



2018

PROGRAMMATIC

OVERVIEW



IOM | SOMALIA
UN MIGRATION



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2018 OVERVIEW

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RESOURCES/LINKS



IOM OVERVIEW

To address overall migration challenges in Somalia, IOM closely works 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.

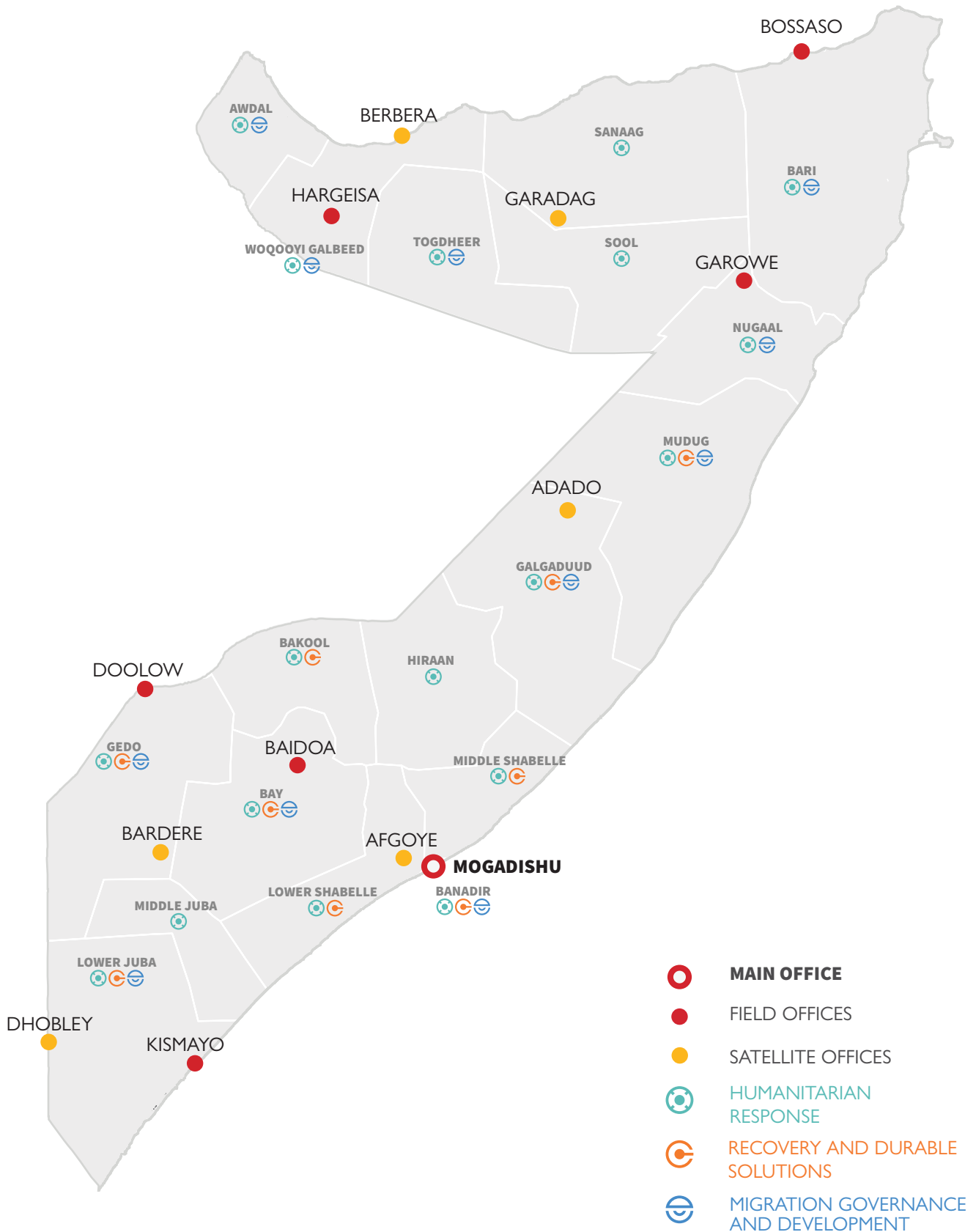
The humanitarian crisis in Somalia, characterized by both natural and man-made factors, is one of the most complex and longstanding emergencies in the world. Due to decades of poverty, marginalization, armed violence, insecurity, political instability, natural hazards and lack of development, the humanitarian 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, reduces resilience and hinders access to basic services.

«This programmatic overview is a testament to the hundreds of hard working IOM staff members, dedicated to improving the condition of Somali migrants and communities across the country. In 2019, we will continue to work in close partnership with the Government of Somalia and other humanitarian organizations, to deliver humanitarian response, recovery and durable solutions, and migration, governance and development activities.»

- Dyane Epstein, IOM Somalia Chief of Mission



IOM'S PRESENCE IN SOMALIA





2018 HIGHLIGHTS

HEALTH



36 static health facilities and mobile medical teams across 8 regions

341,365 individuals receiving emergency primary healthcare | **95,386** children under 5 vaccinated

51,869 antenatal care visits | **2,909** facility-based births | **730** children treated for severe acute malnutrition

272,987 people reached with health education | **190** Staff from the Ministry of Health seconded and trained

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



386 Internally Displaced People (IDP) sites supported | **368,000** people have access to a complaint and feedback mechanism

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



97,800 drought affected individuals (**53,570 female, 44,230 male**) had access to temporary clean safe water

IOM DELIVERED

592,465,000 litres of clean safe water to the aforesaid drought affected populations in Somalia

493,500 individuals (**272,720 female, 220,780 male**) received safe and clean water from IOM constructed and rehabilitated sustainable water supply systems

IOM DELIVERED

6,847,811,800 litres of clean safe water were provided to populations of concern in Somalia

1,539,372 individuals (**899,591 female, 639,781 male**) were reached through hygiene and sanitation promotion activities

1,386 sanitation facilities constructed benefitting 27,720 individuals (**15,702 female, 12,018 male**)

101 Number of sustainable water sources rehabilitated, upgraded and supported in terms of operation and maintenance, benefitting 493,500 crisis affected people of concern

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEM (S-NFI)



5,620 households (HHs) (**31,643 individuals**) have access to S-NFI through in-kind interventions: Baidoa (4,060 HHs, 24,360 individuals); Doolow (500 HHs, individuals 1,987); Bardhere (1,060 HHs, 5,296 individuals)

5,085 households (**30,883 individuals**) have access to S-NFI solutions through Cash Based Intervention (CBI): Baidoa CBI (4,500 HHs, 27,000 individuals); Doolow (585 HHs, 3,883 individuals)

570 of individuals received training on shelter maintenance and shelter upgrade (Baidoa 500 individuals, Doolow 70)

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



189,714 inflows and 149,058 outflows collected by DTM in Somalia

RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS (RDS)



5 community planning sessions conducted which resulted in development of community action plans

1,982 (1,304 female, 678 male) individuals who benefited from cash-for-work opportunities

371,398 (166,737 female, 204,661 male) individuals benefitting from community infrastructure projects

18 community infrastructure projects implemented

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)



526 youth at risk beneficiaries (59% female, 41% male) trained on select vocations and supported with livelihood start-up kits

600 participants at community initiatives conducted to promote successful reintegration

188 participants at dialogue session through the lens of trauma

120 viewers of reintegration drama mobile screenings

50 participants of de-radicalization curriculum local consultations

40 female players in basketball games

10 participants in writing workshops

MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE (MPA)



186 returnees assisted with community based and individual reintegration support

177 people assisted through Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR)

369 Returnees assisted from Libya

2591 Returnees assisted from Yemen

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT (IBM)



15 border posts supported with Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) by IOM

531 immigration border officials trained (45 females, 486 males)

LABOUR MOBILITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (LHD)



105 diaspora experts and 87 local interns deployed

IOM OPENS NEW OFFICE IN MOGADISHU

IOM opened its new main office in Mogadishu, Somalia on Wednesday 19 December, constructed at the request of the Government of Somalia to support ongoing programmes in the country.

Following International Migrants Day, IOM staff members, together with the Somali Government, gathered to celebrate this momentous event.

IOM is among the first UN organizations to establish a head office in Mogadishu and to increase presence on the ground in Somalia while downsizing its (Somalia) office in Nairobi. An increased presence in Somalia will enable closer cooperation with government and community partners and an increased response time to meet operational needs.



GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE MISSION STRATEGY 2019-2021

A two-day IOM Consultation Meeting for the Mission Strategy 2019-2021 was held in Mogadishu from October 2 to 3, 2018, in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). The strategy is a critical tool in allowing the Organization to support government efforts

to address complex migration challenges facing the country. IOM programming focuses on three main pillars: humanitarian response, recovery and durable solutions, and migration governance and development (see below). Each outcome is in line with national priorities while linking with international frameworks.

3 Strategic objectives

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1 SAVE LIVES AND ALLEVIATE SUFFERING IN CRISIS-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

SHELTER

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

NON-FOOD ITEMS

RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

2 ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

SOMALIA STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

DEMOBILIZATION, DISARMAMENT & REINTEGRATION

MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

3 ADVANCE WELLBEING OF SOCIETY & MIGRANTS THROUGH STRONGER MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

IMMIGRATION & BORDER MANAGEMENT

MIGRATION POLICY

MIGRANT PROTECTION & ASSISTANCE (AVRR/CT/RETURNS)

MIGRATION HEALTH

DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX & INFORMATION DATA MANAGEMENT

PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

IOM has a zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by IOM staff members and employees or any other persons engaged and controlled by IOM Contractors. Alongside UNHCR, IOM is co-chair of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) PSEA Taskforce and IOM is committed to fully engaging with the UN/HCT to combat sexual misconduct by humanitarian actors. In September 2018, IOM, and UNHCR organized a half-day workshop for senior management to sensitize them on their important roles and responsibilities; identified PSEA focal points for the taskforce; and recruited a dedicated PSEA Coordinator for the HCT PSEA Taskforce.



**IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS OF
POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY DROUGHT
AND CONFLICT IN SOMALIA**
 Providing Shelter and Non-Food Item Distribution
 through Cash Vouchers in Doolow
 DOOLOW, SOMALIA



**HUMANITARIAN
RESPONSE**

**SAVE LIVES AND
ALLEVIATE SUFFERING
IN CRISIS-AFFECTED
POPULATIONS**

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The 2018 Deyr rainy season performed poorly in many parts of Somalia. As a result, drought conditions are expected to develop in early 2019, particularly in central and northeastern parts of the country. The overall humanitarian outlook is thus expected to worsen up until the Gu rainy season begins in April, and a scale-up of humanitarian response will be required in order to prevent further deterioration into food insecurity for households that rely heavily on agriculture and livestock production. Malnutrition rates remain worryingly high, despite improvements in food security and reduction in communicable disease outbreaks towards the end of 2018. The overall median level of global acute malnutrition is at 14 per cent, and almost one million children under the age of five are projected to be acutely malnourished in 2019. The rate of children

under five who meet the minimum acceptable dietary requirements is unacceptably low at just nine per cent. The response in 2018 would have been impossible without the generous support of donors that contributed USD 849 million to the appeal, and almost USD 1.1 billion in total for humanitarian response. Strong continued support will be required in early 2019 to mitigate the effects of several consecutive underperforming rainy seasons, to sustain humanitarian programmes and to address the critically high malnutrition rates. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview, over more than 4.2 million Somalis – one third of the population – will require humanitarian assistance in 2019, (source: OCHA Humanitarian Dashboard December 2018).



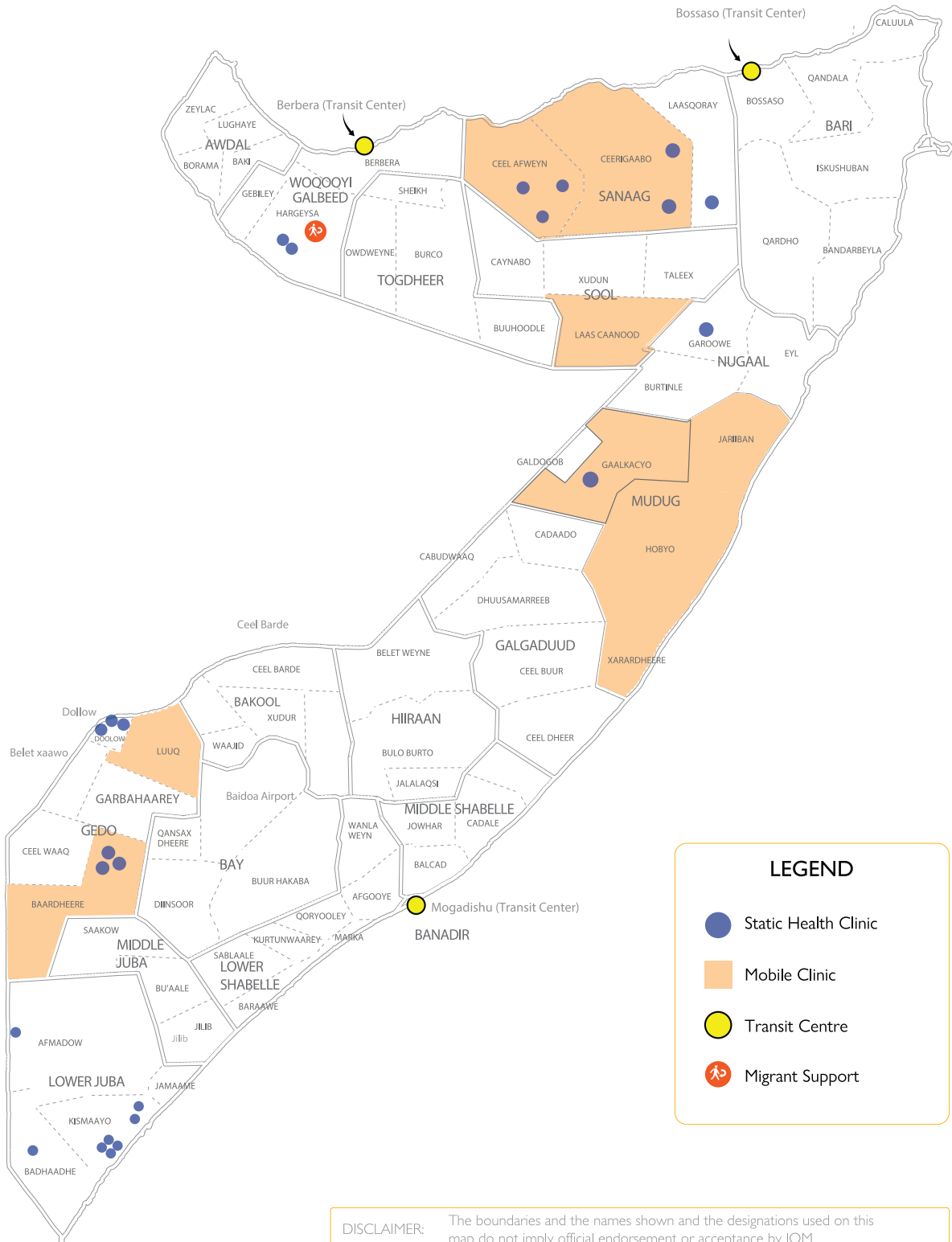


HEALTH

The Migration Health Division (MHD) 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 healthcare services for migrants and mobile populations who face many obstacles in accessing essential health care services due to a number of factors including reoccurring drought and continuous conflict.

IOM SOMALIA

MIGRATION HEALTH DIVISION RESPONSE



HEALTH - KEY STORIES 2018

IOM TAKES LIFE-SAVING HEALTH SERVICES TO PREVIOUSLY INACCESSIBLE AREAS OF SOMALIA

IOM has started bringing health services to the people of Gobweyn and Bulla Gaduud, two towns in south-eastern Somalia that were recently liberated by the government. For the past 27 years, war and conflict have made healthcare access difficult or impossible in many parts of the country. Now these communities have access to vaccinations, malaria treatment, antenatal care for pregnant mothers, malnutrition screenings and referrals, among other essential health services. In partnership with Jubaland State's Ministry of Health (MoH), IOM has supported the re-opening of Gobweyn Health Centre, and is providing mobile outreach clinics in Bulla Gaduud, Kham Kham and Yontoy villages.

This year IOM has expanded its primary healthcare programmes into hard-to-reach and largely inaccessible areas to meet dire and urgent medical care needs. In collaboration with the MoH, the Organization has just opened new health centres in Hosingo (Badhadhedistrict) and Bardhere (Gedo region) — towns that are isolated and surrounded by armed groups.

OUTPATIENT THERAPEUTIC POINT OPENING

IOM opened an outpatient therapeutic point (OTP) in Garowe, Puntland for the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition. IOM is now providing life-saving nutritional therapy to severely malnourished children at its primary healthcare clinic in Garowe with funding from the Government of Japan and in collaboration with Puntland's Ministry of Health. The clinic's outpatient nutrition therapeutic programme (OTP) will serve nearly 20,000 people living in the Jowle IDP settlement. The acute malnutrition rate among Garowe's IDPs is one of the highest in Somalia.

INTEGRATED EMERGENCY RAPID RESPONSE TEAMS

In partnership with Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Health, IOM launched a five-month CERF Rapid Response project in the Sool, Sanaag and Mudug regions in early May.

Eight Integrated Emergency Rapid Response Teams (IERTs) were deployed in hard-to-reach rural regions lacking any functional health facilities. The project reached 51,059 beneficiaries, with IERTs providing curative and preventive primary healthcare, nutrition screening and referral for children under five, in addition to health promotion.

INFORMATION AND VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

From 10 - 15 March, IOM supported the National Measles Campaign in Bardere and Afmadow, through community mobilization, dissemination of key messages and vaccinations through outreach sites in and provision of support to cold chain logistics in Kismayo. The nationwide campaign aims to reach more than 4.7 million children aged from six months to ten years. In 2017, over 23,000 suspected measles cases were reported throughout Somalia and, of these, 83 per cent were under 10 years of age.



LIFE-SAVING HEALTH SERVICES IN BARDHERE

Residents of Bardhere now have access to previously unavailable health services as a result of IOM establishing three primary healthcare clinics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Located in the Gedo region of south-central Somalia, Bardhere is the largest city in the region and one of the oldest in the country. Bardhere is highly isolated, entirely surrounded by Al-Shabaab-controlled territory. With a population estimated at more than 178,000, many displaced and living in overcrowded IDP settlements, the health needs of local Somalis are significant, exacerbated by years with no access to health services, a lack of access to the area by humanitarian agencies and NGOs, poor water and sanitation infrastructure, persistent conflict and a prolonged drought.

Through funding from the US government's Office of Foreign Disaster Affairs (OFDA), IOM set up an outpatient clinic within the town hospital, which was completely empty and unused. IOM also constructed primary health clinics in Horseed and HawalAdey IDP Settlements. IOM utilizes Ministry of Health staff in the clinics and builds their capacity through continuous training. IOM has equipped the health facilities, provides all operational support to ensure high quality of services, while providing medicines and supplies. The most prevalent conditions have been acute watery diarrhea and other waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections, and skin infections, while malnutrition is pervasive and immunization coverage is low. Since October 2018, IOM has provided clinical consultations to 45,830 residents in Bardhere, including 17,716 children.

SOLAR LANTERN DISTRIBUTION

In March, IOM distributed 150 solar lanterns at IDP sites in Galkayo and Mogadishu to vulnerable populations including female headed households (HHs), elderly and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). With more than two million IDPs throughout Somalia as a result of both protracted and acute displacement, women and girls are exposed to increased protection risks including GBV. IOM implements GBV prevention and response programming with a focus on raising awareness and providing survivors with comprehensive psychosocial support, medical referrals and legal aid, where feasible. Since 2013, IOM has distributed a total of 7,508 solar lanterns to drought-affected communities across Somalia.

WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY IN GAROWE (OCTOBER 10TH, 2018) MHD AND MIDA

World Mental Health Awareness Day was observed by facilitating an event in Garowe together with Puntland's Ministry of Health. IOM's mental health expert Salma Ali facilitated several activities to create awareness and understanding about mental health illness, which afflicts many people in Somalia. The event, which included radio and TV spots, was attended by UN agencies, NGOs, hospitals, and community leaders. As told by the Minister of Women Development and Family Affairs, Ms. Maryam Ahmed Ali, "mental health has no borders and affects everyone alike, whether rich or poor, man or woman. Only together can we overcome this challenge."

IDP FROM HAWALADEY IDP CAMP IN BARDHERE (GEDO REGION)

Ayan¹ is a 35 year old mother who cares for eight children and her father. She resides in Bardhere town at the HawalAdey IDP settlement, where IOM recently opened a primary healthcare facility. According to Ayan, their family came to HawalAdey IDP camp three and a half years ago from Jawarey village in Sakow district of Middle Juba region as a result of conflicts and drought. Their family had a thriving farm with a herd of goats, cattle and a large rain fed farm. Unfortunately, all of their livestock was lost during a dry spell and the farm could not produce crops due to recurrent drought seasons. “We decided to save our lives and search for food and livelihoods near towns like Bardhere. We travelled from Jawarey to Bardhere, which is a journey of at least seven days by donkey cart with only a small amount of sorghum and four jerry cans of 20 litre rain water we collected from water pans. Finally, we reached Bardhere and were assisted by some relatives and received NFI kits from a local NGO but access to medical services and clean water were our most serious challenges.”

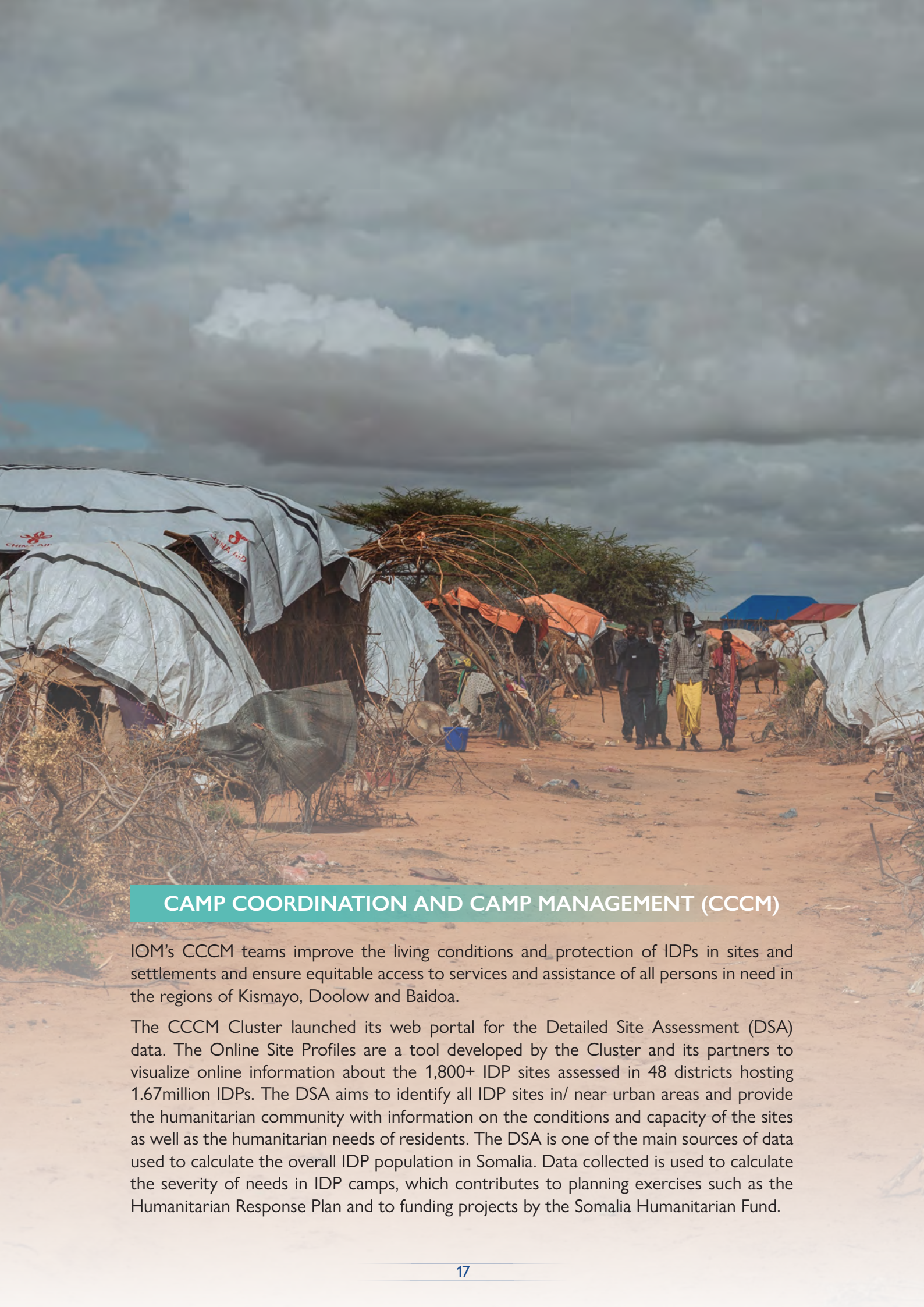
When asked about their situation prior to the opening of the new clinic, Ayan explained, “We walk 2.5 kilometre from the camp to collect water from the river. I used to put a 20 litre jerry can on my back, while carrying my child

on my chest. As a result I developed chronic chest and back pain. The cost of purchasing a 20-litre jerry can of water is now much more money than we can afford. Because of my pain and the costs of a jerry can I decided to collect firewood from a distance of 15km from town, a risky journey where we fear for our security while we collect firewood, and the little money I get I use to buy water and medicine for the family.”

“This clinic has removed a great burden for our family. Now we can all receive medical services close to our home and I don’t have pain anymore. I can spend my time focused on finding food and water. I pray that the health services are continued”.



¹ A pseudonym is used to protect the privacy of the community member.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

IOM's CCCM teams improve the living conditions and protection of 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.

The CCCM Cluster launched its web portal for the Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) data. The Online Site Profiles are a tool developed by the Cluster and its partners to visualize online information about the 1,800+ IDP sites assessed in 48 districts hosting 1.67million IDPs. The DSA aims to identify all IDP sites in/ near urban areas and provide the humanitarian community with information on the conditions and capacity of the sites as well as the humanitarian needs of residents. The DSA is one of the main sources of data used to calculate the overall IDP population in Somalia. Data collected is used to calculate the severity of needs in IDP camps, which contributes to planning exercises such as the Humanitarian Response Plan and to funding projects by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund.

MOVEMENT TREND TRACKING (MTT)

IOM has nine checkpoints (8 along major roads to town and 1 in the sea port of Kismayo) to track IDP movements to and from IDP sites in Baidoa (4 checkpoints), Kismayo (3 checkpoints) and Doolow (2 checkpoints). In 2018, IOM tracked movements of 40,798 individuals in three districts (Baidoa – 24,357, Kismayo – 12,029 and Doolow – 4,412) collecting critical information regarding their movement patterns (location where IDPs are coming from and where they are going, reasons for movement, period they are planning to stay in their destination, demographic data etc). Eighty per cent of the individuals interviewed are heading towards IDP camps as compared to only 20 per cent leaving. Data is shared weekly to partners to inform programming. IOM Migration Health Department uses this data to target children for vaccination in Kismayo and Doolow.

MTT - KISMAYO

In 2018, three checkpoints were operational in Kismayo, with two located on major roads to town and one located at the sea port. A total number of 12,029 (50% female) individuals were recorded crossing these checkpoints; with 10,860 new arrivals heading towards IDP sites and 1,169 who left IDP sites in Kismayo. Most of the new arrivals came from Jamaame (28%), Kismayo (28%) and Badhaadhe (20%) and went to IDP sites in Kismayo mainly due to reported insecurity (50%) and shortage of food (30%). More than half of the new arrivals are planning to stay there for more than six months and most (73%) travelled with their whole family. Those leaving the IDP sites went to Afmadow (38%), Badhaadhe (13%), Kismayo (13%) among other areas due to uncomfortable living conditions in the IDP sites (42%) and to manage their farm land (23%). More than half of those leaving said that they would not return to the IDP sites.

MTT - BAIDOA

In 2018, four checkpoints were operational in Baidoa located in major roads into town. A total number of 24,357 (52% female) individuals were recorded crossing at these checkpoints, with 17,365 new arrivals headed to IDP sites and 6,995 who left IDP sites in Baidoa. Most of the new arrivals came from Baidoa (48%) and QansaxDheere (21%) and went to IDP sites from reported insecurity. Three quarters of the new arrivals planned to stay in the IDP sites for less than six months. Those leaving IDP sites headed to Baidoa (39%) and QansaxDheere (23%) to manage their farmland. Almost all (91%) of individuals who leave, said they planned to return to the IDP sites.

MTT - DOOLOW

In 2018, two checkpoints were operational in Doolow located at Qansaxlay and Kabasa IDP sites. A total number of 4,412 (60% female) individuals were recorded at these checkpoints, including 4,211 new arrivals compared to only 201 who left the IDP sites in Doolow. Almost all (92%) new arrivals came from Ethiopia due to reported insecurity (47%) and shortage of food (38%). Many (68%) are planning to stay in the camps for more than six months. Most (72%) of the new arrivals travelled with their partial family. This could indicate that the families want to maintain a presence in both Ethiopia and Doolow.

RESPONSE TO EVICTIONS / EVICTION RISK MAPPING

In partnership with the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Sub Cluster, IOM conducted Eviction Risk Mapping in Kismayo and Baidoa. Teams collected information from each site to understand the land tenure status, type and length of the agreement. When sites were flagged as being at high risk of eviction, the CCCM team would call a meeting with government authorities, community leaders and protection partners to find a way forward for the affected communities.

RAIN/FLOODING RESPONSE

In response to heavy rainfall that occurred March-April 2018, IOM teams implemented various site improvement activities in Kismayo, Doolow and Baidoa. IOM distributed sanitation kits to camp committees so that they could use these tools to make site level improvements such as digging drainage or raising shelters. The kits included wheelbarrows, shovels, rakes, gumboots, digging bars and pick axes. IOM teams also directly implemented emergency projects to evacuate water in flooded sites or repair infrastructures damaged by water. Flood assessments were conducted in all sites to identify which sites were affected and required additional assistance to inform service providers.

ACCURATE AND TIMELY SITE LEVEL INFORMATION

Every three months, CCCM teams in Baidoa and Kismayo led a site verification exercise in collaboration with local authorities to verify all the existing IDP sites in the district. This exercise produced a master list of sites with population numbers that helped the humanitarian community plan and allocate resources. It also ensured that sites were not excluded from receiving services.

DOOLOW SITE EXPANSION

Provision of adequate space both outside and inside shelters is an essential requirement for IDP populations. In early 2017, Doolow town received a large influx of people displaced due to the drought. The local authorities requested IOM to support them in expanding the existing IDP sites, Kabasa and Qansalay. IOM teams developed a new site plan for the extension in Kabasa site and also a contingency space for future new arrivals in Qansalay.

Kabasa site was replanned and extended to reduce overcrowding and to improve access to services within the site. Family plots were increased from 3m x 3m to 6m x 8m. A total of 3,191 households benefited from the site improvement exercise. Roads were increased to 12m wide to allow for better access of service vehicles and 2m wide footpaths were added. Between sectors, a 20m fire break was added to reduce fire risk. WASH partners increased overall service provision in the site by adding 909 latrines (1 latrine per 4 families) and sufficient permanent water sources with two taps stand on each location. A drainage system was put in place to mitigate flooding and solar lights added to key locations such as latrines, washing areas, water points and the market. Throughout the site improvement

process, the community was consulted to ensure their needs were met and priorities were reflected in the design.

At the request of the camp committee, a new market was designed which included space for 88 shops and two market shelters for women traders, in an effort to increase livelihood opportunities for displaced women. Fencing was added to selected areas of the site which were identified as having high volumes of traffic, which was a risk to children.

To support the local authorities in managing future displacements, IOM created a site plan and demarcated a contingency space for new arrivals in Qansaxley IDP site. A total of 720 plots each 15m by 12m, were demarcated as well as service areas for additional services to be added easily.

To ensure community participation and information dissemination to site residents, IOM installed 20 information boards in the sites and constructed two permanent information centres. The information centres house the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) or “CCCM Help Desk”. The help desk supports IDPs to bring forward their problems and grievances to CCCM staff who then refer the cases to appropriate partners.

DOOLOW SITE EXPANSION

As part of the Doolow site expansion, IOM staff are allocating new plots of land to the IDPs in Doolow.



BAIDOA

IOM conducted regular sensitizations with the community using notice boards and door-to-door messaging. In addition, IOM works closely with partners to disseminate key messaging. There are eight information centres in place, each of which maintains a CFM desk to give beneficiaries the opportunity to communicate face-to-face with camp management. Over the year of 2018, 24 major sensitization campaigns were organized and the IOM CCCM outreach team, reaching 97,500 individuals (75% female) with awareness raising activities.

IOM held 18 IDP service provider meetings in 2018 to provide actors with an opportunity to identify gaps and weaknesses and plan the

humanitarian response in the site. IOM also facilitated 12 Community High Committee meetings and 30 site leader meetings which brought together camp management and the IDP community to better understand and respond to community needs.

In 2018, IOM also conducted camp management training for 1,250 community leaders (510 female 740 male) from 212 different IDP site in Baidoa. The training was conducted in the information centre IOM constructed in the IDP sites. The leaders were trained on camp management.

PLANTING TREES AS PART OF IDP SITE DEVELOPMENT

The IOM team closely supervised planting of 1,500 neem trees as part of site development in Qansaxley. Since the camp was in an area with no trees, the community requested IOM to plant neem trees to ensure the site has enough trees to provide shade, protection from wind and soil erosion, and to reduce dust. A total of 800 families benefitted from the programme and were assisted in planting trees in their respective compounds. The rest of the trees were planted on the main road and at the information centres so that the community could use them during distributions or community services delivery.





WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES (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.

WASH - KEY STORIES 2018

DELIVERING SAFE WATER AND SANITATION THROUGH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

IOM Somalia focuses on both short term and long term interventions aimed to save lives, including the provision of immediate humanitarian assistance to crisis affected populations of concern. IOM humanitarian WASH interventions include the provision of clean safe water by voucher, quick operation and maintenance of mini water supply systems and hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. IOM's long term WASH intervention includes access to sustainable WASH services, through the rehabilitation and construction of strategic water sources, which encompasses the use of innovative technologies (clean solar energy) for cost effectiveness, sustainability and synergistic effect.

IOM Somalia has developed a three tank system for water supply, treatment and delivery. This is a unique and simple purification technology that can be constructed by communities using locally available materials, which increases community ownership. This three tank system is suitable for use in the riverine areas, where there may be unprotected water sources or

areas where surface water turbidity may be high. IOM uses a combination of low cost water treatment (purification and disinfection) technologies to help provide access to clean and safe water for the most vulnerable migrants and their host communities. In order to do this, IOM Somalia partnered with the Japanese government to make use of Poly-Glu, a water purification treatment to improve water quality, which is very effective and environmentally friendly.

In 2018, IOM Somalia successfully installed 44 mini water supply systems in Somalia using this cost-effective technology with the aim to reduce salinity so as to make safe use of potential water sources; rehabilitated 50 strategic old dilapidated boreholes, and worked on the construction and upgrading of seven shallow wells. IOM Somalia has also set up water quality monitoring systems that regularly inspect water quality in order to ensure its safety based on World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and recommendations.

COMMUNITY LED TOTAL SANITATION (CLTS)

IOM Somalia, through support from its local partners on the ground, actively engages in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in its zones of operation across Somalia. This behavioral initiative assists communities to understand the negative effects of poor sanitation, and the consequences this can have on their overall health and well-being. Simultaneously, it also boosts community hygiene and sanitation sustainability through ownership and mobilization as communities hold themselves to account in seeking to eliminate open defecation. IOM Somalia's WASH programme is committed to ensuring collective and sustainable change as a result of this initiative. To avert the escalating trends of sanitation related diseases, IOM rigorously worked on the enhancement of proper sanitation practices in Somalia through

construction of 1,386 sanitation facilities benefitting up to 27,720 individuals (15,702 female, 12,018 male) of the target population in Somalia.

RESPONSE TO DROUGHT AND FLOODING

IOM, in close coordination with the Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) in Puntland and the National Disaster and Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR) in Somaliland, launched a new project to provide lifesaving and sustainable WASH services to drought affected populations in northern Somalia. In 2018, over 126,000 beneficiaries received access to safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services in Sool, Sanaag and Nugal where the need for assistance remains high.

HYGIENE PROMOTION

IOM recognizes that providing safe water and sanitation facilities are not sufficient in order to reduce water-borne disease and that good hygiene practices need to be adopted and behavior needs to change. Therefore IOM places special emphasis on promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices in combination with provision of safe and clean water in Somalia. IOM uses Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) approaches for hygiene promotion, which specifically is designed for Somalia context. IOM trained 140 community hygiene promoters (53 female, 87 male) and enhanced community capacity on WASH committees to repair and maintain water and sanitation facilities.

SOLAR SYSTEMS

From 22 - 24 October, the WASH unit with the support of the Global Solar and Water initiative project, AFDB, USAID and UNICEF, held a training workshop on technical designs and an economic analysis of solar water schemes in Garowe, Puntland. Solar energy is seen as a sustainable solution to energy and water related problems in Somalia. The intensive training session was attended by 40 solar technicians from the government line ministries of federal states of Somalia, South West state, Jubaland, Galmudug and Puntland, key public and private sectors dealing with the innovate technology, university students and representatives from humanitarian WASH organizations. The workshop was co-facilitated by IOM's global solar expert Mr. Alberto and Mrs. Asaneth, global solar expert from OXFAM.

MRS. ABDI WAS ONE OF THOUSANDS DISPLACED PEOPLE AFTER HUGE FLOODS

Halawi Muhamed Abdi is a mother of seven children and lives in Sigalow Village near Beledweyne town. Mrs. Abdi was one of the thousands of displaced people after huge floods hit Hiiran region earlier this year. Mrs. Abdi said “We had no idea how big the flood was going to be. Before the water rushed into our old home, we just had enough time to grab personal things like some cooking materials and a few things for my little children. We then stood in the water up to our knees not knowing where to go. We just waited until people from the Government rescued us”. Mrs. Abdi was later relocated with her family and settled down in Sigalow village since her previous village was unliveable.

During the period of displacement her family had problems finding safe and clean water, now in her new village she is able to access safe clean water treated with Poly-glu, from the water point near her home. She remembers that before IOM and its partner WARDI Relief built the three water tank system in her village, they used to suffer from diarrhoea and other water borne disease. Mrs. Abdi ended the discussion by saying “I would like to thank IOM and WARDI Relief for providing safe clean water to my family and community during a very difficult time in my life. Now that I don't have to worry about searching for clean water for my family, I can focus on other important things. I am getting my life back together as it used to be before the floods”.





SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (S-NFI)

The S-NFI team continues to consult with internally displaced people and local authorities on the provision of shelter and nonfood items (S-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.

EMERGENCY SHELTER KITS

In 2018, 1,300 households received emergency shelter kits and NFI in Kabasa and Qansaxlay IDP sites in Doolow. A total of 7,809 IDPs received plastic sheets, nails, ropes and building materials for their shelter needs. In addition, IOM has been working on establishing a S-NFI Common Pipeline in Somalia, which will be accessible to all shelter partners in 2019. The pipeline mechanism would be managed administratively and logistically by IOM and its use would be endorsed by the Cluster team, who would oversee prioritization given the increasing and competing needs within the country. The use of the S-NFI kits in the pipeline will be a last resort when in-

kind distribution is recommended because no other viable mechanisms are feasible to respond in a timely and effective manner.

MARKET ASSESSMENT

IOM coordinated a market assessment which assessed the S-NFI needs of 192 households. The assessment included focus group discussions with affected populations and surveys with 30 vendors to assess the market capacity to provide S-NFIs through cash based interventions. The assessment will guide IOM's future cash based interventions under S-NFI programming.

SHELTER MATERIAL AND NFI DISTRIBUTION

8,560 families displaced by drought and conflict received shelter materials (CBI) and NFI kits distributed by IOM. The exercise that took place between 11 and 29 December 2018 at 153 camps in Baidoa, aimed to improve living standards, and provide protection for vulnerable and displaced persons - particularly women and children - that have been affected by drought and famine in the region.





DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a global IOM mechanism to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. In Somalia, DTM provides assessments and profiles of areas impacted by displacement and cross-border mobility, including monitoring trends and movements over time, in order to support targeted and evidence-based humanitarian interventions.

DTM - KEY STORIES 2018

SATELLITE IMAGERY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

On 12-16 March, DTM Somalia brought together regional authorities from Federal States, Puntland, and Somaliland as well as DTM field coordinators to explore how Satellite Imagery and artificial intelligence can be used to detect changes in landscapes as a result of human migration over time. The training was held in Kigali, Rwanda where over 20 participants gained skills on the use of satellite images for humanitarian and development programming. The training was facilitated by Martin Dostal from SpaceKnow, a leading platform for satellite imagery analysis. As a result of the Rwanda workshop, DTM produced the following time-series: Kabasa IDP Camp Over Time where rapid population growth over the past seven years can be seen in Doolow. Satellite images show a two-fold increase in population at the Kabasa IDP site.



UPDATED FIGURE ON IDPS IN SOMALIA

In May, the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) released an updated IDP population estimate for Somalia. IOM DTM and CCCM Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) were key sources in the collection of data. The 2.6 million IDP figure was used to support the implementation of the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan as well as the post-Gu seasonal assessment.

MIGRANT MOVEMENTS

The DTM Somalia team continuously monitors the movement of migrants at key border crossings between Somalia and neighbouring countries. Internal detailed data analysis is ongoing, but it was observed that in 2018 338,772 migrants passed through an average of ten flow monitoring points per month.





RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONS
FOR LONG-TERM
RECOVERY AND DURABLE
SOLUTIONS



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 Federal Member States (FMS) and district levels in urban and peri-urban areas. Currently, IOM RDS programming is operational in Jubaland, South West State and Hirshabelle.

RDS - KEY STORIES 2018

IOM AND UN HABITAT ARE CONTINUING TO IMPLEMENT THE GOVERNMENT LED AND COMMUNITY DRIVEN MIDNIMO PROGRAMME

In 2018, IOM implemented activities in 13 districts within four states, namely Kismayo, Afmadow, Doolow and Gharbaharey in Jubbaland; Baidoa and Hudur in South West State; Balad in Hirshabelle; and Shibis, Shangani, HamarWeyne, Bhondere, Khada and Daynile in Banadir Regional Administration. Of particular note, IOM facilitated five community-based consultations that resulted in five Community Action Plans (CAPs) in Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and South West State.

The communities participated in inclusive and community driven consultation, dialogue and planning processes that resulted in a common vision and common understanding of individual and community needs, capacity and aspirations, thereby reducing the risk of tensions. This led to the identification and prioritization of community based projects detailed in the CAPs which were produced and shared in 2018. A total of nine sports and cultural events were organized in Jubaland, Hirshabelle and South West State promoting

social cohesion and bringing together various groups from the community of different ages, genders and affiliations.

The implementation of community-driven priority public works projects was implemented in 2018 in Kismayo and Baidoa, using the cash-for-work model. The engagement of 1,982 target community members in public works offers opportunities for earning income and skills development as well as entrenching ownership of local development initiatives among IDP, returnee and host communities. Targeted community members included IDPs (32%), returnees (36%), and host communities (32%). The majority of these beneficiaries were women, comprising 66 per cent (1,304 individuals). Further, a total of 371,398 (166,737 female, 204,661 male) beneficiaries benefitted from construction and rehabilitation of community infrastructures.

CASH-FOR-WORK BENEFICIARIES						
	FEMALE		MALE		TOTAL	
IDPS	432	68%	202	32%	634	32%
RETURNEES	466	66%	240	34%	706	36%
HOST COMMUNITIES	406	63%	236	37%	642	32%
TOTAL	1304	66%	678	34%	1982	100%



As part of the Midnimo project, the foundations of Tayo Primary School in Farjona Village in Kismayo were laid by representatives of the Jubbaland Ministry of Interior and Education and community representatives, addressing a priority community need.

IDP IN KISMAYO

Ladan Abdullahi is 48 years old and a mother of 11 children (6 girls, 5 boys). Her husband was killed and all their livestock was taken in Jilib district of Lower Juba in 2014. She decided to flee with her children to Kismayo, the seaport town in Lower Juba region, and joined one of the IDP settlements. Ladan hails from a pastoral community and on arrival to Kismayo she started working as a hawker walking from door-to-door, carrying her few items on her shoulders in order to be able to generate some income and meet her family's daily needs. Ladan explains that being a hawker is challenging due to the harsh environment, working in the dust and the burning sun. Besides that, she experienced a decline of reliable custom and was at risk of loss from theft. Furthermore, the business community does not trust hawkers and limits their access to loans since they do not have a fixed base from which they operate.

In 2018, through the Ministry of Interior of Jubaland State and with support from the IOM-UN HABITAT joint Midnimo project funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund, the government constructed a market shed at Madina settlement in ViaAfmadow to support the livelihoods of communities residing in areas impacted by displacement and returns.

The market shed was identified as a priority project, through an inclusive participatory consultation process that was led by the government. This process, supported by the Midnimo project, aims to promote peaceful coexistence, improve government capacity to respond to their communities' needs and to deliver basic services, as well as promote tenure security, thereby addressing recurrent drivers of instability and laying the foundations for durable solutions. Ladan, who intends to stay in Madina village and integrate locally, was one of 30 beneficiaries selected to obtain a space in the newly constructed market shed. This changed her families life when she transitioned from being a hawker to a retail business owner. As a result, Ladan receives more customers and is now financially more secure. Ladan thanks the Jubaland State of Somalia, in particular the Ministry of Interior, for responding to the needs of those living in areas impacted by displacement and returns.

She says, "Before I was struggling under the scorching sun making little income, not even sufficient for daily bread. And now I have a shed, I have regular customers and I am making more profit such that I have enrolled four of my kids in school, can pay school fees and in the future I plan to stock goods where I will run as a wholesale".





DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION & 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.

DDR - KEY STORIES 2018

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING IN SUPPORT OF COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

In 2018, IOM built the capacity of federal and regional government agencies in the rehabilitation and reintegration of low-risk disengaged combatants. This included the ongoing development of relevant standard operating procedures, policies and training curriculums. IOM also works with local partners, federal and regional government agencies to implement social reconciliation and reintegration programming, community engagement and awareness raising in support of the National Programme. In this regard, IOM used a variety of approaches, including community-based trauma healing, sport, art and cultural activities, and outreach. To that end, the approach applied by IOM is not to focus solely on reintegrating disengaged combatants, but to establish how the sustainable reintegration of disengaged combatants can contribute to community security and stability.

To support community social cohesion and build capacity towards CVE at a community level, the DDR Unit held dialogue sessions and supported communities in selecting activities that will empower local community members and support positive relationship building.

The activities selected and held by the communities included:

- A women's basketball match and a youth football match in Kismayo;
- A cultural dance competition in Baidoa, with four village teams participating;
- A football match in Baidoa;
- The construction of a roundabout in Baidoa to enhance the image of the city.

The activities were selected based on their potential to build bridges between diverse community members, enhance citizen morale and local pride, and empower youth.

LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT TO YOUTH AT RISK OF NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

IOM continued the provision of livelihoods support to youth from marginalized and underprivileged backgrounds, under the project funded by AFDB. The project focuses on socio-economic support to youth at risk. In March and December, vocational skills training for two separate cycles concluded at the Kismayo and Baidoa Youth Centres. In total, 526 beneficiaries (308 female, 218 male) were trained in select vocations including retail/trade, hospitality, cooking, technology, literacy and numeracy, and business management skills.



WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ANNEX TO THE NATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY POLICY

IOM supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in organizing multi-stakeholder consultations towards developing the Women's Economic Empowerment Annex to the National Gender Equality Policy. The goal of the policy is 'to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal partners in post conflict reconstruction process and national development'. The Annex to the policy will provide practical guidance and targets for increasing economic opportunities for women. This will include recommendations towards providing viable livelihood opportunities to women and girls across various demographics and vulnerabilities, including women and girls at risk of negative coping strategies such as violent extremism, morale and local pride, and empowering youth.

SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN

A social media campaign to promote community-driven reconciliation and reintegration of disengaged combatants was conducted for 12 weeks, generating 96 unique posts. The number of Facebook followers continues to grow, reaching a total of 36,000. Radio dramas, panel talk shows and public service announcements also aired during a four-month campaign that focused on reconciliation and acceptance of youth that defect from militant groups and return to civilian life.

SOMALIA STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

IOM implements the Somalia Stabilization Initiative (SSI) funded by USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives. Through SSI, IOM provides stabilization assistance to communities living in areas recently recovered from non-state actor control and reduces the risks of destabilizing factors.

In 2018, SSI reached over 6,000 beneficiaries through programming focused on extending effective government presence in newly recovered areas beyond the Kismayo perimeter, in the Lower Shabelle corridor, and along the Mogadishu-Baidoa main supply route. These areas have not experienced a functioning government for more than two decades, and the key to their stabilization is to establish the government as the main authority and service provider.

To this end, SSI held 11 reconciliatory dialogue sessions between community members and government officials, and ten activities to engage youth at risk of extremist group recruitment. SSI also implemented five strategic communication activities in target areas and at the federal level to expand the reach of government radio stations beyond urban centres in Jubaland and South West State. Other SSI activities in 2018 included four school rehabilitations to support education, five streetlight installations to demonstrate government responsiveness, and three brush-clearings to improve security along major supply routes.





MIGRATION GOVERNANCE & DEVELOPMENT

ADVANCE WELL-BEING OF

SOCIETY AND MIGRANTS

THROUGH STRONGER MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT



MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE (MPA)

IOM Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) Division provides technical expertise in areas of migration policy, administrative and operational practices and procedures for countering human trafficking and smuggling, and direct assistance to migrants.

IOM SOMALIA RETURNS

IOM provides returnees with reception, medical care, temporary accomodation, onward transportation assistance and other basic services.



Arrivals	No. of Returnees
Libya	369
Yemen	2,591
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	4,317
Djibouti	8
Sudan	93
South Africa	4
South Sudan	78
Tanzania	31
TOTAL:	7,491

PUNTLAND COUNTER TRAFFICKING BOARD TRAINING

With support from the Government of Japan, IOM held a training on 12-14 February for 22 members of the Puntland Counter Trafficking Board (PCTB). The training covered human trafficking, irregular migration and migrant rights. Additionally, participants conducted a review of the referral mechanism for victims of trafficking. Puntland's referral mechanism was established in 2014 and helps strengthen efforts to collaborate, coordinate and systematically provide assistance to survivors, while ensuring there is no duplication of efforts. This training aimed to build the capacity of PCTB members to more effectively address issues of trafficking and irregular migration in Puntland.

RETURNEES FROM YEMEN

With support from the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KS Relief) and in close coordination with UNHCR, IOM facilitated and conducted Assisted Spontaneous Arrival (ASR) movements from Aden, Yemen to Berbera, Somaliland which supported the safe and dignified return of 2,591 Somali migrants. IOM also supported 2,152 Somali and Yemeni individuals that arrived at ports of entry in Bosasso and Berbere with reception, emergency medical assistance and onward transportation assistance as required.

In addition, IOM provided post-arrival assistance to 3,241 registered spontaneous arrivals, individuals that organize travel for themselves from Yemen to Somalia

ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIAN MIGRANTS

IOM responded to 64 Ethiopian migrants who were rescued at sea off the coast of Somaliland, providing support in registration as well as accommodation, food and NFIs prior to assisted voluntary return (AVR) to Ethiopia.



THE EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE

On 25 March 2018, IOM assisted 86 vulnerable Ethiopian migrants return to Ethiopia. It was the first group of migrants assisted through the regional IOM Project 'The EU-IOM Joint Initiative' funded by the EU Trust fund for Africa. The project will increase the capacities of partner countries and relevant stakeholders to develop or strengthen return and reintegration policies and processes; facilitate safe, humane and dignified assisted voluntary return processes among partner countries; and facilitate sustainable reintegration across three dimensions: successful economic reintegration and strengthened livelihoods, and social and psycho-social reintegration.

IOM also received a charter flight of 150 Somali men from Libya on 30 May. IOM is working on community based and individual reintegration options for returnees, once they have reached their final destinations in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, BaletHawa, Ceelbarde, and Beletweyne. IOM coordinated with relevant authorities in each area to facilitate a safe and dignified return.

After arriving in Mogadishu, all returnees were accommodated at the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) way station and provided with meals, refreshments and other necessities.

A 'Start Your Business' training was conducted in Hargeisa for 60 migrants who opted to return from Libya. The training was part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa, and was delivered by local ILO-trained facilitators.

On 3 October, IOM assisted 17 Somali migrants to return from Tanzania where they had been detained. IOM's intervention was made under the auspices of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa. This immediate assistance is the first step towards the reintegration of Somalis stranded away from home. It includes medical check-ups, housing, group and psychosocial counselling, along with support towards business skills development and the start-up of small businesses.





IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT (IBM)

IOM's IBM programme supports the Government of Somalia in promoting safe and orderly migration, securing borders and building the capacity of immigration officials.

CAPACITY BUILDING AT THE AIRPORT

IOM, in partnership with the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) of Somalia, hosted a three-month capacity building exercise to enhance client service delivery and operations at Mogadishu International Airport (MIA). Seventy-one immigration officers from MIA (14 female, 57 male) received certificates of completion presented by the Director General (DG) of the IND and the Director of Human Resources following the successful training that took place from November 2017 to January 2018.

SEARCH AND RESCUE BOAT

Under a multi-sectoral response project funded by the Government of Japan, IOM handed over a search and rescue boat to the IND with the objective to increase protection of migrants at sea and to provide enhanced maritime border management capacities. Following the handover, immigration officers participated in a five-day Level Two Powerboat course (February 2018), covering basic engine mechanics, daily checks, parts identification, fault findings, boat management and basic first aid. The course aimed to increase immigration officers' capacity in boat operations and basics in search and rescue at sea. Somalia's maritime border is highly susceptible to irregular migration, with migrants using the northern corridor crossing the Gulf of Aden toward Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Europe. Border management authorities aim to build their capacities in detection and response to address this trend.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND IMMIGRATION RISK ANALYSIS

From 20-22 February 2018, IOM facilitated a Regional Workshop on Transnational Organized Crime and Immigration Risk Analysis, through a regional project funded by the Government of Canada. The regional workshop brought together senior

government officials in the security sector including immigration, police and intelligence agencies from Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania. Facilitated by IOM's Africa Capacity Building Centre (ACBC), the workshop was aimed at identifying new levels of coordination between Tanzania, Somalia and Kenya.

In collaboration with the ACBC, IBM conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). Five officials from the Federal Government of Somalia have been trained to become trainers on TOC. The newly trained trainers conducted their roll-out trainings in Somalia in December 2018, in Mogadishu for 32 participants coming from various institutions (IND, Police, NISA, Customs, Travel & Tourism Agencies, Airline Operators and Banks). The training was highly welcomed by the government and the opening ceremony included speeches from the Minister of Internal Security, National Police Commander, the Attorney General, the DG of the IND and IOM. The event was broadcasted on the National News in Somalia. Please find the link here: <https://youtu.be/3uhDn9RsbOQ>

During the ToT and roll-out trainings, the government expressed a need for a more specialized training on smuggling, trafficking of human beings and human rights concerns and its link with agencies working at the border, especially the travel agency business. This training will be conducted in early 2019.

Another associated activity was a workshop on the Cross Border Community and Develop Early Warning Mechanisms for Detecting Irregular Immigration. The workshop was held in Dhobley, Jubaland, along the Somalia-Kenyan border. This is an area known for insecurity and criminal activities, including banditry, and smuggling of weapons and other illegal goods and persons. The workshop was conducted in December 2018 by Questa Services Consultancy.

IOM TRAINED 29 SOMALILAND BORDER CONTROL OFFICIALS ON SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)

From 28 February to 1 March 2018, IOM trained 29 Somaliland border control officials on search and rescue. Facilitated by IOM's ACBC, the training in Berbera, included real life examples and theory relating to the international code for security of ships and port facilities, international legal obligations, rescue at sea and migrant smuggling by sea. According to an IOM-commissioned Trafficking in Persons Assessment in south and central Somalia (Oct 2016), sea transportation is the most common form of transport by traffickers to facilitate the irregular movement of victims.

CONSTRUCTION OF LAND BORDER POSTS

From 10 to 11 September IOM handed over the newly constructed Dhobley land border post in Jubbaland to the IND. This new land post will contribute towards strengthening the operational capacity of the IND to manage its land borders. Another land border post is being constructed in El Berde, along the Somali-Ethiopian border, under a Norwegian funded project. The construction is planned to be finalized in early 2019.

REVIEW OF THE 1966 IMMIGRATION LAW

An Immigration Law expert, as part of the Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) programme, is reviewing the Somali 1966 Immigration Law. In order to review this law, the expert conducted several regional consultation meetings with government officials and civil society groups. The aim of these meetings is to identify gaps in the current act and explore specific needs in the regions. After finalizing the consultations, a new version of the law will be drafted and finalized by the end of October. Once drafted and adopted, the Immigration Law will facilitate better border management throughout Somalia and enable the country to make leaps through full engagement and participation in regional border management initiatives.

INSTALLATION OF POINT OF ENTRY EQUIPMENT

IOM, with generous support from the U.S Department of State, installed ten-digit fingerprint scanners and 4-4-2 crossmatch scanners at the Kismayo and Baidoa ports of entry. These are high-quality fingerprint readers, capable of ten-digit capture to enhance the recording of migrant biodata through MIDAS. IOM's IBM also completed the installation and testing of screening and digital communication equipment at Aden Abdule Airport in Mogadishu. Finally, IBM installed ten-digit fingerprint readers at General Mohamed Abshir International Airport, formally known as Garowe Airport. Complementary training in the use, storage and maintenance of the equipment is being delivered by IOM.

INDUCTION TRAINING CURRICULA AND BORDER PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR SOMALIA IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION DIRECTORATE

IBM submitted the first draft of an induction training curricula and border procedures manual for the IND. In 2015, IOM undertook an institutional capacity assessment of the IND which revealed, amongst other gaps, the lack of updated and clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) to guide officers in the course of discharging their duties at various ports of entry. The SOP currently in use dates back to 1960s with no documentation in any existing manual, but is rather based on historical institutional knowledge passed through generations existing within the Directorate.



LABOUR MOBILITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (LHD)

The LHD programme focuses its interventions on promoting pathways of labour migration, enhancing coordination for diaspora engagement, strengthening institutional capacity and mitigating the drivers of irregular migration.

The MIDA programme currently has 105 diaspora experts (50 experts, 55 advisors) and local experts (17 local experts, 25 local consultants) seconded to government and training institutions throughout Somalia. In addition, 45 young professional interns (9 local interns, 36 local junior professionals) have been recruited and trained by the diaspora experts.

192 MIDA PARTICIPANTS

LOCATIONS	POSITIONS	AREAS
70 The Federal Government of Somalia	42 local experts local consultants	146 at institutions and ministries
37 Somaliland	105 diaspora experts	46 at hospitals
85 in other regions	45 interns/junior professionals	

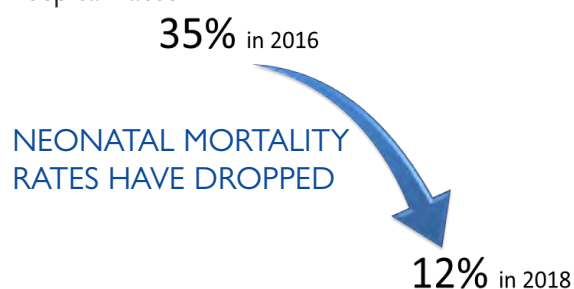
SOMALILAND NATIONAL YOUTH DAY IN BORAMA

In 2016, IOM Somalia established the Borama Youth Job Centre together with the implementing partner Somaliland Skills Training Association (SOSTA). This project is part of the Work in Progress Alliance and is funded by the Netherlands Government and Oxfam Novid. As part of this project the IOM Somalia LHD team participated in the Somaliland National Youth day event, held on 20 February, under the theme, “Putting the Youth Agenda First.” A total of 150 youth participated in the event. The event was funded by IOM and implemented by SOSTA in collaboration with Somaliland National Youth Organization (SONYO) and Somaliland Ministry of Youth and Sports.

The actions proposed are in line with the job centre project which aims to provide 300 youth with employable technical skills; help unemployed young people find jobs or create their own businesses; and, prevent irregular migration by creating awareness and shared experiences.

IMPROVED HEALTH SERVICES IN KISMAYO

On 7 February, the IOM Somalia LHD team carried out a monitoring mission to Kismayo and witnessed significant contribution by diaspora professionals towards improvement of health services provided by the Kismayo General Hospital. Thanks to better quality health services, the community has gained greater trust and confidence in the health services. In addition to supporting the service delivery, the MIDA experts, with financial assistance from the Governments of Sweden and Finland, have built the capacity of junior doctors and nurses. As a result, the hospital has been able to save more mothers and babies during complicated deliveries. According to hospital rates:



IOM SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

The new MIDA donor JICA supports the placement of two diaspora advisors at the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) and Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI). The aim of placing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) advisor at MoPIED and an Industry and Policy Advisor at MoCI is to make use of the diaspora advisors' expertise in the selected ministries and contribute to JICA's efforts to strengthen and develop an enabling environment for youth employment and entrepreneurship through the Youth Employment Project for Somalia (YEPS).

MOGADISHU TECH SUMMIT

On 25 October, IOM participated in the first ever Mogadishu Tech Summit. This three day summit focused on start-ups, economic and technical development in Somalia and had more than 1,000 attendees. The summit was organized by Irise Hub, a Somali tech company, in collaboration with the Federal Government, Benadir Regional Administration and UN agencies. The third day was an international day within MIA. IOM led the diaspora panel session of the event in which MIDA participants discussed the importance of diaspora in economic development. Over the course of three days, young entrepreneurs could pitch their ideas for banks and investors. “There is a vibrant and thriving young community of entrepreneurs, innovators, coders, developers and techies here who are showing how keen they are to absorb and adopt new technologies. This progress has not been possible without the sheer resilience and determination of the Somali people, who have embraced peace over war, unity over division and continued to invest and rebuild this city,” according to Mr. Hamud, the State Minister of Environment of the Office of the Prime Minister, in the closing remarks of the meeting.

MIDA FINNSOM IV PROJECT

IOM, through the MIDA FINNSOM Project together with Somaliland Ministry of Health and Development (MoHD) has developed and conducted the first end-of-life care education programme for neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), focused on ethical decision making, care of dying neonates, bereavement, and cultural communication. This was part of a six week neonatal training conducted by diaspora experts. The training has improved nurses' knowledge, and understanding of quality care for pregnant mothers and new born babies. The LHD team in Hargeisa organized the graduation ceremony of this Regional Neonatal Training.

DIASPORA EXPERTS TRAIN THE LOCAL STAFF IN THE NEONATAL UNIT AT HARGEISA



Diaspora experts train the local staff in the neonatal unit at Hargeisa Group Hospital to address the high number of infant mortality.

HANDBOOK OF DIALYSIS MACHINES / BUROA DIALYSIS UNIT WAS INAUGURATED

On 29 March 2018, IOM handed over five dialysis machines to the Somaliland MOHD. These machines, donated by the Lund Hospital in Sweden, will be used in the newly established dialysis units at regional hospitals in Borama and Buroa. Through the MIDA programme, IOM has been facilitating trainings to build the capacity of hospital staff to run the new dialysis units more effectively. Currently, Hargeisa General Hospital has the only dialysis unit in Somaliland.

The new dialysis units will increase access to dialysis treatment for patients in the eastern and western regions of Somaliland.

As part of the MIDA Finnsom IV project, the Buroa Dialysis unit was inaugurated on 18 September by the Minister of Health Development. Four nurses and one doctor that were trained earlier this year are now running the unit. Thanks to the commitment of the MIDA diaspora experts and their capacity to transfer skills to national staff, as well as mobilize additional resources, the population of the far eastern regions of Somaliland and Puntland will now no longer have to travel all the way to Hargeisa for medical treatment.



SOMALIA IS CALLING FOR YOU



After 23 years in the USA, Mahad Ahmed Abdi heard his calling and found his way back to Somalia through the IOM Somalia's MIDA programme. His 2013 temporary assignment in Hargeisa became a four-year mission to support the government authorities. Mahad's great work has contributed to Norway officially recognizing all Somali passports effective on 1 August 2018.

FROM SOMALIA TO USA

"Who am I to just sit here and watch the news and not do anything about it?"

Mahad, born and raised in Mogadishu, left the city in 1991 to join his family in San Diego, California. After completing his undergraduate degree in California, Mahad moved to Minnesota where he not only found a large Somali community, he also met his future wife with whom he now has four daughters. With an MBA in International Finance from Hamlin University in Minnesota, Mahad started his career as a banker and moved on to become a financial advisor for the state Government in Minnesota. Despite

a successful career, Mahad's long held desire to help others became increasingly important to him. In 2009, the board of directors of Disabled Immigrant Association, a local NGO, selected Mahad to be the Executive Director. The organization raised funds and mobilized resources to provide vulnerable populations in Minnesota with the equipment needed to lead a "normal" life.

But, his desire to help others remained unmet, "there was still something missing", he recalled. After countless discussions with friends and family, he finally realized what was missing – he wanted to give back to Somalia. "I thought to myself, who am I to just sit here and watch the news and not do anything about it?"

THE WAY BACK - WHERE TO START AND WHAT TO DO?

"After many years abroad, I did not know where to begin and what to do for Somalia." So, Mahad began with small steps, starting with a visit in 2012/2013 to the region. "Not only had I not been back to Somalia, I had not returned to the region since I left Mogadishu in 1991." The trip took him to Nairobi where he visited relatives, reconnected with the

region, and investigated ways where he could contribute to the development of Somalia.

Following his visit to the region, Mahad felt more determined than ever to move to Somalia and support his country, but he discovered that it was difficult to go back without any real connections on the ground. One evening in Minnesota, an internet search led him to the MIDA webpage (www.quests mida.org). Not only was the aim of the MIDA project in line with what he was searching for, there was a position advertised in Somalia. “I thought to myself, there is nothing to lose. I will apply and see what happens. It’s a short-term assignment and if I do not like it I can always return home after six months.”

Mahad packed his bags and headed for his new job as the Organizational Management Expert at the Immigration Department in Hargeisa. Despite being “a city that I had never visited before”, Mahad describes that first posting with MIDA as “very interesting, meaningful, exciting and inspiring but it was tough to be away from my family, I have to admit”. After the six-month assignment, he did not know if he could bear to be away from his family again.

Back in Minnesota, Mahad reflected on this for nine months. His desire to go back to Somalia emerged again, this time even stronger. By chance or destiny, a similar position was advertised but this time based in Mogadishu. “This is my call. I have to take this opportunity if I get it,” he thought, and, he certainly did.

“To charge my batteries I always go for a drive in Minnesota. With the windows down and the music on, I get refreshed. Everyone has to find a way of getting energized. This is my way.” Four years later Mahad noted, “The start was tough with the limitation of movement, insecurity, and frequent attacks”. But the unconditional love and support from his family, and all the courageous and knowledgeable people he worked with and met in Somalia gave him the energy he needed to push through.

“There are close to three million people in this city without the possibility of going to a safe zone. How am I different? If they can do it, I can do it. I am not alone.” - Mahad recalls about the tough start in Mogadishu.

Mahad is still working in Mogadishu and has been promoted to Senior Advisor at the Ministry of Internal Security’s IND. Together with IND staff, and with the support of IOM, Mahad developed the IND’s Five-Year Strategic Plan, drafted the Directorate’s Human Resource Policy and organogram, trained nearly 100 immigration officers both locally and throughout Somalia, connected the IND with the international community, and raised funds that will contribute to the construction of Immigration Directorate HQ. “I am proud of the institution and the work that we have achieved so far. We are now working towards a common goal. It is a team effort and not something that I could have achieved on my own.”

Mahad and his colleagues at the IND are currently working towards getting international recognition for Somalia’s passport. Through his efforts, the Norwegian ID Centre visited Mogadishu to assess the passport issuance process. This resulted in official recognition all Somali passports by the Kingdom of Norway, effective on 1 August 2018. The Somali diplomatic passport is now increasingly recognized, but much work remains to be done for all Somali passports to be accepted worldwide.



RESOURCES

[UN Migration Agency Opens Office in Doolow, Gedo Region of Somalia](#)

[Renovated International Airport Opens in Garowe, Somalia with IOM Support](#)

[UN Migration Agency Holds Training on Trafficking and Irregular Migration in Somaliland](#)

[IOM and EU Facilitate the Development and Ratification of a Human Trafficking Legislative Framework in Puntland](#)

[IOM Holds Regional Transnational Crime Workshop for Security Officials from Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania](#)

[IOM Trains Puntland Immigration Officers on Human Trafficking, Irregular Migration, Migrants' Rights](#)

[IOM Partners with Americares to Provide Lifesaving Medical Supplies in Somalia](#)

[UN Migration, OFDA Support Drought-Displaced Populations in Somalia](#)

[UN Migration Agency, Somalia Train Frontline Immigration Officials](#)

[UN Migration Agency Participates in Launch of Somalia Drought Response](#)

[EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection, Reintegration in Horn of Africa Launched in Somalia](#)

[Drought Response Coordination Improves in Four Federal Member States in Somalia](#)

[Japan Supports IOM Efforts to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in Somalia](#)

[48,000 Somalis to Benefit from Health Services](#)

[IOM, Local Officials Host Sports Event to Promote Social Integration](#)

[UN Migration Agency Helps Somali Migrants Return from Libya](#)

[IOM Upgrades Biometric Fingerprint Scanners to Enhance Somalia's Border Management](#)

[UN Migration Agency Launches Community Action Plan in Dollow, Somalia](#)

[More than 13,000 IDPs Benefit from Environmental Clean-up Campaign](#)

[IOM Facilitates the Return of 63 Rescued Ethiopian Migrants from Somaliland](#)

[IOM Helps Somali Migrants Return Home from Tanzania](#)

[Community Action Plans Launched in Jubbaland State, Somalia](#)

[UN Migration Agency Brings Life-saving Health Services to Previously Inaccessible Areas of Somalia](#)

[IOM Opens New Office in Mogadishu](#)

[IOM Addresses Protection Needs of Internally Displaced Persons](#)

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