

SOMALIA DROUGHT RESPONSE

January 2023

IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



8.25 million people in need 16.9 M Total population A→
Over 3.8 million people displaced
Source: HNO 2023

Somalia is on the verge of a humanitarian catastrophe, driven by the longest and most severe drought in the last decades after five consecutive below-average rainy seasons, that have led to mass displacement, widespread death of livestock and a devastating food and water crisis. The drought is projected to intensify as Somalia faces the risk of a sixth failed rainy season from March to June 2023. In addition, persistent conflict, unresolved political tensions and global supply and price shocks are further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

Half of the over 16 million population in Somalia is facing acute food and water shortages, with more than 6.4 million people lacking sufficient access to safe water. Furthermore, <u>as estimated by the latest IPC assessments</u>, 8.3 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity by mid-June 2023.



597,240 people reached with 207,088,400 litres of clean and safe water through boreholes and shallow wells

anuary 2023

641 displacement sites supported hosting 804,301 IDPs in Baidoa, Xudur,

Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burto and Jowhar. January 2023

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is working closely with the Federal Government of Somalia, United Nations agencies and local partners to address the immediate needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups living in rural areas.

IOM's response focuses on assisting IDPs arriving at urban centers in increasing numbers with an integrated package of life-saving assistance. Complementarily, IOM is scaling up its presence and support in more secondary and tertiary towns in the drought-affected areas, aiming to A→
Over 1.5 million people
displaced by drought
since January 2021



6.4 million people lack sufficient access to water source: WASH Cluster

Out of that total, around 727,000 people are expected to be in famine level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) by June 2023. The number of drought-related displacements since January 2021 reached 1,484,630 by the end of January 2023, according to the latest data available. During January alone, 60,027 people were displaced due to the drought, representing an 11 percent decrease from the previous month. Most displaced people have moved towards major Somali cities and towns as they seek humanitarian assistance, while others are crossing into neighboring Ethiopia and Kenya. Displaced populations live in congested settlements, where they often face poor sanitation and hygiene conditions and are 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.

More than 67,920 people reached with free health care

in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas January 2023

reach people closer to their place of origin. In that manner, IOM can contribute to mitigate the substantial movement and increased pressure on basic services in the main urban centers. Furthermore, the Organization is centering its response 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

240,222 people supported with emergency shelter and/ or in-kind

January 2023

and cross-border mobility.

IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE MAP - OPERATIONAL PRESENCE



Find more information about the severity of the drought through the latest <u>FAO SWALIM Drought Update</u> For more information on displacement, please ready the latest <u>IOM, OCHA and UNHCR dashboard on Displacement</u>



In January 2023, IOM and FAO completed the pilot phase of *Sheeko Wadaag*. '*Sheeko Wadaag*' means 'storytelling' in Somali. It is a community radio listening program that focuses on relevant events, stories, challenges and issues shared directly through the voices of community members. The scope of this community radio project is setting up and operationalizing an integrated community feedback systems that engage beneficiary communities (IDPs and host communities) beyond project-based complaints. It is also a platform to share key awareness messages with the community (e.g., signs of malnutrition, measles, recycling, etc.). In addition, in the IDP sites, the listening sessions also provided a recreational environment for IDPs to socialize, comment and share stories. per week) were broadcasted and narrowcasted at 14 designated listening points in Baidoa city. IOM managed the listening points and organized weekly listening sessions with the IDP community. A total of 15,298 IDPs participated in the listening sessions (2,737 men, 7,093 women, 2,281 boys and 3,187 girls). The large number of women and girls participating can be explained by the fact that women and children make up the majority of IDPs, but also by the fact that during the day most men were away from the site working or farming.

Initial monitoring results and feedback have shown a positive response and interest from the community, thus both agencies are considering continuing this project, in collaboration with the Somalia Community, Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Taskforce.



During the pilot phase, eight episodes (one episode

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Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM currently support 641 out of the total 3,467 sites across 11 districs in Somalia. The number of sites supported increased in January 2023 as a result of the strengthening of IOM's CCCM operational presence in Luug district, taking over the management of seven additional IDP sites, which comprised approximately 3,000 households. This increase in operational presence places IOM as a sole CCCM partner in four districts in Somalia, being these in Doolow (133 sites), Luuq (52 sites), Jalalaqsi (7 sites) and Bulo Burto (3 sites). In addition, IOM also supports a high percentage of the total sites in other districts, such as in Xudur 68 per cent (25 sites), Kismayo 64 per cent (112 sites), Baardheere 63 per cent (22 sites) and Belet Weyne 41 per cent (39 sites). In other districts, IOM is covering an overall smaller percentage in comparison with the districts' total existing sites, yet the total number is quite high. Such is the case in in Baidoa, where it covers 34 per cent (168 sites) of all sites, Jowhar 29 per cent (6 sites), and Mogadishu 3 per cent (74 sites).

IOM identifies, verifies, and records the most urgent and immediate needs of IDPs, and shares them with humanitarian partners to ensure that the resources mobilized are channeled to those most in need. IOM also supports partners in identifying the newly arrived households, advocating for increased support and attention to ensure that they receive immediate registration and assistance from those operating in the area.

As part of its site maintenance and site improvement mandate, during January 2023, IOM continued with the reconfiguration of the Ladan IDP site in Doolow, where, since its establishment, there has been a lack of planning, disorganized paths and makeshift shelters, which has resulted in overcrowding of households, lack of privacy and security, and poor distribution of sanitation facilities, such as latrines. During the reporting period, IOM CCCM teams, together with IOM Shelter teams, carried out plot demarcation and household registration for the construction of 1,500 improved emergency shelters. Nearly 15,000 people live in Ladan, a number that is increasing with the arrival of new displaced families. IOM ensures displaced communities' full engagement and participation in designing the drought response. IOM provides direct support to the new arrivals at the sites, allocating plots for each household to settle, and organizing information sessions for newly arrived households to provide them with information on services and assistance available at the sites, so that they can make informed decisions for themselves during their displacement. In January, 5,311 newly arrived people affected by drought received information sessions. Moreover, IOM organizes monthly trainings and community meetings with the Camp Management Committees (CMCs) to strengthen their capacity to support newly arrived IDPs on the sites. Such activities follow IOM's approach that a community-designed and community-led response is essential to better and in a more timely manner address the increasing needs of drought-affected individuals.

804,301 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS SUPPORTED in Baidoa (229,538), Xudur (9,588), Doolow (134,381), Luuq (88,259), Baardheere (71,964), Kismayo (57,029), Mogadishu (148,256), Belet Weyne (36,617), Jalalaqsi (11,964), Bulo Burto (5,541), Jowhar (11,164)

641 DISPLACEMENT SITES SUPPORTED in Baidoa (168), Xudur (25), Doolow (133), Luuq (52), Baardheere (22), Kismayo (112), Mogadishu (74), Belet Weyne (39), Jalalaqsi (7), Bulo Burto (3) and Jowhar (6)

145,568 people reached through 188 OUTREACH COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS in 272 SITES

5,544 people reached through 182 DIRECT COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS in 167 sites upon arrival

IOM promoted community-driven response through:

- **53** informal **CCCM TRAININGS** to CMCs for 2,444 participants, including camp leaders and representatives
- **41** clean-up campaigns in the sites, where **2,444** peope participated



VIDEO: Providing clean water to Vulnerable Communities in Somalia

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

IOM is the co-lead, together with UNHCR, of the CCCM Cluster in Somalia. The CCCM Cluster has quickly expanded its coverage and operations across Somalia, increasing the number of sites and beneficiaries supported by the Cluster. A total of 1,515 sites are currently established with CCCM mechanisms, which represents 45 per cent of all sites in Somalia. This marks the largest number of CCCM managed sites since the Cluster's inception. This expansion of operations took place during the last quarter of 2022, when IOM, ACTED and DRC expanded their services to sites with acute humanitarian needs. The total number of people reached by CCCM mechanisms in January reached over 1.7 million individuals.

Widespread displacement is driving the establishment of new displacement sites or increasing the population of existing displacement sites. There is an urgent need for increasing community engagement and awareness initiatives that can enable individuals to make informed decisions in accessing services. In January, CCCM partners provided community orientation sessions across 1,242 sites, targeting new arrivals to inform about service availability, emergency referral information and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

the upcoming weeks, CCCM Cluster members will ln commence new arrival household data collection activities as part of the current New Arrival Tracker (NAT) tool. The objective of this exercise will be to enable an immediate cluster-based response with Somalia humanitarian clusters operationalizing this data to trigger the provision of immediate assistance. Furthermore, within the coming weeks, CCCM partners will participate in the roll out of Zite Manager across all sites in Somalia, which will enhance the Cluster's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) systems, focusing on tracking complaints and enabling clusters/agencies to address longstanding open referral cases. During January 2023, a total of 9,361 cases were recorded through the CCCM's CFM. This represents an increase of 4 per cent compared to the previous month. The main issues of complains were requests for food security and livelihoods, accounting for 64 per cent of the total, whilst limited or lack of access to shelter, water and non-food items and nutrition were the next three main issues, making up 15, 8 and 5 per cent respectively.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

An estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to clean and safe water with many increasingly using unprotected water sources. The persistent lack of rainfall has led to widespread water shortages and increased water prices, especially in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, Galgaduud, Mudug and parts of Lower Shabelle regions. Water scarcity is leading to an exponential rise in water prices and, subsequently, making it difficult for many households to access clean and safe drinking water. This situation has also led to a high mortality rate amongst livestock and failed crop production. In addition, communities are increasingly accessing water from contaminated sources which, together with poor hygiene practices, is leading to a surge of illnesses such as measles as well as water-borne diseases including acute watery diarrhea.

Water Infrastructure

The ongoing state of emergency and drought in south-central Somalia is exacerbating forced displacement and subsequent population movements, triggering the influx of displaced persons from rural to urban and peri-urban centers. IOM WASH teams are prioritizing the rehabilitation, extension of existing water systems and construction of new boreholes in rural areas of drought-affected districts. In the month of January 2023, IOM completed the rehabilitation of three boreholes in Mudug, and three shallow wells were rehabilitated and upgraded in Doolow. These six improved water sources alone are providing safe and clean water to an estimated 28,140 people.

In addition, the WASH team is working towards maximizing the positive impact of its interventions and mainstreaming protection. As part of this objective, the team of hygiene promoters in Gedo Region were trained to safely and ethically link Gender-based Violence (GBV) survivors to available specialized services/referral pathways in the case of disclosure.

258,030 PEOPLE were reached with 103,126,400 LITRES of clean and safe WATER through 109 SHALLOW WELLS

339,210 PEOPLE were reached with **103,962,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** Through **42 BOREHOLES**

597,240 PEOPLE in total assisted with sustainable **WATER SUPPLY**



Emergency Water Trucking

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

Hygiene and Sanitation

In January, a total of 567 latrines were constructed and 30 hand wash facilities were installed, giving 13,608 new people access to sanitation infrastructure. As of January, a total of 124,368 people are being supported with improved sanitation conditions. Additionally, a total of 36,612 people were reached

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.

IOM has started the construction of 1,500 improved emergency shelters at Ladan IDP site in Doolow. This new typology makes use of the resources and budget available at time of emergency with minimum adjustments to the usual emergency shelter design, which that allows the household to upgrade the shelter once resources are available. Moreover, during January, and in collaboration with CCCM, the SNFI team biometrically registered 841 newly arrived IDP households in Ladan IDP site in Doolow during the second half of the month, through the BRaVe, IOM's biometric registration system. The households were allocated plots upon arrival, and it is planned that they will receive improved emergency shelters. with hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases.

10,620,000 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER were distributed to over 36,000 PEOPLE through EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING across 3 REGIONS

SINCE JANUARY 2022:

109 SHALLOW WELLS have been constructed/rehabilitated in Bay (30), Hiraan (5), Lower Shabelle (12), Gedo (31), Lower Juba (9) and Middle Shabelle (6), Xudur (7), Mudug (2) and Waajid (7)

42 BOREHOLES have been constructed/rehabilitated in Bakool (1), Bay (4), Galguduud (14), Lower Juba (2), Lower Shabelle (3), Banadir (2) and Galmudug (16)

Fire outbreak in Baidoa

On 25 January, 19 families were rendered homeless after a fire outbreak occurred at an IDP site in Isha village, in Baidoa district. IOM assisted the 19 households with emergency shelter material and is planning to support these people with one-time MPCA disbursement value at USD 120 in the upcoming weeks.

2,619 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 15,714 individuals) reached with in-kind and/or MPCA

2,600 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 15,600 individuals) have been assisted through in-kind (emergency shelter material, NFI and hygiene kits)

19 NEW HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 114 individuals) have been assisted in-kind (emergency shelter material).



🔋 Health and Nutrition

IOM continued to support drought affected communities in Somalia with its health and nutrition services. The activities aimed at managing and treating severe acute malnutrition (SAM), whilst reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health-seeking behaviors to prevent disease outbreaks. The nutrition services provided by IOM are implemented as per Somalia's Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines. The main aim is to bring the services closer to vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons, hard-to-reach communities, and people on the move as well as host communities.

IOM is currently supporting 7 static health facilities, 2 migration reception centers (MRC), 1 transit migrant reception center and 11 mobile clinics across Elafweyne (1), Afmadow (2), Kismayo, (1), Baidoa (4), and Doolow (3).

The overall reach of the health teams has been impacted by the reduction in the number of mobile teams in Xudur and Belet Weyne. Due to insufficient funding, a total of six mobile clinics had to cease their activities in central Somalia. Nonetheless, an increase of funding for the unit is projected for 2023, with which it is expected health and nutrition services will be resumed.

In mid-January the results of a mass MUAC <u>screening that</u> was carried out in December 2022 were published. During this campaign, a total of 26,452 children between 6-59 months

were screened in both IDPs sites and host communities in Doolow and Baardheere. The results revealed that overall, 10.7 per cent of the children were severely malnourished (SAM), while 29 per cent were moderately malnourished (MAM). The overall Proxy GAM rate was over 15 per cent. Moreover, it was noted that in Doolow, 41 per cent of children identified with SAM were not enrolled in the ongoing Outpatient Therapeutic (OTP) program in the region, while 12 percent were not enrolled in Baardheere. In addition, 47 per cent of MAM cases in Doolow and 10 per cent in Baardheere were not enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) program.

16,403 (41% male and 59% female) **INDIVIDUALS** were supported with free **HEALTH CONSULTATIONS**

4,786 CHILDREN (85% under 1 and 15% over 1 year old) received routine immunization

258 PREGNANT MOTHERS had successful **DELIVERIES** at IOM supported facilities

14,067 WOMEN and 8,650 MEN reached with HEALTH PROMOTION at health clinics

IOM screened **9,753 CHILDREN** (45% male and 55% female) of ages between 6 to 59 months for malnutrition, of whom **716** (7 % per cent of the total) were admitted with **SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION**



SOMALIA NEEDS YOUR HELP

DONATE TODAY AND SUPPORT IOM'S LIFE-SAVING ASSISTANCE

Protection

IOM works directly with displaced and marginalized communities in camp settings and hard-to-reach areas, bolstering governance and justice mechanisms that ensure protection for the most vulnerable. Specifically, IOM provides support through distribution of dignity kits, capacity building, awareness raising and strengthening of national protection mechanisms. Its primary focus in Somalia is on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), PSEA, GBV and child protection to IDP sites and surrounding host communities. During the month of January, the protection unit conducted trainings for 45 IOM staff from WASH, DTM and Community Stabilization units. The trainings focused on protection and GBV mainstreaming, including the principles of protection, referrals, safe and ethical standards of handling GBV cases, as well as Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) principles and reporting mechanisms.

IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE FUNDING

Request: USD 300 M Target: 3.6 million people Funding gap: USD 193 M

45 IOM staff were trained on protection mainstreaming, GBV, and PSEA

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Flow Monitoring (FM)

Flow monitoring (FM) activities provide regular and updated information on the size and profile of population movements, through seven FM points across Somalia at the borders with neighboring countries and the coast. The information and analysis provided by FM aims to contribute to improved understanding of shortcomings and priorities in the provision of assistance along the migratory routes.

DTM continued its FM activities to gather information on migratory flows country wide, since these resumed in October 2022. A total of 30,220 movements (71% outgoing movements and 29% incoming movements) were observed in December 2022, representing a 27 per cent increase compared to 2021 when 27,779 movements were observed during the same period. The December 2022 report will be published in the upcoming weeks.

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 prioritize humanitarian response and to enable partners to deliver rapid assistance. Since 2017, IOM has implemented the ETT in Gedo and Bay regions to monitor drought-induced displacements on a weekly basis through key informant interviews (KIIs). ETT

in Bay covers sites that are not covered by CCCM partners, making it complementary to the New Arrival Tracker (NAT).

Through ETT assessments, as of January, 310,601 individuals were reported to be displaced due to drought across 217 settlements in Gedo region (39% in IDP sites and 61% outside of IDP sites). Most of them were reported in Belet Xaawo district. Moreover, 9,004 new arrivals were reported across 215 IDP locations in Bay region. Of these, ETT teams covered 143 locations and NAT partners covered 72 sites. For arrivals to IDP sites, the highest recorded figures were into Baidoa (80%), and Qansax Dheere (12%) districts, followed by Diinsoor (7%), and Burr Hakaba (1%) districts. Most of the new arrivals came from Diinsoor (31%) district.

In addition, as the scale of displacement in the Bay region continues to grow, IOM is expanding ETT's geographical coverage towards Banadir and Hiraan regions, which have also experienced a high influx of arrivals due to the drought. By the end of January, data collection had started in Hiraan. Lastly, in the Banadir region, field visits were conducted in Daynile and Khada districts to prepare for data collection.



Transhumance Trend Tracking (TTT)

Cross-border transhumance is a major herding practice in the Horn of Africa, and especially in Somalia. As an important economic activity and a driver of regional development, transhumance has, in the past decades, been subject to significant changes. Climatic variation, demographic pressure, growing competition over scarcer resources, political volatility and insecurity have deeply affected transhumant routes, patterns and flows.

IOM is establishing enumerator teams in eight locations in Galmudug state to collect data on pastoral flows and conflict incidences in locations agreed upon and endorsed by the Ministry of Livestock in Galmudug. A workshop took place on 22 January with key livestock stakeholders from all eight locations. The purpose of this workshop was to introduce the TTT to relevant stakeholders to ensure buy-in into the system.



VIDEO: Support of the Somalia Diaspora







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