



IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



7.8 million people affected by drought as of June 2022

15.7 M Total population



Over 1 million people displaced by drought as of August 2022

since the start of 2021



Famine is projected in three areas of Somalia by October

source: [IPC](#)



Over 700,000 people reached with life-saving assistance by IOM

since the start of 2022

Somalia is experiencing a historic drought following four consecutive failed rainy seasons that are leading to mass displacement, widespread death of livestock and a devastating food crisis. The drought is projected to intensify as Somalia faces the risk of a fifth consecutive failed rainy season from October to December 2022. In addition, persistent conflict, unresolved political tensions and global supply and price shocks are further exacerbating the water and food crises.

Half of the over 15 million population are facing acute food shortages, with more than 300,000 people projected to be in famine-like conditions in Bay region during October and December of this year. The number of people affected by severe drought has increased from 3.2 million in December 2021 to [7.8 million in August 2022](#). The number of drought-related displacements since January 2022 reached [1,170,842 by end of September](#), with 68,393 people displaced in the month of September 2022, a 30 per cent decrease from

August 2022 when 99,103 were displaced. Out of the total 1.17 million displaced, 1,015 million were women, children and elderly. Most people have settled in major Somali cities and towns as they seek humanitarian assistance. Displaced populations live in congested settlements, where they face poor sanitation and hygiene conditions and are often at risk of eviction by landowners. Additional pressure on critical services like water, sanitation, and health due to the current drought poses a severe threat to their well-being.

Drought conditions also threaten to increase the risk of violent conflict over resources and grazing land in rural areas where populations are less prepared to deal with extreme weather events. Conflicts over water in Somalia are becoming more common, with the last incident reported in Galmudug in August, when at least 20 people died fighting over a borehole.



474,600 people reached with 175,551,400 litres of clean and safe water

through boreholes and shallow wells

January - September 2022



763 displacement sites supported hosting 633,265 IDPs

in Dollow, Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq, Mogadishu, Beletweyne, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burto

January - September 2022



More than 338,756 people reached with free health care

in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas

January - September 2022



55,788 people supported with emergency shelter

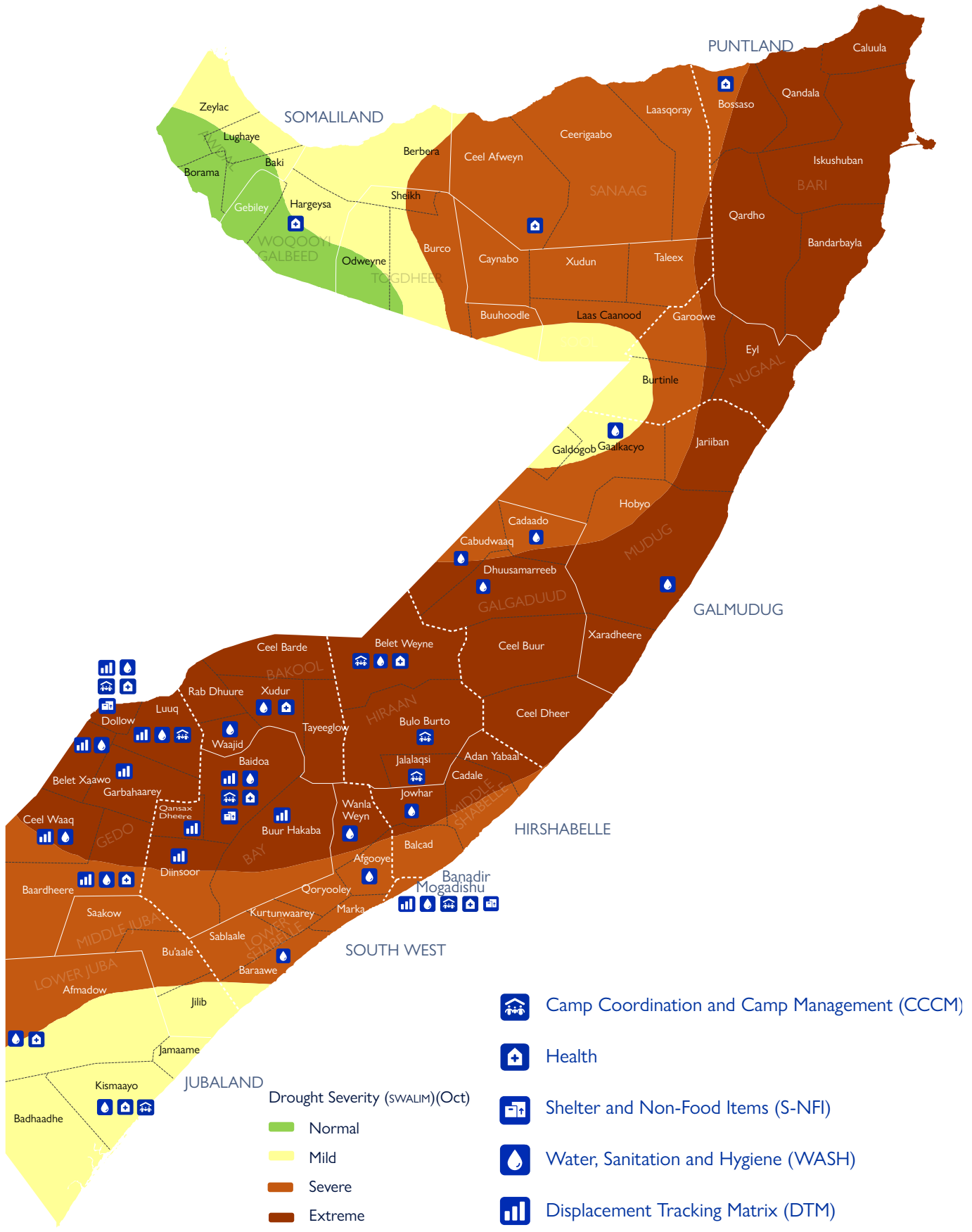
in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas

January - September 2022

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is working closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, UN agencies and local partners to address the immediate needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, and other vulnerable groups living in rural areas. IOM's response focuses on assisting displaced communities with an integrated package of life-saving assistance to avert famine and prevent putting an additional strain on cities already hosting large numbers of displaced persons living in overcrowded conditions. IOM is simultaneously upscaling

emergency support to pastoralist communities in rural areas whose livestock is critical for agricultural value chains. This can reduce food insecurity, conflict over natural resources, and forced displacement. IOM's response is also focusing on implementing longer-term initiatives that strengthen the resilience, livelihoods and coping capacities of displaced and host communities to enable them to withstand future shocks. Efforts are also being made to provide evidence-based data on displacement dynamics and cross-border mobility.

IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE MAP - OPERATIONAL PRESENCE



Find more information about the severity of the drought through the latest [FAO SWALIM Drought Update](#)
 For more information on displacement, please read the latest [IOM, OCHA and UNHCR report on Displacement](#)



Minimum Response Package (MRP)

As part of a coordinated response, IOM, UNICEF, and WFP launched the minimum response package (MRP) in May 2022 to avert famine by addressing the most pressing needs of those displaced by drought. Through this package, UN agencies and partners aim to provide immediate life-saving relief for over 17,000 newly displaced persons who have arrived to Baidoa and Somalia's capital Mogadishu in the last months in search of food, water, and health care. Up until September, the response has been implemented in two phases. Phase I covered the timeframe between May and August of 2022. Phase II took place throughout September 2022. Currently, this assistance is expanding its reach towards Belet Weyne for Phase III, following a recent assessment of movements that indicate that there have been significant displacements towards the state of Hirshabelle.

The assistance provided through the MRP is tailored to the needs of men, women and children and includes cash, water trucking, hygiene kits, shelter, nutrition programmes and medical care. The MRP will also expand community-level access to water, latrines, and health services through an area-based approach.

As of September, over 28,350 vulnerable displaced households were identified and registered to receive a multi-sectorial assistance package. In both Baidoa and Mogadishu, a total of 9,305 households received tarpaulins, a plastic sheet to improve their shelters, while 9,100 received hygiene kits. Water trucking, sanitation services, nutritional support, health assistance and cash also reached thousands of families during September. Assistance provided through the MRP during September (Phase II) proved successful as it reached the 100 per cent of its initial target in most types of support.

STORY: [Nothing to Eat or Drink, Nowhere to Sleep: Rapid Assistance Critical to Families' Survival as they Face Displacement in Somalia](#)





Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM identified, verified, and recorded urgent and immediate needs of internally displaced persons and shared them with humanitarian partners to ensure that the resources mobilized are channelled to those most in need. IOM also ensured displaced community members' full engagement and participation in designing the drought response.

In September, the CCCM Cluster's New Arrival Tracker recorded more than 20,000 new arrivals in Doolow and Luuq which expanded already existing sites and led to the establishment of new ones. Many of these families travelled from neighbouring villages and nearby rural areas for multiple weeks and demonstrated extreme vulnerabilities.

The Bakool region has been facing adverse effects of drought and armed conflict. The humanitarian presence in the Bakool region remains minimal, forcing affected families to relocate to Baidoa and Luuq districts to access humanitarian aid and services. Due to access and security constraints, there is no camp management presence currently in the area. More efforts to reach populations in Bakool will be an important step towards an increased humanitarian response. For this reason, IOM conducted a mission to Xudur from in September to meet with authorities, partners, and community representatives, and assess the needs of displaced populations. IOM visited 82 displacement sites, the main findings of which showed poor living conditions and limited access to basic services such as water and medical care. Based

on the mission, IOM will initiate an immediate response and scale-up of activities in Xudur.

IOM is also supporting other UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP) and local implementing partners to identify people in need. Through IOM's field-level guidance, partners were able to reach 25,000 individuals with various types of assistance such as food, multi-purpose cash, non-food items, hygiene kits, and latrines. Furthermore, IOM teams provided direct support to the new arrivals, allocating plots for each household to settle, and organising community awareness and arrival information sessions to ensure that households had access to the essential information about the services and assistance available at the sites. At the same time, IOM provides monthly trainings for the committees on informal camp management, to increase the capacity building of staff working at the sites.

763 DISPLACEMENT SITES SUPPORTED in Doolow (133), Kismayo (106), Baidoa (168), Luuq (43), Beletweyne (35), Jalalasqi (7) and Bulu Burto (3), and Mogadishu (268)

9,272 PEOPLE reached through direct **COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in **204 SITES**

663 PEOPLE reached with **INFORMAL CAMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES' TRAININGS** in displacement sites across Baidoa, Doolow, Luuq, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jalalasqi, and Bulu Burto.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

IOM is the co-lead, together with UNHCR, of the CCCM Cluster in Somalia. During September, CCCM Cluster partners were able to reach 1,660,000 displaced persons with CCCM services. Some of the activities included improving the living conditions of people in 684 displacement sites through building drainage systems, conducting clean-up campaigns and the installation of solar lights. The activities were carried out by residents from the site who were contracted on daily rates.

Widespread displacement is driving the establishment of new displacement sites or increasing the population of existing displacement sites. There is an urgent need for enriching community engagement and awareness initiatives that can enable individuals to make informed decisions in accessing services. In September, CCCM partners provided dedicated information sessions to new arrivals on service availability, emergency referral information and complaints mechanisms.

The CCCM Cluster observed large volumes of complaints recorded through the CCCM Complaints and Feedback Mechanism's (CFM), featuring a total of 9,066 recorded cases. The main complaints included requests for food, security and livelihoods accounting for a 48 per cent of the total, whilst limited or lack of access to shelter, water and household items were the next three main issues, making up 21, 10 and 9 per cent respectively. Site-level coordination meetings also took place in 77 displacement sites across the country. The meetings centred around improving the quality of service provision in sites, promoting greater interaction amongst community leaders.

1,220,930 DISPLACED PERSONS reached by CCCM Cluster partners in Baidoa (229,538), Doolow (134,381), Luuq (63,750), Kismayo (61,551), Mogadishu (48,396), Belet Weyne (32,544), Jalalasqi (11,964) and Bulu Burto (5,541).





Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Boreholes and shallow wells are drying up across the country which is leading to the exponential rise in water prices, making it difficult for many households to access clean and safe drinking water. Water scarcity has also led to a high mortality rate amongst livestock and failed crop production. In addition, communities are increasingly accessing water from contaminated water sources which, together with poor hygiene practices, is leading to a surge of water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea and measles.

Water Infrastructure

Due to their positioning along the Shabelle river, many of the displacement sites in Hirshabelle remain at constant risk, particularly those close to the urban centers of Belet Weyne, Jowhar, and Afgooye. As part of the drought response, IOM completed the construction of three boreholes and rehabilitation of two others in Galgaduud, improving access to water to an estimated 23,340 people. Moreover, IOM continued to rehabilitate and upgrade already existing water sources, and trained community members on the administration and maintenance of water supplies and sanitation resources to ensure all those in need benefit from it.

189,000 PEOPLE were reached with **85,150,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **84 SHALLOW WELLS**

284,610 PEOPLE were reached with **90,401,400 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** Through **34 BOREHOLES**

474,600 PEOPLE in total assisted with sustainable **WATER SUPPLY**



Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)

Depending on the affected community's vulnerabilities, assets, capacities, and preferences, IOM provides identified populations with NFIs and emergency, transitional shelters or more permanent shelter support through in-kind and/or cash-based interventions.

Shelter support

Plastic sheets remained the most requested item by newly displaced households. While structural elements to build basic local emergency shelter solutions can be easily acquired locally, quality plastic sheeting is not available in the local market. During September, IOM supported 9,298 newly displaced households in Banadir and Baidoa through the distribution of high-quality plastic sheets as part of an integrated multi-sectoral response.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) stocks

IOM, together with the Shelter Cluster, maintained a contingency stock to preposition life-saving emergency shelter

Emergency Water Trucking

Emergency water trucking activities ensured the provision of life-saving water to drought-affected communities as surface water sources dried up. IOM's water trucking assistance provided a minimum of 15 litres of water per person per day in Banadir, Bay and Gedo regions, some of the most affected areas in the country.

22,716,000 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER were distributed to over **87,642 PEOPLE** through **EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING** across **4 DISTRICTS**

Hygiene Promotion

IOM conducted hygiene promotion campaigns and distributed hygiene kits to affected communities to address households' urgent needs as local market solutions are not immediately available or accessible. In September, 45 community hygiene promoters reached 97,755 new people with hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases. This number accounts for a total of 169,524 people benefitted both directly and indirectly from hygiene awareness raising. Additionally, IOM distributed 14,167 hygiene kits to displaced and hard-to-reach communities. The kits include a 10-litre bucket, jerry can, soap, water purification tablets, and menstrual hygiene items.

SINCE JANUARY, IOM HAS COMPLETED:

63 SHALLOW WELLS rehabilitated in Lower Shabelle (**12**), Gedo (**4**) and Lower Shabelle (**6**)

22 new SHALLOW WELLS constructed in Gedo (**22**) and Bay (**29**), Hiiran (**5**), Middle Shabelle (**6**)

29 BOREHOLES rehabilitated and constructed in Mudug (**8**), Galgaduug (**11**), Lower Juba (**2**), Lower Shabelle (**3**), Bay (**4**), Bakool (**1**)

and NFIs in a central warehouse in Mogadishu to enable a quick response at the onset the emergency. From April to August, IOM procured 31,000 plastic sheets, of which 16,200 were received in September through a project funded by the UK (FCDO). This stock will be pre-positioned in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Belet Weyne to support upcoming distributions that aim to reach more than 16,167 households.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

MPCA has proven effective in delivering timely, targeted and timebound assistance in Somalia and have been reported by communities as their preferred modality of receiving humanitarian assistance. During the month of September alone, WFP (IOM's partner in the MRP project), the agency in charge of the MPCA distribution, provided 4,157 households with cash assistance. This is an estimated 24,942 people in total.



Health activities

IOM continued to scale up its health and nutrition services to reach communities affected by the drought in central and southern Somalia. The activities aimed at managing and treating severe acute malnutrition, whilst reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health-seeking behaviours to prevent disease outbreaks. IOM is currently supporting 7 static health facilities, 17 mobile clinics, 3 migration reception centers (MRC) and 1 transit migrant reception center.

In September IOM, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, provided emergency primary health activities in rural areas and displacement sites through health facilities and mobile teams in Jubaland.

Nearly **19,000 PEOPLE** were supported with free **HEALTH CONSULTATIONS**

3,724 CHILDREN received routine immunization (54 per cent of the vaccinated children were female)

216 successful **DELIVERIES**

8,369 MEN and **12,044 WOMEN** reached through **HEALTH PROMOTION** at health clinics

IOM ensures that the essential primary healthcare services are accessible to and utilized by displaced persons, returnees, migrants and host community members. Furthermore, IOM is training local health workers who are seconded to the Ministry of Health as a means towards continuity and sustainability of health services.

Expansion of health services

To reach more people in need and bring services closer to populations, especially in hard-to reach areas, IOM is scaling up life-saving essential health and nutrition interventions by deploying 17 mobile teams across Hudur (3), Elafweyne (1), Afmadow (2), Kisimayo, (1), Baidoa (4), Belet Weyne (3), and Dollow (3). Members were trained to provide psychological

first aid and basic counselling since January of this year to meet the needs of survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and vulnerable displaced persons with high protection risks. Given that 80 per cent of the displaced are women and children, these mobile health teams contribute to reducing the risk of gender-based violence.

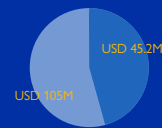
Nutrition

IOM continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health and local authorities at state level to treat severely acute malnourished (SAM) children and provided families with training on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. IOM, in coordination with the states' Ministries of Health, re-activated integrated nutrition services into the existing primary health care clinic in Bardhere, Gedo, while also providing nutrition services through two mobile teams in Dollow. Additionally, 23 nutrition staff seconded from the local health ministries were recruited and trained by IOM in the latest Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines to respond to nutrition emergencies.

Due to the increasing number of displaced persons arriving in Baidoa, IOM with the state-level Nutrition Cluster partners, agreed to conduct a five-day malnutrition screening campaign to understand the situation and increase access and coverage for the timely detection and treatment of malnutrition in Baidoa displacement sites. IOM deployed and provided five community health workers to screen 200 to 250 children per day.

9,198 CHILDREN between 6 to 59 months for malnutrition of whom **549** were admitted with **SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION**

4,879 LACTATING WOMEN screened for malnutrition



Needed: **USD 105 M**
 Target: **2.5 million people**
 Funding gap: **USD 59.8 M**

SOMALIA NEEDS YOUR HELP

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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

In January 2022, DTM, OCHA, and the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) began producing bi-weekly Drought Displacement Monitoring Snapshots to monitor displacement trends and hotspots. The data produced supports operational planning and allows IOM and partners to respond better to the needs of the affected communities. [The monthly Snapshots is accessible on the following link: September 2022](#)

The number of drought-related displacements since January 2021 has exceeded 1 million (1,170,842 people as of September 2022). Most new arrivals have been observed in the Bay region (26 per cent) and Lower Juba region (22 per cent), followed by Gedo, Banadir and Bakool regions (14 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). Displacement sites and host communities.

Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT)

ETT is a crisis-based tool that tracks sudden displacement triggered by specific events or emerging crises. The data collected is of a rapid nature to help prioritise humanitarian response and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance. During the 2017 drought, DTM Somalia conducted a country wide ETT and the data from that period indicated the highest numbers of displaced individuals were observed in Bay, Banadir and Gedo regions. Based on this and due to IOM's operational presence in Gedo region, DTM decided to deploy an ETT pilot in Gedo region to monitor drought-induced displacements on a weekly basis through key informant interviews (KIIs). ETT in Gedo [covers sites](#) that are not covered by CCCM partners, making it complementary to the New Arrival Tracker (NAT).

Through ETT assessments across Gedo and Bay regions, IOM observed during the month of September a significant uptick of displacement to Baidoa, Dinsoor and Qansax Dheere districts

in Bay region. As of the end of September, 296,105 individuals were registered to have been displaced in the areas covered in Gedo region due to the drought since November 2021. Moreover, 55,304 individuals were registered to have also been displaced in the Bay region since November 2021. As the scale of displacement in the Bay region continues to grow, the DTM team is expanding the ETT's geographical coverage towards Banadir and Hiraan regions, which have also experienced a high influx of arrivals due to drought. With this expansion, IOM aims to support operational partners through providing regular and reliable information on new arrivals into displacement sites and host communities. For Banadir region, during the month of September, IOM trained 55 enumerators, including 18 women, in data collection to support the implementation. Lastly, IDP sites that are currently reporting regular and reliable information through the NAT will not be covered through the ETT. This will ensure de-duplication with the NAT and free up DTM teams and resources to target other IDP sites that do not have a CCCM partner presence as well as host community locations.

The ETT reports can be found [here](#):

Through ETT assessments across Gedo and Bay regions, IOM observed:

[As of September, 296,105 individuals have been displaced in the areas covered in Gedo region by IOM's ETT, due to the drought since November 2021.](#)

[As of September, 55,304 individuals were registered to have been displaced in the areas covered in Bay region by IOM's ETT, due to the drought since November 2021](#)



[PRESS NOTE: New USD 20 million project to provide lasting solutions for people affected by drought](#)



[VIDEO: Camp Coordination and Camp Management Key for Saving Lives in Somalia](#)



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