

CAP 2012 MYR

Inputs Required from Cluster Coordinators

2.2 Summary of response to date

Maximum of one-two (short) paragraphs

Phase 1 - EAPs: Since the beginning of the year, the Cluster has distributed 66,970 EAPs reaching 401,820 beneficiaries in Somalia. The majority of these beneficiaries, 395,202, reside in Southern Somalia. This corresponds to 98% of the total EAPs distributed. Specifically, these distributions have been in Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Lower Juba, Bakool and Banadir. The overall coverage for EAPs now stands at 34% country wide. This distribution figure is, however, very uneven with South and Central Somalia with averages of 46% and 18%, and masking the poor coverage in Puntland (6%) and Somaliland (0%).

Phase 2 - Transitional Shelter: For Phase 2, there has been excellent countrywide coverage of 42% due to the completion of large Emergency Reserve funded projects in response to the rains in Mogadishu. The numbers in Puntland have been on the rise as shelters, particularly in Bari region are completed. The Cluster has recorded 126,072 shelter kit beneficiaries, out of the targeted 298,777 in 2012, from January to date. There is, however, little funding in the pipeline for Puntland and Somaliland as more funding is focused on Southern and Central Somalia. The Cluster also led a multi-agency needs assessment in 11 districts in Mogadishu to determine the shelter needs of women, girls, boys and men in the affected communities. Findings of the assessment indicate that 66% of the *buuls* have no protection from the elements, 89% of the *buuls* cannot be locked while 78% are made from materials that can easily be cut open using a knife. Furthermore, 70% do not have a place to cook while 34% do not have a source of light at night, 71% of the families live in a single room, and most alarmingly, 17% are living in less than 3.14m² of space, similar to an average 2 - person camping tent. These consultations will guide cluster partners in providing the appropriate response package, including transitional shelter.

Support for durable solutions: The Cluster is also in the process of facilitating consultations with affected IDP populations, traditional and religious leaders and Puntland authorities. The goal is to identify appropriate transitional shelter options, establish information management systems on various settlements in the region and to explore land tenure issues affecting IDPs in the region. Recommendations from these

consultations should inform a long term strategy for developing and maintaining secure and sustainable IDP settlements in Bariga, Bossaso, Puntland.

The Cluster continues to emphasize mainstreaming gender and protection in its interventions. Currently, the main initiatives are lockable doors on *buuls*, the women's dignity kit and fuel efficient stoves. The Cluster has prioritized fuel efficient stoves as one of the four pillars of its strategy. It is anticipated that this initiative will be rolled out, in phases, to all the regions of Somalia, as funding becomes available.

(Each cluster response plan will present details of their outputs to date vs. targets, below in Section 3. **This section should therefore summarize which parts of the response are on target, and which have deviated from plans and why.**)

The target for EAPs distributed in Somalia was 505,000 beneficiaries by May 2012. Cluster members have distributed 67,165 EAPs, reaching 401,820 persons (80% of target) in the whole of Somalia. This is a remarkable achievement considering that the cluster has not received funding in 2012.

For transitional shelter, the target for May 2012 was to supply 15,000 households with transitional shelter. At the time of writing this review, cluster members have been able to provide 21,012 households with transitional shelter. This represents 42% more shelter supplied than projected. This excellent coverage has been achieved due to the completion of large Emergency Reserve funded projects in response to the rains in Mogadishu and due to the completion of shelter projects in Bari region. However, the Cluster is concerned that there is very little funding in the pipeline for areas outside of Southern Somalia and that the gains made so far may be lost due to inadequate funds directed at these regions.

Cluster partners have also started consultation processes, with community participation, aimed at facilitating durable solutions for displaced populations through return and relocation where possible and appropriate. It was planned at the time of preparing the CAP document that at least 5,000 households would have received assistance by May 2012 to facilitate their return to their place of origin. This target has not been achieved, largely due to a lack of funds to implement successful return and relocation programs. Funds permitting, Cluster partners would need to carry out these activities in the lull period, immediately after the *Gu* rains and before the *Dehyr* rains in September.

DEADLINE for Submission: MAY 17

2.3 Updated needs analysis

(Each cluster response plan will present an updated cluster-specific needs analysis. **This section should therefore illuminate the interactions and priorities among needs.**)

The target group of the Cluster is comprised IDPs and returnees in need of shelter and non-food items. The cluster does not target those remaining at their place of origin except in exceptional circumstances. Shelter and non-food items provide the bedrock of recovery from the shock of displacement and of relief from famine. Without this foundation, the level of Protection offered is reduced, health is compromised, the ability to cope with poor nutrition is diminished and it is more difficult to improve the settlements. Since the majority of the IDP families are female headed the specific needs of women have been taken into account when designing activities.

There are 1.36 million IDPs in Somalia with the majority in South and Central Somalia (SCZ). Assuming that the additional displacement in 2012 will be 300,000 (250,000 was assumed in 2011) and those returning to their places of origin are limited, this gives a total IDP figure of 1.76 million. At the time of writing, the Cluster members have distributed Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs) to 401,820 IDPs and this figure should reach 1.01 million by the end of the year. Assuming that these beneficiaries do not need another EAP in 2012, the total planning figure for non-food items in 2012 is 1.01 million.

The cluster also estimates that half of the IDPs (1.76 million) are residing in areas where transitional shelter is suitable. These long-term displaced (more than 6-months) are in need of improved shelter in addition to basic Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs).

Displacement due to famine, conflict or sudden onsets of natural disasters, especially floods, during the Deyr and Gu periods will continue in all areas of Somalia in 2012. Displacements in Somaliland should be limited, although the area may receive IDPs coming from SCZ and Puntland. Puntland will continue to receive newly displaced IDPs from SCZ and conflict related displacement in Galgaduud and Mudug and on the border with Somaliland may cause fresh displacement. Displacement from and return to SCZ is difficult to predict and fluid. However, the need for non-food items and shelter support is expected to increase as the year progresses.

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(OPTIONAL) – If you articulate the need analysis in the one page you are required to submit under section 3, you do not need to do this section. OCHA will establish the interactions and linkages between the needs.

3. Cluster Response Updates

Narrative

Narrative can be brief and focus only on significant changes in needs, objectives, targets, or projects – suggested maximum 500 words. You should highlight:

- 1) Any significant changes in needs, how the cluster identified them, and why they occurred
- 2) Important achievements to date in 2012, to substantiate the quantitative information in the table
- 3) Reasons for any significant deviation between targets and actual achievements as of mid-year (e.g. because of poor funding, low capacity, or spontaneous diminution of needs)
- 4) Important implementation challenges, including which needs are not covered because of poor funding
- 5) Explanation of changes in targets (if any)
- 6) How the cluster re-validated the projects, for example by mapping the needs and orchestrating the projects so as to ensure full coverage without gaps or duplications
- 7) Coverage of needs by actors not in the cluster or CAP

Cluster lead agency	UNHCR
Co-lead	UNHABITAT
Cluster members	Agrocare, COOPI, COSV, DFI, DKH, DIAL, DRC, HACDESA, HOD, INTERSOS, NRC, SSWC, SYPD, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WRRS, YDA
Number of projects	19
Cluster objectives	
Beneficiaries (disaggregated by Sex)	
Funds requested	
Funds requested per priority level	
Funding to date	
Contact information	

DEADLINE for Submission: MAY 31

Log frame Cluster Indicators Monitoring Matrix

DEADLINE for Submission: MAY 17

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1 – Supports IASC Strategic Priority One

Objective	Activities	Success Indicator	Indicator target for end-May	Indicator target for year-end
Contribute to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs)	1. Procure and store contingency stocks of EAPs at key locations / plan for local procurement and strengthen the coordination for response capacity	Number of target beneficiaries receiving EAPs disaggregated by age and sex	505,000	1,010,000
	2. Identify the needs of women, girls, boys and men in affected communities			
	3. Distribute harmonized and minimum EAP package to vulnerable households			
	4. Conduct post-distribution monitoring and share the result with the Cluster			

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2 – Supports IASC Strategic Priority Two

Objective	Activities	Success Indicator	Indicator target for end-May	Indicator target for year-end
Improve the living conditions of the displaced population in stabilised settlements through site planning and the provision of transitional shelter	1. Consult with affected IDPwomen and men and authorities and conduct needs assessments to identify the appropriate transitional shelter option	Number of beneficiary households receiving transitional shelter disaggregated by age and sex	15,000	35,000
	2. Establish and keep updated a dynamic settlement information management system, whereby key data about each settlement is uniformly and consistently gathered and shared with all actors through the cluster			
	3. Consult with local authorities, traditional leaders and religious leaders on land tenure issues to understand the history of the land and who currently has claims of tenure and obtain land title of existing settlements sites and transfer it to the affected IDPs			
	4. In close consultation with women and men from the affected communities, local authorities, religious leaders and transitional leaders, demarcate and prepare a site plan (for existing sites) with essential basic services, infra-structure, public spaces, fire breaks and housing integrated therein.			
	5. Provide the appropriate response package, including transitional shelter			
	6. Implement shelter projects with community participation and where possible maximising livelihood opportunities through the shelter intervention			

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3 – Supports IASC Strategic Priority Three

Objective	Activities	Success Indicator	Indicator target for end-May	Indicator target for year-end
Facilitate access to durable solutions for the displaced population through return and relocation where possible and appropriate	1. Through the Population Movement Tracking system (managed by Protection Cluster) identify return trends	Number of households receiving assistance to facilitate their return to their place of origin disaggregated by age and sex	5,000	15,000
	2. Identify IDPs wishing to return and ascertain voluntariness			
	3. Provide the initial response package, including shelter assistance at place of origin	Number of households assisted to relocate disaggregated by age and sex	5,000	15,000
	4. Ensure linkage between the cluster's assistance and other key priority areas including agriculture and livelihood			
	5. Support local initiatives on voluntary relocation with coordination of assistance, standards, legal advice and the provision of basic services			
	6. Consult with all parties including local authorities, traditional and religious leaders in order to coordinate assistance, advocate for best practice, document process and share experiences			
	7. Obtain land title of existing settlements sites and transfer it to the affected IDPs in order to secure durability of voluntary relocations			
	8. In close consultation with women and men from the affected communities, local authorities, religious leaders and traditional leaders, demarcate and prepare a site plan (for new sites) with essential basic services, infra-structure, public spaces and fire breaks			
	9. Provide the appropriate response package, including shelter assistance at the relocation sites			

Map [or table] of proposed coverage per site [including non-CAP actors]

DEADLINE for Submission: June 02

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS

4. FORWARD VIEW

DEADLINE for Submission: June 02

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3. Needs Assessment Plan for the 2013 CAP: existing assessments, identification of gaps in assessment information, and planned assessments to fill gaps

EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS				
Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject [include hyperlink if possible]
aaaasdfsdf	Asdfsdfsad	sdfsdfsdfsdf		sdfsdfsdfsdf

asdfsasdfsad	Asdfsasdfsad	sdfsdfsdfsdf		sdfsdfsdfsdf
asdfsasdfsad	Sdfsdfsdfsdf	sdfsdfsdfsdf		sdfsdfsdfsdf
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sdfsdfsdfsdf	Sdfsdfsdfsdf	sdfsdfsdfsdf		sdfsdfsdfsdf
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sdfsdfsdfsdf	Sdfsdfsdfsdf	sdfsdfsdfsdf		sdfsdfsdfsdf

GAPS IN INFORMATION

Ref. #	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

Progress against HCT 2012 Strategic Priorities

DEADLINE for Submission: MAY 17

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and end-year targets	End-May Achievement
1. Provide immediate and integrated life-saving assistance to people living in famine and humanitarian emergency to reduce mortality and prevent further displacement.	Prevent further deterioration of acute malnutrition in children under five in targeted humanitarian emergency and famine-affected populations in Somalia	1.	GAM and SAM rates do not deteriorate from 2010 median rates [GAM 16% and SAM 4%]	Food Assistance, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Nutrition, WASH, Health	No deterioration	
		2.	Number of relief food distribution beneficiaries	Food Assistance	Mid-year: 1.5 million End-year: 3 million	
	Coordinate support to strategic services for the efficient delivery of common humanitarian aid	3.	Number of organizations that have received logistics support in terms of common logistics and information services offered by the logistics cluster.	Logistics	Mid-year: 80% of requests resolved End-year: 90% of requests resolved	
	Increase access to food and water and increase purchasing power for populations in Famine and HE	4.	Number of men and women in HE and IDPs accessing immediate cash and food needs, emergency livestock interventions, and emergency agricultural and fishing inputs	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Mid-year: 788,000 End-year: 1,576,000	
	Contribute to the protection of displaced and other vulnerable groups from life-threatening elements through the distribution of emergency assistance packages	5.	Percentage of women and men target beneficiaries receiving EAPs	Shelter/NFIs	Mid-year: 505,000 End-year: 1,010,000	Mid-year: 401,820(11 May) End-year: 1,010,000
	Acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women are treated	6.	Percentage of acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women	Nutrition	Mid-year: U5 SAM: 120,750 (30%)	

CAP 2012 MYR Inputs Required from Clusters

OCHA SOMALIA

27 April 2012

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and end-year targets	End-May Achievement
	by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition		caseload referred and admitted to centres for the management of acute malnutrition		U5 MAM: 134,550 (30%) PLW 57,520 (20%) Community mobile: 40% End-year: U5SAM: 241,500 (60%) U5 MAM 269,100 (60%) PLW: 115,040 (40%) Community mobile: 80%)	
	Improve the quality of education, integrating essential services and life-saving messages into formal and non-formal education	7.	Number of learners and teachers (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from life-saving messages and/or child-friendly spaces	Education	Mid-year: 200,000 children/teachers (120,000 male; 80,000 female) End-year: 400,000 children/teachers (240,000 male/160,000 females)	
2. Stabilize and prevent the deterioration of livelihoods for populations in Famine, HE and AFLC through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building,	Provide, protect and increase production capacity of livelihood assets and reduce exposure to the effects of natural shocks for population in crisis	8.	Number of men and women in HE and AFLC with access to improved productive assets	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Mid-year: 251,000 men and women in crisis End-year: 501,000 men and women in crisis	

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and end-year targets	End-May Achievement
emergency preparedness, DRR and social/productive networks						
3. Provide vulnerable populations, including but not limited to IDPs, with a minimum package of basic services	Increase access to education for children, youth and adults in humanitarian emergencies	9.	Number of children (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	Education	Mid-year: 100,000 (60,000 boys; 40,000 girls) End-year: 200,000 (120,000 boys; 60,000 girls)	
	Provision of primary and basic secondary health services with a focus on sexual, reproductive and child health	10.	Percentage of population in humanitarian crisis with access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services	Health	Mid-year: 2,750,000 (69%) End-year: 3,000,000 (75%)	
	Acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women are treated by having access to and utilizing quality services for the management of acute malnutrition	11.	Percentage of geographical area providing basic nutrition services accessed by children six–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (based on geographical coverage surveys)	Nutrition	Mid-year: 40% End-year: 60%	
	Access to quality life-saving health care services and emergency assistance including high impact, critical life-saving services for women and children in both rural and urban areas	12.	Number of children under-five and women of child-bearing age vaccinated	Health	Mid-year: 300,000 End-year: 600,000	
	Increase access to a basic livelihood support package in order to counter negative coping mechanisms for populations in transit and in camps	13.	Number of livelihoods opportunities (cash-for-work opportunities, income-generating activities, skills transfer) provided to IDPs (disaggregated by sex) either in transit or in camps	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Mid-year: 136,500 End-year: 273,000	

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and end-year targets	End-May Achievement
	Improve the living conditions of the displaced population in stabilized settlements through site planning and the provision of transitional shelter	14.	Number of beneficiary households headed by women or men receiving transitional shelter	Shelter/NFIs	Mid-year: 15,000 End-year: 35,000	Mid-year: 21,012
	Ensure that the most vulnerable displaced and disaster-affected women, girls, boys and men have increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion, including complimentary activities with the Nutrition, Health, Agriculture and Livelihoods, and Food Assistance Clusters	15.	Number of people, disaggregated by sex, with sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene	WASH, Education	Mid-year: 1.3 million End-year: 2.6 million	
4. Strengthen the protective environment for civilian populations through advocacy and ensure equal access to humanitarian services for vulnerable women, men, girls and boys.	Strengthen the resilience of male and female survivors of rights violations and vulnerable communities through the provision of protection related services	16.	Number of indirect beneficiaries (catchment population/number of directly targeted populations (disaggregated by age and sex, if possible)	Protection	Mid-year: 4,000 End-year: 13,500	
	Strengthen the resilience of male and female survivors of rights violations and vulnerable communities through the provision of protection-related services	17.	Number of direct beneficiaries (survivors of protection violations) accessing services (medical, legal, psycho-social, family tracing, child friendly spaces, assisted voluntary return, etc.), emergency support, and community-based projects (disaggregated by age and sex)	Protection	Mid-year: 300,000 End-year: 750,000	
	Improve the quality of education, integrating essential services and life-	18.	Number of learners and teachers (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from life-saving	Education	Mid-year: 88,750 End-year: 161,335	

2012 Somalia Strategic Priorities Monitoring Matrix						
2012 Strategic Priority	Cluster Objective	Number	2012 Indicator	Responsible Cluster	Mid-year and end-year targets	End-May Achievement
	saving messages into formal and non-formal education		messages at schools			