

SOMALIA

BRIEFING ON THE DROUGHT

[Updated 8 March 2022]



DROUGHT IMPACT

Severe water shortages and inadequate access to sanitation and hygiene facilities have heightened the risk of disease outbreaks. Cases of AWD/Cholera and measles are on the rise.

Food security situation is likely to deteriorate rapidly. At least 4.1 million Somalis will face crisis- to emergency-level food insecurity (IPC 3 or worse) through mid-2022.

Livestock deaths and the prices of commodities like food, fuel, water and fodder are spiking.

Crop production likely to be below 50 to 70 per cent below the 10-year average due to poor rainfall.

- Cereal harvests poorest on the 1995-2021 record (FEWSNET and partners).

Acute malnutrition is on the rise across the drought-affected states.

- Acute malnutrition (GAM) rates have increased by 7 per cent across the country. The sharp increase is largely attributable to the ongoing drought and increased displacement.

Drought-induced displacement is the rise, as more people arrive in major towns (65K in Banadir) and across the border in Kenya and Ethiopia.

- Population movements include from hard-to-reach areas, like Dhuusamarreeb, Qansa Dheere.

Spikes in gender-based violence (GBV) incidences reported among women and girls who have been displaced multiple times. Insecurity and protection risks, including GBV, reported as people walk long distances in search of food or water.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

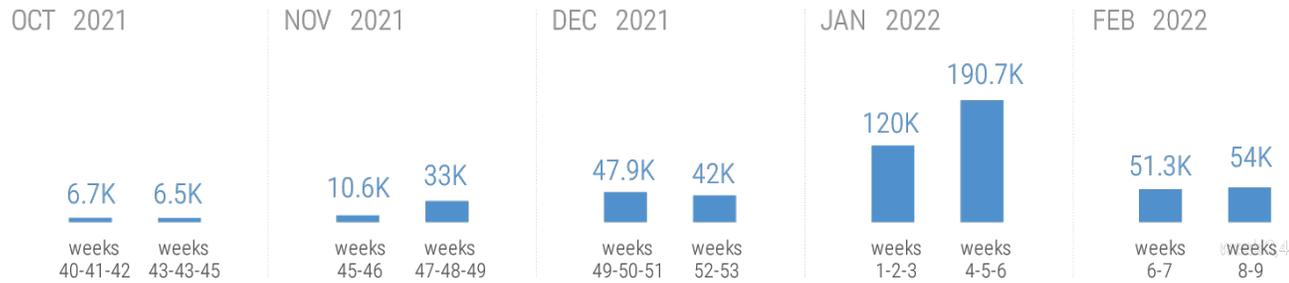


NUMBER OF IDPS
DISPLACED BY DROUGHT
JAN 2021 – FEB 2022

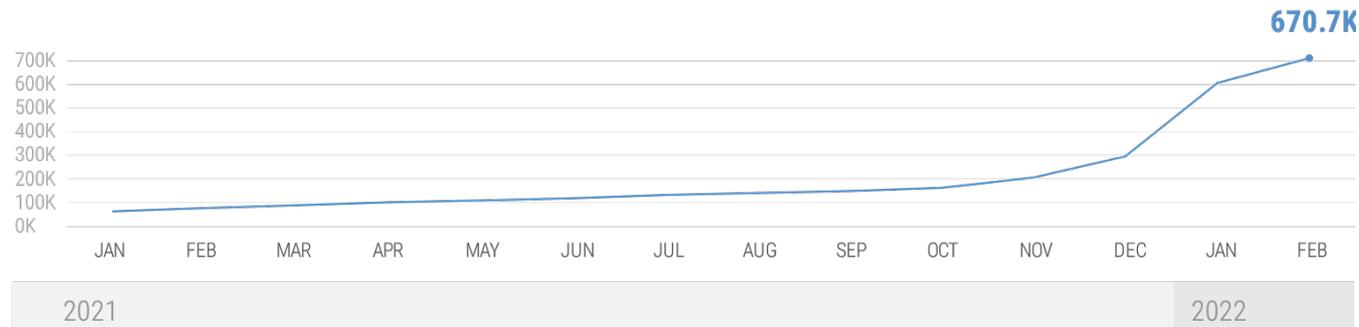
671K

Displacement Trend by Time

FIGURES BY WEEK

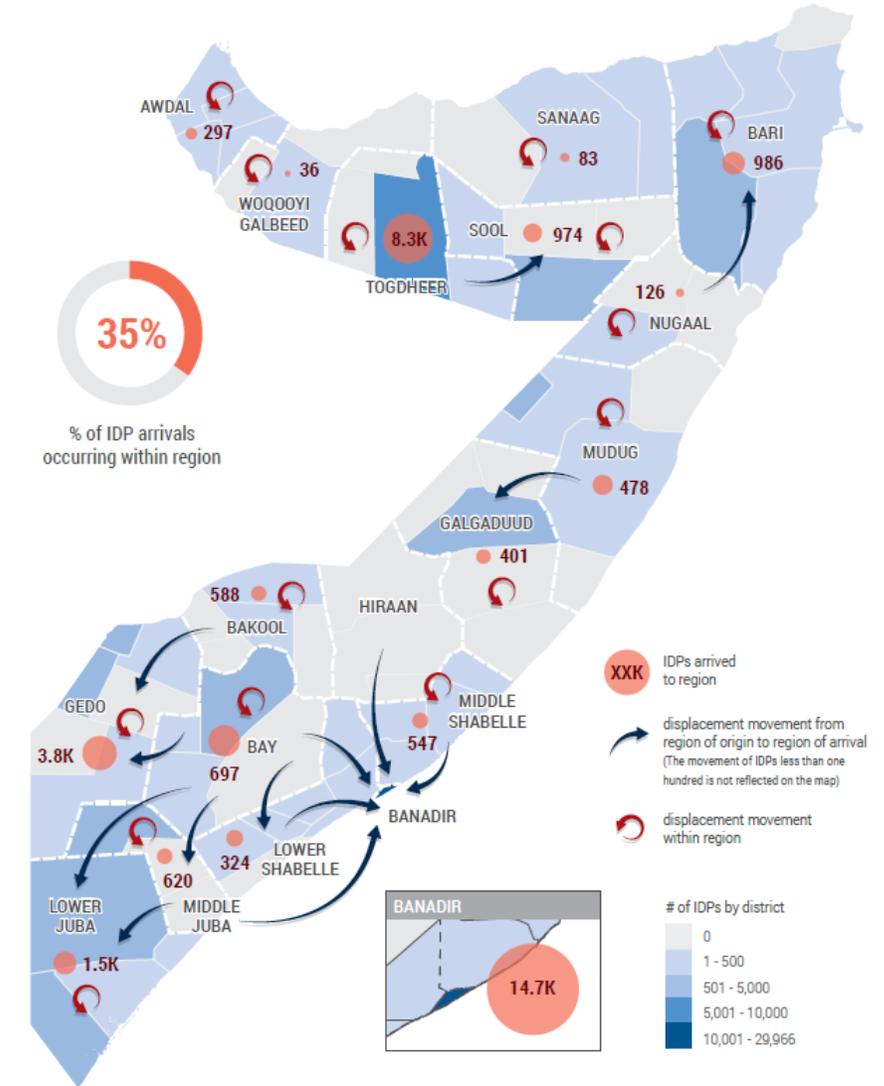


CUMULATIVE OF TOTAL INDIVIDUALS BY MONTH



DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS

13 February – 26 February 2022



DROUGHT RESPONSE

JANUARY 2022



1.4M
PEOPLE REACHED



74
DISTRICTS COVERED

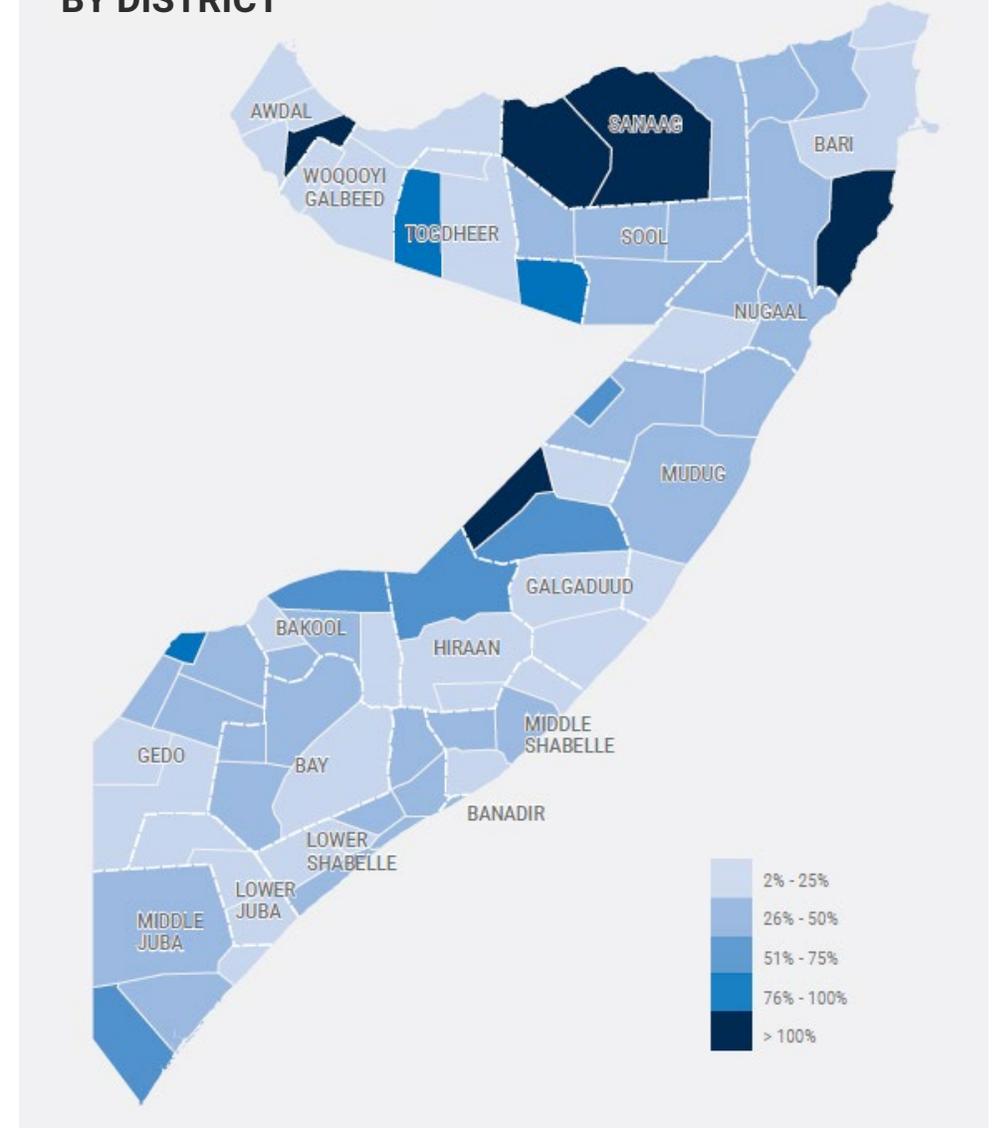


128
PARTNERS

PEOPLE REACHED BY CLUSTER

	REACH	DISTRICTS COVERED	PARTNERS
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	36.2K	15 ●	11 ●
Education	35.6K	31 ●	14 ●
Food Security	855.8K	54 ●	48 ●
Health	31.4K	13 ●	5 ●
Nutrition	55.9K	58 ●	49 ●
Protection	851.4K	74 ●	33 ●
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) AoR	2.3K	22 ●	12 ●
Shelter	23.9K	3 ●	2 ●
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	400.8K	41 ●	32 ●

% OF PEOPLE REACHED BY DISTRICT



OPERATIONAL PRIORITY AREAS

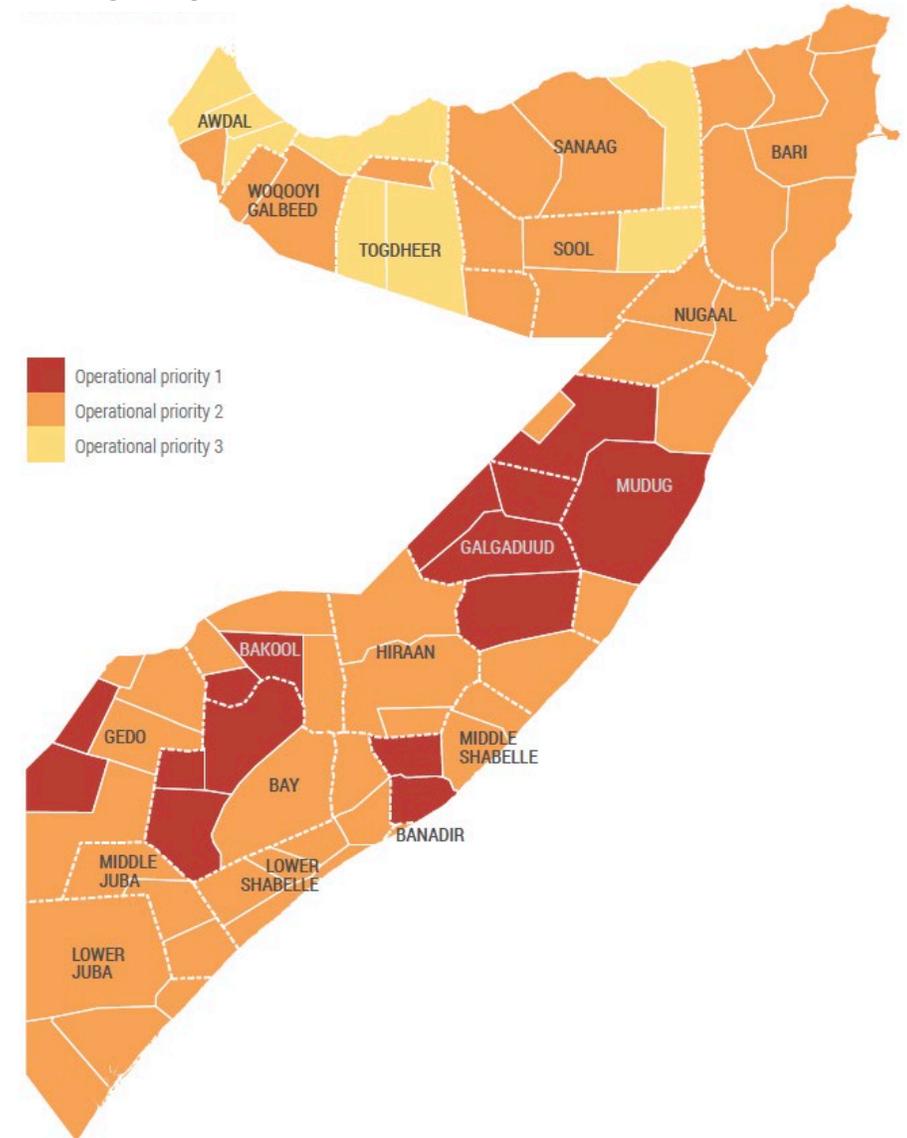
Operational Priority Areas provide a roadmap for drought response coordination and implementation based on analysis of multiple data sources, including:

- SWALIM Combined Drought Index
- IPC Acute Food Insecurity
- Displacement (PRMN)
- GAM / SAM prevalence rates
- Water prices (WASH)
- Health severity
- Response gaps

Operational priority areas:

1. Identify where drought-related impact is most severe, where urgent, immediate life-saving assistance is most needed
2. Classify districts into three categories that define the response approach required (immediate, phased, monitoring)
3. Inform and facilitate multi-cluster rapid response efforts that complement regular, on-going cluster-specific activities
4. Will be updated on a monthly basis and therefore should not be used to make geographic-focused funding decisions

DROUGHT OPERATIONAL PRIORITY AREAS BY DISTRICT



OPERATIONAL PRIORITY AREAS

OPERATIONAL
PRIORITY ONE

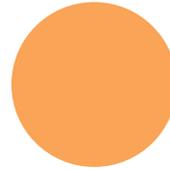


15 DISTRICTS

Indicates severe drought impact for all indicators and low levels of response

Areas prioritized for immediate activation of area-based coordination (ABC) and rapid response mechanism (RRM)

OPERATIONAL
PRIORITY TWO



51 DISTRICTS

Indicates moderate drought impact for most indicators

Areas prioritized for phased activation of area-based coordination (ABC) and rapid response mechanism (RRM)

OPERATIONAL
PRIORITY THREE



8 DISTRICTS

Indicates relatively low drought impact for all indicators

Regular cluster response and inter-cluster coordination continues
Continuation of monthly monitoring to assess drought impact

FUNDING



2022 HRP
3.3% funded

US\$48.8M

CERF - \$17M Allocated

- Implementation has started
- Locations: SWS & Galmudug
- Clusters:

Food security

Health

WASH

Shelter

Protection

Logistics

SHF - \$25 M

- Integrated response based on a prioritisation strategy
- Locations: Jubaland & Puntland
- Priority Clusters:

Food security

Health

WASH

Nutrition

AREAS OF FOCUS

1

Rollout Area-Based Coordination (ABC) to coordinate drought response at local, area-based levels, complementing existing coordination mechanisms

2

Implementation of Rapid Response Mechanism approach with Agency-led response to urgent needs in Operational Priority Areas One and Two

3

Continue monthly monitoring of Operational Priority Areas

GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Critical gaps remain across all affected areas including in food, water, shelter, health and access to livelihoods.

Resources remain stretched, as the number of people affected and displaced is on the rise, leading to a rapid depletion of the available resources and stocks.

- **Timely and flexible funding is needed for priority sectors is to save lives and livelihoods in the most affected communities.**
- **Lack of timely frontline response services.**
- **Insecurity along the main supply routes continues to affect free movement of commodities and people. This also constrains humanitarian space in the state.**
- **Getting real-time information and feedback on response and gaps.**
- **Continued focus on the elections creates challenges getting all partners, particularly the authorities, on track for the response; election-related difficulties also complicate unlocking additional development funding.**



THANK YOU!