



IOM works with community gatekeepers to engage participation of affected populations in IOM programming. © Muse Mohammed / 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, 2.6 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

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 Situation

After sustained and intense rainfall in April and May, Somalia is experiencing record levels of flash and riverine flooding across the country. In addition to the heavy rainfall, cyclone Sagar in the Gulf of Aden caused significant damage in Somaliland and Puntland, affecting an estimated 795,000 people and displacing more than 230,000 (PRMN). Displacement, destruction of infrastructure and crops and, loss of lives and livelihoods are further compounding an already fragile humanitarian situation. While the rains are good for recovery, food insecurity persists as 50,000 hectares of cropland were inundated, 500 tonnes of household grain stores were compromised, and damaged roads and bridges are disrupting the delivery of food supply resulting in food shortages and further deteriorating conditions for communities already impacted by the prolonged drought.

As the flood waters recede, there is increased risk of disease outbreak. In May, the Ministry of Health reported a total of 3,904 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera since December 2017, with new outbreaks in Banadir, Kismayo, Jowhar, Bulo Barde and Afgoye. Additionally, 148 cases were reported in the flood affected regions of Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba. Stagnant water resulted in a total of 3,342 confirmed cases of malaria in flood affected areas.

HUMANITARIAN HIGHLIGHTS



169,091,640
litres of clean water
provided to
122,686 individuals



132,070
individuals reached
through hygiene
promotion activities



126,037
individuals received
emergency primary
healthcare services



34,851
children under five
vaccinated



99,414
reached with health
education



Humanitarian Response

Save lives and alleviate suffering in crisis-affected populations



HEALTH

The Migration Health Division (MHD) delivers and promotes comprehensive, preventive and curative health programmes which are beneficial, accessible, and equitable for migrants and mobile populations. Bridging the needs of both migrants and IOM member states, MHD, in close collaboration with partners, contributes towards the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants, enabling them and host communities to achieve social and economic development. IOM Somalia aims to deliver basic healthcare services for migrants and mobile populations who face many obstacles in accessing essential health care services due to a number of factors including the reoccurring drought and continuous conflict.

IOM MHD operates 22 static health facilities including 19 primary healthcare centres, 2 transit centres, 1 migrant resource centre and 8 mobile teams across the country. In May, a total of 25,759 beneficiaries were provided with emergency primary healthcare services across Somalia. IOM provided vaccinations to 6,173 children under 5, reached 19,461 people with health education and saw 3,472 mothers for antenatal care visits.

In early May, MHD deployed eight new Integrated Emergency Rapid Response Teams (IERT) targeting the worst affected populations in northern and central pastoral areas facing larger gaps in basic food needs and higher malnutrition. In partnership with Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Health, the project will provide 48,000 beneficiaries with emergency lifesaving healthcare services to drought-affected populations in Mudug, Sool and Sanag. With funding from the CERF Rapid Response Fund (RRF), this intervention builds on IOM's past and ongoing health service provision through targeting new geographic areas with a focus on vulnerable, underserved communities. In consultation with the local district MoH officer, the eight new teams focus on reaching rural areas, where no functional health facilities are located providing curative and preventative primary healthcare, nutrition screening and referral for children under 5, and hygiene promotion.

IOM in partnership with Americares donated more than eight tonnes of medical supplies to Amin Ambulance and Banadir Hospital in Banadir region (which includes Mogadishu). The donation included more than 190,000 litres of intravenous fluids, which is critical to enabling the facilities to effectively treat and manage AWD/cholera, and other water-borne communicable diseases.

Following the damages caused by the tropical Cyclone Sagar in Somaliland, the Ministry of Health in Somaliland requested IOM to undertake a joint assessment mission on the coastal areas hit by the cyclone. The team reported 21 fatalities, as well as significant livestock losses with up to 80 per cent of farms destroyed. The heavy rainfall, strong winds and flash floods from the cyclone damaged health facilities and other critical infrastructure in the area including Zeyla Hospital. Risk of communicable disease outbreaks is significantly elevated. MHD is coordinating with partners on an integrated response to address urgent needs for medical supplies, safe drinking water, non-food items (NFIs) and shelter support.



IOM IERTs provide healthcare services to vulnerable populations in rural areas where no functional health facilities are located. © Jama Hassen Abdille / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



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.

Doolow

In response to the ongoing flooding during the Gu rains IOM procured and distributed sanitation tools to the camp leadership committees in both Kabasa and Qansaxlay sites in order to assist the community in dealing with the rains and flooding. In total, 120 wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, pairs of gumboots, and pairs of gloves were distributed to all the sector leaders in the two camps. In addition to flood response, CCCM continues to improve living conditions of displaced persons in Doolow. In Kabasa site in May, 287 households (HHs) were relocated to the newly demarcated plots in sector B of the site. This activity is part of the site planning and relocation in New Kabasa that has been ongoing since September 2017. To date, a total of 2,402 HHs have been relocated into the new space. This new space will improve the quality of life and dignity of IDPs by ensuring equal access to services. As well as working to improve conditions for existing IDPs, IOM contributed to improving the reception experience of new arrivals coming to Doolow sites. IOM also met with various partners at field level including local district authorities to discuss in detail how to improve the reception of new arrivals and are working towards the creation of standard operating procedures to deal with influxes.

Baidoa

In response to the current heavy rains which increased the risk of water-borne and sanitation-related diseases, including AWD/ cholera, CCCM, in partnership with WASH partners, reached 1,600 individuals with awareness raising activities on positive health and hygiene practices in 15 IDP sites. Working towards improving Communication with Communities (CwC), IOM set up complaints and feedback desks in six IDP sites (Hanano 2, Kormari, Idaale 1, Boholglanjo, Tawakal 1, and Towfiq 1) utilizing the newly constructed information centres. This procedure will provide a channel for the affected population to communicate with IOM and ensure community level concerns are heard and acted upon throughout the implementation of programmes cross sectorally. Finally, during the month of May, CCCM led the quarterly site verification exercise to confirm the number, names and locations of all the IDP sites in Baidoa. The updating of this list quarterly contributes to improving the coordination of the humanitarian response. A total of 377 IDP sites comprising of 44,995 HHs were identified with the help of 39 staff from 14 organizations and government ministries in the three-day exercise.



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.

Somalia's Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster partners continue to respond to flash flooding in IDP sites. Thus far, CCCM has reached 122,000 IDPs in Kismayo, Doolow, Baidoa and Belet Weyne through site improvement and maintenance activities to mitigate flood damage. In addition, in response to the growing challenge of evictions, the CCCM Cluster held a workshop with the HLP sub-cluster on 09 May in Mogadishu which was attended by 22 participants from 12 organizations to formulate a cluster strategy to mitigate the risk of evictions in IDP sites through a common approach by CCCM and HLP actors. Further inter-cluster collaboration was fostered with the GBV sub-cluster in Mogadishu to strengthen GBV mainstreaming in CCCM activities and to build a common strategy to support GBV referral pathways in IDP sites. Attended by 25 participants from 14 organizations, the CCCM cluster engaged various partners at field level to find common ways to improve GBV field response in displacements sites.



Adequate access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services (WASH) is essential to prevent dehydration and reduce the risk of water-related diseases. Moreover, good hygiene practices reduce the risk of diarrhoea, cholera and other disease outbreaks. The provision of WASH interventions is usually one of the highest priorities following the onset of any crisis, whether sudden or protracted, following a natural disaster or complex situation. IOM Somalia's WASH emergency programmes are focused on the immediate provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services to affected populations across Somalia.

WASH reached 122,686 individuals with 169,091,640 litres of safe water through the rehabilitation and operation maintenance of 53 strategic water supply systems in Doolow, Luuq, Kismayo, Afmadow, Afgooye Awdinle, Balanbale, Dhusamareeb, Daynille, Jowhar, Beletweyn, and Garbaharey districts. Additionally, 132,070 individuals were reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages.

In response to the drought experienced in the northern parts of Somalia, IOM's WASH unit reached 33,708 individuals with 15,168,600 litres of water through water trucking. In close

collaboration with the National Disaster Preparedness And Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland and the Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland, the project will provide access to safe water and hygiene promotion to 126,000 beneficiaries in 17 drought affected locations (11 in Sool and Sanaag regions of Somaliland and 6 in Nugaal and Sanaag regions of Puntland). IOM has so far served 22,608 individuals in Somaliland and 11,100 in Puntland. As part of the ongoing emergency response, IOM plans to rehabilitate 12 strategic water sources, 6 in Puntland and 6 in Somaliland, which will be complemented with rigorous hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.

Due to the recent floods in Dhobley, Elwak, Doolow, Kismayo and Baidoa, several WASH facilities located within IDP sites were damaged. In response, IOM distributed 3,000 hygiene kits (1,500 in Kabasa IDP settlements and 1,500 in Dhobley) to mitigate risk of an AWD/cholera outbreak.



SHELTER

Immediately following crises, the provision of shelter and NFI assistance is a critical, life-saving intervention that provides the affected population with safety and protection from the elements, health risks and other factors that could increase their vulnerabilities. Depending on the nature of the crises, shelter and NFI interventions can either improve living conditions for vulnerable populations while they are displaced or can contribute to their safe return or relocation to areas where they can recover from the crises and resume their family and community life. IOM Somalia covers a diverse range of operations from assessment of the needs of affected populations to distribution of NFIs and shelter kits.

To identify the needs of affected populations in Doolow, IOM held focus group discussions in both Kabasa and Qansaxlay IDP sites with beneficiaries, community and camp leaders. In response and as part of the Shelter team's efforts to continuously utilize the best methods for programme delivery, IOM is initiating the first cash-based intervention (CBI) in Doolow. During the month of May, IOM identified and registered 55 HHs for the pilot intervention. Following a market assessment and verification, six vendors (three vendors for shelter items and three vendors for NFI items) were selected to participate in the CBI pilot. The aim of the first CBI pilot by IOM in Somalia is to provide shelter and NFI aid while allowing the beneficiaries to select specific items based on their needs. This type of provision of goods benefits both IDPs and host communities while supporting the local market. IOM Shelter will also be providing assistance in Baidoa in response to the floods. Working in close coordination with the Shelter Cluster and CCCM staff in the field, the most vulnerable populations and individuals will be targeted as part of IOM integrated response with CCCM and WASH activities.



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.

In May, the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) released an updated IDP population estimate for Somalia. IOM DTM and CCCM Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) were key sources in the collection of data. The 2.6 million IDP figure will be used to support the implementation of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan as well as the post-Gu seasonal assessment.

Additionally, IOM completed two trainings on the DSA tool which aims to provide humanitarian actors with essential information on services at site level to improve humanitarian assistance in IDP sites. IOM DTM will be rolling out DSA in five new districts in the coming months.



DTM provides assessments and profiles impacted by displacements. © Muse Mohammed / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



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.

IOM and UN Habitat are continuing to implement the government led and community driven Midnimo programme in the seven districts of Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle States. This has been promoted through the facilitation of participatory community based planning process in Afmadow, the training of core facilitation teams, and the mobilization of various socio-economic groups for community based planning in Balcad after which a Community Action Plan (CAP) was drafted. The process of creating a CAP for Gabaharey has started. Additionally, the RDS team is working with Media INK for the implementation of radio, TV and SMS public information campaigns aimed at fortifying social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. With this aim, IOM, in collaboration with the local authorities in Doolow, facilitated a football tournament. The participants included IDPs, returnees, members of the host community and local authority. Mr. Mohamed Hussein Abdi, the Head of Projects and Humanitarian Liaison Officer in the Doolow District Commissioner's Office said, "The sports event has helped us to facilitate social mobilization as well as advocacy for IDPs and returnees acceptance. Sports have a unique power to attract, mobilize, inspire and generate social inclusion and effective citizenship thereby reducing youth violence, cultural differences, aggression, discrimination and marginalization". Cash for Work activities related to waste management were organized with the same goal of increasing community cohesion in eight locations in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, targeting 800 beneficiaries. The initiative aimed to improve hygiene and environmental sanitation in targeted areas.



Alta-Juba Team celebrating their win at the IOM facilitated football tournament in Doolow. © Hassan Abdirahman Hilowle / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



DDR

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.

In May, IOM conducted a training for 22 border control officials on various themes relating to Humanitarian Border Management (HBM). The training was organized at the Bossaso Training Centre, which was established by IOM, in partnership with the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) in 2012, to enhance training and capacity building for immigration officers throughout Somalia. This training is intended to build officers' capacity to register undocumented migrants, protect migrants and ensure data protection during border management operations. The training is valuable during a period in which the country is experiencing an increasing number of migrants. Training participants increased their ability to detect, screen and provide services to vulnerable migrants.

To enhance the capacities of the border management to screen and track individuals entering and exiting Somalia, IBM installed ten-digit fingerprint readers at General Mohamed Abshir International Airport, formally known as Garowe Airport. Complementary training in the use, storage and maintenance of the equipment is being delivered by IOM. Additionally, IOM completed the construction of the Dhobley land post based along the Kenya-Somalia border to enable better monitoring of movement between the two countries.



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.

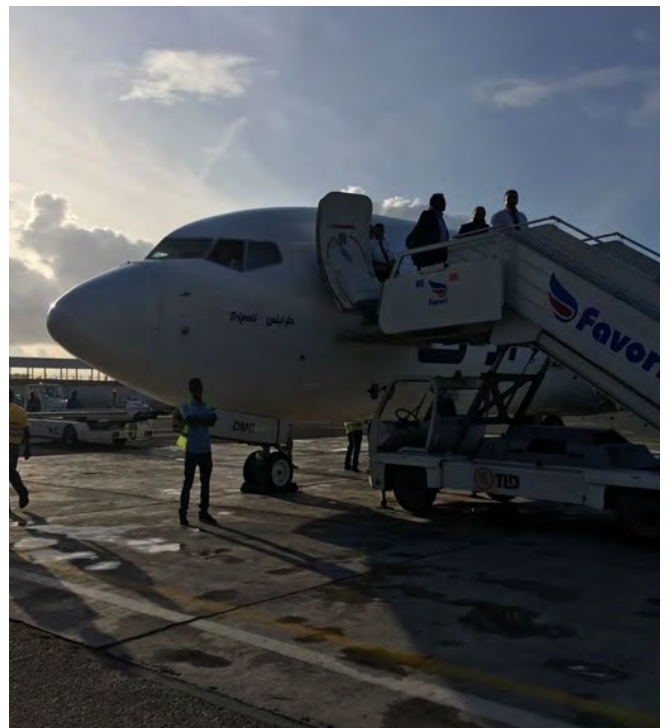
IOM, through the MIDA FINNSOM Project together with Somaliland Ministry of Health and Development (MoHD) has developed and conducted the first end-of-life care education programme for neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), focused on ethical decision making, care of dying neonates, bereavement, and cultural communication. This was part of the six weeks neonatal training conducted by Diaspora experts. The training has improved nurses' knowledge, and understanding of quality care for pregnant mothers and new born babies. The LHD team in Hargeisa organized the graduation ceremony of this Regional Neonatal Training.



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.

MPA received a charter flight of 150 Somali men from Libya on Wednesday, 30 May. IOM is working on community based and individual reintegration options for the returnees, once they have reached their final destinations in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, Balet Hawa, Ceelbarde, and Beletweyne. IOM coordinated with the relevant authorities in each area to facilitate a safe and dignified return. After arrival in Mogadishu, all returnees were accommodated at the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) way station and provided with meals, refreshments and other necessities. Returnees were supported through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration which facilitates orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development of rights-based and development-focused policies and processes on protection and sustainable reintegration. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative, backed by the EU Trust Fund, covers and has been set up in close cooperation with a total of 26 African countries.



Somali returnees from Libya are supported by IOM MPA upon arrival in Mogadishu. © Amy Edwards / UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018



Meet Mohamed Elmi

Mohamed Elmi is the gatekeeper at the Sheikh Osman IDP camp in Borama, Awdal. Sheikh Osman camp is a 10-minute drive from town and is characterized by a mix of permanent and temporary IDP shelters that house well over 200 HHs.

Mohammed moved to Sheikh Osman IDP camp in Borama about nine months ago as a result of the devastating drought that affected his town and the neighbouring areas. He travelled for two days on foot with his wife and five children along with other families who were also moving to avoid the effects of the drought. Mohamed said,

“The journey was tough as we lost most of our livestock along the way and now we are here trying to start again.”

He added that the journey was especially tough for his two young children due to prolonged periods of walking without food or water. Borama was chosen because it was the nearest town and Mohamed had heard humanitarian organizations were delivering services in the area.

As the gatekeeper of Sheikh Osman IDP camp, Mohamed is in charge of managing and overseeing all that happens within the camp. This is a huge responsibility which includes maintaining a headcount within the camp, allocating resources based on need, and serving as the link between camp members and humanitarian organisations who work in the region. Mohamed works closely with IOM to ensure that the needs of the affected populations are communicated to humanitarian actors to improve humanitarian assistance.

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