

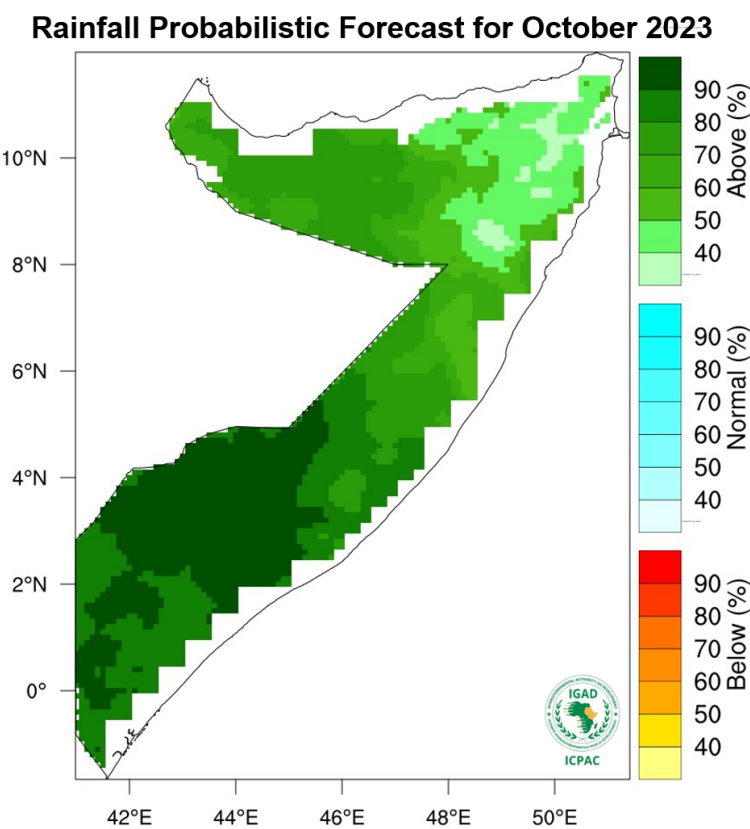


SRCS distributes Shelter & WASH kits to flood-affected families in Garbo-dader

Appeal: MDRSO016	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 611,685	Hazard: Flood	Crisis Category: Orange
Glide Number: -	People at Risk: 2,936,469 people	People Targeted: 25,000 people	People Assisted: 38,000 people
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 10-10-2023	Operational End Date: 30-04-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Regions: Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed			

IFRC, Finnish Red Cross, ICRC

Description of the Event



Map of predictions october ICPAC

Date when the trigger was met

02-11-2023

What happened, where and when?

El Nino triggered heavy rains and strong winds across Somalia's Puntland and Somaliland regions since September 22nd, 2023. These caused flash floods and severe disruptions in Awdal (Garbo-Dader), Sahil (Berbera), Sanaag (Erigavo) of Somaliland, and Nugaal (Eyl), Bari (Banderbeyla, Galkayo), Mudug (Galkayo) of Puntland. The situation worsened in October, leading to a state of emergency declared by the Federal Government in response to devastating floods.

Continued heavy rains, particularly since mid-October, resulted in further flash floods across these six regions, severely impacting both Somaliland and Puntland.

Somaliland:

618 households, primarily residing in makeshift shelters, lost their homes. Over 8 shallow wells, 35 water points (Berkeds), and 110 community latrines were damaged or overflowed. This resulted in an increase in waterborne illnesses, with reports of acute water diarrhea, eye problems, coughs, and a rise in dengue fever. Floodwaters also blocked access routes to towns and markets, hindering the movement of people and the flow of goods and services.

Puntland:

Streets in Galkayo and nearby IDP sites submerged, rendering travel virtually impossible and halting public transportation. Neighborhoods like Garsoor, Israac, and Horumar, as well as areas in the Bari region such as Qardho and Bender Beyla districts, suffered extensive flooding, displacing residents and causing damage to infrastructure and businesses. Tragically, lives were lost, and communities like Dhiganle village in the Nugal region saw their livelihoods devastated, with businesses washed away and lives lost.

These floods compounded the already dire situation in IDP sites, exacerbating the challenges of accessing basic necessities like water, food, and medical services. Particularly vulnerable were women, who faced heightened risks during displacement and outbreaks of disease. The rainy season further complicated access to affected areas, making roads impassable and hindering timely assessment and response efforts.



Local authorities and humanitarian partners grappled with increased prices of staple foods and essential items, attributed to transportation difficulties caused by flooded roads. Emergency responses were activated in inaccessible areas, with coordination meetings held under the auspices of the state ministries of humanitarian affairs and disaster management. However, critical gaps in response capacity persisted across sectors, necessitating urgent action to provide shelter, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as the relocation of vulnerable populations at risk of recurrent flooding.



SRCS distribution of Shelter and WASH NFI kits



Most vulnerable people que for distribution site for shelter and Wash nfi kits



SRCS Galkacyo staff & volunteers at dewater campaign and clean up after floods.

Scope and Scale

Assessment reports from November 2 indicate flash floods caused by heavy rains and strong winds have affected at least 17,529 people in Somaliland and Puntland, killing 4 (1 in Berbera, 1 in Eyl, and 2 in Bander-Beyla districts) and injuring 12.

Persistent, intense rainfall across Somaliland and Puntland since early October has led to devastating floods. Rainfall predictions since then have been highly variable, ranging from less than 50mm to 200mm between mid-October and early November. These floods and heavy rains have caused widespread damage and disruption in affected communities. Homes, water points, livestock, health facilities, schools, hospitals, mosques, small businesses, and transportation infrastructure have all been damaged or destroyed. Stagnant water accumulating in critical areas like markets, health facilities, schools, and community centers has further exacerbated the hardship and displacement of residents.

The floods caused widespread devastation, damaging or destroying over 1,097 houses, 120 semi-permanent shelters, and 520 IDP shelters. Businesses, latrines, water facilities, and crops on at least 60 farms also suffered significant damage. The effect of the floodwaters was not limited to structures; roofs were ripped off two primary schools, two mosques, and even a hospital. Vehicles were swept away, and tragically, 33 goats and sheep perished. Additionally, infrastructure damage disrupted the supply chain for essential goods and services, making it difficult for people to access necessities like food, water, healthcare, and education.

The floods had a significant impact on the physical and mental well-being of the affected populations, many of whom already lived in poverty and faced food insecurity. These people lost their homes, essential services, and accessibility due to the flooding. Residential houses and makeshift shelters for displaced people were inundated, leaving many still unable to access their homes because of stagnant water. This situation increased the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, mental health problems, and exacerbated existing vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, the flash flooding also had a significant socio-economic impact, affecting the livelihoods of communities who relied on agriculture, livestock, and fishing. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, faced increased risks. Protection concerns, such as gender-based violence and child protection issues, also emerged as critical challenges.

This situation was particularly concerning because many people in the area were already living in poverty and hadn't yet recovered from the effects of a prolonged four-year drought. The floods exacerbated these challenges, significantly increasing the risk of displacement and conflict. Therefore, a response DREF was essential to prevent or minimize any flood impact. The heavy rainfall, exceeding 80mm in some areas, caused substantial damage to communities and forced some residents to evacuate to safer locations.

In the first half of October, rainfall varied across the region. Northern parts of Burco district in Togdheer, Ceel Afweyn and Erigavo districts in Sanaag, and Bossaso district in Bari received moderate rainfall between 50mm and 100mm. Heavy rainfall, ranging from 150mm to 200mm, hit southern Togdheer and Las Anod. Additionally, several areas in Togdheer and Sool regions, Hargeisa district in Waqooyi Galbeed, Ceel Afweyn district and southern parts of Erigavo district in Sanaag, Burtinle district in Nugaal, and isolated areas in

Bari experienced moderate rainfall between 50mm and 100mm.

Somaliland and Puntland have a history of recurrent floods, which have become increasingly frequent and severe due to climate change. These floods inflicted enormous damage on infrastructure, lives, and livelihoods, particularly among the most vulnerable populations. Several factors exacerbated the risks and consequences of these floods, including unregulated settlement in flood-prone areas (like riverbeds), existing poverty, recurring climatic shocks and conflicts, the limited economic capacity of the state to intervene and support flood victims, and the lack of a sustainable flood prevention policy.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. UNOCHA Situation Report Last updated: 26 Dec 2023	https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/somalia/

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	In Somaliland: The National Society distributed prepositioned stocks of Shelter and WASH NFI kits, including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, ropes, jerrycans, and buckets, alongside hygiene and dignity kits. These supplies supported 1,400 households in the Awdal, Sahil, and Togdheer regions. SRCS volunteers, serving as community-based surveillance agents in the field, actively reported health risks specific to their communities and monitored disease trends to prevent potential outbreaks. In Puntland: SRCS branches received prepositioned stock ahead of the El Niño floods through the hunger crisis appeal, with support from the IFRC and ICRC. This initiative aimed to strengthen branch capacity ahead of the anticipated climatic shocks, ensuring a timely and high-quality response for affected populations. During the El Niño flooding, SRCS responded promptly, partially replenishing the prepositioned stock through the DREF. Dewatering Activities Led by the Branch: On December 6, the local government of Galkayo, in collaboration with the governor's office, held a press conference in Isra' Zone 3, a village in Galkayo severely affected by flash floods. The floods displaced an estimated 30,000 households across the district. In response to the authorities' request, SRCS promptly engaged in discussions with relevant government organizations. Both parties agreed to undertake a dewatering campaign, draining water from Isra village to Cirjiife Pond on the outskirts of Galkayo via drainage channels established by the local government. The government facilitated community engagement and provided incentive payments to its staff involved in dewatering, while SRCS contributed seven motors (including three donated water pumps) and volunteer incentives for a seven-day period (December 7–13, 2023). This campaign exemplified the collaborative effort between the community, local authorities, and the National Society, demonstrating that significant impact can be achieved through unified action. Community members and local villagers actively supported the operation by providing water, food, and other essentials to volunteers and team members, showcasing solidarity. Notably, this dewatering campaign marked SRCS's first endeavor in Galkayo, enhancing its reputation within the community and among local authorities.



Achievements of SRCS Volunteers and the Local Government:

The 5-square-kilometer area of Isra village was completely dewatered and cleaned during the first phase of the operation, which lasted from December 8–14, 2023. Following the first phase, the branch requested an additional eight days to complete the dewatering campaign, targeting six key areas, including public institutions such as schools and health facilities. The second phase ran from December 19–26, 2023.

Volunteers, government staff, and villagers conducted round-the-clock operations throughout the campaign.

SRCS volunteers' involvement energized villagers, shifting initial skepticism into belief in the operation's effectiveness.

During the operation, displaced households began returning to their homes, and once the government declared the area free of floodwaters, all houses were reoccupied.

In the final days of dewatering activities, Mudug Regional Hospital requested the branch to address dysfunctional latrines in the maternity department, which had hindered maternal health services since heavy rainfall on November 4, 2023. The branch convened an emergency meeting with local humanitarian actors, government representatives (including the local government, governor's office, and Ministry of Health), and the business community to organize a joint operation to dislodge the hospital latrines.

The branch contributed 10 barrels of fuel and six trained volunteers to this effort, while two businessmen provided additional fuel barrels. This joint initiative successfully restored services at the hospital's maternity wing, facilitated by the combined efforts of the branch, hospital management, and local businesses.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC provided sustained capacity-building support to the National Society through long-term deployments of technical staff, including a project coordinator and WASH delegates stationed in Hargeisa and Garowe. Additionally, surge delegates were mobilized to support the Hunger Response Operation, focusing on communications, PMER/IM, and security.

Operational support in finance, logistics, and security was also provided by the Regional Office for Africa, primarily through remote assistance, complemented by on-site visits as needed.

Participating National Societies

In-country partners include the Finnish, German, Norwegian, Canadian, Icelandic, and Danish Red Cross, who support ongoing SRCS programs in health, disaster risk management, livelihoods, resilience, emergency, and hunger crisis response.

In Somaliland:

Through the support of the Danish Red Cross (Danish RC), SRCS successfully distributed Shelter and WASH NFI kits to its prepositioned stocks. This initiative, funded under the ECHO PP and Hunger Crisis Appeal, directly benefited 9,000 people (1,500 HHs) who were severely affected by the El Nino flash floods in Somaliland.

In Puntland:

The Finnish Red Cross supported the Galkacyo branch in rehabilitating 12 latrines in the Madina Baliabaar IDP camp on the outskirts of Galkayo. They also rehabilitated one borehole in Galkayo to improve access to safe water for the community. Additionally, a SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence) awareness campaign was conducted, along with the procurement and distribution of dignity kits for 200 girls and women in Galkayo.



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

In Puntland, the ICRC supported SRCS by providing assorted Shelter and WASH NFIs to assist 1,400 households affected by floods. These prepositioned supplies were allocated exclusively to the Garowe and Galkayo branches, enhancing their operational readiness.

The ICRC also contributed to the dewatering campaign in Galkayo by providing volunteer incentives, fuel, and three water pumps. Additionally, they facilitated a hygiene promotion campaign targeting 1,700 households in Galkayo and distributed NFIs to these households.

In Somaliland, the ICRC supplied prepositioned stock comprising 8,000 items, including jerrycans, mugs, Aqua Tabs, soap, and mosquito nets, to support communities affected by flash floods.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	In October 2023, joint assessments conducted by the government and SRCS branches identified several community needs, including shelter, food, WASH facilities, basic necessities, and health and hygiene support. By that time, regional government offices had provided affected households with Shelter and WASH NFIs, such as mattresses, blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, buckets, and water purification tablets. Coordination and Communication: The government actively collaborated with local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and relief agencies to streamline relief efforts. Under the leadership of the Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) and the Puntland Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, communication channels were established to inform the public about safety measures and available assistance. Evacuation and Shelter: Evacuation plans were promptly executed to relocate residents from high-risk areas to safer locations. Temporary shelters, including community centers and schools, were quickly set up to house those displaced by the floods. The government also appealed to international partners to provide essential supplies such as food, water, and blankets for affected households. Preparedness Meetings and Advocacy: National authorities convened multiple preparedness meetings with humanitarian organizations across the country, urging them to advocate for anticipatory actions to prevent loss of life and property. Timely Mitigation Measures: The national authorities emphasised the urgency of taking early, informed actions to mitigate the impact of El Niño. They highlighted a narrow window of opportunity, lasting only a few weeks, to effectively prepare and implement necessary measures.
UN or other actors	The United Nations agencies and other stakeholders actively addressed the El Niño event through established coordination platforms. A consensus was reached to develop comprehensive contingency plans at the cluster level to ensure a coordinated and effective response. Contingency Planning: Under this framework, each cluster was required to submit its contingency plan by September 26, 2023, detailing specific actions and measures to mitigate the impact of El Niño. The plans were developed using the Disaster Agency/OCHA template, which was distributed to cluster leads to guide their submissions. Key requirements for the contingency plans included: (i) Cluster leads were tasked with sharing their contingency plans using the standardized template, based on available resources and identified gaps. (ii) All clusters were mandated to participate in El Niño preparedness and contingency planning meetings.

WASH Cluster Leadership in Puntland:

In Puntland, the WASH cluster, led by UNICEF and UNOCHA, played a pivotal role in mobilising resources to support flood-affected populations. The cluster also collaborated with other UN agencies, international organisations, and local humanitarian partners to conduct joint assessments and respond effectively to the crisis.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

To ensure timely action and preparedness, the government, UN agencies, and other stakeholders collaborated to develop a comprehensive flood response plan. By pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge, their efforts focused on minimising the potential impact of floods on affected communities.

In Somaliland:

The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), with support from UNOCHA, established a coordination mechanism to respond to the flood crisis. Coordination meetings were held on an ad-hoc basis to facilitate effective communication and decision-making.

Line ministries in Somaliland, supported by UNOCHA, worked collaboratively to ensure accurate targeting of assistance and to prevent duplication of efforts. UNICEF also played a key role in sustaining essential services, such as mobile health clinics and nutrition projects, during the crisis.

In Puntland:

Cluster leads in Puntland were required to submit contingency plans using the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM)/UNOCHA template, ensuring a comprehensive account of resources and identified gaps.

Various clusters actively engaged in the response, with National Society (NS) and movement partners contributing to information sharing and aligning their sectoral approaches.

Collaborative Efforts:

The SRCS coordinated with UN agencies and had already initiated actions aligned with this complementary system. Coordination offices in both Somaliland and Puntland participated in and supported cluster/technical working group (TWG) joint assessments, further enhancing the response effort.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to SRCS data, flash flooding caused by El Niño damaged approximately 1,737 houses across six districts in Somaliland and 780 in Puntland. The floods severely impacted shelter, housing, and settlements, leaving a significant number of affected individuals displaced. Many were forced to abandon their homes and sleep on the ground, with little more than the clothes they were wearing.

The most urgent needs of the flood-affected population included the provision of shelter NFI kits, consisting of tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, and plastic sheets. Additionally, critical priorities included training volunteers in flood-prone areas on early warning messaging, providing technical assistance on evacuation plans, and disseminating early warning information about flooding events, impacts, and other essential updates to the communities.

The timely provision of shelter NFIs, training, technical support, and early warning dissemination proved to be a vital intervention. These efforts enabled affected individuals to focus on their physical and mental recovery while beginning the challenging process of rebuilding their lives and livelihoods.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Flash flooding also had significant socio-economic impacts, severely disrupting the livelihoods of communities dependent on agriculture, livestock, and fishing. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable populations, in particular, struggled with limited access to essential resources such as food, shelter, water, healthcare, and sanitation facilities. Many IDPs, being from farming and agro-pastoral backgrounds, lacked the skills needed to secure income in urban settings. The situation was further worsened by restricted access to key areas, such as markets, which affected households that relied on labor and various skills to sustain their families.

As a result, it became crucial to provide urgent assistance to displaced people and communities affected by the flash floods, which had devastated both livelihoods and access to basic necessities.



Health

The impact of the flash flooding brought a significant and multifaceted health risks and needs for the people in the affected areas. The situation led to an increased risk of waterborne diseases due to the contamination of water sources and the damage to sanitation facilities.

Available primary and secondary data showed that people affected by the floods were at high risk of vector-borne and airborne diseases, such as dengue, malaria, diarrhea, and cholera, due to exposure to harsh weather, poor hygiene, stagnant and polluted waters that serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vector diseases. Additionally, the flooding had a negative impact on their psychosocial well-being.

Hence, it was critical to provide primary health services, including psychosocial support using static and mobile health facilities, along with basic health promotion awareness education and campaigns. Furthermore, Rapid-Response volunteer teams needed refresher training on epidemic preparedness and promoting health and hygiene practices in targeted communities to address these needs effectively.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The rapid assessment carried by SRCS team found that flash floods that happened in the flood affected areas damaged water facilities, created a shortage of clean water, contaminated water sources, destroyed sanitation facilities, and increased the incidence of waterborne diseases. This led to a shortage of clean water and safe sanitation, increased exposure to disease-causing pathogens, and poor hygiene practices.

It also aggravated the need for the MHM kits and WASH NFIs such jerrican, soaps, hygiene kits, dignity kits, buckets and water purification chemicals distributions, desludging or rehabilitation of latrines and environmental clean-up campaigns particularly focusing on putting in place drainage facilities in areas where water stagnates and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Given the urgent situation, critical areas with the greatest damage to water supply and latrines must be rehabilitated, WASH NFIs distributed to help people treat and store available water safely, and hygiene promotion and sensitization carried out to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of the people affected by the flash floods were women and children. Vulnerable groups were at risk of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As such, PGI was streamlined throughout the intervention, ensuring that volunteers received adequate briefings during the various refreshers. SRCS ensured that protection issues were taken into account and that everyone felt protected despite age, gender, and disability status. The National Society conducted awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people in the settlement site was done to ensure that all assistance was distributed equitably and impartially. Gender roles were considered when setting up distribution times and dates, as well as hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis was included in all sector responses, including Shelter, Livelihoods, Health, and WASH, to understand how different groups were affected, which informed revision of the operational strategy.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During flash floods, access to information proved to be a major challenge for the most vulnerable populations. This lack of communication hindered efforts to reach impacted communities and gather feedback on their needs. People needed to have a way of receiving information about available support, accessing humanitarian assistance, and staying safe. Additionally, a system for sharing specific needs and preferred assistance methods, along with a feedback mechanism, were vital.

Considering these challenges, a community committee was formed to support community engagement, as they were direct representatives from their own communities. This committee served as a crucial bridge for presenting responses and feedback to members, which was essential for continuous improvements in program implementation.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF was to scale up the Somalia RC Society's response during the flooding season from anticipatory actions to a response intervention following the cumulative impact of floods assessed on 2nd November 2023. After the early actions engaged in Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed; the NS kept the early warning while engaging resources to support 6,600 households directly affected/displaced by flash flooding in 6 Regions - 3 in Somaliland (Awdal, Sahil, and Togdheer) and 3 in Puntland (Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug). This DREF allocation aimed to provide immediate support over six months to at least 25,000 people (4,167 households), most affected by floods in 6 regions (3 Somaliland, and 3 Puntland), with humanitarian assistance including shelter, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and cash voucher assistance, while mainstreaming protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Operation strategy rationale

This intervention addressed the immediate needs of the flood-affected population following the flood events that started in September 2023 and continued up to early January 2024.

The continuous assessment conducted indicated the need to support shelter, Health, WASH, and livelihood which could not fit under any of the other ongoing responses. The humanitarian imperative and the possible scenario development required having a multi-sectoral integrated response to floods but keeping a prioritization approach to the essential activities under each sector that ensured immediate lifesaving in the most vulnerable communities across 6 regions affected.

SRCS was able to reach a higher number as compared to what was targeted with the following operational activities:

- Detailed rapid assessment.
- Early warning and monitoring of the forecasts as well as disseminating early warning messages to the communities.
- Unconditional cash transfer: providing unconditional cash transfer to the most vulnerable communities affected by flash floods.
- Search & rescue and evacuation to safer grounds.
- Shelter - emergency shelter and essential household items.
- Health - first aid, psychosocial first aid/support, health promotion deployment of health kits.
- WASH - hygiene promotion, water treatment, and sanitation for the displaced. SRCS distributed water treatment chemicals (Aqua tabs) alongside the distribution of WASH NFI kits. SRCS supported hygiene promotion sensitization and awareness as well as distribution of WASH NFIs that included hand washing facilities, soaps, and jerricans.
- PGI and CEA cross-cutting across all sectors, with Particular attention toward displaced households.

SRCS ensured proper targeting and mapping were conducted as the same population was similarly affected by the two hazards, floods, drought and cholera and some interventions ongoing were also covering similar actions or approaches. The consideration of coordination during the response in the country and with partners played a vital role in this operation. A clear mapping and gap analysis during the targeting strategy ensured community-based actions directly addressing the urgent needs but also no duplication of interventions between the Flood response, Cholera response and East Africa Hunger Crisis. The Floods response readiness implementation continued in three areas of Awdal, Waqooyi-galbeed, Togdheer regions in Somaliland and Bari, Mudug and Nugaal in Puntland, among the high-risk areas. For the hunger crisis appeal, the availability of the resources was also assessed to seek how to bring more resources to complement the actions done under the DREF. However, only few were covered, representing areas that were adversely affected by drought.

The Cholera DREF MDRSO017/PSO057 supported the two regions Awdal and Waqooyi-galbeed in Somaliland. The mapping out during the flood response confirmed the cholera response in that the communities were covering sensitization, and community engagement to prevent the spread of cholera and waterborne diseases as the flooding could also have increased the same risk. These regions were maintained under the flood intervention, but the target communities were different, floods were targeted in the flood-prone communities especially in coastal areas, while the Cholera response targeted the border between Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Additionally, there was strong coordination systems at the national and regional level that engaged response partners and the Government to ensure the assistance is not duplicated among the communities during any intervention. This coordination was enhanced at the National level, cluster meetings which brought together National Government line ministries, regional governors, and key humanitarian actors. Based on the needs assessed and the partner mapping updated regularly, SRCS deployed resources from this DREF allocation and internally to the following relief assistance.

-Anticipatory Actions carried out

National Society Readiness:

- The NS activated its disaster management department to monitor climatic forecasts and prepared the anticipatory actions for the El Nino preparedness and response.
- SRCS established a Technical Task Force team for El Nino preparedness and response.
- The SRCS also 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.



FSL:

-Unconditional Cash Transfer was distributed to 4,140 people (690 HHS) from most vulnerable affected communities by El Nino flash floods in Garbodader, Berbera, Warcimraan, and Ali-Ciise under Awdal, Waqooyi-galbeed and Togdheer regions.

-SRCS responded with unconditional cash transfers to allow displaced households to cover the most urgent needs through mobile money cash modality. A total of 4,140 people (690 HHS) of the displaced people received Unconditional cash grants for one-off transactions in Somaliland. 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.

WASH - Intervention in Somaliland:

-SRCS was able to assess the affected areas through its wide reach of volunteers and Staff at the county level. The assessment scope covered the WASH sector. The NS WASH assessment included the identification of community water sources and preferred/accessible sources of water, sanitation utilization, and hygiene practices and gaps in the affected counties. To gather this information, a survey was conducted for the communities to indicate where they get the water source for household use and other uses, mainly livestock. The community also gave the potential solutions to the WASH challenges faced within their areas. SRCS supported the distribution of Water Treatment chemicals for household levels and aquatabs were distributed during all shelter interventions. The distribution also involved the demonstration of how to use the water treatment chemicals and soap for hygiene purposes. A total 24,000 people (4000 HHS) were distributed Aqua tabs for water treatment.

-In the areas where the floods had badly affected and caused a large number of displacements, SRCS distributed WASH NFI kits including body soap (200g 3x per family,) laundry soap (250g 3x per family,) Combs (2x per family), Razors (1 x multipack), Rope, Pegs (1x per family), Bucket (20l with lid) to 8,400 people (1,400) families in Somaliland.

The displaced and most vulnerable also received dignity kits comprising underwear (3 pcs- 3 sizes per person) and sanitary pads (3 pcs reusable) for 1,400 females in Somaliland.

-An initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in target communities was conducted to understand the WASH situation and guide support to affected communities.

-Training of 150 volunteers to carry out early action activities such as training the community on how to safely manage water and sanitation in the event of a flood, during the operation.

-A total of 200 volunteers have been trained on water, hygiene, and sanitation promotion activities and waterborne disease prevention (including menstrual hygiene and epidemic Control for Volunteers) to carry out early warning actions and train safety water and sanitation during the emergency.

-Specific refresher training was provided to the ambulance team to cover the first aid and ambulance service usually needed during flash floods, during evacuations.

-Hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were conducted in all flood-prone areas and the volunteers reached 2,717 females and 3,496 males.

Health Intervention in Somaliland:

-Since the start of the operation, SRCS conducted search and rescue and First Aid, health promotion sessions in all temporary camps, providing psychosocial support, and distributing treated mosquito nets in malaria-prone areas.

-150 volunteers (90 female and 60 males) were trained on epidemic preparedness and control with an emphasis on the CBHFA and ECVA modules.

-60 volunteers (30 M and 30 F) were trained on first aid.

-30 volunteers were trained on PGI and PSS and conducted psycho-social support to the affected communities by the flash floods.

-SRCS trained 75 volunteers (40 females and 35 males) on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease.

-SRCS carried out community awareness campaigns on health, hygiene, and epidemic prevention. Trained volunteers conducted door-to-door sessions, group discussions, and visited key institutions, including schools, to raise awareness on preventing epidemics such as acute watery diarrhea, dengue fever, and mosquito control.

-A total of 38,766 people were reached with different health interventions including awareness raising campaign conducted by the SRCS volunteers, and messages passed to the communities on good handwashing practices, treatment of water, connection to the health center, and the importance of using mosquito nets.

-12 First Aid Kits were procured internationally and distributed to the Branches.

Evacuation, Search and Rescue:

-Trained 80 volunteers (50 males and 30 females) on early warning and evacuation during emergencies to reduce the risk of flash floods.

-Supported local government and disaster management agencies in the preparation of pre-identified evacuation centers/areas.

-Engaged local partners and existing social networks for risk communication with the most vulnerable groups.

-In Somaliland and Puntland, 100 volunteers received integrated training on safe shelter construction. The training covered shelter reconstruction and camp management skills.

-SRCS distributed Shelter NFI kits to the 6,000 people (1,000 HHS) most vulnerable people affected by El Nino flash floods include the following items:

- a) Tarpaulins (2 per household)
- b) Ropes (2 per household)
- c) Mosquito nets (2 per household)
- d) Blankets (2 per household)
- e) Sleeping mats (2 per household)



f) Jerrycans 20L (2 per household)

Early warning information:

- The SRCS contracted a network of local FM radio stations in both Somaliland and Puntland to disseminate early warning messages and advice for timely actions to avert flood disasters to the target communities three times a day.

- SRCS complements IEC Materials and FM radio for early warning information dissemination to the communities in flood-prone areas by providing early warning information and advice for timely action. A total 38,500 people were reached early warning information.

CEA:

- To ensure community feedback was addressed, SRCS put up a short toll number in the settlement for the community or the beneficiaries to call or send their complaints. This ensured that the data and the information of the caller were protected. Additionally, the PMERL team developed a checklist for the community feedback and complaints, which was uploaded to the Kobo Collect tool to register the community feedback and complaints easily. The PMERL team trained the holder of the short-toll number to effectively manage the data and the confidentiality of the callers. SRCS displayed posters in the project area with the short toll-free number clearly written in the local language, and field volunteers also shared the number with beneficiaries. Most of the valid calls were appreciations, requests for an increase in the number of target households for interventions, and suggestions about the continuation of cash grants. All feedback collected was acted upon. Monthly monitoring visits (5) were conducted.

Coordination:

- SRCS conducted regional coordination meetings on El Nino preparedness and Response in Borama, Berbera, and Burao districts where different stakeholders including government ministries, international partners, and local NGO participated and discussed flash flood mitigation and preparedness.

In Puntland, the following summary of the response was provided by the 3 branches:

- Unconditional Emergency Cash Grants for 400 Households as one-off cash grant focusing in Galkacyo IDPs, Beyla district in Bari province and Dhiganle under Eyl district in Nugal province.

- Training of SRCS volunteers on the cash distributions (orientation).

- Procurement and distribution of mosquito nets (Circular) with the size of 250cm*100cm*1050cm (2piece per HH) for 400HHs in Beyla district and Galkacyo IDPs.

- Volunteer training on First aid in all 3 branches along with the procurement of first Aid kits.

- Refresher training of 30 volunteers on hygiene promotion and water treatment campaigns.

- Procurement of IEC materials for the hygiene promotion and water treatment campaign messages.

- Conducted hygiene promotion and water treatment campaigns through house-to-house visits.

- Provided refresher training on volunteer PGI awareness raising on issues of Violence, Discrimination, and Exclusion.

- Provided support and strengthening of community engagement and accountability at the branch levels during the preparedness and the response phase of the DREF

- Strengthened the engagement with the government and its different level of authority throughout the project while engaging representatives on interactive discussion, FGD, meetings.

- Built the technical support and monitoring missions to the branch level where the response is being implemented.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This imminent DREF targeted at least 25,000 people considered to be at the most risk to floods and flash floods based on risk mapping and forecasts for Somaliland and Puntland.

Response target were: 6 Regions - 3 in Somaliland (Awdal, Sahil, and Sanaag) and 3 in Puntland (Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug).

Based on the assessment and gaps in the response, the DREF targeted 1,100 households (6,600 people), prioritizing those whose houses were submerged/destroyed and not receiving support. The response prioritized the most vulnerable including IDPs.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure that the most vulnerable people were reached in the flash flood response operation, the primary selection criteria were based on a combination of factors and considerations that prioritized those who needed help the most, the severity of the impact, the existing vulnerabilities of certain groups, and the social dynamics between different groups in terms of protection.

The intervention targeted the most affected regions of Awdal, Sahil, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland, and Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug regions of Puntland. The following criteria were used to select households for assistance:

- Families whose houses were submerged/destroyed and displaced.

- Families and individuals directly impacted by the flash floods are the primary focus, including those who had suffered damage to their homes, and loss of livelihoods.

- Specific vulnerabilities and common social marginalized groups: Women, children, women/child headed households, people living with



disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly (over 65), and low-income households.

- Households moving to relatives' houses, where resources were already limited, and the hosting communities were taking another burden by hosting families.
- Families with people with disabilities.
- Specific priority to migrants and IDPs

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	70%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Population Assisted	38,000		
Total Targeted Population	25,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk of floods without reaching the trigger	The response was activated through appropriate mechanisms, including this DREF and partner support. All actions were coordinated with partners. These early actions continued until the rainy season subsided in early January. Trigger points for further assistance remained in place and were monitored throughout this period.
Floods and access	Monitoring and mapping of flood-prone areas and safe access routes were conducted. Branches also provided information and advice on the local situation.
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 maintained continuous monitoring of the situation, gathering feedback from branches and volunteers to keep everyone updated. Additionally, close coordination with SRCS branches, volunteers on the ground, ICRC, INSO, and UN networks ensured early warnings were received.



Volunteer Safety: SRCS prioritized the safety and well-being of its volunteers throughout the operation. This included providing them with adequate training, establishing mechanisms to prevent and address issues like harassment and exploitation, and equipping them with personal protective equipment (PPE) whenever necessary.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Somalia's security situation is unpredictable and volatile, with the militant group Al-Shabab maintaining control of territory in southern Somalia. Al-Shabab frequently attacks military outposts in rural areas and civilian targets in Mogadishu, including airports, hotels, police stations, and government buildings. The group also frequently detonates improvised explosive devices (IEDs) at major checkpoints in the city. The port of Bosaso is a high-value target for militants operating in Puntland.

In Somaliland and Puntland the safety/security threat situation are considerably better than in South and 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 remained 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. Due to its wide-open borders and weak territorial borderline security, illegal arms flow freely, extremist's elements infiltrate easily, and drug and human smugglers operate largely unnoticed in this part of Somalia.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health and road hazards active risk mitigation measures were adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment was undertaken to help ensure safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity and an overall code of conduct was put in place. Minimum-security requirements were strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations successfully completed 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 applied to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment was conducted for all operational areas that IFRC personnel were deployed; risk mitigation measures were also identified and implemented.

All Personnel involved were insured. Minimum security equipment required were: Functional satellite phones, communication tools, advanced first aid kits, PEP kits, hibernation stocks, safe accommodation, and fully kitted vehicles. Movement was only undertaken after road assessments.

Some areas of Puntland and Somaliland are subject to travel restrictions, including Las Anod. All IFRC staff traveling in these areas adhered to the established movement strategy and coordinated with the security officer covering Somalia and coordinating with NS and movement partners.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,856

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Assisted Persons: 14,400

Targeted Male: 6,000

Targeted Female: 8,400

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs receiving essential household items	1,100	1,500



# of HHs receiving emergency shelter items	1,100	1,500
# of HHs receiving bags to support for evacuation support	1,500	7,500
# of staff and volunteers trained and mobilised	200	200

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS collaborated closely with the active technical El Niño humanitarian committee/task force, a key player in coordinating the humanitarian assistance for the flash floods during El Niño. This collaboration ensured a well-coordinated and effective response to the crisis.

Under the El Niño DREF Operation, SRCS distributed Shelter NFI kits to 6,000 vulnerable people (1,000 households) affected by the El Niño flash floods in the Awdal, Sahil, and Togdheer regions of Somaliland. The distributed items included:

- a) Tarpaulins (2 per household)
- b) Ropes (2 per household)
- c) Mosquito nets (2 per household)
- d) Blankets (2 per household)
- e) Sleeping mats (2 per household)
- f) Jerrycans (20L, 2 per household)

Additionally, SRCS procured and distributed 7,500 bags to support families during flash floods and managed to provide shelter NFIs to 500 households in Galkacyo IDPs, Beyla district, and Dhiganle in Puntland. This was an over achievement against a target of 1,500 households owing to price fluctuations of the commodity which favoured SRCS at the time.

SRCS distributed emergency shelter items to communities affected by floods, reaching 1,500 households in both Somaliland and Puntland.

- A total of 200 staff and volunteers were mobilized and trained to support the DREF operations.

Lessons Learnt

1. It is necessary to evaluate using cash for shelter as a modality during flood response to support displaced communities.
2. Ongoing capacity-building activities at the grassroots level are essential to create awareness.

Challenges

1. Ongoing rains and the steadily increasing number of affected households necessitated continuous adjustments in targeting and scaling up of the response.
2. Inaccessibility of certain areas due to infrastructure damage and road closures.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 131,293

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Assisted Persons: 6,540

Targeted Male: 1,540

Targeted Female: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs received cash	1,000	1,090
# of PDMs carried out	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

•SRCS responded with unconditional cash transfers to allow the most vulnerable households affected by the El Nino flash floods to cover the most urgent needs through mobile money cash modality. A total of 6,540 people (1,090 HHS) were distributed unconditional cash grants for one-off transactions. The reason for the overachievement of the targeted 1,000hhs to 1,090 HHS is that there was the recommendation of Somalia Cash Working Group which allowed to add 90 HHS in Somaliland to receive cash.

Unconditional Cash Transfer was distributed to 4,140 people (690 HHS) most vulnerable affected communities by El Nino flash floods in Garbodader, Berbera, Warcimraan, and Ali-Ciise under Awdal, Sahil and Togdheer regions and 2,400 people (400 HHS) were distributed unconditional cash transfers in Puntland.

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 used the last updated transfer value (Sept 2022). The beneficiaries in the above table were successfully registered with the help of the criteria approved by the joint selection committee and again sensitized by the SRCS volunteers and branch-level staff. The joint selection committee from the communities was part of the selection of the beneficiaries through the set forth criteria justified in the above part. Cash assistance was speed-up with the direct activation of existing FSP contract. The verified registered beneficiaries were also shared with the FSP to distribute the cash to the beneficiaries.

Based on the PDMs Conducted, the SRCS was able to evaluate the impact and relevance of the cash intervention, as well as the prioritization made by the targeted families with the installment. The findings were as below:

- The overall satisfaction on distribution process, 100% of the respondents were very satisfied with the distribution process and the financial Service Provider FSP used.
- Furthermore, 98% of the respondents were strongly agreed that the cash intervention reflected their priorities and at least feel discussed with them in prior project design and 2% agreed.

Lessons Learnt

- Communities needed support with livelihood solutions that considered flood disasters, such as using early maturing seeds and drought-resistant seed varieties to maximize the benefits of the bi-annual rain seasons.
- There was a need to support communities with more long-lasting livelihood activities that would help them diversify and sustain their livelihoods.
- SRCS needed to modify the duration of livelihood projects and align them with the needs of the targeted people, extending the implementation period to at least three months, as suggested by the Somalia Cash Working Group.

Challenges

- SRCS was unable to reach all affected households through this operation, leaving many without assistance. SRCS anticipated that other humanitarian partners would address the gaps, but unfortunately, these gaps remained unfilled.
- Based on the lessons learned during the operation, it was determined that a one-off transaction of unconditional cash transfer was insufficient to cover the basic needs of the displaced beneficiaries.



Health

Budget: CHF 114,880

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Assisted Persons: 41,945

Targeted Male: 19,714

Targeted Female: 22,231

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with epidemic preparedness in communities activities	25,000	41,945
# of people reached with first aid	200	200



# of people reached with mosquito nets	6,600	6,600
# of households reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	3,000	6,000

Narrative description of achievements

Health Intervention in Somaliland:

Since the start of the operation, SRCS conducted search and rescue efforts, provided first aid, facilitated health promotion sessions in all temporary camps, offered psychosocial support, and distributed treated mosquito nets in malaria-prone areas.

Volunteer Training:

- 150 volunteers (90 females and 60 males) were trained on epidemic preparedness and control, with a focus on the CBHFA and ECVA modules.
- 60 volunteers (30 males and 30 females) received first-aid training who provided first aid to 200 people.
- 30 volunteers were trained on PGI and PSS and provided psychosocial support to communities affected by flash floods.
- 75 volunteers (40 females and 35 males) were trained on health risks associated with floods and diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea.

Community Awareness:

- SRCS conducted community awareness campaigns on health, hygiene, and epidemic prevention. Volunteers carried out a door-to-door sessions, group discussions, and visits to key institutions, including schools, to educate on the prevention of epidemics like acute water diarrhea, dengue fever, and mosquito control.
- A total of 41,945 people were reached through various health interventions, including awareness campaigns focused on good handwashing practices, water treatment, access to health centers, and the importance of using mosquito nets in both Somaliland and Puntland.

First Aid Kits:

- 12 First Aid Kits were procured internationally and distributed to the branches.

Health Intervention in Puntland:

- A total of 3,179 individuals benefited from mobile clinic services.
- 2,105 patients were treated for communicable diseases.
- 254 pregnant women received antenatal care (ANC), and 195 women received postnatal care (PNC).
- 727 children under five received BCG, PENTA, OPV, and measles vaccines.
- In response to a measles outbreak identified in Gobshe, SRCS provided curative and preventive services, including immunization and health education.
- 663 children under five were screened for malnutrition, with 25 severely acutely malnourished (SAM) children receiving treatment through Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Feeding.

Mosquito nets were distributed in both Somaliland and Puntland with 6,600 people benefitting in both Somaliland and Puntland.

- Activities also included targeting households with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities in both Somaliland and Puntland with 6,000 households being reached.

Lessons Learnt

- It's crucial to act promptly on epidemics and climate forecasts.
- Combining water and vector-borne disease control efforts can optimize resource use.
- Training community health workers and deploying them during crises for hygiene and health promotion is essential for successful project implementation.

Challenges

- Local health facilities lacked essential drugs.
- Access was interrupted due to damaged road infrastructure.
- Limited funds allocated for the health sector struggled to reach the large, displaced communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 137,323

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Assisted Persons: 58,885



Targeted Male: 23,554
Targeted Female: 35,331

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH awareness	25,000	58,885
# HHs received hygiene items and dignity kits	1,100	1,400
# emergency latrines rehabilitations	10	7
# of households received essential WASH NFI kits	1,400	1,900

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS assessed the affected areas through its wide network of volunteers and staff at the county level. The assessment focused on the WASH sector, identifying community water sources, preferred/accessible water sources, sanitation utilization, and hygiene practices and gaps in the affected counties. A survey was conducted for the communities to indicate where they sourced water for household use and other needs, such as livestock. The community also provided potential solutions to the WASH challenges they faced. SRCS supported the distribution of water treatment chemicals for households, and Aqua tabs were distributed during all shelter interventions. The distribution included demonstrations on how to use the water treatment chemicals and soap for hygiene purposes. A total of 24,000 people (4,000 households) received Aqua tabs for water treatment in Somaliland.

An initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in target communities was conducted to understand the WASH situation and guide support to the affected communities. During the operation, 150 volunteers were trained to carry out early action activities, such as training the community on safely managing water and sanitation during a flood. A total of 200 volunteers were trained in water, hygiene, and sanitation promotion activities and waterborne disease prevention (including menstrual hygiene and Epidemic Control for Volunteers) to carry out early warning actions and train communities on safe water and sanitation practices during the emergency.

Specific refresher training was provided to the ambulance team, covering first aid and ambulance services typically needed during flash floods and evacuations. In Somaliland, hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were conducted in all flood-prone areas, reaching 6,213 people (2,717 females and 3,496 males).

In Puntland, the branches conducted hygiene promotion and water treatment campaigns through house-to-house visits, reaching 6,977 households (approximately 34,885 people: 13,954 males and 20,931 females). Additionally, 4,500 households (approximately 27,000 people: 16,200 females and 10,800 males) were reached with hygiene promotion and health awareness campaigns.

In areas severely affected by floods, where many were displaced, SRCS distributed WASH NFI kits, including body soap (200g, 3 per family), laundry soap (250g, 3 per family), combs (2 per family), razors (1 multipack), rope, pegs (1 per family), and a bucket (20l with lid) to 8,400 people (1,400 families: 3,360 males and 5,040 females) in Somaliland. In Puntland, 500 households (3,000 people: 1,200 males and 1,800 females) received WASH NFIs. The displaced and most vulnerable also received dignity kits, including underwear (3 pieces in 3 sizes per person) and sanitary pads (3 reusable pieces) for 1,400 females in Somaliland.

- Hygiene items and dignity kits were distributed and reached 1,400 people across Somaliland and Puntland.

- In Puntland, SRCS rehabilitated 7 latrines in emergency out of a target of 10. The shortfall was due to limited budget allocation during assessment and procurement process, SRCS realized that latrines were totally damaged, and the available funds could only cover the rehabilitation of 7 emergency latrines.

Lessons Learnt

It is crucial to engage WASH stakeholders in the counties through coordination mechanisms, as they play a vital role in decision-making and prioritizing response efforts.

Challenges

Disrupted access caused by damaged road infrastructure made it difficult to access the communities.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 7,956

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Assisted Persons: 6,600

Targeted Male: 2,600

Targeted Female: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on PGI before deployment	500	500
#of people reached with protection messages	6,600	6,600
# of volunteers trained on PGI	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

1. SRCS integrated PGI (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion) considerations across all sectors, with special attention to gender, age, and disability to minimize stigma, discrimination, and additional risks. Representation from all groups was ensured in assessments, evaluations, focus groups, and community discussions.
2. Women and girls were prioritized in all project interventions, with selection criteria including women-headed and child-headed IDP families. Dignity kits, multipurpose cash grants, and mosquito nets were distributed in areas where sensitization on SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence) awareness, referral pathways, and child protection had occurred.
3. Staff and volunteers involved in the response were trained on PGI mainstreaming, ensuring protection in all activities, and addressing sexual and gender-based violence. They were prepared to manage any issues that arose during or after the implementation period.
4. SRCS trained 100 volunteers on protection, gender, and inclusion and established a helpline (telephone and social media) to receive and address complaints about PGI issues. All feedback received was addressed and resolved. Additionally, all SRCS staff and volunteers involved in the operation were briefed on the SRCS Code of Conduct, sexual exploitation and abuse, and the safe referral of SGBV cases, including child protection concerns.
5. SRCS Briefed 500 volunteers before deployment on protection, gender, and inclusion, RCS Code of Conduct, sexual exploitation and abuse.
6. A total of 6,600 of the most vulnerable people were reached on protection messages by the trained volunteers.

Lessons Learnt

- There is a need to ensure PGI mainstreaming awareness is made to the public and not just the communities.
- The National Society needs to train TOT for continued and increased capacity development for volunteers in PGI.

Challenges

- Lack of trainers for PGI on the ground.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,660

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Assisted Persons: 6,600

Targeted Male: 3,200

Targeted Female: 3,400



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of staff and volunteers working in the operation who have been briefed on community engagement and accountability	100	100
% of operation complaints and feedback received and responded to by the National Society	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

To ensure community feedback was effectively addressed and to maximize satisfaction with responses, SRCS implemented a short toll-free number in the settlement, enabling beneficiaries to call or send complaints. However, providing the toll-free number alone was not sufficient. SRCS complemented this effort by organizing community meetings, conducting household visits through volunteers, and using additional communication channels to reach diverse groups, including individuals with disabilities and those unable to voice their concerns due to minority status or other barriers. These efforts also ensured the protection of callers' data and confidentiality.

The PMERL team developed a detailed checklist for managing community feedback and complaints, integrating it into the Kobo Collect tool for efficient registration. The staff responsible for handling the toll-free number were trained to manage data effectively and uphold caller confidentiality. Additionally, SRCS provided posters in the local language with clear information about the toll-free number at project locations, while volunteers actively disseminated the number among beneficiaries.

SRCS deployed sufficient volunteers trained in community engagement and accountability during emergencies to establish strong communication channels with the community, ensure timely data collection, and share lifesaving messages. Field data analysis revealed fair disaggregation by age, disability, and sex, confirming that the feedback mechanism was accessible to all. Most valid calls received included expressions of appreciation, requests to expand the number of target households for intervention, and suggestions to continue cash grant programs. All feedback was addressed, and monthly monitoring visits were conducted by branch and coordination staff to ensure accountable implementation in line with the project plan.

The PMER team also conducted post-distribution monitoring of the multipurpose cash assistance to evaluate beneficiary satisfaction and capture recommendations for future responses. Results indicated that 77% of beneficiaries were very satisfied, 23% were satisfied, and only 1% were neutral. Furthermore, 85% of respondents strongly agreed, and 15% agreed that the cash assistance aligned with their priorities.

Lessons Learnt

1. Continuously promoting peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing among volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is crucial.
2. Establishing multiple community feedback mechanisms, ideally leveraging at least two to three different channels, is essential to effectively address the needs of diverse groups.

Challenges

A key challenge during the implementation of the DREF project was the need for frequent overtime, especially due to the heavy workload involved in the registration process.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 16,657

Targeted Persons: 9

Assisted Persons: 9

Targeted Male: 6

Targeted Female: 3



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# monitoring visits conducted	6	6
# of coordination meetings by regions with stakeholder	6	6
# Movement coordination meeting	6	6

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC has a Country Cluster Delegation based in Nairobi, covering Somalia and Kenya, to support operations and response. The IFRC has a Program coordinator, WASH Delegate, Logistic and procurement officer based in the Hargeisa coordination office, and the Security Delegate in Puntland is supported by mobilizing the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement other resources to support the scale-up of the operation.

The secretariat team provided ongoing support in monitoring the MAM situation and offered the National Society technical assistance across all thematic areas.

The cluster delegation team led by the WASH delegate and PMER supported with conducting monitoring visits to project sites in both Somaliland and Puntland.

SRCS undertook coordination meetings with the government, RCRC partners and other humanitarian partners to discuss the progress of floods response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Lessons Learnt

- The IFRC technical support staff for their support in response and resource mobilization is essential.

Challenges

- The security issue was a major challenge that limited the IFRC monitoring visits.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 84,061

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Assisted Persons: 38,500

Targeted Male: 18,480

Targeted Female: 20,020

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# volunteers mobilised, equipped and insured	500	500
# lessons learnt workshops	2	2
# risk mapping updated/completed	2	2
# people that received early warning messages linked to the housing risk and evacuation	25,000	38,500
# of bags provided to reduce the overflow of water around group houses or water point	1,500	2,500



# of volunteers trained on early warning and evacuation during emergencies	80	80
--	----	----

Narrative description of achievements

1. SRCS was quick to respond in the field, providing initial humanitarian aid to affected communities by leveraging its presence across districts and provinces, as well as the existing skills and NDRTs that were swiftly deployed from the early warning stage through the response.

2. SRCS contracted a network of local FM radio stations in both Somaliland and Puntland to disseminate early warning messages and advice for timely actions to avert flood disasters to the target communities three times a day. SRCS complemented IEC materials and FM radio for early warning information dissemination to communities in flood-prone areas by providing early warning information and advice for timely action. A total of 38,500 people were reached with early warning information.

Evacuation, Search, and Rescue:

1. Trained 80 volunteers (50 males and 30 females) on early warning and evacuation during emergencies to reduce the risk of flash floods.
2. Supported local government and disaster management agencies in preparing pre-identified evacuation centers/areas.
3. Engaged local partners and existing social networks for risk communication with the most vulnerable groups.
4. Provided training for volunteers on safe shelter construction in Somaliland and Puntland, with 100 volunteers receiving integrated training in shelter reconstruction and camp management.
5. In Somaliland and Puntland, 500 volunteers were equipped and insured to aid with the flood's response.
6. In Puntland, epidemic disease control and prevention training was conducted for 10 SRCS staff.
7. SRCS conducted lessons learned workshops. The workshop provided an opportunity to analyze the achievements and impact of the humanitarian response, as well as to address the challenges, with these lessons and challenges documented in the report. It held at the end of the operation at the Somali Red Crescent Society coordination office in Hargeisa and Garowe in Mogadishu coordination office and provided a comprehensive platform for assessing the outcomes and challenges encountered during the response across 6 targeted regions. The workshop involved presentations from the Branches, delving into DREF flood achievements, encountered challenges, identified gaps, and pivotal lessons learned. While acknowledging substantial support reaching beneficiaries, it was underscored that the demand for assistance remains significant in these regions. Expressions of heartfelt appreciation were voiced by beneficiaries of DREF floods. Action plans were discussed, outlining tangible steps to address identified challenges, enhance response strategies, and fortify community resilience against future disasters.
8. SRCS conducted risk mapping during the flash floods and the risk matrix was completed and updated.
9. 2,500 bags were distributed to the flood prone communities to reduce the overflow and reduce the effect of floods. The sandbags were highly effective as temporary and emergency flood barriers.

Lessons Learnt

1. There was a need to conduct regular thematic training, including ICS, aqua rescue sessions, tracing, search and rescue, as well as the dissemination of early warning information before disasters or crises.
2. The contingency plan for flash floods needed to be implemented.
3. Enhancing both internal and external coordination and collaboration was necessary.

Challenges

1. There was inadequate water body equipment for practical aqua rescue lessons.
2. The search and rescue team had limited equipment.



Financial Report

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > DREF Operation - Standard Report

Page 1 of 2

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSO016 - Somalia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Oct 2023 to 30 Apr 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/10-2025/5	Operation	MDRSO016
Budget Timeframe	2023/10-2024/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 14/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	611,685
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	150,962
DREF Response Pillar	460,723
Expenditure	-565,012
Closing Balance	46,673

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	53,323	76,829	-23,506
AOF2 - Shelter	105,809	128,063	-22,254
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	128,801	133,021	-4,220
AOF4 - Health	112,699	144,325	-31,626
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	134,716	86,133	48,583
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	7,805	8,927	-1,122
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	543,154	577,298	-34,144
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	52,191	-13,925	66,115
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		703	-703
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	16,340	936	15,404
Strategy for implementation Total	68,531	-12,285	80,817
Grand Total	611,685	565,012	46,672

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds



[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

By the end of the operation, there was a balance of CHF 46,673 which will be returned to the DREF pot.

1. Logistics, Transport & Storage - Saving resulting from the supplier quoting less logistics and transport costs than in the initial budget.
2. General expenditure:

(i) Travel - Monitoring was mainly undertaken by the cluster team based in Somaliland and Puntland, therefore, costs of international field missions were not utilized.

(ii) Financial charges: Unspent due to significant forex gain.



(iii) Due to the new ERP financial system, most of the expenditure that ought to have been captured under general expenditure was instead captured under Contributions and Transfers.



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Yusuf Hassan Mohamed, President, yhmohameds@gmail.com, +254 722144284

IFRC Appeal Manager: Mohamed Babiker, Head of Delegation, mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org, +254 1108043974

IFRC Project Manager: Patrick Elliott, Roving Ops Manager, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org, +254 733620770

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Patrick Elliott, Roving Ops Manager, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org, +254 733620770

Media Contact: Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Communications Manager, susan.mbalu@ifrc.org, +254733827654

[Click here for reference](#)



DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSO016 - Somalia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Oct 2023 to 30 Apr 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/10-2025/5	Operation	MDRSO016
Budget Timeframe	2023/10-2024/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 14/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<u>Funds & Other Income</u>	611,685
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	150,962
DREF Response Pillar	460,723
<u>Expenditure</u>	-565,012
Closing Balance	46,673

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	53,323	76,829	-23,506
AOF2 - Shelter	105,809	128,063	-22,254
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	128,801	133,021	-4,220
AOF4 - Health	112,699	144,325	-31,626
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	134,716	86,133	48,583
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	7,805	8,927	-1,122
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	543,154	577,298	-34,144
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	52,191	-13,925	66,115
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners		703	-703
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	16,340	936	15,404
Strategy for implementation Total	68,531	-12,285	80,817
Grand Total	611,685	565,012	46,672

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSO016 - Somalia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 10 Oct 2023 to 30 Apr 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/10-2025/5	Operation	MDRSO016
Budget Timeframe	2023/10-2024/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 14/Jul/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	285,310	266,796	18,515
Shelter - Relief	24,910	24,399	511
Shelter - Transitional	4,874		4,874
Clothing & Textiles	62,726	55,620	7,106
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,672	39,497	-6,825
Medical & First Aid	38,854	34,527	4,327
Teaching Materials	7,581	351	7,231
Utensils & Tools	7,644	10,303	-2,659
Other Supplies & Services	6,769	6,578	191
Cash Disbursement	99,279	95,520	3,759
Logistics, Transport & Storage	57,456	43,504	13,952
Distribution & Monitoring	9,206	4,367	4,839
Transport & Vehicles Costs	48,250	36,637	11,612
Logistics Services		2,500	-2,500
Personnel	37,673	37,955	-282
National Society Staff	25,204	27,212	-2,008
Volunteers	12,469	10,743	1,726
Workshops & Training	107,904	111,046	-3,142
Workshops & Training	107,904	111,046	-3,142
General Expenditure	86,009	30,044	55,965
Travel	17,670		17,670
Information & Public Relations	34,829	14,374	20,455
Office Costs	1,918	2,798	-880
Communications		9,869	-9,869
Financial Charges	13,538	1,655	11,883
Other General Expenses	18,054	1,348	16,706
Contributions & Transfers		41,184	-41,184
National Society Expenses		41,184	-41,184
Indirect Costs	37,333	34,484	2,849
Programme & Services Support Recover	37,333	34,484	2,849
Grand Total	611,685	565,012	46,672