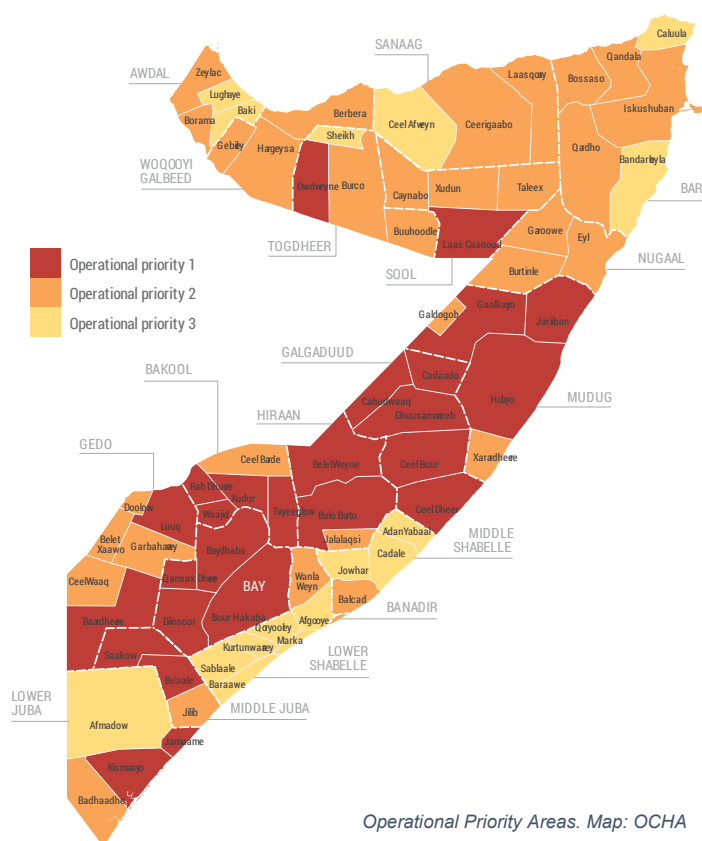


This report is produced by OCHA Somalia in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It provides information on the worsening drought situation in Somalia for the period 20 April to 20 May 2022. The next report will be issued on 30 June 2022 or earlier.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Some parts of Somalia have received light to moderate rains, but the amounts are insufficient to alleviate the current drought conditions. With no significant rains foreseen and the *gu'* season having failed, the drought emergency is likely to deteriorate further.
- As of May, 6.1 million people have been affected by the drought emergency, of whom 771,400 have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food and pasture: the majority are women and children.
- As the country faces the risk of famine in six areas, partners are transitioning from drought response to famine prevention, reorienting responses to target the most vulnerable populations and developing a Famine Prevention Plan.
- Partners have rolled out over 30 district level Area Based Coordination forums covering drought Operational Priority Areas 1 and 2, where partners exist but have weak operational coordination, information gaps and urgent unmet needs.
- The humanitarian response is preventing the worst outcomes. Utilizing available resources, partners have reached at least 2.8 million people affected by drought with life-saving assistance since January. In districts with populations at risk of famine, food security response is high, while health, nutrition, shelter and WASH response needs to be scaled up.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Light to moderate rain were recorded in parts of southern, central and northwestern Somalia during April to mid-May, with localized storms and flash flooding in some areas, but the amounts were below average, poorly distributed and insufficient to alleviate the current drought conditions, according to [FAO-SWALIM](#). As a result of the poor *gu'* rains, Somalia is facing a fourth consecutive failed rainy season and a heightened risk of localized famine in six areas particularly if food prices continue to rise and humanitarian assistance is not sustained to reach the most vulnerable people. The next rainy season is projected to be below average, meaning the drought emergency will worsen. Already, 6.1 million people have been affected by the drought emergency, of whom 771,400 have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food and pasture. Over 80 per cent of those displaced are women and children. In addition, health partners have reported an increase in admission of acutely malnourished children in stabilization centres linked to the increased number of suspected Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera cases. At least 3,720 suspected cases of cholera and 6,216 cases of measles have been confirmed since January 2022 from the drought-affected areas. Furthermore, the worsening drought continues to severely impact access to education. As of 8 May, at least 158 schools in Galmudug, Jubaland, Puntland and South West states have been closed, affecting about 60,000 learners.

In light of the failed 2022 *gu'* rainy season and a likely deterioration of the drought conditions in the months ahead, partners are transitioning from drought response to famine prevention, scaling up activities, reorienting responses and targeting the most vulnerable people in priority areas. In support of the shift to famine response, partners are developing a Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan covering the period May to December 2022. Drought and famine prevention response efforts are already shifting to priority areas, thus preventing the worst outcomes. As of April, at least 54 per cent of those targeted in Operational Priority Areas (OPA) 1 districts have received assistance. Increased response efforts and reduced drought displacement rates have contributed to the

decrease in OPA 1 districts from 31 in April to 26 in May. So far, the humanitarian response is preventing the worst outcomes. Since January, partners have reached at least 2.8 million drought-affected people with life-saving assistance utilizing available resources. This includes at least 1.2 million people of the 1.9 million targeted in all 17 districts with the population at risk of famine (IPC 5). The Food Security response is high, while Health, Nutrition and WASH interventions need to be scaled up in those districts.

In addition, partners have rolled out over 30 district level Area Based Coordination (ABC) forums covering Operational Priority Area 1 and 2, where there are many partners but weak operational coordination, information gaps, situation monitoring, and urgent but unmet lifesaving needs. The ABCs are recognized as Area Humanitarian Coordination Groups and are coordinated by a designated local partner/INGO (depending on location), with the support of OCHA and are leveraged to inform the coordinated delivery of emergency assistance to the most vulnerable.



Drought-affected people in Doolow. Photo: UNOCHA/ Erich Ogoso

UPDATE BY AREA

BANADIR

At least 156,000 drought-affected people in Banadir have received emergency water assistance through water trucking; another 49,000 have been reached with hygiene supplies, including 8,300 new IDPs in Daynille and Kahda districts that received hygiene kits in April. About 100 boreholes have been chlorinated in response to the acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera outbreak.

Land prices in areas occupied by Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have gone up due to the increased new arrivals and the high demand for land since January. According to partners, blocks of land cost between US\$5,000 to \$6,000, up from \$4,000 per block two years ago. This heightens the risk of evictions, which is particularly worrisome given the situation in IDP sites in the Daynille, Garasbaley and Kahda districts. At the same time, people continue to arrive in the area, with about 650 IDPs displaced by drought from Deefow village, Kurtunwaarey district in Lower Shabelle region, settling in Haydhafin settlement in Daynille district on 12 May. Only 4 per cent of the new arrivals in the Daynille and Kahda districts have received non-food items (NFIs), sanitation and food assistance, according to the CCCM Cluster. Immediate unmet needs include shelter, NFIs, water and sanitation assistance, latrines, food, health support and nutrition interventions. Partners attribute the low response to inadequate funding. According to the UNHCR population dashboard and the [Protection Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), at least 146,000 new IDPs have arrived in Mogadishu in 2022, including 137,000 specifically due to drought.

GALMUDUG

Health partners are delivering medical supplies, have deployed rapid response teams to curb escalating suspected AWD cases and are providing outpatient department consultation services for children in areas of displacement. A partner is rehabilitating two boreholes in Cadaado, and another is implementing a safety net project targeting 450 pregnant mothers through nutrition intervention with \$40. Food voucher assistance targeting over 450,000 people is ongoing. Multi-purpose cash was provided to more than 14,750 people in Gaalkacyo and Hobyo districts, with each family receiving a one-off payment of \$70.

On 4 May, rains were reported in parts of Galmudug State, including Cabudwaaq, Ceel Buur, Dhuusamarreeb, Gaalkacyo, and Hobyo districts. The rains recharged water reservoirs, temporarily relieving pastoralists from the costly burden of water trucking. However, large parts of the State, including the Cadaado and northwest Dhuusamarreeb districts, remained dry. On top of ongoing tensions and conflict in the State, resource-based conflict is possible, given movement towards areas with pasture regeneration and refilled water sources. According to a health partner and the Galmudug Ministry of Health, cases of AWD/cholera continue to be reported in Cadaado, Dhuusamarreeb and south Gaalkacyo. The trend is likely to increase due to the continued consumption of contaminated water amid worsening drought conditions.

HIRSHABELLE

According to humanitarian partners and the authorities, river levels in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions continued to rise in May. But while the river level in Jowhar reached 5.08 metres (moderate flood risk level) on 9 May, according to FAO-SWALIM, it is still below historical averages. According to local authorities, on 1 May, two open river breakages in Boodale, near Halgan, were slightly flooded. The increased water level along the Shabelle river is attributed to the recent rains and water flows from the Ethiopian side. AWD/cholera cases continue to be reported in Jowhar and Mahaday.

The Hirshabelle State Inter-Cluster Coordination Group has reviewed the Flood Assessment Tool, and partners have prepositioned 230,000 sandbags and boats as part of flood preparedness. The Hirshabelle Ministry of Water distributed hygiene kits to 18,000 people (3,000 families) in 10 villages in the Jowhar district, while the Federal and State Health ministries provided 813 cartons of emergency medical supplies to Belet Weyne referral hospital.

JUBALAND

On 18 May, the Jubaland Ministry of Health reported 438 severe acute respiratory illness cases and 88 suspected measles cases, mainly from Dhobley, Doolow and Kismayo. Fourteen mobile health teams are treating measles cases in Lower Juba and Gedo regions. In addition, partners in the Baardheere district have initiated a multi-purpose cash response of \$140 each for 891 families (about 5,340 people) for three months. The targeted families are from Iftin, Habal Cadey, Camp Jirix, Horseed and Musawa camps. Furthermore, emergency education assistance is being provided for 6,540 students in the Baardheere district. However, partners are facing access challenges in the Middle Juba region and high fuel costs in delivering NFIs to Badhaadhe district, Lower Juba region.

Drought-induced displacements continued to be reported in the state. At least 1,500 people (257 families) arrived in Dhobley, Lower Juba region, and another 800 (134 families) arrived in Doolow, Gedo region, in early May, mainly from rural areas to urban centres, in search of food, water and livelihoods. The IDPs arrived in already congested sites as people remain reluctant to return to their homes due to the deteriorating drought conditions, inability to plant crops and fear of re-stocking due to recurrent drought shocks. Immediate needs are food, health, nutrition, WASH and shelter. According to FAO-SWALIM, rains received in late April elevated water levels in Dawa and Juba rivers, but the levels remain much lower than the flood-risk threshold.

PUNTLAND

The recent rains in Puntland were light to moderate, according to the Puntland Water and Land Resources Information Management Center. Drought conditions are expected to persist in many parts of the state, including in Bari, Mudug, Nugaal and the disputed regions of Sanaag and Sool. According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the price of water has tripled in some areas, with a 10,000-litre water tanker selling at \$180 to \$280, up from \$90 to \$120 during the normal dry season. In parts of Badhan district, water is trucked from 100 to 130 km away.

On 10 May, more than 4,200 IDPs (700 families) were affected by torrential rains associated with windstorms and flash floods in north Gaalkacyo. According to a recent interagency assessment, the rains destroyed several shelters, 52 latrines, two IDP schools, three community centres/office structures, and one health facility. In response, partners are trucking water, rehabilitating boreholes and water points and promoting hygiene, targeting over half a million people across Puntland. Since January, at least 1,838 suspected measles cases with 17 related deaths have been reported from 53 health centres, and 1,450 cases of AWD (914 girls, 536 boys) of children under age 5 and eight associated deaths have been reported. A total of 160 cases were reported in the first half of May 2022. Health Cluster has donated essential medical supplies, enough to manage 316,800 measles cases, deployed rapid response teams and established oral rehydration therapy in priority locations.

SOMALILAND

On 24 April, Somaliland authorities issued a revised emergency appeal for assistance for an estimated 1.5 million people affected by the drought. Compared to the first appeal in January, the number of people affected has increased by about 85 per cent from 810,000 people. Somaliland received rains in late April, but the overall performance remains below average, with the forecast indicating little or no rainfall in the coming weeks in most areas. At least 119 schools have been reportedly closed due to the

Dam construction provides sustainable access to water for community in Jubaland



Community members fetching water from Tula Burwaqo dam. Photo: NRC

Tula Barwaqo village located 13kms northwest of Dhobley Town along the Somali-Kenya border in Afmadow District, Lower Juba Region is home to about 2,400 people. For many years, the community relied on water trucked by humanitarian partners and water purchased from Dhobley at a cost of between US\$0.5 on ordinary days and \$4 during drought, for a 200-litre drum. Due to the fluctuation in water prices, many people could no longer afford it, leading to a water crisis.

In response to the community's need for water, in 2021, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) constructed a water dam with a capacity of 20,790 cubic meters in the town. The dam is a "life changer", said Ugaso Elmi Ali, treasurer of the Tula Burwaqo Project.

As Somalia experienced the impact of severe drought conditions, the dam brought relief to the people in Tula Burwaqo village, as it was able to reserve enough water for their use and their livestock, including through the *Jilaa* (January-March dry season). Pastoralists and people from other parts of Jubaland affected by the drought also benefitted from the resource.

"Prior to the construction of the dam, we faced many challenges, such as frequent intercommunal conflicts with our neighbours as we sought access to the limited water points in the area," added Ugaso. "Women and girls were often attacked as they walked long distances to fetch water."

The project is funded by the UK Government Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office through the Building Resilient Communities Consortium in Somalia and has provided a durable and sustainable solution to the protracted water problem in the area. Since its completion, "the dam has helped our local people, but above all, averted conflict and allowed people to focus on other issues in their lives," emphasized Ugaso.

drought, mainly in Sanaag (56 schools) and Woqooyi Galbeed (35 schools) regions and ten others were destroyed by windstorms in May, according to the Somaliland Ministry of Education and Science.

A partner is trucking water to 122 schools across Somaliland to prevent further school closure. At the same time, a charity distributed 1,000 truckloads of water and 20 water tanks to 11 IDP sites in Hargeysa and 13 IDP sites in Burco, Togdheer region. Localized measles vaccination campaigns are ongoing. A partner provided cash assistance of \$60 each for 3,000 people (500 families) in Burco district, Togdheer region, and cash for work to 1,800 people (300 families) in Awdal region.

SOUTH WEST

The Ministry of Health has activated cholera treatment centres in Buur Hakaba, Waajid and Xudur. At least 570 AWD/cholera cases were recorded between 2 and 8 May, mainly in the Baidoa district and Shalanbood in the Lower Shabelle region. A partner is providing emergency water to twelve sites in Baidoa, targeting about 10,800 people (1,800 families) from 20 April to 20 June and rehabilitating water sources. Another 18,000 people (3,000 families) received water for 40 days; hygiene kits were delivered to 5,200 people (900 families), and emergency protection cash assistance was provided to 50 people (49 women, one man) of \$100 each. A partner is providing about 20,000 people (3,324 families) with \$60 in food vouchers per family from April to June 2022. In addition, a multi-purpose cash assistance project is targeting about 12,000 people in Rab Dhuure, Waajid and Xudur districts, each family receiving \$70 for three months.

New arrivals affected by drought continue to be reported, with about 570 people (95 families) received in Baidoa between 10 and 17 May from Ceel Lahelow village in Diinsoor district, Bay region. The IDPs have established a new site in the Aboasahrow neighbourhood in the southern part of Baidoa town. New arrivals to the south of the city are increasing from districts in the Bay region. According to CCCM partners, the new IDPs have received no humanitarian assistance since they arrived and urgently need food, water, shelter/NFIs, latrines and health and nutrition interventions. Following seasonal rainfall in parts of the Bakool region in April, water prices have significantly decreased in Ceel Barde, Rabdhuure, Waajid and Xudur districts, with a barrel of 200-litre selling at about 50 per cent less. Food security partners also reported that livestock prices have been increasing since late April as body conditions have improved with pasture and water availability due to the seasonal rains, but full recovery will take longer due to the impact of severe drought.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Food Security

Needs:

- Over 6 million people (38 per cent of the total population) are facing a crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher), including 1.7 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and more than 81,000 are facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), due to the deteriorating drought conditions.
- Six areas remain at risk of famine, including the Hawd pastoral livelihood zone of central and Hiraan regions, Addun pastoral livelihood zones of the northeast and central regions, Bay-Bakool low potential agropastoral livelihood, and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhuusamarreeb. Areas in southern agropastoral, southern rain-fed agropastoral of Middle and Lower Juba, Togdheer agropastoral livelihood zones and IDP settlements in Burao, Garowe, Belet Weyne, Doolow and Kismayo remain of concern.
- Prices of essential commodities, including fuel and food, are high beyond most people's purchasing power.

2.6M

People reached with food and cash voucher assistance by April

Response:

- At least 2.6 million people (62 per cent) of the 4.2 million targeted by the Cluster have received food and cash voucher assistance in Somalia. However, these numbers are outpaced by a rapid increase in the size of the food insecure population, an influx of newly displaced people, widening household food consumption gaps, loss of livelihood assets and worsening hunger and acute malnutrition.
- FAO is providing supportive animal treatment to more than 9.8 million livestock belonging to 245,281 families. About 1,087 livestock have been treated in Doolow district, Jubaland. FAO has reached about 13,300 people (2,222 families) with unconditional cash support, providing \$140,520 in Baardheere, Baydhaba and Dinsoor and Kismayo district to enable households to meet their immediate food needs.
- About 18,000 people (3,000 families) in Waqoyi Galbeed in Togdheer received unconditional food vouchers and 3,600 people (600 families) in Baidoa district from newly arrived IDPs in four IDP camps have access to clean and safe drinking water through voucher paper approach for the next 3.5 months.
- Partners provided in-kind food assistance to about 4,200 people (700 families) in Baidoa in May and reached 21,000 people (3,500 families) in Mogadishu and Hargeysa with unconditional cash transfers and about 4,600 people in Jowhar Balcaad with cash-for-work intervention.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Partners have reported significant gaps in response due to low funding levels and heightened needs, exacerbated by the imminent risk of famine.
- Climate change effects continue to remain a constraint towards food security.
- Limited availability of commercial fodder is affecting the timely delivery of fodder.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Of the 3.5 million people who lack sufficient access to water in Somalia, over 347,000 are in 351 IDP settlements, mainly in Baidoa, Banadir and Doolow, where partners have reported an outbreak of AWD/ suspected cholera cases.
- There is a significant gap in sanitation due to the overcrowding in the IDP settlements, especially in Gaalkacyo, Garowe, Kismayo and Banadir. At least 500 people are reportedly sharing a single emergency latrine in some places.
- In Galmudug, 20 boreholes require rehabilitation. This comes amid increasing AWD/ suspected cholera in the state.
- At least 42,000 hygiene supplies are urgently needed in Banadir (15,000), Belet Weyne (10,000), Luuq (5,000 and Dhobley (6,000), where AWD/cholera cases have been reported. In Afmadow, 16,000 people at risk of AWD/cholera need hygiene supplies and water treatment tablets.

3.5M

People who lack sufficient access to water

Response:

- As of April 2022, Cluster partners have reached 958,000 people out of the 3.5 million (27 per cent) targeted with life-saving WASH support, including at least 66,000 people in Banadir with emergency water supply; 49,000 reached with hygiene supplies, and about 100 boreholes chlorinated, in response to the AWD/cholera outbreak in the area.
- In South West State, WASH Cluster partners have scaled-up hygiene promotion, water chlorination, and distribution of hygiene supplies in response to AWD/cholera and have reached 49,000 people with hygiene kits.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Due to overcrowding in IDP settlements in Gaalkacyo, Garowe, Kismayo and Banadir, partners have reported a lack of capacity and spaces to construct latrines.
- Partners are unable to construct WASH infrastructure in IDP sites in Kismayo and Banadir due to land issues.
- Access constraints in South West State, particularly in parts of the Bakool region, have affected the delivery of WASH assistance as air transport, which is expensive, is the only available option.

Health

Needs:

- At least 3,720 suspected cholera cases and nine deaths (CFR 0.2 per cent) have been reported in 21 drought-affected districts, including Baidoa and Jowhar districts, parts of Jubaland, Lower Shabelle and South Gaalkacyo.
- At least 6,216 suspected measles cases have been reported since January, of which 83 per cent are children under age 5. Outbreaks continue in Jubaland, Somaliland and Puntland, despite the scale-up in vaccination.

Response:

- As of April, partners reached about 310,000 out of the 2.6 million people (12 per cent) targeted for health assistance.
- On 11 May, WHO [launched](#) the emergency health response plan for drought in Somalia for 2022, appealing for \$35 million over the next 10 months to deliver life-saving emergency operations to over 2.5 million vulnerable people in the worst-affected parts of the country.
- Cholera vaccines for the first round of vaccination have arrived in Nairobi for dispatch to the districts.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Logistical constraints to send medical supplies to locations with difficult air access like Ceel Waaq, Gedo region, Jubaland State.
- Security and access challenges are a major hindrance to humanitarian service delivery in South West State.
- Limited partner presence and funding shortfalls remain a major concern in Diinsoor district, Bay region, South West State.
- Challenges obtaining disaggregated data for cholera cases by date and location were also reported.

Nutrition

Needs:

- Admissions of acutely malnourished children with complications in stabilization centres are on the rise. Health partners attribute this to the increased AWD/cholera outbreaks and the lack of preventive services. About 1.4 million children are facing acute malnutrition in 2022, of whom 329,500 are likely to become severely malnourished.

- In Waajid district, in South West State, very high or critical levels of acute malnutrition (IPC 4) are reported, including 16 per cent with global acute malnutrition (GAM) (20 per cent in boys, 12 per cent in girls) and elevated levels of morbidity (21 per cent) among children 6-59 months, and 27 per cent acute malnutrition among women of reproductive age (15 to 49). Only 27 per cent of the acutely malnourished children were enrolled in nutrition programs.
- In Diinsoor district, South West State, high or critical levels of acute malnutrition (IPC 4) are reported, including 17 per cent GAM (higher among boys, 20 per cent, than girls, 15 per cent) and 3 per cent with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and elevated levels of morbidity (28 per cent) among children 6-59 months.

Response:

- As of April, the Cluster had reached about 42 per cent (290,400) of the 684,000 people targeted, including 165,000 girls and boys aged 6-59 months with SAM, 396,300 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 123 pregnant and lactating mothers with acute malnutrition. Partners are strengthening the integration of WASH, Health and Food Security messaging and response to ensure a coordinated response.
- The training of nutrition staff on the prevention and treatment of cholera among children with acute malnutrition is ongoing.

Gaps/Constraints:

- The shortage of MAM services due to lack of supplies has led to gaps in coverage of MAM services and prevention services all over the country. There are no stabilization services in the Hiraa Region.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)****Needs:**

- An estimated \$3.35 million is needed for site-level coordination, community engagement and site improvement activities for more than 1.2 million people in IDP sites with acute humanitarian needs, including overcrowding due to limited facilities and fewer resources for expansion.
- In Jubaland, only 4 out of 14 IDP sites in Afmadow have access to water, and only 21 functional latrines serve more than 12,375 people. In Doolow, there are no latrines in all the three new sites, namely Kaharey, Ladan and Qurtubey.
- About 23,000 new arrivals (3,800 families) were received in CCCM-managed IDP sites, the majority in Dhobley district, Lower Juba region, Jubaland State, between 18 April and 12 May - most displaced by drought. Significant response gaps are reported in the IDP sites, with most new arrivals receiving no significant humanitarian assistance on arrival.

Response:

- At least 50 per cent of the 474,000 people (239,400) targeted by the Cluster have been reached by April.
- Partners inform that 17 per cent of CCCM-managed sites (32 out of 192) have nutrition support targeting new arrivals, while 12 per cent of sites (25 out of 192) have received site-level health outreach support. Integrated programming between CCCM, Protection, WASH and Shelter clusters is required to ameliorate the site-level service gaps.
- At least 602 IDP sites organized community-led forums on the humanitarian services available at the site and community levels, improving access and expectations of how services will be delivered.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Funding shortfalls and lack of partners in CCCM-managed sites continue to hinder the CCCM response. At least 659 sites, hosting over 424,400 people in Daynille and Kahda districts in Banadir, lack a partner; in Galmudug, CCCM coverage is at 14 per cent.

**Education****Needs:**

- Due to the current drought, more than 300,000 school-aged children have been displaced. Their families lack the financial means to cover school-related costs, and the service provision at IDP sites is limited. Schools in rural areas are particularly affected, and those that remain open are reporting rapid decreases in enrolment.
- The number of closed schools has risen to 158, including 16 in Puntland, Jubaland 21, Galmudug 70 and South West State 51. Furthermore, close to 100 schools are reported to be badly affected by drought in Jubaland.

Response:

- At least 35 per cent (181,000) of more than 500,000 children targeted by the Cluster have access to emergency school feeding, while another 13 per cent have access to safe drinking water and hygiene awareness sessions.
- Partners have supported the retention of children in schools by providing water for 62,000 and school feeding programs for 142,000 countrywide. A further 77,000 children have received teaching and learning materials. About 2,200 teachers have received emergency incentives to mitigate teacher absenteeism.
- Some 8,000 learners have benefited from cash for education, and 36 temporary learning spaces have been established. A further 10,500 children have accessed integrated child protection/education protection services.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Funding gaps continue to hinder the effective delivery of assistance by the sector.

 **Protection****Needs:**

- Significant protection risks specifically to women and girls due to financial strain resulting from increased prices and income gaps. Partners report reliance on negative coping strategies, including early marriage to receive dowry as alternative income, child school dropout to engage in labour opportunities and begging.
- Inferior quality of shelter and WASH facilities and long distances to water collection points continues to expose especially girls and women to harassment and risk of sexual violence in affected areas.

Response:

- As of April, partners have reached at least 44 per cent (379,000 people) of the 851,400 people targeted for assistance, including 18,700 people with disabilities and older people reached with community-based prevention and response MHPSS services.
- Through the 'UPSHIFT' project, 60 adolescents and young people with protection concerns attended vocational skills training. Another 40, mainly survivors of GBV, children in contact with the law and children associated with armed conflicts, benefitted from social entrepreneurship and innovation opportunities in Garowe.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Access challenges due to insecurity, especially in areas controlled by non-state armed actors and underfunding of the Cluster are a main concern for effective response.
- There is a lack of specialized Shelter, WASH, GBV and CP sectors to respond to and mitigate cross-cutting protection risks.

 **Housing Land and Property (HLP)****Needs:**

- Incidents of eviction by private landowners are ongoing. About 900 people (165 families) were forcefully evicted in Mogadishu and 600 others in Baidoa, Galmudug, Burco, Laas Caanood, Hargeysa, Bossaso and Garowe.
- An estimated 412 evictees (397 women and 15 men) reported domestic violence, physical assault, rape and child abandonment during the eviction.
- Some 29 people (19 women, 10 men) reported cases to HLP partners and sought legal assistance and specialized counselling services in Hargeysa, Burco, Las Caanood, Garowe and Mogadishu.

Response:

- At least 40 people (29 women, 11 men) were provided with post-eviction cash assistance of \$100 in one-off payment to cope with the impact of the eviction and 412 people (397 women and 15 men) were provided with assistance to cover medical and transportation bills in Baidoa, Galmudug, Burco, Las Caanood, Hargeysa, Bossaso and Garowe. Those assisted had reported domestic violence, physical assault, rape and child abandonment.
- About 342 people (57 families) were protected from forced evictions in Mogadishu and Somaliland. HLP partners negotiated with the landowners to extend the eviction notice period for two months in Somaliland.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Lack of funding to secure land tenure for 5,000 families affected by drought in Luglow and assist the WASH sector in formalizing tenure arrangements at the Luglow IDP site.

 **Shelter****Needs:**

- At least 60 per cent of people displaced due to drought, mainly in Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Mudug, Lower Juba, Togdheer and Bay regions, cite shelter as a first or second priority.
- Shelter needs are higher in locations receiving new IDPs, while attention is given to locations where drought is severe.

Response:

- Shelter Cluster partners have reached about 20,500 people affected by drought with emergency shelter support and 49,400 with NFI assistance since December 2021, representing 18 per cent (50,900 people) of the 282,300 targeted.

Gaps/Constraints:

- There is a low level of stocks prepositioned for emergency shelter and NFI response.
- Low level of funding.



Needs:

- The cluster is facilitating transport requests for passenger and cargo to various locations on behalf of humanitarian partners. Most requests for airlift are for southern regions, especially Diinsoor, Wajid and Xudur and Belet Weyne. Other key destinations include Qansax Dheere, Ceel Berde, Bardheere, Gaalkacyo, Dhobley, Doolow and Baidoa.
- The cost of transportation by air remains high as access by other means to locations is limited due to insecurity or challenges with infrastructure.

Response:

- In 2022, the cluster has supported six organizations to deliver 1,005 MT of cargo (nutrition, WASH, health, education, shelter, NFIs and food) to 12 locations. About 313 MT of cargo has been moved by air, 572 MT by road and 120 MT by sea.
- About 33 MT of food was airlifted on behalf of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management from Mogadishu to Wajid, Hudur, Qansax Dheere, Diinsoor and Gaalkacyo.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Access remains a concern due to insecurity, especially in areas under the control of non-state armed actors. This is creating a high dependency on airlifts, increasing the cost of transportation.
- Ceel Berde airport is currently closed due to an instruction from the Minister of Transport from South West State.

FUNDING UPDATE

On 26 April, OCHA and the EU Civil and Protection Humanitarian Aid Operations co-chaired a high-level roundtable on the drought in the Horn of Africa, held in Geneva and virtually. Attended by the Prime Minister of Somalia, the roundtable generated nearly \$1.4 billion in donor pledges for development and humanitarian response across the region. If honoured quickly, these pledges would provide urgently needed funding to avert the worst outcomes due to the drought emergency in the region, including the risk of famine in Somalia.

\$1.4BN

pledged for Horn of Africa drought response

Meanwhile, the UN [Central Emergency Response Fund](#) has allocated US\$14 million, and the [Somalia Humanitarian Fund](#) (SHF) launched a \$20 million to provide immediate assistance to communities hard-hit by the drought and replenish funding for national NGO partners. The SHF allocation will scale up the response in six priority locations where the emergency is deteriorating.

The overall funding of the [2022 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan](#), which seeks about \$1.5 billion to assist 5.5 million of the most vulnerable Somalis, remains low, at 15.7 per cent as of 20 May. Additional funding and front loading of pledges must be honoured to boost humanitarian response and save lives and livelihoods.

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Background:

Somalia has four distinct weather seasons: the *jilaal* (dry season) from December to mid-March; *gu'* (main rainy season) starting in mid-March to June; *hagga* (cloudy season) starting in July until mid-September and the *deyr* (the secondary rain season) from mid-September to November. However, due to climate change, this cycle has been significantly disrupted, resulting in consecutive poor rain performance. The dry seasons have decimated crops and pasture and caused rainfed earth dams, shallow wells and boreholes, which are the main sources of water for domestic use and for livestock, to dry up. The country is currently experiencing a fourth consecutive failed rainy season, as the *gu'* 2022 rainy season started late in Somalia, and the rainfall amounts recorded are below normal in many parts of the country, with the poor temporal and spatial distribution. With no significant rains foreseen as the season ends, the existing drought situation may deteriorate further in all the water-dependent sectors.