



HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY - AUGUST 2017

ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

180,960,380
litres of water provided to

444,503 people
through water trucking in Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

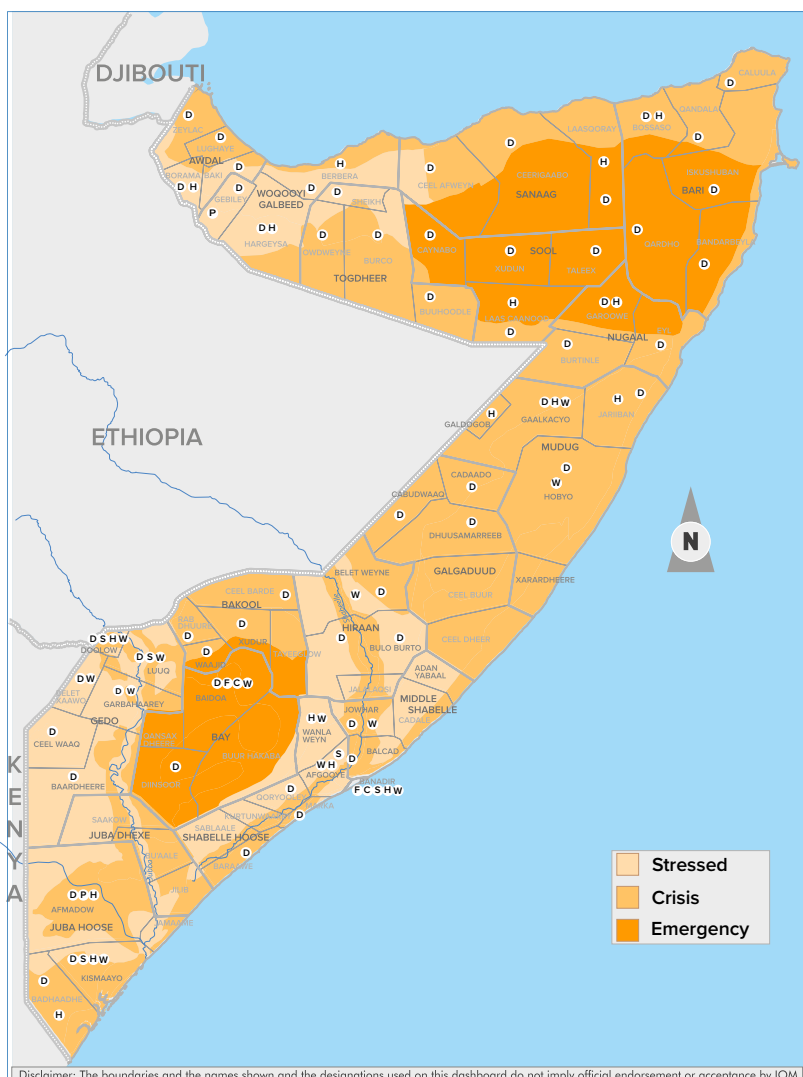
349,069 health consultations
50,449 children under 5 vaccinated

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs

5,800 IDP households received emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) in Banadir and Gedo regions



The IOM mobile health response team registering internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Bali Hiile @IOM 2017



DROUGHT RESPONSE FUNDING TO DATE

USD 18.79 Million

▶ 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

While recent assessments show a decrease of the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance from 6.7 million to 6.2 million people, the threat of famine in Somalia persists, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). The Gu harvest will provide temporary relief for some regions in terms of food availability, but the harvest is reduced due to poor rains and access to food remains constrained. Malnutrition, the leading indicator of the crisis, has reached emergency level where some 388,000 acutely malnourished children are in need of critical nutrition support (Humanitarian Bulletin, August 2017). An estimated 926,235 internally displaced people due to drought and conflict rely almost exclusively on assistance for basic services and life support (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix).

Major AWD/Cholera and measles outbreaks are also of continued concern. Almost 16,000 cases of measles have been reported since January, nearly three times the entire 2016 caseload (Humanitarian Bulletin, August 2017). Fortunately, new cases of AWD/cholera and related deaths have continued to decrease due, in part, to preventative humanitarian response, including efforts to improve water, sanitation and hygiene and oral cholera vaccination campaigns conducted in recent months. Numbers currently being reported are similar to levels prior to the outbreak. To date, health partners report approximately 77,000 cases including 1,115 related deaths (Case Fatality Rate 1.4 per cent) in 52 districts across 13 regions of the country (Humanitarian Bulletin, August 2017).

DROUGHT



SEVERE DROUGHT CONDITIONS ARE WIDESPREAD ACROSS SOMALIA, WHILE THE THREAT OF FAMINE PERSISTS



AWD / CHOLERA



77,000 SUSPECTED CASES OF ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD)/CHOLERA FROM JANUARY TO 31 AUGUST 2017



IOM RESPONSE

WASH



In August, IOM provided over 211,119 persons with clean and safe water in eight regions of Somalia

In August, IOM continued the provision of safe and clean water to drought affected communities through emergency water delivery with water trucking, reaching over 211,119 persons in the Banaadir, Gedo, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Lower Juba. A total of additional 33,015,060 litres of water was distributed through provision of water purification, operation and maintenance of water systems, and chlorination. To contribute to the overall efforts of reducing the spread of AWD/Cholera, IOM continued to promote hygiene among vulnerable communities, reaching approximately 206,776 persons; and distributed hygiene kits to 800 families in Dhobley. In total, from January to August 2017, IOM has provided 180,960,380 litres of clean and safe water to 444,503 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 served over 385,958 people. IOM provided hygiene kits and raised awareness on positive health and hygiene practices among an estimated 500,332 people in the same timeframe.

HEALTH



IOM provided 29,214 primary healthcare consultations through seven Rapid Response Teams and 19 static health facilities in August

In August 2017, IOM provided 29,214 primary healthcare consultations (PHCs), bringing the total number of PHCs in 2017 to 349,069. Currently, IOM is operating across 19 static health facilities, including 16 primary health care units, two transit centres, and one Migration Resource Centre. Additionally, IOM has seven active Integrated Rapid Response Teams providing integrated Health and WASH frontline services. These mobile teams contributed significantly to the decline in AWD/cholera cases since the onset of the outbreak. IOM also provided vaccinations to 8,747 children under 5, reached 30,679 people with health education, and saw 12,668 mothers for antenatal care visits in the month of August.



Training on Malaria Medium Package for healthcare workers in Kismayo District. © IOM 2017

In partnership with local hospitals and other medical service providers, IOM referred 6,401 patients with medical complications for secondary healthcare since January, of which 242 referrals were in August. In addition to frontline emergency response activities, IOM in collaboration with the Jubaland Ministry of Health provided a training on the Medium Malaria Package for 50 healthcare providers from 18 health facilities across Kismayo District. The training was held from 21 to 30 August, targeting clinicians, qualified nurses, midwives and laboratory technicians. The training was conducted in partnership with UNICEF through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

S-NFI 

IOM is about to begin distribution of 5,000 plastic sheets to households requiring emergency shelter in Mogadishu and Banadir regions

Large-scale procurement is underway for shelter and NFI materials as part of IOM’s intervention to provide emergency shelter and NFI materials to drought-affected households in the Afgooye corridor. Since January 2017, IOM has distributed 2,300 emergency shelter kits, 3,500 NFI kits, and 500 transitional shelters to drought-affected households in Banadir and Gedo regions.

In August, IOM has continued distributing Shelter and NFI kits to over 500 households in Daynille District, Afgooye Corridor (Mogadishu), where acute shelter needs persist. Registration for NFI kits has been completed and materials are ready to be distributed. Significant shelter needs have been identified in Mogadishu and Doolow, and plans are in place to respond with emergency materials in September and October. Over 5,000 China-Aid-branded plastic sheets are set to land in Mogadishu and Gedo in September 2017, which will be distributed to households requiring emergency shelter and/or to those needing reinforcements of existing, poor quality shelters.



Distribution of Shelter to 500 households in Daynille District. © IOM 2017

CCCM



In August 2017, CCCM completed a 5-day mission surveying the internal displacement context in Kismayo

IOM’s Camp Coordination and Camp Management programme has continued to work with all stakeholders to ensure coordination and management of displacement sites, identifying gaps in services and supporting durable solutions to displacement. In August 2017, IOM released its second Movement Tracking Trend (MTT) Analysis document of IDP movements in Baidoa. The MTT is a population movement monitoring exercise that tracks key information on demographics of movement, area of origin, area of return/onward movement, reasons for movement and movement trends over time. The MTT tool will be rolled out in Doolow and Kismayo in the coming months. In addition, the CCCM team undertook a field mission to Kismayo to start CCCM operations in the area. IOM identified the most pressing risks for all sites on private land (including threat of eviction, lack of access to safe non-saline water, lack of latrines, overcrowding and fire hazard) and will work to support government and



CCCM member surveying an IDP site in the Kismayo Region. © IOM 2017

service providers to address these gaps. Finally, IOM conducted field visits to Betwtweyne, Dollow, Belethawa, Galkayo, Afgooye, Abudwaq, Garbaharey, Afmadow, Balad, Dhobley to build the capacity of local government and state level ministries on drought response and recovery.

The CCCM cluster has begun consultations with partners for the cluster to draft the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview which will inform the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan. The CCCM cluster is also working to improve access to site level data. The cluster is working with its information management partners as well as other clusters (IOM DTM, UNHCR PRMN, REACH, NRC, Shelter Cluster and OCHA) to consolidate all existing data on IDP site locations across the country, to produce a regularly updated Master Site List and provide each site with a unique identifying code based on the OCHA-Common Operational Data-set Framework. The CCCM cluster is also coordinating further collection of site level data in 29 districts across Somalia through the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA).

DTM



Following the Baidoa IDP Return Intentions Survey results, female respondents tend to favour returning home while male respondents favour staying.

In August, IOM Somalia's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) published the remaining Displacement Situation Profiles for Bari region (Qardho, Qandala, Iskushban, Bandarbayla and Bossaso) and Nugaal region (Eyl and Garowe)¹. In total, DTM has covered 21 districts across Somalia. In the same month, the DTM team started Phase 2 scale up training in eight districts (Hargeisa, Burao, Mogadishu, Belet weyne, Baidoa, Bossaso, Diinsoor and Kismayo) that hosted 36 new districts. Over 200 enumerators will be trained and data will be collected immediately.

DTM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) exercise contributed to the Master Site List (see above) by collecting geo-coordinate and site information on over 800 IDP sites across Somalia. This data will inform the work of the CCCM cluster and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) partners. In addition, IOM's DTM shared the preliminary findings from the Baidoa IDP Return Intentions Survey. Following the interviews with multiple IDP representatives in Baidoa, results indicated that female respondents tend to favour returning home while male respondents favour staying. Of those wanting to return, 66% think that water in their home areas will be insufficient before the rainy season in October.



Emergency Tracking Tool is being used to guide data collection with the KOBO application. © IOM 2017

¹ The DTM updates can be found in: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B9hKgkktuBkObkNckNoVW4tNVk>



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COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

On August 8th, IOM CCCM Capacity Building team met with the community and local authorities to identify appropriate early recovery options and priorities for both IDPs and those in urban settings. The Drought Response Coordinator and Information Management Officer discussed the drought situation with the community, including responses and existing capacity gaps in Afgoye District.

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