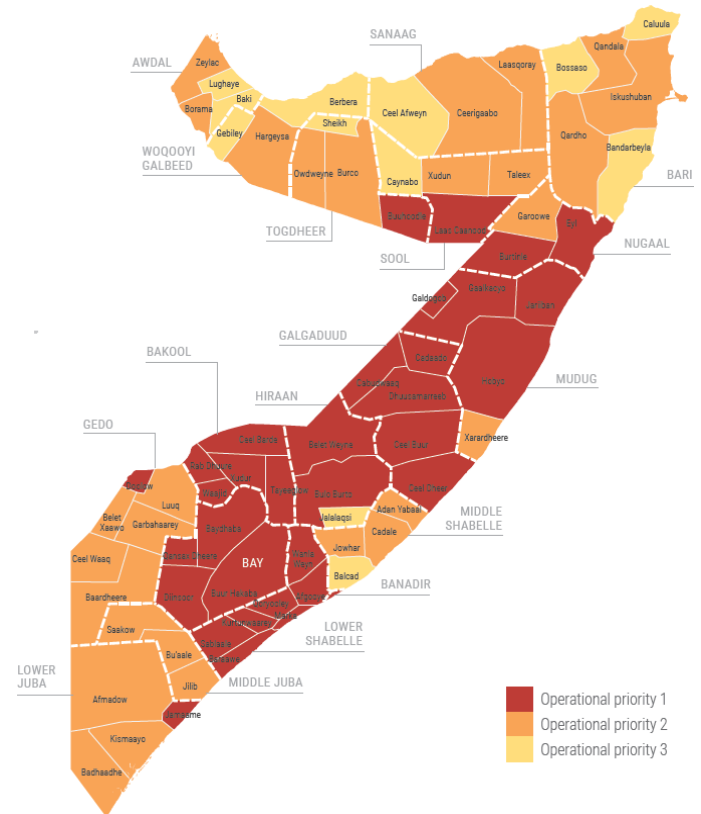


This report is produced by OCHA Somalia in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It provides information on the worsening drought situation in Somalia for the period 1 to 31 July 2022. The next report will be issued on 31 August 2022 or earlier.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarians are rapidly stepping up drought response activities in Somalia and have reached more than 4 million people with lifesaving assistance since January.
- Severe drought continues as Somalia reels from a fourth consecutive failed rainy season. Malnutrition and disease outbreaks have surged, and more people are facing difficulties accessing safe water, proper sanitation, and adequate food.
- At least 7 million people are affected by the severe drought as of July, including 918,000 people who have been displaced from their homes.
- A historic fifth poor rainy season is forecasted, which will keep needs high well into 2023, and worsen food insecurity as well as water scarcity. More than 90 per cent of Somalia is already experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions.
- Donors have significantly boosted the funding needed to scale up humanitarian responses. As a result, partners will expand humanitarian assistance to reach more drought-affected people, including marginalized groups in areas of greatest need.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian partners are rapidly stepping up response activities in Somalia, giving priority to the most vulnerable people in areas of highest need, as catastrophic hunger looms due to devastating drought. The scale-up is centered around five key pillars under the [Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan 2022](#), namely, prioritization, coordination, integrated response, rapid response and response monitoring. Operational areas have been categorized under a three-tiered classification with an increased focus on priority one districts. A rapid response mechanism to provide a multi-sectoral response to newly displaced people is being piloted through a Minimum Response Package Project, targeting 100,000 people in Baidoa and Banadir. The response activities are being implemented by 317 humanitarian actors, including 247 national NGOs, in all districts. At least 4.1 million people have received lifesaving assistance between January and June, representing 65 per cent of the 6.4 million people targeted. In June, 60 per cent of those assisted were from the priority one districts, an increase from 52 per cent in May. With donors providing more resources, partners are expanding assistance to reach many more of the 6.4 million people targeted for drought response, including the 918,000 who have been displaced from their homes in search of water, food, pasture, and livelihoods.

As of June, Food Security Cluster partners have assisted at least 4 million people out of the 5.7 million targeted (70 per cent) in 67 districts, with plans to scale up to 4.5 million by end of July. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners have since January, assisted about 1.4 million people out of the 3.9 million targeted. While sustained humanitarian assistance has prevented the worst outcomes so far, the situation remains dire as Somalia reels from a fourth consecutive failed rainy season. Malnutrition and disease outbreaks have spiked although ongoing responses have mitigated the situation. According to UNICEF, 95 per cent of over 186,500 children under the age of 5 years (101,927 girls and 84,654 boys) who were admitted for

treatment due to severe wasting between January and June, survived. Admissions of cases with severe wasting have increased by 48 per cent compared to the same period in 2021, especially in Bay agropastoral and Gedo riverine regions. Humanitarian partners are scaling up response to deal with the situation.

Due to improved implementation of WASH interventions in June, and the vaccination of at least 934,500 people in nine high-risk districts, Health Cluster partners have reported a slight decline in new suspected cholera cases in some areas. In Banadir, partners have reported an 18 per cent decline from 191 cases to 156 and in Jowhar, by 42 per cent from 50 to 29 in the first two weeks of June.

More than 8,200 cases of acute watery diarrhoea/suspected cholera have been reported in 2022 (130 per cent increase compared to the same time last year). More than 64 per cent of those affected are children under 5. In addition, nearly 12,000 suspected measles cases (79 per cent are children under 5) have been reported; four times the number reported at the same time last year.

Health Cluster partners attribute the surge to decreased/lack of vaccination coverage of children below 5 in drought-affected districts. Partners led by the World Health Organization (WHO) have deployed more than 2,160 community health workers to 66 districts to sensitize 1.2 million people on the prevention of epidemics.

As humanitarian partners ramp up assistance, they remain cognizant that 2.4 million people live in hard-to-reach areas and 740,000 Somalis are in inaccessible areas. To access hard-to-reach operational priority districts, partners are using dedicated UN Humanitarian Air Service caravan flights, thereby increasing field presence, and facilitating more regular cluster engagement with operational partners on the ground. In a boost to ongoing efforts to reach all people in need, the European Union on 6 July, flew 6.5 tons of nutrition and medical supplies for an international partner to Ceel Barde District in Bakool Region, with more deliveries planned to Luuq in Jubaland State and Wajid and Baidoa in Southwest State. Should the current forecasts of a historic fifth poor rainy season from October to December materialize, humanitarian needs will remain high well into 2023. Food insecurity and water

Water trucking offers temporary reprieve for displaced family

Mama Fatima Jama, 60, struggled to find water for domestic use and sanitation facilities because these were unavailable at Bandar Salaam village, Burtinle District, Puntland State, where her family lives.



Mama Fatima in front of her makeshift shelter in Bandar Salam Village. Photo: OCHA/ Mursal Ali

Originally from a rural village outside Burtinle, Fatima and her son, his wife and two grandchildren, abandoned their home when the drought hit their locality six months ago. "It was not my choice to start a new life, but we had no other option," she said. "We used to keep livestock, but we lost everything to the drought and arrived here empty-handed." In Bandar Salaam village, approximately 100km south-west of Garowe town, the family settled in an DP site where about 150 families (900 people) displaced by drought live. Coincidentally, Burtinle too was in the grip of serious drought. Authorities said no rains have been received in the area for four consecutive seasons.

"Finding water and sanitation facilities was a huge problem, we used to walk a very long distance just to find water to drink," Fatima explained. Together with her son's wife, Fatima would walk to a privately owned water reservoir (*berked*) 4 km away, where she could be given just 5-10 litres of water – far less than the amount a family requires to meet daily needs.

In May, the international NGO, Islamic Relief, started a three-month water trucking project in Bandar Salaam. Funded by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), the project provides 7.5 litres of water daily to the IDPs. The project targeted 4,000 people in June and July.

"It was such a relief to get water for drinking, cooking and washing," said Fatima. "My worry is what will happen when the project ends in July. We are a poor family and do not have money to buy water from vendors. We will suffer a major setback if the project receives no additional support."

While the water project has temporarily solved the water problem, Fatima's family still lacks sanitation and hygiene facilities. "We do not have latrines, so I have two options; to go to my neighbours and ask to use their toilets or to wait and go out to the bush at night," Fatima explained. Her son has a physical disability and finds it particularly difficult to use distant sanitation facilities.

Like Fatima, about 6.4 million Somalis lack or have limited access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, exacerbated to intensifying drought. Puntland authorities have appealed for emergency assistance in response to the drought, noting that over 2.2 million people are struggling to survive the crisis.

scarcity will worsen. Currently, more than 90 per cent of the country is experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions, according to [FAO's Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project](#). Recent localized rains in coastal areas were inadequate to ease the drought and water levels along the Shabelle and Juba rivers remain below the average for this period of the year. To alleviate the drought, the rains need to be well distributed and sustained over a long period. Already, there is a reasonable chance of famine by September if crop and livestock production fails, key commodity prices continue rising, and humanitarian assistance does not reach the most vulnerable people.

The drought continues to displace people. According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network](#), over 115,000 new displacements were recorded in June, a 230 per cent increase compared to May 2022; among whom over 112,000 were triggered by drought. The humanitarian community is focusing on three key areas to ensure the response is scaled to the required level, namely funding for priority lifesaving sectors, improved access, and strengthened capacity at the subnational level.

In the long run, it will also be necessary for development partners and donors to increase investment in livelihoods, resilience, infrastructure development, climate adaptation and durable solutions to sustainably address the plight of Somalis impacted by recurrent climate shocks. Many of them are people whose coping mechanisms were already eroded by decades of conflict, disease outbreaks and widespread poverty; or who have experienced repeated displacement.

UPDATE BY AREA

BANADIR

According to partners and the authorities, at least 60 per cent (32,170 families) of the 51,000 families displaced across Somalia by drought in June are in Banadir Region. One district, Daynille, has since the start of the drought received close to 15,000 displaced families (90,000 people) who are living in 95 new sites. Authorities in Daynille and Kahda districts have appealed for an urgent increase in humanitarian assistance to support about 27,530 new arrivals who need food, shelter, nutrition, health, water, and sanitation assistance. During the reporting period, seasonal *Hagaa* (June to August) rains were received in Mogadishu. While the rains are expected to continue until the end of July, they are not expected to have any impact on the status of the widespread drought emergency across the country as the rains were delayed, scattered and of insufficient amounts. Funding gaps have affected the delivery of emergency WASH services during the ongoing rains, including the construction of sanitation facilities to avoid disease outbreaks.



The drought has pushed families into destitution in IDP sites. Photo: OCHA

Response: Partners have assisted more than 50,100 families (300,000 people) in Banadir through cash and vouchers valued between \$60 and \$100 as of the end of June. This represents about 30 per cent of the caseload reached, while over 687,600 people have not received assistance due to funding gaps. The families were displaced by drought to Kahda, Daynille and Garasbaley districts. An international NGO partner distributed food items to 1,585 households (9,510 people), mainly new arrivals in Garasbaley district. Another international NGO partner has scaled up health and nutrition responses in Kahda District. On 5 July, a charity distributed food baskets enough for a month to over 510 households (3,100 people) in Mogadishu. The charity operates a free mobile health clinic for people affected by drought and receives over 200 patients daily, mostly children, women, and the elderly.

GALMUDUG

Drought conditions have persisted across Galmudug state. A rapid assessment by authorities and a humanitarian partner found that about 500 families (3,000 people) in Dooxa Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) site in Dhuusamarreeb need urgent lifesaving assistance. The IDPs moved from Ceel Garas in Ceel Buur District and nearby villages due to the prevailing drought. The assessment warned that at least 33,000 people are likely to be displaced in search of humanitarian assistance. On 12 July, authorities in Cabudwaq District appealed for assistance to newly arrived IDPs, of whom about 600 families (3,600 people) have settled in new sites in Lanjaban and Qabrixaji. Authorities said an average of 10 families arrive daily from the Somali Region of Ethiopia and need non-food items, food, WASH, health and shelter assistance. Nutrition Cluster partners report that the closure of a curative nutrition project, due to funding shortages, last month in Hobyo district, south Mudug, has impacted about 6,000 people, mainly children under 5 and pregnant/lactating women in remote villages. Dire humanitarian conditions continue to be reported in parts of Hobyo and South Jariiban districts due to drought coupled with monsoon winds that negatively impacted livelihoods, particularly those depending on fishing.



Most severely malnourished children who are admitted for treatment have recovered. Photo: OCHA

Response: A nutrition partner has restarted the integrated health and nutrition programme (SHINE) in Galmudug which had closed due to lack of funds and will continue to support the project until 30 September. The programme targets 396,000 people in south Mudug and Galgaduud regions and supports 15 health facilities and six outreach mobile teams including an immunization component. In Gaalkacyo, the federal authorities delivered food assistance to 260 families (1,560 people) from 1 to 4 July. This is the second time since early June that the authorities are delivering food assistance to people displaced by drought in south Gaalkacyo. Partners have initiated the construction of 100 shelters on permanent land provided by the local authority of south Gaalkacyo town. The town hosts nearly 97,000 IDPs in 61 sites, according to partners. From 26 June to 2 July, community health workers visited 91 families and reached over 3,000 people with health messages, screened 290 children aged 0-59 months for malnutrition and referred 59 children to outpatient therapeutic centres. At least 254 children received Vitamin A supplements and 226 expectant mothers received folic acid and iron tablets. UNICEF is prioritizing an integrated package of services in WASH, health, nutrition, child protection, GBViE and education, supported by social protection, Social Behaviour Change (SBC) and operational support of interventions in drought-affected areas among other risks affecting children and women in the state. On 24 July, WHO in collaboration with Galmudug Ministry of health deployed rapid response teams in South Gaalkacyo and Hobyo districts for a measles vaccination campaign after 21 samples tested positive for measles. The campaign targets more than 64,400 children and will run from 25 to 31 July. WHO has prepositioned equipment in Dhuusamarreeb town, relieving the burden of transporting samples to Mogadishu for analysis.

JUBALAND

Nutrition Cluster partners have reported a 60 per cent increase in the admissions of children with malnutrition in stabilization centres in Gedo Region, from 197 cases in January to 500 in May. At least 16,000 children under the age of 5 have received treatment at the outpatient therapeutic programmes in the state since January. This comes as partners report an increase in food prices in Lower Juba and other areas, following a decrease in local food production due to the impact of drought and an increase in prices of imported food items. Results of a food security assessment conducted in Kismayo in July inform that more than 50 per cent of families living in assessed locations are within the severe hunger scale of 75 per cent as per the Household Hunger Scale; 80 per cent of whom are categorized as poor and mostly IDPs. In the last week of June, at least 730 families (over 4,400 people) arrived in Belet Xaawo, Dhobley and in Doolow districts. According to partners, key priorities at Luglow IDP settlement in Kismayo District, which hosts more than 6,000 families (about 36,000 people) include latrines, water trucking, provision of non-food items and emergency shelters. As of June, more than 90 schools remain closed across Jubaland due to the impact of drought, affecting more than 10,000 school-going children.

Response: WASH partners have commenced the construction of 140 latrines, funded by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund in Luglow settlements in the outskirts of Kismayo. The construction had been delayed due to unresolved issues around land ownership in the affected areas. The sanitation facilities will support more than 30,000 people displaced by drought in the area. WASH partners have reached over 60,000 people with hygiene promotion messages in awareness campaigns and 24,000 people in Ceelwaaq with water trucking. The logistics cluster facilitated the delivery of about six tons of nutrition supplies by an international NGO to Afmadow town – one of the hard-to-reach locations with no regular humanitarian flights. Food security partners and other foreign donor countries have reached about 36,000 people with food and cash-related assistance across Jubaland in July, while Shelter partners distributed mosquito nets targeting about 150,000 people across Jubaland.



People displaced by drought arriving in Iften site in Baardhere in Jubaland. Photo: WFP/Petroc Wilton

At least 700 students received integrated education and child protection services including school feeding, teachers' incentive, water supply, construction of learning spaces and distribution of dignity kits. A measles vaccination campaign is ongoing since 18 July in Bardheer, targeting about 32,000 children under five. The campaign is led by the state Ministry of Health and supported by an international NGO.

HIRSHABELLE

Due to water scarcity in the remote pastoral areas of Hiraan Region, the cost of water trucking has doubled from \$1.5 to \$3 per 200-litre container since January. In Middle Shabelle, water scarcity remains severe in the cowpea-growing areas like Raage Ceele, and water prices have increased from \$1 to \$4 per 200-litre barrel. Hirshabelle State authorities have called for immediate assistance to communities affected by drought, including about 12,700 people displaced to Bulo Burto District in the last two weeks and about 270 families (1,620 people) who arrived at a newly established IDP settlement in Ceel Jaale area. Critical needs include food, WASH, health, nutrition, shelter and non-food items. Prices of food and other commodities have increased substantially due to crop failure resulting in market inflation, taxation, access constraints, and blocked main supply roads. Over last three months (April-July), the price of 25kg of rice has reportedly increased from \$13 to \$18, wheat from \$12 - \$20, maize from \$22 - \$32 and sorghum \$27 - \$45. Partners have reported an increase in admissions to nutrition treatment facilities, partly due to the suspension of the WFP nutrition preventive programmes and mainly due to the reprioritization of funding for lifesaving responses.

Response: A partner provided cash assistance to more than 6,000 families (over 36,340 people) in Jowhar District and nearly 530 families (about 3,170 people) in Cadale District. An international NGO has secured funds to construct 32 shallow wells in Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalaqsi and Maxaas districts, construct/rehabilitate 238 emergency latrines and 24 latrines suitable for persons with disabilities, rehabilitate two boreholes in Bulo Burto and conduct hygiene promotion activities. A national NGO operating in 13 rural villages in Belet Weyne is rehabilitating shallow wells and training village water management committees. Another NGO distributed hygiene kits to 1,150 families (6,900 people) in Gedo Barkan, Gafay, Laba Waab and Sabuun villages east of Jowhar where an AWD outbreak is reported. An INGO operating in Belet Weyne delivered nutrition and medical supplies to the Hirshabelle MoH and Maxaas community, where an increased number of malnutrition cases and related deaths have been reported in the last few months.

PUNTLAND

Prices of imported food commodities have increased by more than 20 per cent in the second quarter of 2022 compared to the first quarter, particularly impacting vulnerable IDPs families, the urban poor and pastoralists. The authorities are appealing for emergency assistance for 354,000 families (over 2.2 million people) impacted by the drought. In Buhoodle District, an estimated 5,000 displaced pastoralist families (30,000 people) are reportedly desperate for assistance. The households moved to the area

following rains in March and April, but the water and pasture are now depleted. Across Puntland, poor access to clean water, food and nutrition has led to a spike in AWD and measles cases. At least 1,487 suspected AWD cases (89 per cent children under age 5) and 1,308 suspected measles cases (75 per cent children under 5) were reported in 31 of 45 drought-affected districts from 29 May to 25 June. The cases were mostly from Bossaso, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Qaardho and Eyl areas. Reported cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) have increased by about 20 per cent this year, compared to the two previous years due to challenges associated with the impact of the drought.

Response: Since January 2022, more than 703,400 people have received water assistance through trucking, borehole and shallow-well rehabilitation by the WASH Cluster partners in Puntland and nearly 184,400 people have received hygiene and sanitation services. Food Security Cluster partners have reached almost 540,000 people with food relief assistance (cash-based transfer), including IDPs, urban poor and rural pastoralist communities affected by the drought. Community health workers, supported by a local NGO screened more than 3,600 children for malnutrition; 18 per cent of whom (645 children) had Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 7 per cent (265 others) diagnosed with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). The workers trained 1,421 pregnant and lactating mothers on infant/young child feeding to prevent malnutrition. The Puntland GBV Working Group partners identified 21 survivors (three boys, eight girls and 10 women) and provided them with psycho-social counseling, temporary shelter, medical referral, legal assistance, and reintegration support. Overall, over 1.1 million people out of the 1.7 million affected by drought in Puntland have been reached with humanitarian assistance, as at the end of May 2022.



Water trucking in Kureyson village, Gaalkacyo. Photo: OCHA

SOMALILAND

The authorities and partners in Hargeysa jointly conducted a rapid drought assessment focusing on food security in June. Preliminary results show that in three livelihood zones (Hawd, Guban and Northern Inland Pastoral [NIP]), 66 per cent of the assessed population were food insecure, of which 29 per cent were severely food insecure. The levels of food insecurity (severe and moderate) and vulnerability were higher in NIP than in the other two assessed livelihoods.

Response: An international NGO provided over 60 truckloads of water for distribution to households in Fara Wayne and surrounding villages in southwest of Hargeysa. The “Bridge the Gap programme” will provide WASH, health and nutrition assistance to 78 facilities in Awdal, Sahil, Togdheer, Sool and Sanaagareas, including seven mobile teams. Following reports that over 70 suspected measles cases are admitted in Burco hospital, the Somaliland health ministry and an international NGO partner started to vaccinate 122,000 children under age 5. In Kala Baydh and Bali Carale villages in Caynabo district, Sool region, a local NGO is providing 168 truckloads of water to 450 families (2,700 people) affected by drought from July to September and distributing food vouchers worth \$69 each to 100 families (600 people) in the two villages for two months. On 30 June, another local NGO partner distributed unconditional cash assistance (\$100 per family) to 485 families (2,910 people) in four villages in Togdheer Region.

SOUTH WEST

Since January, the number of displaced people in Baidoa District has reached nearly 597,000 people in 498 IDP sites, including over 32,170 people that arrived from rural areas in the southern Bay Region or encircled towns in Bakool Region in June. On 4 July, the authorities in Buur Hakaba District and local partners appealed for a scaling up of nutrition, food, health, and education assistance for people affected by drought. Buur Hakaba hosts more than 150,000 IDPs. Across SWS, health and nutrition partners report a surge in diseases and severe malnutrition. Of the nearly 13,000 children screened in June, over 1,800 were diagnosed with SAM and 459 were admitted for inpatient care: a significant increase from 365 admissions in May. Furthermore, 2,537 suspected measles cases have been reported since January. Suspected AWD/Cholera cases have increased in Baidoa, Afgooye and Marka, Wanla Weyn, Kurtun Warey and Hudur districts.

Response: Partners conducted Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in SWS targeting 283,582 children. The health ministry delivered 107 cartons of assorted drugs including SAM kits and medical equipment to Afgooye, Baraawe, and Marka in the Lower Shabelle region, to provide primary health care to an estimated 8,600 people for three months. In response to measles, an international partner is providing technical support on surveillance, vaccination, laboratory, case management, training of care health workers and risk communications. Given the low levels of vaccination and high prevalence of malnutrition and vitamin A deficiency among under-5 children, the overall risk for measles is high, aggravated by prolonged drought, insecurity, and related displacements.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Call to Action

As the drought emergency continues to ravage communities in the Horn of Africa region, Somalia remains the most severely impacted. Of the at least 18.6 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity in the region, at least 7.1 million are in Somalia. On 4 July, the UN OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa published the [Regional Humanitarian Overview and Call to Action](#), highlighting the impact of the unprecedented emergency on communities in the region, noting that while humanitarian partners have prioritized responses, a lot still needs to be done.



Food Security

Needs

- An estimated 17,000 newly displaced families (102,000 people) that arrived from districts in Lower Shabelle Region to IDP sites in Daynille and Kahda districts in Banadir are reportedly vulnerable and need assistance.
- At least 7,120 families (42,720 people) are in urgent need of unconditional cash assistance in Borama District.
- Urgent food assistance is needed for over 1,000 families affected by drought (6,378 people) in Rab Dhuure district of Southwest State of Somalia. The area experienced recent attacks by non-state armed actors resulting in limited accessibility of WFP and partners in the district.

4M

People reached with food and cash voucher assistance as of June 2022

Response

- As of June, Food Security Cluster partners have assisted at least 4 million people out of the 5.7 million targeted (70 per cent) in 67 districts, with 95 per cent of the assistance undertaken through cash and vouchers. Approximately \$40 million was disbursed.
- Under livelihood support, partners have assisted 128,100 people from January to May, translating to 16 per cent achievement against the target of 779,600 people. In June, 63 per cent of those assisted were from the priority one districts.
- An international partner provided agricultural support to more than 7,900 families (47,526 people); fisheries support to 674 families (4,044 people), livestock support to nearly 2,400 families (14,382 people) and cash-for-work support to more than 6,460 families (38,772 people).
- An INGO partner supported nearly 620 families (3,714 people) with emergency cash plus livelihood inputs in Doolow and Luuq districts for three months, each receiving \$85, and another provider cash assistance to 1,650 families (9,900 people) in Ceel Jaale, Gargur, Qasab, Fajeer, Warabale, Budkey, Bulladato, Danjeer, and Sumadle IDPs sites in Baidoa.
- In Belet Hawa District, an INGO provided \$95 each to 490 families (2,490 people) as a first payment under a cash-for-work modality. Another 200 families (600 people) received their second round of the cash transfer in mid-July.
- At least 6,100 families (36,666 people) received \$120 in cash assistance in Borama and Baki Districts from an INGO while 757 families (4,542 people) in Baki District received in-kind relief food.

Gaps/Constraints

- Access remains a challenge in some locations where needs are high. Partners are stepping up efforts to increase access into hard-to-reach areas where the risk of famine is increasing.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- About 6.4 million people are facing acute water shortage and sanitation services across the country, 1.8 million of whom are children who will be at greater risk of AWD/cholera and other water-borne infections. At least 139,477 IDPs in 181 sites have no access to water, while only 8 per cent of the people have been reached with sanitation services.
- The increasing number of IDPs in camps, coupled with inadequate sanitation services, will most likely worsen disease outbreaks. In Kismayo, poor sanitation is reported; over 6,000 families (36,000 people) in four IDP sites (Ceel Jaale 1, Ceel Jaale 2, Istanbul and Gobwayn) need urgent WASH assistance.
- In Galmudug, about 300,000 people are facing severe water shortages, including, 25,200 IDPs in south Gaalkacyo.
- In SWS, 746,000 people are facing water shortage but only 27 per cent have been reached with emergency water supply and 15 per cent with sustainable access to water as of June. A WASH assessment in Elbarde town in Bakool Region informed that the majority of wells have reduced yields and long queues were observed at water points where users spent more than 30 minutes to get water. About 80 per cent of the respondents reported a two-fold increase in water prices with a barrel going for between \$4 and \$5.
- At least 14 boreholes need rehabilitation in Ceerigaabo and Badhan/Laasqoray districts in Sanaag region, Taleex and Laas Caanood in Sool, Burco in Togdheer region, Berbera and Hargeysa in Woqooyi Galbeed region. At least 139,477 IDPs in 181 sites have no access to water. Authorities in Somaliland are looking for resources to drill 20 new boreholes, mainly in Hawd livelihood zone.

Response

- From January to June, at least 1.4 million people have received WASH assistance out of a target of 3.9 million.
- In Puntland, 671,170 people have been reached through water vouchers and support for the operation/maintenance of water supplies, since January. At least 175,752 people have received hygiene and sanitation services.
- In SWS, 268,000 people have been reached with emergency WASH assistance while 144,000 were reached with sustained access to water through rehabilitation and construction of strategic water sources.
- In Banadir, 51,000 people in Daynille and Kahda district were provided with water with 36,000 in Daynille served through water trucking, 5,155 families in the two districts have received hygiene kits and 300 latrines constructed.
- In Mudug 56,000 people are reached with sustained access to water through construction and equipping of boreholes. At least 226 communal latrines have been constructed in IDP settlements/camps and 140 for host communities, while 16 have been rehabilitated at health facilities in Baidoa, Garowe, Dhuusamarreeb, and Bossaso districts.

1.4M

People reached with water and sanitation assistance as of June 2022

Gaps/Constraints:

- WASH Cluster partners are replenishing WASH supply stocks in all the regional hubs to ensure stocks capacity are adequate for immediate assistance to the affected population. Funding gaps however continue to limit the scaling up of the response.
- In Puntland, funding gap is limiting response; more than 70 per cent of affected people have not been reached through WASH responses.

Health

Needs:

- Partners continue to report disease outbreaks as people lack access to safe water and health services. More than 8,200 cases of acute watery diarrhoea/suspected cholera have been reported in 2022, representing 130 per cent increase compared to the same time last year, according to health cluster partners. More than 64 per cent of those affected are children under 5. In addition, nearly 12,000 suspected measles cases (79 per cent are children under 5) have been reported; four times the number reported at the same time last year.
- There is an increased need for health services due to the worsening drought and lack of enough funds to upscale services and response. In Puntland, 93 health facilities need staff incentives and medical supplies. Most of these are in drought-affected districts in Bari, Nugaal and Mudug regions.

Response:

- Since January, at least 336,000 people have been reached with health services across the country. Between January and June 2022, about 301,700 outpatient consultations were delivered, and 20,800 children have been vaccinated against measles.
- Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) have been rolled out in nine hot spot districts reaching over 897,000 children with vaccinations.
- Scale up of cholera response and setting of cholera treatment units and centre is ongoing in all the cholera outbreak areas. In Baidoa, six Oral Rehydration Therapy corners have been set up in health centres to treat children with diarrhoea.
- Measles vaccinations campaign (supplementary immunization activities) have been conducted across the country targeting 12 hotspot districts reaching about 492,458 children in Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, SWS regions.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Limited funding has affected health service delivery and inhibited the capacity of the Cluster partners to deploy Integrated Emergency Response Teams to drought-affected districts, especially in rural and pastoral settlements, to provide medical treatments and respond to emergencies.
- Security and access challenges are a major hindrance to humanitarian service delivery in South West State, where partners have also reported a lack of cholera supplies to strengthen the response to AWD/Cholera cases in the area.


Nutrition
Needs:

- Increased demand for nutrition inpatient services (stabilization centres) for children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications especially in locations with a high influx of refugees, mainly in Afgooyem Baidoa, Bnadir and Luuq.
- Continued increase of acute malnutrition across the country due to worsening effects of drought and lack of wide-scale nutritional preventative programmes like Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP).
- Adequate Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food for the treatment of acute malnutrition need to be prepositioned in all accessible districts across the country.

Response:

- Mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening for malnutrition is ongoing in various locations, reaching over 75,000 children under age 5.
- Continued scale-up of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program is ongoing in Bay, Bakool and Gedo region resulting in more children with moderate acute malnutrition admitted.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Lack of nutrition preventative interventions, including BSFP especially in locations of high acute malnutrition burden resulting in the nutrition treatment capacities being overwhelmed.
- Outbreak of AWD and late access to health facilities continue to be the main reason for medical complications among acutely malnourished children.


Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
Needs:

- New arrivals affected by drought continue to be received in IDP sites, albeit at a reduced volume this month. During the week of 21 July, over 3,400 families (18,416 people) were recorded in 148 IDP sites managed by CCCM partners in 18 districts across Somalia and Somaliland.
- Of those the new arrivals, only 47 per cent received immediate humanitarian assistance including 7 per cent food assistance, 5 per cent water services and 4 per cent receiving health services. About 33 per cent of all new arrivals arrived in 23 CCCM-managed IDP sites located in Daynile.
- The Cluster response requires \$8.2 million for site coordination and improvement activities for 722,500 IDPs in 1,366 sites with the highest risk of elevated mortality rates and insufficient access to essential services.

- About \$3.2 million is needed to provide immediate services to 322,500 IDPs with the most acute needs in Belet Weyne, Daynille, Kahda, Xudur, Waajid, Baidoa and Gaalkacyo.

Response:

- Findings from a site assessment by the Cluster Partners in June, covering 1,016 IDP sites in 28 districts, show improved cluster reach despite significant gaps. While access to water dropped to 57 per cent from 66 per cent in May, the ratio of individuals per water tap improved. Access to health services increased to 77 per cent of all IDP sites having access, up from 66 in May. At least 13 per cent of IDP households received cash or food assistance, up from 12 per cent in May. A decline was noted in access to education.
- During the week of 14 July, nearly 6,450 newly arrived families (37,198 people) were recorded in 166 IDP sites in 17 districts, representing a 32 per cent reduction in new arrivals compared to the previous week. At least 58 per cent of the new arrivals received immediate humanitarian assistance.
- Cluster partners supported 8,145 new arrivals through community engagement and awareness initiatives with the continuous rollout of the new arrival orientation checklist.
- Cluster operations have been scaled up in Belet Weyne, Kismayo, Gaalkacyo, Daynille, Kahda and Baidoa IDP sites with a potential additional beneficiary reach of close to 200,000 IDPs.
- District-level site verifications have commenced in Bakool and Bay for newly established IDP sites while providing an update on the total population living in the areas.

Gaps/Constraints:

- IDP sites hosting members of minority groups face elevated service gaps and access constraints than IDP sites without minority groups. Such service gaps are highlighted in newly established sites in Isha and Holwadag sectors of Baidoa.
- CCCM coverage in Galmudug IDP sites stands at 14 per cent; site-level coordination and site improvement activities are essential for an equitable and efficient frontline response.

Education

Needs:

- With the drought situation in the country deteriorates, Education Cluster partners estimates that more than 2.4 million school-aged children are affected by the drought.
- The number of children who lose access to education because of displacement is increasing; 663,000 displaced children in school are a risk of dropping out, while 1.68 million are out of school.
- Over 250 schools closed before the end of the academic year in May due to drought-related challenges across Somalia. Schools without adequate teaching staff or access to water may not open for the new academic year in August, adding further pressure on limited resources.
- In SWS, there are no ongoing education responses in three districts: Qansahdhere, Burhakaba and Dinsor. In these, districts, there are more than 56,000 children in need of education support.
- Over 400,000 (37 per cent in Banadir) have no access to learning opportunities in IDP camps or settlements, either because schools are closed or because there are no learning facilities.

Response:

- As of June, the education partners reached 232,900 drought-affected children with access to education in emergencies service. Also, partners reached nearly 196,000 displaced children with school feeding/food grants, and 102,000 children with access to safe drinking water and hygiene awareness sessions.
- The Cluster has conducted a secondary data review and a state-level survey to start bridging the data gap on drought-related obstacles to access to education.
- The partners conducted a rapid needs assessment in Jubaland, South West State, Hirshabelle and Banadir, to better understand the education gaps and needs of displaced children. Results will be available by the end of July.
- As drought conditions continue, and with communities less able to contribute to supporting teacher salaries and teachers themselves facing additional pressure to identify livelihood opportunities, 1,376 teachers were supported with incentives over the reporting period.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Lack of funding for the Education-in-Emergency response limits the capacity of partners to provide timely, integrated responses to ensure continuous access to safe and protective education services.

Protection and Areas of Responsibility (AoRs)

Needs:

- Partners continue to report cases of repeated sexual and gender-based violence. Lack for proper shelter and latrines in IDP sites remains a key exacerbating factor exposing women and adolescent girls to protection concerns.
- In Puntland, water shortages and strong winds are causing additional concerns for women due to the long walking distances to water sources and reduced visibility have increased their vulnerability to exposure to GBV.
- In Somaliland, due to continued drought and limited resource availability, households are reported to be in a state of continuous displacement, moving from village to village in search of sustenance – including for remaining livestock.

Response:

- Child Protection partners in Puntland reached 336 children and adults (100 boys, 75 girls, 106 women, and 55 men) with child protection and GBV awareness-raising activities including community care discussions and outreach.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Repeated request for GBV one-stop centres as well as comprehensive services to survivors.
- Repeated request for WASH and Shelter response to mitigate SGBV incidents.

Housing Land and Property (HLP)

Needs

- In Mogadishu, the humanitarian sector lost \$2.2 million in infrastructure and investments as a result of forced evictions, mainly attributed to insecure land tenure between January and June and undermining access to critical essential services and lifesaving interventions.
- Capacity building for local authorities to ensure more sustainable approaches to HLP beyond humanitarian assistance is required.

Response

- From January to June, the HLP AoR recorded about 80,000 forced evictions, 84 per cent in Banadir Region.
- Some 38 HLP forums focused on land tenure security, forced evictions, HLP in emergency and peaceful coexistence were held from January to June, reaching 950 people (drought displaced and authorities) in Banadir, Bay, Jubaland, Bari, Sool/Sanaag, Waqooyi Galbeed and Nugal regions.
- HLP partners provided legal aid services to more than 2,700 families 2,7 (16,710 people) reporting HLP-specific cases in Baidoa, Kismayo, Doolow, Bossaso, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu: 1,745 cases were resolved.
- Some 2,395 families (14,370 people) in 17 IDPs sites and five centres in Mogadishu received lease agreements, covering a tenancy period of five years and mitigating forced evictions in Daynille and Garasbaley districts.

Gaps/constraints

- Limited access to land for relocation of families at risk of and those affected by forced evictions.
- Limited funding to respond to HLP needs. The Cluster is experiencing a significant reduction in partner presence, which could reverse HLP achievements registered over the last five years.

Shelter

Needs:

- Around 4.1 million people need shelter and NFIs assistance in Somalia, the majority being IDPs in Banadir, Gaalkacyo, Dhuusamarreeb, Cabudwaq, Cadaado, Baardheere, Hoby, Buro and Baidoa districts.

Response:

- Cluster partners reached about 96,100 people (21 per cent) out of 469,000 targeted with NFI assistance, and 36,000 people (13 per cent) of the 275,500 targeted with shelter assistance, as of June.
- In Banadir, the Cluster completed the construction of 1,000 emergency shelter kits for IDPs in Daynille and Kahda districts in Banadir and distributed 500 non-food items to IDPs in the same districts.

Gaps/Constraints:

- Funding is urgently required to respond to increasing displacements due to drought.

 **Logistics**

Needs:

- Most requests for airlift are for southern region for the following destinations: Wajid, Hudur and Diinsor. Other key destinations include Qansa Dhere, El Berde, Baardhere, Gaalkacyo, Dhobley, Doolow and Baidoa.

Response:

- Since January, the cluster has supported 11 organizations including NGOs, UN agencies and Federal Government ministries to transport 1,585 MT of cargo, comprising nutrition, WASH, health, education, shelter, NFIs and food items to 15 locations.
- About 615 MT of cargo has been moved through air, 850 MT by road and 120 MT by sea.

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.
- Mahas is now inaccessible via road due to evolving insecurity. As there is no airstrip in Mahas, flight-access can only be facilitated by using helicopter.

FUNDING UPDATE

Donors have significantly boosted the resources needed to scale up humanitarian responses in Somalia. On 24 July, the United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), [announced](#) an additional \$476 million in humanitarian and development assistance to Somalia. According to the donor, this includes \$461 million in humanitarian assistance that will allow partners to urgently scale-up assistance to millions of people in need, provide for urgent supplies of food for millions of people, staving off starvation; life-saving nutrition to treat malnourished children; safe drinking water and emergency health care to prevent disease exacerbated by hunger and protection for women and children to prevent gender-based violence.

On 22 June, the World Bank [approved](#) \$143 million in additional financing to the existing Somalia Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (Baxnaano - uplift in Somali). The funding will boost ongoing drought responses, expand the safety net programme for chronically poor and vulnerable people to 20,000 families, and provide emergency cash transfers to 338,000 families; adding to the 160,000 that already receive emergency cash transfers. Through Baxnaano, the Bank will support nearly 500,000 families to weather the ongoing drought.

The African Development Fund has [approved](#) a \$5.4 million grant to support the building of urgently needed food security in Somalia through the Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security.

The EU has [committed](#) an additional €450,000 to support mass vaccination against measles for children under 15 years and other interventions in Gaalkacyo South, Baidoa, Afgooye and Baardhere districts in south-central Somalia.

Additionally, the United Kingdom has committed to spending approximately £156 million across East Africa on humanitarian crises. The [2022 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), which seeks close to \$1.5 billion, is 43 per cent funded (\$621 million) as of 31 July 2022. The [2022 Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan](#), published on 24 June, targets 6.4 million people of the 7 million affected by the drought emergency, and seeks US\$993.3 million for response. It is critical that the Plan is fully funded to prevent the worst outcomes.

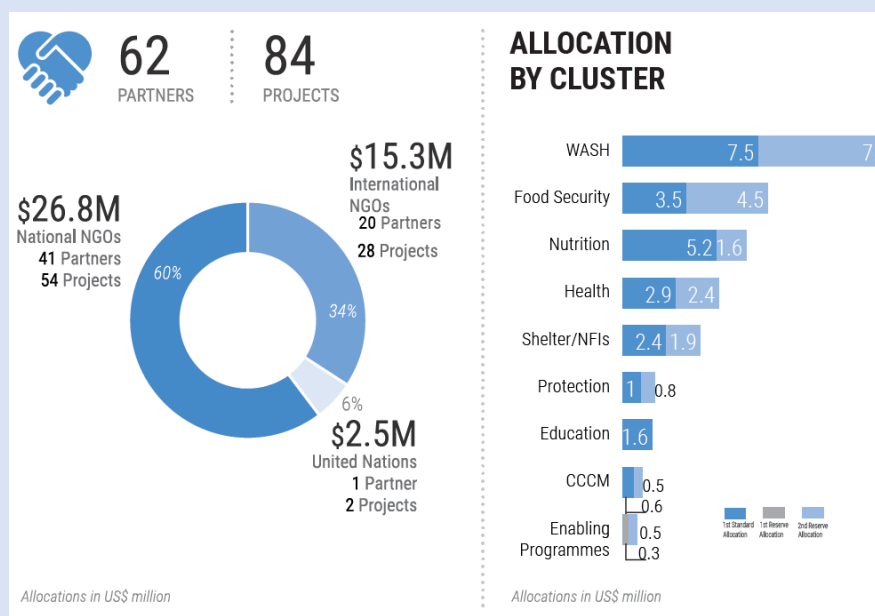
Humanitarian fund prioritizing lifesaving activities

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) has continued to remain timely and agile in providing integrated lifesaving responses in the complex operating environment of Somalia. With the persistent drought and increased risk of famine, Somalia is on the brink of a humanitarian catastrophe. In response, the SHF in 2022, launched two reserve allocations and one standard allocation totalling US\$45 million, while a new reserve allocation of US\$9.5 million is underway. The Fund has received US\$36.8 million in contributions as of now from Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

At least 1.5 million people have received assistance through SHF allocations to 62 partners (national and international NGOs, and UN agencies) that are implementing 84 projects so far. The allocations have been made in complementarity with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) which released US\$31 million to the response.

The allocations were well designed targeting key hotspot locations, particularly in underserved and hard-to-reach areas, ensuring that the most vulnerable and populations facing the highest risk receive timely assistance and services. These allocations were made at a time when recurring shocks have deepened poverty levels, compounded pre-existing vulnerabilities, and stripped communities of their livelihoods.

The focus has been on integrated multi-cluster interventions that prioritize key lifesaving activities for those most affected by the drought, and new arrivals at IDP sites by ensuring the provision of key services. In addition, cluster-specific interventions have allowed for emergency livestock assistance, provision of safe drinking water, and continuation of health and nutrition life-saving services.



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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 experiencing a fourth failed consecutive rainy season as the 2022 *gu'* rains started late, and the amounts recorded so far are below normal in many areas. Somalia is now on the brink of famine.