



HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY - NOVEMBER 2017

ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

286,256,300
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

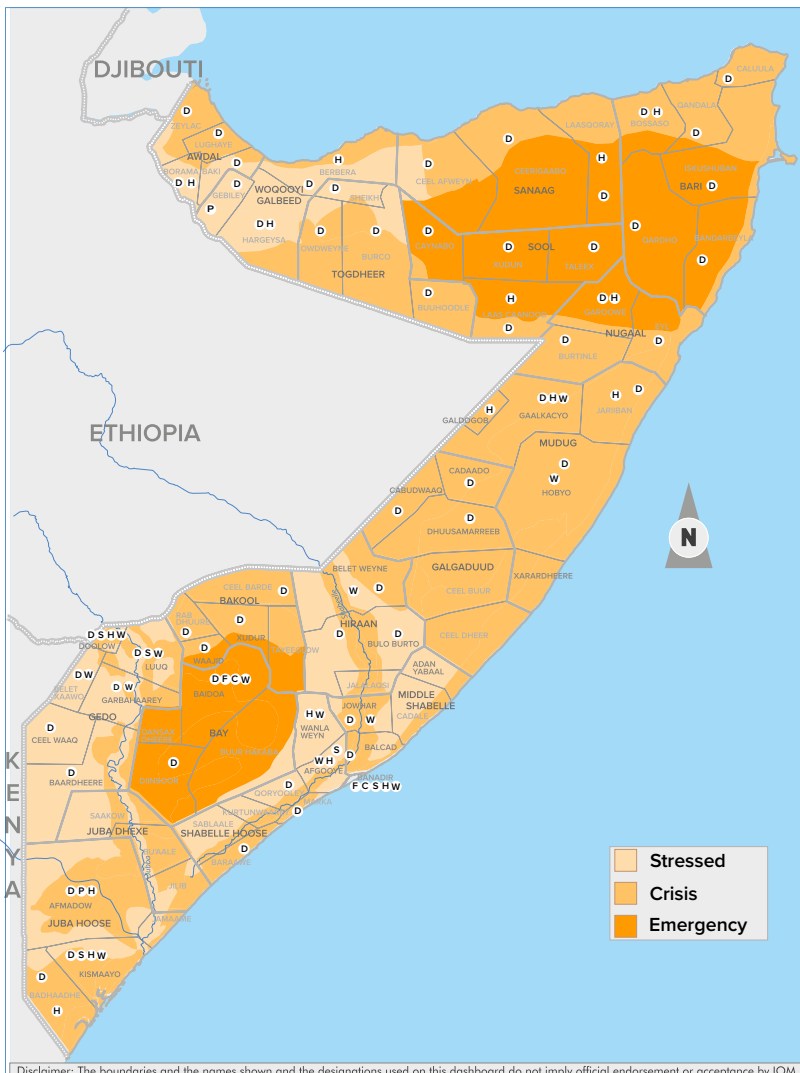
451,742 health consultations
 72,092 children under 5 vaccinated

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIs

7,100 IDP households received emergency shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs) in Banadir and Gedo regions



IOM's Migration Health team discussing supply chain management for essential medicines at Digaale IDP site, Hargeisa © 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

Somalia continues to face drought conditions spanning over the last four consecutive poor rainy seasons that severely aggravated the humanitarian crisis. The current Deyr season (October – December) started late and performed approximately 50 per cent below average rainfall performance in most parts of the country. Slightly better than 2016, but crop production is expected to be limited. The first half of November by most parts of southern and central Somalia have received above-average rainfall (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 2017).

Measles cases have remained at epidemic levels with more than 20,000 cases recorded since January which is four times higher than in 2015 and 2016. As cases remain at epidemic levels with more cases being recorded across the country, humanitarians are launching a nationwide measles vaccination campaign targeting 4.2 million children between 6 months and 10 years old to curb the spread of the deadly disease. As for acute Watery Diarrhoea/cholera, the cases continue to decline. Since January, a total of 78,426 cases and 1,159 deaths have been recorded. More than half of the cases are among children below age 5. Of the 55 affected districts, 34 were classified as difficult to access for implementing partners (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 2017).

Despite the massive increase in humanitarian response, the prolonged drought is aggravating the crisis and needs continue to grow. Urgent and more sustainable mid- to longer-term investment in reducing risk and vulnerability is required. Humanitarian partners are closely engaged in the development of the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). Ensuring that the current and future droughts do not lead to famine is a collective outcome for humanitarian and development partners alike. Extensive resilience-oriented activities and approaches have so far largely been focused at household and community level (Humanitarian needs overview, December 2017).

DROUGHT



THE DEYR RAINFALL SEASON MARKS A FOURTH FAILED RAINY SEASON

 **12.3M** ▶ **6.2M**
total population ▶ people in need

AWD / CHOLERA



78,426 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

 **1,137,235**
displaced during the drought in the last 11 months

IOM RESPONSE

WASH



In the month of November, WASH has rehabilitated a total of 17 boreholes across Somalia.

Between January to November 2017 IOM has, provided 286,256,300 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 November, 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 36,564,360 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 213,176 persons. In close collaboration with UNDP, WASH has rehabilitated a total of 11 boreholes in Baidoa during the month of November. IOM WASH is partnering with the Government of Somalia and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to provide emergency humanitarian relief assistance



Internally displaced persons are registered for food vouchers in Baidoa, © IOM 2017

in the form of food and water to an estimated 25,800 drought-affected populations in the south-western state of Baidoa and the Jubaland state of Dollow. The 3-year project is already underway; six boreholes have been already rehabilitated with another 3 to be completed in December. WASH has also completed the first distribution cycle of food vouchers in Dolow and Baidoa reaching 4,300 drought affected households with emergency food relief. WASH completed successfully a capacity building training on sustainable sanitation and water management (Operation and Maintenance of water Infrastructure) for 45 participants in Baidoa, Southwest state of Somalia. The trainees consisted of 10 Ministry of Water Energy and Resources staff (8 male and 2 female) and 35 Water management committees (17 female and 18 male).

HEALTH



IOM's Migration Health Division (MHD) provided primary health care to 36,711 internally displaced persons across Somalia in the month of November.

Since the start of 2016, IOM has provided 451,742 health consultations including 36,711 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).

In November, IOM provided vaccinations to 6,854 children under 5, reached 24,754 people with health education, and saw 9,194 mothers for antenatal care (ANC) visits. In addition to IOM's frontline emergency response activities, IOM continued distributing long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) to households displaced by drought to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates associated with malaria in Somalia. In Galkayo, IOM has distributed over 60,000 LLIN to 18,000 households. Additionally, IOM with the support of Unicef and Global Fund is preparing for the 2017 Capacity Building Project (CBP) trainings for specific Implementing Partners (IPs) in Somaliland, Puntland, Mogadishu and Nairobi. IOM will provide a capacity development support role for implementing partners, prospective national entities including Ministry of Health (MoH) and AIDS Commissions in Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Puntland Government of Somalia and Government of Somaliland. IOM will train in December Global Fund sub recipients (SRs) in the four locations in five core competency areas; conduct a capacity assessment for MoH and National AIDS Commissions in three locations and prepare detailed assessment reports and recommendations on the gaps identified, Capacity Development and Transition Plan (CDP); and installation of a financial accounting software and training.



IOM Team discussing health protocols at the Digaale static clinic in Hargeisa © IOM 2017

CCCM



In November, CCCM constructed 193 new latrines and registered 900 households 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.

In November, CCCM continued with the site expansions in Dolow which welcomed 3 new CCCM staff who will provide a permanent presence on the ground in the management of Kabasa and Quasaxlay IDP sites. The camp management team have completed the construction of 193 latrines prior to the relocation of the first households which will begin in early December. In Kabasa IDP site, the CCCM team conducted a house-to-house registration of the 900 households that will be relocated into Sector A of the new extension area. In Qansaxlay IDP site, the CCCM team conducted a survey of the existing water supply. The locations for 3 new water tanks (10,000 liters) were agreed upon, as well as the locations for 6 tap stands. Installation of the new water supply system will be completed before the end of December. In Baidoa, CCCM also took part in a joint assessment organized by the Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora with the purpose of understanding the effects of rain in the IDP sites.



193 latrines were constructed for the Kabasa internally displaced persons site expansion in Dolow © IOM 2017

CCCM cluster

In November, the CCCM cluster organized a one day workshop to consult with partners on the 2018 humanitarian response plan. Attended by 27 participants from 10 organizations, the workshop covered the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan strategic objectives for the CCCM cluster, further information on the coordination and information management tools and discussion on the 2018 priorities and activities for CCCM Projects. Furthermore, the CCCM cluster completed a three day Drought Operation and Coordination Center mission to Baidoa which was attended by representatives from 9 clusters where they visited 2 IDP sites and held a meeting with various line ministries chaired by the Minister of Planning. CCCM Cluster has finalized data collection for an additional 12 districts totalling 21 districts covered by the Detailed Site Assessments (DSA).

DTM



In November, DTM published its displacement situation report for Gedo region, accessing for the first time all 6 districts in the region.

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 early November, DTM successfully trained 10 enumerators and 2 government officials for the EU Migration study. The training was provided by DTM Global Bangkok and Nairobi on the objectives of the study, tools, logistics, sampling and data collection. DTM Somaliland has already interviewed 91 potential migrants and 17 return migrants. Additionally, DTM released the Displacement situation report for Gedo Region where an estimate of 168,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) live across 310 IDP sites the majority of IDPs considered as integrated within the host community. This is the first time DTM has been able to access and report on all 6 districts in Gedo region (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel waaq, Doolow, Garbahaarey and Luuq). DTM has also finalized collecting data for flow monitoring in two new locations, Bossaso and Galdogod which started in October. DTM Somalia participated in the regional flow monitoring which included field team leaders. The objective of the training was to come up with harmonized flow monitoring methods across different countries (Djibouti, Yemen, Somalia and Sudan).



DTM discussing Flow Monitoring methods during the Regional Flow Monitoring workshop in Nairobi © IOM 2017



In late November, DTM, WASH and Health held their annual 2017 progress review and 2018 planning and learning retreat in Naivasha, Kenya. Overviews, achievements and challenges were discussed throughout the 2-day retreat for each unit. A Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis was included in the agenda including discussion on M&E, financial and procurement management as well as timely reporting schedules. All three units underwent a team-building exercise to facilitate communication in the workplace.

OUR DONORS



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