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Operation Update 1

Somalia: Population Movement from Laascaanood

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRS0012	GLIDE n° CE-2021-000162-SOM
Operation update n° 1: 11 February 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 25 October 2021 – 07 February 2022
Operation start date: 23 October 2021	Operation timeframe: 6 months End date: 30 April 2022
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 0	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 270,619
N° of people being assisted: 2,800	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The office of the Gaalkacyo mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), OCHA, UNHCR, the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA), the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the Puntland Water Development Authority, the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children International, KAALO, Gaalkacyo Education Centre (GECPD), Kulmiye Aid Foundation, IOM.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This Operations Update n°1 is published to update stakeholders on the progress achieved to date, and to request a no-cost extension of the timeframe **from 4 to 6 months, with a new end date on 30 April 2022**.

The National Society has already reached most of the planned results of the [DREF EPoA](#) launched 23 October 2021. The Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has provided one-off multipurpose cash grants to 467 households, distributed emergency shelters and shelter NFIs to 150 households, constructed 30 latrines at the IDP settlement side, and has been running an Emergency Mobile Health Clinic (EMHC) since December 2021, targeting the IDP settlement in Jehdin village on the outskirts of Gaalkacyo.

The revision is needed due to delays in the procurement process of WASH items, especially the water treatment chemicals which is to be procured internationally and transported to Somalia. The extension will also support the needed monitoring on WASH and Health potential needs by completing the remaining one-month deployment of the EMHC. The final month of the extension will then be used to complete post distribution monitoring through the ongoing sensitization and make the final assessment on protection concerns in the communities.

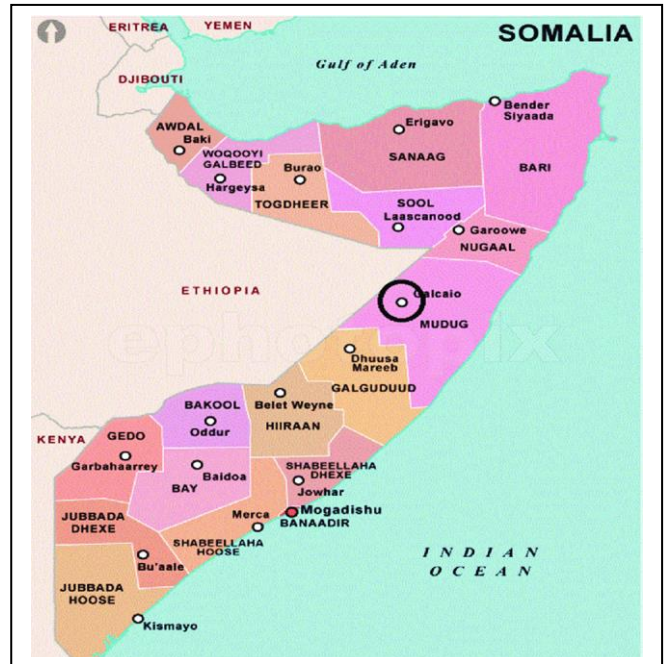
The no-cost extension will help ensure that SRCS can carry out activities in an effective and timely manner, in line with the planned activities for the DREF response.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On October 2 and 3, 2021, hundreds of families were displaced from Laascaanood in the Sool Region of Somaliland, after being arrested and evicted from Somaliland soil by the Somaliland Government. Most of the evicted people are originally from the Southwest State (SWS), Hirshabelle, and Banadir regions and a few from Ethiopia.

While there were initially concerns of upwards of 10,000 people potentially being displaced, the total number of people reported to be displaced from Laascaanood was over 7,250 according to UNHCR's Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRM), as cited by OCHA in the [flash update #3 from 15 October](#). According to the Puntland Ministry of Interior (Mol), approximately 3,800 of the people evicted arrived in Gaalkacyo and Harfo in the Mudug Region of Puntland between 3 and 5 of October 2021. Of these 3,800 people, approximately 1,000 people were 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.



Many IDPs initially arrived in Dumduma, on the outskirts of northern Gaalkacyo before being relocated elsewhere. The Puntland Government allocated an area near the village of Jehdin to the east of Gaalkacyo for the remaining 2,800 IDPs to settle in. Jehdin is located approximately 16 kilometres from the city of Gaalkacyo, and the land allocated had no shelter or water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities at the time of the IDPs' arrival. The SRCS, the Puntland Government and other humanitarian partners responded to the needs of the IDPs in the Jehdin settlement, including protection services, water, shelter, food, health, and other necessities.

On 11 February 2021, Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) launched a [DREF operation](#) to provide assistance to the identified 2,800 people affected by the forceful expulsion who had settled in Jehdin outside Gaalkacyo, by providing the needed assistance such as emergency shelter, essential household items, basic health services all integrated with Protection, Gender and Integration (PGI) services.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Together with other humanitarian actors, SRCS carried out rapid need assessment as soon as the IDPs arrived at the Jehdin IDP site. Following the joint rapid assessment, SRCS arranged an ad-hoc meeting with the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) movement partners to advocate for the IDPs who were stranded in Galkacyo outskirts. Among the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement participants in the meeting, only the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) responded to the advocacy of the national society for the IDPs by supporting the development of this DREF and free phone call program respectively. After the meeting, SRCS executive director in Mogadishu coordination office nominated the SRCS Galkacyo Branch to prepare the DREF EPoA with the support of IFRC DREF delegate and other IFRC team members.



SRCS Team checking the construction of the 30 latrines in Jehdin as per the requirement of SRCS. This includes checking the measurement of latrine pits as the SRCS staff is doing in the picture.

SRCS was among the first humanitarian partners who responded to the displaced communities' humanitarian needs. SRCS has provided one-off cash grants to 467HHs in early December, and an emergency mobile health clinic (EMHC) was also deployed to Jehdin. SRCS also reached 150 HHs with emergency shelter and NFIs in late December. Due to the limitation of the budget, the DREF could not provide all the evacuees with emergency shelter, but SRCS managed to target the neediest households who fulfil the criterion set forth by SRCS.

SRCS has coordinated efforts throughout the response with other actors present. Taking the advantage of the already existing FAPHEC (First Aid and Pre-hospital Emergency Care) run by the branch, SRCS provided first aid and trauma management, referral of medical cases to Galkacyo, which was integrated with DREF supported EMHC services and the Restoring Family Links (RFL) phone call services, which was also integrated with other sectors. SRCS was the sole humanitarian partner with such comprehensive and integrated services on the ground.

SRCS and Gaalkacyo local authority conducted WASH specific assessment to continuously monitor and identify the gaps in the settlement with full consideration of gender and diversity aspects. The finding of the joint assessment highlighted water, sanitation, and hygiene gaps in the settlement. Based on these findings, SRCS and the local government authority organized a meeting with other humanitarian partners to address the issues with them, since SRCS couldn't not respond to all the emerging gaps from the settlement. SRCS also responded to construct 3 water kiosks for the IDPs as a result of the assessment finding and to enhance the accessibility of the IDPs to water, through the ongoing [Emergency Appeal](#) response for the Drought Emergency.

To ensure community feedbacks were addressed, SRCS put up a short toll number in the settlement, so that the community or the beneficiaries can call or send their complaints in that number and to make sure that the data and the information of the caller being protected, SRCS developed checklist for the complaints and assigned a specific officer to operate on it. SRCS also fully engages with the community committees before the kick-off of the operations and consult with them about the operations to be carried out, the criterion to be used, the resources at the disposal and the period of the operation. This resulted the community to collaborate fully with the SRCS team and to work with them during the operations.

For March and April 2022, the activities remaining is another month of implementation of the EMHC, which will continue to provide nutrition and health services to the IDPs in Jehdin. Furthermore, the procurement of WASH NFIs (water treatment tablets to last 467 families for 3 months, as well as 403 dignity kits and 450 hygiene kits) is currently underway. Distribution of these items will be carried out as soon as they are received.

The following table shows an overview of the activities already carried out, and the activities still to be implemented over the remaining course of the DREF response:

Sector	Activity	Status
Health	Emergency Mobile Health Clinic (EMHC) in Jehdin is still working and providing health and nutrition services.	Ongoing – to be completed by 31 March
WASH	Construction of 30 latrines in Jehdin	Done
	WASH NFIs are expected to be distributed to the IDPs once procurement is done <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygiene kits (local procurement) • Dignity kits (local procurement) • Water purification (international procurement – expected to take 3-4 weeks) 	Ongoing – to be completed by 30 April
Shelter	Distribution of emergency shelter to 150Households (HH) in Jehdin	Done
	Shelter NFIs were also distributed to the same 150HHs	Done
MPCGs	One-off cash grants to 467HHs in Jehdin	Done

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The SRCS is supported by the Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), IFRC and ICRC.

ICRC is supporting FAPHEC (First Aid and Pre-hospital Emergency Care), Restoring Family Links, and some relief and livelihood as part of long-term development rather than emergency response.

NorCross is supporting 7 fixed health clinics and 2 mobile health clinics under the Primary Health Care project. They are also supporting a community health project targeting 47 villages and IDP settlements.

IFRC and the SRCS has an ongoing [Emergency Appeal](#), which also operates in the Mudug region, in response to the ongoing drought and hunger crisis. The EA supports Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), WASH and health interventions, with an integrated PGI and DRR approach.

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 Laascanood. Of the participating partners, the IFRC and ICRC engaged to support SRCS in the response. IFRC and SRCS agreed to develop the 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.

SRCS and ICRC implemented a free phone call program, targeting the people displaced from Laascanood and Ceerigaabo, to help them communicate with relatives. SRCS volunteers visited the site three times a week for two months to provide the phone call service. SRCS also provided FAPHEC services with the support of ICRC to the IDPs which provides them the first aid services and referral of medical cases.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in 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.

Regular monitoring and planning meetings for the response planning and resource mobilization has been held, with representatives from the office of the Gaalkacyo mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA), the Ministry of Interior, UN agencies, cluster focal points in Gaalkacyo, and other humanitarian partners.

The Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) coordinated and ensured a harmonisation of efforts among the agencies and organisations responding to the situation. The SRCS is participating in ongoing cluster meetings with humanitarian partners to streamline activities.

Among others, the following actors have taken part in the organised response to the situation: The office of the Gaalkacyo mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), OCHA, UNHCR, the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDFA), the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the Puntland Water Development Authority, the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children International, KAALO, Gaalkacyo Education Centre (GECPD), Kulmiye Aid Foundation, IOM.

The following responses have been carried out by non-RCRC actors in response to the displacement. It should be noted, as described in the situation overview, that most IDPs first arrived in Dismada, north of Gaalkacyo, before 2,800 of these were resettled at the established IDP site near Jehdin Village east of Gaalkacyo, thus much of the response was initially targeted here. Others were settled in the IDP site the Canadian Village.

- Puntland authorities, diaspora and the host community have provided US\$100 each to families, particularly for those relocating to Baidoa and provided land for local integration of those who wish to remain in Gaalkacyo, as part of durable solutions response.
- Puntland authorities provided wet meals, water, sleeping materials (mats) and space to the new arrivals from Laascanood. Authorities further facilitated transportation to Garowe of 40 businessmen who requested assistance to go back to Laascanood to claim their assets.
- In addition, local communities in Gaalkacyo delivered food assistance to some families in Dismada.
- Danish Refugee council assisted 400 households with 1 month cash grant of 70USD, in Guryaha Talyaaniga and Dismada.
- Save the Children and the Ministry of Health has supported the Dismada settlement with a health and nutrition mobile team, screening under 5 children 3 days a week. Save the Children further delivered NFIs (blankets, mats, mattresses) to 150 households in Gaalkacyo, and distributed food to 150 households in the Canadian Village, and provided child protection kits for 450 people in Dismada
- GECPD delivered NFIs (assorted utensils) and dry food items to 150 households in Dismada. They further offered case management and material assistance to 5 unaccompanied children in Dismada.
- Kulmiye Aid Foundation distributed NFIs to 20 households in the Canadian Village and distributed unconditional cash transfers of \$20 to 100 households with persons with special needs in the Canadian Village.
- UNICEF and the Ministry of Health mobilised a health and nutrition mobile team and the distribution of PPEs and medical supplies for 3 months in Dismada
UNICEF and MOWDFA provided interim care, family tracing and reunification support to unaccompanied and separated children (10 boys and 8 girls), as well as deployment of 15 social workers to provide individual and family-based psychosocial support, child protection and GBV services including safe shelter (213 mothers and 426 children) in Galkacyo. They also established a child protection desk and child friendly spaces in Jehdin, reaching 300 children.
- UNHCR and Norwegian Refugee Council distributed NFI kits to 800 households in IDP settlements in North Galkacyo
- KAALO distributed unconditional cash transfers for 1 month to 480 people in Dismada.
- IOM sent 500 NFI kits to displaced families
- Gaalkacyo Medical Foundation delivered 20 housing tents in Dismada

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Together with other humanitarian actors, SRCS carried out a rapid need assessment as soon as the IDPs arrived at the outskirts of Gaalkacyo. The assessment found that the most urgent basic needs were as follows: WASH, Shelter, FSL, Health, Protection, Psychosocial support, and Restoring Family Links (RFL). SRCS Gaalkacyo branch management organized a meeting with the local humanitarian actors and government institutions to update and inform them about SRCS plans and the resources at their disposal to avoid duplication of interventions and enhance coordination.

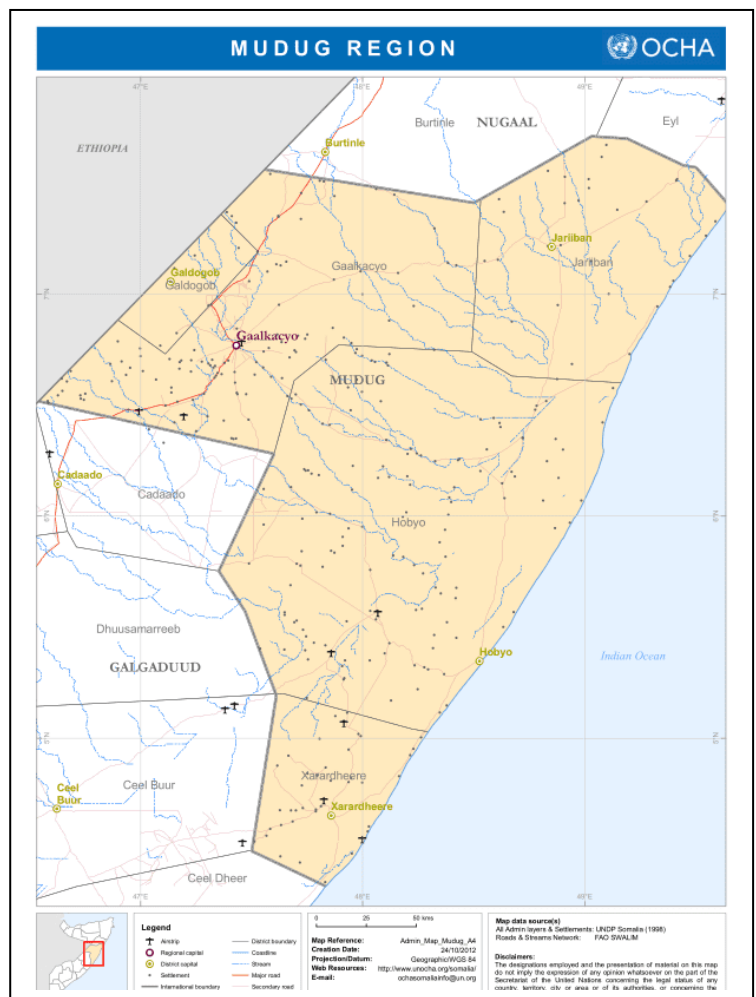
Based on the [Flash Update#1](#) published by OCHA and the assessment findings, the nominated SRCS task force developed a DREF targeting the evacuees with different interventions including Emergency shelter, NFI, WASH, Emergency Mobile Health Clinic and one-off multi-purpose cash grants.

On October 19, 2021, Puntland authorities recorded that 3,800 out of the 7,250 displaced people had 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 that were stranded in Gaalkacyo, were given an open area to settle in in Jehdin Village, approximately 16 kilometres from Gaalkacyo. At the time of arrival, the area had no shelters or water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. At the time of this Operations Update, the Puntland authorities have supported all of those willing to proceed to their places of origin to return. Around 450 households have stayed looking to integrate with the local community, and these households have been relocated to the Jehdin settlement. Through the DREF, the shelter provided was emergency shelter, but as the remaining 450 families are planning to stay in the Jehdin settlement, their needs are now oriented more towards permanent facilities and livelihoods opportunities, which remains a gap in the response.

Based on the latest assessment from PRMN, some 24 households have also reportedly moved to nearby villages in Buhoodle district. In Ceerigaabo town, Sanaag region, 75 people reportedly left for Gaalkacyo and Baidoa towns after authorities issued a notice asking people from southern areas to leave by 21 October. Another 32 families (75 people) arrived in Margaga settlement in the outskirts of Ba'adweyn town, 50km northeast of Gaalkacyo. On 14 October, they were airlifted to Baidoa. Since 10 October, 561 displaced families (3,366 people) have arrived in Baidoa.

The displacement of families from Laas Caanood raised shelter, Health, Wash, livelihood and protection concerns, with reports of separation of families, child abandonment and loss of property. Protection Cluster partners in Gaalkacyo reported that seven separated minors have now been reunited with their families. One unaccompanied minor is living with IDPs in Gaalkacyo, according to Puntland authorities.

Please refer to the [EPoA](#) for details of the **Needs Analysis** and **Operations Risk Assessment**, as they remain otherwise unchanged.



B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this operation remains 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. The implementation period is changed from 4 months to 6 months.


Proposed strategy

The SRCS response strategy remain the same as in the [DREF EPoA](#).

C.DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

For the activities yet to be implemented, the below table indicates a preliminary timeline of when they are expected to be carried out

Activity / Week	14-20 Feb	21-17 Feb	28-6 Mar	7-13 Mar	14-20 Mar	21-31 Mar
EMHC implementation (March)						
Procurement of hygiene and dignity kits						
Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits						
Procurement of water treatment chemicals						
Distribution of water treatment chemicals						

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 150HHs (900 people) Male: 450 Female: 450</p>	
<i>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs	150 HH	150 HH
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance are provided to the affected families.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected people provided with access to emergency shelter support and HH items for their basic needs	900	900
% of people who during PDM reports being satisfied with the distribution process	80%	91%
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on safe shelter design	50	50
# of targeted families provided with technical support for shelter construction	150 HH	150 HH
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The tender process for the procurement of NFIs and shelter toolkits were finalized in early December, and the items were distributed to 150 displaced households in Jehdin in late-December.</p> <p>The distribution of the 150 HHs were very successful, and all beneficiaries reported being happy about the distribution, with SRCS also deeming the distribution successful. About 40 SRCS volunteers, community committees and local authority were part of the distribution process with the supervision of SRCS national and branch staffs.</p> <p>50 SRCS volunteers who received construction training of the emergency shelter by SRCS field engineer, constructed the 150 emergency shelter houses for the beneficiaries in 7 days.</p>		

Challenges

The emergency shelter did not adequately protect from exposure to sun in the day and the cold from the night, which was a point of dissatisfaction for some of the community.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 467 HHs (2,802 people)

Male: 1,402

Female: 1,402

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households who have their basic household needs covered through cash transfers	467 HH	467 HH

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people who during PDM report being satisfied with distribution process	80%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

SRCS PMER department developed all the necessary tools for beneficiary registration and collection of their data so that SRCS volunteers are trained on the tools and got familiarized.

In early December, SRCS with its volunteers registered all the evacuees who had been newly relocated to the settlement of Jehdin, as part of the evacuees from Laascanood. Following verification of the registered households, the one-off cash grants were released to 467HHs.

Challenges

The IDP settlement in Jehdin is far from the Galkacyo district, meaning that IDPs have to travel 12-15 kms to purchase food, and they cannot afford the transport fare. This has increased food insecurity in the settlement.



Health

People reached:1,455 (ongoing)

Male: 516

Female: 939

Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people who have access to health care	100%	Ongoing

Output 2.1: Improved access to health care for the targeted people

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of the affected population whose potential health risks are identified	60% / 1,680 people	1,455 (ongoing)

Progress towards outcomes

The recruitment process of the Emergency Mobile Health Clinic (EMHC) was initiated in early December, and staff was trained on case management and LMIS on 12th Dec 2021. The EMHC began operating in Jehdin on 15th Dec 2021, providing health and nutrition services to the IDPs.

The health service is among the first responses that have been given to the IDPs during their arrivals all the way from Laascanood. They have gone through difficulties along the road where some of them delivered along the way without skilled birth attendants, while others got sick and had no treatments until they have arrived in Burtinle district. SRCS responded with First Aid and Pre-hospital emergency care services through the EMHCs.


In December 2021, the mobile clinic treated a total of 620 people (116 <5 females, 134 <5 males, 304 >5 females, and 66 >5 males).

In January 2022, the mobile clinic treated a total of 835 people (130 <5 female, 170 <5 male, 389 >5 female, and 146 >5 male).

The services provided included ante- and postnatal care, HIV counselling, nutrition supplements, vaccines, and growth monitoring, as well as treatments for pneumonia, skin infections, eye infections, diarrhoea, anaemia, UTI, STI, trauma, and measles.

Challenges

- Health supplies for the EMHC in Jehdinwere not funded within the DREF Operation, meaning SRCS had to coordinate with MoH to cover this gap.
- The EMHC was not fully operational before mid-December 2021. Since funding for the clinic covered 4 months under the DREF, this is part of the reason for the no-cost extension.

	<h3 style="color: red;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h3> <p>People reached: 467 HHs (2,802 people) Male: 1,401 Female: 1,402</p>		
<i>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</i>			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of households who have access to improved WASH services		467 HH	467 HHs
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of assessments carried out		2	2
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			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
% of targeted people who are found to have treated their drinking water during households' survey		70%	Planned
# of people benefitting from distribution of jerrycans and buckets		2,800	Underway
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of latrines constructed		30	30
# of handwashing facilities provided		30	Underway
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			
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of hygiene kits distributed		467	Underway
# of people trained on the usage of hygiene kits		2,800	Underway
# of women receiving dignity kits		403	Underway
Progress towards outcomes			

SRCS has constructed 30 latrines for the IDPs in Jehdin. The construction of the 30 latrines took one month and on 8th of February the handover took place in the settlement. SRCS officials, local government, community leaders and the contractor attended the handover ceremony of the 30 latrines to the IDP community.

Procurement of hygiene kits, dignity kits and water treatment products are underway. Hygiene kits and dignity kits will be procured locally. The tender notice for suppliers will close on February 17th, and procurement is expected to be done before the end of February, after which SRCS will be ready to immediately distribute the items.

However, the water treatment chemicals must be internationally procured. The process has been initiated in mid-February and is expected to take between 3 or 4 weeks. Following the procurement process, adequate time for distribution is needed, thus the distribution is expected to be finished by mid/late March 2022.



SRCS team, local government officials, community leaders and the contractor meeting at the handover ceremony

Challenges

- The procurement of the WASH items was delayed, especially for water purification tabs. The procurement is currently being finalized, but the no-cost extension will help to ensure time for implementation/distribution of items as well as training of targeted population on the use of the hygiene kits.
- The IDP community has been struggling to fetch water from a distant area, where children and elderly women are fetching water alike. To respond to the need for a closer water source, the SRCS has undertaken construction of 3 water kiosks, funded under the [Hunger Crisis 2021 Emergency Appeal](#).

Lessons learnt

Planning adequately for the timing of international procurements - particularly the water purification medical items need to procure internationally and get transported from outside of the country, which may take one month minimum. For future programming, international procurements must be prioritised and processed early.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: Ongoing, numbers to be confirmed

Male: Ongoing, numbers to be confirmed

Female: Ongoing, numbers to be confirmed

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of individuals reached with PGI intervention	2,800	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted	1	1

Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of awareness raising sessions conducted for volunteers	1	2

Progress towards outcomes

SRCS, with other humanitarian partners and the government, carried out a joint assessment on the arrival of the IDPs from Laascanood, and the finding was the existence of an urgent need of protection, food security, shelter, health and nutrition, Restoring family links, psychosocial support and etc.

The humanitarian partners including UNCHRC, GECPD and other international partners responded with the urgent needs of protection while SRCS ensure the unaccompanied minors are traced through the restoring family links and the family reunion are addressed through phone call services.

SRCS is currently procuring and planning to distribute dignity kits and hygiene kits as part of the DREF components, these will be distributed to 2,800 people as part of the integrated PGI response.

SRCS, with the local government, continues to monitor the need of the IDP community and the feedback mechanisms are put in place and allocated some staffs who receive and respond the IDPs complaints through the short toll numbers.

Challenges

The construction of the latrines happened relatively late following the procurement procedure, which posed protection concerns particularly for women in the settlements

Strategies for implementation

S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers insured	100%	100%

S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Community feedback mechanism set up and operational	01 minimum	Done

Progress towards outcomes

360 volunteers have been activated and insured under the DREF operation.

SRCS has established a complaint and feedback short-toll number where the beneficiaries can freely call to deliver their feedback and complaints as well. The PMERL manager developed a checklist for the community feedback and complaint where it would be uploaded to the Kobo Collect tool to easily register the community feedbacks and complaints. The PMERL manager trained the holder of the short-toll number to effectively manage the data and the confidentiality of the callers.

SRCS provided a standing billboard in the project location with clear information of the short toll number written in the local language; and the volunteers in the field also disseminated the number among the beneficiaries.

D. Financial Report

The funding requirements for the operation remains unchanged at CHF 270,619 as detailed in the [EPoA Budget](#).

Regarding expenditure, the total expenditure is CHF 208,968 with a balance of CHF 61,651. The global implementation is 77% and the detail per cost category is available in the interim financial report summary below.



Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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.

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.