

2018 ACHIEVEMENTS



Beneficiaries gain access to clean and safe water © IOM Somalia

In 2018, IOM achieved a high point in the provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, reaching the highest number of beneficiaries in its history, and also occupying the third position in the list of largest WASH emergency funding recipients according to the OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS)¹.

IOM strengthened its partnerships and coordination with other WASH agencies and sector relevant forums. In 2018, IOM became member of the Global WASH Cluster, UNWater and the Interagency WASH group. Through the year, 5,6 million of people in 23 countries were supported with WASH services: an increase in beneficiaries reached of 25% compared with 2017 and 33% with 2016². In addition, IOM WASH programmes worldwide received a total funding of USD 69 million, 15% more than 2017.

	2017	2018
	28 countries of operations	23 countries of operations
	4.2 estimated total individual assisted	5.6 M estimated total individual assisted
	60 M total funding	69 M total funding

RESPONSE OVERVIEW



599 K
individual assisted with access to latrine



2 M
individuals assisted with safe water



2.7 M
individual served with hygiene promotion

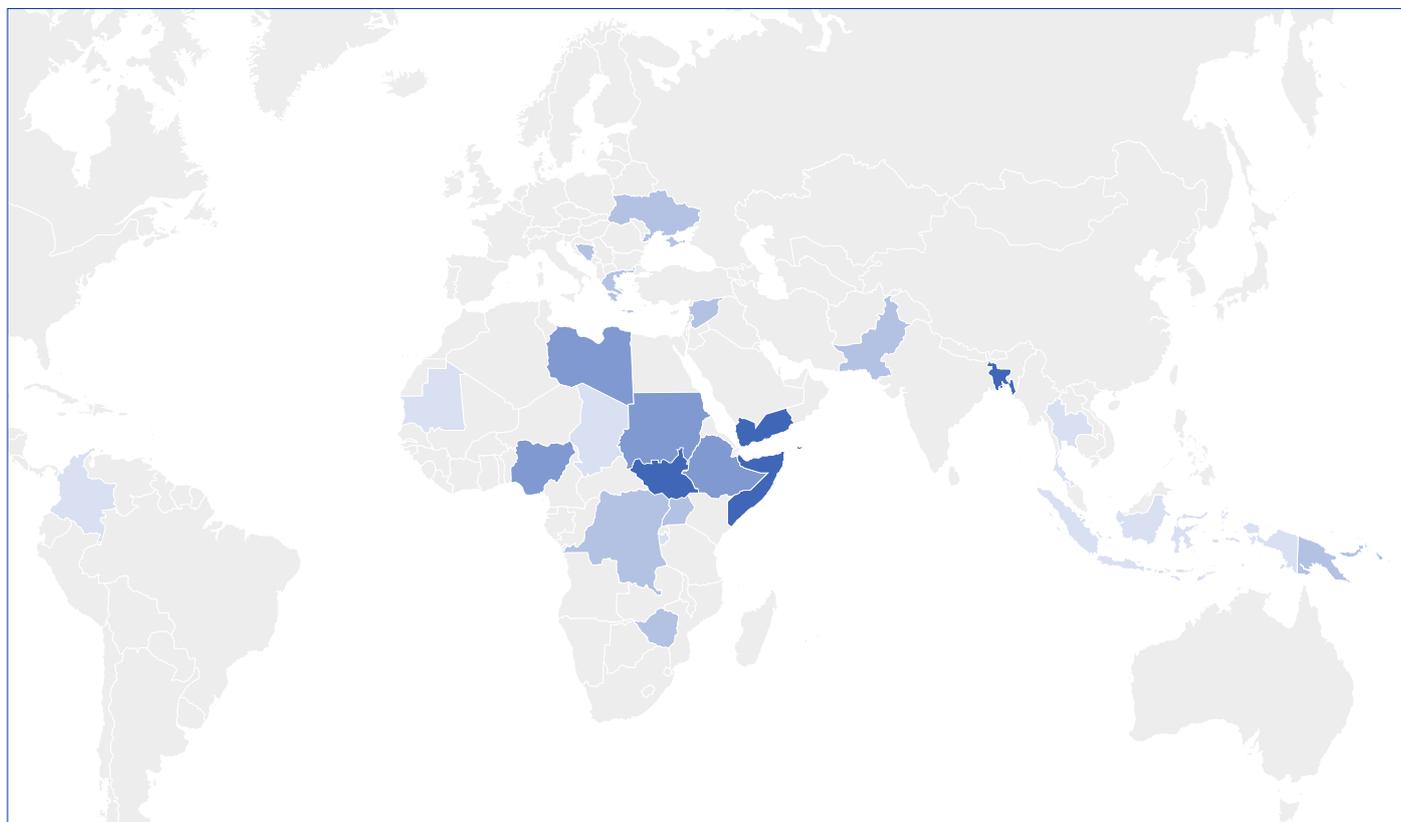


1 M
individuals served with sanitation services

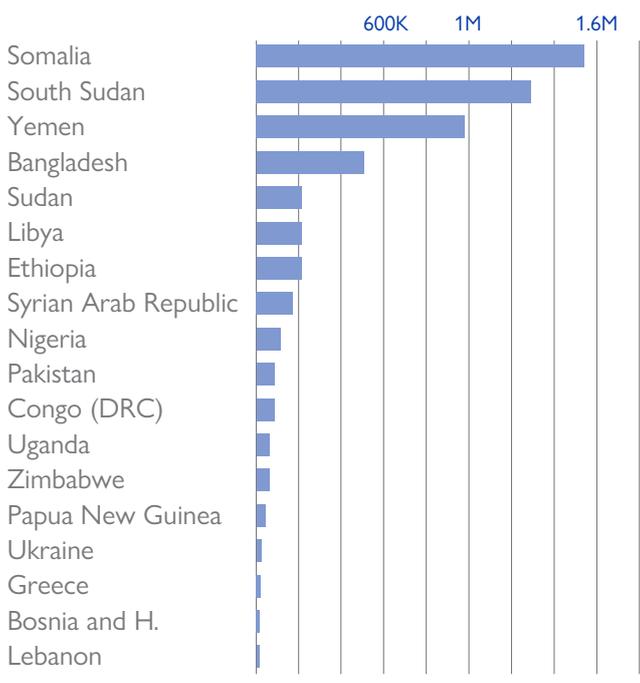
¹ Source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service. <http://fts.unocha.org>

² Source: IOM Institutional Questionnaire 2017 & 2018

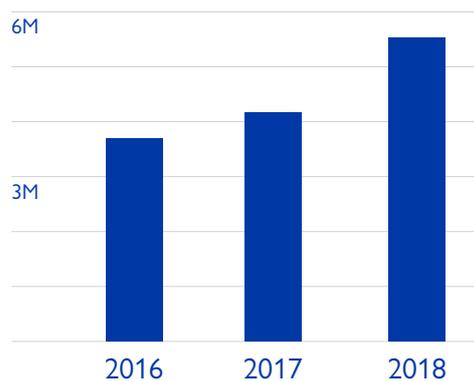
IOM WASH OPERATIONS WORLDWIDE



NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PER COUNTRY



TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES WORLDWIDE



<10K: Mauritania, Thailand, Burundi, Colombia, Indonesia

BANGLADESH

In 2018, IOM Bangladesh WASH Unit continued its response to the massive influx of Rohingya refugees providing water supply, sanitation infrastructure and hygiene services, through direct implementation and implementing partnerships, to over 829,521 refugees and host communities. As well, IOM sustained its role as Area Focal Agency, coordinating WASH services across 12 camps covering about 300,000 refugees (plus host community). The WASH Programme focused on maintaining and improving emergency standards through sustainable solutions, slowly shifting to address longer-term needs. This included the installation of 430 deep tube wells, the construction of 45 blocks of three cubicles communal latrines and over 660 twin-pit latrine stances, 1,200 household latrines and 1116 units of bathing sheds. 38 faecal sludge management (FSM) facilities were also built, along with the development of a flexible DEWATs (decentralized wastewater treatment systems), which will require almost zero inputs or maintenance, and which is now being rolled-out in multiple locations. The construction of a new borehole and fully solar-powered water supply network will serve 30,000 people across over 100 connected water points. Hygiene promotion and community mobilization were also a key focus: through NGO partners, the WASH Programme was able to reach beneficiaries in all 12 camps and host communities with key messaging and hygiene materials, and 67 WASH committees formed and developed 134 tube-well caretakers with training and tool-kits in charge of repairing and maintenance of WASH facilities increasing the long-term sustainability of the intervention.



The biggest solar-powered water supply system of the Rohingya crisis, for beneficiaries reached, water production and power generation, installed in Camp 12, Cox's Bazar © IOM Bangladesh



Twin-pit semi-permanent latrine in Camp 20, Cox's Bazar © IOM Bangladesh



Annual meeting of the IOM Global WASH Steering Committee at Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, 2018 © IOM

STEERING COMMITTEE

The WASH Steering Committee was established in 2018 as the principal instrument to define and review strategic priorities and recommend avenues to strengthen IOM WASH globally. It provides a forum for staff members of IOM from different sectors, regions and qualifications, with a major role in WASH programming, to discuss and decide on priority aspects that will impact the trajectory of the WASH sector within IOM.

ETHIOPIA

IOM Ethiopia launched its WASH program in 2018 to assist disaster-affected populations across the country. In its inaugural year, IOM WASH reached approximately 200,000 beneficiaries in the three regions of Somali, SNNPR and Oromia. Key donor contributions came from US-OFDA, ECHO, Germany, and the Ethiopian Humanitarian Fund (EHF). In 2018 IOM became an active participant in the WASH Cluster and was a leading agency for emergency WASH responses in the Gedeo and West Guji zone displacement crisis. The team also participated in WASH humanitarian coordination mechanisms such as the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and Technical Working Groups (TWGs). IOM's first WASH intervention aimed to support IDPs displaced by years of drought: services included construction of communal sanitation facilities for informal settlements along with hygiene promotion and the formation of sanitation committees to ensure proper care and maintenance of latrines. The program was coupled with distribution of hygiene kits, with the regular inclusion of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) components. IOM then supported IDPs in Dawa zone with a modified version of Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) suitable for emergency responses, before expanding rapidly into Gedeo and West Guji zones. IOM's response in Gedeo and West Guji solidified the program's growth, as the team was among the first humanitarian agencies to provide with large-scale emergency WASH interventions for tens of thousands of displaced people.

NIGERIA

In 2018, IOM scaled up its WASH interventions to cover 54 sites across 10 local government areas (LGA) in Borno state, North East Nigeria. Twenty WASH facilities maintenance committees, selected and trained from the community to support WASH facilities maintenance and rehabilitation works, have been set up in 12 local government areas (LGAs). Each committee is comprised of a water technician, plumber and mason. WASH Committees have also been set up in 35 camps to support sanitation facilities operations and cleaning activities. During this period, 1,343 latrines and 1,239 shower stances have been rehabilitated, and 432 new latrines and shower stances have been constructed. In total, IOM's sanitation services have reached 67,150 people. Latrine and shower blocks were physically separated, made easily accessible for people with special needs and visually demarcated by sex in Hausa and Kanuri languages. Hygiene promotion activities also reached 74,250 people through a variety of mechanisms, including focus group discussions, door-to-door visits, mass campaigns, posters and distribution of leaflets. IOM has constructed 20 new solar-powered boreholes across Borno State, increasing the total number of boreholes under IOM WASH to 40.



IOM staff providing educational session on hygiene and distributing hygiene kits © IOM Ethiopia



IOM drilled borehole © IOM Nigeria



Solid waste collection pit © IOM Nigeria

PAKISTAN

IOM Pakistan continues to lead the Secretariat for Natural Disaster Consortium (NDC) and, under the 2018 WASH Programme, NDC followed bi-fold paradigms of implementation. These are the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) and Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS). Both models brought forth outcomes and improvements in terms of integrated achievements. Extensive coordination with governmental structures was coupled with incentivized measures of social mobilization, aimed to improve the dynamics of acceptability, adaptability and sustainability, within target communities. Major WASH achievements echo: infrastructural support to government & communities through the rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes, irrigation channels/drainage canals, communal/natural water reserves; construction of flood protection walls; debris clearance from main rivers/springs; restoration of water supply stations; extensive technical support to line departments; mass campaigns aimed at triggering upgraded patterns of behavioral change empowering local females as WASH advocates and MHM entrepreneurs; celebration of global WASH events; sustainable practices fostering safe/improved standards of sanitation, health and hygiene; encouraging WASH leadership within schools; provision of crucial water/sanitation facilities at communal points; cash incentives along with relevant capacity building activities and lastly, provision of maintenance kits and IEC material to beneficiaries.



A female beneficiary carries water from the water cleaning facility in Sindh © IOM Pakistan



IOM-led Natural Disasters Consortium rolled out WASH training sessions to community members in Sindh © IOM Pakistan



SAFE WATER SUPPLY & SOLAR ENERGY

In 2018, for a third consecutive year, IOM managed and implemented the Global Solar and Water Initiative (GLOSWI), which aims to mainstream the use of solar energy solutions in WASH programmes. A total of 93 WASH organizations were reached at the end of 2018 in over 40 countries, either through direct trainings, the online helpline, field visits or sessions held at Regional and Global events. Additionally, IOM articulated the inclusion of solar energy solutions in the new Sphere manual and was instrumental in the creation of the first Solar Water Pumping course in the East African region. Held at the Energy Research Center of Strathmore University in Nairobi, the course is becoming a reference for relief partners, academia and private sector companies to improve their skills in the use of such technology. As a result of the work developed since 2016, new funding was approved to extend GLOSWI to mid-2020, increasing IOM's visibility as a credible technical partner in WASH and Green Energy issues at global level.

SOMALIA

In 2018, IOM Somalia's WASH unit provided temporary access to 598 million liters of clean, safe water for 97,800 beneficiaries. Sustained access to another 6,847 million liters of clean, safe water was also provided to 483,500 beneficiaries from sustainable water supply systems. The WASH unit, together with CCCM unit and Recovery and Durable Solutions (RDS) Division, is in process of developing a relocation site in Baidoa where 400 household latrines are being built and solar technology is used to design and construct solar streetlights as well as a solar-powered borehole. WASH team is also deeply committed to community capacity building: IOM Somalia has trained 220 community hygiene promoters using Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology, conducted mass community mobilization and sensitization campaigns, and health promotion sessions. One hundred forty hygiene and sanitation volunteers and committee members, in addition to the 150 Water User's Committees, have also been trained on the repair and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. In addition, the capacity of government counterparts was strengthened through technical training and the construction and rehabilitation of the Ministry of Water buildings in regional states. In coordination with the Global Solar & Water initiative, IOM Somalia also trained 28 water technicians from the government, implementing partners and within IOM.



Somali woman watering her field © IOM Somalia



Manual drilling of a borehole from the Emergency, Preparedness and Response (EPnR) © IOM South Sudan

SOUTH SUDAN

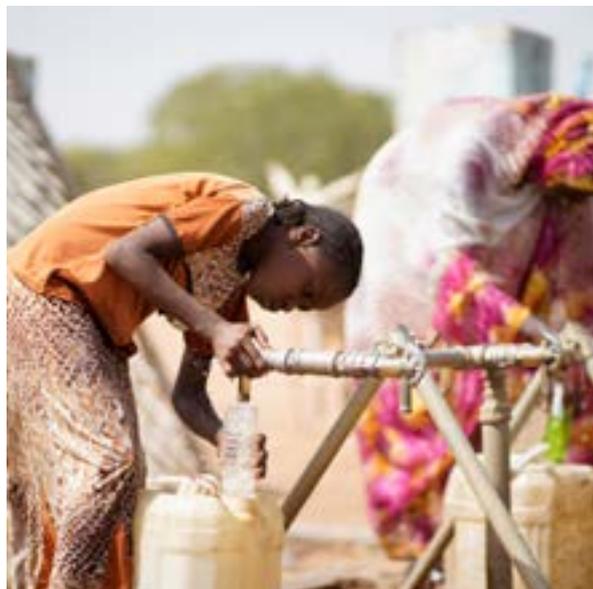
In 2018, IOM South Sudan reached 628,657 individuals through the WASH interventions including static frontline response in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites and one Collective Center, Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR), Community Humanitarian Recovery Team (CHRT) program outside of the PoC sites, and the WASH core pipeline. IOM provided WASH services to 158,977 IDPs in Bentiu, Malakal, and Wau AA PoC sites and Nazareth Collective Center, Wau town, which covered approximately 80 per cent of the total IDPs living at all the 6 PoC sites in the country. IOM's WASH EPnR team deployed 10 mobile interventions in remote locations in 6 different states in 2018, benefiting 186,984 IDPs. Under the CHRT program, gender equality and the prevention, mitigation and awareness of gender-based violence was mainstreamed through the WASH intervention, building upon the success of efforts to ensure the active role of managing water resources, as well as promoting participatory risk-reduction activities. Further, the WASH team has begun EVD outbreak preparedness response in areas close to the borders of DRC and Uganda, at the seven Points of Entry (PoE) and three health facilities in the area close to the borders of DRC. In addition, IOM managed 50% of the WASH core pipeline in South Sudan, successfully supporting the WASH cluster to maintain a high level of preparedness for onset of new emergency needs.



Menstrual Hygiene Management kit distribution from the Emergency, Preparedness and Response (EPnR) © IOM South Sudan

SUDAN

In 2018, IOM Sudan has responded to both protracted and sudden on-set emergencies through the provision of emergency WASH assistance to South Sudanese Refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities. IOM's WASH support also extended to transitional and community stabilisation initiatives that are designed to address migration drivers and promote local capacity building to mitigate or prevent the recurrent of displacement. A total of 211,285 beneficiaries were assisted in North, Central, West and South Darfur, in West and South Kordofan, in Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states. In 2018, IOM also completed the second phase of the WASH Study, a study that examines water services available in specific locations to identify baseline trends between users and facilities available. The study looks into patterns of vulnerability, economic conditions among IDPs and returnees in Darfur and water management systems in place, including roles and responsibility of the water committees if in place. A total of 588 water sources were mapped and total of 35,686 households were interviewed across nine sites in South, North East and West Darfur. In the future, the study will also serves as a tool to start defining strategies for a standardized Operations and Management of water services contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 which aims to ensure safe access to water and sanitation for all.



Beneficiaries collecting water in El Radoom © IOM Sudan



Garbage collection activities © IOM Yemen

YEMEN

In 2018, 1,051,157 of the IDPs and conflict-affected population have benefitted from IOM Yemen WASH activities in each of Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Ibb, Sana'a, Taizz, Hajjah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Shabwah, Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Lahj, and Al Maharah. 35,650 individuals received hygiene kits that contain soap bars, washing powder, plastic basins, sanitary pads, jerry cans, plastic jugs, and toothpaste with brushes, and they were also supported with hygiene awareness campaigns. IDPs and conflict affected communities were supported through basic rehabilitation of water networks. Rehabilitation works included the replacement of old pipes, connectors, faucets, and the provision of new pump units and solar-powered pumps. IOM installed of 940 solar panels in Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a Governorates in Yemen, generating 305 KW electricity, providing 834,000 litres of water every day by pumping water for seven hours from three different wells, benefitting 55,000 people. In addition to the benefits of having more reliable and affordable water, this initiative has helped to save an estimated 162,000 litres of diesel.



Water supply © IOM Yemen



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