THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Life-saving
Reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable by providing life-saving and sustaining integrated assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Nutrition
Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition by strengthening nutrition-sensitive and integrated, multi-sectorial programming.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Protection
Ensure protection of affected populations, including those living in hard-to-reach areas and IDP settlements, through protection promoting assistance that targets the most vulnerable and people at risk of exclusion.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4
Resilience
Increase resilience capacity of at risk communities and promote complementary interventions of development partners in social services.

PEOPLE IN NEED
4.2M

PEOPLE TARGET
3.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
1.08BN

PEOPLE TARGETED
3.4M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
2.6M

HOST COMMUNITIES
1.3M

NUMBER OF PARTNERS
328

REFUGEES/ ASYLUM SEEKERS
39K

REFUGEES RETURNEES
41.5K
This response plan targets 3.4 million people – or 81 per cent of the 4.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Targeting the most vulnerable women, men and children in Somalia with urgent life-saving in all 18 regions of Somalia, the HRP places protection at the center of the response. Humanitarian partners will ensure that acute needs are met while reaching out to development and resilience actors to facilitate synergies and complementary action and ultimately reduce humanitarian needs. $1.08bn is required to implement the strategy and to save lives in Somalia.

This plan is based on the humanitarian needs as of November 2018 and will be adjusted as required

The HRP, and the financial requirements for its implementation, are based on the needs as identified in the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Needs related to future climatic shocks, including possible poor rainy seasons, new or escalating armed conflict, or epidemic outbreaks are not considered in this strategy. The HRP and its financial requirements will be adjusted in response to new shocks and the consequent changes in humanitarian needs.

This plan targets 3.4 million people - 81 per cent of 4.2 million people in need

The number of people targeted in the HRP is determined taking into consideration available response capacity, insecurity in large parts of Somalia and the consequent access constraints. Considering these planning assumptions, the response targets 3.4 million people (including 2 million children) or 81 per cent of the 4.2 million people in need. The 4.2 million people include 2.6 million IDPs (of whom 79 per cent are targeted); 39,000 refugees and asylum-seekers (100 per cent targeted); 41,500 refugee returnees (of whom 100 per cent are targeted) and 1.5 million host communities (of whom 93 per cent are targeted).

* In addition, Jubaland state, South West state, Hiraan region of Hiraan state and Banadir region, all with significant numbers of severely food insecure people (IPC phase 3 and above), many of which are IDPs, are prioritised for response. IDP settlements in urban areas such as Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Gedo, Banaadir and Boodle are prioritised due to high levels of acute malnutrition, which surpass the emergency threshold of 15 per cent in all locations.
A more focused humanitarian response plan requires an enhanced synergy with and commitment by Development and Resilience actors

For the present HRP, the humanitarian community in Somalia has decided to apply a more focused definition of humanitarian needs, based on specific vulnerability criteria. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has also agreed to revise the methodology to calculate the total number of people in need (PiN) of humanitarian assistance for 2019, which has led to a 32 per cent reduction in the overall PiN - from 6.2 million people in 2018 to 4.2 million in 2019 - and a 37 per cent reduction in the number of people targeted in the 2019 HRP. Consequently, the funding requirements for 2019 have also reduced from $1.5 to $1.1 billion, a decrease of nearly 30 per cent compared to 2018. The new approach facilitates financial transparency and accountability across the HRP and other development or resilience plans, such as the National Development Plan (NDP), the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) or the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). This prioritisation also requires - and assumes - that development partners and donors will prioritise programmes to tackle structural and chronic development challenges in Somalia.

Limitations on government capacity to provide basic social services requires continued humanitarian action until such activities are gradually handed over to Development, Durable Solutions and Resilience actors

While the HRP will focus on core life-saving activities, some interventions will still include delivery of basic services and livelihood support. In line with the ‘New Way of Working’, humanitarian partners will continue to reach out to development and resilience actors, donors and the government to address the underlying causes of humanitarian needs and gradually transition the delivery of basic social services to such actors. To facilitate the collaboration with development and stability actors on durable solutions and resilience, all projects within the HRP have applied a Resilience/Durable Solution filter to show whether and how they could link into resilience building or durable solutions processes. Of the 352 projects under the 2019 HRP, 82 per cent or 289 projects were self-identified as somehow relevant to resilience building or durable solutions. While not primarily focused on resilience and durable solutions, these projects - with an estimated value of over 50 per cent of the HRP - may contribute to foster coordination and sequencing of humanitarian and development interventions.

The Centrality of Protection is at the core of the HRP

The Somalia Humanitarian Country Team’s Centrality of Protection (CoP) Strategy 2018-2019 is at the centre of the 2019 Humanitarian Programme Cycle in Somalia. This includes needs analysis through protection lens (as reflected in the HNO), response planning, project design and implementation. All 352 projects in the HRP have been vetted against the CoP to identify the main risks faced by the targeted population. Organisations uploading projects in the Project Module for the Somalia HRP 2019, were asked to respond to the questions in the box below, to explain which prevention/mitigation measures they planned to put in place with their project to address the protection risks identified.

| Lens 1: Preventing risks of exclusion based on displacement |
| Lens 2: Mitigating the impact of armed conflict and violence |
| Lens 3: Preventing risks of exclusion based on gender and age |

All projects have been analyzed against ... Centrality of Protection

Identify the main risks facing the targeted population, as related to the lenses below and the appropriate prevention/mitigation measures in your project
**INTEGRATED RESPONSE**

The 2019 HRP continues to promote an integrated and better targeted response across all clusters for more local and decentralised action. Based on successful use of this approach in preventing famine in 2017, particularly through the support of the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), the integrated response ensures a more strategic use of limited resources, value for money and enhanced coordination among clusters. The modalities used to enhance an integrated response will be via the implementation of 24 multi-cluster projects, the deployment of Integrated Emergency Response Teams (IERTs) by the Health Nutrition and WASH clusters to respond to AWD/cholera outbreaks, and by keeping the Disaster Operations Coordination Centres (DOCCs) active to enable coordination and information sharing. The HRP will be actively supported and promoted through the SHF by focusing on integrated projects in its allocation rounds.

**LOCALISATION**

Recognising the value of localisation and building on the WHS Summit commitments, the 2019 HRP is seeking to ensure that the humanitarian response strategy is guided by the principle – “as local as possible, as international as necessary.” To ensure that the humanitarian response will be locally led, the 2019 HRP is seeking to involve local actors more meaningfully in decisions related to humanitarian programming. 91 National Non-Governmental Organisations (NNGOs) participating in the current HRP, resulting in $125 million in financial requirements. Out of the $1.08 billion required to implement the plan, over 50 per cent ($582 million) is planned to be channelled directly or indirectly to local and national responders. To further strengthen localisation, the SHF channelled 47 per cent, or $15.6 million, of allocations to national NGOs, far exceeding the 30 per cent benchmark set by the Advisory Board for 2018.

**CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS**

Cash-based interventions (CBI) has been one of the most efficacious modalities used to avert famine in Somalia, particularly through an increasing use of multi-purpose cash interventions. CBI will continue to play a crucial role within the 2019 Humanitarian Programme Cycle to assist those in need. In total, $292 million – or 27 per cent of 2019 HRP requirements - are planned in cash and vouchers, and mostly unrestricted. In 2019, the Somalia Cash Working Group (CWG), jointly with REACH, is planning to undertake several assessments on cash feasibility to support the increase of CBIs in country.

**GENDER**

Women, men, girls, boys and children are impacted differently by the crisis and have different humanitarian needs and specific protection concerns, which need to be taken into consideration and to be addressed in planning and delivering an efficient humanitarian aid. The projects and activities under the 2019 HRP are developed based on a comprehensive gender analysis, as spelled out in the 2019 HNO. To ensure the integration of gender age and diversity principles, the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) was adopted to scrutinize all projects part of the 2019 HRP. Of the 25 per cent of projects that completed the gender questionnaire, over 90 per cent mainstream gender or gender and age in their strategy.

**ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS**

In line with the Grand bargain commitments and the recommendations advanced by the Peer-to-Peer mission in July 2018, the Somalia HCT acknowledged the importance of bringing forward the progress achieved in previous years in advancing the agenda on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Community Engagement (CE). Humanitarian actors will increase efforts that communities are at the centre of humanitarian action, and that the implementation of the HRP will actively include targeted people and communities.

**PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)**

In accordance with the global HCT Terms of Reference and the Somalia HCT Compact, the PSEA Task Force Steering Committee established in 2018 will oversee the implementation of the PSEA Workplan as well as the PSEA Strategy. The HCT committed to advance on PSEA in 2019, by recruiting a PSEA Coordinator, developing Standard Operating Procedures and establishing a pilot community-based complaint mechanism (CBCM) to further enable and encourage vulnerable populations to report exploitation and abuse.
Securing access to deliver humanitarian assistance and the ability of affected populations to access assistance and protection will remain a priority for humanitarian actors in 2019.

Active conflict and insecurity, particularly on key supply routes, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities, bureaucratic impediments and attacks against humanitarian staff and assets, continue to constrain the humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

The number of humanitarian partners continue to increase in the country, despite the challenging operational environment. A wide range of national and international organisations are involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in all 18 regions of the country, with 328 partners actively implementing activities.

The operational capacity increased by nearly 38 per cent over the course of 2018, from 238 humanitarian partners in December 2017 to 328 in December 2018. The increase is primarily due to improved coordination, especially among local organisations, better data collection, and the extension of humanitarian interventions in places that were not previously accessible. Improvements in risk mitigation and management has built confidence among international partners in the provision of support to local organisations in the delivery of assistance in hard-to-reach areas.
RESPONSE MONITORING

Humanitarian partners will be closely monitoring the response, identifying needs and gaps in real time, and improving efficiency where possible to ensure the best use of resources. Progress against the strategic objectives, indicators/targets and outcomes of the HRP will be monitored by using the HRP Monitoring Framework. Cluster Frameworks were developed and included in the Response Planning and Monitoring (RPM) online platform, by each of the clusters. Progress against objectives and indicators will be reported in the RPM, and the data collected will be reflected in the monthly Humanitarian Dashboards. Furthermore, the new Humanitarian InSight online module will serve to present a summary of all humanitarian activities in Somalia, including showing progress against the strategic objectives, cluster objectives and indicators.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE TIMELINE

NEEDS, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>PEOPLE TARGETED</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Refugees Asylum seekers</th>
<th>Refugee Returnees</th>
<th>Host communities</th>
<th>% Female</th>
<th>% children, adult, elderly*</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>1.3M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>61.3BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1.8M</td>
<td>337K</td>
<td>208K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15K</td>
<td>10K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>9.6BN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling Programmes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>3.5M</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.5K</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5.9BN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3M</td>
<td>2.4M</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td>16K</td>
<td>39K</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5.9BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>1.5M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>36K</td>
<td>18K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26K</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5.9BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>39K</td>
<td>30K</td>
<td>276K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6.1BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFIs</td>
<td>2.3M</td>
<td>1.6M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.5K</td>
<td>140K</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>6.1BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>2.9M</td>
<td>2.6M</td>
<td>1.4M</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41.5K</td>
<td>1.1M</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5.5BN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-Sectoral Assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugee Response</td>
<td>131K</td>
<td>81K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39K</td>
<td>41.5K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5.9BN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4.2M*</td>
<td>3.4M*</td>
<td>2M*</td>
<td>39K*</td>
<td>41.5K*</td>
<td>1.3M*</td>
<td>1.08BN</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Total figure is not the total of the column, as the same people may appear several times.
**Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)
Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. This page indicates several ways to channel funding towards famine prevention response in Somalia.

**SOMALIA HUMANITARIAN FUND (SHF)**

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) – a country-based pooled fund (CBPF) – enables humanitarian partners to deliver timely, flexible and effective life-saving assistance to people who need it most. It allows Governments and private donors to pool their contributions to support specific emergencies. The SHF is inclusive and promotes partnership. Donors that prefer the humanitarian coordination system on the ground to channel their funds to the best-positioned operational agencies can use the SHF. [www.unocha.org/somalia/shf](http://www.unocha.org/somalia/shf). SHF channels funds directly to UN agencies, national and international NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations.

Please click [https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions](https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions) to see contributions to and funding from the OCHA-managed pooled funds.

**TO CONTRIBUTE**

Individuals, corporations and foundations who would like to contribute to the humanitarian response in Somalia can click here [http://bit.ly/2oXKj12](http://bit.ly/2oXKj12) to contribute directly to SHF.

Member States, observers and other authorities that wish to contribute to SHF can also contact: Justin Brady, bradyj@un.org or Matija Kovač, kovacm@un.org

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**

Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) are developed on the ground, based on solid analysis of response contexts and engagement with national and international humanitarian partners, enhanced links to recovery and development frameworks and, where possible, multi-year plans.

The HRP for Somalia is designed based on a broad spectrum of assessed humanitarian needs. The full plan, and contact details of the operational agencies that need funds, are available here: [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia)

**CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND**

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. During the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars as of 2018. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, from governments, private companies, foundations, charities and individuals.

In 2018, CERF allocated $17 million to support response to the lingering impact of drought in nothern Somalia, and floods and the south-central part of the country. To ensure the Fund is able to sustain its support to the humanitarian response in Somalia in 2019, donors are encouraged to make their contribution to CERF as early as possible.

**REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability, and recognizes generous contributions. It also helps identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or by completing the online form at [fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org). Thank you.