2019 CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL READO SOMALIA
READO in Somalia

Since in 2008, Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization (READO) is a leading non-governmental organization in Somalia/Somaliland, which, implements emergency aid intervention and development programs. Independent, private and not-for-profit, READO respects a strict political and religious impartiality, operating according to principles of rigorous transparency.

READO has been responding to the multiple shocks facing Somalia, through the implementation of emergency response and resilience building programs, targeting mainly destitute agro-pastoral, riverine and IDP communities in Somalia. READO thematic areas of intervention in Somalia include Food Security, Livelihoods support, WASH, Health, Nutrition, Education, Vocational Skills Training, Climate Smart Agriculture, Durable Solutions, Peace building & Conflict resolution initiatives.

Working with other international development partners (mainly FAO, IOM, SHF/OCHA) in South Central Somalia & Somaliland, READO has built a strong working relationship, with transparent, accountable implementation and monitoring procedures, an excellent communication network, shared work ethos, and mutual trust which is as asset in implementing future projects in Somalia thus making it credible among UN agencies, governments, NGOs, and other development actors.

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FOLLOW READO SOMALIA

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OVERVIEW

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Somalia remains one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world. 2018 has seen some improvements in the food security outlook, mainly due to the above-average Gu rainfall and sustained humanitarian response. However, such gains are fragile, serious protection concerns persist and humanitarian needs in Somalia remain high. Climatic shocks, armed conflict and violence are key drivers of humanitarian needs and human rights violations. One third of the total population, or 4.2 million people, require humanitarian assistance and protection. Along with humanitarian action, substantial investment in resilience-building and development solutions will be critical to ultimately reduce humanitarian needs in Somalia.
WASH
Due to the above-average rains in 2018, water has become more readily available in both natural and man-made sources across much of the country. Indeed, 74% of non-displaced and 59% of IDP households reported having adequate access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to the assessment. In comparison to the 2017 JMCNA, this finding reflects a strong pattern of improvement in water accessibility for non-displaced households and a much weaker one for displaced households. Households are also relying less on unimproved and surface water sources like unimproved wells, berkads, or rivers. A higher proportion of IDP households reported access to improved sources (87%) than non-displaced households (75%). At the national level, this discrepancy may relate in part to IDPs’ urbanization – although these improvements in quality have not led to significantly higher water access for IDPs. On the other hand, non-displaced households have instead seen a larger increase in adequate access to water due to the heavy rains of 2018 without experiencing as dramatic an increase in the quality of their sources. This circumstance would mean both IDP and non-displaced households remain highly vulnerable to the likelihood of future droughts. (JMNCA September 2018)

HEALTHCARE
Nationally, 77% of non-displaced and 65% of IDP households reported that they had access to a healthcare facility. In descending order, high proportions of households with reported access indicated that they used NGO run clinics, government clinics, and private clinics or hospitals. Whilst the proportion of households with access to health care was high, the quality of services appeared poor; low proportions of the households with access reported that the available services included maternal health (40%), primary care for wounds (31%), surgery (9%), reproductive health (9%), and mental health (7%). Of the 84% of households which reported having a child or adult with a specific health problem in the 30 days prior to the assessment, just over one-quarter (27%) reported that they were unable to access a healthcare facility in response to the issue. There being no health facility in the area was the most commonly reported reason, affecting half (52%) of all households with no access. Cost plays the second largest role in preventing access; half (52%) of non-displaced and a third (32%) of IDP households reported that they pay for their healthcare, but around one quarter (22%) of households without access indicated that they were unable to afford health services. (JMNCA September 2018)

EDUCATION
The JMCNA indicates higher reported school attendance than previous assessments amongst nondisplaced students, and a significant disparity between non-displaced and IDP attendance rates: 45% of non-displaced and 28% of IDP school-aged children are reportedly attending school. School fees were the most commonly reported barrier to education for households without all their children in school. The large gap in attendance rates between IDP and non-displaced households highlights the financial costs preventing displaced households from accessing education services. Unlike the majority of households, assessed minority clan households commonly identified violence at school as a barrier for both boys (51%) and girls (36%). Households in Bay and Bakool also cited violence as a key barrier to education for both girls (39%) and boys (44%). Such reports may be a proxy indicator of forced child recruitment and as such these findings may demonstrate that children from minority clan households and households in Bay and Bakool might be at risk of forced recruitment at school. (JMNCA September 2018)

FOOD SECURITY
Over half (55%) of all assessed households reported that they had inadequate access to food at the time of the assessment. Although high, this figure represents a significant improvement from the 2017 JMCNA findings, in which 85% of households reported the same. However, IDPs were considerably more vulnerable, with 77% of assessed IDP households reporting inadequate access to food. The proportions of households categorized as having a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) also dropped 30 points in the past year from 62% in 2017 to 32% in 2018. In a further illustration of the improving food security situation, only a tenth (10%) of assessed households were categorized as experiencing severe hunger according to their Household Hunger Scale (HHS). At the national level, the most commonly reported reason for inadequate access to food was high prices, cited by 22% of households with inadequate access. (JMNCA September 2018)

NUTRITION
Nationally, MUAC22 estimates indicated that 54% of children under the age of five years were either at risk of malnutrition, experiencing moderate malnutrition, or experiencing severe malnutrition. This figure is a notable improvement from the 2017 JMCNA where 68% of children in the same age range fell into these categories. According to the JMCNA data, only 14% of households reported access to nutrition services, indicating substantial gaps in the provision of nutrition services or the local awareness of those services. Indeed, of children that were estimated to be experiencing moderate and severe malnutrition, just 19% were reported as receiving treatment. (JMNCA September 2018)
**OVERVIEW**

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) 2019

The 2019 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) appeals for USD 1.08 Billion to target 4.2 million people for assistance. The appeal highlights emergency humanitarian assistance based on READO existing capacity, focusing on the most urgent needs of the affected population.

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<tr>
<th>By Cluster</th>
<th>Original Requirements</th>
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**Photo Credit:** READO@Abdullahi Ali
READO CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PLAN 2019

In this Consolidated Appeal Plan (CAP) and READO Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal 2019, is requesting for a total of 3.12 million USD to be able to meet needs in its target areas cutting across the following sectors: with all the relevant clusters including SWS- ICCG, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health, Nutrition, WASH, Education and CCCM. READO will target 78,000 people in South Central Somalia in the different of IPC Phases (3,4 and 5) through an integrated response initiative covering the above mentioned sectors. Guided by the Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018-2019, READO CAP objectives in 2019 will focus on four core strategic objectives: Providing life-saving assistance, nutrition, protection and resilience support to the most vulnerable.

In addition, READO coordinates with the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management, MOPIC, Ministry of Water and Energy (MOWE) and Ministry of Health (MoH) as well as MOH- FGS, MOHDM- FGS, MOAI- FGS and MOPIC- Federal Government of Somalia. As well as humanitarian partners such as other UN Agencies, local and international non-governmental agencies (NGO).

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<th>SECTOR REQUIREMENT</th>
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HEALTH

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

More than 5.7 million people require basic health services, including critical needs in maternal and child health, as one in eight Somali children die before the age of five. Disease outbreaks such as AWD/cholera and measles continue to represent a major threat to children with 7,368 suspected measles cases (73 per cent being children under-5) and 5,931 suspected cases of AWD/cholera with 41 deaths reported in 2018. (UNICEF Situation Report August 2018)

In Baidoa in the Bay region of Somalia, low measles immunization and vitamin A supplementation status were reported among IDPs - Measles Vaccination <50% of children 6-59 months - 34.9% (FSNAU July 2018). In Baidoa, there were 369 measles cases reported. Cumulatively, 9,206 cases of Malaria cases have been reported across Somalia since the beginning of 2018 and Baidoa is one of the most affected districts with 1,762 cases reported (Early Warning Disease Surveillance and Response Bulletin October 2018). In regards to Bloody Diarrhea BD, Baidoa was placed as one of the most affected districts with 504 cases (Early Warning Disease Surveillance and Response Bulletin October 2018). Baidoa IDPs recorded GAM and SAM prevalence of 17.7 and 3.6 respectively indicating critical levels of nutrition situation. Improvement of Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were reported (0.58/10 000/day and 0.75/10 000/day respectively) when compared to Gu 2017 (>1/10 000/day and >2/10 000/day, respectively).

This sustained critical malnutrition mainly is attributed to high morbidity and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak (FSNAU July 2018). Even though mortality rates reported during Gu 2018 assessment are slightly higher compared to Deyr 2017, most of the already malnourished children are susceptible to diseases. Therefore, nutrition and health support interventions in these areas should be complemented with sustained efforts to prevent further disease.

In response to this, READO intends to improve access to essential life-saving health services for crisis-affected and host populations aimed at reducing avoidable morbidity and mortality. This will be done through Primary health care services, consultations, measles case management, immunization campaign, and emergency preparedness.

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

Standard Activity: Primary health care services, consultations

READO will provide daily life saving essential medical services including daily treatment of patients and proper case management of AWD/cholera and measles affected patients in Baidoa urban/rural areas as well as referral of complicated cases to the nearest hospital of Bay Regional Hospital and Bayhaw Hospital. Cholera case management. UNICEF and MOH-SWS will support for the health supplies Measles case management - Measles case management it depends on the severity of the patient, severe complicated measles, refer urgently to Hospital, Measles with EYE or Mouth Complications, give vitamin A, if pus draining from the eye, treat eye infection with TEO, If mouth ulcer treat, follow up in 2-days and Measles Give Vitamin A, Advise mother to return in one week for the third dose of Vitamin A

Standard Activity: Immunization campaign

READO will provide daily measles immunization services targeting 2,000 children under 5 years for prevention of measles. UNICEF will support for the vaccines from the supplies will supported by UNICEF cold chain Hub and MOH-SWS

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Standard: Awareness campaigns and Social Mobilization

READO will conduct health education and sensitization sessions benefiting the Baidoa rural/urban population in prevention of AWD and measles and timely referrals to health facilities for proper case management in health facilities to prevent and reduce AWD/cholera and measles morbidity and mortality.
Standard Activity: Emergency Preparedness and Response capacities

REDAO will conduct AWD/cholera case management training 25 community health workers in Baidoa to promote their knowledge and equip with skills in early identification, proper case management and control of AWD and measles and timely referrals. Supplies will support from UNICEF and MOS-SWS. READO intends to work in the following villages in Baidoa but not limited to: – Awdinle, Lowiile, Lanbule, Geldheere, Manaabur and Qasab,

<table>
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<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The displacement situation in Somalia is a chronic and recurrent issue, with patterns of new and ongoing internal displacement triggered by recurring shocks related to conflict and violence (fighting between armed groups, Al-Shabaab militant group, the country’s armed forces and clan conflict), natural hazard events (floods and drought) and human rights violations, and are influenced by livelihood mobility (around half of the population are nomadic pastoralists), urbanization and access to information and external assistance. The Bay region of Somalia bears 332,428 IDPs (Somalia Humanitarian Snapshot September 2018).

In Baidoa, 317 entries and 11 exits of IDPs were reported across all the checkpoints between the week of 28th of September – 4th October 2018. The trend shows a slight decrease on entries compared to the previous week. Few exits were recorded this week, the lowest since March 2018. The small number of exits and high number of entries may be because of the end of harvest season where people are returning to the camps and few people are leaving. Reasons for displacement into the IDP sites: insecurity (75%), joining the rest of the family (16%) to seek better services (5%), to seek livelihood opportunities (4%) (IOM CCCM Report October 2018). A recent assessment in Baidoa indicates that nearly 50 percent of IDPs arrived five or more years ago. Close to 50 percent of the recent IDPs in Baidoa have expressed their intention to permanently settle in the city (Drought Impact Needs Assessment April 2018). In addition, as of the end of July 2018, 28,070 IDPs in Baidoa had been affected by evictions (NRC July 2018). A recent forecast issued by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF50), indicates a greater likelihood of normal to above normal 2018 Deyr (October-December) rains across Somalia.

This poses a risk of flooding among IDPs considering the flooding that affected the district earlier in 2018.

In 2019, READO will strengthen site level coordination structures to ensure access to quality basic services, improve living conditions in sites and mitigate protection concerns strengthen of community-based led activities promoting on community self-management through durable solutions,

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

Activity 1.1.1: Site level coordination structures to ensure access to quality basic services

READO will set up CCCM coordination structures in collaboration with appropriate government counterparts, line ministers, partners and IDP leaders and CCCM in relevant coordination forums at field level. READO will form SOPs for camp leaders/gate keepers and partners working at site level for a harmonized approach at maintaining high standards so as to improve coordination at site level. As part of the exit strategy, READO will set a procedure for camp closure of the IDP settlements in line to the cluster’s exit strategy for long term durable solutions.

Activity 1.1.2: Site maintenance to improve living conditions

Relying on data collected on DSAs, partners, local coordination meetings, clusters, as well as through multi-cluster assessments, READO will map existing community infrastructures in the IDP settlements to ascertain which need improvement to minimize protection risks and ensure safety within target sites. READO intends to install 50 solar lights in communal areas (especially in areas leading to latrines and water points), which will aim to increase protection and prevent SGBV at community level.

Activity 1.1.3: Access to information and community participation.

READO in collaboration with Shelter and CCCM cluster and other relevant partners (including IOM DTM) will conduct intention surveys with ensure the intentions of populations are understood and supported. This will involve conduct Detailed Site Assessments on 3 month basis then establishing/updating master list of sites at appropriate geographic level. After collection and analysis of this data READO, disseminate to the relevant stakeholders to inform humanitarian programming.
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<th>PROJECT CODE</th>
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<td>USD 420,000</td>
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**TOTAL** | **USD 420,000**

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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Although improvements have been recorded in the overall food security situation, an estimated 1.5 million Somalis are in need of urgent life-saving food assistance, 58 percent of whom are internally displaced people (IDPs) – a particularly vulnerable group that largely depends on aid due to losses of livelihood systems and marginalization. The displacement figure has surged by over 1.5 million since November 2016, bringing the total estimated IDP population figure to 2.6 million people. (Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin September 2018)

Although improvements have been recorded in the overall food security situation, an estimated 1.5 million Somalis are in need of urgent life-saving food assistance, 58 percent of whom are internally displaced people (IDPs) – a particularly vulnerable group that largely depends on aid due to losses of livelihood systems and marginalization. The displacement figure has surged by over 1.5 million since November 2016, bringing the total estimated IDP population figure to 2.6 million people. (Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin September 2018)

Although improvements have been recorded in the overall food security situation, an estimated 1.5 million Somalis are in need of urgent life-saving food assistance, 58 percent of whom are internally displaced people (IDPs) – a particularly vulnerable group that largely depends on aid due to losses of livelihood systems and marginalization. The displacement figure has surged by over 1.5 million since November 2016, bringing the total estimated IDP population figure to 2.6 million people. (Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin September 2018)

The Bay region of Somalia bears 332,428 IDPs (Somalia Humanitarian Snapshot September 2018). In addition, in Bay region 261,000 people are categorized as stressed IPC Phase 2, 101,000 people are in Crisis IPC Phase 3 while 7,000 are in Emergency IPC Phase 4. (FSNAU September 2018). In addition, in Baidoa the proportion of households reporting inadequate food access is 87% among IDPs and 61% among host communities. In regards to the Food Consumption Score (FCS), 34% were classified as Poor while 20% on the Borderline among the IDPs. For host communities, 18% were classified as Poor while 18% on the Borderline.

According to the coping strategies, 96% of the IDPs borrow food from relatives or friends while 80% reduce the number of meals per day while 61% of the adults skip meals so children can eat. This is quite negative coping strategies indicating the severity of food insecurity in the region. (REACH JMCNA, Factsheet August 2018). Furthermore, in Baidoa, 317 entries and 11 exits of IDPs were reported across all the checkpoints between the weeks of 28th of September – 4th October 2018. The small number of exits and the high number of entries may be because of the end of harvest season where people are returning to the camps and few people are leaving. Reasons for displacement into the IDP sites: insecurity (75%), joining the rest of the family (16%) to seek better services (5%), to seek livelihood opportunities (4%) (IOM CCCM Report October 2018). A recent assessment in Baidoa indicates that nearly 50 percent of IDPs arrived five or more years ago. Close to 50 percent of the recent IDPs in Baidoa have expressed their intention to permanently settle in the city (Drought Impact Needs Assessment April 2018).

In addition, the IDPs in Baidoa are not returning to the original locations as a result of fear if being attacked by militia groups, already lost their livelihood and therefore there is a long stay in the IDPs settlements. IOM and CCCM cluster have reported a continuous influx of IDPs from the rural locations and the IDPs population in Baidoa are increasing. The current ongoing elections are also likely to increase more displacement. The security experts are warning of more attacks from Al-Shabaab, clan’s dispute and these are likely to create more. In 2019, READO will improve households’ immediate access to food through conditional and unconditional cash transfers. In addition, READO will protect and restore livelihoods, related food and income sources, through provision of seasonally appropriate livelihood inputs provide livelihood inputs/training.
SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

UNCONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS
In Baidoa READO will prioritize unconditional cash transfers especially for 9000 vulnerable people (1,500 HHs: 900 male, 600 female) in IDP population. READO will prioritize cash in areas where markets are viable; are physically and socially accessible to all segments of the population. In line with recent Somalia Cash Working Group and FSNAU guidance, transfers will be 100% of full Food MEB. Throughout the year, READO will coordinate with the cash working group to determine the value of cash transfers. Cash transfers will be done through mobile money.

Provision of livelihood specific inputs READO will distribute the seeds package to the 1,000 HHs (600 male, 400 female). In line with FSC guidance, each household will receive 40-kg which includes: Sorghum (25kg) Cowpea (15kg) and hand farm tools (Knife, Hoes, and Axe). Prior to the distribution of the livelihood inputs, the farmers will receive GAP training to improve their yield.

Provision of conditional cash transfers (cash for work), which will target key infrastructure of community assets rehabilitation during the lean seasons to 9000 vulnerable people (1,500 HHs: 900 male, 600 female) for four months. The transfer will be conditional for completing water catchment rehabilitation work in Bay regions. For the minority of participants, especially those who are unable to partake in labor-intensive work, specifically female heads of household with young children, the disabled and the elderly, the cash transfer will be unconditional cash transfers.

Livelihood Diversification through Vocational Skills training: READO will train 500 youth (300 Female 200 male) IDPs in vocational skills (masonry, traditional weaving, tie & dye, business entrepreneurship, tailoring, and carpentry etc.) so that they can boost their income levels through increasing their employability. This will be followed by beneficiaries receiving start-up grants for

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<td>HSOM19-FSC-150994-1</td>
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Overall, the nutrition status of children under the age of five has remained largely unchanged, despite the improvement in food security, with children consistently constituting more than half of the overall people in need. Malnutrition rates remain high, especially among the highly-vulnerable IDP population. Treatment and nutrition support is needed for approximately 294,000 acutely malnourished children, including 55,000 who are severely malnourished. The situation may worsen as a lack of funding is limiting the availability of public health and nutrition services. (Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin September 2018)

The Bay region of Somalia bears 332,428 IDPs (Somalia Humanitarian Snapshot September 2018). Majority of children that have received SAM treatment live in central and southern regions of Somalia (74 percent), whilst the Bay region of Somalia has registered highest admissions which host large caseloads of IDPs. This is likely due to increased vulnerability resulting from population displacement, forced evictions and high rates of malnutrition associated with high morbidity and mortality.

Baidoa IDPs recorded GAM and SAM prevalence of 17.7 and 3.6 respectively indicating critical levels of nutrition situation. These results are significantly higher when compared to nutrition survey results from Gu 2017 (29.4%) but not significantly different from Deyr 2017 (15.1%). Improvement of Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (USDR) was reported (0.58/10 000/day and 0.75/10 000/day respectively) when compared to Gu 2017 (>1/10 000/day and >2/10 000/day, respectively). This sustained critical malnutrition mainly is attributed to high morbidity and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak. Among the potential contributing factors for the children in Baidoa IDP settlement, include low Immunization and vitamin A supplementation status - VIT A Supplementation < 50% children 6-59 months is 30.6% (FSNAU September 2018). In 2019, READO aims to strengthen life-saving preventive nutrition services for vulnerable population groups focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices in emergency, micronutrient interventions and optimal maternal nutrition.

This will be done through treatment of severe acute malnutrition in children 0-59months, multiple micronutrients supplementation for pregnant and lactating women and children and infant and young child feeding promotion services among the IDPs in Baidoa, Bay region.

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT
Standard Activity: Treatment of severe acute malnutrition in children 0-59months
READO will screen all IDP children <5 years, identify 2,000 SAM cases and admit to OTP sites (Outpatient therapeutic program) and SC (stabilization center). This activity will be implemented in Baidoa. UNICEF and MOH-SWS will support for the nutrition supplies.

Standard Activity: Multiple micronutrient supplementation for children 6-24 months
READO will provide vitamin A supplementation and de-worming to Baidoa IDP children under 5 years. This activity will be implemented in Baidoa IDPs. UNICEF and MOH-SWS will support for the nutrition supplies.

Standard Activity: Multiple micronutrients supplementation for pregnant and lactating women
According to UNICEF and WHO standard guidelines, READO will provide multi-micronutrient supplementation, de-worming and vitamin A supplementation to PLWs. This activity will be implemented in Baidoa. UNICEF and MOH-SWS will support for the required nutrition supplies.

Standard Activity: Infant and young child feeding promotion
READO will hold IYCF promotion sessions in Baidoa IDPs project and will sensitize the community mainly targeting 1000 pregnant and lactating mothers on the IYCF importance. READO will work with the Ministry of Health coordinate the activities in the respective areas.
Improving access to emergency lifesaving nutrition facilities for vulnerable communities in South Central Somalia

USD 500,000

TOTAL USD 500,000

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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Across the country, there is a lack of potable/safe drinking water, water treatment and testing, which increases the risk of disease outbreaks. In addition, over 3,000 latrines need to be constructed or desludged. Newly-displaced populations, especially in southern and central areas, lack access to basic WASH services and are in dire need of hygiene kits. In IDP settlements, open defecation is widely practiced due to the absence of proper sanitation facilities, a problem which is exacerbated by the short shelf life of latrines (most last just three months) (Somalia Humanitarian Dashboard October 2018).

Information collected from 34 water points in Baidoa Bay Region in March, discovered that just 35% of assessed water points in Baidoa reportedly have their water treated at the distribution point (REACH August 2018). The majority of these (92%) have it treated through chlorination, while 8% have it treated using aqua tabs. A Joint assessment (WASH Cluster, May ’18), indicates that majority of IDPs in Baidoa are using unsafe water, while 70% of latrines are damaged and or filled up. Sustain critical malnutrition is mainly attributed to high morbidity and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak.

Baidoa IDPs recorded GAM and SAM prevalence of 17.7 and 3.6 respectively indicating critical levels of nutrition situation (FSNAU, July 2018). In regards to Bloody Diarrhea, Baidoa district is one of the most affected districts with 1,661 cases reported (Early Warning Disease Surveillance and Response Bulletin August 2018). READO’s rapid assessment in Baidoa peri-urban/rural areas also depicted that nearly 100% of the sample population reported not treating water before consumption. In addition, open defecation is common among most households as the ratio of latrine to people is 1:44 which is way below the SPHERE standards of 1:20 people. Furthermore, during the FGDs, female and young children respondents voiced their fears over using open areas during the night (READO September 2018).

In 2019, READO intends to provide access to safe clean water, sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable populations. This will be done through emergency latrine construction, providing temporary access to water, hygiene promotion and kits distribution and rehabilitation of water points.

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

- **Support provision of temporary access to safe water** for 1,500 HHs (9,000 people) of affected communities in the emergencies (IDP’s) through water trucking/vouchers, O&M services and household water treatment HHWTs. This will also involve installation of emergency water tanks (water distribution points) in southwest state of Somalia. The water trucking will last for two months.

- **Support provision of Emergency VIP latrine construction** for 200 latrine and desludging for IDPs communities in Baidoa Southwest State Somalia. Considering the scale of internal displacements, and to contain the AWD/cholera outbreak, additional emergency latrines and garbage disposal will be pertinent.

- **READO will distribute key emergency WASH supplies** and equipment including hygiene kits (including Jerri cans, aqua tabs, soap) to meet WASH emergency needs of 1,500 HHs vulnerable communities in Baidoa especially IDPs.

- **READO will train CHWs and volunteers** who will in turn conduct community sensitization and hygiene promotion around drinking water collection and storage; hand washing, hygienic sanitation.

- **READO will assess key community water sources of shallow wells**, boreholes and other water sources and rehabilitate 6 strategic water points in Baidoa that will benefit 12,000 people. In addition, READO will also establish Water Management Committees (WMCs) at community/IDP level to manage WASH facilities and conduct hygiene promotion campaign. WMCs will be trained on operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated water points.
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<td>Providing access to safe clean water, sanitation and hygiene for vulnerable populations in South Somalia</td>
<td>USD 1,000,000</td>
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**TOTAL**  
USD 1,000,000

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**EDUCATION**

**People Targeted:** 2,098 | **SECTOR REQUIREMENTS:** $250,000

**HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

While the Gu rains are expected to ease the impact of severe drought conditions spanning over four consecutive poor rainy seasons, flooding is compounding an already fragile humanitarian situation with an estimated 2.4 M children of school going age in need, 1.05 million who require urgent assistance due to displacement (HNO, 2019). In Bay in South West State, the situation continued to worsen with nearly 8000 learners affected by flash and river flooding. Flash flooding also affected access to roads and washed away farmlands. Some 2800 children of school going age moved to upland areas of Awdinle village in Baidoa district. Limited road movement due to flooding is hindering access to some of the affected areas. Baidoa district is among the worst affected areas in the SWS. The road connecting the two districts is almost impassable, (OCHA Bulletin July, 2018); conflict, insecurity, forced displacement, flooding, drought and other emergencies remain significant impediments that have severely disrupted education opportunities in Somalia.

READO statistics show that most schools don’t have a feeding program in place which is a pull factor for quality education for girls and boys (5-17 yrs), lack of Community Education Committee training and lack of trained teachers. Further, the schools also lack recreational materials that limit both teachers’ and students’ engagement in physical education activities which are essential for their wellbeing, especially in the times of stress. While CECs and Regional Education Officers exist in the area, their capacity to understand and carry out their duties in school supervision and management has been limited by lack of financial and technical support. Their roles in resource management and enforcement of Code of Conduct for Teachers are largely lacking. Learners lack child to child clubs and gender sensitive latrines to encourage retention of learners while paying special attention to needs of girls through provision of sanitary pads.

READO recent rapid assessment in the South West States indicate that education access for nomadic and pastoralist communities is extremely low, with families due to the movement from a place in search of pasture and water, which are going to exacerbated by the drought condition. Girls are even more disadvantaged in their ability to access education due to existing gendered cultural and social barriers that give more preference to boys and their needs. In cases of emergencies, many families opt not to prioritize education when income decreases. Children will very often be pushed to engage in income-generating activities. Girls are even more disadvantaged in their ability to access education due to existing cultural and social barriers that favor boys. Dropout rates among displaced girls are particularly high due to early marriage and parental pressures to earn income in a time of stress. The lack of sanitary kits and privacy in accessing latrines and other WASH facilities in schools further discourages adolescent girls from going to school (Somalia Education Cluster, 2018).

In 2017, forced use of curriculum by non-state armed groups has increased, resulting in the forced closure of schools in several areas which is disrupting children’s access to and continuation of education.

In 2019, READO intends to strengthen the education system with lifesaving support to 2004 (801 girls) school going children with provision of food, water, TLS and WASH facilities including teacher incentives and trainings for both CECs and teachers on management of school resources as well as capacity building among Ministry of education personnel at the regional and national level.

**SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT**

**ACTIVITIES**

- Provide supplementary food to 2004 learners (801 girls) in 4 schools and 3 newly constructed TLS in Baidoa district.
- Provide water to 2004 learners (801 girls) most vulnerable through water boozers. Activity 1.1.3: Distribute sanitary pads to 342 girls are among...
the 801 targeted in humanitarian emergencies in 4 schools and 3 TLS in Baidoa district.

- Provide Teaching and learning materials to 2004 learners (801 girls) in 4 school and 3 TLS in Baidoa, severely affected by displacements and destructions caused by floods.
- Construct 10 separate and appropriate traditional latrines in the IDPs learning centers to provide safe sanitation/hygiene facilities in Baidoa for 315 learners (109 girls).
- Construct 3 TLS (total of 6 classrooms) to serve 315 (b), 109 (g) in 6 IDP schools in Baidoa.
- Construct 10 hand washing facilities in the IDPs learning centers to provide safe sanitation/hygiene facilities in four (4) selected schools in Baidoa for 315 learners (109 g).
- Provide teachers’ incentives to 61 teachers (18 f)
- Train 61 teachers (18 f) on management of school resources management.
- Train 30 CECs (15 f) on management of school resources management.
- Building the capacity of 3 Ministry officials on supervision and management.

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<td>SOM-18/S-NF/122123</td>
<td>Education Proposal For Sustainable Delivery Of Equitable, Quality And Protective EiE For School Age Children In South West State.</td>
<td>USD 250,000</td>
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TOTAL USD 250,000