



# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION REPORT

Somalia | Drought

Date 11 May, 2026



*SRCS staff and volunteers engage with local communities disseminating early warning information messages and projected drought information to enhance preparedness and resilience against climate-related shocks.*

EAP №: <b>EAP2024SO01</b>	Operation №: <b>MDRSO019</b>	EAP approved: <b>15/08/2024</b>	EAP timeframe: <b>15/08/2024 to 30/08/2029</b>
Trigger date: <b>31/01/2025</b>	Early action lead time: <b>3 Months</b>	Activation timeframe: <b>3 Months</b>	Period covered by this activation report: <b>15/08/2024 - 30/04/2025</b>

**Budget: 949,378.25 CHF**

**Assisted: 64,670 people**

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY



*Figure 1 shows SRCS staff and volunteers in Ainabo district, Togdheer region, disseminating early warning information about the anticipated drought to vulnerable communities*

On August 16, 2024, The IFRC DREF allocated CHF 530,533 to the Somali Red Crescent Society for implementing early action to reduce and mitigate the impact of drought in Somalia. The EAP activation trigger was launched on January 31, 2024, so the early actions were completed by June 30, 2025. However, the failure of the Gu (April–May) rainy season in Somaliland and Puntland led to a deterioration of the drought situation, which expanded into additional villages and districts across the regions.

This second activation focuses on scaling up early action interventions, with an emphasis on WASH, multi-purpose cash distributions, and the dissemination of early warning messages.

This update provides a summary of the progress made in implementing early actions to date, along with an overview of the expenditures incurred. Following the second activation, the revised total budget now stands at CHF 949,378.25.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Somali Red Crescent Society with the support from IFRC is implementing its first Early Action Protocol (EAP) for droughts. An Early Action Protocol is essentially a set of predefined and agreed-upon actions that are triggered by specific forecasts or early warning signals indicating the imminent occurrence of a disaster or crisis. The purpose of an Early Action Protocol is to enable a rapid and effective anticipatory action to reduce the potential impact of disasters based on early warnings and forecasts.

By having a predetermined plan in place, humanitarian actors can reduce the impact of the disaster and better protect the affected communities. This proactive approach is a key element of the broader goal of enhancing disaster risk reduction and building resilience in vulnerable regions. Alignment and integration of this approach with the Disaster Management contingency plan of the National Society has enhanced the reach and efficacy of the DM work.

In this Operation Update, SRCS launched the implementation of preparedness/readiness and early action targeting the high and moderate drought prone areas. These activities were designed to enhance community's and organization's capacity to anticipate effectively and efficiently when faced with an impending threat or hazard particularly drought.

The early action activities focused on the following:

- Providing early warning communication and advisory services to reduce drought risk:
- Rehabilitating water points to enable optimal water capture and storage to address water scarcity:
- Multi-purpose cash transfers to stabilize the purchasing power of vulnerable people.

The primary goal of the EAP (Early Action Plan) is to proactively address drought by anticipating its occurrence, mitigating its impact whenever feasible, and minimizing human suffering and losses. Within this framework, the Somali Red Crescent Society (LRCS) has identified three key priorities for early intervention. Firstly, enhancing access to early warning messages is crucial to empowering communities with timely information, enabling informed decisions, and prompt actions. Secondly, rehabilitating the existing water points to enhance water

capture and storage capacity, addressing water scarcity. And thirdly, providing unconditional cash transfers (UCT) to vulnerable households is essential to help them meet their basic food needs during drought periods.

To ensure preparedness, SRCS conducted comprehensive training for volunteers, community members, and local authorities, disseminated early warning messages through public gatherings, radio, TV, social media, and bulk messaging, and, as part of early actions, identified and rehabilitated strategic water facilities through assessments to sustainably meet long-term community water needs and delivered multipurpose cash transfers to ensure vulnerable households meet their basic food requirements during drought conditions.

## **SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION**

### **Host National Society**

#### **Activation Overview**

As the trigger was reached with the below-normal rainfall forecast for the March–April–May (MAM) 2025 season issued by ICPAC/IGAD; the SRCS activated its Early Action Protocol for drought. Early actions included disseminating early warning messages through various platforms, distributing multi-purpose cash, and rehabilitating key water infrastructure. These measures aimed to mitigate the anticipated impacts of food insecurity, water scarcity, malnutrition, and displacement, which were expected to intensify from May onward due to the poor rainfall season.

To guide its activities, SRCS ran its drought EAP trigger model, incorporating SPI and FEWSNET projections, which confirmed the need for action. Observations showed worsening dry conditions, with SPI-7 values nearing trigger thresholds. Following IFRC's approval on 29 January 2025, early actions were implemented across five regions through April, with post-distribution monitoring in May. Lessons learned and final reporting were conducted in June 2025, alongside a revision of the EAP to be resubmitted to the DREF.

#### **Early action targeting**

To ensure alignment with government strategies and community priorities, SRCS convened a series of high-level coordination meetings across Puntland and Somaliland. In Puntland, SRCS engaged with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and relevant local authorities to align project activities with regional priorities. In Somaliland, key consultations were held with the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) and the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure integration with national plans.

This was followed by consultations at provincial and district levels to engage multiple tiers of government in the implementation of the EAP. These collaborative efforts across all regions strengthened institutional ownership, enhanced coordination, and ensured that early actions were responsive to both national strategies and the needs of local communities.



Figure 1 - SRCS meeting with government authorities at different levels discussing EAP for drought activities and harmonizing into the existing ones

## Early Action Overview

### Early warning information dissemination

#### Somaliland

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), through its Drought Early Action Protocol (EAP), aimed to reduce the impact of forecasted droughts by delivering timely early warning information to vulnerable communities, particularly in drought-prone areas. The primary goal was to prevent or minimize the effects of drought, reduce human suffering, and avoid losses. The central focus of the EAP was strengthening early warning systems to ensure communities received accurate, timely, and actionable information. By enhancing access to such information, SRCS empowered individuals and communities to make informed decisions and take early action to mitigate the effects of impending drought.

As part of the early actions, SRCS immediately began disseminating early warning messages. Branches in Burao, Erigabo, and Lasanod successfully reached 21,450 people (12,870 men and 8,580 women) with critical drought information. To maximize outreach, SRCS used a combination of methods including amplified microphones mounted on vehicles, community meetings, and public gatherings ensuring messages reached even remote and hard-to-access areas.



Figures 2- SRCS volunteers disseminated early warning information to communities in the Sanaag and Sool regions using amplifier microphones

#### Puntland

The SRCS trained 45 volunteers to support the dissemination of early warning messages in drought-prone communities. The Bosaso branch focused on high-risk areas in Qardho district, where 15 trained volunteers (7 men and 8 women) reached 2,730 people in five villages with vital drought preparedness information. The

Galkacyo branch adopted a media-based approach to expand its reach. A live radio talk show on Codka Nabadda Radio engaged 390 listeners in discussions on drought preparedness. Volunteers also distributed 20 banners and 50 laminated guides, using visual aids to reach non-literate audiences. Combined with community mobilization, the branch reached a total of 2,250 people. In Garowe, SRCS prioritized vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), the elderly, people with disabilities, and children. Volunteers led targeted awareness campaigns to ensure inclusive and accessible early warning messaging, reaching 7,764 people across the region.

In total, SRCS reached 12,744 people across Puntland with early warning messages: 7,764 in Garowe (Nugal), 2,250 in Galkacyo (Mudug), and 2,730 in Bosaso (Bari). These efforts reflect a coordinated, community-centered approach to drought preparedness, ensuring that critical information reached those most at risk.



*Figure 3- Volunteers disseminating key early warning messages in Mudug province*

## **Multi-Purpose Cash grant distribution**

As part of the early actions included in the Early Action Protocol, the SRCS launched a timely cash voucher assistance initiative to support the most vulnerable communities. The process began with inclusive community mobilization sessions, where elders, women, youth, and marginalized groups were invited to public meetings. During these gatherings, the goals of the program and the selection criteria were clearly explained in the local language. The criteria focused on identifying households facing extreme hardship, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), female- or child-headed families, those with irregular income, high dependency ratios, and individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses.

The identification of beneficiaries followed a participatory and transparent process. Community members nominated households they believed met the criteria, and a selection committee, - composed of respected elders, women, and youth leaders- reviewed the nominations. A preliminary list was then shared in a public verification meeting, allowing the community to confirm or challenge the selections. This step ensures fairness, minimized bias, and strengthened community trust. Once verified, the final list was jointly approved by the community committee, SRCS, and local government representatives. To further enhance accountability, a hotline and feedback mechanism were established, enabling beneficiaries to raise concerns or seek clarification throughout the process.

## **Somaliland**

As part of the response, SRCS initially aimed to reach 900 HHs through MPC. However, following a market assessment, the Somaliland Cash Working Group recommended increasing the cash transfer amount. As a result, the target was adjusted, and the first activation, SRCS reached 730 households, 4,380 vulnerable individuals, through one-off mobile Zaad cash transfers, ensuring timely and dignified support.

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

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



*Figures 4 - Above shows beneficiary mobilization and Verification of the CVA*

## Puntland

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

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

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

## Impact of the Cash Assistance

- Enabled households to purchase food, water, and other essential items to sustain their families during the early stages of the drought.
- Supported livelihoods and reduced economic stress on affected pastoralists and farmers.

- Strengthened community resilience by providing flexible financial support, allowing families to make their own decisions on priority expenses.
- Reduced the need for emergency interventions by acting early and preventing further deterioration. Hardship.

## Rehabilitation of Waterpoints

An assessment was carried out in both Somaliland and Puntland to evaluate the condition of critical community water facilities. The findings revealed that a total of 7 berkeds and 2 boreholes required urgent rehabilitation. This initiative aims to improve access to clean and reliable water sources for communities, livestock, and strengthen resilience against water scarcity.

### Somaliland

Totally 7 berkeds were successfully rehabilitated across the Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag regions of Somaliland. These rehabilitations aimed to restore essential water storage infrastructure, ensuring improved access to safe and reliable water for drought-affected communities. The details of the completed rehabilitations are outlined below.

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

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

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





Figure 5 - Pictures showing the rehabilitation of waterpoints Berkeds and community fetching water from the water points

## Puntland

In Puntland, two boreholes, Jehdin and Gerihel, were successfully rehabilitated to improve access to safe and reliable water in drought-prone areas. At Jehdin, a modern Grundfos pump and wider riser pipes were installed, doubling the water output. Additional upgrades included a caretaker room and two refurbished water kiosks, reducing waiting times and improving access for approximately 1,400 households (around 8,400 people). Community members, like Aisha, a mother of five, shared the impact: “Before, we waited hours for water. Now, my children have time to attend school.”

In Gerihel village, Qardho district (Bari region), the rehabilitation of the Gerihel borehole was also completed, benefiting 500 households (around 3000 people). The installation of a new submersible pump restored water access, further strengthening community resilience. These efforts reflect SRCS’s commitment to restoring essential water infrastructure in drought-affected areas of Puntland.



Figure 6 - Pictures showing camels accessing water from the livestock trough connected to the rehabilitated Gerihel borehole in Karkaar region, Puntland, Somalia.

## POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING

### Key Findings

#### **Early Warning Information Sources**

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

#### **Preparedness and early Actions**

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

#### **Satisfaction with Transfer Delivery Mechanism for CVA**

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

### **Use of Cash Transfers / Spending Priorities**

- Households primarily spent the received cash on their basic needs, such food, water, debt repayment, health expense, household items and children closing and Madrasa(religious) school.

### **Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Awareness and Utilization**

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

### **Preferred Channels for Complaints and Feedback**

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

### **The PDM report is attached to this final report**

[POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING REPORT.docx](#)

## **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement**

The IFRC and GRC provided technical support to SRCS for the implementation of the Drought EAP, alongside a coordination focused on information-sharing, communication, and partner mapping to avoid duplication of resources among the PNSs.

## **Overview of non Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

SRCS has closely coordinated with NADFOR in Somaliland, MOHADM, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water, and relevant cash technical groups to align early-action efforts with government drought preparedness structures.

## **OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

SRCS effectively mobilized its logistics, finance, and procurement services to support the Early Action operation, ensuring smooth planning and timely delivery of assistance. Logistics teams coordinated dispatch and movement of supplies to targeted locations, while procurement ensured compliant and rapid sourcing of required materials. The finance unit facilitated fast payment processing and strict budget monitoring, enabling efficient and accountable implementation of Early Actions.

**Date National Society requested the early action funds: 08/02/2025**

## **CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

- One of the key challenges during the operation was the delay in the procurement process for the rehabilitation of boreholes. Due to the short implementation period, the National Society was unable to complete all the planned early actions within the initial timeframe. As a result, the National Society requested a two-month extension. Additionally, since this was the first time the Early Action Protocol (EAP) was implemented by the National Society, both staff and volunteers faced difficulties in fully understanding and executing the procedures effectively.

- Limited integration with government-led early warning systems and national drought frameworks (e.g., National Drought Plan or DRM policies),
- Delayed or inconsistent early warning data from FEWSNET, FSNAU, or national meteorological services, which affected timely decision-making,
- Short duration of the EAP window (typically 3 months), which limits the scale and impact of interventions.
- The total available funds in CHF-equivalent have significantly declined due to the recent depreciation of the USD against the Swiss Franc. This unfavorable exchange rate fluctuation has directly impacted on the budget allocated for planned cash assistance and berked rehabilitation activities.

## **Lesson learned workshop**

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), with support from the IFRC and the German Red Cross, held a lesson learned workshop on 24–25 June 2025 at Mansoor Hotel in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The workshop brought together participants from the IFRC Anticipatory DREF team, SRCS coordination offices in Hargeisa and Mogadishu, and Movement partners including the German, Danish, Canadian, and Icelandic Red Cross. SRCS volunteers, operational staff, and community representatives also took part, sharing valuable feedback and experiences. The workshop aimed to capture lessons and insights from the implementation of the Early Action for Drought (EAP), conducted between January and June 2025.

### **Key lessons were learned from implementing EAP interventions:**

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

**The Lesson Learned report is attached to this final report**

### **[Lesson Learned Workshop Report](#)**

### **Did the anticipated disaster materialise?**

If yes, please provide the date of the (peak of) impact? 23/04/2025

## OVERVIEW OF CHANGES FOR THE NEXT ACTIVATION

As part of Trigger 2 under the Drought Early Action Protocol for drought response, the Somali Red Crescent Society will continue focusing on the most drought-prone regions of Somaliland Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag and Puntland's Bari, Nugaal, and Mudug regions, where Trigger 1 activities were not implemented. These areas have been prioritized due to their high vulnerability and repeated exposure to drought.

Building on the interventions from Trigger 1, which reached approximately 30,000 people, Trigger 2 will expand support to both previously targeted districts and newly affected areas. The scale-up aims to reach around 64,670 people with cash assistance, WASH services, and early warning information.

Key early actions will include Multi-Purpose Cash distribution, Early warning information dissemination and rehabilitation of water facilities including Berkeds, Boreholes and Shallow wells to strengthen community resilience and prevent further deterioration of living conditions. By targeting both previously affected and newly at-risk districts, the response aims to reduce humanitarian impact and ensure timely support to vulnerable communities in Somaliland and Puntland, helping to prevent food insecurity and displacement.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Activation budget:</b>	CHF – 218,509	<b>Activation actual:</b>	CHF – 204,690.58
	<b>People targeted :</b>	# people	<b>People reached:</b>	# people
	<b>Female total:</b>	Female > 18: 2,793	Girls < 18: 2,793	
	<b>Male total:</b>	Male > 18: 1,197	Boys < 18: 1,197	
	<b>Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard</b>		100 %	
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard			
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilization on the intended use of cash &amp; beneficiary selection criteria.</li> <li>- Verification of beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Cash assistance for 1,330 households (7,980 people) to support vulnerable populations at risk due to the anticipated drought</li> </ul> <b>1. Post-distribution monitoring</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lessons Learnt workshop</li> </ul>			
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>				


SRCS initially planned to support 1,500 households with multi-purpose cash. However, following the market assessment, the Cash Working Group recommended increasing the transfer value due to rising prices. This required revising the number of Beneficiaries. During the first activation, SRCS reached 1,330 households (7,980 individuals) with one-off mobile cash transfers, ensuring timely assistance despite the reduced coverage.

The main discrepancy between planned and actual implementation was the reduced number of targeted households and villages, caused by the increased cash amount per household and the resulting budget limitations. SRCS addressed this by prioritizing the most vulnerable households. A key lesson learned is the need for a contingency plan to manage similar gaps in future responses. SRCS highlighted the importance of early coordination with PNSs working in the same communities to help absorb HHs adjustments when transfer values increase unexpectedly.

### Proposed changes for the next activation

No change will be made under this sector except continuing the same activities to reach additional 1100HHs /6600 people/ most vulnerable households.

<b>Budget Next Activation:</b>	CHF	171,056.41	
<b>People targeted Next Activation:</b>	# people	1,100HHs /6,600 people/	
<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with multipurpose cash interventions in advance of a hazard</i>		
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Cash assistance for 1100 households (6,600 people) to support vulnerable populations at risk due to the anticipated drought</li> <li>3. Post-distribution monitoring</li> <li>4. Lessons learned workshop</li> </ol>		

 <b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<b>Activation budget:</b>	CHF – 141,444	<b>Activation actual:</b>	CHF – 132,663.96
	<b>People targeted:</b>	# people - 7000	<b>People reached:</b>	# people – 13086
	<b>Total Female:</b>	Female > 18: 3,533	Girls < 18: 3,533	
	<b>Total Male:</b>	Male > 18: 3,010	Boys < 18: 3,010	
	<b>Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard</b>	153 %		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard</i>			
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repair and rehabilitation of water facilities</li> <li>2. Assessment of the rehabilitated water points.</li> </ol>			
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>				

SRCS initially planned to rehabilitate 11 water facilities, mainly berkads, to provide safe water to 7,000 people. However, following the assessments conducted in drought triggered areas revealed a greater need for


rehabilitating strategic boreholes in certain locations. Based on these findings, SRCS adjusted the plan and successfully rehabilitated 9 water facilities (7 berkads and 2 boreholes), improving access to safe and reliable water in the selected drought-prone communities. This decision enabled SRCS to increase its reach beyond the original target. In total, 13,086 people benefited from the intervention, a 53% increase compared to the initial plan.

A key lesson learned, SRCS highlighted the importance of carrying out rapid assessment and consultations of community and ministry of water before deciding on the proposed water facilities to locate the available water facilities which require rehabilitation.

### Proposed changes for the next activation


Building on the lessons learned from the first activation, SRCS conducted a rapid assessment, which highlighted the need to diversify and prioritize more strategic water sources. Based on these findings, SRCS proposed the rehabilitation of key boreholes, as well as the rehabilitation and upgrading of shallow wells with solar-powered pumping systems, in addition to the planned berkad rehabilitations. As part of sustainability plan, PHAST and Operational maintenance training for the WASH committees are considered.

<b>Budget Next Activation:</b>	CHF	186,228.39	
<b>People targeted Next Activation:</b>	# people	8,095	
<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard</i>		
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation of the 3 Boreholes to improve access to clean water</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation of the 4 Shallow-wells with solar installation of the Shallow-wells to improve access to clean water</li> <li>3. Rehabilitation of the 4 waterpoints Berkeds to improve access to clean water</li> <li>4. PHAST and Operational Maintenance Training for the WASH Committee</li> <li>5. Assessment of the rehabilitated water points.</li> </ol> <p>Post distribution Monitoring</p>		

 <p><b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b></p>	<b>Activation budget:</b>	<b>CHF; 23,233</b>	<b>Activation actual:</b>	CHF- 24,292.83
	<b>People targeted :</b>	# people – 30,000	<b>People reached:</b>	# people – 34,194
	<b>Total Female:</b>	Female > 18: 7,603	Girls < 18: 7,603	
	<b>Total Male:</b>	Male >18: 9,494	Boys < 18: 9,494	
	<b>Percentage of activities implemented before the impact of the hazard</b>	<b>114 %</b>		

<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard</i>		
<b>Early actions:</b>	Dissemination of EWM and advisory services through volunteers, Radios, TV, social media platforms, bulk messaging		
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>			
The targeted activities are accomplished as per the plan, and no discrepancy is noted.			
<b>Proposed changes for the next activation</b>			
No change is planned to make in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> activations			
<b>Budget Next Activation:</b>	CHF	30,916.82	
<b>People targeted Next Activation:</b>	# people	30,476	
<b>Indicator:</b>	<i>Number of people reached with risk reduction interventions in advance of a hazard</i>		
<b>Early actions:</b>	<p>1) Dissemination of Early Warning Messages (EWM) and advisory services through volunteers, radio, TV, social media platforms, and bulk messaging.</p> <p>5. Volunteers disseminate early warning messages through door-to-door campaigns, public gatherings, and other community events.</p>		

## Enabling approaches

 <b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Activation budget:</b> CHF; 48,230.18	<b>Activation actual:</b> <b>CHF</b> 4,439.84
	<b>People targeted:</b> people	<b>People reached:</b> people
<b>Early actions:</b>	<b>0.</b> Monitoring visits	
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
No major discrepancy with the plan		
<b>Proposed changes for the next activation</b>		
No change is planned to make in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> activations		

<b>Budget Next Activation:</b>	CHF	<b>10.184.36</b>	
<b>People targeted Next Activation:</b>	# people		
<b>Early actions:</b>	1. Monitoring visits		

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Activation budget:</b> CHF-99,116	<b>Activation actual:</b> CHF -26,551.91
	<b>People targeted:</b> people	<b>People reached:</b> people
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Car Hire costs</li> <li>2. Fuel costs</li> <li>3. Communication costs</li> </ol>	
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
No major discrepancy with the plan		

#### Proposed changes for the next activation

No change is planned to make in the 2<sup>nd</sup> activation.

<b>Budget Next Activation:</b>	CHF	15,003.75	
<b>People targeted Next Activation:</b>	# people		
<b>Early actions:</b>	Car Hire costs. Fuel costs. Communication costs. Joint Monitoring supervisions.		

## Success Story

### Success Story: Rehabilitated Water Point Transforms Life in Habariso Village, Somaliland

*In Habariso village, located in the drought-prone Sanaag region of Somaliland, access to clean water was once a daily struggle. For many families, fetching water meant a six-hour round trip under the scorching sun an exhausting and time-consuming task, especially for women and children. With support from the Somali Red Crescent Society under the Drought Early Action Protocol this reality has changed dramatically.*

*The rehabilitation of a key water point in the heart of the village has brought clean, safe water within reach for over 145 families. Before this intervention, residents relied on distant, unprotected sources, exposing them to waterborne diseases and limiting their time for school, work, and family care. Now, the community enjoys reliable access to water for drinking, cooking, hygiene, and livestock greatly improving their quality of life.*

*Jawahir Dahir, a 42-year-old mother of six, shared how the project has impacted her family: "Before this water point was built, I used to walk two hours every morning just to collect water. Sometimes we didn't have enough to drink or cook. Now, my children can drink clean water, and I have time to care for my home, tend to our livestock, and even take milk to the market. This water point has truly changed our lives. "This success story from Habariso highlights the power of timely, community-driven interventions in building resilience and restoring dignity in the face of climate challenges.*



*Figure 5 - Pictures showing Jawaahir Dahir Fetching a water to new rehabilitated Berkeds in Habariso village Sanaag region*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial expenditure incurred under the first activation amounted to CHF 394,365.00. The attached financial report reflects expenses recorded from 16 August 2024 to 30 June 2025. However, the report is generated up to 31 December 2025, as the system does not allow producing a final report as of 30 June 2025 while the project remains active.

While the IFRC is responsible for ensuring that National Society expenditures correspond to the approved budget breakdown (by activity block and sector), the current system-generated financial report does not yet provide this level of detail. This limitation is known. Accordingly, the EAP Activation financial report shared remains the valid and official reporting format in use.

# FBAF Early Actions

## Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/8-2025/6	Operation	PSO523
Budget Timeframe	2024/1-2029/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07/Apr/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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

Early Actions Timeframe: 16 Aug 2024 to 31 Aug 2029

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>530,533</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	530,533
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-394,365</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>136,168</b>

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

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	127,195	-141,424	268,619
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	130,000	398,949	-268,949
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	132,812	131,432	1,379
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>390,007</b>	<b>388,957</b>	<b>1,049</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	45,000	-3,058	48,058
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management		978	-978
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	95,526	7,487	88,039
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>140,526</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>135,118</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>530,533</b>	<b>394,365</b>	<b>136,168</b>

## Contact information

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

### In the Somalia Red Crescent Society

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- 

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

- **Logistics Coordinator, Senior officer, procurement, Supply Chain management unit for Africa: Nikola Jovanovic,** Ag. Head Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management, [Nikola.Jovanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:Nikola.Jovanovic@ifrc.org) +41-78-305-53-27

### 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](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org), phone: +254 721 486 953

#### Reference



Click here for:

- [EAP Summary](#)
- Previous Appeals and updates
- Budget