

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Country: Somalia

Appeal No. MAASO001

10/06/2011

This report covers the period
01/01/2011 to 30/04/2011.



SRCS Lasanod branch volunteers assessing the needs of drought affected IDPs. Photo by SRCS

In brief:

This programme update describes the change in the country plan and budget following the scaling up of activities to respond to the severe drought situation in Somalia.

To kick-start the drought response operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Somali Red Crescent (SRCS) organized an inception workshop 25-27 January 2011 in Hargeisa, Somaliland. It was attended by the nine SRCS branches in Somaliland and Puntland as well as by SRCS leadership, senior management and technical staff from the SRCS coordination offices in Hargeisa and Mogadishu. The workshop developed an action plan to respond to the urgent needs of the communities affected by drought.

Programme outcome: In line with the strategic aims of Strategy 2020, the Somali Red Crescent aims to contribute to saving lives, protecting livelihoods and strengthening recovery from the drought through scaling up its activities in providing health and nutrition services, water and sanitation and distribution of non-food items to the people affected by the drought in Somaliland and Puntland.

Programme summary: With the support of IFRC, SRCS scaled up its activities within the core programmes of the country plan for 2011 to respond to the severe drought situation in Somalia following the failure of Deyr rainy season in 2010 (October-December). SRCS deployed ten new mobile health teams, six in Somaliland and four in Puntland, in addition to the existing four mobile teams to scale up outreach activities to provide health services to the communities affected by the drought. The 30 existing static clinics in Somaliland (12 clinics) and Puntland (18 clinics) scaled up their services in terms of scope and capacity including nutrition and distribution of food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age.

The water and sanitation component included a fuel subsidy to run the boreholes, rehabilitation of boreholes by providing generators, submersible pumps and fittings, rehabilitation and maintenance of earth dams (*berkeds*) and water catchments and distribution of sanitation tools. Non-food items comprising of tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets and soap were included in the response activities to address the needs of the communities newly displaced by the drought.

Financial situation: The original country plan and budget for 2011 has been revised upward from CHF 2,316,818 to CHF 3,193,245 to accommodate the new activities initiated by SRCS to respond to the drought situation. The increase is reflected in the Disaster Management budget which was revised from CHF 143,572 to CHF 1,020,000, hence an increase in the total budget by CHF 876,428. The component of the drought response budget is expected to be fully covered by contributions.

The overall expenditure during the reporting period (January-April, 2011) including the drought response activities was CHF 765,108, corresponding to 24 per cent of the new revised budget.

[Click here to go directly to the interim financial report.](#)

Number of people we have reached:

The 10 mobile health teams in Somaliland and Puntland reached 6,850 patients in the areas affected by the drought. 1,600 pregnant and lactating women in Somaliland and Puntland received antenatal, postnatal care and vitamin A supplementation. 2,000 mothers and 2,640 children under five received food rations of vegetable oil (1.46 MT) and CSB (24.85 MT) provided by WFP and distributed through the SRCS clinics outlets. 4,430 children received vaccination against the six vaccine preventable diseases and 279 children under five were screened for growth monitoring. 90 children were put under an outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) in Mudug region in Puntland.



SRCS mobile health team provide services to IDPs affected by the drought. Photo by SRCS

During the first quarter of 2011, the network of 30 static clinics reached 63,925 beneficiaries through outpatient consultation services, disaggregated as follows: under 5 years female 10,609, male 10,994; over 5 years female 27,071, male 15,251.

The water and sanitation component of the programme benefited an estimated number of 120,000 people in all the regions of Somaliland and Puntland.

The non- food items which procured directly by the Finnish Red Cross will be distributed to 1,900 households when it arrive during the month of May 2011.

Our partners:

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners include the ICRC and the Finnish, Norwegian, British, Japanese, Swedish Red Cross Societies and the Government of Japan. SRCS/IFRC work closely with the health authorities in Puntland and Somaliland and the drought task force in the two Zones. UNICEF support to SRCS clinics includes MCH kits, vaccines and cold chain, whereas WHO includes laboratory quality assurance and training and WFP provide food rations distributed through the SRCS clinics to the women and children affected by the drought.

Context:

Due to the dry weather conditions associated with the La Nina phenomena in East Africa, the performance of the Deyr short rains (October-December 2010) in Somalia was poor to failed in many parts of the country. This has resulted in severe to moderate drought conditions significantly affecting agricultural production, water resources and pasture.

The FAO Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Somali assessment reports indicate that the food security situation is deteriorating in many parts of Somalia including North East and North West. The areas of particular concern are Coastal Deeh, Sool plateau, Sanag and the grazing areas of Hawad in both Togdheer and Sool regions in Somaliland; and Nugaal, Mudug and Bari regions in Puntland.

As a result of the Deyr crop harvest failure, cereal prices have risen significantly in major cereal producing areas of Somalia particularly in the central and northern regions. The situation has been aggravated by rising fuel prices due to high demand for the commodity to run the boreholes and water trucking to compensate for acute water shortage due to drying up of earth dams (berkeds) and shallow wells.

According to UNOCHA, the number of people needing humanitarian assistance in Somalia has risen by 20 percent, to 2.4 million people in the last six months. This represents 32 percent of Somalia's 7.5 million people¹. Sustained conflicts in the country coupled with climate-induced calamities such as drought continued to cause major population movement and displacement. The UN estimates that there are 1.46 million IDPs in Somalia.

The effects of the current drought coupled with limited humanitarian access and escalating conflict particularly in southern Somalia has driven many people from their areas of domicile. According to the UNHCR population movement tracking report for March 2011, approximately 9,000 Somalis arrived to Dadab refugee camps in Kenya, while an estimated number of 55,000 people were internally displaced due to the drought countrywide since December 2010.

The Gu rains (April-June 2011) started late towards the end of April with light to moderate rains being received in most parts of the south and northwest parts of the country. With the exception of some dry pockets in Bari and Sanag regions in the northeast, most parts of the country received average rainfall. The rainfall replenished many water catchments in pastoral and agro pastoral areas hence improving water availability and pasture. Although good rains were received in most parts of the country, it is too early to predict the Gu rainy season outcome as the rainfall pattern and timing is still erratic. If it continues in this way, the rainfall will significantly reduce its utility for crop and pasture.

According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) Somalia Food Security outlook April-September 2011, the nationwide food insecurity for April is worse than anticipated in January 2011, particularly in pastoral areas of the north, southern and central Somalia due to the late start of the Gu rainy season. The key areas in need of live-saving emergency assistance are pastoral areas of central Somalia, Nugaal valley and Sool Plateau as well as agro pastoral and marginal cropping areas of southern Somalia.

Progress towards outcomes:

The outcomes in this programme update will focus on the drought response operation as the original country plan and budget for 2011 has changed to reflect the new activities.

Programme component 1: Health and Nutrition

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

Achievements:

To respond to the drought situation in Somaliland and Puntland, Somali Red Crescent supported by IFRC scaled up its health and nutrition activities by mobilizing ten mobile health teams in addition to the existing four mobile teams. Thirty health staff (nurses, auxiliary nurses, and midwives) and 20 community mobilizers were recruited and trained to operate the 10 mobile clinics. The new team received a crash training programme and an induction course on how to run a mobile clinic in an emergency situation. The 30 static clinics have scaled up their health services in terms of scope and capacity. In the reporting period, the mobile health teams treated 6,850 patients, 1,600 pregnant and lactating women received antenatal, postnatal services and vitamin A supplementation. The immunization campaign reached 1,150 children under five who received vaccines against the six vaccine preventable diseases. 870 children received vitamin A supplementation, 504 children de-wormed and 90 children under five were put under the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) in Puntland run by the clinics of Jariban, Harfo, Ba'adweyn and Galgodob. The nutrition programme reached 2,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and 2,460 children under five who received food rations provided by WFP. The food ration comprised of 1.46 MT of vegetable oil and 24.85 MT of Corn Soya Blended fortified porridge (CSB).

In the first quarter of 2011, the 30 static clinics in Puntland and Somaliland scaled up the health service delivery and reached 63,925 beneficiaries through the outpatient consultation service. The number of beneficiaries is disaggregated as follows: under 5 years female 10,609, male 10,994, over 5 years female 27,071, male 15,251. The antenatal/ postnatal consultation services reached 18,286 women (12,066 antenatal and 6,220 postnatal), total number of assisted deliveries was 2,361 (329 at the MCH and 2,032 at home), 14,594 women received TT vaccines and 5,994 children received DPT3 vaccine. The number of children screened for growth monitoring recorded 25,440 children of these, 22,372 recorded normal weight, 1,728 diagnosed having moderate malnutrition, 1,248 severe malnutrition and 92 with oedema.

Programme Component 2: Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of acute shortage of water, and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of and access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion to 150,000 drought-affected people in Somaliland and Puntland.

Achievements:

Through the fuel subsidy programme, 21,200 litres of diesel fuel was delivered to 10 boreholes in Somaliland, whereas in Puntland 28,000 litres of diesel were delivered to run 23 boreholes. The total number of people benefiting from the boreholes is estimated to be 120,000.

The rehabilitation of earth dams, water catchments targeted 15 berkeds in Somaliland (four in Ghalbeed region, two in Sahil region, and three each in Toghdeer, Sanaag and Sool regions) whereas, in Puntland two berkeds were rehabilitated in Nugaal region



SRCS Garowe branch deliver diesel fuel at a community borehole, photo by SRCS

and two in Bari region. Three new generator sets and submersible pumps with complete sets of water pipes and fittings were delivered to replace the old units. One unit was delivered and installed in Jidad district in Bari region and the other two units were delivered and installed in Eyl district of Nugaal region.

In Ufeyn district, 90 km south-east of Bosaso, the SRCS branch with support from the IFRC provided the community with PVC pipes and fittings to connect the water system in the village to the main water source coming from a natural spring 17 km from the centre of the village. Through the PVC pipes, water will be pumped from a water tank 3 km from the centre of the village. At the distribution point, construction of water reservoirs is under way where tap stands will be installed for water collection. A separate reservoir for animal watering is also under construction. The rehabilitation of Ufeyn water system is a long-term solution for the water problem in the district of 7,200 people.

Sanitation tools were distributed to the communities in the IDPs camps to improve environmental sanitation. In the reporting period 16 sets of sanitation tools, each set contains of 5 wheel barrows, 5 shovels, 5 axes and 5 forks were distributed in two districts in Bari region and to the IDPs committees in Bosaso town. Similarly, 16 sets were distributed to eight communities around Garowe Municipality in Nugaal Region.



Sanitation tools delivered to the IDP camps in Garowe town, photo by SRCS.

Programme Component 3: Distribution of basic non-food items

Outcome: 1,900 households newly displaced by the drought in Somaliland and Puntland received basic non-food items.

Achievements:

The procurement of non-food items comprising 1,900 pieces of tarpaulins, 1,900 jerry cans (20lt), 3,800 blankets, 1,900 kitchen sets and 11,400 pieces of soap is handled directly by the Finnish Red Cross. The consignment worth approximately CHF 94,350 will be delivered in kind to Berbera port in Somaliland for distribution to newly displaced families in Somaliland (900 households) and Puntland (1,000 households). The consignment is expected to arrive during the month of May 2011.

Constraints or Challenges:

- The general humanitarian situation in Somalia is becoming more complex and fluid with increasing trends affecting the humanitarian space and access making the understanding of the humanitarian challenges more difficult. The country is caught up in a vicious cycle of conflict, pockets of drought, floods and food insecurity that requires a high degree of flexibility in order to respond to the needs, as priorities constantly keep changing due to the fluid situation. As an example, currently SRCS is in the middle of its response to the drought situation and in some parts of the country, communities are affected by sudden onset flooding.
- The combination of climatic induced hazards and conflict need flexibility in programming and utilization of resources. The time gap between the announcement of the availability of external funding and the actual signing of the pledge to go ahead with the implementation leave little time for completion of planned activities within the timeframe. This does not allow for flexible implementation of the action plans to ensure quality assurance. SRCS branches work under the

timeframe pressure to be able to meet the deadline and this might compromise the quality of the services delivered.

- Implementation timeframe needs to cover the full duration of the country plan, even if the funds confirmation is delayed due to late cash pledge confirmation.
- As an indigenous national institution with a network of branches in all the 19 regions of Somalia, SRCS is exposed to enormous pressure to do more and reach further with little opportunities for local resource mobilization. Without continued external support, SRCS cannot cope with the increased vulnerability to continued conflict, drought, floods and other environmental hazards that have weakened the community resilience.

Working in partnership

Somali Red Crescent supported by IFRC works closely with the RC/RC Movement partners through multilateral and bilateral agreements. The multilateral support through the IFRC to enabled the SRCS branches in Somaliland and Puntland to respond the needs affected by the drought by providing health services, water and sanitation and distribution of non-foods. Regular consultation meetings were held between the Movement partners at Nairobi level. Bilateral partners also hold regular meetings with the SRCS on programming issues related to their support.

The SRCS/IFRC have strengthened their working relationship with UNICEF, WHO, WFP and OCHA, while UNICEF supported the scaling up of health activities by providing MCH kits and vaccines, WHO in laboratory quality assurance, standards and training and WFP by providing food rations for pregnant and lactating mothers and children through the SRCS static clinics network. SRCS/ IFRC have well-established contacts with UNICEF and WHO to promote cooperation and information sharing in addition to the regular meetings through the Somalia health cluster forum.

The SRCS branches in Somaliland and Puntland are active members of the government task force in charge of coordinating the response to the drought situation, such as Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland and National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness and Management Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland. The local authorities are regularly briefed about the progress of the drought response programme implementation.

Contributing to longer-term impact

- The IFRC Somalia Country Representation carries out regular monitoring and mentoring visits to SRCS branches to ensure quality assurance and smooth implementation of the programme. The coaching and technical assistance provided to the SRCS staff on the ground will ensure that gaps in programme implementation are effectively addressed to ensure resource utilization and improving of accountability.
- The scaling up of the health programmes through the mobile health teams outreach activities focuses on women and children taking into consideration the gender disparity. The scope of the health services has been expanded in scope to address nutrition issues within the wider scope of addressing food insecurity in Somalia. The water and sanitation component will have a long term developmental impact as providing generator sets, water pumps and rehabilitation of water catchments will enhance the community resilience and coping mechanism to survive the dry weather conditions. By providing clean water, the risk of exposure to water-borne diseases is reduced, hence improving the livelihood of the community.
- To ensure beneficiary engagement SRCS branches have conducted assessments in all locations affected by the drought and involved the local communities and the authorities throughout the programme implementation process. The local community leaders and local authorities signed fuel subsidy deliveries and supervised the handover of generators, water pumps and installation of equipment at the agreed sites. The rehabilitation of the water catchments is supervised jointly by the SRCS branch staff and the community, and in some

places, the community has contributed financially to bridge the gap. Involving the local communities and authorities in programme implementation reinforces the accountability chain between the beneficiaries, SRCS and local authorities. The drought response operation will be subject to external evaluation at the end of the programme to draw lessons and share best practices with the beneficiaries, the SRCS partners and the donors.

- The SRCS health care delivery system follows the WHO standards for quality assurance. Sphere standards and other relevant standards in food security and nutrition are applied where appropriate. The Code of Conduct for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is observed by the SRCS and IFRC staff in programme implementation.
- The collaboration with the beneficiaries, local authorities and the support from the partners to address the health needs of the people affected by the drought, providing fuel subsidy to reduce the pressure on the household income and long-term solution for water shortage has improved the livelihoods of the vulnerable communities. The access of children and women to the vaccination services through the mobile clinic outreach activities have contributed to the increase in immunization coverage. The provision of water to schools has reduced the risk of drop out of school due to shortage of water.
- Reducing the cost of water charges through fuel subsidy relieved the communities from incurring more cost to buy fuel at higher prices due to high demand. All these interventions contributed to improving the livelihoods of the people affected by the drought and conflict.

Looking ahead

- IFRC Somalia Representation will continue to support the SRCS to improve programme implementation through strengthened managerial capacity. IFRC and partners will work together with SRCS to invest in assessments, baseline surveys, data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality assurance and accountability.
- IFRC Somalia Representation will work closely with the SRCS to develop effective partnerships and good donorship relations and encourage partners to continue their support to the SRCS in its response to the complex emergencies of Somalia.
- We continue to mitigate the drought/flooding cycle and other climatic induced hazards and support the SRCS disaster response capacity to invest in building community resilience through disaster risk reduction projects, moving from ad hoc response to pockets of drought to a more long-term drought cycle management interventions.
- The IFRC future plans will continue to focus on the priorities of the SRCS as outlined in its strategic development plan 2010-2014, with health and care as its core programme linking it with disaster management and organizational development.

How we work	
<p>All Federation 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 is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p>	

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- In Johannesburg, South Africa : Ed Cooper; Resource Mobilization, Performance and Accountability Coordinator, Africa Zone Office; e mail ed.cooper@ifrc.org ; phone 27 11 303 9700 ; Fax + 27 11 884 3809; +27 11 884 0230

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAASO001 - Somalia

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 94 to 31 dec 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/4
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAASO001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,020,000	1,582,404	434,264	0	156,578	3,193,245
B. Opening Balance	0	-133,627	21,573	0	87,787	-24,268
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	162,875				29,308	192,183
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		50,259				50,259
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	457,228	284,799				742,027
<i>Japanese Government</i>		113,952				113,952
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		9,045	6,572			15,617
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	234,310	81,401	59,152			374,863
<i>Saudi Arabian Red Crescent</i>		-27,304				-27,304
C1. Cash contributions	854,412	512,152	65,725		29,308	1,461,597
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>		-1			1	0
C4. Other Income		-1			1	0
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	854,412	512,151	65,725	0	29,309	1,461,597
D. Total Funding = B + C	854,412	378,524	87,297	0	117,096	1,437,330
Appeal Coverage	84%	24%	20%	#DIV/0	75%	45%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	-133,627	21,573	0	87,787	-24,268
C. Income	854,412	512,151	65,725	0	29,309	1,461,597
E. Expenditure	-258,900	-371,302	-55,749		-79,156	-765,108
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	595,512	7,221	31,548	0	37,940	672,222

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,020,000	1,582,404	434,264	0	156,578	3,193,245	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	52,900							52,900
Construction - Facilities			17,807				17,807	-17,807
Construction Materials	32,500							32,500
Clothing & textiles	35,300							35,300
Food	3,000							3,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	358,105		302				302	357,803
Medical & First Aid	213,040	7,601	19,679				27,280	185,760
Teaching Materials	10,000							10,000
Utensils & Tools	34,500							34,500
Other Supplies & Services	21,000		925				925	20,075
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	760,345	7,601	38,713				46,314	714,031
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	11,500							11,500
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	11,500							11,500
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,950							6,950
Distribution & Monitoring	38,160		461				461	37,700
Transport & Vehicle Costs	444,480		46,247	3,537		807	50,592	393,888
Logistics Services			892				892	-892
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	489,590		47,600	3,537		807	51,944	437,646
Personnel								
International Staff	157,400					44,991	44,991	112,409
National Staff	193,570		27,498	8,089		18,254	53,841	139,729
National Society Staff	714,581		75,072	22,708			97,780	616,801
Volunteers			2,092				2,092	-2,092
Total Personnel	1,065,551		104,663	30,796		63,245	198,704	866,847
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	22,000							22,000
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	22,000							22,000
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	155,812	11,652	7,969	1,017			20,638	135,174
Total Workshops & Training	155,812	11,652	7,969	1,017			20,638	135,174
General Expenditure								
Travel	68,070	2,544	2,073	504		21	5,142	62,928
Information & Public Relation	56,722		1,029	363			1,391	55,331
Office Costs	112,591		7,978	1,486		953	10,416	102,175
Communications	27,161		2,720	384		736	3,840	23,321
Financial Charges	50,480	4,241	4,004	435		28,031	36,711	13,769
Other General Expenses	165,863		40,546	11,331		-48,709	3,169	162,695
Shared Support Services						30,000	30,000	-30,000
Total General Expenditure	480,886	6,785	58,350	14,502		11,032	90,669	390,218
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		214,800	88,772	1,886		-759	304,699	-304,699
Total Operational Provisions		214,800	88,772	1,886		-759	304,699	-304,699
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	207,561	15,654	22,494	3,363		4,831	46,343	161,218
Total Indirect Costs	207,561	15,654	22,494	3,363		4,831	46,343	161,218

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,020,000	1,582,404	434,264	0	156,578	3,193,245	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		2,408	2,541	447			5,397	-5,397
Reporting Fees			200	200			400	-400
Total Pledge Specific Costs		2,408	2,741	647			5,797	-5,797
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3,193,245	258,900	371,302	55,749		79,156	765,108	2,428,138
VARIANCE (C - D)		761,100	1,211,102	378,514	0	77,422	2,428,138	