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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Somalia: Tropical Cyclone GATI

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

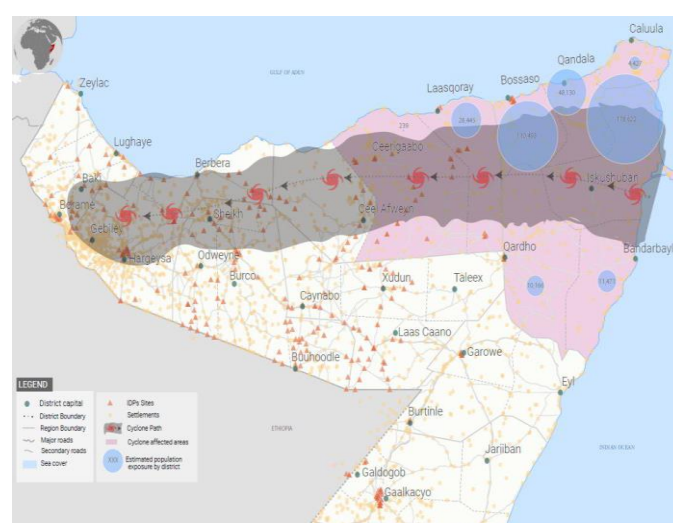
<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>MDRSO010</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<b><u>TC-2020-000232-SOM</u></b>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	<b>03/12/2020</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>3 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>28/02/2021</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: <b>Yellow</b></b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 136,955</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>60,000 estimated</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>6,000 (1,000 households)</b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>Puntland</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>Bosaso, Harfun and Qandala</b>
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has a Liaison Office in Nairobi where the National Society President sits with a small team. In addition, SRCS has two Coordination Offices in-country, one in Mogadishu and one in Hargeisa each managed by an Executive Director. Puntland, and its 13 branches, comes under the Coordination office in Mogadishu. The cyclone-hit areas of Puntland are under the Bosaso Branch.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> IFRC Somalia Country Office. Consultations are ongoing to determine the level of involvement of the ICRC and PNSs.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> So far at Coordination level - 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			

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

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the Disaster

On 22 November 2020, Tropical Cyclone (TC) GATI originating from the Bay of Bengal became the strongest ever storm to hit Somalia. GATI made landfall at Ras Hafun with maximum sustained winds of 170Km/hr; and classified as a Category 2 storm. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) raised its impact score to "ORANGE" (1.5 out of 3) and forecast the expected level of humanitarian impact of the cyclone as "MEDIUM": It brought more than a year's worth of rain to the region in two days. By 25 November 2020, TC GATI had dissipated but it left trail of destruction across Bari and Sanaag regions of Somalia. Coastal communities have been disproportionately affected, with considerable damage reported to infrastructure, livelihoods, and social services (communication, electricity, roads, schools). Rainfall has also resulted in flooding which has caused sewerage to overflow; and increasing the risk of disease among the affected population.



Areas affected by Tropical Cyclone GATI (Source: UNOCHA)

According to authorities, an estimated 180,000 people (30,000 households) have been affected, with 42,000 people (7,000 households) displaced across Puntland and Somaliland ([UNOCHA](#)). At least eight people have been killed. The worst hit areas are believed to include Baargaal, Focaar, Garduush, Hurdiya, and Xafun in the Indian Ocean and Bosaso

/ Qandala in the Gulf of Aden. It should be noted that the above information remains unverified and will be confirmed only after interagency assessments are completed.

The Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), has prioritized conducting rapid assessments to accurately determine the extent of the impact caused by GATI. The numbers of affected and damage are also expected to increase as more reports are compiled and published.

The Acting President of Puntland Regional State has appointed a high-level Cabinet Coordination Team to oversee interagency response operations; and has appealed for international humanitarian assistance, in the following priority areas: emergency shelter and essential household items, health, livelihoods, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

TC GATI comes as authorities and partner organizations in Somalia are already grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 27 November 2020, a total of 4,451 COVID-19 cases and 113 deaths had been reported in the country by the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The Somali Red Crescent (SRCS) has a long-term record in providing life-saving assistance to people in need; and is leading the operation in response to TC GATI. Thus far, SRCS has convened a Partners Call during which a Five-member Cyclone GATI Taskforce was established to oversee the operation and a decision made to request support from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). The GATI Taskforce comprises the SRCS Executive Director, SRCS Director of Disaster Management, and SRCS Bosaso Regional Branch Coordinator (leading the operation at field level). The Partners Call was attended by SRCS leadership, Head of Operations, Head of Mogadishu branch, Head of Bosaso branch, Head of IFRC Somalia Country Office, and the IFRC Senior Disaster Management Officer. Other partners were not able to attend but were briefed on the decisions taken subsequently; and notes shared.



SRCS volunteers survey damage caused by TC GATO (Source: SRCS)

On 25 November 2020, the SRCS deployed a Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) – led by the Bosaso Branch Coordinator) to undertake an initial rapid assessment ahead of the Government-led Interagency Assessment Team. Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), and volunteers in the affected areas have been mobilized; and are in the process of gathering information on the situation. This was in response to the request from the Puntland Regional State authorities, and information from these exercises will add into the interagency assessment that is planned, and which SRCS will participate in.

SRCS' presence and established local branches across the country are, which enables SRCS to also reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote areas. SRCS has vast expertise with different types of programming through multilateral projects supported by IFRC, as well as through bilateral programs with Movement partners and with ICRC. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, community-based 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), humanitarian values & RC/RC principles, and rehabilitation for physically disabled people.

### Lessons learnt from previous DREF operations

In 2019-20 SSRC implemented operations supported through the IFRC DREF and Emergency Appeal mechanisms in response to drought ([MDRSS007 Drought](#)), cyclones ([MDRSS008 TC PAWAN](#)), and floods ([MDRSS009 Qardho](#)) as well as public health emergencies ([Africa COVID-19](#)). Key lessons drawn from these operations will be capitalized in the implementation of this DREF operation, they include,

- Cash transfer values were based on a household (HH) number of 6; however, many of the targeted HHs were in excess of 10 and therefore the amount provided did not meet their food and other basic needs. It is necessary therefore to ensure that the cash transfer value is amended based on the HH number.

- Refresher training of volunteers is required before the implementation of cash and assistance (CVA) interventions under the DREF.
- Community members preference was the use of mobile money transfer over other methods (cash in envelopes) in terms of security/discretion, accessibility and convenience; however, some were not familiar with it as a modality, and therefore orientation on its use should be considered.
- Orientation of community members on scope of what can be supported under the DREF is recommended in order to ensure their expectation can be managed – namely to address the immediate basic needs of the affected population; and the duration cannot extend beyond 6 months inclusive of preparation time, implementation and review.
- Transition and exit planning. The DREF is aimed to address immediate basic needs and not designed to provide sustainability – therefore there is a need to ensure the response is linked with resource mobilization for longer term programming where possible.

This DREF operation will be supported by the SRCS Bosaso branch which was recently involved in the implementation of the MDRSO009 Qardho operation, which included cash transfer programming as the principal response option. This branch was also involved in the implementation of the MDRSO007 TC PAWAN operation.

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

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a Somalia Country Office (CO) which is based in Kenya, Nairobi, which provides operational, technical and logistical support to the SSRC. An IFRC Health Delegate is based in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

The IFRC Somalia Country Office (CO) has been supporting the SSRC following TC Gati made landfall; and coordinating with counterparts at the IFRC Africa Regional Office (AfRO) in Nairobi, Kenya in accordance with the IFRC Secretariat's Emergency Response Framework. The IFRC Somalia CO has participated in "Cyclone GATI Taskforce" Calls initiated by the SRCS; as well as Operational Calls with counterparts in the IFRC AfRO Disaster Crisis Preparedness, Response and Recovery (DCCPR) unit. The IFRC Somalia CO has continued to disseminate updates on the situation.

The ICRC also has an operational presence in the regions affected by TC GATI Gati (Somaliland & Puntland) and is monitoring the situation through their Hargeisa and Garowe Offices as well as Bosaso Antenna. The operational priority of the ICRC in Puntland and Somaliland are areas under the influence and control of armed actors. These areas are heavily affected by GAT and are unlikely to see humanitarian interventions by other actors.

As part of a response to TC GATI, the ICRC will support 1500 HHs in with household items in two districts. Additionally, the ICRC will support with a donation of equipment to enable the affected population to repair a water pipeline that was damaged by TC GATI. These activities will be carried out in close cooperation with SRCS Bossaso Branch.

Other Movement partners supporting the SSRC includes, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Iceland Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. Only German Red Cross is present in country and is based in Somaliland. Support from partners is for longer terms development, rather than emergency response. Thus far, consultations by the IFRC Somalia CO are ongoing to determine if support will be forthcoming from the ICRC and partner National Societies (PNS). At present there is no indication that other Movement partners with the exception of ICRC will support the response to TC GATI; and there are none currently working in the areas that will be targeted through this DREF operation. This will necessitate that the expectations of the affected population in terms of addressing medium to longer needs caused by TC GATI is carefully managed. This is also the incorporation of lessons learned from previous DREF operations (see above section where this is mentioned in detail).

### Overview of other actors' actions in country

Humanitarian partners in collaboration with the authorities have begun to mobilize resources to respond to the needs of the affected population. Please refer to the below table for a summary of the actions taken or being planned under the cluster system (Source: [UNOCHA Tropical Cyclone Update](#)):

Sector	Actions taken
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	Cluster partners have mobilized US \$245,000 to support the disbursement of multipurpose cash transfers, and 500 NFI kits are being readied for distribution. Further support is being mobilized and expected to arrive in the coming days.
Food Security and Livelihoods	Cluster partners are planning cash/voucher interventions are to support 10,000 households;

	and disbursements will start once the Government Interagency Rapid Assessment is completed.
Health	Cluster partners have mobilized mobile health clinics to assist approx. 10,000 HHs, with services starting in Bosaso; and expected to move other areas as they become available. Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) activities related to COVID-19 prevention and waterborne diseases are also being planned. Monitoring of acute malnutrition among the affected population is ongoing; and efforts being made to ensure avoid disruption to essential nutrition services.
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Monitoring developments where protection related concerns may arise, or where interventions will be confirmed once the Government Interagency Rapid Assessment is completed.
WASH	Cluster partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Health are readying for distribution 3,000 hygiene kits targeting 9,000 people. Additional WASH items are expected to arrive in the coming days.

In Puntland Regional State, SRCS has positive working relationship with the Government and other actors, such as the UN (WFP and UNICEF) and INGOs (ADRA, CARE and NRC), all coordinated by HADMA / Government. These agencies have been participating in the Government-led coordination meetings focusing on Cyclone GATI. SSRC is coordination the activities planned through the DREF with those being planned by the Government and other actors under the cluster system to avoid overlaps or any gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

Externally, the entire Cyclone GATI Operation is being coordinated by HADMA, with support from UNOCHA. HADMA was already organised the multi-sectoral assessment team to be deployed behind the SRCS team. HADMA has already circulated the Gap Analysis Matrix (*WWWWW*) to partners directly and through Cluster Leads. Clusters are meeting on an ad hoc basis and SRCS is attending coordination meetings and sharing updates. Thus far, SRCS has also participated in two Government-led Coordination mechanisms specific to Cyclone GATI. SRCS as auxiliary has strengthened working relations with the Government as a result of the implementation of the Qardho Floods DREF; and is actively participating in the cluster system to ensure complementarity, and that humanitarian gaps in assistance can be addressed.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Humanitarian needs and priorities resulting from TC GATI are currently pending and will emerge following the completing of the rapid-needs assessment currently being undertaken by SSRC; combined with results from the Government-led Interagency Rapid Assessment Team, which is readying for deployment. These will be used to inform a revision of the operational strategy (if required) once more detailed information is available on the immediate basic needs, disaster impact, access and protection risks.

The following provides a summary of the needs that are expected based on an analysis of available data – including preliminary reports submitted by volunteers, at the time of publication: –

**Emergency shelter and essential household items:** Preliminary reports submitted by volunteers indicate that at least 10,000 HHs (60,000) people have been affected across Bosaso, Hafun and Qandala districts among the worst affected areas in Puntland Regional State. In coastal communities in these, much of the population were already living in poorly constructed makeshift structures (Refer to photos below), made from light or salvaged materials. It is expected that they would be unlikely to withstand the impact of TC GATI; and will have been severely damaged by the strong winds. Bosaso district is home to groups of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees, who were vulnerable prior to TC GATI, which will have made their situation even more precarious.

District	# Shelters destroyed	# IDP/Refugee HHs affected
Bosaso	375	4,348
Hafun	560	0

Qandala	80	0
<b>Total impact</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>4,348</b>

There will be a need to support affected families meet their emergency shelter needs through the distribution of emergency shelter items, complemented by unconditional conditional cash transfers. The affected population may have lost their belongings due to flooding, and therefore the provision of replacement essential household items will need to be prioritized by humanitarian partners (refer to “Overview of other actor’s actions in country” for more information on the support being mobilized under this area of intervention)



Makeshift repairs to homes in Hafun district (Source: SRCS)



Roofs blown off houses as a result of TC GATO (Source: SRCS)

**Livelihoods and basic needs:** TCC GATI caused extensive disruption to livelihoods by destroying assets (fishing boats and equipment), livestock deaths, and flooding of crops (fruits and vegetables). According to preliminary reports the Hafun and Qandala districts which are among the worst affected, majority of the income for communities in these areas comes from fishing, livestock and casual labour. They rely predominantly on fish meat, and seafood for subsistence at HH level. If these activities are disrupted, their living conditions and other coping mechanisms can be expected to deteriorate. There has also been reported of pastoralists and fisherfolk in these areas reducing daily meals by two thirds; and selling of remaining livestock to gain whatever remaining income they can, thus depleting their asset base and making them more vulnerable.

District	# livestock lost	# boats lost	# business facilities affected
Hafun	5,600	22	90%
Qandala	400	10	75%
<b>Total impact</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>82.5%</b>



Damage to fishing boats in Hafun District (Source: SRCS)



Livestock killed due to TC GATO (Source: SRCS)

In 2019-20 locust outbreaks have persisted across East Africa, threatening food security and livelihoods. The rainfall associated with TC GATI has created suitable conditions for breeding of locusts which exacerbate the situation according to the [UN Food and Agriculture Organization](#). Complicating the challenges faced due to the TC GATI situation, COVID-19 is also impacting on the daily wage-earning work force who find it difficult to make a living.

There will be a need to expand the support to affected households, especially those whose livelihoods have been impacted; through the provision multipurpose cash assistance to help them meet their immediate basic needs, and to facilitate protection of livelihoods assets. Based on the current situation, markets in the affected areas may have been impacted, and as communication networks are disrupted mobile money transfer though a preferred mechanism might not be achievable. Rapid market and feasibility assessments will need to be completed prior to any intervention being initiated. Monitoring of price fluctuations and availability of basic commodities and food items will also need to be continuously carried out.

Engagement with the affected communities will be held to consult them on the transfer value versus the actual size of their HH to ensure that it can address their immediate basic needs. This is a learning that has been gained from previous operations implemented by SSRC.

**Health and WASH:** Majority of communities rely on shallow wells, and/or trucked water. TC GATI brought heavy rainfall, which has led to flooding which damaged sewerage systems causing them to overflow, potentially contaminating water supply. Access into the affected areas remains challenging, and it can also be expected that the supply of trucked water may be disrupted. Access to sanitation (latrines) was already inadequate, and open defecation was widespread. These factors combined increase the risk of waterborne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea. There is likely to be a need to provide safe water through the distribution of water treatment chemicals (aqua tabs) and storage items (buckets, jerry cans). According to preliminary reports, the affected population's access to basic health services has not been impacted considerably, with emergency mobile teams still able to operate.

Somalia remains in a state of protracted crisis which increases the impact of the challenging climatic conditions, amidst inadequate coping strategies and development assistance. It can be expected that the government and other actors support to the affected population will be limited.

## Targeting

**Geographical/ number of people:** Tentatively 1,000 HHs (6,000 people) will be targeted through this DREF – specifically those affected in Bosaso, Harfun and Qandala districts of Puntland Regional State. This equates to 10% of the affected population as per preliminary reports which indicate 10,000 HHs (60,000 people) have been affected. Targeting will include IDPs living in makeshift shelters and fisherfolk whose livelihoods that need immediate assistance, as well as vulnerable groups including women headed households with many children, the elderly, people with disabilities and critically sick and people injured by Cyclone GATI.

Exact targeting criteria will be confirmed once the ongoing assessment findings are shared. This will also include disaggregation of HH data; and actual projections on forecast on HH size.

## Scenario planning

<b><i>Worst scenario</i></b>	<b><i>Most likely scenario</i></b>	<b><i>Best scenario</i></b>
An estimated 10,000 HHs including IDPs / Refugees vulnerable to the cyclone are affected and exposed to critical DRR, Shelter / HHIs, Emergency Food/Livelihoods Security, Protection, Health/WASH and Environmental risks due to overwhelmed / collapsed social services in Puntland Regional State	An estimated 10,000 HHs including IDPs / Refugees vulnerable to the cyclone are affected and exposed to critical DRR, Shelter / HHIs, Emergency Food/Livelihoods Security, Protection, Health/WASH and Environmental risks due to overwhelmed / collapsed social services.	Affected and or vulnerable communities and environment cope, restore and rebuild better their normal functioning without external assistance.
To be elaborated after the ongoing rapid assessment findings.	To be elaborated after the ongoing rapid assessment findings.	To be elaborated after the ongoing rapid assessment findings.

<p><b>Assumption:</b> Most settlements are in the low-lying Coastal and seasonal riverine at risk of the aftermath flooding. All settlements were exposed to the high winds hence initial damage occurred ahead of the wet cyclone. No and or effective cyclone early warning and community preparedness were in place. In the affected area. The affected areas are remotes so hard to reach. Population displacements and movement likely to create and or escalate conflict.</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> The 1000 Households targeted is the unmet humanitarian gap.  To be elaborated after the ongoing rapid assessment findings.</p>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> Community and environmental resilience of the affected areas is functional.  To be elaborated after the ongoing rapid assessment findings.</p>
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## Operation Risk Assessment

The DREF operation is exposed to the risks as highlighted below, for which SSRC and IFRC Somalia CO have discussed mitigation measures to ensure targeted communities receive the needed support.

Other risks will be confirmed following the completion of the rapid assessments.

### 1. Security Risks (and Mitigation measures):

Access to the areas affected by TC GATI is challenging due to due to bad roads, and it can take upwards of 2 days to reach them from Bosaso City. This has been exacerbated by flooding, which has left roads submerged. If there is prolonged heavy rains and extended flooding this will continue to hamper access.

Security in the area of intervention could present potential risks during travel, which could block implementation; but local authorities will provide information on the situation in the area and accompany the NS volunteers in the field if necessary.

To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures of both the Movement and the Government will be strictly adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risks.

The security management as part of this operation will be based on the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all the movements.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers and staff on their behaviour and Safer Access.
- Coordination will be maintained between the NS and IFRC to ensure that all security measures are respected.
- Constant communication check-in measures with base by all operation staff will be sustained.
- The use of two vehicle convoy, compliance with speed limits and other regulations.
- Regular security updates will be organized, and information disseminated.
- Real time monitoring of field activities through the NRCS information management system.
- The use of other IT means of contact system to ensure communications during follow-up missions.

Volunteers will be trained on proper handwashing and use of alcohol-based sanitizers to keep safe while carrying out activities to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infection. Face masks will also be provided to volunteers and other Personal Protective Equipment like rubber boots and hand gloves for use during vector control to destroy mosquito breeding sites and clear drainages. All staff and volunteers must have undergone the Stay Safe security course and abide by the Code of conduct.

### 2. Market and Financial Service Provider (FSP) functionality

Risks associated with the FSP in that the telecommunication coverage is not restored; and Mobile Cash transfer cannot be used as modality. Also, that markets are also operating and accessible. That the targeted population is receptive to Mobile Cash transfer.

### 3. COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to

communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to [WHO](#), as of 27 November 2020, a total of 1,465,869 cases and 24,464 deaths had been reported. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centres; risk communication, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and [regional Emergency Plan of Action](#) for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to the food insecurity crisis, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [COVID-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how SSRC will respond to the situation in the event COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Complete lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	Moderate	Low
<b>Impact on operation</b>	No impact on SSRC operation will ensure to adhere to epidemic control measures in place.	The impact will be relatively low on this operation, as Government has opened its borders and the temporary lockdown has been lifted.  SSRC is also assured to be able to implement operation's response activities even in the event of temporary lockdown is imposed.	SSRC is ensured to be able to carry on its activities as it is part of the presidential taskforce and has been given full access to move during any lockdown. The unlikely event of a complete lockdown is only possible if there is a drastic increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in the country.
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	As the epidemic control measures were already in place before crisis, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures.  Trainings will be conducted in small groups with due respect to social distancing measures  Distribution and awareness raising exercises will ensure that physical distancing norms will be adhered to.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for of some items. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.	Health and hygiene promotion activities will be adjusted in line with any new measures that might come up, while relief through cash and voucher assistance will be provided.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective

The overall objective is to protect and save the lives and livelihoods of 1,000 households (6,000 people) affected by TC GATI in the Bosaso, Harfun and Qandala districts of Puntland Regional State by providing them with the means to meet their basic needs through multipurpose unconditional cash transfers for an initial period of one month. It is expected that the operation will be revised through the issue of an Operations Update on the completion of the rapid assessments that are planned or ongoing.

### Basic needs and livelihoods

Rationale for the utilization of cash transfer as the principal response option is based on the lessons learnt from the recently concluded Qardho floods DREF operation in Puntland Regional State, where challenges were experienced with the timely procurement of essential household and emergency shelter items; as well as a preference communicated by the affected population on receiving cash vis a vis in-kind assistance. Other humanitarian partners are expected to address needs in other areas of intervention (Shelter, Health/WASH etc.)

Targeted population will be provided with an initial one-off multipurpose unconditional mobile cash transfer to enable them to cover their basic needs for one month. Multipurpose cash will empower the targeted population by enabling them to determine their priority. This will be followed by post-disbursement monitoring (PDM) done fourteen (14) days after the cash disbursement. The value of the cash transfer will be based on the latest FSNAU Market Assessment and Somali Cash Working Group estimated costs of 90% of Full Minimum Expenditure Basket (USD 109) which works out to USD 100 per household. Following the completion of the rapid assessments, the number of transfers may be increased to enable the targeted population recovery their livelihoods activity; and can cover their basic needs by themselves.

Based on the preference of the targeted population (lessons learnt from previous DREF operations), Mobile Money will be used as the cash transfer modality, and as such a procurement of a Financial Service Provider will be conducted with support from the IFRC Somalia CO and Regional Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain (OLPSCM) unit. If this is not a feasible cash transfer modality – for instance if phone networks are not restored – other alternatives will be considered. Cash in envelopes will be a last resort given the elevated level of risk that this modality entails and the prevailing section situation in the areas of intervention. If this is the necessary modality, then it will be accompanied by a detailed risk analysis exercise to ensure appropriate mitigation measures will be put place.

Marketing assessment and monitoring will be conducted to ensure that they are operating in the area of intervention; have stock related to meeting basis needs, that it is in good condition given the nature of the disaster, and there is the capacity to restock them so that the target population access them.

Refresher training of the volunteers on basic principles related to cash transfer programming, market assessment and PDM will be conducted prior to the planning, implementation and monitoring of the interventions.

### Community Engagement and Accountability

Information will be shared with affected communities on SRCS plan of action, the distribution dates, entitlement and how communities can provide feedback to the National Society. Risk communication messages will also be shared through trusted channels on Covid-19. The volunteers will be trained on basics of community engagement and accountability (a branch level training with SRCS staff was held in October facilitated by IFRC and NorCross so branch level staff have the training materials and knowledge to roll this training out to volunteers as necessary). During distributions, a feedback desk will be put in place to allow people to provide feedback, raise any concerns or suggest ways to improve the operation. The feedback collected will feed into the monitoring data and will be discussed at coordination meetings in order to agree on appropriate actions to be taken. SRCS trained volunteers will carry out feedback collection using kobo toolbox app.

### Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Following disasters, protection concerns, particularly regarding separated and unaccompanied children, and young women are known to increase. Vulnerable groups are at risk to exploitation, psychosocial trauma and gender-based violence (GBV). Housing units of host families may have limited access to basic facilities that are safe for women and children. Addressing such risks are to be incorporated in the operational plans and in the messaging and community engagement of the SSRC. There will be a need to ensure that mapping of local child protection services and GBV referral systems is carried out and information provided to affected households. Additionally, family tracing and reunification processes for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children, provision of PSS services for children, are expected to

be a priority need. PGI minimum standards will be used to ensure a do no harm approach, and elaborate on how the mitigation approach will (ideally) include establishment of protection referral pathways, training and sensitization of staff and volunteers to identify and refer protection concerns, and safeguarding in the operation (such as signing the Code of Conduct and Child Protection policy) for all staff and volunteers

## **Operation Support Services**

### **Human Resources**

To ensure quality implementation, internal coordination will be led by the SRCS coordination office in Mogadishu, working through and closely with the affected Bosaso Regional Branch in Puntland. The Disaster Management Director based in Mogadishu Coordination Office will provide leadership in the response and will be supported by IFRC Somalia CO in providing technical support to the Branch and volunteers. The IFRC Somalia Country Office in Nairobi will ensure that all Movement partners are informed of the response, with regular progress reports.

The affected Sub-Branched will supported through the deployment of the Bosaso Regional Branch Emergency Response Teams , who will support Community Emergency Response Teams in terms of initial rapid assessment which is already underway, identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries, as well as monitoring of the evolving humanitarian situation.

A BDRT will be deployed to supervise the implementation of the DREF operation; and is costed in the accompanying budget They will be supported by 50 volunteers who will be provided with per diem, insurance, visibility items and personal protective equipment (PPE) to mitigate their exposure to COVID-19.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

To ensure effective project implementation, continuous monitoring at the community level will be done by SRCS staff and volunteers. The branches will be supported by SRCS coordination office, who may travel once to the field to monitor the operation. Post-Disbursement Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted by SRCS Bosaso Branch Coordinator with technical guidance from the Senior DM Officer at IFRC Somalia CO. Monthly updates will be provided on progress of the planned activities, identified challenges encountered and remedial action taken during the operation. A lessons' learnt workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation.

The IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Unit will equally support the monitoring, Lessons Learned and reporting activities while the Communications Unit will provide some support in documenting and disseminating the operation.

### **Logistics Management and Procurement**

All procurements will be done in line with SRCS/IFRC logistics/financial procedures and IFRC Regional OLPSCM unit will provide procurement oversight and support, if required. The IFRC Regional OLPSCM will work with IFRC Somalia CO Senior Logistics Officer and SRCS Bosaso Branch Coordinator on local procurement process as well as provide technical guidance where needed through the process. This will include the procurement of the FSP for Mobile Money.

### **Communication**

To help position the SRC as a leading humanitarian actor in the country, it is critical to continue building public awareness and visibility for their role in responding to those affected by Cyclone GATI. This not only helps build the brand and credibility of the National Society, but also provides an opportunity for further funding and support. One mission will be conducted during the operation involving IFRC Communications focal point.

The National Society will work with national media to provide updates on the response and the needs from communities as well as collect human and environment stories of impact from people who receive much-needed support. It is also a great opportunity to showcase the responders and volunteers on the frontline of the response and their important role in helping communities in the relief and recovery period of the disaster. The Communications Unit at the IFRC Africa Regional Office will provide support to the National Society in building their visibility around this response.

### **Security**

To minimize the risks of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures will be enhanced. This includes active situation monitoring and information sharing between field and head office teams as well as the development and implementation of minimum-security measures. All IFRC and SRCS personnel actively involved in the field level operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay

Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security) before deployment. As road travel also presents a considerable hazard, safe driving and ensuring vehicle road worthiness is of critical importance. Contingency plans such as medical evacuation plan, relocation plan and crisis management plan should be in place to manage emergencies adequately.

IFRC is not present in Puntland and the SRCS is leading the implementation of the DREF operation. Coordination is done between IFRC and ICRC on security issues at a national level; and there is a division in terms of support and mandate in specific areas of the country.

### **Administration and Finance**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between the SRCS and IFRC Somalia CO that will articulate roles and responsibilities of each party in the implementation of this DREF operation; and ensure that the agreed DREF procedures are complied with, specifically in terms of its use, and reporting. The management of the DREF allocation will be carried out in accordance with the existing IFRC and SRCS procedures.





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## **Funding Requirements**

The overall amount required to implement this plan of action is CHF136,955 as detailed in attached budget.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

**In the National Society**

- Yusuf Hassan Mohamed, President, Somali Red Crescent Society; phone: +254 722144284; e-mail: [benebene1@hotmail.com](mailto:benebene1@hotmail.com)

**In the IFRC Country Office**

- Surein Peiris; Head of IFRC Somalia Country Office; phone: +254 20 2835132; e-mail: [surein.peiris@ifrc.org](mailto:surein.peiris@ifrc.org)

**IFRC Regional Office:**

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCPRR; phone: +254 731 067489; e-mail: [Adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:Adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)
- Alina Atemnkeng, DREF Delegate Africa Region, phone +254 731067277, e-mail: [alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org](mailto:alina.atemnkeng@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

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- Eszter Matyeka, Senior Officer DREF, phone +41 22 730 4236, email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
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**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- Louise Daintrey, Head Partnership and Resource Development, Africa Region, Email: [Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org](mailto:Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org)

**For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, phone: +254 733 888 022, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

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

- Philip Kahuho, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254 732203081, email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.kahuho@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.

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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**.

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**DREF OPERATION**

MDRSO010 - SOMALIA Cyclone GATI

27/11/2020

**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Cash Disbursement	102.500
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>102.500</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3.500
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3.500</b>
National Society Staff	4.500
Volunteers	4.575
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>9.075</b>
Workshops & Training	6.000
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>6.000</b>
Communications	2.000
Financial Charges	2.521
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>7.521</b>
DIRECT COSTS	128.596
INDIRECT COSTS	8.359
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>136.955</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	112.890
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	4.872
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	5.858
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	10.650
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	2.685
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>136.955</b>

