



**IOM EAST AND HORN OF  
AFRICA DROUGHT APPEAL**

APRIL - DECEMBER 2017



International Organization for Migration  
The UN Migration Agency

**Caption cover:**

Nasibo, 6, sits in an abandoned safe space for children in Doolow, Somalia.

**Caption back cover:**

A malnourished child receives treatment at an IOM operated clinic at the Ifo II East Refugee Camp in Dadaab.

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# SITUATION OVERVIEW

## CONTEXT

Eastern Africa is experiencing one of the worst droughts in decades. Since 2016, repeated cycles of reduced rainfalls and persisting political instability have led to a significant deterioration in terms of food security and to increasing numbers of internal and cross border displacement. The number of people in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and in need of humanitarian intervention in the region continues to grow, as of May 2017 an estimated 16 million people<sup>1</sup> face the impacts of this severe drought, including significant livestock deaths and crop production losses, are reported in Ethiopia, Somalia and north and coastal Kenya. Irrigated crop production has started to be impacted as the drought affects the region's main source for water, the key river basins. As a result of this, significant internal displacement has taken place. Over the past six months, severe drought conditions have contributed to the displacement of more than 700,000 people within Somalia. While in Ethiopia, 316,128 have been newly displaced since the beginning of 2017 and in Kenya, over 41,000 due to the impact of the drought on key natural resources, livelihoods and social stability. In addition to this, the drought has also triggered cross border movements, particularly between Somalia-Ethiopia and Somalia-Kenya. Due to increased access to beneficiaries and an early response, the numbers of cross border displacements, so far, has been less than previously recorded movements, such as 2011. Despite this, it is estimated that cross border movements may increase significantly with the predicted poor harvest as a result of below average rains during March-May and the humanitarian response is not scaled up to meet the needs of affected populations.

With humanitarian emergencies already declared in Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia, health, food, nutrition, WASH and protection conditions continue to worsen in the entire region. Through this appeal, IOM intends to target 2 million drought-affected individuals from April to December 2017 across Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti with a combination of lifesaving and early recovery interventions. These interventions are aimed at providing an immediate humanitarian response, as well as supporting solutions and long-term recovery options to populations affected, building their capacity to recover. Recognizing that preventing and addressing the root causes of forced migration is as pressing as immediate humanitarian support in resolving the negative effects of the crisis, and by working to reduce short, mid and long-term needs concurrently, IOM will aim to ensure that the affected communities are able to participate in crafting interventions that mitigate the mid and longer-term consequences of the drought, with the security that their current pressing needs are being met.

To this end, IOM is appealing to the international community for **USD 60,655,000**. This appeal aims to provide services within the sectors of Shelter/Non-food Items (NFI), Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Early Recovery, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and Flow Monitoring and Displacement Tracking. Interventions will include direct service provision as well as capacity building of local and national responders.

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<sup>1</sup>Horn of Africa: Humanitarian Impacts of Drought in the Horn of Africa – Issue 5 - OCHA

The humanitarian situation in **Somalia** remains one of the most complex in the world due to the combination of new and protracted displacement as a result of climatic and manmade crises and forced evictions, as well as an influx of returnees especially from Kenya and Yemen. Prior to the worsening of drought conditions, Somalia had an estimated 1.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs) living mainly in collective settlement sites or among host communities. 26,000 new drought-induced displacements occurred during the first three weeks of May, bring the total number of displaced people to 714,000 since November 2016 according to data compiled by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)<sup>2</sup>. Baidoa experienced the highest number of displacement reaching around 142,475 individuals as of 17 May 2017, during this period. These individuals have joined various IDP settlements including Kormari, Hanano Alla Weyn, Salaamey Idaale, Idaale and Alla Amin. The drought is further exacerbating already dire food security, nutrition, health, protection and WASH conditions with a previously estimated 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, having increased to 6.7 million.

Furthermore, the drought is increasing the prevalence of life-threatening diseases, including acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera and measles. Since January, 42,721 cholera cases and 715 related deaths (CFR 1.7 per cent) have been reported in 41 districts across 14 regions – an 18 per cent increase since mid-May<sup>3</sup>. A total of 7,694 suspected cases of measles were reported within the same period, with more than half of the measles cases were among children under five years<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>2</sup>This number is based on multiple sources, including the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), Jubaland Refugee and IDPs Affairs (JRIA) and Puntland Ministry of Interior's IDPs Affairs Department (IAD).

<sup>3</sup>Ministry of Health and WHO, Situation Report for Acute Watery Diarrhea/Cholera: Epidemiological week 14 (3 – 9 April 2017).

<sup>4</sup>Somalia Drought Response—Situation Report No.9 (as of 23 May 2017).

While **Ethiopia** continues to recover from the effects of the previous severe and wide-spread drought of 2015/2016, the country is now facing similar conditions in the eastern and southern parts of the country. Early warning systems have indicated that the drought is expected to have a severe impact on the country and may result in large-scale displacement. The Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) launched in January 2017, (prepared jointly by the Government of Ethiopia with the support of humanitarian partners), estimates that at least 5.6 million people will require immediate lifesaving humanitarian assistance this year.

The HRD also estimated that 376,000 people will become at risk of displacement as a consequence of the drought. Over 843,000 individuals remain displaced in Ethiopia, the vast majority of whom were located in Ethiopia's Gambella (18,503), Afar (51,644), Oromia (279,867) and Somali (456,801) regions<sup>5</sup>. This highlights the worse than anticipated conditions and urgent need for a scaled-up response. Ethiopia is also expected to experience an increase in refugees at border entry points throughout the year. According to UNHCR contingency planning, the instability and the worsening drought conditions in neighbouring Somalia is anticipated to force significant numbers of Somalis to flee their homes towards Dollo Ado refugee camps. From January to May 2017, 5,128 registered asylum seekers have already crossed the border from Somalia to Dollo Ado, higher than the 3,000 expected for the whole of 2017 in previous planning figures. The actual number of cross-border movements between Ethiopia and Somalia is expected to be much higher, given the expansive and porous border, however data collection on these movements is still lacking.



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<sup>5</sup>IOM Displacement Tracking Roud Report 4.

In **Kenya**, drought conditions have affected 23 of the 47 counties across the country with an estimated 2.7 million people affected since January 2017, with numbers expected to rise to 4 million by July 2017 if there continues to be a lack of significant rainfall. In February, the President of Kenya declared the current drought situation a national disaster. A Flash Appeal launched in March 2017 was jointly developed by UN agencies and partners in response to the Government of Kenya's declaration. The failure of the two main rainy seasons in 2016 (March-May and Oct-Dec) has resulted in widespread crop failure, acute water shortages, sharply declining terms of trade for pastoralists and declining animal productivity leading to food insecurity, disease outbreaks, severe malnutrition, loss of livelihoods and increased resource-based conflict as a result of human and livestock displacement and community members competing over dwindling natural resources. The most recent rainfall during late April and early May 2017 did little to remedy existing drought conditions, made further worse by outbreaks of the Fall Armyworm in Western Kenya. These outbreaks have resulted in poor crop performance and failure in some regions. This is significant because low agricultural activity will result in a below average harvest in July, resulting in staple food prices remaining inflated. Similar trends are also visible with regards to meat and dairy prices. Since the beginning of the drought at least 2,500 Somalis have crossed the border to Dadaab refugee camp. Based on latest reports from the DTM in Somalia<sup>6</sup>, and according to UNHCR, the numbers are expected to increase.



Women, children and the elderly arrived in Kenya, emaciated and in urgent need of medical assistance.

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<sup>6</sup>IOM DTM Somalia Border Points Flow Monitoring report, April 2017



The Republic of **Djibouti** shares long porous borders with Somalia and Ethiopia. As a result, the country experiences large movements of people and their livestock, especially during the lean season when the nomadic population often move from Ethiopia and Somalia to Djibouti. As drought-related conditions affecting Ethiopia and Somalia continues, Djibouti is expected to experience an increase in drought-induced human population and livestock movements to Dikhil, Tadjourah, Ali-Sabieh and Arta, this is also highlighted in the Djibouti Drought Interagency Contingency Plan estimating between 5,000 to 10,000 persons. Due to the consequences of El Nino in 2016, approximately 10,000 people crossed the Djiboutian border from Ethiopia and Somalia with their livestock. This type of displacement is likely to put pressure on the already precarious livelihoods in these areas and may further aggravate the food security, nutrition, WASH, health and child protection conditions.

It is through a regional approach that IOM plans to address the human mobility dimension of this crisis, which is characterized by complex internal and cross-border movements of IDPs, refugees and migrants, each with diverse needs in terms of assistance. The Organization's approach relies significantly on the DTM and its ability to track the movement and needs of the affected population in-country, as well as across the region. IOM, will provide life-saving and early recovery interventions that take into account, and are responsive to, the fluid nature of population movements and the mobility dimension of this crisis and the affected population.

The interventions included in the appeal are in line with the relevant national plans and strategies: the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, The Humanitarian Requirement Document (HRD) for Ethiopia, The Kenya Flash Appeal and The Djibouti Drought Interagency Contingency Plan.



Young Ethiopian migrants in Djibouti, to be return home to their families.

## FUNDING OVERVIEW (USD)

### FUNDING GAPS

SOMALIA	USD 45,093,900	(11,598,470 funded)
ETHIOPIA	USD 23,850,000	(3,000,000 funded)
KENYA	USD 6,000,000	
DJIBOUTI	USD 310,000	

<b>Total funding needs:</b>	USD 75,253,920
<b>Total funding received:</b>	USD 14,598,470
<b>Total funding gap:</b>	USD 60,655,000
<b>Total target population:</b>	2,000,000

AREA OF INTERVENTION	FUNDING REQUESTED (IN USD)	TARGET POPULATION
Flow Monitoring and Displacement Tracking	6,860,000	1,970,000
Emergency Shelter/ Non-food Items	18,474,900	520,600
WASH	13,693,997	675,600
Protection	8,363,027	742,848
Health	11,412,000	856,000
Food Security/Livelihoods	9,100,000	319,295
Early Recovery	2,000,000	2,540
Capacity Building/CCCM	5,350,000	1,100,100

# IOM CAPACITY

The drought impacting the Horn of Africa has so far forced hundreds of thousands to migrate internally and across borders in search of assistance or to protect their livelihoods. A holistic response that takes into account all the various needs of displaced populations and host communities is needed to ensure lives are saved; that stability, at a community level, is preserved, and local authorities are empowered in their role as first responders. As the UN Migration Agency, IOM has the relevant expertise and operational capacity to provide support to the populations in need, whether in remote border areas, or in displacement sites. In addition, IOM will build on its diaspora engagement programmes to ensure participation of these networks in the response, by building local capacity and linking with private sectors investments.

IOM will build on its substantial presence in all the countries targeted, especially in the most affected areas, and on its already existing programmes and technical experience in all the sectors included in this appeal. IOM is the Shelter and NFI Cluster lead in Ethiopia and a co-lead in Kenya , as well as the Health Cluster co-lead in Somalia. Based on its global mandate, IOM will have a key coordination role for the CCCM Cluster in Somalia, while providing direct technical assistance to governments as needed. Assistance will be provided both in the form of cash and in-kind, based on the recommendations of the respective country clusters and on regular assessment of markets. IOM has already established mechanisms and expertise for cash transfer programmes, especially in Somalia.

Following the increasing need for regular data collection to boost response timeliness of all partners, IOM will adopt the DTM with an emphasis on cross border data collection. DTM is already active in both Somalia and Ethiopia, where it falls respectively under the Protection and Shelter/NFI cluster's priorities and response strategies.



Farhiya waits under a tree at a registration checkpoint in Doolow alongside scores of women and children hoping to receive some kind of aid. With her three infant children, Farhiya travelled a long way from her rural village of Elbon. The 125km long journey took a gruelling six days to complete under the hot sun. Originally, there were eight of them at the beginning but only four had managed to reach Doolow as Farhiya had to leave her husband and three weaker children behind with relatives along the way.

# IOM RESPONSE



## FLOW MONITORING AND DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

To assist stakeholders in providing timely and relevant humanitarian assistance as the crisis evolves, IOM will deploy and scale up DTM across Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. DTM's ability to track the movement and needs of the affected population in-country and across the region, will not only provide regular updates and alerts on internal movements, protection profiling and needs of the affected population, but will also provide timely information on cross border movements through the establishment of flow monitoring points (FMP) hence, supporting more holistic and coherent response efforts across the region. IOM aims to continue its current DTM information gathering while also enhancing its methodology to include flow monitoring across the border to support the government and humanitarian partners to better identify cross-border migration trends, anticipate new influxes and corresponding needs. As such, IOM will be able to provide cross-border coordinated information on displacement patterns, demographics, vulnerabilities and sectorial needs and gaps to inform its own appropriate life-saving and early recovery interventions, as well as those of the humanitarian community. IOM via its FMP will also seek to strengthen referral mechanisms in regards to the most vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied and separated minors, identified during the Flow Monitoring assessments.

### **SOMALIA:**

#### **Target number of beneficiaries:**

- **Direct: 150 government authorities, Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) partners, NGOs, and other stakeholders**
- **Indirect: as many as 1.1 million displaced persons prior to the drought and nearly 747,000 displaced persons as a result of the drought indirectly supported through a better informed, coordinated and timely humanitarian response**

**Funding Needs: USD 3,000,000**

IOM will prioritize dissemination of regular Displacement Alerts to provide early warnings and increase data collection coverage to the worst affected areas. Available data on the number and cause of displacement will be triangulated. Population estimates and information on evolving multi-sectoral needs will be produced through the Site Assessments which will also identify key protection concerns, recognizing the heightened exposure of displaced populations to protection risks.



## FLOW MONITORING AND DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 765,000 individuals (IDPs and refugees)**

**Funding needs: USD 2,800,000**

IOM plans to establish DTM methodology (Village Assessment Survey) and data collection in view of early recovery/durable solutions initiatives for IDPs, particularly focusing on access to services in places of origin, displacement dynamics and barriers to return of displaced households.

### **KENYA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 100,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 1,000,000**

IOM will build on previous DTM initiatives, which successfully captured displacement dynamics in similar contexts in Kenya, to monitor the movements of individuals who might be displaced as a result of the drought. The DTM assessments will consist of assessing the locations where IDPs are identified and evaluate their basic needs for onward intervention purposes.

### **DJIBOUTI:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 5,000 Individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 60,000**

IOM will launch DTM to monitor the movements of migrants transiting through Djibouti. The arrival of migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia passing through the country on their way to Middle East countries is likely to increase due to the deterioration of the food security situation in the region. IOM will use the Flow Monitoring methodology to capture migrants' movements at main points of entry, transit and exit. A total of 10 FMPs will be set-up in the upcoming weeks in the regions of Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Tadjourah and Obock.



## EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Due to the lack of available grazing land, water and work, in addition to increased pressure on existing, limited resources, populations migrate in search of better living conditions with very few personal belongings and lack resources to afford proper shelter and basic non-food items. IOM is leading the Shelter and NFI Cluster in Ethiopia and co-leading the sector in Kenya, while also being an active member of the cluster in Somalia. The interventions proposed are part of the respective cluster and sector scale up plans at the country level, including the HRD and HRP 2017 documents for Ethiopia and Somalia, as well as the Djibouti drought interagency contingency plan. The Shelter and Non-Food Items interventions will be guided by the Shelter Strategy guidelines and Emergency Shelter / Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster prioritization.

### **SOMALIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 180,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 5,424,900**

IOM is currently providing emergency shelter kits and NFIs in Banadir and Gedo regions. In response to the drought and the subsequent increase in needs, IOM will scale up its Shelter and NFI efforts in country and has included Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Juba, Nugaal and Mudug regions in its “Pre Famine Scale Up Humanitarian Response Plan”. In line with Shelter Cluster guidelines, NFIs and emergency shelter kits will be provided through a voucher system. Following NFI distributions, IOM will conduct post distribution monitoring assessments to evaluate the utility of the NFIs and emergency shelters and their impact on beneficiaries.

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 315,600 individuals (IDPs, refugees, host community)**

**Funding Needs: USD 10,950,000**

In response to the increase in drought-induced displacement and in line with the Ethiopian HRD (2017) IOM will scale-up its Shelter/NFI intervention to respond to the urgent needs of displaced households and host communities across Ethiopia. In an attempt to increase the flexibility and the accountability of the assistance provided, IOM will carry out cash-based interventions alongside the provision of in-kind items. Besides the above IOM aims to support the most vulnerable of new refugee arrivals to Dollo Ado camps with the provision of traditional shelter assistance.

### **KENYA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 20,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 2,000,000**

IOM intends to distribute essential NFIs such as beddings, kitchen sets and water storage containers to affected populations, who, due to the drought, have been forced to migrate in search of food, water and pasture. Beneficiaries also include individuals who have been forced to flee due to natural resource-based conflict, particularly prevalent in Turkana, Baringo and Marsabit Counties.

### **DJIBOUTI:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 5,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 100,000**

In coordination with the government, IOM will provide emergency shelter support to the displaced in identified areas next to the border with Somaliland and Guelile (Somali region of Ethiopia), including individuals displaced within Djibouti and across the border from Somalia.

Dozens of goats flock to a water point as pastoralists feed them using water provided by IOM water trucks.







## WASH

Building on current WASH operations in affected areas, IOM Somalia and Ethiopia plan to significantly scale up their support by increasing access to water, sanitation and hygiene, to prevent further displacements, address the needs of the already displaced population, and avoid disease outbreaks in congested and underserved displacement sites.

### **SOMALIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 360,000 individuals**  
**Funding Needs: USD 11,193,997**

IOM is providing emergency WASH services such as water trucking and water storage support in nine regions across Somalia, including Gedo, Mudug, Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Togdheer, Banaadir and Middle Juba and Lower Juba. IOM will expand access to safe water supplies as well as sanitation and hygiene services for the drought affected population targeting areas with reported and suspected cases of AWD)/cholera and measles. This will be achieved through voucher-based emergency water trucking; rehabilitation and maintenance of boreholes and other water supply systems; distribution of hygiene kits; and hygiene promotion with an emphasis on AWD/cholera and measles prevention. To ensure sustained impact of the water infrastructure rehabilitation, IOM will provide capacity building support to community-based WASH Committees. These emergency efforts will complement the longer-term program on WASH infrastructure.

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 315,600 individuals (IDPs, refugees and host community)**  
**Funding Needs: USD 2,500,000**

As displacements increase, urgent WASH interventions are needed in sites hosting IDPs, in particular, construction of communal latrines that adhere to the SPHERE standards. To attend to current and expected needs in sites hosting drought-induced IDPs and refugees, as well as complement on-going and proposed emergency shelter activities, IOM aims to construct communal latrines in the Dollo Ado camps and various IDP settlements in Ethiopia. The aforementioned WASH intervention will also support host communities who are equally impacted by the drought and together with the IDP and refugee population struggle to cope with overstretched resources and basic service provision.

IOM staff registers stranded Somali refugees during a rescue mission along the Kenya-Somali border. The refugees were fleeing hunger in Somalia.





## PROTECTION

IOM will strengthen ongoing counter trafficking and prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) interventions, to respond to the increased vulnerability of IDPs<sup>7</sup> and host communities during the crisis.

### **SOMALIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 356,950 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 3,363,027**

IOM will improve access to GBV prevention and response services among drought affected populations by creating community-wide awareness on GBV and available support to survivors, building the capacity of service providers, as well as providing direct support to GBV survivors through access to psychosocial, medical and legal support. IOMs assistance to GBV survivors and other vulnerable persons is multi-sectoral in nature, including livelihood activities, vocational skills training and cash for work activities.

Considering the increased vulnerability of displaced populations during the drought, IOM will expand its programme to provide protection and livelihood support to victims of trafficking, vulnerable mobile and displaced populations, and to prevent human trafficking through awareness creation and community dialogues.

Furthermore, technical support to government agencies and local administrations is needed to increase their capacity to coordinate and manage population displacement in a way that ensures the protection of affected population members. This includes: facilitating upstream information for improved coordination on the protection response; mainstreaming Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights by providing site and spatial planning services to all partners involved in the construction of shelters for IDPs and returnees; and providing technical support to government agencies and local administrations. These initiatives are planned to be implemented by IOM in partnership with UN Habitat and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). IOM will be in charge of providing technical support to Government institutions on managing drought induced displacement.

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 385,898 individuals (IDPs and refugees)**

**Funding Needs: USD 5,000,000**

IOM will ensure access to urgent life-saving transportation assistance including medical fit for travel and escorted movement for vulnerable persons. IOM also plans to support the establishment and expansion of screening centres at border entry points, reception centres and transit sites to facilitate registration and effective management of refugees prior to transportation to camps in Dollo Ado. As displaced households recover from the effects of the drought, IOM also plans the provision of transportation assistance to facilitate the voluntary return of IDPs to their home communities. To further strengthen protection referral pathways between DTM and the Protection & Child Protection-GBV Cluster and Sub-Cluster, IOM also plans to establish mobile protection teams, distribute Information, Education and Communication materials and conduct awareness raising sessions within IDP sites in the Oromia regions.

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<sup>7</sup>As identified through IOM Ethiopia DTM Round 3, a mere 20% of sites assessed had access to latrines.



Guled, 7, lies on a stretcher in a local hospital in Doolow as he waits to be treated. Over 20 IDPs were admitted to the hospital in the last week for illness related to severe malnutrition.



## HEALTH

The main causes of mortality and morbidity during severe drought are related to reduced food intake, both quantity and variety, leading to malnutrition, micronutrient deficiency, and lower immunity, which in turn results in a higher vulnerability to communicable diseases, as well as complications arising from chronic diseases. These conditions are exacerbated by the lack of safe water supply, inadequate sanitation standards and limited access to basic services, including essential health care and immunization, all of which increase the incidence of diseases, and the risk of such diseases becoming outbreaks. Of notable concern are outbreaks of AWD/cholera, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever, acute respiratory infections and measles. The most vulnerable groups in drought affected areas are children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with disabilities.

In circumstances of prolonged exposure to hazards, migration becomes a natural means to preserve life. However, migration in search of relief is also a driver of risk to ill health. Long and complex migration journeys, within countries and across borders, frequently carried out through unsafe travel routes, contribute to the health status deterioration of those engaged in it. Individuals' pre-existing health conditions, exposure to new pathogens and harsh environmental elements, all lead to increased mortality and morbidity.

In response to the acute health needs of drought affected populations, IOM will extend the provision of essential health services, integrated with nutrition and WASH interventions, to displaced populations, their host communities, and other populations in need, along displacement/migration routes, at cross-border and hard-to reach areas, through the deployment of Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and mobile health clinics, as well as strengthening of fixed health facilities and local health systems. While the delivery of health services will be anchored to the prevailing local health structure, outreach activities through the RRTs and mobile health clinics will be implemented to further expand the coverage of services into remote areas with high flux of people on the move.

### **SOMALIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 280,800 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 9,912,000**

In immediate response to the drought, IOM scaled up from 10 to 15 static clinics and from 4 to 22 rapid response teams (RRTs) in early 2017. To decrease preventable morbidity and mortality, and the spread of communicable diseases such as AWD/cholera and measles, IOM will rapidly expand the coverage of critical life-saving health interventions, integrated with nutrition and WASH components, to drought-affected and vulnerable populations. More concretely, in addition to essential services provided through fixed health facilities, outreach services through RRTs will target both urban and rural areas that are less accessible. To support prevention, health education will be conducted to raise awareness about common illnesses. IOM will also preposition essential medical supplies, vaccines and equipment at targeted clinics. Through the placement of health experts from the Somali diaspora, IOM will also enhance service provisions as well as emergency preparedness and response capacities of the health authorities.



## HEALTH

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 10,200 Public Health Workers, 510,000 individuals (IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups)**

**Funding Needs: USD 350,000**

In line with the priorities outlined in the HRD 2017, IOM aims to increase the capacity of public health workers on prevention, detection and response to disease outbreaks and other health threats, through training of public health professionals at zonal and regional levels on disease surveillance, early warning, alert and response. Additionally, IOM will target IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable groups with risk communication and health/hygiene promotion, with an emphasis on AWD identification, reporting and management. IOM will also seek to provide nutritional assistance for vulnerable women and children.

### **KENYA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 50,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 1,000,000**

Based on the assessed needs in Garissa, Turkana, Kwale and Kilifi Counties, IOM will establish primary healthcare outreach mechanisms in drought-affected communities, which suffer from lack of access to health services, and will extend essential services to hard-to-reach and/or mobile populations. Additionally, 9 facilities will receive material assistance, equipment and technical/on-the-job training as needed. Rapid Response Teams will also be established and deployed to further strengthen IOM's health outreach capacity. IOM also intends to carry out social mobilization and risk communication on prevailing diseases and health threats, personal hygiene, good feeding practices, as well as community health, WASH and nutrition integrated activities.

In addition, IOM will work on strengthening cross-border disease surveillance, early warning, alert and response capacities with local authorities, international and local humanitarian partners, along with community members in the border areas.

### **DJIBOUTI:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 5,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 150,000**

To increase access to health care to drought affected populations and prevent the spread of communicable disease such as AWD/cholera and measles, IOM will support the Ministry of Health in providing essential community and primary health care services through support to designated fixed health facilities, as well as mobile health clinics operations.



IOM assisted the refugee host community in Dadaab to restock their livestock after a harsh drought, in an early recovery (post drought) exercise.



## FOOD SECURITY/LIVELIHOODS

### **SOMALIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 288,000 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 7,200,000**

IOM is currently implementing cash transfer based and other types of food security projects in Banadir and Bay regions of Somalia. IOM will expand its geographic coverage to provide food assistance through transfer of unconditional cash grants, provision of vouchers and in-kind items to drought-affected individuals and vulnerable households. Unconditional cash grants and vouchers for food items will target the population severely affected by the drought in areas with access to functioning markets. In coordination with the WASH interventions, IOM will also provide water for animals through cash-based support, water trucking, water infrastructure rehabilitation and construction of appropriate water harvesting structures. In-kind livelihoods support of agricultural and fishery inputs (such as drought resistant seeds, tools and fishing nets) will target pastoralists and fishing community members aimed at increasing their household income through improved livelihood.

### **ETHIOPIA:**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 31,295 individuals**

**Funding Needs: USD 1,900,000**

In Ethiopia approximately eight out of ten people depend on agriculture and livestock to earn a living with over 80% of production being rain fed. As the country struggles to recover from two consecutive rainy season failures, urgent livelihood assistance is required to support vulnerable households to ensure they are able to meet their basic needs. According to IOM's DTM Round 3, displaced individuals have access to income generating opportunities in less than 20% of displacement sites. In response, IOM aims to support IDPs and host communities with targeted alternative livelihood and livelihood restoration activities in addition to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction initiatives at the Kabele and district level. The proposed intervention is not included in the Ethiopian HRD 2017 but rather coordinated via IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework as to attend to the broader dimension of the current crisis.

To avoid creating dependence and unnecessary extension of displacement and to prevent conflicts between IDPs and host communities, IOM will support early recovery efforts including capacity building of local authorities and communities to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution mechanisms. This will be achieved by supporting inclusive community driven recovery planning, and direct support to economic revitalization projects, including in kind and cash based support.



## EARLY RECOVERY

### **KENYA:**


**Target number of beneficiaries: 2,540 direct beneficiaries / 30+ communities**

**Funding Needs: USD 2,000,000**

The early recovery and livelihoods component will target 1,500 vulnerable beneficiaries in the affected counties, including youth, women and those with disabilities, and it will include trainings and support to start income generating activities.

In addition, 30 quick-impact community revitalization projects will be implemented to support social cohesion and resilience in 30 vulnerable communities. Cash-for-work schemes will benefit 1,040 IDPs involved in the realization of the community projects



An aerial photograph showing a large number of white, dome-shaped tents set up in a dry, arid landscape. The tents are scattered across the terrain, which is dotted with sparse, dry vegetation and small trees. The ground is sandy and brown. The overall scene depicts a temporary settlement in a harsh, drought-affected environment.

Using tents donated by Shelter Box, IOM set up shelters for the newly arrived refugees at the Ifo II East Refugee Camp.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Technical support to government agencies and local administrations is needed to increase their capacity to coordinate and manage population displacement. Building on its global experience as CCCM Cluster lead for natural disasters, IOM shall directly support Somalia and Ethiopia Governments in effective coordination and management of IDPs settlements, to ensure timely assistance is provided in a coordinated manner and allow relevant authorities to take leadership and facilitate the response. CCCM ensures that the specific needs of populations living in displacement sites are identified and addressed, in a coordinated manner and based on commonly agreed criteria, while advocating for solutions to their displacement. CCCM enables a common community platform for national and international actors, displaced populations and host communities, with the aim of increasing effectiveness and accountability of the response.

### **SOMALIA:**

Target number of beneficiaries: People in need include the estimated 1.1 million individuals (IDPs prior to the drought and displaced persons as a result of the drought). The total direct beneficiaries targeted by IOM will be determined pending field level situation analyses and coordination with government and humanitarian stakeholders.

**Funding Needs: USD 5,000,000**

As drought-induced displacement continues to rise in Somalia, the urgent need to coordinate humanitarian efforts and facilitate a concerted approach to meeting the needs of displaced persons has been recognized with the activation of the CCCM Cluster in Somalia. The CCCM approach will ensure that displaced and host communities are provided with an efficient, coordinated response and are well informed about the services available to them. IOM as the CCCM Cluster co-lead and a key CCCM implementing actor, will support the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and State level Drought Committees to: 1) improve coordination and delivery of lifesaving services in displacement sites; 2) strive to improve the living conditions of IDPs in sites and settlements 3) ensure equal access to services and 4) improve governance of and participation of the affected population (particularly women) in sites and settlements through capacity building of the above mentioned government bodies. IOM will also support these government bodies to better inform displaced communities about services available to them.

### **ETHIOPIA**

**Target number of beneficiaries: 100 Government of Ethiopia officials (Federal, Regional, Zonal, Woreda) and relevant stakeholders/partners**

**Funding Needs: USD 350,000**

With a total of 397,254 displaced persons across 222 sites, the Somali Regional State has requested the support of IOM to build their capacity in site planning, registration and management of internally displaced persons. IOM also plans to build the capacity of 100 Somali Regional State officials through a series of targeted trainings to increase the provision of services and respect for international principles in the treatment of IDPs. In addition, IOM plans to provide targeted workshops to government officials in site planning, site management and registration and provide maintenance support in displacement sites to improve living conditions for displaced households.





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