



IOM Chief of Mission, Dyane Epstein visits a displaced community in Doolow. © IOM Somalia 2019

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia, characterized by both natural and man-made factors, is one of the most complex and longstanding emergencies in the world. Due to decades of poverty, marginalization, armed violence, insecurity, political instability, natural hazards and lack of development, the humanitarian situation remains critical in the country. Prolonged drought conditions have been devastating for Somali communities and continue to drive displacement, while ongoing conflict impacts protection and human rights, reduce resilience and hinder access to basic services.

To address overall migration challenges in Somalia, IOM works closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, regional

authorities, the UN, donor governments and civil society by implementing programmes through three pillars: (1) Preparedness and humanitarian response; (2) Long term recovery and durable solutions; and, (3) Migration governance and development. Since 2006, IOM has delivered frontline services to crisis-affected populations, while steadily developing models and partnerships for longer term recovery and migration governance. With over 350 staff, IOM Somalia operates from a newly constructed main office in Mogadishu and seven field offices, as well as the Nairobi Support Office in Kenya.

# HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Aid agencies launched a Drought Response Plan (DRP), calling for urgent and sustained support (710 million USD) as Somalia faces the impact of severe drought. While recent rainfall brought limited relief to some areas of Somalia, they were too late, localized and erratic to reverse the impact of the drought. As a result of the deteriorating humanitarian crisis, the number of people in Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity is now projected to reach 2.2 million by July, an increase of 29 per cent on projections taken in February. The lack of clean water is further heightening the risk of water-borne disease

outbreaks, while drought-induced displacement is on the rise, with over 60,000 people displaced since the beginning of the year. The overall response is critically underfunded, forcing aid agencies to limit or reduce relief efforts. (Source: [OCHA Humanitarian Dashboard: May 2019](#))

## HIGHLIGHTS (MAY 2019)



### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- 815 individuals entered into IDP sites in Kismayo, 31 exited
- 58 individuals entered into IDP sites in Doolow, 17 exited
- 557 individuals entered into IDP sites in Baidoa, 602 exited



### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

- 119,694 individuals received safe and clean water
- 37,842 individuals supported with emergency water trucking
- 34,140,000 litres of clean safe water provided to populations of concern in Somalia
- 83,226 individuals reached through hygiene and sanitation promotion activities



### DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

- 12,009 outgoing and 12,009 ingoing movements were observed at out and into the country. A 29 per cent decrease in movements compared to April.



### MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION (MHD)

- 38 static health clinics (24 Primary Health Care Centres, 10 Mobile Medical Teams, 3 Transit Centres, 1 Migration Resource Centre) supported
- 34,420 individuals provided medical consultations



### RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS (RDS)

- 2 socio-economic infrastructures completed
- 11 ongoing socio-economic infrastructure projects
- 10,500 individuals supported through completed socio-economic infrastructures



# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

SAVE LIVES AND ALLEVIATE SUFFERING IN CRISIS-AFFECTED POPULATIONS



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

*IOM's CCCM teams improve the living conditions and protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in sites and settlements and ensure equitable access to services and assistance of all persons in need in the regions of Kismayo, Doolow and Baidoa.*

### Baidoa

In May, the number of entries in Baidoa dropped slightly with the onset of the rainy season making major roads impassable. Those that chose to enter Baidoa this month cited insecurity as their reason for moving, most notably from inter-clan clashes on the outskirts of Baidoa.

The onset of the rainy season prompted the IOM team in Baidoa to initiate awareness raising activities on health and hygiene practices due to the heightened risk of water-borne and sanitation related diseases and, in particular, the need to use latrines. In total, they visited 23 IDP sites and reached 3,000 people.

Additionally, several IDP communities were affected by flooding in May. IOM responded by assessing immediate needs and providing improvements to the drainage system to prevent future flooding.

Eight information centres are now operational throughout Baidoa and are the main hub for receiving complaints and feedback from the community. During the reporting period, 34 new cases were opened while 21 cases were addressed and closed.

### Baidoa Relocation:

IOM has been leading an effort to provide a more durable solution to displacement in Baidoa by planning to relocate some 24,000 IDPs at risk of eviction to public sites in coming months. In one crucial and early step, the South West State government provided public land for those who have been displaced. A taskforce was established by the government and is coordinated by the CCCM Cluster to ensure efficient development and subsequent relocation of displaced families who are at risk of eviction. Humanitarian and development actors have been working together to ensure availability of basic services, police stations and the site's connectivity to the urban centre.

As the relocation of families draws near, IOM is working with government and protection cluster representatives and has started the process of registering households.

Importantly, a site visit was conducted in May for a delegation of government officials from South West State of Somalia, the governor of the Bay region, the Mayor of Baidoa, World Vision and the IDP Commission. The IOM team provided thorough insight into ongoing preparations for the new public site, including work on the drainage system, and construction of schools, water systems, latrines and solar lights.



Government officials and representatives from the IDP community visiting the new public site in Baidoa © IOM Somalia 2019

## Doolow

The IOM team continued to monitor the entry (74) and exit (21) of individuals in Doolow, noting a decrease in overall movements (by nearly 50%). The majority of new arrivals came from different districts of Somalia as a result of insecurity and droughts, while others came from Ethiopia and were previously displaced by drought in Somalia.

Significant progress was made by service monitoring teams in finalizing site mapping, with a map of the Doolow IDP site to be produced highlighting all available services. Additionally, a flood risk assessment was completed to analyse which sections are affected by flooding.

The IOM team also informed communities about the risk of flooding, how to respond in case of heavy rainfall and the importance of avoiding river water to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases.

However, in Qansaxley, many people were forced to collect water from the river due to ongoing water shortages. In response, the IOM team is constructing water tanks to alleviate the water shortage.

## Kismayo

In May, IOM recorded the entry (1,072) and exit (268) of individuals at IDP camps in Kismayo, almost four times as many as reported in April, with individuals citing insecurity and food shortages as their motivation to leave their homes.

The IOM team in Kismayo focused efforts on several information campaigns, including a hygiene promotion session in 50 camps reaching a total of 1,042 individuals (1,062 females), notably on the importance of washing hands and cleaning latrines. The team also held sessions about the mandate of CCCM, site maintenance and the role of women in leadership; as well as a reminder about the existence and importance of the complaint and feedback mechanism. Finally, the community outreach teams stressed the importance of pregnant women delivering their babies in the hospital for the health and well-being of themselves and their babies.

A clean environment is important in the IDP sites, especially for the health of the population. Therefore, the CCCM team frequently organizes clean-up sessions. For the session organized in May, 1,025 people from 40 IDP sites joined efforts.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

*Adequate access to WASH is essential to prevent dehydration and reduce the risk of water-related diseases. Moreover, good hygiene practices reduce the risk of diarrhoea, cholera and other disease outbreaks. The provision of WASH interventions is usually one of the highest priorities following the onset of any crisis, whether sudden or protracted, following a natural disaster or complex situation. IOM Somalia's WASH emergency programmes are focused on the immediate provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services to affected populations across Somalia.*

### Emergency Response

IOM continues to provide emergency water trucking in 35 IDP sites in Baidoa (6,307 households/37,842 individuals) for drought affected populations. Sustainable water supply systems are under consideration as part of an exit strategy for emergency water assistance due to end in July.

Through CERF funding, the IOM team is also providing emergency WASH assistance to drought affected regions in the north of Somalia. Thus far, 5,987,520 litres of emergency clean safe water were provided to 6,336 households.

IOM works closely with government partners that support the day to day implementation and monitoring of the emergency interventions in all project sites. These partners are the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and the Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resources (PSAWEN) in Puntland; the Somaliland Ministry of Water Resources Development (MOWD) and the Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland.

### General

Improved access to sustainable clean safe water continues to be a priority for the IOM WASH team. The team reached 119,694 individuals with sustained access to water through the IOM constructed or rehabilitated sustainable water sources in the Gedo, Banadir, Hiiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions. During this period, a total of 34,140,000 litres of water were delivered. Additionally, the team continues to support the victims of Kaxda, K13 Mogadishu eviction, through the provision of clean safe water, and community mobilization and awareness sessions on good hygiene practices reaching out to 116 households comprising of 696 individuals.

In Baidoa, the team installed hybrid solar panels at Bayhaw borehole with complete water infrastructure and supply systems. This borehole currently serves more than 700 IDPs



IOM WASH team providing emergency water support in northern Somalia.  
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living near the borehole and will also supply water to the CCCM relocation site. Additionally, 667 latrines were constructed for IDPs in Baidoa, while 167 latrines were constructed for locally reintegrated IDPs with land tenure in 16 sites within Baidoa. An additional 500 latrines were also constructed in the new relocation site with additional sanitation facilities planned.

IOM outreach teams also increased activities in areas affected by the recent floods and heavy rainfall, aimed at averting the escalation of WASH related diseases. In doing so, 83,226 individuals were reached with hygiene and sanitation promotion messages; and 10,000 hygiene kits were provided to drought affected households in the north of Somalia.



## MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION (MHD)

*The Migration Health Division (MHD) delivers and promotes comprehensive, preventive and curative health programmes which are beneficial, accessible, and equitable for migrants and mobile populations. Bridging the needs of both migrants and IOM member states, MHD, in close collaboration with partners, contributes towards the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants, enabling them and host communities to achieve social and economic development. IOM Somalia aims to deliver basic health care services for migrants and mobile populations who face many obstacles in accessing essential health care services due to a number of factors including the reoccurring drought and continuous conflict.*

In May, IOM continued to provide emergency primary healthcare and nutrition service across 38 health clinics (24 static health facilities, 10 mobile medical teams, 3 transit centres, 1 migrant resource centre). 34,420 clinical consultations were conducted across Somaliland, Puntland, Benadir, Lower Juba, Gedo and Lower Shabelle.

Two mobile medical teams were deployed to newly liberated areas of Sbiid and Caanole in Lower Shabelle (Afgooye district), in collaboration with Southwest State's Ministry of Health. Most people living in these areas had been without medical services for many years. IOM is supporting government efforts to deliver medical services to individuals returning to Sbiid and Caanole.

A one-day rapid nutrition screening assessment was carried out in the newly liberated village of Bullagdud (Kismayo district), which found that 14.4 per cent of children suffer from either severe or moderate acute malnutrition. Malnourished children were linked to the nearest therapeutic feeding centre.

The IOM health team provided medical screening, care and

support to 264 Somali returnees at the Way Station transit centre in Mogadishu, with breakdown of 14 from Libya and 250 from Yemen. All 264 returnees received a comprehensive medical assessment and those with medical needs were provided with care and treatment.

IOM equipped and operationalized three new static health facilities— in Dhobley town, as well as in Deg-elema and Tulo-barwako. This is the first time that communities in Degelema and Tulo Barwako have had access to daily medical services, as previously they only received periodic outreach visits from medical teams based in Dhobley.

In Puntland and Somaliland, IOM's emergency response to the drought continued in remote areas through six mobile medical teams and two static facilities.

Finally, doctors from the IOM Labour and Human Development (LHD) MIDA FINNSOM Project provided on-the-job mentorship and training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in the remote towns of Gar-adag and Huluul. This new initiative enables IOM to build the capacity of health staff in remote areas.



Mobile teams from the government providing medical services in Afgoye supported by IOM. © IOM Somalia 2019



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM (S-NFI)

*The Shelter team continues to consult with internally displaced people and local authorities on the provision of shelter and non-food items (NFI) to vulnerable populations. Depending on the affected community's vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, identified populations might be provided with transitional shelters or more permanent structures where appropriate.*

As a result of drought displacement and new arrivals to IDP camps, the IOM team conducted assessments at different IDP sites in Doolow, Baidoa and Balad District, to help inform appropriate emergency response needs.

Additionally, the IOM field teams in Doolow and Baidoa participated in a capacity building initiative to improve critical functions including use of the national S-NFI contingency stock, cash-based interventions (CBIs), assessments, distribution

reports, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and general documentation of beneficiaries, including financial information etc. The training is intended to enhance field staff's ability to cope with expanding activities and create uniformity/standardization within the S-NFI field team as well as the broader international and national NGO community when the training is extended to Shelter Cluster partners.



## STABILIZATION & TRANSITION

ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

IOM supports the Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) funded by USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives. The aim is to provide stabilization assistance to communities living in areas recently recovered from non-state actor control and aims to reduce the risks of destabilizing factors.

In May, a team of senior IOM staff members travelled to Marka marking the first visit to the community by a UN Agency.



## RETURN, RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS (RDS)

*The IOM RDS Unit works to bridge humanitarian, development and peace/state building efforts and operationalize a paradigm shift from aid-agency driven modalities to one where the government and community co-design and lead their nationally aligned and owned programming. The RDS Unit activities promote: durable solutions for returnees and IDPS; increased social cohesion; improved government capacities to lead on durable solutions at FMS and district levels in urban and peri-urban areas. Currently, IOM RDS programming is operational in Jubaland, South West State, and Hirshabelle.*

Beneficiary registration for cash-for-work (CFW) activities was carried out across the seven districts of Mogadishu in May, focusing on waste management, particularly on rubbish removal on inner-city roads and markets. The activities will be led by the department of Banadir Regional Administration (BRA). District Commissioners, in coordination with district wards, community leaders and Peace Committees, have sensitized communities and supported beneficiary registration and selection with IOM support. The Ministry of Internal Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) will conduct M&E, though IOM will support with undertaking the baseline

data collection, overall daily monitoring of CFW activities, monthly reporting, and recording complaints received from beneficiaries.

In early May, IOM RDS-MHD stabilization collaboration began in Sabiib and the surrounding villages following Somali National Army operations and government recovery of al Shabaab-held territory along the riverine corridor between Afgoye and Janaale in Lower Shabelle. The intervention consists of coordinating with Federal Government and the Federal Member State Ministries of Health and Interior to deploy mobile health teams in the newly recovered areas.

IOM also participated in the stabilization coordination meeting with Ministry of Internal Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, South West State, AMISOM and stabilization partners to provide updates and coordinate efforts related to newly liberated areas along the Afgoye-Marka road.

Community action plans (CAPs) moved forward in Afmadow town with a review event, organized by IOM and UN-Habitat and facilitated by the Amador core-facilitation team with various organizations and line ministries in attendance. The objective of the review was to revise the CAP and identify new gaps in the community, to liaise and encourage other NGOs to fill these potential gaps where IOM/UN-Habitat is unable to implement due to budget constraints and enhance interaction between the communities and NGOs. All village leaders, community

members from different backgrounds, government authorities and NGO staff had the opportunity to meet and discuss major potential gaps in the town.

As part of the Danwadaag programme, the IOM team travelled to Kismayo and Baidoa to present draft structures of the CAP consolidation for partner feedback and held meetings with relevant stakeholders for coordination.

Finally, in May a handover ceremony was held for airport facilities (waiting hall and latrines, orientation centre and police post in Doolow district, Gedo region, Jubaland state of Somalia). The facilities were handed over to the Doolow District community on behalf of the authority and the community by the IOM Chief of Mission.



Chief of Mission Dyane Epstein handing over airport facilities in Doolow which were constructed with support from the RDS team. © IOM Somalia 2019

## **DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)**

*The DDR Unit works with marginalized youth at risk in Countering/Preventing Violent Extremism (C/PVE) and social cohesion, and supports the Federal Government of Somalia's National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants.*

In May the IOM DDR team focused on providing assistance to women, with household assessments conducted in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa. Individual support plans were developed for 150 females and is an example of the positive impact of conducting direct household-based support. Through this process, highly vulnerable cases were found with specific needs, prompting implementers to look for alternative service modalities. For instance, some beneficiaries have a large number of dependents who need urgent attention, care and educational support.

Livelihoods were also in focus at a half-day strategy workshop on the DDR Livelihoods Strategy for 2019 and 2020, with 17 participants including the Somali Defector Rehabilitation

Programme (DRP) directors and deputy directors from Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu, DRP partners, and IOM field staff. The objective of the interactive workshop was to contextualize the evidence of effective livelihood interventions for DDR projects in the field. The strategy was developed following five weeks of secondary data review of the evidence base for effective livelihood interventions, 10 key informant interviews (KIIs) with UN and NGO livelihoods focal points, 20 KIIs with medium-sized businesses in Kismayo and Baidoa, and four focus group discussions (FGDs) with 20 beneficiaries. Taken altogether, these findings informed a strengths-based, individualized livelihoods strategy building on existing skills to strengthen the ability of DDR.



# MIGRATION GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT

ADVANCE THE WELLBEING OF SOCIETY AND MIGRANTS THROUGH STRONGER MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



## IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT (IBM)

*IOM's Immigration and Border Management (IBM) programme supports the Government of Somalia in promoting safe and orderly migration, securing borders and building the capacity of immigration officials.*

In May, a global retreat for IBM was held in Brussels for IOM Programme Managers, Regional Thematic Specialists and IBM Headquarters to discuss ongoing projects and to plan strategically for future IBM activities.

Also in May, the BMM Phase II National Scoping Workshops for Somalia was also held in Nairobi for 35 participants (19 male, 16 female) from the government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and BMM implementing partners. It was a planning session for the second phase of the BMM Project and allowed for priorities to be set.

Similarly, the BMM Phase II National Scoping Workshops for Somaliland was held in Hargeisa ahead of the end of Phase I in September. The BMM team and the governmental and civil society partners working in Somaliland came together to discuss and set out priorities, and envisioned results for the potential second phase of the BMM project.



## LABOUR AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (LHD)

*The Labour Mobility and Human Development (LHD) programme focuses its interventions on promoting pathways of labour migration, enhancing coordination for diaspora engagement, strengthening institutional capacity and, mitigating the drivers of irregular migration.*

The IOM LHD CD4D project supported Somaliland Infrastructure Sector Forum workshop in Hargeisa. The Ministry of Public Work and Housing organized the meeting through the technical support of CD4D supported diaspora experts. The meeting was aimed to facilitate the value chain of the actors in the infrastructure sector including the construction and real estate sector but also other infrastructure sector parties such as the Port Authority, Road Development Agency, and the Ministry of Transport and Road Development.

In May, the IOM team attended the regional workshop on 'Regulation and Ethics of International Labour Migration Recruitment' that was organized by the IOM Regional office in Nairobi. The objective of the workshop was to contribute to strengthening national governments in pursuing a whole-of-government approach to migration management to address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. These also align with the goals set under the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), particularly objectives 6 and 23, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, targets 1, 8, 10, 16 and 17.



## MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

*IOM Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) Division provides technical expertise in areas of migration policy, administrative and operational practices, procedures for countering human trafficking and smuggling, and direct assistance to migrants.*

As part of reintegration activities in Hargeisa, under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, 175 goats and sheep were distributed to returnees.

In May, the Somaliland government welcomed nine Somali returnees from Libya in Hargeisa and 105 Somalis in Berbera from Yemen, with assistance from IOM, UNHCR and other partners. This assistance is made possible with funding from KS Relief as part of the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme.





# HUMAN INTEREST STORIES



## IMPACT OF DROUGHT ALLEVIATED AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEM IN AFMADOW DISTRICT, SOMALIA

Over the last years, Afmadow continued to be affected by droughts. The population of 13,000 households was totally dependent on water trucking from a source located 67 kilometres away or an unprotected shallow well nearby, as there were no deep reliable water sources in the surrounding area. The borehole in Afmadow that people previously used was dysfunctional.

With support from the African Development Bank (AfDB), IOM started rehabilitating the borehole in Afmadow. The borehole was cleaned and an elevated water storage tank was constructed, which is connected to two water kiosks in order to provide clean water to the population. The storage tank is also connected to two water troughs providing water to the animals in the village. In addition, IOM installed an efficient submersible pump and solar panels, ensuring the sustainable long-term operation of the borehole. Abdullahi Mohamed Barkatle, community elder and father of eleven, shared his gratitude for the rehabilitated borehole:

“Finally we have our water produced locally, in this time when our communities are facing recurrent droughts. When this borehole was not working, we were relying on water trucking and we had to pay almost four times the price of what we are paying right now.”

The rehabilitation of the borehole in Afmadow is part of the African Development Bank funded project through which a total number of 26 boreholes are rehabilitated throughout the country.



## IOM CONDUCTS WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS TRAINING IN SOMALIA

Prior to the distribution of water quality monitoring kits, IOM organized three training sessions in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu to train participants from Water Ministries across Somalia on using the monitoring kits.

In Kismayo, one participant (Abdifatah) was invited by IOM to participate in the training and he immediately decided to sign up. His concern for water in the region was the most important reason to join:

“I know that many people take and drink untreated and untested water, which is very unhealthy and can cause diseases.”

During the training he learned a lot about how to test water quality. An important lesson he learned was that water that looks physically clean can still be polluted. He is hoping that distributed kits will improve the water quality monitoring, lead to the creation of risk analysis and in the end, increase the quality of the water in Jubaland, and specifically Kismayo town. Abdifatah is happy with what he learned.

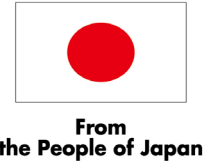
“I hope I can create awareness in my surrounding and at the Ministry on the importance of water quality monitoring. I look forward to instructing the water users and committees on how to conduct simple tests.”

Meanwhile, Abdikadir Abukar Gacal has been working with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resource of Federal Government of Somalia for the last five years, as part of the Water Quality Monitoring team. With a diploma in public health focusing on WASH-related topics, he is passionate about the technical aspects of managing water.

“The reason I joined this training was to build my knowledge of water quality testing and how to be able to implement what I have learned. I look forward to support my community through this kit, and help them get safe water.”

He explained that most Somalis have no other option than to drink unclean water from shallow boreholes, surface water, springs, berkedes (cement catchments) and ballis (earth catchments). With urbanization in Somalia inevitably leading to an increased demand for water, he is concerned that it will cause further draining of aquifers. Abdikadir and the other participants are now able to use the equipment and test water on bacterias and harmful chemicals. The participants are ready to transfer the skills they have earned to other staff at the Ministry.

# DONORS



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