



SRCS during floods in Qhardho, awareness sessions

Appeal: MDRSO016	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 611,685	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 2,936,469 people	People Targeted: 25,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2023-10-10	New Operational End Date: 2024-04-30	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Additional Allocation Requested: 460,723		Targeted Areas: Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed	

Description of the Event

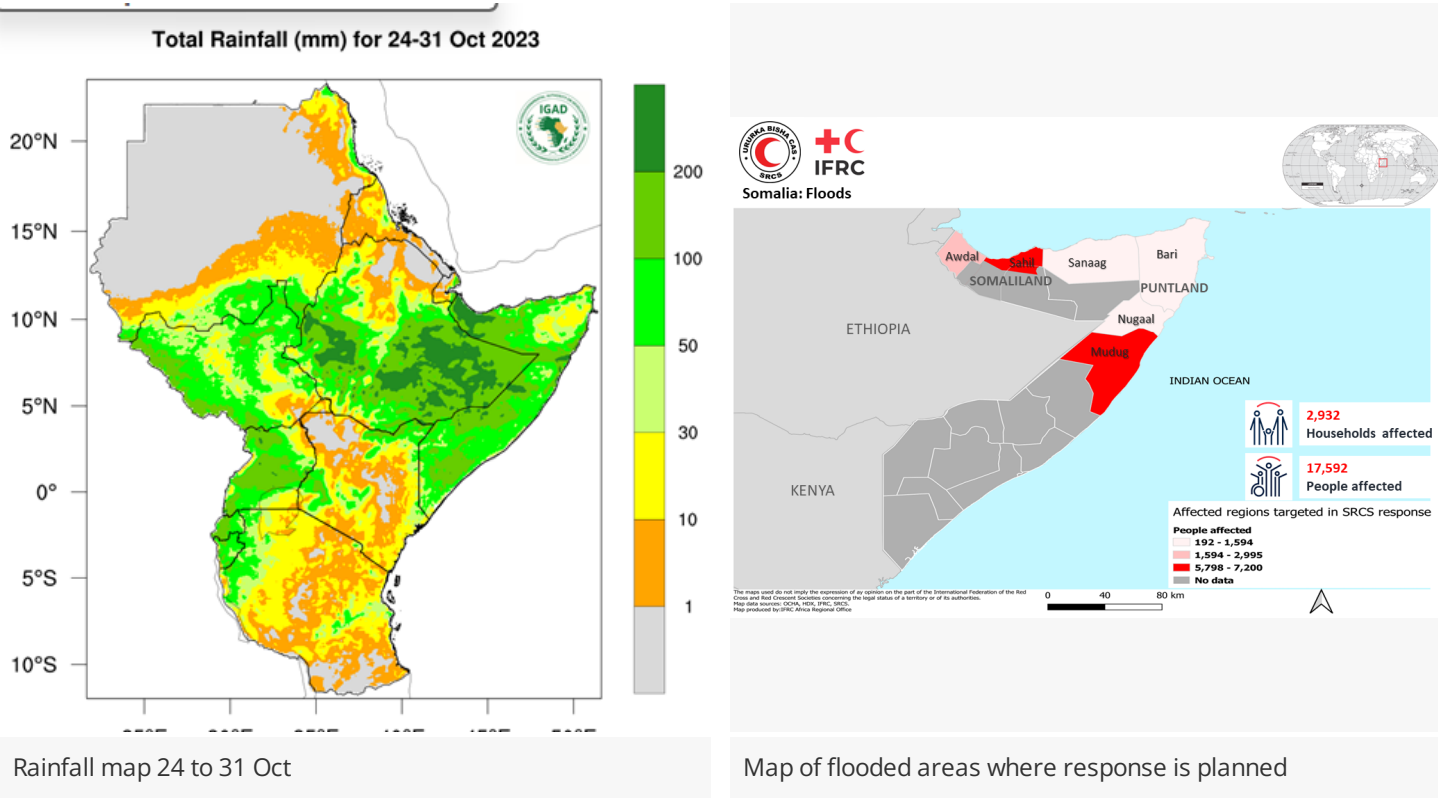
What happened, where and when?

Since September 22, 2023, El Niño-induced heavy rains and strong winds have caused flash floods and heavy rainfalls in Somaliland's Awdal (Garbo-Dader district), Sahil (Berbera district), and Sanaag (Erigavo districts) regions, and Puntland's Nugaal (Eyl district), Bari (Banderbeyla district, Galkayo district), and Mudug (Galkayo district) regions, severely impacting people's lives and movement.

Continued rains particularly since mid Oct have resulted in flash floods in the six regions listed above - by 2 Nov the NS had reports of several communities being affected with more than 20,000 people reported affected in the northern regions. The flooding situation gives concrete form to the forecasts and analysis made in the DREF framework of proactive actions launched in October to prevent/mitigate the impact.

Indeed, since quarter 3, ICPAC meteorological forecasts predicted a probability of 10 days of above-average rainfall (exceeding 100 to 300 mm.) 65 to 85% of above-average rainfall in central and southern Somalia and 65 to 55% in the North zone. The study of flooding thresholds over the last 5 years during the same seasons has also helped to confirm the likelihood of an impact usually observed between 80mm and 150mm in the projected period of peak flooding following ICPAC (last week of September to 24 October). Considering the negative effect of El Nino on the Deyr rainy season, the impact analysis demonstrated the likelihood of heavy flooding in the region. See the DREF plan for the full analysis and sources.

The Somali Red Crescent committed to limiting/prevent the impact of this potential impact on communities in the North zone, taking into account security factors, intervention possibilities in other regions in the South and coordination in the country. SRCS had started to respond to the needs while keeping the early warning in the alert areas.



Scope and Scale

Assessment reports from 2 Nov 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. Assessments are still under way and the numbers are expected to rise as more rains are forecast by IGAD-ICPAC.

The floods result from continued intense rainfall events recorded across parts of Somaliland and Puntland. Since early October, the rainfall predictions have varied from less than 50 to 200 mm from mid October to week 1 of November. These floods and heavy rains have caused widespread damage and disrupted communities in the affected regions, damaging or destroying

houses, water points, livestock, health facilities, schools, hospitals, mosques, small businesses, and transportation. Stagnant water in key areas, such as markets, health facilities, schools, and communal centres, has exacerbated the hardship and displacement.

The floods are reported to have damaged or destroyed over 1,097 houses, 120 semi-permanent houses, 520 IDP shelters, 46 business shops/centres, latrines, water facilities, and crops on at least 60 farms. The roofs of two primary schools, two mosques, and a hospital have also been blown off and vehicles swept away. In addition, 33 goats and sheep have been killed. The floods have also damaged some infrastructure and disrupted the supply chain for essential goods and services, making it difficult for people to access food, water, healthcare, and education.

The floods have significantly impacted the physical and mental well-being of affected populations, many of whom are already living in poverty and facing food insecurity. Many people have lost their homes, essential services, and accessibility due to flooding. Residential houses and makeshift shelters for displaced people have been inundated, and many people are still unable to access their homes due to stagnant water. This increases the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, mental health problems, and exacerbates existing vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, the flash flooding is also linked to a socio-economic impact, affecting the livelihoods of communities who rely on agriculture, livestock, and fishing. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, face increased risks, while protection concerns, such as gender-based violence and child protection issues, have emerged as critical challenges.

This is particularly concerning as many people as possible in the area are already living in poverty and have not yet recovered from the impacts of a prolonged 4-year drought. The floods have made these challenges even worse and have increased the risk of displacement and conflict. Hence it is important to scale up the Imminent DREF into response DREF to prevent or limit any of the flood impact as minimum as possible since the amount of rain received in some parts of the areas is beyond 80mm which caused significant damages on the community and led some of them to evacuate to safe locations.

In first half of October, 50 mm and 100 mm in northern parts of Burco district in Togdheer region, Ceel Afwyene and Ceerigaabo districts in Sanaag region, and Bosasso district in Bari region; heavy rainfall of between 150 mm and 200 mm in southern parts of Togdheer region, and Las Anod; 50 mm and 100 mm over several areas in Togdheer and Sool regions, Hargeisa district in Woqooyi Galbeed region, Ceel Afweyn district and southern parts of Ceerigaabo district in Sanaag region, Burtinle district in Nugaal region, and isolated areas in Bari region. Further to the above the ICPAC weather forecast from October 31 to November 7, 2023, predicts continued heavy and extremely heavy rainfall in most areas of Awdal, Sahil, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland, as well as some coastal areas of Bari, Nugaal, and Mudug regions of Puntland. This necessitates a scaled-up response to provide humanitarian assistance, including food, water, shelter, and healthcare, to flood-affected populations and also to support long-term recovery and rehabilitation.

Somaliland and Puntland experiences recurrent floods, which are becoming more frequent and severe due to climate change. These floods cause enormous damage to infrastructure, lives, and livelihoods, especially among the most vulnerable people. Several factors exacerbate the risks and consequences of floods in these countries, including unregulated occupation of flood-prone areas (riverbeds), 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.

The next week forecast also raised concerned with additional rainfall likely from 100mm in some of the already affected areas.

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes

Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

An imminent DREF was launched on 14 Oct based on forecast from ICPAC, an imminent DREF was launch to ensure SRCS readiness and capacity to conduct early actions aiming to prevent the communities shelter, life and assets. Triggers were set as:

- SRCS actions under the imminent DREF focused in the Somaliland and Puntland to address the risk of floods that were likely to materialise with cumulative 7 days rains of beyond 80mm.
 - Trigger for evacuation were 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.
- ALERT systems composed of weekly rainfall forecasts were monitored through ICPAC information.

The above triggers were met during the week of 24 Oct to 31 Oct IGAD-ICPAC where it was predicted heavy to very heavy rainfall in parts of Somaliland and Puntland ("Very heavy to extremely heavy rainfall expected in parts of central to southern Ethiopia, extending into northern Somalia as well as in northern and southern parts of Uganda", "Heavy rainfall (more than 200mm) expected in parts of central to southern Ethiopia and north-western coastal Somalia"). These rains have culminated in the floods and impact reported under the scope and scale.

Due to the severity of the flooding in Puntland and Somaliland, the number of flood-affected households, displaced households, and the impact of the flooding in most of the affected areas, the initial plan is revised to scale-up from imminent to response. This covers:

- An extension to 6 months.
- Response intervention based on assessment conducted in 2 November 2023. Priority intervention to assist 25,000 people in Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyiand Galbeed.
- intervention to This is because some activities require adequate time for procurement, implementation, and budget adjustments based on the actual needs of the affected people.

This brought the total allocation revised at CHF 597,478 with a second allocation of CHF 446,516.

- Maintain the early warning in the the most vulnerable communities at risk to flooding based on mapping related to medium- and short-term forecasts, historical data in the regions in above regions.

Normally the DREF responses only provide an immediate needs assistance where the affected communities' resilience take time to recover. In this case, the DREF response is followed by an imminent DREF, which is a continuation of the readiness activities. This means that the response is to a previously forecasted event, and all the necessary coordination, preparation, information dissemination, and other preparedness work has already been accomplished. Therefore, the national society will be well-positioned to respond to the flooding disaster happened in a more effective, organized, and coordinated way, using its established systems and volunteers. Additionally, coordination with other partners and stakeholders will continue, as the coordination system is already established.

Current National Society Actions

Health	The National Society Health Department team has been working to provide affected communities with basic health awareness and promotion, disseminating health information through the production and distribution of IEC materials, providing training to volunteers on health risks associated with floods, and offering psychosocial support to distressed families to help them cope with the situation. In addition, SRCS clinics in Somaliland and Puntland, both stationary and mobile, are already providing essential healthcare services to vulnerable communities. Mobile clinics have been relocated closer to the crisis-affected areas, and referrals are initiated when necessary
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	SRCS staffs and volunteers have begun providing hygiene promotion and sensitization to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and raise awareness of the risks of flooding and WASH issues among flood-affected people. They are also

	distributing WASH NFIs, such as water purification chemicals, buckets, soaps, jerrycans, and other items, to flood-affected people. In addition, the team is providing key messages on family hygiene, water treatment mechanisms with Aqua tabs, community safe practices, sanitation, waterborne disease risks, environmental hygiene, and factors for diseases to flood-affected people.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	SRCS distributed dignity kits from its pre-positioned stocks for the ECHO PPP and Hunger Crises emergency appeal project.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Community feedback systems have been established through some branches, and so far, the feedback tool is ready to be deployed in affected areas/communities and is being responded to. Operational staff and volunteers have been trained in community engagement and accountability.
Environment Sustainability	SRCS has recently started piloting its approaches to ensure the environmental sustainability of its operations. Intervention frameworks will be screened and guided by the IFRC Green Response Guide throughout the whole response cycle.
Multi-purpose Cash	SRCS has undergone structured capacity building in cash and voucher assistance, implementing multi-purpose cash in response to recent disasters, including the ongoing Hunger crises emergency appeal and ECHO PP projects. SRCS has renewed its contract with the financial service provider
National Society Readiness	As a longtime frontline responder, SRCS has enhanced its readiness to target the most vulnerable groups by: 1. Activating its disaster management department to monitor climate forecasts and prepare anticipatory actions for El Niño. 2. Activating its certified National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), with trained staff and volunteers ready to be deployed in emergencies. 3. Renewing framework agreements with financial service providers for cash and voucher assistance (CVA). 4. Preparing healthcare facilities, such as static and mobile clinics, for emergency responses. Following up on climate forecasts to anticipate the strike zone of flood events, the likely extent and magnitude of flash flood waters, and conducting assessments in the areas where flooding started. 5. Checking available contingency stocks to assess the real state of materials pre-positioned in the regions. 6. Launched an Imminent DREF to support readiness activities for targeted branches and Coordination offices, and to enhance the NS's capacity for early actions in identified sectors. Over the years, SRCS has built its reputation as an impartial, independent, and neutral organization that is well-perceived by society and stakeholders. Because of its standing and the network of branches and grass-root units, SRCS has constant humanitarian access to the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas.
Coordination	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. The coordination mechanism is 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 and the IFRC participate in humanitarian clusters, where cluster members and the ICRC coordinate their work and exchange information during regular coordination meetings and as needed. However, the ICRC takes a more active

	coordination role in the south-central part of Somalia, while the IFRC takes a more active coordination role in the northern part of Somalia. NS/IFRC attend to the various clusters coordination to align the approach with other partners on various sections, especially for cash, WASH, shelter and livelihood support. SRCS is coordinating with PNSs including Danish RC and Finnish RC (who is leading the ECHO PP project), to establish a clear communication channel among agencies to share real-time information on flood conditions, weather forecasts, and potential threats, resource mobilizations, organize evacuation and rescue operation and coordinate the distribution of emergency supplies. To avoid duplication of resources, SRCS established a coordination of response for El Nino-affected areas for ECHO PP and support through PNSs and others. This DREF response will target only 3 regions of Somaliland and 3 regions of Puntland. SRCS suggests that ECHO PP and other PNSs support the flood-affected people in the remaining 3 regions of Somaliland. Over all Finnish RC are the lead in ECHO PP and are coordinating with IFRC/SRCS on interventions.
Assessment	During the rapid response, SRCS branch staff and volunteers conducted rapid assessments in the affected areas of Sahil, Awdal, Sanaag, Bari, Mudug, and Nugal regions in Somalia. The assessments found that flooding had impacted communities in all six regions. Additionally, SRCS evaluated its contingency stocks in the EAP regions to determine the availability of pre-positioned materials to assist flood-affected populations during the response. A multi-agency assessment led by the government is ongoing to determine the full extent of the damage caused by the ongoing rains and it is anticipated that the number of affected people and the extent of the damage will continue to rise as the rains persist
Resource Mobilization	SRCS with IFRC mobilise resources internationally. Efforts deployed to domestic resource mobilisation have remained problematic because of the national economic situation and the continued dependence on international humanitarian aid. SRCS has long-standing movement partnerships such as the German RC, Canadian RC, Icelandic RC, Norcross, Danish RC, Finish RC, with some of them having an in-country presence that provides long-term support to the vulnerable population and National society development either bilateral or multilateral. Danish Red Cross have indicated they will release an emergency funds to support the National Society - this will be coordinated within the strategy of this response.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	SRCS, with support from ECHO PP and FBF, will hold a Contingency Planning Workshop from November 18-22, 2023, to develop the SRCS Somaliland Contingency Plan. Once developed, the Movement Contingency Plan will be activated to guide the response and Movement coordination and cooperation.
National Society EOC	SRCS has established an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), but it is not yet operational. However, SRCS is currently working to link it to the GRC-supported FBF project to provide data and information, with the goal of making it operational by the end of 2023.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	SRCS will prioritize the procurement and distribution of Shelter NFI kits (sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulin, etc.) to the most vulnerable communities affected by flash floods, especially those at high risk of being severely affected. In the area where the flooding crises are happening, SRCS has started supporting the affected people through distribution of Shelter NFIs that were pre-stocked by ECHO PP project.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	SRCS, supported by the in-country IFRC technical capacity, is conducting assessments concerning the scope and needs to meet the immediate needs of the flash flood affected communities. The local affected branches update the information in terms of the affected people's basic needs. Based on the information collected and its analyses, the SRCS Coordination Office in Hargeisa developing its response plans and the resources required to implement those plans
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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 long-term Project Coordinator and WASH delegates based in Somaliland and surge delegates mobilized to support the Hunger Response Operation (Health, FSL, Communications, PMER/IM). In addition, operational standing support from the Finance, Logistics, and Security are provided remotely and through visits, as needed.
Participating National Societies	Country partners, including the Finnish, German, Norwegian, Canadian, Icelandic, and Danish Red Cross, have active programs in Somaliland and have been supporting the SRCS in health, disaster risk management, livelihoods, resilience, emergency, and hunger crisis response.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC supported SRCS with assorted Shelter and WASH NFIs for 1400 HH to support flood affected people in Puntland.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	Joint assessments conducted by the government and the SRCS Branches in October 2023 identified the following community needs: shelter, food, WASH, basic necessities, and health and hygiene. To date, the government regional offices and SRCS Branches have provided affected households with shelter and WASH NFI, including mattresses, blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, buckets, and water purification tablets. To date, the government regional offices have started provided the affected households with Shelter and WASH NFI include mattresses, blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, buckets and water purification tablets. Coordination and Communication: The government has been actively coordinating with local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), NGOs and relief agencies to streamline relief efforts. Communication channels were established to disseminate information and instructions to the public about safety measures and available assistance led by NADFOR. Evacuation and Shelter: Evacuation plans were put into action to move residents from high-risk areas to safer locations. Temporary shelters, such as community centres and schools, were set up to accommodate those displaced by the floods.

	The government requested the international partners to provide affected households with essential supplies like food, water, and blankets 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 mechanism 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 accurate targeting and avoid duplication.

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.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to SRCS data, flash flooding caused by El Niño has damaged approximately 1,737 houses in six districts of Somaliland and Puntland. The floods have had severe destructive impacts on shelter, housing, and settlements, leaving a great number of the

affected people displaced. Hence people are forced to leave their homes sleeping on the ground with nothing but the clothes they are wearing. There is a need for immediate shelter intervention. SRCS will prioritize response by providing shelter NFI kits which include tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen and plastic sheets provision of training to volunteers in flood-prone target locations on early warning messaging, give technical assistance on evacuation plan, and dissemination of early warning information about flooding events, impact/damages, and other important information to the communities.



Health

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

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

Hence, it is critical to provide primary health services, including psychosocial support, must be provided to flood-affected people using static and mobile health facilities, along with basic health promotion awareness. Rapid-Response Volunteer Teams need 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 happened in 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 and this led to a shortage of clean water and safe sanitation, increased exposure to disease-causing pathogens, and poor hygiene practices. In addition, it also aggravates the need for the MHM and WASH NFIs such jerrican soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals distributions.

It also aggravates the need for the MHM and WASH NFIs such jerrican, soaps, hygiene kits, dignity kits, buckets, water purification chemicals distributions, desludging or rehabilitation of latrines and environmental clean-up campaigns should be conducted 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 sensitization carried out to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The flash flooding is also linked to a socio-economic impact, affecting the livelihoods of communities who rely on agriculture, livestock, and fishing.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of the people affected by the flash floods are women and children. Vulnerable groups are at risk of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As such, PGI will be streamlined throughout the intervention, ensuring that volunteers receive adequate briefings during the various refreshers. SRCS will ensure that protection issues are taken into account and that everyone feels protected despite age, gender, and disability status. The National Society will conduct awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people

in the settlement site will be done to ensure that all the assistance is distributed equitably and impartially. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution times and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses including Shelter, Livelihoods, Health, and WASH, to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform any revision of the operational strategy.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During the disaster such as flash floods, access to information is a challenge for the most vulnerable people. This makes communicating with impacted populations and receiving feedback more difficult. People need to have a way of receiving information about the support available, how to access humanitarian assistance, and how to stay safe and healthy. There will also need to be a way for people to share information about their needs and how they can best receive assistance to meet their needs. It is ideal to have a place where the community can give feedback on the support they receive and essential that they know how to report issues.

Following previous operation, a community committee will be formed to support community engagement as they are direct representatives from their own communities. The community can directly provide feedback to members, which are essential for continuous improvements of the programme implementation.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

There is still a lack of information so we expect the scale of the current impact will increase.
We are still in the middle of the rains as such high risk there will be increased floods.
There is limited support to the affected communities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF is to scale-up the Somalia RC actions in this floods season from anticipatory actions to a response intervention following the cumulative impact of floods assessed on 2nd November. After the early actions engaged in Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyi and Galbeed; the NS is keeping 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 Sanaag) and 3 in Puntland (Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug).

The operation will be for six months providing comprehensive 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

Imminent

As part of anticipatory actions an imminent DREF was launched on 14 Oct to with the 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 to flooding based on mapping related to medium- and short-term forecasts, historical data in the regions of Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyi and Galbeed.

The intervention prioritized the actions to mitigate the immediate risk on life, the exposition to further losses and health risk for already vulnerable communities and complex humanitarian situation that could worsen the health, livelihood and shelter situation with enhanced floods following El Nino phenomenon predicted to affect the country until December. In that sense, the plan implemented since the launch included so far:

1. Branches Readiness: refresher briefings on shelter, DRR, WASH and health focusing on flood risk reduction and community early warning activities, assessment, risk messages, mobilization of staff, volunteers and NDRTs
2. Community level preparedness: branches monitored situation and supported early warning systems, support local government

in the preparation of pre-identified evacuation centers/areas, engaged local partners and existing social network for risk communication to most vulnerable groups. Mobilization of region key social communication networks, including radio, printing and distributions of IEC material's.

3. Stocks: started stock acquisition, pre positioning, checked FSP agreements.

4. Early actions for risk reduction focused on: activated community early warning procedures and supported evacuation of people at risk.

5. Coordination: the coordination with local govt and partners on rapid/multi sector assessments, etc., gaps analysis.

Response

Based on assessment conducted on 2 November 2023 after successive floods broke out in Puntland and Somaliland, Somalia RC is adding to the early actions supported a response intervention for thousands of people affected already by the floods as per the predictions.

The response aims to meet the direct needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected people for as follows:

- Emergency shelter and essential household items: through distribution of shelter NFIs (tarpaulins, rope, mattresses, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets).

- Access to livelihood and basic needs through a provision of multipurpose cash grants or assistance. The amount is aligned with the Cash working group recommendations. Cash transfer will be a one-off transaction. It is anticipated that one month will allow the situation to stabilize, and people could return to their homes. The transfer value will cover 80% of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). Therefore, this MEB covers the basic needs of a family of 6 members, such as food, water, hygiene items, communication costs. Market assessment and needs assessment will provide further insight into the relevance of the transfer value and the need to adjust to cover inflation and some items not included, such as the kitchen set. While the coverage of telecommunication of Telesom and Golis, the two service providers of SRCS is good, and most households own a phone.

- Health: Through support to existing mobile health clinics, provision of first aid, health promotion activities, psychosocial support (MHPSS), and reinforcing capacity of volunteers on epidemic control.

- WASH: Through rehabilitation of water infrastructure and sanitation facilities, and distribution of essential MHM dignity kits and WASH NFIs (jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals/aqua tabs, and others), and provide hygiene promotion. In addition, 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.

- PGI and CEA: Through training and mobilization of volunteers but also promotions and integration to sectoral priority approach

- Coordination: Implement an effective coordination system to avoid duplication of assistance with other stakeholders. This response will be conducted as a complementarity approach both with internal projects and interventions of other actors. The coordination system will include a mechanism for sharing information between the different SRCS projects, mainly on targeting and relevant approaches and gaps in the distributions conducted.

To address the need of collecting more information on needs and updated gaps, as the situation continues to evolve, through this DREF operation, SRCS, supported by IFRC/PNS, will perform a multi-sectoral assessment to ascertain the precise needs of flood affected people in Awdal, Sahil, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland, and Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug regions of Puntland. The assessment report will aim to update on priorities for possible additional support. Especially with considerations of evolution of the humanitarian situation and stakeholders' intervention. The planned assessment aims also to ensure information are cross-checked and real time update are done and considered on other partners assistance and changes in priorities in any case.

During the imminent phase a comprehensive mapping of NFIs was carried out in coordination with all partners. The DREF response is complemented by other Movement support such as the ICRC provision of assorted Shelter and WASH NFIs for 1,400 households to support flood affected people in Puntland. In addition, the response will replenish the NFIs provided as DP stock through the PP and Red Ready. Danish Red Cross will also provide funds to the NS which on confirmation will be coordinated as part of the overall NS response plan along with this DREF.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Imminent

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

Response target: 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 will target 1,100 households (6,600 people) prioritizing those whose houses were submerged/destroyed and not receiving support. The response will prioritize the most vulnerable including IDPs.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure that the most vulnerable people are reached in the flash flood response operation, the primary selection criteria is based on a combination of factors and considerations that prioritize those who need 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 targets the most affected regions of Awdal, Sahil, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland, and Nugaal, Bari, and Mudug regions of Puntland. The following criteria are used to select households for assistance:

- Families whose houses have been submerged/destroyed and displaced
- Families and individuals directly impacted by the flash floods are the primary focus. This includes those who have 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 are already limited, and the hosting communities are taking another burden by hosting families.
- Families with people with disabilities.
- Specific priority to migrants and IDPs

Total Targeted Population

Women	12,800	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Men	12,200	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	25,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Risk of floods without reaching the trigger	The activation of response will be done through the appropriate mechanism include this DREF and partners support. 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.
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	SRCS monitors the situation non-stop and gathers feedback from their branches and volunteers to keep them updated. In

the current issues ongoing in Las Anod / Sool.

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.

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, especially Hargeisa, the safety/security threat situation is 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 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. 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 must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment 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 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.

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

Planned Intervention



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 84,061

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# volunteers mobilised, equipped and insured	500	250
# lessons learnt workshops	2	-
# risk mapping updated/completed	2	2
# people that received early warning messages linked to the housing risk and evacuation	25,000	-
# of bags provided to reduce the overflow of water around group houses or water point	1,500	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF and the scaled up response DREF

- Volunteers insurance
- Technical support and monitoring missions
- SRCS Coordination office administrations cost
- All nine branches have been mobilized - 3 in Puntland and 6 in Somaliland
- SRCS volunteers are being briefed, mobilized and provided with PPE and visibility to carry out their duties.
- SRCS have mobilized vehicles necessary at branch level.
- Activating SRCS disaster management department to monitor climate forecasts and prepare anticipatory actions for El Niño.
- Activating its certified National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), with trained staff and volunteers ready to be deployed in emergencies.
- Following up on climate forecasts to anticipate the strike zone of flood events, the likely extent and magnitude of flash flood waters, and conducting assessments in the areas where flooding started.
- Carried out rapid response, in the affected areas of Sahil, Awdal, Sanaag, Bari, Mudug, and Nugal regions.
- Procurement of sacks.
- Engage local radio stations with wide range of frequency for the disseminations of the early warning early action messages to the communities living in the El Nino prone areas In Puntland.
- Vehicles rental for the emergency mobile team
- Procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) (raincoats, sturdy gloves, gumboots, safety helmets and face masks).
- A multi-agency assessment led by the government is ongoing to determine the full extent of the damage caused by the ongoing rains and it is anticipated that the number of affected people and the extent of the damage will continue to rise as the rains persist.
- 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.
- Lessons learnt workshop



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,660

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF and the scaled up response DREF

- Operational staff and volunteers have been trained in community engagement and accountability.
- CEA activities will be implemented all through the interventions to ensure that community are engaged and understand the intervention, criteria and early actions for their effectiveness.
- Integrate CEA questions into planned needs assessments/context analysis.
- Community feedback systems have been established through some branches, and the feedback tool is ready to be deployed in the affected areas/communities.
- Setting up engagement sessions to consult and inform the community and participatory planning with community representative groups.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,856

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs receives essential household items	1,100	-
# of HHs receives emergency shelter items	1,100	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF

- Checking available contingency stocks to assess the real situation of materials pre-positioned in the regions.
- Transportations and distribution cost of NFI to the beneficiaries
- Training of volunteers on early warning messaging and provide technical assistance in evacuation and emergency shelter rehabilitation

Actions to be carried out under the scaled up response DREF

- Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members
- Technical briefing on shelter response for SRCS mobilized volunteers.
- Prioritize the procurement and distribution of shelter NFI kits for the response intervention.
- Access and distribute essential household items – blankets, mats.
- Access and distribute emergency shelter – tarpaulins and rope.
- Replenish essential household items.
- Target households for emergency shelter and essential household items are 900 in Somaliland and 200 in Puntland. Initially In Puntland Galkayo and Garowe, emergency shelter and essential household items were covered by the ICRC.

Budget: CHF 114,880

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with epidemic preparedness in communities activities	25,000	-
# of people reached with first aid	200	-
# of people reached with mosquito nets	6,600	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF

- Started training of volunteers on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease
- Started awareness raising of the volunteers on health, hygiene and epidemic control and sensitization, and EVC.
- The National Society Health Department team has been working to provide affected communities with basic health awareness and promotion, disseminating health information through the production and distribution of IEC materials, providing training to volunteers on health risks associated with floods, and offering psychosocial support to distressed families to help them cope with the situation.
- In addition, SRCS clinics in Somaliland and Puntland, both stationary and mobile, are already providing essential healthcare services to vulnerable communities. Mobile clinics have been relocated closer to the crisis-affected areas, and referrals are initiated when necessary.

Actions to be carried out under the scaled up response DREF

- Continue monitoring and assessment of health risks and needs in coordination with the ministry of health.
- Deployment of existing health clinics.
- Deployment of volunteers to provide CBHFA.
- Deployment of volunteers to provide health promotion. Prepare and print IEC materials for health promotion activities.
- Provide first aid services and replenish first aid kits.
- Provide PSS to community and volunteers.
- Provision of mosquito nets (2 per HH)
- Post-distribution monitoring
- Restock medical consumables and OPD kits.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 137,323

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH awareness	25,000	-

# HHs received hygiene items and dignity kits	1,100	-
# emergency latrines rehabilitations	10	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF

- Briefed volunteers to carry out early action activities such as train the community on how to safely manage water and sanitation in the event of a flood during the operation lead time.
- SRCS staffs and volunteers have begun providing hygiene promotion and sensitization to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and raise awareness of the risks of flooding and WASH issues among flood-affected people. They are also distributing WASH NFIs, such as water purification chemicals, buckets, soaps, jerrycans, and other items, to flood-affected people. In addition, the team is providing key messages on family hygiene, water treatment mechanisms with Aqua tabs, community safe practices, sanitation, waterborne disease risks, environmental hygiene, and factors for diseases to flood-affected people. Orienting community members on how to safely manage water and sanitation in the event of a flood, including aqua tabs utilization demonstration. Engage community representatives to promote the key messages.
- Established effective communication channels to ensure that WASH PNSs/agencies can coordinate with each other and with affected communities Prepare a transportation and distribution plan for prepositioned WASH NFIs, including logistical capacity for delivery.
- Developed and print IEC material - adapt information materials suitable for local context (local language translation; pictograms; etc.).

Actions to be carried out under the scaled up response DREF

- Conduct initial needs assessment in the risk mapped areas using by standardized tools.
- Enhance hygiene promotion.
- Aqua tab procurement and distribution.
- Procurement and distribution of WASH NFIs – jerry cans and buckets.
- Procurement and distribution of hygiene items and dignity kits.
- MHS kits – distributed in Puntland.
- Rehabilitation of emergency latrines in IDP camp setting (Galkayo and Garowe)
- Environmental cleanup for stagnant waters - especially in Galkayo.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 16,657

Targeted Persons: 9

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# monitoring visits conducted	6	2
# of coordination meeting by regions with stakeholder	6	2
# Movement coordination meeting	6	2

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF and the scaled up response DREF

- Technical support. - 3 staff deployed - all support the priority response to the floods.
- Finance, admin, comms, PMER are supporting from Nairobi Cluster office.

- IFRC logs are supporting SRCS prioritization of procurement NFIs, health and WASH items, FSPs.
- Coordination meetings are being held regularly in country and remotely with all Movement partners.
- Support the NS on active monitoring of forecast.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 7,956

Targeted Persons: 6,600

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed on PGI before deployment	500	250
# of people reached with protection messages	6,600	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF and the scaled up response DREF

- Gender Focal Persons are 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.
- 250 volunteers already oriented on minimum PGI requirements including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding.

All Staff and 500 volunteers engaged will be oriented on minimum PGI requirements including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding.

- Mapping and identifying possible referral pathways.
- Distribution of dignity kits.
- Dissemination of protection messages in the evacuation centers and communities.
- These messages are also essential during the preparedness stage.



Multi-purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 131,293

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

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

Progress Towards Outcome

Actions carried out under the imminent DREF

- SRCS, supported by the in-country IFRC technical capacity, is conducting assessments concerning the scope and needs to meet the immediate needs of the flash flood affected communities. The local affected branches update the information in terms of the affected people's basic needs. Based on the information collected and its analyses, the SRCS Coordination Office in Hargeisa developing its response plans and the resources required to implement those plans.

Actions to be carried out under the scaled up response DREF

- Train and mobilise volunteers.
- Activation of the FSP agreement
- Needs and market assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries.
- Community engagement and sensitization on the use of cash support received.
- Distribution of unrestricted cash grants.
- Post-distribution monitoring and market monitoring.

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 hq 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 channels. 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.

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)



DREF OPERATION

MDRSO016 - Somali Red Crescent Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	510,968
Shelter and Basic Household Items	107,856
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	131,293
Health	114,880
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	137,323
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	7,956
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,660
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	100,718
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	16,657
National Society Strengthening	84,061
TOTAL BUDGET	611,685

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)