



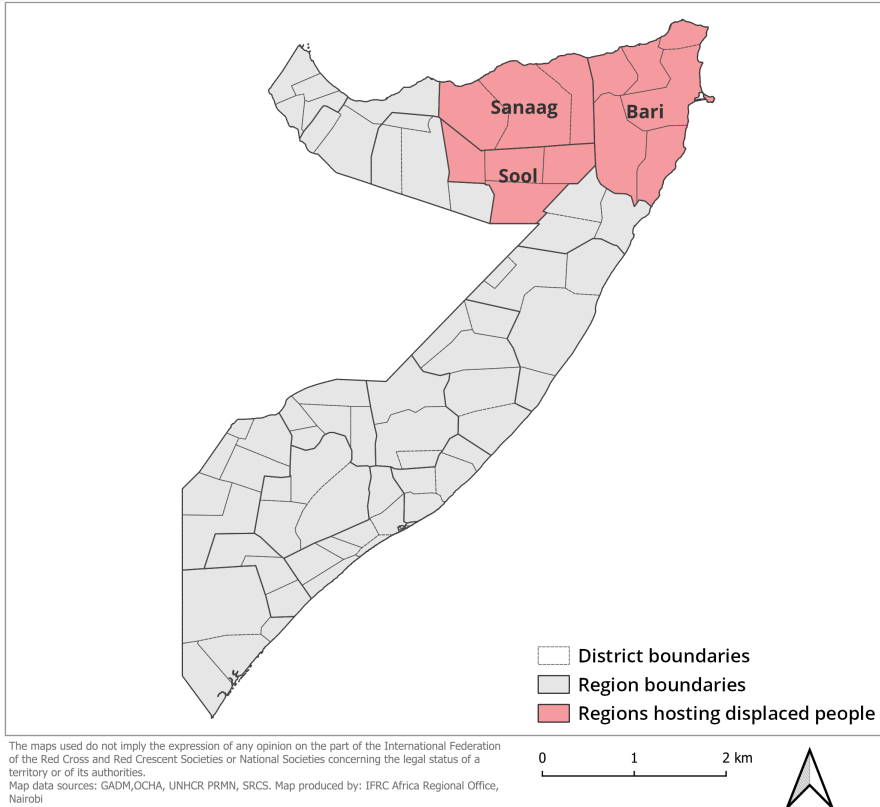
Humanitarian Agencies including SRCS meeting with the local authorities and community representatives of Balidhidhin District to discuss the current situation of conflict-affected displaced people.

Appeal: <b>MDRSO020</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 877,875</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>103,960 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>35,088 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>28-12-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>30-06-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>28-12-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>20-01-2025</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>377,891</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Bari, Sanaag, Sool</b>	

# Description of the Event

## SOMALIA: Population Movement

As of January 2025



Map of the affected area

## Date of event

13-01-2025

## What happened, where and when?

The overall situation in both the Erigabo and Bari regions is dire, with escalating violence and displacement placing immense pressure on local resources and humanitarian systems. In Erigabo, intense fighting has caused widespread displacement, with thousands fleeing to neighboring towns and districts.

Similarly, in Bari, violent clashes have led to a significant increase in the number of internally displaced people, further straining the capacity of already vulnerable regions. Both areas are experiencing severe shortages in basic needs, including food, water, healthcare, and shelter, as local authorities and humanitarian organizations struggle to respond amidst ongoing insecurity.

### Erigabo Population Movement:

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, Badhan, Fiqifuliye, Laasqoray, Xingalool and areas such as Bossaso and Burco. This violence is part of ongoing clan and territorial conflicts in the region.

On December 18, 2024, the NADFOR (National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority) and MoHADM (Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management) issued an appeal for support from humanitarian partners for the Erigabo conflict in Somaliland.

### Bari Population Movement:

On December 31, 2024, a heavy explosive attack followed by infantry assault took place at the Dharjale military base near Iskushuban district in Puntland. The attack caused injuries, property damage and led to significant displacement in the nearby village. This was part of



an intensifying conflict between government forces and non-state actors who had moved into the Calmiskaat mountains. Since the violence began in December 2024, it has continued to escalate, with more civilians fleeing the affected areas. As a result, around 60,960 people (10,160 households) have been displaced and sought refuge in safer areas such as Qandala, Balidhidhin, Iskushuban, and Ufeyn districts. The displaced people are primarily rural pastoralists, farmers, and resin collectors from the highland areas.

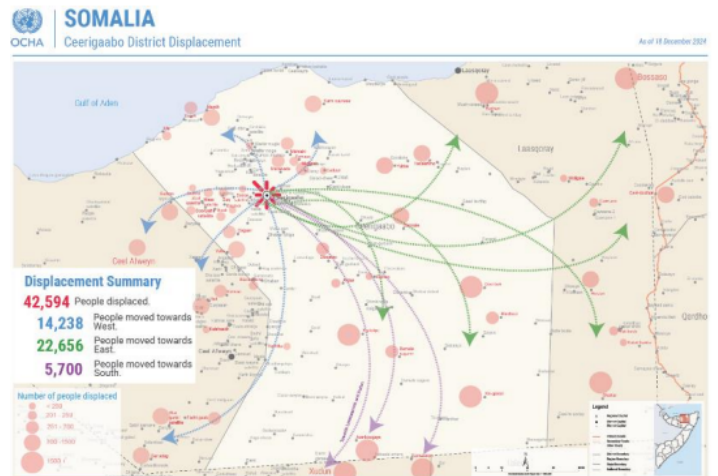
On January 13, 2025, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management issued another appeal to all humanitarian partners to support the increasing number of internally displaced people from the Calmiskaat Mountains in Puntland.

Overall, the displacement has put immense pressure on local resources and humanitarian efforts, 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.

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, particularly for the Erigabo conflict, where support is most needed.



SRCS team having discussion with the displaced people



Mapping of displacements in the area. Credit : OCHA

## Scope and Scale

### Erigabo Population Movement:

The violent clashes in Erigabo have displaced over 43,000 people 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 being compiled it's been 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.

### Bari Population Movement:



The ongoing crisis in Calmiskaat mountains, Bari region, Puntland has led to significant displacement and loss in the affected regions. The preliminary report by MOHADM estimated 60,960 people /10,160HHs/ have fled to safer areas in Qandala, Balidhidhin, Iskushuban, and Ufeyn districts. The displaced population is primarily composed of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who make up around 70% of the displaced people. These individuals are especially vulnerable due to their dependence on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, which have been severely impacted by the conflict.

The geographical areas most affected by the crisis are located in the Calmiskaat Mountains in Puntland, with secondary impacts felt in neighboring districts like Qandala, Balidhidhin, and Iskushuban. These areas have seen significant displacement due to the intensifying insecurity.

The most vulnerable groups are rural pastoralists, farmers, and resin collectors who depend on livestock and agriculture for their livelihoods. With the disruption of these sectors, many are at risk of losing their sources of income and facing food insecurity. According to the information gathered, 450 farms were completely destroyed, and more than 1,500 resin trees were cut down. Many livestock were left behind, and other facilities were damaged. Additionally, a number of shelters were destroyed, leaving families without homes. The ongoing conflict has also caused the loss of crops and disrupted local markets, making food insecurity in the region even worse.

Additionally, as stated in the appeal letter from MOHADM, the humanitarian situation and population movement have worsened due to the severe drought caused by the failure of the 2024 Deyr rainy season. This has been further exacerbated by a decade of humanitarian inaccessibility in the Qandala and Balidhidhin areas, as well as ongoing armed conflicts, particularly the recent tribal conflict in Sanaag and Mudug provinces.

In the short term, the situation is expected to worsen without immediate humanitarian intervention. Humanitarian conditions, including access to shelter, multi-purpose cash distribution, health, WASH, and other essential services, are deteriorating rapidly. Without timely intervention, further loss of life and livelihoods is highly likely. The continued lack of basic services, coupled with unpredictable weather patterns that may lead to further drought, exacerbates 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. SRCS Assessment Report - Ergabo Population Movement	<a href="https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EQTWjBADVFJMpJLxPaPPK28BnbHouD7EW9-IDxdE0tjd8w?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&amp;e=ywzdi9">https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EQTWjBADVFJMpJLxPaPPK28BnbHouD7EW9-IDxdE0tjd8w?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&amp;e=ywzdi9</a>
2. UNOCHA Report	<a href="https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EVkcUhBUbs1MtHjYzShK3pgBKauBZ Zp2B9FpccoVnBk-Xw?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&amp;e=O8Fflw">https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EVkcUhBUbs1MtHjYzShK3pgBKauBZ Zp2B9FpccoVnBk-Xw?email=RRQps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&amp;e=O8Fflw</a>
3. Appeal letter from MoHADM	<a href="https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EUDGxycrAnxAicpsosH8PJEB6Os3JFltXun5eNHQ59j38w?e=BdF8XK">https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EUDGxycrAnxAicpsosH8PJEB6Os3JFltXun5eNHQ59j38w?e=BdF8XK</a>
4. SRCS Assessment Report - Bari Population movement	<a href="https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EXoHh2xckqJlloTA0cTMvw7QBITU5hf71tpp5vC4dgFa1XA?e=pFdQxP">https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w:/g/personal/gemechissa_mu_stefa_ifrc_org/EXoHh2xckqJlloTA0cTMvw7QBITU5hf71tpp5vC4dgFa1XA?e=pFdQxP</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
---	-----



Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	Yes
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

**Please explain the summary of changes and justification:**

On 31st of December 2024, another armed conflict between Somalia's Puntland forces and non-State actors in Celmiskaat mountains broke out in Bari province displacing 10,160 households as per the preliminary report of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in Puntland. This situation led to the deterioration of the existing critical humanitarian situation on top of the Erigavo armed conflict displacement, intensifying drought effect as a result of the Deyr rain season failure. This is coupled with the fact that Qandala district which is the most hit area by the government and non-state actors war had been in red zone for the humanitarian partners in the last 10 years, thus weakening the community resilience to withstand both natural hazards and conflicts. The new displacement is shifting the SRCS Bosaso's operational focus from the ongoing Ergavo Population Movement activities to the Bari Population Movement, putting pressure on the National Society's resources and capacity, and requiring additional coordination to handle the increased demands.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

16-12-2024



SRCS team having discussion with the displaced people

<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	SRCS has mobilized a team of trained volunteers to assist with the distribution of cash grants through Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). In preparation for this, SRCS has also informed the financial service provider to ensure a smooth and efficient process for delivering the cash support to those in need.
<b>Health</b>	SRCS is already providing support through both mobile and fixed health clinics in the affected areas, working closely with the local population to address their health needs. Additionally, SRCS operates a fixed health clinic in Iskushuban district, further strengthening its presence and support the needy conflict affected IDPs.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	SRCS has provided WASH services including distributing aqua tabs to 100 displaced households near Erigabo town.
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>Upon receiving reports of violent clashes in Erigabo from the Erigabo branch and conflict in Bari from the Bosaso branch, the SRCS Hargeisa and Mogadishu coordination offices immediately notified all Movement partners about the incident and its impact on the community. This prompted discussions with SRCS in-country partners, including the IFRC and ICRC. Humanitarian interventions in Bari province have also been coordinated through the governor's office.</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>
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<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>
<b>Assessment</b>	<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.</p> <p>Later, on 18th December, a joint assessment was carried out by the humanitarian partners in both Somaliland and Puntland, including SRCS, to identify the needs of the affected population.</p> <p>The rapid assessment identified following critical needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-Purpose Cash Grants</li> <li>- Water access, hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>- Food (packed long-life food items)</li> <li>- Emergency Shelter Kits</li> <li>- Dignity kits for women and adolescent girls</li> <li>- Emergency health care service (FA and PFA)</li> </ul> <p>However, on 15th January 2025 another joint humanitarian assessment carried out with the leadership of UNOCHA and MOHADM including Somali Red Crescent Society confirmed the above listed sectoral priorities.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	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.



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.

So far, the German Red Cross is the only Movement partner that has committed its involvement in responding to Erigabo conflict through Hargeisa coordination office. These collective efforts are essential for delivering immediate relief to the impacted communities and supporting their recovery.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></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 field-based technical officers and the delegates from the Nairobi cluster, IFRC supported SRCS in the development of the DREF request and will continue to provide technical assistance for the planned intervention.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC operates in both Somaliland and Puntland, including Sanaag and Bari region, notably through its permanent presence in Hargeisa, Las Anod, Bossaso and Garowe. Immediately after the events that unfolded in Erigavo and Bari, the ICRC dispatched medical assistance to support the health structures treating the wounded. It has also engaged in visiting prisoners. It is engaged in discussions with SRCS regarding support for the ongoing response. 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

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<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.</p> <p>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 Erigavo and Bari province while 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>



	Under that, MOHADM managed to distribute 580 households in Dharjalle village in Bari province with shelter NFIs right after the conflict moved into the mountains.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	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 Erigavo and Celmiskaat mountains. 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 their places 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. Therefore, this DREF will support 2,500 families (1,500 HHs from Ergabo and 1,000 HHs from Bari Population movements) with Shelter grants to meet Shelter NFI needs.



### 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 2,300 families (1,300 HHs from Ergabo and 1,000 HHs from Bari Population movements) 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. Therefore, this DREF will support 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements) with health program activities to meet urgent needs.



## 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 and Celmiskaat mountains. 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. Therefore, this DREF will support 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements) with WASH program activities such as WASH NFIs distribution and hygiene promotion activities.

Furthermore, the WASH cluster in Somalia, particularly the Garowe office, has highlighted the WASH sector gaps in Puntland as the highest ever. A total of 131 strategic boreholes have stopped functioning due to technical issues, and without immediate rehabilitation, water shortages will double, particularly during this drought season and armed conflicts.



## 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). To address these needs, the DREF allocation will prioritize 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements). 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, it becomes hard for the most vulnerable people to get information, making it difficult to communicate with those affected and receive feedback. People need a way to learn about the support available, how to access help, and how to stay safe and healthy. Because of this, the DREF allocation will prioritize 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements).

There will be a need to have 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 35,088 displaced people, or 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements) affected by violent clashes, by providing humanitarian assistance in the form of cash assistance, emergency, shelter, WASH, health, and protection in the Sanaag, Sool, and Bari regions for 6 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The response strategy remains the same, that is an integrated response which ensures that families receive maximum support to address the diverse needs caused by displacement while avoiding duplication of efforts and adapting to changing priorities. To reach the set objectives, the strategy will be as follows:

### Cash distribution:

The DREF operation will provide multi-purpose cash assistance to 13,800 people (2,300 households/ (1,300 HHs from Ergabo and 1,000 HHs from Bari Population movements), allowing them to cover their basic needs. The cash amount will be based on the rates set by the Cash Working Group (CWG), noting that there are different rates per region.

The SRCS will use its existing agreements with two financial service providers, Telesom in Somaliland and Golis in Puntland, to distribute the cash. These providers have been used successfully in past operations, including emergency appeals and food security responses.

To ensure the operation runs smoothly, the SRCS will continue to 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.

In this case, the DREF will provide one-time multipurpose cash assistance to 800 HHs in the Sanaag and Sool regions, while the GRC will provide for the additional months using a 100,000 Euro earmarked grant secured for this response. However, for the 1,300 HHs in the Bari region, the multipurpose cash support will be provided only once due to insufficient budget to offer further assistance.

### Shelter:

The SRCS' plan to address the shelter needs of displaced people focuses on providing emergency shelter and essential household items—shelter NFIs—to help families live safely and with dignity. SRCS will distribute essential Shelter non-food items (NFIs), including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, and ropes, to 15,000 people (2,500 households/ (1,500 HHs from Ergabo and 1,000 HHs from Bari Population movements)) by engaging its trained volunteers.

### Health:

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 35,088 people (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements). To address this, SRCS will engage 2 mobile clinics to provide health emergency services, 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:

SRCS will focus its WASH activities on improving access to safe water, enhancing hygiene practices, and preventing diseases for the targeted 35,088 people (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements). 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. A 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 and hygiene.

### Protection gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA):

PGI and CEA cross-cutting across all sectors. Particular attention is given to 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 the 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.



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, focusing 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 35,088 displaced people, or 5,848 HHs (2,800 HHs from Ergabo and 3,048 HHs from Bari Population movements) displaced from their homes due to the recent violence in the Ergabo and Celmiskaat mountains. Out of the 103,960 people displaced, SRCS will target 34% (35,088) 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	10,228	Rural	59%
Girls (under 18)	9,070	Urban	41%
Men	8,367	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	7,423		
Total targeted population	35,088		

## 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 and Celmiskaat 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

The security situation in Sanaag and Sool regions of Somaliland and Bari regions of Puntland is highly concerning due to ongoing violent clashes. In Erigabo, violent conflicts that erupted on December 14, 2024, have resulted in casualties and widespread displacement, with 43,000 people fleeing to nearby towns. Additionally, the conflict in the Calmiskaat mountains between Puntland forces and non-state armed groups has displaced 60,960 people. These areas are deeply affected by clan and territorial disputes, posing significant risks for humanitarian workers in terms of conflict, extremism, crime, and road hazards.

To ensure the safety of humanitarian personnel, active risk mitigation measures are critical. Security briefings and orientation for all teams should be provided before deployment, alongside adherence to strict security protocols and cultural sensitivity norms. Essential safety equipment such as satellite phones, communication tools, first aid kits, and secure accommodation must be available. Personnel must also complete the required IFRC security courses, and movement in high-risk areas should only occur after thorough road assessments and approval from local security officers.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes



# Planned Intervention



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 202,000

**Targeted Persons:** 15,000

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with shelter support.	15,000	-
% of target declaring they are satisfied with the shelter distribution	90	-

### Progress Towards Outcome

The procurement of shelter NFIs, including tarpaulins, ropes, blankets, and sleeping mats, is currently in the final bid analysis stage. Within two weeks, the procurement process will be completed, and the supplier will deliver the items to all three SRCS warehouses. Then, they will be distributed to the affected communities during the first three weeks of February 2025.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 360,581

**Targeted Persons:** 13,800

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance.	13,800	-
# of people declaring they were satisfied with the cash modality	90	-

### Progress Towards Outcome

As the first step, SRCS Erigabo and Lasanod branches trained 40 staff and volunteers on Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). The training was conducted to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to implement the unconditional cash transfer program.

Currently, SRCS staff and volunteers are in the field conducting beneficiary mobilization, registration, and verification of the most vulnerable individuals, using the selection criteria approved by the joint selection committee and SRCS. Once verified and registered, the list of beneficiaries will be shared with the Financial Service Provider (FSP) for cash distribution.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 85,027

**Targeted Persons:** 35,088



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on psychosocial and mental health	40	-
# of people reached with health promotion sessions	35,088	-
# of people assisted in the mobile Clinic Operation	18,288	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Since the start of the operation, the SRCS Erigavo branch staff and volunteers have been instrumental in providing critical support to those affected by the ongoing conflict. They have taken on vital roles in assisting war-wounded individuals, offering medical care, and providing humanitarian aid.

In addition, they have been involved in the recovery of deceased individuals from the battlefield, ensuring dignity and respect in these difficult circumstances. The efforts are supported by 20 Volunteer Response Teams based on both Erigavo and Elfwein districts, each playing an essential role in the response operations, delivering timely assistance and serving communities in need.

In response to the escalating humanitarian needs, SRCS provided 23 staff and volunteers for the First Aid and Pre-hospital Emergency Care (FA & PHEC) service and deployed them on the ground to deliver effective medical aid services.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 109,191

**Targeted Persons:** 35,088

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with WASH NFIs.	13,200	-
# of people reached with effective water treatment materials and promotion.	13,200	-
# of women's/girls provided with dignity kits.	3,600	-
# of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions.	35,088	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Discussions are continuing with UNICEF, which is the lead for WASH activities, to ensure better coordination.

The procurement process for WASH NFIs, including jerrican, buckets, soaps and water purification chemicals, is currently in progress.

Procurement process for dignity kits is also in progress.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 14,122

**Targeted Persons:** 35,088

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with PGI messages.	35,088	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

Briefing sessions were conducted in the Sanaag and Sool regions of Somaliland for 76 SRCS staff members and volunteers. The sessions covered important protection topics, including the Code of Conduct, preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and safely referring SGBV cases and child protection concerns.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 11,201

**Targeted Persons:** 35,088

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of target who is aware of how to provide feedback	2	-
# of feedback mechanism in place	2	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

The CEA/feedback team from the NS have been on the ground since the launch operations by providing support for targeting (development of the questionnaire), training volunteers in feedback collection, etc. This team will also work on setting up community teams and organizing the various awareness-raising visits and setting up the feedback collection mechanism.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 56,308

**Targeted Persons:** 4

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of technical support and monitoring visit conducted	4	-

## Progress Towards Outcome

The IFRC Procurement and Logistics Officer has provided remote support in reviewing the procurement documents for WASH and shelter NFI kits to ensure the process adhered to IFRC/SRCS procurement procedures.

**Budget:** CHF 39,446  
**Targeted Persons:** 4

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring and supervision visits conducted	8	-

### Progress Towards Outcome

SRCS has activated and mobilized volunteer response team to the targeted three operations branches/Bossaso/Ergabo and Lassnood/.

## 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 160 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.



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Abdilahi Elmi, Disaster Risk Management Director, boqore001@yahoo.com, +252 63 4106443

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Patrick Elliott, Acting Head of Delegation Somalia and Kenya, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

**IFRC Project Manager:** Gemechissa Mustefa, Delegate, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, gemechissa.mustef@ifrc.org, +254 757468006

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

**Media Contact:** Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Senior officer communication, susan.mbalu@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

