SITUATION OVERVIEW

As with other areas of the Horn of Africa and neighboring regions, the worst desert locust outbreak in over 25 years threatens agriculture and pasture in Somalia, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug are predicted to be the worst affected with already an estimated 70,000 hectares of land infested by hoppers and breeding adult locusts. The infestation is affecting pasture and threatening staple food crops of agro-pastoral and pastoral families in rural areas. In 2019, donors contributed US$1.01 billion to Somalia humanitarian operations, enabling humanitarian partners to sustain response, respond to new shocks and help the most vulnerable people. This includes $880 million against the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and associated drought and flood response plans, with an additional $133 million for activities outside of the appeal.

KEY FIGURES

Reported monthly displacement (thousands)

FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding by cluster (millions)¹</th>
<th>required (HRP 2019)</th>
<th>funded (HRP 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>$32 million</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$40 million</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Sec.</td>
<td>$353 million</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$93 million</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>$179 million</td>
<td>70.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>$84 million</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>$64 million</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>$104 million</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding by country/donor (millions of US $)¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/donor</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERF</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergovernmental</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar Charity</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suadi Arabia</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.*

- **1,915** sites targeted (Dec)
- **830** sites reached (Dec)

43% of target reached (Jan-Dec)

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

**Needs**

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) systems are required to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons in informal settlements. People displaced to informal sites do not have their basic needs met due 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 the accountability of humanitarian actors to affected populations, and strengthen community participation and empowerment through consistent engagement.

**Response**

CCCM partners in Bossaso conducted a joint assessment to identify priority needs in Abow B IDP site. In Gaalkayo, site maintenance tools were distributed to 20 IDP settlements, 12 in South Gaalkayo and 8 in North Gaalkayo. A second round of safety audit is being conducted in Hargeisa. 50 Community Management Committees (CMCs) from 16 IDP sites were trained in Hargeisa. 420 entries and 21 exits to and from IDP camps in Kismayo were recorded. In Baidoa, 135 entries and 113 exits and in Doolow 116 entries and 8 exits were recorded. CCCM partner in Baidoa recorded and provided feedback to beneficiaries on 155 complaints. in Dolow, 112 complaints and Kismayo 140 complaints.

**Gaps**

Restricted humanitarian access in some parts of south and central Somalia

Lack of information of service provision at site level.

Lack of land tenure and forced evictions inhibit the ability of partners to improve living conditions in sites.

Low levels of community participation and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) inhibit ability to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations.
**Education**

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

**Needs**

The Education Cluster is estimating that approximately 1.8 million school aged children are in severe need of assistance to stay in school or access education. These children are the most vulnerable and are either food insecure (IPC 2-4), displaced or both. Education is a critical component of life-saving and resilience-building to survival and to break the cycle of vulnerability.

**Response**

In response to the scaling up of floods response, as of December 181,849 (82,842 girls) children are being supported with Education in Emergency (EiE) assistance. 129,442 (60,792 girls) school children are being supported with teaching and learning materials. 102,190 (49,056 girls) children are being supported with emergency school feeding and 146,070 (65,946 girls) with the provision of safe drinking water. 5,096 (1,794 females) teacher are being supported with emergency teacher incentives. In 2019, the Education Cluster is improving and scaling up its collaboration with Child Protection sub-cluster to ensure that school children are protected and can learn in a safe environment.

**Gaps**

It is critical to ensure that the support provided to school children is maintained throughout their school year.

**Food Security**

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

**Needs**

The 2019 Post Deyr seasonal analysis is ongoing - with results expected early February 2020. The Post Gu' 2019 seasonal assessment results had shown a deteriorating trend with an estimated 6.3 million Somalis acutely food insecure through December – a 36 percent increase compared to late 2018. This includes an estimated 2.1 million Somalis in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) who face significant consumption gaps.

**Response**

Food security responses were reported by 17 partners in November 2019. Approximately 1.9 million people were reached with improved access to food and safety nets response (92 percent achievement). More than 2.3 million people reached with livelihood inputs while 356 thousand people were also reached with livelihood investment and asset activities.

**Gaps**

Immediate access to food is needed for the populations affected by flood, cyclone, drought, conflict (displacement) and disease to address acute food insecurity situation in Somalia.
Health

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

Targeted people: 198,400 (Dec) 2,381,000 (Jan-Dec)

Reached people: 130,860 (Dec) 1,156,286 (Jan-Dec)

53% of target reached (Dec)

For more information, contact hampton@who.int

3 million people-in-need

Nutrition

1.7 million people-in-need

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

Children 6-59 months treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

14,607 children targeted (Dec)

118% of target new admission (Dec)

17,239 children new admission (Dec)

77% of target new admission (Dec)

Children 6-59 months treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

35,946 children targeted (Dec)

27,589 children new admission

Needs

Nutrition needs continue to be high in the country with 1.08m children requiring treatment of acute malnutrition (FSNAU post Gu' 2019 national SMART survey). Jilal dry period (Jan-Mar) contributes to higher rates of malnutrition as contributing factors are on the rise (reduced crop production, milk availability and disease outbreaks).

Response

Nutrition cluster partners reached a total of 246,926 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and children 381,997 under five and 131,552 pregnant and breastfeeding women who have been admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 854,051 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received infant and Young Child Feeding (YCF) counselling as well as 250,860 and 67,612 under 2 years' children and pregnant and lactating women received MCHN and BSFP as part of preventive services.

Gaps

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

Needs

Prevention of avoidable mortality and morbidity due to flood-driven environmental health hazards and displacement through access to health care and preventative measures; Scaling up capacity for early warning and disease surveillance, deploying rapid response teams for outbreak investigation and threat detection, emergency and essential health-care services in areas where IDPs are located, and through mobile and outreach services for those in remote areas; Provision of case management, reproductive health care, immunization and psycho-social support to the displaced and affected population; Provision of medical supplies and medications and disease control actions to mitigate flood driven diseases; Public awareness actions to improve health practices to prevent diseases. Major threats: AWD, Acute Respiratory Infections.

Response

Integrated measles and polio campaign (POPV, VitA, Albendazole) conducted from 24-28 November; A fogging/space spraying exercise, 27 November to 10 December; SRCS/ICRC deployed 20 Volunteers for health/hygiene promotion; conduct a household chlorine tablet distribution campaign to prevent AWD in Ejale and surrounding areas. Health and WASH are working closely on hygiene promotion activities in Gedeo and Jubbaland, Over 10 mobile health clinics to ensure access to health care, especially El-Jale IDP settlement

Gaps

Acute: Logistical constraints in flood affected areas are limiting delivery of critically needed supplies. Excessive flooding rendered the roads impassable, complicating efforts in the delivery of life-saving services. More than two-thirds of the country faces inadequate Basic Health Care facilities to meet minimal needs of the population; and overall the healthcare system lacks adequate trained health care providers. There are significant gaps in community-based and health provider services for mental health disorders to meet the high burden within the affected population.
### Protection

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

**Needs**
Consequences of the floods in October and November 2019 continued to raise concerns. Armed conflict and violence displaced at least 6,000 people, in particular in Lower Shabelle, Bakool, and Mudug. Exposure of women and girls to GBV remains a serious concern in areas exposed to armed conflict and violence.

**Response**
Protection partners reached a total 75,184 individuals (44 percent children, 61 percent women and girls) with protection information and services in December. In total, the protection cluster reached 962,000 individuals in 2019, about 68 percent of its annual target for 2019. To prevent and respond to threats posed by conflict, flood and other emergencies, the CP AOR and its members have continued to provided lifesaving messages to 6,928 children (48 percent girls) and 5,320 caregivers (62 percent women) to mitigate the risk of family separation, child recruitment, explosive devices and promote safe behaviors among others. GBV protection partners reached more than 30,300 beneficiaries (including 15,000 women and 7,250 girls) with direct response and information.

**Gaps**
Critical protection services remain unavailable or inaccessible in areas affected by displacement and other shocks. Regarding family tracing and reunification (FTR), serious gaps remain in Togdheer, Bakool, as well as Sool, Nugaal, and Sanag, where less than 10 percent of the targets for 2019 were reached. Services for GBV survivors remain seriously insufficient in Gedo, Sool and Togdheer.

### 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.

**Needs**
2.3 million people are in need of shelter and NFIs assistance. Most of them are IDPs. IDPs living in protracted situation are in need of durable shelter support. Settlement planning is required in order to make the settlements safe and secure, ensure that services are accessible and fire risk is mitigated.

**Response**
Target exceeded due to high number of flood affected beneficiaries, during the month of December 2019, the Shelter and NFI Cluster partners assisted: 64,842 people with emergency non-food items (NFI) kits the majority of which were affected by floods. Standard emergency non-food kits consists of core relief items for daily household use and include plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. 18,625 persons were assisted with Emergency Shelter Kits. An emergency shelter kit includes plastic sheets, supporting poles and a rope for tying down the structure. 21,120 persons were assisted with Emergency assistance package.

**Gaps**
The shelter sector is seriously underfunded. The volume of displacements into informal IDP settlements exceeds the cluster’s ability to sufficiently respond. High cost of air transport and lack of prepositioned stocks hamper comprehensive shelter response.

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

**For more information, contact coordsomaliasheltercluster@.org**

**Feedback:** ochasomalia@un.org  |  www.hum-insight.info/plan/667  |  www.reliefweb.int/country/som  |  www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The recent Deyr 2019 floods have deteriorated WASH conditions in many parts of Somalia, mainly in south-west, Hiran, Jubbulpole and part of Galmudug and Banadir. So far, an estimated 5,000 sanitation facilities and 150 water points were affected by the floods and in need of rehabilitation. A total of 559,000 people who have been affected by the flood will need sustained WASH assistance until February 2020. Now that Deyr 2019 season ended in December, WASH assistance will be focusing more on sustainable solutions of the damaged sanitation and water facilities and hygiene promotions.</td>
<td>In December, partners reached close to 100,000 people with hygiene promotion activities and hygiene kits distribution, mainly in flood affected locations. 28,000 people have received sanitation assistance while 127,000 were reached with emergency water supply in December 2019. WASH cluster in coordination with 40 active partners and respective line ministries has successfully completed mass hygiene kits distribution and hygiene awareness campaigns that started late in October 2019 in twenty-two districts of South-Central regions.</td>
<td>In flood affected areas, sanitation still represents an important gap at post-flood response phase. WASH cluster needs an additional resource of $7 million to rehabilitate the damaged WASH infrastructures during the Deyr 2019 floods. The required resource will complement ongoing WASH cluster partners’ responses in averting public health threats such AWD/cholera outbreaks in Somalia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>