



## MAP: Multi-Sectoral Assistance for Populations in Crisis

### About MAP

Somalia continues to face a long and drawn-out humanitarian crisis as a result of the combined effects of drought, internal conflicts and subsequent displacement of large populations of Somalis. Internally displaced people face major challenges, including limited access to livelihood opportunities, and poor living and sanitary conditions. As much as 65-85% of income among the urban poor is spent on food, with little else to spend on meeting basic household needs such as water, shelter and medicine.

CARE's Multi-Sectoral Assistance for Populations in Crisis (MAP) Project was a two year program started in 2013, focused on providing humanitarian and economic assistance to meet the urgent needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their host communities across Somalia. MAP also focused on providing beneficiaries with the tools needed to build resilience in the face of current and future crises.

### OBJECTIVE

CARE implemented the MAP project in an effort to provide a means for survival for IDPs experiencing economic and humanitarian uncertainty in the face of instability and ongoing violence. Through the MAP Project, CARE has assessed the critical needs of IDPs in the region and has established intervention points designed specifically to relieve the immediate suffering of those affected by conflict.

### STRATEGIES

The key components of CARE's program strategy were based on CARE's existing programs to close the gap in humanitarian assistance projects, as well as pull additional funds from public and private sources. Moreover, involving local authorities, beneficiaries and partners at all phases of program implementation to ensure long-term local ownership has been the hallmark of this program. CARE used a combination of both direct implementation and implementation through local partner organizations, based on their strengths and access to high-need areas. Most notably, CARE has intervened in the most vulnerable locations and supported vulnerable populations including IDPs, those affected by conflict, and those returning to the country.

#### Program Name:

Multi-Sectoral Assistance for Populations in Crisis (MAP)

**Program Country:** Somalia

**Timeframe:** Oct. 2013 – Sep 2015

**Budget:** \$5.1 Million

**Donor:** USAID, OFDA

#### Beneficiaries:

**130,000**

People benefitting from improved water system infrastructure

**1,614**

People employed through cash for work programming

**4,720**

IDPs reached by nutrition interventions



© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA

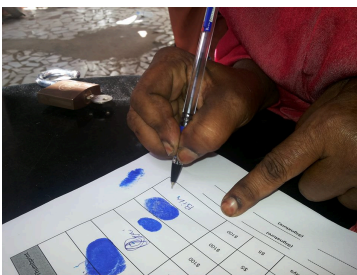




© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA



© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA



© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA



© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA



© PHOTO CARE SOMALIA

**Economic Recovery and Market Systems** - To assist in creating economic security, the MAP Project focused on diversifying livelihood opportunities and providing temporary employment for IDPs through the rehabilitation of water sources. Economic recovery interventions focused on making microfinance opportunities accessible and providing temporary employment through “Cash for Work” (CFW) activities.

**Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management** - To ensure efficiency in mitigating the ongoing humanitarian crisis, CARE worked extensively with other NGOs and organizations operating in Somalia to coordinate efforts and to increase intra-agency collaboration. Over 80 NGOs operating in Somalia benefited from sharing information, strategies and solutions.

**Logistics Support, Relief Commodities** - Camps for Internally Displaced Persons lack basic commodities such as secure roofs and receptacles for collecting water. The MAP project worked to distribute essential household items to vulnerable IDPs residing in those camps, targeting a total of 2,450 beneficiaries in three regions of Somalia.

**Nutrition** - Lack of adequate nutrition can be potentially life-threatening for IDPs residing in already unstable camps. The MAP project’s nutrition interventions provided curative and preventative care to individuals facing malnourishment in target areas. These interventions targeted 6,100 beneficiaries, including 4,270 IDPs, to address malnutrition, infant and young child feeding, and nutrition related behavior change.

**Protection** - The MAP Project worked to extend services to women who have experienced Gender Based Violence (GBV). The project provide psychological support to survivors while simultaneously working to prevent GBV through trainings and counselling. Over 46,000 IDPs were reached throughout two project targeted regions.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** - CARE established drinking water schemes and sanitation and hygiene services for IDPs in four regions in Somalia. Almost 130,000 beneficiaries were reached, including 94,219 IDPs, through the development of water supply and sanitation infrastructures.