

OPERATION UPDATE

Somalia, East Africa | Hunger Crisis 2021

Appeal №: n° MDRSO011	Operations Update n° 2 Date of issue: 30/03/2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 17/07/2021 – 17/02/2022
	Operation start date: 18/07/2021	Operation timeframe: 18 months End date: 18/01/2023
Glide №: DR-2021-000054-SOM	IFRC Funding requirements: 8.7 million Swiss francs	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 451,800

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Norwegian Red Cross. **The IFRC and SRCS would like to thank the following for their financial contributions to the Emergency Appeal: Canadian Red Cross / Canadian Government, Japanese Red Cross / Japanese Government, Netherlands Red Cross / Netherlands Government, Swedish Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, and American Red Cross.**

Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), National Disaster Preparedness & Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), Japanese Government, UN (OCHA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, HCR, FPA), INGOs (SC, CARE, WVI, Islamic Relief, NRC), NGOs (KAALO, PDO, PSA)

A. THE DISASTER AND THE RED CROSS RED CRESCENT RESPONSE TO DATE



May 2021: The Government of Somalia declared a National Emergency due to the Drought situation and called for support in responding to the **humanitarian crisis 3**

May 2021: IFRC issues DREF for CHF451,800 for 120,936 people for 4 months in Puntland and Somaliland.

July 2021: IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for 8.7m CHF for 563,808 people for 18 months in Puntland and Somaliland.

23 November 2021: The Federal Government of Somalia declares the drought a state of emergency

13 January 2022: The Somaliland Vice President's Office declares the drought a national emergency in Somaliland

January 2022: The October-December rains have largely failed across the country, and projections are looking critical for mid-to-late 2022.

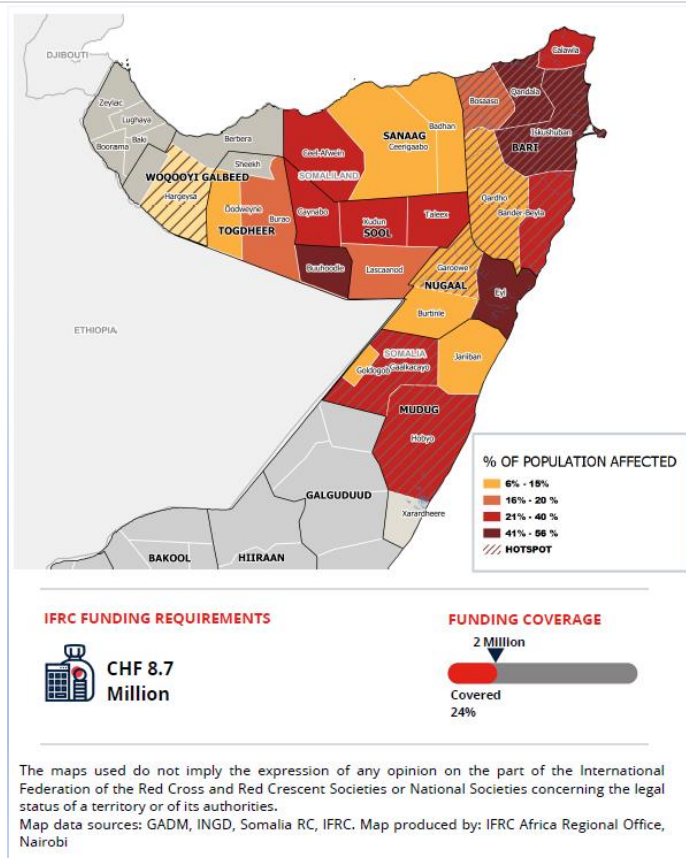


Mobile clinic providing EPI services to drought affected population in Sool region of Somaliland

Situation overview

Somalia is currently experiencing a third consecutive failed rainy season, and in some areas a fourth consecutive failed rainy season, driving widespread food insecurity across the country. Despite scale-up of humanitarian assistance throughout 2021 and continued efforts to mitigate the impacts of the drought, the situation remains critical. The [Post Deyr Assessment released by FSNAU](#) on February 10th estimates that **4.1 million people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance between February and June 2022**¹. [OCHA](#) further reported in December 2021 that 169,000 people had abandoned their homes in search of water, food, and pasture, and an estimated 1,379,000 people may be displaced by drought in the coming 6 months.

There is an urgent and critical need for further funding, to be able to appropriately and timely respond to critical needs and mitigate the impacts of the expected prolonged drought conditions. To date, the Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 8.7 million, is only 24% funded. Further funding contributions are very urgently needed to enable the Somalia Red Crescent Society, with the support of the IFRC, to respond quickly to the increasing humanitarian needs in Somalia.



The Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency on 23 November 2021 and made urgent appeals for international assistance. While North-Western Somalia initially received more rainfall than the rest of the country, drought conditions have intensified and is severely impacting the 6 north-western regions as well. On January 13th, the Somaliland Vice President's Office declared the drought a national emergency in Somaliland, appealing for scaled up international assistance, and highlighting the severe water shortages, rising food insecurity, and abnormal influxes in migration across the region.

The October to December 2021 *deyr* rainfall season was among the worst *deyr* seasons on the historical record (1981-2020), with delayed onset, erratic distribution and significant rainfall deficits across much of Somalia ([FEWS.net](#)). The intensity of the drought has led to water shortages, crop failures, scarce pasture for livestock and increasing food prices. The recent harvest season was one of the worst harvests on record, livestock losses are rising significantly, and cereal prices are exceptionally high. Increased migration in search of food, water and pasture is putting further pressure and resource depletion in less drought-affected areas. Many households already face widening food consumption gaps and diminished coping capacity, and acute malnutrition cases are elevated ([FEWS.net](#)). The impacts of the drought are compounded by the consequences of COVID-19, conflict, and displacement, as well as a severe desert locust upsurge through 2020 and 2021.

[ICPAC](#) highlights that currently, conditions across the Horn of Africa are comparable to those observed during the 2010-2011 famine and 2016-2017 drought emergency. If the upcoming March-April-May (MAM) rain season fails, this would lead to a historic four-season drought that would suppress critical food and income sources through mid-to-late 2022. Even in the case of average MAM rains would not lead to any immediate recovery. On the contrary, it is likely that the humanitarian crisis will further intensify in the lean season until the MAM rainfall season. February to March is the pastoral lean season, and mid-April to June is the agricultural lean season, and further peaks in food insecurity are expected in these months.

While humanitarian assistance is currently mitigating the severity of food insecurity, the rising numbers of the population that needs assistance will likely outpace current and planned assistance levels. A scale-up of food, water, and livelihoods assistance is urgently needed to prevent rising food insecurity and alleviate drought-induced destitution and displacement.

¹ Based on a revised population estimate of 15.7 million people

Summary of Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has 19 branches spread across the country, with two coordination offices located in Mogadishu and Hargeisa. 6 branches operate under the Hargeisa Coordination Office, and 13 under the Mogadishu Coordination Office. SRCS' presence and establishment of local branches across the country enable SRCS to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, for instance in highly remote areas and nomadic communities affected by the drought.

A DREF was launched by the IFRC on 15 May 2021 to support the SRCS to initially focus on Livelihood and Basic needs support through Unconditional Cash Transfers to meet the basic needs of households and Health and Nutrition support through additional SRCS Emergency Mobile Health Clinics (EMHCs). This was scaled up to the Emergency Appeal on 19 Jul 2021, with a focus on Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), WASH, Health, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). To date, the National Society has carried out activities across 9 branches – 3 branches in Puntland under the Mogadishu Coordination Office, and 6 branches in Somaliland under Hargeisa Coordination Office.

The Emergency Appeal is in the process of being revised, following discussions between SRCS leadership, IFRC Africa Regional Office, and the Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation. The revised Emergency Appeal will extend the timeframe to 24 months and increase the focus on resilience-building activities to address the root causes of food insecurity in Somalia, alongside a scale-up in lifesaving response interventions. The revised Emergency Appeal is expected to be in effect from early April 2022.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

SRCS lead and are responsible for the implementation of activities under Emergency Appeal, with the overall operation and management support from the IFRC Nairobi Country Cluster Delegation based under the IFRC Africa Regional Office in Nairobi. IFRC supports two positions, an NSD Manager in Somaliland and Operations Officer in Puntland.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in South Central, Hargeisa in Somaliland, and Garowe in Puntland focussing primarily on economic security, health, water, and habitat programmes.

The SRCS is supported by the following partner National Societies: British, Canadian, Finnish, German, Icelandic, Norwegian, Qatar, Swedish, and Danish. German, Canadian and Norwegian Red Cross are present in the country based in Somaliland while Qatar Red Crescent is based in South Central. The German Red Cross, in partnership with SRCS, launched April drought response activities including the rehabilitation of Berkads (water reservoir) and boreholes as well as the procurement and distribution of aqua tabs in affected areas. As part of wider ongoing programmes, the German Red Cross is also implementing cash for food and hygiene promotion activities. GRC is further conducting a feasibility study with the SRCS to begin the development of an Early Action Protocol for drought. Canadian Red Cross building on their support for SRCS Preparedness for Effective Response assessment (PER) supported the development of the SRCS Disaster Risk Management Strategy with standard operating procedures through a workshop organized for the SRCS team in Djibouti in September 2021. The Icelandic Red Cross is supporting SRCS in conducting a PGI organization assessment.

From May 2022, SRCS will furthermore be part of the ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) project, led by Finish RC. A 3-year programme aiming to increase community capacity to anticipate, prepare for, withstand, respond to, and recover from humanitarian and health crises. Activities under the PPP are focused on disaster risk management and epidemic preparedness and response through a particular focus on the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modality. The response focus of the PPP has been planned to complement the hunger crisis response in this Emergency Appeal, particularly through the CVA response to drought-affected communities.



Overview of non-RCRC actors in-country

The SRCS has been working closely with the Government, relevant stakeholders, and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of interventions or activities. The Government Disaster Response agencies, the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD) in Somaliland, and Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland, are responsible for the overall coordination of all responses to disasters and emergencies in the respective regions. The SRCS coordinates closely with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Water Management in both Somaliland and Puntland.

In November 2021, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) activated the National Drought Committee (NDC) to respond to the continued drought situation. The NDC has been responding with water trucking and 21 water tanks in hotspots of drought-affected areas in Eastern Somaliland (Sool, Saraar, Xaysimo, Sanaag, Badhan, Buhodle, Togdheer, and Daad-Madheedh. NDC has rehabilitated 44 boreholes across all drought-affected regions of Somalia. NDC and NADFOR plan to provide food assistance to 10,000 HHS in the Eastern regions, with beneficiary registration initiated in January 2022.

SRCS continues to engage with the government line ministries, local government and work closely with other humanitarian actors through participating in joint assessments, attending coordination meetings, and filling gaps that are raised by the coordination platforms or clusters. The UN, INGOs, and NGOs have been responding to the drought emergency. The Somalia [Food Security Cluster](#) is currently activated, and the Regional Humanitarian Response Team (RHPT) led by OCHA ROSEA is following the drought emergency across the Greater Horn of Africa Region. Other humanitarian actors are also involved in cash-based initiatives, such as Concern Worldwide in Awdal, WVI in Togdheer, Care in Sanaag, NRC in Sanaag. Through the partners' contribution to the 3W matrix reporting it is ensured there is coordination and no duplication of interventions.

B. THE OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Needs assessment and targeting

The following needs assessment is based on the following assessments:

- 1) [The Post-Deyr Assessment](#) released by FSNAU, conducted in November and December 2021, covers 90 districts across Northern, Central, and Southern Somalia.
- 2) A rapid assessment was conducted by HADMA, OCHA, and humanitarian partners on 2nd - 8th December 2021, covering 27 drought-impacted locations in Puntland.
- 3) A rapid assessment was conducted by the National Drought Committee (NDC) in collaboration with international partners between 19th and 31st December 2021, covering all six regions of Somaliland.
- 4) Input from the branches and coordination offices of SRCS

Below is an overview of needs by sector.

Food insecurity and Livelihoods: 4.1 million people are estimated to be food insecure from February – to June 2022 across Somalia. The table below shows an overview of current IPC level estimates, as well as projections for April-June 2022, for the regions targeted in the Emergency Appeal.

Table 1: IPC levels estimate

		IPC2 Stressed		IPC3 Crisis		IPC4 Emergency	
Region	Pop	Feb-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022	Feb-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022	Feb-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022
Awdal	538.209	129.460	134.080	94.550	99.170	14.410	14.410
Woqooyi Galbeed ²	1.224.715	295.880	302.140	223.800	228.840	34.530	30.990
Togdheer	728.224	152.700	158.630	145.390	150.070	30.910	26.260
Sanaag	362.723	74.560	86.820	105.040	117.290	36.100	31.600
Sool	464.487	91.650	102.090	125.130	135.940	47.970	44.150
Bari	1.042.591	207.280	219.260	138.700	135.810	47.530	46.860
Nugal	534.573	156.000	171.450	147.660	137.030	44.920	39.360
North Mudug	960.272	323.970	337.700	283.270	297.010	38.560	34.360
Total	5.855.794	1.431.500	1.512.170	1.263.540	1.301.160	294.930	267.990

NDC's rapid assessment of Somaliland identified that there is a severe shortage of water and pasture in the assessed locations/districts of the Eastern regions (Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag) and Hawd of the Marodijeex region, whereas the Guban districts, particularly the coastal and sub-coastal areas of the Awdal and Sahil regions, have adequate water but face severe pasture and food shortages. Food prices are also increasing across the regions, while livestock market prices are decreasing considerably as livestock conditions worsen. Cereal production during the 2021 Gu/Karan season was 56% lower than the 2010-2020 average, and total crop failure in Togdheer agropastoral areas.

Health: Across Somaliland and Puntland, health-related needs are rising and there are critical funding gaps in the health services provided. The number of moderately acute malnourished children is rising. Nutrition data from mobile clinics show high rates of SAM and MAM at 6.2% and 25% respectively. The GAM rate is 31.4% which is an indication of serious acute global malnutrition. There are no supplements to give the malnourished children and most times the available funding only caters to severe acute malnutrition. There is a need to get support from the National Society to buy plumpy sups. Additional support is needed for health clinics' resources to maintain the health systems. Hard-to-reach areas have severely been affected.

Despite the gains made in maternal health, maternal mortality rates remain high. According to [The Puntland Health and Demographic Survey](#) (PLHDS) from 2020. This can be attributed to low uptake of antenatal care, postnatal care, and a low number of delivery at health facilities or with skilled health care providers. 72% of women state they face at least one problem in accessing health care when they need it, the majority citing lack of money and the distance to closest health facilities. This highlights the critical need for support for ANC and PNC in mobile and static clinics.

Crosscutting components including PGI are covered as much as possible through the project budgets as well as capacity building initiatives like training of National Society staff and volunteers, but there is still a need to scale up these. The software component of WASH especially on hygiene promotion is covered under the integrated health care project since there is no specific funding for WASH.

WASH: Nationally, there are signs of severe water shortage. 3.2 million people in 40 out of 90 districts are water insecure, and sharp water price increases are observed across the Northern and Central regions.

The [PLHDS](#) reported in 2020 that at this time, before the ongoing drought, around 58% of households use an improved source that provides safe drinking water, and 19% of the households travel for at least 30 minutes or longer to get water. Across the region, only 54% had access to an improved sanitation facility. In recent months, SRCS has reported from their branch offices in Puntland that drought conditions and water demand have significantly increased across the region after the failed OND season. Water reservoirs, berkads, shallow wells, and boreholes are drying out, and fuel for motor-driven boreholes is scarce. This has led to the depletion of water sources and pasture degradation in the whole state. Furthermore, poor conditions of camels used to fetch water for nomad families is further constraining access to water sources.

The majority of the six main regions in Somaliland are also experiencing extreme water shortages. The cost of water has increased drastically in most of the country, particularly in the Eastern region and Hawd zone of Marodijeex, Togdheer, and Sool. One barrel of 200 litres of water cost 40.000 Somaliland shillings or more, which

² Please note that the analysis uses *Woqooyi Galbeed* which is an area covering the two regions Sahil and Maroodijeex that are targeted in the Emergency Appeal.

is very costly for low-income rural households. The available berkads and shallow wells in most locations have dried up.

Targeting

The intervention continues to target the people that are most severely affected by the drought, particularly those who live in remote areas far from urban centres and water sources, nomads, farmers, fisheries, IDPs, and refugees.

Targeting is done through trained branch volunteers, through community participation that takes into account community suggestions and recommendations while adhering to the project criteria, which include PGI targeting of particularly female-headed households, elderly-headed households, households headed by people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses, children- or orphan headed households, conflict, flood or drought-affected households, and no/low-income households or households with no food stock or harvests.

Risk assessment

The security situation in the operational areas remains a concern. In Puntland, the main areas of concern are two militant factions that present a risk, particularly in areas outside the commercial capital Bosaso, as well as risks of crime, communal violence, and tribal tensions. Somaliland remains relatively peaceful and stable, but terrorism presents a latent risk, particularly in the commercial capital of Hargeisa, as well as the risk of crime. Across Somalia, the socio-economic and political pressures of COVID-19 remain a risk.

A Security Assessment Mission was conducted in the Puntland zone in October 2021. The aim was to assess current threats and vulnerabilities, to help define the scope and scale of the access and infrastructure to be designed for the IFRC Country Cluster and Country Delegation to implement under the direct supervision of the IFRC Regional Security Unit. Overall, the report concluded that tension and security concerns remain very high throughout the operational area in the Puntland region. Some of the threats identified include militancy and armed conflict, the presence of Al-Shabaab, organized crime groups, road traffic accidents, the potential presence of landmines around Galkayo, among others. To mitigate these threats, the assessment recommended the following actions: Ensuring a high acceptance level with local communities and establishing communication and active dissemination of information to local communities, carrying out operations transparently, and following fundamental principles. To ensure this, training of staff and volunteers on Movement principles, behavior, use of vehicles, and ensuring visibility that is appropriate to the security situation. Recommendations for impact reduction were physical measures, staff training, regular drills, as well as contingency planning.

Any deployment short or long-term must be processed with and through the Regional Security Unit. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place for Somalia. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management, and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Overall priorities remain Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, and Health. Activities will be scaled up accordingly as more income is received into the Emergency Appeal.

Prioritization

In case of the expected funding falls short of an expectation, sectors and locations are prioritized in the following order:

Priority by sector:


- 1) FSL (food security and livelihoods) remains the most urgent priority, as the combined impacts of the drought and other disasters through 2020-2021 have rendered many communities' food insecure, and needs are expected to rise in the coming months.
- 2) WASH is increasingly becoming one of the most urgent priorities as the aridness of the land, drying of strategic water reservoirs and lack of fuel for motor-powered boreholes are driving severe water shortage across the affected regions. Furthermore, some livelihoods activities are dependent on people having access to water.

- 3) Health also remains a priority, particularly as increased migration and overcrowding in hotspots is driving disease outbreaks, alongside increased malnutrition across Somaliland and Puntland.

Priority by location:

- Somaliland: Sool, Sanaag, Awdal and Togdheer.
- Puntland: The drought conditions have spread equally across all three regions, with severely affected communities in Bari, Nugal, and Mudug alike. Bari province is the largest province and also has hard-to-reach communities, hosts most IDP settlements in Puntland. Therefore, it is a priority by location, but the response is equally needed in Mudug and Nugal.

STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS

	<p>Livelihoods and basic needs People Reached: 17,316 Male: 8,484 Female: 8,832</p>	
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators	Target	Actual
% of people assisted who have basic needs met, restored, and strengthened their livelihoods	80%	T.B.C.
Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off-farm livelihoods).		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of households reached with cash transfers for agricultural input and fishing gear (Somaliland 1,000hhs, Puntland 500hhs)	1500 hhs	Pending funding
# of households supported in small business initiatives for drought displaced women (Somaliland 200hhs, Puntland 100hhs)	300 hhs	60 hhs (SL)
# of communities affected by locusts supported with surveillance, tools, spraying (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9	Pending funding
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of households reached with awareness sessions on safe cash transfer (Somaliland 4,200hhs, Puntland 2,100hhs)	6300 hhs	2,886
# of persons trained in entrepreneurial skills, financial literacy, and management (Somaliland 200hhs, Puntland 100hhs)	300 hhs	Pending funding
# of schoolteachers and farmers trained in climate-smart activities (Somaliland 240hhs, Puntland 180hhs)	420	Pending funding
Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs (Somaliland 3,000, Puntland 1,500)	4,500 hhs	2,826 hhs (SL: 1040, PL: 1,786)
# of market assessments	3	With FSL cluster
Progress towards Outcome		
<p>To meet the urgent needs of food-insecure families across the 9 regions, the priority for activities in the reporting period has been providing multi-purpose cash grants to the most vulnerable and drought-affected households. The cash transfer values were based on the latest regionally disaggregated transfer value rates presented by the Somalia Cash Working Group dashboard on July 16th, 2021. The table below is an overview of the multi-purpose cash grant disbursements. A total of 17,316 people has been reached with livelihoods- and basic needs support. Cash transfers were all done through mobile money, through the financial service provider agreement with Telesom. Mobile money is deemed the most appropriate method for CVA, as approximately two-thirds of households own mobile</p>		

phones and even 59% of nomadic households³. Mobile money has been confirmed as the preferred modality by targeted communities through community engagement.

Other activities planned under the Emergency Appeal are pending new income, and livelihoods and resilience-building activities will be prioritized alongside the life-saving cash response in the upcoming months.

Market assessments

Regarding market assessments, SRCS currently bases its CVA activities on markets assessments carried out by the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSL). SRCS is planning to play a more active role in market assessments and monitoring for the future and will aim to do so in coordination with the FSL cluster. It is planned that SRCS will receive training on market assessments within the next year, under the ECHO PPP, which will help achieve this aim within the project period of this Emergency Appeal.

Mogadishu Coordination Office – Puntland

Households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs

SRCS responded with unconditional cash distribution targeting 1,786 households in total in Puntland. Training/orientation of volunteers on assessment and registration of eligible beneficiaries was carried out in each of the three branches:

- **Galkayo branch**, Mudug Region
- **Garowe branch**, Nugal Region
- **Bosaso branch**, Bari Region

Each of the three branches procured the essential PPE for volunteers to use during assessments. Unconditional cash distributions were conducted as part of a 2-month installation of cash grants, with a 3rd-month installation being planned for upcoming activities. One community has yet to receive the second disbursement of cash, due to the limited funding, but this community will be targeted with a 2nd distribution with incoming funding. Targeted households were identified to be eligible for cash grants based on criteria that consider the PGI minimum standards in emergencies. The table below shows an overview of the multi-purpose cash grant disbursements.

Region	District	1st mth HHs	2nd month HHs
Bosaso	Bari	200	200
	Bader Bayla	430	430
	Adizone	200	
Galkayo	Mudug	256	256
	Furat IDPs, Roh, Kheyrdoon IDP	150	150
Garowe	Nugal	550	550
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS REACHED		1,786	1,586
TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED		10,716	9,516

The PMER unit with the support of the operations office conducted post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessments in December and January. The PDMs mostly reflected that the assistance was suitable and complemented community needs. PDM data was collected via KoBo collect to standardize the data collection process. Branch volunteers received training on the tool and KoBo to familiarize them with the system before data collection. PMER closely monitored the process to ensure consistency, completeness, and accuracy of data, as well as GPS tracking. The PDM report is still under an analysis process by the PMER department, set to be finalized in April.

Challenges and lessons learnt

- Data collection resources, particularly hardware for data collection, were inadequate. The lack of smartphones at SRCS's disposal meant volunteers had to use their phones for data collection, compromising data protection. Available data analysis software is also limited, and there is a need for capacity building by using advanced software. The issue has been highlighted and will be prioritized in future budget allocations, and furthermore, SRCS is in the process of receiving support from the Netherlands RC 510 group on data management and IM for CVA.

³ [The Puntland Health and Demographic Survey 2020](#)

- Implementation areas were far away from each other, which required extensive planning and more time for traveling to carry out data collection and monitoring.
- The tools used for PDMs were newly introduced, and more training for data collectors was needed.
- Collection of community feedback and complaints in some areas took a very long time since there were no systematic community feedback mechanisms in place at the time of implementation. Following this challenge, a strong community feedback mechanism was established in the areas where this was lacking.

Hargeisa Coordination Office - Somaliland

Households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs

Communities in Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Awdal, Sahil, and Maroodijeex have received multi-purpose cash grants planned for 3-month disbursements. Some communities have yet to receive the third disbursement of cash, due to the limited funding, but these communities will be targeted with a 3rd distribution with incoming funding.

Inception meetings were held in all four branches, and 32 volunteers and staff were trained on cash transfer programs (8 per region). In December 2021 and January 2022, the first disbursements and some places the second disbursements of 2 multi-purpose cash grants were distributed to an additional 540 households in targeted locations in Sanaag, Togdheer, Sool, Awdal, Sahil, and Maroodijeex.

Region	District	1st mth HHs	2nd mth HHs	3rd mth HHs
Sool	Lasanod	90	90	90
	Hudun	125	125	
Sanaag	Erigavo	90	90	90
	Elafweine	125	125	
Togdheer	Odweine	151	151	90
	Ainabo	64	64	
Awdal	Zeila	215	215	90
Sahil	Sheikh	90	90	90
Maroodijeex	Cadaadley	40	40	40
	Allaybaday	50	50	50
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		1,040	1,040	5,40
TOTAL PEOPLE		6,240	6,240	3,240

SRCS conducted community mobilization on cash transfer programs in the targeted locations. During the meetings, the community was fully engaged and actively participated. For example, during the identification and selection of beneficiaries all community members including women, elders, youth, and community leaders attended and openly discussed the criteria for beneficiary selection set ensuring that all vulnerable groups are included such as women household headed, pregnant and lactating mothers, families with <5 malnourished children, also paying attention to disabled people (physically and chronically ill), orphaned, elderly people/aged with no source of income, etc. Identification of beneficiaries was done through community leaders and local authorities, and 20% of the beneficiaries were verified.

Community mobilization, inception meetings, verification of beneficiaries, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were done using Kobo Collect data platforms. Registration of beneficiaries was also completed in four regions. Once the disbursement was done, the mobile company provided a distribution report for reconciliation.

Lesson learnt workshops were conducted on September 30th in Burao (Togdheer), Lasanod (Sool), Erigavo (Sanaag), and Borama (Awdal) branches. Participants were representatives from the targeted population, community leaders/local authorities, volunteers involved with the cash-based project, representatives from the NADFOR Cash Working Group, and branch coordinators to see the overall impact of the operation as well as identify gaps for future resource mobilization.

Support for small business initiatives for drought affected women

60 displaced drought-affected women business support given one-off cash grants (250 USD per woman) in the six branches as livelihood support/income-generating activities. 10 women in each of the following districts: Lasanod (Sool Region), Erigavo (Sanaag), Odweine (Togdheer), Zeila (Awdal), Sheikh (Sahil), Hargeisa (Marodijeex).

Interagency drought rapid assessment

SRCS took part in an interagency drought rapid assessment, which was led by the SRCS in the Awdal region.

Challenges and lessons learnt

The main challenge for implementation has been the increasing needs compared to the limited resources and funding income. There have been high expectations from the communities. The compounding impacts of the drought, desert locusts, and increased displacement from both other regions of Somalia as well as from Ethiopia have further strained the resources and increased the population in need in Somaliland.

Embarking on the remaining activities planned under the EPoA, to achieve the yet unreached targets, is dependent on receipt of further financial contributions to the Emergency Appeal, which are very urgently needed, as needs across Somaliland and Puntland are projected to increase in the coming months.



Mother receiving cash assistance through mobile money in Jeenyolaye village, Togdheer region



Beneficiary registration for multi-purpose cash grants



Health

People Reached: 201,665

Male: 92,766

Female: 108,899

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people whose immediate health risks are reduced (Somaliland 360,000 ppl, Puntland 180,000 ppl)	540,000	201,665 (SL: 147,581, PL 27,047)

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted to identify health needs, condition of health facilities, and/or medical service gaps in target communities	9	1

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

Indicators

Indicators	Target	Actual
of affected populations with improved access to medical treatment (Target: 540,000, Somaliland 360,000, Puntland 180,000)	540,000	201,665

Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators

Indicators	Target	Actual

# of mobile health clinics deployed (Somaliland 6, Puntland 2)	8	8 (SL 6, PL 2)
# of days the mobile health clinics deployed	120	120
Output 4.4: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases using community-based surveillance, active case finding, and/or contact tracing		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached through CBS programme (Somaliland 8,000 ppl, Puntland 4,000 ppl)	12,000	Pending funding
Outcome 5: Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with referral pathways for severe cases established		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached with Nutrition Screening Services through mobile clinics 20% of the total population (Somaliland 72,000 ppl, Puntland 36,000 ppl)	108,000	33,467 (SL: 27,483, PL 5,984)
Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referrals established for severe cases.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of nutritional education sessions (Somaliland 60 ppl, Puntland 30 ppl)	90	Ongoing
# of people reached with nutritional supplements (Somaliland 8,000 ppl, Puntland 4,000 ppl)	12,000	Ongoing
Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people provided with PSS (Somaliland 800 ppl, Puntland 400 ppl)	1,200	On going
Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in PSS (Somaliland 60 ppl, Puntland 30 ppl)	90	Ongoing
# of staff and volunteers provided with PSS	Needs-based	Ongoing

Progress towards Outcome

Assessment of health needs and health facilities

In 2019 SRCS together with Norcross conducted a baseline assessment in the 7 health facilities under the SRCS Galkayo branch to find out the needs and gaps of the health facilities. In 2021 SRCS and Norcross carried out an endline evaluation on the Primary Health care program supporting 7 health facilities under the SRCS Galkayo branch. This assessment has helped inform the activities carried out under the Emergency Appeal.

Bosaso and Garowe branches carry out regular monitoring of the static and mobile health clinics under the regions. This monitoring includes supervision of the status of the physical infrastructure of the clinics, the quality-of-service provision, and patient satisfaction level through interviews of the clients, monitoring of disease outbreaks, and among areas.

Some of the challenges that have been identified through these assessments include a dysfunctional E-warn system due to gaps in funding, lack of incinerators and placenta pits in all clinics in Bosaso and Garowe branches, poor physical appearance in some of the clinics, limited water facilities in some of the clinics, and limited staff in some of the clinics. Both branches also identified that a lack of funding for the static health clinics would be critical, as the clinics will not be able to continue operating.

Emergency Mobile Health Clinics

The mobilization and deployment of the Emergency Mobile Health Clinics (EMHC) are critical to reaching remote, nomad, and hard-to-reach communities with health services, particularly to be able to detect, treat and refer malnutrition cases and support safe motherhood. The EMHCs carried out the following activities:

- Routine immunization of children under the age of 5 years against the childhood vaccine-preventable diseases
- Immunization of women of child-bearing age (pregnant and non-pregnant) against tetanus
- Screening of children less than 5 years to monitor their growth, provision of nutritional supplements for those assessed to be malnourished, and referral of complicated cases for enhanced management.
- Safe motherhood (Ante-Natal Care, Delivery, and Post-Natal Care) with the provision of supplements and referral of complicated cases to the hospitals.
- Treatment of common ailments and referral of complicated cases for further management at the next level of care
- Management of diarrhoea through the Oral Re-Hydration Corner

Mobile health clinics deployed - Puntland:

The Puntland branches have deployed two emergency health mobile clinics in the Galkacyo branch and Bosaso branch respectively. The mobile clinic under the Galkayo Branch has been operating in the Galdogob district to deliver health and nutrition interventions to the people affected by the drought, though the mobile clinic's operational period has come to an end. The branch has re-established the emergency mobile clinic to work in the Jarriban district and its surrounding areas which are among the severe drought-hit areas. The Bosaso Branch has deployed an emergency mobile clinic operating in the area of Iskushuban district to deliver health and nutrition interventions from June until September.

In November 2021, SRCS held a meeting with the Ministry of Health for Puntland and HADMA, regarding concern about the influx of nomadic communities from the most severely hit provinces (Mudug, Nugal, Sool, and Gardafu) moving to Kakar and Hayland in the Qardo district in search of water and pasture. HADMA and MoH reported that overcrowding was leading to disease outbreaks including measles, water-borne diseases, flu-like symptoms, and malnutrition cases, leading to an urgent need for increased mobile health clinic support. SRCS relocated the 2 mobile health clinics under the Bosaso branch to the Qardho and Jarriban districts but needs remain high and exceed the capacities of the two clinics.

The activities carried out under the two mobile clinics in the reporting period:

- A total of 27,042 people were treated
- 2,951 reached with Ante-Natal Care services
- 489 normal deliveries assisted
- 5,984 children were screened to monitor growth

Challenges and lessons learnt

A critical challenge for the health clinics in Puntland is that the funding for 10 static health clinics in Garowe and Bosaso is ending on February 28th, 2022. SRCS and IFRC have been liaising with PNS' to coordinate funding efforts, to ensure that funding for as many mobile clinics as possible can continue.

Mobile health clinics deployed - Somaliland:

Six MHCs have been deployed in the following regions: Togdheer (2 clinics), Sool (2), Eilafweine (1), and Awdal (1). The primary focus has been on infants and young children, children under 5 years, pregnant and lactating women, immunization of women of child-bearing age (15-49 years, pregnant and non-pregnant), and ante-natal, delivery, and post-natal care. The five top diseases observed in the clinic were Acute Respiratory Infections, Urinary tract infections, Skin infections, watery diarrhoea, and eye infections.

The activities carried out under the six mobile clinics in the reporting period were:

- A total of 174,623 people were treated
- 16,452 reached with Ante-Natal Care services
- 1,717 normal deliveries assisted

- 27,483 children screened to monitor growth



Mobile Health Clinics providing nutrition services to remote and nomad communities in Somaliland



Nutrition and growth monitoring at Mobile Health Clinic in Puntland



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People Reached: 285,538

Male: 139,913

Female: 145,625

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people supported through the WASH programme (Somaliland 120,000 ppl, Puntland 60,000 ppl)	180,000	285,538 (SL: 8,640 PL: 276,898)
Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of assessments carried out	9	Pending funding
# of volunteers and staff supporting the WASH programme monitoring (Somaliland 60 ppl, Puntland 30ppl)	90	Pending funding
Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to the target population		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people accessing safe water (Somaliland 120,000 ppl, Puntland 60,000ppl)	180,000	Pending funding
# of community water points rehabilitated and maintained (Somaliland 20, Puntland 10)	30	15 (SL: 14 PL: 1)
# of water systems in SRCS clinics rehabilitated (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9	Pending funding
# of households supported with ceramic filters (Somaliland 2,000 hhs, Puntland 1,000 hhs)	3,000	Pending funding
# of households supported with WASH NFI's (Somaliland 2,000 hhs, Puntland 1,000 hhs)	3,000	Pending funding
# of schools supported through disinfection of water, by SRCS volunteers with technical supervision of Ministry of Water Resources (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9	Pending funding
# of people supported with water trucking (Somaliland 1,600 ppl, Puntland 800ppl)	2,400	PL: 16,278 ppl

Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people who have access to adequate sanitation (Somaliland 8,000 ppl, Puntland 4,000 ppl)	12,000	PL: 96,000 ppl
# of latrines constructed in affected IDP settlements (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9 IDP camps	Pending funding
# of latrines in SRCS clinics (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9	Pending funding
# of households trained in solid waste management (Somaliland 1,300 hhs, Puntland 700 hhs)	2,000	Pending funding
Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion (Somaliland 120,000 ppl, Puntland 60,000 ppl)	180,000	PL:102,000 ppl
# of volunteers trained in PHAST and CHAST (Somaliland 60 ppl, Puntland 30 ppl)	90	62 (SL: 48, PL: 14)
# of schools supported through CHAST (Somaliland 6, Puntland 3)	9	Pending funding
Progress towards outcome		
<p>As the drought has caused severe water shortage and complete or almost complete drying of water points in the latest months, the SRCS, and particularly the Puntland Branches, have prioritized the provision of emergency WASH services to communities in late 2021/2022. As a result, WASH activities have reached a much larger number of households than initially planned, particularly through hygiene- and sanitation promotion campaigns which have a large reach, as well as fuel subsidies and a larger number of people targeted with water trucking due to acute needs.</p> <p>The prioritization to meet acute needs in terms of emergency water provision and sanitation, combined with the low funding, has meant that several activities including latrine construction, solid waste management training, CHAST training in schools, and distribution of ceramic water filters and NFIs, have not been carried out in this reporting period. These activities are important to ensure sustainable WASH outcomes for communities, and thus further funding is critical.</p>		
WASH activities - Puntland		
<p>It is estimated a total of 276,898 people were reached through WASH activities.</p> <p>Garowe Branch has delivered fuel subsidies to the motors of 5 strategic boreholes in Burtinle and Eyl districts, Dangoroyo districts reaching a total population of 25,000 HHs (at 5000 HHs per borehole⁴). The procurement process for the rehabilitation of 2 boreholes and 1 berkad has been finalized, and implementation is underway in late February/early March.</p> <p>Galkayo Branch has rehabilitated the Gobsho borehole, reaching 3520 people and 10,000 animals including camels, goats, and sheep. The first phase of fuel subsidization to the most strategic boreholes has been distributed in Bubi (230HHs), Balanbal (70HHs), Barwago (150HHs), and Balibusle (400HHs), reaching a total of 850 households and 20.000 animals including camels, goats, and sheep.</p> <p>Water trucking services have been carried out in the most drought-affected areas of the region, including:</p>		

⁴ 5000 HHs per borehole is the estimated number of households benefitting from boreholes provided by the WASH cluster and used by Somali authorities. The number includes households using boreholes for drinking water, as well as households that use boreholes for livestock.

- Shakaal (11 water trucks to 470HHs),
- Labilamane (11 water trucks to 500HHs),),
- Tulo xabibo (11 water trucks to 300HHs),
- Kheyrdon IDP (10 water trucks and distribution of water storage tanks to 393HHs),
- Ceelgocosaale (11 water trucks to 600 HHS)
- Ceel xagar (11 water trucks to 450 HHS).
- Reaching a total of 2,713 households with water trucking services.

Furthermore, PHAST and CHAST training was conducted for 14 community volunteers (7 male, 7 female) in Gacnafale village, a strategic village that accommodates two strategic boreholes and serves two communities from Puntland and Galmudug

In the coming months, the branch is further planning for:

- borehole rehabilitation of the Galkayo Orphanage College reaching 820 individuals,
- construction of water kiosks in the Jehdin IDP settlement to reach 467 households.



SRCS handing over 3 water storage tanks to Kheyrdon IDP community chair

Bosaso branch has distributed sanitation tools and carried out hygiene promotion to affected communities in Benderbeyla by reaching the distribution of the sanitation tools with 16,000HHs while the hygiene promotions with 17,000HHs (of which 16,000HHs were the same as those who received sanitation tools). The branch is further planning for the rehabilitation of 3 strategic berkads in the coming months.

Furthermore, procurement is currently underway for several activities including water trucking, rehabilitation of boreholes in both Galkacyo and Garowe branches, kiosks, water storage bags, NFIs in Galkacyo, fuel subsidies for both Garowe and Galkacyo are under procurement only the barked rehabilitation in Bosaso branch needs to be put in the procurement process.

Challenges and lessons learnt:

- Due to the widespread and increasing critical water shortage, with many water boreholes waiting to be rehabilitated, the government is appealing to humanitarian partners to respond rapidly, however, sometimes procurement processes may take time along other processes. All delays have an impact on the already severely affected populations and livestock.
- The water needs in the communities are massively increasing and funding remains insufficient to respond to these needs.
- One of the biggest challenges that the IDP camps and host communities in Puntland are facing is access to safe and clean water for household and livestock consumption. It has been observed that many nomadic populations travel for fodder for various periods at a time and return to their village for water. Hence it is crucial to ensure the water points in these remote villages are rehabilitated and protected.



Rehabilitation of Gobsho Borehole

WASH activities – Somaliland

In the six branches, 12 berkads were identified and selected for rehabilitation as follows:

- Sool (2) – 1 in Hudun, and 1 in Ainabo
- Sanaag (2) – Both in Erigavo
- Togdheer (2) – Both in Burao

- Awdal (2) – Borama & Baki
- Sahil (2), both in Sheikh.
- Maroodijeex (2), 1 in Faraweyne, and 1 in Cadaadley.

The rehabilitated boreholes supplied a total of **8,640 people** with access to water.

In January 2022, PHAST and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) training of community members and volunteers was conducted. 8 volunteers under each branch were trained, totaling 48 trained volunteers.

In the upcoming months, berkad rehabilitation, as well as hygiene promotion, PHAST and O&M training, will be undertaken.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People Reached: Pending funding

Male:

Female:

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

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people supported through the PGI programme (Somaliland 48,000 ppl, Puntland 24,000 ppl)	72,000	Pending funding

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 staff and volunteers oriented in PSEA, PGI in emergencies, CMR, and PFA (Somaliland 160ppl, Puntland 80 ppl)	240	91 (PL: 91)

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 people reached with FGM prevention and awareness campaigns (Somaliland 72,000 ppl, Puntland 48,000ppl)	72,000	Pending funding
# of volunteers, staff, and contractors who sign, are screened for and are briefed on child protection policy/guidelines	All	Pending funding
# of dignity kits distributed (Somaliland 800 hhs, Puntland 400 hhs)	1,200	Pending funding

Progress towards Outcome

For this reporting period, PGI considerations have been integrated into the other response activities, with the application of gender analysis to targeting and implementation of FSL, health, and WASH activities. Gender Focal Persons were identified to coordinate gender activities in the respective operational areas. However, focused PGI activities such as FGM prevention and awareness campaigns, and the distribution of dignity kits are pending until further financial contributions to the Emergency Appeal, which is very urgently needed.

SRCS has a Protection, Gender, Inclusion (PGI) department responsible for the coordination of PGI activities as an integrated approach with all programmes including FSL. Through SRCS programming, staff and volunteers followed the DAPS principles, which allows everyone to have an equal opportunity, and no one is left behind, left out or left unsafe when targeting the vulnerable groups to be included through the implementation initial stage of projects. It also supports ensuring communities have full participation during the initial stage of the project. t Volunteer teams are balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases and strengthen gender participation, and to ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions.

Volunteers are trained by PMER or branch teams before engaging with communities and are accompanied by supervisors to ensure CEA and PGI. There is still a further need for more SRCS volunteers to be trained on PGI and CEA before conducting targeting activities, as well as refresher training for those who have previously received the training.

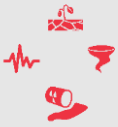
The Icelandic Red Cross is supporting SRCS in conducting a PGI organization assessment, which will also help inform and strengthen PGI interventions through the Emergency Appeal.

There have been no PSEA, PGI in emergencies, CMR and PFA training carried out yet under the Emergency Appeal, even though this is an identified priority. However, in the Galkacyo branch, 2 female officers have been trained on CMR/PFA by the Ministry of Health, to be ToTs. The training was cascaded to the clinic staff and volunteers, reaching 75 SRCS volunteers (45 female and 30 male) and 14 clinic-based staff (12 female and 2 male) in the SRCS Galkayo branch.

Challenges and lessons learned:

The challenges to PGI integration are the poor performance of patients/survivors' referral process for additional services that do not yet exist in most areas SRCS is working. There is a low level of understanding at the community and a lack of funding for this project to strengthen its impact on existing projects.

Dignity kits have yet to be distributed under the Emergency Appeal. This is a critical gap that is planned to be addressed with further incoming funding. For this reporting period, the urgent need to address critical water shortage and health risks connected to displacement and severe drought was prioritized by the Government. With the limited funding, it was not possible to procure the dignity kits.

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction People Reached: 2,400 Male: 1,176 Female: 1,224</p>	
Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached with awareness-raising on preventable disaster risks (Somaliland 180,000 ppl, Puntland 90,000 ppl)	270,000	Pending funding
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people who take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters (Somaliland 180,000 ppl, Puntland 90,000 ppl)	270,000	Pending funding
# of people supported with NFIs in the case of displacement due to drought (Somaliland 4,000 ppl, Puntland 2,000ppl)	6,000	PL: 2,400 ppl
Progress towards Outcome		
A high number of drought-displaced communities have settled around Ceel Gocosaale in the Mudug region in search of pasture and water resources. In response to this, SRCS procured and distributed water storage bags and shelter NFIs, to reach the 400 displaced HHs. The NFIs were distributed between the 16 th and 23 rd of February 2022.		

The Emergency Appeal operation is planned to support disaster preparedness in communities through community-based disaster risk reduction activities such as mobilizing communities for risk assessment for prevalent risks and identifying mitigation strategies, involving community resilience committees and other community representatives in analyzing risks and community preparedness action plans, training of community members in first aid, disaster preparedness and response, and establishing multi-hazard early warning systems contributed to reducing risks and enhancing their preparedness. These activities remain highly important to secure sustainable outcomes of the intervention, however at this reporting period, and due to the low funding of the appeal, life-saving interventions in FSL, WASH, and Health were prioritized.

Challenges and lessons learnt:

- The lack of adequate pre-position stocks e.g., NFIs makes it hard to respond immediately as needs arise with drought and displacements.
- Funding gaps means that life-saving responses have been prioritized over disaster risk reduction initiatives, which are also much needed to build the resilience of communities towards the impacts of climatic shocks



Distribution of water storage bags and NFIs to communities displaced by drought, who have settled in Ceel Gocosaale in Mudug Region

ENABLING ACTIONS

Influencing others as strategic partners		
Output: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of workshops conducted for governance and management	2	Pending funding
Output: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Work in coordination with movement partners and organizations	3 partners engaged	3 partners engaged
Output: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination		
Indicators	Target	Actual
SMCC and movement coordination (monthly)	18 months	5
Output: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators	Target	Actual
Information on the EA published	3	1
Progress towards Outcome		

Movement coordination: IFRC and SRCS are observers in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and a member of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Team (ICCT), and relevant IASC Clusters and inter-agency working group meetings/forums, including the Food Security Cluster. Cluster and working group members include NGOs, UN agencies, and public authorities. SRCS attends all active country clusters and presented planned and ongoing interventions. These clusters included Food security, cash working group, WASH, Health and nutrition, Protection, etc.



Ongoing partners coordination meeting

The IFRC Nairobi Cluster delegation, which covers Somalia and Kenya, conducts weekly staff meetings to review operation progress and take stock of implementation according to the plans and allocated resources as well as discuss the challenges and the suitable solutions to address them in time. Moreover, the cluster initiates in-country partners' meetings monthly. Two partners calls have been held related to this Emergency Appeal and the wider issue of Hunger in the Africa Region and East Africa in particular. These meetings are organized virtually not only because of COVID-19 restriction measures but also because some partners are represented either from their HQs or positioned in other countries in Africa, not in Kenya.

Meetings and field visits:

- SRCS Coordination office organized a meeting with Movement partners held in the SRCS Coordination office, Hargeisa on Sept 25, 2021. All movement partners on the ground attended the meeting including ICRC, IFRC, German RC, and Norwegian RC. A meeting was also held with SRCS branches in Somaliland for reviewing the operation plan implementation and next year's plan in line with the Africa agenda for renewal as well as exchanging the issues of concern and challenges.
- On October 11-20th 2021, the Health Officer and DM delegate from IFRC Nairobi Cluster Delegation conducted a monitoring field trip to Somaliland, to coordinate with SRCS to plan for the Emergency Appeal, to visit some of the hunger and crisis-affected areas to gauge response against observed needs and priorities, and to discuss observed priorities and needs with Branch and Coordination teams. Visits to static and mobile health clinics were conducted with a representative from the Swedish Red Cross.
- SRCS and IFRC traveled to Djibouti in September 2021 to participate in a DRM Strategy 2021-2026 workshop focused on policies and SOPs for emergency response, conducted with the support of the Canadian, British and Icelandic Red Cross.
- SRCS attended ICRC ECOSEC Quarterly Coordination meetings in 2021
- SRCS attended Cash working group in country
- SRCS attended food security cluster in country
- SRCS attended EADM Meeting in Dar-es-salam in Tanzania and presented SRCS key success and challenges on DRM



IFRC and SRCS Team in EADM Meeting Tanzania

- SRCS attended EACVA meeting in Rwanda and presented SRCS CVA achievements especially EA Cash. SRCS was elected to be the chair of the EA CVA cluster for 2022.
- SRCS has started a Forecast-based Financing (FBF) initiative supported by the German Red Cross. An FbF delegate has been hired to consult for a feasibility study, which is being undertaken.
- From 12 February to 13 March 2022, the Procurement and Logistics Officer from Nairobi Country Cluster was in Somaliland to support capacity building of the SRCS on procurement and logistics, particularly working with the new Procurement Manager for the Hargeisa Coordination office and ensuring compliance with IFRC procurement standard practices.

Communication and advocacy: The IFRC Africa Region Communication unit is working in collaboration with the SRCS and the IFRC Somalia country representation to raise awareness and publicity, and to support resource mobilization efforts through increased visibility. Between 9 and 20 August 2021, IFRC Africa campaigned to raise awareness about food and health needs in Somalia. Activities and outputs from the campaign were:

- On 11 August, the Communications Unit issued this [press release](#) and this [Newsroom package](#)—which resulted in media coverage from [The Guardian](#), and several other international outlets such as [AA](#), [La Prensa Latina](#), [China Daily](#), [Africa News](#), among many others, as well as radio spots by [UN News](#) and [SABC](#).
- Several tweets on IFRC Africa's Twitter over August, using images, videos, stories from SRCS staff and affected populations, to share visual stories about the situation.
- A 4-part series of videos on Switch TV, released in July, called Inside Somaliland – The Hidden Gem, with [episodes 1](#), [episode 2](#), [episode 3](#), [episode 4](#).

In early February 2022, following the publication of several assessments highlighting the worsening conditions across Somalia and the Horn of Africa, the IFRC reacted promptly by making a plan of action for increased communications efforts to raise awareness and publicity on the situation. A field trip to the affected areas is under planning, intending to produce high-quality media and report on the situation.

The remaining activities, to achieve the yet unreached targets, are pending further financial contributions to the Emergency Appeal.

Strengthening Coordination and Accountability

Output: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA activities

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS	80%	100%

Output: Strengthen planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of reports submitted on time	80%	0
# of assessments conducted	2	0

Output: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators	Target	Actual
Logistics plan in support of the EPoA	Needs basis	Ongoing

Output: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of finance training completed	1	0

Output: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of surge profiles deployed	3	0

Output: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of staff performance reviews completed	15	0

Output: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of operational areas that have an up-to-date security plan in place	3	1

Progress towards Outcome

SRCS continues to get the latest updates/assessments from the branches, communities, and local authorities on the current emergency crisis. In November 2021, drought impact reports were carried out in all 9 targeted branches, confirming the increasing needs and critical need for further funding. The reports were consolidated in a report and shared with partners. SRCS presents updates using the 3W matrix on a bi-weekly basis, as well as narrative reports.

Program teams and PMER staff work together to have clear communication and information sharing, recording lesson learnings, and filling the stakeholder interests regarding the project updates through periodic reports, review meetings, and technical working group meetings to present the achievements, challenges, and way forward. Since January 2022, the IFRC PMER staff has been working bilaterally with PMER staff from SRCS to support and strengthen capacities in PDM, assessments, and PMER in general.

SRCS staff and volunteers are already putting CEA into practice every day, for example through the health committees that help SRCS with the delivery of emergency health services by mobilizing fast responders. SRCS also has toll-free hotlines at branch offices to respond to questions and complaints around the cash transfer program, and various local drama groups that raise awareness around health in communities. A hotline centre was a feedback and complaints response mechanism that existed was used by both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to call to lodge complaints and feedback during the cash transfer program programmes. Through the hotline based in Garowe, covering the 3 Puntland branches, feedback was received by 83 people (48 women, 35 men) through December and January. Most of the feedback was related to ongoing CVA intervention that was taking place in all three regions. 67% of the calls were questions, 26% responses were appreciation/encouragement, 5% were complaints and 3% were suggestions or requests. A community feedback mechanism has been put in place by SRCS, including community health committees and volunteers at the community level, which helps identification of gaps and community feedback on SRCS projects, which is reported back to SRCS management.

Challenges: There were initial issues in setting up the hotline for feedback, which meant beneficiaries were charged for the calls, and some reported having called many times without getting through.

Security assessment: To address the security situation in Puntland, a Security Risk Assessment was conducted by the end of October, with the main objective to provide a field security assessment of the security environment and its implications on the current and proposed IFRC/SRCS activities in Puntland. A TOR was signed by the end of September 2021. The desired outcomes of the risk assessment were to produce a general threat assessment in Puntland to provide a better understanding of the operating environment, as well as to produce a security risk assessment for IFRC staff, assets, facilities, and programmes in Puntland, to assist in mitigating security and safety-related risks. See the “risk assessment” section for the outcome of the assessment.

Strengthening National Societies

Output: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators	Target	Actual
% of volunteers engaged in response who are insured	100%	(PL: 71%)

Output: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of National Society branches that have the necessary corporate infrastructure and ICT systems	3	3

Output: NS capacity to support community based DRR, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff trained in the assessment, data collection, distribution, M&E, PGI and CEA	50	32

Output: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicators	Target	Actual
Resource mobilisation strategy	1	0

Progress towards Outcome

In June 2021, SRCS staff were on-boarded on the DCPRR structure, the Emergency Operations framework, and technical sectors including urban programming, DRR and CCA, and CVA. They further completed online learning on CVA, DRM in Africa, and National Society Preparedness.

In Somaliland 32 Volunteers and staff were provided with an orientation/training on the DREF CTP operation in Awdal, Sool, Sanaag, and Togdheer branches.

IFRC is supporting extra resources within PRD to support resource mobilization. As a part of the increasing scale of the hunger crisis in Somalia and across the Horn of Africa, PRD in collaboration with the IFRC Africa Regional Office has scaled up resource mobilization and communication efforts. A Plan of Action for a regional approach has been developed, which includes the revision of the Emergency Appeal, and proactive efforts to engage proactively with external partners and movement partners through March of 2022.

In Somaliland, the process of supporting NSD through rehabilitation of NS facilities has been undertaken for the Burao Branch, Kulmiye, and Youth Club, as well as the Youth Club for the Hargeisa Branch.

In Puntland, the SRCS branches were supported to purchase 12 smartphones for PMER purposes, 1 phone for the Operations Office, as well as a printer, and a photocopy machine.



Training of volunteers under Borama Branch, Awdal region on August 22-23, 2021

D. Financial Report

Please find annexed the latest Financial Report. Of the total Emergency Appeal budget figure of CHF 8,732,000, to date, CHF 1,623,307 has been received from donors, with coverage of 18,59%.

Regarding expenditure, the total expenditure is CHF 1,176,793 with a balance of CHF 447,738. The global implementation is 72,5% and the detail per cost category is available in the interim financial report summary below.

Reference



Click here for:

[IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
[Emergency Appeal and Operation Update documents](#)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Somali Red Crescent Society

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In the IFRC

- **Head of Delegation**, Mohamed Babiker, phone: +254 110 804 397 4 e-mails: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**: IFRC Regional Office for Africa: Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCC, phone +254 731 067 489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa** Louise Daintrey-Hall, Head of Partnerships and Resource Development Regional Office for Africa, Email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org phone: +254 110 843 978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Logistics Coordinator** 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 Regional Office for Africa** Philip Kahuho, PMER Manager, Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org, Phone: +254 732 203 081

How we work

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

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/5-2022/1	Operation	MDRSO011
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Feb 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSO011 - Somalia - Drought Emergency 2021

Operating Timeframe: 13 May 2021 to 18 Jan 2023; appeal launch date: 18 Jul 2021

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	825,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	4,123,000
AOF4 - Health	638,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,178,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	202,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	630,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	967,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	169,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	8,732,000
Donor Response* as per 19 Feb 2022	1,623,307
Appeal Coverage	18.59%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,385	957,279	-953,895
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	510,918	80,535	430,383
AOF4 - Health	469,606	78,556	391,050
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	508,422	0	508,422
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	51,020	0	51,020
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	13,312	19,598	-6,286
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	10,341	18,014	-7,672
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	12,780	482	12,298
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	44,746	22,328	22,418
Grand Total	1,624,531	1,176,793	447,738

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/01

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,075,107
Expenditure	-1,176,793
Closing Balance	898,315
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	898,315

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	451,800	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	451,800
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/5-2022/1	Operation	MDRS0011
Budget Timeframe	2021-2023	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Feb 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRS0011 - Somalia - Drought Emergency 2021

Operating Timeframe: 13 May 2021 to 18 Jan 2023; appeal launch date: 18 Jul 2021

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	347,122				347,122		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	23,523				23,523		
Danish Red Cross	105,658				105,658		
DREF Allocations				451,800	451,800		
Finnish Red Cross	104,736				104,736		
Icelandic Red Cross	5,000				5,000		
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	195,000				195,000		
Irish Red Cross Society	4,495				4,495		
Japanese Red Cross Society	40,057				40,057		
On Line donations	602				602		
Red Cross of Monaco	20,983				20,983		
Swedish Red Cross	306,325				306,325		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	179,942				179,942		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	289,864				289,864		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,623,307	0	0	451,800	2,075,107	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,075,107	0	