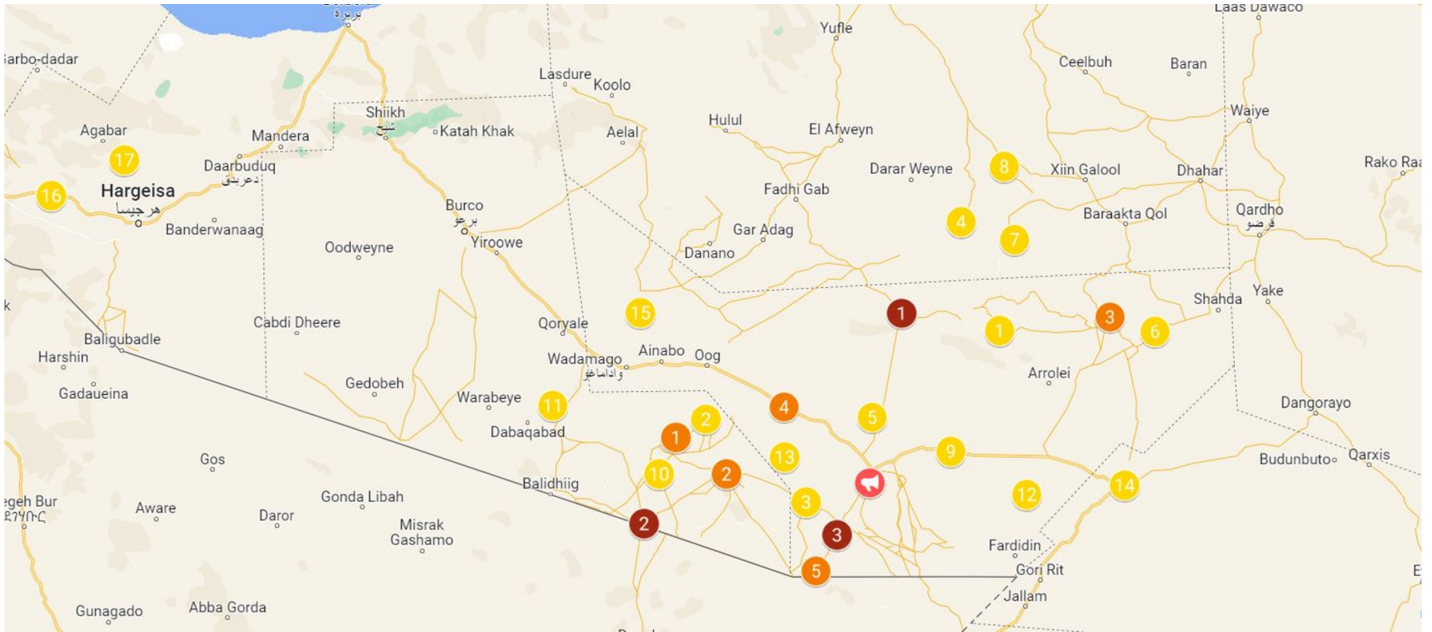




Appeal: MDRSO015	DREF Allocated: CHF 500,587	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Civil Unrest
Glide Number: OT-2023-000019-SOM	People Affected: 126,000 people	People Targeted: 10,200 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-02-17	Operation End Date: 2023-07-31	Operation Timeframe: 5 months
	Targeted Areas:	Sool	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

Laas Caanood is the capital City of the Sool Region, with approximately 190,000 to 200,000 people. The increase in the conflict started on 5 February has led to increased movement of families from the city. According to UNOCHA (report dated 9 Feb), reports from local authorities and humanitarian partners show that the current conflict has displaced more than 126,000 people with over 40 casualties and over 60 injured.

Scope and Scale

As reported at least 126,000 people leaving the city are seeking refuge in the surrounding area with host families or informal camps. People didn't have time to organise and pack belongings, and reports speak of people forming spontaneous informal settlements. Others take shelter with relatives or friends. The electricity and water supply in the city had been disrupted, with buildings damaged, including health centers and other administrative offices. At this time it is not clear how long the pope will be displaced.

This event has exacerbated the already fragile conditions of those experiencing the impact of drought and food insecurity. For some, this is the second time they have had to move after arriving in the city in search of food and water due to the drought and cost of living crisis.

Displaced people need humanitarian assistance, including food, shelter, first aid, health, water, and sanitation.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRSO012 in 2021

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent

The humanitarian context in the area is complex with other crises ongoing as drought, food insecurity and the wave of displacements resulting from the current situation is a concern. The previous DREF Operation for displacement was launched to assist communities forced to leave. The OCHA report from 14 October 2021 was stated less than 10,000 people displaced while the current displacements are higher. Also, note the current event is a consequence of conflict in Laas Caanood.

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

SRCS has previously implemented DREF and Emergency Appeal operations. Currently, there is an ongoing drought and hunger crisis response through an Emergency Appeal (MDRSO011), and responses in 2019-2020 to drought (MDRSS007 Drought), cyclones (MDRSS008 TC PAWAN), and floods (MDRSS009 Qardho), as well as Cyclone Gati (MDRSO010), and to the COVID-19 pandemic (as part of Africa COVID-19 Operation). The lessons learnt from those operations will be applied to this DREF operation. In particular, the lessons learnt are as follows:

- Cash transfer values were based on a household (HH) average size of six; however, many targeted households consisted of more than six persons. Therefore, the transfer amount did not meet their food and other basic needs. SRCS will, for planning purposes, maintain an average of six members per household as it is the official standard in the country. The National Society will continuously monitor the situation and are prepared to adjust its targeting.
- Beneficiaries preferred mobile money transfer over other methods (i.e. cash in envelopes) because of the security/discretion, accessibility, and convenience; however, some were not familiar with this cash transfer mechanism, and therefore different orientations shall be incorporated into this response.
- Community members need orientation on what can be supported under the DREF to ensure SRCS manages expectations, in particular, explaining the role and duration of the cash grant and other assistance.
- Transition and exit planning. The DREF is aimed to address immediate basic needs and is not designed to provide sustainability. Therefore, there is a need to ensure the response is linked with resource mobilisation for longer-term programming where possible. As such, as much as possible, this DREF Operation will be mainstreamed with the ongoing Hunger Response Operation and longer-term programs implemented through Somalia Unified Country Plan.

Current National Society Actions

National Society Readiness

As a frontline responder for many years, SRCS has built up its readiness to target the most vulnerable groups, concluded framework agreements with financial service providers for CVA assistance, and SRCS is an owner of well-functioning primary healthcare facilities such as static and mobile clinics. Over the years, SRCS has built its reputation as an impartial, independent, and

	neutral organisation that is well-perceived by society and stakeholders. Because of its standing and the network of branches and grass-root units, SRCS has constant humanitarian access to the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas.
Other	SRCS has recently started piloting its approaches to ensure the environmental sustainability of its operations. Intervention frameworks will be screened and guided by the IFRC Green Response Guide throughout the whole response cycle.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	SRCS's priority is to meet emergency water provision and sanitation needs. In addition, SRCS is taking stock of what is needed in the communities hosting IDPs or in the makeshift settlements. It is planned that SRCS will provide hygiene promotion, water purification tablets, and WASH NFIs.
Resource Mobilization	<p>□ SRCS with IFRC mobilize resources internationally. Efforts deployed to domestic Resource mobilization has remained problematic because of the nation's economic situation and the continued dependence on international humanitarian aid.</p> <p>□ SRCS has long-standing movement partners, such as German RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, Qatar RC, and Turkish RC, with some of them in-country presence who provide long-term support to the vulnerable population and National Society development either bilateral or multilateral.</p>
Multi-purpose Cash	Multipurpose cash has been used to provide assistance to cover food-insecure families' basic needs across nine regions (see Livelihoods/basic needs section) for a long time. SRCS has framework agreements with service providers and knows how to target, register beneficiaries and transfer cash grants to them.- The cash transfer values will be based on the latest regionally disaggregated transfer value rates presented by the Somalia Cash Working Group.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Community feedback systems have been established through some branches, and so far, the feedback tool is ready to be deployed in affected areas/communities.is being responded to. Operational staff and volunteers have been trained on community engagement and accountability.
Migration	The SRCS reviews the lessons learnt from the previous population movement operation and starts activities such as mobilising resources for risk assessment and identifying mitigation strategies, including training in first aid.
Health	<p>SRCS clinics in Somaliland and Puntland, stationary and mobile, are already providing primary healthcare services to vulnerable communities. Mobile clinics have been moved closer to these crisis-affected areas. The referrals are initiated when required.</p> <p>SRCS has requested partners to provide FA kits and OPD kits to increase medical assistance to wounded people. PSS refresher training for volunteers is in the pipeline.</p>
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	SRCS, supported by the in-country IFRC technical capacity, is conducting assessments concerning the scope and needs to meet the immediate needs of the displaced communities. The local affected branch updates the information in terms of the affected people's basic needs. Based on the information collected and its analyses, the SRCS Coordination Office in Hargeisa is de-

	veloping its response plans and the resources required to implement those plans.
Coordination	<p>SRCS/IFRC participate in humanitarian clusters. Membership and ICRC coordinate the work and exchange information during the regular coordination meetings and as needed.</p> <p>SRCS Coordination offices in Mogadishu and Hargeisa coordinate with the government authorities and locally with local authorities.</p> <p>IFRC Nairobi cluster supports SRCS in coordination regionally and internationally.</p>
Assessment	SRCS branches are monitoring the situation. Garowe branch has undertaken a rapid assessment of the area where displaced people are arriving and observed an increasing number of wounded and people needing assistance.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	IFRC will sustain the capacities of the National Society. Support from the IFRC's Regional Office for Africa is sustained through the standing support from the IFRC technical staff, which includes long-term DM delegates based in Somaliland and surge delegates mobilised to support the Hunger Response Operation (Health, FSL, Communications, PMER/IM). In addition, operational standing support from the Finance, Logistics, and Security are provided remotely and through visits, as needed.
ICRC	<p>ICRC plans to provide the following support to affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War wounded kits for hospitals and dressing kits - 300 households will receive unconditional cash for 3 months - WATHAB assessment is planned - Protection for unaccompanied minors, RFL, dead body management
Participating National Societies	<p>Country partners such as the Finnish, German, Norwegian, Canadian and Danish Red Cross have active programmes in Somalia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Danish Red Cross is making Hunger Crisis stocks available. The items are Shelter NFIs for up to 1,500 families. - Norwegian Red Cross continues its Cash for health programme in the Sool region, which is affected by this crisis. - The German Red Cross plans to distribute cash grants to affected people; the exact number of targeted people is to be defined. - Finnish Red Cross support to be decided when more information is available. - Canadian Red Cross will provide unrestricted cash assistance to households - caseloads and duration are under discussion. <p>PNS have pledged direct bilateral support in response to this crisis and made current programme stocks available for distribution.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>In a Feb. 7, 2023, media release, the Somaliland Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation requested all international agencies to assist.</p> <p>The Ministry of humanitarian affairs and disaster management (MoHADM) in Puntland and the National Disaster Management Agency (NADFOR) in Somaliland are trying to register affected people and provide limited distributions of NFIs.</p> <p>On 12 February, National Displacement and Refugee Agency in Somaliland convened a coordination meeting in Hargeisa. The meeting was attended by Ministers- of Interior, Minister of Planning and Finance, the National Disaster Management Agency, and most of the international organizations working in Somaliland. The NDRA has updated participants on the situation in Las Anod and called for immediate assistance to crisis victims.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>The UN is calling its agencies to provide contingency support to people affected and considering launching its appeal. The size and the scope of the appeal will be defined after assessments.</p> <p>An inter-agency rapid assessment is planned to provide a more in-depth assessment of the impact on the affected areas and populations. Inter-cluster coordination groups in Puntland and Somaliland are finalizing a contingency and response plan. The plan will highlight local response capacity and potential gaps, as well as financial requirements for immediate response.</p> <p>Food security partners are distributing in-kind food assistance to 5,665 IDP families (about 34,000 people) displaced from Laas Caanood in settlements under Laas Caanood (excluding Laas Caanood town), Taleex and Xudun Districts. Nutrition Cluster partners are supporting nine fixed outpatient therapeutic programme and Infant and Young Child</p> <p>Feeding facilities and one stabilization center for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications in Buhoodle District. They are also supporting 10 mobile Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme sites in Buhoodle District, which could be further used to reinforce the response to Laas Caanood displacement.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

- MoHADM and UNOCHA in Puntland held an emergency coordination meeting on 7 December. Meetings will be organized every week.
- In Somaliland, NADFOR, supported by UNOCHA, plans to establish a regular coordination mechanism in response to this crisis. Due to the issue's sensitivity, coordination meetings will be called on an ad-hoc basis. Line ministries of both Puntland and Somaliland aside of UNOCHA will be coordinated to ensure targeting and avoid duplications.
- The various clusters are active, SRCS and movement partners are part of them and this is also used for information sharing on different sectoral approaches
- This province is a pole already existing humanitarian actions and presence, including SRCS actions which is conducting others operations to support IDPs, food insecurity, and drought-affected communities. Considering that aspect, the coordination will also include a bilateral coordination system between all the ongoing SRCS projects and movement partners' interventions for complementarity. Regular meetings and updates will serve that purpose as well as sharing information on targeting and distribution.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Due to the ongoing drought and food insecurity, women and children were already at risk and the level of vulnerability has increased. They are already experiencing children dropping out of school (especially girls). In addition, protection risks and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are now at even greater risk as they flee the violence in Las Anod.

The scarcity of resources during emergencies creates tensions and heightens the risks of SGBV, primarily for girls and women.

Women and children travelling without male family members are at increased risk of exploitation. In addition, there are concerns about secure places to sleep, access to appropriate sanitation facilities, and a lack of access to health and other services.

The feeling of fear, the frustration of many of the displaced population, and the general feeling of insecurity are also to be considered in the PGI approach.



Migration

With an escalation of violence in Las Anod, people have been fleeing, leaving their livelihoods and belongings behind. The displaced population includes those who have already been forced to move due to the ongoing drought and a lack of food security. Families have been separated. People fleeing Las Anod have been spread across many small communities. There will need to be appropriate support for restoring family links made available.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During the conflict, access to information changes. For a time, communications networks were down, as was electricity. This makes communicating with impacted populations and receiving feedback more difficult. As regular networks are affected, and access to electricity (and phone charging ability) could be fewer, people will need to have a way to receive information about support available, how to access humanitarian assistance, and how to stay safe and healthy. There will also need to be a way for people to share information about their needs and how they can best receive assistance to meet their needs. It is ideal to have a place where the community can give feedback on the support they receive and essential that they know how to report issues.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The rapid needs assessment shows many fled the city with little notice and could not take even the most necessities stressing existing resources, while others have formed spontaneous settlements. There are reports of people sleeping on the ground with nothing but the clothes they are wearing and the cover of a tree as protection.



Health

Hospitals and clinics in Las Anod (Laascaanood) and in all the areas where the population has fled, such as other areas in the Sool and even in Bosaso and Garowe, have received hundreds of injured. SRCS mobile clinics in the area immediately responded to assist the wounded and kept doing so in both fixed and mobile clinics as much as the safety of the staff allowed. As the SRCS staff and volunteers are from the area and thanks to the mobile clinics, they can respond well.

There is an urgent need for the type of medical consumables kits needed to treat the injured for the mobile and fixed clinics and for the first aid kits to be used by SRCS volunteers. ICRC has provided First Aid kits, war wounded kits, and dressing kits; however, due to the high number of injured, additional dressing kits are needed, and OPD kits to ensure the continuity of much-needed integrated health services.

Women, children, the elderly, and others from the civilian population have reportedly fled without being able to bring many belongings, some even just walking along the roadside. And there are reports of family separation and unaccompanied minors among the IDPs. Psychosocial support activities for the population and the SRCS Volunteers, including Psychological First Aid, are needed according to the first rapid assessment of the SRCS branch. Training 25 Volunteers in psychosocial support, psychological first aid, and regular FA is required. The area is already one of the worst affected by the drought. The already existing water scarcity immensely increases the risk of infectious diseases such as acute watery diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections, and measles. Malnutrition rates are already very high in the Sool region, and ensuring continuity of care for malnourished children is essential. Additional medicines and nutritional supplements are needed to ensure the clinics can maintain their vital support. Cash voucher assistance may be required for families with malnourished children.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

People have been fleeing Las Anod since the escalation of violence, leaving their belongings behind and going empty-handed to relatives or safer areas. The displaced population, mainly women with children, elders, and families already on the move due to the droughts, is already a vulnerable/at-risk population in the climato-socio-economic context, which has impeded them sustaining their normal livelihoods and faces worsening food insecurity and malnutrition day after day.

Therefore, the displaced population likely has limited or no resources to sustain their daily needs and will rely on support from the hosting communities for an unknown period. Moreover, the new arrivals will put more strains and hardship on those host communities facing the same or worse (especially in the rural areas) impact of the protracted crisis.

The successive droughts and failed rains have affected the population's food security. The last IPC results from December 2022 estimate that currently, between 35% to 50% (the highest percentage in existing IDP settlements) of the population of Las Anod is in IPC3 and more (crisis and emergency phase of acute food insecurity). Displaced people moved to areas where half the population are in IPC3+ (rural part of Las Anod, south of Sool, Buuhoodle in Togdheer, or Garowe city in Puntland already hosting large IDPs settlements). Those areas are projected to be at risk of IPC5 Catastrophe by April-June 2023.

Therefore, the displaced families' most urgent needs are currently food, drinking water, and other basic needs (such as communication costs, hygiene items, and cooking fuel), and also to the host communities sharing their limited food, scarce water and shelter.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Thanks to Somalia's current hunger crisis shows SRCS has updated information on the WASH situation in the areas. Water and sanitation are enormous challenges to tackle. As a matter of urgency, it is essential to provide potable water. Some deep tube wells are unsafe and must be tested and purified (flushed). However, the need may initially have to be covered by water tankers and the provision of large water tanks closer to the IDP settlement. ICRC WASH engineers may undertake the water testing.

The area where displaced people fled may have some water fetching capacity but may experience additional stress because of the large influx of newcomers.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Provide immediate assistance to 10,200 displaced people whose vulnerabilities arose from the violence in the Laas Caanood City.

Operation strategy rationale

An integrated response ensures families are receiving as much support as possible to respond to the diversity of needs that occurred due to the displacement with insurance of non-duplication of efforts and adaptation to priorities. The objectives of the response are to cover the needs of the most vulnerable across the following sectors for the current month of displacement in coordination with others ongoing support from partners:

- 1) Shelter needs: through essential household items and multipurpose cash grants
- 2) Basic needs: through multipurpose cash grants, and solar-powered community chargers for phones
- 3) Health needs: through support to existing mobile health clinics, health promotion, distribution of essential household items, and multipurpose cash grants
- 4) WASH: through distribution of essential household items, aqua tabs, hygiene promotion, and multipurpose cash grants
- 5) PGI and CEA: through training and mobilization of volunteers but also promotions and integration to sectoral priority approach.
- 5) The effective coordination system will play a key role in addressing any risk of overlapping in this assistance and others stakeholders actions. This response will be conducted as a complementarity approach both with internal projects and interventions of other actors. The coordination system will include a mechanism for sharing information between the different SRCS projects, mainly on targeting and relevant approaches and gaps in the distributions conducted.

To address the need of collecting more information on needs and updated gaps, as the situation is also volatile and keep changing, through this DREF operation, SRCS, supported by IFRC and Red Cross Red Crescent partners, will perform a multi-sectoral assessment to ascertain the precise needs of people displaced in the Sool, Togdheer (Buhoodle district) and Nugaal regions. The assessment report will aim to update on priorities for possible additional support. Especially with considerations of evolution of the humanitarian situation and stakeholders intervention.

- The planned assessment aim also to ensure information are cross-checked and real time update are done and considered on others partners assistance and changes in priorities in any case.
- The Disaster manager delegate in the country supporting NS in the implementation. The ops delegate deployed for hunger crisis also complement the support provided to this operation as both operations will coordinate efforts and operations teams will work in a co-share duty with the ongoing operations.
- The coordination mechanism are established at different level to ensure information sharing and avoid overlapping of the different interventions. National Society and IFRC delegation are part of all the coordination systems in place which will serve to mitigate the risk of overlapping assistance.

- 1) The NS will take part of Government coordination meetings regularly conducted by Government disaster management agency. Information sharing, planification complementarity and strategic positioning will be seek by NS in a frequent basis to update the intervention priorities.

- 2) NS/IFRC to attend to the various clusters coordination to align the approach with others partners on various sections, especially for cash, shelter and livelihood support.
- 3) At Red Cross and Red Crescent movement level, the current planification has been explained and information sharing from all members is maintained with frequent update and meetings on that. Where possible, joint actions will be preferred

The protection, Gender and inclusion considerations are high for this intervention and will be integrated into the other response sectors and actions as a blended approach with the application of gender analysis to targeting and implementation of FSL, health, and WASH activities. Gender Focal Persons were identified to coordinate gender activities in the respective operational areas. Through SRCS programming, staff and volunteers followed the DAPS principles, which allows everyone to have an equal opportunity, and no one is left behind, left out, or left unsafe when targeting the vulnerable groups to be included through the implementation initial stage of projects. It also supports ensuring communities have full participation during the initial stage of the project. The volunteers' teams are balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases and strengthen gender participation, and to ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions.

This operation will be looking at as the opportunity for a real-time learning exercise to generate expertise for future crises and formulate the appropriate contingency plan to respond as currently, no contingency plan exist for this and the situation is a major risk to be included in the DRR map.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This will be in line with all partners from the movement. Both displaced, and host communities will be supported, and the focus will be on the most socio-economically vulnerable households.

This plan is set to target 10,200 persons, 1700 HH, currently displaced from their home region due to the recent violence in Laas Caanood (starting with a focus on those in the Sool Region and Nugaal Region).

Based on the field assessment, the assistance will focus on the following:

- 1/ households moving to informal camps/settlements without shelter, food, or financial resources to cover primary needs. They will receive a mix of both in-kind and cash to cover shelter and basic needs.
- 2/ households moving to informal camps/settlements are able to make a shelter but with no other resources to cover basic needs. They will receive multipurpose cash
- 3/ households moving to relatives' houses, where resources are already limited, and the hosting communities are taking another burden by hosting families. They will receive multipurpose cash

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The primary selection criteria will be based on the IDP status and hosting families. Due to the larger scale of needs and many displaced people, priority will be given to households compounding social vulnerabilities, such as women, children, elderly or disabled heads of households, households with children undernourished, disabled or ill member(s) in the families, minority households, high dependency rate, and with no community support or income.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	1,788	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	1,551	100 %	%
Men:	3,105	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	3,056	10.00 %	
Total targeted population:	10,200		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
The situation remains very fluid, and the massive population movement makes it hard to provide accurate information.	Take part in joint assessments, attend coordination meetings, and follow media reports.
Violence/unrest can shift at concise notice; there is a risk that volunteers are caught up in hostile territories.	SRCS monitors the situation non-stop and gathers feedback from their branches and volunteers to keep them updated We have budgeted for insurance to ensure volunteers working in this area are taken care of.
Communication such as internet and telecom providers maybe cut off as it was reported in December.	Ensure alternative modes of communication, such as Sat phones, VHS etc., are provided where appropriate and legal.
Clan affiliations and biases	Right people to be deployed to the region after consulting with local authorities, which the SRCS has been doing.
Fighting in Las Anod could spill into the surrounding region and is likely to happen at no or very short notice.	Liaise and keep in contact with SRCS branches and volunteers on the ground, ICRC, INSO and the UN networks to get early warnings.
The situation remains volatile, and people cannot return to their homes; further financial support will be needed.	Monitor the situation, and look for continuity of support through emergency appeals (hunger crisis or new appeal)


Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The fighting has intensified, and the parties to the action are mobilising other assets. Heavy weapons have been deployed, which may indicate further escalation or intent to fortify current positions. The situation in Somalia can be tough to predict. There are no signs that the fighting will ease anytime soon; therefore, the field offices must be given dedicated and robust security support.

Volunteer security - Ensure volunteer safety and protection are taken into consideration (the duty of care for them sits with the SRCS) and for them to provide adequate training, mechanisms to prevent and address issues such as harassment and exploitation, and personal protective equipment where appropriate.


Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 13,609
		Targeted Persons	300
Indicators		Target	
Priority Actions:		1) IFRC Technical support and monitoring missions. 2) Lessons learned workshop This DREF Operation does not anticipate any specific surge deployments. However, the IFRC in-country technical capacity will support the DREF operation, technical and support staff based in Nairobi Country Cluster and Regional Office for Africa, and the short-term surge delegates currently supporting Hunger Response Operation.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 2,942
		Targeted Persons	9500
Indicators		Target	
% of staff and volunteers oriented on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)		100	
Priority Actions:		1) Volunteers taking inquiries are trained to receive and handle feedback/complaints. 2) Setting up engagement sessions to consult and inform the community 3) Community feedback are established for targeted groups specifically, and feedback is acted upon and used to improve the operation 4) Actioning the exit strategy	


	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 833
		Targeted Persons	2500
Indicators		Target	
The minimum percentage of targeted reached with PGI/SGBV		50	
		100	

% of staff and volunteers oriented on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 50 volunteers will be trained before engaging with communities 2) Establish a helpline (telephone line, social media) to receive complaints (PGI issues inclusive) 3) Briefings to staff and volunteers involved on Code of conduct, sexual exploitations and abuse and safe referral of SGBV cases including child protection concerns 4) SRCS volunteers raise awareness on prevention of SGBV and conduct referrals of SGBV survivors

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 98,588
		Targeted Persons	9500
Indicators		Target	
# households distributed with aqua tabs		1500	
# households distributed with jerry cans		1500	
# of families received hygiene kits		1700	
# of women received dignity kits		500	
Priority Actions:		Procurement and distribution of Aqua tabs for water purification Assessment and continuous monitoring of WASH need, in coordination with other WASH actors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continuously monitor the WASH situation in targeted communities 2) Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate responses. 3) Procure and distribute household water treatment products (aqua tabs) for water purification 4) Procure hygiene and dignity kits to 750 HHs. Pending the assessment report for possible revision 5) Procurement and distribution of jerrycans of 20L. 6) Training targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products 7) Monitor the treatment and storage of water through household surveys and water quality tests. 	

	Health	Budget	CHF 73,372
		Targeted Persons	10200
Indicators		Target	
		3	

Number of health clinics supported through this situation	
Number of people supported with FA or other medical support	9000
Number of volunteers trained on CBHFA	25
Priority Actions:	<p>Support for medical consumables and kits is critical in the response. With the violence and displacement, there has been increased pressure on the existing clinics (both mobile and static), and they are using consumables at a greater rate. By purchasing consumables and OPD kits &, the SRCS will be able to continue providing the support they are known for in the communities where they operate. In addition, this will support the deployment of existing Mobile Health Clinics to the areas where people have fled to provide integrated health services and respond to emerging health threats.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue monitoring and assessment of health risks and needs in coordination with the ministry of health 2) Deployment of volunteers to provide CBHFA 3) Deployment of Volunteers to provide Health Promotion 4) Restock medical consumables and OPD kits 5) Provision of mosquito nets (2 per HH) 6) Post-Distribution Monitoring

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 200,431
		Targeted Persons	9000
Indicators		Target	
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer		1500	
		<p>Basic needs assistance to allow displaced households to cover the most urgent needs in the first weeks of the displacement will be implemented through cash with mobile money. It has been an efficient and preferred modality and mechanism for the households, used by SRCS since the drought in 2017, and currently to respond to the ongoing drought response. The cash working group is active in the country and supports the FSL cluster through price monitoring activities and updated transfer values for each region. SRCS and humanitarian actors already use the last updated transfer value (Sept 2022).</p> <p>Cash transfer will be a one-off transaction to 1,500 households. It is anticipated that one month will allow the situation to stabilise, and people could return to their homes. The scope of the MPC component is also limited by the budget, which is sufficient for only one instalment. Nevertheless, it envisaged that cash support could be completed in March or as soon as possible.</p>	

Priority Actions:

The transfer value will cover 80% of the minimum expenditure basket. Therefore, this MEB covers the basic needs of a family of 6 members, such as food, water, hygiene items, communication costs.

Market assessment and needs assessment will provide further insight into the relevance of the transfer value and the need to adjust to cover inflation and some items not included, such as the kitchen set.

Targeted populations will be provided with unrestricted cash assistance for a temporary period of one month.

While the coverage of telecommunication of Telesom and Golis, the two service providers of SRCS is good, and most households own a phone, the main issue lies with getting the phones charged. This will be tackled by providing solar-powered communal charging facilities from PNS partners.

- 1) Train and mobilise volunteers
- 2) Activation of the FSP agreement
- 3) Needs and Market Assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries
- 4) Community engagement and sensitisation on the use of cash support received
- 5) Distribution of unrestricted cash grants.
- 6) Post-Distribution Monitoring and market monitoring.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget

CHF 104,929

Targeted Persons

10200

Indicators

Target

households received essential household items

1700


Priority Actions:

Shelter NFIs, including blankets, tarps, rope, mosquito nets, and jerry cans, will allow those who fled with nothing and are sleeping on the ground, under trees, to have basic shelter. This has been the top priority for those displaced based on early assessments and information from the communities.

- 1) Access and distribute essential household items
 - Five blankets
 - Two tarpaulins
 - Rope
- 2) Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members
- 3) Technical training on shelter for SRCS mobilised volunteers
- 4) Replenish essential household items

Budget

CHF 5,883

	National Society Strengthening	Targeted Persons	300
		Indicators	Target
	Priority Actions:	1) Volunteer trainings to be completed, include security briefing, CEA and PGI 2) For volunteers safety, an insurance will also be contracted, PPE and visibility items will be procured and provided. 3) Brief volunteers on their roles, responsibilities and risks they face	

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

26 staff and about 250 volunteers will support the DREF Operation

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

- This DREF operation provides for a localised procurement by SRCS.
- IFRC will provide the general support and oversight in line with procurement rules and regulations.

How will this operation be monitored?

- SRCS will be responsible for constantly monitoring the implementation with us of its traditional means. IFRC will reserve a small budget which will allow it to commission reviews, workshops, spot checks, and field monitoring (if the security situation allows). SRCS/IFRC will also monitor media reports and social media and listen to the community.
- Branches will provide bi-weekly updates in established formats. Narrative reports will have to reflect the data, including gender and age (if possible) disaggregated data.
- IFRC will be doing spot checks on financial documents to ensure their validity, compliance, and relevance to the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The national society is working to guide community volunteers on speaking about services available and SRCS neutrality. However, please note that this is a susceptible situation, so currently, all external communications are not being moved forward.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSO015 - Somali Red Crescent (Somalia) Population Movement, Laas Caanood, Sool Region

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	481,095
Shelter and Basic Household Items	104,929
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	200,431
Health	73,372
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	98,588
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	833
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,942
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	19,492
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	13,609
National Society Strengthening	5,883
TOTAL BUDGET	500,587

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

Ahmed Abdi bakal, Executive Director SRCS Somaliland Hargeisa Coordinator Office, bakal.abdi@hotmail.com, +252634230000

- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Mohamed BABIKER, Head of Delegation Kenya, Somalia, mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org

- **IFRC Project Manager:** Patrick Elliot, Operation coordinator, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Abdilahi Elmi, DRM Director, boqore001@yahoo.com, +25263 4106443

- **Media Contact:** Gulied Hassan Elmi, Comms Director, elmidaad99@yahoo.com, +25263 4404172

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