International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

Final Report to UNDP

Provision of Technical Support and Information Management Coordination for Drought Response in Somalia

Executing Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Identification	IOM Project Code: DP.1696
Grant Reference ID	Enter (donor's) grant reference ID as stated in the donor contribution
Geographical Coverage	Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and South West
Beneficiaries	4 Drought Response Committees
Partner(s)	UNDP, OCHA South West: The Commission for Refugee and IDPS, the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Hirshabelle: Ministry of Interior Jubaland: Ministry of Interior, Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displace Agency (JRIA) Galmudug: Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disability
Management Site	Mogadishu, CO, SOMALIA
Relevant Regional Office(s)	Nairobi, RO, KENYA
Project Period	05 April – 05 October 2017
Reporting Period	05 April – 05 October 2017
Date of Submission	Enter the date the report is submitted to the donor.
Total Confirmed Funding	USD 200,000
Total Funds Received to Date	USD 200,000
Total Expenditures	USD 200,000

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission in Somalia, Nairobi Support Office
Gitanga Groove, off Gitanga Road, Lavington, Nairobi/Kenya, P.O. Box 1810-00606,
Tel: +254 20 2926000, +254 708 151656 +254 708 151643 +254 733122584 • E-mail: iomsomalia@iom.int

I.   Summary of Key Achievements during the Reporting Period

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) aimed to address the capacity gap within government agencies in Somalia through the provision of technical support in the areas of drought response coordination and information management. Through the contribution of UNDP, IOM improved emergency coordination structures in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and South West by building upon greater synergies and cooperation between government institutions and humanitarian partners. Additionally, the project enhanced the capacity of disaster management-mandated institutions at the Federal and Member States level including the Ministry of Interior – Jubaland State of Somalia; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management – South West State of Somalia; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disability – Galmudug State of Somalia; Ministry of Interior- Hirshabelle State of Somalia.

II.   Progress Made towards Realizing Outcomes and Outputs

The following section outline details of the project achievements:

Output 1: Provision of technical support to regional Drought Committees, district administrations and other relevant disaster management institutions in Galmudug, Jubaland, South West State and Hirshabelle

Activity 1.1 - Deploy locally based professionals to provide technical support and training for effective drought response coordination and information management

- A total of four Drought Response Coordinators (DRC) and four Information Management Officers (IMO), were deployed in the four states (one per state). The newly appointed staff completed orientations organized by IOM in partnership with UNDP and OCHA. In addition, they also completed introductory courses on displacement management through Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM), humanitarian and governmental coordination structures and, early recovery principals and ideas.

- Technical support was provided to regional Drought Response Committees, district administrations and to authorities from relevant disaster management institutions in Galmudug, Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle State. To improve the overall drought response, the integration of staff into the existing coordination structures in each of the four states was pivotal in building greater synergies and cooperation between government institutions and humanitarian partners.

- From 01 to 04 August 2017, UNDP, IOM and OCHA led a series of workshops for the drought committees, seconded staff and partners working in CCCM:
    - 1 August: CCCM Training – led by CCCM Cluster Coordinator (IOM)
    - 2 August: Workshop on Gatekeepers/informal displacement sites – led by the Tana Group
    - 3 August: Early Recovery and Assessments – led by UNDP and OCHA
    - 4 August: Training of Trainers on adult learning methods and training techniques – led by IOM

Activity 1.2 - Adapt and develop coordination tools to ensure fluency with the established cluster information sharing pathways

Together with the Government, IOM conducted a rapid situation assessment to identify which government entities were responsible for drought response. Various bodies were established to facilitate drought response at the regional level, although with clear deficits in the capacity to carry out this mandate. The assessment identified a need to strengthen existing information sharing pathways rather than developing new coordination tools. As a result, IOM shifted its focus to strengthening the capacity of existing coordination bodies to ensure they serve as valid information sharing platforms. With this new aim in place, professionals on the ground have provided substantial technical support to entities[1] mandated to respond to the drought. The following achievements were accomplished:

- To ensure regional drought committees and local administrations are able to actively engage in the drought response, DRCs deployed under this project supported the authorities in the four states by regularly convening **stakeholder meetings** with government agencies, humanitarian partners and donors. **Mailing lists** were developed by the team and regularly updated to ensure relevant stakeholders were invited to the different forums. DRCs attended all meetings to encourage further engagement with the national drought committee and federal line ministries, thus working towards the establishment of a well-informed network of communication and information sharing among key stakeholders. Additionally, the team ensured timely circulation of **meeting minutes** and followed up on respective action points. IOM internally monitored the uninterrupted flow of information by collecting **weekly progress reports** on the coordination efforts on the ground.

- **Field visits** to Beletweyne, Doolow, Belethawa, Galkayo, Afgooye and Dhobley were organized to facilitate collection of data and information (Annex A).

  The field visits allowed the teams to further support state level Government institutions to respond and advocate more effectively for the needs of those affected by the drought. The following data and information was requested to be collected:
  o Drought response interventions from each stakeholder;

---

[1] **South West:** The Commission for Refugee and IDPS and the Drought Response Committee (DRC) were established and initially fell under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior. The recent establishment of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management has now inherited their management.

Hirshabelle: The State Level DRC which serves as the Regional State Representative of the "National Drought Response Committee" at the Federal Level falls under the overall direction of the Ministry of Interior.

Jubaland: The DRC is established under the lead of the Ministry of Interior. Furthermore, Jubaland Refugee and Internally Displace Agency (JRIA) are involved in matters specifically concerning IDPs and returnees' affairs but not necessarily dealing with disaster management. JRIA also reports to the office of the Ministry of Interior. UN OCHA led monthly coordination forums as well as Cluster and Inter-clusters meetings.

Galmudug: The DRC is established under the lead of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disability. The capacity of the Ministry to implement its mandate needs improvement due to the lack of functional office staff and equipment. In addition, a transition period has been observed due to the Officer in Charge recently being appointed following the departure of the Minister in May.

- o   Total number of new arrivals of IDPs;
- o   Estimated number of IDPs willing to return;
- o   Estimated number of IDPs willing to stay;
- o   List of prioritized sectors and locations to facilitate early recovery interventions; and,
- o   A list of all available and accessible services such as water, education and women targeted programs including GBV reporting and response.

The findings from each field visits were regularly shared by the team in relevant forums thus allowing for comprehensive discussions on ongoing interventions which led to the identification of gaps and duplication of interventions. The same findings were discussed bilaterally with Government officials.

Activity 1.3 - Develop Information Management (IM) products, in consultation with humanitarian agencies and regional authorities

Following the assessment, the project identified the need lay in the utilization of existing IM products as well as supporting the CCCM Cluster in the production of new tools. With slight adjustments, the following IM tools were used:

- CCCM Cluster Detailed Site Assessment (DSA) (Annex 2)
  - o   The DSA is an inter cluster and interagency initiative which aims to strengthen the predictability and effectiveness of multi sectorial interventions at site level and/or areas of concentration of sites. The DSA provides multi sector information on access/availability to basic services in displacement sites to ascertain gaps in service provision and monitor services being provided to ensure minimum standards are being met.
- CCCM actors service mapping (Annex 3)
  - o   Service mapping is a tool to ensure accountability to populations and to ascertain gaps and duplications in service provision.
- Movement Trend Tracking (MTT) (Annex 4-6)
  - o   MTT aims to complement existing information management products on displacements and movements in Baidoa, by providing site level specific data on population movements on a regular basis, to assist agencies operating in sites and settlements with key information on: demographics of movement, area of origin, area of return/onward movement, reasons for movement and movement trends over time.
- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)(Annex 7)
  - o   DTM is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility to inform humanitarian and development programming.
- Local news networks to ensure the acquisition and circulation of reliable data.

Systems were established to facilitate ongoing data collection and contribution to the products. A weekly reporting template was developed for field team staff in order to collect consistent information on activities and abovementioned target information.

II.1.   Progress Made towards Incorporating Cross-cutting Themes

Data collected during field visits aimed at supporting coordination and information sharing practices. It was strictly recorded by IOM coordinators to be gender-disaggregated in particular for the following categories:

- Number of new arrivals of IDPs;
- Estimated number of IDPs willing to return;
- Estimated number of IDPs willing to stay;
- Accessibility to essential provision of services such as water and education; and,
- Respondents reporting of GBV cases.

Women and girls emerged as the most vulnerable group in the internal displacement scenario.

III. Progress Achieved Compared with the Indicators in the Results Matrix

	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and Collection Method	Progress made during reporting period	Cumulative progress
Objective: To address the capacity gap within government agencies in Somalia through the provision of technical support in the areas of drought response coordination and information management.						
Outcome 1: Provision of technical support to regional Drought Committees, district administrations and other relevant disaster management institutions	Number of states supported with technical support	N/A	4	N/A	4: Galmudug, Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle State	4: Galmudug, Jubaland, South West and Hirshabelle State
Output 1.1: Deploy locally based professionals to provide technical support and training for effective drought response coordination and information management	Number of DRC and IMO placed deployed to provide technical support	N/A	4 DRC 4 IMO	Contracts	4 DRC 4 IMO	4 DRC 4 IMO
Activities 1.1: • Placement of DRC and IMO • Training held for DRC and IMO						

	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Data Source and Collection Method	Progress made during reporting period	Cumulative progress
Output 1.2: Adapt and develop coordination tools to ensure fluency with the established cluster information sharing pathways	Coordination tools developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Enhanced coordination through regular stakeholder meetings, meeting minutes, weekly progress reports, and mailing lists	Enhanced coordination through regular stakeholder meetings, meeting minutes, weekly progress reports, and mailing lists
Activities 1.2: • Meetings • Weekly progress reports • Development of mailing list						
Output 1.2: Develop Information Management (IM) products, in consultation with the humanitarian agencies and regional authorities	Number of IM products produced/supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	Streamlining of data collection method	Streamlining of data collection method
Activities 1.3: • Data collection						

IV. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

Challenges	Actions Taken
The implementation of activities 1.2 and 1.3 towards Output 1 proved challenging given the high number of actors on the ground whose mandate was not defined. Additionally, the risk of duplications of activities was high.	As result of a rapid assessment, IOM identified that instead of developing new coordination tools, there was a need to strengthen existing information sharing pathways. The focus thus shifted towards strengthening the capacity of existing coordination bodies to ensure they serve as valid information sharing platforms.

V. Conclusion

The initial needs assessment supported by the project, confirmed the existence of extensive gaps in the capacity of the government at all levels to address emergency response as well as to move towards early recovery interventions. The subsequent provision of technical support to identified Member State mandated institutions paved the way for increased cooperation and information sharing among the different levels of government and relevant stakeholders. It also ensured harmonization of practices and avoided duplications of intervention.

Building upon the network established through the funding of UNDP, IOM remains committed to supporting emergency response mandated institutions at all levels of the government to contribute to the enhancement of their capacity to deliver services to all the citizens of Somalia.

VI. Expenditures and Resource Utilization

Please see the attached financial report.

VII. Annexes

Annex 1: District Visits

Annex 2: DSA Data Set

Annex 3: CCCM Service Mapping – Baidoa

Annex 4: IOM Movement Trend Tracking – Baidoa (01-07 December 2017)

Annex 5: IOM Movement Trend Tracking – Baidoa (08-14 December 2017)

Annex 6: IOM Movement Trend Tracking – Baidoa (15-21 December 2017)

Annex 7: Banadir Dashboard