



**7.7 million people need humanitarian assistance in 2022**

15.7 M Total population

Somalia is facing one of its worst droughts in decades following four consecutive failed rainy seasons that are leading to mass displacement, widespread death of livestock and deepening a food crisis. The drought is projected to intensify as Somalia faces the risk of a fifth consecutive failed rainy season from October to December 2022 that can bring catastrophic consequences if urgent action is not taken. Populations are at risk of famine as acute food insecurity, malnutrition and mortality worsen ([source: IPC](#)). In addition, persistent conflict, unresolved political tensions and global supply and price shocks are further exacerbating the water and food crises.

The number of people affected by severe drought has increased from 3.2 million in December 2021 to 7 million in June 2022 ([source: OCHA](#)). Nearly 918,200 people have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food, and pasture. Of those, 112,448 people were displaced in



**2.9 million people internally displaced in Somalia**



**7 million people affected by drought as of June 2022**



**918,000 people displaced by drought as of June 2022**

June alone, a 231 per cent increase compared to May 2022 according to the latest [IOM report](#).

Most displaced people have settled in major Somali cities and towns as they seek humanitarian assistance, while others are crossing into neighbouring Ethiopia. Displaced populations live in congested settlements with poor access to critical services, and are often at risk of eviction by landowners. A total of 6.4 million people lack access to safe water and sanitation, and 6.5 million people lack access to adequate healthcare. Poor sanitation and communicable diseases, including cholera and measles outbreaks, have resulted in 16 confirmed deaths and left thousands of people sick this year. Drought conditions also threatens to increase the risk of violent conflict over resources and grazing land in rural areas where populations are less prepared to deal with extreme weather events.

## IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



**452,786 people reached with 392,604,276 litres of water through emergency water trucking, boreholes and shallow wells**

January - June 2022

IOM is working closely with the government, UN agencies and local partners to address the acute water needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), migrants, and vulnerable groups living in rural areas. Immediate action and long-term plans are critical to saving lives and livelihoods, mitigating further displacement, and avoiding greater needs.

IOM's response focuses on assisting communities where they reside or in smaller towns near their place of origin to prevent putting an additional strain on cities already hosting large numbers of IDPs living in overcrowded conditions. IOM



**453 displacement sites supported hosting 392,847 IDPs in Dollow, Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq**

January - June 2022

is simultaneously upscaling activities in major urban centres to assist and prepare for potential arrivals and avert famine. as well as targeting pastoralist communities in rural areas whose livestock is critical for agricultural value chains. This can reduce food insecurity, conflict over natural resources, and forced displacement.

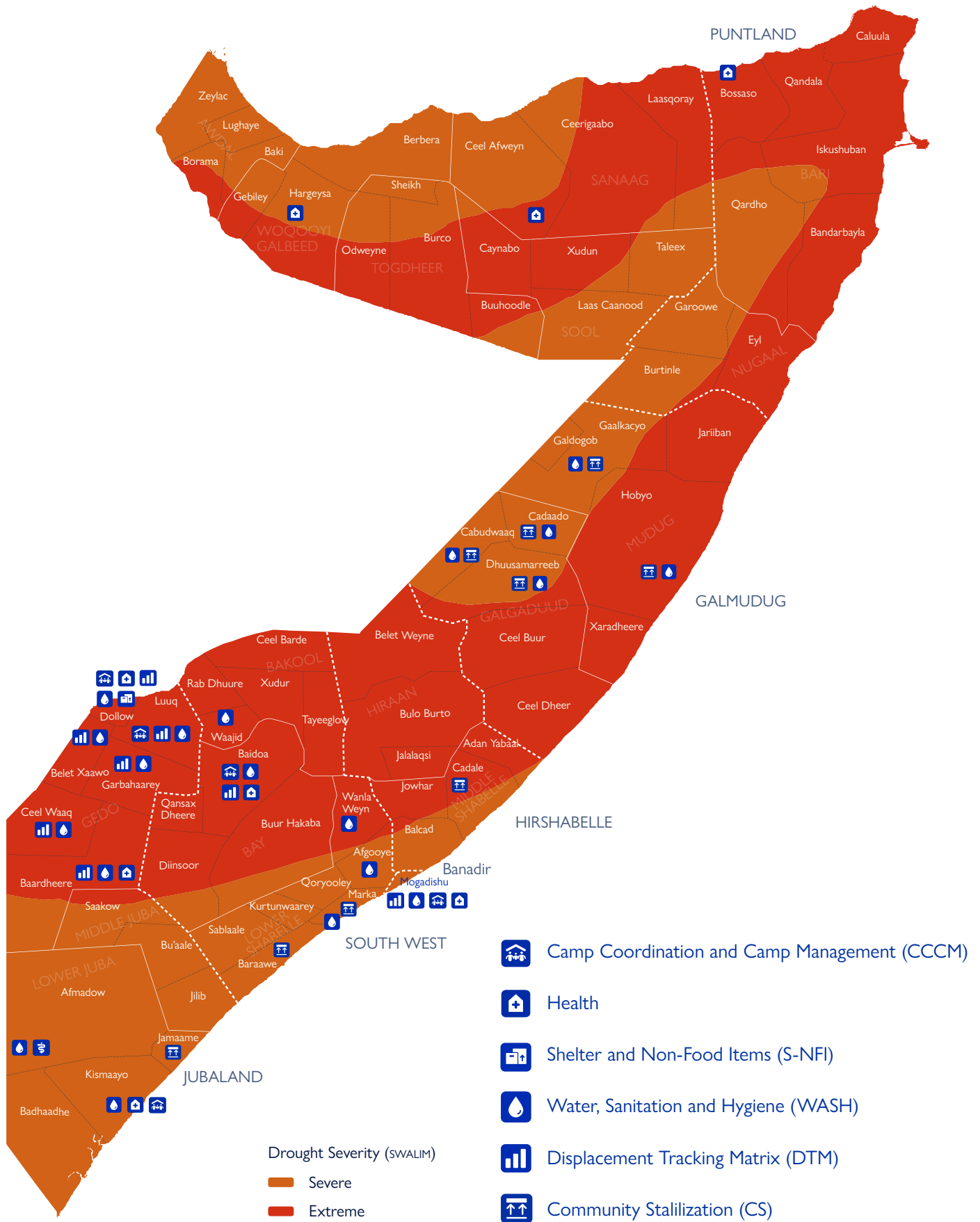
IOM's response is also focusing on implementing longer-term initiatives that strengthen the resilience, livelihoods and coping capacities of displaced and host communities.



**27,233 reached with free medical health care in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas**

January - June 2022

# IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE MAP - OPERATIONAL PRESENCE



Find more information about the severity of the drought through the latest [FAO SWALIM Drought Update](#)

For more information on displacement, please read the latest [IOM, OCHA and UNHCR report on Displacement](#)

## Minimum Response Package (MRP)

As part of a coordinated response, IOM, UNICEF, WFP and local partners launched the Minimum Response Package (MRP) to avert famine by addressing the most pressing needs of those displaced by drought. Through the MRP, partners aim to provide immediate life-saving relief for over 100,000 newly displaced persons who have arrived to Baidoa and Somalia's capital Mogadishu in the last months in search of food, water and health care.

The assistance provided through the MRP included cash, water trucking, hygiene kits, shelter, nutrition programmes and health care. Over 114,000 extremely vulnerable IDPs were identified and registered as of June – surpassing the project original target due to growing needs.

In June, IOM and UNICEF started water trucking activities and the distribution of hygiene kits to 57,000 displaced persons, while WFP and partners provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 70 percent of targeted families, while. In the coming months, partners will also expand community level access to water, latrines, and health services through an area-based approach.



**VIDEO:** [More Assistance for Displaced by Drought - Minimum Response Package \(MRP\)](#)

**PRESS NOTE:** UN Agencies Expand Life-Saving Assistance for Displaced People in Response to Drought in Somalia [Read it here.](#)



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM identified, verified and recorded urgent and immediate needs of IDPs and shared them with humanitarian partners to ensure that resources mobilized are channelled to those most in need. IOM also ensured displaced community members' full engagement in designing the drought responses.

### Expansion of services to new IDP sites

From the total of persons displaced by the current drought, about 25 per cent have moved to the capital city of Mogadishu which has expanded already congested IDP sites located in the outskirts of the city. IOM is providing a rapid response to address their most urgent needs through two local partners, including engaging with local authorities and humanitarian partners to ensure strong coordination, and that displaced families are provided with transparent information and guidance on their rights and access to services. IOM has also an active response and feedback mechanism that allows the community to express their concerns and get information on available services.

Baidoa has also seen a high influx of displaced persons since the start of the year. Many of the IDPs have travelled for various

weeks and have arrived to the sites in extreme vulnerability. Moreover, many of those displaced are householded headed by women, and includes elderly, child and people with disability. These populations are extremely vulnerable and often struggle to access information, services, or humanitarian assistance.

During the reporting period, IOM conducted a detailed scoping assessment in order to identify, verify, and register more than 20,000 newly arrived drought-affected families to receive a multi-sectoral assistance package through the MRP.

**453 DISPLACEMENT SITES SUPPORTED** (115 Dollow, 106 Kismayo, 200 Baidoa, 32 Luuq)

**392,847 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS REACHED** (196,585 Baidoa, 95,058 Doolow, 39,553 Luuq, 61,651 Kismayo)

**4,440 PERSONS** reached through direct **COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in **47 SITES**.

**13,800 PEOPLE** benefited from **150 SITE IMPROVEMENTS**, including flood mitigation in Baidoa where **50 SITE MAINTENANCE KITS** distributed

7.7 million people depend on humanitarian assistance in Somalia as decades of conflict, food shortages, climatic shocks, and disease outbreaks have deteriorated their coping mechanisms. The needs are rapidly rising in comparison to 2020 (5.2 million people in need) and 2021 (5.9 million people in need) according to the [Humanitarian Response Plan 2022](#).



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The exponential rise in water prices is making it difficult for many households to access safe drinking water. Water scarcity has also led to a high mortality rate amongst livestock and failed crop production. In addition, communities are increasingly accessing water from contaminated water sources which together with poor hygiene practices is leading to a surge of water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea and measles.

### Water Infrastructure

As a sustainable exit strategy to the emergency provision of water, IOM continued to rehabilitate and upgrade non-operational water sources as well as constructed new ones. Solar system installations were included in all water sources. Moreover, IOM established gender-balanced community water management structures to ensure water sources were effectively and transparently administered, managed, operated and maintained.

**57,900** people reached with **781,650,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **11 REHABILITATED BOREHOLES**

**105,686** people reached with **121,305,600 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **47 SHALLOW WELLS**

**1,475 LATRINES CONSTRUCTED**

### Emergency Water Trucking

Emergency water trucking activities ensured the provision of life-saving water to the affected communities as surface water sources dried up.



## Health activities

IOM continued to scale its health and nutrition services to reach communities affected by the drought in central and southern Somalia as well as Somaliland. The activities aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality, improve health-seeking behaviours and prevent disease outbreaks.

During the reporting period, IOM provided free emergency primary health activities in urban and rural areas of Dhobley, Kismayo, and Jamame districts through health facilities and a mobile team. For many of these communities, health services offered by IOM were critical as they were the only ones accessible to them.

IOM also conducted routine medical activities in newly created IDP sites in Bardhere as well as already established ones in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo, which continue to experience increased arrivals during the reporting period. The activities included primary health services through static health clinics, health outreach, and mental health and psychosocial support counselling and stress management sessions. A total of 2,525

**36,617,112 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER** were distributed to **62,142** households through **EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING** across **9 DISTRICTS**

FROM JANUARY TO MARCH, IOM HAS ALSO COMPLETED:

**32 SHALLOW WELLS** were rehabilitated in Lower Shabelle (**12**), Gedo (**11**) and Lower Juba (**9**).

**42** new **SHALLOW WELLS** were constructed in Gedo (**14**) and Bay (**28**).

**23 BOREHOLES** were rehabilitated in Mudug (**7**), Galgaduug (**8**), Lower Juba (**2**), Lower Shabelle (**3**), Bay (**3**).

### Hygiene Promotion

IOM conducted hygiene promotion campaigns and distributed hygiene kits to affected communities. Hygiene kits serve as a first response to households' urgent needs in situations like a drought crisis, where local market solutions may not be immediately available or accessible.

**60 HYGIENE PROMOTERS** reached **126,396** people with **HYGIENE PROMOTION** activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases.

**31,160 HYGIENE KITS** distributed to displaced and hard-to-reach communities including a **10-LITRE BUCKET, JERRY CAN, SOAP, WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS, AND MENSTRUAL HYGIENE ITEMS**

children where referred to the health clinics with moderate acute malnutrition, while 940 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment.

**2 STATIC HEALTH CLINICS** supported in the IDP sites of Qansaxley (Dollow) and Barwaqo (Baidoa)

**7,083** people reached with **FREE MEDICAL SERVICES**

**1,698 CHILDREN VACCINATED**

**578 DELIVERIES**

**25,604** people were supported with **OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT (OPD) CONSULTATIONS** or medical services.

**9,864 CHILDREN** received routine **IMMUNIZATION**.

**24,518 MEN** and **16,244 WOMEN** reached with **HEALTH PROMOTIONS AT HEALTH CLINICS**



## Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)

Depending on the affected community’s vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, IOM provides identified populations with transitional shelters or more permanent structures through in-kind and/or cash-based intervention.

IOM supported **17,027** individuals affected by drought, with multi-purpose **cash assistance** in Dollow.



**VIDEO:** [Better Housing for Displaced Persons](#)

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

In January 2022, DTM, OCHA, and the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) started to produce a bi-weekly Drought Displacement Monitoring Snapshots to monitor displacement trends and hotspots. The data produced supports operational planning and allows IOM and partners to respond better to the needs of the affected communities.

The monthly Snapshots are accessible on the following links: [April, 2022](#). [May, 2022](#). [June, 2022](#).

- **181,367 (24% men, 34% women, 42% children)** were displaced in **April**.
- **217,318 (23% men, 33% women, 44% children)** were displaced in **May**.
- **229,344 (23% men, 35% women, 42% children)** were displaced in **June**,
- **54% (April)** of the displaced needed drinking water, **77% (May)** and **63% (April)** in need of Food.

## Emergency Trends Tracking (ETT)

ETT is a crisis-based tool that tracks sudden displacement triggered by specific events or emerging crises. The data collected is of a rapid nature and to help prioritise humanitarian response and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance.

During the 2017 drought, DTM Somalia conducted a country wide ETT and the data from that period indicated the highest numbers of displaced individuals were observed in Bay, Banadir

and Gedo regions. Based on this and due to IOM’s operational presence in Gedo region, DTM decided to deploy an ETT pilot in Gedo region to monitor drought-induced displacements on a weekly basis through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). IOM is planning to expand the tool to Bay region which has also experience a high influx of arrivals due to drought. IOM trained 18 enumerators, including 4 women, in data collection to support the implementation.



**VIDEO:** [Clean water for the drought-Affected communities](#)



**VIDEO:** [Assisting people displaced by drought in Somalia](#)



**VIDEO:** [Chief of Qansaxley IDP site in Dollow speaks about the drought](#)

### STORY

[“We came here carrying our children on our shoulders: unforgiving drought displaces thousands in Somalia”](#)







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## Community Stabilization

IOM, through the Daryeel programme, is providing a holistic package of activities to protect, preserve, and enhance the reconciliation and peace gains in six locations across Xerale and Abudwaq towns in Galmudug. The activities also contribute to prevent conflict over resources due to the drought in one of Somalia's driest and most vulnerable regions to climate change.

To address growing water needs and to make water extraction environmental sound and sustainable, IOM has solarized boreholes that were previously run with diesel and provided portable storage tanks and pipeline extensions to ensure consistent water supply for the farms. IOM is also

supporting agro-pastoralist communities through livelihood opportunities. Activities include training and supporting communities to produce fodder. Lastly, IOM trained 30-community animal health workers and provided them with animal veterinary drugs, benefiting 700 pastoral and agro-pastoral households. The animal veterinary drugs will ensure emergency assistance to both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who are affected by the drought.

Providing access to resources during emergency times is not only lifesaving but also contributes to the overall stability of the areas.

### STORY

[Climate Changes Complicates Somalia's Path to Peace: this is how IOM and the EU are responding](#)



VIDEO: [The story of Haredo](#)



VIDEO: [The story of the Herder](#)



VIDEO: [Displaced by drought](#)

### PRESS NOTE

[IOM Assists Over 350,000 People Facing Extreme Drought in Somalia, Millions More Need Support](#)



IOM drought response activities are possible thanks to generous funding from:



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