



IOM staff during the relocation of 930 households to the new public site in Baidoa © 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

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 more than 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.

In June little rainfall was reported in most of the regions of Somalia. This has compounded the limited recovery

from the severe drought of 2016/17. In crop growing areas, the delay in the Gu' rains has significantly affected planting and germination. As a result, the season's cereal harvest is projected to be 50 per cent below average. This means potentially disastrous consequences for the 2.2 million people facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity unless humanitarian assistance is scaled up significantly. Agencies launched the Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) requesting for additional funding to increase their response. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health is battling an increase in cholera cases. The humanitarian operation in Somalia remains underfunded with the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan having received only 38 per cent of its requirements by June. (Source: OCHA Humanitarian Dashboard: June 2019)

HIGHLIGHTS (JUNE 2019)



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- 1,735 individuals entered into IDP sites in Kismayo, 98 exited
- 126 individuals entered into IDP sites in Doolow, 0 exited
- 629 individuals entered into IDP sites in Baidoa, 43 exited
- 930 households relocated to the new public site in Baidoa



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 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

- 15,506 outgoing and 10,076 ingoing movements were observed at out and into the country. A 7 per cent increase in movements compared to May



MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION

- 38 health clinics (24 Primary Health Care Centres, 10 Mobile Medical Teams, 3 Transit Centres, 1 Migration Resource Centre) supported



RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- 6 socio-economic infrastructures completed
 - 10 ongoing socio-economic infrastructure projects
 - 180,510 beneficiaries of 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 June, the IOM team continued to monitor the entry (1,735) and exit (98) of individuals in Baidoa. The high number of entries is a result of the ongoing drought conditions.

Baidoa relocation:

The major event in June was the relocation to the new public site in Baidoa. After several months of preparation and in coordination with the government and the protection cluster representative, IOM registered households to be relocated. Finally, on 16 June the first families were relocated, with the Mayor of Baidoa and other government officials joining on the first day.

A total of 930 households (5,734 individuals) were relocated in June with transportation services provided to all families by IOM.

IOM also ensured the availability of sustainable safe and clean water at Barwaqo 2 site. Water tap stands with six faucets were installed in every block. Additionally, four water bladders were installed in the event of borehole breakdown where households can access water. However, there is still the need to drill a borehole at the site in order to reach some of the blocks uphill, given the current water pressure.

In terms of sanitation, one latrine is being provided for every two households, with special consideration provided to vulnerable/disabled families during the plot allocations for ease of access.

Additionally, IOM also provided shelter materials to targeted beneficiaries with households issued vouchers in exchange for assorted shelter items to reinforce their existing materials.



S-NFI team assisting IDPs at the new public site in Baidoa during the relocation © IOM Somalia 2019

BAIDOA RELOCATION



Water collecting tap and solar streetlight © IOM Somalia 2019



CCCM staff talking to IDPs during the relocation © IOM Somalia 2019



Drone view after the relocation © IOM Somalia 2019



Collecting water at the tap constructed by IOM © IOM Somalia 2019



Drone view after the relocation © IOM Somalia 2019

Doolow

The IOM team continued to monitor the entry (126) and exit (0) of individuals in Doolow IDP sites.

In June, IOM worked to improve security at night with the distribution of 100 torches to the IDP community in Doolow. The CCCM team also distributed 10,165 household cards to displaced persons to assist partners in identifying beneficiaries. The cards include the name of the head of household, family size and vulnerability status.

As part of communication efforts, IOM received 211 instances of complaints and feedback, of which 202 cases were closed. The primary concern for camp residents is the lack of shelter and non-food items, as well as a lack of teachers and school materials.

Finally, at the Kabasa site, IOM advocated for the construction of 20 additional latrines for 120 households with limited access to facilities.

Kismayo

In June, the IOM team continued to monitor the entry (629) and exit (43) of individuals from Kismayo. Those entering Kismayo cited food shortage and insecurity as their reason for displacement. However, overall these numbers are well below those recorded in May.

IOM worked to improve safety and security with the distribution of 100 torches and 391 solar lights to the IDP community in Kismayo. Communication was also in focus in June, with several information sessions organized, including on improved hygiene (388 individuals), fraud prevention (279 individuals), and a monthly community coordination session.

Finally, site evictions continue to occur in Kismayo as the demand for land is increasing and many IDPs are temporarily living on privately owned land. In June, a total of 63 households were evicted and CCCM is closely working with the authorities to find a solution for these cases.



One of the information sessions 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.

Emergency response

In June, IOM met the emergency water needs of households (6,307) in Baidoa through provision of water trucking accessed by voucher benefiting 37,842 individuals in 35 IDP sites. In total 8,514,450 litres of water were provided. Sustainable water supply systems are under consideration as part of an exit strategy because the emergency WASH intervention will only continue for the next two months.

Additionally, IOM is providing access to clean and safe water for 1,000 households with a total population of 5,734 people who were relocated to the new public site in Baidoa. Since the commencement of the relocation exercise, 12,183,520 litres of clean safe water were provided to residents at the new site. IOM Somalia also responded to the drought affected areas in the northern regions of Somalia and provided emergency clean and safe water to 6,336 households. So far, 5,987,520 litres of water were trucked. As an exit strategy for this project, IOM is also rehabilitating eight strategic non-functional water sources (four in Puntland, four in Somaliland).



Water tap in Baidoa © IOM Somalia 2019

Capacity building

In June, IOM provided technical capacity building training on the use of modern water testing kits as well as quality reporting methods. The goal is to certify periodic analysis and in the end contribute to providing clean and safe drinking water. The training was held in three different locations, Mogadishu where 45 trainees from Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Federal Government of Somalia attended, while 30 trainees from Jubaland and South West states were trained in Kismayu and Baidoa. To ensure the sustainability and enhance the competency of ministry staff, IOM donated ten high quality portable water testing kits to the ministries.



Handover of the water testing kit © IOM Somalia 2019



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM Somalia's Displacement Tracking Matrix strives to provide localized, up-to-date information on the basic needs of the target population, cross border mobility, displacement figures and trends in drought-affected areas.

As part of efforts to continue to accurately monitor the movement (entries/exits) of individuals at key border crossing points, the DTM team conducted several trainings in June. A training for enumerators on mobility tracking was organized in Hargeisa, Dhobley, Kismayo, Galckayo, Bossaso and Doolow. A total number of 128 were trained.



DTM training for enumerators in Dhobley © 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. 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 June, IOM Somalia's health team provided primary healthcare and nutrition services across 38 clinics (24 static health facilities, 10 mobile medical teams, 3 transit centres, 1 migrant resource centre). Clinical consultations were provided to 36,854 individuals in 14 regions in Benadir (Mogadishu), Lower Juba, Gedo, Lower Shabelle, Somaliland and Puntland.

Life-saving treatment for children under five is now available from three nutrition outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTPs) in the Sanaag region of Puntland. These OTPs are integrated within IOM-supported primary healthcare facilities, which enables easy links for children from diagnosis to treatment.

IOM MHD management and technical staff visited Baidoa and set up plans for the upcoming expansion of health programming, including mobile medical teams to serve IDPs and the construction of a health facility in the new relocation site. Medicines and equipment have been transported and prepositioned in Baidoa. The IOM-supported medical services in Baidoa will start in late July, including one mobile team in the new relocation site.

Meanwhile, in June, IOM provided equipment for medical services to the health centre in Qansaxley IDP settlement (Doolow) through funding from Germany, which was constructed by IOM through the UN Peace Building Fund. The Ministry of Health is providing all essential health services in Qansaxley, with day-to-technical support from IOM's medical team. This is the first time these services are being directly implemented under the Ministry of Health in Doolow town.



Qansaxley Health Centre © IOM Somalia 2019



Ministry of Health staff providing health services © 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.

IOM supported the relocation of 1,000 households in Baidoa by providing shelter upgrade kits through Cash Based Intervention (CBI) and construction supervisors to assist the most vulnerable families. The team trained 100 of the relocated individuals in how to construct shelters. Additionally, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was completed for 2,002 households in Doolow.



S-NFI staff in Baidoa providing assistance © 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.

In June, 150 females from Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, and formerly associated with armed groups, received their monthly stipend, as well as a one-time non-food package tailored to their needs. The distributed items included mattresses and cooking utensils. They also benefitted from the first series of literacy and numeracy classes, as well as group religious counselling sessions.

Six local level consultations with business owners and community representatives also took place in June. Plans for elective livelihood trainings are thus being finalized, including

a business development course on how to generate a business idea and start, manage, and improve on this. A vocational training based on a preliminary market assessment was also provided.

Finally, June marks the graduation of 126 disengaged combatants from the programme in Baidoa, the fifth and largest caseload IOM received in the region. All individuals successfully completed the minimum training requirements and IOM distributed livelihood support kits to all 126 graduates.



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.

In June IOM RDS team continued to move ahead with various construction and monitoring exercises across different regions of Somalia. A ground-breaking ceremony took place for the construction of a women's centre and a primary school in Adale. Meanwhile, foundations for new buildings were laid in Mataban attended by the Prime Minister of Galmadug and the Deputy Minister of Public Works for Hirshabelle. In Xudur the District Commissioner and the Mayor of Xudur Mr. Mad Maalin, members from the local councillors and the administration of Bakool region attended the event. Future construction of the Galkayo Peace House will now be possible following identification of the plot of land in coordination with government authorities.

In Baidoa, the construction and rehabilitation of Bay Haw hospital road was commissioned by government officials from the Ministries of Public Works and Planning from the South West State and the Baidoa municipality. This road connects several IDP camps and host community settlements to the Baidoa municipality, and will also benefit residents of the new public site, Barwaqo 2. Roadways were also improved in Qam Qam village with the installation of streetlights, monitored by IOM.

Finally, feedback on the Community Action Plan in Xudur, Doolow and Kismayo was provided to the community and authorities on the implementation of community prioritized projects. Additionally, a sports event was organized in Doolow.



Solar streetlights installed
in Qam Qam village ©
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.

In June, IOM IBM team focused on mentorship. A mentorship orientation workshop was held in Mogadishu with the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND), aimed at building the capacities of specialized units within the IND, specifically the Human Resources unit, the Department of Planning and Statistics, and the Department of Administration and Finance. During this workshop, the directors from each unit highlighted their current practices and the needs and challenges from their respective departments. Participants worked together to design an implementation plan.



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.

To more effectively assist Ethiopian migrants in Somalia, IOM provided screening services in collaboration with the Ethiopian consulate and plans are in place to support the Ethiopian Community Centre in Bossaso. Additionally, the IOM Bossaso team contacted the Ethiopian Consulate to issue Laissez Passer for the registered cases of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR). Furthermore, 69 Ethiopian migrants were assisted by IOM at the Hargeisa Migrant Reception Centre (MRC) with food and shelter and support at Hargeisa airport.

At the MRC in Bosasso, 74 migrants are currently registered for AVR. IOM held focus group discussions to better understand current migration trends and the challenges faced by individuals traveling to Bosasso and while in transit attempting to reach Yemen. In Bossaso, IOM also had a discussion with Ethiopian community leaders to explore the potential services that could be provided to migrants.

As part of the reintegration assistance, IOM provided Socio-economic Orientation (SEO) counselling sessions to 23 returnees (males). SEO is a platform for returnees to share cultural shocks they encountered and talk about psychosocial challenges. The counselling focuses on organization and time management skills, job hunting and business plan development strategies.

Also in June, IOM held an Iftar Event at the Maansoor Hotel in Hargeisa to raise awareness on reintegration assistance opportunities among host community and returnees from Libya and Sudan, providing also returnees with an opportunity to share their stories of Tahriib.



Iftar event at Mansoor hotel in Hargeisa © IOM Somalia 2019

HUMAN INTEREST STORY

MEET ABDULLATIF AHMED ISSE, HEAD OF IT IN THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IN HARGEISA

Abdullatif is 27 years old and he works as the Head of IT in the Immigration Department of Somaliland, where he ensures all systems are up to date and in place. He has had this job for seven years, and what he enjoys the most is that it enables him to bring together his interest in police work, and the IT profession.

The young officer took part in the Training of Trainers (TOT) organized by IOM, as part of the Regional Migration Response Plan (RMRP), funded by the US State Department. During this training not only did he learn about the principles of adult learning, teaching techniques and advanced communication skills, but also about the foundation of international migration law, international humanitarian frameworks, planning for emergency situations, responding to emergency situations and simulation exercises.



“This TOT has given me the confidence to stand up in front of a group of people and share with them the knowledge I have acquired, so that they can implement it on a daily basis. I am happy to teach young guys how to make their job more effective and meaningful.”

He believes that learning about Humanitarian Border Management (HBM) is important, especially given that many Yemeni migrants arrive seeking asylum. They are looking for the opportunity to continue with their lives, their education and find a place where they can be safe.

The second activity in which Abdullatif participated was an intergovernmental meeting whereby representatives from different agencies that work directly or indirectly with HBM had the chance to discuss and find a common ground for collaborative action. During the meeting, officers were able to interact with other agencies about strategies to improve HBM in Somaliland, and Abdullatif also delivered a presentation about his work. This meeting enabled the officers to enrich their knowledge about the mandates of other agencies and other topics related to HBM.

“This intergovernmental meeting was very important for us because it allows us, the agencies, to collaborate and align our efforts in the borders. It is not every day that we have the chance to get together and work towards collaboration and integration. We are interested in continuing these kind of discussions”.

One day, Abdullatif hopes to become a Major General and, as Immigration Commissioner, continue working to improve Somaliland's conditions, with state-of-the-art systems and qualified officers. In the meantime, he will continue preparing professionally, while also enjoying some of his hobbies, such as reading, listening to music and playing football for the regional team.

DONORS



CONTACTS

PROGRAMME SUPPORT UNIT

✉ iomsomaliapsu@iom.int

☎ +254 20 2926000

🌐 <http://www.iom.int/countries/somalia>

📘 [iomsomalia](https://www.facebook.com/iomsomalia)

🐦 [@IOM_Somalia](https://twitter.com/IOM_Somalia)

DONATE

TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ONGOING DROUGHT RESPONSE EFFORTS, PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING IOM FUNDRAISING PORTALS:



DOWNLOAD

