



HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY - OCTOBER 2017

ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

249,691,940
litres of water provided to

594,549 people
through water trucking in Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

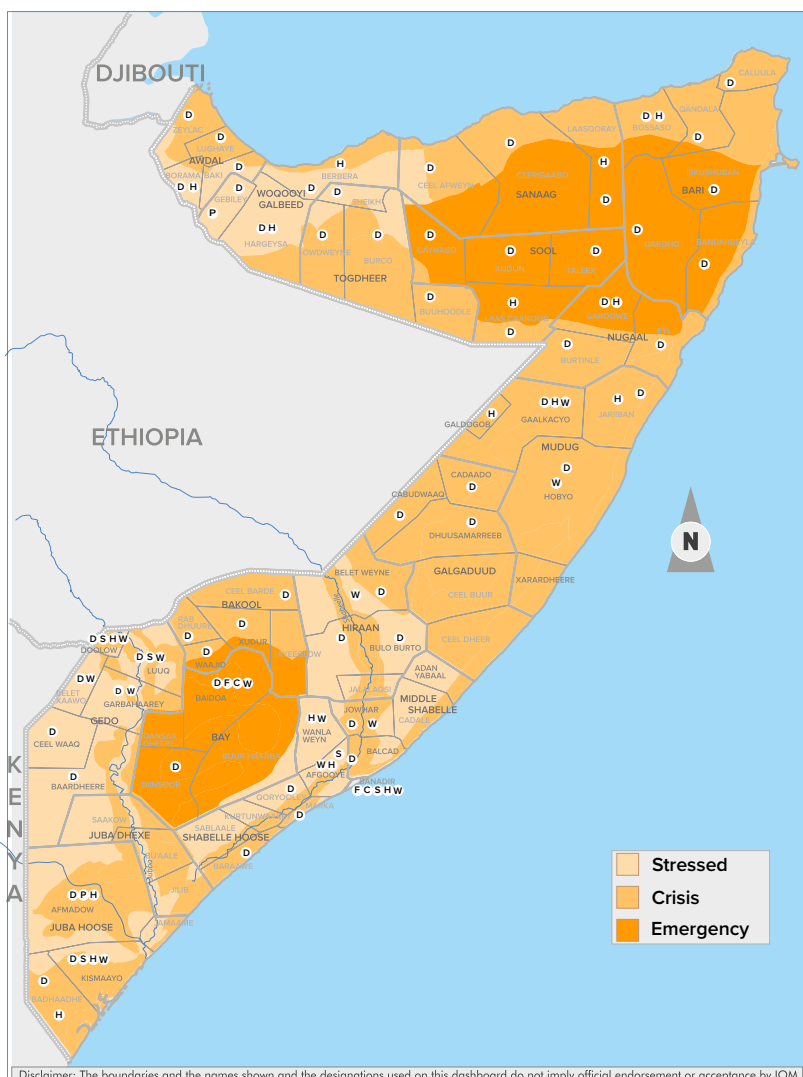
415,031 health consultations
65,238 children under 5 vaccinated

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs

7,050 IDP households received emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) in Banadir and Gedo regions



IOM's Shelter and NFI team register beneficiaries for shelter and NFI kits distribution in Mogadishu IDP sites © 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

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

On Saturday October 14, the deadliest attack in decades occurred in Mogadishu claiming 358 lives, with 56 remain missing and over 228 injured. Some 122 injured people were evacuated to Kenya, Sudan and Turkey for further treatment. A total of 55 humanitarian partners took part in the response. Casualties included seven humanitarian workers and two personnel working for development organizations, while twenty aid workers were injured. This is the highest number of casualties and destruction of facilities for humanitarians recorded in a single incident in Somalia.

The Deyr rainy season which usually runs from October to December has begun in late September. Humanitarian partners are closely following the rain patterns, as another failed rainy season will result in increased food insecurity and deteriorating humanitarian indicators. Drought conditions continue in most areas and more rains will be required to meet the water demands of the Somalia people, their livestock, crops and general groundwater recharge.

Between November 2016 and October 2017, over one million people have been displaced by drought and conflict. Most of the displacement can be categorized as rural to urban, with Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo hosting the majority of the drought displaced.

The numbers of measles cases remained at epidemic levels with more than 18,000 cases recorded between January and September this year. Some 1,469 suspected measles cases were reported in September. Although there has been a decline in recent months, the number of cases is four times as high as those reported in 2015 and 2016. The cholera outbreak which started in November appears to be coming to an end (Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia, October 2017).

DROUGHT



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



AWD / CHOLERA



77,783 SUSPECTED CASES OF ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA (AWD)/CHOLERA AND 1,159 DEATHS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN 55 DISTRICTS OF 16 REGIONS ACROSS SOMALIA SINCE JANUARY 2017



IOM RESPONSE

WASH



Since January, IOM has reached over 594,549 persons through water trucking in eight regions of Somalia

Between January to October 2017 IOM has provided 249,691,940 litres of clean and safe water to 594,549 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 648,054 people in the same timeframe.

In October, IOM continued the provision of safe and clean water to drought affected communities through emergency water delivery with water trucking in the Banaadir region, Gedo region, Lower and middle Shabelle, Lower Juba. A total of 37,564,560 litres of water was distributed through provision of water purification, operation and maintenance 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. IOM has officially launched the UNDP funded WASH project in two regional states, Baidoa and Gedo. In addition, infrastructure rehabilitation is currently underway where 11 boreholes are being rehabilitated in Baidoa. A further 9 strategic boreholes rehabilitation is ongoing and will be completed in November.



Internally displaced persons at a water point in Doolow. © IOM 2017

HEALTH



IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD) provided long-lasting insecticidal nets to 24,987 households in Kismayo.

Since the start of 2016, IOM has provided 415,031 health consultations including 37,000 in the month of October. Currently, IOM's Migration health division (MHD) is operating across 19 static health facilities, including 16 primary health care units, 2 transit centres, and one migration resource centre (MRC). IOM currently has 7 active mobile teams across Gedo and Lower Juba.

In October, IOM provided vaccinations to 7,004 children under 5, reached 55,488 people with health education, and saw 10,818 mothers for antenatal care (ANC) visits. In addition to IOM's frontline emergency response activities, following distribution in the Banadir Region, IOM distributed approximately 90,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets to 24,987 households displaced by drought, living in the IDP camps in Kismayo. The distribution started on October 11th and was completed on October 28 reaching a total of 149,922 individuals. In coordination with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health's National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), and WARDI (partner of IOM), the objective of the distribution is to contribute to the reduction in morbidity and mortality rates due to malaria in Somalia by reducing vector-human contact. Preparations for the Galkayo distribution are currently underway. Additionally, IOM with the support of Unicef Somalia through the Global Fund organized capacity building trainings for 15 implementing partners in Mogadishu and Hargeisa throughout October. Training covered many topics including financial management, human resources, logistics and procurement knowledge. The first training in Mogadishu on October 8 provided capacity development to the South Central Aids Commission (SCAC). A second training was conducted on October 10-12 to a total of 25 participants from 8 organizations. While in Hargeisa, 15 participants from 6 implementing partners attended the 3 days training on October 22-24 including the presence of the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, IOM has completed the assessments of Sanag in Somaliland and Puntland and Bardhere in Gedo for possible expansion of PHC activities.



IOM Team registering beneficiaries prior to the Kismayo LLIN distribution © IOM 2017

S-NFI



In October, IOM distributed over 2,500 shelter and NFI kits to households requiring emergency shelter in Gedo and Banadir regions.

Since January 2017, IOM has distributed 5,545 emergency shelter kits, 3,000 NFI kits, and 500 transitional shelters to drought-affected households in Banadir and Gedo regions. A total of 60,270 individuals have been assisted with shelter and/or NFI kits. More precisely, 33,270 received emergency shelter kits, 18,000 were assisted with transitional shelter, 18,000 received NFI kits and 6,000 received plastic sheets.

In October, over 2,795 families have received Emergency Shelter Kits and shelter material upgrades with 2,500 families in need were provided with NFI Kits including blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets in Doolow. In Mogadishu, 500 families were provided with NFI Kits and 450 families were provided with Emergency Shelter Kits. Following the recent request for emergency shelter in Baidoa where rains have now started and were people are exposed to the elements, 1,000 families were provided Chinese-branded plastic sheeting to strengthen their existing shelters and make them more weather-resistant. Since the start of the project 4,745 Households have benefited from shelter materials and 3,000 households have benefited from additional non-food items (NFIs). When accounting for households that received combined shelter and NFI materials, IOM can report the provision of support to at least 28,470 individuals across Somalia, which is almost double the original target of 15,540 individuals.



Registered IDPs arrive to collect their emergency shelter kits in Kabasa displacement settlement, Doolow © IOM 2017

CCCM



In October, CCCM demarcated 968 plots for the Sector A expansion of the Kabasa site in Doolow, Gedo Region.

IOM's Camp Coordination and Camp Management continues to work with all stakeholders to ensure coordination and management of displacement sites, identifying gaps in services and supporting durable solutions to displacement. Through its CCCM activities IOM is supporting service providers, particularly those providing basic needs in health, Water and Sanitation, food as well as protection, to improve the response to the needs of the affected communities in displacement sites.



IOM staff and contractors surveying the expansion of the Kabasa internally displaced persons site in Doolow © IOM 2017

In October, CCCM has closely surveyed the Kabasa site expansion and demarcation in Doolow which has been requested by the District authorities. CCCM unit completed the surveying and demarcation of 'Sector A' of the Kabasa IDP site extension on 29th October. In total, 968 plots were demarcated, along with 251 latrines (1 latrine per 4 HHs), and 2 water tanks (to supply 80,000 cubic litres per day). IOM Camp Management also held a special meeting of WASH partners to organise the construction of latrines, water supply, drainage, and waste collection for the new site extension.

WASH partners will have 1 month to complete their constructions before registration and relocation begins in the first week of December. Furthermore, the ongoing planning for the improvement of communication with communities in Baidoa and other areas is currently underway, with the development of a complaint and feedback mechanism to be piloted by the end of the year. Trainings were completed in Kismayo and in Baidoa welcoming 37 new CCCM staff. Additionally, CCCM has collaborated with Shelter to distribute 1000 Sheets/Tarpaulin in Baidoa, where CCCM assisted beneficiary identification, registration and distribution in close coordination with the shelter cluster.

CCCM cluster

CCCM Cluster in Baidoa conducted a verification of IDP sites for October. The number of sites has increased from 234 to 261 sites. The increase is attributed to the worsening situations in villages of origin due to lack of access by Humanitarian actors and lack of rains as clearly demonstrated by the last FSNAU update. CCCM cluster is participating in the Task Force on integrated response to address malnutrition in targeted IDP sites. This task force is made up of Health, WASH, Protection, Nutrition and CCCM cluster and will look at 3 districts (yet to be identified) to develop strategies to improve the nutrition status of IDPs in sites. CCCM will use its coordination and information networks to help partners improve targeting and access to services. Regarding the SHF allocation, the CCCM cluster has partnered with Shelter and Protection clusters to develop an integrated response strategy for the upcoming SHF round. Additionally, the CCCM cluster coordination team visited Hargeisa Somaliland (Oct. 18-20) for an introduction visit to the Director of IDPs at the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. The team introduced the cluster and more specifically the data collection for the Detailed Site Assessment which will be carried out by NRC. There are currently no CCCM partners in Somaliland so the cluster will prioritize this for future funding. More importantly, the raw data for the first 11 districts of the Detailed Site Assessment have been released to partners. The data set is available here <https://we.tl/4dwPu5CE6R> for Baidoa, Mogadishu, Dollow, Belet weyne, Bossaso, Caaddado, Dhuusamarreb, Caabudwaaq, Galkaayo North, Galkaayo South, and Kismayo. The Cluster is working on producing district level analysis and fact sheets for each site. The data is already being used by all cluster to plan the allocation of the Somalia Humanitarian Fund to target site level interventions in 5 districts.

DTM

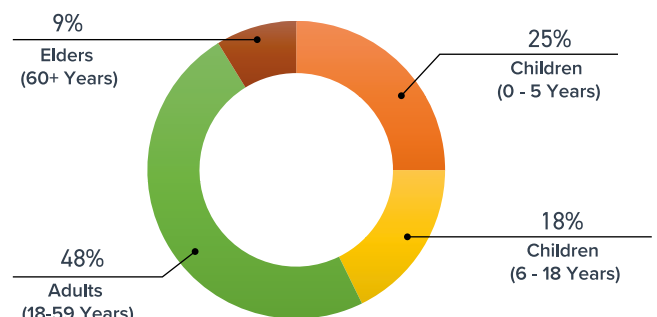


In October, DTM published its first displacement situation report for Mogadishu, recording over 545,000 internally displaced persons in 840 sites.

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 October, DTM released the Displacement situation report for Afgooye and Wanla weyn districts. In Afgooye, 30% of sites are more than 1 year old and 54% are less than 6 months with the largest site accommodating 4000 individuals. The situation is different in Wanla Weyn where 95% of the sites have been established for more than 1 year, and the largest site holds over 6,000 individuals. DTM also released the September Flow monitoring report with three additional border points in Somaliland (Berbera, Harirad & Lowyacado). In the Gedo region, Doolow and Belet Xaawo remain the most frequented border points. In Lower Juba, the majority of internally displaced persons (75%) have stayed in Kenya for more than one year while in Somaliland, Berbera was the most frequently transited border

Age disaggregation of IDPs in Mogadishu



The displacement situation report in Mogadishu recorded 545,000 IDPs in 840 sites © IOM 2017

check point. Additionally, DTM has published its first Mogadishu dashboard where the largest estimated protracted internally displaced population live in Somalia, mainly living in informal IDP sites across the city. According to the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) 2016 profiling activity, findings show that during the last three years, the majority of IDPs have shifted from more central districts in Mogadishu to districts in the periphery of the city, which stands in contrast to previous studies carried out in Mogadishu. Moreover, people continue to move into the city from other parts of the country, while others are forced to move from within the city to its outskirts. DTM's October 2017 data collection focusing on the greater Mogadishu area (covering Daynile, Dharkenley, Wadajir, Hodan, Kahda, Xamar Jabjab, and Waaberi districts) identified a total of 545,000 individuals in over 840 IDP sites.



HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Nimo is one of the many pregnant women being monitored by IOM staff in the antenatal room in Hargeisa. A mother of 5, she will be given a regular checkup (which includes blood pressure, anemia and pregnancy test), tetanus vaccination and health education (hypertension, diabetes, nutrition...). The Migration Health Division has been active in Digaale since 2011 providing consultations and medicine to internally displaced persons and members of the host community. In the month of October, IOM's clinic in Diaagale provided 671 consultations, which included 485 women (72%) and 211 children under 5 (31%).

OUR DONORS



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