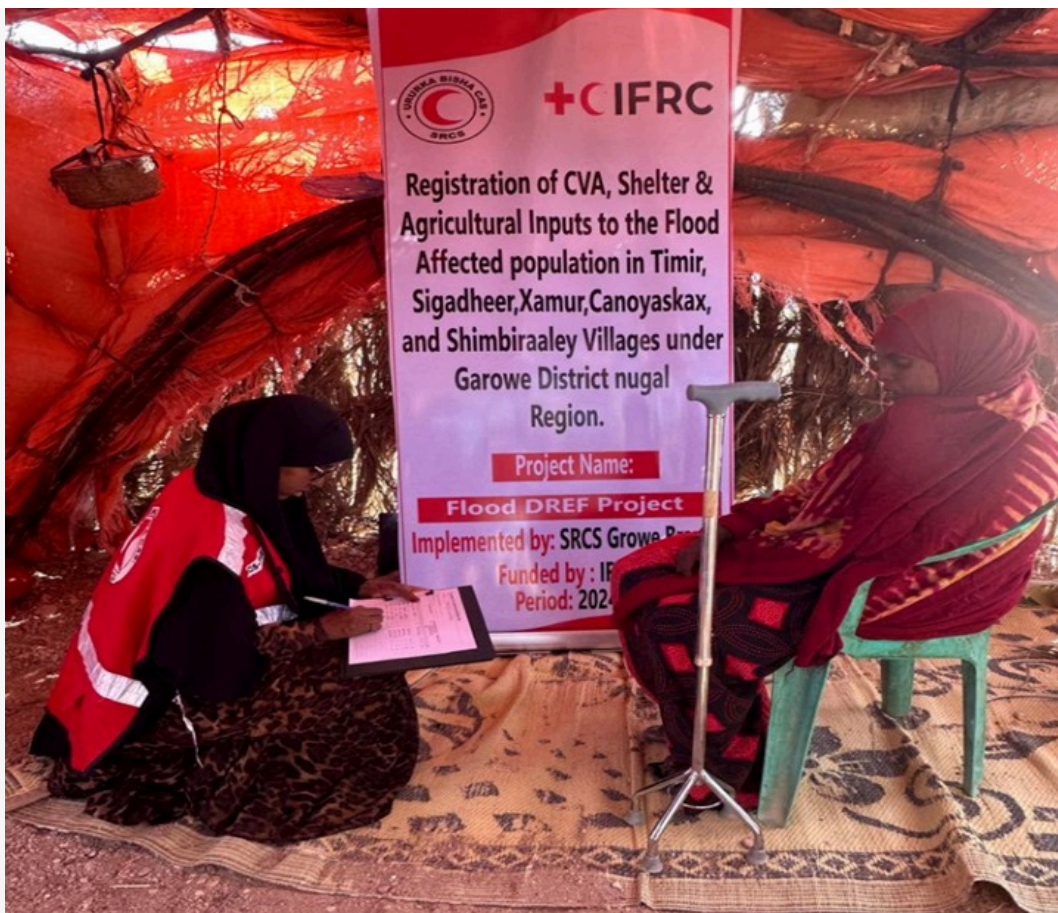




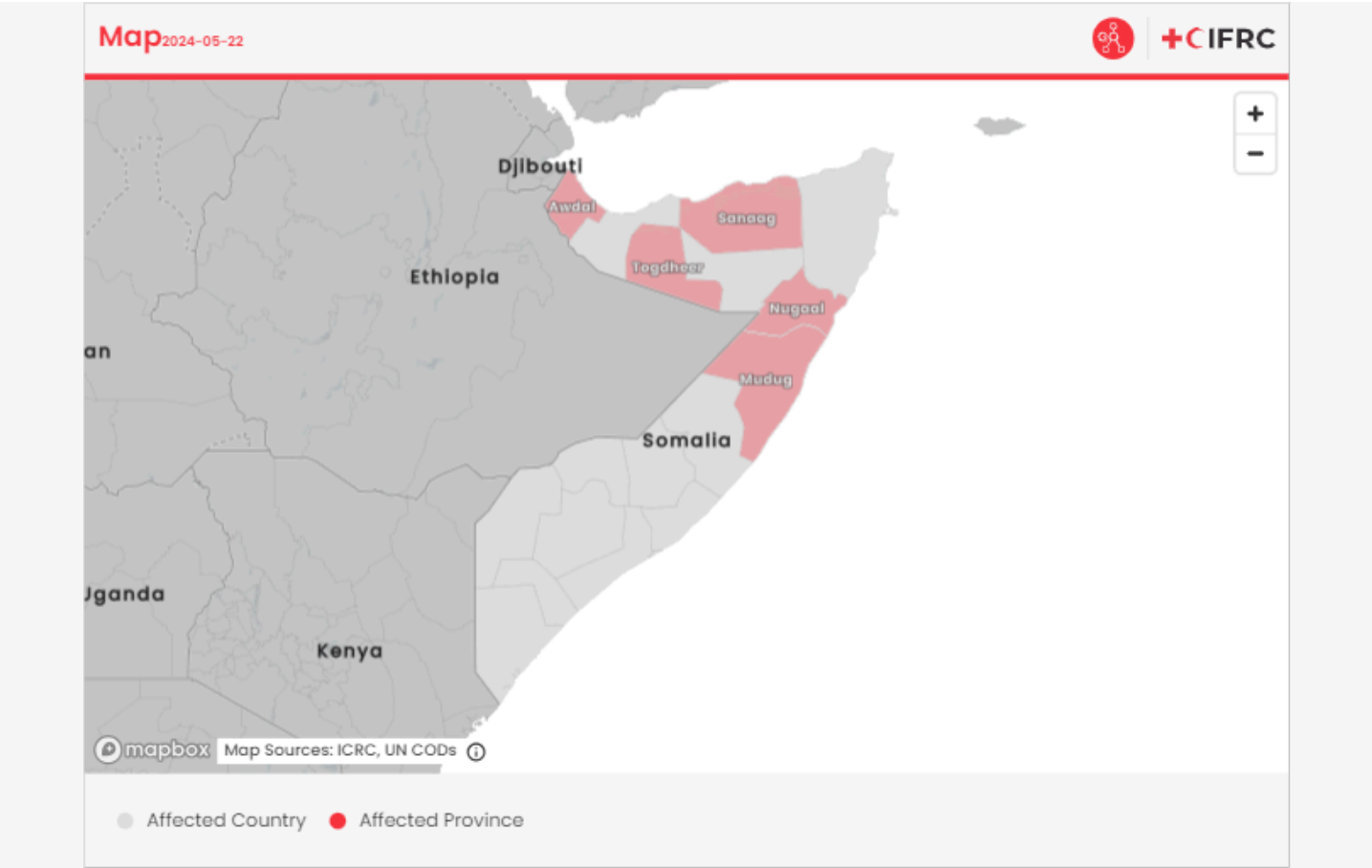
A PWD Mother attending registration session in Timir village; Garowe district

Appeal: MDRSO018	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 499,972	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 34,842 people	People Targeted: 26,400 people	People Assisted: 26,400 people
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 27-05-2024	Operational End Date: 30-09-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months

Targeted Regions: **Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Date when the trigger was met

16-05-2024

What happened, where and when?

Starting April 19, 2024, Somalia experienced severe flash floods that impacted multiple regions across the country. The situation worsened significantly starting on May 5, 2024, and reached its peak during the second week of May. Floods impacts were reported until May 16, 2024.

Approximately 226,000 people affected across 13 districts according to a UNOCHA report, the floods affected. Floods displaced around 37,120 individuals and resulted in 9 fatalities, as reported by local authorities. The disaster was triggered by unusually heavy Gu (April-June) rainfall, which far exceeded seasonal averages, leading to widespread devastation. The floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure, loss of livestock, and disrupted livelihoods.

The regions of Somaliland and Puntland were among the hardest hit. A comprehensive assessment by the National Society revealed that over 34,842 people were affected in these areas. In Somaliland, the most impacted regions included Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed, while in Puntland, Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal provinces bore the brunt of the flooding.

In response to the crisis, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management issued an urgent appeal for support on May 16, 2024, calling on humanitarian partners to assist. The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), in collaboration with other humanitarian organizations, swiftly mobilized to conduct needs assessments and identify critical areas requiring immediate intervention. These efforts aimed to address the urgent needs of the affected populations and support recovery in the hardest-hit regions.

Upon the commencement of the operation, the rainy season was in full effect. Additionally, water sources, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities were damaged, further exacerbating the cholera outbreak. At least 10,647 cases and 120 deaths, representing a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.1 per cent, were reported according to the World Health Organization (WHO).





SRCS distributing Shelter and WASH NFI kits



SRCS distributing Generators and Pipes to the farmers



SRCS volunteers providing hygiene promotion in Kheyrdon IDP in Mudug province

Scope and Scale

As forecasted by IGAD, Somalia experienced intense floods during the GU season, from April to June 2024. Beginning on April 17, 2024. Initially affecting the southern regions. From mid-May, the heavy rains spread and intensified, impacting over 226,000 people nationwide. The floods caused widespread displacement, infrastructure damage, and significant livestock losses.

In early June 2024, the season remained dry to normal, but localised rainfall deficits (10–25 mm) persisted in coastal Juba zones. Forecasts by mid-June 2024 warned of increasing flood risk in the broader East African “northern sector” (covering northern Somalia), due to a developing early Karan season with above-average rainfall expected through August 2024.

The May 2024 floods brought the impact to several provinces such as Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer, Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal but also South-West states. As of May 16, 2024, the Gu season had already affected over 226,000 people (UNOCHA SITREP). Among the hardest hit in the Northern areas The damage includes the inundation of shelters, houses, wash facilities, farmlands.

The affected areas included several districts in the northern provinces. Preliminary data collected by local branches indicated that 34,842 people were affected in Somaliland and Puntland. The hardest-hit areas were Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer in Somaliland, as well as Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal provinces in Puntland. The heavy rains exacerbated an already fragile situation, leading to further deterioration in affected communities. This resulted in increased displacement, a worsening health situation, and heightened food insecurity across impacted areas. Details of the GU floods impact in Puntland and Somaliland was as follows:

1) Puntland:

In May, flash floods affected multiple areas in northern Somalia. The severity of the impact was also due because of pre-existing vulnerabilities in communities that have struggle to recover from previous climate hazards. Based on SRCS branches assessments, main impacts were as follows:

(i) Across Puntland, the floods led to the loss of approximately 630 livestock, deepening food insecurity and economic vulnerability in the affected communities.

(ii) Important impact on shelter, farmlands, wash & health facilities, but also shelters, include IDPs sites.

- In North Gaalkacyo, floods struck the Khayrdoon IDP settlement and Xarfo town, displacing 268 households and damaging a primary school. An additional 250 families were displaced in Ballibusle village. This came on top of earlier floods in late 2023 that had already displaced over 180,000 people, according to a joint assessment by the SRCS Galkacyo branch and 12 humanitarian partners. In total, 850 households were reported affected in Mudug province.

- Rapid assessments by SRCS branches in Garowe and Bosaso, in coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHAMD), revealed further impacts in Puntland. In Burtinle district, 450 households—mostly living in makeshift shelters—were affected. In Garowe district villages, 362 households lost access to homes and farms, as well as key sources of food and income due to damage to crops and livestock.

- In Yakaka village, near the border of Karkaar and Nugal provinces, 700 households and an additional 350 in surrounding areas were severely impacted. Floods destroyed homes, sanitation facilities, water sources, and livelihoods. Seventeen latrines were washed away, and several berkeds (traditional water catchments) were buried under sand. The village's borehole was rendered non-functional, leaving the community reliant on damaged berkeds. The only operational health clinic, supported by Save the Children and the Ministry of Health, faced increased demand amid limited sanitation tools and a heightened risk of waterborne diseases. Environmental degradation, including erosion and gully formation, further compounded the impact.

2) Somaliland:

An assessment conducted by SRCS in collaboration with NADFOR between May 15-16, 2024, in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer

- regions revealed the following:
- (i) 2,400 households (14,400 people) were affected, with 6 deaths reported, mostly in the Sahil region.
 - (ii) Floods damaged infrastructure and livelihoods across Sahil, Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions.
 - (iii) Nearly 834 shelters were destroyed, displacing at least 134 families (804 people). An additional 168 households were affected in Galkayo's IDP site.
 - (iv) Livestock losses included 50 goats and sheep killed in Xididaaley village.
 - (v) Agriculture was heavily impacted, with at least 297 farms flooded and 8 large agricultural areas destroyed.

This 2024 floods events demonstrated the vulnerability of the country to the floods, with a recurring Flood Crisis but growing impact while economical and social vulnerabilities of communities increase due to several factors and recession of fundings. Somalia has faced a worsening flood crisis over the past four years. The Gu rainy season, which typically brings life-giving rain, has become increasingly destructive. Recurring floods in Somaliland and Puntland have become a devastating burden, especially for the frequently affected provinces, include Southern areas, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer in Somaliland, as well as Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal. In 2021, Gu floods impacted 166,000 people (OCHA data). This number rose dramatically in 2023, with an estimated 461,000 people affected (OCHA report). The situation worsened further in October-December 2023 due to El Niño, with devastating floods affecting and displacing over 2 million people (RCRC data). The El Niño phenomenon contributed to the intense rainfall events during the 2024 Gu rainy season that overwhelmed the arid landscape, leading to destructive flash floods. These floods, exacerbated by unregulated development in floodplains, poverty, and limited government intervention, inflicted immense damage on communities. Crops and livestock were destroyed, homes and roads ruined, and families displaced—a cycle that has persisted for years.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Relief web - Somalia key content	https://reliefweb.int/country/som#key-content

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	Through other resources, The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) was able to extend their contribution to the floods response in country. Mainly covering two areas: Essential items distribution to reduce communities shelter vulnerabilities/needs and the health services. - SRCS supported 150 households (hhs) in Burtinle IDP settlements with essential household items, including kitchen sets, tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, bedsheets, jerrycans, and buckets distributed per household. This support complemented the MDRSO018 Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) response and was funded from other parallel SRCS projects. - SRCS pre-hospital emergency care services provided pre-hospital services & immediate referrals in the Galkayo branch. The above activities were coordinated and harmonized with the DREF implementation plan, ensuring integrated services and enhance the overall SRCS response.



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) operates two offices in Garowe and Hargeisa. These offices are staffed by personnel from the Nairobi cluster, with 50% stationed in Garowe and the remaining 50% in Hargeisa. In addition, permanent operations officers are based in both locations to provide technical support to the National Society. IFRC plays a pivotal role in responding to humanitarian crises across the region. For example, IFRC actively supported emergency appeals aimed at addressing hunger crises, particularly those caused by droughts. Furthermore, IFRC provides critical assistance to the National Society through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation. The Netherlands Red Cross, working through IFRC, supports the National Society with integrated community-based resilience and development programs. These initiatives promote environmentally sustainable humanitarian response and recovery operations, enabling the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to strengthen community resilience and help communities adapt to the impacts of existing environmental and climate crises. Funding from the Government of Japan, channeled through IFRC, supports the National Society in delivering essential healthcare services via mobile and static clinics in Somaliland and Puntland. These funds also bolster early warning systems, disaster risk reduction efforts, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. These projects facilitated rapid responses to a range of emergencies, including epidemics, displacement due to conflicts, and natural disasters such as flash floods.
Participating National Societies	The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) benefited from strong partnerships with multiple Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, which supported its humanitarian and development efforts across Somaliland and Puntland. 1) In Somaliland German Red Cross supported SRCS in building community and institutional resilience through WASH, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Forecast-based Financing (FbF) projects. It also strengthened response capacity by developing Drought Early Action Protocols and planned to assist with Desert Locust Early Action Protocols. Canadian Red Cross and Icelandic Red Cross jointly supported protection mainstreaming, including PSEA, safeguarding, and SGBV prevention and response. They conducted organizational assessments on protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and implemented the Strengthening Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity (SHERC) project. The Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) provided comprehensive support to various health programs, including Primary Health Care, Community Health, WASH, and community-based surveillance. NorCross also contributed to healthcare worker safety, financial management, and the development of static and mobile clinics. Finnish Red Cross (FRC) implemented the ECHO PP initiative, focusing on livelihoods and WASH in Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. It also supported mobile and static clinics, as well as crisis response efforts for droughts, floods, epidemics, and displacement. Qatar Red Crescent maintained two clinics in Sararka Borama (Awdal) and Eil-Ade (Sanaag), ensuring essential health services in underserved areas. The Danish Red Cross (DRC) supported health and livelihoods through an NCD project and resilience interventions addressing displacement and the impacts of climate change. British Red Cross provided technical support since 2018 to implement SRCS's National Society Development (NSD) strategy. 2) In Puntland The Norwegian Red Cross maintained a bilateral partnership, supporting Primary



Health Care and Community Health projects in Mudug, and worked within the ECHO PP consortium in Nugaal and Bari.

Finnish Red Cross contributed to livelihoods and WASH under the ECHO PP initiative in Nugaal and Bari and bilaterally assisted in emergencies from natural disasters and displacement.

Danish Red Cross supported integrated health and livelihood projects, including an NCD program in Galdogob (Mudug), and assisted drought- and displacement-affected communities in Mudug and Bari, including nutrition supplies during the 2022 drought.

Japanese Red Cross operated mobile health clinics in Bari, delivering essential healthcare to remote populations.

These partnerships significantly enhanced SRCS's capacity to respond to crises and deliver critical services across Somaliland and Puntland. The efforts were not directly related to the flood response but part of longer-term programming.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided invaluable support to the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) through its longstanding programs, including Restoring Family Links (RFL). This initiative played a crucial role in reuniting family members separated by conflict, displacement, or other humanitarian crises, offering both emotional and practical support during challenging times.

In Somaliland and Puntland, the ICRC enhanced pre-hospital emergency care services by supporting SRCS ambulances in Las Anod and Galkayo. These ambulances proved vital in responding to medical emergencies, delivering essential pre-hospital care, and ensuring the safe and timely transport of patients to healthcare facilities. While this support significantly improved emergency response capabilities, it is worth noting that the ICRC did not directly fund the ambulance operations themselves.

The partnership between ICRC and SRCS strengthened critical humanitarian services across Somalia, particularly in areas affected by conflict and displacement. The RFL program and emergency medical services represented key components of this collaboration, addressing both the immediate and long-term needs of vulnerable populations.

ICRC did not support this operation directly.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	1) Somaliland: In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) coordinated all activities and relief efforts to assist communities affected by crises, including floods. Coordination and Communication: The government actively collaborated with local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and relief agencies to streamline relief efforts. NADFOR led the establishment of communication channels to disseminate critical information and safety instructions to the public, ensuring awareness of available assistance and emergency measures. Evacuation and Shelter: Evacuation plans were implemented to relocate residents from high-risk areas to safer locations. Temporary shelters, including community centers and schools, were set up to provide refuge for those displaced by the floods. 2) Puntland: In Puntland, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM)

	took the lead in coordinating comprehensive relief efforts for affected communities. MoHADM worked closely with other government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and regional governors, who co-chaired coordination efforts alongside MoHADM and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in both Puntland and Somaliland. At the district level, coordination was maintained through collaboration between local mayors, MoHADM, and UNOCHA. This structured approach ensured synchronized efforts, optimal resource utilization, and effective delivery of assistance to those in need. By fostering cooperation across various levels of government and humanitarian agencies, MoHADM and its partners provided timely and targeted support to affected communities, maximizing the impact of relief efforts. Immediate Response: Following the floods, MoHADM distributed food aid to 350 households—250 in Harfo and 100 in Balibusle. Additionally, the ministry issued an appeal for further humanitarian support to address the growing needs of affected populations.
UN or other actors	The United Nations and other humanitarian actors were actively engaged in addressing the Gu floods through existing coordination platforms. Their collective efforts aimed to ensure a coordinated and effective response to the crisis. Contingency Plans: All cluster leads were required to share their respective contingency plans based on available resources and identified gaps, using a standardized template provided by the Disaster Agency and OCHA. Clusters held discussions to align their responses to the floods, ensuring a unified approach. Response Efforts: The UN and other actors focused their efforts on southern Somalia, assisting approximately 61,400 people with food security and livelihood support. This included: 1. Unconditional cash transfers to 54,420 people 2. High-energy biscuits to 4,800 people 3. In-kind assistance to 300 people 4. Community mobilization and sensitization campaigns through early warning messages across 15 flood-affected districts 5. A major humanitarian partner activated an anticipatory action response, reaching over 40,000 people affected by the floods Coordination and Support: UNOCHA offices in Galkayo, Garowe, and Bossaso played a pivotal role in facilitating collaboration among humanitarian organizations. Their efforts ensured a coordinated response to the flash floods, streamlining resources and maximizing impact. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided critical cash voucher assistance to 80 households, enabling families to purchase essential items and meet their immediate needs in the aftermath of the disaster. UNICEF focused on addressing malnutrition among children affected by the floods. They supported a stabilization center in Jariban, providing life-saving care to children suffering from severe malnutrition and its complications. Additional Humanitarian Support: Other humanitarian partners contributed significantly to the response efforts, including: 1. World Vision International: Distributed mosquito nets to 180 households in the Kheyrdoon IDP site. 2. DPA (local humanitarian organization) in partnership with WFP: Provided food distribution to 100 households in the Kheyrdoon IDP site. 3. Danish Refugee Council (DRC): Delivered cash assistance and hygiene kits to 90 households in the Kheyrdoon IDP settlement. 4. Amoud Foundation: Distributed food to 140 households in the Kheyrdoon IDP site. 5. Save the Children: Provided cash support to 288 households in Balibusle. These combined efforts underscored the humanitarian actors' commitment to addressing the immediate needs of flood-affected communities while fostering resilience and recovery.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

To ensure timely action and enhanced preparedness, the government, UN, and other humanitarian actors collaborated closely to develop a comprehensive and multi-sectoral plan. By pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge, their goal was to mitigate the potential impact of the floods on affected communities. This collective effort focused on implementing a robust preparedness and response strategy, addressing critical sectors to safeguard lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the UNOCHA situation report on May 12, 2024, the floods in Somalia affected at least 203,438 people, including approximately 37,120 displaced individuals and 9 reported fatalities. The heavy rains caused extensive damage to infrastructure and resulted in significant loss of life.

The floods had a devastating impact on shelter, housing, and settlements, displacing large numbers of people. Many were forced to abandon their homes, leaving them with nothing but the clothes on their backs and no choice but to sleep outdoors.

Somaliland:

A joint assessment conducted by SRCS, NADFOR, mayors, and governors in Somaliland—particularly in the Awdal, Togdheer, and Woqooyi-Galbeed regions—revealed that the heavy rains destroyed 384 temporary shelters. Of these, 300 shelters were in Burao city, specifically in the Aqil-yare, Xuseen Cale, and Geed-Abokor areas, while 84 shelters were destroyed in the Khaatumo IDP camps.

Additionally, 300 households were affected, with 150 households in Baki district and another 150 in Lughaya district losing their shelters. This forced many families to sleep outside or share overcrowded homes with others.

Puntland:

A joint assessment and remote data collection by SRCS highlighted significant damage caused by the flash floods, affecting approximately 3,407 households across Mudug, Nugaal, and Bari provinces in Puntland. The floods destroyed homes, shelters, and settlements, displacing large numbers of people. Many were left without adequate shelter, forced to sleep on the ground with only their clothing for protection.

In Puntland, 853 temporary shelters were destroyed—471 in Nugaal and 382 in Mudug—creating an urgent need for immediate shelter assistance. In Nugaal province, the floods primarily impacted two districts: Garowe and Burtinle, which were hit by heavy rains in the first week of May 2024. The floods affected 1,440 households in Burtinle IDP communities, leaving them in temporary makeshift shelters.

Response and Interventions:

SRCS prioritized its response by providing shelter non-food item (NFI) kits, which included tarpaulins, sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, and plastic sheets. Volunteers in flood-prone areas were trained in early warning messaging, and technical assistance was provided to support evacuation plans. Early warning information about flooding events, their impacts, and other critical details was disseminated to communities to enhance preparedness.

All distributions were carried out in close collaboration with the shelter cluster and government agencies to ensure a coordinated and effective response. These efforts aimed to address the immediate shelter needs of affected populations while promoting resilience and safety in the face of future disasters.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The devastating floods severely impacted food security and livelihoods across all affected regions. Farmers lost crops, irrigation systems, and livestock, leaving them vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty. The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) was imperative for intervening and supporting these families in meeting their urgent basic needs.

Somaliland:

At least 400 farms were flooded, affecting both small and large-scale farmers. In the Woqooyi Galbeed region, 77 farms were inundated, while in the Sahil region, 38 farms were affected between April 24 and 30. Of these, 25 farms sustained minor to severe damage, and 8 large farms were severely impacted, destroying approximately 2,000 papaya trees. During the week of April 18–24, heavy rains flooded 77 farms in the Maroodijeex region, including 56 farms in Laas Geel, 14 in Buiju Guure (Berbera district), and 7 in Darar Weyne (Hargeisa town). In May, floods swept away 100 farms in the Togdheer region, particularly in the Xaaxi community.

Assessments by SRCS staff and volunteers in the Awdal and Sahil regions revealed that approximately 300 farms were damaged, resulting in the loss of 250 livestock. Critical water infrastructure, such as surface water pumps, hand pumps, and shallow wells—essential for



human consumption, livestock, and irrigation—were either swept away or damaged. In the Awdal region, 80 irrigation farms were reported damaged, and livestock losses were particularly severe in Hamarta Durdurcad, Baysaare, Qardhiile, and Seemaal villages. The floods also disrupted the delivery of agricultural harvests to markets due to rain-damaged roads, which were already challenging to navigate due to the lack of major road networks. In Lughaya district, heavy rainfall damaged 30 irrigation farms and swept away crops and harvests in Garbodader town.

Large areas of agricultural land were inundated, severely impacting crops such as papaya, tomatoes, onions, sesame, sorghum, maize, and beans, which were just days away from harvest. This jeopardized the region's food security. Food storage systems, seedlings, and canals were destroyed, and agricultural machinery was rendered unusable. Additionally, 97 farmers reported that rains had flooded large areas of farmland and washed away an unknown quantity of sorghum grains stored in traditional underground granaries.

According to UNOCHA and SRCS reports, a total of 611 households in Somaliland were severely affected by the heavy rains.

Puntland:

In Puntland, 186 farms were completely destroyed, making crop production impossible for the season. In Nugaal province, 168 farms were flooded, affecting 362 households in Garowe district and resulting in the loss of both farms and livestock. Affected areas included Caanayaskax, Shimbirale, Timir, Xamur, and Siigadheer.

Ten farms were flooded in Bari province, particularly in the Barookhle agricultural community, and eight farms in Harfo district (Mudug region) were also impacted.

The floods led to the deaths of 1,032 livestock (530 in Nugaal, 402 in Bari, and 100 in Mudug), primarily goats and sheep, which are vital to these communities' livelihoods. This exacerbated existing challenges, as these areas were already grappling with food insecurity, income-generation difficulties, inflation, and climate-induced crises such as droughts. The situation raised concerns about further losses of livelihoods and food security if the flooding persisted, as forecasted.

Stagnant floodwaters inundated entire settlements, blocking access and flooding roads, hindering the movement of people and goods. Displaced families were forced to seek shelter with relatives in safer areas.

Response and Interventions:

Somalia's Gu season (April–June) is critical for agricultural activities, water replenishment, and pasture regeneration. Recognizing the urgent need for assistance, SRCS leveraged its experience in implementing both in-kind and cash-based interventions to support affected communities.

In response to the crisis, SRCS provided multipurpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable individuals affected by the floods. Additionally, 250 farmers received improved seeds for maize, sorghum, cowpeas, sesame, onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and peppers to rebuild their agricultural production capacities. A total of 150 farmers were trained in good agronomic practices, and 60 farmers were provided with irrigation facilities.

Other activities included income-generation support, livelihood diversification, distribution of agricultural seeds and inputs, and rehabilitation of key water infrastructure. These efforts aimed to enhance food security, improve livelihoods, and build resilience among vulnerable communities, fostering recovery in the face of ongoing climate shocks.



Multi purpose cash grants

Heavy rains in Puntland devastated 3,407 families, destroying homes, livelihoods, and essential services such as clean water and sanitation. These communities, already grappling with repeated climate shocks, were pushed further into vulnerability.

Somalia has faced a series of prolonged and recurring crises, including droughts, floods, flash floods, desert locust infestations, cyclones, conflicts, and disease outbreaks. These challenges have exacerbated displacement, psychological distress, inequalities, and limited access to resources, leaving communities in a state of persistent fragility.

Assessment reports confirmed that markets in the affected areas remained functional, making cash and voucher assistance a feasible and effective response mechanism in both Puntland and Somaliland. This approach not only addressed immediate needs but also supported local economies and empowered affected families to prioritize their most pressing requirements.



Health

According to the UNOCHA Situation Report, the recent floods severely disrupted the health service delivery system in affected areas. Access to certain locations became heavily restricted, impeding the operation of mobile clinics that served these communities. The flooding posed significant and multifaceted health risks, creating urgent needs for the affected populations.

The ongoing Gu rains in Somaliland and Puntland exacerbated the AWD/Cholera outbreak in these regions, increasing the risk of rapid spread due to contaminated water sources and damaged sanitation facilities. Fortunately, the districts experiencing the cholera outbreak were largely distinct from the areas most affected by the flash floods. As a result, the primary health need in flood-prone areas was to strengthen prevention measures. In cholera-affected districts—such as Bosaso IDPs, Qardho IDPs, and Garowe IDPs camps in Puntland, as well as Awdal and Waqooyi-Galbeed border areas with Ethiopia—the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) responded through the distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), Oral Rehydration Points (ORP), zinc supplements, and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)



measures under the Cholera DREF response. In flood-affected areas, SRCS prioritized community awareness campaigns to prevent waterborne diseases, as the ongoing cholera outbreak could have escalated during the Gu rains.

Disease prevention was critical, given the deterioration of health and WASH facilities, gaps in hygiene and sanitation, and the increased risk of vector breeding sites. This heightened the likelihood of outbreaks of malaria, dengue, and other vector-borne diseases. To address these risks, the distribution of mosquito nets, training for volunteers on flood-related health risks (such as malaria, dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrheal diseases), and basic health promotion awareness were essential components of the minimum humanitarian response, particularly for vulnerable groups and newly displaced populations.

The floods displaced thousands of people and caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including roads leading to health facilities and households. This severely limited access to healthcare services, especially for women, girls, and children, who faced challenges in accessing reproductive health services, maternal healthcare, emergency obstetric care, and immunization services typically provided at child welfare clinics.

To address these gaps, there was an urgent need to relocate SRCS mobile health clinics closer to affected communities. These clinics would provide integrated medical outreach services, ensuring access to essential healthcare in remote and hard-to-reach flood-affected areas. Equipping these clinics with essential medicines and supplies was critical. Additionally, psychosocial support services, delivered through both static and mobile health facilities, were needed to assist flood-affected individuals.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

According to the UNOCHA situation report on May 12, 2024, the Gu rains and subsequent floods caused extensive damage to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure across Somalia. Over 18,000 latrines were damaged, 1,400 shallow wells were either destroyed or rendered unusable, and 1,700 canals, 2,300 irrigation pipes, and 35 water pumps were washed away.

Reports from SRCS staff and volunteers on the ground highlighted that the floods led to a severe shortage of clean water, contamination of water sources, destruction of sanitation facilities, and a rise in waterborne diseases. These conditions exacerbated poor hygiene practices and increased exposure to disease-causing pathogens, creating a critical public health crisis.

Somaliland:

Assessments conducted by SRCS branches in Somaliland, in collaboration with government line ministries, revealed urgent WASH needs in flood-affected communities. WASH and non-food items (NFIs) were identified as among the most pressing priorities, particularly access to clean water and functional sanitation facilities. In the Awdal and Sahil regions, shallow wells were damaged, severely disrupting access to safe drinking water for domestic, agricultural, and livestock use. The floods also damaged water points and farm irrigation systems, with at least 80 water points and irrigation systems reported as damaged or flooded in Awdal alone. Some hand pumps were also rendered inoperable, further compounding the challenges.

Puntland:

A rapid joint assessment conducted by SRCS, alongside other humanitarian organizations and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) in Puntland, underscored the widespread impact of the flash floods. The floods damaged critical water facilities, leading to a shortage of clean water and contamination of water sources. Sanitation facilities were also destroyed, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases and poor hygiene practices among affected populations.

Specifically, the floods and rainstorms impacted 254 WASH facilities:

1. 198 latrines were washed away (140 in Mudug, 48 in Nugal, and 10 in Bari).
2. 1 septic tank was destroyed, exposing human waste and contaminating nearby water sources such as shallow wells and boreholes.
3. In Nugal province, 25 shallow wells collapsed, 21 water storage bags were swept away, 8 berkeds (traditional water catchments) were destroyed, and 2 boreholes completely collapsed.

Critical Interventions Needed:

To address these challenges, immediate interventions were required, including:

1. Rehabilitation and equipping of critical water sources, such as shallow wells, installation of solar-powered water systems, and restoration of berkeds.
2. Construction or rehabilitation of emergency latrines.
3. Distribution of WASH NFIs, including jerrycans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene management kits for women and girls.
4. Hygiene promotion campaigns to encourage safe practices, such as handwashing with soap at critical times.
5. Environmental clean-up campaigns to mitigate health risks and restore safe living conditions.

These measures aimed to restore access to clean water, improve sanitation, and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, ensuring the health and well-being of flood-affected communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The majority of those affected by the flash floods were women and children, with vulnerable groups facing heightened risks of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). To address these concerns, Protection, Gender, and



Inclusion (PGI) principles were integrated throughout the intervention. Volunteers received comprehensive briefings during refresher trainings, ensuring they were equipped to address protection issues effectively. The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) prioritized creating a safe environment where everyone, regardless of age, gender, or disability status, felt protected and supported.

SRCS conducted awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity and equitable assistance. Engagement with communities in settlement sites ensured that aid distribution was impartial and reached all individuals in need. Gender roles were carefully considered when planning distribution times, dates, and hygiene promotion activities to ensure accessibility and participation for all.

A gender and diversity analysis was incorporated into all sectoral responses, including shelter, livelihoods, health, and WASH, as part of the needs assessment and analysis process. This approach helped to understand how different groups were uniquely affected by the floods and informed necessary revisions to the operational strategy. By mainstreaming PGI principles, SRCS ensured that its interventions were inclusive, equitable, and responsive to the specific needs of all affected populations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Access to information during disasters such as floods posed a significant challenge, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. This hindered effective communication with affected communities and made it difficult to gather feedback. People needed clear and accessible channels to receive critical information about available support, how to access humanitarian assistance, and guidance on staying safe and healthy.

Equally important was the need for communities to share information about their specific needs and preferences for receiving assistance. Establishing a platform for feedback was essential, allowing individuals to provide input on the support they received and report any issues or concerns. Ensuring that communities knew how to access these channels and felt empowered to use them was a vital component of an effective and inclusive humanitarian response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aimed to provide immediate support for four months to at least 26,400 of the most vulnerable people (4,400 households) affected by floods and displacement in the hardest-hit areas of Mudug, Nugaal, and Bari regions in Puntland, as well as Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Awdal regions in Somaliland.

Based on the reported impact and forecasts at the time, the intervention provided resources to enhance and complement SRCS actions that began during the early warning phase, focusing on health and flood risk reduction. The response targeted 4,400 households (26,400 people) by delivering critical assistance, including emergency shelter, essential household items, livelihood support, cash voucher assistance, WASH services, and basic health care. All interventions were integrated with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) considerations.

As more information became available and the rains intensified, the scale of the floods increased, potentially necessitating adjustments to the intervention to address emerging needs and challenges.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the immediate needs of the target population, this DREF operation strategy prioritized the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people affected by the Gu rain floods in the most vulnerable areas of Mudug, Nugaal, and Bari regions in Puntland, as well as Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Awdal regions in Somaliland.

As part of the response strategy, the National Society carried out the following actions:

Shelter and NFI Distribution

SRCS ensured that households severely affected by the floods could live in safety and dignity by providing access to Essential Household Shelter and WASH NFI Kits. This strengthened their self-reliance and positive coping mechanisms. SRCS prioritized its response in Zeila, Baki, Berbera, Lasadaacawo, and Burao districts, reaching 6,000 people (500 households). Targeting and distribution were ensured through clear selection criteria communicated to branch teams and local authorities in the target locations. The kits included:

1. Plastic sheets/tarpaulins (2 per household),
2. Ropes (2 per household),



3. Blankets (2 per household),
 4. Sleeping mats (2 per household),
 5. Jerry cans, buckets, body soap, laundry soap, and hygiene kits, including underwear and reusable sanitary pads, all based on SPHERE standards.
- MPC.

Through a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) prioritized assisting 400 of the most affected families in Puntland with one-time, multipurpose cash grants to cover basic needs such as food, water, medicines, and essential household items. Partner National Societies (PNSs) and other humanitarian organizations worked to address the needs of the remaining families.

Additionally, the German Red Cross committed to providing three months of cash voucher assistance to 400 of the most vulnerable households in Somaliland. SRCS's capacity for emergency response, particularly through unconditional cash assistance, was well-established, given its active membership in the Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group. The cash values recommended by the Somali Cash Working Group,

which vary by region, have been consistently applied in SRCS operations since their adoption, ensuring practicality and alignment with local contexts.

Health:

Lifesaving first aid services were provided during search and rescue activities. A 3-day first aid training was conducted for 120 volunteers per location to ensure more responders have that capacity, serving the risk for the entire season and future events. Following the first aid activities, SRCS focused on reducing immediate health risks for affected populations by implementing community awareness and epidemic control initiatives. 15,000 people were reached through health, hygiene, and epidemic control sensitization campaigns in Zeila, Lughaya, Baki, Berbera, Lasadaacawo, Burao, and Odweine districts.

SRCS trained community health volunteers and provided first aid services as needed. A 3-day epidemic control training (ECV) was conducted for 150 volunteers in three targeted locations. These volunteers monitored their localities, disseminated vital messages to communities, promoted safe hygiene practices, and helped prevent waterborne diseases. Community health volunteers conducted house-to-house health education sessions on the prevention of communicable diseases. On the community health prevention, the SRCS coordinated the sensitisation, risk communication with the Cholera DREF (MDRSO017/PSO057) that remained active until August 31, 2024, supporting Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed regions in Somaliland. This allowed this intervention to only expand the coverage beyond the Cholera DREF scope and timeline by ensuring a proper mapping was done from the launch of this intervention. The cholera response activities, including sensitization and community engagement to prevent the spread of cholera and waterborne diseases, were maintained under the floods targeted flood-prone communities, especially in coastal areas, the cholera response focused on border areas between Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Livelihood Support

SRCS supported farmers whose crops, including maize, sorghum, beans, and vegetables such as onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, and peppers, were swept away by the floods. This significantly impacted the livelihoods of local farmers who had anticipated a good harvest.

SRCS supported 250 households to rebuild their agricultural production capacities by providing improved seeds for maize, sorghum, cowpeas, sesame, onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and peppers.

In Baki district, 150 farmers received training on good agronomic practices, including drip irrigation, crop management, weed control, disease and pest control, and innovative water harvesting techniques like the half-moon method, which enhances water retention and crop yields.

Agricultural tools, including hoes, shovels, pick-axes, and rakes, were distributed to 60 farmers.

Water pumps (Honda GP 160) and 100 meters of piping were provided to farmers whose irrigation tools were destroyed by the floods. These tools and techniques ensured reliable access to water, crucial for year-round crop cultivation and sustainable agricultural growth.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

SRCS Somaliland conducted refresher training on community engagement and accountability for 150 volunteers. To ensure community feedback was addressed, SRCS established a short toll number in settlements for beneficiaries to call or send complaints. This system protected the data and confidentiality of callers.

The PMERL team developed a checklist for community feedback and complaints, which was uploaded to the Kobo Collect tool for easy registration. The holder of the short toll number was trained to manage data effectively and maintain caller confidentiality. Posters with clear information about the short toll number, written in the local language, were displayed in project locations. Volunteers also disseminated the number among beneficiaries.

Coordination

An effective coordination system was implemented to avoid duplication of assistance with other stakeholders. This response adopted a complementary approach, aligning with internal SRCS projects and the interventions of other actors. The coordination system included mechanisms for sharing information between different SRCS projects, particularly on targeting, relevant approaches, and gaps in distributions conducted.

SRCS with the support of the IFRC delegation undertook a joint monitoring approach of activities. The joint monitoring aimed at ensuring



adherence to the operational strategy, goals and program delivery. Additionally, the IFRC supported with communication via its X page; (https://x.com/IFRC_DREF/status/1795770451236356523)

As the Flood DREF Response project in Somalia concluded, a structured exit and transition strategy was implemented to ensure the sustainability of emergency interventions and support the long-term recovery of the most vulnerable flood-affected communities. The strategy focused on strengthening community ownership through the establishment and capacity-building of local structures such as water committees and farmers' associations. These groups were trained in the basic operation, maintenance, and repair of rehabilitated shallow wells and solar-powered water systems to promote self-reliance. The project interventions, including the distribution of Shelter and WASH NFI kits, seeds, farming tools, generators, and pipelines, were closely coordinated with relevant government ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources to ensure alignment with national strategies. To enhance sustainability, farmers received training on good agronomic practices (GAP), focusing on climate-smart and resilient techniques. They were also linked to local agriculture extension services and input suppliers to ensure continued access to technical support and essential inputs after the operation closure.

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Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The total number of people affected and reported was 5,807 households (over 34,842 people) [in Somaliland, 3,407 households (20,442 people) and Puntland, 2,400 households (14,400 people)]. The intervention targeted population for this DREF response consisted of 2,400 households (14,400 people) in Somaliland and 2,000 households (12,000 people) in Puntland, totalling 4,400 households (26,400 people). The support gap was filled by partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies. The operation targeted six regions: Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, and Togdheer in Somaliland, and Mudug, Bari, and Nugaal in Puntland. The aim was to reach at least 4,400 households (26,400 people) affected by floods leading to displacements, which were targeted by the sector as follows: FSL, WASH, Health and Shelter coverage. 26,400 people were reached through health and hygiene promotion outreach activities. Targeting for other sectors was based on needs assessments, identifying the most vulnerable populations, and considering the available resources. The targeting also accounted for support from partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies. Where gaps remained, the SRCS continued to coordinate with partner national societies, local authorities, and humanitarian agencies to advocate for more support. In Shelter, Housing, and Settlement, the operation supported shelter NFI kits for a total of 5,400 people (900 households), including 3,000 people (500 households) in Somaliland and 2,400 people (400 households) in Puntland.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

SRCS held mobilization and sensitization in each targeted villages, where beneficiaries actively participated in it, we also involve and engage IDP's / Villages committees, farmers committees, elders and government representatives and local administration in the exercise; NS stipulated to them in detail the selection process and the universal criteria that will be used to pick the beneficiaries of the operation. It was followed by visits to the respective villages and locations, where NS held public forums and meetings, the village committees helped us in mobilizing the locals, where the NS used the meetings to convey to the residents of the respective villages about the project objectives, results and expectations. NS also used the opportunity to inform them about the selection criteria, where we outlined to them that the most vulnerable members of the community were the priority.

Then SRCS implemented a verification process that involved key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, local authorities, and village elders to confirm the selected households and ensure that the selection criteria were adhered to. The selection criteria were widely communicated through trusted channels, including community engagement forums led by traditional leaders and local authorities, to minimize community tensions and provide clarity to those selected or not selected. National Society personnel and volunteers collected feedback and complaints from targeted households during the selection process. Priority was given to targeting and selecting additional beneficiaries such as

1. Families whose houses had been submerged/destroyed and displaced.
2. Families whose floods had destroyed their crops, inundated their farms, washed away by their harvest, seeds, agricultural tools and irrigation canals.
3. Families and individuals directly impacted by the floods are the primary focus. This included those who had suffered damage to their homes and lost their livelihoods.
4. Specific vulnerabilities and common social marginalized groups.
5. Women, children, women/child headed households, people living with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly (over 65), and low-income households.
6. Households moving to relatives' houses, where resources were already limited, and the hosting communities were taking another



- burden by hosting families.
7. Families with people with disabilities.
 8. Specific priority to migrants and IDP.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	70%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	26,400		
Total Targeted Population	26,400		

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
Violence/unrest. Volunteers were at risk of getting caught up in hostility. Especially in areas such as Las Anod and Sool where conflict was ongoing.	SRCS monitored the security situation through obtaining round the clock updates via branches and volunteers. Additionally, ICRC, INSO and the UN networks to relay early warnings to SRCS. Volunteer security: We ensured that volunteer safety and protection were taken into consideration (the SRCS has the duty of care for them) and that volunteers undergo adequate training, mechanisms to prevent and address issues such as



	harassment and exploitation, and use of personal protective equipment where appropriate.
Floods and access	Monitoring and mapping of flood-prone areas and safe access routes were carried out. Branches were informed of the local situation and advised accordingly.
Cholera outbreaks existing in the country would spread to flood-affected areas	SRCS enacted measures that ensured continued sensitization of the communities on waterborne disease. Additionally, there was a government-led cholera response through efforts such as community messaging.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Somalia's security environment remained volatile, with Al-Shabab maintaining control over territories in southern regions. The group conducted frequent attacks, including:

1. Military outpost assaults in rural areas
2. Urban strikes targeting Mogadishu's airports, hotels, and government buildings
3. IED detonations at major city checkpoints
4. Persistent threats to high-value locations like Bossaso port

Regional Variations:

1. Somaliland (Hargeisa): Experienced significantly lower threat levels
2. Puntland: Maintained relative stability but faced consistent insecurity in Bari and Mudug regions due to:

- Cross-border infiltration of extremist elements
- Weak border security enabling arms/drug smuggling

Implemented RCRC Safety Protocols:

1. Pre-Deployment Measures:

Security orientations for all field teams

Mandatory completion of IFRC security e-learning (Levels 1-3)

2. Operational Safeguards:

(i) Standardized security protocols (cultural norms, conduct rules)

(ii) Area-specific risk assessments with tailored mitigation plans

3. Equipment & Movement Controls

(i) Provision of satellite phones, medical kits (PEP/hibernation stocks)

(ii) Vehicle safety standards and pre-movement road assessments

(iii) Restricted travel to high-risk zones (e.g., Las Anod) with:

- Mandatory security coordination
- Movement strategy compliance

These measures enhanced staff safety while enabling sustained humanitarian operations amid complex threats.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,562

Targeted Persons: 5,400

Assisted Persons: 5,400

Targeted Male: 1,620

Targeted Female: 3,780



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of families/HHs reached with emergency shelter and essential household items	900	900
# of Households attended/training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter and use of EHs	900	899
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	90	98
# of volunteers supporting shelter evacuations	120	150

Narrative description of achievements

For shelter purposes, the government established evacuation centres for displaced people affected by the floods. To preserve the dignity of the affected individuals, the National Society (NS) distributed Shelter NFI kits to 5,400 vulnerable people (900 households) affected by floods in Awdal, Sahil, Togdheer regions in Somaliland and Mudug, Bari and Nugaal in Puntland supported by 150 volunteers. 899 HHs underwent training and awareness sessions on safe shelter during shelter distribution.

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)

- A post-distribution survey revealed that 98% of target HHs that benefitted from shelter assistance indicated the operation was timely, relevant, and met their priority immediate needs.

Lessons Learnt

In contrast, owing to the availability prior DREF operations, which lacked preposition stock that could have been employed prior procurement processes, the shelter response was expedited. Being ready with preposition stocks to react quickly after a disaster hits was a fantastic achievement for the National Society.

Challenges

1. Temporary makeshift shelters were destroyed by strong winds that preceded heavy rains.
2. Poorly constructed settlements in low-lying areas were highly vulnerable to running water and storms, adversely impacting entire communities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 63,609

Targeted Persons: 3,330

Assisted Persons: 3,500

Targeted Male: 1,050

Targeted Female: 2,450



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of farmers provided with seeds and training on good agricultural practices	250	300
# of farmers provided training on good agricultural practices	200	250
# of famers provided with agricultural tools and basic training on good agricultural practices	60	60
# of farmers provided with support to repair irrigation systems – water pumps and pipe work.	15	30
# of flood-displaced women supported in cash grant- income generation activities-small business initiatives for flood-displaced women.	30	30

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS supported farmers in reclaiming farmlands that had been swept away by floods by providing seeds for crops such as maize, sorghum, beans, and vegetables, including onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, and peppers. This intervention was expected to significantly improve the livelihoods of local farmers who anticipated a good harvest. SRCS assisted 300 farmers in rebuilding their agricultural production and practices capacities through the provision of improved and high-quality seeds, including maize, sorghum, cowpea, sesame, onions, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and peppers.

In Somaliland, SRCS focused on building the capacity of 150 farmers in the Baki district by providing training on good agronomic practices such as drip irrigation, crop management, weed control, disease and pest control, and innovative water harvesting techniques like the half-moon technique, which enhances crop yields by improving water retention.

Additionally, SRCS distributed agricultural tools, including hoes, shovels, pickaxes, and rakes, and basic training on appropriate agricultural practices to 60 farmers. Water pumps (Honda GP 160) and 100-meter pipes were also distributed to 30 farmers whose irrigation equipment had been swept away by floods. These tools and techniques provided farmers with reliable access to water, which was crucial for year-round crop cultivation, laying the foundation for sustainable agricultural growth.

The operation also supported 30 flood-displaced women with cash grants to aid them in starting income-generating activities.

Lessons Learnt

Most of the farmers engaged by SRCS volunteers and staff reported being new to the agricultural sector and had limited capacity in it. The farmers had previously relied on livestock rearing as their primary livelihood, but recurring droughts severely impacted this practice. They highlighted several challenges, including limited expertise, lack of mechanization, water scarcity, and a heavy reliance on irrigation due to unreliable rainfall. The farmers appealed to SRCS for increased support, particularly in addressing water availability to sustain their agricultural activities.

Challenges

- Water availability poses a challenge to farmers which disrupt farming activities.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 47,229

Targeted Persons: 2,400



Assisted Persons: 2,400

Targeted Male: 800

Targeted Female: 1,600

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer.	400	400
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (Min Exp Basket)	80	100
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The operation supported 400 households (2,400 people) with one-time cash grants. According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report, the supported families used the income primarily for food and water, which were their top priorities, as well as for health, education for their children, and basic household needs.

All (100%) families who participated in the PDM survey reported being able to meet their households' basic needs and achieving the minimum expenditure basket.

Lessons Learnt

The beneficiaries suggested continuing the emergency cash grants for up to four tranches to aid them in coping with the shocks caused by the flood. Many others appealed for an expansion of the MPCG coverage during the operation.

Challenges

- SRCS was unable to reach all affected households through this operation, leaving many without cash assistance.
- One-off transaction of unconditional cash transfer was insufficient to cover the basic needs of the displaced beneficiaries.



Health

Budget: CHF 37,856

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Assisted Persons: 30,000

Targeted Male: 10,500

Targeted Female: 19,500

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health promotion campaigns to response the flood disasters.	26,400	30,000

# of existing mobile health team relocated to the nearest affected communities to provide/deliver health care service.	8	8
# of people reached through mosquito nets procured and distributed.	1,000	3,000
# of volunteers provided First Aid training.	200	200
# of volunteers trained on health risks associated with floods and disease-related incidences such as malaria/dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrhea disease.	150	150
% of target communities reported improved health care service and hygiene promotion provided by the SRCS.	80	80
# of volunteers trained on psychosocial support.	100	100

Narrative description of achievements

- During the humanitarian response, SRCS teams conducted search and rescue operations and provided psychosocial support (PSS) activities. Health promotion efforts focused on preventing waterborne and vector-borne diseases, reaching 30,000 people (19,500 females and 10,500 males) in internally displaced persons (IDP) sites and households through house-to-house visits. A survey conducted revealed that 80% of the respondents reported improved health care service and hygiene promotion provided by the SRCS.
- To support first aid efforts, 200 volunteers (140 females, 60 males) were trained, enabling them to assist those in need. Additionally, IEC materials promoting awareness of waterborne and vector-borne disease prevention reached 5,000 people.
- A total of 150 volunteers participated in refresher training sessions on health risks related to floods and disease outbreaks, including malaria, dengue fever, chikungunya, and diarrheal diseases. Furthermore, 100 volunteers received training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS).
- The National Society (NS) collaborated with government entities, including the Ministry of Health Development, to strengthen response efforts. Additionally, 1,000 mosquito nets (to 500 HHs) were distributed to pregnant and breastfeeding women to help prevent mosquito-borne diseases.
- 8 mobile health clinics were relocated to highly affected areas.

Lessons Learnt

- Psychological First Aid (PFA) for volunteers and affected communities was a crucial component of disaster management. It was essential during the operation and is encouraged for future interventions.
- A community-based approach was highly effective in saving lives during emergencies. Therefore, for future operations, community engagement should be planned and implemented well in advance to enhance disaster response and recovery efforts.

Challenges

- Persistent rains and the increasing number of affected households necessitated continuous adjustments in targeting and scaling up the response.
- Infrastructure damage and road closures rendered certain areas inaccessible.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 156,599

Targeted Persons: 26,399

Assisted Persons: 29,000

Targeted Male: 10,730

Targeted Female: 18,270



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached WASH hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	26,400	29,000
# of shallow wells rehabilitated with installation of solar systems in the response period.	15	15
# of people reached with water treatment tablets.	1,650	3,000
# of people reached with WASH NFIs items (buckets and jerry cans) procured and distributed.	3,750	3,750
# of waterpoints (Berkeds) rehabilitated in the response period.	2	2
# of latrines constructed/rehabilitated emergency latrines.	40	40
# of water storage bags distributed.	12	12
# of people reached with dignity kits.	750	750
% of people (and households) that have access to sufficient, clean and safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality in the recovery period.	70	70

Narrative description of achievements

NS completed minor rehabilitation of 15 shallow wells in Puntland and major rehabilitation of damaged shallow wells, equipped with solar installations in Somaliland, to provide safe, clean, and adequate water to the farmers. This will support vulnerable people in recovering from the shock of the flood disaster and building their sustainable livelihoods. SRCS completed full rehabilitation of the damaged 2 water points (Berkeds) in Somaliland to provide access to clean water for domestic and livestock use.

SRCS conducted hygiene promotion through community meetings, demonstration sessions, and mobile cinema sessions. These activities reached 29,000 people (18,270 females and 10,730 males) who received messages about preventing water-borne diseases and epidemics in all the target locations.

To promote hygiene and sanitation, SRCS distributed WASH NFI Kits to 3,750 people (625 HHs), including Jerrycans, buckets, body and laundry soap, to the most vulnerable households. Particular attention was paid to women and girls, whose personal hygiene had been undermined by the effects of the disaster, and sanitary pads and underwear were also distributed to them.

A total of 3,000 households or 18,000 people (6,660 male and 11,340 female) received water treatment tablets and SRCS volunteers demonstrated their use.

3,750 women and girls of childbearing age received support in menstrual hygiene and personal hygiene drawn from the same households that received the WASH NFIs.

- 3,000 people were reached with aqua tabs
- 40 emergency latrines were constructed. Galkacyo branch undertook construction in September 2024, with the Bosaso branch commencing on the same in early October 2024.
- 12 water storage bags were distributed in September 2024.



Lessons Learnt

In some IDP settlements, such as Kheyrdon in Mudug, community members raised concerns during engagement sessions with SRCS staff and volunteers. They reported that latrines demolished by floods and rainstorms had posed significant risks to their lives. The strong winds blew away corrugated iron sheets, which, in some cases, caused fatalities as they fell onto temporary makeshift shelters, endangering children, women, and men alike. As a result, the community proposed constructing walled latrines instead of corrugated iron sheet structures, which could withstand Somalia's harsh weather conditions.

Challenges

- Strong winds blew away corrugated iron sheet latrines and temporary makeshift shelters.
- The communities struggled with water accessibility.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 9,100

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Assisted Persons: 26,400

Targeted Male: 7,920

Targeted Female: 18,480

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services.	26,400	26,400
# of volunteers trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards.	150	140
# of referrals made (SGBV, Child Protection or other) via a common referral pathway.	5	5
% of volunteers and staff trained on basic SGBV awareness and survivor-cantered response, including receiving and managing sensitive safeguarding-related disclosures.	70	65

Narrative description of achievements

Families displaced from their homes, as well as those remaining in settlements without proper shelter, were exposed to significant risks. SRCS continuously monitored for protection issues and supported vulnerable groups throughout the response. Psychosocial support was provided to these households by 140 SRCS volunteers trained on minimum PGI requirements including DAPS, SGBV, PSEA and child protection and safeguarding. Since the start of the operation, community sensitization on SGBV prevention was integrated into health and hygiene promotion activities.

Communities were informed about how PGI ensured that all Red Cross and Red Crescent programs and emergency operations were people-centered, inclusive, trusted, and safe. These efforts benefitted 26,400 people (7,929 males, 18,480 females).

- 5 referrals related to (SGBV, Child Protection or other) were made through a common referral system.

Lessons Learnt

- PGI doesn't only need to be mainstreamed in the DREF operations only targeting the affected communities but it's important to target the wider public as well.



Challenges

- Lack of trainers for PGI on the ground.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,821

Targeted Persons: 26,400

Assisted Persons: 26,400

Targeted Male: 14,230

Targeted Female: 12,170

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of satisfaction surveys completed.	2	2
% of complaints or feedback about the DREF operation which receive a response through established community communication.	70	90
% of individuals who know how to provide feedback about decision-making processes which affect them.	80	80
# of the volunteers trained on Community Engagement and Accountability.	150	150

Narrative description of achievements

- CEA activities were conducted in accordance with the SRCS plan, with communities involved at every stage of the response. Owing to the strong engagement from SRCS staff and volunteers at the onset of the operation, SRCS addressed 90% of all feedback and complaints during the operation. Among the main feedback collected was for SRCS to provide early warning information messages, SRCS to establish evacuation centres, SRCS to support with livelihoods and support with training of community-based disaster response teams.
- A total of 150 volunteers who were engaged in the operation were trained on CEA.
- Two satisfaction surveys were carried out, which revealed that 80% of respondents knew how to provide feedback about decision-making processes on issues affecting them.

Lessons Learnt

- It is crucial to consistently facilitate peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) among volunteers.
- Multiple community feedback mechanisms should be implemented, ideally using 2 to 3 different channels, to effectively reach people with diverse needs.

Challenges

A challenge faced during the implementation of the DREF project was the frequent need for overtime due to the high workload, particularly during the registration process.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 11,830

Targeted Persons: 4

Assisted Persons: 4

Targeted Male: 3

Targeted Female: 1

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IFRC monitoring and support missions conducted.	4	4
Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners.	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

1. IFRC supported SRCS through the Country Cluster Delegation based in Nairobi, covering Somalia and Kenya, to support operations and response. The IFRC Program coordinator, WASH Delegate, logistics and procurement officer based in the Hargeisa coordination office, and the Security Delegate supported mobilizing the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other resources to support the scale-up of the operation.
2. The secretariat team supported the continuous monitoring of the MAM situation and provided technical support to the National Society on all thematic needs.
3. Up to four joint monitoring and support missions were conducted with support from IFRC.
4. Four coordination meetings were held during the operations whose deliberations were shared with movement partners.

Lessons Learnt

- The IFRC technical support staff for their support in response and resource mobilization is essential
- The National Society needs to enhance its resource mobilization strategy to ensure that it has funds available for emergencies, allowing it to respond effectively while awaiting disbursement of funds for specific operations.

Challenges

- Insecurity challenges arose which limited the IFRC monitoring visit.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 31,850

Targeted Persons: 1,000

Assisted Persons: 908

Targeted Male: 363

Targeted Female: 545

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of trained staff and volunteers mobilize.	908	908
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted and report submitted to IFRC and partners	2	2
Coordination mechanism established.	5	7
# of monitoring missions conducted by coordination offices	5	7

Narrative description of achievements

- SRCS successfully mobilized and equipped 870 volunteers and 38 staff with the necessary tools and skills during the floods, enabling effective search and rescue efforts.
- The National Society conducted biweekly meetings involving the National Programmes team, PMER team, finance team, and implementing provincial managers. These meetings reviewed budget implementation and provided progress updates on the operation. National office staff offered oversight, technical support, and project monitoring, while branch teams compiled and submitted monthly and final activity reports to the Coordination Office until the DREF response concluded.
- Upon the closure of the DREF operation, two lesson-learned workshops were held across all six target regions to capture insights and strengthen future response efforts.
- SRCS conducted seven monitoring missions to various project sites.

Lessons Learnt

- Coordination update meetings were crucial in expediting DREF operations.
- The establishment of qualified emergency teams/structures (NDRT, BDRT) enabled rapid and effective response across all districts. Preparing Red Crescent teams for intervention at any time and training numerous individuals in first aid and disaster management were essential steps taken before disasters occurred.

Challenges

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



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSO018 - Somalia - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 27 May 2024 to 30 Sep 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/05-2025/09	Operation	MDRSO018
Budget Timeframe	2024/05-2024/09	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Jan/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499,972
DREF Response Pillar	499,972
Expenditure	-485,407
Closing Balance	14,565

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	107,562	-45,141	152,703
PO02 - Livelihoods	63,609	168,316	-104,707
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	47,229	170,719	-123,490
PO04 - Health	37,856	24,388	13,468
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	156,600	403,754	-247,154
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,100		9,100
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	30,515	67,338	-36,823
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	3,822	732	3,090
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	456,292	790,107	-333,814
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	11,830	6,876	4,954
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	31,850	-311,575	343,425
Enabling Approaches Total	43,680	-304,700	348,380
Grand Total	499,972	485,407	14,565

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

Please explain variances (if any)

The financial variances were a result of:

1. Significant forex exchange gain.
2. The IFRC budget was underutilized.
3. Challenges arising from the new ERP make the budget coding difficult.

Additionally, the Somalia Red Crescent Society is not on WPP but instead on a work advance system, thereby expenditure across various



sectors is lumped up.

The CHF balance of 14,565 will be returned to the DREF pot.



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[Click here for reference](#)

