



IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



**8.3 million
people in need**

16.9 M Total population



**Over 3.8 million people
displaced**

Source: [HNO 2023](#)



**Over 1.5 million people
displaced by drought**

since January 2021



**6.4 million people lack
sufficient access to water**

source: [WASH Cluster](#)

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 below average 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, [as estimated by the latest IPC assessments](#), which was most recently updated in February, it is projected that 6.5 million people across Somalia will face crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity between April and June 2023. Among these, up to 223,000 people are expected to be in

Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the most impacted areas of the country. Despite humanitarian efforts, the latest reports warned that approximately 1.8 million children will face acute malnutrition, including 477,700 children who are likely to be severely malnourished from January to December 2023. The number of drought-related displacements since January 2021 reached 1,568,914 by the end of February 2023, according to the latest data available. In February, 84,214 people were displaced due to the drought, representing a 40.29 per cent increase from January. Most displaced people have moved towards the 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.



**623,454 people reached
with 207,454,771 litres
of clean and safe water**

through boreholes and shallow wells

January 2022 - February 2023



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

Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi, Bullo Burto and Jowhar.

January 2022 - February 2023



**More than 68,000
people reached with
free health care**

in displacement sites
and hard-to-reach areas

February 2023



**242,292 people
supported with
emergency shelter and/
or in-kind**

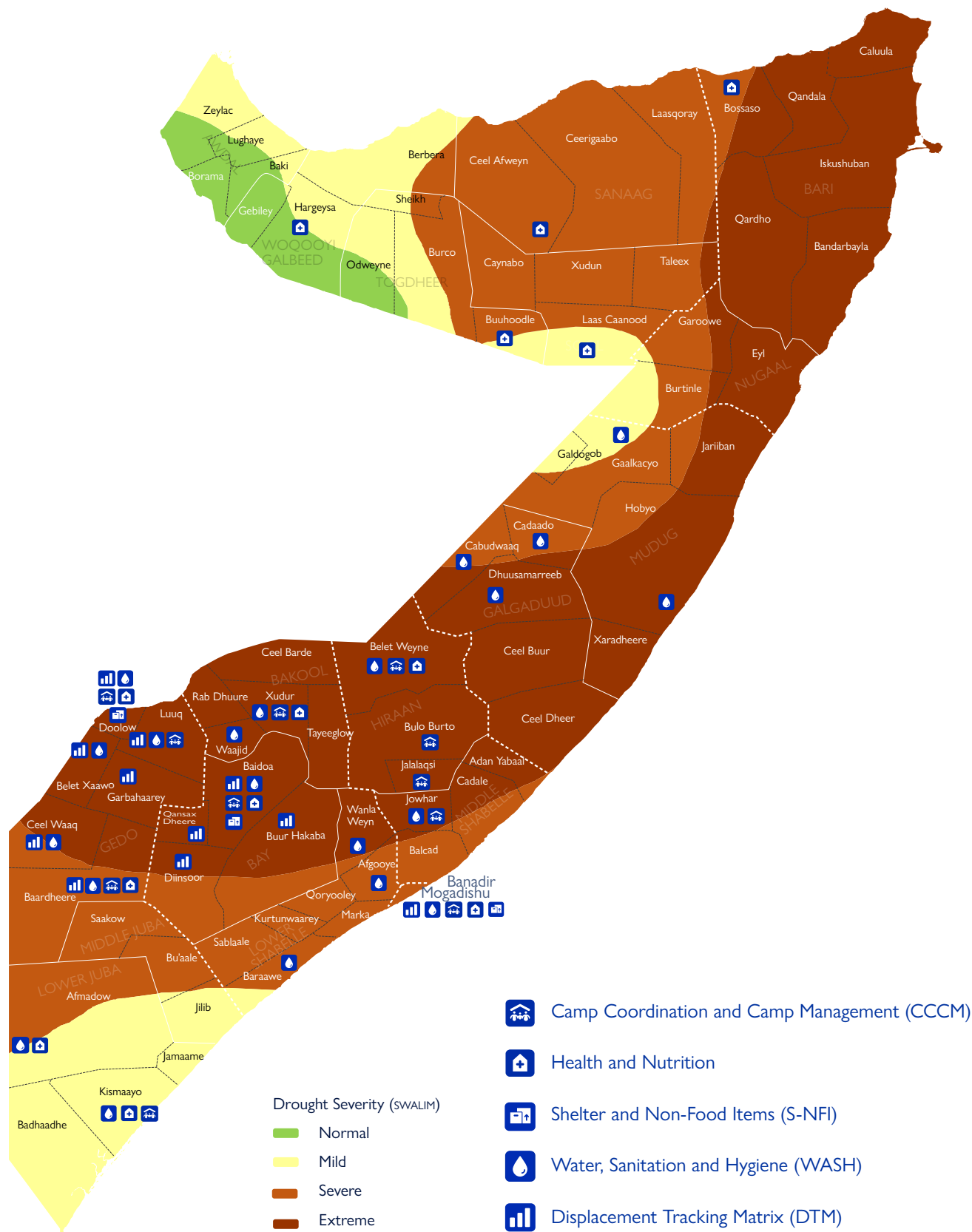
January 2022 - February 2023

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

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 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 view the [IOM, OCHA and UNHCR dashboard on Displacement](#)



'Scalable emergency shelters as sustainable solution for internally displaced persons in Baidoa'

IOM Somalia is working on Transitional Shelter (TS) typologies that are scalable in the context of Somalia and allow for an incremental process of upgrading emergency shelters (ES) into transitional shelters.

Based on previous lessons learned, building emergency shelters are not cost effective in Somalia, as the timber used for building the frame is imported. In addition, emergency shelters have a very short lifespan, with the typology not being suitable for upgrading to a more resistant shelter over time. Therefore, IOM has developed a design with minimum improvements to the ES typology (which includes foundation, a raised plinth row, higher height of shelter and roof, and roof eaves), which increases the lifespan of the shelter and allows households to upgrade their shelter easily, when more resources are available. This typology is referred to as 'improved emergency shelter' and can incrementally upgrade into a TS with mudbrick walls. Alternatively, households can upgrade the shelter's walls with other materials available in the local market, such as CGI sheets. In order to showcase how the upgrading of the shelters can be done, IOM will conduct trainings on earth construction and build demonstration shelters in the sites.

For Transitional Shelters, IOM has developed three designs using mudbricks (two different typologies) and Compressed Stabilized Earth Blocks (CSEB) (one typology). Prototypes of the three designs will be built to assess the feasibility and scalability of each typology when assisting IDPs in Baidoa. IOM has engaged with an international NGO specialized on earth construction to support IOM with conducting training and technical consultation throughout the process. IOM has already conducted field visits to assess shelter typologies in Baidoa and Doolow and provided an earth construction training in Mogadishu. The participants of the training will be engaged in the construction of the prototypes in Baidoa. Throughout 2023, several other mud-brick trainings will be organized in Baidoa to monitor and contribute to the construction of 1,150 TS in Barwaaqo IDP site, using earth construction.

The design and methodology were discussed and shared with both the donor's technical team and the SNFI Cluster, which had a very positive reception and committed to promoting it country wide.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM currently support 641 out of the total 3,467 sites across 11 districts in Somalia. The number of sites supported increased in January 2023 as a result of the strengthening of IOM’s CCCM operational presence in Luuq 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, CCCM 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, CCCM 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 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. During the first weeks of February, IOM carried out an IDP site verification in Belet Weyne (Hirshabelle), led by the CCCM Cluster. During this exercise, 119 sites were verified and mapped, comprising a total IDP population of 16,333 households and 94,406 individuals.

In addition, CCCM teams have been receiving in-person training in preparation for the roll-out of the CCCM Cluster New Arrival Tracking (NAT) 2.0 in Baidoa. Through this exercise, CCCM teams will register household-level information for all newly arrived families in IOM-managed IDP sites. This updated NAT methodology aims at enabling a rapid integrated response to new arrivals affected by the drought. They started piloting in mid-February in Baidoa.

IOM ensures displaced communities’ full engagement and participation in designing the drought response. CCCM teams provide 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 February, 6,640 newly arrived households (estimated 39,840 individuals) affected by drought received information sessions. Moreover, CCCM 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 timelier 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)

143,276 people reached through **169 OUTREACH COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in **241 SITES**

6,551 people reached through **202 DIRECT COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in **171** sites upon arrival

IOM promoted community-driven response through:

- **55** informal **CCCM TRAININGS** to CMCs for **3,554** participants, including camp leaders and representatives
- **44** clean-up campaigns in the sites, where **1,137** people participated



VIDEO: [Life-saving assistance for displaced people 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 1,504 sites are currently established with CCCM mechanisms, which represents 44 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 February reached over 1.6 million individuals.

CCCM Cluster partners started the New Arrival Tracker (NAT) 2.0 operations in mid-February, with 620 new arrivals registered within the first week. Moreover, 337 new arrivals received MUAC screening as part of this activity. The data collected through the NAT tool will be used to trigger immediate responses by requesting Somalia's humanitarian clusters. This inter-cluster approach enables humanitarian

clusters to mobilize partners' responses using the household data for the First-Line Response (FLR).

Lastly, 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 February, CCCM partners provided community orientation sessions across 495 sites, targeting new arrivals to inform about service availability, emergency referral information and complaints and feedback mechanisms. Moreover, during February 2023, a total of 7,781 cases were recorded through the CCCM's Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). This represents a decrease of 20.7 per cent compared to the previous month. The main issues of complaints were requests for food security and livelihoods, accounting for 60 per cent of the total, while limited or lack of access to shelter, water and non-food items and nutrition were the next three main issues, making up 12, 9 and 6 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 February, IOM completed the rehabilitation of one borehole in Baidoa, and four shallow wells were rehabilitated and upgraded in Kismayo (Jubaland). These eleven improved water sources alone are providing safe and clean water to an estimated 45,054 people.

267,990 PEOPLE were reached with **104,250,771 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **117 SHALLOW WELLS**

355,464 PEOPLE were reached with **104,536,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **43 BOREHOLES**

623,454 PEOPLE in total assisted with sustainable **WATER SUPPLY**

SINCE JANUARY 2022:

117 SHALLOW WELLS have been constructed or rehabilitated in Bay (30), Hiraan (5), Lower Shabelle (12), Gedo (31), Lower Juba (14) and Middle Shabelle (6), Xudur (7), Mudug (2) and Waajid (7)

43 BOREHOLES have been constructed or rehabilitated in Bakool (1), Bay (4), Galgaduud (14), Lower Juba (2), Lower Shabelle (3), Banadir (2) and Galmudug (17)



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 7.5 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.

10,530,000 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER were distributed to over **30,000** new **PEOPLE** through **EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING** across **3 REGIONS**

Hygiene and Sanitation

In February, a total of 200 latrines were constructed, giving 4,800 new people access to sanitation infrastructure. As of February, a total of 129,168 people are being supported with improved sanitation conditions since January 2022. Additionally, a total of 48,982 people were directly reached with hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases.



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.

The construction of 1,500 improved emergency shelters at Ladan IDP site in Doolow continues. 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 allows the household to upgrade the shelter once resources are available. As of 28 February, a total of 325 households had received improved emergency shelters. For this, IOM has engaged 120 workers under cash for work (CFW) modality. Moreover, in collaboration with CCCM, the SNFI team biometrically registered 1,480 newly arrived IDP households in Ladan IDP site in Doolow during the second half of the month. Registrations are being done through IOM's Biometric Registration and Verification (BRaVe) system. The households were allocated plots upon arrival and received tokens and improved emergency shelters.

4,445 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 26,670 individuals) reached with in-kind and/or MPCA

SNFI Common pipeline

The SNFI team is establishing a common pipeline for Shelter Cluster's partners, which will allow to assist IDPs in a timelier manner, in locations where IOM is not present through Cluster partners. In February, the team participated in the National Shelter Cluster, where it presented the registry process to the Common Pipeline to Cluster partners. The partners are expected to complete registration until the end of March. IOM, together with the Shelter Cluster, will review the applications and kick off the use of the common Pipeline. Additionally, throughout the month 30,000 plastic sheets were received and pre-positioned in IOM's central warehouse in Mogadishu. These plastic sheets will support upcoming both First-Line Response (FLR) activities and the common pipeline.

3,981 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 15,600 individuals) have been assisted with second trench of Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)

325 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 1,950 individuals) have been given improved emergency shelters



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, as a result of the ongoing conflicts in Laascaanood, the health unit is planning the deployment of four additional emergency mobile medical teams for the response. The mobile teams will be active from the first week of March and will provide primary health-care services including both curative services (clinical consultations) and preventive services (routine immunization,

antenatal and postnatal care, and treatment of minor ailments, among others).

The medical and health department in Somaliland conducted monitoring and supervision of the ongoing life-saving activities at IOM-supported clinics (static and mobile) in hard-to-reach areas of the Sanag region. The team also mentored and provided on-job training to ten health seconded staff (eight females and two males) from IOM-supported clinics on the correct diagnosis and the management of common diseases.

68,182 people were reached with free **health services**

16,731 (41% male and 59% female) **INDIVIDUALS** were supported with free **HEALTH CONSULTATIONS**

4,443 CHILDREN (84% under 1 and 16% over 1 year old) received routine immunization

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

13,552 WOMEN and **8,347 MEN** reached with **HEALTH PROMOTIONS** and awareness raising at health clinics

IOM screened **9,933 CHILDREN** (45% male and 55% female) of ages between 6 to 59 months for malnutrition, of whom **711** (7 % per cent of the total) were admitted with **SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION**

7,188 LACTATING WOMEN screened for malnutrition





IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE FUNDING

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

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.

In February, the protection unit conducted trainings for 30 IOM staff. 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.

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

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Flow Monitoring (FM)

The January 2023 report was finalized and will be published in the upcoming month publicly. A total of 34,554 movements (73% outgoing movements and 27% incoming movements) were observed in January 2023, representing an 8% increase compared to 2022 when 31,960 movements were observed during the same period.

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 end of February, 320,439 individuals were reported to be displaced due to drought across 2175 settlements in Gedo region (36% in IDP sites and 64% outside of IDP sites). Most of them were reported in Baardheere district. 2,031 new arrivals were reported across 163 IDP locations in Bay region. Of these, ETT teams covered 158 locations and NAT partners covered 5 sites. For new arrivals, the highest recorded figures were into Baidoa (41%), and Qansax Dheere (29%) districts, followed by Burr Hakaba (21%) and Diinsoor (9%) districts. In addition, data rounds are being collected in the Hiraan and Banadir region as well. Yet, some challenges in the field are delaying the collection processes.

Early February, IOM deployed a team of enumerators in Buuhoodle town and surrounding areas to capture information on the ongoing displacement figures and dynamics due to the conflict in Laascaanood, in Sool region. Data was collected in 34 settlements, which was used to produce an internal report that informed the integrated response plan for the rest of IOM's unit that were involved in the emergency response.

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



Transhumance Trend Tracking (TTT)

In collaboration with the Community Stabilization Unit and research partners, IOM is developing a Transhumance Trend Tracking (TTT) system to provide regular and transparent data on pastoral mobility to contribute to the production, analysis and sharing of information to support evidence-based conflict prevention and mitigation strategies in Galmudug State - a region of Somalia where competition over scarce natural resources is increasing the risk for violent conflict.

The initial stages of the process included in-depth research and 150 stakeholder interviews to map the pastoral routes

used by herds of different clans and significant owners, the identification and mapping of key actors and stakeholders of transhumance in Galmudug state, the drivers of mobility, main conflict hotspots and transit points. The research supported the identification of 12 locations for the possible establishment of Pastoral Mobility Tracking Points. These 12 proposed points are key points of convergence based on clan borders, transhumance patterns, ACLED conflict data, and FAO SWALIM waterpoints data. Eight locations are currently being targeted, and 24 enumerators have been recruited and trained to collect primary data, commencing in mid-March.

STORY: [Displacement in Somalia Reaches Record High 3.8 Million: IOM Deputy Director General Calls for Sustainable Solutions](#)





STORY: [IOM-GIST Research Provides New Insights on the Movement Trends for the Displaced in Somalia](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



United Nations
CERF
Central Emergency Response Fund



European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



From
the People of Japan



[DONATE](#)

iomsomaliapsu@iom.int

somalia.iom.int

[Follow: IOM Somalia](#)