costs	100,000
Total project budget	840,000
Minus available resources - CERF funds granted	300,000
TOTAL	540,000

ERITREA PROJECTS

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency:	OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Project Title:	Coordination and Support System
Project Code:	HoA/ERI-06/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	To promote integrated, effective and efficient humanitarian assistance within the UN and humanitarian community, in order to address humanitarian needs resulting from the drought.
Beneficiaries:	All humanitarian agencies working in Eritrea and indirectly, drought affected populations.
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, Regional Institutions, donors, UNCT, the Red Cross Movement, NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 542,688

Summary

Given the drought-related humanitarian needs in Eritrea, it is crucial that human and operational resources are committed to the coordination of emergency relief and recovery operations. This project aims to further support the drought affected populations essentially through working with the Government of Eritrea, UN country team and non-governmental organisations. This will be predominantly through enhancing advocacy efforts on resource mobilisation and joint and collaborative programming to maximise the use of resources.

Activities

- Increase awareness of needs and progress of humanitarian situation through timely collection, analysis, consolidation and dissemination of information;
- Improve advocacy strategies by undertaking mission to donor capitals;
- Support and advocate for joint programming through inter-agency planning, monitoring and evaluation by systematising collection, management, exchange and analysis of information;
- Enhance quality of consolidated information through meetings, joint missions and dissemination of different humanitarian updates;
- Highlight unmet needs and funding shortfalls within the appeal vis-à-vis the donor community and other concerned parties;
- Act as secretariat for the compilation of regional and country-specific appeals;
- Continue collaboration with other OCHA offices on drought with a regional approach;
- Support the Humanitarian Coordinator in the implementation of the Humanitarian Response Reform, facilitate the cluster approach and organize IASC forum to achieve effective decision-making and coordinated humanitarian response for the drought.

Outcome

- Increased awareness of humanitarian situation among all donors and stakeholders;
- More funds mobilised to adequately address the challenges;
- Joint programming resulting in efficient and effective use of funds and better targeting;
- Better information-sharing resulting in enhanced planning, programming, implementation and monitoring of interventions;
- Better early warning, contingency planning, preparedness and response mechanisms in place.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Personnel costs	322,598
Operating costs	157,657
Programme support costs	62,433
TOTAL	542,688

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Basic Education in Emergencies
Project Code:	HoA/ERI-06/E01
Sector:	Education
Objective:	To ensure that children's right to education is realised even in emergency situations.
Beneficiaries:	350,000 pupils
Implementing Partners:	MoE, WFP, UNDP and NGOs
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 946,400
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 946,400

Summary

The net enrolment rate stands at 52%, 48% female³. Presently, severe drought is affecting an estimated 350,000 primary school pupils, mostly in five regions - Gash Barka, Debub, Southern Red Sea, Anseba and Northern Red Sea, where there is increasingly low attendance and high drop-out rates in primary schools. The causes of low attendance and drop-out rates at the primary school level include high cost of education, child participation in household chores, shortage of food at the household level and lack of basic amenities like drinking water supplies in schools and in the community. Other problems that plague the system include few schools and classrooms, lack of qualified teachers, especially female teachers and insufficient and inappropriate learning materials. This intervention aims to reach 350,000 primary school age children in severely drought-affected communities of Gash Barka, Debub, Southern Red Sea, Anseba and Northern Red Sea regions.

Activities

- Coordination and strategic information gathering for the sector, including assessments, data management and setting minimum standards;
- Create and expand safe and protective temporary learning spaces;
- Train 200 teachers and community facilitators in gender fair learning, and basic psycho-social care and support;
- Provide early childhood development kits, essential educational and recreational materials;
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP, UNDP and NGOs provide school feeding and "take-home rations";
- In collaboration with WASH provide facilities in schools and learning spaces;
- Mobilize communities to participate in providing education;
- Undertake frequent monitoring field visits together with other stakeholders.

Outcomes

- 100 child-friendly learning spaces established.
- 200 teachers/facilitators trained in child-friendly, life skills and gender fair teaching methodologies
- Child-friendly and gender appropriate materials are provided to support children's learning; and
- One school meal provided per day for 350,000 children (and *take-home rations* provided for the worst affected areas by WFP).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Sector Leadership [L-4 – 10 months (15%), NO-C for 10 months Assessment, monitoring, strategic information management and coordination]	165,000
Implementing/operating costs: shelter; teacher training; educational materials etc.	632,000
Administrative costs	40,000
Information Mgmt/advocacy/Ext relations	8,000
Recovery cost	101,400
TOTAL	946,400

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

³ Eritrea Essential Education Indicators 2002/03.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDRENS FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Health and nutrition
Project Code:	HoA/ERI-06/H01
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To decrease the child morbidity and mortality rate due to acute malnutrition, measles, diarrhoea, ARI, vitamin A deficiency
Beneficiaries:	50,000 moderately and severely malnourished children 90% of children for measles immunization and vitamin A supplementation
Implementing Partners:	MOH and NGOs (national and international)
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 6,459,488
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 5,759,488

Summary:

The most recent nutrition surveys show GAM ranging from about 9% to 24%. The Vitamin A deficiency is still prevalent and infectious diseases including acute respiratory infections (30%) and diarrhoea (19%) are leading causes of U5MR. Reaching children 9-59 months of age with measles immunisation is planned as per the CCC using other resources. New formula of the low osmolarity, ORS, and essential drugs including antibiotics will be made available for diarrhoea and ARI case management.

Activities

- In nutrition, coordination and strategic information gathering for the sector, including assessments, data management, and setting minimum standards;
- Provision of supplementary food (take-home or dry ration of BP5) and therapeutic food;
- F75, F100 and drugs, ORS, essential drugs, vitamin A and IEC materials;
- Training of local health workers;
- Support supervision, monitoring and evaluation;
- Conduct nutrition assessments;
- Provision of ITNs for 50,000 under 5 children.

Expected Outcome

- 580,000 children (6m-59 months) receive two doses of vitamin A;
- 550,000 children (9m-59m) protected against measles;
- 50,000 malnourished children rehabilitated;
- Clinical management of ARI and diarrhoea improved;
- Nutritional status of children known and plans updated;
- 50,000 children protected against malaria in the worst affected areas of Gash Barka and NTS.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Cluster Leadership (L 4 emergency nutrition coordinator 12 months, L-3 nutrition and NO-03 health, 9 months. Assessment, monitoring, strategic information management and coordination)	350,000
Implementing or operating costs	
- Vitamin A campaign in November	
- Procurement and distribution of Unimix, BP-5, BP 100, F100 and F75	
- Nutrition assessments, anthropometric equipment and supervision	
- Training of health workers	
- Procurement of ORS and ARI drugs	
- IEC material development and production	
- Coordination of activities	
- Measles, vitamin A campaign in June	
Administrative costs	411,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	692,088
Total project budget	6,459,488
Minus available resources	700,000
TOTAL	5,759,488

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)
Project Title:	Health rapid response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Eritrea
Project Code:	HoA/ERI-06/H02
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To reduce avoidable mortality and suffering resulting from food insecurity due to life threatening health conditions, and strengthen the capacity of the system to deliver required services to these affected populations.
Beneficiaries:	350,000
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNAIDS
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,020,459
Funds Requested:	\$ 570,459

Summary

The Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea zobas, are currently facing serious drought affecting about 350,000 people. Primary health care systems which were severely affected by the war are now affected by the continuing drought impact while health demands of returnees are increasing. Diarrhoea is a main cause of morbidity among infants and children. Malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, along with malnutrition, are responsible for about 60% of outpatient and 40% of inpatient morbidity and 56% of all inpatient deaths. Lack of adequate coverage for high-risk pregnancies accounts for the unacceptable levels of maternal mortality. Measles coverage is too low to prevent outbreaks. This project is complementing and consolidating the CERF funds related life saving interventions to reduce avoidable mortality and suffering resulting from food insecurity

Activities

- Strengthening the immunization response (ensuring protection for measles, polio and Vitamin A);
- Improving detection and response to diseases outbreak, through strengthened surveillance (IDSR) and surge capacity (emergency medical supplies for HC and outreach strategy);
- Training staff (IMCI, management of severe malnutrition, surveillance and minimum initial service package for Reproductive health (MISP)) and adapting guidelines to local context;
- Developing preventive measures for malaria and scaling up universal access to HIV/AIDS and GBV services.

Outcomes

- Immunization coverage (polio, measles, Vitamin A) improved;
- Communicable diseases outbreaks detected and controlled;
- Standardised methods for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes in place;
- Health system strengthened for emergency care;
- Activities for HIV/AIDS, GBV and malaria prevention implemented.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs (HAC international programme coordinator + Nutritionist)	242,000
Implementing or operating costs:	
Support to Immunization activities (measles, polio and Vitamin A)	200,000
Disease surveillance and health situation monitoring	60,000
Surge capacity and logistics (Emergency Kits)	250,000
Staff training for emergency care (IMCI, severe malnutrition and MISP)	35,000
HIV/AIDS universal access (VCT, ARV, Training to IASC guidelines)	40,000
Malaria and TB prevention	40,000
Programme Management and Reporting	86,700
Programme support Cost (7%)	66,759
Total project budget	1,020,459
Minus available resources from CERF Grant	450,000
TOTAL	570,459

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)
Project Title:	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted and coordinated interventions in drought affected area in Eritrea
Project Code:	HoA/ERI-06/H03
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To reduce avoidable mortality and suffering resulting from food insecurity; to strengthen the capacity of the system to deliver required services to these affected populations
Beneficiaries:	350,000
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, NGOs, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNAIDS
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 570,845
Funds Requested:	\$ 570,845

Summary

In the Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea zobas, about 350,000 people are affected by the drought which impacts also on PHC increasing the health demand in term of health workers, health information for a coordinated health initiatives. Mortality, together with malnutrition at different times are good indicator for assessing the severity of a crisis and monitoring the overall humanitarian effort. Notwithstanding some limitations related to causality between humanitarian action and mortality, mortality surveys, conducted over time, are useful for accountability and monitoring purposes.

Activities

- Mortality survey among crisis-affected and identify the major causes of death and describe basic services availability;
- Provide information on health situation for a better gaps targeting and filling;
- Support health coordination to identify gaps in health sector and fill them (mapping);
- Strengthening district capacities for preparedness and response strategy;
- Evaluate health interventions for lesson to be learnt for the future.

Expected outcomes

- Accurate health information including CMR and basic services availability provided;
- Improved health action coordination by the MoH and Districts;
- Preparedness and response capacity improved in the affected districts;
- Health interventions evaluated and lesson learnt for the future.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs (International Information officer + Technical support missions)	150,000
Implementing or operating costs:	
- Crude Mortality/Malnutrition survey with services availability assessment	150,000
- Health information compilation and provision (Training + IT material+ missions)	65,000
- Support to coordination (priority identification and joint planning)	40,000
- Strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms (early warning)	40,000
- Evaluating health intervention for lesson learnt	40,000
Programme Management and Reporting	48,500
Programme support Cost	37,345
TOTAL	570,845

PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Resettlement assistance to IDPs
Project Code	HoA/ERI-06/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection, human rights and rule of law
Objective	IDP returnees have access to basic non-food items and psychosocial services and their life normalised by providing income-generating activities to child/female headed households.
Beneficiaries	8,800 households with emphasis on child/female headed households
Implementing partners	Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare
Project duration	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget	\$ 2,365,440
Funds requested for 2006	\$ 1,965,440

Summary

Due to the border conflict, many people have left their villages and are living in IDP camps, some of these camps are located in drought-affected areas and families have to cope with double hardship. This project aims at supporting the re-settlement of 8,800 households displaced in Debub and Gash Barka regions by providing basic non-food items, psychosocial care and support and mine risk education to avoid mine incidents in their communities.

Activities

- Provide family, kits, blankets and other material to families;
- Provision of recreational kits for children in schools and training for teachers/ community workers on psychosocial care for school age children to complement the life skills training in schools;
- Develop alternative income generating activities for child/female headed households for early recovery purposes;
- Deliver mine awareness messages to sensitise communities on the dangers of mines/UXO.

Outcome

- Returnees/ vulnerable families provided with non food items;
- School age children receiving psychosocial care;
- Vulnerable families assisted in starting income generating activities;
- MRE awareness created and injuries and fatalities minimised.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff and coordination costs [L-4 Child protection and NO-03 for 9 months, information management and monitoring]	230,000
Implementing or operating costs	
• Family kits (unit cost \$ 100)	880,000
• Recreational materials (40 kits, unit cost \$ 300)	12,000
• Distribution of the items	100,000
• Capacity building of teachers/ community workers	50,000
• Income generation activities (unit cost \$ 1,000/family)	200,000
• Mine risk awareness (funds available)	400,000
• Monitoring	40,000
Administrative costs	200,000
Subtotal	2,112,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	253,440
Total project budget	2,365,440
Minus available resources	400,000
TOTAL	1,965,440

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation for Drought-affected Population in Eritrea
Project Code	HoA/ERI-06/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Objectives	Access to adequate safe water supply and improved sanitation facilities ensured and risk of water contamination from point of collection to consumption reduced covering 40 drought- and other emergency-affected and resettling-affected communities
Beneficiaries	110,000 drought-affected & other vulnerable people in 5 regions Anseba, Debub, Gash Barka, Maekel and NRSR
Implementing Partners	Water Resource Department, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Zoba Administrations
Project Duration	April - December 2006
Total project budget	\$ 7,212,800
Funds requested for 2006:	\$ 6,392,800

Summary: Eritrea has a chronic water shortage and the water table has significantly dropped in many parts of the country partially as a result of recurrent droughts. The current lack of rain has further worsened the situation. The lack of water within acceptable distances forces many families to use insufficient and unsafe water fetched from un-protected sources. In this context the very low sanitation coverage in rural Eritrea (3.6 %) becomes even more of a concern posing additional health risks to children especially diarrhoea, malnutrition and anaemia. This project proposal is prepared to support 40 drought or other emergency affected and resettling-affected communities covering about 110,000 people with WASH interventions.

Activities

- In water and sanitation, coordination and strategic information gathering for the sector, including assessments, data management, monitoring, setting minimum standards, periodic reviews;
- Temporary water trucking, storage support, reassessment and follow-up action;
- WASH promotion including building HH latrines, establish/ strengthen WASH committees with equal women participation in key positions, WASH interventions in schools and health centres;
- Water source development and construction/rehabilitation of water supply systems with separated water distribution for human and livestock aiming at early recovery;
- Training on operation and maintenance and tariff collection.

Outcomes

- 30,000 people affected by drought, resettling & other emergencies from 15 communities provided with urgent temporary water supply and more sustainable water sources sought and developed;
- 110,000 people affected by drought, resettling & other emergencies from 40 communities have access to safe and sustainable water supply properly managed by communities;
- 20,000 people in 40 communities have improved sanitation and practice WASH behaviours;
- 18,000 primary school children from 60 schools have access to water and sanitation facilities and practice proper WASH behaviours;
- 10 Health facilities have adequate provision and utilization of water supply and sanitation facilities for staff and visiting men, women and children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Cluster Leadership (L-4 coordinator, L-3 field monitor, NO-2 level for 6 months. Assessment, monitoring, strategic information management and coordination)	240,000
Implementing or operating costs (water trucking for 15 communities for 9 months, drilling and construction in 40 communities, 60 school water points and latrines etc)	5,500,000
Social mobilization, field monitoring and advocacy	100,000
Administrative costs (operational cost, transport, logistics, field security, radio equipment)	600,000
Recovery Cost (12%)*	772,800
Total project budget	7,212,800
Minus available resources	820,000
TOTAL	6,392,800

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

KENYA PROJECTS

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination and support services
Objective:	To create a central repository of accurate, up-to-date and reliable information at the Office of the President that is readily available to all stakeholders concerned, and enhances communication and awareness campaigns pertaining to the emergency response.
Beneficiaries:	All partners and stakeholders participating in the emergency response, including government, UN agencies and NGOs and other members of the KFSM - as users of data.
Implementing Partners:	Arid Lands Resource Management Project (Office of the President), UNICEF, WFP, FAO, OXFAM, FEWS-Net and DMCN
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 440,000
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 440,000

Summary

The main focus of the project is to support and reinforce national capacity in effective coordination and timely response to the drought and facilitate sustainable development and mitigate against future crises. This will involve management of information systems together with the responsible government institutions - building a database to track donor contributions and drought responses; to share information from existing early warning systems and ensure exchange of information with the donors, the Government and the NGOs; and to ensure continuous monitoring of the situation, including subsequent evaluation of the performance of the drought mitigation. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, supported by the UNDMT, will assist with operational support services to the agencies working in the field as well as facilitating an expanded level of field monitoring, information and data management and overall reporting. The project will ensure: maintenance of close cooperation with the government, UN System, NGOs and donors on behalf of the UN Resident Coordinator; resource mobilization; organization of joint multi-sector assessment missions involving all stakeholders to determine needs and make adjustments in humanitarian programmes to ensure a coherent humanitarian response; evaluation of the emergency response and mitigation interventions in order to prepare recommendations on future course of action, including coordination arrangements; resources are being spent appropriately and that sectoral objectives are being met; strengthening of overall coordination at district and community level through timely and credible information dissemination for the provision of assistance to affected populations; provision of accurate information on the situation in the country to allow for the formulation of informed opinions and decision making, and; information for planning, implementation and monitoring is up-to-date, accurate and all inclusive.

Activities

a) Establish an emergency website, b) recruit an information officer, IT and GIS specialists (UNVs) at ALRMP to collect and analyse data regularly and to create a dynamic process with a variety of useful links and GIS based maps, c) organize consultative meetings with the UN agencies, government departments, NGO's, donors and media, d) support dissemination of information to key stakeholders and leaders on progress and ongoing activities at all levels, and e) design and implement a public information strategy - involvement of journalists in dissemination of information; develop press kits; organise press conferences and briefings, and; publish five feature articles in the newspapers and special editions on TV and radio.

Outcome

Creation of an effective and reliable system for information and knowledge management during the emergency response and for use in continued drought recovery operations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Coordination support team – staff and equipment	160,000
Operating costs - data collection, storage, updating and dissemination and website management, media strategy	200,000
Monitoring and evaluation	40,000
Programme support costs (10 %)	40,000
TOTAL	440,000

ECONOMIC RECOVERY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Appealing Agency:	UNDP DRYLANDS DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (DDC)
Project Title:	National Strategic Drought Vulnerability Forum and Process
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I01
Sector:	Economic recovery, infrastructure and environment
Objective:	Strengthen Kenya's arid lands policy formulation capacity and implementation via the institutionalisation of a process of analysis and coordination, leading to better recovery and vulnerability reduction
Beneficiaries:	Ministries, partners, communities
Implementing Partners:	UNDP (DDC, BCPR, Kenya), UN OCHA, FAO, other, Kenya
Project Duration:	36 months (prep, event, follow up)
Total Project Budget:	\$ 850,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 425,000

Summary

The current drought triggered food insecurity provides an opportunity to highlight the need to achieve a consensus on the root causes of this recurring problem, as well as to identify a process of addressing the problem in a coordinated and sustained manner. Furthermore, the institutionalisation of this process would mean that the debate on the link between development choices and drought impacts – which has implications for the regularisation of investments from national Governments and development partners - would continue past the current crisis. The opportunity is there for a process and associated events which bring together all key actors, focuses minds and translates goodwill into the collaboration, examining options for institutionalising the integration of short and long term actions. UNDP DDC has already engaged in wide discussions on this idea in light of the Kenya's Arid & Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) policy going to parliament this year; this policy was developed by the government with financial and technical support from UNDP (www.droughtnet.org). The policy document presents an analysis, proposed solutions in short/medium/long timeframes, institutional arrangements and an investment plan. The attention created by the current emergency means perfect timing for a process which will bring all actors concerned around the question of how to support the implementation of the ASAL policy so that we see reduced drought impact next time. The process, through a participatory examination of options, will improve awareness of the policy and buy-in for its implementation and integration with development partner and civil society activities. The proposed process will create the 'space' required to reflect, reorganise, readjust; and in doing so help ensure country driven coordination and a shift to a proactive approach. DDC will draw on experience from other countries to present options for this process.

Activities

- Identify institutional options for a national process to support implementation of the ASAL policy;
- Organise a National Strategic Forum in Kenya which will set the agenda and buy-in for a process;
- Examine financial mechanisms, and link to the donor proposed drought contingency fund;
- Agree upon a coordinated long-term response which will shift focus to medium/long-term issues;
- Create effective means of information flow between development partners & civil society;
- Link the National Strategic Forum with an equivalent process at the regional level;
- Educate media (200 international correspondents in Nairobi) on the links between crisis/development

Outcome

To shift thinking and action from short term to medium/longer-term recovery through a common understanding of the problem and a coordinated (country driven) approach, creation of a process to ensure institutionalisation of this shift, all reflected in predictable medium term budget allocations on measures to reduce vulnerability to drought triggered food insecurity. Ultimate outcome will be investments at national level, which reduce drought vulnerability at household scale.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	75,000
Implementing or operating costs	325,000
Administrative costs	25,000
TOTAL	425,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Development of Infrastructure in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya.
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I02
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	Support the implementation of the ASALs policy objective of developing new and rehabilitating infrastructure with focus on roads and telecommunications.
Beneficiaries:	National and local Institutions and affected population in the ASAL districts of Kenya.
Implementing Partners:	Government ministries and private sector
Project Duration:	5 Years
Total Project Budget:	\$ 22,715,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 4,548,500

Summary

This project aims at supporting and reinforcing efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crises. Because of dispersed populations, low traffic density and low levels of economic activity in ASALs the cost of building an adequate infrastructure are extremely high. However, investment in physical infrastructure is needed to achieve the overarching objectives of sustainable development, innovation and production in ASAL areas in order to mitigate against future crisis. Lack of electricity, telecommunication, poor roads, lack of industrial space, water supply, poor waste disposal and commercial trucking all affect trade and commerce and overall livelihoods of the inhabitants. It is envisaged that investment in physical infrastructure will create opportunities for economic rejuvenation and growth in the arid districts. The rehabilitation of roads will link Moyale to the newly paved road on the Ethiopian side and thereby foster intra-regional trade and help in the de-marginalizing of ASALs both within Kenya and the region. The Government policy on ASAL is highlighting the importance of infrastructure with a particular mention to the roads sector. The aims of this proposal are therefore: (a) Reducing transaction costs to facilitate trade flows within and across borders and enabling economic actors - individuals, firms and government - to respond to demand for services; (b) Lowering the cost of inputs used in the production of goods and services; (c) Opening up new opportunities for entrepreneurs, or making existing businesses more profitable; (d) Creating opportunities for promoting gainful employment and enhancing human capital formation and development; (e) Facilitating access to the areas in case of future crisis.

Activities

- Construction of and rehabilitation of key trunk roads in order to link feeder roads to the national road network.
- Expansion of telecommunication industry in partnership with the private sector will enhance access to telecommunication services in the ASALs.

Outcomes

The proposed interventions in basic infrastructure will support diversification of economic activities and social development in the ASALs and also provide an enabling environment that promotes trade and commerce. Access to roads and communications will reduce the high cost and some time the impossibility of accessing the market for the population living in the most remote areas, improving livelihoods and enabling the basic needs for the overall human capital development.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	100,000
Mission costs	35,000
Contracts	4,000,000
Programme support costs (10%)	413,500
TOTAL	4,548,500

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Development of alternative energy consumer products
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I03
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	To provide inhabitants of drought-affected areas with affordable alternative light sources supporting education and providing additional income opportunities
Beneficiaries:	Affected populations in the ASAL areas of Kenya
Implementing Partners:	UNDP-GSB, NGOs, Freeplay
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 935,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 935,000

Summary

This project aims to support and reinforce national, regional and international efforts to foster sustainable development in the area and mitigate against future crises. Within the Growing Sustainable Business (GSB) project portfolio, the Freeplay Energy alliance aims to distribute sustainable energy products to bottom-of-the-pyramid consumers in Kenya. With additional funding and support, new products that address specific energy needs (such as need for alternative light sources) would be developed and then distributed using the channels already developed for existing products. Non-battery powered radios will also serve a critical role in providing information on early warning, market prices and risk of conflict. Freeplay Energy develops and distributes consumer products that make use of self-sufficient energy technology. Freeplay combines wind-up, solar, and rechargeable energy technology with unique, portable, consumer electronics replacing battery-powered systems that are wasteful and costly. Their product range does not at present encompass light sources.

Activities

Within the scope of this proposal, GSB would support the development of new products that would leverage wind-up technology, biogas, solar and wind sources to provide inhabitants of rural (and in particular drought-affected) areas with sustainable light sources. After the development of the products concept, GSB would also support the testing of the prototype in different pilot areas (to be selected depending on drought-affected population needs out of 27 affected districts, and Freeplay distribution system). Freeplay would then be responsible for incorporating the new product into its portfolio and rolling out distribution across the country. GSB would also engage financing partners (such as MFIs or banks e.g. Co-Op Bank) to set up a micro finance scheme, which would facilitate access to Freeplay products.

Outcomes

This initiative would enable inhabitants of drought-affected areas to make use of environmentally friendly and affordable light sources. It should have a positive impact on education, giving children the opportunity to prepare schoolwork after nightfall, without compromising on their contribution to household tasks. Similarly, it will provide additional income opportunities to family members who are typically occupied with smallholding or herding activities in the daylight hours.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme personnel	100,000
Prototype development	500,000
Pilot testing	250,000
Programme support costs (10%)	85,000
TOTAL	935,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Enabling Diversified Livelihoods for Income Generation
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/104
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	To empower indigenous people with access to social enterprise and business solutions through provision of tailored BDS (Business Development Services), micro-finance, and access to markets
Beneficiaries:	Affected populations in the ASAL Districts of Kenya
Implementing Partners:	UNDP, NGOs, consultants
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 2,310,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 2,310,000

Summary

This project supports the provision of immediate livelihoods assistance, build resilience and reduce vulnerability in the medium and long-term. The approach aims support and reinforce national, regional and international efforts to foster sustainable development in the area and mitigate against future crises. In response to the overwhelmingly weak business climate in the north-eastern part of Kenya that perpetuates low income generation leading to degradation of peoples' livelihoods, a package of basic social entrepreneurship skills training and tailored business development services will be introduced at the community levels. The conduit for this package of services is the "business solution centre" model. The role of the BSC is a resource centre and "help desk" that provides business-related support and advise, micro-finance services and training to the community on basic entrepreneurial skills to empower the community to start up community businesses. The BSC mobilises the community to think together in coming up with solutions to diversify income generation and seek sustainable livelihood solutions through marketing the community's produce to outside markets.

Activities

In March 2006, UNDP Kenya rolled out a programme called "Youth Employment Scheme – Micro and Small Enterprises Programme" (YES-MSE Programme). The overarching objective of this programme is to unleash entrepreneurship as a tool to strengthen indigenous capacity for sustainable development thereby creating youth employment and realizing MSE development with a target focus in rural areas. The YES-MSE Programme is planned to be implemented in 8 pilot districts and the expansion of this programme into the 27 ASAL districts of Kenya is opportune. The YES-MSE Programme constitutes the following components:

- Business Skills and Entrepreneurship Development; Training;
- Social enterprise development training for communities and farmer groups;
- Micro-finance fund;
- Market information dissemination and Trade facilitation;
- Product development, Quality control, and marketing skills training;
- Establishment of District Business Solution Centres;
- Selection and training of "enterprise development agents" within community as facilitator and agents of change;
- Feasibility study of including business skills in primary school curricula.

Outcomes

The activities mentioned above should contribute to ensuring productive livelihoods for sustainable income generation, thereby enabling the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	100,000
Equipment and materials for DBSC in 27 districts	2,000,000
Programme support costs (10%)	210,000
TOTAL	2,310,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Honey Production for Income Generation in Northeastern Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I05
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	To scale up traditional bee keeping practices in the target region to utilize it as a means of increased income and sustainable livelihoods through introduction of quality control measures, alternative technology, and access to local and export markets.
Beneficiaries:	Affected populations in the ASAL Districts of Kenya
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Livestock, UNDP, NGOs, consultants
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,210,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,210,000

Summary

This project supports the provision of immediate livelihoods assistance, build resilience and reduce vulnerability in the medium and long-term. The approach aims to ensure, to the extent possible, that critical and immediate needs are addressed within a perspective of longer-term need. In response to extreme low levels of engagement in productive economic activity in the north-eastern province of Kenya, this project takes on both a sub sector perspective (honey) and as well as a regional perspective. Honey production has been selected as the focus as studies have shown that globally the market for organic honey is worth well over a billion USD a year. The strategic aim of the project will be to assist the target community to utilise its resources, to create continuous capacity to sustain its status ultimately as an export production location and to consistently increase the capability sets of all its constituents in order to achieve sustainable poverty reduction through income generation activities. The project will collaborate with the existing EC funded and UNDP-DDC implemented Market Access for Drylands Products project.

Activities

A number of districts in the target region, most notably Garissa, Marsabit, Muringi, and Baringo have habitually carried out apiculture to a limited extent and the region has the right natural conditions required in terms of the type of trees grown, climate, rain patterns, and flowering seasons and local craftsmen build and repair traditional hives within the community, where beekeeping techniques are passed on as a valued inheritance. To leverage on what already exists, the following activities will be carried out:

- Social Enterprise Training for mobilizing community cooperation;
- Training in modern techniques for bee keeping and quality control;
- Supply of modern bee keeping equipment (including excluders, bee suits and buckets);
- Set up of Collection centres in several locations;
- Setting up 3 modern apiaries resulting in the production of export quality unprocessed honey;
- Setting up of three tree nurseries and transplantation to areas where tree cover has depleted;
- Buyer Seller Meets (bring together representatives from community with prospective pre-qualified buyers);
- Market development – Identification, Sampling & Follow up;
- Trade Financing & Money Management (community training in techniques in managing savings, personal finance, commercial book keeping, planned investing and managing commercial borrowings).

Outcomes

The activities mentioned above should contribute to ensuring productive livelihoods for sustainable income generation, thereby enabling the attainment of the MDGs. The activities will provide immediate livelihoods assistance, build resilience and reduce vulnerability in the medium and long term.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	100,000
Equipment and materials for selected districts	1,000,000
Programme support costs (10%)	110,000
TOTAL	1,210,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Local and National Level Capacity for Sustainable Development for ASALs
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I06
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and environment
Objective:	Build national and local level capacity for effective participation and coordination management and implementation of development activities.
Beneficiaries:	National and local institutions and affected population in the ASAL districts.
Implementing Partners:	Government ministries and private sector
Project Duration:	1 year
Total Project Budget:	\$ 220,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 220,000

Summary

The focus of the project is to support and reinforce national capacity in effective coordination and timely response to the drought and facilitate in fostering sustainable development and mitigate against future crises. There is need for supporting processes and capacity building activities for individuals, households and groups and national institutions to organize themselves around certain common interests or problems to find solutions. Community-based organizations and institutions are an important ingredient in social capital formation. They act as a social resource from which communities derive "social energy" for pursuing and actualising their long-term development and social goals. Strengthening traditional institutions and building upon them is a key priority for empowering ASAL communities. The proposed project will support efforts of the Kenya government in developing community-based organisations to mobilise the much needed community institutional capacity and human capital to foster sustainable human development and mitigate future crisis in ASALs.

Activities

- Training in modern and adoption of traditional methods early warning systems that aim to improve the management of disasters;
- Making local communities responsible for their own development through consultative and participatory approaches in identifying priorities and formulating programmes for local implementation;
- Decentralised governance and management of resources;
- Setting guidelines and benchmarks for formulation of plans and for assessing, monitoring and evaluating impacts of development and other interventions;
- Management skills for effective participation in provision of social services such as education, health, park maintenance, and water supply;
- Capacity building in land tenure policy and training in tenure systems, planning, use planning for ASALs;
- Enhancing capacity of local level institutions to for effective participation in the processes of policy formulation, and programme planning and implementation;
- Coordination and information sharing between the different actors on conflict and strengthening the role for traditional justice institutions and peacekeeping and building capacity to address cross-border issues.

Outcomes

The proposed interventions will create capacity and an enabling environment for communities to chart out their own development agenda for a long-term development approach in the ASALs and a shift from the current development mode and unsustainable projects that are often triggered by disasters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	50,000
Equipment and materials	60,000
Contracts	80,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000
Programme support costs (10%)	20,000
TOTAL	220,000

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Management of perennial floods and coping with drought in selected food deficits regions in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I07
Sector:	Economic recovery, infrastructure and environment
Objective:	To upscale identified food deficit coping strategies of communities from perennial drought in Ukambani and flooding of Nyando River in Western Kenya
Beneficiaries:	Communities of Nuu and Imba mountain sites in Mwingi and riparian communities living along the Nyando river in Nyando district, Kenya.
Implementing Partners:	Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in Mwingi and Kenya Disaster Concern (KDC) in Nyando Districts.
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 980,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 980,000

Summary

The main focus of the project is to support and reinforce efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crisis. In the semi-arid areas of Kenya the problem of land degradation is especially severe due to the fact that desertification presents a major threat to all facets of land productivity, both in relation to agriculture and livestock production. This threat of desertification is compounded by the fast growing population, which is believed to accelerate land degradation due to increased pressure. Similarly, along the Nyando River, slash and burn farming has been practiced over decades exposing the fragile riverine vegetation resources to destructive floods and human activity. This is leading to rapid losses of ecologically stable riverine system to perennial floods, huge gulleys, unsustainable land use practices and ill-advised agricultural practices. These are a manifestation of inadequate inter-household food insecurity and general poverty. The proposed project will support the 2006 CHAP by addressing two different scenarios where one district suffers from perennial floods and the other is drought prone, coping mechanisms to these two natural disasters by the two communities will be piloted and experiences shared in the light of changing weather patterns and climate variability. This project will capitalise on traditional coping mechanisms in the two distinct districts to stem against perennial hunger brought about largely by drought and floods. Moreover, evidence suggests that unpredictability of climatic extremes may increase under global climate change. There is need; therefore, for strategic land-use planning that builds in adaptations to climate change forecasts. The proposed initiatives will support ongoing national efforts to foster sustainable human development and overall mitigation against future disasters and crisis.

Activities

- Farmers/pastoralists in the selected pilot sites are able to cope with drought/flooding;
- Early warning systems provide timely and relevant information to farmers/ pastoralists to assist them in coping with drought and flooding;
- Drought and flooding preparedness and mitigation policies to support farmers/pastoralists in coping with climate vulnerability;
- Farmers/pastoralists outside the pilot sites replicate successful approaches to cope with drought and flooding.

Outcome

To capitalise on traditional resilience strategy for coping with poverty and improve food security and mainstream experiences in national economy planning to avoid perennial hunger resulting from predictable disasters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	100,000
Equipment and materials	185,000
Mission costs	30,000
Contracts	130,000
Micro-grants for innovations	400,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	40,000
Programme support costs	95,000
TOTAL	980,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Sustainable Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Districts in Kenya.
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/ER/I08
Sector:	Economic Recovery, Infrastructure and Environment
Objective:	To provide adequate water by developing and implementing of a comprehensive plan for water management and use methods to meet increasing domestic, livestock and irrigation requirements.
Beneficiaries:	National and local institutions and affected population in the ASAL districts.
Implementing Partners:	Government ministries, NGOs and private sector
Project Duration:	1 year
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,000,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,000,000

Summary

The main focus of the project is to support and reinforce efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crisis. Arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) are becoming increasingly dependent on food aid and humanitarian relief. The Common Humanitarian Action Plan can play a significant role in support to the implementation of the national ASALs policy, the national water policy and the Strategy to Revitalize Agriculture sector the proposed project will focus on sustainable integrated water management based on social and environmental sustainability criteria with the aim of mitigating against future disaster crisis. Diversifying sources of water and r equipping sources with pumping equipment will be undertaken with environmental impact assessments and consensus reached and agreed upon by communities and all relevant stakeholders. Emphasis will be laid on rehabilitating and operationalising existing sources such as dams and boreholes as opposed to establishing new ones. The potential for irrigation, will be explored based on studies and relevant policies. All the envisaged outputs compliment national efforts to implement the Economic Recovery Strategy is ASALs and the overall Sustainable Human Development in Kenya.

Activities

- Hydro-geological surveys, protecting water sources and catchment areas by increasing wood land and forest cover and developing efficient conveyance and water-saving technology;
- Support construction of small dams upstream to stabilise river flows and conserve rain run-off and also provide opportunities for irrigation;
- Small and opportunistic rain-fed schemes together with small-scale irrigated agriculture for production of high-value crops, that is fruits and vegetables, and pulses, grains;
- Increasing water harvesting and management technologies such as roof catchments, pans, water holes, dams, runoff diversion from roads, and boreholes for domestic use and livestock production and developing a participatory extension system;
- Establishment of South-South and North-South strategic partnerships to share best practices and for technology transfer.

Outcomes

The development outcome of the intervention is to diversify livelihoods, increase resilience and decrease vulnerability to natural disasters in the ASALs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme Personnel	230,000
Equipment and materials	200,000
Mission costs	50,000
Contracts	190,000
Grants for Community Innovation	190,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	50,000
Programme support costs	90,000
TOTAL	1,000,000

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Education
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/E01
Sector:	Education
Objective:	To ensure children's access to basic education.
Beneficiaries:	100,000 children and 5000 teachers
Implementing Partners:	MOE, ALRMP, WFP, WESCOORD
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Long-term funding requirements	\$ 3,000,000
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,274,778
Total funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,174,778

Summary

The Government of Kenya/UNICEF programme of cooperation "Education, Youth and HIV/AIDS" is focussed on long-term development efforts aimed at increasing primary graduation rates in the arid districts of Kenya where enrolment rates are quite low. Full details are available in the Kenya UNDAF and the Country Programme Action Plan 2004-08. In emergency drought periods, UNICEF supports efforts to mitigate the drought's effects on the fragile education system in the arid districts. Even in normal situations only two out of ten boys and one out of ten girls access basic education. As the drought situation persists, the number of children dropping out of school increases. The lack of food, knowledge and information about relevant health, hygiene, sanitation and psychosocial problems renders children vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. To improve the situation and ensure that children remain in school, UNICEF plans to support interventions that will focus on access to basic education, especially for girls. At the same time, the long term five year UNICEF Education Programme (2004-2008) which continues to target these ASAL districts and in close collaboration with UN agencies and development partners, will support the Ministry of Education's interventions for improved access and sustainable quality basic education.

Activities

A total of 100,000 children and 5000 teachers will benefit through: Providing safe and protective learning spaces (including make shift classrooms); providing essential learning materials (school kits, uniforms and other didactic materials); 5,000 teachers and other education personnel receiving periodic, relevant training on psychosocial care and support with particular attention to emergency preparedness and mitigation; ensuring that children are provided with meals through the expanded school feeding programme in close collaboration with WFP and the WESCOORD and that there is water in schools; providing supplies (beds and blankets) to boarding schools to address the increased enrolment; procuring and distributing one recreational kit for each of the 239 low-cost boarding schools and mobilising affected community members, including children and youth, to actively participate in the implementation of education, particularly girls' education.

Outcomes

Fewer children will drop out of school and more primary schools will remain operational.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs, cluster coordination and technical support	100,000
Implementing or operating costs	934,723
Administrative costs	103,472
Recovery cost (12%)*	136,583
Total project budget	1,274,778
Minus available resources	100,000
Total funds required for 2006	1,174,778
Unfunded Country Programme Action Plan 2004-2008 (Education)	3,000,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

FOOD AND LIVELIHOODS SECURITY

Appealing Agency:	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (AAH)
Project Title:	Emergency Food Security Assistance in Mandera
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A01
Sector:	Food Security
Objective:	To improve household food security by alternative income generation, rebuilding livestock and by strengthening drought preparedness and response capacities amongst the most vulnerable communities.
Beneficiaries:	60,000
Implementing Partners:	N/A
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,500,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,500,000

Summary

The aim of the project is essentially to reduce the more vulnerable populations' dependence on aid distribution by making them more self-reliant and more food secure by the implementation of a four-fold project, which addresses both immediate relief needs and more mid-term objectives. The project has several components: Income Generation by labour intensive community works (contribution to their own development and increased autonomy); Agricultural Input Supplies to increase self sufficiency; Animal Fodder to alleviate pressure due to lack of pasture; and Supplementary Food packages for essential foods like tea, beans, sugar etc thus allowing them to reserve their cash for other needs. The project has a huge community income generating component using labour intensive community works, compatible with other AAH interventions such as de-silting of earth pans etc.

Activities

- Income generation labour intensive community works – de-silting of rainwater storage dams, rehabilitation of rain water storage tanks, sanitation community work such as cleaning and burning of animal carcasses, digging for VIP latrines etc.;
- Agricultural inputs – provision of drought resistant quick growing seeds in anticipation of rainfall;
- Provision of animal fodder in the absence of pasture;
- Distribution of supplementary food packages specifically targeting women or child headed households, the elderly and the handicapped (many were observed AAH's Food Security Survey in March). Packages would include essential items like tea, sugar, oil, salt etc items that they would normally have to buy.

Outcomes

- Improved food security in the household in the targeted most vulnerable areas;
- Increased self-sufficiency through agricultural activities and participation in development of own communities through labour intensive activities;
- Income generation thus greater preparedness to face an exacerbation of the drought situation
- Improved rain capture facilities;
- Healthier livestock.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	375,000
Implementing or operating costs	1,020,000
Administrative costs	105,000
TOTAL	1,500,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Action Research for the Formulation of Pilots for Developing a Safety Nets Programme in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A02
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	Test effectiveness of a Safety Nets approach, and provide guidance for national scale-up
Beneficiaries:	
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April to December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 190,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 190,000

Summary

Over the last 25 years, there have been at least seven major droughts in Kenya. Emergency relief has become the standard response to declared emergencies. While relief does save the lives of the most vulnerable, it does protect household assets to help deal with future shocks. Recent Food Security Assessment reports have recommended various actions to address the long-term impacts of drought and asset depletion. One such recommendation focuses on the current policy gap in addressing predictable needs through a multi-annual safety net. This is in line with the need to move away from exclusively emergency relief and move towards addressing the root causes of what is essentially a chronic problem. A multi-annual fund would enable the government of Kenya to exercise control over the management of food security responses and facilitate a comprehensive plan across relevant Ministries and Departments. This process has been developed through a consultancy funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) to help design a National Safety Nets Framework. The recommendations include a piloting phase in four districts in order to test the effectiveness of the approach. A Programme Framework including principles is currently being drafted within which agencies will be able to apply to implement pilot projects. This proposal aims to facilitate the next step in this process by providing the resources for the required preparation to design three pilot projects in different areas/livelihoods and using different delivery instruments.

Activities

- Identification and sensitisation of agencies to implement the pilots within the Programme Framework and Principles;
- Baseline work to inform programme design: baseline data collection, market assessment and analysis;
- Peer review of baseline findings, pilot design, and design a standardised monitoring and evaluation framework;
- Actively link the piloting design process to the wider policy dialogue on hunger in Kenya, including through an established National Strategic Forum (see separate proposal);
- Active support to the development of a National Strategic Forum on hunger in collaboration with UNDP.

Outcomes

- Cohesive and thorough preparation phase completed for the implementation of the piloting phase;
- Piloting component linked effectively to the policy debate on hunger in Kenya and institutional arrangements that develop.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	33,000
Implementing or operating costs	140,000
Administrative costs	17,000
TOTAL	190,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Community-based experiential learning in Farmer Field Schools – Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A03
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	To strengthen capacity of farmers/herders to apply drought resilient, locally adapted and environmentally sound agricultural practices
Beneficiaries:	4,000 direct beneficiaries
Implementing Partners:	International and National NGOs with the support of relevant national authorities
Project Duration:	April -December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 478,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 478,000

Summary

In situations of crisis, relief interventions generally revolve around attempts to support traditional coping mechanisms, develop alternatives, and strengthen and build livelihoods and local capacity. FAO's strategy combines immediate emergency activities with elements of longer term rehabilitation, such the promotion of fodder production, rain-fed mixed farming, water capture/reservoirs and crop diversification that will impact on alleviating the conditions of the most vulnerable populations in the region. A Farmers Field School (FFS) approach will be used as a channel to facilitate community-based field learning. The FFS will provide an opportunity for farmers to assimilate proposed activities such as crop diversification, inter-cropping and fodder crop production using hands-on practical methods.

Activities

- Establishment of Farmers Field School groups, focusing on drought resilient agricultural practices and sustainable land management;
- Establishment of Herder Field Schools supporting the gradual capacity building and empowerment of community members in animal health emergency interventions;
- Monitoring of pastoral livelihoods and assets through the Food Security and Nutrition regional working group chaired by FAO.

Outcomes

- 3,000 farmers involved in Farmer Field Schools approach and experimentation capitalised on (i) crop diversification, (ii) fodder crop production, (iii) minimum tillage techniques, (iv) local seed multiplication and bulking;
- 1,000 community-based animal health workers with strengthened capacity on basic animal health practices;
- Improved capacity of food security information monitoring and analysis at regional level.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Programme costs	478,000
TOTAL	478,000

* Please refer to the FAO Regional Plan of Action for additional details

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Project Title:	Enhancing the Early Warning and Response System in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A04
Sector:	Food and Livelihood Security
Objective:	To further strengthen and expand information systems related to emergency agriculture, livelihoods and food security
Beneficiaries:	All partners and stakeholders working in the emergency food security sector in Kenya
Implementing Partners:	Office of the President/ALRMP
Project Duration:	One year
Total Project Budget:	\$ 610,500
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 610,500

Summary

Considerable investment has been made into developing and upgrading the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) Early Warning System (EW) and the overall response system in Kenya. A website for the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) is being designed that will act as an on-line resource centre and a portal to the integrated data platform. There is also a need to build the capacity of the District Steering Groups (DSG) to conduct food security assessments that would strengthen the overall early warning and response system, and reduce reliance on expensive national assessments. The proposed project has, therefore, two interrelated components: (a) Establishment of a Kenya Food Security Analysis and Dissemination Unit (KFSADU) to house the integrated database platform and KFSM website to provide food and livelihood security analysis to users at the international, national and district levels. This will be done in collaboration with the FAO/Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) of Somalia to harmonise cross border analysis; (b) Capacity building of the DSGs to reinforce their role and function within the KFSM structure in terms of EW and Response to food security crises.

Activities

- Develop and maintain the integrated data platform;
- Develop food and livelihood analysis models to enhance food security analysis in collaboration with FSAU;
- Upgrade the national level EW and Food Security bulletin in collaboration with key partners;
- Develop and maintain the KFSM website as a portal to the integrated data platform and as an online resource centre, and linking to other national sites and databases;
- Build capacity of ALRMP staff on data management, analysis, reporting and dissemination through an exchange of personnel with FSAU;
- Conduct capacity building workshops at the district level in vulnerable districts of the ASAL zone;
- Establish a functional linkage between the EW system and the contingency planning tool.

Outcomes

- Enhanced EW analysis and reporting both at the District and National levels;
- Functional KFSM website providing a link to the integrated data platform and an online resource centre;
- An EW and Response system linking EW information to contingency plans;
- Well-developed data analysis models with enhanced capacity to predict the impact of external hazards on food and livelihood security.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	237,000
Implementing or operating costs	318,000
Administrative costs	55,500
TOTAL	610,500

Appealing Agency:	OXFAM GB
Project Title:	Emergency Cash for Work, Wajir
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A05
Sector:	Food Security and Livelihoods
Objective:	To enhance food and income security through improving access to immediate humanitarian needs and promoting livelihood recovery
Beneficiaries:	10,000 pastoralist Households
Implementing Partners:	Oxfam GB with local partners and district authorities
Project Duration:	May - October 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,800,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,800,000

Summary

Purchasing power of the rural pastoral communities in Wajir has diminished as livestock condition has deteriorated and market prices for animals plummeted. Markets have closed due to the burden of debt and WFP food aid has become the principle source of food. The loss of livestock and collapse of the livestock trade directly translates as a loss of income earnings and livelihood opportunities for the pastoral households. A cash intervention will provide an income opportunity, return a level of dignity and contribute to social projects that will benefit the communities in the short and long term. A means of stimulating market activities, cash interventions must take place along side free food distributions as part of a multi-faceted response that serves to promote recovery as well as meet immediate needs. Food is available in Kenya, but due to low purchasing power, access is curtailed. By increasing people's means to access food through normal market channels, traders will be encouraged to re-establish market based food supply, reducing bottlenecks in availability locally.

Activities

- Baseline survey of gaps in assistance and priorities for cash usage;
- Community identification of appropriate, viable and manageable projects with consensus of their value to the wider community;
- Establishment of protocols for community management of projects according to agreed scheduled of work and to agreed technical designs;
- Community identification of 10,000 vulnerable households for participation in CFW in 20-30 centres;
- Cash transfers and project completed;
- End line comparative survey and analysis.

Outcomes

- With food distributions taking place alongside a cash intervention, money earned will give households greater choice. It is anticipated that this will be used to cover food gaps, provide greater access to non-food items, allow households to pay off debt, stimulate local market activities and provide savings for the future, which could be invested in livestock or small business;
- Projects will benefit the communities as viable and appropriate assets;
- In addition the project will be designed such that CFW activities and organisation will inform frameworks for longer-term cash transfers and test the viability and cost effectiveness of longer-term transfers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	270,000
Implementing or operating costs	1,470,000
Administrative costs	60,000
TOTAL	1,800,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	ASAL Integrated Livestock Sector support Project
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A06
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	To support families recover from the effects of draught through re-stocking and institutionalised and sustainable mechanisms for the provision of animal health and breeding services, livestock marketing and processing of hides and skins.
Beneficiaries:	Livestock farmers in the five most affected districts in the ASAL that include: Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Moyale and Marsabit.
Implementing Partners:	Kenya Veterinary Association; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Uaso Nyiro Development Authority
Project Duration:	5 Years
Total Project Budget:	\$ 21,120,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 11,000,000

Summary

This project supports the provision of immediate livelihoods assistance, build resilience and reduce vulnerability in the medium and long-term. The approach aims to ensure, to the extent possible, that critical and immediate needs are addressed within a perspective of longer-term need. Agriculture is the most important sector in the economies of African countries including Kenya. It accounts for 35% of GDP, 34% of exports, and 75% of employment (World Bank, 1989). Imperatively, to address poverty, food and nutrition insecurity issues in Africa, adequate attention and investment has to be given to agricultural development. The Livestock sub-sector plays a significant role as a provider of incomes and social security. In the Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Kenya the contribution of livestock is immense and provides a lifeline to up to 90% of the inhabitants. The ASAL policy recognise that livestock will continue to be the main source of livelihood in the region and recommends that emphasis is put on value-added such as skins and leather products. The recent draught, that claimed thousands of animals, left the ASAL population in a highly vulnerable situation that must be addressed. This proposal therefore aims to:

Activities

- Initiate re-stocking through provision of a limited number of cows and goats to the 10,000 most affected families;
- Strengthening of community-based animal health and breeding delivery services;
- Awareness campaigns to sensitise families on the need for controlling stock levels;
- Establishment of 5 slaughter houses in targeted Districts also providing quality control certifications of meat;
- Support to entrepreneurs wishing to set up hides and skins business units.

Outcomes

Increased incomes, diversified income earning opportunities and reduced desertification leading to improved standard of living for people living in the ASAL.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Re-stocking (year 1 only) targeting 10,000 families at \$ 500	5,000,000
Strengthening community based animal health through training and kick start kits at 1M\$ per year	1,000,000
Awareness campaigns (At \$300,000 per year)	300,000
Slaughter houses to be established in five districts (one per year)	1,000,000
Revolving fund to support Hides and skins entrepreneurs	2,700,000
Programme support costs (10%)	1,000,000
TOTAL	11,000,000

Appealing Agency:	UN DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)
Project Title:	Integrated response to empower drought-affected women in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A07
Sector:	Livelihood Security
Objective:	To increase coping strategies of women and female headed households
Beneficiaries:	Women and their families, affected communities, local authorities
Implementing Partners:	Local women's organisations and district authorities
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 510,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 510,000

Summary

Drought brings the loss of livelihoods for communities and this impact is more severely affected by women and female-headed households. Due to their socially constructed roles, lack of resources, women are more likely to lose their capacities to sustain their livelihoods, making them disproportionately vulnerable to gender-based violence and exploitation. A gender analysis of the emergency situation helps to clarify the specific needs, vulnerabilities and coping strategies of women and men, so that they can be more adequately addressed in response to an emergency situation.

Activities

- Undertake a rapid assessment of affected districts;
- Mobilize and support to actions by women's networks such as the Woman-to-Woman Initiative, WomenKind among others;
- Support the documentation of human rights violation for women;
- Support integrated relief-to-recovery initiatives targeting women who are marginalised and particularly at-risk, including economically destitute women, survivors of gender-based violence, through provision of seeds and alternative;
- Support women-led community dialogue initiatives, such as those of the Coalition for Peace for Africa (COPA-Kenya), the Wajir Peace and Development, African Community Education Network among others;
- Create linkages of women's initiatives with national/regional response and UN/CT mechanisms.

Outcomes

- A quick assessment of women needs and priorities shared with different stakeholders;
- Women partaking in relief distribution and in decision making processes;
- Data and analysis, strategies on prevention of SGBV put in place;
- Direct assistance provided through women's initiatives.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	60,000
Implementing and operating costs	400,000
Administrative costs	50,000
TOTAL	510,000

Appealing Agency:	TERRA NUOVA
Project Title:	Pastoral System, Environment and Settlements in Northern Kenya An integrated approach towards sustainable development
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A08
Sector:	Food and livelihoods security
Objective:	Promotion of economic and social sustainable development processes of marginalised Turkana communities
Beneficiaries:	145,000 pastoralists of Karamoja Cluster (Kenya, Uganda, Southern Sudan), 120 settled families, local traders associations
Implementing Partners:	AMREF Ke, VSF Germany, Green Towns, Lomidat Multipurpose Cooperative Society LTD
Project Duration:	3 Years
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,716,280
Funds Requested for 2006	\$ 427,000

Summary

The proposed action is based on what was achieved by the project "Rural Development in Arid Areas of Northern Kenya: Support to the Turkana Pastoral Communities for the Management of Natural Resources". An abattoir, which is owned by a cooperative of producers, has been built and it will be soon operational. A Cost Benefit Analysis carried out in 2005 suggests that it has to be supported with capacity building of its staff, in particular on management and marketing, while activities aimed at creating awareness on cash economy at community level have to be continuously carried out. A pool of interrelated issues should be addressed in developing suitable strategies for drought response in order to guarantee food security. The limited facilities available for animal product processing and marketing, the lack of viable alternative Income Generating Activities in the urban areas together with the high insecurity level, hinder the complete exploitation of the economical potential; thus reducing the quality of different products and increasing considerably the transaction costs and risks. The alternatives for livelihood in this area are often very limited and, especially for those who live close to the bigger towns, are often restricted to firewood and charcoal production.

Activities

- Purchase and slaughter of animals through Lomidat Cooperative;
- Develop a 1,000 Hectares holding ground in Nanam;
- Strengthen Lomidat Cooperative institutional structure;
- Promote a regional and country-wide approach for the marketing of Lomidat abattoir products;
- Establish a strong linkage between the abattoir and DVS to monitor animal diseases in the area;
- Support peace promotion and awareness creation (cash economy, natural resources management);
- Implement IGA pilot projects focused on urban agriculture;
- Establish a cottage industry for the processing of by-products generated by the local slaughterhouse;
- Liaise with a finance institution and create awareness on cash economy in the area;
- Carry out socio-economic and anthropological researches to explore the impact of the changes and the integration of new practices in the traditional system.

Outcomes

- Meat is distributed to communities, schools, and people in need;
- An holding ground in Nanam operative;
- Lomidat Cooperative trained and equipped, cooperative members raised from 1,000 to 3,000;
- Marketing of livestock and livestock products improved at regional and national level;
- Effective monitoring system for animal disease in the Lomidat abattoir in place;
- Peace promoted through workshop at trans-boundary level;
- IGA projects on UA and NRM in place;
- Researches on IGA, Socio-economics, and anthropology carried out;
- Awareness on cash economy carried out.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	564,000
Implementing or operating costs	1,040,000
Administrative costs	112,280
Total project budget	1,716,280
Total Request for 2006	427,000

Appealing Agency:	VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES BELGIUM (VSF BELGIUM)
Project Title:	Turkana Drought Emergency Response Intervention
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A09
Sector:	Food Security and Livelihoods
Objective:	To save lives, restore and protect food security and livelihood assets of targeted pastoralists adversely affected by drought in Turkana
Beneficiaries:	169,400 persons (34,000 school children, 81,240 Women, 54,160 men)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, District Livestock Marketing Council, Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization, Ministry of Water Resources, Arid Lands Resources Management Project, Pokot Environmental Conservation Livestock Development Organization.
Project Duration:	April - March 2007 (12 months)
Total Project Budget:	\$ 916,819
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 916,819

Summary

To save lives and protect the livestock asset base of Turkana communities adversely affected by the drought through the rehabilitation of watering points, salvaging livestock weakened by drought through the purchase and slaughtering of goats to feed vulnerable households, improving access to insecure grazing areas and providing animal health services. Capacity building on drought preparedness shall be incorporated in all interventions.

Activities

- Emergency livestock off take of 14,474 goats;
- Water resource rehabilitation of 34 watering points for livestock;
- Conflict mitigation and peace building in five divisions with grazing reserves;
- Provision of animal health services in seven divisions;
- Drought preparedness in six divisions.

Outcomes

- Increased access to meat for vulnerable households from slaughtered goats;
- Improved utilisation of available grazing and existing resources through promotion of the peaceful co existence of potentially conflicting communities;
- Reduced suffering and stress on women and children in feeding and watering livestock;
- Reduced livestock based conflicts between bordering Turkana and Pokot communities through better utilisation of existing natural resources;
- Reduced morbidity and mortality rates in livestock through the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	76,317
Implementing or operating costs	713,788
Administrative costs	126,714
TOTAL	916,819

Appealing Agency:	VÉTÉRINAIRES SANS FRONTIÈRES SUISSE (VSF-CH)
Project Title:	Emergency Livestock Off-Take in Wajir & Mandera District
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/A10
Sector:	Food security and livelihoods
Objective:	To mitigate the effects of the drought on the most vulnerable of the pastoralist communities in Wajir and Mandera Districts
Beneficiaries:	5,000 pastoralist HH in Wajir & Mandera Districts, Kenya
Implementing Partners:	Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Kenya
Project Duration:	April - June 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 235,373
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 235,373

Summary

With the last drought in 2004 and failure of the 2005 short rains most districts are in a severe drought situation and facing a human livelihood emergency. According to FEWSNET currently 1.8 million people (increasing) are at risk. Some people, mainly children, already starved to death⁴. The malnutrition rate increased by December in Mandera and Wajir District to 48% and 42%, respectively. Due to the prolonged drought situation in the past years, livestock mortality has increased further as trekking distances for water and pasture rise abnormally. The mortality rate of sheep, goats and cattle is said to be 30 to 40% in Mandera District⁵. In Wajir District the mortality rate is extremely high with 50% for cattle and sheep and 25% for camel and goats⁴. Pastoralists are losing their livelihoods, which are not readily replaceable. It takes four years to recover from a one third drop and eleven years from a two third drop in cattle herd size. For goats these figures are 1.5 years and 3.5 years, respectively⁶. Emergency livestock off-take can be seen as a strengthening of the traditional drought coping methods (eg. preservation of grazing areas, prayers etc). The communities usually benefit twice from a de-stocking campaign: they are able to sell their livestock at a reasonable price, which strengthens their purchasing power. Furthermore they receive free food through the meat distribution⁷. Part of the cash may be used for re-stocking should wealth conditions improve.

Activities

- Off-take of 9,000 small ruminants in Wajir District through 3 Veterinary teams;
- Off-take of 6,000 small ruminants in Mandera District through 2 Veterinary teams;
- Meat of slaughtered animals (120t) distributed to destitute community members;
- Shifting of activities to strategic de-worming campaign of small ruminants with the onset of rains.

Outcomes

- Purchasing power of at least 12,000 households has increased and pressure on remaining pasture and water sources is reduced;
- The diet of 1,500 households is complemented with meat (high quality protein);
- Condition and survival rate of the breeding stock is improved;
- Animal health of small ruminants has improved (de-worming campaign with onset of rains).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	28,050
Operating costs	191,925
Program Support Costs (7%)	15,398
TOTAL	235,373

⁴ Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, *Drought Early Warning System Wajir District*, December 2005

⁵ Arid Land Resource Management Project II, *Drought Early Warning System Mandera District*, December 2005

⁶ UNEP and Government of Kenya, *Devastating Drought in Kenya: environmental impacts and responses*, December 2000

⁷ Arid Lands Resource Management Project, *Guidelines for emergency livestock off-take handbook*, 2005

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency:	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (AAH)
Project Title:	Enhanced Response Capacity to Nutrition Emergencies in drought stricken areas of NE Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/H01
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To contribute to the prompt detection and treatment of severely and moderately malnourished children under-five in nutritionally critical areas in Mandera District.
Beneficiaries:	30-40,000
Implementing Partners:	n/a
Project Duration:	6 months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 600,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 600,000

Summary

The basic project is to treat moderate and severe malnutrition and to have in place an effective nutritional surveillance programme. For the treatment of severe malnutrition there is the combined usage of CTC, which is quite apt for the pastorlist populations, and the Therapeutic Feeding Centre based in the Mandera District hospital. We would also envisage a large home treatment (plumpy nut) component. The treatment of moderate malnutrition would also cover the East, Central and western areas of Mandera.

Activities

- Designing, setting-up and implementation of targeted feeding programs (TFC/Home Treatment /CTC/SFP);
- Technical support and training of PHCC/PHCU staff on protocols on treatment of acute malnutrition;
- Nutritional surveys and rapid assessments;
- Monitoring and evaluation of programs;
- Identification of vulnerable areas from surveys and surveillance and appropriate response.

Outcomes

- >75% of exits of TFP/SFP in selected program area/s are recovered/cured, and less than 10% and 3% of exits from the TFP and SFP, respectively, are deaths;
- Greater than 50% of children estimated to be malnourished are covered by the TFP and SFP in the selected program area/s;
- Nutritional information/data are collected and analysed throughout Mandera district;
- Vulnerable groups are specifically covered.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	150,000
Implementing or operating costs	408,000
Administrative costs	42,000
TOTAL	600,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Emergency Health
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/H02
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	Government, partners and communities' capacity to fulfil the right to health of women and children in emergency situations strengthened.
Beneficiaries:	500,000 under- five children and pregnant and lactating women in the 10 most affected districts (with expansion if the long rains fail).
Implementing Partners:	MOH, NGOs, WFP, GTZ
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Long-term funding requirements	US \$ 4,960,000 (2 year period until end of 2008)
Total Project Budget:	\$ 4,424,000
Total funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 3,724,000

Summary

The GOK-UNICEF programme of collaboration (2004-2008) focus is on the ten districts most affected by drought. The Ministry of Health in partnership with international NGOs and the UN is only reaching one third of the estimated population of about 500,000 under five years old children with extended outreach health programmes. Although arid districts have had catch-up measles campaigns over the last two years, current coverage is as low as 50 per cent of target age children in some areas. This is extremely dangerous when malnutrition rates are as high as they are at around 10-30 per cent of children less than 2 S.D, weight-for-height.

Activities

The short-term targeted interventions include integrated health and nutrition outreach services including with mobile clinics targeting under-five children and pregnant and lactating mothers with a minimum care package in line with the Kenya Essential Package for Health (KEPH). A nationwide measles, polio, vitamin A and LLITN immunisation/distribution campaign will be undertaken shortly for 15 million children, budgeted at \$26.5 million (of which \$25.85 m has already been pledged, but not yet received). Other activities that will be implemented in line with the long-term objectives of the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II (2005-2010) and the evolving health SWAp include: establishment of health and nutrition coordination groups at district level, capacity building/development for government counterparts through the updating/training of nutritionists, clinical staff, nurses and community members.

Outcomes

500,000 under five children and pregnant and lactating women from 10 districts reached with integrated health services (also integrated with the nutrition project).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	100,000
Implementing or operating costs	3,450,000
Administrative costs	400,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	474,000
Total project budget	4,424,000
Minus available resources	700,000
Total funds requested (April-December 2006)	3,724,000
Unfunded country programme action plan 2006-2008 (Health)	4,960,000

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title:	Health and nutrition
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/H03
Sector:	Nutrition
Objective:	Reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with moderate and severe malnutrition in vulnerable populations in 10 emergency districts in Kenya. Expand emergency primary health services to the most vulnerable and dispersed populations.
Beneficiaries:	73,000 malnourished children under 5 years and 7,200 malnourished pregnant and lactating women
Implementing Partners:	UNICEF, MOH, OP, and specialised agencies
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Long-term Funding requirements	\$ 2,760,400 (until 2008)
Total Project Budget	\$ 7,117,803
Total Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 3,876,692

Summary

The Government of Kenya/UNICEF programme of cooperation nutrition programme is focussed on long-term development efforts aimed at recovery from drought in arid districts in Kenya. Full details are available in the Kenya UNDAF and the Country Programme Action Plan 2004-08. The humanitarian action budget presented herein is a consolidated appeal for support of interventional activities coordinated under the nutrition cluster for the UN and all other international partners helping Government of Kenya respond to the drought. Ten arid districts where the percentage of children under five that are less than 2 S.D. weight for height is ranging from 20-30% require immediate attention to prevent further deterioration. The nutrition interventions will reduce these rates through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes using an enhanced outreach strategy. Nutritional status monitoring will be enhanced.

Activities

-Coordination of special feeding initiatives in the ten target districts. -Provision of supplementary and therapeutic foods and partner support for selective feeding programmes. -Surveys in all the affected districts. -Technical support to feeding programmes, field monitoring. -Logistical support and transportation of supplies to destination districts and feeding centres. -Sustained implementation of IMCI through mobile outreach.

Outcomes

-Reduction in rates of moderate and severe malnutrition through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes to below 15 % and 1 % respectively in all target districts. -Rehabilitation of approximately 73,000 malnourished children and at-risk pregnant and lactating women. -Efficient monitoring of nutritional status of vulnerable populations. -Sustained reduced levels of malnutrition through long-term interventions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs, cluster coordination and technical support	306,000
Implementing or operating costs (partner support, supplies, transportation, surveillance)	5,746,435
Administrative costs	360,000
Recovery cost (12%)*	705,368
Total project budget	7,117,803
Minus available resources	3,241,111
Total funds requested (April-December 2006)	3,876,692
Unfunded Country Programme Action Plan until 2008 (Nutrition)	2,760,400

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) & UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title:	Accurate Health information for preparedness and a better targeted coordinated and sustainable interventions in drought affected areas
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/H04AB
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To provide reliable and useful information about health status, health interventions, including reproductive health, and to identify gaps, in order to develop more focus and integrated intervention in terms of response and preparedness.
Beneficiaries:	TOTAL: 3.5 million
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, NGOs, Health partners including UN Agencies
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 765,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 764,000

Summary

As a result of the prolonged drought, many children are suffering from malnutrition (around 20 % of GAM), with an expected upsurge in communicable diseases (Diarrhoea, ARI, Measles, Malaria) and potentially epidemic conditions (meningitis, avian flu, Kalar Azar). The affected areas are lacking health workers Nurses in North-eastern Province). It results in a weak surveillance system and lack of accurate and reliable information provision for better health action planning and coordination. Mortality, together with malnutrition, is the most commonly used indicator for assessing the severity of a crisis and monitoring the overall humanitarian effort. Comparison of the crude mortality rate (CMR) at different time intervals provides an indirect measure of the impact of the response to the crisis. Over the long term which will feed into the recovery process, WHO, UNFPA in addition to their ongoing programmes with the MoH, they will contribute in capacity building for appropriate strategy (mobile team) in regard to drought affected areas.

Activities

- Mortality survey to estimate retrospectively the mortality among crisis-affected and identify the major causes of death and describe basic services availability;
- Providing useful information on health situation, including reproductive health in the affected area for a better targeting of the affected population and areas and gaps filling;
- Support the MoH in coordinating health action with all health and health related stakeholders. In order to identify gaps in health sector and fill them (Mapping);
- Strengthening the capacity of concerned districts for a good preparedness and response strategy, and building capacity for a sustainable health care strategy;
- Evaluate health interventions for lesson to be learnt for the future.

Outcomes

- Accurate health information including CMR and basic services availability provided;
- Health action coordination by the MoH and Districts has improved;
- Preparedness and response capacity improve in the affected districts;
- Health interventions evaluated and lesson learnt for the future.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WHO	UNFPA
Staff Costs (Info officer + National programme officer + Tech. support + consultant)	85,000	20,000
Implementing or operating costs:		
- Mortality survey with services availability assessment	150,000	20,000
- Health information compilation and provision (Training + IT material+ Missions)	65,000	15,000
- Support to coordination (priority identification and joint planning)	40,000	
- Strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms	40,000	15,000
- Capacity building (mobile teams: training, logistic support)	100,000	50,000
- Evaluating health interventions for lesson learnt	40,000	10,000
- Programme Management and Reporting	52,000	13,000
Programme support Cost (7%)	40,000	10,000
Total project budget	612,000	153,000
Minus available resources (HAC local travel)	1,000	0
TOTAL	611,000	153,000

HORN OF AFRICA

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO) & UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
Project Title:	Health response to save lives and reduce suffering amongst persons affected by food insecurity in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/H05AB
Sector:	Health and nutrition
Objective:	To reduce avoidable mortality and suffering due to life threatening health conditions resulting from food insecurity, and strengthen the capacity of the system to deliver required services to these affected populations.
Beneficiaries:	TOTAL: 3.5 million
Implementing Partner(s):	MoH, UNFPA, NGOs, UNICEF, UNAIDS
Project Duration:	April – December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,208,500
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 758,500

Summary

As a result of the prolonged drought, a lot of children are suffering from malnutrition (around 20 % of GAM), with an expected upsurge in the community of communicable diseases (Diarrhoea, ARI, Measles, Malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS) and epidemic conditions (, meningitis, avian flu, Kalar Azar). High rates of anaemia amongst pregnant women led to an increase in pregnancy complications affecting the existing high maternal mortality in the drought-affected districts. The affected areas are lacking health workers. Then access to primary health care and emergency obstetric care is very limited. The surveillance system is weak. The skill to manage severe malnutrition with related infections for children is also limited. Indeed this situation is likely to be accompanied by a rise in sexual exploitation and other harmful coping mechanisms and leave women and children vulnerable. If adequate rainfall comes when the heat wave created by the drought is still on it would create ideal mosquito breeding habitat threatening the outbreak of epidemics like malaria. This project will start in 9 districts with the CERF fund and will be extended to more districts.

Activities

- Strengthening the immunisation response (ensuring protection for measles, polio and Vitamin A);
- Improving detection and response to diseases outbreak, through strengthened surveillance (IDSR) and surge capacity (emergency medical supplies for HC and outreach strategy);
- Increasing the capacities of local and national health systems by training staff (IMCI, management of severe malnutrition, surveillance and Minimum Initial Service Package, MISP for Reproductive health), adapting guidelines to local context;
- Supporting national preventive measures for malaria and scaling up universal access to HIV/AIDS and GBV services.

Outcomes

- Immunisation coverage (polio, measles, Vitamin A) improved;
- Communicable diseases outbreaks detected and controlled;
- Standardised methods for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes in place;
- Health system strengthened for emergency care;
- Activities re HIV/AIDS, GBV, pregnancy-related complications, & malaria prevention implemented.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	WHO	UNFPA
Staff Costs (including DSA for support to Districts)	120,000	45,000
Implementing or operating costs:		
Support to Immunization activities (measles, polio and Vitamin A)	140,000	
Disease surveillance and health situation monitoring	120,000	
Surge capacity and logistics (Emergency Kits + UNFPA Kits & condoms)	350,000	100,000
Staff training for emergency care (IMCI, severe malnutrition and MISP)	75,000	35,000
HIV/AIDS universal access (VCT, ARV, IASC guidelines: GBV,HIV/AIDS)	20,000	20,000
Malaria prevention	20,000	
Programme Management and Reporting	84,500	
Programme support Cost (7%)	65,000	14,000
Total project budget	994,500	214,000
Minus available resources (WHO HIV programme contribution + CERF)	450,000	0
TOTAL	544,500	214,000

PROTECTION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Protection of Children
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL01
Sector:	Protection, human rights and rule of law
Objective:	Protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in drought emergency
Beneficiaries:	300 children
Implementing Partners:	Children's Department, District Social Dev & NGOs
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 332,640
Total funds Requested:	\$ 332,640

Summary

As the drought prevails, the food security situation and general well being of the people of the North East continues to worsen. The pastoralists have lost over 75% of their cattle and sheep-the main source of livelihood, forcing families to disintegrate. The able bodied men have taken off with the remaining animals in search of rare pasture and water, while women, children and the elderly have moved closer to town centres in search of food, water and other basic needs. This has clear protection implications as the vulnerable family members move to new environments while in dire need - exposing them to potential abuse and exploitation.

Even before the current drought, there were communities settled around Garissa town as a result of drought or tribal conflict. Household poverty levels were evident in the housing structures, demand for relief food and lack of meaningful sources of income or engagements. Child rights abuse such as exposure to exploitation, neglect, and cultural practices that violate the rights of children were prevalent. Accessing education was a challenge for these communities as many young children were out of school. Some boys were involved in menial jobs at markets and girls worked as housemaids or stayed at home as care takers of younger siblings. Access to Health and WES services were poor. In collaboration with the government, UNICEF is committed to the protection of children and women from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect at all times and especially in emergencies such as the current drought.

Activities

Children's Department and relevant NGOs will carry out a rapid assessment of children's needs-age and gender specific and available response mechanisms, services and the capacity of NGOs/CBOs and GoK ministries will be mapped in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts. Under the auspices of the Provincial Children Officer, a Child Protection Working Group will be established. In partnership with the District Social Development Office, 3 child friendly emergency protection centres will be established in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir towns, with a social worker recruited for each centre. Psychosocial services will be provided and sexual exploitation prevention and response mechanisms will also be put in place. In coordination with the ICRC, reunification systems of children and family members will be put in place.

Outcomes

Rapid assessment of children needs done with age and gender specific disaggregated data available in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera districts. Response mechanisms, services and capacity of NGOs/CBOs and GoK ministries mapped in three districts. Three child friendly emergency protection centres and reunification systems established. Psychosocial services provided.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	72,000
Implementing or operating costs	225,000
Recovery cost (12%)	35,640
TOTAL	332,640

*The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title:	Conflict prevention, peace-building and reconciliation in Kenya
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/P/HR/RL02
Sector:	Protection, human rights, rule of law
Objective:	To reduce violent conflict, achieve peace education and establish the basis for reconciliation
Beneficiaries:	Affected population in ASAL areas of Kenya; provincial administration; law enforcement agencies;
Implementing Partners:	Office of the President
Project Duration:	One year
Total Project Budget:	\$ 550,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 550,000

Summary

UNDP Kenya will support efforts to foster sustainable development and mitigate against future crisis and implement protection strategies by: a) strengthening the capacity of the local leadership, including women, for reconciliation and peace building, to manage and prevent conflict and to induce a positive cultural change; b) support and strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement bodies to prevent and manage conflict and illegal behaviour among communities c) create the basis, among youth and children for positive and non-violent attitudes, which can form the basis for social change within the communities; and d) improve the outreach and quality of the media in the northern region, in order to organise communication campaigns to support education, cultural change and social development. The early recovery period is critical and contains a window of opportunity for peace building, which lays the foundation for more sustainable recovery and longer-term development. This project builds on the principle of restoring the capacity of governments and communities focusing on peace building and conflict prevention to rebuild and recover from the crisis, and prevent lapses back into another crisis.

The pastoral areas of Kenya covering all the drought proven 27 arid and semi-arid districts has been continuously involved in protracted conflict over scarce natural resources. The clashes are both within Kenya and cross border with neighbouring countries. Cattle rustling, mass movement of people including displaced persons, and environmental pressure has overwhelmed local coping mechanisms and wreaked havoc among communities, due to loss of livestock. The increasing influx of small arms further complicates the environmental and commercial pressures, and exceeds the violence and casualties inflicted by the cattle rustling. The local capacities both at government and civil society levels are not adequate to prevent conflicts from emerging and the structures are not in place to foster a peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Activities

- Common understanding of the involved population of the root-causes of conflict;
- Establish and train local peace and development committees consisting of local leaders;
- Facilitate cultural changes and the development of positive attitude among the conflicting population groups especially the young people;
- Train provincial administration officers in peaceful resolution of conflicts;
- Train civil society and government officials in conflict sensitive planning and development;
- Establishment and development of media and communication campaigns;
- Develop mechanism for addressing cross border clashes;
- Create the basis for return and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Outcome

Enhance government and civil society institutional capacity in affected areas to manage and prevent instability and conflict.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	60,000
Operating costs	420,000
Monitoring and evaluation	20,000
Programme support costs (10%)	50,000
TOTAL	550,000

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency:	ACTION AGAINST HUNGER (AAH)
Project Title:	Water & Sanitation Manderla West
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/WS01
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Objective:	To provide emergency water during drought and increase rainfall storage capacity in the most vulnerable communities in the West
Beneficiaries:	80,000
Implementing Partners:	N/A
Project Duration:	6 months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 750,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 750,000

Summary

This project is designed to address the two-fold problem of both population and livestock having no water when rainfall is poor or fails. The West of Manderla is particularly vulnerable as it has no water table and the nearest borehole to the communities is 170 km. Its vulnerability is further exacerbated by the almost total dependence on livestock for their means of survival (thus limited coping mechanisms beyond that of the pastoralist livelihood). Thus, it is important to provide emergency water trucking for both human and livestock consumption. The second component is designed to ensure vulnerable communities are better prepared to capture rainfall both on a household and community level, by developing rain harvesting solutions on a large scale with community involvement, rehabilitating existing earth pans and other surface water storage facilities. Furthermore, training and sensitising the community to more effective water management in order to avoid wastage and maximise their resources is of paramount importance to this project. This project thus would address the immediate water needs of this very vulnerable population while at the same time making provision for a longer term solution in terms of the increase in rainwater harvesting and storage capacity.

Activities

- Provide water trucking and emergency storage facilities for those communities in need of emergency water assistance;
- Rehabilitate existing water storage facilities;
- Create additional water storage solutions at both a community and household level;
- Through a strong community health education approach, create more awareness amongst communities of the importance of safe water and good hygiene practices and the link between contaminated water and malnutrition through diarrhoeal illnesses/dehydration etc;
- Train the water committees and the communities to more effective management of the water sources.

Outcomes

- Additional emergency safe water supplied to drought affected populations thus reducing the vulnerability of these populations;
- Increased preparedness of the populations for forthcoming droughts by substantially increasing the capture and storage capacities of the communities during rainfall;
- Impact, through the health education component, on hygiene practices thus again reducing vulnerability through water related diseases;
- More effective water management thus leading to less wastage and more, and safer, water.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	187,500
Implementing or operating costs	510,000
Administrative costs	52,500
TOTAL	750,000

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Emergency Watsan
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/WS02
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Objective:	Increase access to water for drought-affected communities
Beneficiaries:	Approx 80,000
Implementing Partners:	N/a
Project Duration:	6 months
Total Project Budget:	\$ 4,000,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 3,920,000 (see note below)

Summary

In line with the CAP strategy, particularly with regards to water, CARE intends to provide increased access to water for pastoralist communities and their animals, affected by the drought in North-Eastern Province.

Activities

- Borehole rehabilitation
- Water tankering
- Hygiene promotion
- Well construction
- Latrine construction
- Jerry can distribution
- Trough construction

Outcomes

- Drought- affected communities have better access to water for their families and animals;
- Drought- affected communities have the means to store and carry water safely;
- Drought- affected communities have improved hygiene standards.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	1,000,000
Implementing or operating costs	2,800,000
Administrative costs	200,000
Total project budget	4,000,000
Minus available resources	80,000
TOTAL	3,920,000

Note: CARE will require \$1 million between March- May. If the rains fail, CARE will require an additional \$ 4 million from June-December 2006. The budget provided is based on the worst-case scenario.

Appealing Agency:	CONCERN UNIVERSAL UK (CU)
Project Title:	Wajir Community Emergency Water and Sanitation Initiative
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/WS03
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Objective:	To address the immediate impact of the drought and improve community capacities in drought preparedness.
Beneficiaries:	Total Direct: 16, 800 (7,800 Women/Girls; 6,200 Men/Boys; 2,800 children below 5 yrs of age).
Implementing Partners:	Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)
Project Duration:	April - December 2006
Total Project Budget:	\$ 348,060

Summary

This project will be implemented in Wajir. Project design addresses emergency challenges identified through assessment with DSG & communities and also mainstreams gender. It will address immediate water needs and improve long-term quality of life for the target communities. Collaboration and Community Ownership will be prioritised from the outset to achieve sustained impact.

Activities

- Formation & training of Water User Associations and Water Management Committees in charge of water points, hygiene and sanitation;
- Construction of 3 Boreholes benefiting 16,800 people (2,400 hh) directly; 35,000 people (5,000 hh) indirectly;
- Construction of 9 VIP Latrines at water points;
- Train Community health workers on Participatory Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation (PHAST).
- Community education on disaster prevention, preparedness & mitigation;
- Training of community Animal Health Workers in liaison with the Department of Livestock development and other service providers for improved extension services;
- Community education on HIV/AIDS (prevention, treatment and care for those affected).

Outcomes

- Provide communities with access to safe water;
- Increased capacity for communities to prepare/mitigate drought impact;
- Increased prevention / mitigation of disease such as HIV/AIDS, water born diseases, etc.
- Enhanced skills to mainstream gender at beneficiary leadership level;
- Provide a basis for sustainable resource management collaborating with sub-DSG;

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	52,200
Implementing or operating costs	273,090
Administrative costs	22,770
TOTAL	348,060

Appealing Agency:	OXFAM GB
Project Title:	Emergency Water access and public health, Wajir
Project Code:	HoA/KEN-06/WS04
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Objective:	To contribute to reducing levels of immediate vulnerability to loss of life and livelihood for 100,000 pastoralists caused by specific water borne diseases and by technical, physical or economic exclusion to sufficient access to water for human and livestock consumption.
Beneficiaries:	100,000 pastoralists
Implementing Partners:	Oxfam GB with local partners and district authorities
Project Duration:	May – October
Total Project Budget:	\$ 1,500,000
Funds Requested for 2006:	\$ 1,500,000

Summary

Repeated surveys and assessments in pastoral areas of northern Kenya indicate that the efficacy of emergency food security interventions in stabilising and preventing malnutrition are greatly enhanced by integrated planning in water and public health. This is in addition to ensuring access to water as a life saving intervention in its own right, and its additional secondary purpose of protecting the health of burden animals and core breeding stock. This project will be implemented as part of a multi-sectoral approach to the emergency, improving access to potable water for human consumption, improving access to sanitation in areas of particular public health risk, which is strengthened by emergency health promotion methodologies.

Activities

- MoW rapid response teams constituted and facilitated to fulfil statutory responsibilities;
- Essential borehole operating machinery and distribution systems replaced or rehabilitated to ensure continued operation and access;
- Fast moving spare parts procured and passed on at subsidised rates to WUAs/PAs;
- Subsidised diesel and oil provided for borehole operations;
- Tap stands installed and water kiosks reinstated or established;
- Water trucking operations continued at required levels;
- Livestock troughs at boreholes rehabilitated;
- Community action planning resulting in ownership of appropriate rapid health promotion activities and undertaken at all water collection sites (borehole and trucking areas);
- Sites identified for construction of communal latrines;
- Monitoring systems and existing inventory data reviewed and recommendations for improved systems developed through ALRMP, MoW and UNICEF.

Outcomes

- 100,000 people access potable water at affordable cost between May and October 2006;
- Fuel subsidies provided through existing structures passed to end-users;
- Water trucked to an appropriate number of key sites between May and October 2006 at quantities sufficient to provide minimal consumption rates to maintain human health, minimising workload and trekking distances;
- Improved separation of human and animal water sources, reinforced by complementary health promotion and improved sanitation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	102,000
Implementing or operating costs	1,348,000
Administrative costs	50,000
TOTAL	1,500,000

ANNEX I.

REVISED CONSOLIDATED APPEAL FOR SOMALIA: LIST OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR

Revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 April 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE							
SOM-06/A01: Rehabilitation of Broken River Points in Jamama, Lower Juba to Reduce Flooding	AGROSPHERE	440,326	440,326	-	0%	440,326	-
SOM-06/A02: Pastoral livelihood improvement and economic source diversification	CL	199,100	199,100	-	0%	199,100	-
SOM-06/A04: Provision of basic livelihood services to directly increase food access	FAO	1,880,000	2,380,000	-	0%	2,380,000	-
SOM-06/A05: Integrated approach to livelihood diversification in order to enhance resilience to shocks	FAO	2,943,000	2,943,000	-	0%	2,943,000	-
SOM-06/A06: Protection and optimization of livelihood assets	FAO	1,715,000	1,715,000	-	0%	1,715,000	-
SOM-06/A07: Support to pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities	FAO	775,000	1,290,000	-	0%	1,290,000	-
SOM-06/A08: Coordination in the Food Security and Livelihoods sector	FAO	285,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000	-
SOM-06/A09: Provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households in Gedo Region	SADO	137,000	137,000	-	0%	137,000	-
SOM-06/A10: Sustainable Livelihoods and Drought Mitigation in drought-affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland.	UNDP	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-06/A11: Flood protection, rehabilitation of river embankment, establishment of flood early warning system, improvement in agriculture production through water management and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	UNDP	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-06/A12: Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Sool and Sanag)	VETAID	702,680	822,680	-	0%	822,680	-
SOM-06/A13: Food Security and Livelihoods Support to Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists (Togdheer)	VETAID	614,160	614,160	-	0%	614,160	-
SOM-06/A14: Sustainable Agricultural Production for Flood Mitigation	WVI	410,000	410,000	-	0%	410,000	-
SOM-06/A15: Enhance and promote sustainable livelihood options for women in IDP and returnees settlements	UNIFEM	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-06/A16: Provision of Humanitarian aid to 16,000 farm families living in Bur Hakaba, Bay Region	GH	211,000	270,000	10,000	4%	260,000	-
SOM-06/A17: Alternative Livelihood project for destitute pastoralists	HDO	420,000	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-

HORN OF AFRICA

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE							
SOM-06/A18: Livelihood Support and Economic Recovery Project	Horn Relief	935,305	935,305	-	0%	935,305	-
SOM-06/A19: Emergency Support to Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Livelihoods in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba Regions in Somalia.	VETAID	-	2,122,646	-	0%	2,122,646	-
SOM-06/A20: Immediate support to pastoral communities affected by the drought in southern Somalia	FAO	-	3,879,810	-	0%	3,879,810	-
SOM-06/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	FAO	-	-	916,230	0%	(916,230)	700,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		12,517,571	19,714,027	926,230	5%	18,787,797	700,000

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES							
SOM-06/CSS02: Coordination and support services	OCHA	3,639,467	3,639,467	2,033,557	56%	1,605,910	-
SOM-06/CSS03: UN Development Coordination	UNDP	680,400	680,400	-	0%	680,400	-
SOM-06/CSS05: Institutional support to local, regional and national institutions for effective response and coordination of Disaster Relief and Emergency activities.	UNDP	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
SOM-06/CSS06: Expanded Operations Support for Drought Response	UNICEF	-	579,000	-	0%	579,000	-
SOM-06/CSS07: Special Operation: Air-drop and Riverboat support for Humanitarian Relief Operations in Response to the Drought Emergency in southern Somalia	WFP	-	5,500,000	-	0%	5,500,000	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		4,569,867	10,648,867	2,033,557	19%	8,615,310	-

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
SOM-06/ER/01: Support to emerging local authorities in governance and basic capacities	UN-HABITAT	3,237,500	3,237,500	-	0%	3,237,500	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		3,237,500	3,237,500	-	0%	3,237,500	-

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

EDUCATION							
SOM-06/E01: Strengthening the Provision of Primary Education in Drought Affected Areas and IDP Camps in Southern Somalia	UNESCO	1,670,700	1,800,000	-	0%	1,800,000	-
SOM-06/E02: Promote Self-reliance of IDPs and Returnees through Vocational Skills Training.	UNESCO	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
SOM-06/E03: Provision of technical and business skills to entrepreneurs under livelihood crisis	UNESCO	450,000	450,000	-	0%	450,000	-
SOM-06/E04: Improvement of upper primary science and mathematics in schools located in areas under humanitarian emergency	UNESCO	1,885,860	1,885,860	-	0%	1,885,860	-
SOM-06/E05: "Somalia: A Positive Example" Documentary	UNESCO	105,000	105,000	-	0%	105,000	-
SOM-06/E06: Strengthening Primary Education for IDPs and the Most Vulnerable Groups in Somalia through formal and alternative channels	UNICEF	5,274,000	5,274,000	-	0%	5,274,000	-
SOM-06/E07: Enhanced leadership and organizational development for out of school youth	UNICEF	444,000	444,000	-	0%	444,000	-
SOM-06/E08: Training of Primary School teachers	NRC	380,000	380,000	-	0%	380,000	-
SOM-06/E09: Boarding-school for girls - Hargeisa	NRC	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
SOM-06/E10: Construction/rehabilitation of schools and school-canteens.	NRC	1,510,000	1,510,000	-	0%	1,510,000	-
SOM-06/E11: Enhancing Primary Education for IDP children and Non-formal education for women IDPs and returnees in the Nugal Region-Puntland State-Somalia	ADRA	545,000	545,000	-	0%	545,000	-
SOM-06/E12: Support for education of The visually impaired Children in Shabelle Region	HISAN - WEPA	538,800	538,800	-	0%	538,800	-
SOM-06/E13: Intergrated Non-Formal Education Program- Waajid and Bualle Disticts of Bakool and Middle Juba region	WVI	430,000	430,000	-	0%	430,000	-
SOM-06/E14: Creative Campaigning: Youth Participation in Somalia's HIV/AIDS Response	UNICEF	1,351,000	1,351,000	-	0%	1,351,000	-
SOM-06/E15: Access to Primary Education for the most poor and vulnerable children in Mogadisho and Benadir Region	INTERSOS	550,000	550,000	-	0%	550,000	-
SOM-06/E16: Food for Basic Education	ADRA	-	160,700	4,500	3%	156,200	-

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

EDUCATION							
SOM-06/E17: Primary Education Support in Areas Affected by Drought in Jamama District, Lower Juba	AGROSPHERE	-	108,636	-	0%	108,636	-
SOM-06/E18: Education for Drought Affected Children in Galgadud	CISP	-	101,600	-	0%	101,600	-
SOM-06/E19: Emergency Support to the Education Sector in Drought-affected Areas of Bay Region	INTERSOS	-	150,014	-	0%	150,014	-
SOM-06/E20: Empowering Education Access in Badhadhe district in Lower Juba	DIAL	-	90,000	10,000	11%	80,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		16,384,360	17,124,610	14,500	0%	17,110,110	-

FOOD							
SOM-06/F01: PRRO "Food Aid for Relief and Recovery in Somalia"	WFP	33,390,000	130,000,000	48,356,590	37%	81,643,410	482,000
SOM-06/F02 (formerly SOM-06/A03): Rural Food Security Program	CARE Somalia	11,787,631	42,379,214	19,620,786	46%	22,758,428	-
Subtotal for FOOD		45,177,631	172,379,214	67,977,376	39%	104,401,838	482,000

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							
HEALTH							
SOM-06/H01: Emergency health, water and sanitation intervention in the Nugal Region, Somalia.	ADRA	685,000	685,000	-	0%	685,000	-
SOM-06/H02A: Strengthen emergency response capacity	WHO	431,420	431,420	-	0%	431,420	-
SOM-06/H02B: Strengthen emergency response capacity	UNICEF	456,000	456,000	-	0%	456,000	-
SOM-06/H03A: Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	WHO	4,255,900	3,148,200	-	0%	3,148,200	-
SOM-06/H03B: Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	UNICEF	1,524,000	4,064,000	-	0%	4,064,000	-
SOM-06/H03C: Provision of Essential Services Package (ESP)	UNFPA	1,944,000	-	-	0%	-	-
SOM-06/H04A: 12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	WHO	6,933,810	6,933,810	1,100,000	16%	5,833,810	-
SOM-06/H04B: 12 Polio immunization campaigns in Somalia during 2006	UNICEF	3,015,330	3,829,470	-	0%	3,829,470	-
SOM-06/H05: Polio surveillance in Somalia during 2006	WHO	3,498,840	2,654,112	-	0%	2,654,112	-
SOM-06/H06: Nutritional care of severely malnourished	UNICEF	1,860,000	3,311,792	-	0%	3,311,792	-
SOM-06/H07: Support to primary health care in Baidoa, Burhakaba and Tiye glow districts in the South and Central Zone	WV	264,081	318,581	408,750	128%	(90,169)	-
SOM-06/H08: Creating Healthy and Protective Environments for Children in Communities especially Vulnerable to HIV and AIDS	UNICEF	772,000	772,000	-	0%	772,000	-
SOM-06/H09: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS	UNICEF	527,000	527,000	-	0%	527,000	-
SOM-06/H10: Integration of existing surveillance systems	WHO	268,180	244,860	-	0%	244,860	-
SOM-06/H11: Improved access for vulnerable people to sustainable rehabilitation services	HI	195,000	245,000	-	0%	245,000	-
SOM-06/H12: Emergency health, water and sanitation in Mogadishu and Benadir-Lower Shabelle Regions	INTERSOS	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
SOM-06/H13A: HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	UNICEF	450,000	450,000	-	0%	450,000	-

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Values in US\$

HEALTH

SOM-06/H13B: HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	UNESCO	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
SOM-06/H13C: HIV/AIDS prevention and communication intervention	UNDP	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
SOM-06/H14: Institutional capacity building and HIV/AIDS awareness for SNNC and Partners	SNNC	67,600	67,600	-	0%	67,600	-
SOM-06/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific project	WHO	-	-	261,780	0%	(261,780)	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		28,798,161	29,788,845	1,770,530	6%	28,018,315	-

MULTI-SECTOR

SOM-06/MS01: Distribution of food and non-food items to vulnerable IDPs and returnees.	NRC	830,000	830,000	-	0%	830,000	-
SOM-06/MS02: Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia	UNHCR	4,712,603	4,712,603	-	0%	4,712,603	1,860,684
SOM-06/MS03: Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Somali Refugees and Protection of and Assistance to Asylum-seekers and Refugees in Somalia	UNHCR	7,155,371	7,155,371	-	0%	7,155,371	2,279,190
SOM-06/MS04A: Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	UNDP	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	0%	4,500,000	-
SOM-06/MS04B: Reintegration of returnees and IDPs including other vulnerable populations	DRC	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
SOM-06/MS05 (formerly SOM-06/CSS01): Humanitarian Response Fund for Somalia (HRF)	OCHA	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,647,120	21%	6,352,880	1,739,130
SOM-06/MS06 (formerly SOM-06/CSS04): Interim Support Fund for Somalia (ISFS)	UNDP	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	0%	7,000,000	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		35,197,974	35,197,974	1,647,120	5%	33,550,854	5,879,004

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Values in US\$

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
SOM-06/P/HR/RL01: Support to traditional structures for peace-building and respect for human rights	DRC	879,000	879,000	-	0%	879,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02A: Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	UNICEF	450,000	508,000	-	0%	508,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02B: Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	UNIFEM	180,000	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02C: Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	NRC	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02D: Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	UNDP	70,000	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL02E: Protection Monitoring, Reporting, Capacity Building and Advocacy Initiative	UNHCR	-	125,000	-	0%	125,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL03: Anti-Trafficking in Persons in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative.	IOM	243,601	243,601	-	0%	243,601	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL04: Integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and care into the Somaliland Uniformed Services	UNDP	193,000	193,000	20,000	10%	173,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL05: Improve the social economic integration of disabled people	HI	103,000	103,000	126,000	122%	(23,000)	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06A: Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	UNDP	2,834,500	2,834,500	865,000	31%	1,969,500	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL06B: Rule of Law and Security – Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	UNICEF	387,000	387,000	-	0%	387,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07A: Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	UNDP	3,130,000	3,130,000	865,000	28%	2,265,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL07B: Rule of Law and Security – Judiciary and Human Rights	UNICEF	192,000	192,000	-	0%	192,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08A: Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	UNDP	4,615,000	4,615,000	500,000	11%	4,115,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL08B: Rule of Law and Security – Law Enforcement	UNICEF	192,000	192,000	-	0%	192,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL09: Civic Education Communication Project for Peace, Democracy and Protection for vulnerable, marginalized groups in Emergency scenarios	UNESCO	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	0%	1,150,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10A: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	UNDP	140,000	140,000	-	0%	140,000	-

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Values in US\$							

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10B: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	UNICEF	450,000	450,000	-	0%	450,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10C: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	UNIFEM	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10D: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	NRC	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL10E: Community-based protection and psychosocial support for IDP, returnees and urban poor populations	UNHCR	-	75,000	-	0%	75,000	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL11: Voluntary Assistance to Irregular Migrants from Ethiopia Stranded in Somalia.	IOM	-	282,051	-	0%	282,051	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL12: Protecting Human Rights of Migrant Populations in Puntland: A Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Initiative	IOM	-	243,601	-	0%	243,601	-
SOM-06/P/HR/RL13: Protection Violations Monitoring, Psychosocial Care and Support, and Reunification of Separated and/or Unaccompanied Minors	UNICEF	-	609,600	-	0%	609,600	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		16,109,101	17,502,353	2,376,000	14%	15,126,353	-

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
SOM-06/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	3,796,200	0%	(3,796,200)	1,565,659
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	3,796,200	0%	(3,796,200)	1,565,659

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 April 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

HORN OF AFRICA

Revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia 2006
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 3 April 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

SECURITY							
SOM-06/S01: Access Improvement Fund (AIF)	OCHA	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	225,564
SOM-06/S02: Enhancement of security environment and accessibility ensuring resources for the security system	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	234,400	234,400	-	0%	234,400	-
SOM-06/S03: Enhancement of security environment through an improved Communication system	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	565,000	565,000	261,780	46%	303,220	-
SOM-06/S04: Airfield Security for the United Nations in Somalia	UNDP	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	0%	1,250,000	-
SOM-06/S05: Development of regional inter-agency contingency plans for flood emergencies	WV	90,000	90,000	-	0%	90,000	-
SOM-06/S06: GO Security Preparedness and Support	CARE	344,750	344,750	-	0%	344,750	-
Subtotal for SECURITY		2,684,150	2,684,150	261,780	10%	2,422,370	225,564

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS							
SOM-06/S/NF01: Assistance to returnees and IDPs in 5 towns in Somaliland, Puntland and South-Central Somalia.	UN-HABITAT	6,773,500	6,773,500	-	0%	6,773,500	-
Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		6,773,500	6,773,500	-	0%	6,773,500	-

WATER AND SANITATION							
SOM-06/WS01: Emergency water and sanitation assistance to the most vulnerable groups in CSZ and Northern Somalia	UNICEF	1,442,000	1,442,000	-	0%	1,442,000	869,565
SOM-06/WS02: Water and Sanitation in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiran Regions	INTERSOS	1,225,000	1,225,000	-	0%	1,225,000	-
SOM-06/WS03: Emergency Assistance to the Most Vulnerable Groups in Somalia with Focus on the Central and Southern Zone	UNICEF	-	9,000,000	-	0%	9,000,000	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		2,667,000	11,667,000	-	0%	11,667,000	869,565

Grand Total		174,116,815	326,718,040	80,803,293	25%	245,914,747	9,721,792
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The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 3 April 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

**ANNEX II.
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

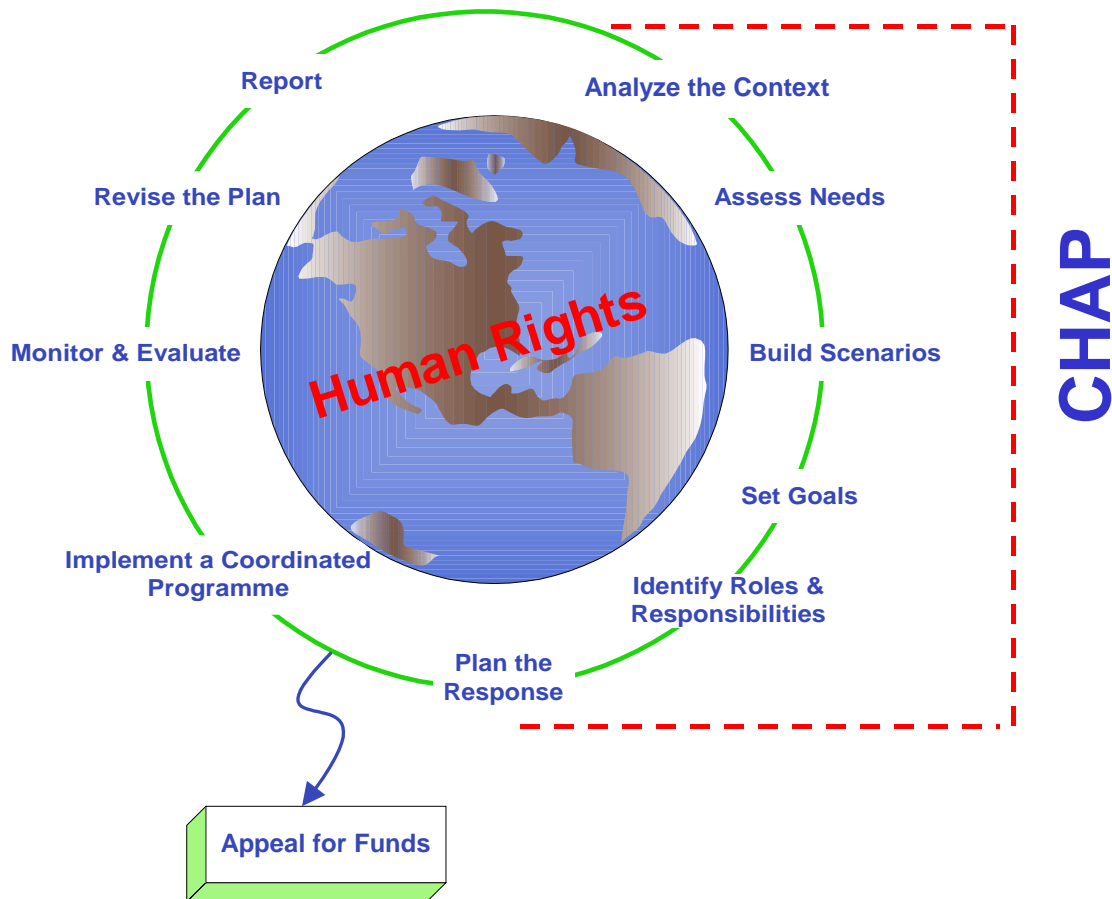
AAG	Africa Advisory Group
AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ASALS	Arid and semi arid lands
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CARE	CARE International
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CEDRP	Cross-border Emergency Drought and Recovery Project
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CMCoord	Civil Military Coordination
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CU	Concern Universal UK
DFID	Department for International Development
DMCN	Disaster Management Coordination Network
DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
DSG	District Steering Groups
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOC	Essential Obstetrical Care
EPI	Extended Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFS	Farmers Field School
FP	Family Planning
FSAU	Food Security and Analysis Unit
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GEWS	Global Early Warning System
GIS	Geographical Information System
GBV	Gender based violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
GSB	Growing Sustainable Business
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office
HAPER	Horn of Africa Programme for Environmental Recovery
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HOA	Horn of Africa
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ITN	Insecticide-treated Nets
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRS	Indoor-residual spraying
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment

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KDC	Kenya Disaster Concern
KFSADU	Kenya Food Security Analysis and Dissemination Unit
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
LWG	Livestock Working Group
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Labour
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NORDA	Northern Organization Development Agency
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCHA RSO-CEA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Regional Support Office for Central and East Africa
ONARS	National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Affected Populations
OXFAM-GB	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PC	Prenatal Care
PCI	Pastoralist Consultants International
PLWHIV/A	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
RFSNWG	Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
SADC	South African Development Community
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/DDC	Drylands Development Centre
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNHC	United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UN/ISDR	United Nations/ International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNOSAT	UN Satellite
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Branch
VSF-B	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Belgium
VSF-CH	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières – Switzerland
WASDA	Wajir South Development Association
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP EMOPs	World Food Programme Emergency Operations
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHD	Zonal Health Department

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
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