

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION

Somalia | Drought

18 October 2025



*Somali Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers are disseminating early warning information and advisory services for the anticipated drought-*

EAP №: 2024SO01	Operation №: MDRSO019	EAP approved: 15/08/2024	EAP revised timeframe: 15/08/2024 - 30 /11 /2029
Trigger date: 31/01/2025	Early action lead time: 5 Months	Early action timeframe: 24/03/2025 – 31/08/2025	

**Budget: 327,319.92 CHF**  
**To assist: 34,194 people**

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION

## Activation Overview

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), implemented its first Early Action Protocol (EAP) for drought. The EAP consisted of a set of predefined, agreed-upon actions triggered by specific forecasts or early warning indicators signaling the imminent onset of a disaster. Its purpose was to enable rapid and effective anticipatory action to mitigate the potential impacts of drought before it fully materialized. By having a proactive response framework in place, humanitarian actors were able to reduce the impact of the disaster and better protect vulnerable communities. This anticipatory approach contributed to broader



*Pictures above showing SRCS volunteers disseminating early warning information to the pastoral communities in Hudun Sool regions*

efforts aimed at strengthening disaster risk reduction and building resilience in high-risk regions. The alignment of the EAP with SRCS's Disaster Management (DM) contingency plan further enhanced the reach and effectiveness of its preparedness and response efforts. In this Operation Update, SRCS reported on the implementation of preparedness and early action activities in areas classified as highly or moderately drought prone. These interventions were designed to strengthen both community and institutional capacities to anticipate and respond efficiently to drought-related risks. The early action activities focused on:

- a) Providing early warning communication and advisory services to help communities reduce drought related risks.
- b) Rehabilitating water points to improve water access and storage capacity in drought-affected areas.
- c) Delivering multi-purpose cash transfers to stabilize the purchasing power of vulnerable households and support their immediate needs.

Somalia faced a severe drought in 2025, compounded by below-normal rains experienced during the late 2024 Deyr season, which further aggravated the situation. Drier-than-usual conditions persisted throughout 2025, particularly affecting the northeastern, central, and southern regions of the country. The ICPAC-IGAD forecast had indicated below-normal rainfall for the March–April–May (MAM) season, a period on which most of the population depends for food and water security. As a result, the country experienced significant impacts, including food insecurity, water scarcity, malnutrition, and displacement, particularly from May onwards, when the effects of the failed MAM rains became evident

In response to the forecasted below-normal rainfall, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) conducted an analysis and ran its Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP) trigger model, comparing the results with the GHACOF forecast. The model utilized the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and FEWS NET food insecurity projections to assess drought risk and determine activation thresholds.

Using the observational component of the EAP trigger, SRCS calculated SPI-7 values for June–December 2024, which revealed negative anomalies across most of Somalia. These findings were driven by the poor performance of the OND (October–December) rainfall season, indicating a prolonged period of rainfall deficit. Observations alone (SPI-7) showed significantly dry conditions, with SPI values approaching the trigger threshold (below -0.8). By definition, a “wetter-than-normal” forecast would have reduced the SPI-12

magnitude, moving it away from the trigger threshold, whereas a “drier-than-normal” forecast would have exacerbated the situation, pushing SPI-12 closer to or beyond the threshold. At that time, the GHACOF MAM seasonal forecast indicated an increased probability of drought across all of Somalia. A quantitative merging of this forecast with existing observations further increased the magnitude of negative SPI values.

Expert judgment from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre suggested a strong likelihood that areas with SPI values around -0.8 would meet or exceed the trigger threshold of -1 once the dry seasonal forecast was integrated.

Based on this analysis, SRCS confirmed the need for early action activation under its Drought EAP. Following IFRC approval on 29 January 2025, SRCS implemented early actions across five drought-prone districts in the Sool, Sanaag, and Togdheer regions of Somaliland, Bari and Mudug region in Puntland.

Targeting for drought-induced food insecurity assistance (reaching approximately **9,000 people**) focused on vulnerable households with limited coping capacities to respond to the effects of drought and food insecurity in the target areas. Targeting was guided by the existing SRCS and government vulnerability criteria. Beneficiaries included elderly persons with disabilities, child-headed and female-headed households, as well as the chronically ill and elderly.

## Early Action Overview

### Early warning information dissemination

#### Somaliland

*Early Action Overview Early warning information dissemination Somaliland.*

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), through its Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP), aimed to reduce the impact of forecasted drought by delivering timely early warning information to vulnerable communities, particularly those in drought-prone areas. The primary objective was to prevent or minimize the effects of drought, reduce human suffering, and avert losses. At the core of the EAP was the strengthening of early warning systems, ensuring that communities received accurate, timely, and actionable information. By improving access to such information, SRCS empowered individuals and communities to make informed decisions and take early action to mitigate the effects of the impending drought. As part of the early action phase, SRCS immediately began disseminating early warning messages. Branches in Burao, Erigabo, and Lasanod successfully reached **21,450 people (12,870 men and 8,580 women)** with critical drought-related information. To maximize outreach, SRCS employed a variety of methods, including amplified loudspeakers mounted on vehicles, community meetings, and public gatherings, ensuring messages reached even the most remote and hard-to-access areas.



*Pictures above shows SRCS volunteers disseminate early warning information to communities in the Sanaag and Sool regions using amplifier microphones.*

## Puntland

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) trained 45 volunteers to support the dissemination of early warning messages in drought-prone communities across Puntland. In Bosaso, the branch focused on high-risk areas in Qardho district, where **15 trained volunteers** (7 men and 8 women) reached **2,730 people** across five villages with vital drought preparedness information. In Galkacyo, the branch adopted a media-based approach to extend its outreach. A live radio talk show on Codka Nabadda Radio engaged 390 listeners in interactive discussions on drought preparedness. Volunteers also distributed 20 banners and 50 laminated guides, using visual materials to effectively reach non-literate audiences. Combined with community mobilization efforts, the branch reached a total of **2,250 people**. In Garowe, SRCS prioritized vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), the elderly, people with disabilities, and children. Volunteers conducted targeted awareness campaigns to ensure early warning messages were inclusive and accessible, reaching **7,764 people** across the region. In total, SRCS reached **12,744 people** across Puntland with early warning messages:

- 7,764 in Garowe (Nugal)
- 2,250 in Galkacyo (Mudug)
- 2,730 in Bosaso (Bari)

These efforts reflect a coordinated, community-centered approach to drought preparedness, ensuring that critical information reached those most at risk.



*Volunteers disseminating key early warning messages in Mudug province*

## Multi-Purpose Cash grant distribution

As part of the early actions under the Early Action Protocol (EAP), the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) launched a timely cash voucher assistance initiative to support the most vulnerable communities affected by drought. The process began with inclusive community mobilization sessions, where elders, women, youth, and marginalized groups were invited to public meetings. During these sessions, the program's objectives and beneficiary selection criteria were clearly explained in the local language. The criteria prioritized households experiencing extreme hardship, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), female- or child-headed families, households with irregular income or high dependency ratios, and individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Beneficiary identification followed a participatory and transparent approach. Community members were invited to nominate households they believed met the criteria. A selection committee comprising respected elders, women, and youth leaders then reviewed the nominations. A preliminary beneficiary list was shared during a public verification meeting, giving the wider community an opportunity to confirm or challenge the selections. This process ensured fairness, minimized bias, and built community trust. Once verified, the final list of beneficiaries was jointly approved by the community committee, SRCS, and local government representatives.

To further strengthen accountability and transparency, a hotline and feedback mechanism were established, enabling beneficiaries to raise concerns or seek clarification at any stage of the process.

## Somaliland

As part of the response, the SRCS successfully distributed one-off cash grants to **4,380 (730 HHs)** vulnerable households through mobile Zaad transfer, ensuring timely, safe, and dignified access to assistance

**Table 1: List of the targeted villages for CVA**

No	Region	Village Name	No HHs	Male	Female
1	Sool	Xabaale-Camare	88	41	47
2		Kulaal	77	22	55
3		Bilcil	65	29	36
4	Togdheer	Caynaba	120	64	56
5		Kiriir	110	45	65
6	Sanaag	Ceelamaan	70	23	47
6		DurDur	100	12	88
8		Kureebaan	100	31	69
<b>Total</b>			<b>730</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>463</b>



*The pictures above show SRCS staff and volunteers conducting beneficiary mobilization, verification, and registration for the Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) in Kulaal and Kureeban villages.*

## Puntland



*SRCS volunteers conducting post-distribution monitoring (PDM) as part of the Early Action Protocol (EAP) implementation in Adizone village.*

As part of the anticipatory actions SRCS provided multipurpose cash grants to **600 of the most vulnerable households** across Adizone Village in Qardho district, Bursalax district, and Badey perish in Eyl district. Of these, 151 were male-headed and 449 female-headed households. The assistance aimed to offer immediate financial relief to those severely affected by drought, particularly households with malnourished children, elderly heads with no income, people with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, and other marginalized groups. This intervention helped ease the burden on these communities and supported their ability to cope with the worsening drought conditions. Let me know if you'd like this version formatted for a report or translated into Somali.

**Table 2: List of the targeted villages for CVA**

No	Region	Branches	No People	Male	Female
1	Nugaal	Garowe	200	131	69
2	Mudug	Galkacyo	200	170	30
3	Bari	Bosaso	200	148	52
<b>Total</b>			<b>600</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>151</b>

#### Impact of the Cash Assistance

- Enabled households to purchase food, water, and other essential items to sustain their families during the early stages of the drought.
- Supported livelihoods and reduced economic stress on affected pastoralists and farmers.
- Strengthened community resilience by providing flexible financial support, allowing families to make their own decisions on priority expenses.
- Reduced the need for emergency interventions by acting early and preventing further deterioration.

#### Rehabilitation of Waterpoints

An assessment was carried out in both Somaliland and Puntland to evaluate the condition of critical community water facilities. The findings revealed that a total of 7 berkedes and 2 boreholes required urgent rehabilitation. 6 This initiative aims to improve access to clean and reliable water sources for communities, livestock, and strengthen resilience against water scarcity. Somaliland Totally 7 berkedes were successfully rehabilitated across the Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland. These rehabilitations aimed to restore essential water storage infrastructure, ensuring improved access to safe and reliable water for drought-affected communities. The details of the completed rehabilitations are outlined below.

**Table 3: List of target villages for rehabilitation of water points (Berkeds)**

No	Village	Region	No HHs Benefiting	Status
1	Sarmaayo	Sool	125	Completed
2	Xargaga		130	Completed
3	Xabaalo-Camaare		120	Completed
4	Habariso	Sanaag	145	Completed
5	Balihiile	Togdheer	124	Completed
6	Cadaw-Yuurura		137	Completed
<b>Total</b>			<b>781</b>	

So far some of these rehabilitated Berkeds have been utilized as storage facilities for water trucking, ensuring timely access to water in the most drought-at-risk areas. In regions that have recently received rainfall, the Berkeds have successfully captured and stored rainwater, which is now being used by both people and livestock. This intervention has significantly improved access to safe water, reduced water-related health risks, and strengthened community resilience to current and future droughts.



The pictures above show the rehabilitation of berkeds and members of the community fetching water from the rehabilitated water points

## Puntland

In Puntland, two boreholes were targeted for rehabilitation to improve access to safe and reliable water in drought-at-risk areas. Of these, the rehabilitation of the Jehdin borehole was successfully completed and marked

a significant achievement. The outdated infrastructure was replaced with a modern Grundfos pump system and wider riser pipes, effectively doubling the water output. Additional improvements included the construction of a caretaker room and the refurbishment of two water kiosks, which helped reduce waiting times and improved access for approximately 1,400 households, benefiting around **8,400 people**. Community members, like Aisha, a mother of five, expressed the positive impact: "Before, we waited hours for water. Now, my children have time to attend school." These efforts reflect SRCS's commitment to restoring essential water infrastructure and enhancing community resilience in Puntland.



Figure 1 Gerihel borehole in Karkaar province in Puntland Somalia

## Post Distribution Monitoring

SRCS, in collaboration with the German Red Cross and IFRC, conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM). Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through household surveys to:

- assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the distribution process, including beneficiary targeting, timeliness, transparency, and accountability.
- measure the level of beneficiary satisfaction with the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) and the support received.
- assess community perspectives on the impact, sustainability, and challenges of the water point rehabilitation implemented as an anticipatory action ahead of the forecasted drought; and
- identify challenges encountered during the CVA distribution and PDM and draw lessons for future interventions.

## Summary of the Post-distribution Monitoring

### Key Findings

#### 1. Early Warning Information Sources

- A majority (77%) of households surveyed reported receiving early warning messages from SRCS volunteers, while 20% received messages from the government, and 3% from family or friends.

#### 2. Preparedness and Early Action

- Most surveyed households demonstrated strong awareness of disaster preparedness efforts and responded proactively to drought-related risks.
- Following early warning and early action messages, 95% of targeted communities took preparedness measures to reduce the impact of the anticipated drought. Reported actions included:
  - Moving to areas with better grazing conditions and access to water
  - Selling livestock before prices dropped significantly
  - Purchasing fodder and storing food

#### 3. Satisfaction with Transfer Delivery Mechanism for CVA

- All the households surveyed expressed satisfaction with the transfer delivery mechanism.
- There were no reports of dissatisfaction among beneficiaries.

#### 4. Use of Cash Transfers / Spending Priorities

- Households primarily spent the received cash on their basic needs, with the following distribution:
  - 98.5% on food
  - 88% on water
  - 44% on debt repayment
  - 40% on health expenses
  - 26% on household items
  - Smaller portions were spent on children's clothing and madrasa (religious school) fees

#### 5. Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Awareness and Utilization

- 92% of respondents reported receiving information on how to provide complaints or feedback, while 8% indicated they had not received such information.
- Among those aware of the CFM, 92% had used the system to process complaints, while 9% reported not using it as they had no complaints to lodge.
- The majority of respondents expressed that they were very satisfied with the CFM process.

#### 6. Preferred Channels for Complaints and Feedback

- 89% of households surveyed preferred using the phone or hotline to submit complaints or provide feedback.
- 11% preferred engaging through community leaders within the village administration.

## Challenges

- One of the key challenges during the operation was the delay in the procurement process for the rehabilitation of boreholes. Due to the short implementation period, the National Society was unable to complete all the planned early actions within the initial timeframe. As a result, the National Society requested a two-month extension. Additionally, since this was the first time the Early Action Protocol (EAP) was implemented by the National Society, both staff and volunteers faced difficulties in fully understanding and executing the procedures effectively.
- Limited integration with government-led early warning systems and national drought frameworks (e.g., National Drought Plan or DRM policies) as a result, two key adjustments were necessary:
- Delayed or inconsistent early warning data from FEWSNET, FSNAU, or national meteorological services, which affected timely decision-making
- Short duration of the EAP window (typically 3 months), which limited the scale and impact of interventions.
- The total available funds in CHF-equivalent have significantly declined due to the recent depreciation of the USD against the Swiss Franc. This unfavorable exchange rate fluctuation has directly impacted on the budget allocated for planned cash assistance and berked rehabilitation activities.

### **As a result, two key adjustments were necessary:**

- The number of households targeted for cash assistance had to be reduced from the original 1,500 to 1,330 households, in order to align with the new Cash values set by MPC cluster technical working group per regions rate.
- The rehabilitation of the waterpoints (Berkeds) were reduced from 7 to 6.
- Boreholes were community constructed ones which had limited capacity and forced high burden costs.

## Lesson learned workshop

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), with support from the IFRC and the German Red Cross, organized a lessons learned workshop held on June 24–25, 2025, at Maansoor Hotel in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The workshop brought together participants from SRCS coordination offices in Hargeisa and Mogadishu, as well as representatives from Movement partners including the German Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Icelandic Red Cross. Volunteers, staff involved in the operation, and community representatives also participated to share feedback and insights. The workshop aimed to collect lessons and feedback from partners and stakeholders on the implementation of the Early Action for Drought (EAP), which was carried out from January to June 2025.


### **Several key lessons were learned from implementing EAP interventions:**

- a) The importance of effective early warning systems in local languages was clearly recognized, as they play a critical role in preparing for climate-related events such as droughts.
- b) Timely and accurate dissemination of weather patterns and related information is essential for community preparedness.
- c) The value of community-based preparedness strategies was effective in early action and early response to drought in Binga. These include using climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques, enhancing coordination and collaboration and leveraging local knowledge and resources to cope with adverse conditions.
- d) Utilizing a variety of communication channels such as radio, mobile phones, local leaders, and community meetings ensured that early warning messages reached a broad audience effectively. The preference for volunteer door to door campaign awareness, radio, and community leaders as future channels was noted.
- e) In drought situations, selling livestock yields minimal prices hence disadvantaging those who rely on livestock. The EAP project leveraged existing projects (layering of projects) to enhance efficiency and productivity. The Climate Smart Resilience project enhanced resource mobilization and effective

communication.


- f) Collaboration with local stakeholders is key: The program's success was facilitated by collaboration with local stakeholders, including community leaders, volunteers, and government officials. This collaboration ensured that the program was aligned with local priorities and needs.


## PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Female:</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>- CHF</b>
	<b>Male:</b>	<b>2,508</b>	AP Code: <b>081</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	# of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<p><b>Readiness Activities:</b> - Refresher training for volunteer on multi-purpose cash transfers</p> <p><b>Preposition Stock</b> - Establishment of Hotline feedback Mechanism - Procurement of FbF visibility and IEC materials</p> <p><b>Priority Early Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mobilization on the intended use of cash &amp; beneficiary selection criteria.</li> <li>• Verification of beneficiaries. –</li> <li>• Cash transfers. –</li> <li>• Post Distribution Monitoring</li> <li>• Lessons learnt workshop</li> </ul> <p><b>Narrative description of achievement of outstanding activities</b></p> <p>As part of the readiness activities, the SRCS organized refresher training sessions to strengthen the capacity of its staff and volunteers in delivering effective cash-based interventions. The training focused on Cash Voucher Assistance, aiming to ensure that SRCS teams are equipped to provide timely and efficient support to vulnerable communities ahead of worsening drought conditions.</p> <p>A total of <b>150 volunteers</b> participated in the training, which covered key areas such as CVA implementation, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and the fundamental principles of the Red Cross Movement. Participants also gained practical skills in identifying, selecting, and registering beneficiaries' critical steps in ensuring that aid reaches those most in need. SRCS renewed its agreement with financial service provider Telesom for two years, with the option to extend it to another two. This ensures a reliable mechanism for future cash transfers. SRCS carried out a PDM to collect recipient feedback to evaluate the effectiveness, accountability, and impact of the cash assistance, ensuring that needs were met and informing future program improvements.</p> <p>Finally, SRCS also conducted a comprehensive lesson learned workshop to systematically review and document insights from these activities. This workshop helped identify best practices, challenges, and key takeaways, which were used to refine and</p>		

strengthen future anticipatory action planning and implementation.

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>Female:</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>131,432 CHF</b>
	<b>Male:</b>	<b>4,646</b>	AP Code: <b>110, 111</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	# of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<p><b>Priority Early Actions: -</b>            Assessment of the rehabilitated water points - Repair and rehabilitation of water facilities Narrative description of achievement of outstanding activities.</p> <p>As part of the early action, the SRCS conducted a WASH assessment of the triggered location of the projected drought in Somaliland and Puntland to identify communities with critical water needs. The assessment identified several villages where existing water points, including both Berkeds (traditional underground reservoirs) and boreholes were in poor condition and in urgent need of rehabilitation. As part of the early actions, SRCS prioritized the rehabilitation of critical water sources in the most at-risk areas. Accordingly, a total of seven berkeds were successfully rehabilitated across Somaliland which has significantly improving water availability for local communities. Following these efforts, SRCS teams conducted follow-up visits to the communities and observed that the rehabilitated berkeds were filled, thanks to a combination of government-supported water trucking and recent rainfall in some areas. This has enabled households to meet their daily water needs, including drinking, cooking, hygiene, and livestock care.</p> <p>In Puntland, two boreholes have been successfully rehabilitated to improve access to safe and reliable water in drought-prone areas. The Jehdin borehole rehabilitation was completed with modern upgrades, including a Grundfos pump system and wider riser pipes, doubling water output. Additional improvements, such as a caretaker room and refurbished water kiosks, have benefited around 1,400 households (approximately 8,400 people) by reducing wait times and easing water collection. These interventions have significantly lessened the physical burden on women and children and helped reduce waterborne diseases, enhancing community health and resilience. Community members, like Aisha, have noted the positive impact, with more time for children to attend school. These achievements reflect SRCS's dedication to restoring essential water infrastructure in Puntland</p>		

 <b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery</b>	<b>Female:</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>144,933 CHF</b>
	<b>Male:</b>	<b>18,988</b>	AP Code: <b>101, 103, 105,106</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	# of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	<p><b>Readiness Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refresher training for volunteers on DRR and dissemination of EW messages –</li> <li>• Meeting to sign and review EWM MoU with the relevant ministries or government departments on dissemination of EWM.</li> </ul> <p><b>Preposition Stock</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC Materials Priority Early Actions:</li> <li>• Dissemination of EWM and advisory services through volunteers, Radios, TV, social media platforms, bulk messaging.</li> </ul> <p><b>Narrative description of achievement of outstanding activities</b></p> <p>To enhance disaster preparedness in drought-prone districts, the SRCS conducted specialized training sessions on early warning message dissemination for staff, volunteers, and Village Disaster Response Teams (VDRTs). Totally 35 staff and volunteers, along with 50 VDRT members, participated in the training. The sessions focused on building practical skills in interpreting weather forecasts, understanding drought patterns, and effectively communicating early warning information to local communities. Key topics included last-mile communication, identifying weather anomalies, and the use of early warning systems to support timely and informed community action. These efforts were aimed at ensuring that all participants are well equipped to respond proactively to climate-related risks.</p>		

 <b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	<b>Female:</b>	<b>15,206</b>	<b>- CHF</b>
	<b>Male:</b>	<b>18,988</b>	AP Code: <b>129</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	# of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard.		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>	SRCS also distributed its hotline and toll-free number to beneficiaries, ensuring access to real-time information, the ability to provide feedback, and improved accountability and responsiveness to community needs		

## Enabling approaches

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>			-CHF
				AP Code: <b>118, 119, 127, 128</b>
<b>Objective:</b>				
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>		<p><b>Engagement with external partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued representation and coordination within the community of practice and technical working groups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Movement Cooperation -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued engagement with Movement actors to guide and review the implementation of the EAP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Narrative description of achievements</b></p> <p>The National Society has been actively participating in the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, where stakeholders exchange ideas, share experiences, and collaborate on best practices. As part of its engagement, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has taken the lead in the sub-group focused on Anticipatory Action (AA) design and trigger development.</p>		

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>			<b>21,488.92 CHF</b>
				AP Code: <b>122</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		Strengthen Secretariat Service to provide technical and operational EAP implementation support to the Somali Red Crescent Society		
<b>Priority Early Actions:</b>		<p>- Bank charges - Monitoring visits</p> <p><b>Narrative description of achievements</b></p> <p>The IFRC has been supporting the NS and the implementation of the EAP through provision of technical supporting during the preparation of technical document for the rehabilitation of Berkeds and Boreholes.</p>		

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>			<b>6,776 CHF</b>
				AP Code: <b>124,125,126</b>
<b>Objective:</b>		Somali Red Crescent Society is able to maintain readiness to activate the early actions.		

### Priority Early Actions:

### Readiness Activities:

- Forecast based Financing (FbF) Manager/EAP Manager salary (100%)
- Technical Data Officer salary (100%)

### Prepositioning Activities: \

- Purchase of Office Stationery materials

### Priority Early Action -

- Car Hire costs -
- Fuel costs -
- Communication costs

### Narrative description of achievements

The NS promptly filled the two positions and procured the necessary stationery to ensure smooth and efficient implementation of the operation. These timely actions have contributed to maintaining operational continuity and supporting effective program delivery.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > FBAF Early Actions - Standard Report Page 1 of 2

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2024/1-2025/9   Operation pso623
Budget Timeframe	2024/1-2025/12   Budget APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Nov/2025  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### FBAF Early Actions

#### Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

**MDRSO019 - Somalia - Drought EAP / \***

Early Actions Timeframe: 16 Aug 2024 to 31 Aug 2029

#### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>530,533</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	530,533
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-383,915</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>146,618</b>

#### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	54,195	-144,933	199,128
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	205,173	397,840	-192,667
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	132,812	131,432	1,379
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>392,180</b>	<b>384,339</b>	<b>7,840</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	93,066	-8,889	101,956
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management		978	-978
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	45,287	7,487	37,799
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>138,353</b>	<b>-424</b>	<b>138,777</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>530,533</b>	<b>383,915</b>	<b>146,618</b>

## FBAF Early Actions

### Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/1-2025/9	Operation	ps0523
Budget Timeframe	2024/1-2025/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Nov/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSO019 - Somalia - Drought EAP / \*

Early Actions Timeframe: 16 Aug 2024 to 31 Aug 2029

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>29,747</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>26,694</b>
International Staff	29,747		29,747
National Staff		3,053	-3,053
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>7,359</b>
Travel	3,614	12	3,602
Communications		68	-68
Financial Charges	11,925	6,295	5,630
Shared Office and Services Costs		1,805	-1,805
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>452,866</b>	<b>349,250</b>	<b>103,616</b>
National Society Expenses	452,866	349,250	103,616
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>32,380</b>	<b>23,431</b>	<b>8,948</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	32,380	23,431	8,948
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>530,533</b>	<b>383,915</b>	<b>146,617</b>

## Contact information

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

### In the Somali Red Crescent National Society

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Yusuf Hassan Mohamed, President, yhmohameds@gmail.com, +254 722144284
- **Operational coordination:** Abdilahi Elmi, Disaster Risk Management Director, boqore001@yahoo.com, +252 63 4106443

### In the IFRC

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledge support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org); +254 110 843 978

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: Allan Masavah, Head, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, Africa Region, [allan.masavah@ifrc.org](mailto:allan.masavah@ifrc.org) Phone: +254 (0) 113 834 921.

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting enquiries)

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#### Reference



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