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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Somalia: Urban Fire Incident

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRSO013	Glide n°:	FR-2022-000191-SOM
Date of issue:	07 April 2022	Expected timeframe:	04 months
		Expected end date:	31 August 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF Allocated: CHF 252,720			
Total number of people affected:	12,000 individuals	Number of people to be assisted:	3,000 individuals
Provinces affected:	Hargeisa, Somaliland	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Hargeisa
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has a Liaison Office in Nairobi hosted by the ICRC where the National Society President sits with a small team. SRCS has two Coordination Offices in-country: Mogadishu (responsible for Puntland with 3 Branches) and Hargeisa (responsible for Somaliland with 6 Branches). Both Coordination Offices are each managed by an Executive Director with a team of technical staff and volunteers.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and German RC.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The office of the Hargeisa mayor, the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA).			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

A huge fire broke out in the biggest market (Waaheen) of Hargeisa on the evening of 01 April 2022. The fire was so powerful that the Somaliland Fire Protection could only control it 16 hours after, at noon of April 02, with the support of the Ethiopia Somali region fire department. According to the Somaliland fire protection, this was the worst fire experienced in decades. Somaliland fire protection authority, together with the local municipality, central government and the SRCS are currently finalizing the damage assessment caused by this disaster.

As of April 03, SRCS together with the government estimates almost 2,000 shops and stalls were completely ravaged by the fire, 100 buildings destroyed, and some 50 suffering extensive damage. Most houses in the nearby area were made of light materials e.g iron sheets, tarpaulins, etc, amidst some tall concrete buildings. 62 people were rescued from the fire and 28 people were severely injured (19 female including 1 pregnant mother and 9 male). They were taken to the hospital for further treatment and finally discharged 19 of them. Fortunately, no death toll was reported as the fire happened on a weekend. Cumulative damage is still to be



Fire break out in Hargeisa 01 April at 8pm

confirmed with a thorough assessment, but estimations from SRCS and the government (based on the initial rapid assessment) put the number of affected people at over 12,000.

This fire, in the heart of Hargeisa and Somaliland's economic centre, has caused immense property and financial loss – estimated at around 1.5-2 billion USD as reported by the mayor of Hargeisa who is a member of the national response committee. Some 10,000 people lost their livelihoods, and many others will be indirectly affected by the trade disruption (farmers, suppliers, traders, among others). Investigations are ongoing but the preliminary reports from the national chamber of commerce commission claimed that the fire was caused by an electric shock from one of the businesses in the market and then expanded to consume the entire market.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Actions

SRCS was present at the scene just 2 hours after the fire started and has deployed 16 staff, and 50 volunteers, including trained branch emergency response teams (BDRTs) to the site. During the rescue operations, SRCS BDRTs have supported rescue services and provided first aid to 62 people with different injuries. 28 of them were transported to Hargeisa Group Hospital. Approximately 1,000 people affected were present at the scene and were provided food and water. SRCS also assisted the rescue teams from the fire department throughout the entire time, and until the fire was extinct. With the support from ICRC, SRCS will provide food and water to another 2,000 people that continue on site (due to the fasting month of Ramadan).

Importantly, the magnitude and intensity of the fire were huge and the resource of SRCS is limited in face of the current needs of the affected population and the damage caused by the disaster. Therefore, SRCS requests support from the IFRC DREF to enable the delivery of immediate relief assistance to the affected families, especially those that have entirely lost their livelihoods, such as street traders, small businesses, and employees.

Planning for the response has been coordinated with local authorities, line ministries, municipalities, and the national disaster response committee. Under this response, SRCS will deliver multipurpose cash assistance to affected families. PSS activities such as Psychological first aid, group sessions, linkage with loved ones, referral for the relevant support, and follow-up for the victims by trained volunteers and staff will be provided.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) has a Country Cluster Delegation for Somalia and Kenya based in Nairobi, Kenya, which provides operational, technical, and logistical support to SRCS. The IFRC Country Delegation will support, technical advice, monitor, and supervise the implementation.

The SRCS with IFRC support will continue to liaise with and support SRCS in coordinating with in-country Movement partners in the country for any additional support (Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross) and external organizations/partners in the movement as needed. SRCS and IFRC currently also have an Emergency Appeal operation in response to the [Drought and Hunger Crisis 2021 \(MDRSO011\)](#). [Furthermore, Somalia is about to start activities under the ECHO PPP, including cash assistance which has contributed to NS capacity strengthening on cash assistance.](#)

Overview of other actors' actions in-country

Somaliland government declared a release of 11 million dollars to help support the reconstruction process but at the moment, no more details on how the assistance will be done with this fund as this is still at a planning level.

The SRCS has been working closely with the Government, stakeholders, and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of resources and activities. SRCS will keep information sharing with the government and the target selection will be done with the participation of mandated government entities in charge of the fire response and both interventions will start from the government/municipalities list. The primary list for beneficiaries selection will be provided by the municipality and the final beneficiaries selected will be shared back to the authorities to prevent duplication in the planned response of the government.

It should also be noted that SRCS the Government is represented by the national response committee (appointed by the president). Together with NADFOR and Hargeisa local municipality, they form the local authorities' coordination platform for the fire incident. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, SRCS maintains a strong relationship with government bodies through participation in, and collaboration with (i) the National Disaster Response and Food Reserve (NADFOR); (ii) Hargeisa local municipality (iii) the appointed national taskforce/committee for fire response. For this response, the SRCS coordination office supports the SRCS Hargeisa branch disaster response teams in planning the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected families.

The [UK Prime Minister](#)¹ has also mentioned the intention of the UK to support Somaliland's rebuilding effort.

At the country level, SRCS and IFRC participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) forums held both during disasters and non-emergency times. However, at this time, there is no involvement of other HCT actors apart from local authorities, firefighters, military, and police helping rescue and evacuations. Current inter-agency coordination efforts are focused on the recent drought response.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Needs analysis

SRCS has been present in the affected area just 2 hours after the fire broke out. The SRCS Hargeisa branch is supporting authorities in conducting rapid assessments, to verify the number of property and families affected by the fire. At present, it is possible to estimate that at least 12,000 people working in the market and surrounding areas have lost their livelihoods and means of subsistence.

In addition, immediate relief needs have been identified to include food and water for those staying near the site of the fire or being evacuated to safer areas (although these won't be covered by the DREF).

Individuals are obviously in much distress due to this event, and in need of psychosocial support to slowly attempt to overcome the trauma. Additional information regarding the extent of the needs and the collateral impact of this disaster will be provided in the coming weeks, once the assessments are finalized, which may also entail a revision of the operation.

Targeting

The beneficiary targeting will be agreed upon with local authorities, taking into consideration: 1) original lists of affected people from the Hargeisa local municipality and the local government; 2) Waaheen market business committee who had already listed down the business people in the market.

Among these lists, SRCS will prioritize the most vulnerable **500 families (3,000 people)** among the populations directly affected by the disaster (those that lost their livelihoods, such as vendors and small shop owners) through a validation process and who have not received assistance from the government or other organizations. Prioritization criteria will include 1) vulnerable vendors/informal traders with no savings who lack resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own; 2) no access to credit networks or remittances; 3) no other or insufficient sources of income in the household; 4) those belonging to the socially extremely vulnerable households, at risk of resorting to damaging coping strategies. Attention will be given to women-headed households and those with many dependent children; persons living with disabilities, the sick, and the elderly.

Once beneficiaries are identified, SRCS Hargeisa branch staff and volunteers will start the registration, verification of the beneficiaries, and engage with the contracted FSP (financial service provider called Telesom) for cash support. The beneficiaries will receive multipurpose cash through an electronic mobile money transfer platform named 'ZAAD account', following Post Distribution monitoring (PDMs) after each cash disbursement.

Estimated disaggregated data for the population targeted.

Category	Estimated % of target group	%female	%male
Young Children (under 5 years)	6%	60%	40%
Children(5-17yrs)	8.7%	60%	40%
Adults (18-49 yrs)	48.8%	60%	40%
Elderly(>50yrs)	36.4%	60%	40%
People with disabilities	2%	60%	40%

Operation Risk Assessment

COVID-19: This proposed DREF operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, there is a risk of delays due to the further spread of COVID-19 as Government control measures evolve to control and curb the further spread. SRCS will closely work with authorities to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is safely delivered

¹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-60967458>

to the affected populations while ensuring the safety of staff, volunteers, and affected populations alike. The planned DREF activities will follow the regulations of the Ministry of Health and WHO.

The SRCS Hargeisa branch has the technical capacity and experience of CVA to deliver this response with support from the SRCS Coordination office and the IFRC Country Delegation. Funding support through DREF will enable SRCS to address the immediate needs of affected families on time. SRCS is part of the East Africa Cash Community of Practice (CoP) and was recently elected to be the chair of the CoP for 2022 co-chaired by the Tanzania Red Cross.

Security Review

Mission risks in the autonomous region of the self-proclaimed independent state of Somaliland – particularly the city of Hargeisa – are lower, largely due to the capability of the local security forces and lower risk of militancy. However, periodic clashes along Somaliland's undefined eastern border with the semi-autonomous Puntland region and the presence of militants in the Galgala mountains highlight the dangers of travel in this area.

The city of Hargeisa has a stable security environment, capably managed by the local security forces. While crime poses a hazard – particularly at night – and militancy represents a latent risk, the situation in the city necessitates less stringent security precautions for movement than overland travel in other areas of Somaliland. Nevertheless, the Regional security unit RSU recommends that IFRC staff and personnel seek itinerary-specific advice before traveling along with the established mission clearance procedures. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the duty station and its operational areas. 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 NEW Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management, and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) are in place for Hargeisa only, Somaliland.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

This DREF allocation aims to address the immediate relief needs of 3,000 people most affected by the Urban fire in Hargeisa and ensure that the livelihood impact of the disaster is reduced. The operation will be implemented for 4 months, starting from the date of approval, and will be completed by 31 August 2022.

This DREF and its operational strategy are in line with current SRCS and IFRC policies and procedures and seek to provide immediate support to the 500 families most affected by the fire. SRCS will support those that have lost their livelihoods and their families to meet their immediate needs and, at the same time, be able to quickly recover means of generating income while providing PSS support to start restoring and promoting people's well being. PSS activities will also aim at promoting resilience through community-based approaches.

Other costs to be covered by the DREF include registration, verification cost of the beneficiaries with mobile transfer providers (Telesom company), post-distribution monitoring expenses, and other operational costs including volunteer allowance, insurance, and logistics. SRCS has substantial experience in Cash and Voucher Assistance programming and has a framework agreement (valid 2022) with FSP (telesom). The registration and distribution of Cash with being led and carried out by the SRCS staff and volunteers with the collaboration of Hargeisa Municipality, Waaheen Market Business Committee, and the Regional Groups led by the Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs of Somaliland.

Lessons learnt from previous DREF responses:

SRCS has previously implemented DREF and Emergency Appeal operations. SRCS in Puntland and Somaliland are currently responding to the ongoing drought and hunger crisis through an emergency appeal ([MDRSS011](#)), and have in 2019-2020 responded to drought (MDRSS007 Drought), cyclones (MDRSS008 TC PAWAN), and floods (MDRSS009 Qardho), and Cyclone Gati ([MDRSS010](#)) as well as the COVID-19 response (Africa COVID-19). The lessons learnt from these operations will be applied in the implementation of this DREF operation:

- Cash transfer values were based on a household (HH) number of 6; however, many of the targeted households were made up of approximately 10 persons on average, and therefore the amount provided did not meet their food and other basic needs. Despite the above, SRCS will, for planning purposes, maintain an average of six (6) members per household as it is the official standard in the country. The National Society will continuously monitor the situation and eventually adjust its targeting if the case for the currently affected people is similar to that of previous responses.
- Community members' preference was the use of mobile money transfer over other methods (cash in envelopes) in terms of security/discretion, accessibility, and convenience; however, some were not familiar with it as a modality, and therefore orientation on its use should be considered.

- Orientation of community members on scope of what can be supported under the DREF is recommended to ensure their expectations can be managed – namely to address the immediate basic needs of the affected population; and the duration cannot extend beyond 6 months inclusive of preparation time, implementation and review.
- Transition and exit planning. The DREF is aimed to address immediate basic needs and is not designed to provide sustainability – therefore there is a need to ensure the response is linked with resource mobilization for longer-term programming where possible.

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

1- Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 3,000 people or 500 households)

The cash assistance will be implemented by SRCS, which is involved in the implementation of the MDRSO011 Emergency Appeal, where cash transfers are the principal response modality. Thus, SRCS has recent experience with this type of intervention. The rationale for using cash transfer as the principal response modality is based on lessons learnt from previous operations, including the Drought and Hunger Crisis 2021 and the Cyclone Gati 2020 response, where communities expressed a preference for receiving cash transfers vis a vis in-kind assistance. In this particular urban environment, affected people will have opportunities to access other markets that can supply their basic needs. The affected families have at least one family member with a cell phone and phone number, making mobile cash transfers an appropriate modality. If that is not the case, SRCS will request Telesom to provide the equipment to one of the family members.

Targeted populations will be provided with two installments of unrestricted cash transfer to cover their basic needs and recover some income-generating activities. With that in mind, the first installment will be USD295, which includes 95USD for the household MEB (as defined by the latest [Somalia CWG report](#)) and USD200 to restock and reactivate minimal income-generating activities. SRCS will ensure that targeted persons will have access to adequate information and support about the rationale of the amount as well as supply chain options, to ensure it delivers the intended purpose. The second installment will be a regular USD95 disbursement. To note that MEB represents the minimum set of basic food items such as sorghum, vegetable oil, and sugar, comprising 2,100 kilocalories/person/day basic energy requirement for a household of 6–7, and non-food items such as water, kerosene, firewood, soap and cereal grinding costs.

Cash disbursement will be done following the identification of the most vulnerable households (based on initial assessments), registration and verification of targeted households, and will be followed by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises and market monitoring 15 days after each disbursement and lessons learnt ploughed back to improve the operation.

Planned activities:

- Mobilization of 60 volunteers for assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries
- Distribution of cash grants to 500 households for two months and PDM and market monitoring in the impacted as well as alternative supply markets.

2- Health (Target: 1,200 people)

Affected people and their families are suffering from immense distress due to the sudden loss of property and livelihoods. SRCS volunteers, supported by expert Health/PSS staff will receive refresher training on Community Based Psychosocial Support (including Psychological First Aid) after which they will be better equipped to provide PSS sessions to the affected families. PSS sessions will take place for the first 4 weeks, targeting 1,200 people identified with distress/signs of traumatic disorders, after which they need for sessions will be reassessed and may continue only for those families in need. Referrals to more specialized services provided by other agencies will be sought in case the PSS offered are insufficient or not appropriate to support people with severe, lasting trauma disorders. This support will be offered guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee IASC pyramid of psychosocial support interventions

Planned activities:

- Refresher PSS training to 40 volunteers
- Set a pre-paid call centre to support communities for 3 months
- Bi-Weekly PSS sessions are provided to the affected families
- Follow-ups on critical cases identified during the PSS sessions
- Referrals to specialized services (when required)

Operation Support Services

Human Resources: a total of 100 volunteers will be deployed to support this intervention. 40 volunteers mobilized for Health assistance and deployed for the PSS activities and assistance while the other 60 volunteers will be mobilised for livelihood activities including assessments, registration, and monitoring. All the 60 volunteers engaged in the response will not be mobilised all over the 4 months. 60 volunteers will be fully needed most during the first month to ensure more resource deployment help reduce the time for assessment, registration, and distribution activities. For the monitoring activities, a rotative approach will be used. Trained all the 100 volunteers will contribute to the NS capacity strengthening in Hargeisa and we will have enough resources for potential revision of the response.

SRCS will continue all over the operation to mobilised the branch committee to ensure quality implementation and general supervision of field staff and volunteers. 16 staff, including trained branch emergency response teams (BDRTs), are active at the site since the rescue operations and will continue to support the intervention.

Logistics Management and Procurement: Logistics services shall be provided by SRCS with technical support by the IFRC Cluster Delegation Logistics Officer with support from the Regional Office. Protective equipment procurement will be done in line with SRCS/IFRC logistics/financial procedures. The logistic support will be technically needed in the market assessment planned and the Post distribution as the majority of this intervention is focused on cash

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting: The IFRC Cluster Delegation will follow up on the implementation of the operation through its team in Nairobi. The operations team at the IFRC level will conduct two missions to supervise cash and health activities. Post-distribution monitoring to follow up on the use of cash disbursement and market evolution will be conducted and a lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation. The IFRC Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) and the program manager will equally support the monitoring, Lessons Learned, and reporting activities planned in this intervention. An operation update will be submitted by week 5 after the assessment to inform on the final targeting, the DREF activities, and how it is coordinated and monitored with other foreseen assistance from Government and local partners.

Communication: media communication will be activated to cover this response through intervention achievement sharing each month. Fees for that are budgeted and the best support will be chosen after the assessment results. This approach will also support SRCS pledging to local partners and contribute to the National Society's visibility.

Security: IFRC and ICRC will support the national Society with any potential security analysis. Hargeisa city has no major incidents happening. So operations in the city necessitate less stringent security precautions for movement than overland travel in other areas of Somaliland. Nevertheless, the recommendations outlined in the security risk above will be followed and depending.

Administration and Finance: An agreement will be signed between the SRCS and IFRC Somalia Country Office to ensure that the agreed DREF procedures are complied with, specifically in terms of its use, and reporting. IFRC will support the financial reconciliation and compliance with DREF, IFRC, and SRCS procedures. The SRCS finance team with IFRC Finance Officer support shall oversee all financial requirements of the entire operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 3,000

Male: 1,200

Female: 1,800

Requirements (CHF): 207,618

Needs analysis: The people affected by the fire (vendors, small businesses, employees) and largely their families have completely seen their property and livelihood vanish in less than 24h. The most vulnerable have no coping capacities or savings that will allow their families to meet basic needs and recover. Multipurpose cash assistance for 2 months will be provided to ensure families can meet their daily needs and slowly recover some income-generating activity.

Risk analysis: The number of people in need of assistance will likely be beyond the current target. While other partners will eventually complement the response, SRCS will need to be very detailed in identifying the most vulnerable and ensure that the community and authorities are supportive of the final beneficiary list. PGI concerns are essential to consider in CVA programming through mobile transfers as traditionally, in families with only one member of the household owning a phone and Simcard, it will belong to the male head of the household. This brings implications of ensuring that the cash transfers reach the entire family, and considering additional burdens placed on women as receivers of cash transfers on top of other household duties.

Population to be assisted: 500 HHs are targeted to receive two installments of unrestricted cash transfer of USD295 and 95SUD;

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and Basic Needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disasters and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods	# of households who have their basic household needs covered through cash transfers (target: 500 HH)															
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	% of targeted people who during PDM report being satisfied with the distribution process and the assistance received (Target: 100%) # of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on community engagement and accountability (60 volunteers and 10 staff)															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Mobilisation of volunteers	■															
AP081	CVA refresher training, including CEA module		■	■	■												
AP081	Market assessment in coordination with FSNAU/CWG		■	■	■												
AP081	Assessment, registration, and verification of beneficiaries		■	■	■												
AP081	Sensitization of targeted households on protection concerns in relations to CVA distributions		■	■	■												
AP081	Distribution of unrestricted cash grants					■	■			■	■						
AP081	Post-Distribution Monitoring and market monitoring							■	■			■	■				



Health

People targeted: 1,200

Male: 480

Female: 720

Requirements (CHF): 15,307

Needs analysis: Affected population has suffered severe distress with this incident and won't likely be able to recover from this trauma alone, and without support. Families will require continuous follow-up through PSS sessions, and eventually, specialized support may be required.

Risk analysis: Protection issues may arise due to the family traumatizing experience, which may result in those most vulnerable being exposed to violence and survival coping mechanisms, especially women and girls.

Population to be assisted: 1,200 people amongst the most affected will be provided PSS sessions for 4 weeks (or more if need be). These sessions will be conducted by volunteers with a sufficient degree of experience. Referrals to specialized agencies will be mapped and enacted if required. Cross-activity referrals will be fostered, either through referrals from the CVA program to PSS, or vice versa.

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

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of people who have access to PSS (Target: 1,200)															
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care for the targeted people.	% of the affected population that are satisfied with the PSS services provided (Target: at least 80%)															
	Activities planned (weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify families with PSS needs	■	■														
AP022	Establish referral map to specialized mental health services	■	■														
AP022	Refresher training(Community-based PSS) to PSS volunteers and staff	■	■														
AP023	Provide weekly PSS sessions to 1200 people	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
AP022	Monitoring and follow up sessions as required	■	■								■	■					

Strategies for implementation

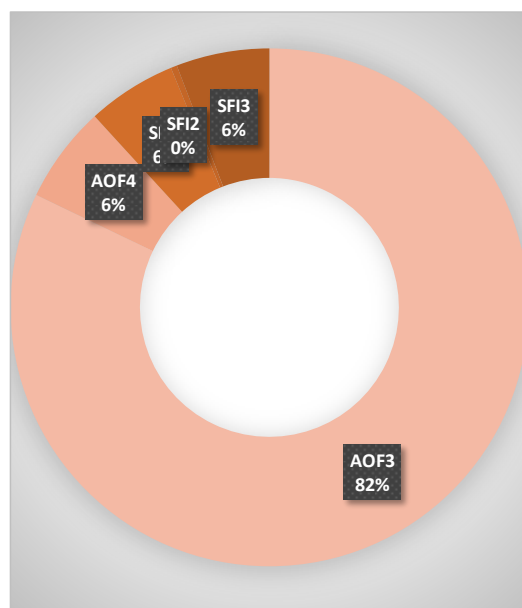
Funding requirements (CHF): 29,795

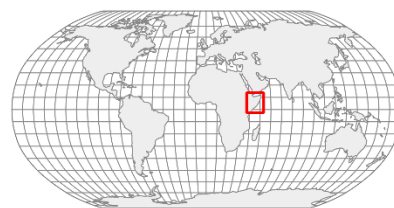
P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers insured (Target: 100%)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Activities planned (weeks)																
AP040	Ensure volunteer insurance																
AP040	Procure and provide volunteer PPE and equipment																
AP040	Brief volunteers on their roles, responsibilities and risks they face																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	% of people who received a response to their feedback or complaint about the operation (Target: 90%) % of community members who feel the operation has communicated well about plans and activities (Target: 80%)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Activities planned (weeks)																
AP084	Support the local authorities in conducting the assessments																
AP084	Prepare targeting tools and criteria with authorities and communities																
AP084	Engage communities and beneficiaries in needs assessment																
AP084	Set up two-way communication channels to ensure people are kept informed of operational plans and progress and have information to make informed decisions, including on COVID-19																
AP084	Community feedback mechanism are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation																
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	#of lesson learnt workshop organised with report shared (target: 01) #of monitoring mission by IFRC (target: 02)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Activities planned (weeks)																
AP055	Revise Emergency Plan of Action based on interagency assessments and ongoing monitoring																
AP055	Ongoing NS and IFRC monitoring activities																
AP042	Media and communication in this response																
AP055	Lessons learned workshop																

Funding Requirements

The overall amount required for implementation of this plan of action is CHF 252,720 as detailed in attached budget.

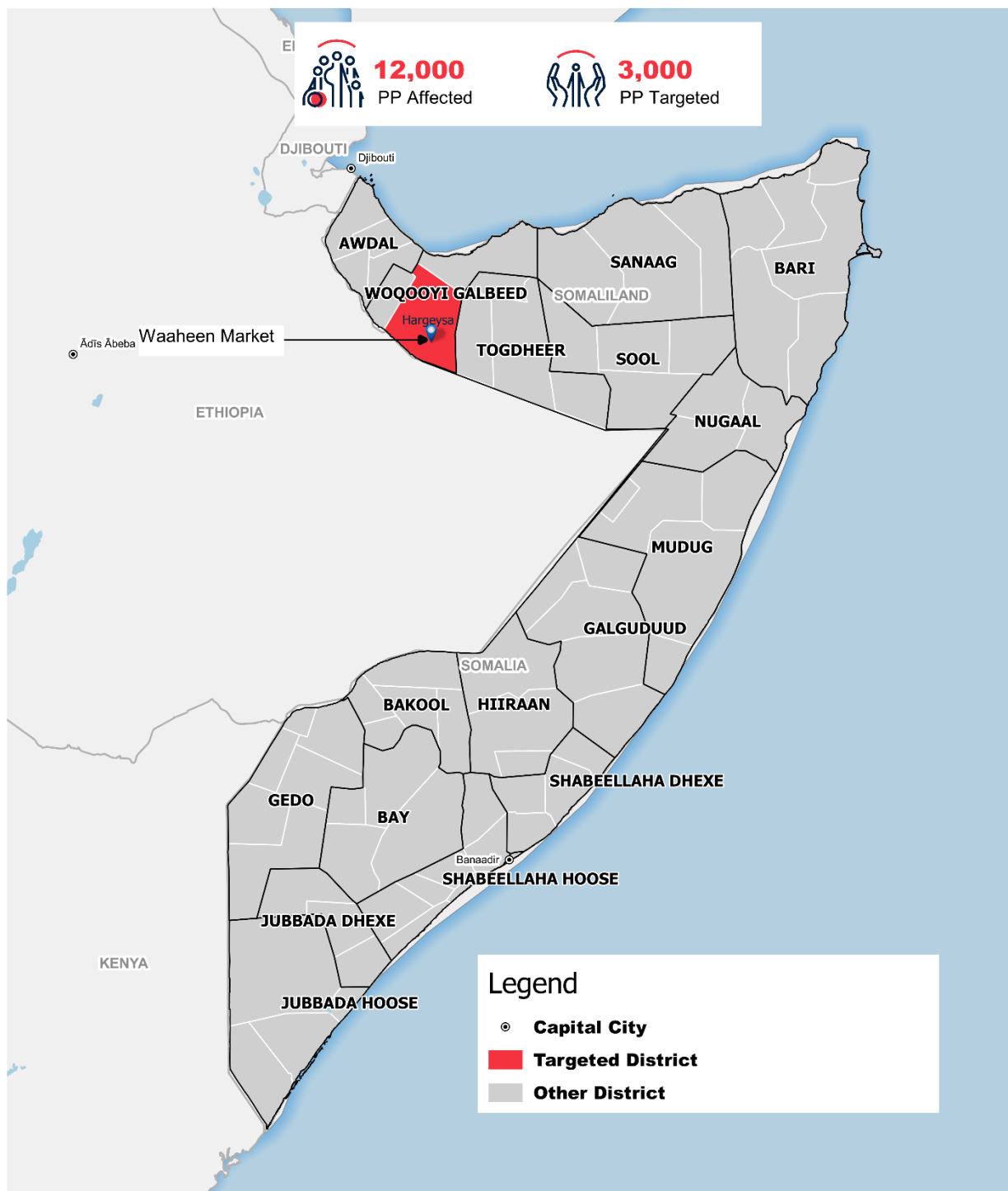
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>
DREF OPERATION		
MDRSO013 - SOMALIA - URBAN FIRE INCIDENT		05/04/2022
<u>Budget by Resource</u>		
Budget Group		Budget
Medical & First Aid		1,382
Cash Disbursement		181,458
Relief items, Construction, Supplies		191,132
Distribution & Monitoring		3,685
Transport & Vehicles Costs		2,432
Logistics, Transport & Storage		6,118
National Society Staff		3,133
Volunteers		17,289
Personnel		20,421
Workshops & Training		4,146
Workshops & Training		4,146
Travel		6,449
Information & Public Relations		737
Financial Charges		7,371
General Expenditure		14,557
DIRECT COSTS		237,295
INDIRECT COSTS		15,424
TOTAL BUDGET		252,720
<u>Budget by Area of Intervention</u>		
AOF2 Shelter		
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	207,618	
AOF4 Health	15,307	
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	14,095	
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	981	
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	14,718	
TOTAL	252,720	





Somalia : Hargeisa Fire Incident

4 April 2022 • FR-2022-000191-SOM



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

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Reference documents

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Public

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: Philip.KAHUHO@ifrc.org;

How we work

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

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**.