



IOM DROUGHT RESPONSE



7.8 million people affected by drought as of June 2022

15.7 M Total population



Over 1.4 million people displaced by drought

since the start of 2021



An estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to water

source: [WASH Cluster](#)



Over 1,263,319 people reached with life-saving assistance by IOM

since the start of 2022

Somalia is experiencing a historic drought following five consecutive failed rainy seasons that have led 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 sixth consecutive 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 water and food crises.

Half of the over 15 million population in Somalia is facing acute food and water shortages, with more than 6.4 million people lacking sufficient access to water. Furthermore, [as estimated by a recent study](#), 8.3 million people are projected to face acute food insecurity by mid-June 2023. 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 [1,412,115 by the end of December 2022](#), as indicated by the latest data available. During December alone, 56,318 people were displaced by drought, a [26.19 per cent decrease from November 2022](#), when 76,305 displacements were registered. Most people displaced by the drought 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.



569,100 people reached with 198,497,000 litres of clean and safe water

through boreholes and shallow wells

January - December 2022



628 displacement sites supported hosting 690,675 IDPs in Baidoa, Xudur, Doolow, Luuq, Baardheere, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burto and Jowhar.

January - December 2022



More than 552,864 people reached with free health care in displacement sites and hard-to-reach areas

January - December 2022



272,994 people supported with emergency shelter, CBI and/or in-kind

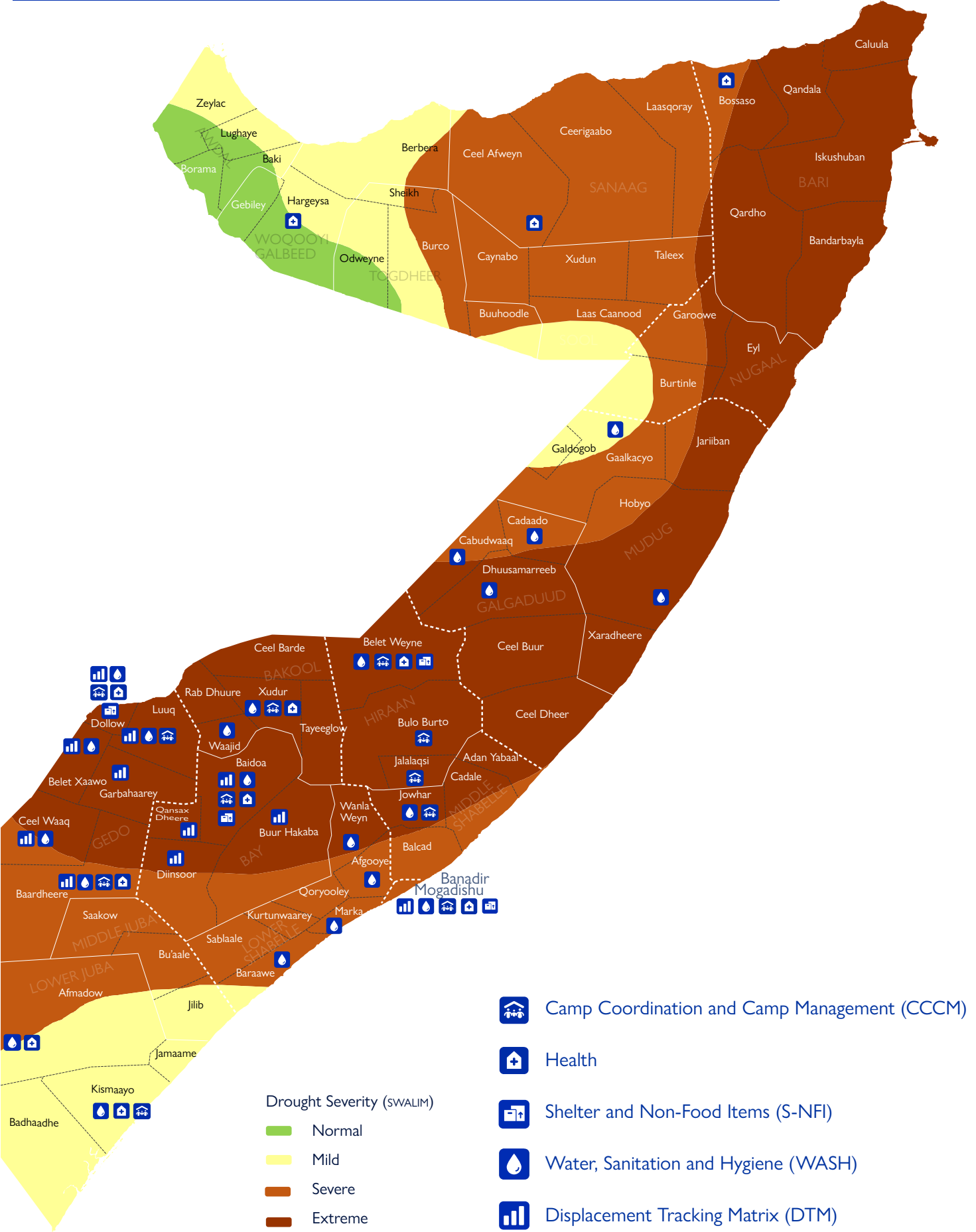
January - December 2022

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 read the latest [IOM, OCHA and UNHCR report on Displacement](#)



'Understanding the Key Drivers of Displacement' – DTM Research

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team published, in December 2022, a [qualitative research report commissioned through the GIST research consultancy](#). This research piece aimed at understanding the push, pull, and identity factors that have influenced displacement patterns in Bay region in the current 2021/22 drought. While the research targeted Bay region, the results provided broad and comprehensive insights into displacement dynamics in Somalia at large.

The central finding of this study is that the availability of humanitarian assistance – the presence of programs in different locations – guides displacement. As highlighted in the report, displaced persons reach out to their social networks to learn where humanitarian aid is available or receive calls from relatives and friends in locations where emergency relief programs roll out. Moreover,

the research indicated that humanitarian actors work in reaction to past and present displacement patterns, whereas displaced persons state upon arrival that they came because of the humanitarian assistance available on site. It is a hen and egg problem: which comes first and guides the other? The central finding of this study is that the availability of humanitarian assistance – the presence of programs in different locations – guides displacement.

The research gathered a total of 16 overall key findings on displacement trends. These findings contributed towards a final recommendation for IOM, and by extent, all humanitarian and development actors working in Somalia, to consider humanitarian assistance and emergency relief an integral part of the country's socio-political and economic fabric that shapes how towns develop and where people move, intended or not.



[VIDEO: Life-saving assistance for displaced persons in Somalia: Minimum Response Package](#)



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

IOM CCCM teams currently support 628 out of the total 3,459 sites across 11 areas in Somalia. In some districts, such as Doolow (133 sites), Jalalaqsi (7) and Bulo Burto (3), CCCM covers all existing sites. In addition, CCCM also supports a high percentage of the total sites in other districts, such as in Luuq with 87 per cent (45 sites), Xudur 68 per cent (25), Kismayo 65 per cent (106), Baardheere 61 per cent (22), Belet Weyne 42 per cent (39), with a lesser percentage in Baidoa with 34 per cent (168), Jowhar 29 per cent (6), and Mogadishu 3 per cent (74).

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 these newly arrived households, advocating for increased support and attention to ensure that they receive immediate registration and assistance from those operating in the area.

In early November, the construction of five semi-permanent information centers began in five IDP sites in Doolow (3 centres) and Luuq (2 centres). In December, IOM completed the construction of these information centers and handed them over to the community. Two separate toilets for women and men were also built next to each information center. During the drought response, these centers are particularly important for building community engagement, but they can also be used by nutrition partners to set up temporary mobile clinics or by other partners providing services to the IDP sites.

690,675 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS reached Baidoa (229,538), Xudur (9,588), Doolow (134,381), Luuq (70,100), Baardheere (71,964), Kismayo (61,651), Mogadishu (48,167), Belet Weyne (36,617), Jalalaqsi (11,964), Bulu Burto (5,541), Jowhar (11,164)

628 DISPLACEMENT SITES SUPPORTED in Baidoa (168), Xudur (25), Doolow (133), Luuq (45), Baardheere (22), Kismayo (106), Mogadishu (74), Belet Weyne (39), Jalalaqsi (7), Bulu Burto (3) and Jowhar (6)

43,190 PEOPLE reached through 213 **OUTREACH COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in 255 SITES

4,372 people reached through 302 **DIRECT COMMUNITY AWARENESS SESSIONS** in 322 SITES upon arrival

IOM promoted community-driven response through:

6 Camp Management Committees (CMC) **CAPACITY BUILDING TRAININGS** to **141** participants, including camp leaders and representatives.

69 informal **CCCM TRAININGS** to CMCs for **2,585** participants, including camp leaders and representatives.

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 December, 4,372 newly arrived people 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.

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 1,201 sites are currently established with CCCM mechanisms, which represents a 33 per cent of all sites in Somalia. The total number of people reached by CCCM mechanisms is 1,721,895 individuals, with an increased district coverage from 39 to 48 since last month. This acceleration has led to the number of operational CCCM partners increasing to 23 in total, which is the highest figure globally for a context in which CCCM is operating.

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 December, CCCM partners provided community orientation sessions across 417 sites, targeting new arrivals to inform about service availability, emergency referral information and complaints and feedback mechanisms.

The CCCM Cluster observed fewer complaints recorded through the CCCM Complaints and Feedback Mechanism's (CFM), featuring a total of 2,543 recorded cases. This is a decrease of 69.6 percent compared to the previous month. The main issues of complains were requests for food security and livelihoods, accounting for 69 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 12, 10 and 3 per cent respectively.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

An estimated 6.4 million people lack sufficient access to 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, particularly in South West state, Jubaland and Galmudug.

In December 2022, IOM completed the rehabilitation of three shallow wells in Gedo (1) and Galmudug (2), as well as three boreholes in Galmudug (3). The total number of new people benefiting from the water sources was 24,300.

In addition construction of a water treatment plant, distribution network and storage facilities for Kismayo town in Jubaland are ongoing, with 60 per cent already completed. Similarly, in Baidoa, the construction of a water supply system is ongoing and almost finalized with the drilling of 20 boreholes and the construction of laboratory testing.

243,090 PEOPLE were reached with **98,495,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **106 SHALLOW WELLS**

326,010 PEOPLE were reached with **100,002,000 LITRES** of clean and safe **WATER** through **39 BOREHOLES**

569,100 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.

11,1168,000 LITRES OF CLEAN WATER were distributed to over **42,540 PEOPLE** through **EMERGENCY WATER TRUCKING** across **6 REGIONS**

Hygiene Promotion

In December, 50 community hygiene promoters reached 60,456 new people with hygiene promotion activities aimed at improving hygiene practices and reducing the spread of water-borne diseases. This number accounts for 49.2 percent of the total 122,892 people who benefitted both directly and indirectly from hygiene awareness raising during the month.

SINCE JANUARY 2022:

106 SHALLOW WELLS were constructed and rehabilitated in Bay (30), Hiraan (5), Lower Shabelle (12), Gedo (28), Lower Juba (9) and Middle Shabelle (6), Xudur (7), Mudug (2) and Waajid (7)

39 BOREHOLES were constructed and rehabilitated in Bakool (1), Bay (4), Galgaduud (14), Lower Juba (2), Lower Shabelle (3), Banadir (2) and Galmudug (13)



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.

Following the development of a Transitional Shelter (TS) typology with CRAterre, by the end of December 2022, IOM had finalized the designs and the bidding process for the construction of mudbrick and Compressed and Stabilized Earth Brick (CSEB) prototypes. IOM will build three prototypes with different designs and materials (mudbrick and CSEB) to assess the technical requirements and evaluate them based on community feedback. The construction process of the prototypes will be done together with CRAterre following a remote plan to monitor progress in the Barwaqoo extension in Baidoa.

The SNFI team is supporting the roll out of the Minimum Response Package (MRP) Phase III in Belet Weyne, Baidoa and Mogadishu. As part of this phase, a total of 7,776 households have been already reached with emergency shelter in Belet Weyne. In addition, and to fill the assistance gap identified in the Phase II of the MRP rolled out in September, a total of 3,981 households (2,085 households in Mogadishu and 1,896 households in Baidoa) received multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) as they had not received it in the previous Phase II.

4,381 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 26,286 individuals) supported through cash-based interventions

7,776 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 46,656 individuals) have been assisted through in-kind (emergency shelter, NFI and hygiene kits)

1,493 HOUSEHOLDS (estimated 8,958 individuals) have been assisted with cash and emergency shelter

42 individuals were given capacity building sessions

Capacity Building

IOM staff, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster, facilitated a series of training sessions for engineers and community members to strengthen their capacity in their areas. More specifically, 18 engineers received training on Gender-based Violence (GBV) and protection mainstreaming during site planning. The sessions covered the core concepts of GBV, mitigation measures for GBV risks in sites and practical exercises on mainstreaming and risk identification. Furthermore, an additional 24 people from two communities in Doolow received training on Community Based Disaster Risk Mitigation (CBDRM). The objective of the training was to enhance the ability of Community Disaster Risk Management Committee members to identify potential hazards and prepare the community on preparedness, prevention and response in case of flooding to be able to strengthen the communities' capacities.



VIDEO: Information Saves Lives In Times of Crisis: Drought in Somalia



Health & Nutrition

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 (SAM), whilst reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health-seeking behaviors to prevent disease outbreaks. IOM is currently supporting 7 static health facilities, 3 migration reception centers (MRC), 1 transit migrant reception center and 17 mobile clinics across Xudur (3), Elafweyne (1), Afmadow (2), Kismayo, (1), Baidoa (4), Belet Weyne (3) and Doolow (3).

25,772 PEOPLE were supported with **HEALTH CONSULTATION** services (41% male and 59% female)

7,682 CHILDREN received routine immunization (52 % female)

320 pregnant mothers had successful **DELIVERIES** at IOM supported facilities

24,801 WOMEN and **13,517 MEN** reached with **HEALTH PROMOTION** at health clinics

In December, acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera outbreaks were reported in Dhobley, Kismayo and Bullagadud in the Lower Juba region, with severe cases identified at IDP camps, due to the rains that were experienced during the last weeks of November, compounded by the weak hygiene and sanitation situations in these areas. As a response, IOM supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Jubaland to scale up preventive and curative measures to contain the outbreaks by deploying two qualified nurses at the treatment centers, and two community health workers to sensitize the community and carry out health and hygiene promotion sessions, as well as case management and referral of mild diarrhea cases. In addition, IOM activated oral rehydration points (ORPs) at the Waberi IDP health facility and donated essential medical supplies to the MoH of Jubaland state.

IOM screened **13,885 CHILDREN** (47% male and 53% female) of ages between 6 to 59 months for malnutrition, of whom **1,725 CHILDREN** (44% male and 56% female) were admitted with **SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION**

8,317 LACTATING WOMEN screened for malnutrition

Nutrition

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 IDP's, hard-to-reach communities, and people on the move as well as host communities.

Due to the most recent influx of arrivals of displaced populations, Doolow and Baardheere are hosting an increased number of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable population groups whose health and nutritional status are greatly impacted by poor living conditions. With limited information on the magnitude of malnutrition in the two districts, IOM is carrying out rapid Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings for children between 6-59 months in those two areas. The overall purpose of the mass screening campaign is to understand the situation and increase access and coverage for timely detection and treatment of malnutrition in Doolow and Baardheere IDP sites and host communities.

In December, IOM continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health and local authorities at the state level to treat severely acute malnourished children and provided families with training on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Drought Displacement Monitoring Snapshot

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 number of [drought-related displacements since January 2021 is currently 1,412,115](#) people as of December 2022. In December 2022, the main regions of arrival were Bay (38.8%), followed by Bakool (29.8%) and Middle Juba (10.4%). These new IDPs mainly originated from the regions of Bay (40.3%), Bakool (34.3%) and Lower Shabelle (6%).

Flow Monitoring

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.

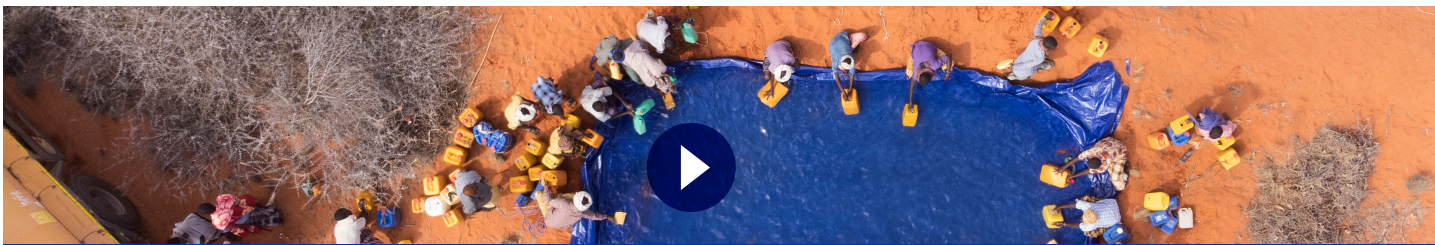
DTM continued its FM activities to gather information on migratory flows country wide, since these resumed in October 2022. A total of 29,182 movements (67% out of the country and 33% into the country) were observed in November 2022, representing a similar trend to 2021 when 26,435 movements were observed during the same period.

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. During the 2017 drought, DTM Somalia conducted a country wide ETT exercise and the data from that period indicated that the highest numbers of displaced individuals were observed in Bay, Banadir and Gedo regions. Since then, 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 December, 302,010 individuals were reported to be displaced due to drought across 217 settlements in the region (39% in IDP sites and 61% outside of IDP sites), most reported in Belet Xaawo district. Moreover, 4,520 new arrivals were recorded across 159 IDP locations in Bay region, since the ETT has been active there. For arrivals to IDP sites, the highest recorded figures were into Dinsoor (43%) and Qansax Dheere (35%) districts, followed by Baidoa (20%), and Buur Hakaba (2%) districts. Most of the new arrivals came from Dinsoor (40%) district.

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. In the Banadir region, final revisions to the tool were made. It is expected that IOM will begin implementing the ETT tool in both Hiraan and Banadir regions by January 2023.



[VIDEO: Providing clean water to Vulnerable Communities in Somalia](#)



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