

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Final Report

### Somalia: Tropical Cyclone Pawan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>DREF Operation</b>  | <b>Operation n° MDRSO007</b>                                |
| <b>Date of Issue:</b> 20 May 2020  | <b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">TC-2019-000165-SOM</a>     |
| <b>Date of Disaster:</b> 7 December 2019   |   |
| <b>Operation start date:</b> 20 December 2019  | <b>Operation end date:</b> 18 February 2020                 |
| <b>Host National Society:</b> Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS).  | <b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 141,072                        |
| <b>Number of people affected:</b> 213,600 people (35,600 Households) in Puntland   | <b>Number of people assisted:</b> 19,786 people (3,297 HHs) |
| <b>Partner National Society(ies) involved in the Operation:</b> None   |   |
| <b>Other Partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), UNOCHA, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO DRC, TASS, IRC, NRC, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, ADRA, ACF, ECHO, MSF, OIC, EAP. |   |

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

<Please click [here](#) for the financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

### Description of the Disaster

Between 6 and 8 December 2019, Tropical Cyclone Pawan caused flash floods and windstorms in the Puntland State of Somalia. Affected communities were the already displaced communities and this disaster partially and/or completely damaged their shelters and disrupted lifeline and social services for pre-existing IDP settlements such as roads, powers supply lines, telecommunications, schools and health infrastructure. The worst-hit areas included Nugaal Region (Eyl- Dangorayo and Karkaar-Qardho Districts, both under Garowe SRCS Branch) and the Coastal villages of Hafun, Iskushuban, Baargaal, Quandala and Alula Districts in Bari Region (under Bosasso SRCS Branch). The most affected households needed urgent humanitarian assistance as they were already living in dire conditions prior to the crisis. In response, a [DREF operation](#) was launched on 20 December 2019 targeting an overall 31,500 people (5,250 households) with basic shelter and household items, emergency health care, access to clean water and improved sanitation practices.



*NFI distribution in Bassaso ©SRCS*

To note, the Tropical Storm (TS) initially named SIX formed the northern Indian Ocean and later developed into a Tropical Cyclone (TC) named Pawan after sustaining speeds of more than 39 miles, made a landfall on 7th December 2019 on the Coastal side of Puntland (Bosaso, Garowe). The influence of Pawan was felt in the Coastal areas of Bari and Mudug Regions where moderate to heavy rains have fell and strong winds were sustained on 7 and 8 December.

The storm impacted the shipping lane that links Somalia and the Gulf states. TC Pawan caused widespread destruction of property and infrastructure including roads, buildings and boats due to the strong winds. According to the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), some 35,600 people in Puntland were affected and by the simultaneous heavy rains that accompanied the tropical cyclone. Ensuing floods damaged and or destroyed shelters and commercial building, damaged some telecommunication masts, displaced populations and swept household property away including commercial buildings and the loss of domestic household items.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society Response

In response to TC Pawan, from 5 to 12 December, the affected Branches, Garowe and Bosaso, carried out an initial rapid needs assessment with technical support of the SRCS Coordination office and IFRC Somali Country Office. The objective was to establish the impact of TC Pawan on the affected areas. The findings of this initial rapid assessment were further corroborated by a follow up Interagency multisectoral assessment led and coordinated by Government under HADMA, in which SRCS also participated.

Through this DREF operation, Bosaso and Garowe SRCS Branches in Puntland mobilised a total of 50 volunteers, 4 staff, 4 medical professionals and communities in all areas affected by the cyclone in different parts of the two regions. The fifty (50) volunteers were then trained on Safe Shelter Construction techniques and hygiene promotion after which they were deployed to meet the immediate survival needs of 620 vulnerable households through distribution of procured tarpaulins, plastic floor mats, ropes, and blankets, all sourced from the local market (**See Table 1 below**).

The intervention also met the medical needs of an overall of 19,786 people (3,297 HHs) through the deployment of two fully staffed mobile health clinic. Services provided through these clinics included patient consultation, prescription and vaccination and health promotion.

As regards WASH services, another organization provided support and as such, SRCS no longer procured or distributed WASH related items as planned.

**Table 1:** Shelter and HHIs procured and distributed to 620 targeted beneficiary households

| Item   | Quantity | Quantity per Household |
|--|----------|------------------------|
| Plastic tarpaulin and rope   | 1240     | 2                      |
| Shelter tool kit   | 620      | 1                      |
| Blankets 220 cm x 240 cm   | 1240     | 2                      |
| Plastic floor mats   | 620      | 1                      |
| Kitchen set  | 620      | 1                      |
| WASH (Aqua tabs)   | 0        | 0                      |
| WASH (Soap)  | 0        | 0                      |
| WASH (Hygiene promotion and water treatment campaigns for 7 days). | 0        | 0                      |

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provided financial support to SRCS through this DREF grant and technical support through the Somalia Country Office and Africa Regional office based in Nairobi. Direct responsibility for the operation in Puntland-Somalia sat with the Somalia Country Office. The IFRC Somalia Country Office, supported by the Africa Regional Office, provided technical and logistical support to the National Society especially at field level. The IFRC Health Delegate based in Hargeisa, Somaliland, initially provided remote support to the operation in respect of the promotional health services, the Regional WASH and Shelter Delegates supported their respective sectors while the Senior DRM Officer provided technical coordination under the guidance of the Head of Somalia Country Office. The Country Office Logistics Officer, with the support of the Regional Logistics Unit provided technical assistance in the procurement and distribution of HHIs. The Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) / Communications Units supported the monitoring, lessons learning, documentation, reporting and dissemination during the operation.

There were no actions undertaken by PNSs and the ICRC, specific to this operation.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Puntland, Garowe and Bosaso SRCS Branches had good working relationship with the Government and other actors, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), who were already supporting with emergency food and nutritional supplements for children identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). UNICEF provided protection services as well as vaccines for the immunization of children and women of childbearing age alongside nutritional supplements for children diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). INGOs such as CARE International, Norwegian Refugees

Council and ADRA supported with WASH, Health / Nutrition and shelter, among others. All these actors were coordinated by HADMA and UNOCHA, with SRCS active participation in the Interagency Coordination mechanisms.

## Needs Analysis and Scenario Planning

### Needs Analysis

Somalia was then, and remains so to date, in a state of protracted crisis. As such, the destruction and flooding caused by TC Pawan increased the vulnerability of communities and heightened the impact of the ever-challenging climatic extremes. Faced with limited Government presence and thin development support, the coping capacity of communities remained severely eroded - access to basic health care services was limited, inadequate access to potable water as well as household or communal sanitation facilities were common challenges among others. On TC PAWAN landfall, SRCS collaborated with Disaster Management Department for Puntland (HADMA) in jointly conducting a rapid assessment. The assessment estimated that 35,600 households, representing a population of 213,600 people had been affected. The assessment further estimated the affected population to represent 60-70% of the entire Bari and Nugaal Regions.

The most-pressing humanitarian needs included: Health, WASH, inadequate food / nutrition supplies, eroded means of preparing available food, damaged and or destroyed shelter and displacement. Additional livelihood needs identified included replacement of damaged fishing equipment, inadequate farm inputs and generators for small scale farmers. Among the most vulnerable people affected were groups of the elderly, pregnant / lactating women, children and people living with disabilities. Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods had been hit. Coping mechanisms were desperately limited to mutual support among relatives.

**Table 2:** The number of households affected by TC Pawan (Source: HADMA /SRCS joint needs assessment report)

|   | Affected population         | # of Households (People)             |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Pastoralists                | 2500HH (15,000 people)               |
| 2 | Fishing communities         | 1250HH (7500 people)                 |
| 3 | Rural and urban settlements | 1934HH (11600 people including IDPs) |
| 4 | Farmers                     | 250HH (1500 people)                  |
|   | Total                       | 5934HH (35600 people)                |

For detailed needs analysis, please refer to the [EPoA](#).

### Targeting

This DREF operation targeted a total 31,500 people, including IDPs that were in need of immediate assistance; vulnerable groups including women/child-headed households with many children; the elderly; people with disabilities; the critically sick; IDPs, and people injured by TC Pawan landfall, who were not already receiving any similar support from SRCS, the Government, UN agencies or any other humanitarian agencies. In Puntland, the targeted areas for shelter and household items were Nugaal region (500 households in Eyl and Dangorayo Districts), Karkaar (Qardho District) and Bari (268 households in Alula, Iskushuban, Baargaal).

### Scenario planning

Please see [EPoA](#) for scenario planning.

### Risk Analysis

No Conflict-related issues were reported in the two targeted regions. The projected potential outbreak of violence that could have had a significant impact on the operation did not materialize. Also anticipated was the risk of heavy rains during and after the cyclone leading to further flooding in DREF-targeted Bari and Nugaal among all other six regions of Somalia. This too did not take place, as historically experienced.

### Internal and External Coordination

To ensure quality implementation, internal coordination was led by the SRCS Coordination office in Mogadishu, working closely with SRCS Bossaso and SRCS Garowe Branches in Bari and Nugaal Regions respectively in Puntland. The



*SRCS volunteers conducting registration of targeted persons prior to HHI distribution ©SRCS*

Disaster Management Director based in Mogadishu Coordination Office provided leadership during the field response, provided liaison and technical support from IFRC Somalia Country Office Senior DRM Officer. The IFRC Somalia Country Office in Nairobi ensured that all Movement partners were informed of the response, with regular progress briefings. The two SRCS Branches strengthened the capacities of the Branch Emergency Response Teams (BERTs) and in turn deployed to support Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to conduct targeting, registration, verification, distribution and post-distribution monitoring. Externally, the entire Tropical Cyclone Pawan Response was coordinated by HADMA, with support from UNOCHA. SRCS actively participated in the coordination mechanisms by sharing and gathering information.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational Objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to reach an overall 31,500 people (5,250 households) in Bossaso and Garowe regions of Puntland State of Somalia with immediate assistance. Out of the above number of people, 4,608 people (768 households) were to be reached through Shelter /HHIs and WASH-related services, while the rest would benefit from emergency shelter services.

### Proposed strategy

The initially proposed strategy and operational plan was diverse based on the evolving needs. The varied strategy only focused on ensuring 768 household beneficiaries accessed to basic shelter, household items (HHIs) and provision of health services. The WASH component was dropped following the intervention of another agency following unforeseen internal delays.

Please see details on achievements under the [detailed operational plan](#) below.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** SRCS engaged community institutions and shared information on the operation with the affected communities, especially the recipient households. This information package included SRCS Operational Plan of Action (OPA), discussed selection criteria for targeted households, distribution dates, entitlement and how communities could provide feedback to the National Society. Fifty (50) volunteers were trained on basics of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):** SRCS considered that women, girls, men and boys of diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have varied vulnerabilities, needs, risks, coping strategies, and abilities. These considerations were mainstreamed during the operation. For instance, pregnant / lactating mothers, the elderly, and the sick were prioritized during registration and distribution of supplies. Volunteers were at hand to support, especially the weak elderly recipients. Furthermore, able-bodied household and community members voluntarily accompanied the elderly and the sick.

### Operational Support Services

**Human Resources:** Four (4) SRCS Staffs and 50 community-based volunteers (CBVs) were deployed to support the response. All volunteers were insured and equipped with protective gears.



*Volunteers offloading the NFIs Kits from temporary warehouse offered by Mayor of Calula to the distribution grounds ©SRCS*

**Logistics, Procurement and Warehousing:** All procurements were done in line with SRCS / IFRC logistics and financial procedures. IFRC Somalia Country Office provided procurement oversight and support. Since SRCS does not have warehouses in the affected regions, some community leaders volunteered their business premises for that purpose. See picture on the left.

**Communication and Visibility:** SRCS supported protection and visibility items for 80 volunteers. These included Red Crescent reflector bibs from existing stocks and banners. Two planned Consultant-led communications missions to support SRCS Focal Points on documenting the operation did not take place due to safety and security challenges. To mitigate this, IFRC remotely supported SRCS Field staff in working with the National Media to provide updated photographic coverage of the operation for visibility purposes.

**Security:** To minimize safety and security risks to SRCS, IFRC and beneficiaries, SRCS undertook active situational surveillance. Information gathered alongside IFRC, ICRC and INSO's intelligence informed a package of mitigation measures. All movement personnel actively involved in the operations completed their respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security) before deployment.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):** PMER ensured effective project implementation and continuous monitoring at field level through SRCS Branch Staff and Volunteers. The Branches were further internally supported by SRCS Coordination office through periodic field monitoring missions. Post distribution monitoring was conducted by SRCS Branch Coordinators and DM Director. with remote support from the IFRC Somalia Country office team. Approaches included focus group discussions, stakeholders' meetings, and field observation. Monthly updates were provided on activity progress made and identified challenges encountered during implementation. A planned lessons-learned workshop at the end of the operation did not take place due to access, safety/security challenges and limited time due to the short operation timelines.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

**People reached:** 3,720 people

Male: 1,783

Female: 1,937

| Indicators:   | Target                  | Actual                  |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| % of displaced HH with access to emergency shelter out of the total number of total HH targeted | 14% or 768HHs           | 11.8% or 620HHs         |
| # of people / households provided with household items (HHIs)                                   | 4,608 people or 768 HHs | 3,720 people or 620 HHs |

#### Narrative description of achievements during the reporting period.

- SRCS participated in the Interagency Initial Rapid Needs Assessment led by Government's HADMA. Two inception meetings were held between the two SRCS Branches (Bossaso and Garowe) and their respective host District Mayors and Police Commanders
- In late January, SRCS rolled out a comprehensive 7-day registration process of the 620 beneficiaries based on the developed targeting criteria. Procurement of Shelter / NFI supplies was done by mid-February and distributions completed ahead of the third week of February
- Ahead of registration of targeted persons, procurement, HHI distribution and safe shelter construction, a team of 50 SRCS volunteers were trained and some subsequently deployed
- These trained volunteers used the two IEC materials that already existed at NS level. These are printed materials on a canvas and were reusable from one group to the next.
- The following household items were procured and distributed: 620 shelter kits (tarpaulins and ropes), 620 sleeping mats, 1,240 blankets and 620 kitchen sets. This reached a total 620 households (3,720 people) instead of planned 768 households (4,608 people) targeted with shelter support. This is was due to beneficiary dropouts due to time delayed between registration of beneficiaries and actual delivery of relief. Additionally, emergency shelter was no longer their priority having found alternative shelter.
- The planned PDM not was conducted.
- The planned shelter/HHI specific evaluation was not conducted due to inadequate time.



HHI Kits for collection, arranged on the ground according to target registration numbers ©SRCS



NFI and Shelter training ©SRCS

|   |
|---|
| <b>Challenges</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access by road to the affected areas due to TC PAWAN-related floods damaging the roads infrastructure</li> <li>• Delays in delivering relief items due to late start of implementation.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Lessons Learned</b>  |
| NS needs to better plan on implementation timeframe as the two months were clearly not enough time to implement all planned activities.   |

|  |                       |                                  |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
|  <p><b>Health</b><br/> <b>People reached:</b> 19,786 people<br/> Male: 5,377<br/> Female: 10,577<br/> Children: 3,832</p>   |                       |                                  |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b>         | <b>Actual</b>                    |
| % of people assisted over the total number of people targeted  | 100% or 31,500 people | 19.28% or 6,076 people           |
| # of mobile medical clinics deployed   | 2                     | 2                                |
| # of days the mobile medical clinics deployed  | 120                   | 120<br>(60 days for each clinic) |
| <b>Narrative description of achievements</b>   |                       |                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall, both clinics received an overall 6,076 people (2,190 males and 3,886 females).</li> <li>• Some 1,669 children were vaccinated, and 952 women immunized against neonatal tetanus.</li> <li>• Nutritional screening done for 2,163 children (121 MAM, 75 SAM, 294 VA, 337 dewormed and Zinc 390).</li> <li>• Some 9,878 people (6,691 females and 3,187 males) reached with health promotion.</li> </ul> |                       |                                  |
| <b>Challenges</b>  |                       |                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No refresher trainings were conducted for volunteers;</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure in some facilities and maternity unit solar system out of function, among others.</li> <li>• No Syphilis and HIV Test kits</li> </ul>  |                       |                                  |
| <b>Lessons Learned</b>   |                       |                                  |
| No lessons learnt were reported.   |                       |                                  |

|  |               |               |
|--|---------------|---------------|
|  <p><b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b><br/> <b>People reached:</b> 3,720 people<br/> Male: 1,783<br/> Female: 1,937</p> |               |               |
| <b>Indicators:</b>   | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
| % of people assisted over the total number of people affected  | 100%          | 0%            |
| # of Aqua tabs procured and distributed  | 46,080        | 0             |
| # of volunteers trained on Hygiene promotion in emergency  | 80            | 50            |
| # of households that have improved hygiene materials (received water storage material).  | 768           | 620           |
| <b>Narrative description of achievements during the reporting period.</b>  |               |               |

- To improve potable water storage capacity at household level, some 1,240 20-litre jerricans were procured and distributed to 620 households. Each beneficiary household received two-20litre plastic jerricans, one more from initially planned, to move closer to achieving SPHERE Standards.

#### Challenges

- Access by road to the affected areas was difficult due to TC PAWAN-related floods damaging the roads infrastructure.
- Due to the delay in accessing funds due to unforeseen situation. Indeed, the financial service provider through which the transfer to NS was done, took more time in actioning the request and the funds had to go through another country before reaching Puntland. As such, another humanitarian actor responded fully to the unachieved need. Unspent funds will be returned to the DREF.

#### Lessons Learned

Work on improving response speed and funds transfer.

### Strategies for Implementation

| Indicators:   | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of volunteers insured   | 160    | 50     |
| # of community feedback mechanism set up and operational  | 1      | 0      |
| # of stories on the operation shared with local and international media   | 2      | 0      |
| # of monitoring visits undertaken   | 2      | 0      |
| # of lessons learned workshop conducted   | 1      | 0      |
| Narrative description of achievements   |        |        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fifty (50) volunteers were mobilized and insured instead of the planned 160.</li> <li>No community feedback mechanism was set up due to inadequate time of the operation and need to strengthen the capacity of SRCS in this aspect. Planned to hire a Communications consultant to support SRCS develop stories did not take place.</li> <li>Inaccessibility due to safety/security could not allow monitoring visits.</li> <li>The lessons learned workshop was not held due to short timeframe of operation.</li> </ul> |        |        |
| Challenges  |        |        |
| The NS did not report any challenges. Field reporting remains a huge challenge.   |        |        |
| Lessons Learned   |        |        |
| Need to strengthen the NS Project management capacity and reporting.  |        |        |

## D. Financial Report

The overall allocation for this operation was CHF 141,072, out of which CHF 90,967 (64.48%) were spent. The balance of CHF 50,105 will be returned to the DREF pot.

#### Explanation of variances:

- Shelter – Relief was underspent by CHF 25,466 (75%) due to procurement of Shelter Kits which did not take place. In addition, only 620 households were reached instead of planned 768 households.
- Clothing & Textiles was underspent by CHF 5,445 (19%) because only 620 households were reached.
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene was underspent by CHF 2,777 (44%) because procurement of Aquatabs did not take place as another agency move in fast and provided for this need.
- Utensils & Tools was underspent by CHF 7,881 (26%) because all supplies moved together so there were no multiple trips. Initial proposal estimates were higher than actuals.
- Transport & Vehicles Costs was underspent by CHF 2,544 (42%) because budget provided for transportation and spare parts in the event there were needs for fixings, but finally the SRCS used the services of a hired transporter for whom it did not need to pay for repairs.

- National Society Staff was overspent by CHF 2,692 (48%) because allowances for the 4 nursing staff were underestimated 150\$ instead of 210\$.
- Workshops & Training was underspent by CHF 2,216 (17%) because the planned Lessons Learnt workshop did not take place due to inadequate timing.
- Travel remained unspent because Puntland is a no-go zone for IFRC staff, so no monitoring missions were undertaken.
- Information & Public Relations also remained unspent because the two shelter IEC materials used were already available at NS.
- Communications remained unspent because the planned support by an external communications consultant did not take place.
- Financial charges was spent by CHF 1,216 although not budgeted for. This was an error during planning as bank charges were levied during transfers to SRCS.

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2019/12-2020/04 | Operation | MDRSO008 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2019/01-2020/12 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSO008 - Somalia - TC Pawan

Operating Timeframe: 20 Dec 2019 to 20 Feb 2020

### I. Summary

|                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Opening Balance                 | 0              |
| <b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b> | <b>141,072</b> |
| DREF Allocations                | 141,072        |
| <b>Expenditure</b>              | <b>-90,967</b> |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>          | <b>50,105</b>  |

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

| Description   | Budget         | Expenditure   | Variance      |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction                        |                |               | 0             |
| AOF2 - Shelter  | 115,681        | 76,837        | 38,844        |
| AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs                    |                |               | 0             |
| AOF4 - Health   | 8,505          | 9,164         | -659          |
| AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene                  | 8,863          | 3,925         | 4,938         |
| AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion                 |                |               | 0             |
| AOF7 - Migration                                      |                |               | 0             |
| <b>Area of focus Total</b>                            | <b>133,049</b> | <b>89,926</b> | <b>43,123</b> |
| SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies                  | 157            |               | 157           |
| SFI2 - Effective international disaster management    | 1,049          | 1,041         | 8             |
| SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners | 6,817          |               | 6,817         |
| SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC                           |                |               | 0             |
| <b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>              | <b>8,023</b>   | <b>1,041</b>  | <b>6,982</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                    | <b>141,072</b> | <b>90,967</b> | <b>50,105</b> |

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2019/12-2020/04 | Operation | MDRSO008 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2019/01-2020/12 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 17/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRSO008 - Somalia - TC Pawan

Operating Timeframe: 20 Dec 2019 to 20 Feb 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description                                 | Budget         | Expenditure   | Variance      |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>98,619</b>  | <b>57,050</b> | <b>41,569</b> |
| Shelter - Relief                            | 34,032         | 8,567         | 25,466        |
| Clothing & Textiles                         | 27,982         | 22,537        | 5,445         |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                 | 6,353          | 3,576         | 2,777         |
| Utensils & Tools                            | 30,251         | 22,370        | 7,881         |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>6,105</b>   | <b>3,561</b>  | <b>2,544</b>  |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                  | 6,105          | 3,561         | 2,544         |
| <b>Personnel</b>                            | <b>10,734</b>  | <b>12,992</b> | <b>-2,258</b> |
| National Society Staff                      | 5,623          | 8,315         | -2,692        |
| Volunteers                                  | 5,111          | 4,677         | 434           |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>             | <b>12,802</b>  | <b>10,586</b> | <b>2,216</b>  |
| Workshops & Training                        | 12,802         | 10,586        | 2,216         |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>4,203</b>   | <b>1,227</b>  | <b>2,976</b>  |
| Travel                                      | 985            |               | 985           |
| Information & Public Relations              | 756            |               | 756           |
| Communications                              | 2,462          |               | 2,462         |
| Financial Charges                           |                | 1,216         | -1,216        |
| Other General Expenses                      |                | 11            | -11           |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>8,610</b>   | <b>5,552</b>  | <b>3,058</b>  |
| Programme & Services Support Recover        | 8,610          | 5,552         | 3,058         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                          | <b>141,072</b> | <b>90,967</b> | <b>50,105</b> |

## 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](mailto: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](mailto:surein.peiris@ifrc.org)
- Oyundi Nehondo, Senior Disaster Management Officer, IFRC Somalia Office, mobile: + 254 721 293206; email: [oyundi.nehondo@ifrc.org](mailto:oyundi.nehondo@ifrc.org)

#### **IFRC Office for Africa Region:**

- Adesh TRIPATHEE, Head of Africa DCPRR, email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org), phone: +254 731 067 489
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Operations Coordinator, email: [khaled.masud@ifrc.org](mailto:khaled.masud@ifrc.org), phone +254 (0) 780 440 908

#### **In IFRC Geneva:**

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordinator, phone +41 791 525 147, email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF, phone +41 22 730 4236, email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

#### **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](mailto: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](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, Email: [Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); Phone: +254 732 203 081

## 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.**