

DREF operation n°: MDRSO014	Operation n° MDRSO014
Date of Issue: 02 March 2023	Glide number: <u>VW-2022-000214-SOM</u>
Operation start date: 20 May 2022	Operation end date: 31 Aug 2022
Host National Society: Somali Red Crescent Society	Operation budget: CHF 279,229
Number of people affected: 4,416 internally displaced persons (736 HH)	Number of people assisted: 3,600 individuals Direct targets: 3,600 IDPs (600 HH)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Office of Galkayo Mayor, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM), OCHA, UNHCR, the Ministry of Interior, UNICEF, DRC, NRC, PMWDO, Galkayo Education Center Peace and Development, TASS and SBACO	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 12 May 2022, the local government of Galkacyo hosted an inter-agency coordination meeting where they requested assistance from humanitarian partners to address the immediate and urgent humanitarian needs assessed in 18 out of 20 makeshift camps located in the periphery of the city. This is following sudden heavy rains and windstorms which struck North Galkacyo on 10 May, impacting the city of Galkayo and its surrounding areas, which host the camps. The most affected people by this disaster are approximately 4,416 internally displaced people (736 HH) living in 18 of the 20 recorded camps. These 18 camps around Galkayo are home to about 40,254 internally displaced persons (IDP) or 6,709 households, as seen in table 1 under the needs assessment.

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) staff and volunteers from Galkayo Branch quickly mobilized and began to support the affected communities and rapidly assessed the damage. On 11 May, SRCS joined an interagency rapid assessment in all the 18 affected IDP camps, led by North Galkacyo Municipality in coordination with OCHA, to which other partners participated.



SRCS Galkacyo branch staff with ECHO staff in a joint monitoring mission to the affected households by the disaster

As per the initial information from the SRCS and interagency rapid assessment, the IDP settlements were the most affected by the rains and windstorms, which destroyed IDP shelters and other communal assets such as latrines, health

facilities, schools, etc. The assessment reports that about 4,416 internally displaced people (736 HH) were affected and in need of humanitarian assistance.

Based on this, SRCS requested IFRC's support through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide relief to the most vulnerable families targeted in the IDP settlements in coordination with the local government and humanitarian agencies. Through the inter-agency coordination meeting conducted on 12 May 2022, it was agreed that SRCS would support the affected people with the ongoing response by providing emergency shelters, NFIs, WASH, Food security and livelihood, CEA and PGI, and a mobile health team.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society Actions

The SRCS Galkacyo branch in Puntland has more than 300 active volunteers, 82 staff members, including medical staff, and five vehicles. The Galkayo branch is doing its best to respond to the disaster, but a lack of resources limits the intervention.

SRCS immediately mobilized staff and volunteers to support the affected communities and carry out assessments. SRCS has sent a mobile health team to the IDP camps to provide treatment of common infectious diseases including Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), skin diseases, etc. SRCS volunteers are mobilized to provide health awareness sessions and cooperate with other SRCS teams. In addition, SRCS mobilized its ambulance to take the injured to the nearby, hospital including one of the injured children.



Community engagement session ahead of the beneficiary registration in the IDP camps

After the official launch of the DREF Operation, the following activities were achieved:

- The DREF operation targeted 4,416 people, however, a total of 3,600 people (600HHs) were reached due to budgetary allocations for the items procured and distributed.
- Preliminary studies (Rapid market assessment, market monitoring and WASH Baseline survey),
- Setting up of community committees in the affected IDP camps to smoothly work with them.
- 1500 people/250HHs were provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs.
- 40 volunteers were mobilized, trained and deployed to ensure appropriate capacity strengthening and knowledge on the erection of emergency shelters, CVA assistance, assessment tools and methodology, health and WASH risk and disease prevention.
- A Rapid market assessment was conducted using the RMS (Rapid Market Survey) approach.
- 60 volunteers were trained on the basics of cash transfers, supporting the affected community in the erection of their emergency shelters, CEA, WASH, PSS and data collection with the Kobo collect application.
- A total of 500 households heads received unconditional cash grant of USD90 per family in two months to cover their needs with the addition of USD20 in the first instalment to cover basic need (dignity kits for the women in the households).
- A total of 250 heads of households received conditional cash grant of USD213 per family to cover and support construction of their emergency house with the addition of USD 88 to cover their household items.
- Community feedback channels were set up, with 40 of feedback collected and analyzed of which 100% were resolved to satisfaction.
- Aqua tablets were procured and distributed to 250 HHS. Demonstration and teaching sessions on the use of aqua tabs were done during the distribution.
- Procurement and distribution of 1,000 Mosquito nets to 500 head households, each family received two pieces.
- 20 emergency latrines were constructed along with this activity, handwashing facilities were also distributed and allocated in each latrine benefitting 600 people.
- 6 health education sessions were conducted where a total of 3,346 individuals were reached with health care services.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) for details of the **Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**, as they remain unchanged.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

SRCS hosted a joint meeting with the active partners in Galkacyo to respond to the disaster, and doing so, the partners discussed the importance of having selection criteria approved by the partners in the meeting prior to their responses.

The following is the selection criteria approved by the partners:

- Women headed/child headed IDP families
- Households with extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) and people with special needs (PWSN). This includes but is not limited to those who are physically challenged, hearing impairment, mentally handicapped, vision impairment and other forms of disability
- IDP households with a minimum of 6 individuals (HH size) with more 50% of them comprising women and girls
- IDP got affected by the windstorm and currently living with relative host communities in the same shelter structure or in living separately in a makeshift structure, i.e. those who do not live in rented houses because they cannot afford to pay for rent or incase live in a rented house
- IDPs that are facing risks of eviction according to eviction monitoring Matrix and got affected by the windstorm.

The following humanitarian partners in Galkacyo responded along with SRCS as detailed below.

Danish Refugee Council

- Provided cash grants to 450 HHs for 3 months in May 2022.
- Cash grants to 1,167HHs in both Southern and Northern Galkacyo where the disaster affected.
- DRC also distributed Hygiene kits

Norwegian Refugee Council

- Distribution of an in kind to 1000hhs (500hhs in Jehdin IDP settlement and 500hhs targeted the affected IDPs by the rain and windstorms

Puntland Minority Women Development Organization

- Distribution of dignity kits to 200hhs of the affected IDPs

Please refer to the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) for more details of the **Overview of the non-Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**, as they remain unchanged.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The multi-agency rapid assessments guided the launch of this operation and provided the main element of the needs to be considered.

Most of the IDPs were staying out in the open air without shelters and household items, and thus exposed to further health concerns including an outbreak of diseases from contaminated water inside the settlements as floodwaters washed away latrines. More details on the **Needs analysis and scenario planning** can be found on the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#) as they remained unchanged.



UNHCR, ECHO and SRCS in a joint monitoring mission to the affected community by the torrential rains and harmonizing together in their responses

Targeting

Overall, 4,416 IDPs (736 HH) were affected by the disaster in 18 settlements. See details per settlement in the EPoA. The SRCS planned to support 3,000 people (500 HH) with basic needs and WASH support, of which 1,500 IDPs (250 HH) to be reached with cash for the shelter and household items. Details of targeting strategy can be found in same section of the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

SRCS have reached an overall 3,346 people through this operation. The balance of support needed was covered by other humanitarian partners and the local government. SRCS was coordinating its responses with the Puntland Ministries of disaster management, health, and Interior Affairs, Galkacyo municipality together with UNOCHA to avoid duplications. The detailed beneficiaries supported by other humanitarian partners are justified under Overview of Non-RCRC actors in the country.



Joint need assessment carried out by the humanitarian partners in coordination with Galkacyo local government in the affected IDP camps

Estimated disaggregated data for the population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	%Female	%Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	6%	60%	40%
Children(5-17yrs)	8.2%	60%	40%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	43.7%	60%	40%
Elderly(>50yrs)	40.1%	60%	40%
People with disabilities	2%	60%	40%

Risk Analysis

The foreseen risks remained the same as in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#). The National Society did not report any major threats /risks throughout the DREF implementation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of this operation remains to assist the 4,416 individuals (736 HH) by providing the needed assistance such as emergency shelter, essential household items, livelihood support, wash and basic health services all integrated with Protection, Gender and Integration (PGI) services.

Being an auxiliary to the regional and national government, SRCS worked in close collaboration with the government to ensure harmonization of the efforts carried out by governmental and humanitarian partners. This happen through the government appeals for coordination meetings where the humanitarian partners are invited to participate in and exchange the updates with the support of UNOCHA. Usually, this coordination meeting is held on monthly basis except ad hoc meetings which are organized accordingly.


SRCS applied PGI in emergency standards during targeting, mobilization, and implementation of all activities. This is achieved through the involvement of the SRCS PGI focal point that ensures that the minimum PGI emergency standards are met and applied in all the phases of the project cycle. Also, the PMERL department has fully engaged to ensure the development of the working tools to be considered that PGI indicators are included.

SRCS also fully engaged with community committees through SRCS volunteers in the field, SRCS community health committees and SRCS staff members trained on the area of the community engagement and accountability before the kick-off of the operations are carried out and consulted with community

leaders, women associations, business people, elders, youth and religious leaders about the operations to be implemented, the criterion to be used, the resources at the disposal and the period of the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

For each Area of Focus that was part of the operational plan, report back on what activities were successfully implemented, the achievements against the outcomes and any challenges the National Society may have faced.

	Shelter People targeted:1,500 people (250 HHs) Male:600 Female: 900	
Shelter Outcome1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs	34% (250HHs)	250 HHs
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs	1,500 people	1,500
% of people who during PDM reports being satisfied with the distribution process of shelter and HH items	80%	96%
Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and community skilled workers trained on safe shelter design	40 (20 volunteers & 20 community skilled workers)	40 (10 vols and 30 community skilled workers)
# of targeted families provided with technical support for shelter construction	250 HHs	250hhs
# of market assessments conducted	2	2
# of registration of targeted families based on set criteria and beneficiary registration done	1	1
# of affected HHs provided with cash to support to build their own houses.	250 HHs	250 HHs
# of Post distribution monitoring done	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		

SRCS engaged with the active sub national shelter cluster in Galkacyo to harmonize with the other planned responses in regards to the rain and windstorm disaster and also to acquire technical assistance from the humanitarian actors in the cluster since the national society's shelter capacity gap hasn't been filled yet and fortunately through the cluster it has been formed a joint selection committee/technical team from the cluster partners including the national society to address all the concerns before the responses to the affected community and to harmonize the planned support responses to the affected community.

NRC which is also among the responding partners to the disaster, pledged technical shelter support for SRCS and later supported with their field engineer to participate in the shelter response.

With the leadership of SRCS, the technical team had physical meetings to discuss and approve the following agenda items at the SRCS Galkacyo branch hall.

Under this agenda item, the joint selection committee approved the following selection criteria to be used for the targeted beneficiaries in the IDPs affected by the windstorm.

1. Women headed/child headed IDP families
2. Households with extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) and people with special needs (PWSN). This includes but is not limited to those who are physically challenged, hearing impairment, mentally handicapped, vision impairment and other forms of disability
3. IDP households with a minimum of 6 individuals (HH size) with more 50% of them comprising women and girls
4. IDP got affected by the windstorm and currently living with relative host communities in the same shelter structure or in living separately in a makeshift structure, i.e. those who do not live in rented houses because they cannot afford to pay for rent or incase live in a rented house
5. IDPs that are facing risks of eviction according to eviction monitoring Matrix and got affected by the windstorm.

Throughout the discussions with the partners, national society was the only one providing emergency shelter support, mosquito nets distributions, constructions of latrines and handwashing facilities with it and health service provisions to the affected community. The existent other humanitarian partners were responding with unconditional cash for lifesaving, non-food items and dignity kits. During the committee's meeting it was recommended by the joint selection committee to register all the affected households in the windstorm thoroughly and in reference to the selection criteria, the partners release the resources to the affected IDPs with the avoidance of duplication of the services.

Following those discussions, the technical team went ahead and registered successfully all the affected households by the rain and windstorm in Galkacyo IDP settlements. Moreover, SRCS registered and verified the beneficiary lists for shelter, livelihood and household items and sensitized them through a number of community engagement sessions by SRCS volunteers and branch level staff. A PDM was conducted to assess the level of satisfaction on the distribution process of shelter and HH items. The findings revealed that a majority (96%) of the beneficiaries were satisfied. A detailed PDM report is annexed.

The participants in this activity who supported the affected community to erect their shelters were 10 volunteers and 30 skilled persons from the affected community.



SRCS Volunteers and participants from the beneficiaries are supporting each other in the erection process of the emergency shelter

Branch	IDP site	#HHs registered for shelter & HH items
Galkacyo	Samawade 2	77
	Dayax	43
	Liibaan 1	32
	Liibaan 2	16
	Kulmiye 2	11
	Najax	28
	Ayax	10
	Kulmiye Bali-abaar	7

	Tala'ad	10
	Danwadaag	8
	Waayo arag 2	8

Through the bilateral discussions between the national society and NRC, an engineer from NRC was engaged and drafted a TOR for this temporary mission and signed together by Galkacyo branch coordinator and the engineer from NRC in order to technically assist the mission.

On the contrary the FSP existing contract was activated in order to ensure the distribution of the cash to the targeted beneficiaries are successful and the verified registered beneficiaries were also shared with the FSP to distribute the cash to the beneficiaries.

In addition to that Galkacyo branch also selected volunteers and community skilled personnel to participate in the shelter training in order to support the re-construction of the demolished shelters in the targeted IDP settlements

SRCS successfully released \$301 per family to 250 HHs for construction of type 2 design shelter and household items (NFIs).



Orientation by the branch staff and volunteers to the emergency shelter beneficiaries on how to effectively erect the emergency shelter when the cash is released

Challenges

- Tarpaulin used for the shelter construction can't withstand the sun rays and protect the cold of the night.
- SRCS could not reach all affected households through the project and many affected households were left out, while SRCS was expecting other humanitarian partners to fill in the left gap by SRCS however this gap remained un responded.

Lessons Learned

- SRCS used secondary data generated from the Somalia Shelter Technical Working Group recommendations regarding the two recommended emergency shelter typologies and their prices which are not realistic and make any sense in the market. The shelter technical working group type 2 design price was USD213 in their recommendations however in the market the original price of one wood in the market is tripled now.
- Tarpaulin used for the shelter construction can't withstand the sun rays and protect the cold of the night.
- In the coming projects, SRCS will consider how shelter materials could be protective and last longer due to many listed challenges in this current project.



Livelihoods and basic needs
People targeted: 3,000
 Male: 1200
 Female: 1800

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households who have their food, basic household needs and dignity kits covered through multipurpose cash transfers.	500HHs	500HHs
Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

% of targeted people who during PDM report being satisfied with cash distribution process	80%	100%
# of assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries done	1	1
# of Post-Distribution Monitoring and market monitoring done	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF was intended to respond to 4,416 IDPs (736 HH) who live in Galkacyo IDP settlements affected by the rain and windstorms happened on 10th of May 2022.

The response strategy comprised of conditional cash for shelter construction and household items for 250 HH, while unrestricted cash is provided for food, basic needs and MHM kits to 500HHs. SRCS successfully implemented the following interventions as part of the livelihood support of the affected people.

- ✓ 500hhs Unconditional cash grants for 2 months
- ✓ 250hhs cash for construction type 2 design shelter and household item (NFIs)



SRCS Galkacyo branch volunteer with female HH head who benefited from the cash grants provided by SRCS.

Following table shows the number of households registered by SRCS along with the technical team including the local government from 11 IDP Settlements which among the most hit ones by the windstorm and rains.

Branch	IDP site	#HHs registered for Livelihood and Basic needs
Galkacyo	Samawade 2	161
	Dayax	98
	Liibaan 1	32
	Liibaan 2	19
	Kulmiye 2	39
	Najax	32
	Ayax	12
	Kulmiye Bali-abaar	36
	Tala'ad	38
	Danwadaag	25
	Waayo arag 2	8

The beneficiaries in the above table were successfully registered with the help of the criteria approved by the joint selection committee and again sensitized by the SRCS volunteers and branch level staff. The joint selection committee and a focal person of the local council for the IDPs were part of the selection of the beneficiaries thorough the set forth criteria justified in the above shelter part.

In addition to the above the FSP existing contract was activated in order to ensure the distribution of the cash to the targeted beneficiaries and the verified registered beneficiaries were also shared with the FSP to distribute the cash to the beneficiaries.



Registered beneficiaries for livelihood from Samawade2 IDP getting orientation separately on the safe use of cash and dignity kits.

Challenges

SRCS could not reach all affected households through the project and many affected households were left out, while SRCS was expecting other humanitarian partners to fill in the left gap by SRCS however this gap remained un responded.

Although scaled up months of unconditional cash transfer followed by documented lesson learnt of the last project in Jehdin, unfortunately still there is a challenge. SRCS underlined that two months of cash transfer is not yet enough and need to be scaled up due to the impact of the severe drought in the country.

Lessons Learned.

SRCS needs to modify the number of the months being implemented in the livelihood projects and adjust with the needs of the targeted people with enough time at least 3 months as suggested by Somalia cash working group.



Health
People targeted: 3,346 people
 Male:1,639
 Female: 1,707

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the affected population whose potential health risks are identified	As needed	76%
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staffed mobile health clinics deployed	1	1
# of hygiene and health education sessions conducted	6	6
# of targeted people reached with health care services	4,416	3,346
# of families reached with mosquito nets	500HHs	500HHs
#of volunteers deployed for twice a month for 3 months to conduct hygiene and health promotion sessions	15	15

Narrative description of achievements

The purpose of DREF project was to provide comprehensive primary health care services with community-based interventions to respond to the health needs of the affected communities by the Gu rains and windstorms in the IDPs settlements for two months.

SRCS swiftly chlorinated stagnant water of the rain in the IDP camp streets and public areas to prevent disease outbreaks. Procurement and distribution of 1,000 Mosquito nets to 500 head households, each family received two pieces.

Services provided include treatment of communicable diseases, EPI, safe motherhood, nutrition, referral of serious cases and health education. The mobile team staffs included OPD Nurse, Midwife, Nutrition and Child Health Nurse, EPI nurse and Pharmacist.

6 health education sessions were conducted where a total of 3,346 individuals were reached with health care services as shown below. The target of 4,416 was not attained as the services were provided to those who needed them.

OPD Achievements	
Under 5yrs	690
Over 5yrs	1,129
Total	1,819

Antenatal Care Achievements	
ANC 1 st visit	79
ANC 2 nd visit	53
ANC 3 rd + visit	91
Total	223

Postnatal Care Achievements	
PNC visit	136
Vitamin A	92
No. Pregnant and lactating women receiving iron	330
No. Pregnant and lactating women receiving MNN	162

Delivery Achievements	
No. of Delivery	63
Breastfeeding initiation within 1 hour of delivery	61

Immunization Achievements	
BCG	73
Penta 1	45
Penta 2	39
Penta 3	35
Measles	136
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine	
No. Pregnant women receiving TD	107
No. non-pregnant women receiving TD	25

Challenges

The SRCS mobile clinic is supporting the deteriorating health conditions in the IDP settlements. The number of the diarrhoea and measles cases is getting higher and higher.

Lessons Learned

Community members, beneficiaries, local government and SRCS team in the workshop strongly recommended that a sustainable health facility to be established in the IDP camps, i.e camps that are in a same location.

For an effective response, NS should consider a timeframe of minimum 3 months from the launch of the operation.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 3,600 people

Male: 1,764

Female: 1,836

Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people who have access to improved WASH services	100% (4,416)	82%

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments carried out	2	1
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted households who are found to have treated their drinking water during households' survey	34%	100%
# of households who have received cash for water collection storage items	1,500 ppl	1,500ppl
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of latrines constructed	20	20
# of handwashing facilities provided	20	20
# of people who now access to emergency latrines	at least 20 people per day per latrine	600
% of emergency latrines provided, which are reported safe for women and girls	100%	100%
# of baseline assessment of the WASH situation and needs in targeted communities conducted	1	1
# of HHs benefited from water treatment products (aqua tabs) sufficient for 90 days	250	250
# of Trainings conducted on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products	1	1
# of Monitoring conducted on treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.	1	1
# of volunteers given training on emergency latrines construction for 1 day	20	20
Decommissioning of latrines	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A baseline assessment on the WASH situation and needs was done in the affected communities. The assessment was done by SRCS checked the availability and access to certain facilities like sanitation facilities and basic need like water as well as judge the knowledge and awareness level and practice of the targeted population on WASH. The findings showed there was a gap on WASH in the target camps and negatively affected the community. Summary of findings is as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 2% of the interviewed people had access to toilets and other Sanitation facilities like soaps and hand washing were absent in almost the entire households targeted. 60 interviewed persons reported they did not have soap for hand washing. People in the area defecate in the open which could highly contribute to the prevalence of waterborne diseases among the population. The need to provide clean good latrines was crucial. There is a poor practice of dry waste disposal among the people in these IDP camps since they throw waste into the compound. This practice could contribute to environmental pollution and spread diseases. Even though there is quite good knowledge about hygiene and importance of hand washing practice among the targeted population, the practice is fairly low. A considerable number of the population, wash their hands before eating, quite a noteworthy number of them do not wash their hands at critical times for hand washing like before they feed others, before preparing food, after using toilets and cleaning child's bottoms that could contribute to spread of water borne disease transmission. 		

The three most hit communities namely Liban 1, Liban 3 and Samawade 2 out of the 18 impacted by the Gu' storms and benefited from the construction of the latrines. SRCS together with the local government prioritized them due to the magnitude of the impact and the availability of existing latrines.

The National Society worked closely with the community, local humanitarian actors and local government completed the construction of 20 emergency-type of latrines in those pre identified three IDP settlements benefitting at least 600 people. A total of 20 volunteers were given training on emergency latrines construction.

After completion of the latrine construction, SRCS volunteers and staff supervised them and met with the community to plan for a handover ceremony to the community and local government. The national society volunteers and staff assisted the community in preparation of the handover modalities where the community as the actual beneficiary, local government and SRCS attended together for the handover ceremony.

"I was using empty cans to sit on and perform my needs in replacement with the toilet but thanks to God now I have a nearby toilet with good access at night and daytime "An old grandma with a walking stick.

"My young daughter survived from an attempt rape by unknown men after she was trying to go outside for a hygienic purpose" A woman from the community.

The community leaders were part of the people met by the SRCS team at field to collect feedback, views and perceptions. Most of the community leaders including chief elders, religious leaders and others expresses gratitude to God and SRCS for the timely response after the storm hit. The team also met with the contractor company that constructed the latrines for a joint supervision of the structures to ascertain if the pre-identified bill of quantity met standards which were found to be satisfactory.

The local government officials participated in the process of handover and thanked to SRCS and community in their cooperation for the completion of the project successfully. The local government officials also committed to fully oversee the usage of the latrines and I assist the community in case they need help in future rehabilitations.

Aqua tablets were procured and distributed to 250 HHS. Demonstration and teaching sessions on the use of aqua tabs were done during the distribution. Trainings and monitoring were conducted on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products. A total of **3,600** people benefitted from WASH services including cash for water collection storage items- 1,500, water treatment products (aqua tabs)- 1,500 and 600 latrine construction and handwashing facilities. The target of 4,416 people was not attained due to the budgetary allocation for the items procured and distributed.

Challenges

Constructed latrines were not enough to cover the affected people's needs, therefore people experience long queues in the morning and the evening which is not convenient.

The number of latrines constructed are not adequate according to the needs on the ground, and the community has requested, SRCS to construct more for the affected IDP camps.

Lessons Learned

There was decreased open defecation practice after building an emergency latrine in Liban 1 & 2 and Samawade 2 IDP camps as the worst hit by the windstorm in terms of collapsing the latrines. This means that if more latrines are constructed, the communities would embrace open defecation free.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 3,000 people

Male:1,200

Female: 1,800

Outcome1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of IDPs reached with PGI intervention	4,416	3,000

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted	1	1

Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of awareness raising sessions conducted for volunteers	1	1
# Briefings given to staff and volunteers involved on Code of conduct, sexual exploitations and abuse and safe referral of SGBV cases including child protection concerns	1	1
# of awareness session on prevention of SGBV and referrals of SGBV survivors conducted by volunteers	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

Women and girls were the center of all the project interventions where the selection criteria included women headed/child headed IDP families. Dignity kits through multipurpose cash grants and mosquito nets were distributed targeting 500 HHs who were sensitized on SGBV awareness, referral pathways and child protection.

Challenges

Due to the lack of lighting girls and women faced difficulties to access latrines at night-time. Women and girls were facing challenges in the usage of latrines due to the large queues in the day-time.

Lessons Learned

SRCS should deeply think and plan on sex segregation regarding latrine constructions.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organisational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform


Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100%	100%

S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers provided with PPE	40	40

S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected families which are informed about SRCS actions	at least 70%	76%

# of community feedback mechanism set up and operational	2 (1 toll number and 1 on site)	1
% of feedback collected which is acted upon	80%	100%
% of the targeted families which are made aware of the exit modality of the operation	100%	100%
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilisation and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monthly monitoring visits planned by implementing Branch in Galkacyo	3	3
# of monitoring visits by supervising SRCS in Garowe	2	2
# of IFRC field visits	2	0
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1 LLW	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>All 362 SRCS volunteers are active and insured under the IFRC support in the Galkacyo branch, and 60 volunteers out of the total number have been functional and operational during the DREF operation and provided with necessary PPE.</p> <p>To ensure community feedback was addressed, SRCS put up a short toll number in the settlement for the community or the beneficiaries to call or send their complaints. This ensured that the data and the information of the caller was protected.</p> <p>Additionally, the PMERL manager developed a checklist for the community feedback and complaint, which was uploaded to the Kobo Collect tool to register the community feedback and complaints easily. The PMERL manager trained the holder of the short-toll number to effectively manage the data and the confidentiality of the callers.</p> <p>SRCS provided posters in the project location with clear information of the short toll number written in the local language; and the volunteers in the field also disseminated the number among the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Despite the existence of notice billboard and the volunteer's awareness raising toward the short-toll number, the reported callers in the assigned number were about 100 people and only 40 of them were valid, and the remaining 60 calls were aborted due to the irrelevant purposes.</p> <p>Most of the valid calls were appreciations, complaints about the emergency shelter destructions by the storms and suggestions about the continuation of cash grants. All feedback collected was acted upon. Monthly monitoring visits (3) were conducted by SRCS even though IFRC did not participate in any field visit. At the end of the operation, a lesson learnt workshop was held to collect feedback about implementation and lessons learnt to consider for future operations. The report is annexed.</p>		
 <p><i>Community feedback mechanism set-up for the operation at the community level (project site)</i></p>		
Challenges		
Among the challenges encountered during the implementation of the DREF project, was on the volunteers where they worked overtime in many circumstances due to the load of the work, including the registration time.		
Lessons learnt		
SRCS had community volunteers in only three targeted project-targeted locations before the DREF operation, fortunately with the DREF operation. SRCS had to recruit volunteers at the community level to handle any SRCS operation in the locality to avoid the deployment of branch-level volunteers into the settlement.		

D. Financial Report

The overall allocation and budget remained unchanged at CHF 279,229 to be spent within the 3 months. By the end of the DREF, CHF 269,608 (97%) was spent with a balance of CHF 9,621 that will be returned to the DREF Pot after approval.

For variance explanation, see below table.

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	variance%	variance explain
Medical & First Aid	7,572	11,649	-4,076	- 54	we bought PPEs for the communities CHF 2,550 that was not in the budget. Aquatabs chf 1687 should have been coded a/c 530 not a/c 540
Teaching Materials	498		498	100	booked in a/c 710. Procurement has been done in light of the ongoing COVID-19 Response and sharp increase of newly registered cases
Distribution & Monitoring	2,690	611	2,079	77	the expense is allowance to NS staff booked in a/c 662
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,480	5,992	-512	- 9	Sharp increase of the prices for fuel since March 2022 and consequently parts and vehicle rental costs
Logistics Services		1,000	-1,000	-100%	Logistic fees for distribution needed during the implementation
National Society Staff	10,053	10,241	-187	- 2	NS has marginally increased the salaries to its staff in light of increasing costs of living costs
Professional Fees	299	100	199	67	Cost less than anticipated
Travel	6,975	302	6,673	96	IFRC monitoring not done
Information & Public Relations	1,495	1,676	-182	- 9	Cost of radio broadcast for CEA increased. Radio station increased its rates.
Office Costs	0	896	-896	- 100%	Office cost were needed for operation team
Other General Expenses	498		498	100	mobile clinic basic equipment not incurred

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/5-10	Operation	MDRS0014
Budget Timeframe	2022/5-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Nov/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRS0014 - Somalia - Rain and Windstorms

Operating Timeframe: 20 May 2022 to 31 Aug 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	279,229
DREF Allocations	279,229
Expenditure	-269,608
Closing Balance	9,621

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	92,746	168,042	-75,296
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	107,493	47,471	60,022
PO04 - Health	17,923	5,776	12,147
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	29,234	38,845	-9,611
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	849	1,800	-951
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	248,244	261,933	-13,689
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	7,428		7,428
EA02 - Secretariat Services	9,550	7,466	2,084
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	14,007	209	13,798
Enabling Approaches Total	30,985	7,675	23,310
Grand Total	279,229	269,608	9,621

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/5-10	Operation	MDRSO014
Budget Timeframe	2022/5-8	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Nov/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSO014 - Somalia - Rain and Windstorms

Operating Timeframe: 20 May 2022 to 31 Aug 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	208,991	208,007	984
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	24,561	21,943	2,617
Medical & First Aid	7,572	11,649	-4,076
Teaching Materials	498		498
Cash Disbursement	176,360	174,415	1,945
Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,170	7,603	567
Distribution & Monitoring	2,690	611	2,079
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,480	5,992	-512
Logistics Services		1,000	-1,000
Personnel	18,124	17,558	566
National Society Staff	10,053	10,241	-187
Volunteers	8,071	7,317	754
Consultants & Professional Fees	299	100	199
Professional Fees	299	100	199
Workshops & Training	8,071	7,437	633
Workshops & Training	8,071	7,437	633
General Expenditure	18,532	12,448	6,084
Travel	6,975	302	6,673
Information & Public Relations	1,495	1,676	-182
Office Costs		896	-896
Communications	598	590	8
Financial Charges	8,967	8,984	-16
Other General Expenses	498		498
Indirect Costs	17,042	16,455	587
Programme & Services Support Recover	17,042	16,455	587
Grand Total	279,229	269,608	9,621

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office**: Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head for PMER and QA., email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org.

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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.