



SOMALIA

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 28M**

12 February 2025

In support of the Somali Red Crescent Society



18

National Society
branches



130

National Society
local units



1,118

National Society
staff



20,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



561,000

Climate and
environment



1.5M

Disasters
and crises



4.7M

Health and
wellbeing



32,000

Migration and
displacement



152,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Health
- Recurring disasters
- Resilience
- Protection, gender and inclusion

Capacity development

- Innovation
- Branch development
- Financial sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Very High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Very High

Human Development Index rank

193

World Bank Population figure

18.1M

World Bank Population below poverty line

54.4%

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

Total 24.5M CHF

Total 3.5M CHF

Through Host National Society

181,000 CHF

Through Participating National Societies

12.2M CHF

Through the IFRC

12.2M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

3.5M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

30,000 CHF

Climate & environment

23,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

42,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

7,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

12,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

67,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

1.4M CHF

Climate & environment

1.2M CHF

Disasters & crises

7.2M CHF

Health & wellbeing

12,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

176,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

2.2M CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

Australian Red Cross*

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Icelandic Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society*

Swedish Red Cross

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAASO001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	178,000					●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society	403,000	●		●		●	
Danish Red Cross	3.5M		●	●			
Finnish Red Cross	3.7M	●	●	●		●	
German Red Cross		●	●				●
Icelandic Red Cross				●		●	
Netherlands Red Cross		●	●	●			
Norwegian Red Cross	3.9M	●	●	●		●	●
Qatar Red Crescent Society	250,000			●			
Swedish Red Cross	260,000			●			

Total Funding requirement **CHF 12.2M**

Hazards



Conflict



Displacement



Drought



Floods



Food insecurity



Poverty



Somali Red Crescent personnel engage with a Somali local in Usgure village, Puntland, addressing the critical food crisis and drought through the regional Emergency Appeal (Photo: Somali Red Crescent)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Somali Red Crescent Society** is an independent, non-political humanitarian organization. It was established in April 1963, became a legal entity by presidential decree in 1965, and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1969. The Somali Red Crescent Society has operated continuously during the country's period of civil war and political divide and is credited for its unity as one National Society notwithstanding the fragile nature of the country. It operates through a network of 18 branches, with activities spread across the country and has unique and continued humanitarian access to areas heavily impacted by inter-clan and regional armed conflict.

About 20,000 Somali Red Crescent Society volunteers are well-placed to engage communities due to their diversity, and the high degree of trust afforded to them. The Somali Red Crescent Society's Integrated Health Care Programme (IHCP), with its network of static and mobile health clinics across the country, is a critical provider of health care in the country.

As an established, well-networked national actor and through its permanent local presence, the Somali Red Crescent Society plays a crucial role in reaching most vulnerable populations including internally displaced people, and remote and hard-to-reach communities throughout the country with the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The Somali Red Crescent Strategic Plan (2021-2025) defines four strategic goals, with protection, gender and inclusion as a cross-cutting theme:

- Develop, promote and strengthen community-based health care programs focusing on preventive, promotive and basic curative health services
- Strengthen preparedness, response and recovery services capacities contributing towards saving lives and reducing the impact of disasters and crisis
- National Society Development Initiative contributing towards building a strong and resilient National Society
- Mobilize communities for inclusive and peaceful environment promoting human dignity, protection, safer access, participation and safety

In 2025, the National Society will also focus on capacity building through coordination offices and branch capacity development to generate income that can cover core costs. It has applied for NSIA grant to address the need of the lack of capacity-building facilities for the NS for the volunteers/youth that will contribute to the long-term Resources mobilization activities through income generating by offering subsidized paid training to external clients. The 2025 plan will take into consideration long-term planning for natural disasters and building community resilience. The newly developed Somali Red Crescent Society Resilience and disaster risk management strategies will be rolled out throughout the branches as well as the approach on Preparedness for Effective Response (PER). Somali Red Crescent Society programming is in line with the IFRC strategy 2030, global agenda for renewal, Africa Agenda for renewal (including the 1+3 Pan Africa Initiatives), pan African conference indicators, agenda 2063 of the African Union and sustainable development goals of the UN.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Officially the Federal Republic of Somalia, this eastern most country on mainland Africa is situated on the peninsula known as the Horn of Africa. Somalia borders the Gulf of Aden in the north, Djibouti in the northwest, Ethiopia in the west, Kenya in the southwest. In the east, it borders the Indian Ocean and shares maritime borders with Yemen. The country covers an area of 637,657 square kilometres and has a population of about 18 million people, with around 80 per cent of its population comprising the youth. The capital and largest city is Mogadishu and the official spoken languages are Somali and Arabic. Northern Somalia is divided up among the autonomous region of Puntland and Somaliland. In central Somalia, Galmudug is another regional entity that emerged south of Puntland.

Approximately 60 per cent of the people lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralist lifestyle and a similar proportion reside in rural areas. Somalia is recognized as one of the world's most impoverished nations, as more than 54 per cent of its population lives below the international poverty threshold. Climate change is leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as severe droughts and floods and contributing to worsening community tensions and socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Somalia's human development is particularly fragile. There are notable risks including the adolescent birth rate, age dependency ratio, human inequality, prevalence of stunting and the proportion of youth not engaged in employment, education or training (NEET). Somalia exhibits weak coping capacities, which hinder its ability to withstand and recover from these risks. This weakness is evident in indicators such as access to basic water, access to immunization services, the gender gap in secondary school enrolment, primary school completion rate and social protection coverage.

The people of Somalia consistently encounter challenges that affect their livelihoods, food security and overall well-being, exacerbating a delicate situation that gives rise to severe humanitarian emergencies. In Somalia, approximately 8.25 million people (50 per cent of Somalia's population) need humanitarian and protection assistance and over 3.2 million people are displaced. Somalia has seen three decades of conflict. The major towns in Somalia are under the control of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), with support from the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). However, in the southern rural areas, the Islamist militia Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (Al-Shabaab) has firmly established its presence. Al-Shabaab holds control over important supply routes to the towns and exercises influence even in areas controlled by the FGS. Insecurity and violence continue to threaten the population, as well as creates challenges to humanitarian aid.



Somali Red Crescent Society supporting community members with farm inputs to boost food production, in January 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

Somalia is also facing a significant level of economic instability. The country is highly exposed to severe risks, particularly in terms of its heavy reliance on limited resources, high unemployment rate and a substantial current account deficit. On a positive note, Somalia is making steady progress towards achieving the end of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative – this is anticipated to materialize by late 2023. This progress has been made possible due to renewed engagement with the International Development Association (IDA) and the resolution of arrears owed to international financial institutions. The Somali Government through the

[Somalia National Development Plan 2020-2024](#) aims to improve nutrition and food security. The government plans to partner with development agencies to scale up responses to climate shocks and drought and ensure the most vulnerable receive enough food in terms of quantity and quality, as nutrition worsens during crises. The [Somaliland National Development Plan III 2023–2027](#) also aims to improve food and nutrition and increase the resilience of the Somaliland people. ([WB Somalia Country Overview](#), 30 March 2023).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

According to the Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification, there is a range of climates in Somalia: arid (in the majority of land areas), semi-arid, hot desert and tropical wet and dry (tropical savanna). Average temperatures across the country do not vary significantly with the season and average annual temperatures remain between 25 degrees Celsius and 28 degrees Celsius. It is expected that average temperatures across the region will rise between now and 2050 by at least [1.5–2.5 degrees Celsius](#). As global warming increases, there will be more extreme temperatures in Somalia and heatwaves will intensify in duration.

The [rainfall and temperature in Somalia](#) are influenced by many factors, including the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ), monsoonal winds, ocean currents, jet streams (including the Somali Jetstream or Somali Current), easterly waves, tropical cyclones, the Indian Ocean's variable sea surface temperatures and the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle. During El Niño periods, parts of Somalia experience weather conditions that are wetter than usual, with drier than usual weather occurring during La Niña periods.

Across the whole [Horn of Africa](#), seasonal variations lead to either extreme droughts or devastating floods. This is a growing trend that affects both rural areas and cities, the latter being particularly vulnerable to flash flooding. Droughts are reducing the availability of ground and surface water resources and increasing competition for available water. It is expected that water shortages and disputes over access will lead to tension and conflict, while poorer communities will suffer most as a result of increased water prices.

Failed rains and prolonged drought over multiple seasons have had a major impact on livelihoods and food security in Somalia. It has also been reported that a significant number of migrant families and their livestock mainly from the neighbouring

countries or states, have come to [Somalia](#) in search of pasture, water and assistance. UN DESA forecasts that [climate-induced migration](#) will fuel Somalia's already rapid urbanization rate.

Somalia's [natural resources](#) are experiencing significant strain. The study indicates that approximately 20 per cent of Somalia's soil has been degraded due to droughts and unsustainable land-use practices. The primary cause of deforestation is the export industry, particularly the trade of charcoal, which is the second-largest export commodity following livestock. While there has been a decrease in charcoal exports during the reporting period, partly due to the UN Security Council ban, charcoal production appears to persist without hindrance.

Water scarcity is exacerbated by extensive deforestation that contributes to groundwater shortages. The unregulated and often illegal fishing activities of foreign fleets have also led to a decline in Somalia's marine biodiversity. The exploitation of natural resources, whether from land or water, including recently discovered oil reserves, has become a source of ongoing conflicts that frequently escalate into violence ([BTI Somalia Country Report](#)).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society is part of the IFRC [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and most marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Somali Red Crescent Society aims to support communities in taking the lead in strengthening their resilience to respond to climate-induced hazards. It promotes linkages with existing programmes investing in nature-based solutions, such as adopting agroecological food production practices, environment conservation and promoting technologies that can help store emissions, protect communities from extreme weather events and provide food, a source of livelihoods and habitats. The National Society supports branch staff and volunteers to acquire knowledge and skills through tailor-made training on climate change adaptation, disaster reduction and resilience programming. It is involved in the Early Warnings for All initiative (EW4All), which aims to ensure everyone on Earth is protected by early warning systems by 2027. In this United Nations-led initiative, the IFRC is the lead of Pillar 4 on preparedness for response to warnings and is also actively engaged in Pillars 1 and 3 of Disaster Risk Knowledge and Warning Dissemination and Communication. The National Society, with IFRC support, will be working with national authorities to coordinate Pillar 4 and implement activities.

The Somali Red Crescent Society plans to engage in climate mitigation activities including tree planting, afforestation and environmental advocacy. It will carry out public campaigns on tree planting and plastic usage and disposal. Tree planting will be carried out through school environmental clubs. This will be done alongside the promotion of energy saving solutions, seedling production, community engagement on protecting and restoring natural resources and strengthening community ownership of tree planting and care. The National Society has already planted 800 trees (200 in Somaliland and 600 in Puntland).

The Somali Red Crescent Society will develop an environmental policy in collaboration with relevant line ministries including the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. It will use this policy to advance efforts in environmental protection and management and climate change adaptation.

The National Society will also support the development of new or improved heat action plans and/or heatwave early warning early action systems. In addition, it will promote the use of community by-laws on land degradation or deforestation.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish community committees for the protection of the environment and conduct awareness on adapting to and reducing climate-related risks
- Train community committees on the use of climate-smart farming and other practices to conserve the environment
- Support community-led initiatives such as Cash for Work
- Mainstream green response in its preparedness work, assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian assistance
- Develop standard operating procedures (SOP) for different climate shocks
- Train staff and community-based volunteers in climate-related disease outbreaks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Somali Red Crescent Society's activities that increase the resilience of communities most vulnerable to climate change. It will also support the National Society in working with stakeholders, including the Government, to enhance knowledge-sharing. It will work to strengthen the society's auxiliary role on climate change and protection of the environment, increasing its capacity to advocate in this area.

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), with implementation support from EU National Societies and the IFRC, the **Finnish Red Cross** will support the National Society for environmental assessments and trainings and the installation of solar panels in offices and clinics. The Somali Red Crescent Society also plans to draft an environmental policy.

The **British Red Cross** will provide technical support to the Somali Red Crescent Society in the development of its environment policy.

The **German Red Cross** will continue supporting the National Society in building community resilience. Additionally, it will assist the Somali Red Crescent Society in enhancing its response capacity by further advancing anticipatory action initiatives.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC Go page [Somalia](#)

Somalia's diverse and varied geography means that it is exposed to a wide range of hydrometeorological and geophysical environmental hazards. Its environmental hazards are caused by severe droughts, followed by flash floods – a climate anomaly increasingly prevalent across the [Horn of Africa](#).

As of [July to September 2024](#), 3.6 million Somalis faced food insecurity, with 2.9 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 724,000 in Phase 4 (Emergency). This marks a slight 4 per cent improvement from last year, driven by better rainfall and reduced humanitarian aid.

The [Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit](#) reports that most of the country's internally displaced people and urban poor are experiencing food shortages, because of poverty, low incomes, the rising price of staple food items and diminished household purchasing power. The localized depletion of pastures – with 10–30 per cent affected – is causing the loss of livelihoods and forcing the migration of livestock.

Somalia is vulnerable to river and flash floods. River floods typically occur along the Juba and Shabelle rivers in Southern Somalia and flash floods are more common in northern areas. On 14 May 2023, OCHA reported that floods caused by the Gu rains left a trail of destruction especially in Belet Weyne district, Hirshabelle State and Baardheere in Jubaland State; inundating homes and farmland, washing away livestock, temporarily closing schools and health facilities and damaging roads. Thousands of people were forced to abandon their homes and move to higher ground.

Since 2012, when the new internationally backed Government was installed, Somalia has been moving slowly towards stability, but its authorities still face challenges from Al-Qaeda-aligned Al-Shabaab armed groups. Despite being ousted from most of its key strongholds in south and central Somalia, Al-Shabaab continues to launch deadly attacks against the Somali Government and African Union forces across large parts of the Horn of Africa nation. According to ACAPS, clan disputes, political tensions, national and foreign military campaigns against Al-Shabaab and continuing Al-Shabaab attacks on civilians, cause insecurity and instability across the country. Al-Shabaab controls parts of southern Somalia, particularly rural areas and has attempted to disrupt the electoral process through targeted attacks. National and foreign security forces are also reported to have carried out human rights abuse against civilians, including arbitrary killings and arrests.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society has developed a Disaster Management strategy and policy which will be used to strengthen its preparedness, response and recovery services capacities. The National Society will support branch staff and volunteers through training in disaster management using tools such as the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA). It will develop sustainable Early Warning Early Action Protocols (EAP) for different climate-related hazards such as floods and disease outbreaks to enable effective response to the wide spectrum of evolving disasters and crises.

The Somali Red Crescent Society aims to strengthen its response capacity by pre-positioning non-food items and enhancing its readiness for cash-based interventions, particularly at selected branches. It seeks to increase investment in disaster risk reduction through risk reduction measures, early warning systems and the [Nexus approach](#). Efforts will focus on implementing critical recommendations from the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) standard operating procedures and preparedness for effective response (PER) report, alongside improving support services such as procurement and logistics.

The National Society plans to develop a long-term strategy on food and nutrition security and climate-smart resilient livelihoods as part of the humanitarian, peace and development nexus, while fostering strategic partnerships to strengthen grassroots resilience in food systems. It aims to mobilize resources to advance the [Pan Africa Initiative on Zero Hunger](#), actively participate in regional and national coordination groups on food security and analyze its capacity to enhance programming in grassroots food system strengthening.

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide unconditional cash grants and cash and vouchers for household items and emergency shelter, to vulnerable people affected by disasters
 - Provide food and non-food items, as well as shelter tool kits to vulnerable people affected by disasters
 - Strengthen the disaster management capacities of branches, specifically in preparedness, prevention and response including building community resilience through disaster risk reduction activities
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening its preparedness and readiness to respond to crises in a timely and accountable manner. This support will include providing tools and resources to strengthen its leadership and coordination capacities within the Movement and externally, while assisting its branches in fulfilling their mandate within the national disaster management cycle in line with their auxiliary role. It will support the development of disaster law frameworks to strengthen its auxiliary role, enhance operational capability and facilitate international support under the International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL) framework.

It will provide technical support across the Preparedness for Effective Response pillars, including strategy, policy, analysis, planning, coordination, operational capacity and operational support. It will also facilitate the development of anticipatory action systems, incorporating forecast analysis, contingency planning and mechanisms for early warning and early actions.

The IFRC will offer technical leadership in establishing a Federation-wide response architecture by analyzing the Somali Red Crescent Society's context and capacity to deliver operational plans. It will also provide operational backstopping to address response system gaps and support the use of IFRC emergency mechanisms, including Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), Emergency Appeal capacity strengthening, surge tools and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) standardization.

Through the Pan African Zero Hunger initiative IFRC cluster, regional and global teams will improve expertise in food security and livelihoods, and community resilience to support the National Society in implementing related programmes. It will facilitate strategic partnerships at country, regional and global levels, deploy technical support capacity, mobilize local expertise and enable peer-to-peer support. Efforts will include tracking results-based indicators, conducting risk mapping with mitigation measures and supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society in developing robust, long-term plans aligned with the Humanitarian Peace and Development nexus and integrated community programming. Additionally, tailored proposals will be developed with Movement and non-Movement partners to strengthen emergency operations and hunger resilience programming.

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), with implementation support from EU National Societies and the IFRC, the National Society will continue to provide effective and adapted local response to communities in need, while increasing the reach, quality and impact of its services. In 2025, the IFRC, **Finnish Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross** will be part of ECHO PP. Led by the Norwegian Red Cross, it will support the National Society in developing early action protocols for epidemics, with automatic funding triggered

by pre-agreed thresholds. The National Society will focus on early detection and response to outbreaks, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross in strengthening community health promotion, water, sanitation and hygiene, community-based surveillance and child nutrition through mother-led mid-upper arm circumference monitoring.

The **British Red Cross** is supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society in cash and voucher assistance programming (CVAP). A bilateral agreement has been signed to extend this cooperation.

The **Danish Red Cross** will support the Somali Red Crescent Society through a proposed project aimed at strengthening existing community capacities, focusing on enhancing resilience. The project will build on pre-existing conditions such as access to services and water and improving the community's ability to cope with disasters without introducing unsustainable new initiatives.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will continue supporting the National Society in strengthening its emergency response capacity, including procurement and logistics. It will focus on enhancing community resilience through investments building technical capacity in enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA) disaster risk reduction (DRR) micro-mitigation measures and integrated water resources management. The Finnish Red Cross will also explore opportunities to support the Somali Red Crescent Society in anticipatory action.

The **German Red Cross** will continue supporting the National Society in developing and implementing anticipatory action plans, including risk monitoring, triggering and the implementation of early actions for Desert Locust outbreaks. Funding for these activities will be automatically allocated once pre-agreed thresholds are met. The German Red Cross will also assist the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening community resilience, focusing on capacity building to safeguard lives and livelihoods. It will support the National Society in resilience-building projects, including DRR, forecast-based financing (FBF) and projects addressing climate change adaptation and environmental conservation.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has proposed an integrated community-based resilience and development project to promote environmentally sustainable humanitarian response and recovery. It will provide support to the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening community resilience to adapt to environmental and climate crises, protecting ecosystems and natural resources vital for livelihoods and well-being.

Under wider Movement support the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** will also support the Somali Red Crescent's relief and livelihood interventions focusing on the provision of cash and voucher assistance for the most vulnerable drought-affected populations in Somaliland and Puntland. It will also help the National Society build the capacity of staff and volunteers in the Solo, Sanaag and Buhoodle targeted regions through training.



Health and wellbeing

About 6.5 million Somali people are in urgent need of life-saving health care and nutrition assistance. High mortality rates and increased morbidity are caused by malnutrition, conflict and diseases such as cholera, measles and malaria. Only 25 per cent of Somali people have access to essential health services. According to the International Health Regulations index, only six per cent of people in Somalia are protected from health emergencies and infectious hazards. Secondary health care centres that respond to complicated medical cases are all located in cities, making access difficult for rural communities. The outbreak of COVID-19 has led to a decline in the availability and use of health services, reversing earlier gains made in Somalia's health sector.

Climate-related crises will lead to a rise in heat-related health conditions, psychological stress and increased food insecurity and malnutrition. It is expected that the population affected by heatwaves will increase by 21.1 per cent by 2030, while heat-related deaths will increase from 1.3 to 3.2 deaths per 100,000 people annually until then. Hunger and malnutrition, especially in the central and southern regions and particularly among children, are expected to increase, as the changing climate disrupts agricultural production.

About 20 per cent of Somali children do not survive past the age of five. More than one third are underweight and nearly half experience stunted growth due to factors such as malnutrition and repeated infections. Around 63 per cent of children in Somalia have experienced severe food poverty in their early childhood, making them up to 50 per cent more likely to experience wasting. The under-five mortality rate in Somalia is among the highest in the world and acute malnutrition has been prevalent for decades. It is estimated that more than half of the deaths in children under five are caused by malnutrition. In this regard, about 1.8 million children under the age of five are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition over the course of 2023 and nearly 478,000 of this number will be severely malnourished (ACAPS Thematic Report Somalia). Other diseases, such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and neonatal illnesses, affect a large proportion of Somali children.

Rising temperatures and increased flooding in Somalia are anticipated to elevate the incidence of water-borne diseases, including cholera and diarrhoea. In June 2024, Somalia recorded 1,942 new cholera cases and 10 associated fatalities, resulting in a case fatality rate of 0.5 per cent. This marked a 39 per cent reduction in reported cases and a 50 per cent decline in deaths compared to May 2024. From January to June 2024, Somalia reported a cumulative total of 15,756 cholera cases and 132 deaths, with an overall case fatality rate of 0.8 per cent. Additionally, the expansion of mosquito breeding areas into previously uninhabitable regions is expected to lead to a rise in vector-borne diseases. Skin diseases and respiratory

infections, such as pneumonia and asthma, are also projected to become more prevalent.

Climate-induced water risks in Somalia encompass declining water quality, escalating water prices due to scarcity, damage to infrastructure and the salinization of coastal aquifers resulting from rising sea levels. The country lacks adequate drinking water systems, with over 33 per cent of the population without access to safe drinking water and 42 per cent of households lacking proper water and sanitation facilities. Other drivers water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) challenges include drought and prolonged conflicts, which may lead to mass displacement and communal conflicts over water resources among internally displaced persons and urban and rural communities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society is engaged in the Resilient and Empowered African Community Health (REACH) initiative, a five years initiative part of the overall partnership between IFRC and the Africa CDC, with the ambition of strengthening the number, capacity, training and supervision of the community health workforce, as well as health systems, across the continent. The overall target is to scale up two million community health workers across the African Continent, with each community health worker supporting an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

The Somali Red Crescent Society aims to enhance access to quality promotive, preventive and curative health services through its extensive network of fixed and mobile health facilities. It seeks to ensure affordable and appropriate primary health care services, particularly for communities in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas. The National Society also aims to strengthen the capacity of its health professionals and volunteers, recognizing their vital role as front-line health service providers.

To advance secondary health care, the Somali Red Crescent Society will deliver quality surgical, obstetric and neonatal care through selected clinics and referral facilities. It will also support the rehabilitation of persons with physical disabilities and other special needs, facilitating their reintegration into the community. Additionally, the National Society seeks to enhance the provision of quality first-aid services by improving the skills of practitioners and ensuring the availability of necessary equipment and materials.

The National Society aims to equip community health workers and local populations with the skills and tools required to identify, prevent and manage climate-related health risks. It seeks to invest in climate-resilient health infrastructure and

delivery systems and reduce health vulnerabilities associated with climate-induced diseases.

The Somali Red Crescent Society will also focus on providing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, recognizing their critical role in preventing waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid, as well as improving nutrition, education and economic productivity. It will construct and rehabilitate water points and sanitation facilities. It seeks to promote health education, distribute non-food items and hygiene kits, and raise community awareness about the importance of WASH services in communities, informal settlements and health facilities. The National Society will also expand its programme to hard-to-reach and conflict-prone areas, improve the quality of services through community engagement and accountability initiatives, and advocate for improved WASH policies while building the capacity of volunteers to support these efforts.

Planned activities in 2025

- Decentralize community health system to regional, district and community levels
 - Establish functional and representative community health committees
 - Develop nomadic-friendly community health worker models and maintain a robust supply chain for medical commodities required by community health workers
 - Contribute to national surveillance networks by integrating community-based surveillance into the national Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) system
 - Provide hypertension, diabetes and asthma medications as part of the outpatient department kits
 - Scale up the utilization of community-based approaches, including enhanced [community-based health and first aid](#), epidemic control for volunteers and [community-based surveillance](#) across all branches
 - Rehabilitate or renovate of the health centre rooms to withstand climate related health emergencies
 - Install of rainwater harvesting systems at its health facility to reduce reliance on external water sources during droughts
 - Develop standard operating procedures for epidemics
 - Upgrade or install water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, including handwashing stations, latrines and wastewater management systems in health centres
 - Rehabilitate berkads, latrines in community clinics and washing facilities to improve access to water and sanitation services
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society's efforts to enhance water, sanitation and hygiene services in Somaliland and Puntland. This includes providing support to 14 clinics, nine in Somaliland and five in Puntland, ensuring access to integrated healthcare services. In 2025, the IFRC will continue to support all 14 clinics and mobile units, while advocating for additional assistance from partner National Societies and the international community to expand access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Under the DG ECHO [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) initiative, **the IFRC, Finnish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross** are supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society in helping communities prevent, detect and respond to outbreaks. This is being undertaken through community health promotion, WASH activities and services, community-based surveillance and the implementation of epidemic control measures through the prevention of communicable diseases, water and food diseases and respiratory tract infections. In alignment with the National Society's role as auxiliary to the Government of Somalia, this effort will also focus on supporting the authorities in the strengthening of relevant national plans, strategies, policies, and laws related to epidemic, pandemic and disaster preparedness and response. This will include international best practices and recommendations.

The **Canadian Red Cross** and **Icelandic Red Cross** will continue supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society through the 'Strengthening the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity (SHERC) in Somaliland – Phase II' project. This project will focus on providing quality health education and protection services, while strengthening the Somali Red Crescent Society's health emergency response system to improve service delivery across its branches. It will address the immediate and long-term health and protection needs caused by drought, floods and the rise in female genital mutilation and sexual and gender-based violence. The project aims to enhance epidemic preparedness and response, as well as protection, gender and inclusion efforts, through awareness-raising and training for volunteers and staff.

The **Danish Red Cross** will continue its support to the Somali Red Crescent Society in reference to non-communicable diseases, focusing on prevention, treatment and the promotion of healthy lifestyles and awareness raising among communities on risks and trends of non-communicable diseases.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will support the National Society in operationalizing three static and one mobile clinic in Somaliland, three static clinics in Puntland and two in the South, providing essential health services such as outpatient care, safe motherhood and immunization. It will also enhance community health activities, including disease surveillance, health education and awareness. In 2025, the Finnish Red Cross will support the roll-out of the ALMANACH service

and explore its extension to other clinics. Additionally, it will promote the 'Health and WASH nexus'.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to support the Somali Red Crescent Society's WASH programming in emergency and resilience contexts to alleviate the problems arising from poor hygiene, sanitation and inadequate water supply in Somaliland and Puntland.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support seven static mobile and two mobile clinics in the Mudug region, Puntland, three clinics in Nugal, two clinics in Bari, five clinics in South Central Somalia and three clinics in Sool Somaliland. It will continue to support the National Society's primary health services such as outbreak-prone diseases, safe-motherhood and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. In addition, it will support community health activities in the regions including disease surveillance (through community-based surveillance), health education

and awareness and reporting. The Norwegian Red Cross will also continue to provide financial and technical support to the Somali Red Crescent Society to maintain added value and strong relationships with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Somalia.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society's integrated health care programme.

Under wider Movement support **the ICRC** will continue supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society's First Aid and Prehospital Emergency Care (FA&PHEC) Programme, aimed at addressing the lack of emergency medical assistance and ambulance services. With ICRC's support, the National Society will expand the programme's capacity to respond effectively, timely and safely to medical and traumatic emergencies in Somaliland and Somalia.



Migration and displacement

Somalia serves as a significant origin and transit point for refugees and migrants travelling along the Eastern Route toward the Arabian Peninsula. It is also a destination country, with 32 per cent of the 335,000 individuals observed moving within the Horn of Africa in 2023 by IOM aiming to reach Somalia. As of May 2024, the UNHCR reported that Somalia hosts over 39,000 refugees and asylum seekers.

Persistent conflict, insecurity and violence continue to affect the lives of refugees and migrants. Since February 2023, tensions have forced individuals travelling on foot to take longer, more dangerous routes, increasing their risk of injury and abuse. Gender-based violence remains a critical concern, with 10,926 cases reported in 2023, accounting for 56 per cent of all protection violations recorded in Somalia. Refugees and migrants interviewed by the Mixed Migration Centre in 2023 identified criminal gangs and smugglers as the primary perpetrators of such abuses.

Climate-related disasters compound these vulnerabilities. Heavy rains and floods in Somalia affected over 1.24 million people and displaced more than 456,800 individuals. The South-West State, particularly the Bay region, was most affected, accounting for 37 per cent of the impacted population, followed by Gedo at 23 per cent and Mudug at 17 per cent.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society aims to strengthen its support and humanitarian assistance for migrants and displaced populations by providing aid to internally displaced persons,

returnees, migrants, refugees and disaster-affected local communities to meet their basic needs during emergencies and recovery phases. To inform planning and response efforts, the National Society will conduct situational analyses and needs assessments to understand the challenges faced by migrants and displaced populations. These efforts will guide the integration of migrants into host communities through language training, skills development, livelihoods support, counselling, legal aid, psychosocial support and youth engagement programmes.

The National Society will strengthen its capacity to deliver essential services, including health, psychosocial support, household items, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, cash and voucher assistance, risk communication and community engagement.

In alignment with protection, gender and inclusion guidelines and the minimum protection approach, it will provide protection services such as legal assistance, safe referrals, border and detention monitoring. It will also provide Restoring Family Links services along with child protection, anti-trafficking initiatives and related support. Additionally, the Somali Red Crescent Society will prioritize preparedness and anticipatory actions, including preparedness for effective response (PER) and early action protocols (EAPs) with a particular emphasis on migration and displacement contexts.

To promote social cohesion, the Somali Red Crescent Society will implement activities that reduce stigma and xenophobia while fostering stronger relationships between migrants and host communities. It will also support the safe return and resettlement of displaced persons.

Planned activities in 2025

- Offer support to the displaced and migrant people by offering free phone calls service to contact their families, distributing water as well as compact food biscuits
 - Strengthen its presence in the emigrant entry points and engage them with effective need-based interventions
 - Provide services on communicable diseases prevention promotion and treatment to people on the move
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Somali Red Crescent Society in the design of a strategic approach to population movement and the provision of services and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and displaced people.

Under wider Movement support the ICRC will continue to support the [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) work of the Somali Red Crescent Society.



Values, power and inclusion

The opportunity for substantive equality is lacking in Somalia, where gender discrimination prevails within a clan-based and patriarchal social environment. Somalia remains one of the most unequal countries with the [Gender Index](#) standing at 0.776 (1 – complete inequality), placing Somalia at the fourth-highest position globally. The [labour force participation](#) rate among females is 21.2 per cent and among males is 47.3 per cent for 2023.

The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 is 35.5 per cent in Somalia. The percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is 99.2 per cent in Somalia ([UNFPA Statistics](#)). Girls face parental restrictions on education, resulting in a primary education enrolment rate of only 30 to 40 per cent, with a significant gender disparity favouring boys. Completion rates for schooling are low and the enrolment percentage further declines, exacerbating gender disparities, in secondary and tertiary education. Overall, in a society fragmented by prolonged civil war, one's chances of advancement depend heavily on individual and family background, as well as geographical location, with more schools concentrated in urban areas and the northern regions of the country ([BTI Somalia Country Report](#)).

Disabilities affect [11.7 per cent](#) of Somalia's adult population. The [literacy rate](#) among individuals with disabilities stands at 34.1 per cent, significantly lower than the 56.0 per cent observed among those without disabilities. Similarly, the [labour force participation rate](#) for individuals with disabilities is 20.7 per cent, compared to 31.7 per cent for those without disabilities. In 2019, the Federal Government of Somalia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – this was a historic moment for Somalis with disabilities and their families and one that demonstrated their

country's commitment to promoting, protecting and ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all.

An uptick in fighting in several parts of the country resulted in [hundreds of civilian casualties](#) and forced [almost 650,000](#) people to flee. While famine conditions were averted, five consecutive below-average annual rains continued to have a devastating impact on the realization of the rights to food and health, [with at least 4.3 million people](#) in urgent need of food assistance. Children in Somalia live in a protracted complex emergency setting where half the population (5.1 million children) requires humanitarian assistance, and 3.8 million people are internally displaced (1.7 million children). In [2023](#), children bore the brunt of concurrent crises, including climatic shocks, historic drought, floods, disease outbreaks and conflict.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent adopts a comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach across its operations and programmes. It will contribute towards increasing the knowledge and awareness of communities and advocate with public authorities, religious and community leaders to eradicate harmful practices. It will also ensure the participation of women in the planning and implementation of its programming.

The Somali Red Crescent Society seeks to strengthen community engagement and accountability (CEA) by raising awareness among its leadership, staff and volunteers about its importance in improving programme quality, building trust and ensuring sustainability. It aims to institutionalize CEA across all programmes and operations through technical support, mentorship and peer learning initiatives. The National Society will also systematically document successes and lessons learned, sharing evidence with decision-makers to

demonstrate the positive impact of community engagement and engagement (CEA) on operational outcomes.

Planned activities in 2025

- Engage vulnerable communities and victims of crises to ensure their participation in decision making during planning and implementation of programmes
- Conduct a CEA self-assessment
- Collect and analyze evidence on how community engagement improves programme and operational quality
- Provide training to volunteers in the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and ensure they sign the [Code of Conduct](#)
- Incorporate community engagement and accountability (CEA) commitments into strategic and annual plans, as well as upcoming policies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Somali Red Crescent Society in institutionalizing protection, gender and inclusion. This will include assistance in the development of the National Society's CEA strategy. The IFRC will also provide support for the collection, analysis and reporting of community feedback,

as well as the designing of programmes for hygiene and protection, gender and inclusion services in schools.

Under the [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and DG ECHO, with implementation support from EU National Societies, the Somali Red Crescent will further strengthen community engagement and accountability, focusing on the capacity building of staff and volunteers through training, collection of community feedback and complaint mechanisms.

The **British Red Cross** will support Somali Red Crescent Society in mainstreaming [Safeguarding](#) as well as the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) at all levels.

The **Canadian Red Cross** and **Icelandic Red Cross**, through phase II of the SHERC project, aim to train staff, volunteers, community health workers, teachers and senior students in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) as well as strengthening referral pathways for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence or child protection concerns. Additionally, the project will train 90 clinical staff and volunteers in key locations, reinforce feedback and complaint systems for two-way communication and gather insights through an endline survey.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will continue to support the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening its financial capacity. This is being done through the development of guidelines, policies and other relevant documents

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Somali Red Crescent Society is committed to strengthening its institutional standing and in 2019, it carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification ([OCAC](#)) process. This is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of a National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Somali Red Crescent Society is

also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the work plan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and take the necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Collaborate with government ministries, participate in relevant clusters and engage in partner meetings to prioritize needs

- Increase its partnerships inside and beyond the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Develop and review a resource mobilization strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the National Society in the mobilization of resources and building partnerships.

The **British Red Cross** will facilitate Somali Red Crescent Society engagement with the FCDO and other UK-based

donors and broker on behalf of Somali Red Crescent Society with the UK government and other donor agencies.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** continues to support Somali Red Crescent Society in income generation. Ongoing structural

development projects in Hargeisa and Mogadishu are expected to significantly impact Somali Red Crescent Society's ability to generate its own income in the coming years.



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen leadership to position it with current and potential partners
- Support the creation of a legal base while promoting youth leadership
- Create an enabling environment for peer-to-peer learning
- Formulate policies to support the development of a new strategic plan and branch committee elections
- Increase the capacity of branches to mobilize local resources and engage community volunteers in service delivery
- Focus on organizational accountability, explore market potential and promote strong leadership for financial sustainability

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening its effectiveness by improving branch development and delivering relevant services to the end-user.

The **Canadian Red Cross** with the **Icelandic Red Cross** will contribute to the construction of the new Somali Red Crescent Society Somaliland coordination compound in Hargeisa.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** has a Regional Innovation Delegate to provide support to innovation activities proposed by Somali Red Crescent.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** supports the National Society with institutional development, well-equipped office facilities and staff training.

The **ICRC** will continue to facilitate the participation of the Somali Red Crescent Society in Africa regional initiatives and National Society development activities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote the understanding of the Fundamental Principles, International Humanitarian Law, the Emblem as well as its activities
- Improve its communications and advocacy efforts to enhance impact, build public trust and improve understanding of its role and activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will promote humanitarian diplomacy by supporting Somali Red Crescent Society to be better positioned and have a stronger capacity to protect the most vulnerable and safeguard the humanitarian space. The IFRC will also provide technical support to the National Society in the development of its communications strategy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen systems and processes to foster a culture of accountability, positioning itself as a trusted partner of choice.
- Implement policy frameworks on fraud prevention, corruption, protection against sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH) and child safeguarding among staff and communities
- Strengthen financial management and reporting by adopting technology to enhance donor accountability
- Develop a comprehensive risk management plan and establish a risk monitoring mechanism to support mitigation efforts

- Streamline digital processes in finance, human resource management, procurement, communications and volunteer management systems
- Improve existing IT infrastructure with a focus on enhancing data literacy among staff
- Establish functional data management systems, including databases and dashboards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Somali Red Crescent Society to build strong, credible and well-functioning structures and tools that enable the National Society to deliver relevant, scalable and sustained quality humanitarian services. The IFRC will also facilitate capacity-development sessions, especially in the areas of PSEA and resilience strategy development.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC, through its Africa regional office and country cluster delegation office in Nairobi, together with IFRC offices in Somaliland and Puntland, supports the Somali Red Crescent with strategic and operational coordination, National Society development, humanitarian diplomacy and the reinforcement of its auxiliary role. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme and provides technical support. The latter support to the Somali Red Crescent is present through a full-time WASH delegate, while the recruitment of a health delegate is underway – both positions are based in Somaliland, with required frequent visits to Garowe. In addition, a project coordinator who will provide disaster management support will be recruited and based in Somaliland. Various other

profiles will be deployed according to the scale of the response and request of the National Society.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Somali Red Crescent through numerous Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to drought and food insecurity, floods, storms and tropical cyclones, disease outbreaks, population movement and accidents. There are monthly coordination meetings and information is shared on both humanitarian and longer-term National Society programmes. Field operational coordination is delivered through field offices in Puntland and Somaliland.



Somali Red Crescent Society distributing essential items to people affected by flash floods in Somaliland's Sahel region in November 2023
(Photo: IFRC)

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, development assistance and of efforts to reinforce the role of National Societies in their respective countries.

Somalia is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between DG ECHO and the IFRC. The National Society benefits from the support of the Finnish Red Cross (the lead EU National Society), the Danish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross in the implementation of activities in disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response and cash and voucher assistance. Risk communication as well as community engagement and accountability are cross-cutting themes, integrated into the main pillars of intervention.

The Somali Red Crescent is part of the four [IFRC Pan-African Initiatives](#) focusing on: Tree planting and care; Zero Hunger; Red Ready; and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

Many IFRC Network partners support the National Society through IFRC Emergency Appeals, surge capacity deployments and bilateral and financial contributions.

The following participating National Societies are providing long-term support to the Somali Red Crescent Society:

The **British Red Cross** has been supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society since 2018. It provides support to the National Society in the implementation of its environmental policy as well as its cash and voucher assistance programme. Other support provided by the British Red Cross includes mainstreaming Safeguarding policies.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** supports the Somali Red Crescent Society in the Climate Change Adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa Programme – a multi-country project initiative that aims to increase the resilience of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and smallholder farmers towards climate change and climate-related disasters. It focuses on women and young people in rural and semi-urban communities in Somaliland, as well as in Ethiopia and South Sudan (subject to approval). It also provides health education and protection services as well as epidemic and pandemic preparedness along with training in PGI and Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

The **Danish Red Cross** will continue in its multi-faceted partnership with the Somali Red Crescent Society initiated in 2020 and will support in carrying out feasibility studies for non-communicable disease care. It will also support the National Society in strengthening existing community capacities, focusing on resilience. Additionally, the Danish Red Cross will assist the Somali Red Crescent Society in providing access to services and water and improving the community's ability to cope with disasters without introducing unsustainable new initiatives.

The **Finnish Red Cross** provides support to the National Society for environmental assessments and training and the installation of solar panels in offices and clinics under the DG ECHO – IFRC PPP. It also provides assistance in emergency response capacity building as well as anticipatory action.

The **German Red Cross** continues to work on building the resilience of the National Society and communities, in addition to supporting water, sanitation and hygiene, disaster risk reduction and forecast-based financing as well as climate change adaptation.

The **Icelandic Red Cross** supports the Somali Red Crescent Society in providing health education and protection services, as well as epidemic and pandemic preparedness under the phase II of SHERC. It also supports the National Society in assessing its capacity for protection, gender and inclusion. This includes strengthening its capacity for protection mainstreaming, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, safeguarding and sexual and gender-based violence prevention, mitigation and response.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provides support to the Somali Red Crescent Society in strengthening community resilience to adapt to environmental and climate crises, protecting ecosystems and natural resources vital for livelihoods and well-being.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the National Society in developing early action protocols for epidemics, with automatic funding triggered by pre-agreed thresholds. It supports the strengthening of community health promotion, water, sanitation and hygiene, community-based surveillance and child nutrition through mother-led mid-upper arm circumference monitoring. In addition, it supports community health activities, health education and awareness and reporting.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** supports the National Society with institutional development, well-equipped office facilities and staff training.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society's integrated health care programme.

Movement coordination

The Somali Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC is present in the South-Central Zone, Hargeisa in Somaliland and Garowe in Puntland and focuses primarily on economic security, health and water and habitat programmes. It works alongside the National Society in areas affected by conflict, responding through rapid assessments, cash and voucher assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene. The ICRC also works with the IFRC, in collaboration with the Somali Red Crescent, to strengthen the National Society.

Coordination with other actors

The Somali Red Crescent Society has a well-established working relationship with the respective government line ministries and local authorities, in its role as auxiliary to the Government in the delivery of humanitarian services. This includes the ministries of Health, Agriculture, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, Environment and Climate Change and Water Management in both Somaliland and Puntland. The Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of Puntland are responsible for the overall coordination of all responses to disasters and emergencies in the respective regions.

The Ministry of Health in Somaliland has described the Somali Red Crescent Society as a reliable stakeholder in the health sector, with a strategy that is in line with the vision and priorities of the ministry. According to the MoH, the Somali

Red Crescent Society's health programme is among the best implemented programmes at grassroots level and in hard-to-reach areas where the need is greatest. The same sentiments have been echoed by the government authorities in Puntland.

The National Society also coordinates with other humanitarian actors such as the UN and I/NGOs by participating in joint assessments, attending coordination meetings and filling gaps that are raised by the coordination platforms or clusters. The Somalia Food Security Cluster is currently activated and the Regional Humanitarian Response Team (RHPT) led by OCHA is following the drought emergency across the Greater Horn of Africa Region. The National Society has, for a long time, been a strategic and preferred partner of the leading UN agencies in Somalia, such as UNICEF, World Health Organization and the UN World Food Programme (WFP).



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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