

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

SOMALIA

8 May, 2001

This Programme Update is intended for reporting on Annual Appeals.

Appeal No. 01.16/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 2,580,000

Programme Update No. 1 Period covered: January-March 2001

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 26%

Related Appeals: N/A

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,908,824

Update: The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is the only nation-wide humanitarian institution in Somalia. Its main activity is to provide primary health care for the most vulnerable groups in society. The SRCS undertakes other, more traditional, activities in the spirit of the Movement. The SRCS works in a country still suffering from the effects of civil war, a long period without a central government and continued sporadic conflict in the southern part of the country. Despite the attempt to form a transitional government and the development of administrations in three areas of the country, the Somali people remain among the poorest and least cared for in the world.

Background, and Operational Developments:

Following the fall from power of the late President Mohamed Siyad Barre in 1991 an armed struggle for power ensued in Somalia, with factions using clan loyalties as a basis for rallying militias. The former British protectorate in the north west still seeks recognition as a separate state, calling itself “Somaliland”, with a bicameral parliament, structured elections and a growing ability to raise taxes and run effective ministries. The major clan group in this part of Somalia (the Isaak) remains dominant. In the north east, an administration calling itself the Puntland State of Somalia, built around the main Mejerteen clan, emerged three years ago. These two administrations have attracted considerable support from the international community, including the UN agencies and NGOs. A third nascent administration, run by the Rahenweyn Resistance Army (RRA), is centred on the city of Baidoa in Bay region.

In May last 2000 Somalis gathered from all over the world in Arta, Djibouti and after some months of deliberations elected a parliament, including an elected President, an appointed Prime Minister, and a cabinet of ministers and assistant ministers. The parliamentarians and members of the administration, known as the Transitional National Government (TNG), established themselves in Mogadishu, to international acclaim and with the expressed hope of reconciling the contending factions in Somalia and holding democratic elections after three years. A year after the Arta conference began, the credibility of the TNG has waned. It has been unable to establish security throughout the city of

Mogadishu or open the main air and sea ports which have been closed since the departure of the UN Opération for Somalia (UNOSOM) in February 1995. Despite support from some members of the business community in Somalia, religious groups and Arab leaders, the TNG has made more impact at international meetings outside Somalia than in the country itself. The leaders of Somaliland, Puntland and the RRA oppose the TNG as do the main faction leaders in southern Somalia, where law and order barely exists and armed conflict continues sporadically. Despite the situation in the country, vigorous entrepreneurial activities are conducted. Electrical power is generated and sold to consumers, radio and television stations have been set up, telecommunication businesses provide satellite telephones and access to the internet, and there are scores of private pharmacies and doctors. Remittances from Somalis living abroad provide a significant input to the economy throughout the country.

The first quarter of 2001 has been characterised by the TNG's continued attempts of the TNG to establish its credibility in Mogadishu. It has met with very limited success. Attempts to impose its authority outside the capital have been unsuccessful. Representatives from the UN Somalia Nairobi-based offices and a number of diplomatic missions, including ones from Norway and Italy, travelled to Mogadishu for talks with the TNG. A number of police stations were reopened in Mogadishu, together with the central prison, while security personnel were put through training courses. But the city remained divided with four well armed factions controlling significant areas. It is difficult to predict that this stalemate will be soon be broken even though the days of prolonged heavy fighting in the capital seem to be over, and the security situation continues to be volatile.

Disaster Response

There were no large scale disasters in Somalia during the period under review. The SRCS with its network of branches and clinics throughout the country is a key partner of the Food Security Assessment Unit (Somalia) and provided information throughout the quarter. The *Jilaal* (dry) season is a time when depleting water and pasture resources make life difficult for the pastoralists and their livestock. The SRCS is not currently well equipped to deal on its own with high emergencies in the country.

Disaster Preparedness

The SRCS has a limited supply of equipment, beds and bedding to use in cases of epidemic outbreaks such as cholera. So far, cholera has not been a major problem in Somalia during the current season. Drought has not been a threat this season, except in a few isolated areas, as rains have been above average. Flooding has also not occurred on a large scale. First aid training was a priority for all branches. The Federation Disaster Preparedness delegate plans a second workshop at branch level to take place in Somalia before the end of the year.

Health and Care

A major campaign of advocacy and information about HIV/AIDS is being actively planned by the SRCS. The disease has not reached the alarming levels found in neighbouring countries, but statistics from the MCH/OPD clinics indicate that STD rates are rising. There is no better time than now to tackle the HIV/AIDS threat to Somalia, and the SRCS, with its extensive contacts with ordinary people throughout Somalia is well placed to do so.

The third stage in the Federation and World Bank health study programme in Puntland was successfully completed in the Nugaal region. The study team, led by the Federation and the University of York, is funded by the World Bank and aims to look at fresh ways of promoting health partnerships in Somalia, with an emphasis on community input. The President of the SRCS accompanied the team on their visits to Puntland. A full account of the study is published in the 2001 Federation Word Disasters Report.

The Federation continued to support 24 of the SRCS's 46 clinics in Somalia and their OPD at Alla-Aamin orphanage in Baidoa. The clinic statistics are attached to this report. Support for the

Garoe community hospital included provision of a new TB facility (in conjunction with the WHO), drug supplies and management advice.

The Norwegian Red Cross continued its bilateral support for the three rehabilitation centres in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Galkaiyo. Their physiotherapist training course continued in Hargeisa.

The ICRC continued to support surgical hospitals in Mogadishu, Puntland, and Baidoa, as well as the 22 SRCS health posts in southern Somalia.

Coordination and Management

The delegation continues to function with one delegate and several local staff. The position for a health delegate with experience in public health and health economics is still open. Filling this position is essential to address the sustainability of the health programme. Federation staff made twelve trips to various parts of Somalia during the quarter, to conduct training sessions, assess health and administrative units, and attend meetings.

Outstanding needs

In addition to the critical funding support needed, standards in reporting, both narrative and financial, at branch and clinic levels remain a concern and need to be reinforced. The new ICRC and Federation-initiated financial system is working well, but the delayed delivery of funds was a problem during the period under review. Belts had to be tightened. There are still issues of governance that need planning and attention.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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SRCS Intergrated Health Care Programme												
Clinic statistics - 1st Quarter 2001												
1st Quarter 2001	Location of clinic	Estim. popul.	Under 5 years		Over 5 years & Adults		Ante natal & Post natal	TOTAL	Vaccines		TOTAL	
			Male	Female	Male	Female			Children > 5 yrs	Women		
Branch												
Garoe	Xarfo	11,000	248	279	351	675	191	1,744			0	
	Dongoroyo	15,000	422	429	655	1,210	220	2,936	124	67	191	
	Eyl/Badey	16,000	220	258	473	598	213	1,762	260	106	366	
	Godo-Jiran	15,000	441	442	754	1,097	218	2,952	208	29	237	
	Hasbahale	12,000	266	239	360	793	116	1,774	237	77	314	
	Jeriban	10,000	116	84	435	585	102	1,322	91	36	127	
	Sinjuuff	10,000	448	494	426	1,084	122	2,574	96	25	121	
	Badw eyn	9,000	191	250	886	920	154	2,401	61	6	67	
	Kalabeyr	7,000	124	118	372	735	419	1,768	59	17	76	
	Bail Busle	8,000	121	93	586	453	74	1,327	213	30	243	
	Qarhis	8,000	164	153	497	767	118	1,699	20	13	33	
	Galkayo South	17,000	196	174	142	699	206	1,417	130	30	160	
	Total	138,000	2,761	3,013	5,937	9,616	2,153	23,676	1,499	436	1,935	
Baidoa	Haw adak	25,000	301	281	1,072	746	43	2,443	488	159	647	
	Isha	25,000	230	143	861	343	162	1,739	405	175	580	
	Berdale	60,000	959	742	1,309	1,853	113	4,976	1,506	418	1,924	
	Kanshdere	50,000	1,004	1,098	1,298	1,477	30	4,907	1,177	389	1,566	
	Orphanages	1,400	0	0	429	143	0	572	0	0	0	
	Total	161,400	2,494	2,264	4,969	4,562	348	14,637	3,576	1,141	4,717	
Mogadishu	Balad	40,000	2,576	2,494	3,362	3,654	1,314	13,400	2,704	822	3,526	
	Afgoi	50,000	1,988	1,970	2,955	3,710	2,320	12,943	3,672	1,315	4,987	
	Total	90,000	4,564	4,464	6,317	7,364	3,634	26,343	6,376	2,137	8,513	
Somaliland	Hudisa	7,800	247	236	1,164	1,153	67	2,867	638	106	744	
	Adadely	9,000	203	166	785	1,258	93	2,505	594	145	739	
	Boon	7,400	1,176	414	648	1,340	132	3,710	498	255	753	
	Kenya	91,400	1,198	1,290	2,878	4,551	850	10,767	1,591	265	1,856	
	Yagori	13,500	567	462	1,097	1,868	634	4,628	1,837	165	2,002	
	Erigabo	18,500	764	513	398	1,776	525	3,976	509	384	893	
	Total	147,600	2,824	2,106	5,475	8,302	1,142	19,849	3,321	771	4,092	
GRAND TOTAL		537,000	12,643	11,847	22,698	29,844	7,277	84,505	14,772	4,485	19,257	
GAROE	ADMISSIONS	DISCHARGES	DEATHS	LAABORATORY	OPD/ER	OPERATIONS	DELIVERIES	x-RAY	DRESSING	TOTAL		
HOSPITAL	352	327	9	1,802	871	25	72	1,025	560	5,043		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Somalia						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.16/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			05/08/01	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2,580,166		TOTAL COVERAGE 26.0%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD						
BRITISH - RC		86,931	GBP	209,504	27.03.01	SOMALILAND MOHTER & CHILD CLINICS
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		73,162	EUR	111,155	05/02/01	HEALTH & CARE, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
GERMAN - RC				34,513	31.01.01	
WORLD BANK		135,879	USD	221,211	13.03.01	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				576,383	CHF	22.3%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Great Britain	delegate			59,959		
Finland RC	delegate			35,000		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				94,959	CHF	3.7%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						