



Cleaning campaign in Baidoa - © Ahmed Mohamed Ali/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 350 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.

## HIGHLIGHTS



**237,850,360**

litres of clean water provided to

**122,686**

individuals as of July



**434,082**

individuals reached through hygiene promotion activities as of July



**138,360**

individuals received emergency primary healthcare services

# HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The [Humanitarian Dashboard of June 2018](#), issued by OCHA, report improved food security in the areas that were particularly affected by the drought in 2016-2017. However, due to the above average rainfall and flooding during the Gu season, humanitarian challenges are still present, especially for the most vulnerable communities, especially the displaced communities. Humanitarian responses continued, providing livelihood inputs and livestock protection and the access to food and safety nets increased in June, according to the Food Security Cluster. However responses should be scaled up in Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Bay, Galgaduud, Bakool and some areas in the North.

The Ministry of Health reported a total of 4,905 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) Cholera since December 2017. Also 2,440 cases of influenza-like illness and 2,771 cases of severe acute respiratory illness, together with a total of 578 new cases of suspected AWD/ cholera, were registered in July.



## 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 recurring drought and continuous conflict.*

Primary healthcare service provision continued across 21 static clinics (18 Primary Health Care Centres, 2 Transit Centres, 1 Migrant Resource Centre) and 9 mobile teams, reaching displaced populations across the country. During the reporting period, a total of 12,323 beneficiaries were provided with emergency primary health care. During the reporting period, 509 children were screened at the two Nutrition Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) sites in Kismayo, out of these five children with Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM), meeting the criteria, were admitted to OTP. 67 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) who did not meet admission criteria for OTP were referred to Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) partners for further management of care.

Taking care of returnees is a major part of IOM's health unit. In July the MHD team assisted 6 returnees from Libya, as they went through IOM's post-arrival comprehensive primary healthcare and psychosocial services. They were accommodated at the IOM-supported transit center in Mogadishu while awaiting onward transportation to their final destination within Somalia.

The IOM MHD team also conducted a monitoring visit in Hargeisa, Berbera, Garowe and Bardhere. In particular, the team visited the IOM-run health clinics and hospitals clinics refers to; met with local authorities and Ministry of Health; and checked on medication/supplies storage facilities. The programme team assessed current needs and provided support in addressing immediate challenges.



## 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.*

## Doolow

The site expansion work in Kabasa IDP site in Doolow has been completed. Over 2,500 HH who were newly arrived in 2017 after being displaced by the drought have been relocated to reduce congestion in sites and improve living conditions and access to humanitarian services. Additionally, two information centers have been constructed in Kabasa and Qansaxley with the aim of providing a space for IDPs to give feedback to the humanitarian service providers through the complaint and feedback mechanism as well as providing the displaced community with communal meeting space. The CCCM team in Doolow supported FSL partners to conduct a registration of new arrivals in two sites. The registration was based on a vulnerability assessment conducted by CCCM in March in which 5,066 people were registered for food assistance.

## Baidoa

The CCCM complaints and feedback mechanism is operational in Baidoa and Doolow. When a complaint is received camp management provides feedback to the concerned households and refers to the appropriate service provider as needed. In Baidoa 50 cases were opened and 35 were able to be closed. IOM also initiated a clean-up campaign in the sites using tools provided by the CCCM team. 100 people volunteered in the campaign cleaning the garbage in four large IDP sites, which improved the cleanliness and safety of the sites.

## Kismayo

Forced evictions continues to happen in Somalia. Eviction risk monitoring is ongoing in Kismayo as well as Baidoa. CCCM teams work closely with protection partners and local authorities to mitigate evictions and support affected families to relocate to new sites.

Additionally the CCCM team supported WASH and Health partners to raise awareness on the AWD outbreak among the IDP population. Information was shared on how IDPs can prevent the spread of the disease and where they can seek medical help if affected. Campaigns were organized and targeted the host community as well as the internally displaced people and was aimed at strengthening the community's understanding of health and sanitation.

## 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.*

Cluster partners are conducting eviction risk monitoring which is ongoing in Kismayo, Baidoa and Garowe. CCCM teams work closely with protection partners and local authorities to mitigate evictions and support affected families to relocate to new sites. Service monitoring is ongoing across all sites in Baidoa, Kismayo and Garowe. The site monitoring tool looks to provide key data monthly improving partner responses in IDP sites and to gauge changes in standards within a site which will allow for clusters/partners to coordinate activities accordingly.

The CCCM Cluster in Baidoa co-chaired the first meeting for the

Relocation Task Force in Baidoa. The meeting was attended by 45 participants from the regional, state and local government, UN and NGOs. The meeting discussed the overall relocation plan and agreed on the composition of the task force membership.

## WASH

*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.*

In July, IOM WASH team reached 122,686 individuals with 34,379,360 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. With funding from OFDA, IOM drilled a new borehole in Baidoa. This borehole will be supporting over 8,000 HHs and other mobile migrant populations of concern residing in Bayhaw IDP camp.

As a response to the recent escalating AWD cases in some parts of Somalia, IOM WASH unit rigorously enhanced its hygiene and sanitation promotion activities and reached 205,982 individuals with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages through household visits, community mobilizations and sensitization campaigns.

## 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.*

The DTM Somalia team continuously monitors the movement of migrants at key border crossing points between Somalia and neighboring countries. Internal detailed data analysis is ongoing, but it was observed that in July 34,517 migrants passed through 12 locations. This amount is significantly lower than for the month of June, in which 39,534 migrants were reported.



# 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.*

The RDS Unit works (primarily through the Midnimo program) to ensure peaceful reintegration, social cohesion and durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and the host communities in fragile areas of Somalia. One of the key ways to address such issues is through community planning and implementation of tangible projects to address physical and material safety, enabling durable solutions to displacement. Through such projects, IOM Somalia identifies vulnerable youth from across the targeted area to participate in short term gainful employment. Over the past weeks, 60 vulnerable youth from IDP, returnee and host communities worked together in a cash for work scheme directly contributing to the development of public infrastructure, based on community priorities. By supporting the interaction for unemployed youth from across these target groups, IOM contributes to social integration, and ensures that the community projects have localized financial benefits for youth.

The Midnimo program's strategic communications activities included the implementation of TV, radio and SMS public information campaigns which project creative and contextually specific messaging for social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in areas impacted by conflict, and are host to displacement and returning IDPs and refugees. Five minute TV segments were aired in Southwest State and Jubaland with discussions on peaceful coexistence, and 30,000 subscribers were recipients of SMS messaging promoting public awareness of the benefits of common vision and the understanding of different population groups (IDPs, returnees, marginal communities) in the mixed settlements.



## 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.*

IOM DDR supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in organizing multi-stakeholder consultations towards developing the Women's Economic Empowerment Annex to the National Gender Equality Policy. The goal of the policy is 'to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal partners in post conflict reconstruction process and national development'. The Annex to the policy will provide practical guidance and targets on increasing economic opportunities for women. This will include recommendations towards providing viable livelihood opportunities to women and girls across various demographics and vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk of negative coping strategies such as violent extremism.

*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*



Hargeisa Town © Muse Mohamed/UN Migration Agency (IOM)



# 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.*

During the month of July the IOM IBM team was involved in several activities focusing on immigration laws. Currently an Immigration Law expert, as part of the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme, is reviewing the Somali 1966 Immigration Law. In order to review this law, the expert conducted several regional consultation meetings with government officials and civil society groups. The aim of these meetings is to identify the gaps of the current act and explore the specific needs in the regions. After finalization of the consultations a new version of the law will be drafted and finalized by the end of October. Once drafted and adopted, the Immigration Law will facilitate better border management throughout Somalia and enable the country make leaps through full engagement and participation in regional border management initiatives. After the Immigration Law is finalized and implemented, there will also be a need for further development of the legal framework, particularly in adapting policies and implementation of the law.

Besides updating the immigration law, quarterly coordination meetings are organized for the immigration departments in Somalia to improve immigration legislation and cooperation among the different immigration departments and to improve their border management capacity in Somalia in order to increase stability and reduce irregular migration.



## 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.*

A 'Start Your Business' training was conducted in Hargeisa for 60 migrants who opted to return from Libya. The training was part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa, and was delivered by local ILO-trained facilitators. The trainees, mainly young men, were positive about the training, according to the 21-year old Ahmed, "The training is very good and I like the trainers. It will help me find a business idea, I'm considering opening a supermarket". The aim is to provide the migrants with the knowledge and skills to start their own businesses, which will support their reintegration and will make them more profitable and sustainable. After the migrants completed the training, they receive further assistance and mentoring to ensure a successful launch of their business initiatives.

IOM also responded to a case of 64 Ethiopian migrants who were rescued at sea off the coast of Somaliland, providing support in registration as well as accommodation, food and NFIs prior to assisted voluntary return (AVR) to Ethiopia.



*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 engagement is one of the main pillars of work of LHD in Somalia, mainly through the Migration for Development (MIDA) or the Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D) programme. Through short-term assignments of diaspora experts, at host institutions the experts are able to build the capacity of the institutions in their country of origin. The first diaspora expert was deployed in 2008 and many followed since. All of these assignments conducted over the previous years show the passionate engagement of the diaspora experts with their assignments. One of the participants who decided to be involved as diaspora expert is Ismail Awil.



Ismail Awil – A world citizen - © Muse Mohamed/UN Migration Agency (IOM) 2018

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***"Returning back to my second home for a longer period was the only solution to be closer to my ultimate goal. This goal was made possible by my participation in IOM's CD4D project."***



## "A World Citizen"

My life ambition is believing in the fact that I am a citizen of the world. I am born in Hargeisa (Somaliland) and I have been living in The Netherlands since 1991. That is more than two-thirds of my life. My experience during my stay in The Netherlands, and my background made me the person that I am today. After I finished my studies, I worked for international organizations to be part of the global movement on poverty reduction and to strive for a better future for everyone.

I was very young when I came to The Netherlands, but, my wish and desire was always to go back to my roots and be part of the country's development. I had contact with family whom I was supporting financially and I visited the country whenever possible. I have even been a volunteer for different Dutch organizations to support development projects in Somaliland and I helped others to start a business from a distance. All these involvements were not enough.

I came to Somaliland in July 2017 to start my assignment for the Ministry of Interior. My task was mainly related to the improvement and empowering of the Ministry, especially the department of Administration & Finance. I have never worked for a government institution before. I was very motivated to begin my work and enhance the capacity of the department. It was not easy in the beginning, but after one month things became easier. I had to deal with bad time management and weak teamwork. My personal qualities, language and experience with the culture made it easier for me to be accepted. All the doors were widely open to help me with many tasks in the third month. I was feeling confident and took on even more activities in a short period. I successfully completed my assignment and contributed to policy development and the reorganization of Human Resources department. Thanks to my small contribution, the Ministry has a strategic plan, development plan and goals for the coming four years. Last but not least, they have a Human Resource Policy and Procedures guideline to improve the capacity and the wellbeing of the staff. The management team and the staff of the Ministry appreciated my stay and the contributions of IOM. More still needs to be done in the areas of planning, decentralization and training for different departments like in the area of gender empowerment. This is also the case for many government institutions. The country is still very young and international support for institutional capacity building is limited.

I am very happy that I am part of the CD4D project. Thanks to my participation, I am now more motivated and I want to undertake another assignment. My final wish is to find a job or establish a solid business that contributes to the development of Somaliland which I hold very dearly in my heart and hope to see it make its mark on the world. My thanks goes to the IOM team in Somaliland, The Netherlands and their partners for making this experience possible.

Source: *IOM the Netherlands*

# HUMAN INTEREST STORY



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Nimco Abdi is the midwife at the IOM clinic in Dollow where she has been helping women with all pregnancy-related issues including prenatal counseling, delivery, and postnatal care. In her day to day work, she has encountered many situations that have required her expertise, the most memorable was when she counseled a teenage mother that was afraid of giving birth because she was not married:

*“One time a teenager approached me and told me that she was pregnant, and was afraid of the community and her family because she was not married. She was very sad and she started crying as we were talking and advising her. I asked if I could discuss the matter with her parents and she later brought her mother with her to the clinic. I spoke to her mother and I am happy I was able to talk to her and saving two lives and eventually preventing conflict within the family. In most situations like these, the young girls run away from their family.”*

## CONTACTS

### PROGRAMME SUPPORT UNIT

✉ [iomsomaliapsu@iom.int](mailto:iomsomaliapsu@iom.int)

☎ +254 20 2926000

🌐 <http://www.iom.int/countries/somalia>

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