



IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



7.8 million people affected by drought as of August 2022

15.7 M Total population



Over 1.3 million people displaced by drought

since the start of 2021



An estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to water

source: [WASH Cluster](#)



Over 1,195,445 people reached with life-saving assistance by IOM

since the start of 2022

Somalia is experiencing a historic drought following five consecutive failed rainy seasons that have led to mass displacement, widespread death of livestock and a devastating food crisis. The drought is projected to intensify as Somalia faces the risk of a sixth consecutive failed rainy season from March to June 2023. In addition, persistent conflict, unresolved political tensions and global supply and price shocks are further exacerbating the water and food crises.

Between October and December 2022, about 5.6 million people across Somalia are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Among these, 1.5 million people are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 214,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The number of drought-related displacements since January 2021 reached [1,354,630 by end of November](#), with 76,000 people displaced in the month of November 2022, a 29.6 per cent decrease from October 2022, when 107,788 displacements were registered. Most people displaced by the

drought have moved towards major Somali cities and towns as they seek humanitarian assistance, while others are crossing into neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya. Displaced populations live in congested settlements, where they often face poor sanitation and hygiene conditions and are at risk of eviction by landowners. Additional pressure on critical services like water, sanitation and health due to the current drought poses a severe threat to their well-being.

Drought conditions also threaten to increase the risk of conflict over resources and grazing land in rural areas. These resource-based tensions are expected to increase due to the ongoing drought situation. It is expected that, in the period between January and March 2023, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity will increase up to 6.4 million, of which 1.9 million will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 322,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). [\(Source: IPC\)](#)



544,800 people reached with 196,580,000 litres of clean and safe water

through boreholes and shallow wells

January - November 2022



626 displacement sites supported hosting 673,913 IDPs

in Baidoa, Xudur, Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burto and Jowhar.

January - November 2022



More than 465,482 people reached with free health care

in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas

January - November 2022



2,400 people supported with emergency shelter

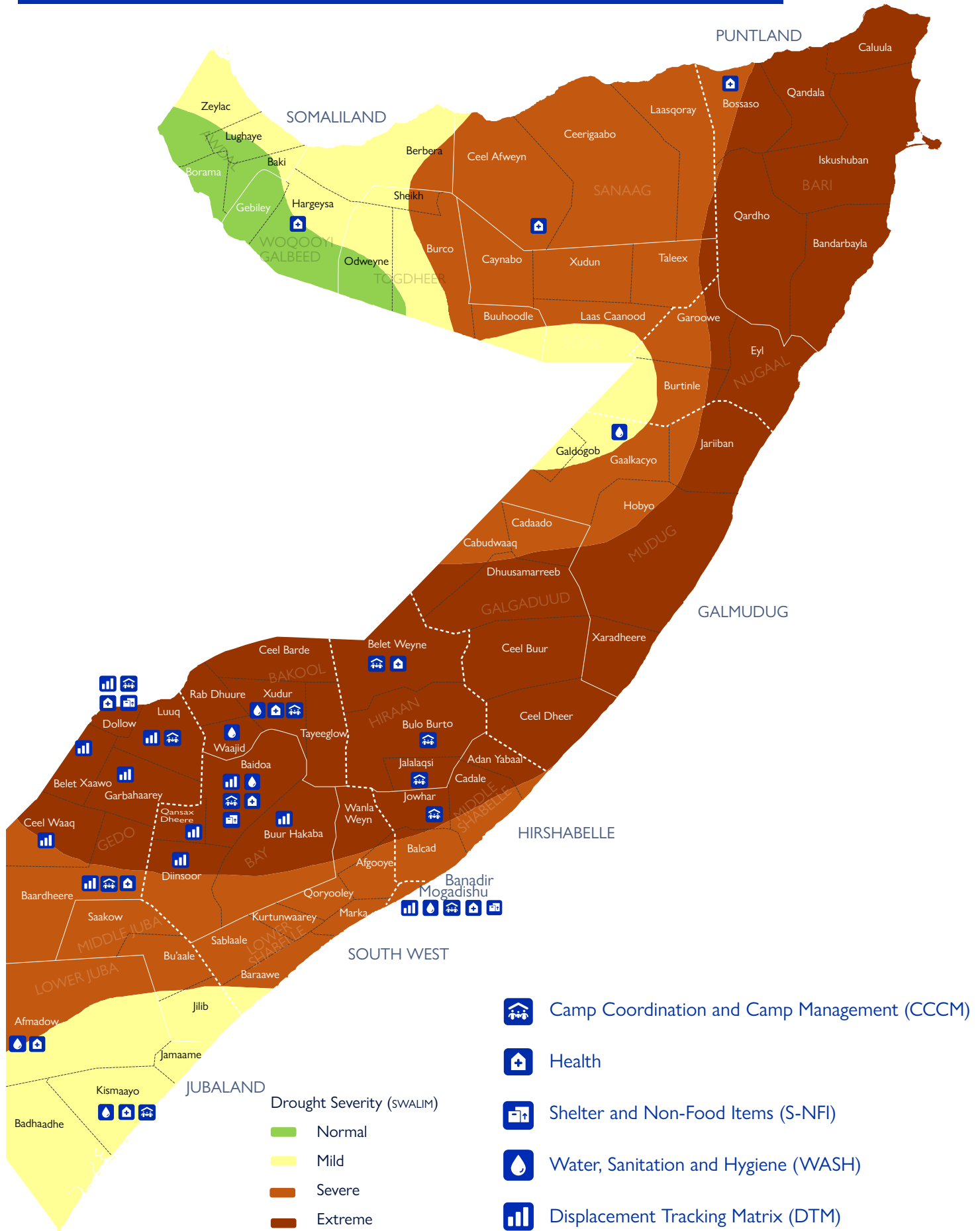
in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas

January - November 2022

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is working closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, United Nations agencies and local partners to address the immediate needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups living in rural areas. IOM's response focuses on assisting IDPs arriving at urban centers in increasing numbers with an integrated package of life-saving assistance. Complementarily, IOM is scaling up its presence and support in more secondary towns in the drought-affected areas, aiming to reach people closer

to their place of origin. In that manner, IOM can mitigate the substantial displacement flows and increased pressure on basic services in the main urban centers. Furthermore, the Organization is centering its response on implementing longer-term initiatives that strengthen the resilience, livelihoods and coping capacities of displaced and host communities to enable them to withstand future shocks. Efforts are also being made to provide evidence-based data on displacement dynamics and cross-border mobility.

IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE MAP - OPERATIONAL PRESENCE



Find more information about the severity of the drought through the latest [FAO SWALIM Drought Update](#)
 For more information on displacement, please read the latest [IOM, OCHA and UNHCR report on Displacement](#)



Minimum Response Package (MRP) - Vulnerability Index

As part of a coordinated response, IOM, UNICEF, and WFP launched the minimum response package (MRP) in May 2022 to avert famine by addressing the most pressing needs of those displaced by drought. Through this package, UN agencies and partners aim to provide immediate life-saving relief for the newly displaced persons who have been arriving to Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Somalia's capital Mogadishu since the start of the year in search of food, shelter, water and health care. [See annex.](#)

Through an area-based approach, areas at risk and vulnerable displaced households are identified and registered to receive multi-sectorial assistance. IOM is also working towards improving its targeting, following a specific criterion based on a 'Vulnerability Index'.

The 'Vulnerability index' is a set of recognized vulnerabilities that have assigned a score from 1 to 5 in relation to the vulnerability's risk, and is used while registering beneficiaries under the MRP. This methodology helps consider all the different vulnerabilities of a given household by translating them into a numeric index, thus

calculating the aggregated score of each household based on the data collected during the individuals' registration interviews. The scoring system for this index was agreed among all MRP lead agencies (IOM, WFP, UNICEF), their implementing partners, as well as Danish Refugee Council (DRC). This index allows MRP partners to understand which MRP zones are at higher risk and can be used to identify specific households within these zones that may be at higher risk. Since MRP data includes the coordinates of each household, those families with higher vulnerability scores can be easily identified for prioritized assistance.

All MRP registrations have been carried out using the 'Vulnerability Index' since May 2022. A total of 33,707 households have been registered as part of MRP Phase I and Phase II, out of which 88.5 per cent (29,160) are headed by females. Moreover, 15,210 heads of household (45.1 per cent) have at least ONE of type of vulnerability, and 15,315 (45.4 per cent) households have at least one member with one type of vulnerability, whether physical or mental disability, chronic illness or separated children, among others.



[VIDEO: Life-saving assistance for displaced persons in Somalia: Minimum Response Package](#)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM CCCM teams currently support 626 out of the total 3,451 sites across 11 areas in Somalia. In some districts, such as Doolow (133), Jalalaqsi (7) and Bulo Burto (3), CCCM covers 100 per cent of all sites. In addition, CCCM also supports a high percentage of the total sites in other districts, such as in Luuq with 86 per cent (43), Xudur 68 per cent (25), Kismayo 65 per cent (106), Baardheere 61 per cent (22), Belet Weyne 42 per cent (39), with a lesser percentage in Baidoa with 34 per cent (168), Jowhar 29 per cent (6), and Mogadishu 3 per cent (74).

IOM identifies, verifies, and records the most urgent and immediate needs of IDPs, and shares them with humanitarian partners to ensure that the resources mobilized are channeled to those most in need. IOM also supports partners in identifying these newly arrived households, advocating for increased support and attention to ensure that they receive immediate registration and assistance from those operating in the area.

IOM ensures displaced communities' engagement and participation in designing the drought response. CCCM teams provide direct support to new arrivals at the sites, allocating plots for each household to settle, and organizing information sessions for newly arrived households to provide them with information on services and assistance available at the sites to aid informed decision making. In November, 4,888 newly arrived households affected by drought received information sessions. CCCM also organizes monthly trainings

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

IOM co-leads the CCCM Cluster in Somalia together with UNHCR. The CCCM Cluster has expanded its coverage and operations across Somalia, increasing the number of sites and beneficiaries supported by the Cluster. A total of 1,051 sites are currently established with CCCM mechanisms, reaching 1,670,000 individuals, whilst increasing district coverage from 33 to 35 since last month. This acceleration has led to the number of operational CCCM partners increasing to 23 in total, which is the highest figure globally for a context in which CCCM is operating.

Widespread displacement is driving the establishment of new displacement sites or increasing the population of existing displacement sites. There is an urgent need for increasing

and community meetings with the Camp Management Committees (CMCs) to strengthen their capacity to support newly arrived IDPs on the sites. During the reporting period, 1,797 beneficiaries from the sites received CMC trainings. A community-designed and community-led response is essential to better and timely address the increasing needs of drought-affected individuals.

673,913 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS reached in Baidoa (229,538), Xudur (9,588), Doolow (134,381), Luuq (63,750), Baardheere (71,190), Kismayo (61,551), Mogadishu (38,809), Belet Weyne (32,544), Jalalaqsi (11,964), Bulo Burto (5,541) and Jowhar (11,164)

626 DISPLACEMENT SITES SUPPORTED in Baidoa (168), Xudur (25), Doolow (133), Luuq (43), Baardheere (22), Kismayo (106), Mogadishu (74), Belet Weyne (39), Jalalaqsi (7), Bulo Burto (3) and Jowhar (6)

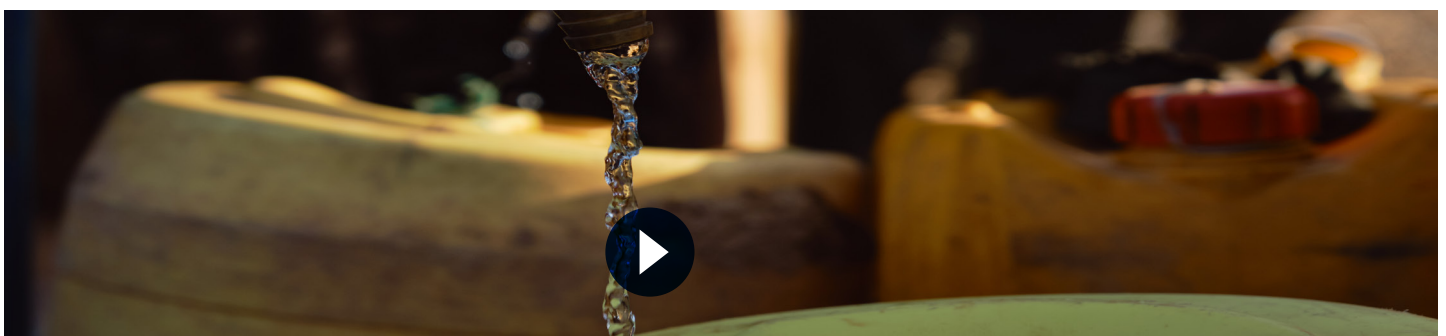
37,157 PEOPLE reached through **OUTREACH COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** across **224 SITES**

6,474 PEOPLE reached through **DIRECT COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** across **240 SITES**

IOM provided seven Camp Management Committees (CMC) capacity building trainings to 124 participants and 60 informal CCCM trainings to CMC for 1,673 participants to promote community-driven response

community engagement and awareness initiatives to aid access to services. In November, CCCM partners provided community orientation sessions across 358 sites, targeting new arrivals to inform about service availability, emergency referral information and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

The CCCM Cluster observed large volumes of complaints recorded through the CCCM Complaints and Feedback Mechanism's (CFM), featuring a total of 8,218 recorded cases. The main complaints included requests for food security and livelihoods, accounting for a 47 per cent of the total, whilst limited or lack of access to shelter, water and non-food items were the next three main issues, making up 22, 10 and 6 per cent respectively.



VIDEO: Information Saves Lives In Times of Crisis: Drought in Somalia



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

An estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to water with many increasingly using unprotected water sources. The persistent lack of rainfall has led to widespread water shortages and increased water prices, especially in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, Galgaduud, Mudug and parts of Lower Shabelle Regions. Water scarcity is leading to an exponential rise in water prices and, subsequently, making it difficult for many households to access clean and safe drinking water. This situation has also led to a high mortality rate amongst livestock and failed crop production. In addition, communities are increasingly accessing water from contaminated sources which, together with poor hygiene practices, is leading to a surge of illnesses such as measles as well as water-borne diseases, for example, acute watery diarrhea.

Water Infrastructure

The ongoing state of emergency and drought in south-central Somalia is exacerbating forced displacement and subsequent population movements, triggering the influx of displaced persons from rural to urban and peri-urban centers. IOM WASH teams are prioritizing the rehabilitation, extension of existing water systems and construction of new boreholes in rural areas of drought-affected districts, particularly in South West state, Jubaland and Galmudug.

In November 2022, IOM completed the rehabilitation of 19 shallow wells in Xudur (7), Waajid (7), Afmadow (3) and Baardheere (2). This represents an increase of approximately 42,000 people from the previous month. Moreover, IOM continued to train community members on the administration and maintenance of water supplies and sanitation resources to ensure all those in need benefit from it.

231,990 PEOPLE were reached with **97,280,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **103 SHALLOW WELLS**



Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)

Depending on the affected community's vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, IOM provides identified populations with NFIs and emergency, transitional shelters, or more permanent shelter support through in-kind and/or cash-based interventions. During the reporting period, 38 CCCM and SNFI enumerators were trained in Baidoa on data collection and the newly rolled-out IOM Biometric Registration and Verification (BRaVe) system.

To better assist IDPs in Baidoa, IOM is currently developing a Transitional Shelter (TS) typology and complementary trainings. As part of the activities, IOM brought two external experts from *CRAterre* to provide technical support to selected masons and engineers to learn the mudbrick shelter construction techniques and review the designed typologies for its implementation. These experts will also supervise the design of the shelters, ensuring they are applicable to the Somali context. In addition, *CRAterre* is working on the Shelter

312,810 PEOPLE were reached with **99,300,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **36 BOREHOLES**

544,800 PEOPLE in total assisted with sustainable **WATER SUPPLY**

Emergency Water Trucking

Emergency water trucking activities ensured the provision of life-saving water to drought-affected communities as surface water communal strategic water sources are drying up. IOM's water trucking assistance provided a minimum of 15 liters of water per person per day in Waajid, Xudur, Baidoa, Galkayo, Kismayo and Daynile and Khada (Mogadishu) districts, as some of the most affected areas in the country.

19,792,000 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER were distributed to over **94,200 PEOPLE** through **EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING** across **7 REGIONS**

Hygiene Promotion

In November, 50 community hygiene promoters reached 28,730 new people with hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases. This number accounts for a 15 per cent of the total 190,622 people who benefitted both directly and indirectly from hygiene awareness raising during the month.

SINCE JANUARY, IOM HAS COMPLETED:

103 SHALLOW WELLS rehabilitated in Bay (30), Hiraan (5), Lower Shabelle (12), Gedo (27), Lower Juba (9) and Middle Shabelle (6), Xudur (7) and Waajid (7).

36 BOREHOLES constructed/rehabilitated in Bakool (1), Bay (4), Galgaduud (14), Lower Juba (2), Lower Shabelle (3), Banadir (2) and Mudug (10)

Response Profile developed for Somalia's Shelter Cluster. IOM is supporting this activity by facilitating *CRAterre*'s access to the field in Baidoa and Doolow. The information collected during these field visits will be used by IOM as a baseline study for the assessment of shelters.

400 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 2,400 individuals) have been assisted with emergency shelter and hygiene kits

Emergency shelter and contingency stock

IOM, together with the Shelter Cluster, maintains the contingency stock to preposition life-saving emergency shelter and NFIs in a central warehouse in Mogadishu to enable a quick response at the onset of an emergency.

In November, IOM distributed emergency shelter supplies to 400 households (estimated 2,400 people) in Doolow. Additionally, 1,500 plastic sheets have been released to partners from the contingency stock.



Health

IOM continued to scale up its health and nutrition services to reach communities affected by the drought in central and southern Somalia. The activities aimed at managing and treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM), whilst reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health-seeking behaviors to prevent disease outbreaks. IOM is currently supporting seven static health facilities, three migration reception centers (MRC), one transit migrant reception center and 17 mobile clinics across Xudur (3), Elafweyne (1), Afmadow (2), Kismayo, (1), Baidoa (4), Belet Weyne (3) and Doolow (3).

22,317 (42 per cent (9,308) male and 58 per cent (13,009) female) individuals were supported with **HEALTH CONSULTATIONS** or services

5,526 CHILDREN (86 per cent under 1 and 14 per cent over 1 year old) received routine immunization. 54 per cent of the vaccinated children were female

182 successful deliveries of babies at IOM-supported facilities

19,427 WOMEN and **10,792 MEN** were reached with health promotions and awareness raising at health clinics

In November, in close coordination with Ministry of Health (MoH), IOM provided emergency primary health activities in rural and urban areas, as well as in IDP sites. This assistance was provided through supported health facilities and mobile teams in Jubaland, South West state, and hard-to-reach areas of Sanaag region, which have been greatly impacted by the drought.

6,816 LACTATING WOMEN were screened for malnutrition

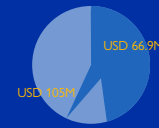
Nutrition

The nutrition services provided by IOM are implemented as per Somalia's Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines. The main aim is to bring the services closer to vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons, hard-to-reach communities, and people on the move as well as host communities.

Due to the most recent influx of arrivals of displaced populations, Doolow and Baardheere are hosting an increased number of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable population groups whose health and nutritional status are greatly impacted by poor living conditions. With limited information on the magnitude of malnutrition in the two districts, IOM is carrying out rapid MUAC screenings for children between 6-59 months in those two areas. The overall purpose of the mass screening campaign is to understand the situation and increase access and coverage for timely detection and treatment of malnutrition in Doolow and Baardheere IDP sites and host communities.

In November 2022, IOM continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health and local authorities at the state level to treat severely acute malnourished children and provided families with training on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

IOM screened **9,762 CHILDREN** (46 per cent male and 54 per cent female) between 6 to 59 months for malnutrition, of whom **637** (43 per cent male and 57 per cent female) **CHILDREN** were admitted for **SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM)**

Needed: **USD 105 M**Target: **2.5 million people**Funding gap: **USD 38.1 M**

SOMALIA NEEDS YOUR HELP

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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

In January 2022, DTM, OCHA, and the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) began producing bi-weekly Drought Displacement Monitoring Snapshots to monitor displacement trends and hotspots. The data produced supports operational planning and allows IOM and partners to respond better to the needs of the affected communities. [The monthly Snapshots is accessible on the following link: November 2022](#)

The number of drought-related displacements since January 2021 is currently 1,354,630 people as of November 2022. During the month of November 2022, 76,000 people were displaced by drought, amounting to a 29.6 per cent decrease compared to October 2022. In November 2022, the main region of arrival was Bay (35.5 per cent), followed by Bakool (30.2 per cent) and Banadir (7.9 per cent). These new IDPs mainly originated from the regions of Bakool (38.2 per cent), Bay (28.9 per cent) and Lower Shabelle (7.9 per cent).

Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT)

ETT is a crisis-based tool that tracks sudden displacement, triggered by specific events or emerging crises. The data collected is of a rapid nature to help prioritize humanitarian response and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance. During the 2017 drought, DTM Somalia conducted a country wide ETT exercise and the data from that period indicated the highest numbers of displaced individuals were observed in Bay, Banadir and Gedo regions. Based on this and due to IOM's operational presence in Gedo region, DTM decided to pilot the ETT in Gedo region to monitor drought-induced displacements on a weekly basis through key informant interviews (KIIs). ETT in Gedo covers sites that are not covered by CCCM partners, making it complementary to the New Arrival Tracker (NAT).

As the scale of displacement in the Bay region continues to grow, IOM is expanding the ETT's geographical coverage towards Banadir and Hiraan regions, which have also experienced a high influx of arrivals due to the drought. As of November, CCCM partners are carrying out the verification of IDP sites in Hiraan. Results of this activity indicate that only 57 sites fall within the IDP Site Criteria and are not *bush bari's*. *Bush bari's* refers to IDP sites that have been constructed by host communities or established IDPs with the objective of being registered for humanitarian assistance, despite individuals either living in different settlement types or already being registered within a separate IDP site. These sites will be targeted for the ETT in Belet Weyne. Moreover, in the Banadir region, the field teams have started to clean and verify the pilot data collected in the previous month.

IDP sites that are currently reporting regular and reliable information through the NAT will not be covered through the ETT. This will prevent duplication with the NAT and free up DTM teams and resources to target other IDP sites with no CCCM partner presence as well as host community locations.

The ETT reports can be found [here](#)

Through ETT assessments across Gedo and Bay regions, IOM observed:

As of November, 343,649 individuals have been displaced due to drought across 216 settlements in Gedo region (40 per cent in IDP sites and 60 per cent outside of IDP sites) since November 2021

As of November, 8,933 individuals were registered as new arrivals across 164 sites in Bay region since November 2021

STORY: [WOMEN IN SOMALIA BRING JUSTICE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SURVIVORS](#)



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