



UNHCR DROUGHT RESPONSE EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA

MAY - DECEMBER 2022

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UNHCR staff talking to one of the elderly new arrivals in Ifo refugee camp, Kenya © UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim

KEY FIGURES

TARGETED POPULATIONS IN THE DROUGHT RESPONSE



1.52 million

priority populations targeted for assistance in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, including:



943,000

internally displaced persons and host communities in Ethiopia (**762,500**) and Somalia (**180,000**)



576,000

refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Ethiopia (**303,500**), Kenya (**257,000**) and Somalia (**15,000**)



USD 42.6 million

overall regional financial requirements, including:



\$22 million

in Ethiopia



\$11.1 million

in Kenya



\$9.5 million

in Somalia



Kenya - A child sleeps inside a makeshift shelter in the outskirts of Dagahaley refugee camp, Dadaab © UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Following poor rainfall patterns in the Horn of Africa since 2019 along with changing climatic conditions, the region is facing a catastrophic drought, the worst experienced in 40 years. The drought is severely affecting millions of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. With water sources drying up, livelihoods decimated, and rising prices, there is new displacement – both internal and across borders due to a mix of conflict and climate shocks – as well as drought specific impacts on existing refugee camps and settlements and host communities in all three countries.

These populations are already suffering a dramatic reduction in food assistance due to funding shortfalls coupled with the global economic crisis that has seen drastic increases in food and commodity prices. Over 3.5 million (75%) of the total refugee population in the wider region is affected by cuts to food assistance – including Ethiopia and Kenya, where refugees are only receiving 60% of a full ration. Meanwhile, the cost of a food basket has already risen by 66% cent in Ethiopia and by 36% cent in Somalia, leaving many refugees and IDP families unable to afford even basic items. This has forced some of them to sell their hard-earned assets in exchange for food and other life-saving items.

Globally, food prices are not only being impacted by the drought situation but also by the global macro-economic challenges, including the Ukraine crisis. Prices are predicted to further increase in the second half of 2022, with major implications for overall food access in the Horn of Africa region including for refugees and IDPs.

By June 2022, an estimated 18.4 million people are facing severe hunger, unprecedented food insecurity and water shortages. As a result, 7.1 million children in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia are estimated to be acutely malnourished. Assessment findings further indicate that harvests have failed, and millions of livestock are emaciated or dead.

The impact of the drought on water supply, food security, health, livelihoods and related protection concerns, underscores the need for UNHCR to urgently respond to both newly and existing displaced populations who are already starting to be unable to meet their basic needs. With food consumption gaps and malnutrition reaching Integrated Phase Classification - IPC Phase 4, there is already increased mortality, and urgent action is needed for all populations in areas at IPC Phase 3 and above.

UNHCR is appealing for \$42,642,659 to respond to the immediate needs of 600,785 targeted refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, along with their host communities, and 942,575 targeted IDPs along with their host communities in Ethiopia and Somalia. Response activities will be carried out under the Refugee Coordination Model and as mandated in the cluster response mechanism for IDP situations. This appeal has been aligned with the country level interagency drought appeals as far as possible.

Immediate needs include provision of lifesaving services including nutrition, shelter, water and sanitation, healthcare, as well as responding to protection impacts in refugee and IDP settlements. Multi-purpose cash-based assistance will be used to address needs where relevant and feasible. Strengthening of joint border monitoring initiatives with governmental authorities will aim to ensure that entry points are facilitating life-saving initial assistance for new refugees and passage to the nearest reception centers is accessible.

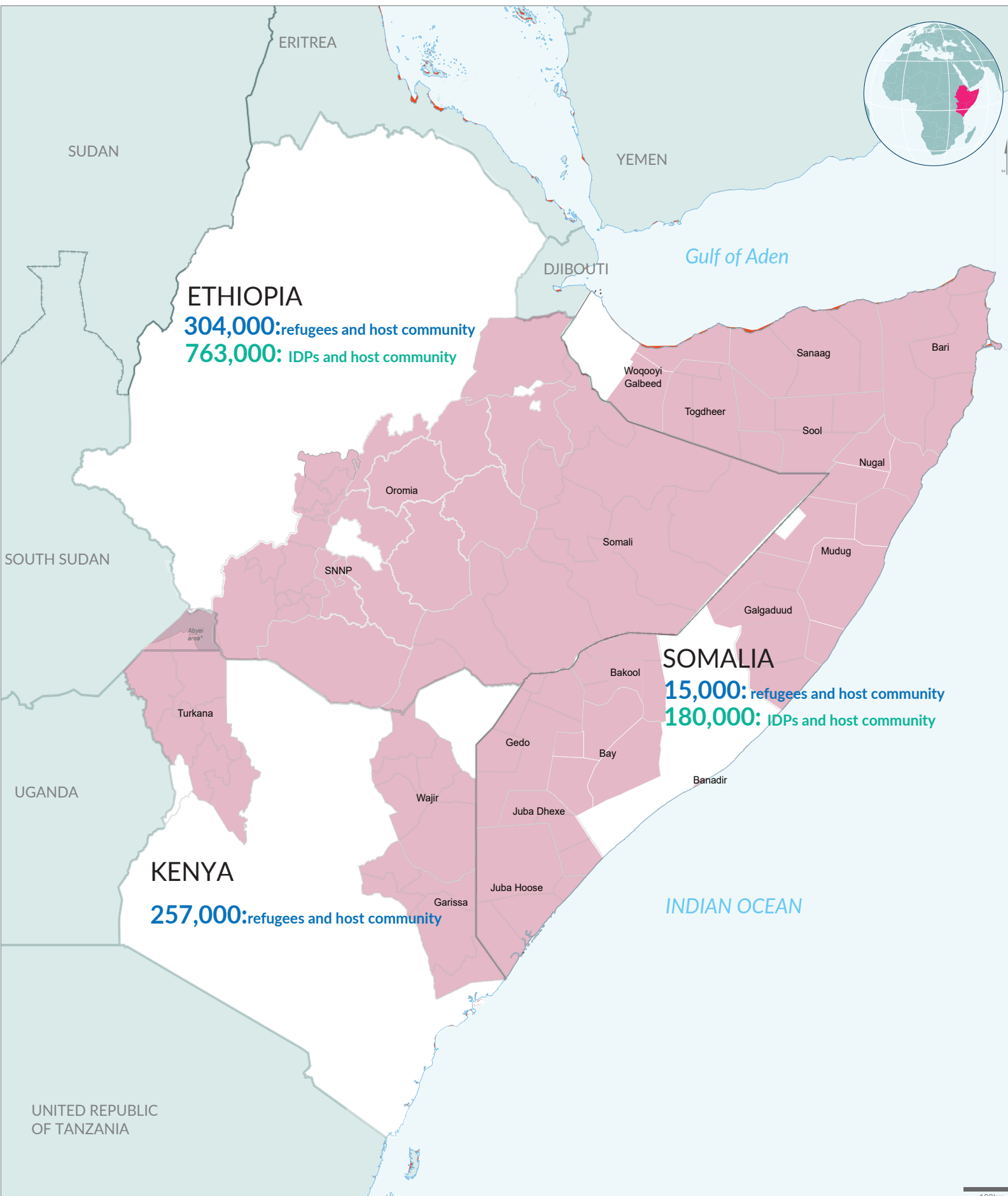
While other countries in the region are also impacted by drought and additional climactic shocks such as flooding, the geographic scope of this appeal is limited to Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. This is due to the severity of the drought in the three countries and its impact on displaced populations. The geographical scope is also in line with [the prioritization agreed by UN agencies at regional level](#).

In September and October 2021 respectively, the Governments of Kenya and Somalia declared national emergencies. In Ethiopia, the Federal Government tasked regional authorities to activate their emergency response mechanisms. Humanitarian teams in the three countries also launched joint drought preparedness and response plans to address urgent lifesaving needs, of which UNHCR is fully taking part in Somalia and Ethiopia, with increasing alignment in Kenya.

Ethiopia

Figures from the Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2022 indicated that over 6.8 million people needed to be prioritized for drought-related humanitarian assistance. This figure has since increased to 8.1 million following assessments by the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group in April 2022.

UNHCR Drought Response Planning Figures (May-Dec 2022)



The three regional states most affected by the drought in Ethiopia are Somali (six zones; 3.5 million people), Oromia (four zones; 3.4 million people), and one zone in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) (1.1 million people), with the lowland areas of southern and eastern Oromia and Somali regions being the most heavily impacted.

Recent reports by UNICEF also indicate that water shortages will continue to be on the rise in these drought-affected areas given low projections for rain in coming months, the number of children suffering from severe malnutrition could reach 900,000, and up to 235,000 pregnant and lactating women are projected to require life-saving emergency nutrition services.

The worsening food security and nutrition situation is compounded by the recent reduction of food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia to only 60% of a full ration due to funding shortfalls.

The drought is also affecting vulnerable livestock-reliant livelihoods. As of May 2022, over 2.5 million deaths of livestock were reported with an additional two million facing serious risks in the drought-affected areas.

Within the drought affected regions, there are 303,500 internally displaced people that UNHCR is prioritizing for immediate response. As of May 2022, over 286,000 people (183,000 in Somali and 103,000 in Oromia regions) have been displaced due to the drought as well as existing IDPs who are also affected.

The Government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), UNHCR and partners have continued to receive asylum-seekers arriving from the equally drought-stricken Somalia. By May 2022, nearly 16,000 new arrivals have been registered in the Dollo Addo reception center, with some 5,000 having arrived towards the end of 2021 and 11,000 since the start of 2022. Arriving families have cited conflicts related to competition for resources as among the reasons for fleeing.

A protection analysis conducted among refugees by UNHCR found that the drought is disproportionately affecting persons with specific needs. New protection risks are emerging as people travel long distances in search of water. Affected populations are increasingly resorting to harmful coping mechanisms. The situation is also causing social tension and compromising community cohesion.

The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group has reported that in the Somali region, 29% of water boreholes and 34% of hand-dug wells are dry or with extremely low levels of water. This has resulted in a reliance by humanitarian agencies on expensive water trucking services for 2.3 million people in 85 woredas. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admission is the highest observed over the past 5 years in Oromia, Somali and SNNP regions. In Southern Ethiopia (solely due to drought), 5.5 – 6.5 million people are considered food insecure.

Kenya

Out of the 47 counties in Kenya, the drought situation is affecting 23 counties in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) including Turkana and Garissa Counties which host 460,000 refugees. Assessments done in April found that up to 3.3 million people in these Counties needed urgent humanitarian assistance. The number was expected to increase to 3.5 million by June 2022 given that 17 of the Counties would most likely receive below average rains.

Some of the effects of the drought are related to affected counties registering extreme vegetation deficit effectively compromising livestock maintenance. Milk production is below average in the 16 counties while access to water has been hampered in nearly 65% of the ASAL Counties. The number of children that needed treatment for malnutrition reached 746,000 in February.

Some cross border movements from the drought-affected regions of Ethiopia and Somalia into Kenya have been reported. Within the affected regions of Kenya, inter-movement across counties in search of water and greener pastures has been noted. However long-term internal displacement, and cross-boundary movement from Kenya into Ethiopia or into Somalia is not projected.

According to May 2022 statistics from the National Drought Management Authority, the Turkana County in the ASALs, one of the counties in Kenya hosting refugees received a below average rainfall of 10.3mm during the April rainy season. This was 70% below the amounts recorded previously and is the worst in the last ten years.

While staple food production declined nationally by 5-10%, the impact of the drought is more severe in areas like Garissa County, which also hosts large numbers of refugees in the Dadaab camps. From 2020 to 2022, there have been four (4) consecutive poor rainy seasons. In Garissa County, rain levels are 60% below what is expected at this time of year, leading to reduced pasture for animals, failed harvests and severe water shortages. Many animals have died and those that survive are emaciated and in poor health. Livestock herders, women and girls are making long and dangerous journey in search of water.

Nutrition surveys conducted in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei in 2021 established very high anaemia. In Dadaab, anaemia ranged between 47.8-55.6% against acceptable levels of below 40%. The survey in Kakuma detected an anaemia level of 56.6% which indicates a generally high micronutrient deficiency.

UNHCR's ongoing profiling exercise in Dadaab and Kakuma/Kalobeyei refugee camps indicate drought, inter-communal conflicts, lack of access to basic services including food and education as factors influencing flight among the new arrivals. In 2022, the Government of Kenya has registered a total of 13,744 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from South Sudan, as well as Somalia, Ethiopia, DRC and Burundi as at end of May 2022.

Dadaab has a total registered population of 233,888 as of 31 May 2022 and an estimated 37,000 who have not been registered in the last few years, including some 4,000 new arrivals from January 2022. About 30% of those profiled among the undocumented population indicated that the ongoing drought was a main factor in their flight from Somalia.

The Kenya Operation will provide support to new arrivals while continuing to support the existing refugee population in the camps equally affected by the drought in the Turkana and Garissa which are ASAL counties impacted by the drought. In Kakuma UNHCR will prioritize the response to the drought situation within Turkana County to a projected 25,000 new arrivals in 2022 and approximately 15,000 host community members who are in the vicinity of the camp/settlement. In Dadaab camps, the response to the drought situation will reach projected 30,000 refugees and 40% of the 55,535-host community population in the surrounding catchment areas.

Somalia

The humanitarian drought response in Somalia has already shifted to famine prevention and mitigation. This has been occasioned by increased food prices, an alarming rate of malnutrition and constraints related to humanitarian access. About 90% of the country is experiencing severe drought conditions.

The number of people affected in the country rose from 4.9 million in March 2022 to about 6.1 million in April. Drought conditions are likely to worsen throughout the year as the recent short-term rain forecasts suggest below-average rain for 2022. It is further feared that Somalia could be heading towards a fourth consecutive year recording below-average rain.

Recent assessments show that more than 6 million people in the country are facing severe to near-complete food shortages. Among these, 1.7 million are at emergency IPC Phase 4 while over 81,000 people are facing Catastrophe/Famine (IPC Phase 5). About 1.4 million children are facing acute malnutrition, with some 330,000 likely to be severely malnourished if they don't get immediate treatment. Internally displaced persons urgently require shelter, food, water, and access to healthcare.

Disease outbreaks, including AWD/cholera, are on the rise. This is due to severe water shortages and lack of access to adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities, especially in internal displacement sites.

Loss of livelihoods, especially livestock, has been reported at a high rate due to the high number of livestock deaths. Prices of commodities like food, fuel, water, and fodder have spiked. At the same time, resource-based conflicts over dwindling resources are likely to rise rapidly.

In the first five months of 2022, the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) recorded 805,000 persons newly internally displaced in Somalia. This is in addition to the 874,000 people already displaced in 2021. Displacement since November 2021 has clearly outpaced the rate of displacement that occurred during the previous droughts in 2011-2012 and 2016-2017 during the same timeframe. In the month of May alone, 107,426 new internal displacements were recorded among which 33,404 were triggered by drought or lack of livelihood, while 74,000 are related to internal conflicts among other reasons. Based on this scenario, an estimated 1.4 million people may be displaced within the next 6 months.

At the end of May 2022, there were 33,111 refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Somalia, mainly from Ethiopia (17,838 asylum-seekers and 4,760 refugees), Yemen (9,095 refugees and asylum-seekers) and Syria (1,035 refugees and 99 asylum-seekers), and 284 persons of concerns from other countries. This population has also been severely affected by the drought, with high levels of malnutrition recorded. Water scarcity and the drying of vegetation have led to the death of livestock causing many refugees to lose their livelihoods.



Somalia - Drought-affected IDPs receive Non-Food Items distributed by UNHCR through its partner AVORD in Baidoa. Over 1,300 households have benefitted from this critical humanitarian support.

UNHCR'S RESPONSE TO-DATE

[UNHCR's Strategic Framework for Climate Action](#) outlines the general framework for engagement and prioritized actions to be undertaken during displacements caused by natural disasters whether within the context of a refugee operation or IDP situations. It provides a guiding policy for preparedness and response pertinent to climate-related emergencies inclusive of Refugees, IDPs, and host communities.

Critical activities being conducted in both refugee and IDP settings throughout the three countries since the beginning of the year include:



Provision of urgent and expedited life-saving water supply for displaced persons and surrounding host communities;



Integrated nutrition, WASH, and health emergency services;



Distribution of Core Relief Items, emergency shelters, cash, and voucher assistance;



Mitigation, prevention, and response to protection issues, especially child protection and Gender Based Violence; and



Identification and response to the most vulnerable members of the community including persons with disabilities and older persons through protection interventions.

Ethiopia

UNHCR has intensified its planning and response to the anticipated increase in drought-impacted displaced communities. The operation is targeting drought response to a population of 1,066,146 people. This includes 303,571 refugees and 762,575 IDPs along with their host communities. Since January 2022, a total of 15,952 newly arrived Somali refugees have been registered in the Dollo Ado reception center at the border, some of whom came towards the end of 2021. Most of the new arrivals reported insecurity as the primary reason for their flight, but also came mainly from drought affected areas including Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Mudug province.

After a third round of consecutive failed rainy seasons, the drought in Liban, Korahey, Nogob, Doolo, Jarar, Erer and Fafan zones in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia also significantly impacted the lives and livelihoods of the host population. The situation in the Bokolmany, Filtu and Dekasuftu woredas is worsening, with reported displacement, food insecurity and failed crop harvests, widespread water shortages, livestock migration, decline in livestock production and increased livestock deaths.

Through UNHCR's leadership under the sub-national protection cluster, rapid assessments were conducted in four zones (Shebelle, Afder, Jarar and Fafan) in the Somali region to better understand the protection risks/concerns faced by drought-affected communities and facilitated the development of a response plan. In June 2022, UNHCR has initiated and co-lead rapid multisectoral drought assessments in Liban and Dawa Zones in southeastern parts of the Somali region, 580,785 and participated in multi-agency drought assessments conducted in East and West Hararghe zones.

In coordination with the Ethiopian government's Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), UNHCR has:



Distributed **core relief items** and warm winter clothing to 3,357 IDPs in Maraa-Gajo under Kebribeyah Woreda and 87 households in Gidhibka in the outskirts of Jijiga, Fafan Zone in the Somali region, and a further 1,000 IDP households and host communities in Boredede, Meiso, Tuli and Daba Woredas in West Hararghe Zone, Oromia region. One-time water trucking was also provided to the displaced families in Gidhibka. With the onset of the rains in some locations, UNHCR provided transportation to facilitate the voluntary return of 307 displaced individuals with 20,546 heads of livestock from Gidhibka to Jarar and Korahey zones. In addition, the construction of 109 shelters is ongoing in response to displacement of host community due to drought in Liban zone, Somali region.



Nutritional screening indicated that the Global Acute Malnutrition rate (24%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (9.4%) were well above emergency thresholds among the new arrivals. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP, and partners, UNHCR provided nutrition supplements for refugees and treatment for severely malnourished children. Nutrition and outbreak surveillance is ongoing at the Dollo Ado reception center, camps and host population. In addition, SENS nutrition survey in Melkadida operation is being conducted and will be finalized by July 2022.



At the beginning of 2022, UNHCR responded to a **Measles outbreak** affecting new arrivals and communities in the Liban zone. A total of 565 cases and 12 deaths have been recorded to date. In collaboration with Regional Health Bureau (RHB), WHO, RRS, UNHCR and partners, a total of 52,181 refugees were prioritized for Measles vaccination with outbreak surveillance ongoing.



Water services have been extended to over 50,000 IDPs and hosting communities living in the proximity of refugee camps in Jijiga in the Somali region. However, with the growing population as well as the drought situation, there are challenges meeting the needs with the old water system, particularly in Kebribeyah and Aw-Barre camps. Low groundwater levels and reduced pressure have resulted in strained water infrastructure and increased pumping time.

Kenya

UNHCR's drought response is targeting a population of 257,214 people. This includes 202,000 existing refugees targeted for assistance in both Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps and host community members. It also includes a planned figure of 55,000 new arrivals in 2022. The operation is responding to the needs of new arrivals from South Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia in coordination with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS). In Dadaab, the response is extended to host communities in 15 villages within Garissa County and parts of Wajir County. In Kakuma operation, this support will be extended to the wards in Turkana West Sub County, primarily Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Lopur.



In Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement, the operation has been prioritizing **emergency Shelters, emergency latrines and Core Relief Items (CRIs)**. **Water** has been provided through trucking to the host community villages, in Kakuma. Fuel support has also been increased to partners and the Government to enhance borehole capacities and to deliver water to villages. Refugees access water through 22 boreholes, however, the existing water systems are not sufficient to cover the needs of the growing refugee population.



Health and Nutrition surveillance has been heightened for early detection and response to disease outbreaks with increased movement into the camps. UNHCR's health partners continue to undertake capacity building to enhance knowledge in the management of acute malnutrition and offering health education on appropriate feeding practices to the community. Inadequate food rations, loss of livestock and crop failure have led to lack of dietary diversification contributing to poor nutrition and increased admission of children into the malnutrition program. This is significantly affecting the host community as well.



Key **protection interventions** have been prioritized through targeted assistance, awareness, and information campaigns, and GBV prevention and response interventions including child protection activities.



UNHCR is **coordinating** drought response at camp level for all involved partners, along with addressing sectoral needs in regular monthly meetings



In Dadaab camps, the operation is prioritizing **emergency shelters, emergency latrines and Core Relief Items (CRIs)**. Distribution of tarpaulins to vulnerable cases is underway. General distribution of CRIs to the documented population consisting of soap, jerry cans and sanitary materials for women and girls has been undertaken as well as targeted distribution to vulnerable families.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: The rehabilitation of one borehole in Kambioos site with a capacity of 55,000 litres of water per hour is ongoing. The construction of 4 livestock troughs in Kambioos for watering animals is complete and will be put into use once the borehole is repaired. Procurement and distribution of water tanks to 6 locations in Fafi sub-county was completed. Water trucking has been undertaken since October 2021 to support affected communities. Five diesel generators were procured to support five Water User Associations in Dadaab, Fafi, and Wajir South to boost the water supply. Drilling of one replacement borehole for refugees in Hagadera Camp is ongoing.



Health and Nutrition: Awareness creation on available services in the camps is ongoing to enhance utilization of services and access to healthcare services both preventive and curative. Surveillance has also been heightened for early detection and response to disease outbreaks. UNHCR's health partners continue to undertake capacity building to enhance knowledge in management of acute malnutrition and offer health education on appropriate feeding practices to the community. 42 healthcare workers including community health volunteers have been trained in integrated management of acute malnutrition as well as continuous community engagement in improvement of maternal, infant and young child feeding practices. Inadequate food rations after the reduction of the food basket to 50%, loss of livestock and crop failure leading to lack of dietary diversification has contributed to poor nutrition and increased admission into the malnutrition program especially for the under 5s.



Key **protection interventions** include an ongoing profiling exercise to capture information and data about the undocumented refugees living in all 3 camps estimated to be 37,000. So far, 52% have been profiled and of this, approximately 30% are new arrivals from Somalia resulting from drought displacement between 2020 and 2022. This exercise will enable UNHCR and partners to provide multi-sectoral assistance to this population who have been very vulnerable as a result of having no documentation, including food, health shelter, CRIs etc.

Somalia

UNHCR is prioritizing drought response for a population of 195,000 people including 15,000 refugees and 180,000 IDPs and host communities. Refugee responses are taking place Somaliland, Puntland, and Benadir region. IDP response is being intensified in Galmudug State, Benadir region, Southwest State, Bay, Bakool, Somaliland, Jubbaland, Puntland.

UNHCR's emergency response includes use of protection monitoring info to inform targeting and prioritization of the drought response, increased cash-based interventions, and planning for resilience and solutions to displacement from the onset to mitigate the risk of protracted displacement.

In collaboration with local authorities, I/NGOs and other partners, UNHCR has undertaken the following:



Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKS), Core Relief Items (CRIs) and Cash Transfers, targeting the most vulnerable. The beneficiaries assisted include the most vulnerable, female or child headed households, minorities, disabled persons, the elderly, pregnant or lactating mothers amongst other vulnerable groups. Some 95,000 IDPs (16,000 families) and host community members have benefitted from CRIs comprised of household items, either in cash or in kind. Likewise, more than 12,500 vulnerable IDPs have received in-kind or monetized emergency shelter support.



Key protection interventions are prioritized through protection monitoring, targeted assistance, awareness, and information campaigns, and GBV prevention and response interventions.



UNHCR has distributed **multipurpose cash assistance** to more than 16,000 at risk IDPs and host community members, allowing drought affected families to prioritize and address their needs with dignity.



UNHCR is coordinating drought response activities through its **leadership in the Protection and Shelter Clusters** and core-leadership in **CCCM Cluster**. In advocating for the centrality of protection in the overall humanitarian response, the Protection Cluster has finalized the **Drought Response Protection Mainstreaming Guidance Note** for cluster members.



The **Shelter Cluster has developed a new drought response analytical dashboard** to help partners identify gaps and target areas inhabited by newly displaced persons. CCCM partners have conducted advocacy and service mapping exercises to identify gaps, and on-site coordination meetings to accommodate and extend available services to newly arrived IDPs.



Somalia - Drought-affected IDPs receive Non-Food Items distributed by UNHCR through its partner AVORD in Baidoa. Over 1,300 households have benefitted from this critical humanitarian support.

URGENT NEEDS

DROUGHT-AFFECTED REFUGEE AND ASYLUM SEEKERS - NEW ARRIVALS



DROUGHT-AFFECTED NEW ARRIVALS: CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED



Refugees - Planned response & key activities

Under the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR will continue to work closely with the relevant authorities and other local actors to ensure that the asylum regime is favorable to individuals fleeing severe drought conditions and they are provided access to territory and safe passage. In all three countries, UNHCR has already revitalized joint border monitoring initiatives with the authorities to ensure that possible entry points are facilitating life-saving initial assistance and passage to the nearest reception centres is accessible.

Ethiopia

In the Somali region, UNHCR will improve the reception and transit center conditions in Dollo Ado including security, solarized power supply, construction of shelter for accommodation, WASH facilities, a temporary health and nutrition center, and child friendly spaces for new arrivals. Efforts are being made to ensure that land allocation for the expansion of the transit center and waiting areas, and for the construction of household shelters are negotiated with the authorities and host community to avoid congestion in the transit centers. There is also a need to pre-position emergency shelter and core relief items, and to expand WASH facilities and health and nutrition services at the five Melkadida refugee camps (Buramino, Hilaweyn, Kobe, Melkadida, Bolkomayo) in which drought-affected new arrivals are being accommodated. The operation will also explore multi-purpose cash assistance for vulnerable refugees and PSNs, which may complement the reduced food rations.

Priority activities in Jijiga will include boosting the water supply capacity in the three refugee camps (Aw-Barre, Kebribeyah and Shedder) and alleviating the water shortage through installation of additional pumps, maintaining the water system, and providing additional fuel to increase pumping hours and water trucking. Area-based approaches will also be employed, extending access to water to IDPs and drought-affected host communities living in the vicinity of the refugee camps to reduce risks of tension and inter-communal conflict, building on ongoing CRRF and inclusion efforts.

Kenya

UNHCR is working in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps to improve reception conditions and undertake relocation, documentation, Refugee Status Determination, Gender Based Violence prevention and response, child protection and targeted response to Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) according to their vulnerability. Protection assistance will be increased, especially for new arrivals. Among other response activities, there will be positioning of integrated health and nutrition services, emergency education, WASH, provision of emergency shelters and core relief items including transitional shelters for families that will be relocated to the community. The operation will provide wood fuel/energy to vulnerable refugees/PSNs and ensure increasing water supply for refugees and host communities.

Somalia

UNHCR is working closely with local authorities and partners to improve reception conditions, profiling, and registration of new arrivals from Ethiopia. Priorities include safe identification and fast track registration of persons with specific needs and provision of emergency assistance including cash support. For the existing refugees in drought affected areas, UNHCR together with partners are strengthening provision of basic services including core relief items, emergency shelter, targeted multipurpose cash grants for vulnerable families. UNHCR has also enhanced its protection monitoring and vulnerability assessment to ensure that refugees in need of further protection support are referred for specialized services. Training is being provided to local authorities and key partners on PSEA and protection sensitive screening and provision of support to identified GBV survivors. Protection services are also being scaled up for unaccompanied and separated children as well as those children who have suffered abuse, violence and exploitation.

UNHCR in collaboration with WFP will continue ongoing resource mobilization efforts to ensure adequate food assistance to drought affected refugees and host communities. Initiatives geared towards food security and safety nets including livelihoods will be strengthened building on of WFP's current safety net programmes implemented jointly with the Federal Government of Somalia and the World Bank.

Response activities for refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia



Protection

- Continue to conduct rapid needs assessments to identify critical life-saving interventions at border entry points. This will involve transportation services for new arrivals including persons with special needs to the nearest reception centres.
- Improve and expand reception conditions with emphasis on expedited registration process including identification of persons with special needs for urgent referrals, integrated health/nutrition screenings and interventions. Also provide hot meals and ensure adequate WASH services are availed and facilities are prioritized. This includes scaling up child protection activities especially Child friendly spaces, scaling up GBV prevention and response as well as security capacity at camp and settlement level.
- Work closely with authorities to deter prolonged stay of new arrivals in reception centres. This will be complemented by the expansion of services/assistance including the allocation of land and emergency shelters/ transitional shelters and latrines in the existing camps and settlement to quickly absorb new arrivals.
- Strengthen existing referral pathways to facilitate expedited interventions to address urgent unmet needs.
- Mitigate dangerous on-ward movements including trafficking and smuggling through sensitization and integrating this as part of the response in consultation with IOM.
- Jointly design activities related to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms with the authorities and relevant service providers who have such expertise, and with influential community-based structures. This will prevent possible resource-based tensions and conflict between refugees and host communities.



Assistance

- Jointly determine with Government authorities, provision of assistance and services at the entry points.
- Provide specialized responses to persons with specific needs including people with disabilities and older persons.
- Intensify cash-based interventions within agreed frameworks by the three Governments and WFP or CBI working groups.
- Provide water including construction and rehabilitation and solarizing of water wells and boreholes, improving water piping system as well as procurement and distribution of plastic water tanks and support with water trucking and fuelling. Increase handwashing facilities and hygiene promoters, improve drainage channels and soak away pits and graveling around water points + desludging of filled latrines (permanent ones). Construction of elevated water tanks and procurement of generators for water pumping.
- Distribute emergency shelters including core relief items (CRIs) and clothing to the most vulnerable members of the community.
- Establish or strengthen stabilisation centres / supplementary feeding programmes (SFP) for pregnant and outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP). Support needed for health interventions that also includes medicines and expansion of existing health facilities serving both refugees and host communities.,
- Energy gaps as a result of the drought will be addressed through procurement firewood for distribution to vulnerable refugees as well as provision of energy saving stoves to address cooking fuel needs.
- Programme and implement community-based interventions in drought affected refugee-hosting communities based on the needs identified through inter-agency risk analysis and Rapid Needs Assessments.
- Increase the human resource capacity in all sectors as the new arrivals have really increased the pressure on staff within UNHCR and for partners.



Empowerment

- Provide animal feeding in selected locations where protection incidents between communities are highest.
 - Intensify advocacy through the production of protection trends and situational analysis reports.
 - Livelihood, support will be provided to new arrivals who fled drought including CBI and start up grants for PSNs, targeted support for VSLA groups and small-scale businesses as well as permaculture poultry/agriculture.
-



Ethiopia - internally displaced Ethiopians in the Somali region have increasingly dire needs as the drought continues.

© UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

IDPs – Planned response & key activities

Response to IDPs and activities within clusters will be aligned with response strategies and directives provided by the Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia. UNHCR leads the protection and shelter/NFIs clusters and co-leads the CCCM cluster in both countries.

Ethiopia

The operation will conduct risk assessment and mapping of IDP protection facilities including Registration sites, Transit Centers, Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS), Safe Spaces for Women and Girls (SSWG), Multi-Purpose/community Centres, and Information Points. Establishment of Disaster Risk Management Committees within the existing IDP camps/settlements to address the ongoing inter-agency response will be prioritized. This will help with coordination to ensure IDPs make informed and voluntary decisions on durable solutions. The operation will also standardize shelter kits based on an agreed framework with Cluster members.

UNHCR in collaboration with UNOCHA and partners co-lead during June a multi-sectoral drought response assessment mission in Liban and Dawa Zone of the Somali region. The preliminary findings indicated that 114,413 people (31,910 HH) are severely affected and displaced due to drought and conflict in 123 sites of 7 woredas of Liban zone. The

affected people are in dire need of immediate protection, food assistance, nutrition, water, emergency shelter and core relief items. UNHCR and partners will implement activities related to protection monitoring, GBV assessment and response, community-based protection as well as enhancing water supply to displaced and host community members.

Somalia

UNHCR will increase protection monitoring mechanisms and displacement tracking through expansion of the Protection Monitoring Network (PRMN) coverage to inform and strengthen targeting. This will entail engaging new local partners, expanding coverage to more geographic locations, training sessions for new personnel on protection sensitive screening, GBV and PSEA basic concepts and referral to specialized service providers. Measures will be put in place to increase and diversify the use of protection monitoring analysis and products to the wider humanitarian community. The operation will also intensify emergency protection assistance support to identified persons with specific needs, in line with the Protection Cluster and HCT centrality of protection strategies. The assistance will target households with the most critical specific needs, persons with disabilities, minority clans, elderly, and other groups with heightened protection risk.

Utilization of the tri cluster approach to provide emergency shelter and CRIs to drought affected communities will be applied. Under the CCCM cluster, displaced communities will be mobilized and provided information on basic services, including GBV and SEA risk mitigation, prevention and response services based on established interagency referral pathways. Communities will be engaged in new site development including construction of shelter and WASH facilities. Community based complaints and feedback mechanisms will be established and strengthened. Provision of emergency shelter kit through cash will be implemented and provision of in-kind CRIs will be prioritized in locations where there is no functional market. Expansion and delivery of multipurpose cash grants to vulnerable groups will also be prioritized.

Prioritized response within the UNHCR led clusters in Ethiopia and Somalia



Protection Cluster

- Increase protection monitoring and displacement tracking including through expansion of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) coverage in Somalia.
 - Support data collection and analysis to promote awareness amongst the humanitarian community about existing protection concerns in the context of the drought response.
 - Increase the use of protection assessment analysis and products (Flash Alerts, Situation Reports) to improve humanitarian and targeted response.
 - Continue to update protection information management tools that integrate drought-related response such as referral pathway tools and service mapping dashboards.
 - Enhance vulnerability assessments and provision of targeted assistance to IDPs.
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- Ensure community-based protection approaches, outreach and focus on GBV, PSEA, and Child Protection.
 - Enhance capacity building activities targeting partners and Government on protection sensitive emergency response.
 - Strengthen advocacy, monitoring and response to forced evictions in Somalia (in collaboration with Protection Cluster and Housing, Land and Property Area of Responsibility (HLP AoR).
 - Contribute towards durable solutions initiatives to mitigate recurrent displacements and the impact of future drought.
 - Ensure centrality of protection within the response by working closely with cluster coordinators to ensure that Protection Mainstreaming is integrated within cluster specific program cycles.
 - Identify and respond to persons with specific needs. Critical considerations to be made for persons with reduced mobility, including persons with disabilities and older persons facing life-threatening risks.
 - Prepare and disseminate informative messaging on the available services and how to access them.
 - Expand legal aid for IDPs and affected people to enable them to obtain personal documentation and consistently access humanitarian assistance and protection during the emergency response and recovery phase.
 - Trace missing persons, including temporarily lost children and family reunification through Child Protection Sub-Sectors.
 - Distribute dignity kits and re-usable sanitary pads and other material items for dignity protection on time.
 - Work closely with IOM to address issues related to dangerous onward movements including trafficking and smuggling.
 - Work closely with GBV Sub Sector to ensure that clinical management of rape, Psycho-Social Support (PSS) and socio-economic reintegration activities are put in place.
 - Respond to urgent protection needs in Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Child Protection.
 - Strengthen advocacy, monitoring and response to forced evictions through information dissemination, counseling and legal assistance (in collaboration with Protection Cluster and the Housing Land and Property (HLP) Area of Responsibility (AoR).
 - Enhance capacity building activities targeting partners and local authorities on protection sensitive emergency response.
 - Provide capacity to protection cluster partners and provide Psychological First Aid (PFA) if severe cases need to be referred to Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) service providers.
 - Raise awareness on drought related harmful coping practices such as child marriages, and hazardous child work as well as identifying and referring children and families for the services they need.
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Camp Coordination & Camp Management Cluster

- Manage the updated population movement database within IDP settlements and drought-affected areas.
- Establish weekly incident and response reporting (a consolidated report from partners who are responding).
- Ensure timely and equal access to basic goods, services, and assistance that are geared towards the drought response.
- Ensure access to safe and secure temporary emergency shelters for women and girls who are displaced and relocated, including through gender segregation within mixed spaces and use of women-friendly spaces.
- Ensure that the response is done in a coordinated manner that avoids duplications and addresses unmet needs with the authorities, humanitarian, and development actors through an updated information management tool.
- Coordinate with the Protection Cluster to enable access to life-saving services for the most vulnerable members of the community.
- Work with the Protection Cluster to ensure that a structured network to address protection against sexual exploitation and abuse is in place and commitment is attained from service providers.
- Ensure the drought response plan developed by the humanitarian community is not operating in a silo but in complementarity to the Governments' preparedness and response plans.
- Disseminate life-saving information to the affected population.
- Facilitate multi-sectorial rapid needs assessments and articulate joint strategic response plans targeting prioritized needs tailored to a specific area of operation.
- Identify key access and humanitarian constraints that need to be escalated for advocacy efforts.
- Establish Disaster Risk Management Committees within the existing IDP camps/settlements to address the ongoing inter-agency response.
- Coordinate to ensure IDPs make informed and voluntary decisions on durable solutions.



Shelter/NFIs Cluster

- Distribute core relief items and emergency shelter kits to newly displaced populations and vulnerable host communities in drought-affected areas.
- Ensure that distribution guidelines are in place that accommodate the needs of vulnerable members of the community.

Support within other clusters not led by UNHCR



Food Security and Nutrition cluster

- Provide cash or food assistance in severe drought affected IDP locations for households with specific needs.
 - Coordinate to ensure vulnerable individuals, especially children under 5 and persons living with disabilities have access to life-saving nutrition services.
 - Ensure IDPs are included under the National nutrition system and are the recipients of nutrition services related to governments' drought response.
 - Construct water ponds and rehabilitate water well/boreholes.
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COORDINATION

The three operations have continued to advocate for the inclusion of refugees and refugee-hosting communities within Governments' humanitarian response plan mechanisms and in country-specific drought response plans and appeals. UNHCR will continue to coordinate with the Governments through the established National Disaster Management Agencies within the three countries for strategic level drought emergency response to enable a quick response at the local level.

UNHCR will work to continue to strengthen a “whole of society approach” to the drought response by enhancing intersectoral coordination and placing life-saving activities and protection at the center of the response and by ensuring that adequate and targeted measures are put in place for those most at risk. Pursuing durable solutions aimed at mitigating the impact of drought on the population should be part of, and informed by, a joint approach with the Government and other humanitarian actors.

Ethiopia

The country has well-established refugee response and coordination processes in place, based on the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), and has a Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) covering the response to all refugee populations in the country which is referenced in the HRP. The government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) is UNHCR's primary counterpart in asylum and refugee management in the country. An inter-agency Refugee Coordination Group comprised of the heads of agencies, and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response, meets on a regular basis to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and Environment, together with a Child Protection/Gender-Based Violence sub-working group.

The Humanitarian Country Team also forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with United Nations Development Assistance Framework working groups that relate to refugees. Common advocacy messages, decisions on how to approach humanitarian concerns with the Government of Ethiopia, are discussed and strategy/policy documents developed.

Kenya

UNHCR works with a variety of partners to ensure the effective delivery of assistance and protection to refugees in Kenya. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government is UNHCR's primary government counterpart in asylum and refugee management. However, outside of the administration of refugee camps and issuance of documentation, many of the functions devolved to County Governments affect refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR

and partners therefore find themselves in a situation where they increasingly need to coordinate activities with several actors whom they did not deal with in the past. These include the County Governments but also development actors, both international and Kenyan, who work in the refugee hosting Counties.

Other main partners are the UN Country Team (UNCT), international and national NGOs, and the Kenya Red Cross Society. The refugee operation has been included in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Kenya and UNHCR is an active participant in the UN Country Team. The operation systematically coordinates information on funding inflows and implementation for stakeholders in the refugee programme.

Somalia

UNHCR leads the protection and shelter/NFIs clusters and co-leads the CCCM cluster. Various Government departments, UN NGO and partners are part of the coordination mechanisms at sector and cluster levels. The collaboration and coordination with UN agencies, donors and NGOs is a continuous process with coordination meetings held on ad hoc, weekly, bi-weekly, or quarterly basis. UNHCR contributes to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and interagency flash appeals that benefit refugees, IDPs and host communities.

UNHCR will continue to coordinate with the local authorities through the recently established Federal Republic of Somalia Office of Special Envoy for Drought Response, in collaboration with other humanitarian actors as well as development partners

The Government is mainly involved in refugee response at field level. There is not a Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP), but there is a chapter on refugees and returnees in the HRP. UNHCR participates in various humanitarian interagency plans. They include the Somali Elections 2021 Contingency Plan coordinated by OCHA; Regional Migration Response Plan (RMRP) and the Flood Mitigation Response Plan coordinated by OCHA. The operation also participates in 12 relevant working and sub-working groups.

FUNDING THE RESPONSE

Financial requirements

This drought appeal presents UNHCR's financial requirements to respond to the drought in the Horn of Africa from May to December 2022 in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The total financial requirements amount to \$42,642,659, including \$22,003,659 for Ethiopia, \$11,139,000 for Kenya and \$9,500,00 for Somalia.

UNHCR Drought Response Appeal - Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia | USD millions

Impact Area	Outcome Area	Ethiopia			Kenya		Somalia			Grand Total USD
		Refugees	IDPs	Total	Refugees	Total	Refugees	IDPs	Total	
Protection	Access to territory; Registration; Documentation; Gender Based Violence; Child protection; Community Engagement	4,908,690	2,288,256	7,196,946	1,198,000	1,198,000	1,375,000	2,125,000	3,500,000	11,894,946
Assistance	Well-being; Housing; Health & Nutrition; Education; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,502,536	5,153,302	13,655,838	9,941,000	9,941,000	450,000	5,000,000	5,450,000	29,046,838
Empowerment	Livelihoods	1,150,875	-	1,150,875	-	-	550,000	-	550,000	1,700,875
Total USD		14,562,101	7,441,558	22,003,659	11,139,000	11,139,000	2,375,000	7,125,000	9,500,000	42,642,659

The importance of flexible funding

Flexible financial support helps UNHCR to kick-start an emergency response, bolster forgotten or under-resourced crises, and implement programmes to their full extent. Flexible funds enable UNHCR to plan and manage its resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved, enable UNHCR to plan and manage its resources efficiently and effectively, contributing to the collective success in every life that is transformed and saved. UNHCR is grateful to donors who have provided unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions. Additional financial and operational information is available on Global Focus website (reporting.unhcr.org).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: UNHCR INVOLVEMENT IN DROUGHT RESPONSE PER SCENARIO

No.	Effects of Drought Scenarios	Relevance to Country		
		Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia
1	The outflow of asylum-seekers into neighboring countries (into existing refugee camps and settlements or into a new location).			
2	Refugee hosting communities affected by drought.			
3	Cross-border seasonal movements into neighboring countries through nomadic migratory routes where individuals are not seeking asylum.			
4	Internal displacement into existing IDP camps or settlements including IDP hosting communities.		N/A	
5	Seasonal or temporary displacement within the affected country where the IDP context is not applicable including into Urban settings			
6	Drought-affected communities who are not moving onwards and are staying in their domicile/residence (communities who are not hosting refugees or IDPs).			

Index for intervention	Leadership and delivery of multi-sector Refugee response
	IDP response primarily through PRT, CCCM, Shelter/NFIs Clusters
	When requested by Authorities & UNCT, depending on operational capacity and resources
	UNHCR does not engage

UNHCR DROUGHT RESPONSE EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA

MAY - DECEMBER 2022

