

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL NOTIFICATION

Somalia | Drought

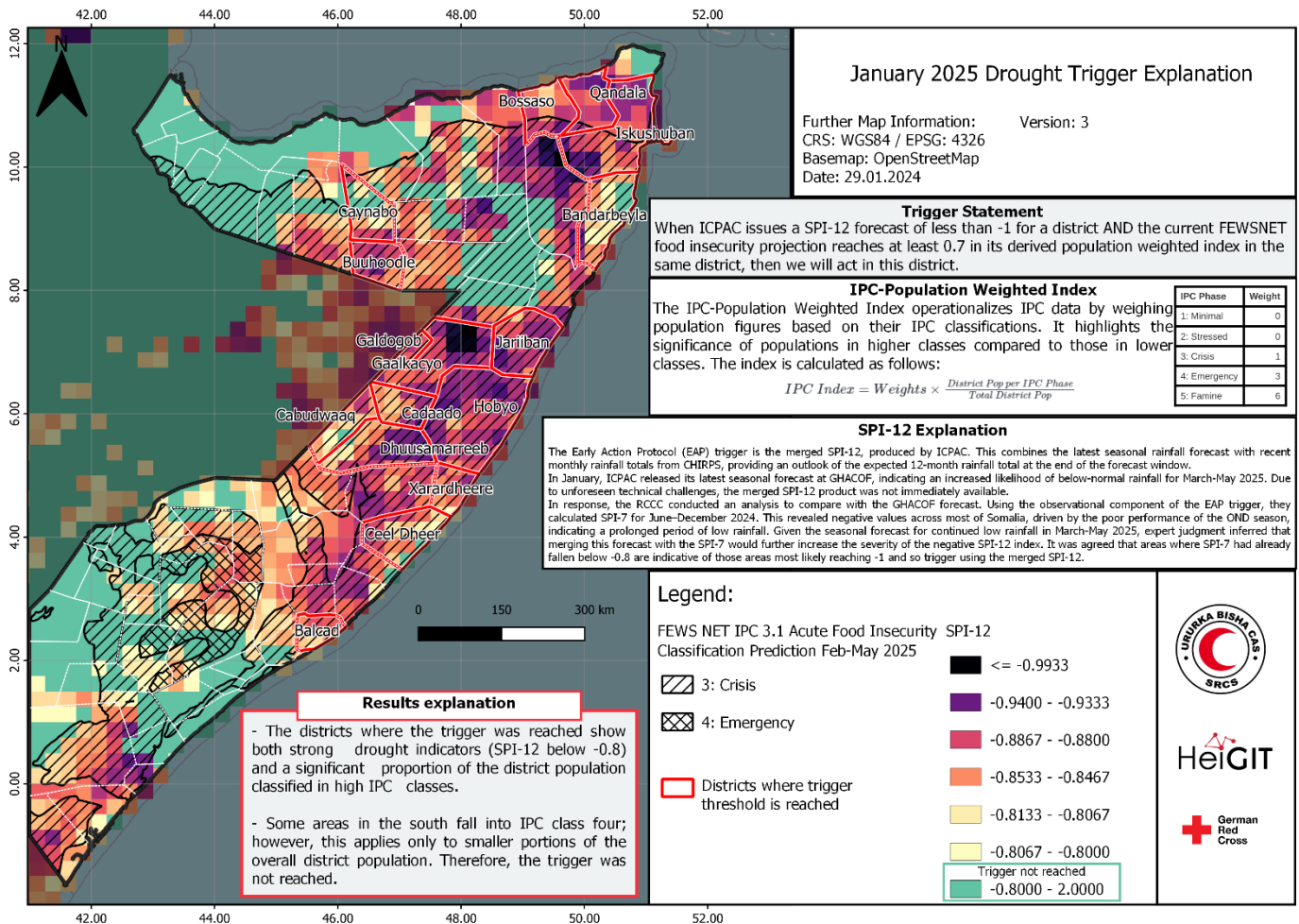
January 2025



EAP №: 2024SO01	Operation №: MDRSO019
EAP approved: 15/08/2024	Early action timeframe: 3 Months

Budget: 373,102 CHF
To assist: 30,000 people

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION



Activation Overview

The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has activated its Early Action Protocol for Drought. The country is facing a severe drought in 2025 and below-normal rains experienced in late 2024 (Deyr season) will likely further aggravate the situation. Drier-than-usual conditions are also expected to persist in 2025, particularly impacting northeastern, central, and southern Somalia. ICPAC IGAD has also issued out a below-normal rainfall forecast for the March April May rainfall season. Given this situation, likely impacts will include food insecurity, water scarcity, malnutrition, and displacement. These impacts will likely be felt from May onwards as the March, April, May (MAM) rainfall season (which most of the population depends on) will be below normal. In response to the forecasted below normal rainfall season, the SRCS conducted an analysis/ ran the Drought EAP trigger model to compare with the GHACOF forecast. The trigger model utilizes SPI and FEWS food insecurity projections.



As the trigger statement reads: ‘When ICPAC issues a SPI-12 forecast of less than -1 for a district AND the current FEWSNET food insecurity projection reaches at least 0.7 in its derived population-weighted index in the same district, then we will act in this district’. Using the observational component of the EAP trigger, the SRCS calculated SPI-7 for June- December 2024. This revealed negative values across most of Somalia, driven by the poor performance of the OND season, indicating a prolonged period of low rainfall. Currently, observations alone (SPI-7) indicate significant

dry conditions to date, with SPI values already approaching the trigger threshold (below -0.8). By definition, a “wetter than normal” forecast would reduce the overall SPI-12 magnitude, moving it away from the trigger threshold, whereas a “drier than normal” forecast would exacerbate the situation, pushing SPI-12 closer to the threshold. At present, the forecast suggests an increased probability of drought across all of Somalia (GHACOF MAM rainfall seasonal forecast). A quantitative merging of this forecast with existing observations would, by definition, increase the magnitude of the negative SPI. Expert judgment from the Red Cross Climate Centre suggests a strong likelihood that areas with currently SPI values of -0.8 would meet or exceed the trigger threshold of -1 when integrating the latest ‘dry’ seasonal forecast. For additional justification, we refer to the “Precipitation Drought Index” (PDI) provided by FAO-SWALIM as part of their drought monitoring tool ([link](#)). The predicted geographical areas where drought impacts will be felt are Togdheer, Sool, Bari and Mudug regions. The areas where the trigger was reached show strong drought indicators i.e a significant proportion of the geographical areas are in Crisis and emergency phases from current FEWS NET food insecurity projections, both near-term and medium-term. Both regions indicate at least 0.7 in their derived population-weighted index.

The early actions to be implemented are early warning information dissemination, multi-purpose cash as well as rehabilitation of key water infrastructure. This EAP activation will aim to mitigate the impact of forecasted drought by providing vulnerable people with early warning information, multi-purpose cash as well as rehabilitation of key water infrastructure. Targeting for drought-induced food insecurity (9,000 people) will focus on vulnerable households who have limited coping capacity to respond to the impacts of food insecurity in the target areas. Targeting will be guided by existing vulnerability criteria of the SRCS and the government. Beneficiaries will include the disabled, child-headed households, female headed households and the chronically ill and the elderly. Water scarcity is a cross-cutting impact impacting both pastoralists (host communities) and IDPs (7,200 people). Thus, selecting and targeting of the villages/communities to rehabilitate the water points will be guided by the state of the water points per village with priority given to water points in a poor state within the triggered districts.

Early Action Overview

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 2,340	Female < 18: 2,340	207,461 CHF
	Male > 18: 2,160	Male < 18: 2,160	AP Code: 081
Indicator:	Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard.		
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community mobilization on the intended use of cash & beneficiary selection criteria. 2. Verification of beneficiaries. 3. Cash transfers. 4. Post Distribution Monitoring. 5. Lessons learnt workshop. 		
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: 1,728	Female < 18: 1,728	133,670 CHF
	Male > 18: 1,772	Male < 18: 1,772	AP Code: 110, 111

Indicator:	Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repair and rehabilitation of water facilities. 2. Assessment of the rehabilitated water points.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery	Female > 18: 7,800	Female < 18: 7,800	14,004 CHF
	Male > 18: 7,200	Male < 18: 7,200	AP Code: 101,103, 105,106

Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard.
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of EWM and advisory services through volunteers, Radios, TV, social media platforms, bulk messaging.

Enabling approaches

 Secretariat Services			12,966 CHF
			AP Code: 122
Objective:			
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank charges. 2. Monitoring visits. 		

 National Society Strengthening			5,001 CHF
			AP Code: 124,125,126
Objective:			
Priority Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Car Hire costs. 2. Fuel costs. 3. Communication costs. 		

Contact information

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

In the SRCS

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

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office Africa:** Rui Alberto Oliveira, Manager, Preparedness and Response, rui.oliveira@ifrc.org, +351914758832
- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Patrick Elliot, Roving Manager, Operations, patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledge support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Head Corporate Services, Africa Region** - Amelia Marzal, amelia.marzal@ifrc.org, +254 0110901576

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head of PMER & QA, beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 732 404022

Reference



Click here for:

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