



Water collection in Kenya @IOM 2022

IOM VISION

In close collaboration with partners and Member States in the region, IOM will continue to play an important role of protecting, assisting and supporting migrants, internally displaced populations and others affected by the drought in East and the Horn of Africa through the provision of essential and life-saving multi-sectoral assistance and working towards durable solutions for those displaced by the drought. 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) approach.

\$257,590,000
Funding Required



■ F. Confirmed: 47.31 M
■ F. Gap: 210.28 M

6,000,000
People Targeted

66
Entities Targeted

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED	FUNDING CONFIRMED
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	228,990,000	46,992,799
Driving solutions to displacement	16,900,000	122,693
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	11,700,000	190,922

CONTACT INFORMATION

prd@iom.int

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Internally displaced person
2. International migrant
3. Local population / community

BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2023

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS	2023
Saving lives and protecting people on the move	
Camp coordination and camp management	38,300,000
Shelter and settlements	54,100,000
Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene in emergencies	72,600,000
Direct health support	42,940,000
Protection	13,600,000
Basic needs, including food and multi-purpose cash assistance	7,450,000
Driving solutions to displacement	
Emergency livelihoods	8,900,000
Land and property	8,000,000
Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient crisis response system	
Displacement tracking	11,700,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED	257,590,000

2023 - East and Horn of Africa Regional Drought Response 2023

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

The 2019-2023 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 five consecutive failed rainy seasons and a likely sixth one in 2023, the region is facing its most severe drought in the last 40 years. As of [December 2022](#), more than 36.5 million people are estimated to be affected by severe drought and more than 20 million people are estimated to face acute food insecurity due to the drought. Similarly, more than [16.3 million people](#) cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning across the Horn of Africa, including 8.5 million in Ethiopia, 5.2 million in Somalia and 2.6 million in Kenya, with has led to increasing needs for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), nutrition and health assistance. 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 that 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 2019-2023 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. 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. More than 2 million people have been displaced due to the drought in the Horn of Africa - with 6,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in [Djibouti](#), 534,000 in [Ethiopia](#), 408,000 in [Kenya](#) and 1.4 million in [Somalia](#) - increasing the need for 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. Already, more than 80,000 Somalis have arrived in Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp, of which more than 24,000 people in the last three months of 2022 alone, as a result of drought and conflict in Somalia. Elements of Humanitarian Border Management and receipt of extremely vulnerable people should therefore be considered during the planned interventions.

COORDINATION

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; namely, the Kenya Flash Appeal, Ethiopia Drought Response Plan (a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan) and Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan (a subset of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan). 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. The IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) contributes to the IOM-led SNFI Cluster and its emergency shelter and NFI pipeline. The RRF in Ethiopia is a multi-sector response mechanism designed to reach people in need with the support they

urgently require, supporting 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. In Kenya, IOM co-leads the Shelter sector with the Red Cross Kenya. In Somalia, IOM co-leads the CCCM cluster in coordination with UNHCR. Additionally, in line with the shared commitment to taking the Action Agenda on 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.

IOM CAPACITY

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) approach. The organization has an operational presence in all target countries, supported by multi-thematic expertise including at regional and headquarters level, and 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.

SAVING LIVES AND PROTECTING PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Funding Required
\$228,990,000

People Targeted
5,990,700

People Targeted Description

IOM aims to reach individuals affected by the drought in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Persons targeted for support will include internally displaced persons, migrants and host communities. Entities targeted will include national and international NGOs.



🏠 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 the 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. Part of the activities under Basic Needs, including food, will be funded through IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Ethiopia.

Funding Required
\$38,300,000

Funding Confirmed
\$3,269,673



🏠 SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

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

Funding Required
\$54,100,000

Funding Confirmed
\$4,412,122



maintenance of households and emergency communal shelters, among others. Part of the activities under Basic Needs, including food, will be funded through IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Ethiopia.



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

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. Part of the activities under Basic Needs, including food, will be funded through IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Ethiopia.

Funding Required
\$72,600,000

Funding Confirmed
\$11,170,746



DIRECT HEALTH SUPPORT

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.

Funding Required
\$42,940,000

Funding Confirmed
\$4,158,265

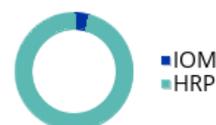


PROTECTION

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.

Funding Required
\$13,600,000

Funding Confirmed
\$159,354



BASIC NEEDS, INCLUDING FOOD AND MULTI-PURPOSE 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 into thousands of people not being able to cover their basic

Funding Required
\$7,450,000

Funding Confirmed

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 ensure 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. The drought has had a particularly negative effect on 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. Part of the activities under Basic Needs, including food, will be funded through IOM's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) in Ethiopia.

\$5,480,202

73% **27%**



Thousands of families are fleeing their homes in search of water, pasture and assistance due to the drought in Ethiopia. © IOM 2022 / Kaye Viray

DRIVING SOLUTIONS TO DISPLACEMENT

Funding Required

\$16,900,000

People Targeted

831,200

People Targeted Description

IOM supports longer-term and durable solutions for drought-affected displaced populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.



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, IOM promotes 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.

Funding Required

\$8,900,000

Funding Confirmed

\$122,693

1% **99%**





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.

Funding Required
\$8,000,000



CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE-BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required
\$11,700,000

People Targeted Description

Primary target entities include governmental organizations, humanitarian partners and other relevant stakeholders.



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. In 2023, through the implementation of these regular and systematic assessments using the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM will continue to collect and analyse 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 will allow for the dissemination of up-to-date information and data that inform 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.

Funding Required
\$11,700,000

Funding Confirmed
\$190,922

