



# IOM SOMALIA - 2020

## INFOSHEET



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been operational in Somalia since 2006. Somalia is a key source, transit and, to some extent, destination country for irregular migratory flows due to porous borders, including one of the largest sea borders in Africa. As a result of complex instability in the region, vast numbers of the population have been forced to migrate, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) who seek protection within national boundaries. This continues to represent a migration management challenge for the Federal Government of Somalia.

SOMALIA'S MAIN MIGRATION ISSUES FALL UNDER THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

**Forced migration:** due to conflicts and natural disasters resulting in internal displacement and refugee outflows.

**Irregular migration:** due to poverty and limited livelihood options often resulting in human trafficking and smuggling.

**Mixed migration:** the use of one migration route by several different groups of migrants, including asylum seekers, economic migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling.

**Traditional and cross-border migration:** linked to nomadic cross-border movement and primarily a survival strategy for pastoralists seeking pasture and cross-border trade in the region.

### MIGRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Somalia Mission

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## PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The Preparedness and Response Division (PRD) focuses on migration crisis preparedness, response and mitigation, and implements programmes in camp coordination and camp management (CCCM); the displacement tracking matrix (DTM); health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter and non-food items (S-NFI); and protection.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)** is the co-cluster lead in Somalia and oversees site coordination and management to improve humanitarian assistance, and manages construction, staffing and maintenance in key displacement areas.

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** tracks, monitors and shares information about displacement and population mobility to facilitate tailored responses to displaced populations.

**The Migrant Health Division (MHD)** provides critical lifesaving interventions in hard-to-reach locations through health centres and mobile clinics to prevent avoidable maladies and mortalities amongst target population groups.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items (S-NFI)** supports partners with materials to facilitate rapid response, whilst cashbased interventions encourage ownership, integration and participation of displaced populations.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** leads an integrated, community-led approach to the provision and maintenance of sustainable water supply systems, and promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices.

## LABOUR MOBILITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Labour Mobility and Human Development (LHD) division seeks to promote pathways for labour migration, enhance coordination for diaspora engagement, strengthen institutional capacity and mitigate drivers of irregular migration. LHD supports the mission's commitment to promote greater mobility and optimize benefits of migration for both countries of origin and destination.

## IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

To address transnational organized crime and unsafe migration, the Immigration and Border Management (IBM) unit works around five thematic pillars, namely: 1) developing policies and legislation, 2) upgrading infrastructure and equipment at ports of entry and immigration offices, 3) supporting immigration officials to install data analysis systems to inform migration trends, 4) promoting inter-agency and regional collaboration in immigration and border management, and 5) providing support to organizational development of immigration authorities.

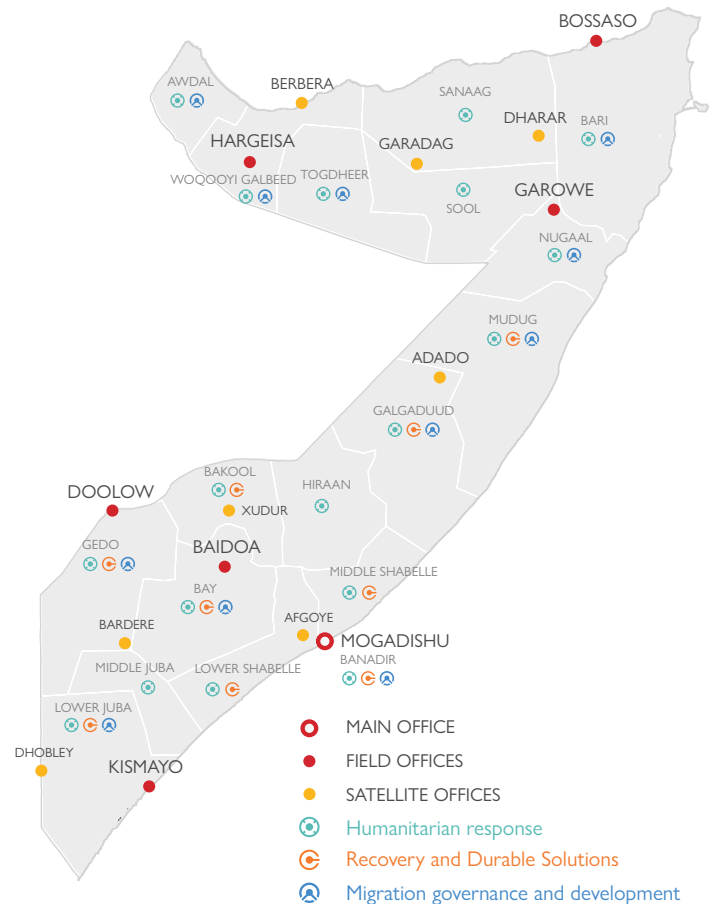
## RECOVERY AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The Recovery and Durable Solutions (RDS) unit facilitates the transition of migrants and mobile populations towards durable solutions and successful reintegration. The RDS unit aims to 1) support IDPs, returnees and affected communities to identify and achieve their own durable solutions, 2) promote peaceful coexistence amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities, 3) provide humanitarian assistance to returning Somalis, and 4) support government agencies to improve their response capacity. In the context of relatively newly formed Member States and overall improved security, RDS focuses on “government-led, communitydriven” durable solutions interventions.

## DEMOBILIZATION, DISARMAMENT AND REINTEGRATION

The Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) unit works collaboratively to establish comprehensive processes that allow low-risk disengaged combatants to reintegrate into communities and become productive citizens. The division continues to build the capacity of federal and regional government agencies in rehabilitating and reintegrating these groups, and works with local partners to implement social reconciliation programming, community engagement and awareness raising. DDR seeks to establish how sustainable reintegration of disengaged combatants can contribute to community security and stability.

## IOM'S PRESENCE IN SOMALIA



## MIGRANT PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

The Migrant Protection and Assistance (MPA) division provides technical expertise in migration policy, improving administrative and operational practices, implementing procedures to counter human trafficking and/or smuggling, and providing direct assistance for migrants.

## SOMALIA STABILIZATION INITIATIVE

The Somalia Stabilization Initiative provides stabilization assistance to communities living in areas recently recovered from non-State actor control, and aims to reduce the risk of destabilizing factors. In a country where longstanding instability has produced mass displacement, SSI is working to improve the conditions for the sustainable return of displaced households and to mitigate irregular migration of populations impacted by conflict. More specifically, SSI seeks to minimize the conditions in which violent extremists have the capacity to destabilize the country. SSI also seeks to enhance community resilience in recently liberated areas, and foster constructive interaction between communities and newly established governance structures in these areas.