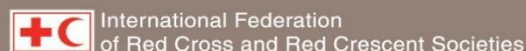




Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)

Somalia: Population Movement from Laascaanood



DREF Operation n°	MDRSO012	Glide n°:	CE-2021-000162-SOM
Date of issue:	25 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	04 months
Operation start date:	23 October 2021	Expected end date:	28 February 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF Allocated: CHF 270,619			
Total number of people affected:	7250 individuals and more are expected	Number of people to be assisted:	2,800 individuals
Provinces affected:	Laascaanood district in Sool Region	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Gaalkacyo district in Mudug Region
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): The Gaalkacyo Branch of the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) consists of 301 volunteers, 82 staff, one main branch and 3 sub-branches.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The office the Gaalkacyo mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA), the Ministry of Interior, UNHCR, UNICEF, DRC, NRC, CARE, IOM, SCI, PMWDO, Golis Telecommunication Company, Gaalkacyo Education Center Peace and Development, Gaalkacyo Medical Foundation			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

According to [UNOCHA Flash Update #3](#), from 14 October 2021, more than 7,250 people have been forcibly displaced from Laascaanood and surrounding areas, and the number is increasing daily. The displacement started on 2nd and 3rd October, when hundreds of families were arrested and forcefully displaced from Laascaanood, Sool Region of Somaliland. Most of the people are originally from Southwest (SWS) and Hirshabelle states, Banadir and a few from Ethiopia. According to the Puntland Ministry of Interior (Moi), more than 2,800 of the people evicted have arrived in Gaalkacyo and Harfo in the Mudug Region of Puntland between 03 and 05 of October 2021. Others have been supported by the Puntland and SWS authorities with onward transportation, mainly to their place of origin in SWS, Hirshabelle and Banadir. Some individuals have moved onwards on their own accord or settled with relatives in Gaalkacyo.

Based on information received by the SRCS Gaalkacyo branch, between 10,000 to 14,000 people are expected to depart from Laascaanood and Erigabo coming months. A large part of those people is already in Gaalkacyo and more are expected to reach Gaalkacyo if the deportation continues in the coming days. Puntland and Somalia officials have called for the Somaliland government to cancel or delay these evictions, but the president of Somaliland, Musse Bihi has declared that the deportation process will be continuing until all the people from Puntland, South and Central Somalia have been fully evicted from Somaliland soil. This means evacuees from Hargeisa, Burco and other large Somaliland towns can also be expected in the coming days.

As of 19 of October, Puntland authorities have recorded that 3,800 out of the 7,250 displaced people have arrived in Gaalkacyo, of which approximately 1,000 have proceeded to move to their places of origin, Southwest State, Hirshabelle and Banadir. The remaining approximately 2,800 displaced persons are now stranded in Gaalkacyo, where the Puntland authorities have given them an open area to settle in, with no shelters or water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The displaced people were forced to abandon their belongings as they were put on trucks following the detention. Those

who have arrived in Puntland urgently need humanitarian assistance in terms of protection services, water, shelter, food, health services, and other necessities.

Cluster partners including UN (UNHCR, WFP, OCHA), INGOs (SCI, DRC) and SRCS have begun the scaling up of the response to the IDPs and are providing available supplies to those who have arrived in Gaalkacyo, including food, water, health, and emergency shelter assistance. Humanitarian partners and authorities in Garowe and Gaalkacyo are conducting joint regular meetings to plan and respond to the emerging humanitarian situation.

The authorities in north Mudug have committed to providing land on the outskirts of Gaalkacyo to settle the new arrivals and appealed to humanitarian partners to provide other services including access to water, health, shelter, and food. For those wishing to continue travelling south, the Puntland administration is planning to provide transport and is liaising with the Galmudug administration for their safe passage. SWS authorities intend to provide land for temporary resettlement in Baidoa. Both Puntland and SWS authorities established ministerial committees to work with humanitarian partners in addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Actions

SRCS has sent a mobile health team to the location of the IDPs which has since provided treatment of common infectious diseases including Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), Skin diseases, Gastritis etc. to 210 persons. The number of cases referred so far is 18 persons including maternal complication, AWD and case referrals. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), together with SRCS, has initiated a free phone call project for the evacuees from Laascaanood.

The SRCS Gaalkacyo branch has more than 300 active volunteers, 82 staff members including medical staff, more than five vehicles of which four are Toyota hardtops. Gaalkacyo branch is doing its best to contribute to the ongoing humanitarian efforts, but lack of resources is stunting the intervention.

Through the Cluster meetings conducted, it has been agreed that SRCS will support the ongoing response by providing emergency shelters, jerricans, water buckets, mats, and blankets, handwashing tools, hygiene and dignity kits, and cash distributions. In addition, a Mobile Health Clinic will be deployed to provide basic health care services, screening and referrals for malnutrition.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation for Somalia and Kenya based in Nairobi, Kenya, which provides operational, technical, and logistical support to SRCS. In Puntland, SRCS branches are mainly supported by the IFRC, especially through health clinics in the three regions of Bari, Nugaal and Bosaso. IFRC supports an Operation Manager in Puntland. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation will support, technical advice, monitor, and supervise the implementation. SRCS and IFRC currently also have an Emergency Appeal operation in response to the [Hunger Crisis 2021 \(MDRSO011\)](#). There is no overlap in the ongoing Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal and this DREF Operation.

Currently, no SRCS programme or partnership is currently focusing specifically on migration and displacement – including this situation. The SRCS is supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC who are supporting different humanitarian interventions including Primary Health Care, Community based health, First Aid, Restoring family links, and some relief and livelihood as part of long-term development rather than emergency response. The ICRC has been present throughout Somalia with a priority focus on South and Central Somalia since 1982 and has field-based Sub-delegations in South Central Zone (Kismayo, Baidoa and BeletWeyn), Hargeisa in Somaliland and Garowe in Puntland focussing primarily on economic security, health, water, and habitat programmes.

In immediate response to the displacement crisis, SRCS, IFRC, ICRC and Arab RC/RC Organizations conducted a discussion to address how Movement partners can support SRCS to respond and support the families displaced from Laascaanood. As a result, IFRC and SRCS agreed to develop this DREF emergency plan of action, to ensure that the SRCS would be able to support the affected communities with different sectors including WASH, Shelter/household items, livelihood, and health.

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

In Puntland Regional State, humanitarian actors and response are coordinated by the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA). SRCS works closely with HADMA and the Government.

Several humanitarian actors are working within Puntland. UN presence includes UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, and other INGO's working in the region includes SCI and DRC, 95% of all INGOs and Intergovernmental Organisations maintain exclusively nationally recruited staffing. Movement within Puntland is limited and highly managed, access due to insecurity considerations is challenged.

In response to the current IDP emergency, regular monitoring and planning meetings for response planning and resource mobilization are being held with representatives from the office of the Gaalkacyo mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA), the Ministry of Interior and cluster focal points in Gaalkacyo. Between the 9th and 10th of October, Puntland authorities in collaboration with Southwest State authorities facilitated air transport for 275 people from Gaalkacyo to Baidoa. On 5 October, Puntland authorities provided road transport to 636 people destined for Hirshabelle, Southwest State and Banadir. The Southwest State ministerial committee on the displaced people from Laas Caanood led by the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs are in Gaalkacyo to oversee the relocation and provision of humanitarian assistance for those intending to relocate to Baidoa. Inter-agency coordination meetings, cluster meetings and meetings with authorities in Gaalkacyo are ongoing. As of October 11th, partners have agreed to provide the following assistance:

- Puntland authorities have provided food, water, sleeping mats and materials to the IDPs since their arrival to Gaalkacyo.
- Local communities in north Gaalkacyo are collecting contributions including food, clothing and an unconfirmed amount of cash that will be provided to the displaced people.
- The Somali diaspora has provided housing for one month for 100 displaced families and clothing for 222 children.
- UNHCR through its partner, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) plans to assist 800 families with NFIs kits.
- The Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from UNICEF plans to provide mobile health and nutrition services for three months for affected people in Gaalkacyo. The ministry had provided health services to IDPs before they were relocated from Dusmadea and Xarfo town.
- UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Health in Puntland is distributing hygiene kits to displaced families in Gaalkacyo with excess stocks being held in anticipation of new displacements. UNICEF is also providing a portable water tank (30 cubic meter bladder) for water trucking.
- UNICEF in partnership with Puntland Water Development Authority plans to implement a one-month water trucking intervention and to construct 20 emergency latrines.
- UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA) is providing interim care, family tracing and reunification and referral to child protection and GBV services including safe shelter targeting 80 children for 15 days.
- The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), NRC and CARE will each give targeted unconditional cash to 400, 255, 300 households, respectively.
- IOM through NRC and UNHCR will distribute 500 and 800 NFI kits respectively. IOM will also support the repatriation of those originally from Ethiopia who wish to return.
- Save the Children (SCI) will distribute hygiene kits to 1,000 households. In addition, SCI plans to implement water trucking assistance, targeting 2,000 IDPs for 45 days.
- A local partner, PMWDO, has commenced trucking water to the displaced people.
- Golis telecommunication company will support the construction of 20 emergency latrines, provide 100 emergency tents and distribute free SIM cards for each displaced person.
- UNICEF plans to provide daily meals for unaccompanied children, gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and those at risk of GBV. The assistance targets 300 children for 15 days in Gaalkacyo.
- Gaalkacyo Education Center Peace and Development conducted case management and provided material assistance to unaccompanied minors. It also trucked water and provided NFIs (utensils, 133 plates, 140 cups, 73 glasses, 8 kettles) to some of the displaced.
- Gaalkacyo Medical Foundation has distributed 20 emergency shelters.

The activities under this plan should be understood in harmonisation with these efforts, meaning that the SRCS will not seek to cover all needs of the affected populations but to support an overall coordinated response. The SRCS is participating in ongoing cluster meetings to ensure that activities are streamlined thoroughly with the other responding actors.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Approximately 7,250 people have been forcibly expelled from their homes in Laascannood. Of these 7,250 persons, approximately 3,800 people have arrived in Gaalkacyo specifically, however, 986 people have proceeded to return to

their place of origin or returned to their businesses in Garowe. The remaining displaced persons in need are 2,800 people who have no intentions of returning home due to fear of retaliatory attacks and persecution by the Somaliland Authorities. The joint rapid needs assessment conducted on the 3rd of October by SRCS, Puntland Ministries of Women Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal affairs, UNHCR, WFP, and DRC also showed about 30 per cent of the assessed families reported family separations and the presence of unaccompanied minors. At least 7 unaccompanied minors were present in the settlement, but these have later been reunited with their families, except for one. Some 21 families had left behind their children in Laascanood. Unaccompanied minors and separated families will likely continue to arrive at the site. Most of the people that have stayed in the IDP site in Gaalkacyo are women and children, as most men have continued their journeys or returned to their businesses in Garowe.

The assessment also showed that the displaced families were suddenly and unexpectedly detained and placed on trucks, forcing them to abandon their belongings and necessities. The Mayor of Gaalkacyo estimates that about 50 per cent of the total 7250 displaced people will re-settle in Gaalkacyo. The IDPs are currently residing in two different areas: Laanta-Dusmada, and area provided by the Gaalkacyo government where most IDPs have initially settled, however, this is a temporary site where the agreement with the owners is valid only until the end of October. Another IDP site, Jeehdin, has been established and the authorities are planning to accommodate IDPs at this site. The two IDP sites have no sanitary facilities or waste disposal sites. The affected families do not have access to food due to lack of money and reported surviving on one meal a day, secured through borrowing from friends and relatives or through begging or borrowing.

Furthermore, Puntland has been affected by three consecutive seasons of drought conditions due to delayed and erratic rainfall distribution. This has resulted in below-average cumulative rainfall across most of the country and leading to inadequate replenishment of pasture, water resources and below-average crop production. The situation has rendered a sizable number of communities more vulnerable with increasing cases of malnutrition, AWD, measles, skin infections, low immunization coverage due to migration of communities making them unreachable with immunization programmes. This means that community resilience in the region is already low, compounding the existing and newly emerging vulnerabilities on the IDPs, and increasing the pressure on the host communities and government who are already grappling with responding to the drought situation.

Targeting

Tentatively, this plan is set to target 2,800 displaced persons currently stranded in Gaalkacyo, and the situation will be monitored in case of a continued influx of IDPs. The focus of the intervention will mainly be the most vulnerable households including women, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities. During the joint rapid assessment, the branch was participating along with the local authorities and members of the affected community, who worked to identify those most vulnerable.

The Puntland Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior Affairs together with UNOCHA is coordinating the interventions to avoid duplications.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	%Female	%Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	6%	60%	40%
Children(5-17yrs)	8.7%	60%	40%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	48.8%	60%	40%
Elderly(>50yrs)	46.4%	60%	40%
People with disabilities	2%	60%	40%

Operation Risk Assessment

COVID-19: This proposed operational strategy funded through DREF 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. As such, there is a risk of delays due to the further spread of COVID-19 as Government control measures evolve to control and curb the further spread. SRCS will closely work with State Government to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is safely delivered to the affected populations while ensuring the safety of staff, volunteers, and affected populations alike. The activities to be carried out under this plan will follow the regulations of the Ministry of Health and WHO.

Security Situation Overview Puntland, Somalia:

While Puntland generally experiences a much lower frequency of security incidents than south-central Somalia, there has been a notable increase in militant activity since 2016. In addition, infrastructure (including viable ports of departure), law and order and emergency response are negligible in much of the territory, thereby exacerbating the risks posed by crime, communal violence, and tribal tensions. The autonomous regional government is largely capable of upholding security in Garowe, rated high-risk for missions. Thus, the critical mission is still possible within a tightly set security framework and based on precise pre-mission security assessments on emergency missions. Now, SRCS has access to the affected populations and the Gaalkacyo area is good. To minimize the risks of RCRC personnel falling victim to violence or crime, active risk mitigation measures will be implemented within the National Society. 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) on a mandatory ground, before deployment.

A major and substantial security setup needs to be established to guarantee staff and asset security and extend support to the operating National Society.

Widespread armed confrontation, clashes between clans, government forces and terrorists, as well as territorial conflicts between Somaliland and Puntland for Sool & Sanaag regions are recorded on daily basis. Bosaso is locked in the area surrounded by mountains with a strong Al Shabab presence. Gaalkacyo is divided into two parts by two opposed clans. Firearms are widely available and might be found in almost every domicile thus land and community disputes are often solved with gunfire.

The Sool region (Laascaanood) is the most problematic within Puntland and Somaliland as both states demand ownership over it (because of possible deposits of oil). Armed clashes between mentioned states for the territory of it are ongoing and could happen at any time. Besides that, there are plenty of territorial armed clan disputes in this region. Established security phases: WHITE, YELLOW, ORANGE AND RED. Puntland continues to be predominantly RED with ORANGE classified islands of Garowe and Bosaso districts. The recently conducted security assessment mission in Puntland (October 2021) documented the complexity of the situation and re-defined the high-risk operating context with a set of recommendations to be followed.

Security is the major precondition and primary task while engaging in Somalia in general and specifically in Puntland and defined regions of Somaliland including.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this operation is to assist the 2,800 people affected by the forceful expulsion who have settled in the Gaalkacyo area by providing the needed assistance such as emergency shelter, essential household items, basic health services all integrated with Protection, Gender and Integration (PGI) services, for 4 months.

Lessons learnt from previous DREF responses:

SRCS has previously implemented DREF and Emergency Appeal operations. SRCS in Puntland and Somaliland are currently responding to the ongoing drought and hunger crisis through an Emergency Appeal ([MDRSO011](#)), and have in 2019-2020 responded to drought (MDRSS007 Drought), cyclones (MDRSS008 TC PAWAN), and floods (MDRSS009 Qardho), and Cyclone Gati ([MDRSO010](#)) as well as the COVID-19 response (Africa COVID-19). The lessons learnt from these operations will be applied in the implementation of this DREF operation:

- Cash transfer values were based on a household (HH) number of 6; however, many of the targeted households made up of approximately 10 persons on average and therefore the amount provided did not meet their food and other basic needs. Despite the above, SRCS will, for planning purposes, maintain an average of six members per household as it is the official standard in the country. The National Society will continuously monitor the situation and eventually adjust its targeting if the case for the currently displaced people is similar to that of previous responses.
- 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 the scope of what can be supported under the DREF is recommended 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 is 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.

Based on the above lessons, the following activities will be implemented to support targeted households:

1- Shelter (Target: 900 people or 150 households)

The shelter is one of the major priorities for the evicted people. During the rapid needs assessment, humanitarian actors and the government agreed that shelter will be the top priority for the displaced, which is why SRCS is planning to support 150 households with emergency shelters and household items. This will be SRCS's contribution to government efforts in ensuring the early recovery of these vulnerable families. To note, SRCS does not have a shelter specialist, however, the Shelter Cluster has been activated and the National Society will be able to get a specialist to support volunteer training to support erecting the emergency shelters. In terms of materials for the emergency shelters, SRCS will procure:

- Tarpaulins (2 per HH)
- Wood for framing
- 250 shelter tool kits (1 per household)

In terms of household items, the SRCS will procure the below:

- Blankets (3 per HH)
- Kitchen sets (1 per HH)
- Sleeping mats (3 per HH)

Other Shelter Cluster members also planning to support with household items and shelter. The Cluster members, including SRCS, will coordinate their efforts. SRCS has a procurement policy and will strictly follow the SRCS and IFRC's procurement manuals. Most of the items will be procured locally through the successful bidder. The shelter provision will be streamlined with unrestricted cash transfers, to ensure that most vulnerable families will not be forced to use cash on shelter items but can instead focus on purchasing other basic needs such as food.

SRCS will use volunteers and staff for shelter activities, who will immediately start the process of the distribution together with key humanitarian actors and local authorities once. The SRCS Gaalkacyo Branch has approximately 100 volunteers in the branch and is planning to mobilise 50 volunteers to support shelter activities. The SRCS staff and volunteers will receive technical training on shelter from the Shelter Cluster which will remotely be complemented by the IFRC. Following this guidance, SRCS will provide targeted households with guidance and support on safe site selection, how to erect shelters, fire safety, protection issues, access to water and other services. The volunteers will receive training before engaging in the provision of these services.

Volunteers will be organized in 10 teams of 5 volunteers each, to support the building of these transitional shelters within 6 days. Given that the site provided by authorities is on the outskirts of Gaalkacyo, volunteers for the branch will need to be transported daily to the site for construction activities.

Post-distribution monitoring of shelter activities will be conducted while volunteers will ensure continuous monitoring of activities, allowing for operational adjustments as necessary.

2- Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 2,800 people or 467 households)

The cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be implemented by the SRCS Gaalkacyo branch, which is involved in the implementation of the Emergency Appeal for Hunger Crisis (MDRSO011), where cash transfers are the principal response modality. Thus, the branch has recent experience with this type of intervention. The rationale for using cash transfer as the principal response modality is based on lessons learnt from previous operations, including the Drought and Hunger Crisis 2021 and the Cyclone Gati 2020 response, where communities expressed a preference for receiving cash transfers vis a vis in-kind assistance. During the rapid joint assessment, it was noted that the displaced families have at least one family member with a cell phone and phone number, making mobile cash transfers an appropriate modality.

Targeted populations will be provided with one month of 100 USD unrestricted cash transfer to cover their basic needs, which allows for the targeted population to spend the cash based on their own identified priorities. The amount of 100 USD is based on the latest [Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) market assessment](#) provided by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) from September 2021, which puts the MEB for the Mudug region at 100 USD. The MEB represents the minimum set of basic food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil and sugar, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6–7 and household items such as water, kerosene, firewood, soap and cereal grinding costs. The cash disbursements are unrestricted but will mainly be intended for food and cooking items, as other essential household items and shelter items will be supplied through in-kind distribution.

Cash disbursement will be distributed following the identification of most vulnerable households (based on initial assessments), registration and verification of targeted households, and will be followed by post-distribution monitoring

(PDM) exercises and market monitoring 15 days after each disbursement and lessons learnt ploughed back to improve the operation.

Planned activities:

- Mobilisation of volunteers for assessment, registration and verification of beneficiaries
- Distribution of cash grants to 467 households for one month and PDM

3- Health (Target: 2,800 people or 467 households)

The health care delivery system is very fragile in Puntland, with limited access to basic healthcare services, particularly among the rural, hard to reach areas, nomadic and IDP communities. SRCS will undertake a detailed assessment to identify health needs, number/type/location of damaged health facilities and/or medical service gaps, in coordination with the local health authorities. The SRCS will activate a mobile health clinic, to provide a range of clinical and community-based interventions as a contribution to the overall response to the health needs of the affected communities. The mobile clinic will be staffed with Outpatient Department nurses, Midwife, Nurse in Child Health and Nutrition and Expanded Program on Immunization nurse, the service will be an integrated one including treatment of common diseases, Safe motherhood, EPI, Nutrition outpatient treatment, trauma management and referrals. Gaalkacyo branch has already been involved in the activation and implementation of mobile health clinics during the ongoing Emergency Appeal for Hunger Crisis. SRCS has sexual exploitation strategy and health strategy, and there are some integrated components of SGBV service in all SRCS health services.

Planned activities:

- Assessment to identify health needs and gaps in services/facilities
- Deployment of a Mobile Health Clinic at the site, to provide health services

4- WASH (Target: 2,800 people or 467 households)

The area provided by the Gaalkacyo government for the IDPs to settle in currently has no WASH facilities and setting up this is an urgent priority. On October 7th, a COVID-19 case was confirmed in the area, which further highlights the need for proper access to water for hygiene and sanitation, as well as hygiene kits, to be able to control the spread of COVID-19 as well as other transmitted diseases that may arise.

Planned activities:

- Initial assessment and continuous monitoring in WASH needs, in coordination with other WASH actors
- Community engagement on design and acceptability of WASH response
- Procure and distribute Aqua tabs for water purification, sufficient for 30 days. Based on Sphere standards, each person should have access to 5L of water per day. So, for a full month, each household will need 5L X 6 persons x 30 days, which sums up to 900 litres of water per month. Each tablet of Aquatabs is meant to purify 20litres of pure water, as it is not good for turbid water. Thus, each household needs 45 tablets of Aquatabs per month. Based on the above, a total of 63,045 tablets of Aquatabs will be procured and distributed to 467 households to serve for three months.
- Monitor the use of water purification tablets
- Provide jerricans (1 per HH) and buckets (2 per HH) to 467 families to support drinking water conservation and household use (bathing and cooking).
- Distribution of hygiene kits and PDM
- Provision of dignity kits to 24% of the targeted females, i.e., 403 women and girls of childbearing age, to serve for 3 months. Each kit shall contain sanitary pads, panties and bathing soap for women and girls. There is a standard dignity kit in Puntland, and this is in line with the GBV standard operating procedure (SOP). This kit contains 1 Somali dress, 1 Hijab (the head covering worn by Muslim women), 1 torch, 1 pair of batteries (explore the possibility for solar torches), 2 packets of sanitary pads, 3 pieces of bar soap and 2 panties.
- Training of targeted communities on safe water storage and use of water treatment products
- Construction and maintenance of 30 latrines with handwashing facilities and menstrual hygiene disposals
- Development of hygiene communication plan and training of volunteers on implementation.

5- Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) (Target: 2,800 people or 467 households)

The majority of the people remaining as IDPs in Gaalkacyo are women and children, as most men have proceeded their journey to Garowe to advocate for their businesses in Laascanood. Vulnerable groups are at risk of exploitation, psychosocial trauma, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), particularly when no shelter is available. Housing units of host families may have limited access to basic facilities that are safe for women and children.

As such, PGI will be streamlined throughout the intervention, ensuring that volunteers receive adequate briefing during the various refreshers. SRCS will ensure that protection issues are taken into account and that everyone feels protected despite age, gender and disability status. The National Society will conduct awareness-raising and orientation sessions on protection for volunteers. For the inclusion of everyone, engagement with people in the settlement site will be done to ensure that all the assistance is distributed equitably and impartially. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in hygiene promotion activities. As part of the needs assessment and analysis, a gender and diversity analysis will be included in all sector responses including Shelter, Livelihoods, Health and WASH, to understand how different groups have been affected, which will inform any revision of the operational strategy.

The Ministry of Women and Family Affairs is coordinating PGI and GBV interventions, and SRCS will coordinate with the ministry on the registration of beneficiaries for their response, to ensure that particularly women, elderly people and persons living with disabilities will be consulted with and targeted for the overall response. SRCS has sexual exploitation strategy and health strategy, which is integrated into activities. In addition, all sectors will seek to meet the [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#)

Planned activities:

- Initial needs assessment and criteria selection
- Awareness-raising sessions

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): Community engagement is an integral part of planning, assessment, and implementation of all the activities. The affected communities will be informed on SRCS' plan of action, distribution dates, and how they can give feedback to the SRCS on the implemented activities. Four SRCS Gaalkacyo branch staff including the branch coordinator has recently received CEA training at the beginning of this year with the support of the Norwegian Red Cross. SRCS volunteers are the ones working in the communities where SRCS is operating, providing awareness sessions as well focal points to collect community feedback and send to the main branch for clarification and response. SRCS Gaalkacyo branch has also established a short toll number where communities can call freely to provide their feedback. The feedback collected will feed into the monitoring data. Communities will be consulted on the most appropriate channels to use for them to be able to provide their comments, suggestions or ask questions.

Operation Support Services

Human Resources: SRCS will deploy 50 volunteers, alongside the 10 staff members working through the SRCS Gaalkacyo branch. To ensure quality implementation, internal coordination will be led by the SRCS coordination office in Mogadishu, working through and closely with the affected Gaalkacyo 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 Country Office (CO) in providing technical support to the Branch and volunteers. The IFRC Cluster Delegation in Nairobi will ensure that all Movement partners are informed of the response, with regular progress reports. Surge deployment might be needed, depending on how the situation evolves, and this need will be monitored and addressed accordingly.

Logistics Management and Procurement: Logistics services shall be provided by SRCS with technical support from the IFRC Cluster Delegation Logistics Officer with support from the Regional Office. The SRCS finance team with IFRC Finance Officer support shall oversee all financial requirements of the entire operation. All procurements will be done in line with SRCS/IFRC logistics/financial procedures and IFRC will provide procurement oversight and support, when required. The SRCS in Puntland has signed a framework agreement with Golis Telecoms, which has been tested in the 2020 Cyclone Gati and 2021 Drought and Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal responses. The previous agreement has been concluded following the ending of DREF responses in September 2021, and a new contract will be developed for this response.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: To ensure effective project implementation, continuous monitoring at the IDP site will be done by SRCS staff and volunteers. The Gaalkacyo branch will be supported by the SRCS coordination office. Post-Disbursement Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted, and monthly updates will be provided on the progress of the planned activities, identified challenges encountered and remedial action taken during the operation.

Monthly monitoring missions will be conducted by SRCS staff through the branch to ensure smooth implementation of shelter, cash, health and wash activities. The branch coordination team, made up of 4 persons based in Gaalkacyo, will ensure supervision of volunteers' activities throughout the implementation period. The SRCS operations officer, based in Garowe, shall provide operational coordination support due to his proximity to the implementing branch. The

operations officer has recently been nominated as cash focal point and will work closely with the health officer of the SRCS. The overall operation will be supervised by the DM Director, based in Mogadishu, who shall equally conduct field missions. All relating costs will be covered through this operation.

The IFRC Cluster Delegation will follow up on the implementation of the operation through its team in Nairobi. The regional operations coordinator will oversee operational oversight and will conduct two missions (one monitoring visit and one for lessons learnt workshop). IFRC has a health delegate in the country, based in Hargeisa, who shall provide technical support to the SRCS in the management of the mobile clinic. A mission will also be planned to supervise health activities.

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.

Security: 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 following the existing IFRC and SRCS procedures.

Business Continuity: A business continuity plan (BCP) is to ensure critical functions of SRCS do not stop during the implementation of the DREF. To ensure minimal disruption, ongoing business continuity support from IFRC regional office will be provided through working with the Country Cluster Delegation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 900

Male: 360

Female: 540

Requirements (CHF): 60,375

Needs analysis: The joint rapid needs assessment conducted by local actors recommended that the displaced population is in urgent need of safe emergency shelter. The local authorities provided an empty land space of 3km sq in the outskirts of Gaalkacyo town, where the authority appealed to the humanitarian actors to address the shelter challenges. Besides SRCS, other humanitarian actors are planning to assist to cover gaps and needs. Some local NGOs have already erected tents for some IDPs, while authorities have lent existing structures to the affected people. Basic services like water supply, latrines and access to other essential services will need to be developed to ensure the displaced population can use the site for safe and dignified sheltering. Other humanitarian actors, under the coordination of UNICEF and the ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, are addressing PGI activities related to shelter, including child protection, GBV services and safe shelter.

Risk analysis: If the influx of displaced persons continues to increase rapidly, the situation and level of need will deteriorate significantly, harming the health, life and assets of the affected community. The displaced people are currently staying in open areas with no proper shelter and protection from the winds, heat from the sun and other harmful elements. The rainy season is expected to start soon which might cause devastating humanitarian consequences and appalling conditions for the affected people. Furthermore, protection risks are often very high in areas with a lack of shelters, with increased risks of SGBV and GBV and child abuse.

Population to be assisted: The intervention will target 900 individuals (150 households) who have been recently deported from Laascaanood. The people targeted will be those who have not already been provided with temporary shelter from other NGOs or local authorities.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet Sphere standards and the Somalia Shelter Cluster and CCCM Cluster guidance on the provision of emergency shelter and the PGI minimum standards

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome1: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	% of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs (Target: 32% or 150 HH)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance are provided to the affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs (Target: 900 people) % of people who during PDM reports being satisfied with the distribution process (Target: 80%) 															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP005	Engagement with community and most at-risk groups on design and acceptability of shelters	■	■	■	■												
AP005	Procurement of emergency shelter items	■	■														

AP005	Distribution of shelter and household items to the affected households.																
AP005	Technical guidance and support to targeted households on safe shelter construction and protection concerns																
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items																
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness-raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of volunteers trained on safe shelter design (Target: 50 volunteers) # of targeted families provided with technical support for shelter construction (Target: 150 HH) 															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP006	SRCS to receive technical guidance on safe shelter design and settlement planning																
AP006	Volunteers support emergency shelter construction																
AP006	Monitoring of adoption of technical guidance																
AP006	Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance																



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,800

Male: 1,120

Female: 1,680

Requirements (CHF): 47,812

Needs analysis: The displaced people were forced to abandon their belongings as they were put on trucks following the detention. The IDPs lack to access to food due to a lack of money. They survive on one meal a day which is secured from relatives and friends through begging and borrowing. The Food Security and Livelihoods intervention will seek to support the affected households to buy items of their own choice while being streamlined with in-kind distributions, so families do not have to prioritise between competing needs.

Risk analysis: PGI concerns are essential to consider in FSL interventions, particularly CVA programming through mobile transfers as traditionally, in families with only one member of the household owning a phone and Simcard, it will belong to the male head of household. This brings implications of ensuring that the cash transfers reach the entire family, and to consider additional burdens placed on women as receivers of cash transfers on top of other household duties. In this specific context, the majority of IDPs are women and children, but the engagement of both men and women briefings on these concerns are still important to ensure inclusion.

Population to be assisted: 467 HHs are targeted to receive an unrestricted cash transfer of 100SUD for one month.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods	<i>% of households who have their basic household needs covered through cash transfers (target: 100% or 467 HH)</i>
----------------------------	--	---

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		% of targeted people who during PDM report being satisfied with distribution process (Target: 80%)															
Activities planned (weeks)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Mobilisation of volunteers	■															
AP081	Assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries		■	■	■												
AP081	Sensitization of targeted households on protection concerns in relations to CVA distributions		■	■	■												
AP081	Distribution of unrestricted cash grants					■	■										
AP081	Post-Distribution Monitoring							■	■								



Health

People targeted: 2,800

Male: 1,120

Female: 1,680

Requirements (CHF): 17,741

Needs analysis: The IDPs have no access to health care services. Many of the affected are women and children where several of them are expecting mothers. Due to overcrowding and lack of shelter and protection services for the people especially the elderly, women and children are at risk of contracting diseases. On 7 October, the MoH confirmed one COVID-19 related fatality, and with lack of access to hygiene measures and water, there is an increased risk of outbreaks of COVID-19 as well as other diseases.

Risk analysis: Due to lack of sanitary waste disposal, latrines and clean water, the transmission of acute watery diarrhoea is getting higher. Displaced people in the newly established IDP settlement is likely exposed to the COVID-19 and other infectious diseases due to the overcrowding and absence of prevention measures in place.

Population to be assisted: The mobile health clinic will service the general IDP population of 467 HHs, but with a particular focus on women and children, who will be provided with safe motherhood activities including antenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, referral, an extended program of immunization, as well as general treatment of the common diseases and malnutrition at a mobile health clinic for 4 months.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	% of targeted people who have access to health care (Target: 100%)															
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care for the targeted people.	% of the affected population whose potential health risks are identified (Target: at least 60% or 1,680 people)															
Activities planned (weeks)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs, number/type/location of damaged health facilities and/or medical service gaps																			
AP022	Recruitment of medical staff for the mobile clinic.																			
AP022	Staff training on case management and HMIS.																			
AP022	Procurement of vehicle rent for the mobile clinic staff																			
AP022	Procurement of all essential medical supplies and other necessary mobile clinic items																			
AP022	Provision of the Health services: safe motherhood activities including antenatal care, delivery, postnatal care, referral, extended program of immunization, as well as general treatment of the common diseases and malnutrition.																			



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 2,800

Male: 1,120

Female: 1,680

Requirements (CHF): 110,513

Needs analysis: The IDPs have settled in an open area with at least no sanitary waste disposal sites. On October 7, the MoH confirmed one COVID-19 related fatality, and with lack of access to hygiene measures and water, there is an increased risk of outbreaks of COVID-19 as well as other diseases. Golis Telecompany and UNICEF will also be constructing latrines, and SRCS will be supporting this effort through the construction of 30 latrines for the community.

Risk analysis: If the influx of displaced persons continues to increase rapidly, the situation and level of need will deteriorate significantly, harming the health, life and assets of the affected community.

Population to be assisted: Population to be assisted: 2,800 will be supported through the provision of WASH support and items.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet Sphere standards

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	% of households who have access to improved WASH services (Target: 100% or 467 HH)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of assessments carried out (Target: 2)															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the WASH situation and needs in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the WASH situation in targeted communities																

AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	% of targeted people who are found to have treated their drinking water during households' survey (Target: 70%) # of people benefitting from distribution of jericans and buckets (Target: 2,800 people)																
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP026	Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference.																	
AP026	Distribute household water treatment products (chlorine tablets, sachets, liquid chlorine, filters) sufficient for 120 days, to 2,800 people.																	
AP026	Procurement and distribution of jericans and buckets for water conservation and household use																	
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, and safe use of water treatment products																	
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of latrines constructed (Target: 30 latrines) # of handwashing facilities provided (Target: 30 handwashing facilities)																
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP028	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																	
AP028	Construct 30 toilets in household's public areas for 1500 people.																	
AP028	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through provision of cleaning materials and equipment.																	
AP028	Equip toilets with handwashing facilities, or water and menstrual hygiene disposals and ensure they remain functional.																	
AP028	Monitor use sanitation facilities provided																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of hygiene kits distributed (Target: 467 kits) ● # of people trained on the usage of hygiene kits (Target: 2,800 people) ● # of women receiving dignity kits (Target: 403 women and girls) 																
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																	
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene NFIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene based on health risks and user preference, in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.																	

AP030	Distribute family hygiene kits, sufficient for 3 month(s) to 467 households																	
AP030	Distribute dignity kits to 24% of women and girls for 3 month(s) to 467 households																	
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.																	
AP030	Monitoring and assessment to determine whether additional distributions are required and whether changes should be made.																	
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.																	



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 2,800

Male: 1,120

Female: 1,680

Requirements (CHF): 0

Needs analysis: Of the 2,800 displaced persons, 1680 of them are women, and about 250 are children. There are no measures or interventions to address increased risk of SGBV in the immediate local area. The closest facility to respond to health and SGBV needs is the SRCS clinic in Harfo, which provides CMR and PFA for SGBV survivors. Other humanitarian actors, under the coordination of UNICEF and Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, are addressing PGI activities such as interim care, family tracing and reunification, child protection and GBV services including safe shelter.

Risk analysis: If the evacuation process continues like this, the situation of the people living in these areas will get worse, likely resulting in higher exposure of women to SGBV. Due to lack of proper latrines women and young girls have to go outside for sanitation purpose or sometimes fetch water nearby which also exacerbates the risks.

Population to be assisted: 2,800 people

Program standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards and PGI minimum standards in emergencies

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	# of individuals reached with PGI intervention (Target: 2,800)															
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# Of assessments conducted (Target: 1)															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.																
AP031	SRCS to receive technical support in integration of PGI in shelter, livelihoods and health																
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.	# of awareness raising sessions conducted for volunteers (Target: 1)															

		Activities planned (weeks)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP033	Briefings to staff and volunteers involved on Code of conduct, sexual exploitations and abuse and safe referral of SGBV cases including child protection concerns																
AP033	SRCS volunteers raise awareness on prevention of SGBV and conduct referrals of SGBV survivors																

Strategies for implementation

Funding requirements (CHF): 34,178

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform																
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	% of volunteers insured (Target: 100%)															
		Activities planned (weeks)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure volunteer insurance																
AP040	Procure and provide volunteer PPE																
AP040	Brief volunteers on their roles, responsibilities and risks they face																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	Community feedback mechanism set up and operational															
			Activities planned (weeks)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Community communication activities ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decisions, including on COVID-19																
AP084	Community feedbacks are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.																
			Activities planned (weeks)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Revise Emergency Plan of Action based on interagency assessments and ongoing monitoring																
AP055	Ongoing NS monitoring activities																
AP055	Lessons learned workshop																

Funding Requirements

The overall amount allocated for implementation of this emergency plan of action is CHF 270,619 as detailed in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs
(CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRSO012 - SOMALIA - POP. MOVEMENT FROM
LAASCAANOOD

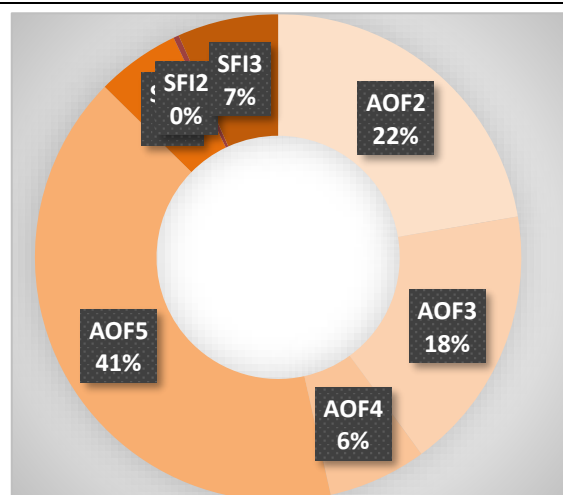
22/10/2021

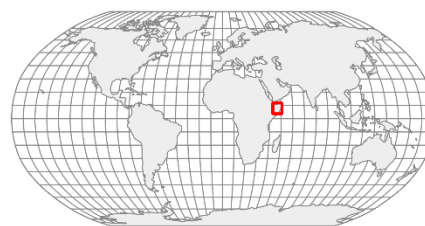
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	29,437
Clothing & Textiles	10,780
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	99,162
Medical & First Aid	691
Utensils & Tools	4,146
Other Supplies & Services	3,040
Cash Disbursement	43,027
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	190,282
Distribution & Monitoring	3,225
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,803
Logistics, Transport & Storage	13,028
National Society Staff	13,877
Volunteers	6,588
Personnel	20,465
Workshops & Training	9,536
Workshops & Training	9,536
Travel	9,674
Information & Public Relations	737
Communications	737
Financial Charges	7,801
Other General Expenses	921
General Expenditure	19,871
DIRECT COSTS	254,103
INDIRECT COSTS	16,517
TOTAL BUDGET	270,619

Budget by Area of Intervention

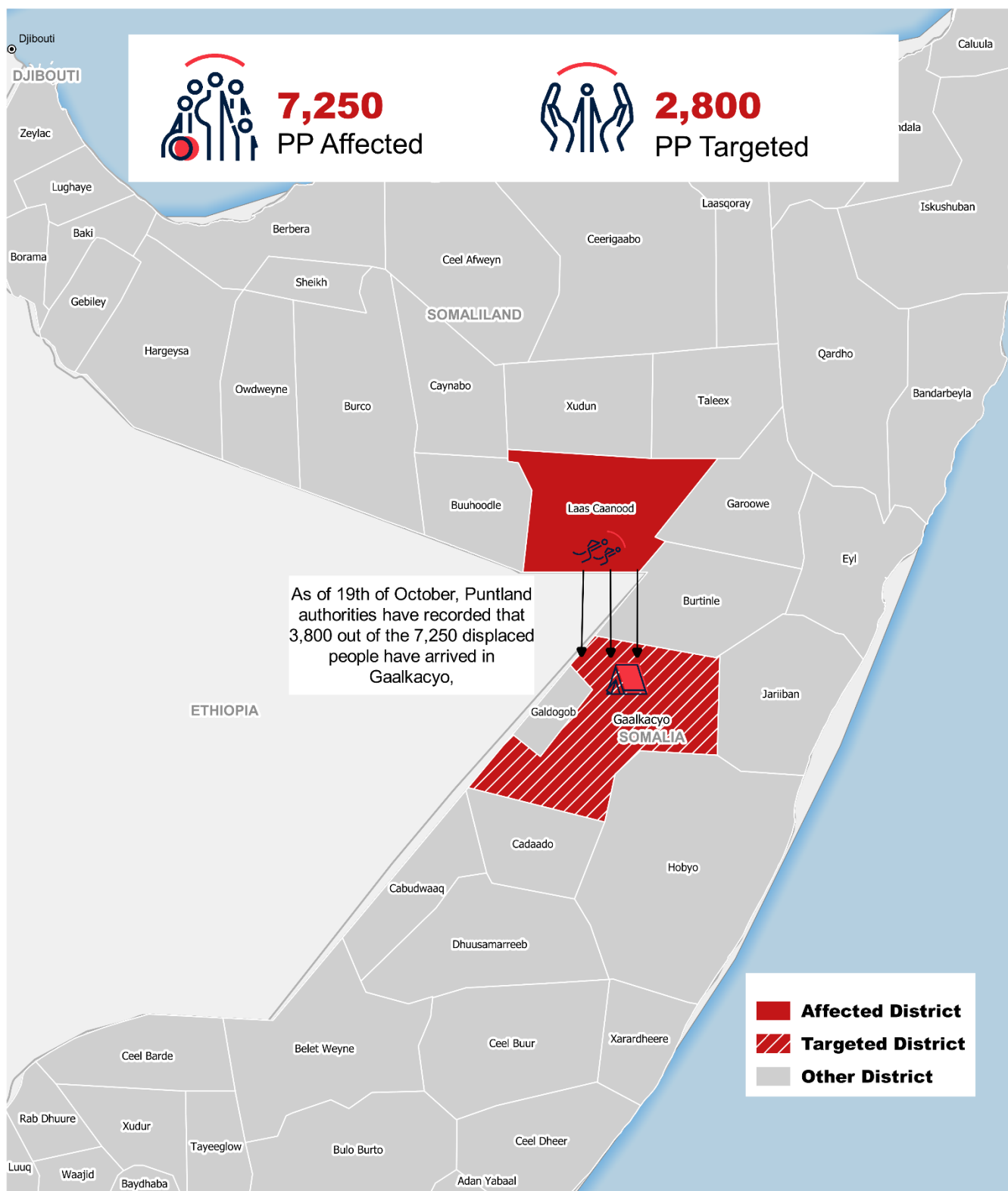
AOF2 Shelter	60,375
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	47,812
AOF4 Health	17,741
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	110,513
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	15,044
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	981
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	18,153
TOTAL	270,619



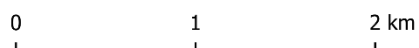


Somalia : IDPs in Laascaanood

21 October 2021 • CE-2021-000162-SOM



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
 Map data sources: GADM, Somalia RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



Contact information

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

Somali Red Crescent Society

- **President**, Yusuf Hassan Mohamed, phone: +254 722144284; e-mail: yhmohameds@gmail.com

IFRC Cluster Delegation

- **Head of Delegation**, Mohamed Babiker, phone: +2541108043974 e-mail: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org
- **Roving Ops Manager**, Patrick Elliott, phone: +254 733 620770 e-mail: patrick.elliott@ifrc.org

IFRC Office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org
- Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operations Manager, Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; email: Rui.OLIVEIRA@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva :

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCC Unit Geneva; email: Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCC Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise DAINTREY , Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org

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:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email. 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.