



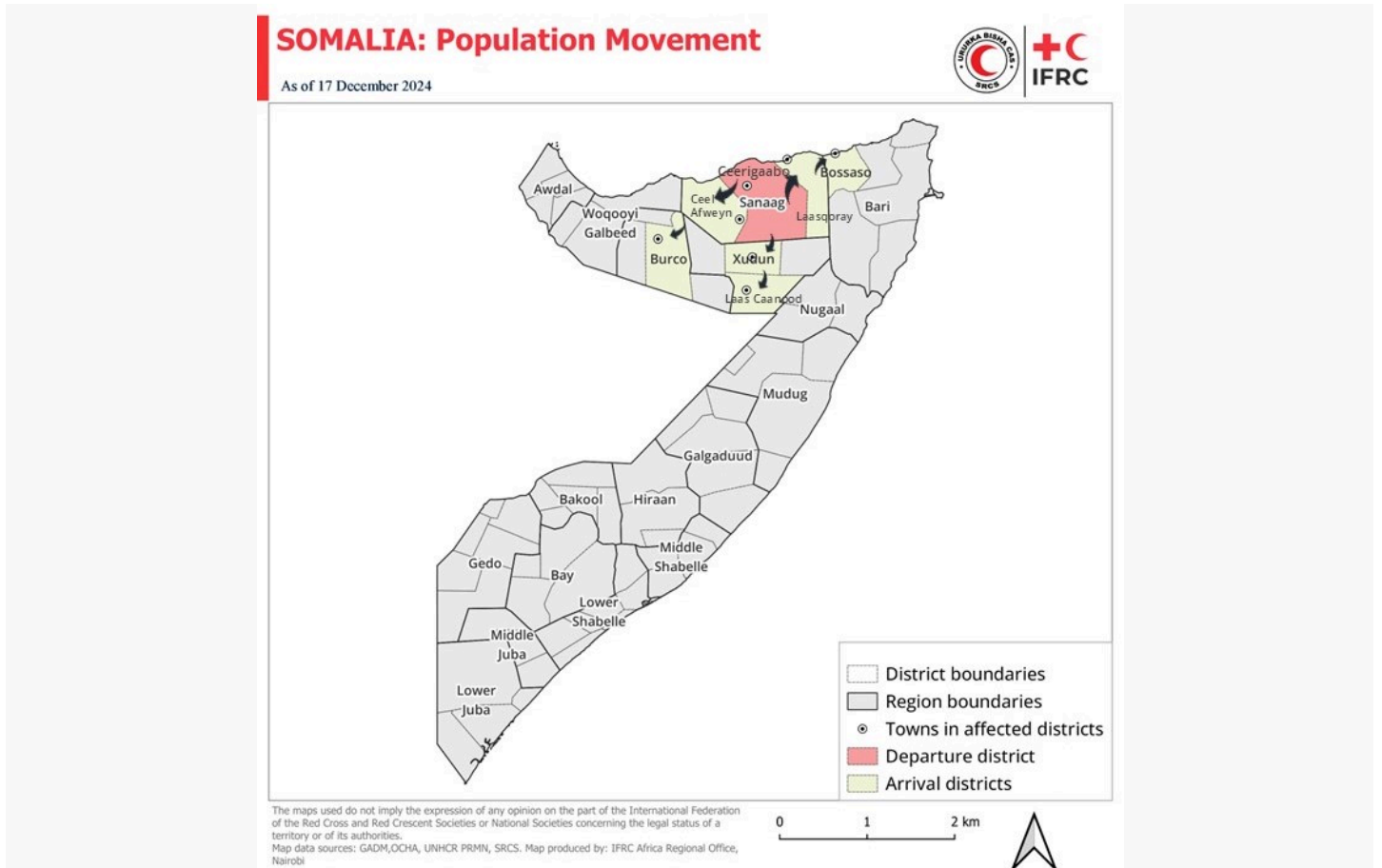
SRCS Staff conducting rapid assessment in displaced people in Yufle village in the Sanaag region

Appeal: MDRSO020	Country: Somalia	Hazard: Population Movement	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,984	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 43,000 people	People Targeted: 16,800 people	
Operation Start Date: 28-12-2024	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2025	DREF Published: 31-12-2024
Targeted Areas: Bari, Sanaag, Sool			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

19-12-2024



What happened, where and when?

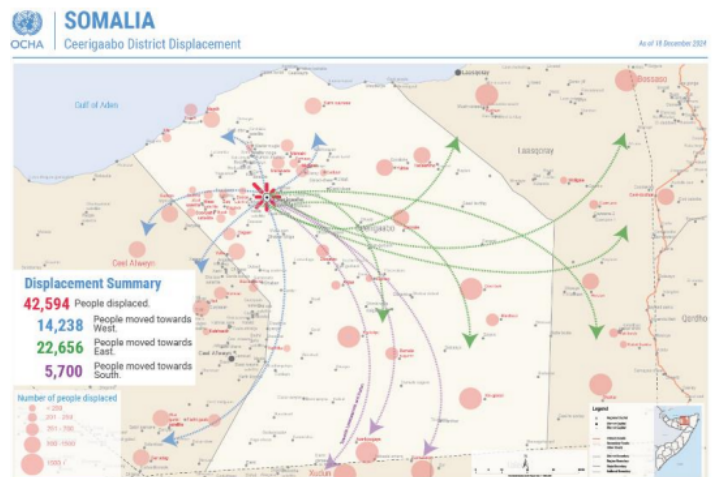
Since 14 December 2024, violent clashes broke out in Erigabo, the capital of the Sanaag region in Somaliland, and have caused casualties and widespread displacement. With intense fighting particularly in the town's southern areas and nearby locations, around 43,000 people have fled, seeking refuge in nearby towns such as Ceel Afweyn, Laasqoray, and areas such as Bossaso and Burco. This violence is part of ongoing clan and territorial conflicts in the region.

The displacement has put immense pressure on local resources and humanitarian systems, with many people moving to already vulnerable regions. Local authorities and aid organizations are struggling to meet the growing needs amidst the ongoing insecurity. The violence has left many people without access to basic necessities like food, water, healthcare, and shelter. The situation remains unstable, and more people are expected to flee in the coming days, worsening the humanitarian crisis.

On 18 December 2024, following this recent conflict, the NADFOR (National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority) and MoHADAM (Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management) issued an appeal for support from humanitarian partners. In response to this urgent call and the needs of the impacted population, SRCS collaborated with other humanitarian organizations, conducted assessments, and identified critical areas where support is most needed.



SRCS team having discussion with the displaced people



Scope and Scale

The ongoing violent clashes have displaced around 43,000 households in the Sanaag region, especially in areas surrounding Erigabo town. Forced to flee without the opportunity to gather their belongings, many are seeking refuge in nearby towns or with relatives. Spontaneous, informal settlements have emerged in the west, east, and north of Erigabo, while others have relocated to various locations within Sanaag, such as Ceel Afweyn and Laasqoray. Furthermore, a number of people have also reached Bossaso, Laas Caanood, Xuddun, and Burco Districts. This crisis has led to significant casualties, with 40 deaths and 108 injuries reported. The impact is compounded by the region's existing vulnerabilities, including food insecurity and a history of recurring droughts. The violence has left many people without access to basic necessities like food, water, healthcare, and shelter.

The affected geographical areas span several towns and rural regions around Erigabo, with the violence disrupting both urban and remote locations. Communities in these areas, already struggling with food shortages, have faced further difficulties due to high commodity prices, a collapsed transport system, and the closure of shops and businesses. This has exacerbated the fragile economic conditions, leading to a deepening humanitarian crisis. People in these areas are particularly vulnerable due to a lack of resources, compounded by a previous cycle of drought and food insecurity, leaving them unprepared to cope with the impact of the violence.

While disaggregated data is still to be compiled it is observed that the majority of those displaced are women, children and elderly. Among the displaced population, certain groups are especially vulnerable and require immediate attention. It's reported that many children are suffering inadequate food and poor living conditions. Additionally, many children have been separated from their families during the chaos of displacement, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse. Women and pregnant women and mothers are facing particular challenges in the displacement areas. Many of them are living in overcrowded shelters with limited access to prenatal care, putting both their health and the health of their unborn children at risk. The elderly, especially those with chronic health conditions, are suffering from a lack of proper care. Many elderly people have difficulty accessing basic services, such as healthcare and food, due to mobility challenges or the absence of support structures in the displacement camps.

In the short term, the situation is expected to worsen without immediate humanitarian intervention. The humanitarian conditions, including access to shelter, health, WASH, are rapidly deteriorating, and without prompt action, further loss of life and livelihoods is likely. The ongoing lack of basic services, alongside the unpredictable weather patterns, which could bring additional drought, heightens the vulnerability of displaced populations. Historical comparisons show that these communities have previously been impacted by both violent conflict and environmental challenges, further complicating recovery efforts.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. UNOCHA Report	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EVkcUhBUbs1MtHjYzShK3pgBKauBZ_Zp2B9FpccoVnBk-Xw?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&e=O8Fflw



https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EQTWjBADVFJMpJLxPaPPK28BnbHouD7EW9-IDxdE0tjd8w?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&e=ywzdi9

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

From previous DREF operation supporting population movement due to disturbances, SRCS from after action reviews and lessons learnt workshop, noted the following lessons. The involvement of local communities through volunteers has played a crucial role in promoting community ownership of previous DREF operations, and these lessons are being applied in the current response. By clearly outlining the roles and responsibilities of volunteers, past operations have demonstrated the effectiveness of informed community engagement, ensuring that volunteers are well-prepared and empowered to carry out their tasks.

Building on this experience, the current operation emphasizes the importance of promoting community-level participation by sharing information about activity strategies and objectives. This approach encourages communities to actively support volunteers during the implementation of key activities, such as the distribution of Shelter and WASH NFIs, multi-purpose cash, Health and other essential services, thus ensuring smoother execution and significant overall impact.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health, and road hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment should be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall Code of Conduct should be put in place. Minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

16-12-2024

Multi Purpose Cash	SRCS has mobilized trained volunteers in Cash voucher assistance (CVA) in preparation for distributing of cash grants. SRS has informed the financial service provider.
Health	SRCS are already supporting mobile and fixed health clinics in these affected areas and is working with the local population.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	SRCS has provided WASH services including distributing aqua tabs to 100 displaced households near Erigavo town.



<p>Coordination</p>	<p>Upon receiving the report about the violent clashes in Erigabo from the Erigabo branch, the SRCS Hargeisa coordination office promptly informed all Movement partners about the incident and its significant impact on the community. This led to the initiation of discussions with SRCS in-country partners, including the IFRC and ICRC.</p> <p>SRCS continued to participate in humanitarian cluster meetings, which provided valuable updates on the situation. Through its membership, SRCS, along with the ICRC, coordinates efforts and shares information during regular coordination meetings and as needed. The SRCS coordination offices in both Mogadishu and Hargeisa maintain communication with government authorities at the national and local levels. Additionally, the IFRC Nairobi cluster offers regional and international coordination support to SRCS.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>As a long-standing frontline responder, SRCS has developed strong readiness to support the most vulnerable groups. The National Society (NS) has established framework agreements with financial service providers for CVA and operates well-functioning primary healthcare facilities, including both static and mobile clinics.</p> <p>SRCS has earned a reputation as an impartial, independent, and neutral organization, widely respected by communities and stakeholders. Its strong standing, coupled with an extensive network of branches and grassroots units, ensures that SRCS maintains continuous humanitarian access to even the most remote and difficult-to-reach areas.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>On 16-17 December 2024, the SRCS Erigabo and Lasanod branches conducted a rapid assessment in collaboration with local authorities. The Erigabo branch focused on Ergavo town and its surrounding villages in the Sanaag region, while the Lasanod branch assessed the situation in Lasanod, Talex, and Hudun. At this stage, detailed information on the situation is not yet available, and data will be progressively updated as the situation evolves.</p> <p>The rapid assessment identified following critical needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water access, hygiene and sanitation - Food (packed long-life food items) - Emergency Shelter Kits - WASH NFIs - Dignity kits for women and adolescent girls - Emergency health care service (FA and PFA) - Multipurpose Cash for transportation and other daily consumption needs
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>SRCS, in collaboration with IFRC, mobilizes resources at international level. However, efforts to mobilize domestic resources have faced challenges due to the national economic situation and ongoing dependence on international humanitarian aid.</p> <p>SRCS has long-standing Movement partners, such as German, Canadian, Icelandic, British, Italian, Danish, Finnish Red Cross Societies, and Qatar and Turkish Red Crescent Societies, with some of them having in-country presence to provide long-term support to the vulnerable population and National Society development either bilaterally or multilaterally.</p> <p>So far, the German Red Cross is the only Movement partner that has committed its involvement in responding to the conflict. These collective efforts are essential for delivering immediate relief to the impacted communities and supporting their recovery.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>IFRC maintains two offices in Garowe and Hargeisa, with IFRC staff members from the Nairobi cluster stationed equally between the two locations—50% in Garowe and 50% in Hargeisa. Additionally, there are permanent operations officers/seconded to SRCS/ based in Hargeisa and Garowe who provide technical support to the NS. Through these</p>
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	field-based technical officers and the delegates from the Nairobi cluster, IFRC has supported SRCS in the development of the DREF request and will continue to provide technical assistance for the planned intervention.
Participating National Societies	The partner national societies (PNS) are involved in the Movement coordination platforms in the country and are consulted on all response decisions, including the recommendation to request for a DREF. While they have the potential to support SRCS if the caseload exceeds the current capacity, only the German Red Cross has confirmed its support of EUR 100,000 earmarked for cash grants. As of the time of documenting the DREF, no other partner national societies have made contributions. SRCS are considering the release of stocks support by the ECHO PPP.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC operates in both Somaliland and Puntland and has been engaged in discussions with SRCS regarding support for the ongoing response. SRCS formally requested assistance from the ICRC, and while the ICRC is still analyzing the situation, no formal confirmation of support has been received yet. However, it is expected that the ICRC will provide resources to help address the identified gaps in the response.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) is responsible for coordinating all relief efforts and activities aimed at assisting the displaced populations. In Puntland, the Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MoHADM) is leading the coordination of comprehensive relief efforts for affected communities, collaborating closely with other government agencies and humanitarian organizations.</p> <p>Both government bodies are working to address the immediate needs on the ground in Ergabo and are coordinating with various humanitarian partners. The government has called for support from humanitarian organizations in response to this crisis, which may escalate in the coming days.</p>
UN or other actors	UNOCHA is leading an inter-agency assessment, coordinating with partners on the ground in both Somaliland and Puntland, to assess the extent of the damage caused by the conflict, the number of people affected, and areas where they are residing, and to identify the needs, gaps, and challenges. The assessments are still underway, but the findings will help to prioritize interventions and secure additional resources to support the affected populations.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

To ensure timely action and preparedness, the government, UN agencies, and other actors are working together to develop a comprehensive response plan. By pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge, the goal is to minimize the potential impact of the crisis on affected communities. The collective focus is on implementing a strong response plan that addresses various sectors.

In Somaliland, NADFOR, along with MoHADM in Puntland and supported by UNOCHA, plans to establish a regular coordination mechanism for responding to the crisis.

Various clusters are actively engaged, with NS and Movement partners participating in these clusters to share information on different sectoral approaches. The NS will collaborate with the UN and has already taken part in some actions within this coordinated system.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter is one of the priority needs of the displaced people in the conflict of the Erigabo. The majority of displaced people are forced to take refuge in makeshift shelters such as tents or sleep out in the open, exposed to the elements and environmental hazards. An initial rapid needs assessment shows many fled the city with little notice and could not take even the most necessities, stressing existing resources, while others have formed spontaneous settlements. There are reports of people sleeping on the ground with nothing but the clothes they are wearing and the cover of a tree as protection, and they have little or no access to basic social services.

Another concern regarding the challenges facing the displaced people from the conflict is that this is a colder season; as temperature drops, the lack of adequate shelter and resources places them at significant risk of health complications, exposure, and general hardship.

The problem of shelter can also have a direct impact on the increased risk of protection, especially gender-based sexual violence. Some of the displaced have taken refuge with host families in the villages. Most of these host communities are made up of very small dwellings, creating a cramped living environment.



Multi purpose cash grants

The displacement of families has severely strained household stocks, and many displaced people are facing significant food shortages as they left their supplies behind. Food security was identified as a key priority during the rapid assessment, with vulnerable groups like women, children, and the elderly already struggling with malnutrition and limited resources. They will depend on support from host communities for an extended period.

To address these gaps, the DREF allocation will prioritize 1,300 families with multipurpose cash grants to meet their essential needs, including food, water, medication and other needs. Other humanitarian organizations will assist the remaining families.



Health

The rapid assessment has identified critical gaps in health, first aid, mental health and psychosocial support, and access to hygiene resources for displaced individuals. Vulnerable groups, such as children, pregnant women, older adults, people with disabilities, and those with chronic conditions, require special attention. Key gaps include the lack of pre-positioned supplies, timely health assessments, and effective community health education. These gaps highlight the urgent need to fill them to ensure better support in future crises, particularly in mental health and psychosocial care for displaced populations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to safe and clean water will be improved with DREF funding for operational costs. IDP populations will also receive water purification chemicals, WASH NFIs and hygiene promotion services to raise community awareness.

There is a critical need for hygiene kits for displaced people in Erigabo. Many arrive with few personal belongings and no access to basic hygiene supplies. These kits are essential for maintaining health, dignity, and preventing illness, particularly in crowded or temporary shelters, ensuring a safer resettlement process.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Most of the people affected by the violent clashes are women and children. Vulnerable groups are at risk of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As such, PGI will be streamlined throughout all the intervention, ensuring that volunteers receive adequate briefings during the various refresher training sessions.

SRCS will ensure that protection issues are taken into account and that everyone feels protected despite age, gender, and disability



status.

The NS will conduct awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people on the settlement site will be done to ensure that all assistance is distributed equitably and impartially.

Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution times and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses, including shelter, multipurpose cash distribution, health, and WASH, to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform any revision of the operational strategy.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During violent clashes, access to information is a challenge for the most vulnerable people. This makes communicating with impacted populations and receiving feedback more difficult. People need to have a way of receiving information about the support available, how to access humanitarian assistance, and how to stay safe and healthy.

There will need to be a way for people to share information about their needs and how they can receive assistance to meet their needs. It is ideal to have a place where the community can give feedback on the support they receive, and it is essential that they know how to report issues.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting 16,800 displaced people (2,800 families) affected by violent clashes, providing humanitarian assistance in the form of cash assistance, emergency, shelter, WASH, health, and protection in the Sanaag, Sool, and Bari regions for 04 months.

Operation strategy rationale

An integrated response ensures families are receiving as much support as possible to respond to the diversity of needs that occurred due to the displacement with insurance of non-duplication of efforts and adaptation to priorities. The objectives of the response are to cover the needs of the most vulnerable across the following sectors for the current month of displacement in coordination with other ongoing support from partners:

Cash distribution:

The DREF operation will provide multi-purpose cash assistance to 7,800 people (1,300 households) 800 HHs in Somaliland and 500 HHs in Puntland, allowing them to cover their basic needs. The cash amount will be based on the rates set by the Cash Working Group (CWG) - noting there are different rates per region. The SRCS will use its existing agreements with two financial service providers, Telesom in Somaliland and Gollis in Puntland, to distribute the cash. These providers have been used successfully in past operations, including emergency appeals and food security responses. These will be aligned with the German Red Cross support of EUR 100,000 earmarked for cash grants.

To ensure the operation runs smoothly, the SRCS will train volunteers on how to manage cash distributions. This training will build on the SRCS's experience with cash transfers in previous projects, helping ensure that households receive the support they need quickly and efficiently.

Shelter needs:

The SRCS' plan to address the shelter needs of displaced people focuses on providing emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs) to help families live safely and with dignity. The SRCS will support 9,000 people (1,500 households) by giving out shelter kits that include tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats and ropes.

Health needs:

The SRCS' plan to address health risks among displaced populations aims to reduce the spread of vector-borne and waterborne diseases, which are worsened by overcrowding and poor sanitation targeting 16,800 people (2,800 families). To address this, SRCS will carry out health promotion activities such as awareness campaigns and educational messages on disease prevention and control, as well as implement sanitation initiatives. Furthermore, the rapid needs assessments have identified an urgent need for first aid, mental health,



and psychosocial support, leading SRCS to prioritize these services to help displaced individuals manage the crisis.

WASH needs:

SRCS will focus its WASH activities on improving access to safe water, enhancing hygiene practices, and preventing diseases for the targeted 16,800 people (2,800 families). To achieve this, SRCS will distribute essential WASH non-food items (NFIs) such as jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls. Hygiene promotion campaign will be carried out, aimed at encouraging safe hygiene practices, especially handwashing with soap at critical times. The operation will also support 3,600 women and girls of reproductive age within the displaced community to receive essential items to support their health, hygiene.

Protection gender and inclusion (PGI) and Community engagement and accountability (CEA):

PGI and CEA cross-cutting across all sectors. Particular attention towards most vulnerable, displaced households and families with vulnerable groups. The level of engagement, harmonization, and involvement of communities play a key role in the intended early actions, ensuring the understanding, acceptance, and contribution of the community members to this plan. SRCS has engaged a PGI focal person who will advise on this. Volunteers are trained by Norwegian Red Cross on SGBV knowledge. SRCS will work with local agencies to confirm the referral pathways. The volunteers also help inform/train community members in SGBV knowledge referral pathway ways.

Coordination:

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

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This plan will coordinate with all partners in the Movement to support displaced individuals, prioritizing the most socio-economically vulnerable households. The aim is to assist 16,800 people (2,800 households) displaced from their home region due to the recent violence in Erigabo. Out of the 43,000 people displaced SRCS will target 40% (16,800) considered the most vulnerable displaced and most hard to reach. Gaps will be addressed through coordinating with other Movement partners and other humanitarian agencies on the ground. This will also be informed by the multi-agency assessment report due to be launched by UNOCHA.

Based on the field assessment, the assistance will focus on the following:

1. Households relocating to informal camps or settlements lack shelter, food, and financial resources to meet their basic needs. These households will receive a combination of in-kind assistance and cash support to cover their shelter and essential requirements.
2. Households relocating to informal camps or settlements may be able to build shelter but lack resources to meet their other basic needs. They will receive multipurpose cash assistance to help cover these essential needs.
3. The operation will distribute dignity kits to 3,600 women and girls of reproductive age within the displaced community, ensuring they receive essential items to support their health, hygiene, and well-being during this challenging period.
4. Households relocating to relatives' homes, where resources are already limited and hosting communities are facing additional burdens, will receive multipurpose cash assistance.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure the DREF response operation effectively targets the most vulnerable individuals, the primary selection criteria will consider a range of factors. These include prioritizing those with the greatest need, evaluating the severity of the impact, identifying specific vulnerabilities within certain groups, and understanding the social dynamics and protection needs across different communities. The intervention will focus on the regions most affected by displacement, including Sanaag, Sool, and Bari in both Somaliland and Puntland.

The following criteria will be used to select households for assistance:

1. Families displaced due to conflict
2. Vulnerable and socially marginalized groups
3. Women, children, women/child-headed households, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly (65+), and low-income households
4. Households hosting displaced individuals, where resources are already limited, placing additional strain on host families



5. Families with individuals living with disabilities

To ensure fairness and transparency in the beneficiary selection process, rigorous verification procedures will be carried out at various levels to prevent duplication or exclusion.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,897	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	4,343	Urban	-
Men	4,007	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	3,553		
Total targeted population	16,800		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
The situation remains very fluid, and the massive population movement makes it hard to provide accurate information	Take part in joint assessments, attend coordination meetings, and follow media reports.
Clan affiliations and biases	The right people will be deployed to the region after consulting with local authorities, which SRCS has been doing.
Fighting in Erigabo could spill into the surrounding region and is likely to happen at no or very short notice	Liaise and keep in contact with SRCS branches and volunteers on the ground, ICRC, INSO and the UN networks to get early warnings
The situation remains volatile, and people cannot return to their homes; further financial support will be needed	SRCS will monitor the situation and look for continuity of support through emergency appeals (hunger crisis or new appeal)
Protection Risk: Vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, may face protection risks, including gender-based violence and child protection issues	A) Implement protection measures, such as safe spaces and community-based networks, to ensure the safety of vulnerable groups. B) Conduct awareness campaigns on protection and gender-based violence prevention. C) Provide specialized services for survivors of violence.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Since 14 December 2024, violent clashes broke out in Erigabo, the capital of the Sanaag region in Somaliland, and have caused casualties and widespread displacement. With intense fighting particularly in the town's southern areas and nearby locations, around 43,000 people have fled, seeking refuge in nearby towns such as Ceel Afweyn, Laasqoray, and areas such as Bossaso and Burco. This violence is part of ongoing clan and territorial conflicts in the region.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health, and road hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment should be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall Code of Conduct should be put in place. Minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained.

Personnel must have insurance. Minimum security equipment required: functional satellite phones, communication tools, advanced first aid kits, PEP kits, hibernation stocks, safe accommodation, and fully kitted vehicles. Movement should be undertaken after road assessments.



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

All NS and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers). IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 115,898

Targeted Persons: 9,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with shelter support.	9,000

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distributions of emergency shelter and essential household items such as tarpaulin, ropes, blankets, and sleeping mats.
- Conduct orientation training to volunteers involved in providing shelter assistance and post distribution monitoring (PDM)
- Carry out PDM activities



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 207,081

Targeted Persons: 7,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance.	7,800
Number of SRCS staff members and volunteers trained on fundamental cash voucher assistance	27
Number of post distribution monitoring conducted	2
Number of IEC materials production and distribution	1

Priority Actions

- Unconditional emergency cash assistance for internal displaced household
- Conduct orientation training to volunteers involved in cash assistance registration and PDM
- Carry out PDM activities
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for the cash assistance activities



Health

Budget: CHF 21,787

Targeted Persons: 16,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of psychosocial and mental health training conducted	1
Number of first aid training conducted	1
Number of people reached with health promotion sessions	16,800
Number of people reached with health messages	16,800

Priority Actions

- Provision of psychosocial and mental health training.
- Provision of first aid by trained staff and volunteers - replenishment of first aid kits.
- Conduct health and hygiene promotion session
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for health promotion Activities



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 47,645

Targeted Persons: 16,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people provided with WASH NFIs.	7,200
Number of people reached with effective water treatment materials and promotion.	7,200
Number of women's/girls provided with dignity kits.	3,600
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions.	16,800
Number of people reached with hygiene messages.	16,800

Priority Actions

- Procurement and distributions of WASH NFIs, hygiene items and water purification chemicals such as jerrican, buckets, soaps, water purification chemicals

- Procurement and distribution of dignity kits
- Provision of awareness raising on hygiene promotion training
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for hygiene promotion Activities



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 12,054

Targeted Persons: 16,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of PGI training conducted	2
Number of people reached with PGI messages.	16,800

Priority Actions

- Briefing sessions to staff and volunteers involved on Code of Conduct, sexual exploitations and abuse and safe referral of SGBV cases including child protection concerns
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for PGI promotion
- Promote social cohesion and inclusion between displaced and host communities with the support of local representatives and leaders.
- Support the referral where NS has mobile clinics



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 10,268

Targeted Persons: 16,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of CEA training conducted	2
Number of feedback mechanism in place	2

Priority Actions

- Provision of CEA training. Volunteers taking inquiries are trained to receive and handle feedback/complaints.
- Support hotline and feedback system (SMS, posters, etc.)



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 27,055

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of technical support and monitoring visit conducted	4
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Priority Actions

- Provision of technical support and monitoring



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 26,787

Targeted Persons: 16,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of branches supporting the operation	3
Number of monitoring and supervision visits conducted	6
Number of lessons learned conducted	2
No of SRCS coordination office supported	2

Priority Actions

- Mobilization of branches and deployment of volunteers to support the operation
- Carry out monitoring and supervision visits
- Conduct lesson learned workshop
- Ensure SRCS coordination office administrations cost

About Support Services

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

This response will deploy a total of 120 volunteers, 4 key staff members from coordination offices, and 20 staff members from the respective branches where the operation is going on. Besides IFRC staff, Hargeisa/Garowe-based staff such as WASH delegates, security delegates, finance, and logistics staff will provide technical and operational support throughout the operation. SRCS, with the use of its technical team in Somaliland/Puntland, including the disaster management team, health department team, PMER, and logistic team, will be on board to support the operation.

The operation is managed by the SRCS Disaster Management Department, which oversees the whole operation in the targeted districts. The volunteers will be trained to support all the activities for CVA, WASH, shelter, and health, as well as PGI/CEA.

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

The NS logistics team has extensive expertise in procurement, logistics, and warehouse management and will carry out local procurement in accordance with IFRC standards. This will be supported by the IFRC logistics/procurement officer. SRCS has taken proactive steps to strengthen its partnerships, renewing its contract with the financial service provider in Somaliland and Puntland.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operations team and NS leadership will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation. The operations team will also work closely with the IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation Office and will be



responsible for performance-based management systems and overall quality. DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the NS, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan/indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators. The NS, with the support of IFRC, will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population. A feedback mechanism will be placed in the community to ensure that all emergency needs are reported through the right channels. The functionality of the identified feedback mechanisms will be monitored.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society's communication department will collaborate closely with field teams to gather relevant information and regularly disseminate updates on the operation through various communication channels, including print, electronic, and online platforms. IFRC will assist the NS communications team in communicating with external audiences, particularly focusing on the protracted humanitarian audience.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCCxxx - Somali Red Crescent Society Population movement Response - DREF 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	441,692
Shelter and Basic Household Items	123,432
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	220,542
Health	23,203
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	50,742
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	12,838
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	10,936
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	58,293
Coordination and Partnerships	951
Secretariat Services	28,813
National Society Strengthening	28,528
TOTAL BUDGET	499,984

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager: Patrick Elliott, Roving Operations Manager (Africa), patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Patrick Elliott, Roving Operations Coordinator, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

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[Click here for the reference](#)

