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Final Report

Somalia: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation:	Operation n° MDRSO007
Date of Issue: 28 January 2020	Glide number:
Operation start date: 12 March 2019	Operation end date: 11 August 2019
Host National Society: Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 307,466
Number of people affected: 1.5 million people	Number of people assisted: 5,100 people (850 Households)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Seven partners including Norwegian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and Icelandic Red Cross.	
Other Partner Organizations actively involved in the operation: 27 agencies including NADFOR (Somaliland), UNOCHA, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, CARE International, SCI, DRC, ADESO, TASS, ARC, NRC, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, ADRA, ECHO, MSF, Oxfam, Candlelight, Havoyoco, Takulo, ADO, and GIZ.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the Disaster.

A DREF request was made based on the rapid deterioration in rangeland resources as well as access to water and food security across Somaliland. A consensus forecast released at the end of August 2018 by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF50), indicated a greater likelihood of normal-to-above normal Deyr (October-December 2018) rainfall, did not materialize. Indeed, the Deyr rains started late and were significantly below average across most of the country, with large parts of Central Somalia and some parts of Northern Somalia receiving 25-to-50 percent of average rainfall according to IPC. Driven by the impacts of below-average Deyr seasonal (October to December 2018) rainfall, large-scale destitution, displacement from the 2016/2017 drought and protracted conflict, the number of people in the Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity was projected to reach 2.2 million by July 2019, if assistance is not significantly scaled up.

This is more than 40 percent higher than the projection in January 2019. Overall, OCHA reported that 5.4 million people were food insecure by July. Although Guu rainfall in May improved in some areas, the rains have generally performed worst compared to the predicted average-to-near average for May. Many areas have experienced torrential rains in a short period, which have led to flash flooding; resulting in deaths in some instances. FAO-FSNAU estimated up to 50 percent decline in this year's harvest (OCHA, 31st of May 2019). Although this has occurred in DREF target regions, it has not affected exact locations where implementation took place.

According to the presentation by FSNAU in NAFORD office on 22nd of April 2019, significant deterioration in Gu/Karan crop harvest prospects, livestock production and reproduction is likely to continue, with likely adverse impacts on food security and nutrition outcomes in most parts of Somaliland. As detailed in the second appeal from NADFOR released on 25 April 2019 and circulated to all humanitarian actors, there is a high increase of hotspot areas that needed an immediate response, particularly in the Eastern regions of Somaliland Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer.

Damage caused, numbers of affected population and their actual and potential needs are as follows¹;

- Pasture and water availability are below average of what is required for livelihoods.
- Sharp increases in water prices observed in many affected areas.
- Livestock body condition is poor-to-below average in most affected areas.
- Livestock holding is below baseline in most affected areas.
- Limited saleable animals and increasing destitution among poor pastoralists due to the impact of recurrent shocks and accumulated debt level with reduced access to additional loans.
- Social support systems are overstretched due to cyclic shocks.
- Poor pastoralists unable to take advantage of favorable livestock prices and Terms of Trade since they own limited saleable animals with below-average-to-poor body condition.
- Light to moderate rainfall received in between early-to-mid April is preventing further deterioration in some areas.

According to the report from NAFOR on 18 April 2019, some 28,500 households in different regions / locations are experiencing food insecurity and gaps in needs, which require urgent action as the table below shows:

S/No.	Region	District	# of households in need of humanitarian assistance.	Type of assistance.
1	Togdheer	Buuhoodle	4,000	Food and nutritional assistance
		Odwiene	4,000	Food and WASH assistance
2	Sanaag	Eil-afweyn	2,500	Food assistance
		Erigavo	4,000	Food assistance
3	Sool	Taleex	3,500	Food assistance and WASH
		Hudun	3,000	Food and WASH assistance

SRCS Regional Branches supported the multi-partner situational assessments to identify hotspots, determine needs of affected populations, contribute to the emergency updates \ appeal from NADFOR and the FSNAU report. This was done by the Branches before the DREF was launched / approved to avoid overlap and \ or duplication of resource. The results are summarized as follows:

Region	Identified hotspot District	# of Households	# of hotspot Catchments /villages	Agency response	Type of response	# of HHs supported	Gaps/Priorities
Awdal	Zeila	2,890	7	None	None	None	-Food -WASH -Health
	Lughaya	2,350	8	None	None	None	
	Baki	6,220	19	None	None	None	
Sool	Lasanod	25,000	23	Care, Oxfam, NRC	Water trucking	Dhumay 100 Timoolay 60 Kabaalka 150 Goljano 150	-Food -WASH -Health -Shelter
	Taleex	66,089	14	None	None	None	-Food -WASH -Health -Shelter
	Hudun	20,800	6	None	None	None	-Food -WASH -Health -Shelter
Sanaag	Erigavo	10,232	24	Government	Water trucking	Kalmac 120	-WASH
	Eilafweine	5,133	8	Government	Water trucking	Dhabarmam ac 95	-Shelter -Food
	Gar adag	18,100	10	Care	Water trucking	Balanbaalay 135	-Shelter -Food -WASH

¹ **Note:** An initial Emergency Plan of Action for DREF is likely to be based on the limited assessment information available at this time, but the National Society should carry out ongoing assessments during the operation and revise the operational plan accordingly. For this and following section of operational planning, two key IFRC operational references link to, complement, and support this EPoA tool:

- [Operational guidance: initial rapid multi-sectoral assessment \(July 2014\)](https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/disasters/disaster-and-crisis-mangement/communications--funding/needs-assessment/) at page <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/disasters/disaster-and-crisis-mangement/communications--funding/needs-assessment/>
- [Contingency planning guide \(2014\)](https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/disasters/disaster-and-crisis-mangement/organizational-preparedness/contingency-planning/) at page <https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources/disasters/disaster-and-crisis-mangement/organizational-preparedness/contingency-planning/>

Region	Identified hotspot District	# of Households	# of hotspot Catchments /villages	Agency response	Type of response	# of HHs supported	Gaps/Priorities
Togdheer	Burao	7,507	32	None	None	None	-WASH
	Balidhiig	4,330	8	None	None	None	-WASH -Shelter
	Qoryaale	4,084	18	None	None	None	-WASH
	Duruqsi	7,447	17	None	None	None	-WASH
	Warcimraan	1,610	5	None	None	None	-WASH
	Buuhoodle	9,846	37	None	None	None	
Maroodijee	Cadaadley	530	3	Government	Water trucking	Sharub-Baliqasim 210	-Food -WASH -Health
	Salaxlay	2,140	3	Government	Water trucking	Toon, Ballicise and Salahley 500	-Food -WASH -Health
	Sabawanaag	1,970	3	Government	Water trucking	Qorijab, Qotanweyn and Sabawanag 500	-Food -WASH -Health
	Farawiene	1,100 HHs	3	Government	Water trucking	Wadamakahil, Wada Bariis and Saylagalbeed 270	-Food -WASH -Health
	Baligubadle	850 HHs	3	Government	Water trucking	Gumar, Mitirka and Sayla Bari 225	-Food -WASH -Health
	Darasalam	850	3	Government	Water trucking	Kalqyad, Horehaad 210	-Food -WASH -Health
	Lasgel	300	1	Government	Water trucking	Lasgel 100	-Food -WASH -Health
	Gabiley	598	3	Government	Water trucking	Xidhin, Diingoob, Laaya 180	-Food -WASH -Health

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has 19 branches spread across the country (six in Somaliland, three in Puntland and ten in South Central) with two coordination offices located in Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

SRCS has a long-term record in providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Somalia. SRCS' presence and local networks across the country are exceptionally well-established, which enables SRCS to also reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote and high-risk areas. SRCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, bilateral programmes with Movement partners and with ICRC. These include Youth Development, Disaster Risk Management (including Epidemic Prevention and Control, Community-Based Health and Nutrition, Community-Based Health and First Aid, HIV programmes, Restoring Family links), Community Resilience (including WASH, Livelihoods, Drought Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation), dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent Principles \ Humanitarian Values, and Rehabilitation for those abled differently.

Action undertaken by the National Society to respond to the Disaster.

SRCS has actively engaged with the communities and closely worked with Government in all six regions of Somaliland. It has well-trained Community and Branch Volunteers capable of implementing emergency response interventions and well-structured regional branch offices with transport / vehicles.

Immediately following the needs assessment completed by SRCS between 18 - 21 February 2019, the National Society engaged with Communities, concerned Regional Branches, Local Authorities through inception meetings to discuss the implementation of the Cash Transfer programme using IFRC DREF support in the targeted Regions of Awdal and Sahil.

SRCS is currently running a small project on Livelihoods and Health in some of the DREF targeted regions with the support of German Red Cross (GRC), IFRC and the Canadian Red Cross (CRC). This includes CBI in Cyclone Sagar-affected communities in Awdal and Sahil with GRC and Community-based Surveillance in Togdheer (Curao) with CRC.

Despite the humanitarian gap and limited resources, SRCS continues to scale up its response by developing proposals for potential donors as supplementary to the DREF because the DREF support was limited against huge needs from the other regions. Proposals were submitted to the Japanese RC and King Salamon of Saudi Arabia but were yet to be approved. SRCS also shared regular Situational updates on the current crisis to ensure information is shared with relevant stakeholders and partners and the significant role the National Society is playing to meet immediate needs on the ground.

Since the launch of the DREF, SRCS has successfully implemented the following activities, as per the Emergency Plan of Action:

Coordination

- SRCS has met with Regional Governors and Mayors for briefings on the collaboration between SRCS and Government / Humanitarian Actors responding the current crisis in Awdal and Sahil Regions.
- Regularly attended Monthly Coordination / Cluster meetings at the Regional \ Central (Hargeisa) level including, the Food Security and Cash Working Groups during which the National Society shared progress updates with partners in the cluster through 3W matrix. The focus of these OCHA\NADFOR-led meetings was on the current emergency response in Somaliland, how the organisations were to coordinate better to avoid duplication and maximize on the limited resources available.
- On 26 March 2019, SRCS attended the high-level Humanitarian Emergency meeting held at the Presidential Palace organised by OCHA \ NADFOR and chaired by the Vice President of Somaliland. In attendance were all humanitarian senior officials and Government line Ministries / Cabinet.
- SRCS attended and presented DREF achievements in the last Food Security Cluster / Cash Working Groups' Emergency meetings held at Mansoor Hotel and NADFOR office in Hargeisa on 30 June 2019 and 24 July 2019 respectively.

Cash-based Interventions (CBI)

- Finalised the selection process of a financial service provider for the CBI as per the IFRC procurement policy/regulations and successfully selected TELESOM Company - one of the leading telecommunication companies in Somaliland. SRCS and TELESOM (FSP) signed the contract and completed three cash transfers to 850 Households through ZAAD service (electronic mobile money transfer platform). Reports were received from Telesom (Financial Service Provider) as per the planned three transfers of DREF support April-June 2019.
- SRCS mobilised communities in CBI targeted locations in the targeted Regions of Sahil \ Awdal. Eight Hundred and Fifty (8509 Beneficiaries were successfully selected, verified and registered with the help of kobo tools.
- Three Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessments were conducted in both Sahil (specifically Xagal, Lasciidle) and Awdal (Duudweyne, Waxarawalisley, and Garbohaadley) targeted locations.
- Along with the PDM, SRCS Coordination Office conducted monitoring and supportive supervisions in Sahil and Awdal, making sure that Volunteers were doing the assessments accordingly and providing technical support on the data collection tools (Kobo toolbox). The SRCS Coordination Office also collected community feedback on the CBI support and how they perceived the services provided by SRCS and Volunteers during the implementation period.
- A lesson learned workshop was organised and conducted by SRCS with the support of IFRC Africa Regional Office. In total, 24 participants from Beneficiaries / Community Leaders / Local Authorities (8 from Sahil and Awdal), Volunteers (12, six per Branch), two Branch Coordinators and two Coordination office staff attended the experience-sharing workshop on challenges \ lessons learnt during DREF CBI intervention.
- Final internal evaluation was also conducted by SRCS using the Volunteers in the Branches. The purpose was to see the impact and the feedback from the target communities after the CBI project phased out.

Locations Targeted under this DREF Operation.

S/N	Region	# of Households	Village/district	# of beneficiaries per village
1	Sahil	350	Xagal	150
			Lasciidle	200
2	Awdal	500	Duudweyne	200
			Waxawarisley	150
			Garbohaadley	150
Total # Households				850

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

[Please see EPoA for full detail of Movement actors.](#)

Movement coordination mechanisms in place, implementation of the SMCC

SRCS Coordination office organised second Monthly field coordination planning meeting with Movement partners held in SRCS Coordination office, Hargeisa on 9th July 2019. All movement partners on the ground attended the meeting including ICRC, IFRC, GRC and CRC. The purpose was to update Partners on the emergency, interventions during the reporting period and opportunities for potential support by Partners in meeting existing gaps. SRCS briefly presented Departmental progress with Partners sharing their upcoming funding opportunities. CRC in Partnership with Icelandic Red Cross had drafted new proposal towards continued support for Community-based Health with an additional new aspect of SBGV until 2021. GRC reported that current MoFA-supported project for Cyclone Sagar targeted areas was phasing out but there was opportunity for further funding. GRC is in the planning process. ICRC Hargeisa office covers the main parts of Somaliland and coordinate with ICRC Sub-Delegation in Garowe for all activities in Sool and Sanaag.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

[Please see EPoA for full detail of non-Movement actors present and their interventions and a summary below.](#)

- Other humanitarian actors are also involved in CBI. These include: Concern Worldwide in Awdal (separate districts from DREF sites), FAO in Gibiley and Care International (Sool and Sanaag) regions.
- Government implemented a one-off distribution of water through trucking in Eastern Regions (Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer). However, the huge needs outstripped the available resources. There were nine water trucks owned by the Government's National Drought Response Committee that were deployed to the region.
- ICRC/SRCS did a joint rapid assessment in Elafweine conflict affected IDPs for to determine the food security need. Registration and distribution were done in September 2019.
- Coordination mechanisms in place: Routine Monthly coordination meeting were held between March and August 2019. UCHA \ NADFOR led the meetings. SRCS attended all the meetings, each time making presentations, among them the CBI DREF.

Needs Analysis and Scenario Planning.

Needs Analysis.

According to the recent FSNAU report on April 22, 2019, IPC projection April-June 2019, the combined impact of Limited saleable livestock assets, poor livestock body conditions, reduced access to milk, increased expenditure on water \ food and increased destitution will lead to deterioration of the overall food security situation with increases in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phases 3) \ Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the six regions of Somaliland especially Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer.

Continued lack of rainfall beyond the end of April is likely to lead to significant deterioration in Gu/Karan crop harvest prospects, livestock production and reproduction with likely adverse impact on Food Security \ Nutrition Outcomes in most parts of Somaliland.

FSNAU also presented Gu 2019 report on the current (July-Sept 2019) and Projections (Oct-Dec 2019) post- Gu IPC classification which showed Food Security Crisis\Emergency with adverse Nutritional implications in Somaliland regions. This meeting was held at NAFOR with the presence of all partners including SRCS. The Urban and IDPs rapid Food Security assessment was done in June 2019 by FSNAU and the information used for classification was Terms of Trade, Household Income Expenditure on food, Minimum Expenditure Basket, Debt levels, Income levels from main sources (Casual labour, Self-employment, Petty trade, Other trade and Skilled labour), Remittance information and Humanitarian assistance information.

[Please see EPoA for further detail.](#)

Risk Analysis

No Conflict-related issues were reported in the two targeted regions. However, potential outbreak of violence was a key risk that could have had a significant impact on the operation. Heavy rains had been projected and were experienced in all six regions of Somaliland, including DREF target locations of Awdal and Sahil regions causing flooding in some areas. The flooding affected the already most-vulnerable people in the regions, damaged their livelihoods, their temporary shelters leading to displacements into IDP Camps.

According to a report released by National Displacement and Refugee Agency of Somaliland (NDRA) on 20 May 2019, many of the IDPs in the regions were badly affected by the floods as detailed below:

S/N	Region	Location	# of families/IDPs affected
1	Maroodijeex	Naasahablood IDPs, DAAMI B IDPs and 200 Road IDP	200
	Saraar	Ainabo	61 families
	Togdheer	Koosaar, Ali Hussein, Aqil Yare, Fadhifadhi, Jamacada and Barwaaqo	338 families
	Gabiley	Gabiley	24 families
Total			623 families

On 26 May 2019, heavy rains also hit Awdal region particularly Zeila District as reported by the Regional Governor's Office in Borama and shared with all concerned humanitarian partners including SRCS. Floods affected the Zeila town and its catchments and about 200 families were affected by the flooding that destroyed their temporary shelters and main roads cut off / blocked. In the town, a total of 45 buildings were badly damaged (private and public). However, all these did not affect the implementation of the operation as flooding was in a different district in Awdal to where the DREF is being implemented. However, SRCS teams closely kept monitoring the forecasts and the likely effect on implementation, especially the changing pattern especially after some regions of Somaliland such as Maroodijeex region and some parts of Sahil and Awdal in the neighbourhood of project areas.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective.

The overall objective of this DREF Operation is to protect and save the lives and livelihoods of 850 households (5,100 people) in Awdal and Sahil (Waqooyigalbeed) regions under IPC phase 4 by providing them the means to access basic needs.

This was achieved by providing them with multipurpose cash disbursements, geared towards supporting the provision of food and basic needs.

Progress.

During the reporting period (April-August 2019), the following activities were successfully carried out by SRCS with the support of the target community and IFRC: Three months cash pay-out to 850HH beneficiaries in Sahil and Awdal targeted villages. Three (3) Post Distribution Monitoring assessment were done in May, June and July 2019 in all targeted locations under Sahil and Awdal Regions. The purpose of the PDMs was ensure Quality and Accountability to beneficiaries and track any changes in terms Log frame indicators; Regular monitoring and supervision conducted by SRCS Coordination office in Hargeisa; Lessons learnt workshop conducted in Hargeisa invited representatives from Beneficiaries, Community Leaders / Local Authorities, Volunteers involved with the DREF CBI project and Branch Coordinators; internal evaluation for the project was also carried out by the Volunteers to assess the overall impact of the CBI project in Awdal and Sahil regions as well as identified existing gaps for future resource mobilization.

SRCS continued getting latest updates / assessments from the Branches, Communities and Local Authorities on the emergency crisis. SRCS attended emergency meetings and presented updates using 3W matrix shared by OCHA and NADOR for monthly reporting.

CEA and PGI

SRCS conducted community mobilization on CBI DREF in Awdal and Sahil targeted locations. During the meetings, the community were fully engaged and actively participated. For example, during the identification and selection of beneficiaries all community members including women, elders, youth and community leaders attended and openly

discussed the criteria for beneficiary selection ensuring that all vulnerable groups such as women household headed, pregnant and lactating mothers, disabled people (physically and chronically ill), orphaned, elderly people/aged with no source of income, etc. were included.

Other examples of how SRCS ensured the relevance of the response through engaging the community (CEA) and PGI mainstreaming are as follows:

- During the verification process, it was clear that beneficiaries selected were matching the criteria set and represented the gender, diversity and needs of affected populations. This helped SRCS to be transparent and accountable to their affected communities.
- SRCS ensured that volunteers engaged with the beneficiary verification process were reflective of the community in terms of gender (male and female) and successfully completed the exercise in Awdal and Sahil targeted locations affected by the recurrent droughts.



Figure 1: Verification - A Volunteer interviewing one of the Beneficiaries in Duudweyne Village Awdal Region.



Figure 2 Disabled elder/beneficiary taken on donkey cart for registration.

SRCS established a Feedback and Complaint Mechanism in the targeted Branches. Four volunteers were engaged (2/region) and assigned to collect data and report on monthly basis to the SRCS Coordination Office using available data base platform in excel version installed in their computer at the office. In order to provide beneficiaries with a platform to provide feedback and complaints a toll-free hotline centre was set up. A hotline centre in this case was a feedback and complaints response mechanism used by both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to call for free to lodge complaints and feedback for the duration of the program which is (four-digit numbers (2063). No major problems were reported. Most of the complaints were lost PIN and/or blocked Simcards due to the limited knowledge of the beneficiaries particularly elderly people. Other complaints concerned general information of the project. The assigned volunteers successfully sorted out and managed immediately with the support of financial service provider (Telesom) technical section.

- IEC materials (brochures and posters) for hotline/feedback and complaint centre were printed out and distributed to the targeted beneficiaries in Awdal and Sahil regions.
- Printed posters were placed in public places in the villages with the hotline number (toll-free number). Each volunteer was tasked to record, add feedback and complaints to the database.

Volunteers were provided with an orientation on the DREF operation in both Awdal and Sahil branches. 20 Well-experienced and trained volunteers (10 per region) are engaged in the project and will be on board throughout the project period. Local Community Volunteers were also engaged with the CBI process and tasked with organizing meetings with elders and ensured that specific needs were taken into consideration in relation to gender, ethnicity, age, disability, people living with HIV/AIDS, or other factors that may increase vulnerability. Volunteers supported on assessments, reporting and beneficiary verification, registration and post distribution monitoring on KOBO Platform.



Figure 3 TELESOM registering beneficiary and providing SIM card (top); Beneficiaries receiving SIM card and SRCS CBI brochures.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,100

Male: 2,112

Female: 2,988

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers recruited to support operation	100	100
Number of inception and coordination meetings held with government	2	2
Number of livelihoods awareness sessions conducted	2	2
Number of PDMs conducted	2	3
Percentage change of food prices on the markets resulting from the operation	5%	3%
# of HHs received unconditional/multipurpose cash grants	850	850
# of families access to food and received income	850	850

Narrative description of achievements

Activities carried out in April 2019.

- Inception meetings held in Awdal and Sahil Branches.
- Community mobilization in Awdal and Sahil targeted villages.
- Conducted Identification of Beneficiaries by Community leaders (Community Mobilization).
- Conducted Beneficiary verification (20% target equivalent 170 HHs).
- Contracted Mobile Company (contract signed).
- Setting up hotline center and Identification of Feedback & Complaints Focal Persons.
- Orientation of CRM focal Persons.
- Beneficiary Registration/Distribution of SIM cards by SRCS and FSP (TELESOM).
- First Cash out/disbursement on 30 April 2019.
-

Each Household received 80 USD on monthly basis. It was an unconditional \ unrestricted cash transfer. Households used the cash for food, water, clothes for children, among others. Moreover, it was timely because it was around the Eid El Fitr festive seasons. Therefore, the beneficiaries were full of appreciation for the gesture.

Activities carried out in May 2019.

- First PDM for April was conducted in May 2019 by the two SRCS Regional Branches (Awdal and Sahil).
- Second Cash out/disbursement done 30th May 2019 through FSP (TELESOM) mobile electronic platform.
- Feedback and complaint offices at the Branches were fully operational and beneficiaries calling the hotline center through four-digit number **2,063**.

Beneficiaries were asked if they received their monthly entitlement and if it was equivalent to what they expected. All beneficiaries (100%) in Sahil region reported that they had received their money and 95% reported that it was equivalent to what they expected. However, 5% reported that it was below their expectation. In the Awdal Region, 100% noted that they received their cash and it was equivalent to what they expected.

As per the Cash Working Group recommended transfer value rates, the amount allocated and disbursed was enough for the beneficiaries in Awdal and Sahil. It was multi-purpose/unconditional cash.

Activities carried out in June 2019

- Third cash out/disbursement 30 June 2019.
- Second PDM assessment done in June 2019.

Activities carried out in July 2019

- Third PDM assessment done in July 2019.
- Monitoring and supervision were done by Coordination office.

Activities carried out in August 2019.

- Lessons learnt workshop done in 5-6 August 2019.
- Internal project evaluation done in August 2019.

Participants from both SRCS and the community felt unconditional cash transfers as a modality was highly relevant and timely. The first distribution was provided just before the start of Ramadan, which allowed the affected populations to buy all their required items for the full month of Ramadan. Community members were unanimously in favour of mobile transfer over other methods such as cash in envelopes for the following reasons:

1. **Security / discretion:** payments were made discretely, making it safer. Recipients believed if they were being seen given physical cash it could result in issues with other people in the community.
2. **Accessibility:** Beneficiaries were from rural pastoral and farming communities where they need to travel significant distances to buy goods. A Beneficiary with disability noted that having physical cash would not work for him as he would need to personally go pick-up the cash and go to the market. Having mobile money meant that he could order and pay for what he needs from the shopkeeper. Supplies were then delivered by a community member traveling from the shop to his / her village.
3. **Convenience:** recipients reported it was a convenient way to buy their goods.

Challenges.

The main challenge has been the huge needs against entitlement available. Due to rainfall in Somaliland regions and subsequent floods, already vulnerable people affected by the drought have been again affected. Floods and heavy rains damaged shelters (including temporary) and infrastructure particularly for IDPs in Awdal, Togdheer, Sool and Maroodijeex regions. This needed urgent humanitarian support as the impact of heavy rains was expected to worsen were the rains to persist months ahead. According to the FSNAU Guu 2019 projections July-September and October-December 2019 the situation will deteriorate, and people could face further crisis. The major contributing factors are poor harvest, failure of rainfalls, prolonged droughts of last year.

The tender process for identifying the financial service provider also took time for approval.

Lessons Learned.

The operation successfully met its objectives in providing three cash disbursements to 850 HH in Sahil and Awdal regions over three months to support immediate food and basic needs. Major lesson learned:

- SRCS and the community felt unconditional cash transfers as a modality were highly relevant and timely and were provided at the end of each month as communicated to the recipients.
- The community members were unanimously in favour of mobile transfer over other methods, such as cash in envelopes in terms of security/discretion, accessibility and convenience.
- The issue of sustainability was also there because there was a pressure from communities that the intervention could continue.
- Continue of capacity building for volunteers is very essential particularly refresher training on CTP before the DREF is launched.

Recommendations for Future DREF Operations / Planning.

1. **Transition and exit planning:** The situation in the target areas continues to be dire, with high level of needs persisting. As per the DREF objectives, the interventions aimed at meeting the immediate basic needs of the affected population and was not designed for sustainability. For future operations for slow on-set emergencies and / protracted emergencies, transition plan should be in place before the launch or at the latest during the first few couple of weeks of implementation. Longer-term sustainable programming, focused on income generating activities, was one of the key recommendations from Sahil and Awdal community members. This does not mean to say the DREF operation was not relevant – it provided a lifeline to many families – however, it is recommended to be linked to longer-term programming.
2. **Alter cash transfer value based on HH number:** Cash transfer values for a HH per month were based on recommendations by the Cash and Markets Quarterly Dashboard. However, the value was based on a HH number of 6 and many of the targeted HH were said to be in excess of 10 and reported the amount provided did not meet their food and other basic needs. It is therefore essential that for future operations the cash transfer value is amended based on HH number.
3. **Provide orientation for community on CTP modalities:** It was suggested that some community members were not familiar with the use of mobile money transfer. It is therefore recommended that future operations using this modality include orientation of beneficiaries by volunteers.
4. **Managing community expectations:** As was revealed during workshop, community participants had an expectation the operation could be extended, and support continued. SRCS were clear in communicating objectives and timelines of the project. However, this could be further improved to manage expectation by sharing some of the key areas from the DREF guidelines. For example, the purpose of DREF is to provide short-term

immediate relief to affected populations and operations cannot go beyond six months, which is inclusive of preparation time, implementation and review.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached:850HHs (5100pop)

Male:2040

Female:3060

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of children and parents targeted with messages to prevent early marriage and school dropout	80%	50%
Number of community protection groups set up to disseminate violence prevention messages and referral information	4	2

Narrative description of achievements.

During the reporting period, messages on feedback and complaints mechanism were distributed to project beneficiaries. The purpose was to enable beneficiaries to use the hotline call center where each person could submit complaints related to the CBI activities. It included: understanding roles and responsibilities of the Village Committees / Elders on the beneficiary selection, registration and verification process of the project. It also captured project information (duration, type of support, Cash Entitlement, importance of cash usage, etc.).

The operation considered gender balance and inclusion from the community perspective and prioritized all marginalized and most vulnerable people including disabled, chronically ill people, pregnant and lactating mothers, etc. as per the predetermined criteria set for the project.

The operation did not directly focus on early marriage and school dropout indicators / issues. Instead it focused on emphasizing on the inclusiveness of the most vulnerable groups by gender in general. Efforts were made during the two months extension to ensure community protection groups are set up to disseminate violence prevention messages, referral information and provide messaging to prevent early marriage and school dropout.

This was done by the volunteers on the ground where the National Society has special protection groups / Action Teams at the Branch level. Key Protection messages disseminated included promotion of school enrollment by gender. The SRCS however did not obtain any data on school enrollment as that was not in its domain. The action teams closely worked with Community Volunteers / Protection Groups in reporting and communication. This is a routine responsibility by the volunteers that they always encourage parents to consider school enrollment of children, both girls and boys because they are community-based volunteers. Volunteers informed beneficiaries not to only giving children the task of livestock keeping but also send the children to attend public schools in the villages for a better future. No instances of violence were however reported.

Challenges.

No major challenges were encountered during the implementation period of the CBI project in Sahil and Awdal targeted villages.

However, due to time constraints, only two community protection groups were formed as against the planned four. The two were equally used as a pilot in each region.

Lessons Learned.

The team did not come across any lessons.

D. Financial Report

Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Percentage	Variance explained
Transport & Vehicles Costs	17,060	21,361	-4,301	-25	most of the cost was on car rental used for beneficiary registration, verification; post CTP post distribution monitoring and evaluation
International Staff		58	-58		this should have been coded under travel expenses
Volunteers	36,160	28,779	7,381	20	the volunteer expenses especially allowances were not as high as anticipated
Professional Fees		335	-335		this is security escort allowances on field trips. Was budgeted under volunteer allowances
Workshops & Training	11,400	10,535	865	8	the workshop materials costed less than anticipated actual cost went up mainly due to per diems caused by IFRC staff longer stay in Somalia by DRM officer to sort out issues at the inception stages. Also a monitoring trip was made in July that was not anticipated. Other miscellaneous travel related costs chf 828 were not included in the budget ie Taxi, ticket change, visa fees
Travel	6,450	8,128	-1,678	-26	Setup feedback and complaints mechanism not done. The cost of chf 340 was for a banner at the inception workshop
Information & Public Relations	2,000	340	1,660	83	of cash in bank is run at month end
Financial Charges	6,800	7,372	-572	-8	

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

In the Somali Red Crescent Society coordination office:

- Yusuf Hassan Mohamed, President SRCS; mobile: +254 722 144 284; email: benebene1@hotmail.com

In the IFRC operational office in Somaliland:

- Surein Peiris, Head of IFRC Somalia Country Office, Nairobi, phone: +254 20 2835 132; email: surein.peiris@ifrc.org
- Oyundi Nehondo, Senior Disaster Management Officer, IFRC Somalia Office, mobile: + 254 721 293206; email: oyundi.nehondo@ifrc.org

IFRC Office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Africa DCPRR, email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, phone: +254 731 067 489
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Operations Coordinator, email: khaled.masud@ifrc.org, phone +254 (0) 780 440 908
- Alina Atemnkeng, DREF Delegate Africa Region, phone: +254 (0)731 067 277; email: alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org, phone: +41 (0) 22 730 4236

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org, phone: +254 202 835 155

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

IFRC Africa Regional Office: Marie Manrique, Acting PMER Coordinator; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-2019/11	Operation	MDRSO007
Budget Timeframe	2019/3-2019/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSO007 - Somalia - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2019 to 12 Aug 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	307,466
DREF Allocations	307,466
Expenditure	-304,244
Closing Balance	3,222

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	236,643	238,023	-1,380
AOF4 - Health		181	-181
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	236,643	238,204	-1,561
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	63,229	54,473	8,756
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	5,463	5,314	150
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,130	6,253	-4,123
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	70,823	66,040	4,782
Grand Total	307,466	304,244	3,221

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/3-2019/11	Operation	MDRSO007
Budget Timeframe	2019/3-2019/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Dec/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSO007 - Somalia - Drought

Operating Timeframe: 12 Mar 2019 to 12 Aug 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	204,000	203,972	28
Cash Disbursement	204,000	203,972	28
Logistics, Transport & Storage	17,060	21,361	-4,301
Transport & Vehicles Costs	17,060	21,361	-4,301
Personnel	40,990	33,612	7,378
International Staff		58	-58
National Society Staff	4,830	4,775	55
Volunteers	36,160	28,779	7,381
Consultants & Professional Fees		335	-335
Professional Fees		335	-335
Workshops & Training	11,400	10,535	865
Workshops & Training	11,400	10,535	865
General Expenditure	15,250	15,859	-609
Travel	6,450	8,128	-1,678
Information & Public Relations	2,000	340	1,660
Communications		19	-19
Financial Charges	6,800	7,372	-572
Indirect Costs	18,765	18,569	197
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,765	18,569	197
Grand Total	307,466	304,244	3,221