



A MIDA participant conducts training for students at Hargeisa School of Health Science. © Muse Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018

## OVERVIEW

Somalia continues to be characterized by migration flows, with internal displacement and irregular migration constituting major challenges. While the risk of famine in Somalia has declined, humanitarian needs remain at critical levels. An estimated 5.4 million people are in need of assistance, 2.1 million are internally displaced, and 1.2 million children are projected to be malnourished.

Furthermore, Somalia is a key source, transit and, to some extent, destination country for irregular migratory flows due to porous borders, including one of the largest sea borders in Africa. This continues to represent a migration management challenge for recently federalized border authorities. Every year, the thousands of Somalis who make hazardous journeys along regional migration routes are exposed to severe protection risks.

To address overall migration challenges in Somalia, IOM closely works with the Federal Government of Somalia, regional authorities, the UN, donor governments and civil society by implementing the programmes through three pillars:

- (1) Preparedness and humanitarian response;
- (2) Long term recovery and durable solutions; and,
- (3) Migration governance and development.

Since 2006, IOM has set a strong record on delivery of frontline services to crisis-affected populations, while steadily developing models and partnerships for longer term recovery and migration governance. With over 300 staff, IOM Somalia comprises of a main office in Mogadishu and field offices in Kismayo, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow and Garowe, as well as the Nairobi Support Office in Kenya. IOM Somalia is expanding its overall presence in Somalia with the ongoing construction of an office space in Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) which is expected to be operational within 2018.



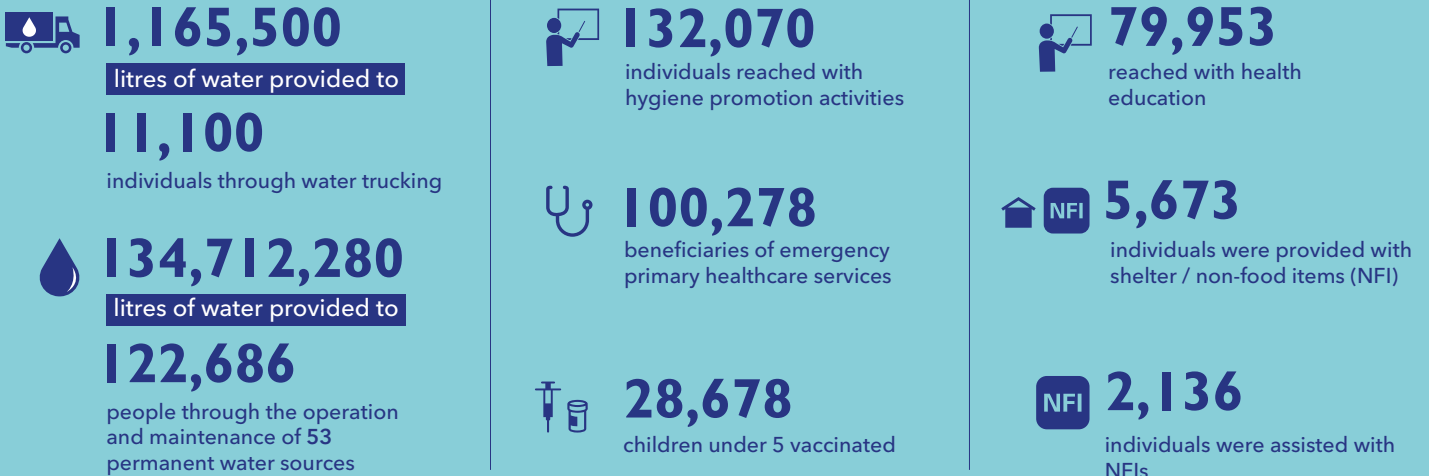
# Humanitarian Response

Save lives and alleviate suffering in crisis-affected populations

## Humanitarian Situation

Unlike 2017, the Gu rains in April have been above average, worsening conditions in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) sites, destroying infrastructure, and displacing populations. By the end of April, approximately 630,000 people were affected and approximately 214,800 displaced by flash and river flooding. Damaged sanitation facilities compromise existing water supply, exacerbating the risk of water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) / cholera. To date, a total of 2,672 cases and 18 deaths have been reported in 2018 across 18 districts in five regions. As a result of stagnant water, 3,342 cases of malaria have been reported in flood affected areas. The Gu rainfall is expected to continue until the end of June.

## HUMANITARIAN HIGHLIGHTS



## CCCM CLUSTER

Since the activation of Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) in May 2017 with IOM as the co-lead of the Cluster, CCCM Cluster has been striving to achieve the following: 1) Strengthen the predictability and effectiveness of multi sectorial interventions at site level and/or areas of concentration of sites; 2) Improve community engagement, participation, living conditions and safe access to services in selected sites; and, 3) Strengthen community self-management to promote durable solutions for displaced people in sites. With seven sub-regional focal points throughout Somalia, there are currently nine partners implementing CCCM projects in nine different districts, including four national NGOs.

With the onset of the early Gu rain in March, a number of IDP sites have been severely affected by flash floods in Banadir and Bay regions. CCCM partners led multisector assessments with camp leaders to address the impact of flash flooding in IDP sites in Baidoa, Kismayo and Doolow. Partners also worked to mitigate the effects of the floods through emergency site improvement projects.

The CCCM Cluster continued to work closely with the Protection Cluster and its sub clusters to protect the rights of displaced people. CCCM partners participated in a two-day Protection Cluster workshop aimed at drafting a new Protection Cluster

strategy for Somalia.

The CCCM Cluster finalized another round of data collection for the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA), with an additional 19 districts added. DSA is an inter-cluster and inter-agency initiative aimed at strengthening the predictability and effectiveness of multi sectorial interventions at site level and / or areas of concentration of sites. In total, 1,890 sites were assessed across 48 districts and 17 regions from September 2017 to March 2018. The data set can be found [here](#).



## CCCM

*IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management teams improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements and ensure equitable access to services and assistance of all persons in need in the regions of Kismayo, Doolow and Baidoa.*

In Doolow, heavy rainfalls flooded areas in Kabasa and Qansaxley sites and damaged some of the sanitation infrastructure. IOM's CCCM team had prepared for the rainy season floods by distributing 120 site maintenance tool kits to the community's in Doolow. The kits consisted of wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, gumboots and gloves and were distributed to all the sector leaders in the two camps.

The communities were then able to utilize these tools to respond themselves to the flooding with technical support from the CCCM team. The CCCM team also supported the WASH partners to identify the latrines that had been damaged by the rains in order to ensure that the facilities could be rehabilitated. In addition to flood response, CCCM completed a vulnerability assessment in Kabasa and Qansaxlay IDP sites. The data collected will provide service providers in the sites with demographic information on persons of concern within the sites and the types of vulnerabilities within the population. CCCM continued relocation activities in the Kabasa site with an additional 287 households moved from the flooded camp area into the newly planned plots. This activity is part of the site planning and relocation of New Kabasa which has been ongoing since September 2017.

In Baidoa, the rainy season increased the risk of water-borne and sanitation-related diseases, including cholera and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD). In response, the CCCM outreach team conducted seven hygiene promotion sessions for approximately 1,200 individuals across 17 IDP sites. In addition, the construction of five community information centres has been completed. These information centres will enhance Communication with Communities (CWC) and two-way information sharing between service providers and IDPs on issues related to life in the IDP sites. Lastly, the CCCM team interviewed 100 community members (75 women and 25 men) in six IDP sites on ways to improve governance, site care and maintenance, communications with communities, and community feedback mechanisms. Results of these discussions will be shared with site level stakeholders in order to help improve service provision.

In Kismayo, the CCCM team in partnership with camp leaders carried out a flood assessment to identify the flood affected sites requiring additional assistance to inform service providers. Hygiene and sanitation promotion activities were carried in collaboration with community leaders focused on treatment of waste to improve site conditions. Lastly, the CCCM team conducted a two-day basic leadership training to improve local governance.

## WASH

In April, WASH reached 122,686 individuals with 134,712,280 liters of water clean water through the rehabilitation and maintenance of 53 strategic water supply systems. A total of 132,070 individuals were also reached with hygiene promotion activities. Locations include: Doolow, Luuq, Kismayo, Afmadow, Afgooye Awdinle, Balanbale, Dhusamareeb, Daynille, Jowhar, Beletweyn, and Garbahaarey districts.

In response to recent flooding in Dhobley, Elwak, Doolow, Kismayo and Baidoa, IOM requested 3,000 hygiene kits from the Regional WASH Supply Hubs. A total of 1,500 Hygiene kits will be distributed in May in Kabasa IDP settlements and 1,500 in Dhobley to reduce the risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) / cholera.

Lastly, in consultation with the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland and

Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland, IOM began beneficiary registration reaching a total population of 33,708 individuals (22,608 in Somaliland and 11,100 in Puntland). IOM started the distribution of water vouchers in Sanaag and Nugaal regions of Puntland on 26 April 2018 and reached 11,100 individuals providing 1,165,500 liters of clean safe water to the drought victims.

## DTM

*The DTM is a global IOM mechanism to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. In Somalia, DTM provides assessments and profiles of areas impacted by displacement and cross-border mobility, including monitoring trends and movements over time, in order to support targeted and evidence-based humanitarian interventions.*

DTM has been working closely with the Information Management Working Group Somalia (IMWG) / Technical Working Group (TWG) on the IDP Population. The IMWG has been tasked by UN Country Team / Senior Management Group to provide an updated figure for the number of IDPs in Somalia. This figure would be used to support the implementation of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan and the 2018 post-Gu seasonal assessment. In addition, DTM with CCCM is preparing to roll out Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) in five districts, including: Buur Hakaba, Qansax Dheere, Cabuqwaq, Jariiban and Hobyo. In April, IOM provided a Training of Trainers for team leaders on how to collect data for DSA and trainings for enumerators will be conducted in May.



DTM enumerators gather data from key informants at Sheikh Osman IDP camp, Borama. © Muse Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018

## HEALTH

*IOM Migrant Health Division (MHD) operates 20 static health facilities including 17 primary health care centres, 2 transit centres, 1 migration resource centre and 3 mobile teams.*

In partnership with Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Health, IOM will launch a five-month CERF Rapid Response project in

Sool, Sanaag and Mudug regions in early May. Eight Integrated Emergency Rapid Response Teams (IERT) will be deployed to rural locations where no functional health facilities are located. The project will target 48,000 beneficiaries. The IERTs will provide curative and preventive primary healthcare, nutrition screening and referral for children under five, and health promotion. In addition, IOM provided emergency medical supplies to Aamin Ambulance and the Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu. The supplies were initially donated by [AmeriCares](#). IOM has partnered with AmeriCares to donate more than eight tonnes of medical supplies for distribution across IOM project locations in Somaliland, Puntland, Lower Juba, Gedo and Banadir regions to increase local access to life-saving primary healthcare services.



*The Shelter team continues to consult with internally displaced people and local authorities on the provision of shelter and non-food items (NFI) to vulnerable populations. Depending on the affected community's vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, identified populations might be provided with transitional shelters or more permanent structures where appropriate.*

In late March, 1,300 households (HHs) received emergency shelter kits and NFI in Kabasa and Qansaxlay IDP sites in Doolow. A total of 7,809 IDPs received plastic sheets, nails, ropes and building materials for their shelter needs.

On 14 March, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster and REACH, IOM conducted a market assessment which assessed the shelter and NFI needs of 192 HHs. The market assessment included focus group discussions with affected populations and surveys with 30 vendors to assess the market capacity to provide shelter and NFIs through cash based interventions. The assessment will guide IOM's future cash based interventions under Shelter/NFI programming.



## Stabilization and transition

Establish foundations for long-term recovery and durable solutions



## RDS

*IOM Recovery and Durable Solutions (RDS) Unit works to bridge humanitarian, development and peace/state building efforts and operationalize a paradigm shift from aid-agency driven modalities to one where the government and community co-design and lead their nationally aligned and owned programming. The RDS Unit activities promote: durable solutions for returnees and IDPs; increased social cohesion; improved government capacities to lead on durable solutions at FMS and district levels in urban and peri-urban areas. Currently, IOM RDS programming is operational in Jubaland, South West State, and Hirshabelle.*

During the month of April 2018, IOM successfully introduced peace building projects into Balcad district in Hirshabelle State of Somalia, one of the seven districts where the project is operational. Between 24 and 25 April, IOM held a training for the Balcad Core Facilitation Team (CFT) on facilitating the participatory visioning, planning and prioritization process to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for IDPs, returnees and host communities. The CFT will lead inclusive and community driven consultation, dialogue and planning processes that result in a common vision and common understanding of

individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions with various socio-economic groups in Balcad district. IOM supported the self-selection of socio-economic groups in Balcad district to ensure that all community members, including those facing social exclusion are able to represent their interests, challenges, threats and aspirations with one voice through community based planning processes. The various socio-economic groups comprised of widows, youth, orphans, the elderly, elders, people living with disabilities, livestock and crop farmers, entrepreneurs and leaders from IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide. This effort will lead to identification and prioritization of community based projects that improve access to basic services and promote peaceful coexistence among diverse groups in Balcad district.

In addition, IOM supported the formation of community action groups (CAGs) for community based public works, micro-entrepreneurship and mobilizing locally available resources for implementation of community action plans. Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation committees (CBM&E) were also identified in Balcad district to facilitate tracking of progress milestones, facilitate local learning, scaling up of best practices and taking timely corrective action where necessary. Thirty per cent of the CAG and CBM&E members are female.

*The DDR Unit works with marginalized Youth at Risk in Countering/Preventing Violent Extremism (C/PVE) and social cohesion and supports the Federal Government of Somalia's National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants.*

To contribute to the programme, IOM is building the capacity of federal and regional government agencies in the rehabilitation and reintegration of low-risk disengaged combatants. This includes the development of relevant standard operating procedures, policies and training curriculums. IOM also works with local partners, federal and regional government agencies to implement social reconciliation and reintegration programming, community engagement and awareness raising in support of the National Programme. In this regard, IOM uses a variety of approaches, including community-based trauma healing, sport, art and cultural activities, and outreach. To that end, the approach applied by IOM is not to focus solely on reintegrating disengaged combatants, but to establish how the sustainable reintegration of disengaged combatants can contribute to community security and stability.

*IOM supports the Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) funded by USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives. The aim is to provide stabilization assistance to communities living in areas recently recovered from non-state actor control and aims to reduce the risks of destabilizing factors*



## Migration governance & development

Advance wellbeing of society and migrants through stronger migration governance and development



## IBM

*IOM's Immigration and Border Management (IBM) programme supports the Government of Somalia in promoting safe and orderly migration, securing borders and building the capacity of immigration officials.*



IOM's IBM completed the installation and testing of screening and digital communication equipment at Aden Abdule Airport in Mogadishu. © Muse Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018

In partnership with departments of immigration in Somalia, the Government of Japan and the European Union, IOM supported the procurement of six mobile patrol vehicles which have since been deployed across land borders in Dhobley, Doolow and Lowyaddo to enhance migration management and surveillance of Somalia borders for detection and response to any irregular migration related incidences thereby mitigating any security threats. The Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) Director General (DG) requested IOM's support to install Very High Frequency/High Frequency (VHF/HF) radios in these vehicles, radio repeaters in the local immigration offices as well as connectivity to a central radio command base at the Headquarters. This is to enable real time communication and

monitoring, on a secure network, between officers based at the land borders with Immigration Head Office where a radio base command center is assembled.

During this reporting period, IOM completed installation of digital VHF/HF radio communication equipped with GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) tracking system for use on the mobile patrol vehicle in Doolow and a tracking system based at the command center in Mogadishu for real time communication and monitoring. Repeaters have also been installed at the Doolow local office with a 7/24 solar power back up system. The vehicle monitors movement along Somalia-Ethiopia border and facilitates documentation of migrants on the Migration Information and Data Analysis Systems (MIDAS). The

MIDAS software enables the IND to collect, process and store travelers' information, including bio-data for the purpose of identification, authentication, data collection and analysis. To ensure sustainability on utilization of these equipment IOM organized training for four immigration officers on use and general maintenance of the communication equipment including standard operational procedures for the management of the radio rooms/communication command center.

Doolow is the first border post to have the digital VHF/HF radios equipped with GPS tracking system and solar power back up system installed with plans underway to equip other ports of entry with similar equipment to enhance communication connectivity, surveillance and coordination within the IND. IOM is also at the preliminary stages of commencing construction of a permanent structure for the IND in Doolow and finalizing the construction of another building in Dhobley. These efforts fit within the IND strategic plan and IOM IBM's development area of focus in its support to the immigration department of Somalia.



## LHD

*The Labour Mobility and Human Development (LHD) programme focuses its interventions on promoting pathways of labour migration, enhancing coordination for diaspora engagement, strengthening institutional capacity and, mitigating the drivers of irregular migration.*



Diaspora experts train the local staff in the neonatal unit at Hargeisa Group Hospital to address the high number of infant mortality. © Muse Mohamed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018

Under the LHD unit the MIDA (Migration for Development in Africa) programme in Somalia has been implemented since 2008. The aim of the programme is to build the capacity of different institutions in Somalia through the placement of Somali diaspora experts. Currently, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland is funding 52 positions under the MIDA-FINNSOM project. The priority areas of MIDA-FINNSOM are health and education.

From 14 to 19 April, a Training of Facilitators (ToF) was conducted

in Mogadishu at Yardimeli Hospital, one of MIDA FINNSOM's host institutions. A total of ten newly recruited MIDA FINNSOM health and education experts, as well as the Director General of the Ministry of Education, Federal Government of Somalia, and the director of Yardimeli Hospital participated. The ToF is a core component of the MIDA programme focused on equipping diaspora experts with the necessary tools to systematically and sustainably transfer knowledge and skills to the host institution. The ToF also served as an orientation for the newly recruited MIDA participants, providing a space to exchange ideas, experiences and create synergies.

Diaspora experts who previously benefitted from the ToF facilitated the training with support from IOM staff. As experienced MIDA participants, the trainers have first-hand experience and insight in working with host institutions. The sessions introduced key concepts and tools related to facilitation and knowledge / skills transfer. All newly recruited diaspora experts were given time to design work plans for the duration of their assignment including key deliverables. The feedback from the training showed that participants found the ToF to be useful, informative and a good forum to meet other MIDA participants. The tools for the ToF will be further developed with the aim of making it universal rather than sector specific.



## MPA

*IOM Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) Division provides technical expertise in areas of migration policy, administrative and operational practices and procedures for countering human trafficking and smuggling, and direct assistance to migrants.*

IOM collaborated with the Office of the Special Envoy (OSE) for Migrants' and Childrens' rights to establish progress towards the objective of facilitating orderly, safe, regular and rights-based migration through the facilitation of dignified voluntary return and the implementation of development-focused and sustainable reintegration policies and processes under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migration Protection and Reintegration.

During a focused workshop to refine and tailor global standard operating procedures for the Somali context, IOM and the OSE gained substantial ground on the development of a comprehensive framework for operations. The review and coordination centred on refining the definition and intended areas for focus on reintegration, highlighting government priorities for development. Individual, collective and community based reintegration initiatives will follow a strong theme of social support and innovation in relevant areas such as technology and renewable energy. The workshop concluded with a solid commitment on both sides to establish a comprehensive and equitable referral system that impacts both the returnee and the wider community, to strategically limit instances of irregular migration and concurrently promote sustainable reintegration.

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