



Appeal No: MDRSO010	To be assisted: 560,000 people	Appeal launched: 18/07/2021
Glide No: DR-2021-000054-SOM	DREF allocated: CHF 451,800	Disaster Categorization: Orange

IFRC Funding requirement: 9 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 14 million CHF
To assist: 560,000 people

TIMELINE

- May 2021:** The Government of Somalia declared a National Emergency due to the Drought situation and called for support.
- 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 in Puntland and Somaliland.
- November 2021:** The Federal Government of Somalia declares the drought a state of emergency
- January 2022:** The Somaliland Vice President's Office declares the drought an 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.
- March 2022:** IFRC issues Emergency Appeal for 14m CHF for 560,000 people for 24 months in Puntland and Somaliland for mid-to-late 2022.



A large-scale, climate-induced, humanitarian crisis is unfolding in the Horn of Africa, and in Somalia, 4.1 million people are in urgent need of food and basic needs, health, and WASH assistance. The IFRC is revising its Emergency Appeal, increasing Federation-wide funding requirements to CHF 14 million, and extending the timeframe of the Appeal to 24 months. This Revised Appeal prioritizes immediate humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people and supports early recovery activities to enhance sustainability in line with the IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative. Funding contributions are very urgently needed to enable the Somali Red Crescent Society to continue and scale up its humanitarian assistance to those most affected by the worsening hunger crisis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Impact

Extreme drought has left Somalia on the verge of a humanitarian catastrophe, destroying crops and livestock and forcing huge numbers of people to leave their homes in search of food and water. 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.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia was already grave with decades of conflict, recurrent climate shocks, desert locust infestation, disease outbreaks, and recently the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even before the current drought, an estimated 30 per cent of Somalis needed humanitarian assistance and protection. Along with this is a fuel crisis linked to the Ukraine war – which has been felt across Africa and the increase in fuel prices raises the price of all foodstuffs. Ukraine has also captured much of the world's attention and resources.



The humanitarian situation in Somalia was already grave with decades of conflict, recurrent climate shocks, desert locust infestation, disease outbreaks, and recently the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even before the current drought, an estimated 30 per cent of Somalis needed humanitarian assistance and protection. Along with this is a fuel crisis linked to the Ukraine war – which has been felt across Africa and the increase in fuel prices raises the price of all foodstuffs. Ukraine has also captured much of the world's attention and resources.

A 2011 famine in Somalia, which resulted in the deaths of about 250,000 people (half of them children), was exacerbated by the then-global food crisis, which caused cereal prices to double, on top of drought and a decrease in food production locally, combined with serious access issues. In 2017, East Africa also endured an extreme drought, but early humanitarian action averted a famine in Somalia.

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services.

The current drought emergency in Somalia has deteriorated to a point where the country is facing the risk of famine. About 4.5 million people are affected, of whom nearly 700,000 people have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food, pasture, and livelihoods.

According to the [Joint FEWS NET-FSNAU Somalia Food Security Outlook Report for Feb-Sep 2022](#), the severity of food insecurity has rapidly worsened in Somalia since the start of the dry season in January. Intensifying drought has caused acute water shortages, the loss of livestock essential to Somalia's pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood systems, and escalating staple food prices, exacerbated by ongoing conflict and global supply shocks. The impacts of the drought are also compounded by the consequences of COVID-19, conflict, and displacement, as well as a severe desert locust upsurge through 2020 and 2021.

Somalia scores very low for most humanitarian indicators, suffering from poor governance, protracted internal conflict, underdevelopment, economic decline, poverty, social and gender inequality, and environmental degradation. Somalia's preparedness for disease outbreaks ranks among the lowest globally, 194th (of 195 countries) on the Global Health Security Index. As of December 2021, just 3.5% of Somalis were fully vaccinated against COVID-19, making the country more vulnerable to future waves of transmission. Other communicable diseases such as cholera and measles continue to pose serious health risks to Somalis. Somalia has one of the world's lowest primary school enrollment rates – just over 40% of children are in school – and one of the world's highest youth unemployment rates. Life expectancy is low as a result of high infant and maternal mortality rates, the spread of preventable diseases, poor sanitation, chronic malnutrition, and inadequate health service. The current drought conflict, paired with the impacts of climate change, had uprooted an estimated 2.9 million people from their homes, making Somalia one of the five worst internal displacement crises in the world.

The already vulnerable communities of Somalia are now suffering again with this ongoing drought. The deyr harvest in January was the third-lowest in the 25-year 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. The joint FSNAU-FEWS NET report also warned that the upcoming Gu rains in April-June will not be sufficient to break the drought either, with a fourth consecutive below-average rainfall season predicted in April-June 2022.

Humanitarian partners and local authorities also report widespread livestock deaths and a spike in the prices of commodities like food, fuel, water, and livestock fodder. Scarce pasture and water resources have led to deterioration in livestock body conditions across the country, with livestock emaciation and deaths occurring in the worst-affected areas. Consequently, children have less access to milk, negatively affecting their nutrition, and pastoral and agropastoral households face significant reductions in their income-earning potential and many are now unable to afford their minimum water and food needs.

2. Impact on physical and mental well being

According to then, [Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022](#) the groups most at risk of being left behind are IDPs due to their status and experience of protracted or multiple displacements, children in adversity, adolescent girls between the ages of 12 to 19 years, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with minority clan affiliations, and marginalized communities.

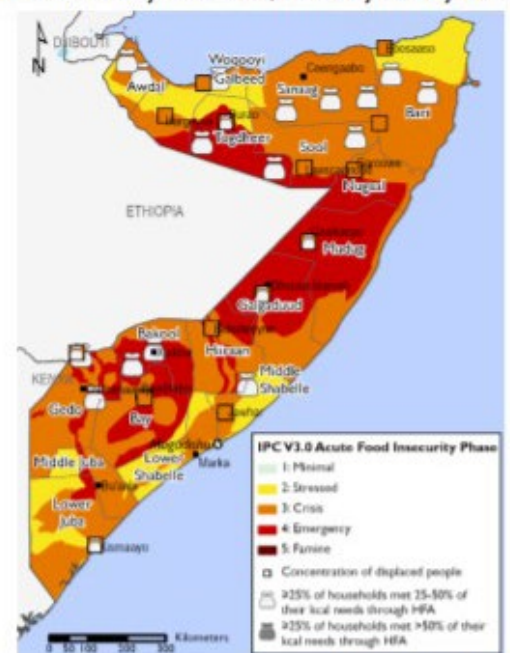
The drought has exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities and social marginalization of women and has induced displacement, with the majority of those displaced being women and children. Drought also places additional burdens on women in terms of their responsibilities around household food consumption, water collection, and household care responsibilities, which expose them to greater risks. The drought impact is reflected in the extent and nature of vulnerability and poverty and the increased risk of falling into poverty, losing autonomy, and facing increased discrimination and marginalization. Droughts also negatively affect the traditional roles of older people, and perhaps more specifically their social position, as communities and power and support structures are dismantled, leaving older people with less influence and power. It reported children in [30% of households](#) have dropped out of school as a result of the drought. Persons with disabilities and old people are often left abandoned at home for long hours as caretakers go to search for food and water.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Increased food insecurity: The [Joint FEWS NET-FSNAU Somalia Food Security Outlook Report for Feb-Sep 2022](#) report warned that Somalia faces a risk of famine (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 5) in mid-2022 if the forthcoming April to June Gu rains fail, purchasing power declines to record lows, and food assistance does not reach areas of high concern.

Escalating food prices: The Ukraine crisis has implications on food security across the region as both Russia and Ukraine are key in the global food markets (wheat, maize, rapeseed, sunflower seeds, and sunflower oil), and Russia has prominence in the global energy trade and exporter of nitrogen fertilizers and the second leading supplier of both potassic and phosphorous fertilizers. Somalia relies on imports from Russia and Ukraine for up to 90% of the country's wheat supply. The rise in fuel costs has driven up the cost of transport and food items. With escalating food prices households also face declining purchasing power due to rising. Families have been forced to sell their properties and assets in exchange for food and other life-saving items. The [cost of a food basket](#) has already risen, particularly in Ethiopia (66 percent) and Somalia (36 percent) which depend heavily on wheat from Black Sea basin countries,

Projected food security outcomes, February to May 2022



Source: FEWS NET and

and the disruption in imports further threatens food security. Shipping costs on some routes have doubled since January.

Insecurity: Constant threats from militant attacks, abduction, landmines and violent crime remain extant. Security in the capital Mogadishu and other cities remains heavily dependent on African Union support (AMISOM). Many areas of southern and central Somalia can best be defined as conflict zones, where overland travel is highly hazardous. The travel risks in the autonomous region of Puntland and 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 the 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.

Increased natural resource-based conflict: Due to the scarcity of natural resources – pasture and water – there is an increased risk of inter-communal conflict.

Increased displacement: According to [OCHA](#) about 671,000 people have been displaced internally in search of water, food, livelihoods, and pasture. This is more than double the number of people displaced during the same period in the 2016/17 drought emergency. [According to IGAD - Climate Predictions and Applications Cente update](#) it projected that 1 to 1.4M people may be displaced in the next 6 months in Somalia.

IDPs being left behind: According to UNHCR in 2022, the groups most at risk of being left behind are IDPs due to their status and experience of protracted or multiple displacements, children in adversity, adolescent girls between the ages of 12 to 19 years, older persons, persons with disabilities, persons with minority clan affiliations, and marginalized communities.

COVID19: Across Somalia, the socio-economic and political pressures of COVID-19 remain a risk.

Intense and heavy rainfall during March April May rainy seasons can still cause cyclical floods in parts of the country.

Desert Locusts: The 2021-22 season saw the worst desert locust upsurge in 75 years. These climatic shocks are all drivers of food insecurity across the country. Making matters worse, climatic events are occurring alongside the compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity

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 multi-purpose 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). Through this Appeal¹, the National Society has carried out activities shown on the [infographic](#) opposite across nine branches – three branches in Puntland under the Mogadishu Coordination Office, and six branches in Somaliland under Hargeisa Coordination Office. All the operations are based on lessons learnt from the previous food security response particularly previous Emergency Appeals [Somalia Drought 2011-13](#) and [Somalia: Complex Emergency 2016-18](#).

This Operational Strategy reflects the IFRC revised Emergency Appeal, increasing Federation-wide funding requirements to CHF 14 million, and extending the timeframe of the Appeal to 24 months. This Revised Appeal includes emergency humanitarian assistance and early recovery activities, in line with the IFRC's Pan Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

1.2 National capacity and response

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, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Water Management in both Somaliland and Puntland.

The Government of Somalia made the initial declaration in May 2021 of a National Emergency due to the Drought situation and called for support in responding to the humanitarian crisis. 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.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

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



¹ [Somalia - Hunger Crisis 2021-2022 \(MDRSO011\) Operations Update](#)

Regional Office in Nairobi. In-country the IFRC supports with coordination and technical support through three positions, an NSD Manager and Health Delegate in Somaliland, and Operations Officer in Puntland. Recruitment is underway for a full-time Disaster Management Delegate to be based in Somaliland and Garowe. Various other profiles will be deployed commensurate with the scale of the response and requests of the National Society. There are monthly coordination meetings held and information shared on humanitarian, longer term and National Society Development programmes. Field operational coordination is through field offices in Puntland and Somaliland.

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. The German Red Cross (GRC), in partnership with SRCS, launched a WASH and cash assistance project in response to the drought in Somaliland. Other partners such as the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross support mobile health clinics in the affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland which are also complementary actions for this response.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC is present in South Central Zone, Hargeisa in Somaliland, and Garowe in Puntland, focusing primarily on economic security, health, water, and habitat programmes. IFRC and ICRC coordinate regularly on the situation and support the National Society. The IFRC and ICRC and other movement partners work to support National Society Development initiative driven by a steering committee comprising of ICRC, IFRC, and partners and chaired by the SRCS President.

International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

With regards to the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), seeks about US\$1.5 billion to assist 5.5 million of the most vulnerable Somalis, as well as replenish the Somalia Humanitarian Fund, which is the most important source of funding for national NGO partners. As of 20 March, the HRP has received only \$54.8 million (3.8 per cent of the required funding).

SRCS continues to engage with the government line ministries, and local government and works 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. Through the partners' contribution to the 3W matrix reporting it is ensured there is coordination and no duplication of interventions.

3. Gaps in the response

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

Based on the above there are urgent gaps in lifesaving activities addressing the three priority sectors of food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health and nutrition.

Food security: FEWS NET and FSNAU anticipate 4-5 million people in Somalia (25-30 percent of the population) will need humanitarian food assistance to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes this year, inclusive of up to 1.0-1.5 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). There is a risk of famine (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phase 5) in mid-2022 if the forthcoming April to June Gu rains fail.

There has been a significant loss of livestock. The livestock sector dominates the economy. Livestock products not only contribute to the livelihood of the nomads but also form a substantial portion of the daily food intake of the population living in rural and urban areas, particularly relevant is the contribution of milk to the child nutrition which is being negatively impacted. Despite the economic importance of the sector, pastoralists survive in very difficult and fragile conditions characterized by the prevailing arid and semi-arid environment.

WASH: Needs for drinking water and water for agricultural and livestock activities have been increasing. The drought has caused severe water shortage and complete or almost complete drying of water points in the latest months. 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. Furthermore, poor conditions of camels used to fetch water for nomad families is also constraining access to water sources. The WASH Cluster reports that about 3.5 million people are in acute need of water assistance, including 1.4 million internally displaced people. 40 out of 90 districts are water insecure, and sharp water price increases are observed across the Northern and Central regions. The lack of access to water for animals and people is causing displacement, and the use of unclean and unsafe water is causing increased disease outbreaks, especially acute watery diarrhea (AWD).

Health and Nutrition: The lack of access to water for animals and people and the use of unclean and unsafe water are causing increased disease outbreaks, especially acute watery diarrhea (AWD). The reduction in milk production is likely to be high leading to increased malnutrition in children. Health and Nutrition Cluster partners report increased admissions for severe malnutrition treatment at stabilization centres. Acute malnutrition levels are projected to deteriorate from February to April. Urgent treatment and nutrition support is required for approximately [1.4 million children under age 5](#), who will likely face acute malnutrition between January and December 2022, including 329,500 who are likely to be severely malnourished.

The background health condition is low with [life expectancy in Puntland](#) estimated to be 53 and 56 years respectively for males and females. One in 7 children dies before their fifth birthday. Infant mortality in Puntland stands at 85 per 1000 live births. The morbidity and mortality trends have remained the same for years, with the general population affected by the same diseases, including diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections (ARI), malaria, malnutrition, and other vaccine-preventable diseases (MOH, 2018).

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion: Due to increasing protection risks for communities including special groups such as women and girls who face a heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, there is a need for gender and protection to be mainstreamed into the proposed action by ensuring the selection criteria is based on vulnerabilities such as disabilities, age, gender and health conditions of the drought-affected communities to protect affected communities. IDP populations live in conditions that do little to help with their safety and make it easier for anyone to harm them. They do not have light at night and proper toilets due to poor socio-economic conditions. However, due to shame, stigma, low awareness of or access to services, and impunity, GBV incidents are often under-reported. In some locations there are reports of violence against women and young girls is on the rise especially in IDP settings and rural communities when they are looking for water, firewood, and food. There is a need to mainstream the acute protection needs of individuals, including persons with disabilities and older persons facing life-threatening risks of abuse, violence, exploitation, injury, and severe distress.

Impact of the Ukraine crisis: Over 90 percent of wheat supplies in Somalia come from Russia and Ukraine. With the supply chain interrupted and rising fuel prices, there is a significant impact on the communities with an increase in prices of staple foods. Ukraine has also captured much of the world's attention and resources. During the 2016-17 drought in the Horn of Africa, catastrophe was avoided through early action. Humanitarian assistance was scaled up before there was widespread hunger, saving lives and averting a devastating famine. This year, due to a severe lack of resourcing, there are growing fears that it won't be possible to prevent the looming disaster – and millions will suffer as a result².

² [Late rains in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are inflaming hunger, warns WFP](#)

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The main operational constraint relates to the significant need and the lack of funding available to address the needs. Should additional funds become available there will be a need to scale up support to the National Society in terms of human resources, infrastructure, logistics, finance, and admin. Somalia is now also entering the rainy season of March-April-May (MAM) and heavy rains could be experienced. But even with MAM rains, the devastating impacts of the drought are projected to remain for months. However, the rains could result in flash floods which could lead to restricted access, and displacement and negatively affect food security. In addition, 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.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. The Federation-wide funding requirement for this emergency appeal comprises all support and funding to be channeled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the fundraising ask of the IFRC secretariat. In this Operational Strategy, the overall Federation-wide funding required to support the Somali Red Crescent Society is CHF 14 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the SRCS plan of CHF 9 million, for which the Secretariat has launched a Revised Emergency Appeal. The balance required will be mobilized through bilateral fundraising through partner National Societies and SRCS domestic fundraising.

Current and planned projects directly mobilized for the current hunger crisis or existing long-term programmes that also contribute to the hunger response are as follows:

Partner	Location	Activity
German Red Cross	Somaliland	Cash assistance (EUR0.5m supporting 1,500 households over three months))
Finnish Red Cross (through ECHO PPP)	Somaliland and Puntland	Cash assistance (EUE1.6m supporting 1,950 households over five months)
Qatar Red Crescent	Somaliland and Somalia	Cash assistance (supporting 8,747 households)
Kuwait Red Crescent	Puntland	In-kind food (\$20,000, supporting 152 households)
Swedish Red Cross	Somaliland and Puntland	Health clinics (2 in Somaliland and 2 in Puntland)
Finnish	Somaliland and Puntland	Health clinics (4 in Somaliland and 3 in Puntland)
Icelandic	Somaliland	Health clinics (1 in Somaliland)

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision: The intervention strategy for this Hunger Crisis Appeal aims to support the SRCS in responding to the climate-induced hunger crisis by saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and promoting the early recovery of the most food-insecure people. In the proposed methodology, the phases of intervention will overlap, from life-saving humanitarian response to early recovery to enhance sustainability against recurring climate-induced food insecurity.

Anticipated risks and adjustments in operation are as follows:

- **Increasing food insecurity** because of the continuation of failed rains and rising food prices. Increase in IPC 3 and 4 and possible risk of famine (IPC 5) by mid-2022.

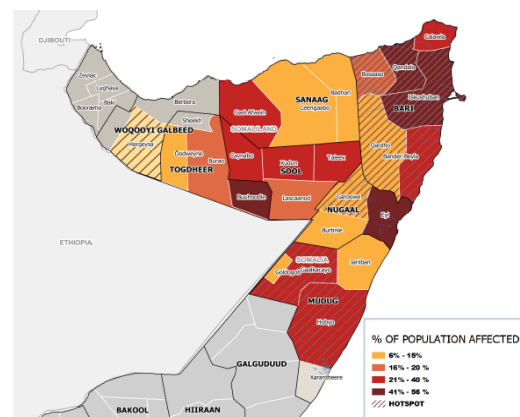
- **Lack of funding** is high risk and would lead to a reduction in scale with corresponding prioritization of target areas and activities. In the case of reduced income, the response will prioritize multipurpose cash and the provision of water while maintaining support for WASH and health promotion activities.
- **New variants or outbreaks of COVID-19 that threaten the health and safety of personnel and affected populations:** There is a risk to the safety of personnel due to COVID-19 when implementing the interventions. Appropriate PPE (masks and shields) will be provided for personnel involved in the operations. Advisory information will also be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect the health, and early warning and early action systems identified for safe evacuation (following the authorities' contingency plans).

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal has now been revised with a new funding ask of 14 million Swiss francs to enable SRCS to scale up their support to 560,000 people over an extended time frame of 24 months, with immediate humanitarian actions and early recovery support to ensure greater sustainability.

Priority targeting will be people experiencing severe to extreme food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4). Based on SRSC's assessments, access, and coordination within the Government and cluster system the revised Emergency Appeal will continue to target the following locations. Based on the [IPC analysis](#) the projected number of people for April to June 2022 who will be acutely food insecure (rural, IDP, and urban combined) is as follows:



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, INGD, Somalia RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

		Population	Crisis IPC3	Emergency IPC4
Somaliland	Maroodijex, Sahil, Awdal, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag	3,318,358	1,121,160	175,000
Puntland	Bari, Mudug, Nugaal.	2,820,690	499,560	85,200
	Total	6,139,048	1,620,720	260,200

Crisis level food insecurity and above is 1,880,920 people in total, with a target of approximately 560,000 people under this Appeal (approximately 30% of the total).


2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion:


The targeted group is households that are food and water insecure and struggle to meet their basic needs due to climate shocks, and the compounding effects of other food insecurity drivers introduced above, with a particular focus on farmers, fishermen, nomads, and those living in remote areas, internally displaced persons and women-headed households. Community engagement and accountability, as well as protection, gender, and inclusion standards, will help further refine the targeting methodology, with attention to particularly vulnerable and/or most at-risk groups:

- Extended households with pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five
- Households nursing older people, and/or people terminally ill with HIV/AIDS or other chronic conditions
- Children or adolescent-headed households
- Households with specific social protection needs
- People with disabilities
- Internally displaced households


PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC Secretariat is seeking a total of CHF 9,0 Million to support SRCS. The strategy presented is based on the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement only, while the Emergency Appeal is Federation-wide and incorporates support from all the IFRC membership. Cash-based assistance will be one of the main response modalities. The response will prioritize unconditional, unrestricted cash and voucher assistance (CVA) that will allow beneficiaries flexibility and dignity of choice. This revised Emergency Appeal will scale up the lifesaving and early recovery activities already initiated by the National Society, as well as integrate risk reduction and resilience-building initiatives. This will be through the following three main implementing sectors: livelihoods and basic needs; water and sanitation; health and nutrition, as follows:

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female>18: 20,250	Female<18: 17,250	4,196,000 CHF
		Male>18: 18,750	Male<18: 18,750	75,000 ppl
Objective: Households are provided with unconditional multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs				15,000
# of communities with market assessments and regular updates (per community)				9
Priority Actions:				
<p>Lifesaving food and livelihood assistance: The National Society will scale up its response to target communities experiencing severe to extreme food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) with unconditional cash transfers for up to four months, to support them through to the next harvest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale-up assessment, verification, and registration of most vulnerable households including consultations with targeted households on who should be the primary recipient. Carry out market assessments and use the monthly market bulletin from the FAO/WFP and cash group. The latest regionally disaggregated transfer value rates are presented by the Somalia Cash Working Group dashboard. Scale-up support to reach 15,000 households with cash transfer through mobile money through the financial service providers (contracts are all in place). In coordination with PGI provide awareness sessions on gender equality including women, girls, and men, and establish safety plans with women, e.g., through risk mapping sessions (how to keep cash safe, adopting design features such as direct deposits, mobile payments, and commitment savings accounts coupled with gender dialogue give women more control over the use of financial resources and enables them to protect resources. 				

	Livelihoods	Female>18: 13,500	Female<18: 11,500	1,255,000 CHF
		Male>18: 12,500	Male<18: 12,500	50,000 ppl
Objective: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of households reached with cash transfers for agricultural input and fishing gear				2,000
# of households supported in small business initiatives for drought displaced women				500
# small businesses, farmers and agro/pastoralists trained in diversification of income sources				2,500

# of communities affected by locusts supported with surveillance, tools, spraying	9
Priority Actions:	
<p>Safeguarding livelihoods: Cash support will be used as a safety net for households receiving nutrition support, to enable mothers to continue providing food for children at risk of falling back into malnutrition. This will be carried out in coordination with the health team and the deployment of mobile health clinics that provide nutrition education activities. Cash transfers combined with nutrition education, and crop and livestock inputs are more effective in achieving food security outcomes and promoting sustainability. These activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 small farmers and agro/pastoralists reached through cash transfers to provide agricultural inputs to safeguard their livelihoods and assets by contributing to climate-smart and adaptation practices for crops and livestock, livestock supplementary feeds and grass seeds for fodder, and facilitation of animal zoonotic disease surveillance, treatment, vaccination, restocking of livestock and fishing gear. • 500 small business initiatives targeting drought-displaced women. • Communities in 9 districts supported in preparing for and responding to the emerging food insecurity situation due to the locust upsurge focuses on community mobilization and awareness-raising, implementation of early actions, and assessments to inform the design and scale-up of response interventions. • Complementary training for small business initiatives, farmers, and agro/pastoralists on how to maximize their productivity and reduce losses before and after harvest including communities affected by locusts. This will include climate risk-informed diversification of income sources through support for “non-climate dependent” income-generating activities including business training, value addition, and marketing skills, and improve the value chain of the production and processing of food products. • The operation will link livelihood activities with risk reduction, climate, and adaptation strengthening shared livelihood natural, physical, and social assets, e.g., support initiatives such as fodder reserves, community safety nets (savings groups), and community greenhouses. 	

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	985,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl

Objective: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

Key indicators:	Targets
# of people accessing safe water	560,000
# of households supported with WASH NFI's	12,000
# of people reached with hygiene promotion	560,000


Priority Actions:
<p>SRCS will implement a comprehensive package of WASH activities, ensuring improved and sustained access to safe water for underserved and at-risk IDPs, schools, and rural communities.</p> <p>Community managed water sources giving access to safe water are provided to the target population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up support to reach 560,000 people with improved access to water in communities and clinics through rehabilitation, maintenance, and running of community water points (traditional water storage tanks), boreholes and wells, providing pumping equipment (including solar pumping system installations), fuel subsidies to run boreholes, providing water kiosks, along with and training of water committees in management of water supplies, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure. • The National Society will continue to support emergency trucking of safe water for IDP settlements and rural villages. SRCS will disinfect water supplies in the target communities through the provision of aqua tabs/pur

sachets for four months, along with relevant training for community hygiene promoters to support alternative strategies for safe water treatment and storage.

- Communities will benefit from training and tools to address water scarcity and improve water management and safety - to develop water harvesting and conservation techniques that will support the most relevant livelihoods, including efficient irrigation systems for household or community gardens.

Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

- **Reach 560,000 people** with WASH communication on improved hygiene and sanitation awareness, especially for communities reporting AWD/cholera outbreaks and CHAST in schools.
- **Support 12,000 households** with WASH non-food items and hygiene items (jerry cans, buckets with lids, body soaps, laundry soaps, aqua tabs). Procurement and distribution of sanitation tools for targeted schools and communities.
- SRCS will support sanitation needs in IDP camps by training men and women and through the provision of instructional materials for the construction of latrines with handwashing facilities.

	Health & Care	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	678,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl

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

Key indicators:

Targets

# of affected populations with improved access to medical treatment	560,000
# of mobile health clinics deployed	15
% of people reached with Nutrition Screening Services through mobile clinics	25%
% of people in need provided with PSS	100%

Priority Actions:


Multiple diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, malaria, and measles have a greater incidence in communities with high malnutrition rates. Actions such as nutrition screening and referrals, nutrition promotion and Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, Community-based Health and First Aid, and Epidemic Control, are complementary to the food security and livelihoods activities, by addressing malnutrition, promoting a sustainable reduction of health and nutrition risks, and increasing the overall nutrition practices of the targeted communities. The Appeal will support SRCS activities to address malnutrition, promote the sustainable reduction of health and nutrition risks, and increase the overall nutrition practices of the targeted communities by:

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

- **Reach 560,000 people** through the mobile clinics that provide health and nutrition services to the drought-impacted communities. Routine immunization of children under the age of 5 years against childhood vaccine-preventable diseases. Immunization of women of child-bearing age (pregnant and non-pregnant).
- Safe motherhood (Ante-Natal Care, Delivery, and Post-Natal Care) with the provision of supplements and referral of complicated cases to the hospitals
- Provide nutritional education and promote Infant and Young Child Feeding practices to mothers and caregivers. 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 through mobile clinics.

Mental Health and psychosocial support:

- Support communities by effectively responding to health and psychosocial needs including through training of volunteers and staff (psychological first aid and psychosocial support), and delivery of psychosocial support.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	167,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl

Objective: The operation ensures safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Key indicators:

Targets

Minimum percentage of targeted population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness

75%

% of staff and volunteers oriented on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

100%

Priority Actions:


All sectoral teams will include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people living with disabilities) in their planning. All communities and families will be targeted following IFRC PGI minimum standards in emergencies and specific in-country cluster and SRCS procedures.

The operation ensures safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

- Integrate PGI throughout implementation, using a community engagement and accountability approach using the National Society call centres, and the health committees, to systematically collect and respond to people's views on their needs, priorities, vulnerabilities, and capacities.
- Integrate PGI in multi-sectoral needs assessments and throughout implementation, ensure CEA-related questions are also integrated into needs assessments such as preferred/trusted communication channels, community relations, and cultural beliefs.
- Ensure volunteer teams are balanced in terms of gender representation to avoid gender biases and strengthen gender participation, and ensure women's participation in community engagement sessions.
- Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data.


The operation will prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence, especially against children.

- Orientation of staff and volunteers on PSEA, PGI in emergencies, Community Management of Rape (CMR), and Psychological First Aid (PFA), identify referral pathways for patients needing counseling, and refer them accordingly.
- SRCS will continue to coordinate with local stakeholders to establish referral pathways for child protection and sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV), and carry out child protection awareness-raising sessions, female genital mutilation (FGM) awareness-raising, engaging men in accountable practices (EMAP), with community leaders and community members to increase male engagement on SGBV prevention and response. Staff and volunteers will be orientated on a survivor centered approach to enable them to support the SGBV survivors better and make safe referrals.
- SRCS will provide dignity kits, as well as psychological first aid (PFA), targeting mothers, caregivers, and SGBV survivors on a need basis. SRCS is one of the few organizations that provides a combination of full medical and psychosocial support and additional material assistance (dignity kits) to the survivors of GBV in the region. The medical support provided to the survivors includes emergency contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancy, and emergency prophylactic infection of STI and HIV (PEP) treatment.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation, and Recovery	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 12,8800	572,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl


Objective: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Key indicators:	Targets
# of people reached through DRR and Climate Change Adaptation activities	560,000
# of community early warning systems established	9
Priority Actions:	
<p>The operation will contribute to the disaster preparedness of communities through community-based disaster risk reduction activities that will be carried out by mobilizing communities for risk assessment of prevalent risks and identifying mitigation strategies. Involving community resilience committees and other community representatives in analysing risks and community preparedness action plans, training community members in first aid, disaster preparedness and response, and establishing multi-hazard early warning systems will contribute to reducing risks and enhancing their preparedness. Key interventions under disaster risk management and community resilience are targeted toward supporting communities to put in place necessary self-organization and participatory resource management to collectively face the challenge of recurrent droughts.</p>	
<p>The integration of resilience approaches in the Emergency Appeal then becomes the natural exit strategy.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support communities in the identification of risks and mitigations/plans of action for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by conducting community-led vulnerability and capacity risk assessments (VCAs). These will also be used to support sustainability and linkages to longer-term development programming. • Support contingency planning response and coordination planning with national and regional authorities and stakeholders; and support including food safety in their contingency response plans. Develop early warning and early action systems linked with local or national meteorological systems. Support communities with risk mapping, holistic monitoring, and integrated analysis of agriculture and livelihood indicators. • Support awareness raising and capacity-strengthening on the changing climate and its impacts through school, community-based Disaster Risk Reduction modules, and initiatives as well as creating understanding bylaws and policies to better prepare for disasters. • Lessons from the previous drought response identify that the need may arise to support families migrating outside of their normal areas in need of fodder and water for livestock with emergency shelter. Financial and technical support is needed for disaster risk reduction among the affected population who practice nomadic pastoralism. The nomads move from place to place to source grassland and water, and their capacity to deal with drought and other related disasters has been weakened. • Engage more communities in the Tree Planting and Care Initiative to support reforestation, land restoration, and livelihoods promotion, hence a diversified ecosystem. This links together risk reduction, livelihoods, and Green Response. • The operation will also ensure that all interventions are 'climate-smart', in that they take into account the risks of a changing climate. Where possible, climate change adaptation will be a focus of resilience-building activities, and the operation will also look for ways to improve environmental sustainability, in line with IFRCs global concept of 'Green Response'. • NFIs prepositioned and mobilized to reduce the possible impact of migration due to drought. 	

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl
<p>Objective: Develop and deploy standardized approaches for community engagement, collection and use of qualitative community feedback data to better understand community perspectives</p>				
Key indicators:				Targets
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been trained on community engagement and accountability				90%


% of queries/feedbacks received through the feedback mechanisms established that were responded to	80%
% of operational decisions made based on community feedback	100%
Priority Actions:	
<p>CEA involves enabling communities to guide programs and respond to their feedback and complaints; providing life-saving information and using participatory behavior change communication approaches that support communities to adopt safer and healthier practices. With technical CEA support from IFRC, SRCS will integrate communication and participation more systematically in all its sectoral relief and early recovery activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods are put in place to ensure communities can participate in the response and influence decision-making. The National Society operates a toll-free hotline to respond to questions and complaints. The National Society also uses various local drama groups that raise awareness about health in communities. • Exit strategy developed that includes community consultation and lessons learnt workshops at various stages of the response. There will be a final evaluation that will incorporate community feedback on the implementation and impact of the response. 	

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	559,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	
Objective: Support National Society Development including preparedness and response capacity.				
Key indicators:				Targets
# of branches supported with operational support services capacity development				9
Volunteers working on the project with health, accident and death compensation				100%
# of regions with updated response and contingency plans				2
# of regions supported with disaster preparedness stocks prepositioned				2
Priority Actions:				
<p>1. Operational Support Services: IFRC will support the National Society and the affected branches to enhance their capacities in risk management, financial management, reporting and transparency, and duty of care. This Emergency Appeal will provide means for the National Society to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve finance policies and financial management, including all aspects of accountability, integrity, and fraud & corruption, in NHQ and branches in the targeted provinces. Strengthen its supply chain management capacity, including adequate storage, maintaining stock reports, transportation, and distribution of items. PMER will be improved at NHQ and selected branches, ensuring adequate systems for assessments, data collection, monitoring, and evaluation of the development of the program. Infrastructure development in Information Technology and digitalization development in NHQ and selected branches <p>2. National Society Development including Volunteering Development: Duty of care will be a priority (for all personnel and volunteers involved in the operation, including insurance, psychosocial support, and personal protective equipment). The National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are</p>				

facilitated to ensure they have the necessary ethical, policies and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies, and capacities to plan, perform and carry out operations with minimum support.

- 3. Response capacity strengthening:** The National Society will be supported in enhancing Disaster Response Management including disaster preparedness stocks. Reference will be made to the Preparedness for Effective Response assessment.

	Coordination and Partnerships	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	25,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl

Objective: Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors

Key indicators:

Targets

of external partnership supporting the NS in the response

2

A regular coordination mechanism with all Movement partners

100%

Priority Actions:

1. Membership Coordination


This Emergency Appeal promotes a Federation-wide approach to the response, inclusive of all partner National Societies present in Puntland and Somaliland. It builds on their expertise, capacities, and resources as active members in the targeted areas and supports SRCS. The National Society will develop one response plan, and a Federation-wide approach to resourcing and implementation will be adopted. The IFRC will emphasize building a holistic approach to programming, reporting, risk management, information management, external communications, resource mobilization, and peer-to-peer exchange between National Societies. The IFRC Nairobi Delegation initiates regular partners' meetings for information exchange and updates on the Emergency Appeal response and other partners' National Societies' activities in Somalia.

2. Engagement with external partners

The SRCS has been working closely with local authorities, stakeholders, and other agencies to ensure that there will be no duplication of interventions or activities. The disaster response authorities, such as the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland and Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland, have overall coordination of all responses to disasters and emergencies in their respective regions. The SRCS coordinates closely with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Water Management in both Somaliland and Puntland and has a seat on the emergency committee for the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in Somaliland. The UN, INGOs, and national NGOs have been responding to the drought emergency. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSL) is active and SRCS regularly takes part in cluster meetings.

3. Movement Cooperation

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is present in South Central Zone, Hargeisa in Somaliland, and Garowe in Puntland, focusing primarily on economic security, health, water, and habitat programmes. IFRC and ICRC coordinate regularly on the situation and support the National Society and have conducted joint visits to Somaliland.

	Secretariat Services	Female>18: 151,200	Female<18: 128,800	562,000 CHF
		Male>18: 140,000	Male<18: 140,000	560,000 ppl

Objective: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Key indicators:	Targets
# of surge deployed (sectoral 3# and operations management 1#)	4
# of updated security assessments by region	2
# of regions supported with logistics and supply chain, procurement services	2
# of regions supported with Information Management services	2

Priority Actions:

- 1. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER):** The established PMER department/unit at the National Society will be responsible for implementing a monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system whereby volunteers will submit reports to respective branch coordinators monthly. The branch monthly report will then be submitted to national coordinators for consolidation.
- 2. Information Management:** The PMER, CVA, and CEA will engage the use of digital data collection applications and analysis platforms. IM will keep close coordination with heads of sector and partners and developed an efficient data collection system. SRCS needs to ensure that the operation is strategized based on the availability and latest assessment and operational data. The IFRC will further support the SRCS and place priority on data collection and analysis as well as information management that will inform all programmes. SRCS will particularly seek to improve its methods of monitoring primarily health data through mobile monitoring tools.
- 3. Communications:** Support will be provided for both content generation and National Society capacity building. A communication strategy has been developed to promote the campaign approach advocating greater support to the response.
- 4. Logistics and supply chain, procurement:** Both local and international procurement will be carried out following the IFRC standard procurement procedures. The logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent, and cost-efficient manner. International procurement support will be provided by the Logistics Procurement and Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) Units in Nairobi and Dubai. Internationally procured items need to be moved to distribution sites according to project requirements. Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation.
- 5. Finance and Administration:** The SRCS has, in all branches of Somaliland permanent administrative and financial department, which will ensure within the operation the proper use of financial resources following the terms of the MoU. Monthly field returns are sent to the IFRC representative Office seated in Hargeisa for checking and verification of the documents/returns from the branches before the country office receives them as well as to ensure that the activities are reported following the IFRC Standard Financial Management procedures.
- 6. Human Resources:** Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources, logistics, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.
- 7. Security:** Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment will also be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity, and an overall code of conduct will be put in place. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses. The IFRC security plans will apply to all

IFRC staff throughout the operation. 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.

Risk management

	Risk	Approach	Strategy
1	Lack of funding	Mitigate	Build-in prioritization of activities by location.
2	Seasonality	Climate forecasting	Due to the forecasted outcome, the number of people in need may increase and therefore new funding will be required to cover the people in need of support
3	COVID19	Mitigate	Due to the changing pandemic variants, the newly hit third wave may impact larger morbidities and mortality rate of the population, therefore the project should be designed to adapt the risk mitigation of the pandemic
5	Floods and reduced access	Mitigate	Despite the fact of the projections state the shortage of rain in many parts of the country but in case of any received rain that may cause floods, the project should swiftly respond to the ill health of the floods, establish awareness against the destruction and prepare for the national society with the help of the affected community to create water harvesting activities which the Emergency Appeal will cover.
4	Security and reduced access	Mitigate/ Avoid	<p>Under IFRC Regional Security Unit (RSU) several impacts and areas of response are considered high and extreme. Consequently, security must be the priority of any operational consideration with a clear financing mechanism put in place for an operational engagement at the stage of the planning. The RSU has been granted access to four SRCS staff with a security mandate to work out jointly the possible way to directly engage in Puntland-focused operations.</p> <p>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 Somalia.</p>

Quality and accountability

Key indicators are identified in the Planned Operations section. These sub-indicators will be used to set up an M&E framework to monitor the operations quantitatively and impact-focused. Post distribution services will be carried out regularly after each significant part of the operation by sector. IFRC will also report as per the standard IFRC PMER reporting schedule. At the end of the operation, a final evaluation will be carried out. A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and

reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child-friendly information and participation.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

For this Operational Strategy, the overall Federation-wide funding required to support the Somali Red Crescent Society is CHF 14 million. This Operational Strategy details the targets and budget allocation of the IFRC Secretariat's support to the SRCS plan for CHF 9 million, for which the Secretariat has launched a Revised Emergency Appeal. The balance required will be mobilized through bilateral fundraising through partner National Societies and SRCS domestic fundraising.

Secretariat Funding Requirement	Partner National Society Funding Requirement
9 million CHF	5 million CHF



OPERATING STRATEGY

MDRSO011 - Somalia Hunger Crisis 2021-22

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	7,853,000
Livelihoods	1,255,000
Multi-purpose Cash	4,196,000
Health	678,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	985,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	167,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	572,000
Enabling Approaches	1,146,000
Coordination and Partnerships	25,000
Secretariat Services	562,000
National Society Strengthening	559,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	9,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

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

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Reference



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