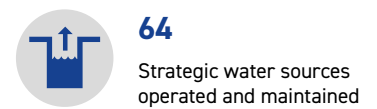




IOM provides border posts with equipment and trains immigration officers how to use them - ©Muse Mohamed/UN Migration


HIGHLIGHTS

WASH



MHD

 **21** Static Clinics

 **9** Mobile clinics supported

 **138,360**
individuals received
emergency primary
healthcare services

LHD

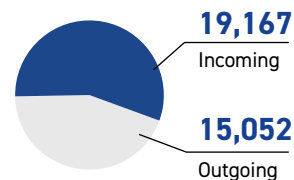
73 Diaspora Experts
(53 male/20 female)

From **11** countries and **69**
local interns/experts

Diaspora experts placed:
Ministries, Hospitals,
Educational Institutions


 **51**  **18**  **4**


DTM



Data was collected in **12**
flow monitoring points
within the somalia borders

RDS

 **7** community
planning sessions
conducted

 **180** cash-for-work
beneficiaries

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 Somalia is expanding its overall presence in Somalia with the ongoing construction of a new expanded office space in Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) which is expected to be operational within 2018.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

In the humanitarian dashboard of July 2018, UN OCHA reports that although the food security situation is improving after the Gu rains, and the harvest is expected to be above average, humanitarian assistance is still required for 5.4 million of people in need. The biggest concerns faced by the humanitarian community in order to provide assistance are access and safety of the staff and their facilities. As of August 2018, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) received 563 million USD, with an additional 167 million USD outside of the HRP.

A report from the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) on the flooding earlier this year shows that many places along the Shabelle River have been heavily affected and are weakened, as a result of the heavy rainfalls and floods. With the expected Deyr rains in October and November there is an increased risk of flooding. There is an immediate need to strengthen and reinforce the areas where weak river embankments are located.



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 MRC) and 9 mobile teams reaching displaced populations across the country. In August, a total of 27,974 beneficiaries were provided with emergency primary health care across the country.

IOM supported World Breastfeeding Week activities in Kismayo. The activities focused on increasing awareness around the importance of new mothers exclusively breastfeeding their infants for the first 6 months. It was highlighted that breastfeeding provides vital nutrition benefits, improves growth, and strengthens immunity against common childhood illnesses. IOM developed and printed t-shirts with key messages about breastfeeding, and provided refreshments during the street parade.

IOM provided delivery beds and delivery kits to Bardhere hospital, which enables health facility deliveries in Bardhere

town, an isolated town in Gedo region. To date, no health facilities in Bardhere have been able to provide maternal delivery. The provision of delivery beds was followed by attachment of a midwife to the national midwifery school in Mogadishu for four weeks of training, and a simultaneous two-week intensive course on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in Bardhere, which included both classroom and practical sessions.

In August, IOM was the first agency to start polio surveillance in Dollow at its health facilities in response to an outbreak of vaccine-derived polio virus in Gedo region.



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.



Planting of trees as part of IDP site development. © IOM Somalia - 2018

Doolow

The CCCM team closely supervised the planting of 1500 neem trees as part of site development in Qansaxley. Since the camp was a plain area with no trees, the community requested CCCM to plant neem trees to ensure the site has enough trees to provide shade, protection from wind and soil erosion and reduces dust. 800 families benefitted from the programme on account of being assisted in planting trees in their respective compounds. The rest of the trees were planted on the main road and at the information/community centers so that the community could use them during distributions or community services delivery.

The CCCM team supervised the ongoing activity in the field, including the fixing of the signboards (Kabasa 83 boards, Qansaxley 72 boards). The aim of the sign boards is to ease the identification of different sectors and blocks in the two camps. It is part of the site development programme which is mandated

by the Camp Management Department. It fosters good governance and will help the service providers in identifying beneficiaries easily and without duplication.

Baidoa

In order to ensure a clean and healthy living environment, the CCCM outreach team conducted a cleaning campaign in 14 IDP sites. The team, together with the IDP leaders, was able to mobilize an impressive amount of more than 300 people from the various communities to volunteer in collecting garbage and cleaning different sites.

In the different IDP sites, the risk of eviction remains imminent. Therefore an eviction risk mapping assessment was done in all the IDP sites in Baidoa. The aim of the assessment is to map the sites in which the risk of eviction is high, in order to prioritize particularly those at risk for the first phase of relocation. In August, the site management in Baidoa received notice of an eviction case in which people received a days' notice period by the land owner. The team negotiated with the land owner for notice period extension and conducted mobilization exercise to provide HLP information to 91 households residing in that site and at risks of eviction.

On 15 August, the first Baidoa relocation Taskforce meeting was held. Participants from the regional, state, and local government, UN, International NGOs, local NGOs, and the CCCM cluster attended the meeting.

Kismayo

The CCCM team in Kismayo mobilized community leaders and new arrivals to attend a meeting meant for assessing the living conditions of new arrivals and their needs in terms of shelter, livelihood, and health. As the number of new arrivals increased during the last few months, the number of challenges they faced also increased. The community leaders were encouraged to ensure that the new arrivals feel part of the community. This benefited both the new arrivals as well as the community and was appreciated by both.

A sanitation campaign was conducted to inform people about the usage of communal latrines and to raise awareness among the community about diseases associated with poor hygiene. During the campaign, community leaders raised concerns regarding the shortage of water, a necessary source to ensure good hygiene. In the awareness campaign it was also highlighted that a few poorly managed latrines could be the cause of the spread of disease in some of the IDP sections.

The team conducted an IDP sites verification exercise which was attended by humanitarian agencies and government institutions. The exercise ran for two days and the aim was to collect the latest validated data on IDPs in Kismayo. A total of 10,211 houses were counted in this survey, which is much lower as compared to the 14,677 households counted during a similar exercise in January this year.

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.

CCCM partners constructed community meeting halls in 10 IDP settlements in Kaxda and Daynile districts of Benadir. These social halls serve settlement leaders and IDP committees to better manage their respective camps and coordinate with various stakeholders who are providing support.

Camp Management Committee trainings were conducted for 150 camp leaders in Kismayo and 50 camp leaders in Baidoa. These trainings covered topics such as community participation, problem identification and prioritization, and use of community complaint and feedback mechanisms.

The first service mapping exercise of Galkayo was conducted recently. Further, information on humanitarian service delivery was collected for 71 IDP sites (37 IDPs in North and 34 IDPs in South).



Cleaning campaign IDP site – © Ali Ahmed Mohamed IOM Somalia 2018

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 August, the PRD WASH unit trained 20 WUCs – (Water Users' Committees) members (12 male and 8 female) on the operation and maintenance of the water supply systems.

IOM focused on reducing the high rate of open defecation in the recent flash floods and cyclone affected areas in south central and the northern parts of Somalia. As a response to the recent escalating Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) cases in some parts of Somalia, IOM WASH unit rigorously enhanced its hygiene and sanitation promotion activities in Somalia in August. A total of 137,790 individuals were reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages through household visits, community mobilization, and sensitization. The aim is to counter the trend of water-related diseases.

The WASH unit aims to uphold the communities affected by the recent crisis, in particular the regions greatly affected by the recent flash floods and cyclones. Assistance is provided through distribution of food vouchers and livestock to 1,595 households. Hygiene and Sanitation promotion activities reached 15,570 individuals this month, mainly comprising mobile migrant populations of concern, IDPs, and affected host communities. They participated in mass awareness raising, community mobilization, and hygiene promotion sessions aimed at educating them on the risks associated with the spread and prevention of water and sanitation-related diseases as well as appropriate water handling techniques and sanitation management. This has significantly reduced the risk of the spread of water-related diseases as well as prevent AWDs and cholera outbreaks.

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 neighbouring countries. Internal detailed data analysis is ongoing, but it was observed that in August a total of 34,219 migrants passed through 12 locations. This amount is slightly lower than for the month of July, in which 35,885 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.

Cash for Work (CfW) sanitation and garbage collection activities under the EU-FLASH project are ongoing in Baidoa, where 100 returnees and host community members are benefiting from this short-term income generating activity. Additionally, 300 people worked through CfW in six districts in Mogadishu. The activities created short-term public service employment opportunities for individuals from different socio-economic groups like displaced people, returnees and host communities to support social reintegration.

As a result of community consensus building processes, the design and construction of communal buildings are ongoing. Design work is ongoing for the Balcad Hospital, stadium, district center and the community center. An area of concern for community stabilization in Hirshabelle state. In Dolow, constructors are working on the airport terminal hall, while the construction of the community hall in Kismayo has been completed. In Kismayo, the procurement of services has started for the Tayo Primary School. Construction of this school building was a priority for the community as it came up in the Community Action Plan consultation. Providing a school building to the community contributes to durable solutions for the displaced people in Kismayo.



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.

A social media campaign on promoting community-driven reconciliation and reintegration of disengaged combatants was launched in August. Additionally a Facebook page, under the 'Be Among Your People' campaign, has generated additional 9,340 followers. Social media proved to be an effective way to reach a large number of people in Somalia. However, traditional forms of media continue to be the dominant way of distributing information on a mass scale for DDR programmes. A radio drama series about the life struggles of disengaged combatants is currently in production.

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 August, IOM together with the Doolow Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) officer, the District Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner laid the cornerstone for the construction of the Doolow Land Border Post. This new land post will contribute toward strengthening the operational capacity of the IND to manage its land borders. Once complete, it will include a reception area, office space, a secondary questioning room, and the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) workstations.

IOM, with generous support from the U.S Department of State, installed ten-digit finger print scanners and 4-4-2 crossmatch scanners at the Kismayo and Baidoa Ports of Entry (PoE). These are high-quality fingerprint readers, capable of ten-digit capture to enhance the recording of migrant biodata through (MIDAS). This exercise was led by IOM's roving IT officer who also conducted a complementary on-the-job training for the frontline immigration officers based at these busy PoEs.



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.

On 19 August, the LHD team in Hargeisa organized the MIDA (Migration for Development in Africa) FINNSOM IV skill-transfer scheme consultation workshop. During the three-year MIDA FINNSOM IV project, a total of 40 diaspora and 40 national experts will be recruited and appointed to different institutions in Somaliland. National and diaspora experts are placed in different institutions and cities in order to ensure that their competencies are effectively shared with national experts. Further, skills transfer scheme will assure a structured skills transfer process. The objectives of the meeting were to (i) validate and explain the modalities of a skills-transfer framework which the MIDA diaspora participants will use to train and enhance the capacity of MIDA national participants, and (ii) to look for synergies and collaboration with other UN and international agencies that support the health system in Somaliland. The meeting brought together current diaspora and national participants, beneficiary institutions, and partner agencies working in the same field.



Skills transfer scheme consultation workshop in Hargeisa. © Khadar Dirir - IOM Somalia / 2018

STORIES FROM THE FIELD



Dhaxan was grateful to IOM for returning to a less congested and more secure site ©Muse Mohamed/UN Migration

Dhaxan Farah is a 26-year-old refugee returnee who recently returned from Ethiopia and settled at the new Kabasa IDP camp. Her household consists of nine members which include her sister and their children. She lost her husband 10 months ago to the drought. It is because of the drought that she had also decided to move to Ethiopia in search of better economic opportunities. It has been 10 months since her return and she has settled into the camp. Nowadays she sells vegetable to her neighbors to earn a living.

Dhaxan told us that life in the Kabasa camp is way better and more secure than both in Ethiopia and Luqq, where she

is originally from. Compared to the other places, Kabasa camp is more secure and it's easier to move around. Kabasa is also better because you can easily receive assistance from humanitarian organizations.

Dhaxan was very grateful to IOM for relocating them to the new site. She was happy that there was less congestion and the camp was well-spaced and thus more secure.

In terms of future plans, she said that she did not move from the camp any time soon as she had nowhere else to go and she did not want to go back to her mother's home.

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