



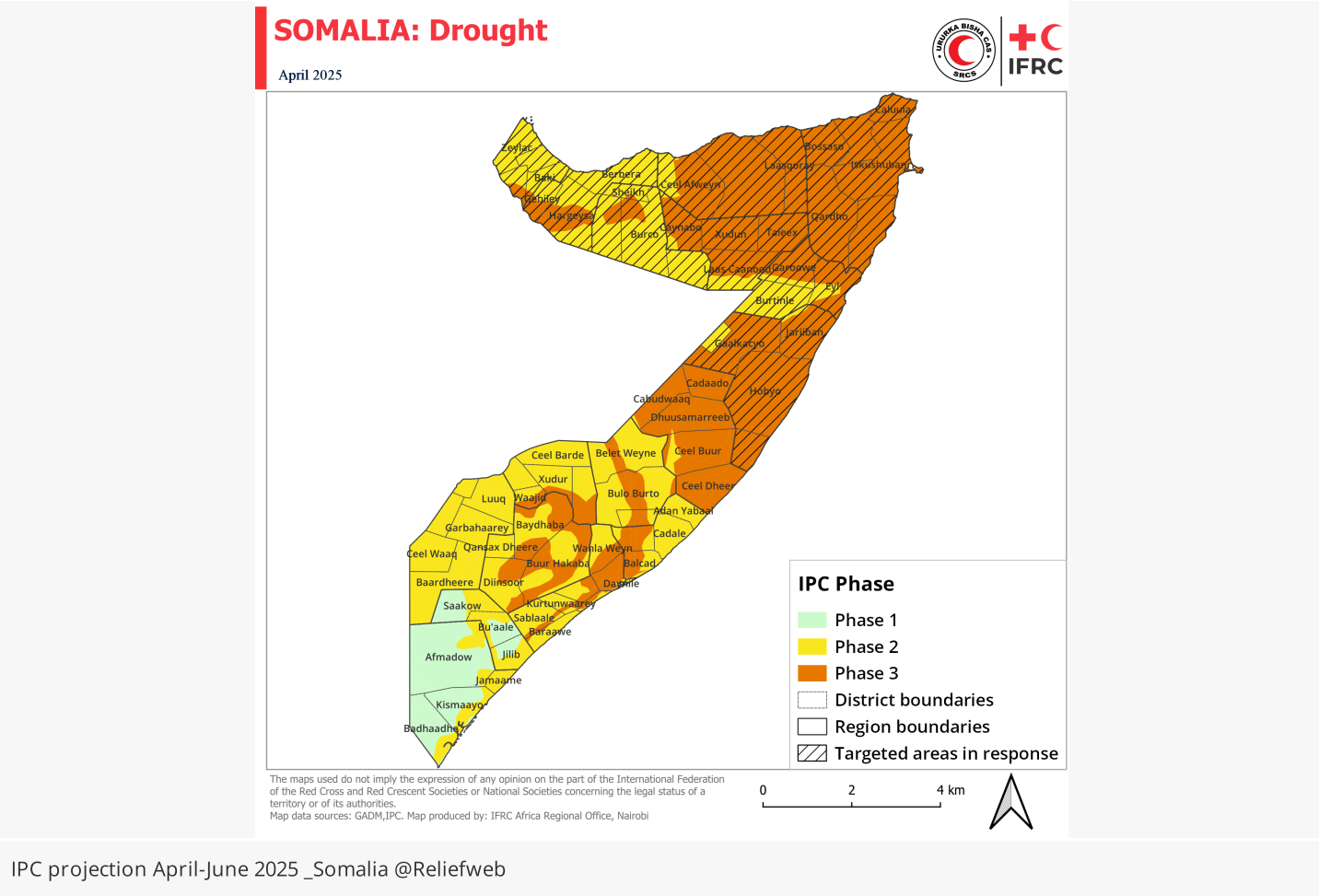
@Somalia RC observation of one households going to harvest water

Appeal: MDRSO022	Country: Somalia	Hazard: Drought	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 984,393	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 4,500,000 people	People Targeted: 34,800 people	
Operation Start Date: 23-04-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2025	DREF Published: 26-04-2025
Targeted Areas: Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

08-04-2025



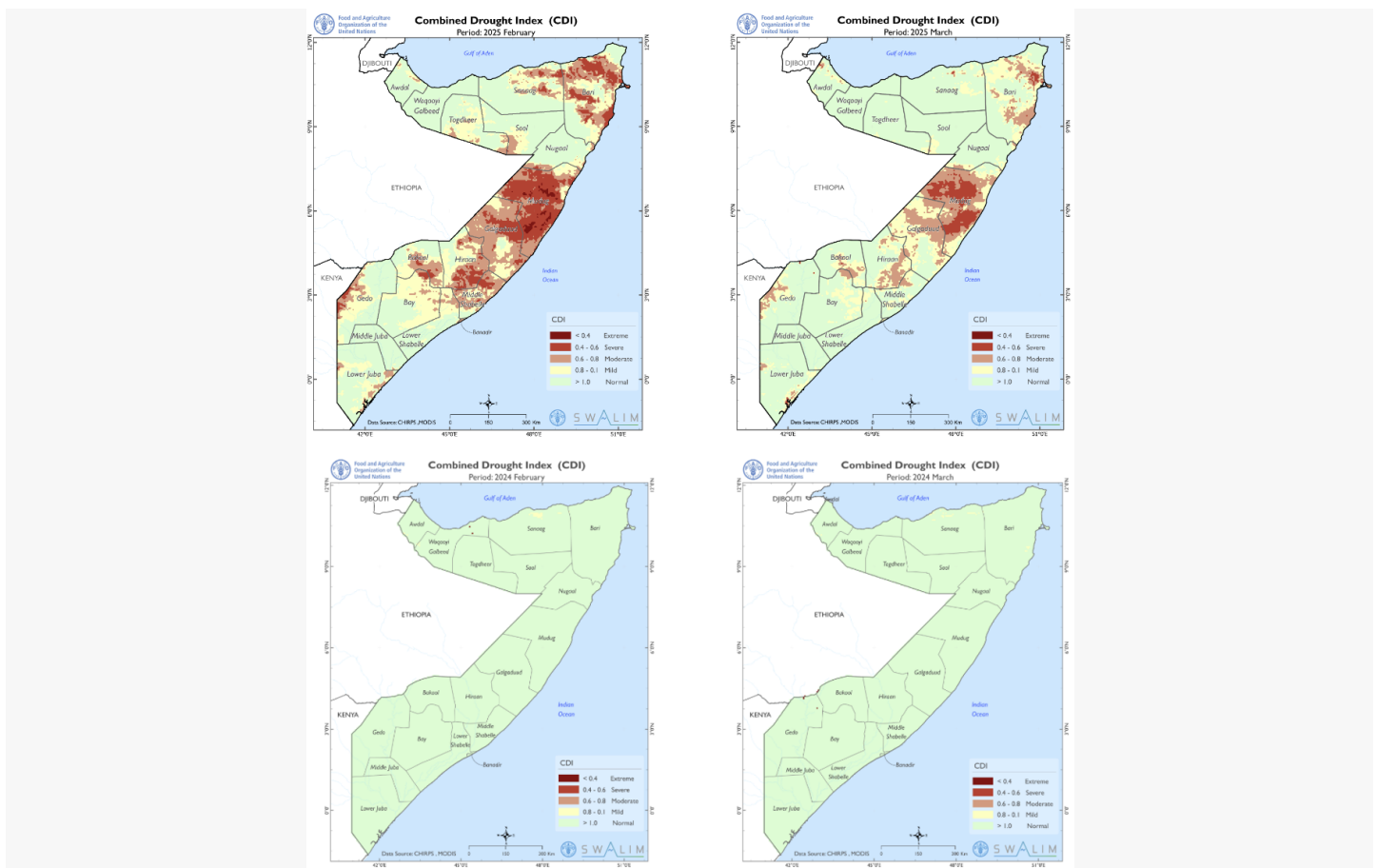
What happened, where and when?

According to the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA), Somalia is currently experiencing a severe drought following the failure of the 2024 Deyr rainy season. This season was characterized by significantly reduced rainfall, along with poor spatial and temporal distribution, resulting in prolonged drought conditions across all regions of the country. The crisis has been worsening since 2022 due to consecutive failed rainy seasons and the compounding effects of previous droughts.

The situation is particularly dire in Puntland and Somaliland, where the drought's impact is intensifying by the day. These regions received little to no rainfall during the Deyr season, with only a few areas experiencing light showers. In response, Puntland issued a drought appeal on 8 April 2025, followed by Somaliland on 6 April 2025.

The situation is ongoing, and forecasts for below-normal rainfall in the current Gu rainy season (April-June 2025) are starting to materialize. If they continue to hold true until the end of the season, it is projected that 784,000 people will fall into IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and 3.8 million people into IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), according to the IPC food insecurity report.





Combined drought index 2024-2025 March @SWALIM

Scope and Scale

The seasonal forecasts from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) suggest that the Gu rains are expected to be 55% below average, significantly impacting water availability, agricultural production, and the livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers, internally displaced people (IDPs), and host communities. The drought has increased the prevalence of waterborne diseases (e.g., cholera, diarrhea) due to limited access to clean water and poor sanitation, particularly among vulnerable groups (women, children, the elderly, disabled people, and people with chronic diseases).

The drought has also severely affected livestock, as it has become difficult to seek pasture and water resources given the expensiveness of the transportation cost of the migration after their he-camels are no longer capable of doing that. Additionally, the health of livestock is also affected along with the reported human waterborne diseases.

The combination of the failed Deyr rains and the ongoing hot and dry Jilal season has intensified water shortages, reduced soil moisture, and escalated livestock and crop stress. Also, there is migration of livestock for seeking water and pasture, the Pasture conditions are extremely poor due to the drought, leaving livestock malnourished and weak. The lack of sufficient grazing land and forage are causing a high mortality rate among livestock, which is a vital source of income and sustenance for the local population.

Environmental degradation, prolonged dry spells, and fragile conditions have severely affected agriculture, water sources, and pastoral livelihoods, leading to livestock deaths, crop failure, food shortages, and rising conflicts over scarce resources between communities.

A joint assessment by Somalia Red Crescent (SRCS), government authorities, and humanitarian partners in Puntland and Somaliland found that nomadic pastoralists, agricultural and fishing communities, and IDPs, whose livelihoods rely heavily on rainfall, are facing severe water shortages, food insecurity, and collapse of essential services. These findings are echoed in reports from SRCS clinics, community health workers, and volunteers, all highlighting critical humanitarian needs and the urgency of intervention. SRCS health facilities have also reported an increase in cases of diarrheal diseases and malnutrition, which are direct impacts of the ongoing drought.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) -led Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), in which SRCS participated, indicated inflation in the livestock market and the unaffordability of basic food items for rural families, disrupting livelihoods. It has also indicated that the communities rely on expensive water trucking (\$110–\$140 per 40-barrel truck), while damaged berkads and fuel-dependent boreholes, which are operated by the generators, further strain access to water.

A total of 934,009 people have been identified as being in need across both Puntland and Somaliland, out of the 4.5 million people expected to be impacted by the ongoing crisis. This includes 818,701 individuals in Puntland and 115,308 in Somaliland. This consolidated figure provides an overview of the overall scale of need in the targeted regions, which will be further detailed in the following sections to highlight specific vulnerabilities and priorities in each area.

Declaration statements made by the Puntland Government’s Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management on 06 March and 08 April 2025 indicated that over 818,701 people (146,951 households), primarily nomadic pastoralists reliant on livestock, are facing severe water shortages, food insecurity, and the collapse of essential services. According to the Dangorayo Authority in the Nugal region, along with SRCS community volunteers, one person has died in the village of Uuskure due to a lack of access to clean drinking water—an area critically affected by drought. Similarly, a declaration issued by the Somaliland government on 06 April 2025 emphasized the urgent need to support 115,308 households whose livelihoods have been severely impacted, and whose basic resources have been depleted due to the compounded effects of climate change, including prolonged drought and the failure of the Deyr rains.

In Somaliland, the Hawd Zone—including Hargeisa, Odweyne, Burao, Buuhoolde, and Las Anod—faces severe water scarcity and widespread livelihood collapse, triggering significant migration toward urban centers. Similarly, communities in the Sool and Nugaal Plains—such as Caynabo, Garadag, Ceel Afweyn, and Ceerigaabo—are grappling with extensive livestock losses and acute water shortages, resulting in severe hunger and increasing displacement.

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classifications/IPC/food insecurity projections, nearly 4.6 million people in Somalia are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity—classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse)—between April and June 2025. This includes approximately 784,000 people (4% of the analyzed population) in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and nearly 3.8 million people (20%) in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The IPC malnutrition projection for the same period highlights particularly critical conditions in Puntland, especially in the Mudug and Nugal regions, which are classified under IPC Phase 4 (critical acute malnutrition). The Bari region, meanwhile, is experiencing a stressed phase.

Historically, Somalia faced recurrent drought in the last two decades. In 2011 famine in Somalia caused massive displacement and loss of life, mainly affecting the south-central part of Somalia. This has been considered one of the worst droughts in 60 years, leading to a devastating famine with an estimated 260,000 deaths. Additionally, in 2022, the country experienced a third consecutive failed rainy season, affecting over 7.8 million people and causing widespread food insecurity, displacement, and heightened famine concerns.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. FAO Swalim	https://www.faoswalim.org/resources/site_files/Gu_2025_seasonal_climate_outlook_and_action_plan_f_or_Somalia.pdf
2. UNOCHA - Monthly Humanitarian Update	https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-monthly-humanitarian-update-february-2025
3. IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS	https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-and-acute-malnutrition-analysis-april-june-2025-published-29-march-2025
4. Combined drought index (CDI) historical mapping	https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi-maps/2025

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes



If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

Although droughts are a recurring issue in this region, the current crisis is far more severe and must not be treated as just another seasonal event. The failure of two consecutive rainy seasons has led to devastating consequences for crops, water supplies, and the overall ability of people to survive. These immediate impacts are compounded by long-standing challenges such as poverty, climate change, weak governance, and political instability which significantly reduce communities' capacity to cope.

According to FEWS NET forecasts for April 2025, the situation could deteriorate further—potentially reaching the scale of the catastrophic 2011 famine or the 2022 drought. The 2011 famine alone resulted in approximately 260,000 deaths. Given this looming threat, a rapid and proactive response is essential—before the crisis escalates beyond what is typically expected from cyclical drought patterns.

Lessons learned:

In previous DREF operations and Hunger crisis Emergency Appeal, the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) demonstrated the importance of early training for staff and volunteers on CVA and NDRT training, which significantly improved the quality and speed of the cash voucher assistance implementation process.

- Community involvement in the design of CVA operations ensured that assistance was relevant, well-targeted, and accepted by local populations.
- The training and deployment of community health workers during past health interventions have proven to be a critical success factor in ensuring rapid outreach, effective health promotion, and basic service delivery in remote and hard-to-reach areas during emergencies. This approach significantly enhanced the timeliness and coverage of health responses under the MDRSO011 but also under other interventions such as MDRSO016 and MDRSO017.
- In the current DREF operation, this lesson has been effectively applied. The Somalia Red Crescent has systematically mapped the capacities developed through previous interventions and ensured their integration into the ongoing response. This includes the mobilization of trained volunteers in emergency shelter, health, and WASH—sectors that had previously benefited from dedicated capacity-building efforts. By capitalizing on these existing resources, the operation has achieved greater efficiency and impact in the field. These experienced teams will be able to lead the intervention while where needed, additional volunteers will be trained to complement and cover the areas targeted.
- Previous operations in the remote areas and small branches highlighted the challenges caused by limited access to essential equipment for the response team, which hindered timely data management, reporting, and coordination. In response, this operation prioritizes the procurement of these assets to enhance the operational capacity of staff and volunteers. Ensuring access to adequate tools has proven critical for improving information flow and supporting more efficient implementation and timely decision-making throughout the response.

These lessons highlight the value of preparedness, community engagement, and investing in local capacity for effective and inclusive humanitarian response.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

04-04-2025

Multi Purpose Cash	The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) activated their Drought Early Action Protocol in January 2025. Through the EAPs they have supported 1,330 households with one-off cash grants as an early action ahead of the intensifying drought to provide immediate financial relief to families affected by worsening conditions, helping them meet immediate priorities such as food, shelter, and healthcare before the crisis escalates. SRCS has trained 35 staff and volunteers from all six branches in Somaliland on Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA). This capacity-building initiative is part of SRCS's disaster preparedness efforts, aimed at enhancing readiness for emergency response. The training equips participants with the knowledge and tools needed to implement CVA effectively, ensuring timely and flexible support to vulnerable communities during crises.
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Health	SRCS is already supporting both mobile and fixed health clinics in some of the affected areas and is actively working in close collaboration with local communities. These include services such as immunizations, nutrition screenings, maternal health care, provide maternal health services including ante-natal check-ups, post-natal care, and delivery support. Additionally, the mobile health teams support community awareness on the importance of preventing vaccine-preventable diseases, as well as infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, educate on maternal and child nutrition and appropriate hygiene practices to prevent malnutrition and related diseases in the most vulnerable people affected by drought.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	As part of the EAP activities SRCS has rehabilitated and upgraded two boreholes in Puntland and 6 water points Berkeds in Somaliland. These boreholes and water points (berkhads) are now providing reliable access to safe for communities, contributing to improved living conditions. This intervention has reached over 30,000 people in both Somaliland and Puntland. In addition to that communities are now using rehabilitated water points (berkeds) for water trucking and storage, enhancing their resilience to ongoing water shortages. SRCS has also distributed AquaTabs and WASH Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to the most vulnerable communities in Erigabo, Lasanod, and Togdheer branches 4,800 People (800 HHs). These interventions aim to improve access to safe drinking water and promote hygiene practices, thereby reducing the risk of waterborne diseases in drought-affected areas.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	In all interventions, SRCS has ensured that the vulnerable groups have been prioritised within the communities.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	The National society has a Drought EAP that was activated in January 2025. This EAP activation is aiming 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 was set for 9,000 people with a focus on vulnerable households who have limited coping capacity to respond to the impacts of food insecurity in the target areas. SRCS has managed to reach 30,000 people with early warning message dissemination activities. The cash and rehabilitation activities are ongoing.
Coordination	SRCS interventions have been coordinated through the National government's line ministries and agencies in both national and regional level though the country government streeting group meeting.
National Society Readiness	SRCS has trained 60 staff and volunteers in disaster management, including the delivery of refresher courses for members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Community-Based Disaster Response Teams (CBDRTs), which are active across all districts and villages. SRCS staff also provide technical and strategic support during emergencies. As a long-standing frontline responder, SRCS has developed strong operational readiness to assist the most vulnerable populations. The National Society (NS) has renewed framework agreements with financial service providers for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) and recently conducted a review of its medical stores to assess current drug stock levels and identify supply gaps. This review is part of ongoing efforts to prepare for a potential scale-up of health interventions in drought-affected areas. In addition, SRCS conducted an assessment as part of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) initiative, aimed at strengthening its capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to emergencies more effectively.
Assessment	SRCS, in collaboration IFRC, conducted a joint drought impact assessment across Somaliland in march 2025, to evaluate the impact of the ongoing drought. The assessment revealed critical challenges, including a severe shortage of water, the drying

	up of key water points, and the closure of majority of health facilities and mobile teams in rural areas—largely due to funding gaps following the freezing of USAID support. The situation has also led to a noticeable increase in waterborne and communicable diseases, as well as a significant loss of agricultural production, further compounding the vulnerabilities of affected communities.
Resource Mobilization	As part of its coordination efforts, SRCS has also shared the identified needs and gaps with Movement partners to mobilize additional support and ensure a timely and effective response to the crisis. Efforts to mobilize domestic resources have faced challenges due to the national economic situation and ongoing dependence on international humanitarian aid. SRCS has long-standing Movement partners, such as German RC, Norcross Canadian RC, Icelandic RC, British RC, Italian RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, and Qatar RC, Turkish Red Crescent Societies with some of them having in-country presence to provide long-term support to the vulnerable population and National Society development either bilaterally or multilaterally. The German Red Cross is the only Movement partner that has committed its involvement in responding to the drought.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	SRCS recently updated its multi-hazard contingency plans for both Somaliland and Puntland. In response to the escalating drought situation, SRCS has activated these contingency plans, which identify drought as a major risk facing communities. As a result, several preparedness activities have been initiated under the activated Early Action Protocol for drought.
National Society EOC	The National Society EOC is used as a hub for disaster management and response coordination. The EOC monitors the situation within the regions and districts and provide data and an analysis of the situation. EOC also facilitate seamless communication between various agencies and stakeholders.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) maintains offices in both Garowe and Hargeisa, with staff from the Nairobi cluster equally stationed between the two locations—50% in Garowe and 50% in Hargeisa. This includes a WASH delegate security delegate and two Operations Officers. These in turn are supported by the Nairobi Cluster office with dedicated logistics, finance, communication, PMER and SPRM support. IFRC has supported SRCS in the development of the DREF request and will continue to provide technical assistance for the planned intervention.
Participating National Societies	On April 8, 2025, SRCS held an urgent meeting with its Movement partners to discuss the current drought situation, identify needs and gaps, and coordinate support. During the meeting, partners expressed their willingness to support the National Society and are currently in discussions with their respective headquarters.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

For this drought response, NS has shared their planning priorities and information with ICRC and expect a concise and curated feedback shortly. The feedback will include the available information that ICRC would to be presented in this DREF. ICRC will continue to work with SRCS and Partners on a coordinated response to the evolving drought situation.

Overall, in Somalia, the ICRC is present in country, responding to the needs of families affected by conflict and climatic shocks. In Somalia, the ICRC works with the Somali Red Crescent Society to help people adversely affected by decades of armed conflict and climatic shocks. ICRC contribute to the emergency assistance in the communities in need and increase their self-reliance for sectors such as: Water and habitat, Economic Security, include food security but also health. ICRC also promote and monitor international humanitarian law, visit detainees and restore contact between family members separated by armed conflict.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) is responsible for coordinating all relief efforts and activities aimed at assisting the displaced populations. In Puntland, the Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) is leading the coordination of comprehensive relief efforts for affected communities, collaborating closely with other government agencies and humanitarian organizations. Both government bodies are working to address the immediate needs on the ground of the communities affected by the drought and are coordinating with various humanitarian partners. In Somaliland NADFOR has distributed food to more than 30,000 people and provided emergency water trucking to over 12,000 people in the IDP camps in all the 6 regions in Somaliland.
UN or other actors	Despite the humanitarian response the country faces significant challenges, including funding shortfalls, which have led to reductions in life-saving programs. The United Nations and other actors have been actively engaged in addressing the current drought situation through the existing coordination platforms. The collective efforts of all partners involved aim to ensure a coordinated and effective response. Concerning tracking the current drought needs and response, all cluster leads share their respective cluster contingency plans based on what they have and the gaps (Disaster Agency and OCHA template). Disaster Agency and OCHA share a template that is used by cluster leads for their submissions.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

To ensure timely action and preparedness, the government, UN, and other actors are actively working together to develop a comprehensive plan. By pooling resources, expertise, and knowledge, the aim is to minimize the potential impact of this event on the communities. The collective focus is on implementing a robust preparedness and response plan that encompasses various sectors.

In Somaliland, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), with support from UNOCHA, convenes regular inter-agency coordination meetings. These meetings include line ministries and humanitarian partners to ensure accurate targeting of affected populations and to prevent duplication of efforts.

In Puntland, similar coordination mechanisms are in place. Inter-agency meetings are held at both state and regional levels, led by the Office of the Governor, the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management (MoHADMD), and UNOCHA. These meetings bring together key stakeholders to promote a unified and coherent response strategy, aligning interventions and maximizing the impact of collective efforts across all sectors.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia is projected to reach approximately 3.9 million by the end of March 2025. This increase is attributed to climate-related factors, including drought and flooding, as well as conflict and insecurity. The prolonged drought has severely impacted communities, leading to widespread displacement and limited access to basic services, particularly shelter. Women, girls, and children are among the most vulnerable, facing increased protection risks and challenges in accessing essential resources.

Due to the large displaced people, there are reports of people sleeping on the ground with nothing but the clothes they are wearing and the cover of a tree as protection, and they have little or no access to basic social services. Another concern regarding the challenges facing the displaced people the lack of adequate shelter and resources places them at significant risk of health complications, exposure, and general hardship In response to this humanitarian crisis. Some of the displaced have taken refuge with host families in the villages.

To mitigate the impact of the displacement there need for emergency shelter and essential household items for the displaced and drought-affected populations to help improve their living conditions and restore a sense of dignity.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia is expected to increase from an estimated 4.4 million in January 2025 to 4.6 million by April 2025. In addition, 1.7 million children under the age of 5 are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025, with over 460,000 of them expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and requiring urgent treatment.

An assessment conducted by the SRCS and IFRC found that the ongoing drought has significantly reduced food production, leading to food shortages and price hikes that have made basic goods unaffordable for many households. As a result, household food consumption has been severely compromised due to limited milk availability, high food prices, and dwindling food stocks. The impact of the drought has also extended to education, with many children dropping out of school to assist their families in finding food and water.

The prolonged dry spells, delayed rains & early cessation, is leading to poor agricultural yields—especially for sorghum, maize, and irrigated crops in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bay, and Hiraa. Early onset in some central areas may offer limited opportunity for early planting of short-cycle crops. Bay, Bakool, Hiraa, Lower/Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba being the Major sorghum and maize belts. The situation will contribute to a medium and long term drop in food production, increasing humanitarian needs. The concerns and food insecurity impact to touch these regions but also the already high food insecure communities.

To address these growing humanitarian needs, unconditional cash grants are a critical intervention. This form of assistance offers immediate financial relief to the most vulnerable families, enabling them to purchase food, essential goods, and access healthcare and shelter. Flexible cash assistance helps bridge urgent needs while also providing families with the means to enhance food self-sufficiency, cope with livestock losses and crop failures, and invest in productive assets, thereby supporting their long-term resilience and recovery.

Despite the clear benefits, gaps remain in the scale and coverage of cash-based assistance, particularly in hard-to-reach and newly affected areas. Expanding this support is essential to meet the rising humanitarian needs, prevent further deterioration in food security and nutrition, and support the dignity and decision-making power of affected households.



Health

According to the IPC report March 2025 from April to June 2025, the total acute malnutrition burden estimate for January to December 2025 has also increased to 1.8 million children aged 6-59 months, including 479,000 children likely to be severely malnourished. Compared to the January 2025 analysis, with a total burden estimate of 1.7 million for the same period, the revised estimate reflects an increase of nearly 47,000 children facing acute malnutrition.

The reduction in humanitarian funding is already affecting the delivery of services across the nutrition, health, and WASH sectors, which is expected to have a direct and significant impact on the levels of acute malnutrition across the country. Drought leads to water shortages, forcing people to use unsafe water sources, increasing risks of cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea. Lack of water also affects hygiene and sanitation, contributing to infections and disease spread. In accordance with report there is a need to scale up essential nutrition and health services in Somaliland and Puntland prioritizing the most vulnerable populations to reduce critical malnutrition levels.

To address the ongoing impact of the drought, the SRCS will deploy Integrated Mobile Health Teams (IMHTs) in drought-affected communities across Somaliland and Puntland to reduce child morbidity and mortality by enhancing access to quality health and nutrition services. The mobile teams will provide essential healthcare, including treatment of common illnesses, immunization services, antenatal care, and management of malnutrition among children and pregnant/lactating women by bringing service directly to vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Somalia is currently facing a severe water crisis in 2025, primarily due to consecutive failed rainy seasons and below-average rainfall forecasts for the upcoming Gu season (April–June). This has led to acute water shortages affecting approximately 3 million people. Drought leads to drying water sources, forcing communities to rely on unsafe water from rivers, ponds, or unprotected wells. Limited water reduces hygiene practices, increasing infections and disease spread.

The dry spell that has affected the country has resulted in the water table lowering, resulting in water stress and boreholes drying up. The surface and ground water have been affected, including berkedes, shallow-wells, sand-dams boreholes, leading to insufficient clean and safe water for domestic, livestock and agriculture use. Sustainable water remains a critical challenge in Somaliland and Puntland, where the population lacks basic water services.

There is a need to rehabilitate key water points berkedes and shallow-wells with solar installation to improve access to safe and reliable water sources for drought-affected communities. For some communities there is also a need for emergency water trucking services to the most vulnerable communities. There is also a need to distribute WASH Non-Food Item (NFI) kits to the most vulnerable households, helping to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases and promote hygiene. These actions aim to alleviate the acute shortage of water, support community resilience, and reduce the public health risks associated with the current drought conditions.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The affected families have been moving in search of food, water and pasture outside their community set ups which affect different genders in different ways. The communities on move have to take extra responsibilities even for the vulnerable children and women who at times become the household head. People with disabilities and the elderly are also at risk of being marginalized and being left behind.

There is a need to sensitize these communities to the needs of different communities, genders and ages to ensure inclusion for all. The limited resources further cause gender based and sexual exploitation among the communities. There will be a need to educate the communities on some of the causes for gender-based violence, how it can be prevented and in cases that it occurs, what are the best ways of reporting and resolving the issues.

SRCS will ensure that protection issues are taken into account and that everyone feels protected despite age, gender, and disability. The NS will conduct awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people on the settlement site will be done to ensure that all assistance is distributed equitably and impartially. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution times and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. SRCS will conduct assessment to identify the PGI needs for the most vulnerable people and Mapping, establishing, and supporting of GBV referral pathway.

As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses, including shelter, multipurpose cash distribution, health, and WASH, to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform any revision of the operational strategy.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Somalia experiences two primary rainy seasons: Gu (April-June) and Deyr (October-December), with Xagaa (June-October) being a dry period. With the next drought season, the current low rain performance and dry spells experiences during this rain season will increase the drought, water shortages and food insecurity in the country. Especially in the drought prone areas in southern and central areas (Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, Galgaduud, Mudug, and parts of Lower Shabelle) but also in areas of Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, Togdheer, Sool with a combined drought index important.

In March 2025, the forecasts for the Gu season (March, April, and May) predicted a Below-normal rains and delayed onset are expected across most regions. Most of Somalia is expected to experience drier-than-normal conditions, with exceptions in localized highlands (Sanaag and Bari) and coastal Hobyo. This raises concerns of worsening drought in Gedo, Bakool, Galgaduud, Baydhaba, eastern Hiraan, and Galdogob. ~70% probability of above normal temperatures. Water scarcity will intensify, leading to acute shortages and displacement.

With the probability of drier-than-normal conditions in several areas. Water scarcity will intensify, leading to acute shortages and displacement. For instance, the regions of Gedo, Bakool, Galgaduud are expected to face >50% chance of drought during this rain season; worsening of the already severe water shortages. The dry spell are expected to be higher for the high drought risk zones such as Bay (Baydhaba), Hiraan (east), Mudug (Galdogob); Bari, Nugaal, Lower & Middle Juba. Regions such as Nugaal, Juba facing continued severe drought, especially with the rainfall onset delayed for this season to up to 30 April 2025.

Most of these regions are expecting to face >60–70% probability of above-normal temperatures in inland Somaliland and Bari region. Include: Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Bay, Bakool. In Bari (inland) and Woqooyi Galbeed (inland) it was forecasted for the season up to 70% likelihood of hotter than normal conditions. As a consequence to these high temperatures, there are higher evapotranspiration, water stress, increased risk of heat-related illnesses and reduced livestock resilience.

The combined drought index mapping for the February to March shows that this 2025 season drought index has overpass of the past 2 years. Source <https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi-maps/2025>. The current trend only meeting the trend of year 201-2018 With El NINO.



This observation joint the conclusion from the season outlook that shows that the analogue years identified based on current sea surface temperature (SST) trends and ENSO behavior are 2016/2017 and 2020/2021, which resemble the evolving 2024/2025 pattern. These SST and ENSO dynamics being key influencers of the drier-than-normal rainfall forecast for the Gu 2025 season and elevated temperature outlooks across Somalia.

The report from the forum highlights that climate change impacts are increasingly evident across the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), including Somalia. This is reflected in the rising frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as recurring droughts and floods, which are becoming more severe and unpredictable.



Community Engagement And Accountability

During disasters such as drought, access to information is a challenge for the most vulnerable people. This makes communicating with impacted population and receiving feedback more difficult. Consideration of Community Engagement and Accountability is vital in this situation. The current drought situation requires community engagement in ensuring people have enough knowledge and opportunity to input to all the key activities, that is, food security, WASH, health and PGI.

People need to have a way of receiving information about the support available, how to access humanitarian assistance, and how to stay safe and healthy. There will also need to be a way for people to share information about their needs and how they can best receive assistance to meet their needs. It is ideal to have a place where the community can give feedback on the support they receive, and it is essential that they know how to report issues.

In the humanitarian context described, there is a need for inclusivity, transparency, and responsiveness on the intervention. SRCS, aligned with Movement standards, aims to ensure that assistance and services are delivered in a way that respects the dignity, preferences, values and feedbacks of affected communities but also is harmonized with other partners to maintain cohesion.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to provide lifesaving support to 5,800 families (34,800 people) in IPC 3+ over six months across in Awdal, Maroodi-jeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag region in Somaliland and Bari, Nugaal and Mudug region in Puntland. The integrated assistance will focus on multipurpose cash, health care, shelter and WASH services while ensuring protection, dignity, and resilience for affected communities.

Operation strategy rationale

The SRCS will support 5,800 families (34,800 people) of the most vulnerable families affected by the ongoing drought in both Somaliland and Puntland.

Each of these families will receive life-saving assistance, as follows:

Multi-Purpose Cash grants:

A total of 1,700 families (approximately 10,200 people) in IPC Phase 3 & 4 (Crises and Emergency) areas will receive one-off, unconditional, multi-purpose cash grants. These grants are intended to cover basic needs for one month, enabling households to purchase food, essential items, and other necessities, thereby improving their immediate food security and overall well-being. Providing financial assistance through unconditional multi-purpose cash grants will offer immediate relief to households affected by crop failures, livestock losses, and the inability to meet basic needs. The grants will be timed to provide the most effective impact. The cash transfer values will be determined based on rates set by the Cash Working Group (CWG), taking into account regional variations.

Noting that prolonged cash of at least 3 months is more effective on bridging the gap between immediate response and resilience-building, SRCS will complement the DREF funded one off cash distribution through other resources. This is a crucial need, especially in the fragile livelihood areas where drought recovery is slow. Coordination is actively underway with other Movement partners, who are currently engaging with their respective headquarters to determine their level of contribution and involvement.

SRCS will utilize its existing agreements with two financial service providers—Telesom in Somaliland and Gollis in Puntland—to distribute



the cash. These providers have been successfully used in previous operations, including emergency appeals and food security responses, ensuring a reliable and timely distribution process.

Health Service - 5,800 families (34,800 people):

Integrated health outreaches will be scaled up to reach vulnerable populations. SRCS will be supporting the deployment for 6 integrated mobile health clinics in hard-to reach areas to deliver comprehensive, high-quality health and nutrition services to children, women, and the wider population in drought-affected communities in Somaliland.

This will include services such as immunizations, nutrition screenings, maternal health care, provide maternal health services including ante-natal check-ups, post-natal care, and delivery support. Additionally, the mobile health teams will support community awareness on the importance of preventing vaccine-preventable diseases, as well as infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, educate on maternal and child nutrition and appropriate hygiene practices to prevent malnutrition and related diseases in the most vulnerable people affected by drought.

The team will utilize the existing stock of essential drugs and medical supplies currently available in the SRCS warehouse. These supplies will be replenished through the DREF allocation to ensure continued service delivery and readiness for future interventions.

The outreach services will be provided based on the MOH standard operating procedures for expanded community outreach during Nutrition emergencies. In Consultation with the MOH, the national and regional level SRCS will continuously coordinate and engage to ensure alignment and sustainability of the health response.

WASH - 5800 families (34,800 people):

In response to the ongoing drought, SRCS will focus its WASH activities on improving access to safe water, enhancing hygiene practices, and preventing diseases for the targeted 5,800 families (34,800 people) in Somaliland and Puntland. To achieve this, SRCS will prioritize the rehabilitation of key water points, particularly 16 Berkeds (11 in Somaliland, 5 Puntland) and upgrading and rehabilitation of Shallow wells with solar installation (2 Somaliland) and Rehabilitation of strategic boreholes (5 in Puntland), to improve access to safe water for drought-affected communities. The Berkeds will serve as vital storage facilities for water trucking operations, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations in Somaliland receive the water they need during this crisis. This intervention will also significantly reduce the long distances that people, especially women, have to travel to fetch water—helping to ease the physical burden and protect them from the risks and difficulties they may face along the way.

SRCS will also conduct water trucking intervention to support the most vulnerable communities in Puntland, targeting 3,600 people (600HHs) who are severely affected by water shortages due to ongoing drought conditions. This intervention aims to provide safe and clean water to families with limited or no access to reliable water sources.

SRCS will also distribute the most vulnerable people WASH NFI (Non-Food Items) kits such as jerricans, soaps, buckets, water purification chemicals, and menstrual hygiene management items for women and girls. Hygiene promotion campaign will be carried out, aimed at encouraging safe hygiene practices, especially handwashing with soap at critical times. The operation will also support 1,200 women and girls of reproductive age within the displaced community to receive essential items to support their health and hygiene.

Shelter NFI 1400 families (8,400 people):

The SRCS plan to address the shelter needs of drought displaced people focuses on providing emergency shelter NFI and essential household items to help families live safely and with dignity. The SRCS will support 8,400 people (1,400 households) by giving out essential shelter kits that include tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats and ropes. The majority of SRCS branch staff and volunteers have taken Emergency shelter training through other previous programs. They will be able to assist the communities where needed on the emergency shelter.

Protection gender and inclusion (PGI) 5,800 families (34,800 people): PGI will be integrated as a cross-cutting theme across all sectors of the response, with particular attention given to the most vulnerable individuals, including displaced households and families with specific protection needs.

SRCS has appointed a dedicated PGI focal person to provide technical guidance and ensure protection and inclusion considerations are embedded throughout the response. In coordination with local agencies, SRCS will confirm and strengthen referral pathways for protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services.

Trained volunteers will raise awareness within communities by providing information on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and guiding individuals on how to access available referral services. Additionally, SRCS will carry out an assessment to identify the PGI needs of the most vulnerable people, alongside the mapping, establishment, and support of GBV referral pathways to ensure timely and appropriate assistance.

The following activities shall be conducted:

a) Inclusion of the PGI and safeguarding considerations and data collections to the assessment and monitoring under this intervention.

- b) Disseminate the SRCS child protection and safeguarding policy & ensure all staff and volunteers sign the Code of Conduct.
- c) Under PSEA, the following activities shall be done:
Orient volunteers & staff on the SRCS safeguarding policies (PSEA) to volunteers and other stakeholders. –Strengthen community reporting and feedback mechanisms for SEA related incidents
- d) Under Prevention, Mitigation, and Response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), the following shall be done: - Map out and update existing referral pathways for survivors of SGBV/VAC. The mapping information will be used to support any reported cases.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) 5,800 families (34,800 people):

CEA will be fully integrated throughout the response to ensure active and meaningful community participation. Leveraging SRCS tools and CEA approaches, communities will be engaged at every stage of the response, with continuous feedback collection and analysis used to identify gaps and improve the efficiency and relevance of interventions.

Communities will have access to a variety of channels to voice their needs and opinions, including feedback desks, a toll-free complaint and feedback hotline, focus group discussions, and household visits. These mechanisms will help assess community needs, inform decision-making, and strengthen trust.

To ensure accountability and transparency, SRCS will establish help desks at all community interaction points to facilitate two-way communication and gather real-time feedback. Data collected through these channels will be systematically analyzed and used to guide project implementation and adapt interventions as needed.

Coordination:

Implement an effective coordination system to avoid duplication of assistance with other stakeholders. This response will be conducted as a complementarity approach, both with internal projects and the interventions of other actors. The coordination system will include a mechanism for sharing information between the different SRCS projects, mainly on targeting, relevant approaches, and gaps in the distribution activities conducted.

Exit Strategy:

To ensure sustainability beyond the DREF operation period, the exit strategy focuses on strengthening local capacities and promoting community ownership. Community consultations and lessons learned workshops will be held to gather feedback, which will be included in a final evaluation to improve future responses. Mobile health teams will work closely with local health volunteers and community-based health workers to transfer knowledge and ensure continued care after the operation ends. Rehabilitated water points, such as boreholes and berkeds, will be managed by trained community-based water committees to support long-term access to safe water. Regular coordination with local authorities and community leaders will also help ensure a smooth handover of services and better integration into existing local systems. These efforts will support a gradual shift from emergency response to longer-term recovery and resilience-building, aligned with the National Society's ongoing activities under the Unified Plan.

Targeting Strategy

[Targeting Strategy Supporting Document](#)

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population:

To ensure that the drought response operation reaches the most vulnerable individuals, the primary selection criteria consider a combination of factors. These include prioritizing those with the greatest need, assessing the severity of the impact of the drought, considering the existing vulnerabilities of specific groups, and understanding the social dynamics between different groups in terms of protection. The intervention focuses on the most drought affected communities in Somaliland and Puntland, especially focusing on those categorized IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above.

Beneficiary identification and selection processes will include community-based targeting. The process will ensure use of selection criteria that are inclusive and only the most vulnerable and deserving communities are reached.

The following criteria are used to select households for assistance:

- a) Households with no or limited access to food and water.
- b) Household loss of livelihood assets due to drought (e.g., livestock, crops, or income sources).
- c) SRCS will target households in hard-to-reach areas with limited or no access to health care, water, education and human services.
- d) Households moving to relatives' houses, where resources are already limited, and the hosting communities are taking another burden.
- e) Households with elderly members (60+ years) without support.
- f) Households with pregnant or lactating women with no source of income.
- g) Households with malnourished children under 5 years with no source of income.
- h) Child-headed households or those caring for orphans with no source of income.
- i) households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income; and children-headed household.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeting strategy for this operation is based on a needs-based approach, prioritizing the worst-affected districts and villages within the nine regions—Awdal, Maroodi-jeh, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag in Somaliland, and Bari, Nugaal, and Mudug in Puntland. These areas have been identified as either already in IPC Phase 3 or above or at risk of deteriorating to IPC Phase 4, and currently lack support from other humanitarian actors.

The operation specifically targets communities experiencing the highest levels of food insecurity and vulnerability, with a focus on those who have not received any recent assistance. Gap analysis will be conducted to map existing interventions and ensure resources are directed to underserved populations, avoiding duplication and maximizing impact.

Priority will be given to the most vulnerable groups, including:

- Displaced households who have lost access to their traditional livelihoods.
- Female-headed households, often with limited access to income or resources.
- Families with vulnerable members, such as children under five, the elderly, pregnant or lactating women, and people with disabilities.

This focus ensures that assistance reaches those who are not only most at risk of deteriorating food security but also least able to cope with the effects of prolonged drought and limited access to basic services.

Total Targeted Population

Women	10,092	Rural	0.6%
Girls (under 18)	9,048	Urban	0.4%
Men	8,352	People with disabilities (estimated)	0.1%
Boys (under 18)	7,308		
Total targeted population	34,800		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Negative perceptions of relief efforts may arise due to unmet expectations or perceived inequities.	- Maintain open communication channels. - Conduct satisfaction surveys. - Implement community grievance redress mechanisms.
Corruption and fraud continue to pose a risk in humanitarian activities	SRCS will develop a communication plan to inform the communities on all aspects of the project and sensitize them on the need to prevent corruption. Communities will be informed of their entitlement and notified that assistance is provided free of charge, where they will not be required to pay anything in order to access assistance. Communities will also be notified of existing mechanisms to report in case they experience corruption of any kind – suspected or areas.
The security environment in Somalia remains complex and volatile, with varying levels of risk across regions.	Continuous risk assessments will be conducted in coordination with the IFRC Security Unit, ICRC, and local partners to stay informed about evolving threats. As indicated below, Minimum Security Regulations will be followed for the responders and as part of the general administration of the involved branches.
Community needs may exceed the capacity of this operation as the drought situation deteriorates particularly this time where	SRCS will advocate for more humanitarian assistance as necessary to partner organizations to meet the unmet needs.

humanitarian aid is facing funding gap due to the effect USAID funding halt.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In Puntland, the Islamic State (ISIS) has maintained a presence, particularly in the Cal Miskaad and Golis Mountains of the Bari region. However, recent months have seen intensified counterterrorism operations by Puntland security forces, supported by international partners. In Somaliland the clan conflict in Shangeed villages between Qorilugud and Buhood These confrontations have exacerbated tensions in the region, leading to further displacement of civilians and complicating humanitarian access.

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to conflict, crime, extremism, health, and road hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. Security orientation and briefing for all teams prior to deployment should be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams.

Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct should be put in place. Minimum security requirements will be strictly maintained. Personnel must have insurance. Minimum security equipment required: functional satellite phones, communication tools, advanced first aid kits, PPE kits, hibernation stocks, safe accommodation, and fully kitted vehicles.

Movement should be undertaken after road assessments. All NS and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations must successfully complete, prior to deployment, the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security, and Level 3 Security for Managers). The IFRC security plans will be applicable to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational location where IFRC personnel are deployed, with appropriate risk mitigation measures identified and implemented.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 91,526

Targeted Persons: 8,400

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families/HHs reached with emergency shelter and essential household items	1,400
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	90
# of Households attended/training/awareness raising sessions on safe shelter and use of EHIs	150

Priority Actions

To address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people affected by drought, this DREF operation will support the procurement, replenishment and distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items—including tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping mats, and ropes—to targeted households.

These efforts are closely coordinated with the health and WASH sectors, ensuring that distributions also include critical items such as mosquito nets, jerrycans, and buckets to support hygiene and disease prevention.

SRCS is focusing on the distribution of the following immediate household items to meet the immediate needs:

- Target households for emergency shelter and essential household items are 600 HHS in Somaliland and 800 HHS in Puntland.
- Procurement and distribution of tarpaulin (2 per household).
- Procurement and distribution of blankets (1 per household).
- Procurement and distribution ropes (1 per household).
- Procurement and distribution of sleeping mats (2 per household).
- Coordinate with Shelter Cluster members.
- Technical Training on shelter response for SRCS mobilized volunteers.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 234,179

Targeted Persons: 10,200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	1,700
# of SRCS trained volunteers trained on fundamental cash used to do the CVA mobilisation, targeting, registration, verification and validation	150
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	2

Priority Actions

The multi-purpose cash transfer will allow the most vulnerable people affected drought to cover the most urgent needs and will be implemented through cash with mobile money. The cash working group is active in the country and supports the FSL cluster through price monitoring activities and updated transfer values for each region. SRCS in coordination with humanitarian actors will use the last updated transfer value (Jan 2025).

- 1,700 families (10,200 people) will receive unconditional emergency cash assistance for the most vulnerable people affected by drought
- Conduct orientation training to volunteers involved in cash assistance registration and PDM
- Carry out PDM activities
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for the cash assistance activities



Health

Budget: CHF 136,170

Targeted Persons: 34,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached through the integrated health and nutrition outreaches	34,800
# of the integrated mobile health teams deployed in hard-to reach areas	6
# of household that receive mosquito nets	1,400

Priority Actions

To address the urgent health needs of communities affected by the ongoing drought, SRCS will deploy 6 integrated Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) to hard-to-reach affected by drought to deliver comprehensive, high-quality health and nutrition services to children, women, and the wider population in drought-affected communities in Somaliland.

- Continue monitoring and assessment of health risks and needs in coordination with the ministry of health
- Refresher training of the mobile team health staff
- Deployment of Volunteers to provide Health Promotion
- Restock medical consumables and OPD kits
- Provision of mosquito nets (2 per HH)
- Post-Distribution Monitoring



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 367,992

Targeted Persons: 34,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached through water points (berkeds and boreholes) rehabilitated and functional.	34,800
# of households receiving WASH NFI kits (Jerrycans, Buckets, Bodysoap, laundry soap, sanitotry pads and underwear)	1,400
# of people receiving water through trucking	3,600

Priority Actions

WASH activities will be intergrated into the response as follows:

Assessment and continuous monitoring of WASH need, in coordination with other WASH actors:

- Continuously monitor the WASH situation in targeted communities.
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate responses.
- Hygiene promotion activities along with the distribute household water treatment products (aqua tabs) for water purification, procurement and distributions of WASH NFIs such as Jerrycans, Buckets, Body soap, laundry soap and water purification chemicals purification.
- Procure hygiene and dignity kits to 2,000 HHs.
- Rehabilitate 16 Berkeds (11 in Somaliland, 5 Puntland) and upgrading and rehabilitation of Shallow wells with solar installation (2 Somaliland) and rehabilitation of strategic boreholes (5 in Puntland).
- Training targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products 7) provision of water trucking to 600 households in the most drought areas in Puntland.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 11,919

Targeted Persons: 34,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion services	34,800

# of the volunteers trained on PGI awareness Raising on Issues of Violence, Discrimination and Exclusion	150
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Priority Actions

SRCS has designated Gender Focal Persons who oversee gender-related activities in their respective operational areas. They will work to ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity and that vulnerable groups are not left behind or excluded. This includes facilitating the inclusion of vulnerable groups in project implementation. SRCS also supports full community participation during the project's initial stages. The volunteers' teams will be balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases, strengthen gender participation, and ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions. The following activities will be conducted under PGI:

- Briefing sessions to staff and volunteers involved on Code of Conduct, sexual exploitations and abuse and safe referral of SGBV cases including child protection concerns.
- Production and distribution of IEC Materials for PGI promotion.
- Promote social cohesion and inclusion between displaced and host communities with the support of local representatives and leaders.
- Support the referral where NS has mobile clinic.
- Mapping and identifying possible referral pathways.
- Distribution of dignity kits to the females.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,919

Targeted Persons: 34,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training conducted	2
# of the volunteers trained on Community Engagement and Accountability.	150
% of complaints or feedback about the DREF operation which receive a response through established community communication.	85

Priority Actions

Operational staff and volunteers will be trained in community engagement and accountability.

CEA activities will be implemented throughout the interventions to ensure that the communities are engaged and understand the intervention, criteria, and early actions for their effectiveness. The following activities will be conducted under CEA:

- CEA Refresher Training for Volunteers.
- Feedback collection: - activating various channels for collecting feedback, such as feedback boxes, helplines, PDM surveys, focus groups, and others.
- Organize a feedback system to collect opinions, suggestions, and complaints from communities about the services and activities provided.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 66,697

Targeted Persons: 34,801

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of IFRC monitoring and support missions	2
# of Movement coordination meetings organized, to provide updates to the Movement partners	4

Priority Actions

- Provide remote and field monitoring.
- Support resource mobilization and exit strategy etc.
- Provide technical and coordination support through Cluster Delegation as required.
- Where relevant, ensure minimum security regulations are followed.
- Provide PMER, finance, and logistic services as required, ensuring compliance with DREF guidelines and IFRC relevant policies.
- Provide communications support to profile the work of the IFRC and SRCS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 63,990

Targeted Persons: 150

Indicators

Title	Target
# of trained staff and volunteers mobilize.	150
# of lessons learnt workshops conducted and report submitted to IFRC and partners	2
# of monitoring missions conducted by coordination offices	2

Priority Actions

- Mobilization of branches and deployment of volunteers to support the operation.
- Carry out monitoring and supervision visits.
- Conduct lesson learned workshop.
- Support SRCS coordination and administrations cost.
- Support Staff and Volunteers duty of care and insurance.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

This DREF operation supports a range of positions within the National Society , each playing a crucial role in ensuring the effective implementation and quality of the intervention. A total of 150 volunteers will be deployed to carry out community-based activities, including awareness-raising, distribution of relief items, and first-level monitoring at the grassroots level.

In addition, eight key staff from the NS coordination offices, including DRM officers, health officers, WASH personnel, finance officers, and drivers, will oversee and coordinate the response. Their responsibilities will include ensuring programmatic and financial accountability, providing technical guidance, and facilitating smooth logistical operations. A contribution to the salaries of these dedicated roles are included under this intervention.

Approximately 27 staff members from the SRCS branches in the operation areas will directly manage field-level implementation. They will be responsible for supervising volunteers, ensuring timely delivery of services, and reporting progress from the field.

The operation will also be supported by IFRC personnel, including those based in Hargeisa and Garowe. These include the WASH Delegate, Security Delegate, and Logistics Staff, who will offer ongoing technical and operational support throughout the intervention.



The operation is managed by the SRCS Disaster Management Department, who oversees the whole operation in the targeted districts. The volunteers were trained and will be trained to support all the activities for WASH, shelter, cash, and livelihood, as well as PGI/CEA.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

SRCS will be doing the procurement where all the Shelter and WASH NFI materials will be procured locally by the procurement team. The NS logistics team has extensive expertise in procurement, logistics, and warehouse management and will carry out local procurement in accordance with IFRC standards. This will be supported by the IFRC logistics/procurement officer.

The procurement of the ODP Kits will be procured by the international by the IFRC. SRCS will utilize the current stock of drugs available in their warehouses for the deployment of the mobile health teams, and the DREF allocation will be used to replenish the consumed supplies.

The NS will collaborate with other partners for support for storage at branch level through its well-established base. SRCS has taken proactive steps to strengthen its partnerships, renewing its contract with the financial service provider in Puntland and Somaliland.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operations team and NS leadership will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation.

The operations team will work closely with the IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation Office and will be responsible for performance-based management systems and overall quality. DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan/indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators. Monitoring and supervision will be further reinforced through a minimum of monthly missions conducted by IFRC teams from both the field and the Cluster office. They will serve as critical touchpoints for operational review, technical support, financial reconciliation, and coordination with local stakeholders. This hands-on presence helps to ensure that implementation remains on track, responsive to evolving needs, and in line with humanitarian standards.

Central to the above approach is the deployment of dedicated IFRC and NS staff to provide technical and operational oversight. Key IFRC personnel—including the WASH Delegate and Security Delegate from the IFRC field office in Somalia, along with Logistics, PMER, Finance, and Communications staff from the Nairobi Cluster Office—will support the intervention based on their respective levels of effort. This engagement ensures that each area of the operation benefits from specialized guidance and support.

The NS, with the support of IFRC, will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population. A feedback mechanism will be placed in the community to ensure that all emergency needs are reported through the right channels. The functionality of the identified feedback mechanisms will be monitored.

To uphold financial transparency, financial spot checks will be regularly conducted and are accounted in the monitoring missions planned from IFRC Nairobi delegation. Budgeting and financial management have accommodated the associated financial charges that are required for the effective and rapid cash availability on the field and the financial monitoring. This DREF take into account the financial challenges associated to high cost of cash transfers in Somalia. This provision ensures that necessary transfers to the National Society are facilitated efficiently, without disrupting the overall financial flow or delaying assistance to those in need. In parallel, the PMER team will lead ongoing performance monitoring, supporting data collection, progress tracking, and reporting. This will enable early identification of challenges and promote timely adjustments to the operational strategy.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The National Society's communication department will collaborate closely with field teams to gather important information and regularly disseminate updates on the operation through various communication channels, including print, electronic, and online platforms. IFRC will assist the NS communications team in communicating with external audiences, particularly focusing on the protracted humanitarian audience.

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)