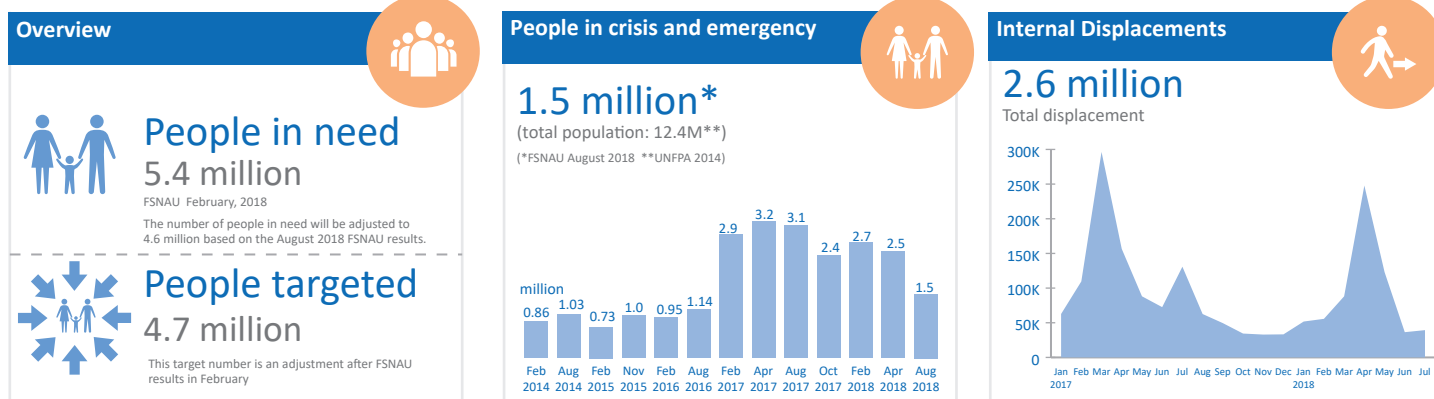


## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The results of the post-Gu food security and nutrition assessment by FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET), have confirmed that the overall food security situation in Somalia has improved. This is as a result of the above-average *Gu* rainfall (April – June) and sustained humanitarian response and is likely to result in the most productive cereal harvest since 2010. While the number of people in need has declined from 5.4 million in February to 4.6 million, it is still higher than it was prior to the drought crisis two years ago. This is mainly driven by protection concerns, including an increase in internal displacement, forced evictions, gender based violence (GBV) and heightened levels of child recruitment. The nutrition outlook, while slowly improving, also remains bleak. High malnutrition rates prevail across the country, especially among the highly vulnerable IDP population. The nutrition status of children under age 5 remains largely unchanged. An estimated 294,000 children are acutely malnourished, among them 55,000 severely malnourished and in need of urgent life-saving treatment. The situation is predicted to worsen between August and October due to the limited availability of public health and nutrition services. By mid-September, the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) had received \$577 million.

## KEY FIGURES



## FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2018

**\$ 1.5 billion**  
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN  
(HRP) 2018 REQUEST (US\$)

**US\$577 million**  
HRP FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS\*

**US\$757 million**  
RECEIVED FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS

### Requirements by cluster (million \$)

(As of 14/09/2018)

			Funded	Unmet
Food Security		632	212	420
Nutrition		254	67	187
WASH		129	24	105
Health		124	23	101
Protection		98	11	87
Shelter and NFIs		70	10	60
Education		51	8	43
CCCM		42	5	37
Enabling Programme		26	9	17
Logistics		10	6	4

### Funded by cluster (million \$)\*\*

	Funded	Unmet
Food Security	212	420
Nutrition	67	187
WASH	24	105
Health	23	101
Protection	11	87
Shelter and NFIs	10	60
Education	8	43
CCCM	5	37
Enabling Programme	9	17
Logistics	6	4

\* FTS Financial Tracking Service

\*\* This does not include non-HRP funding

Source: FTS 14/09/2018

**\$577 million** HRP Funding  
**\$180 million** Non-HRP Funding



### Contributions by donor (million \$)

USA	180
ECHO	106
United Kingdom	97
Germany	32
Sweden	21
CERF	17
Canada	15
World Bank	15
Japan	14
Norway	12
EC Europe Aid	10
Denmark	7
Ireland	6
European Commission	6
Netherlands	5
Switzerland	4
Australia	3
Saudi Arabia	2
Kuwait	1
France	1
Finland	1

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Life-saving:** Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable people.
- 2 Nutrition:** Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition through integrated, multi-sectoral response. Enhance integration of Nutrition, WASH, Health and Food Security programmes to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming.
- 3 Protection:** Support provision of protection services to affected communities, including in hard-to-reach areas and in IDP sites, targeting the most vulnerable, especially those at risk of exclusion.
- 4 Resilience:** Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities.

## CLUSTER OVERVIEW

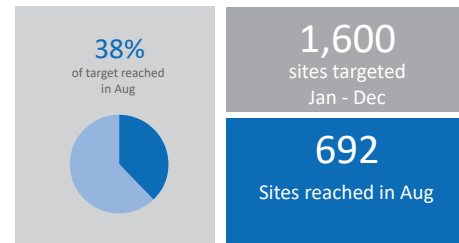
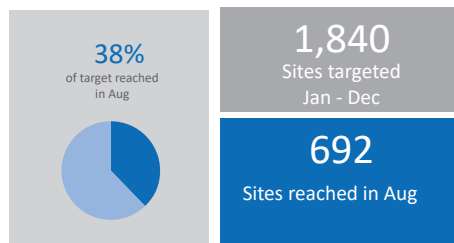
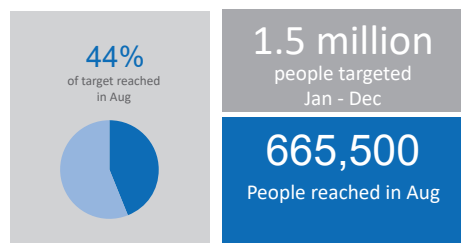


### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

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

**2.6 million** people in need

**2,000** Estimated number of IDP sites in Somalia.

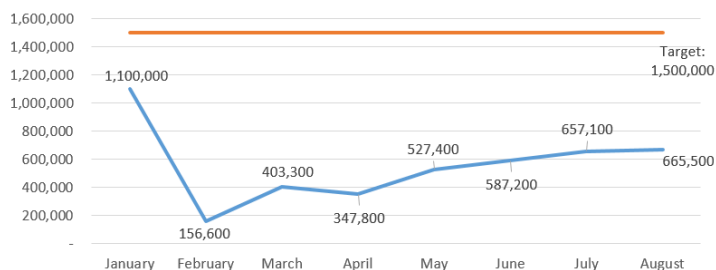


Number of displaced people with access to information about humanitarian services

Number of sites with established CCCM mechanisms

Number of sites with established community participation structures

#### Number of displaced people with access to information about humanitarian services



### Gaps

There is restricted humanitarian access in some parts of south and central Somalia. Forced evictions inhibit the ability of partners to improve living conditions in sites, and low levels of community participation inhibit the cluster's ability to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations. The cluster is also, in certain locations, struggling with a lack of service provision at a site level.

### Needs

Of the 2.6 million IDPs in Somalia, over 1.5 million were displaced after 2016, with most moving to urban centres in search of livelihood opportunities and humanitarian assistance. The increase in displacement has led to an increase in forced evictions from sub-standard settlements, with the IDPs who are most affected regularly identified as the poorest and most vulnerable people in the country.

### Response

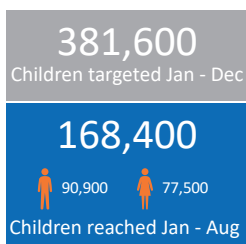
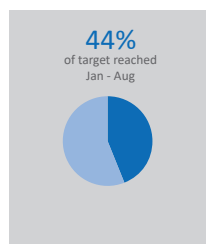
The CCCM response varies by district, and fluctuates according to needs, politics and other external factors. For instance, during August, partners constructed community meeting halls in 10 Banadir IDP sites, which will help site leaders better manage their respective sites. In Kismayo, the cluster conducted a site verification exercise – the first since January – and found that the number of IDP sites in the town has reduced by a quarter in the last six months. As many as 200 camp leaders in Kismayo and Baidoa were trained to lead Camp Management Committees. Also in Baidoa, partners distributed settlement planning tools to 20 sites, an exercise which extended to nine further sites along the Afgooye corridor. Finally, the first-ever service mapping exercise for Gaalkacyo was conducted in August.

For more information, contact: [kziga@iom.int](mailto:kziga@iom.int)

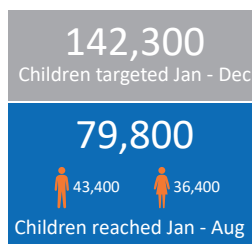
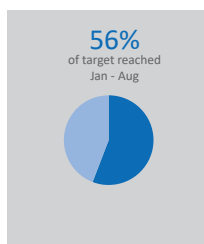
## EDUCATION

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

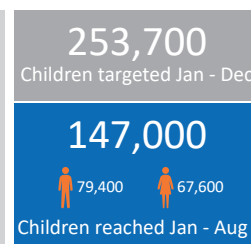
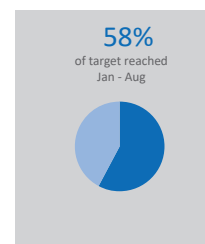
**2.4 million** people in need



Number of children and youth accessing safe learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments

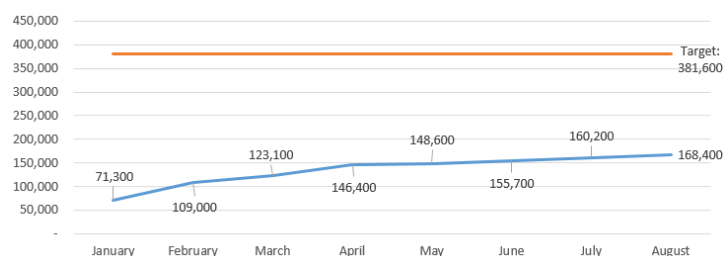


Number of children with access to emergency school feeding



Number of children benefitting from emergency teaching and learning materials

Number of children and youth accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments



## Gaps

Families across Somalia who were affected by flooding in 2018 are more interested in livelihood activities than education. Additionally, coordination between the authorities of Somaliland and Puntland, with regards to the education response along their disputed borders, should improve.

## Needs

The cluster remains concerned regarding the schools which were damaged by Cyclone Sagar – with the school year beginning again in August, over 7,000 learners are thought to have been affected. Furthermore, post-Gu data assessments indicate that, across Somalia, 600,000 school-aged children will be between states of crisis and catastrophe (IPC phases 3-5), with over half of those also displaced. Finally, partners remain concerned about increased drop-out rates, resulting from the conflict in the northern regions.

## Response

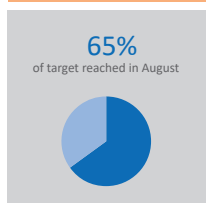
The schools affected by Sagar are being repaired by agencies including UNICEF, Save the Children, ADRA and the NRC. (USD) \$1.1m has been provided by the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), to support integrated WASH, Education and Child Protection projects in the northern regions of Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal. These projects include school feeding, the restoration of sanitation facilities in schools and the provision of teaching materials to those schools, amongst others.

For more information, contact: [sskovgaard@unicef.org](mailto:sskovgaard@unicef.org)

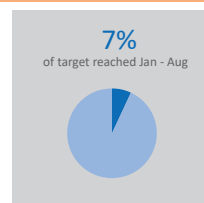
## FOOD SECURITY

Improved immediate access to food for people in emergency and crisis and provide emergency livestock assets protection support.

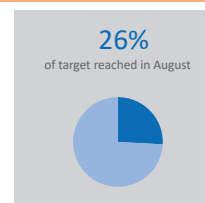
**4.6 million** people in need



Number of people in acute food insecurity, 'crisis' and 'emergency' phases of IPC (3 and 4) having sustained access to food and safety net support

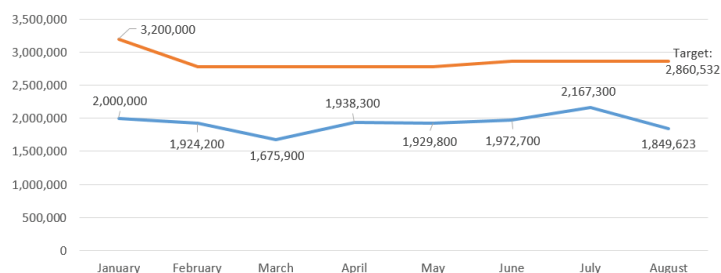


Number of affected people supported through livelihoods inputs, livestock asset protection and trainings per season



Number of people assisted with conditional cash transfer related activities

Number of people reached with improved access to food



## Gaps

Conflict has driven many people to Mogadishu, with rural areas prone to ambush and, in many cases, arson. Security/access remain a hindrance in delivering aid.

## Needs

Immediate access to food for populations affected by flood, cyclone, drought, conflict and disease to address acute food insecurity in Somalia. Support to flood- and drought-affected populations to protect their livelihoods, enable local food production and prevent adoption of "crisis" strategies.

## Response

23 partners reported responses in August. Overall, more than two million people were assisted. Additionally, 189,000 people were provided seasonal inputs/livestock assets protection, while almost 380,000 people were reached with conditional assistance, such as cash-for-work schemes. The most active partners in August included WFP, FAO, Save the Children, Relief International and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

For more information, contact: [mulugeta.shibru@fao.org](mailto:mulugeta.shibru@fao.org)

## HEALTH

Targeting vulnerable people for improved health care, with a focus on life-saving services including timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics.

**5.5 million** people in need

### Needs

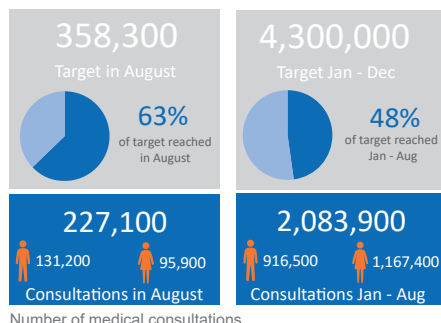
Up to 5.4 million people are currently in need of emergency health services. Insecurity, displacement and limited WASH interventions, amongst other factors, have complicated the health crisis in Somalia. There is an urgent need to continue the prevention, detection and response to water- and vector-borne diseases, including cholera and malaria. There has been a recent rise of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in Banadir, which should be investigated to determine a response.

### Response

The cluster reached over 500,000 patients across Somalia; that figure is noticeably higher than previous months, as more partners have reported in August. AWD and respiratory illnesses remain the most common issues. With funding from the SHF, an integrated Health-Nutrition project is being implemented in the north of the country, targeting those not yet reached after Cyclone Sagar; mobile health units will significantly increase their reach.

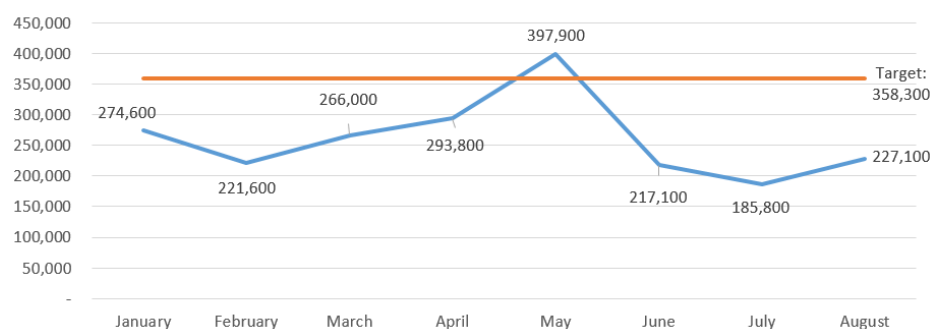
### Gaps

The cluster is only 18 per cent funded, on an appeal of (USD) \$124 million, a shortfall which is severely hampering the delivery of life-saving health services to vulnerable populations. Inaccessibility is another gap, in two ways: health workers cannot reach affected people, and affected people cannot reach health centres.



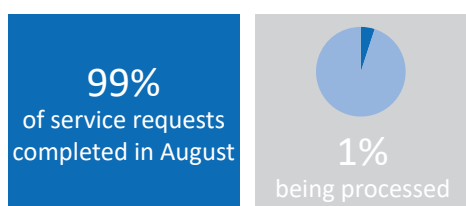
Number of medical consultations

#### Number of medical consultations



For more information, contact: [hamptonc@who.int](mailto:hamptonc@who.int)

## LOGISTICS



Service requests completed

### Needs

Access to hard-hit areas remains a challenge, as ground-level transport has been persistently hampered by ongoing insecurity levels and inadequate infrastructure. A number of key locations are only accessible by air, while others are completely inaccessible. Severe access constraints have a direct impact on partners' abilities to efficiently and effectively deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations in need.

### Response

In collaboration with UNHAS, two WFP cargo planes, each with a capacity of 5.5 metric tonnes (MT), continue to be positioned in Mogadishu; to this point in 2018, the cluster has facilitated the transport (by air) of 330MT of humanitarian supplies to 18 destinations, on behalf of seven partners. By sea, the cluster has transported 465MT of supplies in 2018, on behalf of five partners. To optimize prepositioning, the cluster has also provided over 18,000 cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) of storage space in seven locations, on the behalf of five partners.

### Gaps

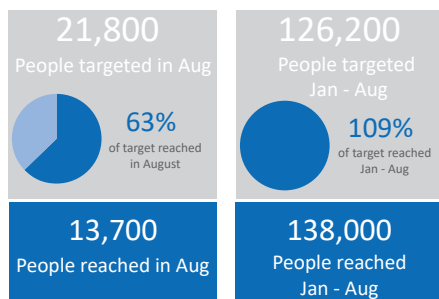
Due to the deteriorating infrastructure, ground-level transport has been increasingly hampered, leaving the humanitarian sector with limited options to deliver lifesaving cargo by road to displaced people across the country.

For more information, contact: [vladimir.jovcev@wfp.org](mailto:vladimir.jovcev@wfp.org) or [nigel.sanders@wfp.org](mailto:nigel.sanders@wfp.org)

## NUTRITION

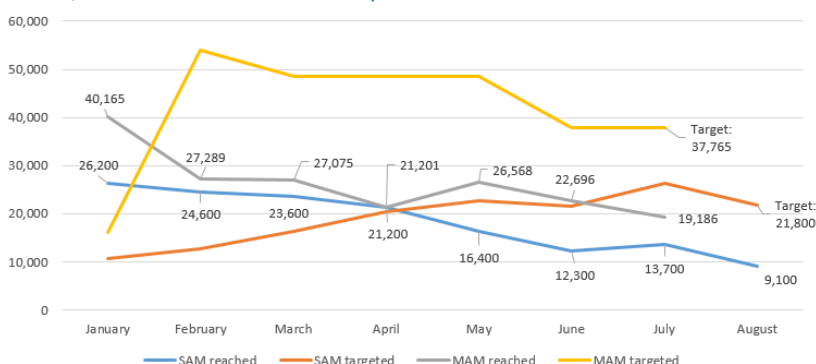
Improved nutrition status and access to nutrition services for emergency affected populations through predictable, timely, effective and at scale response thereby enhancing resilience.

**1.4 million** people in need



Number of children 6-59 months, treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

Number of children under five years treated for severe/moderate acute malnutrition per month



### Needs

Recent assessments have concluded that acute malnutrition amongst IDPs has reached sustained critical levels, 15 percent above the emergency threshold. The outlook has improved since 2017, which can be attributed to increased resilience and a multi-sectoral humanitarian response. However, concerted efforts involving sanitation, protection, livelihood, health and food security services are still required to improve the situation further.

### Response

The cluster has now managed almost 155,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2018, about 67 per cent of its annual target. It has also reached 186,000 moderately malnourished (MAM) beneficiaries; 34 percent of the annual target. Additionally, approximately 198,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) have been reached with Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling in 2018.

### Gaps

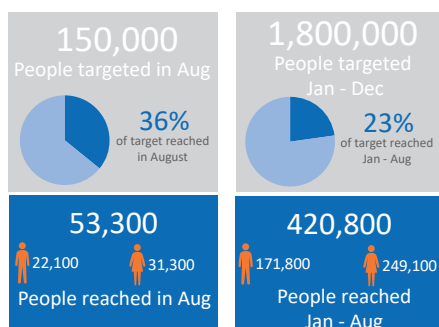
Inaccessibility continues to hinder humanitarian assistance, particularly in the south-west of the country. Additionally, limited funding is critically affecting both the geographic and actual coverage of nutrition in emergency.

For more information, contact: [sdesie@unicef.org](mailto:sdesie@unicef.org)

## PROTECTION

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

**3.6 million** people in need



Number of individuals affected by violence directly provided with protection assistance

Number of people or individuals affected by violence, coercion, and abuse directly provided with responsive services and/or other protection assistance



### Needs

More IDPs (204,000) have been forcefully evicted from their settlements so far in 2018, than in the entirety of 2017. Children are increasingly vulnerable due to ongoing conflict and the associated child recruitment. Gender-based violence (GBV), especially sexual assault, continues to be reported throughout the country. Explosive remnants of war (ERWs) are also a concern.

### Response

In August, the cluster as a whole reached a total of 53,000 individuals, which translates to 35 per cent of the annual target. This figure was reached by numerous sub-clusters: Child Protection (33,300 persons), GBV (9,600 persons), Housing, Land and Property (1,400 persons), Explosive Hazards (2,200 persons) and general Protection (6,500 persons).

### Gaps

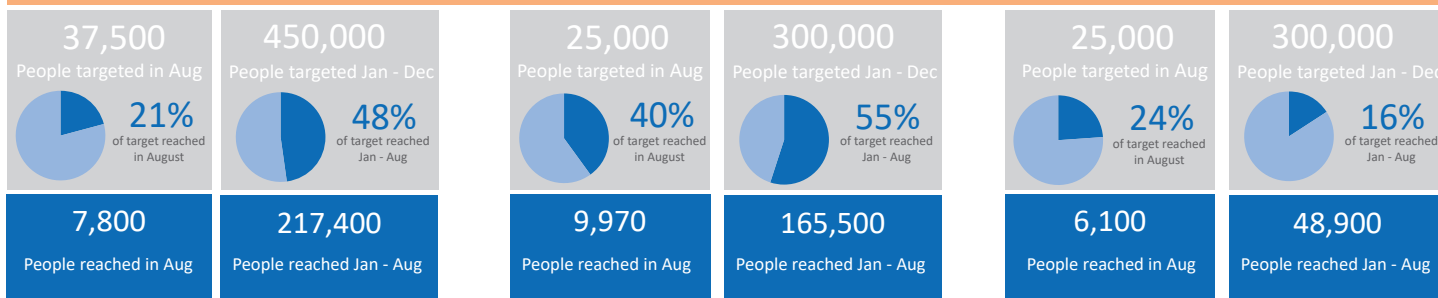
The biggest challenge remains the lack of funding – the cluster has only been 10 percent funded in 2018, so far. Elsewhere, security of tenure for IDPs remains a concern, with many relying solely on oral agreements to lease their land. GBV services for the survivors of rape are desperately needed in many parts of the country (particularly in the north), while the monitoring of newly displaced communities must be continued, for the purposes of resource mobilization/advocacy.

For more information, contact: [beau@unhcr.org](mailto:beau@unhcr.org)

## SHELTER

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

**1.5 million** people in need

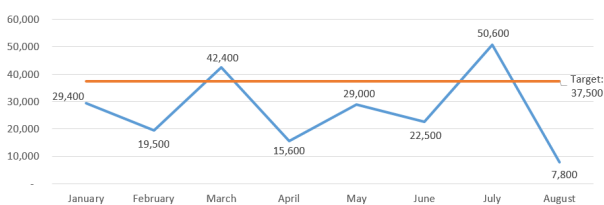


Number of people in need of emergency assistance receiving appropriate NFIs through in-kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms

Number of people in need of emergency assistance receiving relevant emergency shelters through in-kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms

Number of protracted IDPs receiving non-food items through in-kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms

Number of people in need of emergency assistance receiving appropriate NFIs through in-kind distribution, vouchers or cash mechanisms.



## Needs

Ongoing conflicts, insecurity/inaccessibility and refugee influxes were all driving factors behind mass displacement in August. Some regions only have one main crisis, while others (such as Banadir) are facing multiple concurrently.

## Response

In August, the cluster delivered the following provisions: emergency non-food assistance (13,900 persons); and emergency shelter kits (10,000 persons).

## Gaps

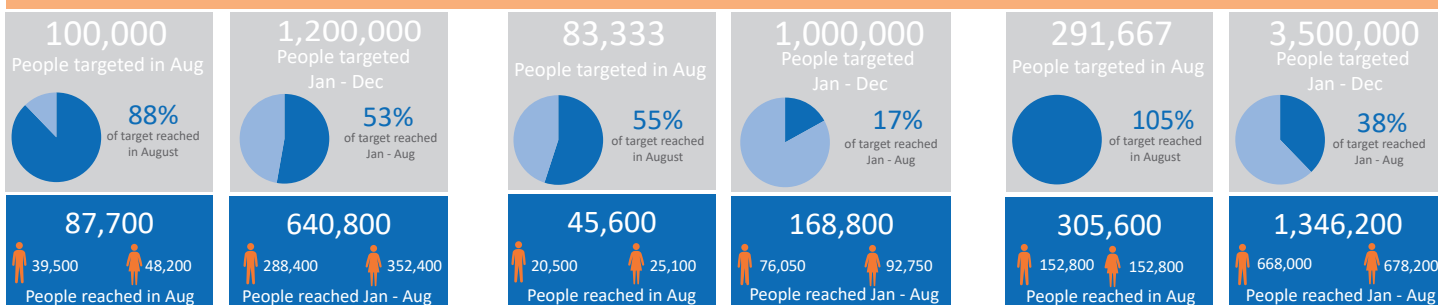
Aside from logistical challenges (flight costs, insecurity etc.), the biggest concern is the lack of public land available on which IDPs can be permanently settled. The displaced need durable solutions to avoid constant relocation.

For more information, contact: [coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org](mailto:coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org)

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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

**4.3 million** people in need



Number of individuals (men, women, boys and girls) with a reliable access to 15 liters of safe water per person per day

Number of affected individuals assisted with access to safe sanitation facilities

Number of affected individuals (men, women, boys and girls) who have participated in hygiene promotion campaigns and received hygiene kits.

Number of people provided with temporary supply of safe water



## Gaps

Across the country, there is a lack of potable/safe drinking water. There's a general shortfall in water treatment and testing, which increases the risk of disease outbreaks. In addition, over 3,000 latrines need to be constructed or de-sludged.

## Needs

The operation in Somalia remains underfunded, which has hampered the delivery of vital services and the restoration of facilities which were destroyed by flooding and, in the north, Cyclone Sagar. Major needs still persist – with increases in displacement figures in four of the six states during August, there has been a build-up of pressure on existing resources.

## Response

In August, almost 88,000 beneficiaries were reached through sustained access to safe water, nearly 95,200 beneficiaries were reached through temporary access to safe water, just over 45,600 beneficiaries were reached through safe sanitation access, and over 305,600 through general hygiene related activities. Over 55,000 beneficiaries also received hygiene kits.

For more information, contact: [fpatigny@unicef.org](mailto:fpatigny@unicef.org)