

IOM EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA DROUGHT RESPONSE

MAY 2022 - DECEMBER 2023





IOM 2022

1. IOM'S RESPONSE OVERVIEW

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia

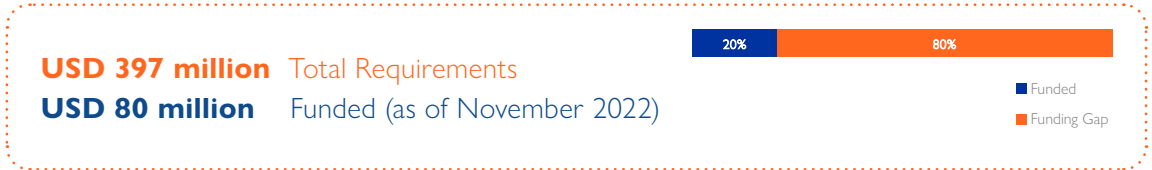
TARGETED POPULATIONS

6 million persons affected by the drought

DURATION

May 2022 - December 2023

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD)



2022	USD 140,130,000	Djibouti: USD 1,500,000
		Ethiopia: USD 32,150,000
2023	USD 257,090,000	Kenya: USD 1,480,000
		Somalia: USD 105,000,000

2023	USD 257,090,000	Djibouti: USD 2,150,000
		Ethiopia: USD 52,000,000
2023	USD 257,090,000	Kenya: USD 7,940,000
		Somalia: USD 195,000,000

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

The 2020-2022 drought in the Horn of Africa has surpassed the devastating droughts in 2010-2011 and 2016-2017, both in duration and severity, and is estimated to continue to deepen in the months ahead, with catastrophic consequences. With four consecutive failed rainy seasons and an ongoing fifth one, the region is facing its most severe drought in the last 40 years. As of October 2022, more than 36.5 million people are estimated to be affected by severe drought and an estimated 23 to 26 million people likely to face acute food insecurity due to the drought by February 2023.¹ Similarly, more than 16.2 million people cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning across the Horn of Africa, including 8.2 million in Ethiopia, 3.9 million in Somalia and 4.1 million in Kenya, with has led to increasing needs of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), nutrition and health assistance.² Additionally, protection risks, such as gender-based violence (GBV), have been exacerbated due to the drought, with women and girls having to walk longer distances to access water.

The Horn of Africa includes many pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who are dependent on livestock raising and production. Parts of the region are characterized by their arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) which are prone to recurrent droughts and severe climatic shocks. While resilience-building efforts across the region have made important progress, the frequency and severity of droughts in recent years, combined with the exceptionally prolonged nature of the 2020-2022 drought, have made it harder for families to recover between shocks.

In the context of growing resource scarcity, especially over the availability of water and associated livelihood losses linked to climate change, there has been an increase in communal and resource-based conflicts over cattle, crowding at drying waterpoints for livestock, and other limited sources. The region has also been negatively impacted by the deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and trade disruptions related to the war in Ukraine, at a time when households are still facing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods and income sources. This has led to a spike in food prices in many drought-affected areas, causing a serious food insecurity crisis accompanied by high levels of malnutrition. In Ethiopia alone, there are approximately 2.2 million children acutely malnourished in drought-affected areas.³

Some families are using increasingly desperate coping strategies to survive, with many of them reporting loss of livelihoods or

unproductive land due to the drought. Many have had to leave their homes in search of food, water, pasture and alternative livelihoods, both within borders and to neighbouring countries, increasing the risk of intercommunal conflict and heightening pressure on already limited basic services.⁴ Almost 2 million people have been displaced due to the drought in the Horn of Africa – with 6,086 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Djibouti⁵, 534,000 in Ethiopia⁶, 205,014 in Kenya⁷ and 1.17 million in Somalia⁸ – increasing the need of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and shelter support throughout the region. Additionally, while displacement may be largely internal, past experiences such as the 2011 Somalia famine prompted hundreds of thousands to cross borders into Kenya and Ethiopia. To prepare for this possibility, elements of Humanitarian Border Management and receipt of extremely vulnerable are to be considered during the planned interventions.



¹ Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), 2022. Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/fsnwg-drought-special-report-july-2022#:~:text=23%20%2D%2026%20million%20people%20are,insecurity%20is%20expected%20to%20increase>

² OCHA, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-21-september-2022>

³ Ibid. OCHA, 2022.

⁴ Ibid. OCHA, 2022.

⁵ IOM, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/djibouti-%E2%80%93-mobility-tracking-assessment-%E2%80%93-round-1-%E2%80%93-september-2022>

⁶ IOM, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://displacement.iom.int/ethiopia>

⁷ IOM, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/kenya-%E2%80%94-report-human-mobility-garissa-county-september-2022>

⁸ IOM, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-drought-and-famine-displacement-monitoring-dashboard-september-2022>

2. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP

All interventions carried out through this overview are in line with and complementary to current inter-agency humanitarian plans developed to respond to this crisis.⁹ As a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), IOM will continue to work closely with partner agencies to ensure robust coordination during the implementation of all proposed activities, including UN agencies, international and local organizations, civil society, and government counterparts. At the regional and national levels, IOM will continue to ensure close coordination with OCHA and other relevant UN Agencies, as well as relevant governments and other humanitarian stakeholders.

At the national level, IOM will continue to perform its duties as cluster/sector coordinator, ensuring collaboration and coordination with all partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure a timely and effective response to the needs of drought-affected populations. In Ethiopia, IOM co-leads the CCCM cluster with UNHCR and ANE and the Shelter cluster with the government. In Kenya, IOM co-leads the Shelter sector with the Red Cross Kenya. While in Somalia, IOM co-leads the CCCM cluster in coordination with UNHCR.

Additionally, in line with the shared commitment to taking the Action Agenda in Internal Displacement forward, IOM will join up efforts with partners including national and local authorities to help IDPs find an end to their displacement, prevent future displacement crises from emerging, and ensure that those currently facing displacement receive effective protection and assistance. Equally, diaspora engagement within the response is critical to support the current adverse effects as well as help achieve sustainable development.



3. IOM'S CAPACITY AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

As the UN Migration Agency, IOM is committed to the core values and principles that are at the heart of its work, including the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, and upholding human rights for all. Respect for the rights, dignity and well-being of migrants remains paramount, with principled humanitarian action as an organization-wide commitment. Hence, in close collaboration with partners and Member States in the region, IOM plays an important role of protecting, assisting and supporting migrants, internally displaced populations and other people in need.

IOM has been implementing programmes related to emergency operations, protection and assistance, social integration, health, environment, and climate change, among others. IOM also integrates the delivery of early recovery approaches and peacebuilding programming, strengthening the resilience of drought-affected communities based on IOM's Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN) framework. The organization has an operational presence in all target countries, supported by multi-thematic expertise including at regional and headquarters level, as well as has pre-identified experts through rosters, with a capacity to quickly respond and scale up operations. Since the early 1980s, IOM has been active in the East and Horn of Africa, with a Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya that covers ten countries, namely Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania.



⁹ Namely, the Kenya Flash Appeal, Ethiopia Drought Response Plan (which is a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan) and Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan (which is a subset of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan).

4. TARGETED POPULATIONS

Through this response, IOM aims to reach over 5 million individuals affected by the drought in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Persons targeted for support will include internally displaced persons, migrants and host communities.

The planning targets listed in this appeal are estimates based on currently available data on displacement and cross-border movements, as well as projections made through preparedness planning. Currently there have been a limited number of cross border movements across the region due to the drought. IOM together with partners and member states is closely monitoring the situation and working with stakeholders to develop contingency plans in border areas where IOM has an operational presence.

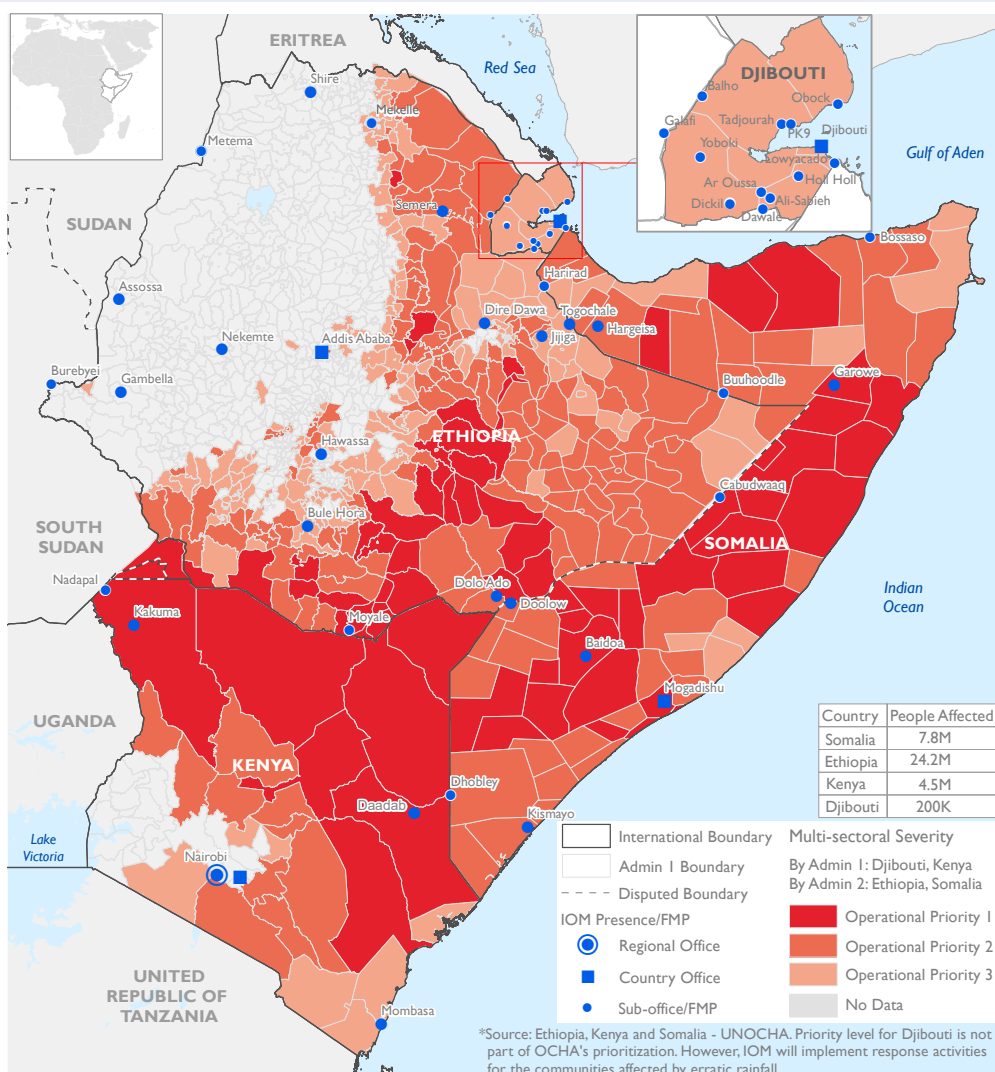
Due to the ongoing nature and complexity of the crisis, IOM will continue to collect and analyse data on the drought and may adjust its targets as the situation evolves and more information becomes available.



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	DJIBOUTI	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	SOMALIA
2022	15,000	1,100,000	56,000	2,500,000
2023	20,000	2,400,000	68,500	3,600,000

PRIORITY AREAS FOR DROUGHT RESPONSE AND IOM'S PRESENCE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA





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5. AREAS OF RESPONSE

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

IOM in Ethiopia and Somalia is providing CCCM support to populations displaced by the drought, both operationally and through coordination support. Operational support in Somalia includes improving the living conditions in IDP sites through site development and maintenance activities, as well as collecting, analysing and disseminating information on services, population dynamics, movements, and eviction risks. Coordination support in both countries includes ensuring the needs of IDPs are identified and addressed through information management and coordination at site level. In Ethiopia, IOM is also supporting CCCM fora through the provision of tools for data collection, service monitoring and referrals, while also supporting the establishment of Community Representative structures for IDPs and developing capacity building initiatives for CCCM partners.

TARGET POPULATION:

3.6 MILLION DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 47 million
IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT
including:

USD 10,466,600
2022

USD 36,600,000
2023

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

With the overall objective of providing safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter solutions in drought-affected areas, IOM continues to provide temporary shelter assistance and non-food items (NFI) support to affected populations. IOM is providing shelter and NFI assistance to drought-affected populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These interventions include in-kind emergency shelter, the provision of essential non-food household items, cash-for-rent, repair and maintenance of households and emergency communal shelters, among others.

TARGET POPULATION:

1.4 MILLION DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 67.6 million
IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT
including:

USD 24,521,100
2022

USD 43,100,000
2023

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

More than 16.2 million people cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning across the Horn of Africa, including 8.2 million in Ethiopia, 3.9 million in Somalia and 4.1 million in Kenya. In response to this and in order to mitigate the risks of waterborne diseases, IOM is providing WASH services to drought-affected populations in these three countries. IOM's WASH interventions in these countries include the provision of water through emergency water trucking, the construction and rehabilitation of water supply schemes and sanitation facilities, the procuring and distribution of WASH-related NFIs and water treatment chemicals, as well as the implementation of hygiene awareness activities targeting drought-affected populations and host communities.

TARGET POPULATION:

3.2 MILLION DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 109 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 47,717,200

2022

USD 61,300,000

2023



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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

From the start of the crisis, IOM has consistently released reports based on flow monitoring of drought-affected populations across the Horn of Africa, providing a comprehensive understanding of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and affected host communities. Through the implementation of these regular and systematic assessments using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM collects and analyses critical information on the geographical location, demographic breakdowns, as well as priority needs and intentions of drought-affected populations across Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These assessments allow for the dissemination of up-to-date information and data that informs the evidence-based response of IOM and other relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian partners and governmental organizations, enabling them to better target their responses and improve planning.

TARGET POPULATION:

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS AND OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

USD 19.8 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 8,116,800

2022

USD 11,700,000

2023

HEALTH

The drought is increasing the risk of disease and having devastating consequences for the health of affected communities, particularly in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In response to this, IOM is providing comprehensive lifesaving primary healthcare assistance, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and communicable diseases and outbreak prevention and response, to drought-affected populations in the three countries. Specific interventions will be based on local contexts and needs, and could include deployment of mobile health teams and support to static health facilities, with nutrition as part of integrated programming, to support recovery of the health system and provide displaced populations, migrants and host communities with life-saving health services.

TARGET POPULATION:

2.1 MILLION DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 63.6 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 20,661,800

2022

USD 42,940,000

2023

MULTIPURPOSE CASH ASSISTANCE

Over 8.9 million livestock—which pastoralist families rely upon for sustenance and livelihoods—have died across the region, including 3.5 million in Ethiopia and 2.4 million in Kenya. This translates in thousands of people not being able to cover their basic needs. In response to this, IOM is providing multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to the most vulnerable drought-affected populations in Ethiopia and Kenya. These interventions aim to ensuring drought-affected populations meet their most urgent needs, including, but not limited to, food, health, hygiene or shelter. To ensure consistency in the provision of the MPCA, IOM ensures its assistance is in line with the Cash Working Group (CWG) recommendations in drought-affected regions.

TARGET POPULATION:

50,000 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 7.7 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 4,500,000

2022

USD 3,200,000

2023

PROTECTION

Protection risks, such as GBV, have been exacerbated due to the drought, with women and girls having to walk longer distances to access water and populations on the move traversing dangerous paths in search of food, pasture and alternative livelihoods. There is also a risk of adoption of negative coping mechanisms and increased cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) due to lack of food and resources at home. It is also anticipated that there will be an increase in cases of trafficking in persons. In response to these, IOM is undertaking key protection interventions through targeted assistance for at-risk persons and households in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Interventions include direct assistance through integrated mobile teams, case management, strengthening community-based protection mechanisms, engagement with community and authorities on reduction of protection risks, including capacity building to border officials as well as GBV response and prevention interventions.

TARGET POPULATION:

PROTECTION: 126,500 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

GBV: 150,000 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 17.9 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

Protection:
USD 4,796,500

2022

Protection:
USD 9,100,000

GBV:
USD 4,000,000

2023



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RAPID RESPONSE FUND

A rapid response mechanism has proven to be a critical entry point in complex humanitarian emergencies, accelerating the response to emergency needs when there is sudden, large-scale population displacement or sudden deterioration in a humanitarian situation due to conflict and/or major shocks, including disasters.

IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Ethiopia is a multi-sector response mechanism designed to reach people in need with the support they urgently require. The RRF supports national and international nongovernmental organizations' (NGOs) emergency response projects through small grants, with a particular focus on emergency shelter, essential non-food items (NFI), WASH, and CCCM services. The RRF in Ethiopia also supports the IOM-led SNFI Cluster and its emergency shelter and NFI pipeline.

TARGET POPULATION:

2 MILLION DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 38.8 million
IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT
including:

USD 10,750,000
2022

USD 28,000,000
2023

FOOD SECURITY

The drought has had a particularly negative effect in the food security of rural populations in Djibouti, with more than 134,000 people considered food insecure. Drought-affected populations have poor to no access to markets, reduced means to buy food due to higher prices and limited access to income. Hence, IOM in Djibouti is providing the most vulnerable drought-affected populations in the southern regions of the country with standard food baskets. This intervention is developed in coordination with key partners to ensure complementarity and avoid duplications.

TARGET POPULATION:

10,000 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 350,000

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 100,000

2022

USD 250,000

2023

EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS

Considering the need for immediate, as well as medium- and long-term support and stabilization, IOM is supporting drought-affected communities across Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya through the provision of emergency livelihood assistance. These interventions aim at promoting and supporting early socio-economic recovery of drought-affected populations, while also strengthening their local integration. In Ethiopia, this area of response also includes the promotion of voluntary and informed decision-making through institutional capacity building and community empowerment, including the strengthening of stakeholders' capacity to respond to climate impacts, and to improve community self-reliance.

TARGET POPULATION:

47,800 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 11.4 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 2,500,000

2022

USD 8,900,000

2023

HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

Internally displaced populations are moving into urban centres in Somalia, with newly drought displaced households frequently settling on private land. This leaves IDPs in existing and new sites at risk of forced evictions as a result of unclear tenure arrangements. In response to these risks, IOM is providing displaced communities with timely and effective access to information on House, Land and Property (HLP) rights, while ensuring that HLP is taken into account during S-NFI and WASH interventions.

TARGET POPULATION:

50,000 DROUGHT-AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS

USD 14 million

IOM'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

including:

USD 6,000,000

2022

USD 8,000,000

2023

6. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

This overview is a revision of the IOM East and Horn of Africa Drought Response (May 2022 – December 2022), published by IOM in May 2022. The current document presents an aggregation of IOM's planned response and financial requirements between May 2022 and December 2023, with a funding requirement of USD 397 million to provide drought-affected populations in

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia with timely humanitarian assistance and durable solutions. Funding requirements are in line with inter-agency strategic planning in the targeted countries. If required, funding requirements for 2023 may be reassessed based on needs identified, response gaps and the evolving situation in affected countries.

6.1. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2022

RESPONSE AREA	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Grand Total
Camp Coordination and Camp Management		1,500,000		8,966,600	10,466,600
Shelter and NFIs	1,250,000	3,600,000		19,671,100	24,521,100
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		5,500,000	300,000	41,917,200	47,717,200
Displacement Tracking	150,000	1,550,000	300,000	6,116,800	8,116,800
Health		2,000,000	320,000	18,341,800	20,661,800
Multipurpose Cash Assistance		4,500,000			4,500,000
Protection		750,000	60,000	3,986,500	4,796,500
Rapid Response Fund		10,750,000			10,750,000
Food Security	100,000				100,000
Emergency Livelihoods		2,000,000	500,000		2,500,000
Housing, Land and Property				6,000,000	6,000,000
Grand Total	1,500,000	32,150,000	1,480,000	105,000,000	140,130,000

6.1. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2023

RESPONSE AREA	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Grand Total
Camp Coordination and Camp Management		1,600,000		35,000,000	36,600,000
Shelter and NFIs	800,000	5,300,000	3,000,000	34,000,000	43,100,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		2,300,000	1,000,000	58,000,000	61,300,000
Displacement Tracking	300,000	900,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	11,700,000
Health		2,300,000	640,000	40,000,000	42,940,000
Multipurpose Cash Assistance		2,700,000	500,000		3,200,000
Protection		500,000	600,000	8,000,000	9,100,000
GBV		1,000,000		3,000,000	4,000,000
Rapid Response Fund		28,000,000			28,000,000
Food Security	250,000				250,000
Emergency Livelihoods	800,000	7,400,000	700,000		8,900,000
Housing, Land and Property				8,000,000	8,000,000
Grand Total	2,150,000	52,000,000	7,940,000	195,000,000	257,090,000