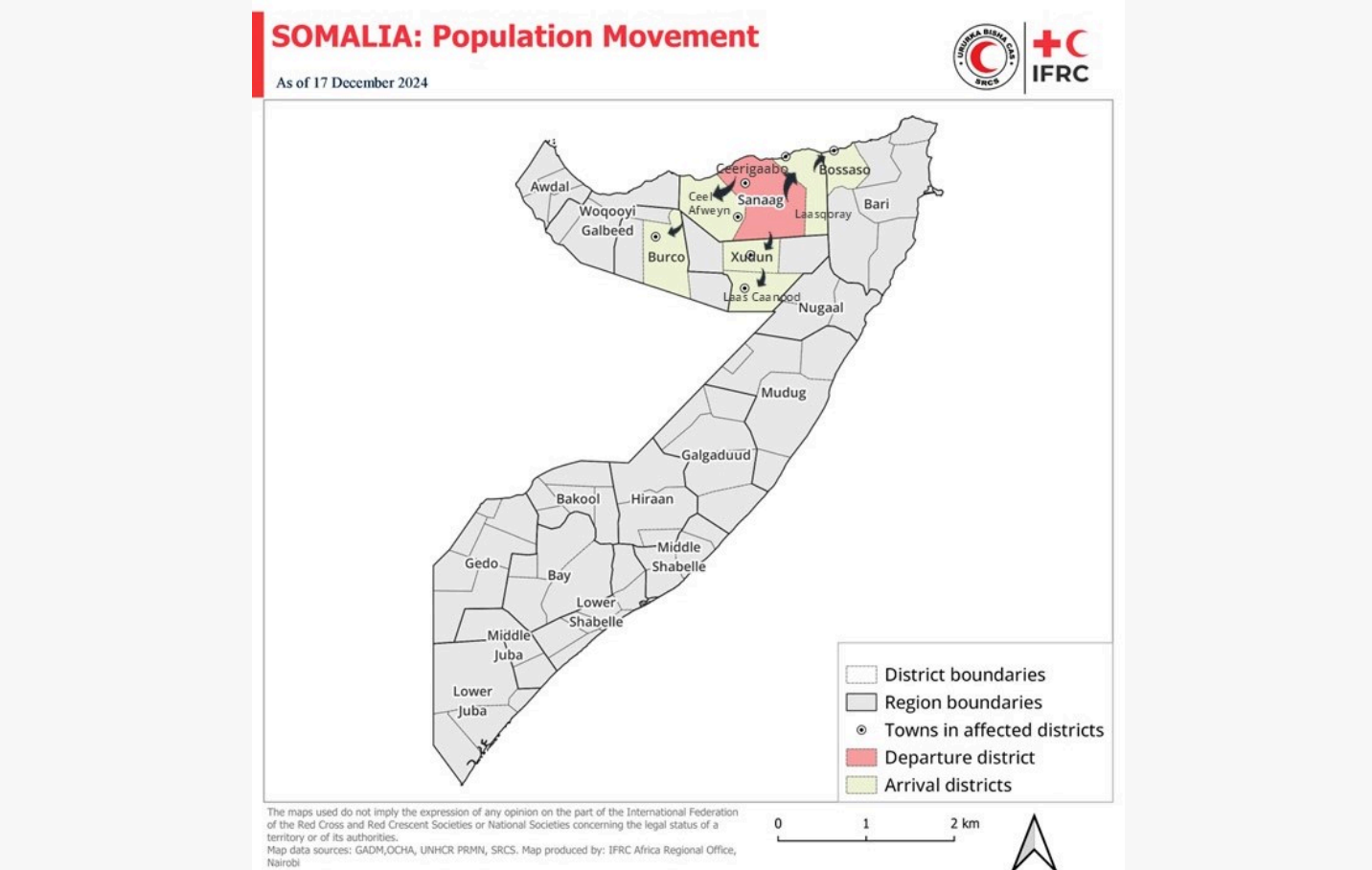




SRCS Volunteers distributing Shelter and WASH NFI kits to the displaced people

Appeal: MDRSO020	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 877,875	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 103,960 people	People Targeted: 35,088 people	People Assisted: 35,088 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 28-12-2024	Operational End Date: -	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Regions: Bari, Sanaag, Sool			

Description of the Event



Date of event

13-01-2025

What happened, where and when?

The overall situation in both the Erigavo and Bari regions stabilized following an armed conflict between two militias that erupted in Erigavo on 14 December 2024. The violence, which triggered widespread displacement, placed immense pressure on local resources and humanitarian systems.

In Erigavo, intense fighting led to the displacement of thousands who fled to neighboring towns and districts. Similarly, in the Bari region, violent clashes significantly increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), further straining the capacity of already vulnerable communities. Both regions experienced severe shortages of basic necessities—including food, water, healthcare, and shelter—as local authorities and humanitarian organizations struggled to respond amid persistent insecurity during the early months of the crisis.

Erigavo Population Movement:

The conflict in Erigavo displaced approximately 43,000 people, according to a joint needs assessment conducted by humanitarian partners and the government. The displaced sought refuge in nearby towns such as Ceel Afweyn, Badhan, Fiqifuliye, Laasqoray, Xingalool, and other areas including Bossaso, Qardho, Dhahar, Lascanod, and Burco. The violence was rooted in ongoing clan and territorial disputes in the region.

On 18 December 2024, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) issued an appeal to humanitarian partners for urgent support in response to the Erigavo conflict and mass displacement.

Bari Population Movement:

On 31 December 2024, a heavy explosive attack followed by an infantry assault targeted the Dharjale military base near Iskushuban district in Puntland. The attack resulted in injuries, property damage, and the displacement of civilians from nearby villages. This incident was part of an intensifying conflict between government forces and non-state actors operating from the Calmiskaat Mountains.

Since the violence began in December 2024, it continued to escalate, causing around 60,960 people (10,160 households) to flee to safer areas such as Qandala, Balidhidhin, Iskushuban, and Ufeyn districts. The displaced population primarily comprised rural pastoralists, farmers, and resin collectors from the highlands.

On 13 January 2025, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management issued another appeal to humanitarian partners to



support the growing number of IDPs fleeing the Calmiskaat Mountains.

Overall, the displacement crisis placed immense pressure on local resources and humanitarian operations, with many IDPs moving into regions already facing vulnerabilities. Local authorities and aid organizations mobilized efforts to address the growing needs, despite the challenging security situation. Many displaced individuals were left without access to essential services and items, including food, clean water, shelter, and healthcare.

In response to the urgent appeals and the needs of affected communities, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), in collaboration with other humanitarian partners, conducted assessments and identified critical areas of intervention particularly in response to the Erigavo conflict—where humanitarian support was most urgently needed.

Bari:

In late May 2025, heavy Gu rains triggered flash floods across Somalia. The impact was especially severe in the Bari and Nugaal regions, where over 27,000 people were reportedly displaced due to flooding-related destruction of shelters, sanitation facilities, and water infrastructure. Educational structures also suffered—11 schools in Qardho district were damaged, affecting approximately 3,700 children.

Sanaag: Displacement & Humanitarian Access

During May 2025, Sanaag communities reported significant hardship, including:

Severe food insecurity driven by drought impacts on livelihoods—19% of drought-related feedback mentioned Sanaag specifically and limited humanitarian presence.

This underscored widespread unmet needs for food, water, shelter, and services, particularly in remote or underserved areas.

Sool - Displacement, Access, and Humanitarian Conditions:

Severe food insecurity and drought continued to impact Sool. In Q2 2025, community feedback data flagged Sool—like Sanaag—as among the regions reporting dire food shortages, with residents often going without meals for extended periods.

Cash assistance was notably requested from Sool's Laascaanood district. Families, particularly those displaced or debilitated by crop failures or lost livestock, needed cash to buy food, repair shelters, and cover medical or rent costs.



Distribution of NFIs in Geesaqabad village



Verification scene for the NFIs distribution in Kobdhexad

Scope and Scale

The violent clashes in Erigavo and Celmiskat mountains in Bari provinces had displaced over 103,000 people forcing people to flee without the opportunity to gather their belongings, many sought refuge in nearby towns or with relatives. Spontaneous, informal settlements have emerged in the west, east, and north of Erigavo and Bari while others have relocated to various locations within the affected provinces such as Ceel Afweyn, Laasqoray, Yubbe, Hadaaftimo, Badhan, Dhahar, Qardho, Balidhidhin, Ufeyn and many town and villages in those affected provinces.

Communities in these areas, were already struggling with food shortages, had faced further difficulties due to high commodity prices, a collapsed transport system, and the closure of shops and businesses. This exacerbated the fragile economic conditions, leading to a deepening humanitarian crisis. People in these areas are particularly vulnerable due to a lack of resources, compounded by a previous cycle of drought and food insecurity, leaving them unprepared to cope with the impact of the violence.

The reports from different sources confirmed that the displaced population were primarily composed of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who make up around 70% of the displaced people. These individuals are especially vulnerable due to their dependence on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, which were severely impacted by the conflict.

The most vulnerable groups were rural pastoralists, farmers, and resin collectors who rely on livestock and agriculture for their livelihoods. With the disruption of these sectors, many of them lost their sources of income and faced food insecurity.

The government reports that the whole Balidhidhin district and all villages that are located close to the Celmsikaat mountains are categorized to be military zones forcing the settlers to move away from their settlement due to the bombardments and the active fighting. This displacement is not only moving from their settlement but also their livelihoods such as resin plantations, farms and livestock in some cases.

The number of civilian casualties resulting from the bombardment or other war-related causes remained unclear and was not reported. Likewise, no verified figures were available on livestock, farms, resin trees, or other livelihoods lost to the conflict, as the government did

not share the figures.

Sanaag region: No updated displacement figures are available post June 2025. However, clashes, such as those in Dhahar between Puntland forces and SSC-Khaatumo militias, suggest the potential for further human movement. National-level figures: As of mid-2025, about 4.4 million Somalis faced acute food insecurity, and nearly 4 million remain internally displaced due to conflict, drought, and floods. Conflict remained a primary driver of displacement, alongside recurring climate shocks and humanitarian access constraints.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. SRCS Assessment Report - Ergabo Population Movement	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w/g/personal/gemechissa_mustefa_ifrc_org/EQTwJBADVfJMpLxPaPPK28BnbHouD7EW9-IDxdE0tjd8w?email=RROps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&e=ywzdi9
2. UNOCHA Report	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/gemechissa_mustefa_ifrc_org/EVkcUhBUbs1MtHjYzShK3pgBKauBZZp2B9FpccoVnBk-Xw?email=RROps.Hargeisa%40ifrc.org&e=O8Fflw
3. Appeal letter from MoHADM	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:b/g/personal/gemechissa_mustefa_ifrc_org/EUDGxycrAnxAicpsosH8PJEB6Os3JFItXun5eNHQ59j38w?e=BdF8XK
4. SRCS Assessment Report - Bari Population movement	https://ifrcorg-my.sharepoint.com/:w/g/personal/gemechissa_mustefa_ifrc_org/EXoHh2xckqJloTA0cTMvv7QBITU5hf71tpp5vC4dgFa1XA?e=pFdQxP

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	<p>The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) mobilized its staff and volunteers, including community-based volunteers, to closely monitor the unfolding conflict-induced displacement. They regularly reported on the locations where people were displaced to, the vulnerable groups affected, the partners responding, and challenges such as road insecurity and urgent needs.</p> <p>SRCS clinics located in neighboring conflict-affected areas were alerted and mobilized to support the influx of displaced people, providing first aid services and case management. At the coordination level, SRCS teams based in the Garowe and Bosaso branches actively participated in government-coordinated meetings. They took part in joint assessments in Erigavo and Bari regions and contributed to the development of a collective response plan through the established coordination platform.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC maintains two offices in Garowe and Hargeisa, with staff from the Nairobi Cluster equally stationed between the two locations—50% in Garowe and 50% in Hargeisa. In addition, permanent operations officers seconded to SRCS are based in both locations, providing ongoing technical support to the National Society. Through these field-based technical officers and delegates from the Nairobi Cluster, the IFRC supported SRCS in the development of the DREF request and will continue to offer technical assistance throughout the planned intervention.
Participating National Societies	The German Red Cross supported 630 households affected by the Erigavo conflict in the Sanaag region with one-time cash grants. This assistance came at a critical time, enabling



displaced families to purchase food, water, medicine, and other essential household items.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

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

ICRC supported 5,000 households with multi-purpose cash grants in whole Bari province and 1,350 households with multipurpose cash grants of USD 110 per households for two months.

The communities supported by ICRC are the following:

In Bari province - Qandala, Buruc, Ceeldaahir, Carmo, Barookhle, Kobdhexaad, Tuulo Ciise, Xagare, Balidhidhin, Dharjaale, Dawacaley, Timirshse and Barako.

In Sanag – Buraan, Badhan, Dhahar, Fiqifuliye and Xiingalool

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) was responsible for coordinating relief efforts and activities aimed at assisting displaced populations. NADFOR responded to the conflict in Erigavo by distributing food aid to 3,000 displaced households.</p> <p>In Puntland, the Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MoHADM) led the coordination of comprehensive relief efforts for affected communities, working closely with other government agencies and humanitarian organizations. During the first week following the 31st December armed clashes between Puntland state troops and ISIS in Dharjaale village under Iskushuban district, the government distributed food aid to 580 displaced households in Dharjaale, Barako, Tuulo Ciise, and Timirshse.</p> <p>Both government bodies addressed the immediate needs on the ground in Erigavo and Bari province while coordinating with humanitarian partners. The authorities also called for additional support from humanitarian organizations in response to the crisis, which risked escalating further.</p>
UN or other actors	<p>UNOCHA led an inter-agency assessment in coordination with partners on the ground in both Somaliland and Puntland to evaluate the extent of the damage caused by the conflict, determine the number of people affected and their locations, and identify needs, gaps, and challenges.</p> <p>In Puntland, the following humanitarian partners participated in the response to the armed conflict in Sanaag and Bari regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save the Children International (SCI) supported 100 women and girls in Balidhidhin with gender-sensitive dignity kits and established GBV/CP help desks in Ufayn, Carmo, and Iskushuban, targeting 5,000 vulnerable displaced households. SCI also provided cash grants to 300 households in Qandala for three months (USD 130 per household), deployed two mobile health teams in the Qandala and Bossaso areas, distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 298 households displaced to Carmo, Ufayn, and Iskushuban, and conducted water trucking for 100 displaced families in Ufayn. 2. ASAL Organization supported 617 households in Qandala and 600 households in Aluula with cash and voucher assistance, providing USD 65 per household for three months. 3. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) assisted 350 households with shelter NFIs in Carmo and Bossaso. 4. UNHCR, in collaboration with NRC, supported 500 households in Carmo with shelter NFIs and provided cash grants to 800 households in Erigavo. 5. KAALO distributed NFIs to 1,000 households in Bossaso.



6. PDO supported 500 households in Iskushuban and surrounding villages with multipurpose cash grants (MPCG).
7. CARE International assisted 450 households in Bari region and provided fuel subsidies for 10 barrels.
8. SEDO supported 1,453 households in Sanaag, particularly in Erigavo and Lasqoray, with cash and voucher assistance.
9. TASS Organization distributed dry food rations to 2,000 households in Qandala district.
10. Oxfam provided one-off cash grants to 540 households in Bari region, trucked water to 1,000 households in the villages of Timirshe, Dharjaale, Barako, Tulo Cise, and Xiriiro in Iskushuban district, and distributed hygiene kits to an additional 1,000 households in the same district.
11. WFP delivered food assistance to 1,372 households in Sanaag.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The government, UN agencies, and other humanitarian actors collaborated to develop a comprehensive response plan by pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge. The collective focus was on implementing a coordinated response that addressed multiple sectors.

In Somaliland and Puntland, NADFOR and MoHADM respectively, along with UNOCHA, SRCS, and other humanitarian partners, established regular coordination mechanisms to respond to the crisis. Various clusters were actively engaged, with the National Society (NS) and Movement partners participating to share information and align sectoral approaches. The NS collaborated with UN agencies and took part in key actions within this coordinated system.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Based on the needs assessment conducted by the Somali Red Crescent Society, shelter remained one of the most urgent needs for displaced people affected by the conflict in Erigavo and the Celmiskaat mountains. The majority of the displaced were living in makeshift shelters such as tents with some forced to sleep outdoors, vulnerable to environmental hazards.

An initial rapid needs assessment revealed that many fled their homes with little notice, leaving behind even basic necessities. This sudden displacement had strained existing community resources, while others have established spontaneous settlements. Reports indicated that some individuals slept on the ground with only the clothes they wear and minimal protection, and had very limited access to basic social services.

Compounding this challenge was the current colder season. As temperatures drop, the lack of adequate shelter and resources places displaced populations at heightened risk of health complications, exposure, and increased hardship.

Additionally, inadequate shelter conditions raised protection concerns, particularly the risk of gender-based sexual violence. Some displaced families had taken refuge with host families in nearby villages, where cramped living conditions in small dwellings further exacerbate vulnerabilities.



Multi purpose cash grants

The displacement of families had severely strained household stocks, and many displaced people were facing significant food shortages as they left their supplies behind. Food security was identified as a key priority during the rapid assessment, with vulnerable groups like women, children, and the elderly already struggling with malnutrition and limited resources. They depended on support from host communities for an extended period. Moreover, the new arrivals had put more strains and hardship on those host communities facing the same or worse (especially in the rural areas) impact of the protracted crisis.

Sanaag, Sool, and Bari were among the top-five regions at heightened risk of food insecurity deterioration (Emergency & Crisis phases, IPC 3+). It was expected that the food security situation would deteriorate after March, mainly due to anticipated below normal Gu season rainfall, potentially leading to substantial reduction in crop production in agro-pastoral and riverine livelihoods, and faster pasture and water depletion in pastoral areas as per the Joint Monitoring Report in April 2025.

Given the severe disruption of the local livelihoods and economic activities by the armed conflicts, the pressing need of the displaced families and those left behind happened to be multipurpose cash transfers and other livelihood support.



Health

The rapid assessment identified critical gaps in health, first aid, mental health and psychosocial support, and access to hygiene resources for displaced individuals. Vulnerable groups, such as children, pregnant women, older adults, people with disabilities, and those with chronic conditions, required special attention. Key gaps included the lack of pre-positioned supplies, timely health assessments, and effective community health education. These gaps highlighted the urgent need to fill them to ensure better support in future crises, particularly in mental health and psychosocial care for displaced populations.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There was a critical need for hygiene kits and WASH NFIs for the displaced people in Erigavo and Celmiskaat mountains. Many arrived with few personal belongings and no access to basic hygiene supplies and other WASH NFIs. Those kits and NFIs were essential for maintaining health, dignity, and preventing illness, particularly in crowded or temporary shelters, ensuring a safer resettlement process. Furthermore, the WASH cluster in Somalia, particularly the Garowe office, highlighted the WASH sector gaps in Puntland as the highest ever. A total of 131 strategic boreholes stopped functioning due to technical issues, and without immediate rehabilitation, water shortages will double, particularly during this drought season and armed conflicts.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Due to the conflict in Erigavo, and Bari region, recurrent drought and food insecurity, women and children were already at risk and the level of vulnerability increased. They were already experiencing children dropping out of school (especially girls). In addition, protection risks and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were at a greater risk as they people fled the conflict in Erigavo and Bari region. The scarcity of resources during emergencies created tensions and heightened the risks of SGBV, primarily for girls and women. Women and children travelling without male family members were at increased risk of exploitation. In addition, there were concerns about secure places to sleep, access to appropriate sanitation facilities, and a lack of access to health and other services. The feeling of fear, the frustration of many of the displaced population, and the general feeling of insecurity were also considered in the PGI approach.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During violent clashes, it becomes hard for the most vulnerable people to get information, making it difficult to communicate with those affected and receive feedback. People needed a way to learn about the support available, how to access help, and how to stay safe and healthy.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to support 35,088 displaced people, or 5,848 households (2,800 households from Erigavo and 3,048 households from Bari population movements) affected by violent clashes, by providing humanitarian assistance in the form of one-off cash grants, shelter NFIs, WASH NFIs, health care services, and protection in Sanag, Sool, and Bari regions for six months.

As an auxiliary to the regional and national governments, SRCS worked in close collaboration with the authorities to ensure harmonization of efforts carried out by governmental and humanitarian partners. This was achieved through government appeals and coordination meetings, where humanitarian partners were invited to participate and share updates with the support of UNOCHA. These coordination meetings were usually held on a monthly basis, with ad hoc meetings organized only when necessary.

Operation strategy rationale

The response strategy remained an integrated approach, ensuring that families received maximum support to address the diverse needs caused by displacement while avoiding duplication of efforts and adapting to changing priorities.

Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPC):

Through a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) prioritized and assisted 113,800 people (2,300 households — 1,300 from Erigavo and 880 from Bari population movement) among the most vulnerable affected by the



conflict, providing one-off multipurpose cash grants to cover basic needs such as food, water, medicines, and essential household items. In the Sanag region, the following villages were prioritized for MPC grants due to high numbers of displaced arrivals:

Badhan district – 520 households

Madare village – 100 households

Guri-xagar village – 100 households

Dhahar district – 80 households

Hadaftimo village – 80 households

Yubbe village – 70 households

Booca village – 50 households

In the Sool region, MPC grants were distributed in:

Awr-Bogays village – 145 households

Kulaal village – 55 households

Bilcil village – 40 households

Higlofulaan village – 60 households

In the Bari region, MPC grants were distributed in:

Bali-dhidhin – 220 households

Canjeed village – 200 households

Geesaqabad – 170 households

Beeliwacatay village – 90 households

Xarago village – 90 households

Xablay village – 64 households

Ufayn village – 46 households

Partner National Societies (PNSs) and other humanitarian organizations addressed the needs of the remaining families. Additionally, the German Red Cross supported 630 of the most vulnerable displaced households in the Sanag region with one-off cash voucher assistance. SRCS's capacity for emergency response, particularly through unconditional cash assistance, was well established, supported by its active membership in the Food Security Cluster and Cash Working Group. The cash values recommended by the Somali Cash Working Group, which vary by region, were consistently applied, ensuring alignment with local contexts.

SRCS utilized existing agreements with two financial service providers—Telesom in Somaliland and Golis in Puntland—to distribute cash assistance. Both providers had a proven track record from past emergency operations, including emergency appeals and food security responses. To ensure smooth implementation, SRCS trained volunteers on cash distribution management, building on prior experience with cash transfers to ensure households received timely and efficient support.

Health:

SRCS volunteers played a crucial role in responding to conflict-affected areas in Erigavo and Bari regions. In Guumeys, volunteers collected 26 dead bodies, while in Erigavo, 23 were collected—demonstrating their commitment and courage in managing difficult emergency situations. To strengthen local response capacity, SRCS trained 60 staff and volunteers in first aid and emergency response, including 20 Volunteer Response Team (VRT) members each from Erigavo, Elafweyn, and Guumeys. Training included practical, hands-on simulations to enhance readiness for real-life emergencies.

SRCS also reduced immediate health risks through community awareness sessions on health promotion, reaching 35,088 people (18,596 females and 16,492 males) across Erigavo, Badhan, Dhahar, Elafweyn, Bali-dhidhin, Canjeed, Ufayn, and Xarago.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS):

SRCS completed MHPSS training for 100 staff and volunteers (64 males and 36 females) from the Erigavo and Lasanod branches involved in the DREF response. The training equipped participants to address the mental health and psychosocial needs of those affected by the conflict, while also supporting responder well-being. It focused on coping strategies, emotional resilience, and trauma-informed care.

To reduce health risks among displaced populations and curb the spread of vector- and waterborne diseases exacerbated by overcrowding and poor sanitation, SRCS deployed two integrated mobile health teams. These teams provided emergency health services, conducted disease prevention awareness campaigns, and implemented sanitation initiatives.

Morbidity Data (Feb–Apr 2025)

SRCS mobile clinics treated 6,188 outpatients, including 2,738 children under five (1,723 females and 1,015 males) and 3,450 patients over five years old (2,485 females and 965 males). The majority of patients were women and children (68%). Under-five children were assessed using Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) guidelines, addressing conditions such as pneumonia, diarrhea, measles, malaria, acute ear infections, malnutrition, and immunization needs.

Top Five Diseases Treated:

Acute respiratory infections, skin infections, anemia, diarrhea, and eye infections were the most common illnesses. Treatments followed SRCS IHC and WHO protocols.

Safe Motherhood:

A total of 768 antenatal care (ANC) visits were conducted at mobile clinics, including 544 first visits. Pregnant women were encouraged to deliver in health facilities, with 368 referred accordingly. Fifteen traditional birth attendants (TBAs) received training on pregnancy danger signs and early referrals. Midwives assisted in 12 community-level deliveries. Additionally, 114 women received folate supplements and 119 received Vitamin A.

Nutrition Services:

Nutritional screening was provided for 1,985 children. Of these, 1,605 were normal, 327 were moderately malnourished, and 53 were severely malnourished. MUAC tapes and anthropometric measurements were used for classification.



Shelter and WASH NFI Distribution:

SRCS supported 1,500 households (15,000 people) in Sanag, Sool, and Bari regions with shelter and WASH NFIs. Kits, in line with SPHERE standards, included tarpaulins, ropes, blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, buckets, soap, and hygiene kits with sanitary pads and underwear. Targeting was guided by clear selection criteria shared with branch teams and local authorities.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Refresher training on CEA was conducted for 200 volunteers. SRCS established a short toll-free number for beneficiary feedback and complaints, ensuring confidentiality. A Kobo Collect-based checklist was developed for recording cases. Posters in local languages promoted the feedback system.

WASH:

WASH interventions targeted 35,088 people (2,800 households in Erigavo and 3,048 in Bari population movements), distributing essential NFIs such as jerrycans, soap, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene supplies. Hygiene promotion campaigns emphasized handwashing at critical times. Additionally, 3,600 women and girls of reproductive age received MHM items.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):

Key achievements included:

- (i) Community engagement on SGBV prevention, establishment of referral pathways, and clear communication channels.
- (ii) Integration of PGI into all interventions, with volunteers briefed during refresher trainings.
- (iii) Inclusion of protection considerations for all beneficiaries, regardless of age, gender, or disability.
- (iv) Engagement with settlement residents to ensure equitable and impartial aid distribution.
- (v) Gender and diversity analysis integrated across all sectors to assess specific impacts on different groups.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The DREF response plan was coordinated with all Movement partners to support displaced individuals, prioritizing the most socio-economically vulnerable households. The objective was to assist 35,088 displaced people, or 5,848 households (2,800 from Erigavo and 3,048 from Bari population movements) who had fled their homes due to the recent violence in the Erigavo and Celmiskaat mountains. Out of the 103,960 people displaced, SRCS targeted 34% (35,088) who were considered the most vulnerable and hardest to reach.

Gaps were addressed through coordination with other Movement partners and humanitarian agencies operating on the ground. Based on field assessments, assistance was focused on the following:

1. Households in informal camps or settlements without shelter – Provided with shelter, food, and financial resources to meet basic needs through a combination of in-kind assistance and cash support.
2. Households in informal camps or settlements with shelter but lacking resources for other needs – Received multipurpose cash assistance to help cover essential needs.
3. Women and girls of reproductive age – A total of 3,600 received dignity kits containing essential items to support their health, hygiene, and well-being.
4. Households hosted by relatives – Where resources were already stretched, hosting communities and displaced households received multipurpose cash assistance to help reduce the additional burden.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

To ensure the DREF response operation effectively targeted the most vulnerable individuals, the primary selection criteria considered multiple factors, including the severity of impact, specific vulnerabilities within certain groups, and the social dynamics and protection needs across different communities. The intervention focused on the regions most affected by displacement—Sanag, Sool, and Bari—in both Somaliland and Puntland.

The following criteria were applied to select households for assistance:

- (i) Families displaced due to conflict.
- (ii) Vulnerable and socially marginalized groups.
- (iii) Women, children, women- or child-headed households, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly (65+), and low-income households.
- (iv) Households hosting displaced individuals where resources were already limited, placing additional strain on host families.
- (v) Families with individuals living with disabilities.

To ensure fairness and transparency in beneficiary selection, rigorous verification procedures were conducted at multiple levels to prevent duplication and minimise the risk of exclusion.



Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	10,228	Rural	59%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	9,070	Urban	41%
Assisted Men	8,367	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	7,423		
Total Assisted Population	35,088		
Total Targeted Population	35,088		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Protection Risk: Vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, faced protection risks, including gender-based violence and child protection issues.	A) Implemented protection measures, such as safe spaces and community-based networks, to ensure the safety of vulnerable groups. B) Conducted awareness campaigns on protection and gender-based violence prevention. C) Provided specialised services for survivors of violence.
The situation was highly fluid, and the massive population movement made it difficult to provide accurate information.	SRCS participated in joint assessments, attended coordination meetings, and monitored media reports.
Clan affiliations and biases	The appropriate SRCS personnel were deployed to the region following consultations with local authorities, a process that SRCS had already initiated.
Fighting in Erigabo and Celmiskaat had the potential to spill into the surrounding region and was likely to occur with little or no notice.	Liaised and maintained regular contact with SRCS branches and volunteers on the ground, as well as with the ICRC, INSO, and UN networks, to receive early warnings.
The situation remained volatile, and people were unable to return to their homes; further financial support was needed.	SRCS monitored the situation and sought continuity of support through emergency appeals.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:



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

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

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 202,000

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Assisted Persons: 13,200

Targeted Male: 5,280

Targeted Female: 7,920

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with shelter support.	15,000	13,200
% of target declaring they are satisfied with the shelter distribution	90	99

Narrative description of achievements

In response to the conflict in the Erigabo and Bari regions, which resulted in the displacement of many individuals, some of whom were found seeking shelter under trees and exposed to harsh weather conditions, the National Society (NS) carried out a humanitarian intervention to preserve the dignity and well-being of the affected population. Shelter Non-Food Item (NFI) kits were distributed to 13,200 individuals (2,200 households) across the Erigabo, Sool, and Bari regions.

The distributed items included:

- a) Tarpaulins (2 per household)
- b) Ropes (2 per household)
- c) Mosquito nets (2 per household)
- d) Blankets (2 per household)
- e) Sleeping mats (2 per household)

The budget allocated for shelter support was enough for 13,200 people which did not allow to meet the 15,000 target.

SRCS trained 135 volunteers on responsible shelter distribution, focusing on beneficiary selection, humanitarian principles, site selection for distribution points, and the integration of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards. The volunteers were oriented prior to the distribution and the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) process.

A post-distribution survey revealed that 99% of the targeted households that benefited from shelter assistance indicated that the operation was timely, relevant, and met their priority immediate needs.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Stronger coordination within the Shelter Cluster and with local authorities improved coverage and reduced duplication.
- (ii) Real-time post-distribution monitoring (PDM) improved accountability and helped refine future distributions.
- (iii) Prepositioning Shelter NFI kits and ensuring access to warehouses in SRCS branches was essential to improving early response in future operations.

Challenges

- (i) Ongoing conflict and insecurity in some areas restricted humanitarian access.
- (ii) Limited SRCS branch warehousing and long distances from supply hubs made transport difficult.
- (iii) Many target locations were inaccessible due to poor or damaged roads.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 360,581

Targeted Persons: 13,800

Assisted Persons: 13,800

Targeted Male: 4,140

Targeted Female: 9,660

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance.	13,800	13,800
# of people declaring they were satisfied with the cash modality	90	100

Narrative description of achievements

In response to the displacement caused by the conflicts in Erigabo, Somaliland, and Bari, Puntland, the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) implemented unconditional cash transfers to support the most vulnerable households. The SRCS acted swiftly to deliver life-saving assistance, following a structured process that included beneficiary identification, community mobilization, registration, and verification to ensure that aid reached those most in need. As a result, 2,300 households (13,800 individuals) in the Sool, Bari and Sanaag regions received cash assistance via mobile money transfer. This was through the support of 78 volunteers (43 from Hargeisa coordination office and 35 from the Mogadishu coordination office) who were trained on CVA activities including beneficiary selection criteria, registration, verification and use of Kobo for data collection during PDM activities.

This was an efficient and preferred modality for the households, used by SRCS since the 2017 drought, and continued to be applied in response to the ongoing drought. The cash working group remained active in the country and supported the FSL cluster through price monitoring activities and updated transfer values for each region. SRCS used the latest updated transfer value (January 2025). The beneficiaries in the above table were successfully registered based on criteria approved by the joint selection committee and were sensitized by SRCS volunteers and branch-level staff. The joint selection committee, drawn from the communities, participated in the selection process using the established criteria. Cash assistance was expedited through the direct activation of the existing FSP contract, with verified registered beneficiaries shared with the FSP for cash distribution.

The targeted communities included Awr-bogays, Kulaal, Bilcil, and Higlofulaan in the Sool region, as well as Guri-xagar, Booca, Badhan, Dhahar, and Madare in the Sanaag region. This support enabled families to meet their immediate needs, such as food, shelter, and healthcare.

Additionally, a hotline and feedback mechanism were established to allow beneficiaries to raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek clarification regarding the cash transfer process. This transparent approach helped strengthen accountability and ensured that the intervention remained responsive to the needs of the affected communities.

Based on the PDMs conducted, SRCS evaluated the impact and relevance of the cash intervention, as well as the prioritization made by targeted families with the instalment. The findings were as follows:

- (i) Overall satisfaction with the distribution process: 100% of respondents were very satisfied with both the distribution process and the financial service provider (FSP) used.
- (ii) Awareness of operation objectives: 98% of families surveyed were aware of the operation's objectives, timelines, and entitlements.

(iii) Usefulness of the assistance: 99% of families stated that the cash assistance allowed them to cover their most urgent basic needs, and 97% reported being able to strengthen and/or reactivate their productive units.

Lessons Learnt

- 1. There was a need to support communities with longer-term livelihood activities that would help them diversify and sustain their income sources.
- 2. Based on the lessons learned during the operation, it was determined that a one-off unconditional cash transfer was insufficient to cover the basic needs of the displaced beneficiaries.

Challenges

- 1. SRCS was unable to reach all affected households through the operation, leaving many without assistance. SRCS had anticipated that other humanitarian partners would address the gaps; however, these gaps remained unfilled.
- 2. The mixing of IDPs with host communities of a similar level of need limited the impact of the project’s short-term response.



Budget: CHF 85,027
Targeted Persons: 35,088
Assisted Persons: 35,088
Targeted Male: 16,493
Targeted Female: 18,595

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on psychosocial and mental health	40	100
# of people reached with health promotion sessions	35,088	35,088
# of people assisted in the mobile Clinic Operation	18,288	23,862

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS deployed two integrated mobile health teams in the affected areas of the Bari region to provide health emergency care and carry out health promotion activities such as awareness campaigns and educational messages on disease prevention and control, as well as implement sanitation initiatives. SRCS Mobile clinics outpatient department data consultations from February to April 2025. A total of 23,862 (14,317 females, and 9,545 males) were treated in the mobile clinics for varying health problems.

SRCS trained 60 staff and volunteers in first aid and emergency response. This training included 20 Volunteer Response Team (VRT) members, each from Erigavo, Elafweyn, and Guumeys. The sessions provided participants with practical, hands-on experience through simulated emergency scenarios, significantly enhancing their readiness to act in real-life emergencies.

SRCS focused on reducing immediate health risks for affected populations by implementing community awareness on health promotion sessions. A total of 35,088 people (18,596 females, and 16,492 males) were reached through health, hygiene and sanitation campaign - complemented by use of IEC material - in Erigavo, Badhah, Dhahar, Elafwen, Bali-dhidin, Canjeed, Ufayn and Xarago villages.

The SRCS completed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) training for 100 (64 Male, 36 Female) of its staff and volunteers in both Erigavo and Lasanod Branches, all of whom were involved in the Erigavo conflict response DREF Response.

Lessons Learnt

- 1. SRCS planned to preposition stocks of OPD kits and NFIs in its warehouses and allocated a small budget for transportation to be used when needed or during emergencies.
- 2. Two essential integrated mobile health teams were deployed to hard-to-reach areas where displaced people had settled, providing basic healthcare services. These mobile health services helped reduce the mortality and morbidity of the displaced population.
- 3. SRCS First Aid teams were the first to collect dead bodies, treat injured people, and refer complicated cases to hospitals; however, this



support was limited to the Erigavo armed conflict.

4. SRCS community-based volunteers conducted health promotion and awareness-raising activities for displaced people, which contributed to a reduction in disease among the affected population.

Challenges

1. There was a delay in the delivery of OPD kits due to IFRC international procurement processes, with the kits—intended for healthcare services taking almost six months to arrive in Bossaso.
2. SRCS mobile clinics in conflict-affected areas of the Bari region operated throughout the operation under critical conditions, with staff receiving limited incentives and no benefits at all.
3. The only healthcare services available to the displaced communities were discontinued following the end of the operation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 109,191

Targeted Persons: 35,088

Assisted Persons: 35,088

Targeted Male: 16,491

Targeted Female: 18,593

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people provided with WASH NFIs.	13,200	13,200
# of people reached with effective water treatment materials and promotion.	13,200	14,400
# of women's/girls provided with dignity kits.	3,600	3,600
# of people reached with hygiene promotion sessions.	35,088	35,088

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS conducted hygiene promotion through community meetings, demonstration sessions to promote hygiene practice and prevent disease. These activities reached 35,088 (25,263 females, 9,825 males). To promote hygiene and sanitation, SRCS distributed WASH NFI Kits to 13,200 people (2,200 HHs), including Jerrycans, buckets, body and laundry soap, to the most vulnerable households. Particular attention was paid to women and girls, whose personal hygiene had been undermined by the effects of the disaster, and sanitary pads and underwear were also distributed to them. A total of 3,600 women and girls of reproductive age within the displaced communities received essential items to support their health and hygiene needs. To ensure the safe participation of beneficiaries in the distributions, a nearby site was identified for these distributions. The results of the PDM showed that the beneficiaries were using the kits distributed. The quality of the kits was chosen based on their usual uses.

These initiatives are crucial to ensure the health and wellbeing of displaced persons while preserving their fundamental dignity.

To ensure access to clean water for the displaced population affected by the conflict, the National society has distributed Aquatabs to 14,400 people (2,400 households). IEC materials complemented hygiene promotion activities aim to improve health outcomes and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) The pre-positioning of hygiene kits and the integration of culturally appropriate IEC materials improved distribution effectiveness and enhanced message retention among the target populations.
- (ii) Flexibility in implementation proved essential in responding to the dynamic displacement context, particularly in managing site relocations.



Challenges

No major difficulties were reported, except for access challenges in some localities due to road mines.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 14,122

Targeted Persons: 35,088

Assisted Persons: 35,088

Targeted Male: 16,493

Targeted Female: 18,595

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

Families displaced from their homes, as well as those remaining in settlements without proper shelter, were exposed to significant risks. SRCS continuously monitored protection issues and supported vulnerable groups throughout the response. SRCS conducted refresher training for the on PGI awareness Raising on Issues of Violence, Discrimination and Exclusion. A total of 150 volunteers participated in the training. Since the start of the operation, community sensitization on SGBV prevention was integrated into health and hygiene promotion activities. Communities were informed about how PGI ensured that all Red Cross and Red Crescent programs and emergency operations were people-centered, inclusive, trusted, and safe.

SRCS collaborated with local stakeholders to educate communities about:

- Best practices for SGBV prevention.
 - (ii) Established referral pathways.
 - (iii) Clear communication channels.
- PGI was streamlined throughout all interventions, ensuring that volunteers received adequate briefings during the various refresher training sessions.
 - SRCS ensured that protection issues were taken into account and that everyone felt protected, regardless of age, gender, or disability status. The National Society conducted awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. SRCS mainstreamed PGI principles into all activities under the DREF operation, ensuring that assistance was delivered in a safe, inclusive, and equitable manner. SRCS reached 35,088 people through this initiative.

Lessons Learnt

- PGI doesn't only need to be mainstreamed in the DREF operations only targeting the affected communities but it's important to target the wider public as well.
- IEC materials tailored to the cultural context and linguistic needs (Somali language) improved message retention and accessibility.

Challenges

- Lack of trainers for PGI on the ground.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,201

Targeted Persons: 35,088

Assisted Persons: 35,088

Targeted Male: 16,493

Targeted Female: 18,595



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of target who is aware of how to provide feedback	2	95
# of feedback mechanism in place	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

SRCS communicated the selection criteria for all distributions and services to both recipients and non-recipients using a variety of channels, including community meetings and information shared at distribution points.

The community feedback mechanism (toll-free line and volunteer feedback forms) that was set up enabled the collection of rumors and feedback, which was addressed either directly or indirectly through one-on-one engagement during door-to-door sensitization and community engagement meetings. All (100%) of the feedback received from the community was addressed.

As a pivotal component of this strategy, SRCS prioritized the training of 150 (90 males and 60 females) dedicated volunteers in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). These trained volunteers were strategically deployed to various communities to facilitate the dissemination of critical messages regarding Leishmaniasis prevention. Their role extended beyond one-way communication, as they actively captured community feedback, ensuring that the response remained adaptive and responsive to the evolving needs and concerns of the affected populations.

- Through CEA activities, 35,088 people were reached by the operation.
- 95% of community members knew how to provide feedback regarding the operation.

Lessons Learnt

Face-to-face communication was an important feedback channel, but providing an option for the community to share their concerns would have been beneficial. Based on observations, a toll-free hotline would have been particularly useful for the community, especially for women, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses who had difficulty going outside to seek information or who relied solely on relatives. The hotline would have facilitated their access to SRCS.

Challenges

- There were no significant challenges noted.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 56,308

Targeted Persons: 4

Assisted Persons: 4

Targeted Male: 3

Targeted Female: 1

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

1. IFRC supported SRCS through the Country Cluster Delegation based in Nairobi, covering Somalia and Kenya, to support operations and response. The IFRC WASH Delegate based in Hargeisa coordination office, Security Delegate based in Garoowe, and logistics, procurement officer, and finance team based in Nairobi supported the NS remotely.

2. The secretariat team supported the continuous monitoring of the MAM situation and provided technical support to the National



Society on all thematic needs.

3. IFRC Communication officer supported NS for documenting videos, case-study and success story for posting on IFRC social media Platforms.

4. Up to two joint monitoring and support missions were conducted with support from IFRC.

5. Four coordination meetings were held during the operations whose deliberations were shared with movement partners

Lessons Learnt

- The IFRC technical support staff for their support in response and resource mobilization is essential.
- The National Society needs to enhance its resource mobilization strategy to ensure that it has funds available for emergencies, allowing it to respond effectively while awaiting disbursement of funds for specific operations.

Challenges

There were no challenges reported during the operation except the limitation of the IFRC technical team to the DREF operation areas in Celmiskaat and Sanag.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 39,446

Targeted Persons: 4

Assisted Persons: 4

Targeted Male: 2

Targeted Female: 2

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

1) SRCS successfully mobilized and equipped 120 volunteers, 4 key staff members from coordination offices and 20 staff members from the respective Branches where the operation is going on.

2) Proper training for volunteers: volunteers received proper training relevant to their roles in the operation. Training sessions covered various aspects, including cash approach, water hygiene & sanitation, shelter, CEA, PGI, equipping volunteers with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

3) The National Society conducted biweekly meetings involving the National Programmes team, PMER team, finance team, youth and volunteers. These meetings reviewed budget implementation and provided progress updates on the operation.

4) National office staff offered oversight, technical support, and project monitoring, while branch teams compiled and submitted monthly and final activity reports to the Coordination Office until the DREF response concluded.

5) Upon the closure of the DREF operation, two lesson-learned workshops were held in Hargeisa and Qardho to capture insights and strengthen future response efforts.

6) SRCS conducted 8 monitoring missions to various project sites across both coordination offices and their respective branches.

7) Establishing close links with the government and other key stakeholders has been a crucial aspect in responding to this situation. Four coordination meetings were held, with a particular focus on the implementation of activities. The purpose of these meetings is to share crucial information, discuss activities and facilitate coordination at the national level and between different entities.

8) Visibility items, including t-shirts, were produced for a better visibility of the operation in the areas of intervention.

Lessons Learnt

1) Integrate Restoring Family Link services into the population movement project to increase the opportunity of family reunifications.

2) Provide safer access training to the SRCS staff and volunteers especially during conflict induced emergencies to save the lives of the SRCS volunteers and staff.



3) Prioritizing volunteer safety and well-being is critical. Regular security briefings and a focus on creating a safe working environment were effective in addressing volunteers' concerns.

Challenges

The RFL (Restoring Family Links) services was not entirely integrated into the population movement DREF project, which could have offered a phone call service or reunification opportunities to the conflict displaced communities.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRSO020 - Somalia - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 28 Dec 2024 to 30 Jun 2025

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/8	Operation	MDRSO020
Budget Timeframe	2024/1-2025/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Sep/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	877,875
DREF Response Pillar	877,875
Expenditure	-839,876
Closing Balance	37,999

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	53,579	34,716	18,864
AOF2 - Shelter	189,671	191,629	-1,957
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	338,574	338,571	2
AOF4 - Health	79,837	69,236	10,602
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	102,527	102,528	-1
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	13,261	13,260	1
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	777,449	749,938	27,510
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	47,555	48,657	-1,102
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	52,871	41,280	11,591
Strategy for implementation Total	100,426	89,938	10,488
Grand Total	877,875	839,876	37,999

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

On the total allocated by the DREF of CHF 877,875, the NS spent CHF 839,876 and overall closing balance of CHF 37,999 will be returned to the DREF pot. The balance for the DREF is attributed to mainly unspent amount due to the following reasons.

1. OPD kits worth CHF 10,000 were not procured.
2. There was an underspend in the IFRC monitoring activities budget and financial charges.



Contact Information

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

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National Society Hotline: 3240

[Click here for reference](#)



DREF Operation

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MDRSO020 - Somalia - Population Movement

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Budget Timeframe	2024/1-2025/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Sep/2025
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	12,803	6,823	5,980
Medical & First Aid	12,803	2,693	10,110
Other Supplies & Services		4,130	-4,130
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,938	2,392	2,546
Distribution & Monitoring	4,938		4,938
Transport & Vehicles Costs		892	-892
Logistics Services		1,500	-1,500
Personnel		6,399	-6,399
National Staff		6,399	-6,399
Workshops & Training		16	-16
Workshops & Training		16	-16
General Expenditure	52,871	29,415	23,456
Travel	41,622	14,748	26,874
Communications		51	-51
Financial Charges	11,249	12,810	-1,562
Shared Office and Services Costs		1,805	-1,805
Contributions & Transfers	753,683	743,571	10,112
National Society Expenses	753,683	743,571	10,112
Indirect Costs	53,579	51,260	2,319
Programme & Services Support Recover	53,579	51,260	2,319
Grand Total	877,875	839,876	37,999