**THE danish emergency relief fund**

**Alert note**

**Section A: Basic information**

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| Organisation: | *OFROSOM (Organization for Rehabilitation for Somalia)* |
| Title of alert: | Severe Drought and Famine Intervention in Somalia  |
| Type of crisis: | * *rapid onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section B)*
* *slow onset humanitarian crisis (please fill out section C)*
* *X spike in protracted humanitarian crisis (please fill out section D)*
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Do only fill one of the following three sections, B, C, or D. You may delete the two which do not apply.

**Section D: Spike in a protracted humanitarian crisis**

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| d.1 Where is the crisis? *Describe the areas affected**The areas of drought crisis is in all Somalia but the most affected areas are: Somalilandl Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest and Jubaland* d.2 What is the nature of the crisis? *Please describe the type of crisis (e.g. armed conflict, famine or other situation where significant portion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease or other disruption) and describe potential local social and political implications (e.g. for specific target groups).*The nature of the crisis is severe drought and famine. An estimated 2.3 million people in Somalia – almost 20 per cent of the population in 57 out of 74 districts – are experiencing alarming water shortages, due to a worsening drought. About 96,000 people have left their homes, especially in central and southern areas, due to lack of access to food and water. The country is facing a high risk of a fourth consecutive failed rainy season, following the poor performance of recent rains. Based on historical impacts of previous droughts, it is likely that the number of people facing acute food insecurity will increase. The deteriorating situation has escalated humanitarian needs, at a time when more than 5.9 million people need assistance. Authorities, local communities and humanitarian partners are scaling-up responses and reprogramming their activities to address emerging critical needs, amid funding shortages and access constraints. d.3 What information do you have about the situation? What is the source of that information? *Please provide available information on**affected populations including specific vulnerable groups and access to these* *urgent emergency and/or protection needs* The specific vulnerable groups are Children, women, poor pastoralists, aged people. * Over 60% of the 5.9 M people in need of hum. assistance in Somalia, experiencing food insecurity. Hum. workers project that the number of people in need will rise to 7.7 M in 2022.
* The current drought conditions are expected to deteriorate as the deyr season is forecast to be below average in the country, amid a La Niña phenomena expected to last until April.
* At least 520,000 people have been forced to flee from their homes between January and October; 100K of whom were displaced temporarily due to conflict in Galmudug State in October.
* Amid critical funding shortfalls across all sectors, hum. workers have scaled-up operations and managed to reach over 1.15 M people with WASH assistance since beginning of 2021

*other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)**Please insert link(s) and/or attach relevant documentation to the alert. Documentation may be found at UN OCHA, ACAPS, or other internationally recognised sources.**The other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs)**(See source:*[20211911\_Somalia\_Drought\_Snapshot (reliefweb.int)](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20211811_Somalia_Drought_Snapshot.pdf)[Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2021 - Somalia | ReliefWeb](https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-bulletin-october-2021)). Somali Prime Minister announces “State Emergency)<https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2021/Nov/184638/somali_pm_declares_state_of_emergency_to_tackle_drought.aspx?utm_source=hiiraan&utm_medium=SomaliNewsUpdateFront>[*https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RoMZmYJ4V54*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RoMZmYJ4V54)d.3.1 Do you consider there to be a spike/change in a slow onset/chronic crisis or in a protracted humanitarian crisis? If yes, provide as strong as possible evidence for this current spike (*how has the situation changed)*. Investment in early action is critical in order to mitigate the impact of the worsening drought before it is too late.d.3.2. Describe as specific as possible when the spike has started. *Mention specific dates if possible.* P*rovide documentation for this.* *The severe conflict started in October 2021 according the consecutive alerts of OCHA and UN agencies from October up to now.* d.3.3. How could DERF grants make a difference for the crisis affected population? *Please consider the following points:** *Rapid disbursement*

*The rapid fund disbursement will save many drought-affected people who are dying for hunger, water and malnutrition.* * *Short intervention (0-9 month)*

*The intervention will be short - 4 months.* * *Meeting needs of hard-to-reach populations not catered for by other donors*

*We shall deliver the humanitarian assistances to hard-to-reach population.*d.4 Are you already responding to this emergency? In which locations/sectors? For which target group? Through which forms of local presence? What is the outcome of your latest assessment and what have you done since then? *The Somali business Diaspora communities have responded. The other actors responding and coordinating (including government, community structures, the UN, INGOs). However, it is not enough; there is a big gap, where the affected vulnerable people are in need of humanitarian assistance (See OCHA report.*  |