



S-NFI kits for the flood response leaving the Contingency Stock in Mogadishu © 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

Humanitarian partners scaled up flood responses by re-programming available resources, but significant gaps remain even as heavy rains subside in some locations. Out of 570,000 flood-affected people more than 350,000 people have received assistance. In Belet Weyne, flood water has receded, allowing 80,000 displaced people 40 per cent of these displaced to return home. The rains have inundated 207,000 hectares of land along Shabelle and Juba rivers, raising concerns about food security and livelihood losses. The number of people displaced was over 300,000 people. On 23 November, the UN and Government launched a 3-month USD 72.5 million Flood Response Plan to mobilise additional resources. Some USD 25 million has been made available including USD 11 million from the Somalia

Humanitarian Fund, USD 8 million from CERF and funding from ECHO and DFID, but USD 47.5 million is still required. (Source: OCHA Humanitarian Dashboard: November 2019)

HIGHLIGHTS (NOVEMBER 2019)



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- 310 individuals entered into IDP sites in Kismayo, 23 exited
- 254 individuals entered into IDP sites in Doolow, 166 exited
- 1,097 individuals entered into IDP sites in Baidoa, 601 exited



MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION

- 42 health clinics supported
- 39,511 outpatient clinical consultations conducted



RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- 42 socio-economic infrastructures completed since January
- 715,345 beneficiaries of completed socio-economic infrastructures



MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

- 113 returnees (64 female and 67 male) were received and assisted from Yemen



LABOUR AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- 14 new vacancies for Diaspora Experts published
-



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

The results of the Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) for November revealed that large numbers of people arrived to Baidoa (1,097) this month citing insecurity and a lack of food as the reason for their departure, although this figure is down from October (1,624). Additionally, slightly more individuals exited in November (601) over October (525).

The complaints and feedback mechanism received 439 complaints from community members in November. Additionally, coordination mechanisms were established at IDP sites in Baidoa to identify gaps in service delivery. Outreach teams also identified eleven cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) which were referred to protection partners for further medical support.

Importantly, a meeting was facilitated between leaders of the IDP and host communities. They were encouraged to share services provided at the IDP sites and it was an opportunity to encourage continued peaceful co-existence. In Baidoa a new health centre at Barwaqo 2 IDP site will open soon, allowing for additional services for community members.



Women in IDP site in Baidoa affected by floods © IOM Somalia 2019

Doolow

In November, the IOM team in Doolow recorded the entry of 254 individuals, nearly 50 per cent more than in October. Those arriving to Doolow say they left their home areas due to insecurity and food shortages. Exits were down by more than half in November at 166, with those leaving citing their desire to join family or to manage farmland.

Through the complaints and feedback mechanisms in place at the IDP sites in Doolow, 200 complaints were received. The majority of cases (85%) were related to a lack of shelter. The IOM Shelter team distributed 500 Cash Based Intervention (CBI) vouchers for shelter upgrades to assist the most vulnerable households. To encourage hygienic conditions at IDP sites a clean-up campaign was organized in Qansaxley with 20 local volunteers.

Notably, several land disputes were reported in November and Kabasa community leaders were trained on how to deal with land disputes and domestic violence. To further a positive living environment, a sports and recreational activity event was organized for 200 children of the Kabasa IDP site.



Distribution of S-NFI items in Doolow © IOM Somalia 2019

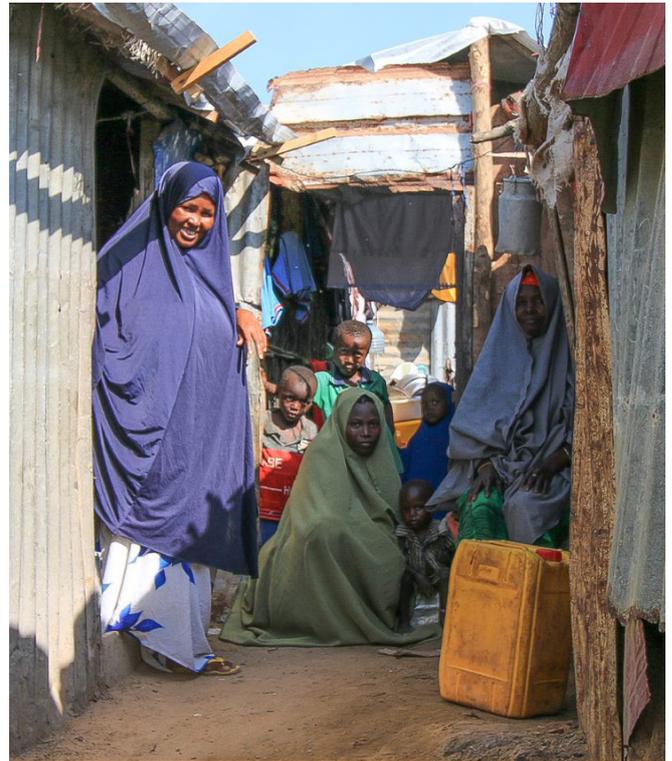
Kismayo

The MTT for Kismayo found 310 individuals entered in November down by more than half from October, with a slight increase in exits (23). The main reason mentioned for entering Kismayo IDP sites was flooding, insecurity and a shortage of food.

Through the complaints and feedback mechanism, community members (198) voiced their concerns on eviction, overcrowding, lack of food rations, sanitation facilities and the number of water points. In response to the needs of community members, IOM distributed 1,200 hygiene kits in Dalxiska IDP site. Additionally, partners will construct or rehabilitate 200 latrines.

Flooding remains a concern in Kismayo and information sessions were held for communities about the need to backfill water stagnated areas, as well as the construction of drainage system to mitigate upcoming floods with the help of community volunteers.

Furthermore, the eviction of IDPs in Kismayo continued in November, with 148 households that received a notice of eviction. These households will be assisted by IOM with relocation



IDP family in Kismayo © IOM Somalia 2019



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.



Distribution of hygiene NFIs © IOM Somalia 2019



MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION (MHD)

The Migration Health Division delivers and promotes comprehensive, preventive and curative health programmes which are beneficial, accessible, and equitable for migrants and mobile populations. 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.

The IOM health team (MHD) continues to rapidly expand emergency primary healthcare and nutrition services across Somalia, operating 42 health clinics (27 primary health care centres, 10 mobile medical teams, 3 transit centres, 2 migration resource centres) and 12 integrated nutrition outpatients therapeutic programmes (OTPs).

In November, IOM's primary healthcare reached many of the greatest populations in need in drought and conflict-affected regions in the country. A total of 39,511 outpatient clinical consultations were conducted at the 42 primary healthcare clinics (16,204 under five, 23,307 over five). Additionally, 218 children with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to the nutrition OTPs for treatment.

Hygiene kits were distributed in Sabiid, Caanole & Mareeray villages, targeting IDP families who have children with severe acute malnutrition. The beneficiaries receiving the kits also provided with information about improving hygiene practices and health promotion.

Emergency Response

The Deyr rains caused flash floods in many parts of the country in November, MHD responded with expanded medical services to meet the needs of flood-induced displacement in Bardaale (Bay region) as well as Beletweyn

in Hiraan region of Hirshabelle State, in addition to the provision of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) and increased health promotion efforts at community level to limit outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea and prevent increased incidence malaria.

Health Centres

The newly renovated Allanley health centre in Kismayo was fully equipped in November with furniture, medical equipment and other items to operationalize the additional units and enable provision of labour and delivery services. Bullagadud health centre in Kismayo was also operationalized following the completion construction.

Training

Ministry of Health (MoH) health workers in Dhobley at the three IOM-supported health centres received on the job training in pharmaceutical usage, proper prescription of medicines and differential diagnosis of common illnesses.

Training was also provided on the Health Management Information System (HMIS) to build capacity of 20 MoH staff. The trainees were drawn from IOM supported health facilities in Kismayo, Gobweyn & Bullagadud.



HMIS raining © IOM Somalia 2019



Medical supplies for flood response © 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 are either provided with transitional shelters or more permanent structures where appropriate.

IOM participated in an inter-agency assessment mission in Berdale district to assess the needs after the floods and supported the flood response by providing 3,900 SNFI kits from the contingency stock in Mogadishu to households in Mogadishu (300), Berdale (400), and Belet Weyne (3,200).

The SNFI team also distributed 470 shelter upgrades to households in Doolow through Cash Based Interventions. Meanwhile, shelter construction trainings were held at 23 IDP sites in Baidoa for 100 individuals.



Flood assessment by IOM staff © IOM Somalia 2019



STABILIZATION & TRANSITION

ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS



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.

As part of efforts to promote community engagement and social reintegration of women, basketball tournaments were held in Kismayo and Baidoa. More than 100 community members attended the events in each location and it was an opportunity for women, community leaders, and government officials to promote peace, acceptance, tolerance and reconciliation.

Graduation ceremonies were held in November in Kismayo and Baidoa. The first group of women are expected to graduate from the Women in Peacebuilding Project activities with most participants having passed the tests, including technical assessments of vocational trade skills. These women will continue to have access to career counselling and work to develop livelihood proposals as part of their reintegration. Also, in Kismayo, a total of 30 male participants at the rehabilitation centre successfully graduated. The ceremony was officiated by Jubaland Intelligence and Security Agency in coordination with Security Liaison Officers and centre staff.

IOM held a town hall meeting with participants at the male rehabilitation centres in Baidoa and Kismayo to provide information about the new community-based reintegration activities of the programme and to clarify financial aspects with regards to the monthly allowance and conditional cash

grants. Approximately, 120 participants provided feedback on the programme activities and shared recommendations such as access to more vocational training classes that are hands-on, and the desire for recreational activities such as football and volleyball.



Vocational training in Baidoa © IOM Somalia 2019



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 Federal Member States and district levels in urban and peri-urban areas. Currently, IOM RDS programming is operational in Jubaland, South West State, and Hirshabelle.

In November the RDS team held trainings for evaluation enumerators for the forthcoming cash for work activity evaluation. Meanwhile, the collection of data for the Danwadaag program on local integration in Baidoa was finalized.



Data collection © IOM Somalia 2019



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 programme supports the Government of Somalia in promoting safe and orderly migration, securing borders and building the capacity of immigration officials.

IOM facilitated a three day training in Hargeisa for twelve immigration officials from Lowyado and Wajale land posts, Berbera Seaport and Hargeisa Airport. The training aimed to acquaint the officers with guardian crossmatch fingerprint readers because these fingerprint readers are replacing the current single digit devices, and will increase the accuracy of traveler's identification through expanded data collection.

Additionally, mentorship training is being provided to staff of the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) to build skills of those working in finance and administration, planning and statistics, and the human resources departments.

In November, the IBM team also finalized the connection of the Dhobley immigration offices to a water source 2.2km away for public use. This land post was constructed in 2018 and has been fully operational for more than one year; however, a lack of reliable water supply system has proven a challenge for the border post. Dhobley land post lies along the Somalia-Kenya border with frequent movements both regular and irregular, involving Transnational Organized Crime such as smuggling of goods and trafficking in persons.



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.

In November, the IOM LHD team launched the second phase of the Dutch funded Connecting Diaspora for Development (CD4D) Project in Hargeisa. The project will promote the role of diaspora for the development of the public and private sector through skill transfer and entrepreneurship initiatives.

In Hargeisa, a panel discussion on irregular migration and youth employment was organized in coordination with Oxfam Novib and the Somaliland Skills Training Association.

Fourteen new vacancies for MIDA diaspora experts were published in November.



Panel discussion on irregular migration © IOM Somalia 2019



MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE (MPA)

IOM 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.

A total number of 110 Somalis (94 male, 16 female) were registered for Assisted Voluntary Return. Consular support was provided to 28 migrants in November, who were assisted with travel documents. In Bossaso, four medical cases were referred for additional treatment, while eight men were referred to the TASS Safe House. A total of four Somalis returned from Sudan, Denmark, Germany and Egypt, and were assisted by IOM.

At the Mogadishu way station (transit centre), six Somali returnees were received and provided with medical

screening and care. The returnees arrived from several different countries and five cases were referred for secondary medical intervention.

Additionally, at the Migration Response Centre in Bossaso, 130 migrants were received and provided with clinical services in November. At the reception centre, 453 spontaneous arrivals were provided with medical screening and care with two patients requiring hospitalization.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY



Doogle borehole is situated in the south-east of Galkayo city, where the vast majority of the population are internally displaced people (IDPs). The residents there had been displaced by successive droughts that have hit the region in the last couple of years. Many are also pastoralists, who arrive with their livestock to the area in search of green pastures during the dry seasons. The boreholes were funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in August 2018. The borehole now reaches 13,080 beneficiaries, providing 1,360 liters of water every month.

Hawo Hassan Mohamud is a mother of eight children who has been displaced due to the recent droughts. She fled from Hobyo district in 2017 and has decided to stay in the Wadatal IDP camp in the suburbs of Galkayo district for the sake of water availability and the potential to receive support from aid agencies in the region. In order to cover

PLANTING TREES

her family's daily expenses, she collects firewood from the bushes near her home. She also receives occasional support from aid agencies like IOM, as well as relatives. Through the borehole, she and other residents can use clean water for drinking, bathing and cleaning clothes and utensils. "Thanks to AfDB and IOM, we are able to get water but truth be told, we need more" said Hawo during the interview. "Now, livelihood support is more needed to the displaced community. We are in a desperate situation of food shortage, with shelter and sanitation support needed as well."

As part of an effort to mitigate environmental degradation, AfDB and IOM decided to plant trees around the rehabilitated borehole. For Hawo, this is especially important because she has noticed less trees and more sand in the region due to deforestation. "We need firewood for charcoal, which fuels our cooking. I also need to collect firewood, for my family to use, but also to sell so that I can earn some money. But now there are less and less trees, because we cut them but we don't plant them. It is important for our lives that trees are planted."

She further expressed her concern that the insecurity and conflict in the region has brought more environmental destruction, which in turn worsens the seasonal droughts and floods that affects the communities every year. "Once the planted trees mature," hoped Hawo, "they will provide more shade when we come to collect water during the hot day. The trees will also lessen the blowing sands from the deforested areas."

DONORS



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