

# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Somalia: Tropical Cyclone

<b>Emergency Appeal</b> Operation n° MDRSO002	<b>Glide n° TC-2013-000140-SOM</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 23 February 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 10 November 2013
<b>Operation start date:</b> 18 November 2013	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 October 2014
<b>Host National Society:</b> Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 905,288
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 142,380 persons (20,340 households)	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 18,375 persons (2,625 households)
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS)	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation as part of a cluster or directly implementing with the Government or local partners:</b> 12 Organizations namely, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNFPA, World Vision, CARE, NRC, DRC, IOM, FINAID, ADESO.	

## Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The Tropical Cyclone [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched in December 2013 to assist households affected by the tropical cyclone disaster that hit Bari and Nugaal regions of Puntland, Somalia on the 10 November 2013. A total of 142,380 persons were affected by the disaster, with 8,523 households being worst hit and 1,435 households having lost all their livestock.

From the onset of the disaster, IFRC mobilized resources to support the SRCS to respond by providing relief services to the affected people through various interventions. These include increasing access to health care delivery services through the deployment of the mobile health clinics to the nomadic communities in the remote areas, distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to the affected families, rehabilitation of water sources and conducting hygiene awareness campaigns in the affected areas.



SRCS volunteers distributing food and NFIs for beneficiaries in Iskushuban district. photo by SRCS.

In November 2013, IFRC operational support team trained 23 SRCS staff and volunteers from Garowe and Bosaso branches in Puntland on field needs assessment. The comprehensive assessment conducted by the SRCS staff and volunteers provided information on the number of affected households and identified priority areas of intervention. The assessment report was used to develop the emergency appeal and plan of action used for the operation.

Due to low appeal coverage which by end of April 2014 was at 36% of the original budget of CHF 2,406,038, the plan of action was reviewed and the appeal budget downsized to CHF 896,908. However, when funding of CHF 905,288

was received, the budget was revised upwards to match the income received. The additional funds went to procure additional food for 6 schools in the tropical cyclone affected areas which had been in food crisis since November 2013. The distribution of the remaining non-food items (NFIs) to 7 IDP camps in Bosaso town was also included in the budget.

The budget lines that were affected by the revision include food which increased by 9%, distribution and monitoring which increased by 5%. The SRCS originally planned to assist 23,100 people (3,300 households), but due to the low appeal coverage that number was reduced to 18,375 people (2,625 households).

**Financial situation:** In the final financial report there are various variances which are explained here under:

- Shared office costs overspent by about 20% due to under budgeting.
- Volunteer budget line overspent by more than 100%. 235 volunteers (215 from Bari region and 20 from Nugaal region) participated in the operation as compared to the initial plan of 40 volunteers. The food and NFIs distribution required deployment of more volunteers especially in Bari region to complete the distribution within a very short period to avoid any tension in the area as the distribution raised the expectations of more communities who were not directly affected by the Cyclone but equally demanding to be included in the distribution. Moreover, The pledge time frame for Hong Kong Red Cross was very short which needed the distribution to be completed before 30 June, 2014 so that the PBR to be ready for submission on time, hence the mobilization of more volunteers to complete the job on time.
- International staff budget line overspent by about 6.4%. At the beginning of the operation an operation manager who was originally recruited for South Sudan operation was redeployed to Somalia Tropical Cyclone operation as his arrival in Nairobi coincided with the Cyclone. That was not originally budgeted in Somalia. Later on when he finished his assessment assignment, Somalia operation was charged with his deployment expenses including his return ticket, accommodation in Nairobi after he finished his assignment in Somalia.

IFRC, on behalf of Somali Red Crescent Society, would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for final financial report and here for contact details>](#)

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

At the onset of the disaster, SRCS branches in Bari and Nugaal regions of Puntland deployed four mobile health teams (2 in Nugaal and 2 in Bari regions) to respond to the emergency health needs of the people in the affected areas. Each team, comprised of 6 staff members, reached most of the villages and nomadic settlements affected by the disaster. By the end of October 2014, a total of 28,284 people had received treatment provided by the 4 mobile health teams. The most common ailments noted include diarrhoea, skin diseases, malaria and acute respiratory infections. Vaccination for Measles and Pentavalent (this includes, Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, haemophilia, influenza and Hepatitis B) was given to 1,768 children.

23 SRCS Staff and volunteers from Garowe and Bosaso Branches were trained by IFRC Somalia Delegation in needs assessment methodology, followed by a week's detailed assessment exercise conducted in nine districts across the Nugaal and Bari regions. The assessment covered all sectors. Secondary and primary data collected was analysed by SRCS assessment team leaders with the support of IFRC technical staff.

600 Mosquito nets were distributed by SRCS Garowe branch in Nugaal region with each household receiving 2 pieces. Hygiene awareness campaigns on prevention of diarrhoea were undertaken by the mobile and static clinics' health teams reaching 600 households or 4,200 people in Nugaal and Bari region.

In November and December 2013, SRCS Garowe branch distributed NFIs to 300 households in 5 districts in Nugaal region. The NFIs comprised of kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats and jerry cans were airlifted from the Nairobi Regional Emergency Stock to Garowe close to the epicentre of the disaster which is the triangle of Dangorayo, Qarhis, Eyl and Bander Bela. Two other consignments of NFIs from the Finnish Red Cross were transported by sea to Bosaso port and delivered to SRCS Bosaso branch. The first consignment from the Finnish Red Cross included 3,072 boxes of kitchen sets, 2,240 pcs of blankets and 3,980 pcs of buckets arrived on

the 14 April 2014. The second consignment which arrived on 20 May 2014 comprised of 1,228 boxes of kitchen sets and 2,520 pcs of blankets. The SRCS Bosaso team with the support of the IFRC team organized for transport and storage of the NFIs. The NFIs were distributed to 1,950 families in Bari region and 300 families in Nugaal region.

In May and September 2014, The SRCS branches in Bosaso and Garowe mobilized 8 staff and 228 volunteers to carry out the distribution of food packages for 2,865 families (2,565 in Bari and 300 in Nugaal region). The food package included 50 kg of rice, 25 kg of wheat flour, 10 litres of cooking oil and 25 kg of beans per family.

Rehabilitation of three water sources which include 3 shallow wells, a water pipe extension system and installation of a solar system were undertaken in Iskushuban and Hafun districts of Bari region and completed in July 2014. An estimated 4,800 people currently have access to clean drinking water for domestic use and this has reduced tremendously the time taken by women and girls every day in search of water.

## **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

### **IFRC**

The IFRC Somalia Country Office backed by East Africa Regional Office and Africa Zone Office in Nairobi supported the SRCS in its efforts to respond adequately to the disaster.

In November 2013, IFRC Operational support team trained 23 SRCS staff and volunteers from Garowe and Bosaso branches on field needs assessment. The comprehensive assessment conducted by the SRCS staff and volunteers provided information on the number of affected households and identified priority areas of intervention. The assessment report was used to develop the emergency appeal and plan of action which was used in the operation.

The IFRC Somalia Country Office together with the Regional and Africa Zone Office developed a mobilization table with details of the items to be procured under the emergency appeal.

The IFRC Somalia Country Office and the Global logistics Service Office in Dubai provided SRCS with technical support in the procurement of the food items which included rice, beans, cooking oil and wheat flour. The IFRC Global Logistics Service managed the procurement process of the food items from the tendering stage to the delivery to the warehouses. This support was also provided during the delivery of NFIs from Finnish Red Cross for distribution to the affected people.

### **ICRC**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) responded to the disaster within the triangular belt of Dangorayo, Qarhis, Eyl, Bander Bela. From the onset, the ICRC distributed one-month food ration and essential household items to 1,000 households in the highly affected areas in Dangorayo, Eyl, Bander Bela. 25 SRCS volunteers were deployed to support the distribution operation led by the ICRC. The ICRC conducted two more rounds of distribution of food and non-food items. This assistance was extended to an additional 1,700 households to bring the total ICRC caseload to 2,700 households in Nugaal Region.

The IFRC and ICRC effectively cooperated and coordinated their response and ensured that SRCS regularly and effectively participated in coordination meetings with the Government of Puntland, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in Puntland. The Movement partners assisted in the provision of the needed technical and financial support to SRCS in all relevant sectors in this operation. IFRC and ICRC closely monitored their activities in the areas of the operation and coordinated their efforts to avoid overlapping or duplication.

### **Partner National Societies**

Several Partner national societies provided cash and in-kind contribution through the IFRC emergency appeal. These include the following: China Red Cross Hong Kong branch, Finnish Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society. The Canadian Red Cross Society (from the Canadian Government), Netherlands Red Cross, VERC/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief, Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, German Red Cross.

## **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

Several Organisations were active in the provision of relief services to the affected communities. These include the following:

**WHO:** Delivered basic medical supplies for 30,000 people for a month and cholera kits in Bander Bayle in collaboration with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health of Puntland.

**UNFPA:** provided 0.5 metric tons of medicines enough for 750 complicated deliveries. Delivered 150 dignity kits for women and two emergency tents for setting up screening/examination sites in Bandar Bela;

**IOM:** Distributed food basket which include biscuits, dates and milk to 240 households in Eyl and 250 households in Dangorayo and Elmadoo. In addition they supported the deployment of midwives and nurses to scale up the health services in the affected areas.

**WFP:** Provided 339.9 Metric Tons of food to 4,520 households (27,120 beneficiaries) at 30 final distribution points in Bandar Bela and Dangorayo districts. In addition, WFP plans to start medium to long term recovery programs through livelihoods interventions such as Food for Asset/Training/Work activities to improve the food security situation in the affected areas;

**UNICEF:** Provided soap to populations in all affected areas. Distributed aqua tabs in Bandar Bela and Hafun districts; rehabilitated three non-functional boreholes; distributed jerry cans in Dangorayo, Eyl and Hafun districts and rehabilitated two non-functional water points in Dangorayo and Eyl.

**ADESO (African Development Solutions):** Village Relief Committees (VRCs) were established and 125 beneficiaries registered for cash relief payment of USD 75 per month. The communities identified food-for-work activities in Dangorayo district.

**UNHCR:** distributed NFI kits to 1,000 households in Bandar Bela.

**Norwegian Refugee Council:** distributed tents and NFI kits to 2,790 households in Dangorayo district.

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement maintained a good working relationship with the relevant government ministries and other humanitarian actors. Coordination meetings for information were convened regularly to discuss and harmonize the support to the operation.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

23 SRCS Staff and volunteers from Garowe and Bosaso Branches were trained/oriented in assessment methodology, followed by a week's detailed assessment exercise conducted in nine districts across the Nugaal and Bari regions.

The assessment covered all sectors. Secondary and primary data collected was analysed by SRCS assessment team leaders with the support of IFRC technical staff. The assessment estimated that 142,380 persons were affected by the disaster, with 8,523 being worst hit and 1,435 households having lost all their livestock. The assessment identified food, emergency health, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion as areas of priority for SRCS/IFRC intervention.



SRCS staff conducting a needs assessment interview with an affected family in Bari region. Photo by SRCS

Due to low appeal coverage which by end of May was at 36% of the original budget of CHF 2,406,038, the plan of action had to be reviewed and the appeal budget downsized to CHF 905,288 to match the available funding, affecting some of the planned activities. As a result, the original plan to assist 23,100 people (3,300 households) was reduced to 18,375 people (2,625 households).

## Risk Analysis

The National Society staff and volunteers were already working – or in some cases living – within the communities before the disaster. They had therefore built relationships of trust and acceptance and a positive perception of their humanitarian mandate and roles. This was very important in mitigating the risk of the interventions being rejected by the affected communities in Nugaal and Bari region. It also has a bearing on the security of both SRCS staff implementing the activities and IFRC staff providing technical support to SRCS and undertaking monitoring visits to the operation sites.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

### **Overall Objective**

To provide humanitarian assistance and livelihoods support for households affected by the Tropical Cyclone in Puntland State of Somalia.

The 10 month operation was successful in meeting the needs of the affected population using the available resources despite the downward revision on the number of beneficiaries following the low coverage of the appeal. In terms of health provision, 28,284 people received lifesaving services which included curative and preventive health services through the mobile health clinics. This reduced the distance covered by the beneficiaries to access the nearest health centres. As part of the health services, immunization services for mothers and children contributed to reducing the number of children dying from preventable diseases and provided them with a chance of living a healthy life.

In the nutrition sector, 2,865 affected households received a month's supply of essential food which included rice, wheat flour, beans and cooking oil. This was a response to the devastation caused by the cyclone which resulted in over 8,523 households lacking any means of livelihood. 90% of the affected households who are mainly nomadic pastoralists lost their purchasing power to buy food and provide for their families. Therefore, the food provided relief to the families and especially the young children.

In the water sector, the rehabilitation of 3 shallow wells, hygiene promotion activities in selected communities and schools contributed to increasing access to safe drinking water resulting in the reduction of water borne diseases and mortality rates especially diarrhoea related cases on children below 5 years of age. The rehabilitation of water systems benefited 4,800 people and has also reduced the time and distance travelled everyday by women in search of the precious commodity.

In the provision of basic household items, a total of 2,550 families who had lost their household items were provided with kitchen sets (2 per household), and blankets (2 per households), buckets (2 per household) to enable them restore normalcy into their lives.

### **Proposed strategy**

The emergency appeal was based on the outcomes of the SRCS assessment whilst recognizing the findings of the Multi-cluster Inter-agency Rapid Assessment (MIRA). The SRCS response operation covered two operational areas affected by the crisis: Bari and Nugaal regions.

The appeal was aimed at mobilizing financial and material support to contribute towards SRCS cyclone operation response to assist 2,565 households in Bari region and 300 households in Nugaal region with relief and livelihoods support.

The operation prioritized the urgent needs of the most vulnerable from the affected population including food and relief items (NFIs), emergency health, and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

#### **The components of the emergency operation contained the following:**

- 1) **A detailed needs assessment:** A detailed needs assessment was conducted and the findings used in formulating the plan of action. The assessment identified food, emergency health, water, and sanitation and

hygiene promotion as areas of priority for SRCS/IFRC intervention.

- 2) **Emergency Relief:** Distribution of NFIs to the 1,950 households in Bari region and 600 in Nugaal region comprising of kitchen sets (2 per household), and blankets (2 per households), buckets (2 per household) took place.
- 3) **Emergency health care:** The SRCS worked closely with the Ministry of Health and related institutions in the provision of mobile health clinic services. The health teams also undertook hygiene promotion activities and preventative health messaging.
- 4) **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** 3 shallow wells were rehabilitated. In addition provision was made for installation of a solar water pumping system and water pipes to supply water from a water source to the identified community. Hygiene and promotion campaigns were organized in the affected regions with sanitation tools distributed to the affected communities.
- 5) **Food security, livelihood and recovery:** 2,865 food insecure households received a one-off distribution of food that included rice, oil, wheat flour and beans. The rations given per household/family are shown on the table below.

**Table 3: Food basket used for the cyclone operation**

No.	Item	Rations given	Quantities procured
1.	Rice	50 kg per HH	131 metric tons
2.	Cooking oil	10 litres per HH	26,000 litres
3.	Beans	25 Kg per HH	65.6 metric tons
4.	Wheat flour	25 kg per HH	65.6 metric tons

Continuous consultation took place between SRCS, the targeted communities and the local government authorities. The intention was to get their feedback on the relief interventions that were undertaken. The beneficiaries appreciated that the type of foods distributed were appropriate for their consumption and culture as it was procured locally and represented the daily staple food consumed by the people of the region. One of the issues raised was identification and registration of the beneficiaries especially the most vulnerable groups within the affected communities due to capacity constraints and the selection sites of the damaged shallow wells that served large communities. Out of the over 20,000 households affected, only 2,865 households could receive food and therefore this operation had to target the most vulnerable households.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

#### Needs assessment

**Outcome:** Emergency needs of cyclone – affected families are identified and gaps documented, leading to revision of the operational plan of action if required.

**Output:** Detailed assessment is carried out across all sectors and the operation plan of action is revised appropriately to address outstanding needs if required.

#### Activities

- 25 staff and volunteers to be oriented/trained in needs assessment.
- A detailed assessment to be carried out across all sectors and an operational plan of action released.
- Regular reports to IFRC and monitoring of the prevailing rains to be undertaken.
- Coordination meetings with relevant departments of the SRCS, IFRC and ICRC to be conducted.

#### Achievements

- 23 SRCS staff and volunteers from Garowe and Bosaso branches received a day's training/orientation on assessment provided by the IFRC operational support team.
- The comprehensive assessment done by SRCS backed by IFRC in the affected areas on 16-24 November 2013

provided an insight into the number of affected households and identified priority areas of intervention.

- Regular updates were done by both SRCS and IFRC to inform the IFRC Regional office on the current status of the operation. In this regard, weekly operation updates, 3 DMIS reports, 3 operation updates were developed and released.
- SRCS and IFRC were an integral part of the Inter-Agency Relief Committee established by the Government of Puntland and played an important role to provide input to the joint planning of the emergency response interventions.

#### Challenges

- Due to low funding which by June 2014 stood at 36% coverage of the original budget of CHF 2,406,038, the plan of action was reviewed and the appeal budget downsized to CHF 905,288 to match the available funding affecting some of the planned activities.
- The initial response by SRCS and other partners to the affected areas was hampered after the major highway Bosaso-Garowe was cut off by the torrential rains and flash floods. This posed a logistical challenge in the beginning to carry out the assessment and access all affected areas. However, the road was rehabilitated after the rain and flood waters subsided.

#### Lessons Learned

The detailed needs assessment exercise was beneficial to the SRCS staff and volunteers that participated in the interviews and focus group discussions. Going forward, SRCS Bosaso and Nugaal branches have developed a group of skilled personnel that will be able to handle such an exercise in the future.

## Health and Care

### Needs analysis:

The quality and quantity of health facilities in the region varies by location, many areas are inaccessible or far from health facilities. The Ministry of Health provides health care at district level. However, most inhabitants lack access to the health facilities and have to walk long distance or ride on camel to receive medical care or attention. There were reports of increase in diarrhoeal and malaria cases as well as skin and parasitic infections, acute respiratory infection among the affected population.

The SRCS continues to provide its well-recognized health care service through the mobile health clinics support, the fixed) clinics, health and hygiene promotion activities, first aid trainings, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other related institutions.

**Population to be assisted:** Approximately 23,100 people living within the operational areas were to benefit from the health programme. Four operational mobile clinics were deployed and provided health services in both regions.

## Health and Care

**Outcome:** The adverse effects of the tropical cyclone disaster on the health of the affected population are reduced.

**Output:** Increased access to health services in remote areas/communities in Bari and Nugaal Regions.

### Activities:

- 23,100 people to be treated by the 4 mobile health clinics.
- 24 SRCS staff trained to support the Mobile health Clinics.
- 21 health kits to be delivered.
- 600 long lasting insecticide treated (LLIN) nets to be distributed.
- 800 children to be vaccinated.

<b>Achievements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the beginning of the emergency crisis, SRCS deployed four mobile health teams (2 in Nugaal and 2 in Bari regions) to work in the affected areas. Each team had 6 staff members and visited both the villages and nomadic settlements affected by the disaster. By 31st October 2014, a total of 28,284 people had been treated by the 4 mobile health teams.</li> <li>• The most common ailments noted include, diarrhoea, skin diseases, malaria, eye diseases and acute respiratory infections.</li> <li>• Vaccination for measles and Pentavalent (this includes, Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, haemophilia, influenza and Hepatitis B) was given to 1,768 children. There was a huge number of children requiring vaccination hence 1,768 children were vaccinated against the given target of 800.</li> <li>• 21 health kits were delivered to the affected branches of Bosaso and Garowe.</li> <li>• 600 Mosquito nets were distributed by SRCS Garowe branch in Nugaal region with each household receiving 2 pieces.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The damage to the roads caused by the floods slowed down the initial response from the mobile health teams as most roads were impassable. However, the situation normalised a few days later when the flood waters receded and the mobile teams were able to gain access to the nomadic settlements.</li> <li>• Due to the vast and rough terrain and scattered nomadic settlements, the mobile health teams were not able to comprehensively cover all the affected areas in Nugaal and Bari regions. As a result, recommendations were made to hire additional vehicles for the mobile health team to increase the coverage. However, due to inadequate funding, the deployment of an additional mobile health unit was not implemented.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>
<p>The SRCS/ IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) should develop a large-scale multi-year plan focused on addressing national primary health care coverage that will bring the services closer to the communities either through the mobile health or static health clinics.</p>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**Needs analysis:** Most affected households were reported to have little or no access to safe drinking water. Hygiene awareness of water utility was very low. More so, households did not have sufficient water supply or water containers for fetching and storing water at home. Water sources are usually unsafe as it is not normally treated before use. The incidence of diarrheal diseases was high. Toilet utilization is low and people tend to defecate in the surrounding environment and in open fields. Water from water pans and shallow wells are usually not fit for human consumption if not treated before use. Water sources were affected as many shallow wells collapsed while others were contaminated.



SRCS staff monitoring the rehabilitation work of shallow well in Hafun district. Photo by SRCS

**Population to be assisted:** Approximately 1,187 houses were completely destroyed by the cyclone, implying most of the facilities had been destroyed alongside the houses. Increased hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were carried out.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome:** The risk of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced for affected households in Bari and Nugaal regions

**Output 1:** Access to safe drinking water is improved for targeted families.

**Activities:**

- 3 shallow wells to be rehabilitated.
- 1 water pipe extension and solar system installed.

**Output 2:** Hygiene awareness has increased among the affected population, specifically targeting 600 affected households.

**Activities:**

- Hygiene awareness campaigns to be conducted in 2 districts.
- 600 households reached by the hygiene awareness activities.
- 200 households to receive sanitation cleaning tools and used them for environmental clean-up campaigns.

**Achievements**

- In December 2013, 102 volunteers and 9 supervisors from SRCS branches in Garowe and Bosaso participated in water chlorination activities in 8 static clinics' catchment areas in Nugaal region.
- Hygiene awareness campaigns on prevention of diarrhoea were undertaken by the mobile and static clinics' health teams reaching 600 households or 4,200 people in Nugaal and Bari region.
- 200 households in Hafun, Iskushuban and Bargaal districts received sanitation tools for environmental clean-up campaigns.
- Rehabilitation of 3 shallow wells in Hafun, Hashir and Callula of Bari Region were completed.
- The water pipeline extension and installation of solar system in Isgorsaar district was also completed.

**Challenges**

Due to inadequate funding and subsequent revision of the emergency appeal, a number of activities including the rehabilitation of four water pans and the procurement and distribution of female dignity kits was not achieved.

**Lessons learned**

- There is a need to develop a national water programme strategy and guidelines with a clear linkage to enhancing community resilience.
- The skills and knowledge of the SRCS staff in the area of water management and inputs need to be strengthened.

## Shelter and Settlements

**Needs analysis:** The majority of the populations affected are nomads who have limited access to basic shelter materials. These populations were resettled with host communities (extended families and close friends) in overcrowded conditions with little privacy and security. The needed supplementary materials were to support families to compensate for the lost household items. The basic household items provided included kitchen sets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and buckets.

**Population to be assisted:** 2,000 families (1,400 in Bari region and 600 in Nutgaal region) whose houses were completely destroyed benefitted from the assortment of NFIs

**Shelter and settlements**

**Outcome:** The living conditions for 2,000 affected and vulnerable households in the Bari and Nugaal Region, has

improved through the provision of NFIs.

**Output:** Basic household items for 2,000 affected households have been provided.

**Activities:**

- 2,000 households identified and registered.
- 2,000 households receive basic household items.

**Achievements**

- In November and December 2013, SRCS Garowe branch distributed NFIs to 300 Households in 5 districts of Nugaal region. The NFIs comprised of kitchen sets, mosquito nets, blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats and jerry cans.
- Two other consignments of NFIs from the Finnish Red Cross were also received by SRCS Bosaso branch. The first consignment included 3,072 boxes of kitchen sets, 2,240 pieces of blankets and 3,980 pieces of buckets arrived on the 14 April 2014. The second consignment which arrived on 20 May 2014 comprised of 1,228 boxes of kitchen sets and 2,520 pcs of blankets. The SRCS team with the support of the IFRC team organized the transport and storage of the NFIs.
- The NFIs were distributed to 1,400 families in Bari and 300 families in Nugaal region. The beneficiaries of the NFIs were mainly nomads from the nomadic settlements. Beneficiary lists and registration of all beneficiaries was completed on the first day of the exercise. The IFRC support team proactively monitored the process of beneficiary listing, registration and distribution.
- IFRC Somalia Country Office together with the East Africa Regional Office and Africa Zone Office developed a mobilization table with details of the items to be procured under the emergency appeal.

**Challenges**

- Due to budgetary constraints, the number of beneficiary households was reduced from 3,300 to 2,000 households.
- There were logistical challenges with the second consignment of NFIs due to shortcomings of the shipping agents in Dubai to facilitate the onward freight to Bosaso port. The second consignment arrived Bosaso port more than a month after the first consignment was received by the National Society.
- The procurement of basic shelter materials including, tarpaulins and ropes intended to be used by 964 nomadic households was deferred indefinitely due to lack of funding.

**Lessons learned**

The lengthy delivery process that the NFI's took to reach the port of Bosaso highlighted the need to engage with credible shipping agents who will deliver items on time as per the requirements and agreement.

## **Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods**

**Needs analysis:** The main priority need of the affected population was food. There was enough food in the local markets for the affected people but they lacked the adequate purchasing power to acquire the required food for their family members. Access to culturally accepted sources of pastoralist food was primarily impacted by the above consequences of the huge loss of livestock.

The main economic activities and income generating opportunities in the state are: exports and marketing of livestock, sale of imported food stuff, small-scale enterprises (farming, welding, fishing etc.) which were seriously affected by the cyclone. A considerable number of nomadic households completely lost their livestock. In the assessed districts, life largely depended on livestock and herding with fishing in the coastal areas and small-scale cash crop farming. The crises drastically reduced the normal sizes of herds of livestock as a result of the deaths and unhealthy environment

and severe climatic hazard the animals were exposed to. Some of the farmland had partially submerged in water destroying the crops and pasture.

**Population to be assisted:** 2,625 families (2,325 in Bari region and 300 in Nugaal region) from a total of 27 villages receiving a one-off distribution rice, wheat flour, beans and cooking oil.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

**Outcome 1:** Immediate food needs of 2,625 affected households are met in Bari and Nutgall region.

**Output 1.1:** Appropriate food rations are distributed to vulnerable affected households.

**Activities:**

- 2,625 households identified and registered.
- 2,625 households receive food items.

Achievements

- IFRC Somalia Country Office together with the Regional and Africa Zone Office developed a mobilization table with details of the items to be procured under the emergency appeal.
- In April, Hong Kong Red Cross made a donation CHF 260,179 which was earmarked for the purchase of food. The food procured were 116.25 tons of rice, 58.13 tons of wheat flour, 58.23 tons of beans and 23.25 tons of vegetable cooking oil. Each household received a one month supply of the following items, 50 kg of rice, 25 k of beans and wheat flour and 10 litres of cooking oil. The procurement process was managed by the IFRC Global Logistics Service in Dubai and an international tender advertised for interested suppliers. The tender was given to a Somali grain handling company which satisfied the standard international tender requirements.
- The food was distributed to 2,565 families (2,325 in Bari and 300 in Nugaal region). In Bari region the targeted districts included, Iskhushuban where 10 villages Ufayn town, Ufyan Xerta village, Iskushuban town, Xubabeys village, Mareer village, Isgosaar village, Hafun town, Hashira village, Kartuush village and Hurdiya village with a population of 1,046 households were reached. Aallula District had 7 villages namely, Gubax village, Baargal town, Aallula town, Bareedo village, Tooxin village, Geesaley village and Murcanyo village with a population of 1,129 households.



**Nomadic household beneficiaries carrying their food and NFIs in Xoola Keen village in Dangorayo district. Photo by SRCS**

Qardho district had 5 villages namely, Qardho town, Adisone village, Waciye town, Rako town and Rako Xerta village with a total population of 390 households.

In Nugaal region the food was distributed to 4 village communities in Dangorayo and Eyl districts. These included Xoola keen, Bali dhidin, Dhir waraabe and Rooxa Qurun. The total number of households was 300.

Challenges

- The number of intended beneficiaries was reduced from 3,300 households to 2,625 households due to shortage of funding.
- The demand for food in Nugaal region was overwhelming due to the fact that the number of people requiring food assistance had increased creating security and logistical concerns for the National Society. One of the National Society volunteers was injured in the fracas that occurred during the distribution forcing the distribution to be halted until the next day. The National Society requested for a meeting with the district administration to handle the situation for order to prevail. As a result of the meeting, security was enhanced and the communities understood that only the most vulnerable and who were registered will benefit from the food and NFIs. The next day, the distribution exercise went on well without any difficulties.

- The rough terrain of the coastal areas of Bari region including Hafun and Aallula hindered the smooth transportation of food and NFIs resulting in more days were spent along the way and consequently higher transportation and distribution cost.

### Lessons learned

The communities that were assisted are vulnerable to external shocks that occur due to climate change and therefore, there is need to develop long term food security strategy which is sustainable and able to enhance the resilience and livelihood opportunities for these communities.

## Operational support services

### Human resources (HR)

#### IFRC International staff support team:

1. IFRC Country Representative - 10 months
2. Operations Manager – 1 month

#### IFRC National Staff

1. Senior DM Officer – 7 months
2. Finance Intern – 3 months

#### IFRC support team

The IFRC Somalia Delegation core staff provided coordination, monitoring and surge capacity support for the Tropical Cyclone operation in Puntland State of Somalia.

Implementing similar emergency response operations over the past years has given the IFRC Somalia Country Office, the National Society staff and the volunteers, the appropriate experience and capacity in managing this appeal. Reference on this can be made to the 2011-2013 Somalia drought emergency operation in which the IFRC Country Representative costs were budgeted. Therefore, the costs of the IFRC Country Representative who also served as the overall appeal manager and supervisor of the emergency appeal were included in the budget for nine months. The operations manager was instrumental in coordinating the initial assessment and response by the national society staff and volunteers to the disaster affected areas and coming up with the emergency appeal. After the launch of the appeal the position of the operation manager was phased out and his responsibilities were taken over by the country representative.

The senior DM officer provided technical support to the national society staff and volunteers involved in the operation. He also monitored the operation and reported back to the IFRC country representative. The finance intern provided surge support to the operation by ensuring all financial reports with adequate supporting documents were received from the national society, verified and booked.

#### National Society staff

In addition to the existing SRCS human resource structure involved in the response activities, two additional staff were recruited in Bosaso SRCS branch office. These included an assistant DM officer and a logistics officer. Their inclusion was important in providing more surge support to Bosaso branch which had the majority of the intended beneficiaries and subsequent activities.

#### National Society Volunteers for the operations

235 volunteers (215 volunteers in Bosaso and 20 in Garowe Branch and sub-branches) were involved in the emergency operation and mainly in the distribution of food and non-food items.

## Logistics and supply chain

The procurement of the food items was done through an international tendering process managed by the IFRC Global Logistics Service in Dubai.

IFRC Somalia country office senior DM Officer and SRCS logistics officer managed the clearance of NFIs shipment from the Finnish Red Cross at Bosaso port. The consignment of NFIs comprised of 3,072 pcs of kitchen sets, 3,980 pcs of buckets and 2,240 pcs of blankets. They were procured by the Finnish Red Cross and transported by sea through Dubai and reached the port of Bosses in Bari region on 15 April 2014. The second consignment of NFIs comprising of 1,228 pcs of kitchen sets and 2,520 pcs of blankets arrived Bosaso port on 30 May, 2014.



IFRC Country Representative and SRCS Bosaso branch staff monitoring the loading of NFIs to the distribution centres. Photo by SRCS

The tendering process for the internal transport services of food and non-food items was undertaken by IFRC Somalia country office and SRCS with support from Africa zone logistics coordinator. Standard procurement procedures for transport contracts were applied.

The food was transported directly from the supplier`s warehouses to the identified distribution points.

## Communications

Due to security challenges in Bari region and revision of the budget, the post monitoring and documentation of best practises exercise that was scheduled to take place in August was postponed indefinitely. However, SRCS Bosaso branch was able to engage the local media organisations to record and televise to the local audience some of the relief distribution activities that took place. This promoted the profile of SRCS and enhanced their visibility among the local people.

## Security

The overall security situation in Somalia is unpredictable and volatile and of great concern to the humanitarian community. Over the past years, security armed guards from the Puntland Police Special Protection Unit (SPU) have provided security for non-Somali staff traveling on mission to Puntland or working outside the main city limits. In Bosaso town, armed security escort was used at all times. Hiring of armed security escorts from Puntland, SPU is mandatory for all organizations operating in Puntland. This increased the cost of monitoring by the IFRC staff.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring was conducted through frequent field missions by the IFRC Somalia country office team to the areas of the operation (Bari and Nugaal regions). Provision of timely reports with analysis of progress made against planned activities, programme review meetings at branch level with government ministries, Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), local government district administrators, and other stakeholders took place. Provision of Appeal operations updates and the current final report were undertaken by the IFRC Somalia country office.

## Contact information

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

- **In Nairobi, Kenya, SRCS Liaison Office:** Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Hassan, President, SRCS , phone: +254 721 598978; fax : +254 20 271 88 62 email: [drahmed\\_m\\_hassan@yahoo.com](mailto:drahmed_m_hassan@yahoo.com)
- **In Nairobi, Kenya, IFRC, Somalia Country Representation:** Ahmed Gizo, Federation Country Representative, phone: +254 20 283 51 32, Mobile +254 732 555059; Fax +254 20 272 90 70 email: [ahmedadam.gizo@ifrc.org](mailto:ahmedadam.gizo@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Finnjarle Rode, Regional Representative for East Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 20 283 5000; email: [finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org](mailto:finnjarle.rode@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Martine Zoethoutmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; phone: +251 11 518 6073; email: [martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org](mailto:martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

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#### 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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRSO002 - Somalia - Tropical Cyclone

Timeframe: 18 Nov 13 to 31 Oct 14

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Dec 13

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2013/11-2014/12	Programme	MDRSO002
Budget Timeframe	2013/11-2014/10	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>905,288</b>				<b>905,288</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
Canadian Red Cross		63,801				63,801	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		79,211				79,211	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		260,179				260,179	
Finnish Red Cross		118,160				118,160	
German Red Cross		6,092				6,092	
Japanese Red Cross Society		79,400				79,400	
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran		70,000				70,000	
Red Cross of Monaco		24,405				24,405	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)		42,707				42,707	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		500				500	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>744,455</b>				<b>744,455</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Finnish Red Cross		160,834				160,834	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>160,834</b>				<b>160,834</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>905,288</b>				<b>905,288</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>905,288</b>				<b>905,288</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		905,288				905,288	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-905,871				-905,871	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>-583</b>				<b>-583</b>	

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Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>905,288</b>			<b>905,288</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles	22,896		22,874			22,874	22	
Food	214,648		213,460			213,460	1,188	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	37,000		36,916			36,916	84	
Medical & First Aid	3,209		3,209			3,209	0	
Utensils & Tools	103,118		103,110			103,110	8	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>380,871</b>		<b>379,569</b>			<b>379,569</b>	<b>1,302</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	3,600		3,569			3,569	31	
Office & Household Equipment	3,000						3,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>6,600</b>		<b>3,569</b>			<b>3,569</b>	<b>3,031</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	4,000		3,542			3,542	458	
Distribution & Monitoring	85,946		86,640			86,640	-694	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	103,190		98,817			98,817	4,373	
Logistics Services	12,335		12,335			12,335	0	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>205,471</b>		<b>201,335</b>			<b>201,335</b>	<b>4,136</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	130,000		138,362			138,362	-8,362	
National Staff	37,050		35,635			35,635	1,415	
National Society Staff	11,050		10,937			10,937	113	
Volunteers	300		2,646			2,646	-2,346	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>178,400</b>		<b>187,579</b>			<b>187,579</b>	<b>-9,179</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	11,450		8,749			8,749	2,701	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>11,450</b>		<b>8,749</b>			<b>8,749</b>	<b>2,701</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	10,500		9,464			9,464	1,036	
Information & Public Relations	3,610						3,610	
Communications	1,500		1,384			1,384	116	
Financial Charges	14,028		13,305			13,305	723	
Other General Expenses	100		17			17	83	
Shared Office and Services Costs	37,506		44,816			44,816	-7,310	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>67,244</b>		<b>68,987</b>			<b>68,987</b>	<b>-1,743</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	55,252		52,971			52,971	2,281	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>55,252</b>		<b>52,971</b>			<b>52,971</b>	<b>2,281</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,413			2,413	-2,413	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>3,113</b>			<b>3,113</b>	<b>-3,113</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>905,288</b>		<b>905,871</b>			<b>905,871</b>	<b>-583</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>-583</b>			<b>-583</b>		

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Subsector:	*		

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	905,288		905,288	905,288	905,871	-583	
Subtotal BL2	905,288		905,288	905,288	905,871	-583	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>905,288</b>		<b>905,288</b>	<b>905,288</b>	<b>905,871</b>	<b>-583</b>	