

HIGHLIGHTS



IOM scaled up its emergency drought response from January 2017

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY

104,217,300 ltr provided to: **231,594** people

through water trucking in Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Mudug and Togdheer regions

284,944 reached with access to sustainable water sources people



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PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

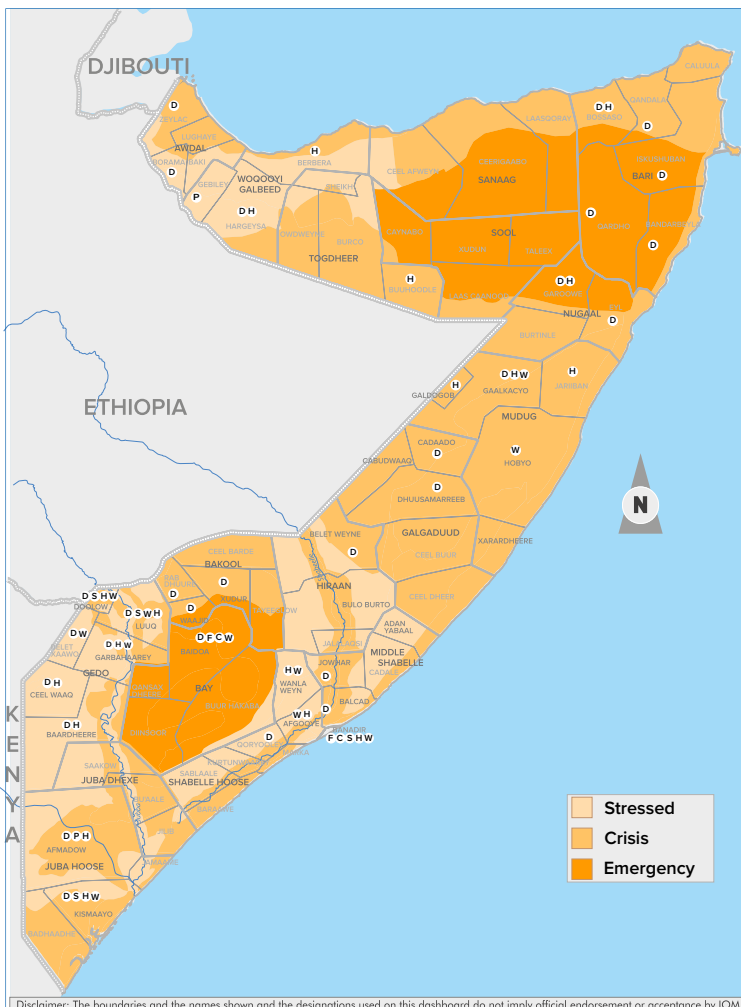
175,231 health consultations | **23,174** children under 5 vaccinated since January

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs

1,800 IDP and returnee households reached in Daynille district, Banadir

FOOD SECURITY

490 households provided with unconditional cash transfers in Kahda district, Banadir region



IOM SOMALIA DROUGHT APPEAL (January - June 2017)

\$ 24M

51% funded as of 01/06/17



1,050,700
PEOPLE TARGETED

KEY INTERVENTIONS PER DISTRICT

Sectors of intervention

- D Displacement Tracking Matrix
- F Food Security / Livelihoods
- H Health
- S Shelter / NFI
- W Water / Sanitation / Hygiene
- P Protection
- C Camp Management

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The 2017 Gu (April – June) seasonal rains were slow to commence throughout Somalia. Rain gauge data confirmed that rains started largely in late April, with most regions recording below average rains. While a few districts including Borama, Garowe, Eyl and Baidoa recorded above average rains, little to no rainfall was reported in the rest of the country (Fews Net, Somalia Seasonal Monitor, 3 June, 2017). Mass displacement as a result of persistent drought conditions continues across Somalia. According to data consolidated by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), an estimated 786,569 people have been displaced as a result of the drought between November 2016 and May 2017.

The population in Somalia is facing further deteriorating health conditions. A total of 45,400 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera and 738 deaths have been recorded across 46 districts (15 regions) from 1 January to 28 May, 2017. The AWD/Cholera case trend shows a substantial rise in comparison to cases reported during the same period last year (Situation Report for AWD/Cholera Epidemiological Week 21 (22 – 28 May 2017)). Furthermore, 9,813 suspected Measles cases have been reported between 1 January and 4 June, 2017 (Somalia Health Cluster, Somalia Suspected Measles Cases: Jan- 4 June 2017).

Humanitarian partners are scaling up assistance to mitigate the impact of the drought and avert a possible famine, but further scale up is urgently required across all clusters and additional resources are needed to enable these interventions.

DROUGHT



SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS ARE WIDESPREAD ACROSS SOMALIA, WITH A STRONG POSSIBILITY OF FAMINE

AWD / CHOLERA



CASES OF ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD) / CHOLERA ARE SPREADING ACROSS THE REGION AS LIVING CONDITIONS WORSEN



786,569 displaced by the drought in the last 7 months

IOM RESPONSE

WASH



In May 2017, IOM provided 254,437 persons with clean and safe water in six regions of Somalia

In May 2017, IOM provided 254,437 persons with clean and safe water through emergency water delivery with water trucking and water vouchers (91,283 persons), as well as maintenance and operation of water sources (163,154 persons) in six regions throughout Somalia. In total, 17,595,130 litres of clean and safe water were distributed through water vouchers. In addition, IOM reached 159,879 persons with hygiene promotion activities and distributed hygiene kits to 2,000 households (an estimated 12,000 persons) to prevent the spread of AWD/Cholera.

In total, from January to May 2017, IOM has provided 104,217,300 litres of clean and safe water to 231,594 beneficiaries through water trucking and water voucher distribution. IOM also provided sustainable access to water through operational and maintenance support of 26 permanent water sources, including strategic boreholes and shallow wells, which serve an estimated 284,944 people. To contribute to AWD/Cholera prevention, IOM also conducted hygiene promotion among at-risk communities, reaching an estimated 310,450 people with behavioural change messages between January and May 2017.

HEALTH



IOM has rolled out 25 Integrated Emergency Response Teams (IERTs) throughout Somalia to respond to the outbreak of AWD/Cholera

In the month of May, IOM, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), rolled out 25 Integrated Emergency Response Teams (IERTs). Of these, 10 are in Gedo, 10 are in Banadir/Lower Shabelle and 5 are in South Mudug. Working in remote villages, the teams are responding to the outbreak of AWD/Cholera in target regions, providing health education, case management and referral to the nearest Cholera Treatment Units (CTUs) and Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs). The teams are also providing hygiene kits to affected households/villages as well as conducting nutritional screening of children under five years, alongside provision of emergency primary healthcare (PHC).

In the month of May 2017, the teams provided 32,074

consultations, treated 4,244 AWD/Cholera cases and referred 638 cases to CTUs and CTCs. A further 26,562 individuals were educated on AWD/Cholera preventive measures, 2,879 households were provided with hygiene kits and 9,554 children were screened for malnutrition. From January to May 2017, IOM has provided a total of 175,231 health consultations and has vaccinated 23,174 children.

IOM continues to support the placement of four highly experienced diaspora health professionals to carry out medical outreach for the drought-affected populations. The diaspora professionals work with 16 local medical professionals recruited by IOM.

PROTECTION



IOM reached 560 beneficiaries through GBV awareness raising sessions

To contribute to Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention, IOM conducted awareness raising sessions to sensitize community members on the consequences of GBV, with special emphasis on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and available services for survivors. In May, 560 persons (536 females and

24 males) were reached in Dhobley, Lower Juba region. IOM also distributed 70 dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls, including GBV survivors. In total, IOM reached 1,246 persons in Dhobley with awareness raising activities on GBV between January and May 2017.

S-NFI



IOM is scaling up its Shelter programme to reach a further 15,540 drought affected beneficiaries

In the month of May, IOM provided 900 emergency shelter kits to newly arrived drought affected internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Daynille district, Banadir region. From January to May, 2017, IOM has distributed a total of 1,800 emergency shelter kits to beneficiaries in Daynille.

Due to ongoing displacement, overwhelming needs in the Shelter sector and potential further displacement, IOM is scaling up its

emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) programme. Based on evident needs in hard-hit areas and in line with the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, IOM's expanded Shelter interventions will assist 2,590 households (15,540 beneficiaries) in areas with high levels of displacement and acute shelter needs with the distribution of shelter, emergency NFI kits, and complementary support such as site planning.

FSL



IOM completed a five month cash distribution in Kahda district of Mogadishu benefitting 490 households

To address food insecurity and malnutrition, IOM continues to provide unconditional cash-based transfers in areas where markets are operating. In the month of May, IOM completed a five month cash distribution in Kahda district of Mogadishu, benefitting 490 households (an estimated 2,940 beneficiaries). IOM has additionally started registering households for further

unconditional cash transfers in Doolow, Gedo region, which will be complemented by cash-for-work activities to enable beneficiaries to meet basic needs. Additionally, through the provision of donkey carts, IOM is aiming to support income generation for agro-pastoral communities in drought affected areas.

CCCM



IOM has begun rolling out its CCCM programme in South Central Somalia, which is operational in Baidoa

As severe drought conditions continue to force people to leave their homes, IOM has begun rolling out its Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) programme in South Central Somalia, which is operational in Baidoa and will soon be expanded to Doolow and Kismayo. The focus of IOM's CCCM programming is on improving coordination of service provision at IDP settlement level; improving communication with communities related to service provision and community feedback; and managing information surrounding IDP settlements. IOM's CCCM and DTM teams are also working closely to gather key information for partners on displacement and to highlight

service gaps in order to advocate for their provision. IOM has taken a leading role in the Cluster coordination, alongside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and is continuing to formalize the CCCM Cluster and develop its strategy through its CCCM Cluster Coordinator in Mogadishu. The first CCCM cluster meeting was held on 24 May 2017, followed by an assessment of IDP settlements in Baidoa. In addition, IOM is supporting the capacity building of state level drought committees by embedding technical support personnel to help manage displacement in key sites.

DTM



IOM has scaled-up its DTM activities in 29 districts across Somalia

In May, DTM activities were scaled up to 29 districts across all regions in Somalia. In the course of May, enumerators deployed by IOM conducted data collection on the scale of displacement and priority needs of displaced persons in the target areas. Findings in Baidoa, Bay region, as well as Doolow and Belet

Xaawo, Gedo region, indicate that half of all sites (51%) reported receiving assistance, Belet Xaawo being the least served. The greatest priority need among the displaced population was found to be food, followed by NFIs. DTM's monthly flow monitoring dashboard for May 2017 shows an increase in households

District	Estimated Number of IDPs (rounded figure)	Number of Sites	% of Sites with Assistance
Baidoa, Bay Region	142,000	247	50%
Belet Xaawo, Gedo Region	31,000	67	40%
Doolow District, Gedo Region	41,000	58	72%

[DTM reports for Doolow, Belet Xaawo and Baidoa districts available here](#)

exiting Somalia into Ethiopia. IOM staff in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia, have also observed that those entering Ethiopia include former refugees who spontaneously returned to Somalia, seeking to be

re-admitted back to Ethiopia through the Doolow Somalia/Dollo Ado border crossing. These households perceive an increased level of services on the Ethiopia side.

FARHIYA



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Farhiya waits at a registration checkpoint in Doolow alongside scores of women and children hoping to receive some kind of aid. With her three infant children, Farhiya travelled a long way from her rural village of Elbon. The 125km-long journey took a gruelling six days to complete under the hot sun. Originally, there were eight of them at the beginning but only four had managed to reach Doolow as Farhiya had to leave her husband and three weaker children behind with relatives along the way. Now, her main priority is reuniting with her husband and children before deciding where to go next. Having slept under the trees for the past four days, her situation is becoming more desperate as her children continue to go malnourished. Her son Ali, 6, is barely larger than his little sister Samira who is only two years old.

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