IOM Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
2016 Highlights

July 2017

Over 400,000 people in Somalia received access to safe and clean water thanks to IOM interventions, including the construction of water points. © M. Mohammed, IOM 2016

Number of countries
30

Estimated total beneficiaries*
3,750,000

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provides Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) assistance at scale, based on assessed needs and gaps in humanitarian programming. IOM WASH interventions include the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. IOM has a growing portfolio of WASH programmes worldwide. In 2016 alone, it **reached approximately 3.75 million people in at least 30 countries,** and was the second largest recipient of funding for WASH as reported in the OCHA Financial Tracking Service. **IOM joined the Global WASH Cluster** in 2017 and leads the inter-agency Global Solar & Water Initiative, aimed at promoting the use of solar energy solutions in emergency water supply projects.

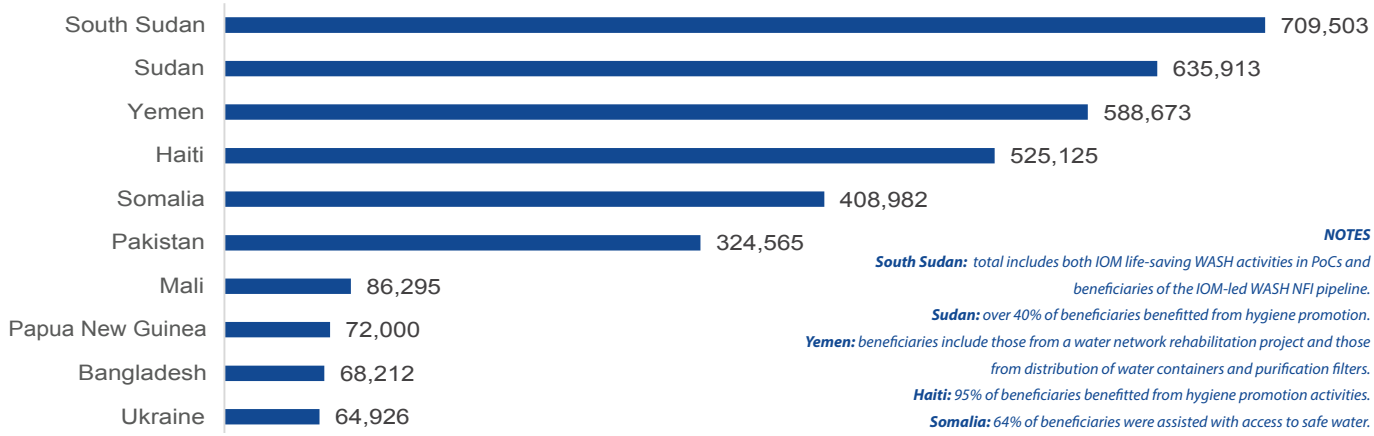
Individuals served with **safe water**
1,270,000

Individuals served with **latrines**
433,000

Individuals served with **sanitation activities**
541,000

Individuals served with **hygiene promotion**
2,063,000

Estimated total number of beneficiaries in top ten IOM WASH operations (2016)*



NOTES

South Sudan: *total includes both IOM life-saving WASH activities in PoCs and beneficiaries of the IOM-led WASH NFI pipeline.*

Sudan: *over 40% of beneficiaries benefitted from hygiene promotion.*

Yemen: *beneficiaries include those from a water network rehabilitation project and those from distribution of water containers and purification filters.*

Haiti: *95% of beneficiaries benefitted from hygiene promotion activities.*

Somalia: *64% of beneficiaries were assisted with access to safe water.*

* *Individual beneficiaries are estimated based on average household size by country*

Country Updates

SOUTH SUDAN

Throughout 2016, IOM South Sudan delivered WASH services to over 286,000 people affected by displacement, malnutrition and cholera outbreak.

IOM provided safe water to 151,500 people, mostly internally displaced persons (IDPs) in four Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs), as well as communities in hard to reach locations, through the rehabilitation of 72 water points. Additionally, six new boreholes were drilled and motorized in Bentiu and Wau PoC. A hydrological survey allowed IOM to improve the water supply systems in Bentiu PoC, by replacing four inefficient boreholes with two high-yield ones, as well as converting one motorized borehole into a hybrid solar powered system, which showed operational savings of 40 per cent monthly and reduced users' waiting time.

IOM also provided 149,000 IDPs with sanitation services, including the provision, care and maintenance of facilities, and management of solid and liquid waste. IOM WASH teams promoted good hygiene messages, to prevent the transmission of water-borne diseases such as cholera. Additionally, IOM established safe spaces and opportunities for women and girls to discuss menstrual hygiene.

SOMALIA

Access to clean and safe water in Somalia is a major challenge due to the arid climate, chemical contamination and human-induced conflict. Additionally, existing water sources are scarce and poorly accessible. IOM Somalia developed a three-tank system for water supply, treatment and delivery. This simple purification technology can be constructed by communities using locally available materials. It 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 Somalia also 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.

Additionally, IOM in 2016 built water points at cross-border areas to serve migrant and mobile populations, installed water quality monitoring systems, as well as provided emergency services, such as water vouchers for drought-affected communities.

Through support from its local partners, IOM engaged in Community Led Total Sanitation, a behavioral change initiative that assists communities to understand the negative effects of poor sanitation. IOM also worked on capacity building and close cooperation with key local stakeholders, including NGOs, authorities and affected communities.

Water quality in tanks is monitored by humanitarian staff in the Protection of Civilians sites in South Sudan. © M. Mohammed / IOM 2016

Water purification and disinfection is a key activity in Somalia. © IOM 2016

A simple three-tank purification system is used in Somalia. The first tank is for flocculation, the second for chlorination and the third to store safe water. © M. Mohammed / IOM 2016

PAKISTAN

Since 2010 in Pakistan, over 37 million people have been affected by flooding that damaged or destroyed more than 3 million houses and displaced more than 17 million people.

IOM is leading a consortium on natural disasters' preparedness, response and recovery, to build the resilience of affected communities. As part of this consortium, IOM has coordinated the implementation of WASH recovery support for approximately 63,384 households with customized activities. These include installation and repair of water sources and Behavior Change Campaigns on key hygiene and sanitation messages, under the Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation. IOM also subsidized latrine construction and preparation of wetlands for wastewater utilization. To ensure sustainability of the interventions, activities also included distribution of water management repair toolkits, set-up of male and female community-based organizations, and continuous investment in local behavior change through distribution of information and communication materials, refresher sessions and financial rewards for improved hygiene and sanitation practices.

IOM, in coordination with UNICEF, is also implementing WASH preparedness activities, such as studies on water accounting, capacity building for government stakeholders, and technical support for the WASH Cluster.

GLOBAL SOLAR & WATER INITIATIVE

In May 2016, IOM formed a consortium, together with OXFAM and NRC, to lead the Global Solar & Water Initiative, which aims to mainstream the use of solar energy solutions in water supply projects amongst WASH stakeholders.

Solar pumping technology has in the recent past undergone a series of technical and cost developments resulting in advanced, robust, versatile, and low-maintenance equipment. As such, it should be considered as a default option for water provision in a large number of contexts, in order to cut dependency and recurrent costs associated to diesel-based technology, as well as to ensure essential water provision in places where diesel supply is erratic.

The project so far has focused on setting standards and guidelines for the WASH sector, training of over 200 WASH professionals coming from 27 different organizations, it has solved over 100 queries from four different continents, as well as worked to set up sustainable training opportunities through established academic institutions.

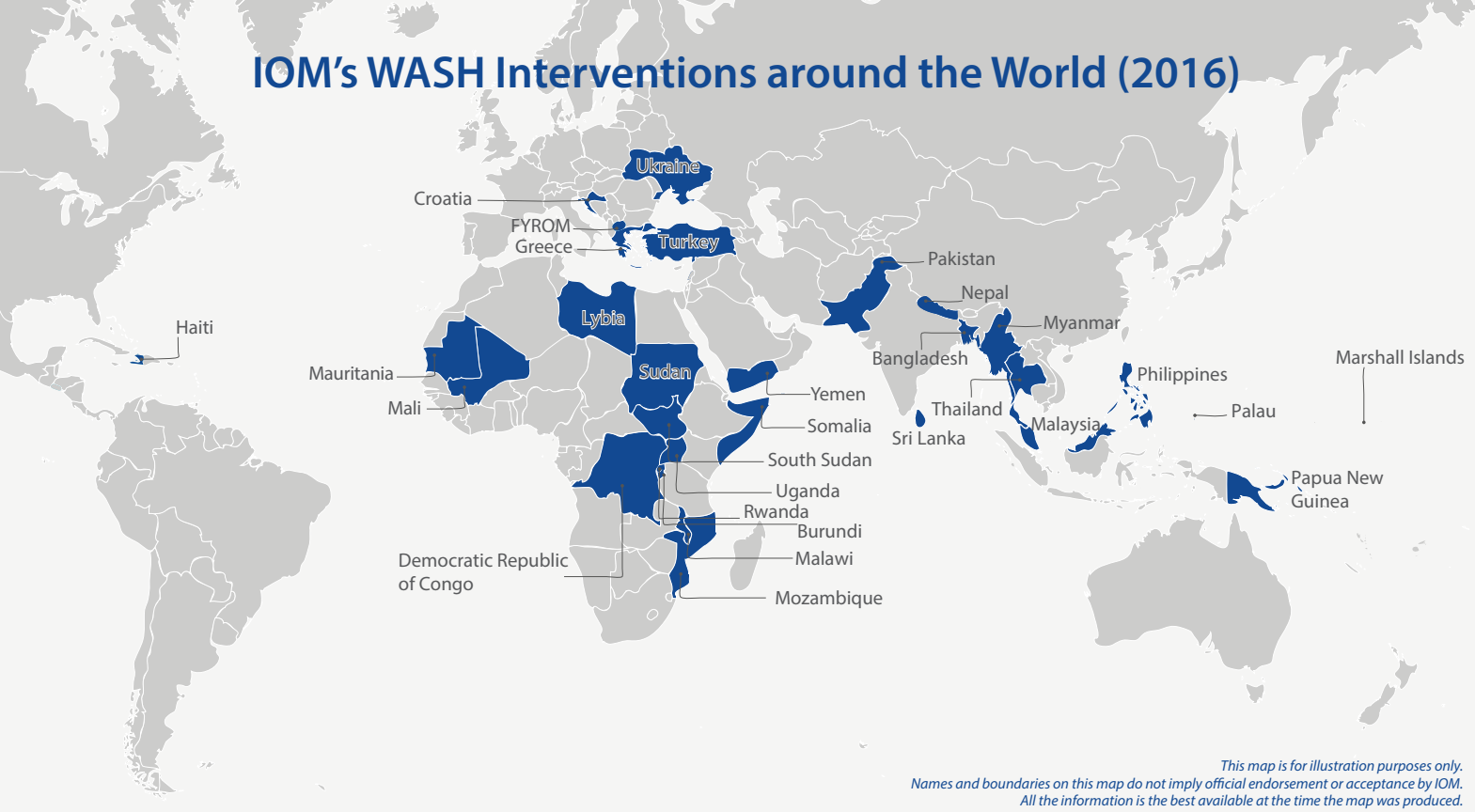
The project team visited 36 camps and communities in five different countries, in order to produce evidence to support wider *solarization* of WASH interventions. It was also asked to expand its reach to the Middle East and West Africa, to cover some of the largest humanitarian operations worldwide.

Women and girls can access new hand pumps for washing, installed on raised platforms, in Kashmore district, Pakistan. © ACTED 2016

Women and children using new WASH facility in Chitral, Pakistan. © UNICEF 2016

Refugees in Uganda have access to safe water through solar pumping. © IOM 2016

IOM's WASH Interventions around the World (2016)



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All the information is the best available at the time the map was produced.

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IOM interventions, such as water treatment and installation of water points in Somalia, aim to address the challenges in quality and access to safe water. © M. Mohammed / IOM 2016