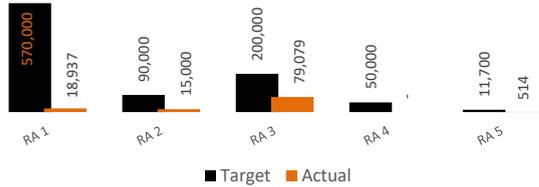


Horn of Africa Drought Response (July 2022 – June 2023) | Somalia

Beneficiaries reached per Response Area



12% OF TARGET BENEFICIARIES REACHED

113,530



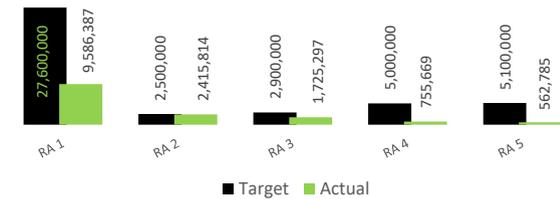
BENEFICIARIES



34% OF REQUIRED FUNDING RECEIVED

15,045,951

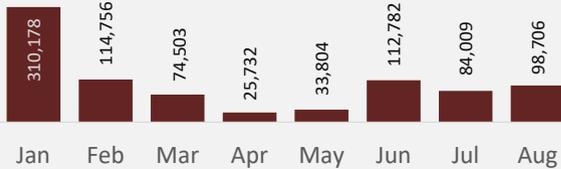
Funding Secured per Response Area



KEY RESULT AREAS

- RA 1: Disaster- and displacement-affected households have access to cash with which they are able to meet their basic needs.
- RA 2: Water access and environmental sanitation are improved through the rapid provision of water and improved water infrastructure.
- RA 3: People displaced by drought have access to safe, dignified shelter, and are protected from housing, land and property-related violations for the duration of their displacement
- RA 4: Girls and boys in disaster-affected areas have access to education for the duration of their displacement and pathways to continue beyond it
- RA 5: People affected by drought are able to sufficiently sustain or recover livelihoods and make informed choices about their futures.

Monthly Drought Displacements



Monthly Evictions

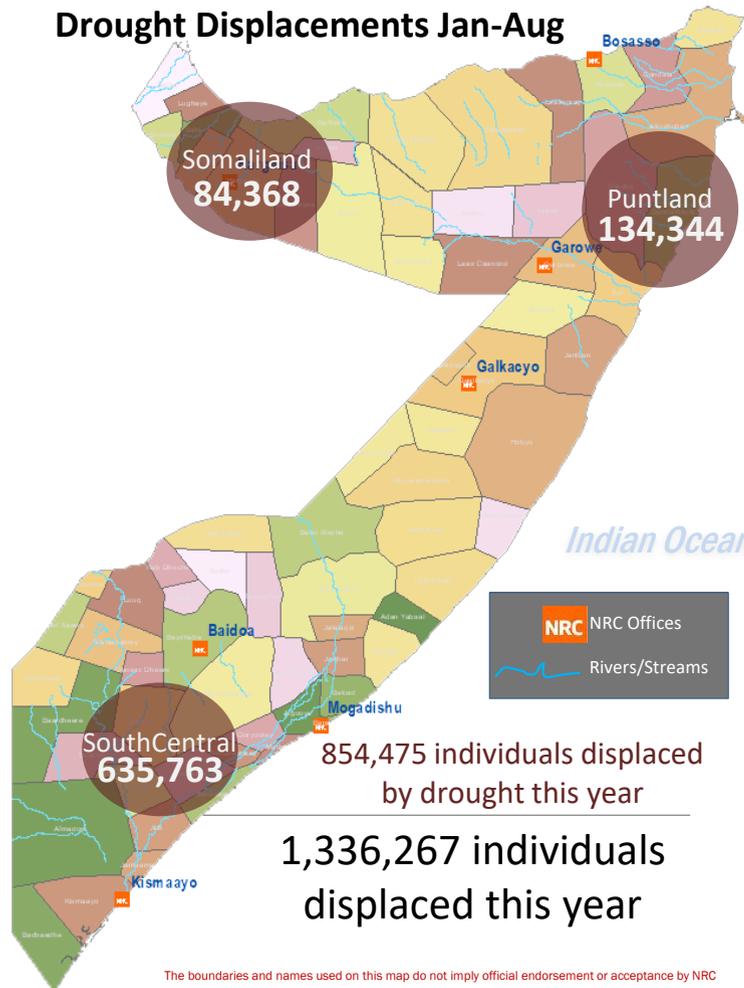


*Together with UNHCR, NRC co-leads the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), which reports on displacements and protection risks, and incidents underlying such movements in Somalia. Evictions data can be tracked here.

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NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL
EAST AFRICA AND YEMEN
www.nrc.no

Drought Displacements Jan-Aug



Summary

As of the end of July, the number of people displaced in Somalia through 2022 (1,336,267) had already exceeded the number displaced through the whole of 2021 (874,000). 81 per cent of those displaced in Somalia this year cite drought as the primary reason for their movement, a proxy indicator for the need for humanitarian assistance, the overwhelming bulk of which continues to be delivered in urban areas. Approximately a third of those displaced through the year have arrived to Banaadir (Mogadishu), placing additional pressure on infrastructure and services, and creating significant protection concerns for households with few resources and insecure land tenure. NRC has worked to scale up humanitarian response through July, with reference to a multi-sector, multi-location assessment conducted in June that reported priority needs as food and safe water. Working with local authorities, community leaders and partner NGOs, NRC continues to identify highly vulnerable families for multi-purpose cash assistance, transferred by phone in areas where local markets are functioning. While emergency cash assistance to meet food and water needs currently represents the bulk of our response, we remain particularly concerned about a lack of funding to support safe, dignified shelter for displaced families (16.8 per cent of HRP funded) and extremely limited support from donors for education (6.8 per cent) across Somalia, particularly as 82 per cent of those displaced are women and children.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by NRC