

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The 2017 Gu (April – June) seasonal rains were poor and below normal across Somalia. Consequently, drought conditions are worsening and are now likely to continue into the coming Deyr season in October (Gu 2017 Rainfall Performance Report, FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), 28 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 795,900 people have been displaced as a result of the drought between November 2016 and June 2017. Since the outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera in January 2017, a cumulative total of 53,015 cases including 795 deaths have been reported, of which 53 per cent affected children under the age of 5. The case-fatality rate of 1.5 percent remains above the emergency threshold of 1 per cent (Weekly Update: Cholera in Somalia, WHO, 27 June 2017).

DROUGHT



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

 **12.3M**  **6.7M**
total population people in need

AWD / CHOLERA



53,015 SUSPECTED CASES OF ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD)/CHOLERA FROM JANUARY TO 27 JUNE 2017

 **795,900**
displaced by the drought in the last 8 months

IOM RESPONSE

WASH



In June 2017, IOM provided 371,900 persons with clean and safe water in five regions of Somalia

In the month of June, IOM continued the provision of safe and clean water to drought affected communities through emergency water delivery with water trucking, reaching over 206,000 persons with 30,465,940 litres of water in Mudug, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Lower Juba regions. Through the maintenance and operation of water systems and provision of piped water, IOM reached additional 101,000 persons with 10,150,000 litres of water. Moreover, IOM reached over 12,500 beneficiaries with 253,000 litres of water through chlorination of water sources; and rehabilitated eight boreholes to provide safe and clean water to an estimated 52,400 persons. To contribute to the overall efforts of reducing the spread of AWD/Cholera, IOM continued to promote hygiene among vulnerable communities, reaching approximately 118,000 persons; and distributed hygiene kits to 9,320 households (55,920 beneficiaries).

In total, from January to June 2017, IOM has provided 134,683,240 litres of clean and safe water to 396,476 beneficiaries through water trucking in eight regions. IOM also provided sustainable access to water through operational and maintenance support of permanent water sources, including strategic boreholes and shallow wells, which serve approximately 330,960 people. To contribute to AWD/Cholera prevention, IOM provided hygiene kits and raised awareness on positive health and hygiene practices among an estimated 278,458 people between January and June 2017. To further enable safe sanitation practices in vulnerable communities, IOM constructed and rehabilitated Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) and emergency latrines. In total, 500 households benefited from the provision of VIP latrines and 1,500 households were reached through the construction, rehabilitation and desludging of emergency latrines.

HEALTH



In June 2017, IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD) provided 139,085 emergency primary healthcare consultation, through 15 static clinics and 29 mobile teams across the country

In June 2017, IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD) provided 139,085 emergency primary healthcare consultations (PHC), through 15 static clinics and 29 mobile teams across the country, bringing IOM's total PHC in 2017 to 277,795. The massive increase in service provision in quarter two of 2017 was enabled through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response funds which allowed IOM to expand its mobile operations threefold. In June, a total of 7,901 children under one were vaccinated, and 2,330 referrals for secondary healthcare were provided. Furthermore, a total of 76,402 beneficiaries received health education, focusing on AWD/Cholera prevention and the importance of seeking care early at the onset of symptoms.

IOM has also commenced preparations for a malaria prevention project in collaboration with UNICEF, the Principle Recipient for the

Global Fund (GF) Malaria grants in Somalia. The eight month project, implemented from May to December 2017, will provide long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) to 650,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), focusing on IDP settlements in Mudug, Banadir/ Afgooye corridor, Afmadow and Kismayo districts. Additionally, 100 clinical personnel working in 10 sites will be trained in malaria prevention and response.

S-NFI



In June, IOM distributed emergency NFIs to 3,500 families in Gedo region

In June, IOM provided emergency NFIs to 3,500 households among newly displaced drought affected populations as well as host communities in Luuq, Belet Xaawo and Garbahaarey districts, Gedo region. The NFIs consisted of cooking utensils, jerry cans, blankets, plastic sheeting and solar lamps.

In addition, IOM is drafting a strategy for Shelter/NFI support with the aim of expanding operations to areas in most need, and is coordinating with local authorities and other Shelter Cluster partners to start a distribution of emergency shelter kits in Afgooye Corridor during the month of July, as part of a shelter emergency response funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China. On the 5th of July, IOM held the project launch ceremony to mark the start of operations. The event was attended by China's Ambassador to Somalia, IOM Somalia's Chief of Mission, and representatives from Somalia's Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CCCM



The target locations and populations for IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) programmes are Baidoa (142,475), Kismayo (75,577) and Doolow (41,222)

IOM continues its active role as the CCCM Cluster Co-lead along with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). The Cluster, which has 24 partners, has finalised its strategy and is focusing on supporting its partners to provide the following: 1) reliable and effective multi sectoral interventions at site level; 2) safe and equal access to services and assistance; and 3) capacity building of relevant stakeholders to ensure preparedness and accountability to affected populations.

IOM's CCCM programmes are being rolled out in line with the cluster strategy with programming in Baidoa being the focus for June. Activities supporting information management and communication are being rolled out to help improve coordination within sites and settlements in Baidoa, as well as to ensure that relevant information is available to service providers and the affected communities.

Through its capacity building work, IOM continues to support the link between the emergency response and early recovery, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

DTM



IOM released a total of five situation reports for six districts, including Baidoa, Doolow, Belet Xaawo, Gaalkacyo, Dhusamareeb and Caadado

As a response to the deteriorated drought conditions in Somalia and the resultant mass displacement, IOM Somalia scaled up its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) operations across the country. In June, utilizing the DTM Emergency Tracking Tool, IOM released a total of five situation reports¹ for six districts, including Baidoa, Doolow, Belet Xaawo, Gaalkacyo, Dhusamareeb and Caadado, covering four regions (Mudug, Galgadud, Bay and Gedo). The piloted intention survey in Baidoa suggested that the majority of IDPs arrived in February 2017. Alongside the drought, the main cause of displacement identified by the IDPs was the outbreak of diseases.

DTM's monthly flow monitoring dashboard for June 2017 showed that the number of Somalis leaving the country in June is similar to that of May, while the number of returnees has decreased. Accumulative displacement due to the drought from November 2016 to June 2017 is estimated to be over 795,900 individuals according to data compiled by the DTM team².

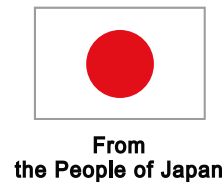


IOM enumerator in Doolow conducting data collection for the DTM. © IOM Somalia 2017

¹DTM round 5 <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B9hKgkktuBkObkNckNoVW4tNVk%20>

²Sources include the UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), the Puntland Ministry of Interior, and the Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displaced Person (IDP) Administration (JRIA).

OUR DONORS



CONTACTS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE DIVISION (PRD) COORDINATOR

✉ Jennifer Pro / jpro@iom.int

PROGRAM SUPPORT UNIT

✉ iomsomaliapsu@iom.int

☎ +254 20 2926000

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

🌐 <http://www.globaldtm.info>

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