



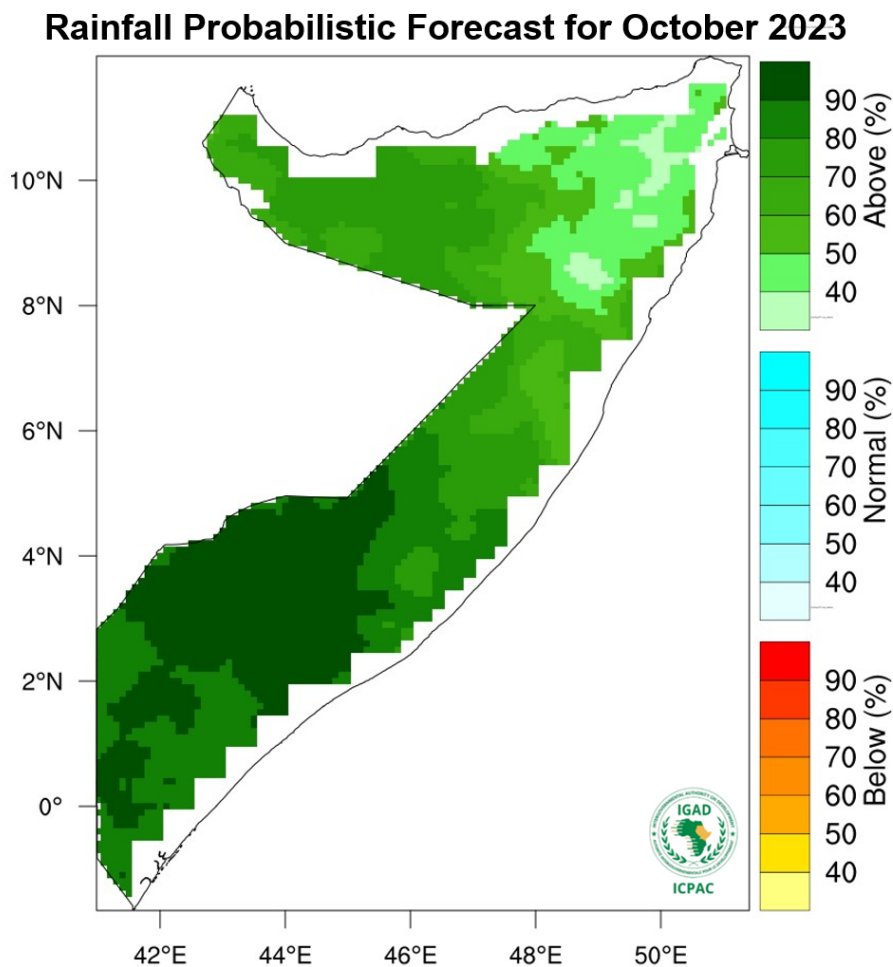
SRCS during floods in Qhardho, awareness sessions

Appeal: MDRSO016	Country: Somalia	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF Imminent
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 150,962	
Glide Number:	People at risk: 2,936,469 people	People Targeted: 25,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-10-10	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 2024-01-31	DREF Published: 2024-10-14
Targeted Areas:	Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed		

Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

Based on ICPAC forecast 27 Sept to 24 Oct 2023.



Map of predictions october ICPAC

What is expected to happen?

In July, ICPAC issued the seasonal forecast alerting on the El Niño phenomenon that will be coupled with the effect of Indian ocean. The effect of El Niño as per the past is usually higher in Eastern and Southern countries. In the East, the most impacted following the forecast include Somalia with onset to materialize during the Deyr season and with a peak to impact from September 24 to October 24. Refer to figure 3 of ICPAC report generated by utilizing daily rainfall forecasts derived from three Global Climate Models (namely ECMWF, Mateo-France, and ECCO-Canada) from the C3S Climate Data Store, incorporating a collective of 112 ensemble members).

According to ICPAC, DEYR 2023 climate outlook and its implication on livelihoods and programming over Somalia issued on 05 September 2023 mentioned that the "Deyr Short Rains" season would have an exceptionally high likelihood (from 55% to 85 %) of 10 consecutive rainy days. Rainy days are expected with higher likelihood of cumulative amounts exceeding 150 mm.

El Niño, as per historical analysis will enhance the predictions. The past 4 incidence of El Niño have been during

the same onset period for East Africa. The highest impact was constantly between September to December, with a decline in January. Analysis includes 1997, 2009 and 2006 and 2016 with extreme disaster events. El Nino probability of occurrence analyzed in July showed a 90% probability to materialize.

With no agencies dedicated to Somalia climate outlook, the main predictions are from ICPAC. Available information includes seasonal forecast issued by ICPAC, monthly predictions and weekly monitoring forecast which give an updated population at risk.

- Forecast and floods impact analysis:

Following the seasonal OND forecast for the horn of Africa countries issued by ICPAC, country specific predictions were issued confirming across the country the regions with a likelihood of above normal rainfall. Current predictions foresee exceptional rainfall of $\geq 300\text{mm}$. For October predictions, there is an indication of rainfall amount to be received and onset period complemented in the impact report update of 7th September as per areas below:

- 70 to 85% probability for the above-normal of in the Southern Somalia in October. This include Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions, lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions, Gedo region, Bay region, Bakool region and Hiran region.
- 65 to 80% probability of rainfall in the central, Northeast and the horn. Include Galgaduud region, Mudug region, Togdheer region, Burtinle and Eyl districts in Nugal region, Las Anod, Xudun and Caynabo districts in Sool region, Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region, Owdweyne, Sheikh and Berbera districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Zeylac, Lughaye and Baki districts in Awdal region, and the coastal parts of Bari region.
- 55% probability of above normal rains in the Northern areas, over Garowe district in Nugaal region, Taleex district in Sool region, Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region and Laasqoray and Qardho districts in Bari region.
- On average, there is 90 to 100% probability of a 4 to 6 days consecutive rains leading to 150mm rainfall and the above normal rainfall $\geq 300\text{ mm}$.
- ICPAC confirm the above probabilistic information and the onset to materialize in the Northern part from 17 September to 23 October and the Northwestern by mid-October.

The weekly average rainfall analyzed by ICPAC reports that light rainfall is less than 50mm, moderate rainfall from 50-100mm, above average ranking from 100 and heavy rainfall being $\geq 150\text{mm}$.

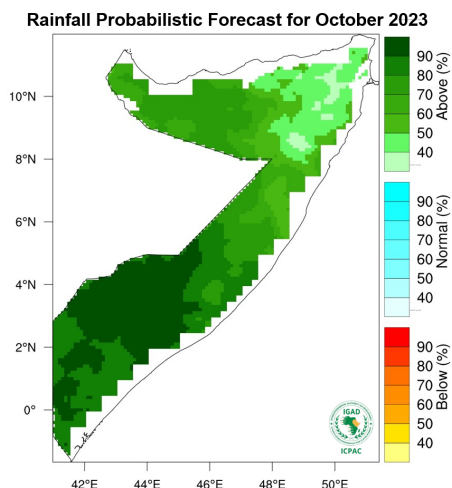
- Findings from SWALIM studies and World bank climate analysis demonstrate that the rainfall level is different between the North and the South where the South regions are the highest rainy parts. However, some information associated with the impact of floods in the past have mentioned that floods occur from cumulative rains of 85mm to 105mm in the North and 85mm to 150+mm in the South (NOAA Rainfall estimates).

Million people could be affected by flooding foreseen in the above listed regions which might impact on diverse sectors including housing and shelter, health, and livelihoods. IDPs are also areas of concern which remain at risk including the existing vulnerability linked to humanitarian context. This makes it critical to mitigate the impact of floods.

- Some materialization of the hazard:

Since September, there is a prediction that the North part of the country will receive above normal rainfall with at risk population of more than 900,000 people. Following the forecast of 27 September to 4th October, the moderate to above normal rainfall (around 50 to 60mm) have already impacted the Northern regions, with a materialization of the hazard and some impact. Pocket of floods were reported, with Borama branch stating that the intensity of rainfall had blown off the roofs of two primary schools, hospitals, and two mosques in Garbo-dader district, and affected some villages. Localized areas across Somaliland and Puntland were also affected. NS is collecting data on households affected by this rainfall. All the branches are planning to share the information collected. Areas that have reportedly received good rains in the last week include Haafuun, Iskushuban, Rako, Waciye, Qardho and Banderbeyla, (Source - Bosaso branch coordinator). All Branches in North are now on alert.





Map October forecast_By ICPAC

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Conclusion on risk and impact probability for floods

The impact analysis based on historical information provided above increased the certainty of the forecast previously detailed. Based on both, it can reasonably be stated that:

- (1) There is a high probability of the onset period to occur from last week of September to 24 October, high probability for mid to 24 October for floods incidence.
- (2) The cumulative rains of 50 to 60mm is unlikely to bring floods based on what was recorded since 22 September, due the drought period despite materialization of small pockets of hazards.
- (3) From impact analysis, the floods occur at different levels from one area to another in the North: ranging from 70mm to 104mm from one year/area to another. Based on that, the floods impact in the North is likely to be experienced from an average of 80mm and beyond but to avoid evacuating people in vain, specific regional thresholds triggers will be monitored.

1 - Trigger

ALERT systems will be composed of a weekly rainfall forecast to be monitored through ICPAC information combined with stream gauges monitoring for riverine floods in coordination with SWALIM.

- SRCS actions under the imminent DREF will be focused on the Northern part to address the risk of floods that will likely be materialized with cumulative 7 days rains of beyond 80mm.
- Trigger for evacuation will be specific for each region and above thresholds detailed per areas to be monitored through the 7-day predictions of ICPAC, or local/region information of rainfall and SWALIM gauges alert level in specific areas.

The South and Central parts are bound to receive the highest rainfall amounts and seems to be most at-risk riverine floods. However, this is covered by ICRC, FAO and is beyond the operating areas under IFRC operation. ICRC as the lead, there is coordination in place on the Anticipatory action being put together to address the risk across the country. SRCS actions under the imminent DREF will be focused on the Northern part to address the risk of floods that will likely be materialized with cumulative 7 days rains of beyond 80mm. Northern Somalia, with a morphology that is more complex than southern Somalia covers the following regions: Awdal, Northwest Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, Bari, Sool, and Nugal.

Weekly forecast to monitor the event.

The NS will use weather forecasts and early warning alerts from ICPAC IGAD and FAO SWALIM. ICPAC issues 7-day forecast bulletins with early warning and advisory services. This 7-day period provides a window of opportunity to carry out anticipatory actions. The National Society will take anticipatory actions if ICPAC IGAD issues alerts indicating

flooding and above-normal rains.

- https://www.icpac.net/monthly-forecast/Oct-2023/?region=4&resource_type=27
- ICPAC IGAD <https://eahazardswatch.icpac.net/dashboards/country/SOM/>
- FAO SWALIM <http://frims.faoswalim.org/>
- <https://www.icpac.net/publications/evaluation-of-cmip6-historical-simulations-over-igad-region-of-east-ern-africa/>
- <https://floods.faoswalim.org/map/split-view>
- The World Bank 10 years analysis from 1990 to 2020
- Other data <https://reliefweb.int/map/somalia/somalia-rainfall-performance-2000-2017-deviation-long-term-mean-ltm>

Scope and Scale

The Deyr rainy season goes from October-November-December. In normal years it contributes to over 20% to 30% of Somalia's annual rainfall. The 2023 Deyr rainy season is forecasted to be enhanced by the El Nino phenomenon. FAO (SWALIM) Unit anticipates a major flood event of a magnitude statistically that happens only once in 100 years in Somalia/Somaliland.

1- Impact

There is a high probability that the 7 days rainfall of 80mm to 150mm are experienced in Somalia, leading to floods. The predictions from ICPAC from 27 September shows that 3 million people will be at risk in the Northern regions with above normal rainfall. Details per region as per ICPAC:

Localities: (Heavy, very heavy, Exceptional)

Awdal: 220,119, 128,116, 0

Bari: 5,627, 210,934, 265,553, 0

Mudug: 132,561, 312,279, 0

Nugaal: 3,208, 98,400, 85,111

Sanaag: 181,804, 243,404, 0

Sool: 87,018, 199,773, 0

Togdheer: 31,921, 486,168, 177,998

Woqooyi Galbeed: 506,752, 458,890, 1,023

Total: Heavy rainfall 900,188; Very Heavy Rainfall 1,963,609; Exceptionally Heavy Rainfall 972,862.

Historical impact analysis: Deyr season floods impact has been reported over the past seasons in October, with similar range period predicted by the current forecasted. Most significant incidence of flash floods (out of the riverine floods across the country) were:

- In 2012, 2 days of above normal rains (as reported by local authority) from 26 to 27 October rainfall, where 600 families in the regions of Sahil and Togdheer were displaced, houses destroyed, and hectare of crops swept away. Floodwaters reached about two feet above the ground level, (OCHA).
- In 2019, early November, heavy downpour of 78mm rainfall also caused floods in the North, especially in Somaliland. Several houses were destroyed, properties and hundreds of people affected, (Floodlist).
- In 2022, pockets of floods were reported in the North Central and West following heavy rains recorded on the week of 23rd October. Qardho experienced severe floods on 23rd October that led to the destruction of infrastructure and property. The rainfall intensity was reported as follows: Las Anod recorded a total of 104.0 mm in one day, while during the same week Caynabo received 91.0mm, Elafweyn 77.5mm, Dhahar 71.0mm, Eyl 74.0mm, Salaxley 63.5mm, Balidhiig 61mm, Las Dacawo 57mm, Talleh 48mm, Galkayo 48.0mm, Xasbahale 42.0mm, Burtinle 39.0mm, Dhubbato 38.0mm and Sheikh 36.0mm. There were pockets of flood events but the main one was in Las Anod with 104mm. The following week, heavy rainfalls were again forecasted in Togdheer, Sool, Hiraan, Bakool and Galgaduud regions, (FAO)
- In 2020, flash floods affected more than 300,000 people in October 2020 with the highest impact reported in mid-October 2020.
- In October 2006, the capital of Togdheer region, Burao town, experienced severe flash floods, resulting in extensive damage to property. Burao is situated on the banks of the largest wadi in Togdheer region with the same name.



- Deyr season information is further available with details and people affected in 2018, 2019, 2013 during Deyr, by flooding in flood prone areas during that season.

□ □

Somaliland:

Major parts of Somaliland experienced a wetter than usual Hagaa season (i.e. June July August September), and this will be followed by El Nino induced above normal rains from October to December (Deyr season) as predicted by the ICPAC IGAD. This will likely result in flash flooding incidents as the ground is already saturated from the rains received during the wetter than usual June to September season.

- Flooding events have been known to cause much impact in Somaliland and Puntland. Historical data shows that most impacts have been related to displacement, contamination of water bodies, outbreak of diseases and shelter loss. Considering this, the National Society (NS) would like to act in advance of the forecasted El Nino induced riverine floods, flash floods and landslides to reduce the impact of the event. More so, most communities are already weakened due to the prolonged drought thus its only imperative that the SRCS acts well in advance of the flash flooding to avoid any further losses to the at-risk communities.

The already preexisting vulnerability coupled with low coping capacity and flood exposure (based on the ICPAC forecast (Fig. 1) will result in high flash flooding risk for some part of the following regions: Togdheer, Marodi-jeh, Sool, Awdal, Sahil and Awdal.

Puntland:

In the week of 18-24 of Sept 2023, Puntland Information management Centre (IMC) forecasted that the rainy Deyr season would likely start in the coming weeks in parts of Puntland. The forecasted rains of 40-100mm in Sool, Sanaag, Haylaan, Bari, Karkaar iyo Raas-casayr could result in floods and contribute to loss of property and livelihoods.

Some districts and villages in Sanaag province such as Ceerigaabo, Badhan, and Balidhidin are forecasted to experience rains up to 200mm. The IMC department requested the communities at risk in those particular areas to be highly vigilant as they monitor the forecasted Deyr rains. The forecast has foreseen 70mm-100mm rains in some parts of Puntland where total destruction of the key roads linking provinces, loss of human life, damages and forced displacements are likely to happen. The National Society being auxiliary to the government and being the biggest network with wide coverage, it is important to engage with the communities at risk and provide early warning information and messaging in order to mitigate the floods impact.

The rainy season is going on in Somalia, and Deyr forecasted above normal rains could deteriorate the existing humanitarian crises in the country. According to Somalia government and FAO there is an exceptionally high likelihood (85 %) of enhanced rainfall over southern parts of the country encompassing Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions, Gedo region, Bay region, Bakool region and Hiran region. Probabilistic Deyr (October-November-December) 2023 Rainfall forecast that such enhanced rains will fall over the catchments of both Juba and Shabelle Rivers. There is up to 100 % likelihood of the cumulative rain amounts exceeding 300 mm over the Juba River basin within the country. These rains will translate to up to 50 % more than average, or one and half times the average rainfall. Over most parts of these areas, longer than-usual wet spells are expected with 6 – 10 consecutive rainy days probable. Upstream of the river catchments across the Ethiopian border, 4-6 consecutive rainy days are expected with higher likelihood of cumulative amounts exceeding 150 mm.

There is also moderately high likelihood (55 % to 80 %) of enhanced rainfall over Galgaduud region, Mudug region, Togdheer region, Burtinle Eyl districts in Nugal region, Las Anod, Xudun and Caynabo districts in Sool region, Ceel Afweyn district in Sanaag region, Owdweyne, Sheikh and Berbera districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Zeylac, Lughaye and Baki districts in Awdal region, and the coastal parts of Bari region. Over most parts of these areas, 4 – 6 consecutive rainy days are likely to be observed with up to 10-days long wet spells over Sheikh and Berbera districts in Woqooyi Galbeed region.

According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of Puntland, the above normal rains like 100mm or even above 70mm rains could bring floods .



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	MDRSO009 2020, MDRS0010 2020, MDRS0014 2022

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

All of the previous DREF operations were response operations as the NS used to respond when the disaster had already happened. Normally the DREF responses only provide an immediate needs assistance where the affected communities' resilience take time to recover. In this case, the NS is opting to do early action activities which can mitigate the impact of the forecasted floods that may save lives. The actions under this DREF will also contribute to address possible delay on deploying the response by ensuring when possible the necessary administrative process to quick-start the humanitarian assistance and deploy the available stocks.

Floods in Somalia cause enormous damage to infrastructure as well as lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. Unregulated occupation of flood-prone areas (riverbeds), combined with poverty, recurring climatic shocks and conflicts, the state's limited economic capacity to intervene and support flood victims, and the absence of a sustainable flood prevention policy are among the factors that exacerbate the risks and consequences of floods in the country. Therefore, an anticipatory action is needed where the communities at risk are communicated with the forecasted risk to mitigate the impact and save lives. This will also prepare the national society to act before the disaster strikes.

Lessons learned

- The involvement of the local community through volunteers has facilitated the community's ownership of the activities of the previous DREF operations.
- Providing volunteers with information about their roles and responsibilities was identified as an effective approach to community engagement.
- Promotion of community-level participation by sharing information and informing the community about activities encourages them to fully support volunteers during the implementation of specific activities, such as water source construction and rehabilitation.

Current National Society Actions

National Society Readiness	The NS activated its disaster management department to monitor climatic forecasts and prepared the anticipatory actions of the El Nino preparedness and response. The National Society (NS) has activated its National Disaster Response Team (NRT), a certified national response team, with trained staff and volunteers ready to be deployed in the event of emergencies or disasters. The NS coordination offices and branches are monitoring the situation by
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	following up with the climatic forecast to anticipate the strike zone of a flood event, showing the likely extent and magnitude of flash flood waters. The NS branch staff and volunteers are ready to conduct a rapid assessment. An evaluation of the contingency stocks enabled to assess the situation of the items pre-positioned in the regions.
Coordination	The NS is working closely with relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Agricultural Development, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) for Somaliland and Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (HoHADM) in Puntland the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) project, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) to monitor weather and forecasts. The NS and IFRC participate in humanitarian clusters. Cluster members and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) coordinate their work and exchange information during regular coordination meetings as needed. The SRCS Coordination offices coordinate with the government authorities and locally with local authorities, while the IFRC Nairobi cluster supports SRCS with regional and international coordination. This cooperation with stakeholders present in Puntland normally happens after the occurrence of the disaster. However, during this time, the coordination was enhanced, enabling the National Society to better monitor the situation. Discussions also centered on improving coordination within the Red Cross movement in terms of preparedness and response along with the other stakeholder in Puntland which will improve the monitoring, preparedness and response plans towards the forecasted risks.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	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 a long-term WASH Delegate, a Security Delegate based in Somaliland, and a Program Coordinator, and DM. Delegates are under the recruitment process to support the Hunger Response Operation (Health, FSL, Communications, PMER/IM). In addition, operational standing support from the Finance, PMER, Logistics, and Security are provided remotely and through visits, as needed.
Participating National Societies	Country partners such as the Finnish, German, Norwegian, Canadian, Icelandic and Danish Red Cross have active programmes in Somaliland and have been supporting the SRCS with Health, DRM, Livelihood, Resilience, Emergency and Hunger crisis response.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event



ICRC and the NS have established a taskforce team. This taskforce meeting is set up to coordinate with the ongoing preparedness efforts towards the anticipated El Nino in the coming months.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	-
National authorities	The national authorities have been closely monitoring the situation and are taking proactive measures regarding El-Nino event that could potentially impact the region in the coming months. They have diligently mapped flood-prone areas across the state, enabling them to effectively respond to potential emergencies. Furthermore, the government is planning to initiate early warning activities at regional, district, and village levels to ensure that everyone receives timely alerts. The national authorities have called for a number of preparedness meetings with humanitarian organizations in the country. Humanitarian organizations were requested to advocate anticipatory actions that will prevent loss of life and property. The national authorities suggest a very short window only for few weeks to be ready and mitigate the impact of El Nino, by taking early and well-informed actions.
UN or other actors	The United Nations and other actors have been actively engaged in addressing the El-Nino event and through the existing coordination platforms, a consensus has been reached, leading to the development of a cluster level comprehensive contingency plans. Under this plan, each cluster had to submit its own contingency plan by Sep 26/2023, outlining specific actions and measures to mitigate the impact of El-Nino. The collective efforts of all partners involved aim to ensure a coordinated and effective response. Concerning the contingency plans: • All clusters leads have to share their respective cluster contingency plans based on what they have and the gaps (Disaster Agency / OCHA template). • Disaster Agency / OCHA have to share a template that is used by cluster leads for their submissions. • Clusters have to participate in El Nino Preparedness/contingency planning meetings.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

To ensure timely action and preparedness, Government, UN and other Actors are actively working together to develop a comprehensive plan. By pooling resources, expertise and knowledge, the aim is to minimize the potential impact of this event in the communities. The collective focus is on implementing a robust preparedness and response plan that encompasses various sectors.

- In Somaliland, NADFOR, supported by UNOCHA, plans to establish a regular coordination mechanism in response to this crisis. A coordination meeting will be held on an ad-hoc basis.
- In Puntland all cluster leads are to share their respective cluster contingency plans based on what they have and the gaps (MoHADM/OCHA template).
- Line ministers of Somaliland aside from UNOCHA will be coordinated to ensure targeting and avoid duplication.

tion.

- The various clusters are active; NS and movement partners are part of them for information sharing on different sectoral approaches.

NS will take part on the coordination with UN and has already engaged some actions under this complementary system. NS coordinates locally with UN counterparts, especially in Somaliland on health, for example with UNICEF funding mobile health clinics and nutrition projects. Both Somaliland and Puntland coordinate and support cluster/TWG joint assessments, etc.



Anticipated Needs



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Flooding can have a devastating impact on all people, but it can be especially harmful to women, girls, and other marginalized groups. According to UNOCHA report for Somalia in 2023, indicates that population displacement, to be spontaneous or planned movements resulting from climate change or insecurity, continues to place children at risk of family separation. The humanitarian context, while compounding pre-existing gender inequities, continues to place women and children at risk of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV.) Women, children and minors and people with special need vulnerability increases in the context of humanitarian crisis. The need for an inclusive, dignified and gender balanced assistance is key to mitigate the risk of any protection and safety concerns. In the case of any early evacuations or post impact displacement and/or relocation, it is critical to ensure the conditions address the minimum PGI standards. Exposure to sexual violence during displacements is also increasing.



Community Engagement And Accountability

It will be necessary to discuss with the communities about their needs and how they can best receive assistance. The ideal would be to have a place where the community can share their feedback on the support they receive, and essential that they know how to report issues.

However, in disaster time CEA inclusion becomes very weak as the responses gets fast and sometimes needs time to take community at the center of the project. There are hundreds of volunteers and dozens of staff working in the community and do daily contact with the community in extended geographical location.

Minorities, marginalized groups and people with specific needs experience unfair exclusion in humanitarian assistance when they are supposed to be the top target groups by the ground humanitarian actors and not leave behind.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Along with the humanitarian partners in Puntland, the critical areas for floods have been discussed and mapped out during the El Nino coordination meeting. The following 3 different zones have been mapped out as the most vulnerable to the floods: .

1. Critical area one – is whole coastal areas in Puntland which could be as forecasted the direct hit of the storms and floods as well.
2. Critical area two – is the IDPs settlements in Galkacyo, Bosaso, Qardho, Garowe due to their capacity and some in lands such as Qardo, Burtinle, Galkacyo and Xaaji Kheyr which are flood prone areas.
3. Critical area three have been recognized as being the in lands where their precipitation is beyond 70mm which could result to flooding.

Furthermore, Somaliland and Puntland are historically affected by flash floods; therefore, it is crucial to engage in activities focused on disaster risk reduction. This will empower the population to become more resilient and less impacted by flash floods. As part of this DREF, early actions are also planned with the goal of mitigating the



effect/impact of flash floods on vulnerable populations.

One of the key activities will be community early warning information dissemination. The Provision of timely early warning information to vulnerable communities is crucial in saving lives and property, aiming to train volunteers the raise awareness among the population about recognizing risks and the measures to take to avoid severe impact from this hazard.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Vulnerable families are those living within high risk areas for floods, flash floods and landslides. Its expected both urban and rural communities will be affected and that there will be large scale displacement and shelter damage. There will be a need to support immediate evacuation and temporary shelter.

A particular vulnerable group are IDPs: Somalia's humanitarian needs overview indicates that the number of Internally Displaced People in the country is estimated at 3,860,000, most of them living in temporary makeshift shelters. During the humanitarian crises particularly the floods, their vulnerability increases and there's a high chance of them losing their shelters along with their properties.

In Puntland, UNHCR estimates that 59,373 individuals living in 21 IDP settlements in Qardho, Bosaso, Galkacyo and Garowe are in highly risk to be flooded in the forecasted El nino floods. Besides, the stagnant water around their makeshifts will likely breed mosquitoes and result to coldness at night since they don't have permanent stone shelters that protect them from the cold.

In Somaliland, Hargeisa and Burco districts have experienced the worst flooding incidents over the past 23 years (2000-2023). These two districts also host the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somaliland, with 100,000 IDPs in Hargeisa and 69,000 IDPs in Burco. This indicates that people living in these districts are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of flooding.

The NS provides training to volunteers in flood-prone target locations on early warning messaging, give technical assistance on evacuation plan and emergency shelter rehabilitation, production of IEC materials, and dissemination of early warning information about flooding events, impact/damages, and other important information to the communities.

The NS also transports and distributes prepositioned shelter NFIs to families at risk of flash floods in Somaliland. The kits will be targeted to the most vulnerable flash flood-prone areas, based on forecasts of the upcoming El Niño phenomenon and historical data. The first target will be relocated or displaced communities, in collaboration with the government once the threshold is reached and confirm that they need assistance of shelter NFI kits. Therefore, the distribution of shelter kits will be conditioned based on a specific group of vulnerable individuals.



Health

Somalia has some of the lowest-ranked health indicators worldwide. Several decades of civil war have diminished Somalia's health system and displaced 3,860,000 people within the country. The ongoing flooding, droughts, locust plagues, and conflict in Somalia have caused sustained food crises. According to the reports of the NS health interventions, the current droughts and conflicts also affected the communities by resulting outbreaks of measles and dengue fever.



Floods in Somaliland and Puntland have a significant impact on public health. Stagnant and polluted waters provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors of disease, which can lead to outbreaks of malaria, cholera, and other waterborne illnesses. There will be a high chance of unclean water, poor sanitation and hygiene, AWD, malnutrition due to the lack of clean water and food and most importantly health education. The NS capacity is also limited in terms of scarcity or stock out of some essential drugs for the treatment of AWD/Cholera like ORS & ZINC since there is forecasting rain with floods this may increase the number of acute watery diarrheal diseases, and malaria cases as the floods can potentially increase the transmission of water- and vector-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, malaria, and yellow fever, among others, it is important to know the risk and protect water sources in Puntland regions. Urban areas including displacement camps will be susceptible to disease outbreaks listed above.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Frequent WASH-related challenges are experienced by communities during flood hazards across Somalia. The effects of floods on WASH services include destruction to water points, shortage of clean water supplies, contamination of water sources, destruction of sanitation facilities, and amplified occurrences of water-borne diseases. Most of the impact on the water sector is largely damage to existing water sources around the riverine areas such as boreholes, shallow wells, springs and water pans, leaving communities in mud and stagnant water. The focus on protection of the water points could limit the impact of flooding.

There are the usual impacts on people's health, lost productivity, increased cost to get clean water.

As a result of climate change, there has been a notable increase in the frequency of flood hazards in different parts of the country particularly in Somaliland and Puntland in the targeted communities at risk particularly the criteria area 1 (the coastal zones) and the IDP settlements who are more vulnerable during this time of the floods. The IDPs live in temporary makeshifts and moreover flood prone areas where the sanitation and hygiene are very low. This will increase their vulnerability to diseases such as AWD, Cholera, typhoid, Malaria, measles etc. and malnutrition.

Therefore, the National Society trains volunteers to carry out early action activities, such as: Training communities on how to safely manage water and sanitation in the event of a flood, conducting hygiene promotion awareness campaigns, disseminating key messages to communities in flood-prone locations and distributing aqua tabs.

In addition, the National Society will distribute empty sacks to the most vulnerable internally displaced households.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains critical due to a combination of climate change and conflict. Political tensions across various regions and a flailing economy further add to the challenges affecting livelihoods. The forecasted El Nino phenomenon will come after the worst drought in 40 years following five failed rainy seasons which have decimated livestock and crops, pushing regions to the brink of famine. In rural communities, farmers face total crop loss, or crop cycle challenges due to flash flooding whilst pastoral communities face a loss of livestock due to probable disease outbreaks. □ □ Urban areas including displacement camps will be susceptible of activities disruption, losses and challenges.



The levels of acute food insecurity are projected to remain high up to the end of the year, between October to December. The increase in the number of people facing IPC Phase 3 or worse outcomes from 3.7 million in the last classification (August – September) to 4.3 million is due to a combination of factors, including the adverse impacts of El-Nino related heavy rains and flooding, and the anticipated decline in the level of humanitarian assistance in the coming months because of funding constraints.

Prevalence of acute malnutrition remains high in Somalia, with current and forecasted climatic extremes aggravating further dire conditions of children under five years of age. Approximately 1.5 million children under the age of five are expected to be acutely malnourished, including 331,000 likely to face Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). □ Displaced women and children are particularly at risk due to their poor nutrition and health status and lack of access to support.

The forecasted flood will leave communities at risk in Somaliland and Puntland on the verge of a humanitarian catastrophe, driving food insecurity and malnutrition, destroying crops and livestock, and forcing many people to leave their homes. The flood will deteriorate the resilience of an already vulnerable Somali population.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to mitigate the impact of the forecasted El Niño, which is likely to bring floods, flash floods and landslides. The intervention will target over 25,000 people in the the most vulnerable communities at risk of flooding based on mapping related to medium and short term forecasts, as well as historical data in the regions of Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyiand Galbeed.

The intervention will prioritize the actions aimed at mitigating the immediate risk on lives, the exposition to further losses and health risk for communities that are already vulnerable, in a complex humanitarian situation that could worsen the health, livelihood and shelter situation.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF will contribute to mitigate the impact of floods, flash floods and landslide on the most vulnerable communities based on forecast and historical data in the targeted regions. The early actions will be carried out in the Priority regions of Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyiand Galbeed. The priority region selection are based on current monthly forecast and historical data.

Readiness activities will enable the rapid deployment of early actions and have been selected based on feasibility in the given time, as well as security and access challenges usually experienced. Readiness activities will be completed before the trigger is reached, calender of activities being around 10 days to complete them at branches and community level.

The early actions will be activated when the trigger if met as defined in previous section.

The operational strategy will focus on:

1. Branches Readiness:

The readiness of the NS will involve regional level, ensuring the mobilized team can be activated in the branches concerned when the trigger is met for timely early actions. NS readiness mainly require strengthening of the



existing capacity for emergency health, risk reduction and shelter, making to it quick to achieve through necessary refresher/briefings.

- o The identified refresher briefings will include shelter, DRR, WASH and health training that are related to early actions. Focusing on flood risk reduction and community early warning activities, assessment, risk messages, Health and wash promotion/prevention, CEA and protection. Where required, refresher training will be carried out including technical sectors and minimum requirements for CEA and PGI.
- o Specific refresher will be provided to the ambulance team to cover the first aid and ambulance service usually needed during this type of crisis, during evacuations or following the impact.
- o Mobilization of staff, volunteers and NDRTs

2. Community level preparedness:

- o Risk mapping: branches will update and monitor the initial mapping of the situation and early warning systems, preposition existing material, and start community and institutional engagement.
- o Support local government in the preparation of pre-identified evacuation centers/areas.
- o Start engaging local partners and existing social network for risk communication to most vulnerable groups.

3. Stocks:

- o The stock acquisition is directly related to the implementation of early actions. The procurement will take place prior to the trigger and speedily to ensure timely distribution when the forecast triggering the early actions will be received. The NS will activate the emergency procurement procedure for timely execution and transportation in the respective branches. The stocks include the water treatment products to mitigate the risk of health and safe water; access limitations/challenges for 4,000 HHs and 15,000 bags including impermeable bags and sandbags for a multipurpose use to (1) Protect assets and reinforce drainage/dykes prioritizing the protection of waterpoints/wells (around 7,500 to be allocated for this); (2) To support at least 1,500 HHs to protect their means of life/food reserves/housing essentials materials (around 7500 bags).
- o Stocks will be distributed prior to the impact to protect and mitigate the risks for relevant sectors - this will include relevant software. NS will also ensure checking framework agreements for supply of goods and FSP agreements.
- o Adapting and printing of IEC material, include needed translation for messages on RR, flood risk and evacuation, WASH and health risk and prevention, feedback system – especially for recurrent disease and waterborne diseases.
- o Mobilization of region key social communication networks, include radio and other actors that will play a key role on the early warning system.

4. Early actions for risk reduction:

- o Activation of community early warning procedures and evacuation of people at risk.
- o Support communities to protect and safeguard homes, livelihoods and their family health.
- o Enhance early warning and risk communication with support of volunteers, mass media and IEC. Ensuring a wider possible population and at-risk groups are informed on the risk and mitigation for health as well as risk of flooding and evacuation system in place and RC support.
- o Timely provision of items to support the disease prevention for water borne disease risk for 4,000 HHs and bags for at least 1,500 families to protect their means of life and disaster risk reduction action at community level. This will be done through adequate demonstrations and sensitizations.
- o Engage relevant community social networks to reach more people.

4. Coordination: - the coordination mechanisms are established at different levels 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. 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 sought by NS in a frequent basis to update the intervention priorities. NS/IFRC will attend the various clusters coordination meetings to align the approach with other partners on various sections, especially for WASH, cash, shelter and livelihood support.

5. Learning and transition if impact is recorded:

This imminent DREF operation will be looked 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, there is no



contingency plan that exists for this, and the situation is a major risk that needs to be included in the DRR map.

As an anticipatory action modality, this DREF for imminent floods also consider the immediate response actions that are likely to be required in the first days in case the impact of floods is reported following the trigger threshold or not. The NS is also planning to ensure readiness to respond or quick activation of the response parameters with inclusion under this plan of early response actions as stock inventory and pre-positioning for shelter and mosquito nets. This is included as a learning of bottlenecks, delayed interventions resulting from access, security, transport, administrative process etc. Thus, the plan includes the inventory of existing response stock, transport to the closer warehouses, need assessment. These are part of the early response that will be activated only if the impact is reported with humanitarian needs likely to go beyond NS country capacity.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The NS will prioritize regions and districts that are at risk of flood event, based on weather forecasts and historical data. Across the highly flood-prone regions and districts, at least 25,000 people will be targeted.

The NS will coordinate with the responsible local and national agencies to ensure the most at risk communities' are targeted including procedures for early warning and evacuation of people at risk.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for assistance will be based on the level of vulnerability and resilience capacity of at-risk populations. Therefore, women, children, and individuals with specific needs will be given the highest priority, as they are the most likely to be impacted by flooding. Populations residing in flood-prone areas (river regions) will also be monitored and will receive assistance in case of impact. The following criteria will be used to select households for assistance:

- o Residing in the officially declared high-risk zone as designated by the State and previously identified.
- o Large household sizes.
- o Orphans' children.
- o With pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.
- o Female-headed.
- o With individuals with disabilities.

The selection process will be carried out in collaboration with community elders, volunteers, and committees in all high-risk areas. The final list of beneficiaries will be approved based on the verification and results of a general community meeting.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	5,500	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	5,500	60.00 %	40.00 %
Men:	7,000	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	7,000	%	
Total targeted population:	25,000		



Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Floods and access	Monitoring and mapping flood prone areas and safe access routes will be carried out. Branches will inform of the local situation and advice.
Violence/unrest can escalate short notice; there is a risk that volunteers are caught up in hostile territories. This includes the current issues ongoing in Las Anod / Sool.	SRCS monitors the situation non-stop and gathers feedback from their branches and volunteers to keep them updated. In addition there is close coordination with SRCS branches and volunteers on the ground, ICRC, INSO and the UN networks to get early warnings. 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.
Risk of floods without reaching the trigger	The activation of response will be done through the appropriate mechanism include this DREF and partners supports. Actions will be in coordination with partners. The early actions will be maintained until the decline of the rainy season predicted for early January. By then, trigger will be maintained and monitored. In the probability of few part reaching the mentioned trigger, the NS will activate the early actions only in that part and monitor the trigger in the others branches.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security situation in Somalia is volatile with the Al-Shabaab group continuing to hold territory in southern parts of Somalia. Al-Shabaab targets military forward-operating bases in rural areas and tends to attack airports, hotels, police stations, and government buildings in Mogadishu, but often detonates IEDs at major checkpoints in the city. Bosaso port is an aspirational target for militants operating in Puntland.

In Somaliland, especially Hargeisa, the safety/security threat situation is considerably better than in South & Central Somalia. There is a latent threat of violent extremism, stemming from mainly radical groupings such as Al-Shabaab. The threat of violent extremism assessed as being lower in Somaliland than in other areas of the Republic of Somalia.

The overall security environment in Puntland remains relatively stable and unpredictable. Security incidents and threat information also remained unchanged in terms of frequency and severity from previous years.

Major extremism challenges exist in Bari and Mudug Regions. Extremism is the most serious threat in Puntland. Uncontrolled open borders facilitate infiltration of external threats into Puntland territory as it shares a long border with the central regions of Somalia, the eastern part of Ethiopia, and the southern part of Sudan. Due to its wide-open borders and weak territorial borderline security, illegal arms flow freely, extremists elements infiltrate easily and drug and human traffickers operate largely unnoticed in Somalia.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health and road hazards active



risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment will be undertaken to help ensure safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. Minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must successfully complete prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security and Level 3 Security for Managers). IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Personnel must have insurance. Minimum security equipment required: Functional Satellite phones, communication tools, Advanced First Aid Kits, PEP Kits, Hibernation stocks, safe accommodation, and fully kitted vehicles. Movement should be undertaken after road assessments.

There are areas of Puntland and Somaliland that are subject to travel restrictions due to insecurity. Including Las Anod. An MSR is in place which should be adhered to for all IFRC staff travelling. There is also a security officer covering Somalia and coordinating with NS and movement partners.



Planned Intervention

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 8,132
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators	Target		
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on community engagement and accountability	100		
#of regions with community engaged and consulted	6		
#community representative engaged to promote the early actions	120		
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used	2		
% of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback about the operation.	50		
% of operation complaints and feedback received and responded to by the National Society	100		
Priority Actions:		CEA activities will be implemented all through the intervention, from the readiness stage up to the predicted impact to ensure that community are already engaged and understand the intervention, criteria and early actions for their effectiveness. • Community feedback systems have been established through some branches, and the feedback tool is ready to be deployed in the affected areas/communities. • Volunteers taking inquiries are trained/briefed to receive and handle feedback/complaints. • Integrate CEA questions into planned needs assessments/context analysis. • Setting up engagement sessions to consult and inform the community and participatory planning with community representative groups. • Continue to engage with community all through the intervention	

and harmonized the actions with the key community representative.

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 23,594
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
%of families assisted for evacuation		60	
#of evacuation centers for which NS contributed to upgrade/setting-up		12	
#People that received early warning messages linked to the housing risk and evacuation		25000	
#of families receiving bags to protect their assets or assist them on evacuation process		1500	
Priority Actions:		Readiness, stock and logistic to activate the early actions: • Provision of training of volunteers on early warning messaging and provide technical assistance in evacuation and emergency shelter rehabilitations. • Production of IEC material and dissemination of early warning information. • Procurement of 7,500 bags to support families' evacuations. • Transportation of stocks to the branches and distribution centers. • Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members.	
		Early actions: • Support local government on the establishment of evacuation centers. • Support families on early evacuation and early warning when trigger is met. • Early warning messages on the risk for housing and settlements in the areas specific at risk following the weekly forecast.	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 47,584
		Targeted Persons	515
Indicators		Target	
#Risk mapping updated/completed		1	
		4	

#of coordination meeting by regions with stakeholder	
#Movement coordination meeting	4
#Volunteers briefed and deployed	500
#Staff mobilised for the operation	15
#People that received early warning messages	25000
#of bags provided to reduce the overflow of water around group houses or water point	7500
Priority Actions:	Readiness and stocks NS Branches readiness: • Training related to early actions - mobilization of staff, volunteers and NDRTs - provide briefing and trainings related to early actions to respond. This will include briefing on flood risk reduction and community early warning activities. Where required refresher training will be carried out including technical sectors and minimum requirements for CEA and PGI. Quick refresher with accent on tools and specific messages and objectives. Risk mapping: • The branches will update and monitor the risk mapping on the situation and early warning systems, pre-position existing materials and start community and institutional engagement. Coordination with the National Disaster Agencies, Metrological Department, to delineate the intervention zone (mapping of risk areas). • Support the set-up of evacuation centers. • Monitoring of trigger thresholds in coordination with the meteorological agencies ICPAC and FAO SWALIM. • Engage local radio stations with wide range of frequency for the dissemination of the early warning early action messages to the communities living in the El Nino prone areas in Puntland. Stock support for early actions: • Stock inventory taking. • Checking framework agreements for supply of goods and FSP agreements. • IEC for early warning. • Procurement and distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (Raincoats, sturdy gloves, gump-boots, Safety Helmets and Face masks). • Volunteer insurance. Early warning and early actions: • Increase messages on risk, evacuation and health prevention through radio, volunteers visits and IEC materials for targeting the communities in the prone areas as information for aid. • Early warning information dissemination awareness among populations in flash flood-prone areas.



- Raising awareness among populations in flood-prone areas and procurement & distribution of empty sacks to in the flood prone areas.
- Distribution of sandbags for branches in the 6 regions to support the families' evacuation or construction of dykes to protect their most exposed facilities or construction putting the protection around the settlements or water points.
- Support evacuation following the rainfall ALERT threshold put for each region or SWALIM gauges alert.

Learning and transition to response:

- Field assessment mission/activity monitoring.
- Lesson learnt.

Coordination:

- The coordination mechanisms are established at different levels 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.
- The NS will take part of Government coordination meetings regularly conducted by Government disaster management agency.
- NS/IFRC will attend the various clusters coordination to align the approach with other partners on various sections, especially for WASH, cash, shelter and livelihood support.
- NS on a frequent basis will update the intervention priorities.

	Health	Budget	CHF 24,995
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
#of people reached with Health actions		25000	
#of ambulance team ready to intervene		2	
Priority Actions:		SRCS will initiate the team mobilization with appropriate refresher training and briefings. • Briefing/refresher training volunteers' on health: Volunteers will be trained in disease recognition and prevention, with a focus on acute watery diarrhea, cholera, and malaria. It will also cover a rapid health risk assessment and sensitization key messages on health risks associated with floods. • Rapid Health risk assessment/mapping during the mapping exercise. • Printing and distribution of IEC Materials for health promotion in the communities at risk. • Refresher training for mobile clinic staff and volunteers. • PSS training on health staff and volunteer will conduct Psycho-social support to the affected communities.	

	Early warning: • Volunteers will engage in awareness-raising activities to educate the population about preventing the spread of diseases. • Rapid deployment of existing health mobile to the affected areas. • Mobilization of first aid team to manage any alert including ambulance alert. NS will also conduct a regional meeting on the impact of El Nino preparedness, prevention and response.
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	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 42,768
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
#of people reached with WASH awarness		25000	
#of families supported with water treat-ment to prevent water borne disease		4000	
Priority Actions:		• Conduct initial needs assessment in the risk mapped areas using by standardized tools. • Develop / adapt information materials suitable for local context (local language translation; pictograms; etc.). • Prepare a transportations and distribution plan for preposi-tioned WASH NFIs, including logistical capacity for delivery • Training of volunteers on Hygiene awareness. • Establish effective communication channels to ensure that WASH PNSs/agencies can coordinate with each other and with affected communities. • Orient community members on how to safely manage water and sanitation in the event of a flood, including aqua tabs utilization demonstration. Engage community representative to promote the key messages. • Aquatab procurement. • IEC material for early actions. Early actions: • Enhance hygiene promotion sensitization to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases, raising awareness of the risks of flooding and WASH issues. Key messages to cover family hygiene, water treatment mechanism with aqua tabs and community safe prac-tice, sanitation, waterborne disease risk, environmental hygiene and factors for diseases etc. • Distribution of aqua tabs for water treatment for 4,000HHs. • Demonstration of the use of items.	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 2,450
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		Targeted Persons	515
Indicators		Target	
#Monitoring visits conducted		2	
	Priority Actions:	• Support the NS on active monitoring of forecast. • Technical support. • Ensure timely reporting and actions depending on the evolution of the scenario. • Contribute to the coordination system.	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 1,439
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
#of volunteers briefed on PGI before deployment		500	
#people reached with protection messages ahead of floods and displacement		25000	
	Priority Actions:	• Gender Focal Persons will be identified to coordinate gender activities in the respective operational areas and support 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 of project. It also supports ensuring communities have full participation during the initial stage of the project. • The volunteers' teams will be balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases and strengthen gender participation and will ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions. • Staff and volunteers engaged will be oriented on minimum PGI requirements including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding. • Mapping and identifying possible referral pathways. Stocks: • Prepositioning dignity kits. Early actions: • Dissemination of protection messages in the evacuation centers and communities. • These messages are also essential during the preparedness stage.	

About Support Services

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

- A team of 15 staff and around 500 volunteers will be mobilized for this operation. All team members will receive training in a variety of topics in their respective regions and will carry out targeting missions and basic data collection.
- Supervisors will oversee activities in the intervention zones in each region.
- The coordination staff will ensure internal and external coordination at the coordination level, while the branch team will ensure the implementation of the DREF.

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

- The NS logistics team has extensive expertise in procurement, logistics, and warehouse management, and will carry out local procurement in accordance with the IFRC standards. This will be supported by the IFRC logistics/procurement officer.
- The storage capacity is sufficient to the preposition of the items for immediate response.
- The NS will collaborate with other partners for support for storage at branch level through its well-established base.

How will this operation be monitored?

- The Operations team and NS leadership will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation.
- The Operations team will also work closely with IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation office and will be responsible for performance-based management systems and the overall quality.
- DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan/indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators.
- The NS with the support of IFRC will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population.
- A feedback mechanism will be placed in the community to ensure that all emergency needs are reported through the right channel. The functionality of the identified feedback mechanisms will be monitored.

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

- The National Society has a communication department which will work closely with the field teams to capture significant information and regularly share information and updates on the operation via a range of communications such as publish in print, electronic, and online platforms.
- IFRC will support the NS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the protracted humanitarian audience.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSOxx - Somali Red Crescent El Nino enhanced Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	100,928
Shelter and Basic Household Items	23,594
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	24,995
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	42,768
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,439
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	8,132
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	50,034
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	2,450
National Society Strengthening	47,584
TOTAL BUDGET	150,962

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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