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# Emergency appeal final report

## Somalia: Drought

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Final report

**Emergency appeal n° MDRSO001**  
**GLIDE n° DR-2011-000029-SOM**  
**31 July 2013**

**Period covered by this Final Report:** 22  
September 2011 to 30 April 2013.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 4, 448 696.

**Appeal coverage:** 100%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 22 September 2011, seeking CHF 4,158,791 or in cash, kind, or services for a period of 12 months to assist 150 000 beneficiaries.
- Operations updates n° 1 to 5 were issued on [20 October 2011](#), [31 October 2011](#), [30 January 2012](#), [31 March 2012](#), [12 September 2012](#) and respectively.
- Operations update n° 6 issued on [21 September 2012](#) extended the operation timeframe to 30 April 2013 and increased the budget to CHF 4,425,791 to cater for additional activities in the water and sanitation component prompted by the acute water shortage in the north – western coastal areas of Somaliland due to failure of the Gu (spring) rainy season between April and June 2012.
- [Operations update n° 7](#) was issued on 11 April 2013 and increased the budget to CHF 4,448,696 after receiving additional income to provide water resource rehabilitation and development.



A pumping test being conducted at the new borehole in Laanmadow, Galkayo, Mudug region, Puntland. Photo/ SRCS.

**Summary:** The drought response operation was initiated by IFRC in January 2011 as part of a scaled up Somalia Annual Country Plan 2011 to respond to the drought situation in Somaliland and Puntland. The funds secured in early January 2011 enabled International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to kick start the operation in April 2011. However, the general food security situation in Somalia deteriorated in July 2011 which led the United Nations to declare famine in Southern Somalia. The increased hardship in Southern and Central Somalia coupled with increased insecurity forced many people to move Northward seeking refuge in Puntland and Somaliland. The severe drought situation and acute shortage of food and water prompted the IFRC/SRCS to launch an Emergency Appeal on 23 September 2011.

By the end of April 2013, most of the objectives and activities of the Emergency Appeal had been achieved. This include procurement and distribution of Non-Food Items(NFIs), procurement of medical supplies, procurement of vehicles for the mobile health clinics, water sources rehabilitation, fuel subsidy to run boreholes, food rations for boarding schools and orphanages to keep children in school, livelihoods support to fishing communities and strengthening the National Society response capacity.

IFRC Somalia Country Representation commissioned a final external evaluation which was undertaken in the month of May 2013. Recommendations from the exercise include; the need to develop a national water programme strategy and guidelines; water management capacity building of SRCS staff, development of a participatory NFI distribution strategy, community resilience interventions including primary health care interventions and development of a national health programme including mobile clinics.

The main lessons learned /recommendations from the external evaluation;

- **Water Strategy:** There is a need for IFRC/SRCS to develop a national water programme strategy and guidelines with a clear linkage to enhancing community resilience.
- **HR for water resources:** The skills and knowledge of the SRCS staff in the area of water management and inputs would need to be strengthened.
- **Non-Food Items distribution and targeting:** An appropriate NFI composition/ distribution strategy needs to be developed by IFRC/SRCS in order to maximize the appropriate targeting of needy communities with timely and necessary items that are more accurately suitable to the local culture, lifestyle and climatic requirements based on beneficiary consultations.
- **Livelihoods support to vulnerable communities:** SRCS / IFRC should conduct a detailed vulnerability / needs-assessment of coastal Internally Displaced Person communities and develop sustainable strategies for enhancing the resilience of these groups with the aim to improve their livelihoods.
- **Large scale / multi-year funding, long term investment in building community resilience:** The SRCS/ IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs) should develop a large-scale multi-year plan focused on addressing national primary health care coverage and drought related disaster risk reduction /and building resilience for vulnerable communities.
- **Mobile Health Clinics operation:** SRCS/IFRC should de-link the mobile health clinics operation funding from the emergency response funding. Using the lessons learned from this operation, SRCS/IFRC should explore the possibilities for developing the mobile health clinics operation into a national programme until the time the government is fully competent to take the role of the National Health Service.

At the end of the operation, funds were fully spent. However there were a number of variances in the final financial report which have been attributed to a number of factors. The variance under the professional fees budget line is attributed to the engineers costs for the rehabilitation of a borehole and water pans in Bari region and should be have been booked under water and sanitation. The International staff costs budget line was under-budgeted and did not capture the commitment up 30 April following the appeals timeframe extension and the cost is partially covered from un-earmarked funding. There was an increase in the workshops and trainings budget line due to procurement of additional NFIs such as Blankets, Tarpaulins, Jerry cans, kitchen sets etc. which were distributed to the beneficiaries IDPs as part of the BERT drill for Branch Emergency Response Teams. The travel budget line was affected by the failure by IFRC/SRCS to get free cargo and passenger space in ECHO flights in 2012 due to limited space granted to IFRC/SRCS and as a result used the UNHAS flights which are more costly than ECHO flights. Distribution and monitoring was overspent due to additional NFIs being received without factoring additional in-land transportation costs which were incurred as a result of the need to distribute these items to various locations using local transport companies and also the need to meet additional security costs for escorting and crowd management during the distribution.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Somalia Red Crescent Society, would like to extend thanks to all Partner National Societies for their generous contributions towards a 100 percent funding of the Somalia drought appeal.

## The situation

The 2011 famine situation in Somalia was triggered by the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons Deyr (October – December 2010) and GU (April – June 2011). The UN declared a famine situation in five regions

in South and Central Somalia between July and August 2011 followed by three other regions in September 2011.

An estimated 4 million people, representing over half the Somali population, were considered in crisis nationwide. The severe drought impact in the South also affected the North East and North West parts of the country. Massive relief operations were mounted in the second half of 2011. Due to the collective efforts of the humanitarian community and donors, the situation subsided and by November 2011, three regions namely, Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle were downgraded from a famine situation to a humanitarian emergency. According to a study commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) published in May 2013, an estimated 258,000 people including 133,000 children under the age of 5 could have lost their lives as a result of the drought.

By the end of 2012, the food security situation had improved significantly; however, according to the FAO FSNAU report dated February 2013, more than 1.05 million Somalis remain in need of food assistance and livelihoods support, majority of them in South and Central Somalia. Malnutrition rates in Somalia remain among the highest in the world, with 215,000 children under the age of five being acutely malnourished. According to the World Food Programme (WFP) March 2013 report, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among the internally displaced children has decreased from a devastating 45 percent eighteen months earlier and stood at around 16 percent. Among the urban poor in Mogadishu, the rate had decreased even further to 10 percent.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action Achievements against outcomes

### Relief and early recovery (basic non-food items)

**Objective:** Basic non-food items and replacement of productive assets have been provided to the drought affected population in Somaliland and Puntland meet immediate needs and restore and protect livelihoods

**Outcome 1:** Livelihoods of 400 fishing communities in coastal areas of Puntland has improved through fishing gear support.

**Outcome 2:** The Somali Red Crescent, staff and volunteers will obtain materials and items to support them in carrying out their humanitarian work.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restored and protected livelihoods through provision of productive assets</li> <li>Improved response by SRCS in handling emergencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure and distribute 400 sets of fishing gear for 400 fishing families in coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland</li> <li>2,500 FA kits for volunteers.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** A total of 23,061 households (approximately 138,366 persons) in Somaliland and Puntland received NFIs which included 15,000 tarpaulins, 20,000 blankets, 10,050 twenty liter jerry cans, 4,890 buckets, 5,000 kitchen sets, 8,459 hygiene kits, and 10,000 sleeping mats. In addition, 20,000 mosquito nets were distributed to expectant and lactating mothers through the network of 30 SRCS Mother-Child Health (MCH) clinics. The assistance had a direct effect on mitigating the physical and psychological effects of the drought. The original targets for NFIs were exceeded due to additional in-kind and cash contribution earmarked for NFIs. In January 2012, SRCS Bosaso Branch provided NFIs and assisted 1 170 drought affected families in Bari. SRCS Bosaso working with local



Women collecting NFIs from a distribution point in Sool region, Somaliland. Photo/SRCS.

authorities and DIPs committee distributed the NFIs to the most vulnerable people in Bosaso and Qardho IDP camps. Bosaso received a total of 670 families while Qardho IDP community received 500 families. Each of the beneficiaries' family received the following item: 2 blankets, 1 sanitation kit, 1 kitchen set, 2 plastic sheet, 1 Jerri can and 1 bucket. The community and the government highly appreciated the support. In May 2012, SRCS Branch also distributed NFIs to 440 families in Buulo Mingis IDP camp in Bosaso. Working with the local authority and IDP camps committee, the SRCS Bosaso branch selected the most vulnerable families in the camp. The families benefitted from the NFIs distributed and were very pleased to receive these materials particularly the kitchen sets and plastic sheets which they cannot afford to buy.

The SRCS volunteers and staff worked hard during the distribution. The climate was also reported to be very hot as the staff and volunteers worked long hours to achieve their objectives. Through the hard work of both the SRCS Bosaso Branch staff as well as the volunteers, their commitment towards humanitarian assistance of the vulnerable community was noted.

A total of 400 households from the fishing communities residing along the coastal areas of Somaliland and Puntland received fishing gear, contributing to the improvement of the livelihoods at the household level and thereby reducing their vulnerability to future shocks. The community was very grateful for the fishing gear and the [Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Somaliland](#) expressed its gratitude to for the assistance that was provided to the fishing community in Berbera.

Nineteen SRCS Branches received a total of 2,500 First Aid kits procured through the East Africa Regional Representation Office (EARRO) logistics unit and Global Logistics Service, Dubai.

**Challenges:** Some of the NFIs received and distributed were inappropriate to the lifestyle, culture and climate of the intended recipients. These included the blankets and tarpaulins which could not be used in the coastal regions of the country due to the hot climatic conditions and toilet paper in the hygiene kits which is not appropriate for the Somali culture of cleaning where water is normally used for this purpose.

The [Annex I](#) further below provides a comprehensive breakdown of the Non-Food Items (NFIs) distributed during the response operation.

#### Health and Nutrition:

<b>Objective: The health and nutrition status of the drought affected population in Somaliland and Puntland has improved.</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: The health risks of the drought affected population and host communities in Somaliland and Puntland are reduced through the provision of preventive, curative and health promotion services by scaling up outreach services through mobile clinics and distribution of basic food rations to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five and food for school children.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scaled up integrated health services and nutrition have strengthened the resilience of the affected communities through better access to health and nutrition services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue and extend the services of the 14 mobile health teams (6 in Puntland and 8 in Somaliland)</li> <li>Supporting the NS with adequate transportation.</li> <li>Procure and deliver 54 medical Out Patient Department kits.</li> <li>Continue to financially support 42 health staff and 14 community mobilizers to provide the services to the affected population through the mobile health units</li> <li>Through the network of the fixed clinics (20 in Puntland and 14 in Somaliland) in addition to the mobile health units, provide food rations to lactating and pregnant women and children under five.</li> <li>Procure basic dry food rations locally and deliver to 26 schools and orphanages, to keep the children in school and to mitigate malnutrition among school children.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The resilience of the community is improved through increased health awareness, knowledge and health behavioural change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out health promotion campaigns within the affected population focusing on Health promotion using Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and PHAST tools.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** During the response period the 14 SRCS mobile clinics in Puntland and Somaliland treated a total of 307,509 patients, distributed 378 OPD and 5 cholera kits. In addition, SRCS employed 36 new health staff and 14 community mobilisers, and also provided 109,348 people with food rations (including 46,534 pregnant and lactating mothers and 62,850 children under 5 years).

In addition, 6,670 households were targeted by health promotion campaigns conducted by branch volunteers. The clinics provide a wide range of antenatal, postnatal, child health, immunisation and general medical OPD services.



SRCS Mobile clinic staff conducts growth monitoring on a child in Sool region. Photo/SRCS

A total of 6,132 children from 28 primary schools and three orphanages benefited from food rations. The rations included 40,806Kgs of rice, 23,540kgs of sugar, 17,263kg of pasta, 300kgs of beans, 6,250kgs of flour and 8,425litres of cooking oil. The food rations enabled the children to remain in school, even when their parents migrated as nomads in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

The lack of a baseline survey and assessment made it difficult to measure impact after the operation concluded. Due to the emergency nature of the activities, the baseline survey was not conducted. However, SRCS obtained relevant information and data from other partners on the ground implementing in the same field. This enabled SRCS to establish initial conditions within which to operate and against which the finished project could be compared. However, the mobile health services made it possible for rural and nomadic communities and IDPs to access basic health services which would have not been possible or difficult prior to the deployment of the SRCS mobile clinics.

During the months February and May 2012, SRCS assisted school feeding for children, particularly those affected and displaced by drought in Ufayn, Waciye, Qardho, Iskushuban and Adisone. More than 1 200 school children benefitted from the SRCS food ration. The community appreciated this gesture and was grateful for the food. It was noted that many of the poor children's lives was improved and upgraded, and their morale for learning also improved since they received food after class. Maxamed Alaahi, a father of 4 children in Adisone thanked SRCS and IFRC for their support. He noted that *"it was hard work for us to keep the children learning since we could not afford proper feeding, but now my children return home with lunch"*. The community also appreciated the quality of the food that was provided. Asha Siciid, a mother of a student in Qardho School showed her satisfaction of the food received by her son and noted that *"thanks to SRCS, I have never see any agency providing such good quality of food"*.

In January 2012, SRCS Bosaso Branch also assisted the drought affected families by provision of relief food from Iran Red Crescent. A total of 1,240 IDP families located in Bosaso and Qardho region benefited from the food.

**Table 2: Summary of schools in various districts that received food rations**

Name of District (Villages)	Schools Name	Elements of food rations provided to each school per kilogram				
		Sugar	Rice	Flour	Pasta	Oil (litres)
Qardho	Wadaniyah School	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
Rako	Ahmed Gurey	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234

Ufayn	Godane	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
Rako	Dariiwada	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
Iskushuban	Iskushuban	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
Waciye	Waciye	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
Adisone	Adisone Quranic Study Centre	1 000	1 250	1 250	200	234
<b>Total kilograms</b>		<b>7 000</b>	<b>8 750</b>	<b>8 750</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>1 638</b>

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Objective: The risk of waterborne diseases has been reduced through improved access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene services**

**Outcome 1: Access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 150,000 people in Somaliland and Puntland has been improved and risk to waterborne diseases is reduced.**

**Outcome 2: Access to drinking water for livestock in Pastoralist areas has improved through maintenance of water sources.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in drought affected areas have access to safe drinking water for both human and livestock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procure 4 generators and submersible pumps for 4 boreholes in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> <li>Provide fuel to run 12 boreholes in Puntland and 14 boreholes in Somaliland.</li> <li>Drilling of one Borehole fitted with Generator and Pump.</li> <li>Replacement of water pipes from the main water source (spring)</li> <li>Through community mobilizers scale up campaigns to raise the awareness of the affected communities on basic hygiene practices and Household water treatment methods and general water hygiene.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in the drought affected areas are able to manage their water resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train six communities in Somaliland and Puntland on management of the rehabilitated water sources.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The health status of the drought affected population is improved through health education and water hygiene promotion activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilize the affected communities to protect water sources through regular clean up campaigns.</li> <li>Mobilize volunteers to clean up drainage system at water sources.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** A total of 182,880 persons benefited from the water and sanitation projects under the Emergency Appeal response operation. Water Pans or “Berkeds” in Somali are the most common form of water storage found in rural Puntland and Somaliland. Berkeds are used for rainwater harvesting. The drought response originally planned for the rehabilitation of six Berkeds but SRCS were ultimately able to rehabilitate and construct a total of 11 Berkeds (with 6 located in Puntland).

SRCS was also involved in the following during the drought response:

- Repairs and renovations to existing boreholes; four boreholes were rehabilitated and three were supplied with three new generators, submersible pumps, and one with submersible pump and galvanised iron (G.I.) pipes. Two boreholes were supplied with solar panels and submersible pumps.
- Construction of new boreholes; SRCS was involved in the drilling of a new borehole in Laanmadow village, Galkayo, Mudug Region in Puntland and supplied with a generator and submersible pump.
- Provision of fuel subsidy for borehole generators; A total of 44,200litres of fuel was distributed to run 6 boreholes in Somaliland and 24 boreholes in Puntland.

The community of Ufeyn district, located 90km south-east of the port town of Bosaso, Bari region were provided with water pipes and fittings to rehabilitate the main water line connected to the spring. The main water line is situated 17kms at the foot of the mountains to the main water tank in the village.

A total of 2,000 ceramic water filters were distributed to the beneficiaries in rural communities and IDP settlements as part of water hygiene promotion to improve access to safe and clean water. Many beneficiaries who were interviewed reported a direct correlation between their use of the water filters and reduction of water borne diseases especially in young children.

Water chlorination activities in Somaliland and Puntland covered a total of 6,559 water sources including water pans, water containers at household level and shallow wells.

A total of 1,252 sets of sanitation tools were procured and distributed (600 in Somaliland and 652 in Puntland) for use during clean up campaigns conducted in towns and villages. A total of 168 clean up campaigns were undertaken by the volunteers in both regions.

Twenty Water Management Committee members from five communities in Puntland were trained in water resource management. This was intended to ensure efficient utilisation of the scarce water resources available for communities.

In March 2012, SRCS Bosaso Branch provided fuel subsidy to Jeded and Rako boreholes in order to enable the nomadic people with livestock that had been affected by the drought to obtain cheap water by providing a total of 15 Drums of Diesel to each. SRCS paid 50 percent of total costs and at sometimes providing free water to those who was unable to pay that full amount. Borehole Pumps (18 KW with 400M Electric Pump Cable) and 45 pieces of GI Pipes Class C were also obtained by SRCS Bosaso branch In July 2012 and SRCS provided sanitation tools for a total of 230 IDPs in Bosaso. These IDPs earn small amounts of money by collecting garbage. Each of these people who were supported by SRCS received a san-tool set which composed of a wheelbarrow, a shovel, and a fork. SRCS Bosaso branch also provided 30 sets of san-tools to the local authority to participate in the cleaning campaign in the emergency of fire outbreak in Mingis IDP camp in Bosaso. SRCS Ufayn Sub-branch and Adisone community also received sanitation tools from SRCS Bosaso Branch.



SRCS volunteers distribute sanitation tools. Photo/ SRCS

In June 2012, SRCS Bosaso branch assisted drought affected communities in Ufayn and Adisone by rehabilitating water facilities both for human beings and livestock. In Adisone region, SRCS rehabilitated a total of 4 water reservoir (Berkets) and constructed water filters for each Berket to clean the water. In Ufayn region where SRCS previously extended water to a main tank in town to make it easier for the people to fetch water, SRCS extended the water to previously existed troughs for animals and rehabilitated six (6) existing troughs. The communities dug the berkets but were unable to construct and cover. The community was extremely pleased when SRCS assisted them to complete their water facilities.

**Table 2: Summary of the location and type of water sources rehabilitated or constructed in Somaliland and Puntland.**

	Description	Location	Type and capacity
<b>1</b>		<b>SOMALILAND</b>	
1.1	1 Submersible pump and Galvanised Iron (GI) pipes installed.	Sihawle Community, Sool Region	11 Kilowatt (KW) submersible pump power. Installation of GI pipes 2"
1.2	1 Generator and pump installed.	Geedabeera Community borehole, Ghalbeed Region	Perkins Generator power 35 Kilo Volt Amps (KVA) with submersible pump equipment
1.3	Installation of solar panels. 2 Animal water troughs.	Dagu Village, Hargeisa	8 solar panels each 120 Watts. Submersible pump (SQ flex pump SP5-7 with accessories)

1.4	Solar Water pumps, pump controller, submersible drop cable and 8 steel pipes	Darigodley	Solar pump power 1.4 KW, 4 200LPH, 21 000LPD discharge. 8 steel pipes 6m length and 2" grade B
<b>PUNTLAND</b>			
<b>2</b>			
<b>Bari Region: Bossaso</b>			
2.1	1 Submersible pump installed	Rako Community Borehole, Bari Region	18KW with 400M Electric pump cable
2.2	Rehabilitation of 6 berkeds/water pans	4 berkeds rehabilitated in Adisone, 1 in Rako	N/A
2.3	Water pipeline extension and water tank	1 major water pipeline replacement from source (17kms) to Ufyen elevated water tank. 3 water pipe extensions from Ufyen elevated water tank and construction of an underground water tank in Aguaran village.	3" Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes with gate valves of 3"
2.4	6 Livestock troughs	Livestock troughs constructed in Ufyen village	N/A
<b>3</b>			
<b>Nugal region: Garowe</b>			
3.1	4 Shallow wells constructed and fitted with hand pumps	Jogley IDP Camp, Garowe	N/A
3.2	Rehabilitation of 5 berkeds/water pans	1 in Dangoroyo, 1 in Burtinle, 2 in Balle and 2 in Meraysane	N/A
3.3	2 generators units and pumps installed	2 units delivered and installed in Km 22 and Sunjif District, Nugaal region	Perkins generator power, 45 KVA, pump power 11KV with cable of 220m, control panel
<b>4</b>			
<b>Mudu Region: Galkayo</b>			
4.1	1 Borehole drilled, generator and pump installed.	Laanmadaw village, Bursalah, Mudug region	Perkins generator power 60 KVA, 48 KW. Pump Power, 11 KV
4.2	1 Generator pump installed and GI pipes	Ga'nafale Community, Northern Galkayo	Perkins Generator 50 KVA. Submersible pump power 11 KVA with 220 meters drop wire, joint kit and control panel. 30 pcs of GI pipes

**Challenges:** SRCS lacks a national water programme strategy and guidelines with a clear linkage to enhancing community resilience.

#### SRCS Human Resource Capacity Building

<b>Objective: SRCS human resource capacity to run emergency operations is strengthened through tailor-made training</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: The SRCS staff and volunteers were enabled to run emergency response activities and produce quality and timely reports.</b>	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved and enhanced capacity to manage relief operations and provide assistance to the vulnerable communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct BERT training and/or refresher drills in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> <li>Conduct CBHFA/ECV trainings and/or refresher drills in 9 branches</li> <li>Conduct PMER in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> <li>Conduct PHAST training for 9 branches in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> </ul>

**Impacts:** The aim of this objective was to increase the human resource capacity of the SRCS staff and volunteers to respond to emergencies.

Thirty five SRCS officers from nine branches in Somaliland and Puntland underwent National Disaster Response Team training (NDRT) in Sheikh District, Somaliland. This was followed by training at branch level where 18 volunteers and staff of Galkayo Branch, Puntland were trained in Branch Emergency Response Team (BERT).

Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training was conducted for six branches in Somaliland where 21 volunteers and three DM officers were trained. A total of 208 SRCS staff, volunteers and Community Health Committee members from Somaliland and Puntland were trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV).

In addition, 33 SRCS staff from nine branches in Somaliland and Puntland attended a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) workshop organised by IFRC Somalia Country Office to improve reporting and enhance accountability at branch level.



SRCS officers during the NDRT training exercise in Sheikh District Somaliland. Photo /SRCS

A total of 272 volunteers (120 from Somaliland and 152 from Puntland) were trained in Participation Hygiene and Sanitation transformation (PHAST). The trained volunteers participated in clean up, sanitation and hygiene awareness campaigns in their respective communities.

**Logistics support will be provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.**

**SRCS logistics, supported by the Global logistics Service, will carry out the following activities:**

- Coordinate timely and cost efficient sourcing options for the items required for the operation.
- Ensure that local, regional and international procurement of goods and services is carried out following International Federation procurement procedures.

**Impacts:** All the NFIs listed on the initial mobilisation table were outsourced from Global Logistics Service in Dubai, either through in-kind donations from the stocks of the PNS or procured through international tendering and delivered to Somaliland and Puntland by sea to Berbera and Bosaso ports respectively. With financial and technical support from IFRC Somalia country office, SRCS organised the clearance from both Berbera and Bosaso ports, in-land transport to the branches and distribution to the beneficiaries.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

IFRC Somalia Country Representation commissioned a final external evaluation which was undertaken in the month of May 2013. The main objective was to assess whether SRC responded in a relevant, effective and coordinated way to the needs of the drought affected communities in Somaliland and Puntland. The methodology for this evaluation comprised of a desk review of available literature such as project reports, branch reports, monitoring missions and the mid-term review. A field visit component of 16 days was undertaken in May 2013. This consisted of eight full days in Puntland and six full days in Somaliland with travel days in between.

In Puntland project sites were visited in three regions (Galkayo, Garowe and Bosaso) with a further 2 being covered in Somaliland (Hargeisa and Berbera) providing a reasonably representative cross section of the different activities, communities and terrain covered by the SRCS drought response. A visit to Burco, a third branch site in Somaliland was cancelled en-route due to insecurity in the city involving violent clashes between police and demonstrators. Alternative field visits in Somaliland were also cancelled following an announcement that all UN flights had been suspended indefinitely as a result of a dispute between Somalia and Somaliland which necessitated an earlier than planned departure for the evaluator. Both of these incidents underline some of the difficulties encountered by humanitarians operating in this region.

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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.
-

**Annex I: Non-Food Items (NFIs) Distributed during the Drought response operation 2011- 2013.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achievements	Areas where the NFIs were received and distributed				
			Somaliland	Bossaso	Garowe	Galkayo	South Central
5,000 IDPs households immediate needs are met through provision of basic non-food items	10,000 pcs tarpaulin, 5,000 foldable 20 litre jerry cans, 10,000 blankets	15,000 pieces of tarpaulins, 10,050 jerry cans 20 litre capacity, 20,000 blankets were procured through the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai, UAE and delivered to Somaliland and Puntland in December 2011, January and February 2012	4,950 Tarpaulins 3,300 Jerry cans, 6,600 blankets	3,517 tarpaulins, 2,362 jerry cans, 4,690 blankets	402 tarpaulins, 270 jerry cans, 536 blankets	6,131 tarpaulins, 4,118 jerry cans, 8,174 blankets	
	5,000 kitchen sets, 5,000 buckets, 10,000 mosquito nets	10,000 kitchen sets, 9,900 buckets, 20,000 mosquito nets and 10,000 sleeping mats procured through the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai, UAE and delivered to Somaliland and Puntland in December 2011, January and February 2012	3,298 kitchen sets, 3,220 buckets, 10,000 mosquito nets and 4,000 sleeping mats	2,346 kitchen sets, 2,338 buckets, 3500 mosquito nets and 2,040 sleeping mats	268 kitchen sets, 268 buckets, 400 mosquito nets and 420 sleeping mats.	4,088 kitchen sets, 4,074 buckets, 6,100 mosquito nets and 3,540 sleeping mats.	
	5,000 hygiene parcels are procured and distributed.	13,459 hygiene kits procured through the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai, UAE and delivered to Somaliland and Puntland in January and February 2012.	4,441 hygiene kits received and distributed	3,156 hygiene kits received and distributed	361 hygiene kits received and distributed	5,501 hygiene kits received and distributed	
Livelihoods of 300 fishing communities in coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland are protected and improved through fishing gear support	300 sets of fishing gear for 300 families in coastal areas of Puntland and Somaliland are procured and distributed.	700 fishing gear procured and delivered to Somaliland and Puntland on the months of June, July (300 fishing gears) and November 2012 (400 fishing gears).	500 fishing gear kits received and distributed	100 F G kits received and distributed	50 F G kits received and distributed	50 F G kits received and distributed.	
Somali Red	2,000 FA kits, 2,000	4500 FA kits procured 2,000	2,340 F A kits	370 F.A kits	370 F.A kits	370 F.A kits	1,050 FA kits

Crescent volunteers received First Kits, aprons and jackets to enhance their field work assisting the IDPs and vulnerable host communities	aprons and 2,000 Jackets with SRCS logo distributed to SRCS volunteers in 19 branches	aprons and 2,000 jackets procured and distributed to SRCS volunteers in 19 branches. They were procured in November 2011 and December 2012.	received. 650 Aprons and 650 jackets received	received. 100 jackets and 100 aprons received	received. 100 jackets and 100 aprons received.	received. 100 jackets and 100 aprons received	received. 1,050 jackets and 1,050 aprons received.
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**Annex III: Sample letter of appreciation from the Ministry of Fisheries in Somaliland to SRCS**

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Date: Wed, 18 Jul 2012 22:56:14 +0100

Subject: Request for fishing nets

From: [dgmfisheriessl@gmail.com](mailto:dgmfisheriessl@gmail.com)

To: [bakal01@hotmail.com](mailto:bakal01@hotmail.com)

**To: Ahmed Abdi  
Chairman of Somali land Red Crescent Hargeisa**

**Subject: Request for fishing nets**

The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Somaliland wishes to express its gratitude to your esteemed office for the assistance that you have provided to the fishing community in Berbera. We believe that it will be a major contribution to the living conditions of that community as far as the severe drought-affected community from the Coasts of Somaliland.

It is, however, our duty to advocate for and take care of the fishing communities in all over the Somaliland coast. To that end, we would be very grateful, if you kindly considered providing fishing nets with accessories to each of the communities in *Awdal*, *Salal* and *Sanaag* regions namely *Zeila*, *Lughaya*, *Maydh*, *Hüs*, and *Lasqoray* fishing communities.

We believe the support and input for this fishing sector will upgrade the livelihoods for these poor communities.

Best Regards

Mohamed Elmi Aden  
Director General  
MF&MR  
Somaliland

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRSO001 - Somalia - Drought

Timeframe: 23 Sep 11 to 30 Apr 13

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Sep 11

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2011/9-2013/	Programme	MDRSO001
Budget Timeframe	2011/9-2013/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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>4,448,696</b>				<b>4,448,696</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		48,477				48,477	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		276,000				276,000	
<i>British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Committee)*)</i>		249,011				249,011	
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>		20,000				20,000	
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		636,292				636,292	
<i>IATA</i>		4,713				4,713	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>		26,042				26,042	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		137,200				137,200	
<i>Kuwait Government</i>		229,463				229,463	
<i>Kuwait - Private Donors</i>		607				607	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		795,557				795,557	
<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>		500,736				500,736	
<i>Red Cross Society of China</i>		280,051				280,051	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		531,152				531,152	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		40,521				40,521	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Community Chest of Korea, the*)</i>		40,521				40,521	
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>		2,215				2,215	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>3,818,560</b>				<b>3,818,560</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		104,374				104,374	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		201,109				201,109	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		79,248				79,248	
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>		117,397				117,397	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		91,888				91,888	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>594,017</b>				<b>594,017</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>		36,120				36,120	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>36,120</b>				<b>36,120</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>4,448,696</b>				<b>4,448,696</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>4,448,696</b>				<b>4,448,696</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>		0				0	
<b>C. Income</b>		4,448,696				4,448,696	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-4,448,180				-4,448,180	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		516				516	

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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>4,448,696</b>			<b>4,448,696</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	182,789		182,789			182,789	0	
Construction - Facilities	103,200		70,979			70,979	32,221	
Clothing & Textiles	253,850		247,498			247,498	6,352	
Food	186,000		163,555			163,555	22,445	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	849,500		788,407			788,407	61,093	
Medical & First Aid	154,500		147,944			147,944	6,556	
Utensils & Tools	287,870		287,783			287,783	87	
Other Supplies & Services	51,700		51,266			51,266	434	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,069,409</b>		<b>1,940,222</b>			<b>1,940,222</b>	<b>129,187</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	313,200		313,197			313,197	3	
Computers & Telecom	19,096		19,083			19,083	13	
Office & Household Equipment	2,400						2,400	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>334,696</b>		<b>332,280</b>			<b>332,280</b>	<b>2,416</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	20,000		18,603			18,603	1,397	
Distribution & Monitoring	219,800		237,360			237,360	-17,560	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	323,590		342,403			342,403	-18,813	
Logistics Services	48,000		47,806			47,806	194	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>611,390</b>		<b>646,172</b>			<b>646,172</b>	<b>-34,782</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	284,550		325,608			325,608	-41,058	
National Staff	68,000		62,355			62,355	5,645	
National Society Staff	425,354		450,302			450,302	-24,948	
Volunteers	20,000		24,365			24,365	-4,364	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>797,904</b>		<b>862,630</b>			<b>862,630</b>	<b>-64,726</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	50,000		28,975			28,975	21,025	
Professional Fees			1,312			1,312	-1,312	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>30,287</b>			<b>30,287</b>	<b>19,713</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	50,000		69,727			69,727	-19,727	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>69,727</b>			<b>69,727</b>	<b>-19,727</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	20,000		25,304			25,304	-5,304	
Information & Public Relations	8,000		7,975			7,975	25	
Office Costs	36,660		37,259			37,259	-599	
Communications	6,240		5,672			5,672	568	
Financial Charges	90,000		102,750			102,750	-12,750	
Other General Expenses	13,280		6,289			6,289	6,991	
Shared Office and Services Costs	89,600		89,925			89,925	-325	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>263,780</b>		<b>275,174</b>			<b>275,174</b>	<b>-11,394</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	271,517		267,681			267,681	3,836	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>271,517</b>		<b>267,681</b>			<b>267,681</b>	<b>3,836</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								

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### 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>4,448,696</b>			<b>4,448,696</b>		
Pledge Earmarking Fee			20,607			20,607	-20,607	
Pledge Reporting Fees			3,400			3,400	-3,400	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>24,007</b>			<b>24,007</b>	<b>-24,007</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>4,448,696</b>		<b>4,448,180</b>			<b>4,448,180</b>	<b>516</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>516</b>			<b>516</b>		

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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	4,448,696	0	4,448,696	4,448,696	4,448,180	516	
Subtotal BL2	4,448,696	0	4,448,696	4,448,696	4,448,180	516	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,448,696</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,448,696</b>	<b>4,448,696</b>	<b>4,448,180</b>	<b>516</b>	