



SRCS staff provide water to drought-affected livestock during a humanitarian situational analysis in Sahil region. Photo: SRCS

Emergency appeal №: MDRSO025 Emergency appeal launched: 02/10/2025 Operational Strategy published: 03/11/2025	Glide №: DR-2025-000172-SOM
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 20/11/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 9/10/2025 to 23/10/2025
Operation timeframe: 15 months (02/10/2025 - 31/12/2026)	Number of people being assisted: 450,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 15 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 25 million Federation-wide ¹	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 981,311

To date, the Emergency Appeal targeting CHF 25,000,000 has received only 8% of the required funding. Additional contributions are urgently needed to enable the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to scale up its response and reach the most vulnerable communities severely affected by the ongoing drought.

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the SRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 10 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 15 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

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.

Puntland: Based on the most recent appeal from the Puntland the state is currently facing a devastating drought that has affected nearly 940,000 people, with 130,000 in critical condition requiring immediate life-saving assistance. The crisis, driven by four consecutive failed rainy seasons, has led to widespread food insecurity, acute water shortages, and mass displacement. Over 310,000 children under five are suffering from severe malnutrition. 360,000 people have been internally displaced due to the collapse of livelihoods and loss of livestock particularly among pastoralist communities (70%) and are spread across the main towns in the state with many of them relying on humanitarian assistance for survival. The drought has impacted all regions of Puntland, turning once-fertile lands into barren terrain. It's reported that only an estimated 40% of the health facilities across Puntland are adequately functioning with over 60% of the existing strategic borehole non-functional. The situation has been compounded by major reductions in funding to most humanitarian partners.

Forecasts from IMC, SWALIM, and IGAD/ICPAC predict continued below-average rainfall for upcoming seasons, suggesting the situation may worsen. Puntland's Vice President has issued an urgent appeal for international assistance, emphasizing the need for emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of water points, nutrition support, and integrated WASH interventions to prevent further deterioration and protect vulnerable populations.

Somaliland: As of November 2025, the ongoing drought in Somaliland has affected approximately 810,000 people, with projections indicating that this number could rise to 1.2 million if dry conditions persist over the next four months. The most severely impacted regions include Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Hawd (Marodijeer region), and Guban districts in Awdal and Sahil, where communities face acute shortages of pasture and food despite limited water availability. Urgent humanitarian assistance is needed, including access to water, food, and health services. A 49% increase in the affected population is anticipated if the drought continues unabated.

Nomadic families are fleeing drought-stricken areas such as Ainabo in the Togdheer region, with some crossing borders in search of water and pasture. The prolonged drought has led to widespread livelihood collapse, as rising livestock deaths threaten the primary source of income for many households. Water scarcity is intensifying, with shallow wells drying up and water prices nearly doubling in some areas—from US\$70 to US\$130 per 10,000-litre tank. Food insecurity is also escalating, with communities facing dwindling access to food and rising malnutrition rates, particularly among children and pregnant women.

The drought situation is triggering population movement in search of water and pasture. Communities are relocating from severely affected areas, with many nomadic families leaving districts such as Ainabo in the Togdheer region. Some have begun crossing borders in pursuit of better conditions. Migration occurs through various means: families with weakened livestock are using vehicles to transport their animals, while those with moderately healthy herds are traveling on foot or by traditional methods. This movement underscores the gravity of the drought and highlights the urgent need for water, pasture, and humanitarian assistance.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The activities to date are focused on the DREF grant allocation of CHF981,311 to this Appeal. This initial part of the operation aims to deliver lifesaving support to 5,000 families (30,000 people) in IPC Phase 3+ areas over six months across Awdal, Maroodi-jeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag in Somaliland, and Bari, Nugaal, and Mudug in Puntland. Targeted villages and communities are those not covered under the previous DREF (MDRSO022).

The proposed interventions are recommended to address immediate humanitarian needs while stabilizing systems under strain. SRCS is using an integrated approach of multipurpose cash assistance, health care, and WASH services, protection and community engagement. They are presented as interdependent measures that reinforce one another for effective impact. For example, water access reduces disease risk and protection threats; and livelihood support mitigates food insecurity while easing pressure on host communities. This integrated approach is essential to prevent risk accumulation and to lay the groundwork for recovery and resilience.

The kick off meeting for the response plan was held on October 27, 2025. Surge alerts went out for Operations Manager and Water Supply Rehabilitation ERU Team Leader. IFRC, SRCS and PNS are now considering what structure is required to mobilise and scale up the response.

Details of the activities are held in Section C of this report.

Federation Wide Approach

The Emergency Appeal is part of a Federation-wide approach, based on the response priorities of the SRCS in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact.

Below is a list of current initiatives from in country Partners supporting SRCS and their initiatives in this response.

Partner	Support
British Red Cross	Soft pledge for GBP 150,000 – this includes support for Operations Manager surge.
Canadian Red Cross	Planning bilateral support for Emergency Health 5# mobile and 2# static health clinics – CAD250,000.
Danish Red Cross	Exploring possibilities through ongoing programmes.
Finnish Red Cross	Exploring possibilities through ongoing programmes.
German Red Cross	Exploring possibilities and have submitted application for funding.
Icelandic Red Crescent	To be confirmed
Norwegian Red Cross	In kind with WSR ERU and soft pledge for Nok2m (CHF158,000) – earmarked for 2025. Also supporting with technical coordination on Health.
Qatar Red Crescent	In discission with Head Quarters
Türk Kızılay	To be confirmed

Needs analysis

The overall analysis of needs is held in the [Operational Strategy](#).

The most recent Appeal from the Government of Puntland stated that the people of Puntland are facing a critical humanitarian emergency that requires urgent and collective action. The Government of Puntland requested the following:

1. Humanitarian Donors to provide emergency funding to support lifesaving assistance on food, nutrition, health, water and livelihoods sectors.
2. UN Agencies and International NGOs to scale up their humanitarian operations and expand coverage to the most affected regions.
3. Development Partners to support resilience building programs to mitigate the long-term impacts of recurrent drought and climate shocks.

As SRCS and Partners scale up their actions other needs assessments are underway. As part of the DREF grant allocation assessments are also underway to select beneficiaries for the sectors actions. As information provides the results of this assessment will be published in future operations updates.

Below are some initial findings.



The pastoralist community and their livestock are trying to reach the small Gu rain showers in parts of the Mudug region, which produce minimal pastures that are barely enough for all these families. Regardless, they are traveling by car or on foot over long distances to access these small pastures. The question is how long they will be able to survive with such limited resources for all these families. Photo: SRCS



Ahmed Adan Muse is an elder man from Barihoog village in the Mudug region. He told us that the majority of pastoralists have moved away to Bursalax district, xarafa district and Goldagob district, where there was a small rain shower in search of pasture and water resources. The remaining nomadic families are facing severe drought, and their only water borehole in Barihoog village has broken down. Photo: SRCS



An SRCs volunteer, took those photos on 12 Nov around Dongorayo district in the Nugaal region. She said "the situation is very difficult, pastoralist people are being displaced in the district, and the community coping mechanisms are not enough, as everyone is being severely affected by the drought"



Community members queuing for water in Lascidle village in Sahil region. Photo: IFRC



Madina Hassan, a resident of Booc village in the Mudug region, said that the drought has badly affected our livestock, which is our primary source of life. The price of water has increased, and it is becoming unaffordable.



Trucks transporting people and livestock toward the Ethiopian border in search of water and pasture, Toghdheer Region. Families are fleeing in increasing numbers as failed rainy seasons and rising food prices leave communities with few options for survival. Photo: SRCS

Based on forecast analysis and the recent ACAPS analysis² the latest outlook is poor. Somalia is entering its fifth consecutive season of poor rains, with La Niña and negative IOD driving hotter, drier conditions. The next six months will likely see worsening drought, severe food insecurity, and escalating humanitarian needs unless large-scale interventions occur.

The latest outlooks suggest:

- Deyr season (Oct–Dec 2025): Most of Somalia is forecast to receive below-average rainfall, with a delayed onset in southern regions. Northern and central areas are already experiencing their 4th consecutive poor rainy season. Temperatures are expected to remain above normal, worsening soil moisture loss and water stress. These anomalies are linked to La Niña and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, both expected to persist through the end of 2025.
- Jilaal dry season (Jan–Mar 2026): This is typically Somalia’s harshest dry period. Forecasts indicate atypically dry conditions, further deteriorating pasture and water availability, especially in pastoral zones.
- Gu season (Apr–Jun 2026): Early indications suggest continued rainfall uncertainty, with a risk of below-normal rains in some areas, though detailed Gu 2026 forecasts are not yet available. Historically, consecutive poor seasons amplify drought impacts.

Based on the current trends we are particularly concerned about the possible worsening of conditions moving into 2026. This could result in pastoralists facing livestock deaths and milk shortages, agropastoralists will see poor crop yields. There could be further displacement as people move in search of water and pasture. There is the continued issue of disease outbreaks with heat and water scarcity increasing risk of cholera.

²https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20251110_ACAPS_Somalia_-_Anticipated_effects_of_drought_on_malnutrition_drivers.pdf

Operational risk assessment

The operational risks remained the same as highlighted in the [Operational Strategy](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

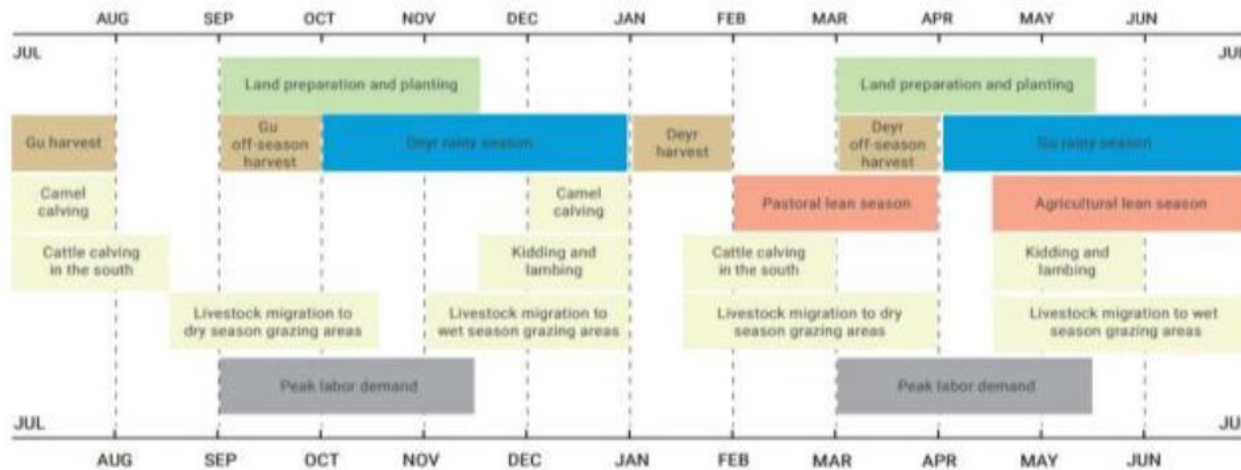
There currently no changes to the overall strategy published here [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#) at the time of compiling this report.

Prioritization

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 (approximately 30,000 people), 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.

Looking ahead, assessments as part of the DREF allocation will help identify the most vulnerable communities most in need. This will be guided by ongoing detailed assessments and close coordination with partners will ensure that community needs are accurately mapped against existing support and remaining gaps. The ongoing WSR ERU assessments are also being used to guide this prioritization for water and other sectors.

Prioritisation of response actions will also be aligned with the seasonal Calander because rainfall and dry periods dictate the timing of critical needs. - below.





Seasonal Calendar (Source: FEWSNET, 2025)

Somalia's two main rainy seasons (Gu and Deyr) and two dry seasons (Jilaal and Haggaa) shape water availability, crop cycles, and livestock conditions. Acting before the harsh Jilaal dry season can prevent livestock deaths and displacement, while timely seed and input distribution ahead of planting windows ensures food production.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Outcome 1: Displaced households and those affected by the complexity of the situation are supported with safe, dignified, and context-appropriate shelter solutions that meet their immediate needs		
	% of targeted displaced households provided with emergency or transitional shelter solutions that meet minimum safety, dignity, and adequacy standards	0	85%
	Output 1.1: Emergency and transitional shelter materials (e.g., tarpaulins, shelter kits) and essential household items are distributed to targeted displaced households		
	# of displaced people receiving emergency shelter materials and/or essential household items	0	108,000 (48,000 PL, 60,000 SL)
	Output 1.2: Technical support and guidance on safe shelter construction and site planning are provided to affected communities		
	# of individuals trained or reached with shelter construction and site planning guidance	0	18,000
# of the SRCS Train SRCS staff and volunteers on shelter construction to support vulnerable people in setting up shelters	0	240	
Activities to do date			
Planning is on going and activities will be reported in the next update.			

 Livelihoods		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Indicator	Actual	Target	

Key indicators:	Outcome 2: Livelihoods are protected, restored, and diversified through anticipatory action, emergency assistance, and recovery support, reducing reliance on negative coping strategies and enhancing household resilience		
	% of targeted households reporting improved livelihood security and reduced use of negative coping strategies (e.g., selling productive assets, reducing meals, child labour)	0	80%
	Output 2.1 Improved agricultural and fishing practices: Distribution of inputs, training in climate-smart and sustainable practices, and upgraded market infrastructure		
	# of households reached with essential on-farm and off-farm inputs/materials/tools for agricultural/food production	0	17,700 (7,500 PL, 10,250 SL)
	# of beneficiaries received fishing input tools (small boats, fishing gears and tools)	0	85 (55 PL, 30 SL)
	# of households provided with livestock through restocking	0	2,500 (1,250 SL, 1,250 PL)
	# of households with access to emergency feed and water supply for livestock	0	2,500 (1,250 SL, 1,250 PL)
	Output 2.2 - Enhanced livelihood diversification and income opportunities: Vocational training, small business support, and promotion of alternative income sources		
	# of people provided or supported with formal or informal technical, vocational or professional education or training opportunities - in climate-smart agriculture, pest control, post-harvest handline, ploughing hours, and sustainable land use practices	0	15,000 (7,500 PL, 7,500 SL)
# of households supported to start or improve their income generation activities	0	2,500 (1,250 PL, 1,250 SL)	
Activities to do date			
Planning is ongoing and activities will be reported in the next update.			

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Indicator	Actual	Target	

Key indicators:	Outcome 3: Crisis-affected households meet their immediate basic needs and strengthen their resilience through access to Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) and complementary services		
	% of targeted crisis-affected households that meet their basic needs through Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) assistance and report improved coping capacity due to access to complementary services	0	80%
	Output 3.1: Targeted vulnerable households receive timely and adequate Multi-purpose Cash (MPC) transfers to meet essential needs such as food, water, healthcare, and shelter		
	# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	0	78,000 (39,000 PL, 39,000 SL)
	% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket).	0	85%
% of beneficiaries satisfied with the overall cash assistance process	0	90%	


Activities to do date

Somaliland

- The first branch cash transfer has been completed to SRCS Hargeisa Coordination Office (HCO), targeting 300 households across the Awdal, Maroodi-jeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions for a period of three months. SRCS shared the list of the beneficiaries with the financial service provider, Telesom, to verify that the Zaad numbers and beneficiary names match.
- Logistics requisitions were raised and approved for MPC.
- 300 households are planned to be reached.
- SRCS Participated in the Cash Working Group (CWG) cluster meeting, which facilitated the coordination of CVA among all the actors involved in the humanitarian response.
- 96 (28 females, 68 males) of SRCS staff and volunteers received a refresher training on Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA).

Puntland

- Necessary communication with stakeholders regarding site selection for the intervention has been going on.
- Community mobilization for MPC has started, particularly in the Garowe and Galkayo branches.
- The first branch cash transfer has been completed to SRCS MCO.
- 300 households are planned to be reached.
- LRs were raised and approved for MPC.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Outcome 4: Affected communities, particularly in underserved areas, have sustained access to essential health services, with a strong focus on maternal and child healthcare as well as nutrition support		
	% of targeted population in underserved areas accessing essential health, maternal and child healthcare, and nutrition services on a regular basis	0	80%
	Output 4.1 Mental Health and psychosocial support - Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff		
	# of people in the targeted population provided with psychosocial support services	0	2,000 (500 PL, 1500 SL)
	# of RCRC volunteers and staff provided with psychosocial support services	0	300 (100 PL, 200 SL)
	Output 4.2 Community and Primary Health care - Mobile health teams deliver comprehensive, integrated health and nutrition services, to vulnerable groups in targeted regions of Somaliland and Puntland		
	# of vulnerable individuals reached by mobile health teams with integrated health and nutrition services in targeted regions of Somaliland and Puntland	0	500,000 (200,000 PL, 300,000 SL)
	# of mobile health service units functional to provide quality primary health care	0	17 (5 PL, 12 SL)
	# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers	0	500,000 (200,000 PL, 300,000 SL)
	# of people reached, assisted by the National Society, with immunization through routine services	0	25,500 (7,500 PL, 18,000 SL)
	# of people supported with safe motherhood services (Ante-Natal Care, Delivery, and Post-Natal Care)	0	TBC
	# of OPD kits procured and distributed to clinics	0	30
	Output 4.2: Affected communities, particularly in underserved areas, have sustained access to essential nutritional support		
	% of cases of acute malnutrition identified through volunteer screenings referred for treatment	0	20%
	# of children screened for malnutrition status	0	TBC
Activities to do date			

Somaliland

- Deployed 5 Mobile Clinics (2 Awdal, 1 in Marodijeeh, 1 Sahil and 1 in Sanaag)
- Logistics Requisition for 14 OPD kits were raised from IFRC side.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

	Indicator	Actual	Target	
Key indicators:	Outcome 5: Access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene practices is enhanced in affected communities, contributing to reduced disease risks and improved public health outcomes			
	% of households in targeted communities with sustained access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and practicing key hygiene behaviours (e.g., handwashing with soap at critical times)	0	80%	
	# of people provided with improved access to safe and sustainable water sources (disaggregated by sex, age, and location)	0	500,000 (230,000 PL 270,000 SL)	
	# of safe and accessible water infrastructure, water points for cooking and drinking water which are culturally appropriate, constructed or rehabilitated, including earth dams	0	126 (40 PL, 86 SL)	
	% of target population whose state are satisfied with their access to water and sanitation facilities	0	80%	
	# of water pumps or other infrastructure using solar power or other renewable energy for agriculture/irrigation purposes	0	55 (15 PL, 40SL)	
	Output 5.2 Vulnerable households receive hygiene and dignity kits, while community-led hygiene promotion campaigns strengthen positive sanitation and hygiene behaviours to reduce disease risks			
	# of people covered with hygiene promotion activities	0	500,000 (230,000 PL 270,000 SL)	
	# of families supported with WASH NFIs	0	5,000	
	# of family hygiene kits distributed	0	600	

Output 5.3: Support schools with water and sanitation facilities

# of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated	0	320 (250 PL, 70 SL)
# of gender-segregated community latrines	0	350
# of menstrual hygiene packages distributed in schools	0	600

Activities carried out

Somaliland

- Water Supply Rehabilitation (WSR) Emergency Response Unit (ERU) deployment.
 - Through the surge mechanism the deployment Norwegian Red Cross have deployed WSR ERU Team Leader
 - The Team Leader is currently carrying out an initial assessment of the water supply needs in 4 regions of Somaliland – Togdheer, Maroode-jeeh, Awdal and Sahil regions.
 - The assessment so far has identified 35 nonfunctional water facilities in Togdheer and Sahil regions and also continuing in the Borema and Maroode- jeeh regions of Somaliland
- Logistics requisitions were raised and approved for 12 water facilities rehabilitation mainly 8 Berkeds and shallow wells with solar pump installation in all regions of Somaliland, 2 water facilities per regions.

Puntland

- WSR ERU
 - The WSR ERU assessment is planned for Puntland week commencing on 17 Nov.
 - The assessment team will comprise the WSR ERU Team Leader, IFRC WASH/Ops Coordinator, SRCS WASH Engineer, IFRC Operations Officer (based in Garowe)
 - The assessment will focus on the Nugal district.
- Logistics requisitions were raised and approved for 5 water facilities rehabilitation mainly 4 berkeds and 1 Bore hole rehabilitation in Garowe, Mudug ain Bari regions of Puntland.



WSR ERU Team Leader on assessment with SRCS meeting community members



WSR ERU Team Leader in assessment with SRCS



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Outcome 6: Communities are empowered to identify and respond to the distinct needs of the most vulnerable, including disadvantaged and marginalized groups, through inclusive and protective approaches that promote dignity, equity, and safety

% of community-led initiatives or mechanisms that actively include and address the needs of vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups

0

80%

Output 6.1: Protection, gender, and inclusion are systematically integrated across all program interventions to safeguard the dignity, safety, and rights of affected populations and ensure that no one is left behind

of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

0


500,000
(200,000 PL,
300,000 SL)

# of staff and volunteers trained to apply the PGI Minimum Standards in emergency and development programming, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability	0	300 (120 PL, 180 SL)
# of people who received dignity Kits which GBV awareness sessions and MHM	0	7,000 (3,000 PL, 4,000 SL)
Output 6.2 PSEA - Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children		
% of volunteers and staff trained on PSEA and basic SGBV awareness and survivor-centered response, including receiving and managing sensitive SGBV (including safeguarding)-related disclosures	0	100%

Activities to do date

Somaliland

- Refresher training of 300 volunteers on PGI and CEA are conducted in all regions - 50 Volunteers per region of Somaliland.
- Preparation of work for the implementation of project activities is in progress.
- IEC materials for PGI are printed such for Mul.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Indicator	Actual	Target
Outcome 8: Vulnerability to climate-induced shocks is reduced and long-term community resilience is strengthened through proactive, adaptive, and recovery-oriented interventions		
Key indicators: % of targeted households reporting improved capacity to anticipate, absorb, and recover from climate-induced shocks	0	60%
# of people reached with disaster risk reduction	0	500,000 (200,000 PL, 300,000 SL)
# of community disaster response teams (CDRT) trained	0	9 (3 PL, 6 SL)

Activities to do date

Somaliland and Puntland

- Through the Early Warning for All grant volunteers will be mobilized to carry out our early warning actions as per previous investment on the NSs capacity in early warning, early actions.



Environmental Sustainability

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

To enhance environmental sustainability by protecting natural resources, restoring degraded ecosystems and embedding sustainability into all sectors of the response, to contribute to long-term climate adaptation

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Environmental sustainability is enhanced through the protection of natural resources, restoration of degraded ecosystems, and integration of sustainable practices across all sectors of the response, contributing to long-term climate adaptation		
	% of response interventions that integrate environmental sustainability and natural resource protection measures	0	60%
	# of trees planted for climate change adaptation, mitigation and/or to reduce disaster risk	0	9,000 (3,000 PL, 6,000 SL)
	# of soil erosion control and water retention structures constructed	0	9 (3 PL, 6 SL)
	# of people reached by public campaigns involving clean-up, recycling or urban greening	0	18 (6 PL, 12 SL)

Activities to do date

- Assessments are underway by the WSR ERU to utilize solarization for the water supply infrastructure.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Outcome 7: People and vulnerable communities affected by the complex situation are empowered to meaningfully participate in decisions that impact their lives and trust the IFRC network to act in their best interests through transparent, inclusive, and accountable engagement mechanisms		
	% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's services meet their most important needs and provide useful support	0	80%
	# of staff, and volunteers trained on community engagement and accountability	26 PI, 240 SI	500 (300 SL, 200 PL)

# of people reached through methods that enable communities to participate in the planning and management of services, programmes, and operations	0	500,000 (200,000 PL, 300,000 SL)
Output 7.1: Feedback Mechanisms Number and type of methods established to collect feedback from the community		
% of operational feedback received and responded to by the National Society	On going	80%
The National Society has a functioning feedback mechanism in place for the whole organization	1 PI, 1 SI,	2
# of methods established to communicate with communities on what is happening in the organization, programme, and operation, including selection criteria if these are being used	2 PI	4

Activities to do date

Puntland

- Bosaso and Galkacyo branches have trained 26 volunteers (14 Galkacyo and 12 Bosaso) to support the Complex emergency DREF operation.
- SRCS has used two methods to reach the affected population. Primarily SRCS organized a kick-off meeting with authorities to onboard them and disclose the available humanitarian aid of the drought affected population and the need of carrying out an assessment ahead of the registration and water source rehabilitation. The second method was to sit with the targeted communities to initiate their acceptance and participation of the DREF operation.
- SRCS activated the hotline for the purpose of receiving feedback from the community.

Somaliland

- Volunteers trained on minimum CEA Standard: A total 240 volunteers (51 females, 180 males) of volunteers from Borama, Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Erigabo and Lasanod branches received training on community engagement and accountability. This was conducted though on job training, enabling volunteers to apply what they learned while actively engaging with communities.
- Community Engagement Meetings: a total of 16 meetings were conducted across various locations to inform communities about the operations, including key aspects such as the selection criteria for beneficiaries of multi-purpose cash grants, entitlements, duration of the grants, and the overall progress of the operations. These meetings provided a platform for open dialogue, allowing community members to ask questions, express concerns, and other offer feedback. This approach helped ensure transparency, fostered community trust, and encouraged active participation in the implementation of the operations.
- SRCS Activated the hotline to receive feedback from the community, and designated volunteers in all the 6 branches have been assigned to handle and manage it.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target	
	Outcome 9: National Societies are prepared to effectively respond to epidemics/emerging crises, and their auxiliary role in providing humanitarian assistance is well-defined and recognised			
	The National Society is part of government-led emergency coordination platforms		Yes	
	The National Society is part of the country, interagency, and international community's official emergency response coordination platforms		Yes	
	# of branches with enhanced disaster and crisis response capabilities	0	9	
	# of branches supported to be ready to respond to disasters	0	9	
	% of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support appropriate to the emergency	0	85%	
	% of digitalization and digital transformation achieved for Information Management (IM) and Information Technology (IT) systems between headquarters and branches	0	100%	
Activities carried out				
Planning is ongoing and activities will be reported in the next update.				



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target	
	Outcome 8: Technical and operational complementarity among the IFRC's membership and with the ICRC is enhanced through cooperation with external partners			
	# of regular coordination mechanisms with all Movement partners	0	2	

# of Partners meeting to brief on the Appeal	0	2
# of Donors meetings to brief on the Appeal	0	2
# of Movement Coordination meetings in line with the MCA	0	Monthly

Activities carried out

- Field level kick-off meeting was held on October 27, 2025.
- Instigated regular operations coordination meeting and reporting

Somaliland

- NADFOR continues to advocate for humanitarian assistance during monthly Coordination meetings, highlighting the urgent needs of communities severely affected by the drought particularly Awdal, Togdheer and Sahil regions.

Puntland

- Necessary communication with stakeholders regarding site selection for the intervention has been going on.
- On Monday 3 November the IFRC Head of Cluster Delegation met with the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM) for Puntland State, Somalia. The current and escalating situation was discussed.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Outcome 10: IFRC Secretariat Services Effective and coordinated disaster response is confirmed		
	Output 10.1: Agility and Accountability the IFRC strengthens its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability		
	The resource mobilization strategy has been developed	0	1
	The communications strategy has been developed	1	1
	% of financial reports compliant with IFRC procedures	0	100%
	% of PNS reporting within a Federation Wide PMER structure	0	100%
	The National Society has a risk management framework in place	0	1
	% of financial reports compliant with IFRC financial procedures and standards	0	100%

# of technical and monitoring visits conducted	0	12
# of surge profiles deployed	1	3

Activities carried out

IFRC Nairobi Cluster

The Nairobi Cluster has mobilized its WASH/Operations Coordinator duty station Hargeisa to take a lead in the initial implementation of the operations.

Also mobilized from Nairobi are Communication and PMER Officers to support the ongoing assessments and profile the needs on the ground reporting the voices of the communities and also profile the actions of the SRCS and Partners.

Deployment of Surge Personnel

Surge requests have been submitted for two key positions: Operations Manager and Water Supply Restoration (WSR) ERU Team Leader. The Norwegian Red Cross has deployed the WSR ERU Team Leader for a two-month assignment. Meanwhile, the IFRC is currently reviewing applications for the Operations Manager role. The IFRC Cluster is actively engaging with the British Red Cross to explore a potential partnership, which may include financial support to help cover human resource costs.

Communications Strategy

The Nairobi CCD supported the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in developing a communications strategy aimed at enhancing the organization's visibility and credibility, raising awareness of the humanitarian crisis, amplifying community voices, and mobilizing support for advocacy, positioning, and fundraising efforts.

Resource Mobilization Strategy

A resource mobilization strategy was developed, and it outline how funds and partnerships will be secured to support the humanitarian response in Somalia effectively and sustainably. - exploring innovative finance, working with private sector and the diaspora.

D. FUNDING

Current fundraising coverage stands at 9%, with CHF 1,3m against Federation wide funding requirements of CHF 15m – this includes a DREF grant allocation of CHF981,000.

The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the SRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 10 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 15 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilized to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

	Income CHF	% coverage
Bilateral funding ask CHF10m		
Total bilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges		
IFRC Secretariat funding ask CHF15m		
Japan Red Cross – Yen 5m soft pledge.	26,151	
Norwegian Red Cross – Nok2m soft pledge as part of ERU deployment.	158,254	

British Red Cross	156,968	
Total multilateral hard pledges + in kind + soft pledges	341,373	2%
DREF grant allocation	981,000	7%
ECHO DREF replenishment – CHF250,000		
Grand total income including DREF grant against	1,322,373	9%

Working closely with Somali Red Crescent Society and Movement partners, stakeholder and partner engagement has been ongoing. This active approach included a diplomatic engagement event held in September and targeted engagement with Red Cross partners in October, and throughout. Highlighting the global aspect, the IFRC Secretary General visited Somalia in July. Simultaneously, the team is actively supporting the SRCS partnerships and resource mobilization strategy while exploring new avenues for resource mobilization, including Innovative and Islamic finance.

Contact information

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

In the Somali Red Crescent Society

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- **IFRC Country Cluster:** Naemi Heita, Head of Cluster Delegation, email naemi.heita@ifrc.org
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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa:** Louise Daintrey, Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Management, email louise.daintrey@ifrc.org, phone +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator,** Allan Kilaka Masavah, Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management, email allan.masavah@ifrc.org

For PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting) support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER, and Quality Assurance; email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, phone: +254 721 486 953

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.