

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT

Country: SOMALIA

Programme Cycle: 2008 to 2010

1. Key Results Expected	3. Key Progress Indicators	4. Description of Results Achieved	5. Constraints and facilitating factors
1.1 Minimum technical capacity in Ministry of Health established to coordinate and implement policies and legislation and M&E systems	<p>Indicator: Use of collated Health Management Information System reports for policy-making and programme coordination by Ministry of Health</p> <p>Baseline: No health management information system in place</p> <p>Target: Collated Health Management Information System reports used for policy-making and programme coordination by Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Description: Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) developed and endorsed by the northwest and the national public health authorities</p> <p>Indicator: The Ministry of Health and Labour in Northwest Somalia is collecting and analyzing data from 35 facilities</p>	The limited personnel capacity of the ministries is a constraining factor, as well as the restrictions on funds due to low tax revenues
1.2 Children and women have improved access to quality health services	<p>Indicator: Percentage of one year old children immunized against measles</p> <p>Baseline: National coverage Measles 35%</p> <p>Target: National coverage Measles 65%</p>	<p>Description: The change to a campaign approach for vaccinations in 2009 (Child Health Days) far exceeded the previous coverage through facilities for all vaccines</p> <p>Indicator: Measles coverage of over 85 % in the first two rounds</p>	The child health days build their success on the polio network of vaccinators. Access negotiations in conflict areas are difficult, but possible
1.3 Increased use of improved water sources and sanitation facilities in 20 targeted districts	<p>Indicator: Percent increase in use of improved water source</p> <p>Baseline: National average – water 29%; sanitation 37%</p> <p>Target: Increase by 40% in targeted Districts</p>	<p>Description: Substantial progress in providing additional water systems, including through public private partnerships in cities. Estimated additional 815,000 people have access.</p> <p>Indicator: Coverage to be confirmed in 2010 MICS</p>	UNICEF as WASH cluster remains the leading organization in the absence of any other big player and weak government
1.4 Increased hygiene practices in 20 targeted districts	<p>Indicator: Percentage of households washing hands with soap</p> <p>Baseline: National average : 54.9 %</p> <p>Target: Increase by 40% in targeted districts</p>	<p>Description: Campaigns for household hygiene have reached close to 1,000,000 people, a large proportion through schools</p> <p>Indicator: Coverage to be confirmed in 2010 MICS</p>	Using schools as entry points has facilitated the messaging
1.5 In acute emergencies in Somalia, in partnership with government where possible, access to essential and quality health and nutritional services is promoted and the provision of safe water and proper sanitation is ensured	<p>Indicator: Number of people benefiting from UNICEF-procured health kits, cholera kits, nutrient supplements</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined for each emergency situation</p> <p>Target: General population affected by the emergency</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of water and sanitation interventions including hygiene / public health promotion component</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined for each emergency situation</p> <p>Target: 100 %</p>	<p>Description: The humanitarian response in central and southern regions became predominant due to large scale displacement. Coverage is thus difficult to quantify. Water, sanitation, and nutrition services were provided to the population, which included a hygiene/public health promotion component.</p> <p>Indicator: Doubled between 2008 and 2009 number of children reached with malnutrition treatment programmes to 48,820.</p>	The overall humanitarian situation is of a severity that strains UN capacity. The withdrawal of WFP from southern Somalia worsens the situation.

<p>2.1 Minimum technical and infrastructure capacity in Ministry of Education established to develop relevant and inclusive curriculum, including life skills based HIV education, human rights and functional literacy and to coordinate and implement education policies and legislation and M&E systems</p>	<p>Indicator: Ministries conduct annual primary school survey Baseline: Conducted by UNICEF Target: Survey carried out for 2008-9 school year</p> <p>Indicator: Primary school curriculum reviewed by Ministries of Education by end of 2009 Baseline: Existing curriculum developed by UNICEF and UNESCO Target: Review carried out</p>	<p>Indicator: The 2006-07 Primary Education Survey was only finalized in early 2009, no 2008-9 survey carried out as an evaluation of the Primary School surveys was undertaken over this period.</p>	<p>Funding delays constrained a cohesive capacity building programme for the ministries of education</p>
<p>2.2 Primary enrolment is increased by at least 100,000 additional children, of which 50 % are girls.</p>	<p>Indicator: Gross enrolment rate; disaggregated by sex Baseline: Total number of children enrolled 393,856 out of which 37% girls Target: Additional 100,000 children enrolled, of which 50,000 are girls</p>	<p>Description: Substantial progress was made in increasing classroom numbers in formal, non-formal, and quoranic education Indicator: The increase in available Annual enrolment gains of 20% for lower primary and 10% for upper primary are estimated</p>	<p>The expansion into non-formal and quoranic education has opened new delivery mechanisms and has benefitted coverage</p>
<p>2.3 At least 70% of children successfully complete lower primary (up to Grade 4).</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of completion to class 4 ; disaggregated Baseline: National average 58.6% ; boys 61.5%; girls 54.2%; Target: 70% for both boys and girls</p>	<p>Indicator: The 2006-07 Primary Education Survey was only finalized in early 2009, no 2008-9 survey carried out</p>	<p>National surveys are currently constrained by poor access in the south</p>
<p>2.4. In acute emergencies in Somalia, in partnership with government where possible, access to quality early learning and education for all children in affected communities, with a specific focus on girls</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of children, disaggregated by sex, who benefit from temporary schools set up by UNICEF in the affected area Target: Children of school age in affected area Baseline: To be determined for each emergency situation</p>	<p>Description: Despite the acute crisis in the south, more access to education was provided for displaced and otherwise affected children Indicator: In 2008-9, improved access to education for 62,000 children (24,000 girls) in emergency affected areas in the South</p>	<p>The overall humanitarian situation is of a severity that strains UN capacity. The withdrawal of WFP from southern Somalia worsens the situation.</p>

<p>3.1 At least 40% of women and adolescents from 300 communities practice the necessary skills to improve participation, leadership, protection and reduce HIV risks and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of adolescents and women in 300 targeted communities that are using new skills for participation, leadership, protection Indicator: Percentage of adolescents and women in 300 targeted communities with correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention Baseline; Correct knowledge on HIV prevention and transmission: National average for young people aged 15-24 Males – 12.5%, females – 7.9% (KAPB) Women aged 15 -49, 3.6% (MICS 2006) Targets: 40% of adolescents and 40% of women in 300 targeted communities using new skills for participation, leadership 40% of adolescents and 40% of women in 300 targeted communities have correct knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention</p>		
<p>3.2. In acute emergencies in Somalia, in partnership with government where possible, protection from HIV/AIDS is promoted</p>	<p>Indicator: Number and percent of children and women affected by emergencies that are able to claim their rights to prevention from HIV infection. Baseline: To be determined for each emergency situation Target: Children and women in affected area</p>	<p>Description: Through peer education, outreach and awareness forums and home visits HIV/AIDS message were targeted at emergency affected populations Indicator: 26,500 women and adolescent girls in NEZ and CSZ (7,427 in NEZ and 19,099 in CSZ) reached</p>	<p>The overall humanitarian situation is of a severity that strains UN capacity. The withdrawal of WFP from southern Somalia worsens the situation.</p>
<p>4.1 Minimum technical capacity is built in three Ministries established to coordinate, develop and implement policy/legislation for greater child protection, participation and reduction of HIV risks and vulnerabilities</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of FGM and Sexual Violence related policies developed and implemented Target: FGM and sexual violence related policies developed, approved and promulgated Baseline: Child justice bill pending parliamentary approval in North Western Somalia</p>	<p>Description: FGM and Sexual Violence polices are not yet developed Indicator: Justice for children bill in force in Northwestern Somalia</p>	<p>The low capacity of ministries remains a key obstacle to policy support</p>
<p>4.2. In acute emergencies in Somalia, in partnership with government where possible, the protection of children and women from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect is promoted</p>	<p>Indicator: Percent of affected children and women who have benefited from structured psychosocial activities through UNICEF support</p>	<p>Indicator: 1,700 survivors of GBV referred to judicial, medical, legal and psychosocial services and survival assistance. 21 survivors of GBV in CSZ were provided with psychosocial care and support.</p>	<p>The overall humanitarian situation is of a severity that strains UN capacity. The withdrawal of WFP from southern Somalia worsens the situation.</p>

<p>5.1 Evidence based advocacy and response carried out for children affected by armed conflict, displacement and emergencies in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Indicator: Timely reporting to UN Security Council Resolution 1612 by UNICEF. Baseline: On going –bimonthly Target: Bimonthly</p> <p>Indicator: Number of response initiatives undertaken by Interagency Standing Committee Protection Cluster Baseline: To be determined Target: one per quarter</p>	<p>Indicator: Reports to the UNSC provided on schedule</p>	<p>Information gathering relies on networks on the ground which are increasingly under threat from armed factions</p>
<p>5.2 Gender, child rights principles articulated in key government policies and plans of action for children developed and adopted by Somali authorities, resulting in clear adherence or accession to the CRC</p>	<p>Indicator: Status of adoption or accession to CRC principles or treaty by governments Baseline: No commitment exists; CRC not acceded to Target: CRC principles adopted by northern governments and treaty acceded to by Transitional Federal Government Indicator: Number of policies referring to child rights and gender principles; number of plans of action Baseline: No plan of action; incorporation of children’s rights and gender in existing policies is weak Target: Two plans of action for realization of children’s rights; children’s rights and gender incorporated in at least two policies</p>	<p>Indicator: Declaration of the Transitional Federal Government intent to ratify the CRC. Declared on the 20th anniversary of the CRC. Similar declaration by the government of the self declared Republic of Somaliland on the same date.</p>	<p>The political split of Somalia and the poor capacity and influence of the Transitional Federal government is a constraint on a cohesive support to adopting child rights principles in government policy</p>