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Emergency appeal operation update

Somalia: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRSO001 GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-SOM **Operations update no. 6 (Appeal and Budget Revision)** 21 September, 2012

Period covered by this Operations Update: 23 September 2011- 31 July, 2012.

Appeal target (Revised): CHF 4,425,791

Appeal coverage: 100%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 23 September, 2011 for CHF 4,158,792 for 12 months to assist 150,000 beneficiaries.
- Operation updates were issued on 20 October, 2011, 31 October, 2011 30 January, 2012 and 12 September, 2012. A 6-month Summary was issued on 31 March, 2012.
- This Operations Update increases the budget to CHF 4,425,791 a (6.4% increase) to cater for additional activities in the water and sanitation component prompted by the acute shortage of water in north-western coastal areas of Somaliland due to failure of the GU (spring) rainy season (April-June, 2012). The Appeal time frame has also been extended to 30 April 2013. Funding for the additional activities has been secured through a hard pledge.



Somali Red Crescent staff at work in Mother and Child Health clinics/ Photo SRCS

The IFRC Somalia Representation and the Somali Red Crescent are seeking the extension of the time frame of the Emergency Appeal from 30 September, 2012 to 30 April, 2013 to allow for the completion of the planned activities in water sector development, procurement of fishing gears and First Aid Kits. The extension will also allow the National Society to conduct Branch Emergency Response Team (BERT) and National Disaster Response Team simulations. The budget revision will entail an increase of 6.4 percent from the original budget to cover additional activities in water and sanitation sector. In addition, there will be an alignment of budget lines due to increase/decrease of budget allocation for some activities and due to strict earmarking from the donors who earmarked for increased non-food items and food rations allocation. Therefore, there will be an adjustment in some of the appeal objectives as dictated by the reality on the ground.

No Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was requested since the response operation was initiated by IFRC in January 2011 as part of the scaled up Somalia Annual Country Plan to respond to the drought situation in Somaliland and Puntland. This is where the funds for the operation were first secured and enabled the IFRC and SRCS to start the operation in April, 2011. However, the general food security situation in Somalia deteriorated in July 2001 which led the UN to declare famine in southern Somalia. The increased hardships in southern and central Somalia coupled with increased insecurity forced many people to move northward seeking refuge in Puntland and Somaliland. The new developments necessitated the scaling up of activities. This led to an Emergency Appeal in coordination with Movement partners.

During the eleven months since the launch of the appeal, most of the objectives related to non-food items, procurement of medical supplies, and procurement of vehicles for the mobile health clinics have been achieved. The remaining activities according to the SRCS priorities will focus on water sources rehabilitation, fuel subsidy to run boreholes, food rations for boarding schools and orphanages to keep children in school, livelihoods support to fishing communities and strengthening the national society response capacity.

The need to have the appeal time frame extended to 30 April 2013 emanated from the fact that the coastal areas of Somaliland and Puntland are still in crisis due to persisting drought conditions. The water sector activities under the current appeal have also taken time to be completed due to the procurement processes and logistical constraints. The procurement of fishing gear for livelihood support to the fishing communities also took time due to importation delays from abroad. Recruitment of a health delegate and a disaster management officer were completed in January and June 2012, respectively, several months after the launch of the appeal. This has affected implementation of planned activities within the initially prescribed timeframe.

[<Click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget >](#)

The situation

The famine situation in Somali in 2011 was triggered by the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons Deyr (October-December, 2010) and GU (April-June, 2011). The UN declared famine situation in five regions in south and central Somalia between July and August 2011.

An estimated 4 million people, representing over half the Somali population, were in crisis nationwide, with drought affected the North East and North West parts of the country. Massive relief operations were mounted in the second half of 2011 and due to the collective efforts of the humanitarian community and donors, the situation subsided and by November 2011, three regions namely, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle downgraded from famine situation to humanitarian emergency.

The current situation according to the FAO's Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) latest figures (August, 2012)¹ indicate that an estimated 2.12 million people are in acute food security crisis for the August to December 2012 period, a 16% reduction from the beginning of the year.

The general food security situation and water availability in the north-western coast of Somaliland has deteriorated following the failure of the GU (spring) rainy season (April-June). The situation has deteriorated to crisis level (IPC Phase three) according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Networks (FEWS NET). The crisis is expected to persist through December, 2012. The FSNAU preliminary results of July, 2012 nutrition survey suggests that the prevalence of acute malnutrition has risen since December last year, largely in the south and central regions of Somalia. However, the improved access to food in most regions of the country has reduced the number of children requiring nutrition treatment by 27 percent since January, 2012. Currently, the total number of severely malnourished children in Somalia is estimated at 236,000, 70 percent of them are in the south.

Despite these improvements, lifesaving humanitarian assistance remains necessary between now and December 2012 to help food insecure people meet immediate food needs, protect livelihoods, and build resilience. Some of the most affected areas are in the north-western coastal areas of Somaliland, where the successive droughts and inadequate precipitation resulted in an acute water shortage and food insecurity which prompted the Government of Somaliland to appeal to the humanitarian community to support 20,000 families with food, water and health interventions.

The UNHCR Fact sheet (22 August 2012) estimate the IDPs in Somalia to be 1.36 million majority of them in the south and central regions with 1,129,000 IDPs whereas Somaliland host 84,400 IDPs and Puntland 142,600 IDPs.

The outlook for next rainy season (October - December) is that a mild/moderate El Nino is expected. Overall, an El Nino is expected to have positive impact on Somalia. However, these rains are not always well distributed and therefore, cropping conditions could vary greatly over the rainfed, agro-pastoral areas. In addition, riverine areas are likely to experience flooding as a result of heavy rainfall and increased river levels; hence the need to scale up and extend the SRCS drought response activities to save lives in 2012 and improve livelihoods through 2013.

¹ FAO-FSNAU-FEWSNET Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Report 2908/2012

Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC and ICRC are monitoring the situation very closely and coordinating their support to SRCS. The IFRC continues to support SRCS in Somaliland and Puntland and the ICRC will continue to focus its activities in South and Central Somalia.

The SRCS branches in Puntland and Somaliland are working closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNOCHA and the respective line ministries through the nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) clusters to scale up the activities in the drought affected areas. Similar coordination mechanisms are taking place at the Nairobi level through the Somalia Support Secretariat (SSS) and the Coordination of International Support to Somalia (CISS) forums.

The SRCS branches will continue to work with the targeted communities through their community health committees and other community structures to lead the response in the affected areas. The community coping mechanism strategies will be supported to enhance the community resilience and improve their livelihoods.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Following the failure of the Dyer rainy season (October-December 2010), IFRC provided financial and technical resources through scaling up the activities within the Country Plan 2011 which enabled SRCS to respond to the drought situation in Puntland and Somaliland as early as January 2011.

In the last one year, the SRCS branches scaled up health outreach services and nutrition by establishing 14 mobile health units to deliver services to IDPs and nomadic communities affected by the drought situation. The total number of beneficiaries reached by 14 mobile health units to date is 148,493 people in Somaliland and Puntland.

10 land cruiser hard top vehicles were procured through the IFRC Global fleet base in Dubai and delivered to seven branches, six in Somaliland and four in Puntland to replace the rented cars for the mobile health teams. This reduced the costs associated with renting vehicles and improved the delivery of mobile health services in the nomadic communities and IDP settlements.

The rehabilitation of water sources benefited 107,600, people through rehabilitation of boreholes, surface earth dams and maintenance of water distribution systems supplemented by fuel subsidy delivery of 27,600 litres of diesel fuel to run 24 boreholes. A total, 99 water points were chlorinated in Puntland after an outbreak of diarrhoea.

The distribution of non-food items reached 15,000 households, approximately 90,000 persons. 20,000 mosquito nets were distributed to pregnant and lactating mothers through the network of 30 SRCS mother child health (MCH) clinics. The distribution of 2,000 ceramic water filters to improve water hygiene benefited 2,000 families, approximately 12,000 persons.

300 households from the fishing communities residing along the coastal areas of Somaliland and Puntland received fishing gear, contributing to the improvement of the livelihoods at the household level and thereby reducing their vulnerability to future shocks.

To improve the sanitation within the IDP settlements, SRCS branches in Somaliland and Puntland distributed 1,252 sets of sanitation tools to the IDPs. This initiative was coupled with sanitation awareness programmes in the communities.

A total of 2,952 children from 23 primary schools and 3 orphanages received food rations which enabled them to remain in school, even when their parents migrated as nomads in search of water and pasture for their livestock. Two food stores were constructed in Bari Region to increase the storage capacity at the sub-branch level. This extra storage capacity enabled the sub branches in the two locations to receive extra food rations from WFP earmarked for pregnant and lactating women and children less than 2 years of age.

Recognizing its own capacity limitations, SRCS was not involved in general food distribution or water trucking to the affected communities in Somaliland and Puntland. However, SRCS distributed limited food support to boarding schools and orphanages and where there is concentration of IDPs. SRCS volunteers were available for mobilization to assist in food monitoring and distribution provided by other partners such as WFP.

For more details about the achievements to date, please refer to Somalia drought Operations Update 5 posted on the IFRC Website by following this link <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRSO00105.pdf>

Revised Outputs and Activities

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Basic non-food items and replacement of productive assets have been provided to the drought affected population in Somaliland and Puntland to meet immediate needs and restore and protect livelihoods.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods of 400 fishing communities in coastal areas of Puntland are improved through fishing gear support². The Somali Red Crescent, staff and volunteers have the necessary kits to facilitate delivery of services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 400 sets of fishing gear for 400 fishing families in coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland. 2,500 First Aid kits for volunteers.

Emergency health

Outcome 1: The health risks of the drought affected population and host communities in Somaliland and Puntland are reduced through the provision of preventive, curative and health promotion services by scaling up outreach services through mobile clinics and distribution of basic food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five and food for school children.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaled up integrated health services and nutrition have built up the resilience of the affected communities through better access to health and nutrition services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue and extend the services of the 14 mobile health teams (6 in Puntland and 8 in Somaliland) Supporting the NS with adequate transportation. Procure and deliver 54 medical Out Patient Department kits, 6 Cholera kits and equipment on quarterly basis. Continue to financially support 42 health staff and 14 community mobilizers to provide the services to the affected population through the mobile health units Through the network of the fixed clinics (18 in Puntland and 14 in Somaliland) in addition to the mobile health units, provide food rations to lactating and pregnant women and children under five. Procure basic dry food rations locally and deliver to 26 schools and orphanages, to keep the children in school and to mitigate malnutrition among school children.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resilience of the community is improved through increased health awareness, knowledge and health behavioural change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on Health promotion using Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and PHAST tools.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: the risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through improved access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene services

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 150,000 people in Somaliland and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure 3 generators and submersible pumps for 3 boreholes in Somaliland and Puntland. Provide fuel to run 12 boreholes in Puntland and 14

² The one-time distribution of NFIs will be carried according to selection criteria that identify the vulnerable groups.

<p>Puntland has been improved and risk to waterborne diseases is reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to drinking water for livestock in Pastoralist areas has improved through maintenance of water sources. 	<p>boreholes in Somaliland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct two sand storgae dams • Drilling of two borehole fitted with Generator and Pump . • Through community mobilisers scale up campaigns to raise the awareness of the affected communities on basic hygiene practices and Household water treatment methods and general water hygiene.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities in the drought affected areas are able to manage their water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train six communities in Somaliland and Puntland on management of the rehabilitated water sources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health status of the drought affected population is improved through health education and water hygiene promotion activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize the affected communities to protect water sources through regular clean up campaigns. • Mobilize volunteers to clean up drainage system at water sources.

Logistics

SRCS logistics, supported by the Global logistics service, will carry out the following activities:

- Coordinate timely and cost efficient sourcing options for the items required for the operation.
- Coordinate mobilization of goods and receipt of incoming shipments.
- Ensure that local, regional and international procurement of goods and services is carried out following International Federation procurement procedures.

The NFIs in the initial mobilization table have been procured, delivered and distributed. An additional, 2,500 First Aids kits were ordered and in the pipeline and bidding for additional 400 set of fishing gear is in the process.

Capacity of the National Society

The SRCS has been engaged in provision of health services to the communities in Somalia through its network of Maternal and Child Health Outpatient (MCH/OPD) clinics and mobile clinics since 1991. The work of the National Society is well recognized and has steadily grown in terms of capacity, scope and impact.

Currently, 19 SRCS branches run a total of 72 MCH/OPD clinics and 14 mobile clinics covering the whole country. All the nine branches in the affected regions of Somaliland and Puntland have established branch emergency response teams (BERT) who can be mobilized to implement the activities under this operation. The training in BERT, Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) as well as Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) will be done to impart skills to new staff and volunteers who will join the existing branch emergency response teams.

SRCS Human Resource Capacity Building:

Outcome 1: SRCS human resource capacity to run emergency operations is strengthened through tailor-made training

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and enhanced capacity to manage relief operations and provide assistance to the vulnerable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct BERT training and/or refresher drills in Somaliland and Puntland.s • Conduct CBHFA/ECV trainings and/or refresher drills in 9 branches • Conduct PMER training in 9 branches in Somalia. • Conduct PHAST training for 9 branches

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

24-09-12

Somalia: Drought (MDRSO001)

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	183,310			183,310
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities	26,010			26,010
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	253,850			253,850
Food	253,720			253,720
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	977,370			977,370
Medical & First Aid	170,400			170,400
Teaching Materials				0
Ustensils & Tools	287,870			287,870
Other Supplies & Services	67,834			67,834
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	2,220,364	0	0	2,220,364
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase	355,000			355,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	18,000			18,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	2,000			2,000
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	375,000	0	0	375,000
Storage, Warehousing	20,000			20,000
Distribution & Monitoring	167,800			167,800
Transport & Vehicle Costs	243,440			243,440
Logistics Services	45,000			45,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	476,240	0	0	476,240
International Staff	324,000			324,000
National Staff	60,000			60,000
National Society Staff	341,589			341,589
Volunteers	20,000			20,000
Total PERSONNEL	745,589	0	0	745,589
Consultants	50,000			50,000
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	50,000	0	0	50,000
Workshops & Training	41,000			41,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	41,000	0	0	41,000
Travel	30,000			30,000
Information & Public Relations	10,000			10,000
Office Costs	32,919			32,919
Communications	7,000			7,000
Financial Charges	90,000			90,000
Other General Expenses	7,000			7,000
Shared Support Services	70,560			70,560
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	247,479	0	0	247,479
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	270,119	0	0	270,119
Total INDIRECT COSTS	270,119	0	0	270,119
TOTAL BUDGET	4,425,791	0	0	4,425,791
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	4,425,791	0	0	4,425,791