SITUATION OVERVIEW
Late and erratic 2019 Gu’ rains coupled with low river levels, in some areas, and flooding and significant damage to crops in others, resulted in the poorest cereal harvest since data has been collected (1995), inferior even to that of the 2011 pre-famine Gu’ harvest and 70 per cent below average, mainly in southern areas. The poor 2019 Gu’ season, the third driest in 30 years and the second consecutive below average rainy season for a country yet to recover from the impact of the prolonged 2016/17 drought and affected by ongoing conflict, threatens an already fragile food security situation, where, without humanitarian assistance millions of people risk acute malnutrition and food insecurity, with dire consequences especially for marginalized and displaced communities. Swift donor financial contributions to the Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) launched in May enabled aid agencies to scale up assistance currently reaching almost 2 million people per month in crisis and emergency phases of food insecurity.

KEY FIGURES (HRP 2019)

- 2.1 million people in Crisis and Emergency (projection, Oct - Dec 2019)
- 2.6 million people displaced
- 4.8 million food insecure people
- 3.4 million people targeted

FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2019

- $1.08 bn. requested (HRP 2019)
- $556 mn. funded (HRP 2019)
- $115 mn. funded (non-HRP 2019)
- $671 mn. funded (overall)

Funding by cluster (millions)

- CCCM: $32 million, 23.9%
- Education: $40 million, 39.1%
- Food Sec.: $353 million, 74.5%
- Health: $93 million, 21.9%
- Nutrition: $179 million, 27.6%
- Protection: $84 million, 16.1%
- Shelter: $64 million, 8.5%
- WASH: $104 million, 25.7%
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

**Life-saving:** Reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable by providing life-saving, life-sustaining, integrated assistance.

**Nutrition:** Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition by strengthening nutrition-sensitive and integrated multi-sectoral programming.

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

**Resilience:** Increase the resilience capacity of at-risk communities and promote complementary interventions of development partners in social services.

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CLUSTER OVERVIEW

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

*Improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements, and ensure access to services and assistance for all people in need, with a focus on moving towards durable solutions with the full participation of displaced and host communities.*

For more information, contact kziga@iom.int

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**Needs**

CCCM systems are required to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons in informal settlements. The basic needs of people displaced to informal sites are yet to be met and this can be attributed to the inconsistent provision of services or exclusion from accessing humanitarian support as a result of poor targeting of sites. Displaced people in informal sites are in the greatest need of CCCM services to reduce barriers to assistance, ensure access to quality basic services, enhance accountability of humanitarian actors to affected populations, and strengthen community participation and empowerment through consistent engagement.

**Response**

Partners in Banadir carried out site maintenance in 35 IDP sites using cash for work programme where over 200 individuals were assisted. IDP site verification was conducted in Kismayo, Bossaso, Baidoa and Gaalkayo to establish the number of IDP sites in these districts and the population hosted in these camps. Safety Audit was conducted in Kismayo and Doolow IDP sites which aim is to observe and understand the site level GBV risks associated with humanitarian service provision. 102 vulnerable households at risk of eviction in Gaalkayo were relocated and issued with permanent shelter and land titles.

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**Gaps**

There is restricted humanitarian access in some parts of south and central Somalia. In some cases, lack of information on service provision at site level was reported. In addition, the lack of land tenure and forced evictions inhibit the ability of partners to improve living conditions in sites, whereas limited community participation hinder cluster’s ability to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations. CCCM cluster underfunded by 76.7 per cent.

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**People benefitting from site improvement projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>800000</td>
<td>400000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>600000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>1200000</td>
<td>800000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>1500000</td>
<td>900000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1800000</td>
<td>1000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>1100000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>2200000</td>
<td>1200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>2500000</td>
<td>1300000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>3000000</td>
<td>1400000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>3500000</td>
<td>1500000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>4000000</td>
<td>1600000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>4500000</td>
<td>1700000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2.6 million people-in-need
2,000 IDP sites in Somalia

People benefiting from site improvement projects

Sites with established CCCM mechanisms and sites with information on the availability of services

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Creation date: 1 Oct 2019
Produced by Information Management Unit.
**Education**

Ensure emergency- and crisis-affected children have access to safe, protective learning environments, and are engaged in life-saving learning.

For more information, contact sskovgard@unicef.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children, estimated to be 1.8 million, require access to education; out-of-school children face forced recruitment, abuse, child labour and early marriage. These children are vulnerable in (IPC2-4) displaced or both. Programmes need support and sustained to break the cycle of vulnerability.</td>
<td>As part of a response to the drought situation, 85,200 (38,500 girls) children benefited from Education in Emergency assistance, 58,300 (27,400 girls) school children supported with teaching and learning materials, 34,230 (16,130 girls) supported with emergency school feeding and 68,730 (30,200 girls) with the provision of safe drinking water. The cluster supported 1,540 (413 females) teachers with emergency teacher incentives. In 2019, the cluster is scaling up collaboration with the Child Protection Sub-Cluster to ensure the protection of children in schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gaps**

The education cluster is underfunded by 60.5 per cent. Increased resources are needed to ensure school children are supported throughout the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children/youth accessing safe learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments</td>
<td>Children/youth accessing safe learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Security**

Improve immediate access to food for people in emergency and crisis, and provide emergency livestock asset protection.

For more information, contact mulugeta.shibru@fao.org // bernard.mrewa@wfp.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An estimated 6.3 million Somalis are acutely food insecure through December – a 36% increase compared to late 2018. This includes an estimated 2.1 million Somalis in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 &amp; 4) who face significant consumption gaps. 4.2 million Somalis are Stressed (IPC 2) – the highest IPC 2 prevalence recorded and are engaging in negative coping strategies.</td>
<td>The Food Security Cluster is underfunded and this is limiting the capacity of partners to respond to needs. As well, some areas remain inaccessible which impedes ability to deliver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gaps**

The Food Security Cluster is underfunded and this is limiting the capacity of partners to respond to needs. As well, some areas remain inaccessible which impedes ability to deliver.
Health

Target vulnerable people with improved healthcare, with a focus on life-saving services, including timely and adequate responses to disease outbreaks/epidemics.

For more information, contact hampton@who.int

3 million people-in-need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Targeted</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People reached (Aug)</td>
<td>198,400</td>
<td>180,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached (Jan-Dec)</td>
<td>2,381,000</td>
<td>662,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People targeted (Aug)</td>
<td>270,740</td>
<td>90,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached (Jan-Dec)</td>
<td>757,140</td>
<td>405,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical consultations

Needs

Acute Watery Diarrhoea has remained under control, localised into a few districts in a few regions (Banadir 17 districts and Beletthawa District in Gedo). Other acute diarrhoeas however (OAD), are on a steep rise and reported at nearly double the numbers seen last year. Measles cases are also largely under control - cases being localized Helwa and Wadjir Regions in Banadir. Malaria is on a rise, compared to the same period in 2018, there is a significant rise in new cases. The most affected locations being Baidoa, Berdale (Bay Region) and Hudur in Bako and Borama in Awdal.

Response

The Health Cluster is providing oversight to ensure that new proposals are functionally channelled towards the highest priorities. This was the case during the last proposal review for the supplemental SHF funds and the upcoming CERF funding. The Health cluster is also following up with monitoring in order to ensure that health resources are at a high state of readiness for quick deployment.

Gaps

The Health cluster has been funded Only 22 percent Inadequate sentinel sites for disease surveillance and immunization levels. Many areas do not have adequate health facilities and Health Care Providers cannot reach or access many areas.

Nutrition

Improve the nutrition status and access to nutrition services for emergency-affected populations through predictable, timely, effective, at-scale response, thereby enhancing overall resilience.

For more information, contact naema.hirad@wfp.org

1.7 million people-in-need

Needs

The delayed rains of Gu season has further put a strain to both crop production and livestock body conditions. This is happening at the heel of a dry period (Jilaal) and so, higher rates of malnutrition are expected as disease outbreaks such as diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections are common. A spike of acute malnutrition particularly in IDP’s and urban communities in south central regions has been observed.

Response

Nutrition cluster partners reached a total of 157,567 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 228195 children under five and 63,818 pregnant and breastfeeding women who have been admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 133,353 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling as well as 82,031 under 2 years’ children and pregnant and lactating women received MCHN and BSFP as part of preventive services. Two partner agencies have received funding from CERF to support nutrition commodity pipeline and scaling up nutrition activities in areas affected by drought and a further four partners have received SHF funding to strengthen joint response of Health and Nutrition in Baidoa, Marka, Balcad and Cadale.

Gaps

Financial constraints affect the continuity of nutrition services and expand coverage to meet needs in other geographic areas. In addition, insecurity hinders access to people in need of assistance.
Protection

Provide effective and quality protection services to women, men, girls and boys affected by conflict and emergencies, and strengthen overall protection policy.

For more information, contact anna.geller@drc.ngo // beau@unhcr.org

2.6 million people-in-need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000 people targeted (Jan-Aug)</td>
<td>53,300 people targeted (Jan-Aug)</td>
<td>55,130 reached (Jan-Aug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280 people reached (Aug)</td>
<td>3,060 people reached (Aug)</td>
<td>18,650 reached (Aug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18% of target reached (Aug)</td>
<td>26% of target reached (Aug)</td>
<td>50% of target reached (Aug)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unaccompanied and separated girls and boys identified, documented and receiving family tracing services.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Provide non-food items and emergency shelter for newly-displaced people, and improve their shelter conditions in existing settlements.

For more information, contact coordsomaliasheltercluster@.org

2.3 million people-in-need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44,700 people targeted (Aug)</td>
<td>25,000 people targeted (Aug)</td>
<td>300,000 targeted (Jan-Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,000 people reached (Aug)</td>
<td>16,030 people reached (Aug)</td>
<td>66,220 reached (Jan-Aug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47% of target reached (Jul)</td>
<td>33% of target reached (Aug)</td>
<td>100% of target reached (Aug)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People in need of emergency services receiving appropriate NFIs through in-kind distributions, cash or voucher mechanisms.

GBV survivors receiving clinical care, case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance and safe house support.

0
10000
20000
30000
40000
50000
60000

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
Targeted Reached

SOMALIA
Humanitarian Dashboard - August 2019
As of 1 October 2019

Creation date: 1 October 2019   Feedback: ochasomalia@un.org | www.hum-insight.info/plan/667 | www.reliefweb.int/country/som | www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia
Produced by Information Management Unit.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to people in emergencies.

For more information, contact fpatigny@unicef.org

2.9 million people-in-need

Needs
Alerts of water shortages have been received from 12 districts in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Lower Jubba and Hiran regions. Water sources mainly surface water and shallow wells were reported drying up. These regions have been impacted by the under-performed and delayed last two raining seasons in Somalia. Strategic water points especially boreholes started operating longer hours to cover the needs of population affected by the water shortages. Hence, there is an urgent need to rehabilitate at least 100 new strategic water sources in those regions and as well preposition borehole spare parts.

Response
In August, partners deliver sustainable water services to more than 35,000 people through the rehabilitation of existing facilities and/or installation of new water points. Only 30,000 people were reached with sanitation services and 45,000 with hygiene promotion activities. The WASH Cluster is preparing a national level response plan against the abnormal increase of bloody diarrhea and acute diarrheal diseases compared to last year. The response is being prepared in collaboration with the Federal ministry of Health.

Gaps
Critical gaps persist throughout all states, mainly in Hiraan, rural Bay and Bakool, Gedo, Afmadow regions and IDP settlements in Kismayo and Nugaal. Similarly, there are critical gaps in WASH in health facilities and schools with only eight institutions out of 150 institutions targeted in 2019, reached with full WASH packages of services so far.