



SOMALIA

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



19 January 2026

In support of the Somali Red Crescent Society



18

National Society branches



130

National Society local units



1,118

National Society staff



20,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



450,000

Ongoing emergency operations



231,000

Climate and environment



678,000

Disasters and crises



1.7M

Health and wellbeing



87,000

Migration and displacement



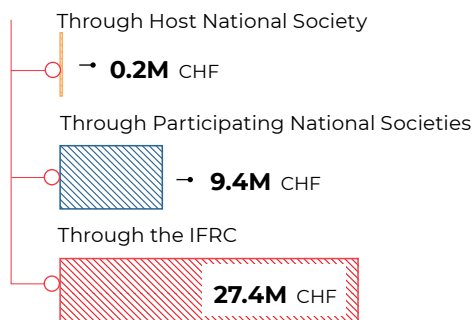
154,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 37M CHF



2027

Total 2.5M CHF

2028

1.6M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

Australian Red Cross*

British Red Cross*

Canadian Red Cross

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Icelandic Red Cross*

Italian Red Cross*

The Netherlands Red Cross*

Norwegian Red Cross

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Saudi Red Crescent Authority*

Turkish Red Crescent

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeals:

MDRSO025

Somalia Complex
Emergency

Longer-term needs:

MAASO001

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

Hazards



Food insecurity



Disease outbreak



Displacement



Floods



Drought



Conflict

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Complex emergency
 - » Food insecurity
 - » Disease outbreak
 - » Violence

Longer term needs

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

Capacity development

- Innovation • Branch development
 - Financial sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Very High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Very High**

Human Development Index rank **192**

World Bank Population figure **19M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **55%**



The Somali Red Crescent Society visited a water well in Balibusle village in Puntland Somalia (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies		14M
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment	33,000	1.6M
Disasters & crises	25,000	1.2M
Health & wellbeing	46,000	8M
Migration & displacement	7,000	14,000
Values, power & inclusion	14,000	194,000
Enabling local actors	74,000	2.4M
Total	200,000	27.4M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	182,000	182,000						
	2027	182,000	182,000						
	2028	182,000	182,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society	2026	370,000		30,000	133,000	93,000			113,000
Danish Red Cross	2026	2.4M	1.7M	-	-	-			-
Finnish Red Cross	2026	3M	615,000	-	2.1M	900,000			-
	2027	2.3M	370,000		1.3M	900,000			
	2028	1.4M			500,000	900,000			
German Red Cross	2026	1.4M		462,000	953,000				
Norwegian Red Cross	2026	2M	2M	-	-	-			-
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026								-
Turkish Red Crescent	2026								-

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

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

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

- Develop, promote and strengthen community-based health care programmes focusing on preventive, promotive and basic curative health services

- Strengthen preparedness, response and recovery services capacities contributing towards saving lives and reducing the impact of disasters and crisis
- National Society development initiative contributing towards building a strong and resilient National Society
- Mobilize communities for inclusive and peaceful environment promoting human dignity, protection, safer access, participation and safety

In 2026, the National Society will also focus on capacity building through coordination offices and branch capacity development to generate income that can cover core costs. It has applied for IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance grant to address the need of the lack of capacity-building facilities for the National Society volunteers/youth. The 2026 plan will take into consideration long-term planning for natural disasters and building community resilience. The newly developed Somali Red Crescent Society Resilience and Disaster Risk Management strategies will be rolled out throughout the branches as well as the approach on Preparedness for Effective Response (PER). Somali Red Crescent Society programming is in line with the IFRC strategy 2030, global agenda for renewal, Africa Agenda for renewal (including the 1+3 Pan Africa Initiatives), pan African conference indicators, agenda 2063 of the African Union and Sustainable Development Goals of the UN.

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society reached more than 280,000 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Officially, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the easternmost country on mainland Africa, is situated on the peninsula known as the Horn of Africa. Somalia borders the Gulf of Aden in the north, Djibouti in the northwest, Ethiopia in the west, and Kenya in the southwest; in the east, it borders the Indian Ocean and shares maritime borders with Yemen. The country covers an area of 637,657 km² and has a population of 18,017 million, with around 80 per cent of its youth population. Mogadishu's capital and largest city, the spoken languages of which are Somali and Arabic (both official). Northern Somalia is divided into the autonomous regions of Puntland and Somaliland. In central Somalia, Galmudug is another regional entity that emerged south of Puntland.

Approximately 60 per cent of the people lead a nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralist lifestyle, and a similar proportion resides in rural areas. Somalia is recognised as one of the world's most impoverished nations, as more than 69 per cent of its population lives below the international poverty threshold. Climate change leads to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as severe droughts and floods and worsening community tensions and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Somalia's human development is particularly fragile. There are notable risks associated with several indicators, including the adolescent birth rate, age dependency ratio, human inequality, the prevalence of stunting, and the proportion of youth not engaged in employment, education, or training (NEET). These risks pose a severe or high threat to Somalia. Additionally, Somalia exhibits weak coping capacities, which hinder its ability to withstand and recover from these risks. This weakness is evident in indicators such as access to essential water, access to immunisation services, gender gap in secondary school enrolment, primary school completion rate, and social protection coverage. These factors collectively impact Somalia's resilience against risks and pose significant challenges to its stability.

In 2025, Somalia and Somaliland is enduring a multifaceted humanitarian crisis driven by ongoing conflict, climate shocks, and severe underfunding of relief efforts. The 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) targets 5.98 million people for assistance, a decrease from the 6.9 million in 2024, reflecting improved conditions in some areas but also highlighting funding challenges and the prioritization of resources for the most vulnerable populations. Approximately 4.4 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food

insecurity, with 1.8 million children under five projected to be severely malnourished by the end of 2025. The situation is exacerbated by ongoing conflict, economic instability, and climate shocks. In some regions, famine conditions are projected if humanitarian assistance is not sustained.

Somalia is also facing a significant cholera outbreak, with over 54,000 cases reported across 30 districts, underscoring the urgent need for improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. Conflict, insecurity, and climate-related shocks have displaced over 3.9 million people within Somalia, who face dire conditions including inadequate shelter, limited access to healthcare, and heightened vulnerability to exploitation. The humanitarian response is facing significant funding shortfalls, with the HNRP only 11.1 per cent funded as of May 2025. These combined challenges underscore the need for sustained international support and a coordinated response to address the immediate needs and lay the foundation for long-term recovery.

Somalia and Somaliland economy is showing moderate growth but remains highly vulnerable to ongoing instability, climate shocks, and reduced international aid. The country's GDP grew by 4.1 per cent in 2024, slightly down from 4.2 per cent in 2023, with projections of 3.9 per cent growth in 2025, driven primarily by improved agricultural performance, increased private consumption, and a rebound in livestock and crop exports. Despite this, Somalia remains heavily dependent on external support, with a current account deficit of 9.1 per cent of GDP, and faces structural challenges such as high unemployment, limited financial inclusion, and weak governance. Inflation has moderated, with the Consumer Price Index rising by 0.8 per cent in July 2025, reflecting stabilization in domestic prices aided by easing global commodity costs. Significant progress has been made in debt relief, including a \$306.5 million agreement with the Arab Monetary Fund following the cancellation of 99% of Somalia's Paris Club debt in 2024, strengthening fiscal space for reforms. Sectoral developments, particularly in agriculture, have been promising; modern camel milk production has doubled yields and led to the country's first camel milk yogurt factory, improving nutrition, employment, and food security. However, challenges persist, including security concerns, climate-related shocks, and disruptions in aid, exemplified by a 90-day suspension of U.S. assistance in early 2025, which affected essential services for internally displaced persons. Overall, while Somalia's economy demonstrates resilience and growth potential, sustained recovery and development depend on addressing structural vulnerabilities, enhancing domestic revenue mobilization, and securing consistent international support.

Significant progress has been made in debt relief, including a \$306.5 million agreement with the Arab Monetary Fund following the cancellation of 99 per cent of Somalia's Paris Club debt in 2024. These agreements have reduced Somalia's external debt significantly, unlocking new resources for development. Sectoral developments, particularly in agriculture, have been promising. Modern camel milk production has doubled yields and led to the country's first camel milk yogurt factory, improving nutrition, employment, and food security. Despite these positive developments,

Somalia faces ongoing challenges, including security concerns, climate-related shocks, and reduced international aid. A 90-day aid suspension by the United States in early 2025 has disrupted essential services for internally displaced persons, highlighting the country's vulnerability to external funding fluctuations. Overall, while Somalia's economy shows signs of resilience, the path to sustained growth requires addressing structural vulnerabilities, enhancing domestic revenue mobilization, and securing consistent international support to mitigate the impacts of ongoing challenges.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Emergency Appeal name	Somalia – Complex Emergency
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRSO025
People assisted	450,000
Duration	15 months (02 October 2025 to 31 December 2026)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 25 million IFRC funding requirement: CHF 15 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Somalia Complex Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Somalia Complex Emergency Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operation Update	Operations update No.1

The 2025 Deyr rains have been significantly below average in northern Somalia, marking the fourth consecutive season of inadequate rainfall. This prolonged dry spell has compounded existing challenges, pushing Puntland and Somaliland into a worsening drought emergency. Four failed rainy seasons, coupled with below-average forecasts for the upcoming Gu and Deyr seasons, have severely strained food security, water availability, and pastoral livelihoods particularly in rural communities. The Gu 2025 Seasonal Climate Outlook projects below-average rainfall and above-normal temperatures, heightening the risk of an escalating humanitarian crisis. Without urgent and coordinated intervention, the drought could trigger further displacement, rising malnutrition rates, and widespread loss of livelihoods across Somaliland.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The current implementation plan focuses on prioritizing emergency lifesaving needs. The current DREF grant allocation, and any new income to the Appeal is being allocated mainly to emergency WASH, multipurpose cash grants and emergency health. This plan focuses on delivering immediate response assistance to 5,000 families, prioritizing rural and pastoral communities in remote, underserved areas particularly those classified as IPC Phase 3+ and at risk of deteriorating to IPC Phase 4+.

Current interventions include the provision of [safe water](#) through rehabilitation of berkads and shallow wells, water trucking, and aqua tabs; [cash grants](#) to meet essential needs; and mobile health clinic services to address urgent healthcare gaps.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Climate change has significantly impacted Somalia and Somaliland through intensified extreme weather events, particularly droughts and floods essentially creating a phenomenon of “too much or too little water”. Droughts, occurring with increasing frequency and severity, devastate crop production, cause substantial livestock losses, and exacerbate water scarcity. Conversely, floods, often following drought periods, destroy infrastructure, displace populations, and contribute to disease outbreaks. These climate shocks severely affect food security by destroying crops, increasing food prices, and pushing more people into malnutrition and aid dependency. The healthcare system is equally strained, with climate events increasing disease burdens and malnutrition. Droughts led to malnutrition-related health problems, while floods spread waterborne diseases like cholera. The health system becomes overburdened dealing with these climate-related emergencies, and the recurring disasters take a toll on mental health. This creates a vicious cycle where food insecurity leads to malnutrition, increasing vulnerability to diseases, while damaged infrastructure and strained resources limit the healthcare system's ability to respond effectively. Addressing these interconnected challenges requires a comprehensive approach combining immediate humanitarian assistance with long-term resilience-building and climate adaptation strategies to break the cycle of vulnerability and create sustainable solutions for Somalia.

Somalia and Somaliland is already witnessing evident changes and variability of weather patterns with recurrent droughts, flash floods, desert locust outbreaks, epidemics, increasing temperatures, and heavy rainfall which highlight the susceptibility and fragility for Somalia to climate change. With an economy largely reliant on rained agriculture and livestock, the climate crisis poses a key challenge to Somalia achieving strategic and sustainable development goals.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society will promote adaptation and mitigation interventions linked to existing programmes investing in [nature-based solutions](#) – such as adopting climate-smart agroecological food production practices, environment conservation, and promoting technologies that can help store emissions, protect communities from extreme weather events, and provide food, source of livelihoods, and habitats.

The National Society will support branch staff and volunteers in acquiring knowledge and skills by tailor-making training on climate change adaptation, [disaster risk reduction](#), and

resilience programming. It will support communities in taking the lead and strengthening their resilience to respond to climate-induced hazards and calamities.

The Somali Red Crescent Society will focus on climate adaptation and mitigation, advocacy work, and integrating climate risk management across all programmes and operations. Because so many major disasters are caused by changing climate and weather events, its work will address the interlinked challenges of disaster risk, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation. The National Society will enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations to adapt to climate change and reduce the current and future humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis.

Planned activities in 2026

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to align the [zero hunger initiatives](#) and promoting climate smart livelihood activities into their operations. The Somali Red Crescent Society has prepared a development country plan for food security, nutrition and resilience and submitted it to the IFRC technical team for reviews. This long-term resilience project will contribute to the humanitarian assistance and community sustainable development programme for 5 years.

The IFRC will also provide support to the National Society in areas such as enhancing preparedness and readiness to anticipate and respond to crises in a timely manner, providing expertise and support to develop and resource anticipatory action system building, among others.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Somalia](#).

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

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

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

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

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

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

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

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

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

Planned activities in 2026

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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

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

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided three DREF allocations for various emergencies in Somalia. The DREF allocations have been described below:

IFRC-DREF Leishmaniasis Outbreak: the DREF allocation of CHF 328,505 in March 2025 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in assisting more than 27,000 people by Leishmaniasis

outbreak in the area of Sanaag. The National Society supported the targeted people over a period of four months with assistance such as health assessments, WASH interventions, PGI and CEA interventions, among others.

IFRC-DREF Somalia Drought: the DREF allocation of CHF 984,393 in April 2025 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in assisting more than 30,000 people affected by drought in the areas of Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, and Woqooyi Galbeed. The National Society supported the targeted people over a period of six months with interventions such as shelter, multipurpose cash assistance, health interventions, WASH, among others.

IFRC-DREF Diphtheria Outbreak: the DREF allocation of CHF 376,556 in August 2025 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in assisting more than 500,000 people affected by the outbreak of diphtheria in the areas of Bari and Mudug. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as health interventions, PGI assessments and CEA interventions, among others.

The **German Red Cross** will continue supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society in the development and implementation of anticipation plans. In 2026, it will support the National Society in the development of early action protocols, building community resilience, among a range of other activities to help communities adapt to climate change.

The **Canadian Red Cross** and the **Icelandic Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in strengthening institutional capacity of the National Society in disaster risk management and strengthening anticipatory action.

The **British Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in community volunteer action programme. A bilateral agreement was signed with the National Society to explore further areas of collaboration.

The **Danish Red Cross** has proposed a project to support communities in building their resilience so that they can cope efficiently when emergencies occur.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society's community-based resilience and development programme which is aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable humanitarian response and recovery operations.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

One of the key priority areas for Somali Red Crescent Society is providing primary and secondary health care services. The National Society aims to provide quality, promotive, preventive and curative health services through its fixed and mobile health facilities network. The Somali Red Crescent Society will provide secondary health care by providing quality surgical care and obstetric and neonatal health care services in the selected clinics and through referral facilities. Additionally, it will support the rehabilitation of persons with physical disability and other special needs and their support and ensure community integration. Another priority will be to provide quality first-aid services by enhancing the First Aiders' skills and providing adequate first aid equipment and materials.

The Somali Red Crescent Society will equip the community health workforce and communities with tools and skills to identify, prevent and manage climate-related health risks. The National Society, with support from the IFRC, will make targeted investments in climate-resilient health infrastructure and delivery systems to address climate-related challenges. This will, in turn, reduce health vulnerability to induced diseases.

Another key focus areas of work for the Somali Red Crescent Society is Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, which provides access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to people in need. Access to safe WASH is essential for human health and well-being. Adequate WASH services can help to prevent diarrheal diseases, which are the leading cause of death among children under the age of five and other waterborne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid. In addition, WASH services can also help to improve nutrition, education, and economic productivity. The WASH programme is working to expand its intervention areas to hard-to-reach and conflict-prone locations where there are limited WASH services and to continued improve the quality of its services.

Planned activities in 2026

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Canadian Red Cross** and **Icelandic Red Cross** will continue supporting the Somali Red Crescent Society through the 'Strengthening the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity (SHERC) in Somaliland – Phase II' project. This project will focus on providing quality health education and protection services, while strengthening the Somali Red

Crescent Society's health emergency response system to improve service delivery across its branches. It will address the immediate and long-term health and protection needs caused by drought, floods and the rise in female genital mutilation and sexual and gender-based violence. The project aims to enhance epidemic preparedness and response, as well as protection, gender and inclusion efforts, through awareness-raising and training for volunteers and staff.

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

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

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

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support seven static mobile and two mobile clinics in the Mudug region, Puntland, three clinics in Nugal, two clinics in Bari, five clinics in South Central Somalia and three clinics in Sool Somaliland. It will continue to support the National Society's primary health services such as outbreak-prone diseases, safe-motherhood and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. In addition, it will support community health activities in the regions including disease surveillance (through community-based surveillance), health education and awareness and reporting. The Norwegian Red Cross will also continue to provide financial and technical support to the Somali Red Crescent Society to maintain added value and strong relationships with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Somalia.

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



In 2025, Somalia and Somaliland continues to face one of the world's largest internal displacement crises, with estimates ranging between 2.6 million and nearly 4 million internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country. The variation reflects different tracking methods, but both underline the scale of the emergency. Displacement is driven by a mix of conflict, insecurity, drought, and recurrent floods. Between June and August 2025 alone, more than 100,000 people were newly displaced, particularly in Hiran and Gedo regions where clashes with al-Shabab intensified, forcing families to flee multiple times. Earlier in the year, flash floods during the Gu rainy season affected over 84,000 people and displaced at least 8,000. These repeated shocks add to already overstretched IDP sites, where people live in precarious conditions with limited access to food, clean water, and healthcare, making the crisis both protracted and increasingly difficult to manage.

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

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

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

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society will strengthen its support and humanitarian assistance efforts for migrants, contributing to long-term solutions and resilience-building programs. This will encompass aid to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, migrants, refugees, and local communities affected

by disasters and crises, ensuring their basic needs are met during emergencies and recovery phases.

To increase its capacity, the National Society will expand its humanitarian assistance to migrants and displaced populations. This includes the provision of essential services such as health, psychosocial support (PSS), household items, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, cash and voucher assistance, risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), livelihoods, education, and other relevant sectors or technical areas.

Additionally, the Somali Red Crescent Society will offer protection services for migrants in alignment with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) guidelines and the Minimum Protection Approach. This includes legal assistance, safe referrals, border and detention monitoring, Restoring Family Links (RFL), child protection, anti-trafficking initiatives, and other related services. The National Society will also focus on Preparedness and Anticipatory Actions, such as the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) and Early Action Protocols, specifically emphasizing migration and displacement.

The Somali Red Crescent Society will conduct a situational analysis to identify the needs of migrants and displaced populations, informing future planning and response efforts. The National Society will also implement needs assessments to guide the social integration and inclusion of migrants and displaced individuals into host communities, offering language training, skills development, livelihood support, counselling, legal aid, PSS, and youth engagement programmes.

To foster social cohesion, the National Society will carry out activities aimed at reducing stigma and xenophobia while building stronger relationships between migrants and host communities. Additionally, it will support the safe return and resettlement of displaced persons where possible.

Planned activities in 2026

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

ICRC will continue to support the Restoring Family Links (RFL) work of the Somali Red Crescent Society.



The Somali Red Crescent Society and partners worked on strengthening case management and ensuring critical diphtheria antitoxin. (Photo: IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

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

The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 is 35.5 per cent in Somalia. The percentage of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is 99.2 per cent per cent in Somalia (UNFPA Statistics). Girls face parental restrictions on education, resulting in a primary education enrolment rate of only 30 to 40 per cent, with a significant gender disparity favouring boys. Completion rates

for schooling are low and the enrolment percentage further declines, exacerbating gender disparities, in secondary and tertiary education. Overall, in a society fragmented by prolonged civil war, one's chances of advancement depend heavily on individual and family background, as well as geographical location, with more schools concentrated in urban areas and the northern regions of the country (BTI Somalia Country Report).

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

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Somali Red Crescent Society will work to strengthen its understanding and capacity to implement community engagement and accountability (CEA) which will involve fostering awareness among its leadership, programme staff, and volunteers of the importance of CEA for improving programme quality, building trust, and ensuring sustainability.

The National Society will expand technical support and mentorship efforts to institutionalize CEA within its working methods, ensuring it is integrated across all programs and operations. Additionally, the Somali Red Crescent Society will actively participate in and facilitate peer learning and exchange on CEA approaches to promote best practices and continuous improvement.

The Somali Red Crescent adopts a comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach across its operations and programmes. It will contribute towards increasing the

knowledge and awareness of communities and advocate with public authorities, religious and community leaders to eradicate harmful practices. It will also ensure the participation of women in the planning and implementation of its programming.

Planned activities in 2026

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Canadian Red Cross** and the **Icelandic Red Cross** provide support to the National Society in its PGI objectives.



The Somali Red Crescent Society conducted comprehensive humanitarian assessment in Taageer village in Bargal district. (Photo: IFRC)

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Somali Red Crescent Society is committed to strengthening its institutional standing and in 2019, it carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. This is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of a National Society as a whole, in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The Somali Red Crescent Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the work plan phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and take the necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Collaborate with government ministries, participate in relevant clusters and engage in partner meetings to prioritize needs
- Increase its partnerships inside and beyond the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Develop and review a resource mobilization strategy



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan
- Digital transformation roadmap

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **British Red Cross** will facilitate Somali Red Crescent Society engagement with the FCDO and other UK-based donors and broker on behalf of Somali Red Crescent Society with the UK government and other donor agencies.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** continues to support Somali Red Crescent Society in income generation. Ongoing structural development projects in Hargeisa and Mogadishu are expected to significantly impact Somali Red Crescent Society's ability to generate its own income in the coming years.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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

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

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

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

- Improve existing IT infrastructure with a focus on enhancing data literacy among staff
- Establish functional data management systems, including databases and dashboards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

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

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

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

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

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

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

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

The **Danish Red Cross** will continue in its multi-faceted partnership with the Somali Red Crescent Society initiated in 2020 and will support in carrying out feasibility studies for non-communicable disease care. It will also support the National Society in strengthening existing community

capacities, focusing on resilience. Additionally, the Danish Red Cross will assist the Somali Red Crescent Society in providing access to services and water and improving the community's ability to cope with disasters without introducing unsustainable new initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement coordination

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

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

Coordination with other actors

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

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

programmes at grassroots level and in hard-to-reach areas where the need is greatest. The same sentiments have been echoed by the government authorities in Puntland.

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

The Somali Red Crescent Society also receives support from the Arab Red Cross and Red Crescent Organization.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

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

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

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

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