



SOMALIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



19 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE SOMALI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



18

National Society
branches



130

National Society
local units



20,000

National Society
volunteers



1,118

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



2,710

Disasters
and crises



280,440

Health and
wellbeing



1,477,502

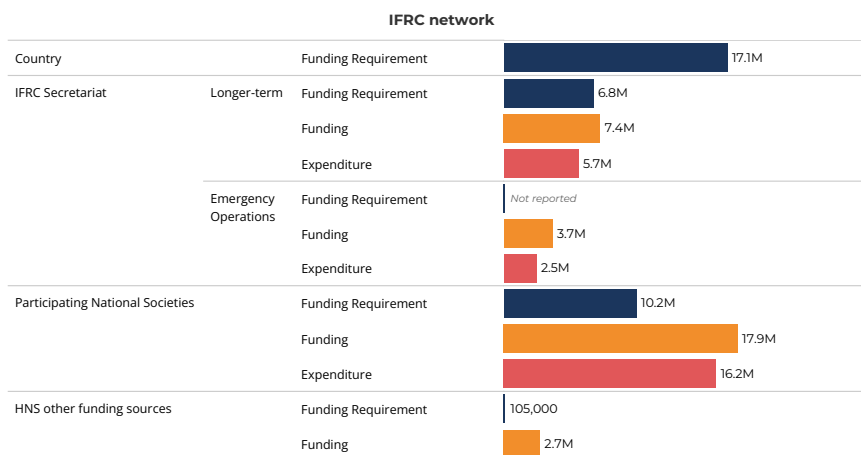
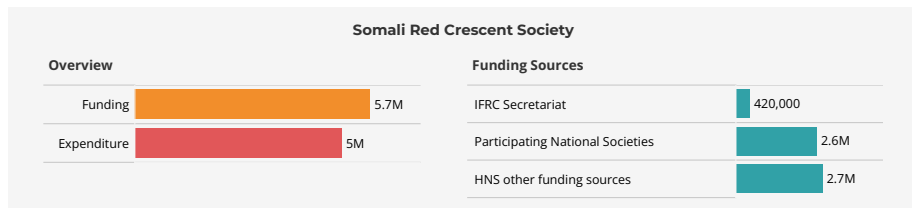
Values, power
and inclusion



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FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAASO001**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	3,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	20
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 280,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 107,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	 82,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	 1.5M
	Number of people reached with immunization services	 141,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 92,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	7,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	211
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					Enabling Functions
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	
British Red Cross	187,000						
Canadian Red Cross Society	463,000						
Danish Red Cross	3.7M						
Finnish Red Cross	5M						
Norwegian Red Cross	5.1M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 17.8M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2023, Somalia's National Consultative Council (NCC) proposed a major political shift from a parliamentary to a presidential system and from clan-based power-sharing to a one-person-one-vote model, starting with local elections in June 2024. However, the plan faced controversy due to Puntland's absence from the talks, criticism over a de facto extension of regional leaders' terms, and the lack of parliamentary ratification by year-end. Meanwhile, Federal Member States grappled with internal disputes: Puntland saw unrest over electoral reforms, Hirshabelle and Galmudug faced clan and leadership tensions, Jubbaland dealt with opposition in Gedo, and South-West enjoyed relative stability after reconciliation efforts, though concerns remained about the NCC's timeline.

Economically, Somalia achieved notable progress and secured 4.5 billion dollars in debt forgiveness from international financial institutions and creditors. Somalia's admission to the East African Community (EAC) after months of negotiations opened up potential new avenues for regional trade and economic cooperation. The opening of Ziraat Katilim Bank, a Turkish government institution, Mogadishu marked a return of foreign banks to Somalia after a five-decade absence.

In Somalia, an estimated 4.3 million people continue to experience acute food insecurity, stemming from a complex interplay of persistent climate shocks and ongoing conflict. The situation was exacerbated by El Nino rains in October and November, resulting in devastating floods which displaced nearly 1.2 million people. An estimated 1.5 million children experienced acute malnutrition, according to the United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP). Humanitarian actors continue to support people affected by seasonal rains and flash floods. Across the country, heavy rains and flash floods have resulted in the loss of livelihoods, including livestock, cropland, damaged small businesses and destroyed infrastructure including shelter, water sources and many more. Additionally, the damage to water sources and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities has been exacerbated by cholera outbreak.

In June 2024, Somalia also witnessed heavy clan conflicts between two clans, Sa'ad and Lelakase sub-clans, which began over the digging of a well in the Jiicboor village which was opposed by the opposing clan. The clashes severely impacted all areas of the fighting and nearby locations, which resulted in the displacement of more than 950 households across several villages. The fighting severely impacted the lives of the people, forcing many to leave their homes, disrupting children's education and restricting people's freedom of movement. Communities at the highest risk include men, who face retaliation killings, as well as women, children and the elderly who endure hardships while fleeing their homes primarily on foot.

The fighting has severely impacted the lives of the people, forcing many to leave their homes, disrupting children's education, and restricting people's freedom of movement. Communities at the highest risk include men, who face retaliation killings, as well as women, children, and the elderly, who endure hardships while fleeing their homes primarily on foot. They leave behind most of their household property in their search for safety.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society implemented a wide-ranging climate resilience initiative across multiple communities, combining infrastructure development, environmental restoration and capacity building. Key interventions included constructing an 80-metre gulley system in Waciye to combat soil erosion and support vegetation, installing elevated water tanks in schools and subsidizing fuel for boreholes. The National Society promoted climate-smart livelihoods through seed and tool distribution, drop irrigation systems, and reforestation efforts such as soil bunds and tree planting. In Galkayo and other branches, training programmes empowered communities with early warning systems, hygiene education and first aid skills to strengthen preparedness and response to climate-induced displacement and environmental stressors.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Somali Red Crescent Society responded to a complex humanitarian landscape shaped by climate shocks, conflict and disease outbreaks through a coordinated suite of interventions. Flood relief operations in Merka, Jowhar, Kismayo, Huddur and other areas included the distribution of food, shelter kits, hygiene items, and

sandbags, supported by pre-positioned stocks and seasonal aid. Cash Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) was deployed to support drought-affected households and women-led businesses, with cash-for-work schemes combining financial aid and environmental protection. Water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) initiatives rehabilitated latrines, boreholes, and water kiosks, with solar-powered systems and hygiene campaigns enhancing disease prevention. Health emergencies were addressed through [IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#)-supported operations, while integrated projects promoted climate-smart agriculture and soil management. Capacity-building efforts included training for volunteers and staff in disaster risk reduction, early warning systems and food security, alongside the establishment of feedback channels and disaster response teams. In Galdogob and Waciye, multipurpose cash assistance, First Aid training, and borehole fuel subsidies strengthened local resilience. Under the Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, the National Society delivered nutrition services, mobile clinics, and sanitation campaigns, while advancing preparedness through Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) validation and anticipatory action planning.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society delivered a broad spectrum of health, rehabilitation and [WASH](#) interventions across Somalia, strengthening community health systems and outreach. Its flagship Primary Health Care (PHC) programme continued to provide outpatient, maternal and child health, immunisation, nutrition, and gender-based violence services through health centres, mobile teams and community workers. In Puntland, a major community health project was complemented by community-based surveillance ([CBS](#)) in Mudug, Nugaal, and Bari, and digital tools such as ALMANACH were expanded to improve paediatric care. Reproductive health services focused on antenatal and postnatal care, safe deliveries, and emergency obstetric support, while nutrition efforts included growth monitoring and education for mothers. The Physical Rehabilitation Programme offered prosthetics, physiotherapy, and outreach from centres in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, and Galkayo, alongside trauma and fistula care at Keysaney Hospital. WASH activities included hygiene promotion, sanitation kit distribution, water point rehabilitation, solar-powered systems and water treatment supplies, with community training ensuring sustainability.

Migration and displacement

In this reporting period, the Somali Red Crescent Society strengthened its support for displaced populations by delivering both emergency relief and long-term resilience measures in conflict-affected and migration-prone regions. The National Society responded to multiple displacement crises with essential aid—mats, blankets, hygiene kits, and cash assistance—helping families recover and rebuild. To address healthcare gaps in remote areas, mobile health teams provided integrated services including outpatient care, maternal and child health, nutrition screening and immunisations. The National Society also engaged in regional migration dialogue, participating in the first Pan-African Red Cross and Red Crescent ‘Red Talks’ on Migration, where it advocated for stronger protection pathways and highlighted the urgent needs of migrants in distress.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society advanced its Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) efforts by conducting community training in Bader-Bayla to raise awareness of PGI issues and promote inclusive decision-making. The sessions covered key concepts such as gender, diversity, disability and protection—including sexual and gender-based violence and child protection—while emphasising non-discrimination and context-specific challenges. In response to severe El Niño floods in Xorgoble village, Qardho district, the National Society distributed dignity kits to vulnerable residents, helping to restore basic living conditions after widespread livestock losses, farm damage and displacement.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Somali Red Crescent Society strengthened its organisational capacity and volunteer engagement. All branches conducted branch organizational capacity assessment ([BOCA](#)) workshops to assess strengths and challenges, supported by trained facilitators. The Youth and Volunteers Department trained volunteers in the principles of volunteerism, awarded 12 individuals under the “Best Volunteer Award” initiative and progressed with the Volunteer Management System rollout. The National Society also launched the development of a PMER framework and a Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) guideline. Through the IFRC-ICRC-funded Youth and Volunteer Development Project, a new training institute was equipped and began offering courses in first aid, disaster management, WASH, Human Resources, multimedia and logistics. Volunteers carried out extensive humanitarian activities, including disaster risk reduction, GBV and HIV awareness, and cleaning campaigns, with training sessions held in Mogadishu, Garowe, Berbera and Somaliland. The National Society also advanced its financial, administrative and strategic systems. It expanded the SAGE Accounting System with an integrated HR module, conducted a

Financial Statement Compilation Exercise and participated in peer learning with the Kenya Red Cross Society. Senior representatives attended a Risk-Sharing Workshop in Nairobi, while an Anticipatory Action workshop helped define proactive approaches in fragile settings. HR capacity was boosted through training needs assessments, policy sessions and performance reviews. Infrastructure investments included renovating six branch offices and building four warehouses, with logistics staff trained in procurement and supply chain management. A PGI programme review confirmed strong impact and highlighted opportunities for localisation. Communications strategy was reviewed to align with the 2025–2027 vision, and the first organisational environmental policy was drafted, with a consultation workshop planned for May 2025. Additionally, a new asset management policy was approved, and logistics and finance teams received training to improve resource oversight and procurement practices.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Somalia](#).

Name	Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for Somalia: 15 May 2021, with operation extended to 31 December 2024
People assisted	560,000
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 232.5 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 318 million Funding requirement for Somalia: CHF 24 million
Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Revised operational strategy
Response Plan	Operations Update No.8

The Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal, launched on 6 October 2022, responded to an unprecedented food insecurity emergency across sub-Saharan Africa. Affecting over 157 million people - nearly one in five Africans – this crisis was driven by intersecting factors including conflict, climatic shocks, economic downturns, and the ripple effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Since its launch, the Appeal aimed to mobilize CHF 318 million to assist 14 million people across 25 countries, of which 18 were designated as priority countries. As of December 2024, CHF 61.7 million (19 per cent of the target) was raised Federation-wide, enabling 2,626,097 individuals to receive life-saving assistance through cash and voucher assistance (CVA), in-kind food aid, nutrition, WASH, health interventions, and livelihood support.

Vulnerable groups, especially women and children, have borne the brunt of this crisis. Stunting and severe malnutrition rates soared, with 16.5 million children under five severely malnourished in West and Central Africa alone. The Horn

of Africa endured five consecutive failed rainy seasons and then severe flooding in late 2023, while Southern Africa grappled with the driest February in four decades, triggering states of emergency in Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe. Political instability and violence in countries like Sudan, Burkina Faso, and Mali exacerbated displacement and humanitarian needs.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Africa Hunger Crisis operation was underpinned by a strategic framework designed to deliver lifesaving assistance while laying foundations for longer-term resilience. Recognising the unprecedented scale of acute food insecurity affecting over 157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa, the IFRC and 25 National Societies launched a collective response anchored in the principles of one Strategy and Plan, contextualised through country plans. This strategy was informed by the Nairobi Commitments of September 2022, which called for African National Societies to take a leadership role, supported by the IFRC Secretariat and partners, in addressing both the immediate and root causes of hunger.

As of December 2024, the Africa Hunger Crisis operation reached a total of 2,626,097 people across 18 priority countries, with women accounting for over half of those assisted. Interventions spanned multiple sectors, with the largest reach in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) benefiting 1.85 million people, followed by Health and Nutrition (1.58 million) and Food Security and Livelihoods (838,725). Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) were integrated across operations, supporting over 400,000 and 289,000 people, respectively. Ethiopia and Somalia accounted for the largest responses, together assisting nearly 1.16 million individuals. South Sudan, Sudan, Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and Sudan were among the countries where National Societies delivered direct cash assistance, empowering communities to make informed spending choices and reduce reliance on harmful coping strategies such as selling assets or skipping meals. Where markets were disrupted or inaccessible, in-kind food assistance was distributed, ensuring that vulnerable populations, especially in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, had access to staple foods and essential nutrition.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society implemented several critical infrastructure projects in Waciye town, including the construction of an 80-metre gully system designed for water retention, soil erosion prevention and vegetation support. Additional improvements included provision of fuel subsidies for community boreholes and construction of elevated water tank in schools. The National Society implemented a comprehensive project addressing climate change impacts and displacement. This initiative focused on enhancing community preparedness, early action responses and developing climate-smart livelihood strategies while improving natural resource in six communities. This resulted in the construction of soil bunds and planting of tree seedlings, contributing to reforestation efforts and ecological restoration. The National Society also distributed seeds and agricultural tools for the vegetable-growing season and installed drop irrigation system for communities in order to improve their livelihood.

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society undertook a comprehensive suite of climate resilience initiatives across multiple branches, integrating capacity building, infrastructure development, and environmental conservation. Training programmes were rolled out to enhance community preparedness and emergency response, covering early warning systems, hygiene and sanitation education and first aid certification. These efforts aimed to empower local volunteers and caregivers with essential skills to respond effectively to climate-related challenges.

In Galkayo, the National Society addressed the intersection of climate change and displacement through a multifaceted initiative that promoted early action, climate-smart livelihoods and natural resource management. This holistic approach aimed to strengthen community resilience in the face of environmental and social stressors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Somali Red Crescent Society for the solarization of health facilities and branches across different regions to address energy limitations and promote the use of renewable energy in addition to other climate-smart livelihoods interventions.

The Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross supported solarization of health facilities and branches across different regions to address energy limitations and promote use of renewable energy.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Somalia](#).

In 2024, under disasters and crises, two IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) were approved for floods and drought in Somalia.

Name of Operation	Somalia Floods
MDR-Code	MDRSO018
Duration	4 months (27 May 2024 to 30 September 2025)
People Targeted	26,400
Funding Allocation	CHF 499,972
DREF Operation Update	Somalia Floods Operations Update

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,972 in May 2024 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 26,400 people affected by floods in the areas of Awdal, Bari, Mudug, Nugaal, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed. Over a period of four months, the National Society conducted interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements, livelihood support, multipurpose cash assistance and health interventions.

Name of Operation	Somalia Drought
MDR-Code	MDRSO019
Duration	6 months
People targeted	30,000 people
Funding allocation	CHF 530,533

The DREF allocation of CHF 530,533 in 2024 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in the implementation of the drought early action protocol (EAP). Under this operation, the National Society conducted such interventions as multipurpose cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene, risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society responded to a complex humanitarian landscape shaped by recurrent climate shocks, conflict and disease outbreaks. Across the country, the National Society prioritized disaster preparedness, emergency response and resilience-building through a wide range of coordinated interventions.

Flood emergencies were a major focus for the Somali Red Crescent Society throughout the year. The National Society’s branches in Merka, Jowhar, Kismayo, Huddur and others carried out extensive relief operations, distributing food, shelter kits, hygiene items and sandbags to flood-affected communities. Pre-positioned stocks enabled rapid deployment of materials, while targeted distributions in internally displaced people (IDP) camps and vulnerable villages helped mitigate displacement and loss. These efforts were complemented by seasonal aid, including Ramadan food packages, to support families during critical periods.

Cash Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) was another key strategy used to address the economic impact of disasters. The Somali Red Crescent Society provided emergency cash transfers to drought-affected households and individuals facing food insecurity and malnutrition. Women-led businesses received grants to support income-generating activities, and specialized training was conducted to standardize CVA implementation across branches. In Baley village, a cash-for-work initiative was launched to prevent gully erosion, combining financial support with environmental protection.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions were implemented to improve living conditions in displacement sites and vulnerable communities. The Somali Red Crescent Society rehabilitated communal latrines, boreholes and water kiosks in locations such as Galkayo, Fardaharis and Buulo Kontrool. Solar-powered systems were installed to ensure sustainable water access and hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted to prevent waterborne diseases. Participatory training approaches such as PHAST and CLTS empowered communities to manage facilities and adopt safe hygiene practices.

Health emergencies, including outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhoea and cholera, were addressed through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operations. These interventions focused on delivering essential health services, improving sanitation and promoting hygiene to contain disease spread. The National Society also distributed non-food items and [shelter](#) support to displaced families affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Community resilience was strengthened through integrated projects that combined infrastructure development with training. In villages such as Baley and Fardaharis, the Somali Red Crescent Society supported farming initiatives, soil management and climate-smart agriculture. Farmer-to-farmer learning and experience-sharing activities promoted sustainable practices and helped communities adapt to environmental challenges.

Capacity-building remained a cornerstone of the National Society's disaster response strategy. Volunteers and staff participated in trainings on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, early warning systems and food security assessment. Simulation exercises and regional workshops enhanced operational readiness and improved coordination across branches.

To further strengthen response, the Somali Red Crescent Society established a unified feedback channel in Puntland. Managed by trained volunteers across three branches, this channel improved communication with beneficiaries and ensured transparency in programme implementation. Previously, collecting community feedback in these areas was challenging, but the new system has enhanced engagement and accountability.

In Galdogob, the National Society implemented a multipurpose cash assistance programme targeting households affected by drought and displacement. This initiative aimed to help communities recover from environmental and conflict-related shocks. In Waciye village under Gardo district, the Somali Red Crescent Society conducted First Aid training to equip residents with essential life-saving skills. The training was practical and scenario-based, covering topics such as safety, airway management, and bleeding control. To support water access, the National Society also distributed fuel subsidies to sustain the operation of the community borehole, which had faced challenges due to insufficient solar power.

The Somali Red Crescent Society also focused on building local disaster response capacity by establishing and training Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) in Galkaio. These teams received training in community-based health and first aid, as well as vulnerability and capacity assessments, enabling them to lead awareness and preparedness activities within their communities. In Waciye village, the National Society conducted a four-day training on early warning systems, weather forecasting and disaster management strategies. This was complemented by the rehabilitation of the Candhabahal gully, a vital grazing area damaged by heavy rains. The restoration improved environmental stability and access for local herders.

Hygiene and sanitation training was also prioritized, with sessions organized for mothers in Waciye village to promote household hygiene and improve health outcomes. These trainings emphasized practical approaches to sanitation and disease prevention.

Under the [Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#), the Somali Red Crescent Society contributed through emergency nutrition services, cash and food distributions and WASH interventions. Mobile clinics and outpatient services supported malnourished children and vulnerable communities, while borehole operations and sanitation campaigns helped reduce disease and build resilience. The National Society also advanced its preparedness efforts through the PER validation workshop in Garowe, developing a comprehensive action plan. A roadmap for anticipatory action was also developed to strengthen early warning systems and coordinated responses in conflict and disaster-prone areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in its efforts under disasters and crises through financial and technical support in areas such as Preparedness for Effective Response (PER), establishment of a unified feedback channel, cash and voucher assistance, anticipatory action, among others. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

The Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and the Kuwait Red Crescent provided support to the National Society under disasters and crises. The support included non-food item distribution, resilience projects, community livelihoods, multipurpose cash assistance and a range of other activities aimed at providing timely assistance.



The Somali Red Crescent Society provided support to displaced communities through mobile clinics. (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

In 2024, under health and wellbeing, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for cholera outbreak in Somalia.

Name of Operation	Somalia Cholera Response
MDR-Code	MDRSO017
Duration	3 months (15 February 2024 to 31 March 2025)
People Targeted	12,000
Funding Allocation	CHF 326,892
DREF Operation Update	Cholera response operation update

The DREF allocation of CHF 326,892 in February 2024 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 12,000 people affected by cholera outbreak in the areas of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed. Over a 3-month period, the National Society conducted interventions awareness raising, community-based surveillance, distribution of WASH kits, PGI and CEA interventions.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society implemented a wide range of health, rehabilitation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions across the country. The National Society's main health initiative was the community health project in Puntland, which was complemented by the community-based surveillance (CBS) programme in Mudug, Nugaal and Bari, as well as clinics in South Central, to detect and respond to disease alerts at the community level. The National Society expanded the ALMANACH digital decision-support tool in health centres, improving paediatric care and reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.

The Primary Health Care (PHC) programme, the National Society's flagship for over three decades, continued to deliver outpatient, maternal, child health, immunization, nutrition, sexual violence management and referral services through an extensive network of health centres, mobile health teams and community health workers. Health promotion activities were conducted nationwide, addressing topics such as nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding, maternal care, disease prevention, water, sanitation and hygiene, female genital mutilation, gender-based violence and mental health.

The Somali Red Crescent Society's reproductive health services focused on antenatal and postnatal care, facility-based deliveries, and emergency obstetric and newborn care, with efforts to reduce maternal mortality and antenatal care dropout rates. Nutrition interventions included growth monitoring, malnutrition management and education for pregnant and lactating mothers. Immunization campaigns ensured children and women of childbearing age were protected from vaccine-preventable diseases.

The Physical Rehabilitation Programme (PRP), with centres in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, and Galkayo, provided prosthetics, orthotics, mobility aids, physiotherapy, and clubfoot treatment, alongside community outreach, volunteer training and specialized staff capacity building. The Keysaney Fistula and Trauma Hospital continued to deliver trauma care, surgical services, and fistula repairs, treating both weapon-related and non-weapon injuries as well as other critical health conditions.

Under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), the National Society conducted hygiene promotion, distributed sanitation kits, rehabilitated water points and latrines, installed solar-powered water systems and provided water treatment supplies. Community training in hygiene and sanitation practices was also carried out to ensure sustainability.

Through these integrated programmes, the Somali Red Crescent Society strengthened health systems, expanded community outreach, and improved access to essential health, rehabilitation and WASH services across Somalia.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported capacity building initiatives of the Somali Red Crescent Society, including training for staff and volunteers on emergency response, first aid and community engagement. It also supported the Somali Red Crescent Society's community health and resilience programmes, providing guidance, tools and resources for disease prevention, health promotion and WASH activities in vulnerable communities. IFRC support under health and wellbeing also included components such as rehabilitation of water infrastructure, pre-positioning items, early warning systems, among others.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the National Society in providing primary health care services to the community and several facilities in south central Somalia.



Migration and displacement

In 2024, under migration and displacement, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement in Somalia.

Name of Operation	Somalia Population Movement
MDR-Code	MDRSO020
Duration	4 months (28 December 2024 to 30 April 2025)
People targeted	16,800
Funding allocation	CHF 499,984
DREF Operation Update	Population Movement operations update

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,984 in December 2024 supported the Somali Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 16,800 people displaced by violent clashes which broke out in Erigabo, the capital of the Sanaag region in Somaliland. Over a four-month period, the National Society conducted interventions such as shelter, housing and settlements, multipurpose cash assistance, psychosocial support, WASH, among others.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society strengthened its support for displaced people by delivering both life-saving humanitarian assistance and long-term resilience measures in regions prone to conflict and population movement. The National Society responded to multiple displacement crises triggered by violence and insecurity, providing households with essential relief items such as mats, blankets, hygiene kits and cash assistance to help them recover and rebuild their lives.

To address the lack of healthcare in remote and conflict-affected areas, the Somali Red Crescent Society deployed mobile health teams to deliver integrated services including outpatient care, maternal and child health support, nutrition screening and treatment and routine immunizations. These mobile clinics worked alongside existing health facilities to reach communities otherwise cut off from critical services.

The Somali Red Crescent Society also played an active role in regional and continental migration dialogue. It participated in the first Pan-African Red Cross and Red Crescent 'Red Talks' on Migration, co-hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the IFRC. Through these engagements, the National Society advocated for stronger protection pathways for people on the move and emphasised the urgent humanitarian needs of migrants in distress.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Somali Red Crescent Society's objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance to ensure that activities cater to essential needs of vulnerable populations.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society conducted Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) training for the community in Bader-Bayla. The training was conducted to gauge people's understanding of PGI issues and how they can influence decisions and actions. The training also aimed to define core concepts around gender, diversity, disability, protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and child protection), looking at global or context-specific

statistics related to PGI and ensuring non-discrimination through protective and inclusive programming. The National Society distributed dignity kits to vulnerable residents of Xorgoble village in Qardho district by improving their living conditions and meeting basic needs after severe El Nino floods. The floods caused livestock losses, farm damage and displacement, leaving many in precarious conditions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Somali Red Crescent Society for its objectives under values, power and inclusion. This includes mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion across National Society programmes, development and training interventions on community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) and the development of relevant protection policies.

The **Canadian Red Cross** and the **Icelandic Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in implementing PGI programming in Somaliland.

The **Finnish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under values, power and inclusion.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Somalia is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between DG ECHO and the IFRC. The National Society benefits from the support of the Finnish Red Cross (the lead EU National Society), the Danish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross in the implementation of activities in disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and cash and voucher assistance. Risk communication as well as community engagement and accountability are cross-cutting themes, integrated into the main pillars of intervention.

The Somali Red Crescent is part of the [four IFRC Pan-African Initiatives](#) focusing on: Tree planting and care; Zero Hunger; Red Ready; and National Society Development. These initiatives are reflected under the relevant sections of this plan.

The following participating National Societies provide support to the Somali Red Crescent Society: **British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Somali Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC is present in the South Central Zone, Hargeisa in Somaliland, and Garowe in Puntland, and focuses primarily on economic security, health, and water and habitat programmes. It works alongside the National Society in areas affected by conflict, responding through rapid assessments, cash and voucher assistance, and water, sanitation and hygiene. The ICRC also works with the IFRC, in collaboration with the Somali Red Crescent, to strengthen the National Society.

External coordination

The National Society also coordinates with other humanitarian actors such as the UN and I/NGOs by participating in joint assessments, attending coordination meetings, and filling gaps that are raised by the coordination platforms or clusters. The Somalia Food Security Cluster is currently activated, and the Regional Humanitarian Response Team (RHPT) led by OCHA is following the drought emergency across the Greater Horn of Africa Region. The National Society has, for a long time, been a strategic and preferred partner of the leading UN agencies in Somalia, such as UNICEF, World Health Organization and the UN World Food Programme (WFP). According to a WFP official, “the Somali Red Crescent is an invaluable partner in facilitating targeting of services to those in need, being the largest local humanitarian actor in terms of staffing, knowledge, skills and coverage”.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society strengthened its branch development and volunteer engagement efforts by training Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) facilitators, ensuring a strong pool of personnel for branch-level assessments and embedding BOCA as a core tool in its development strategy. During the second quarter of 2024, all branches of the Somali Red Crescent Society conducted BOCA workshops, which aimed to identify strengths, limitations and challenges across various branch capacities.

The National Society's Youth and Volunteers Department trained volunteers in the principles of volunteerism and awarded 12 outstanding individuals under the “Best Volunteer Award” initiative and finalized the Volunteer Management System, with training for focal points underway. The Somali Red Crescent Society also launched the development of a PMER framework and a Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) guideline, establishing dedicated task forces for both. Through the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance-funded Youth and Volunteer Development Project, the Somali Red Crescent Society equipped a new training institute, recruited its manager, developed priority training curricula and began offering courses in first aid, disaster management, WASH, Human Resources, multimedia and logistics. Volunteers carried out extensive humanitarian activities, with training in Mogadishu branches implementing disaster risk reduction, hospital cleaning, GBV and HIV awareness and cash assistance, while the Somaliland Coordination Office trained volunteers and deployed them to deliver direct community services. Volunteers also organized large-scale cleaning campaigns and participated in Volunteers and Members Management System training sessions in Garowe and Berbera.

The Somali Red Crescent Society advanced its financial and administrative systems by sending its Finance Manager to specialized PPP Project training in Budapest, expanding the SAGE Accounting System with an integrated HR Module, and launching a Financial Statement Compilation Exercise. The finance team strengthened its skills through a peer-to-peer learning exchange with the Kenya Red Cross Society, while senior representatives joined ICRC and SIDA in Nairobi for a Risk-Sharing Workshop to address fiduciary and operational risks. The National Society also convened a high-level Anticipatory Action (AA) workshop in Nairobi, bringing together partners to coordinate roles, clarify approaches and create a roadmap for proactive risk mitigation in fragile and conflict settings.

The National Society boosted its human resource capacity by conducting a training needs assessment, training managers on priority topics, delivering HR policy sessions to staff, renewing medical and life insurance contracts, recognizing employees for excellence and completing an organization-wide performance review. The Somali Red Crescent Society also invested in infrastructure by renovating six branch offices, building four warehouses, and training logistics staff in warehouse management, procurement and supply chain optimization. An external review of the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) programme across four regions confirmed its strong impact in promoting inclusive assistance, gender equality, and diversity, while highlighting opportunities for deeper localization and sustainability. Through

these actions, the National Society strengthened its organizational capacity, expanded volunteer engagement and delivered stronger services to vulnerable communities across Somalia.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC contributes towards the Somali Red Crescent Society's capacity development through the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#) and other longer-term interventions. It also supports the National Society by providing tools and guidance to align all external support to National Society priorities and development plans in line with the principles of the [NSD Compact](#).



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society comprehensively reviewed its communications strategy to align with the evolving humanitarian landscape in Somalia. These reviews aim to refine the National Society's communication vision for the period 2025-2027. The process involved a context and risk assessment under the National Society's strategic action framework plan of action, which highlighted several key challenges and opportunities for the National Society. The purpose of the strategy is to establish a unified, open and practical approach to internal and external communications, which is a goal of the communication strategy.

The National Society has also made progress toward establishing organizational environment policy. A taskforce has been established, and an initial draft of the first organizational environmental policy is in development. The policy is currently undergoing a review process, and the first consultation workshop will be organized in May 2025. The ongoing development of environmental policy and PGI assessment results will inform future strategic initiatives.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC promotes humanitarian diplomacy by supporting Somali Red Crescent Society to be better positioned and have a stronger capacity to protect the most vulnerable and safeguard the humanitarian space. Strategic engagements will continue with regional and international bodies and donors such as the African Development Bank, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the African Union.

The ICRC provided support to the National Society in highlighting its contributions on media channels and blogs.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Somali Red Crescent Society's executive committee approved a new asset management policy during an inclusive meeting, setting the stage for improved oversight and utilization of resources. Logistics and finance teams received specialized training on the asset management manual. This training was aimed to equipping the teams with the necessary skills to manage assets effectively across the organization. In addition to that, a procurement refresher training was conducted for the logistics and finance team for better implementation of National Society operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priority or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Transforming Lives Through Clean Water: A Success Story from Ilfoocshe and Dhinowda Dhigdhig

Once considered one of the most impoverished and inhospitable areas, Ilfoocshe has undergone a remarkable transformation thanks to the timely intervention of the Somali Red Crescent Society. Yacqub Farah Mohamed, a respected community leader, reflects on the challenges they once faced:

“Ilfoocshe was one of the harshest places to live. People abandoned the village because of the severe water scarcity. We were forced to buy a jerrycan of unsafe water at \$3 — a price few could afford. But everything changed after the Somali Red Crescent Society’s intervention. Today, our community drinks clean water and has also benefited from income opportunities through casual labour during the rehabilitation of berkeds and toilets. We are truly happy and deeply grateful for its work in Ilfoocshe.”

In Dhinowda Dhigdhig, 45-year-old Abdulahi Ahmed Mohamed, the owner of one of the rehabilitated berkeds, recounts the dire situation prior to the National Society’s support:

“Monkeys would swim in and contaminate our uncovered berkeds. We tried to protect the water with fishing nets, but the monkeys would tear them apart. We were left with no option but to use the spoiled water because there was no alternative. Fortunately, the Somali Red Crescent Society stepped in and rehabilitated four major berkeds, covering them properly to prevent contamination. They also provided cash support and water bags. Now, clean and safe water is accessible to everyone in our community for both drinking and household use.”

These community testimonies illustrate the profound impact of the National Society’s water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions restoring dignity, improving health, and bringing renewed hope to communities that once struggled to survive.

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2

Restoring Mobility and Hope: Abdi's Journey to Independence

At just six years old, Abdi Mohamed Abdulle is walking again, a milestone that once seemed impossible. His journey of resilience and recovery is a testament to the transformative impact of the Somali Red Crescent Society Mogadishu Rehabilitation Centre.

When Abdi was three, his life changed dramatically after a tragic fall into a fire left him with severe burns. The injuries resulted in the loss of both legs and all but two fingers on his hands. Struggling with limited mobility, Abdi was confined to his home, unable to play, attend school, or engage with other children missing out on critical moments of childhood development.

Thanks to the compassionate and skilled intervention of the National Society's Mogadishu Rehabilitation Centre, Abdi received comprehensive rehabilitation care tailored to his needs. Through this life-changing support, he regained the ability to walk a breakthrough that not only restored his independence but also reignited hope for a brighter future. Today, Abdi can pursue his education and participate in community life with renewed confidence and joy.

Abdi's remarkable recovery highlights the power of accessible rehabilitation services in transforming lives, particularly for children with disabilities. His story is a powerful reminder of the resilience of the human spirit and the life-changing difference that compassionate care can make.

The National Society's Mogadishu Rehabilitation Centre remains committed to restoring dignity, mobility, and hope to individuals like Abdi empowering them to reclaim their futures with strength and purpose.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [SO_Somalia AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRSO020](#), [MDRSO017](#), [MDRSO019](#), [MDRSO018](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Somali Red Crescent Society

www.bishacas-srcs.org

Naemi Heita

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Somalia & Kenya,
based in Nairobi
naemi.heita@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org