



HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY - JULY 2017

EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY

147,945,320
litres of water provided to

441,510 people
through water trucking in Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Mudug regions

385,960 Somalis receiving water through sustainable solutions

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

319,855 health consultations

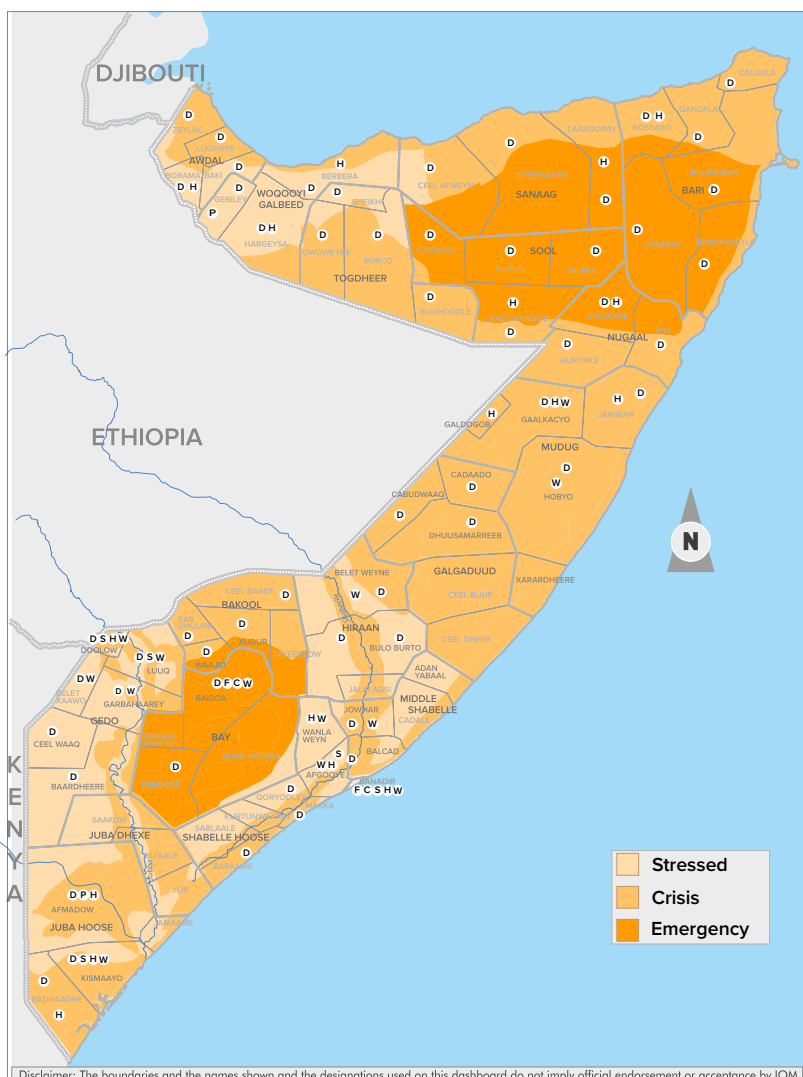
41,702 children under 5 vaccinated



IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enumerator conducting a survey with displaced persons in Doolow, Gedo region © IOM 2017 (Photo by: Shaffi Abdikadir)

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs

5,300 households received emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) in Banadir and Gedo regions



DROUGHT RESPONSE FUNDING TO DATE

USD 14.4 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

Disclaimer: The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on this dashboard do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Food shortages are expected to continue in Somalia up until the end of the year. Below average Gu rains, pest infestation and lesser than average area cultivated, have resulted in reduced cereal production, expected to be 50-60 percent of the average according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Displaced persons, many of whom face insecure livelihoods, are particularly affected. According to nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU, there is a Global Acute Malnutrition (WHZ) prevalence of 15 percent or higher in nine out of 12 displaced people's settlements. The continuation of critical levels of acute malnutrition in many internally displaced person (IDP) settlements in Mogadishu and Baidoa indicate the worsening of the humanitarian crisis¹.

Mass displacement as a result of persistent drought conditions continues across Somalia. According to the latest data consolidated by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), an estimated 856,000 people have been displaced as a result of the drought between November 2016 and June 2017.

Fortunately, the Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera outbreak is slowing down in Somalia². However, AWD/Cholera alerts are being reported from Galgaduud, Gedo, Bay, Togdheer, Bakool, Middle Juba regions and other areas where access is challenging. AWD/Cholera case reports were higher in IDP settlements due to worsening drought conditions in Baidoa, Banadir and other areas. A total of 59,794 suspected AWD/Cholera cases and 818 deaths (CFR-1.4 per cent) have been recorded from 52 districts across 13 regions since the beginning of 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



59,794 SUSPECTED CASES OF (AWD)/CHOLERA FROM JANUARY TO 30 JULY 2017

 **856,000**
displaced by the drought in the last 8 months

IOM RESPONSE

WASH



In July, IOM provided over 266,200 persons with clean and safe water in eight regions of Somalia.

In July, IOM continued the provision of safe and clean water to drought affected communities through emergency water delivery with water trucking, reaching over 45,035 persons with 13,262,080 litres of water in Doolow and Baidoa districts (Gedo and Bay regions respectively), and rural area of Abdale Birole, Lower Juba region. Through water purification, maintenance and operation of water systems in July, IOM additionally reached approximately 194,770 persons with 45,868,360 litres of water in Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Hiran and Banadir regions. Moreover, IOM reached over 8,440 beneficiaries with 253,125 litres of water through chlorination of 100 wells and 3,000 beneficiaries through the construction of a motorized well in Kismayo; and rehabilitated three boreholes to provide safe and clean water to an estimated 15,000 persons in Galmudug and Gedo regions. 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 24,154 beneficiaries in July.

In total, from January to July 2017, IOM has provided 147,945,320 litres of clean and safe water to 441,510 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 approximately 385,960 people. IOM provided hygiene kits and raised awareness on positive health and hygiene practices among an estimated 485,230 people in the same timeframe.

¹FSNAU, Quarterly Brief - Focus on Post Gu 2017 Season Early Warning, July 17, 2017

² The weekly figures for new AWD/Cholera cases for Epidemiological Weeks 27 - 29 (10 - 30 July 2017) were 1,068; 864; and 306 respectively.

³Situation Report for AWD/Cholera; Epidemiological Week 30 (24 to 30 July 2017)

S-NFI



IOM began registration for the distribution of shelter and NFI kits for 500 households (an estimated 3,000 beneficiaries) in Banadir region.

Large-scale procurement is underway for shelter and NFI materials as part of IOM's intervention to provide emergency shelter and NFIs to drought-affected households in the Afgooye corridor. IOM held meetings with local authorities and suppliers in Banadir region regarding the distribution of both shelter and NFI kits to upwards of 500 households, and registration of beneficiaries began in July with distribution set for August. Since January 2017, IOM has distributed 5,300 emergency shelter materials and NFIs to drought-affected households in Banadir and Gedo regions.

From 18 to 20 July, IOM undertook a field mission to Doolow, Gedo region, to understand the overall displacement context relating to operability, stability, and considerations for Shelter/NFIs as well as camp coordination and camp management (CCCM). Multisector support provided by IOM in the area has been received positively, but local authorities are keen to see a further scale up of humanitarian activities in the region.

CCCM



50 individuals were trained in CCCM from over 15 organisations including international and national non-governmental organisations (I/NGOs), UN agencies and government ministries.

The CCCM Cluster has been working hard to build the CCCM capacity in Somalia. The Cluster undertook two trainings—one in Mogadishu and one in Baidoa. The training sessions focused on the basics of CCCM, the roles and responsibilities of CCCM, and community participation and engagement. More than 50 individuals were trained from over 15 agencies, including I/NGOs, UN agencies and government ministries. A CCCM Technical Working Group (TWIG) has also been established by the cluster, with IOM selected as one of the key agencies to sit on the TWIG. The first meeting took place in July, during which the participants discussed the roll out of a new detailed site assessment (DSA). This DSA will aim to provide service providers with regular and updated information on displaced populations in sites and settlements, including demographic data, site locations, access and presence of services in sites. This will contribute to improved humanitarian response and monitoring in sites and settlements.

by all agencies operating in sites and settlements. A total of 22 members from ten organizations and government agencies were involved in the three-day exercise, which culminated in the identification of 234 IDP sites and 38,126 households, and the mapping of coordinates.

In conjunction with its active facilitation of CCCM Cluster activities, IOM continued its CCCM operations. The IOM CCCM programme team led a site verification exercise to create a verified final list of IDP sites in Baidoa that could be referenced

IOM also continues to build capacity in drought response and early recovery, in partnership with UNDP, in all four states of south central Somalia. The capacity injection teams have visited Afgooye, Doolow, Belet Xaawo, Belet Weyne and Gaalkacyo districts in July, focusing on reporting on gaps in the response and needs on the ground. A week long workshop⁴ was organized in Mogadishu from 1 to 4 August 2017. The topics covered included introduction to CCCM; working with informal settlement managers; early recovery and disaster management; humanitarian coordination and information management; and a short training of trainers (ToT) on adult learning methods and training techniques. Using the knowledge and skills gained from the training, the teams will hold a series of training sessions for government officials and national NGO partners in their respective states in support of improved drought response.

DTM



In July, DTM published four displacement situation reports, covering two districts in Lower Juba region, three districts in Somaliland and five districts in Puntland

IOM Somalia's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) strives to provide localized, up-to-date information on displacement figures and trends in drought-affected areas, as well as the basic needs of the target population. In July, DTM published four displacement situation reports⁵, covering two districts in Lower Juba region (Afmadow and Kismayo), three districts in Somaliland (Zeylac, Borama and Hargeisa), and five districts in Puntland (Qardho, Qandala, Iskushban, Bandarbayla, and Bossaso). In the same month, the DTM team also completed the data collection for the Rapid Intention Survey in Baidoa. Following data verification, the results will be shared in August.

According to the latest findings, 58,100 IDPs across 27 IDP sites

were documented in Afmadow, and 76,900 IDPs across 105 sites were documented in Kismayo. WASH service provision was reported as the greatest need among IDPs in Afmadow, followed by food. In Kismayo, the greatest reported need was Shelter/NFI, followed by WASH. In Bari region (Puntland), the DTM team documented 229,000 IDPs across 217 IDPs sites, the majority of them being in Qardho followed by Bossaso. On average, the greatest need among IDPs in Puntland was food, followed by medical service provision. Findings in Somaliland revealed 176,600 IDPs across 148 IDP sites, where on average, the greatest need was Shelter/NFI, followed by WASH. In the upcoming months, the DTM team plans to expand into 35 new districts, with the recruitment of 200 new enumerators already

⁴For more information please see:

<https://www.iom.int/news/somalia-drought-response-enhanced-through-un-migration-agency-undp-government-partnership>

⁵ The DTM updates can be found in: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B9hKgkktuBkObkNckNoVW4tNVk>

GBV RESPONSE



Since January, IOM has distributed solar lanterns to 779 households (an estimated 4,674 beneficiaries) in Somalia.

To contribute to Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention, IOM conducted awareness raising sessions to sensitize people on the consequences of GBV, with special emphasis on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and available services for survivors, reaching over 1,240 persons in Dhobley, Lower Juba region, since January 2017. IOM also distributed dignity kits to vulnerable persons, including GBV survivors. In July, 70 dignity kits were distributed to IDP women and girls in Dhobley, amounting to the total of 140 distributed since January 2017. To contribute to GBV prevention, IOM distributed solar lanterns to 779 households, prioritizing female and child-headed households. Solar lanterns provide lighting after sundown, which helps deter perpetrators. Additionally, IOM is providing access to psychosocial counselling, medical and legal aid to GBV survivors in Dhobley.



Solar lanterns distributed to female headed households.
© IOM 2017 (Photo by: Shaffi Abdikadir)

HEALTH



IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD) provided 42,060 primary healthcare consultations through eight Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and 16 static health facilities in July.

IOM continued emergency healthcare provision through the operation of four RRTs in Gedo region and four RRTs in Lower Juba region. IOM also maintains 16 static health facilities in Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu. These include 13 primary healthcare/maternal and child health centers and three transit health facilities.

In July 2017, IOM provided 42,060 primary healthcare consultations (PHCs), bringing IOM's total number of PHCs in 2017 to 319,855. A total of 8,493 children under five years were vaccinated, bringing the total number of vaccination between January and July to 41,702. In partnership with local hospitals and other medical service providers, IOM referred 6,159 patients with medical complications for secondary healthcare, of which 118 referrals were made in July. Furthermore, a total of 29,065 beneficiaries received health education, focusing on AWD/Cholera prevention and the importance of seeking care early at the onset of symptoms.



Cholera Treatment Center in Kismayo

Children recover alongside their mothers at the Cholera treatment center in Kismayo, Somalia. During a drought, severely malnourished persons become especially vulnerable to this life-threatening disease. In addition to providing medical staff, IOM also provides a cold chain storage to maintain essential supplies for the Kismayo hospital.

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