



# SITUATION OVERVIEW

Severe drought conditions are widespread across Somalia, with a strong possibility of famine. Over 8,000 people a day are being forced to abandon their homes in search of water and food and already an estimated 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia live mainly in collective sites or with host communities.

South West State is one of the hardest hit areas by the drought in Somalia, with nearly 32,000 drought-attributed IDPs that have fled to the area in February 2017, and an unprecedented 17,500 IDPs arriving only in the first week of March. In Baidoa alone, close to 50,000 people have arrived since November, and the number of settlements for IDPs has increased from 78 to 140 sites.

Cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera are spreading across the region as living conditions worsen. Cumulatively, there have been 20,317 cases of AWD/Cholera and 469 deaths in south and central parts of Somalia as of the end of March. Access remains a major challenge for humanitarian partners responding to the drought in some areas in the region due to insecurity.

Humanitarian partners are scaling up assistance to mitigate the impact of the drought and avert a possible famine, but further scale-up is urgently required across all clusters and additional resources are needed to enable these interventions.

## DROUGHT



SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS ARE WIDESPREAD ACROSS SOMALIA, WITH A STRONG POSSIBILITY OF FAMINE

## AWD / CHOLERA



CASES OF ACUTE WATERY DIARRHOEA (AWD) / CHOLERA ARE SPREADING ACROSS THE REGION AS LIVING CONDITIONS WORSEN



12.3M  
total population



6.2M  
people in need



1.6M+  
people displaced



535,000  
displaced by the drought in the last 5 months

# IOM RESPONSE

## WASH



IOM is currently scaling-up its interventions in Bay, Bakool and Galgadud

A priority intervention as part of the pre-famine response is the provision of safe water in the most affected areas. Since January 2017, IOM scaled up its drought response reaching 295,998 people with a total of 7,962,810 liters of water in Gedo, Mudug, Togdheer, Hiiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Banaadir and Lower Juba through vouchers and water trucking. This temporary access to safe water is complemented by the repair of

strategic boreholes. Since January 2017, IOM constructed three new boreholes, rehabilitated four and provided operational and maintenance support to a further four boreholes. In response to increased cases of AWD/Cholera, IOM is currently scaling-up its interventions in Bay, Bakool and Galgadud to improve access to clean, safe and appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable drought-affected communities.

## HEALTH



IOM is currently expanding from 11 to 21 mobile response teams

Since the start of 2017, 6,382 AWD/cholera cases have been reported across 39 districts of Puntland and central and southern regions. With 145 deaths recorded, the case fatality rate (CFR) currently stands at 2.3 per cent, above the 1 per cent emergency threshold. The most affected region is Bay with 47 per cent of cases reported in Baidoa and surrounding locations. IOM is scaling up health interventions through a WASH and Health integrated response, having conducted 100,689 health consultations across across 20 service delivery sites from the beginning of the year. In April, IOM will expand to 21 mobile teams from 11 in order to provide lifesaving healthcare to

Somalis affected by drought and AWD/cholera.

In response to the widespread shortages of medical personnel, IOM deployed four highly experienced diaspora health professionals to carry out medical outreach for the drought-affected populations. The diaspora professionals work with 16 local medical professionals recruited by IOM. The recruited medical professionals comprise two health teams, one operating in Wajaale and the other in the Togdheer regions. In addition to providing medical services, the diaspora professionals provide on-the-job training and skills transfer to local staff.

## S-NFI



**IOM distributed solar lanterns to 129 households in drought-affected districts in Somaliland and in Dhobley, Lower Juba**

Since the beginning of the year, IOM has expanded its emergency shelter and NFI programme reaching 650 IDP households (an estimated 1,950 beneficiaries) with emergency shelter kits in Daynille district of Mogadishu, where increased influx of drought affected displaced persons has been noted by the IOM field team, and distributing additional 350 emergency shelters and solar lanterns to newly displaced persons. IOM further

distributed solar lanterns to 129 households (an estimated 774 beneficiaries) in the drought affected Gabiley district in Woqooyi Galbeed region of Somaliland and in Dhobley, Afmadow district, Lower Juba region. Further distribution of solar lanterns to vulnerable, drought-affected households will take place this month.

## FSL



**Since January 2017, IOM provided unconditional cash transfers to 490 drought-affected households**

To address the current food and nutrition insecurity, IOM is providing unconditional cash-based transfers in areas where markets are operating. Since January 2017, IOM provided unconditional cash transfers to 490 households, prioritizing drought-affected persons that are in most need in Kahda district. The beneficiaries were identified based on a vulnerability criteria in cooperation with Government authorities. IOM has

also provided agricultural inputs including seeds and tools to 650 farming households in Baidoa to enhance cultivation. This is part of larger efforts to strengthen vulnerable livelihoods of agro-pastoral communities. Additionally, IOM is supplying 40 beneficiaries with cash-for-work activities for the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure in Nugal, Puntland.

## DTM



**DTM is deploying an additional 120 enumerators into 30 districts with the aim of having presence in all districts by the end of May**

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Somalia provides assessments and profiles of areas impacted by displacement and cross-border mobility. Currently, DTM has 33 team members in eight districts and three border locations. In response to information needs on the growing drought-related displacement, DTM is deploying an additional 120 enumerators into 30 districts with the aim of having presence in all districts by the end of May. Over the upcoming months, enumerators will focus on compiling georeferenced data on settlements and IDP sites, identifying reliable key informants, and collecting community based population estimates on displaced populations as well as information on basic needs and assistance provided. Estimates from IOM DTM Somalia indicates that in March alone, over 270,000 individuals have been displaced, totalling approximately 500,000 due to the drought. DTM estimates further point to a

decrease in exit flows from Somalia to Ethiopia, particularly through the Doolow border crossing, and an increase in outflows into Kenya through El Wak in February. Further information is available on: <http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia/>

IOM actively liaises with government agencies (including: the Disaster Management Agency (DMA), Puntland's Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), and Somaliland's Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (MRRR)) and humanitarian partners on the scale-up, as well as indicator selection and tool design. In Mogadishu, DTM representatives are present at the operational cell and share information through the OCHA-lead Information Management Working Group (IMWG). Currently, IOM and UNHCR are collaborating on displacement related data collection and dissemination.

## CCCM



**As requested by the local Drought Operations Center, IOM is deploying a CCCM expert to Baidoa in response to mass displacement to the area**

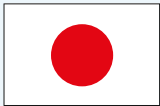
As drought-induced displacement continues to rise in Somalia, the urgent need to coordinate humanitarian efforts and facilitate a concerted approach to meeting the needs of displaced persons has been recognized with the upcoming activation of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in Somalia. CCCM interventions support field operations with tools, guidance and capacity building to coordinate and manage

displaced populations effectively. CCCM methodologies are applied in communal displacement settings, collective centres, camps (spontaneous and planned), camp-like settings, and communal settlements. The overall goal of CCCM is to improve living conditions during crisis-related displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions to end camp-life and organize closure and phase-out of camps upon IDP return.

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## AMINA



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“

THIS DROUGHT IS REALLY AFFECTING US. MY CUSTOMERS ARE NO LONGER BUYING THINGS IN MY SHOP AS THEY USED TO BUY BEFORE. IT SEEMS PEOPLE ARE NO LONGER MAKING ENOUGH MONEY ANYMORE. SOME ARE SAVING MONEY TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FAMILIES” SAYS AMINA. “MY MOTHER AND BROTHER CAME TO ME FOR HELP RECENTLY FROM THEIR RURAL FARM. THEY LOST EVERYTHING BECAUSE OF THIS DROUGHT. THEY HAD 220 ANIMALS FOR LIVESTOCK THAT ALL DIED BECAUSE THEY HAD NO FOOD OR WATER TO GIVE THEM. IT IS TERRIBLE.

”

## DONATE

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