



SITUATION OVERVIEW

A highly erratic and abnormally performing *Gu'* rainy season (April – June) has exacerbated the humanitarian situation. Currently 2.2 million people are facing acute food insecurity, with dire consequences especially for marginalized and displaced communities. Critical levels of acute malnutrition prevail mainly among vulnerable groups such as children and IDPs. Drought-induced population displacement is on the rise. In July, the number of people reporting drought as the driver for displacement doubled in July compared to June, adding to the 2.6 million already displaced persons, who continue to face risks of evictions, marginalization and exclusion. Over 100,000 of the 250,000 of IDPs displaced in 2019 have fled deteriorating drought conditions. Additional resources received after the launch of the Drought Response Impact Plan in May enabled humanitarian partners to ramp up efforts reaching 1.8 million people with food assistance compared to 1.4 million in June. However, critical clusters such as WASH, Nutrition and Health are below 30 per cent funded negatively affecting the response.

KEY FIGURES (HRP 2019)



2.2 million
in Crisis and Emergency
(projection, Jul - Sep 2019)



2.6 million
people displaced

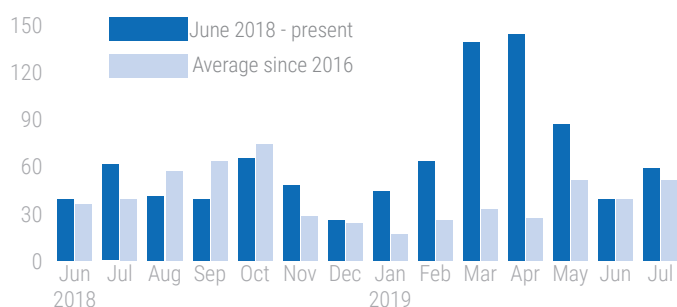


4.9 million
food insecure people

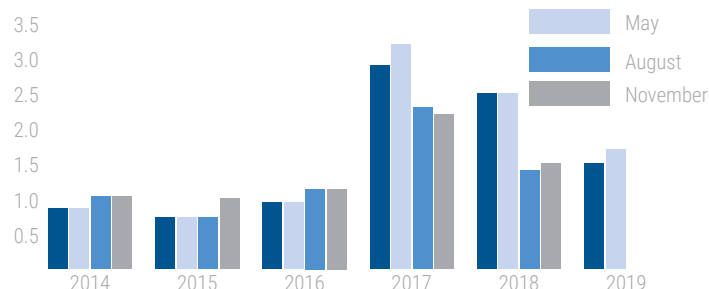


3.4 million
people targeted

Reported monthly displacement (thousands)



People in IPC 3-4 (millions)



FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2019



\$1.08 bn.
requested (HRP 2019)



\$487 mn.
funded (HRP 2019)



















\$118 mn.
funded (non-HRP 2019)



\$606 mn.
funded (overall)

Funding by cluster (millions)

	required (HRP 2019)	funded (HRP 2019)
 CCCM	\$32 million	 23.9%
 Education	\$40 million	 39.1%
 Food Sec.	\$353 million	 74.5%
 Health	\$93 million	 21.9%
 Nutrition	\$179 million	 20.0%
 Protection	\$84 million	 16.1%
 Shelter	\$64 million	 8.5%
 WASH	\$104 million	 25.3%

Funding by country/donors (millions)

USA	240
Germany	47.4
ECHO	42.3
CERF	42
UK	37.4
Sweden	14.3
UNICEF	12.1
Canada	11.1
Norway	6.3
Denmark	5.0
Switzerland	4.8
Japan	3.8
EC	3.7
Australia	3.5
Qatar Charity	3.3
UN-HABITAT	2.2
ECDevCo	2.1
Ireland	1.5

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

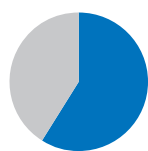


Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

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

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



59% of target
reached (Jul)

1,774,700
people targeted (Jul)
1,044,840
people reached (Jul)



43% of target
reached (Jul)

1,915
sites targeted (Jul)
824
sites reached (Jul)

People benefitting from site improvement projects

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

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.

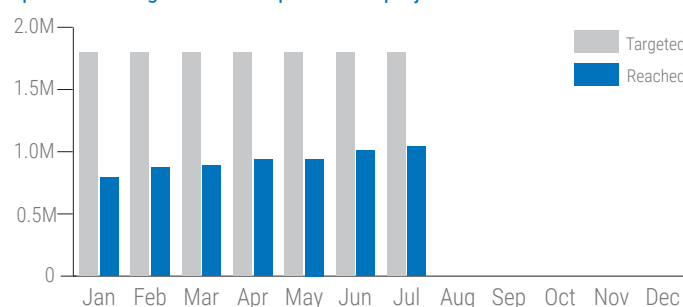
Response

Partners in Banadir trained 70 IDP camp leaders on CCCM. 200 community members (120 women, 20 men) completed the maintenance and site improvement activities through a cash for work (CFW) programme. Partners in Hargeissa trained 26 members on the practice of Camp Management Committees. CFW involving 60 members of the Site Management Committee onsite maintenance were conducted. In addition, 25 Fire Wardens (15 men, 10 female) were trained on fire prevention and fire safety. Partners constructed a community hall in Luuq-Gedo region. Solar lighting was installed in one IDP camp. In Belet Weyne, a partner conducted site verification at 35 IDP sites.

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.

People benefitting from site improvement projects



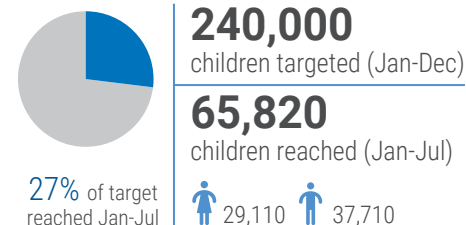
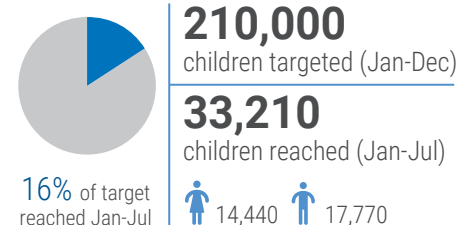
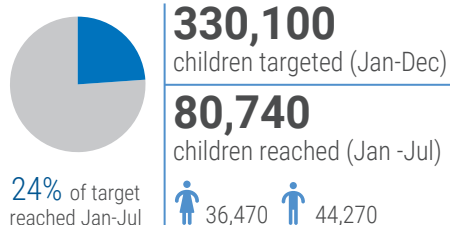


Education

1.8 million people-in-need

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



Children/youth accessing safe learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments

Children with access to emergency school feeding

Children with access to safe water

Needs

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 needs support and sustained to break the cycle of vulnerability.

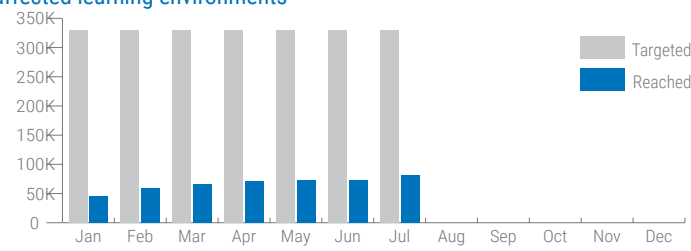
Response

As part of a response to the drought situation, 80,743 (36,477 girls) children benefited from Education in Emergency assistance, 53,369 (25,087 girls) school children supported with teaching and learning materials, 33,210 (15,436 girls) supported with emergency school feeding and 65,818 (29,111 girls) with the provision of safe drinking water. The cluster supported 1,272 (349 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.

Gaps

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

Children/youth accessing safe learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments

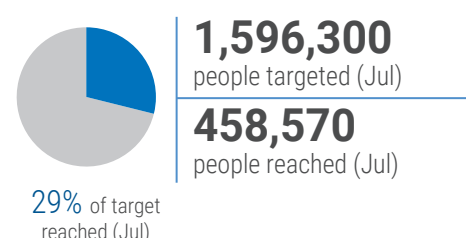
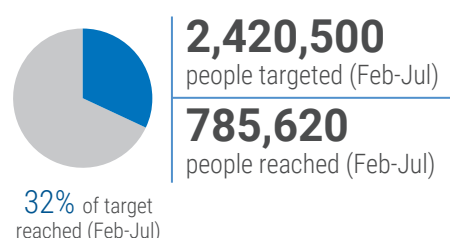
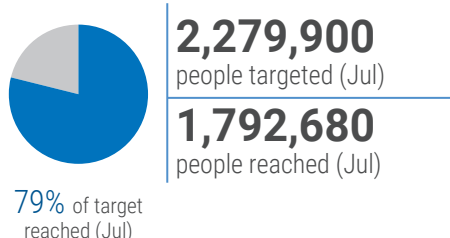


Food Security

4.6 million people-in-need

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



People reached through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets

People reached through livelihood inputs

People reached through livelihood investment and asset activities

Needs

The combined impact of the poor 2019 *Gu'* (April-June) rains, which followed a poor 2018 Deyr season (October-December), and harsh weather conditions during the dry 2019 Jilaal (January-March) season has caused widespread crop failure and accelerated a decline in livestock productivity. As such, the number of people classified as IPC 3 or worse has increased.

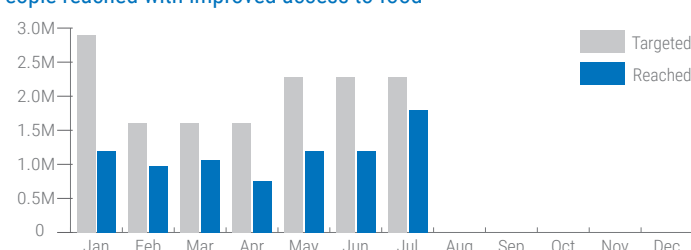
Response

36 partners reported various food security achievements in July 2019. Approx. 1.8 million people were assisted with improved access to food, cash and in kind transfer (79 per cent of planned target). The upward trend in assistance should be sustained to mitigate the impact of an extended hunger season. The cluster reached nearly 786,000 people (1/3 of the target) with seasonal and livelihood inputs. 460,000 beneficiaries were supported with conditional transfers (cash for work, food for work).

Gaps

The Food Security Cluster is underfunded, limiting the capacity of partners to respond. Mobile teams are not enough to respond to the identified gaps. Less than 55 per cent of people targeted have been reached so far this year.

People reached with improved access to food



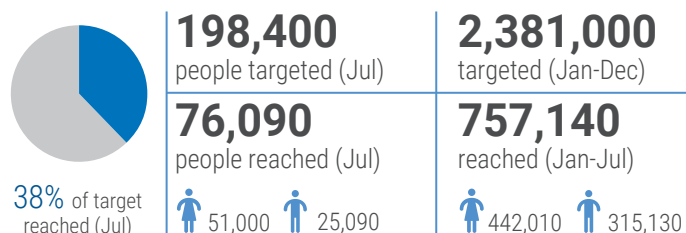


Health

3 million people-in-need

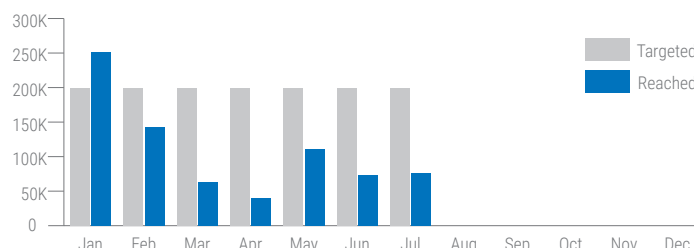
Target vulnerable people with improved healthcare, with a focus on life-saving services, including timely and adequate responses to disease outbreaks/epidemics.

For more information, contact hampton@who.int



Medical consultations

Medical consultations



Needs

The health cluster is under funded thus limiting partners' capacity to respond. AWD has mainly remained under control, except for localised cases reported in Belet Xaawo District of Gedo region and in 17 Districts of Banadir region. Nevertheless, Other Acute Diarrhoeas (OAD) are on a sharp increase, nearly doubling the number of OAD seen in 2018. Similarly, measles cases are also largely under control except for localised cases reported from Heliwa and Wadajir Districts of Banadir region. There is a significant rise in malaria cases, when compared to the same period in 2018. The most affected locations are Baidoa and Berdale (Bay Region), Hudur (Bakool region) and Borama (Awdal region).

Response

The Health Cluster is using available tools and resources to coordinate intervention to ensure that proper guidelines and protocols are mainstreamed besides providing oversight to ensure that new funding proposals are functionally channelled to areas with the highest priorities.

Gaps

Only 38 percent of the target people has been reached with medical consultation. 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.

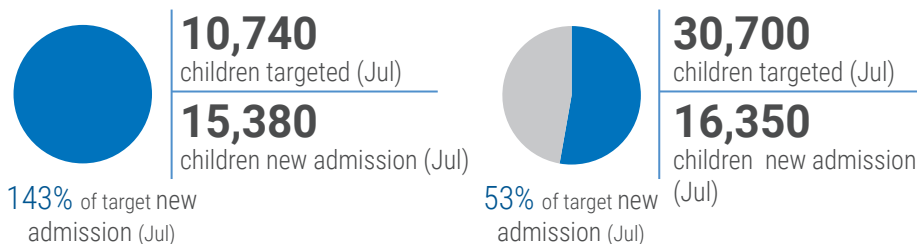


Nutrition

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.

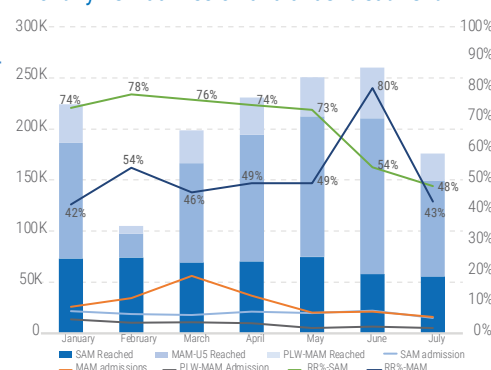
For more information, contact naema.hirad@wfp.org



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

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

Monthly new admission and under treatment



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 time 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 141,216 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 212,218 children under five and 62,910 pregnant and breastfeeding women who have been admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 517,897 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling as well as 63,415 and 190,036 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

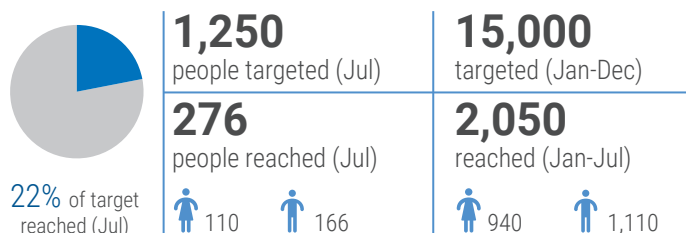
Financial constraints affect the continuity of nutrition services and expand coverage to meet needs in other geographic areas. In addition, insecurity hinders access to people in need of assistance.



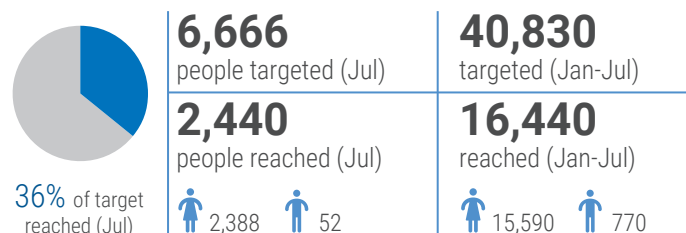
Protection

2.6 million people-in-need

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


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



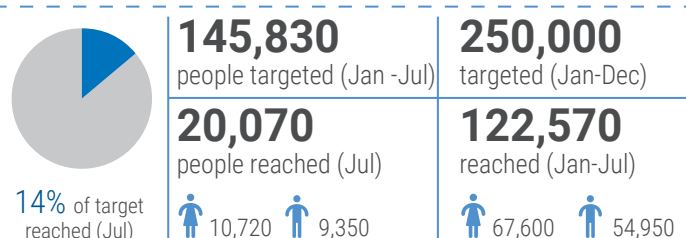
GBV survivors receiving clinical care, case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance and safe house support.

Needs

Out of 245,000 IDPs in 2019, 126,500 were displaced by conflict and 100,000 by drought. 28,000 newly displaced were recorded in July. Increased food insecurity, child recruitment and GBV cases are also current protection concerns.

Response

Protection partners reached 104,000 people. Child Protection partners reached 32,284 children (15,249 girls & 17,035 boys) and 15,451 caregivers (61 per cent females) accessed integrated child protection in emergency. Child Protection partners provided lifesaving messages to 12,037 children (48% girls) and 10,323 caregivers (52% female). GBV partners reached over 20,300 beneficiaries (11,500 women, 3,200 girls) with direct response and preventive support, and information. 2,440 GBV survivors (including 416 girls) received medical care, legal assistance and safe house support. 1,200 GBV survivors received social-economic reintegration support. HLP partners assisted protected 10,200 individuals from eviction and provided post-eviction grants. 10,600 received mine risk education.



People participating in community-based psychosocial support activities.

Gaps

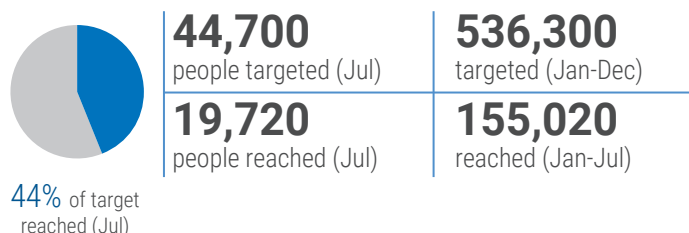
Only 23 per cent of the target have been reached with Family Tracing and Reunification during Jan- July 2019. Due to limited fundings, gaps in protection remain in Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Sool, Nugaal, and Sanaag regions. GBV survivors are insufficiently supported in Bakool, Lower Juba, Sool and Sanaag, Mudug, and Gedo regions.



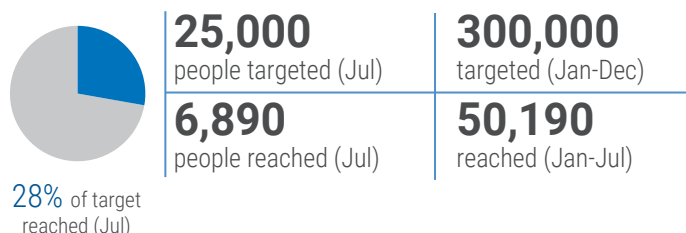
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

2.3 million people-in-need

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


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



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

Needs

About 2.6 million IDPs are living in crowded settlements, without sufficient access to basic services, with poor shelter conditions that raise protection and health concerns. Some 1.3 million of these are in need of improved Shelter and NFIs support. Stockpiling of shelter relief items is required to ensure timely response

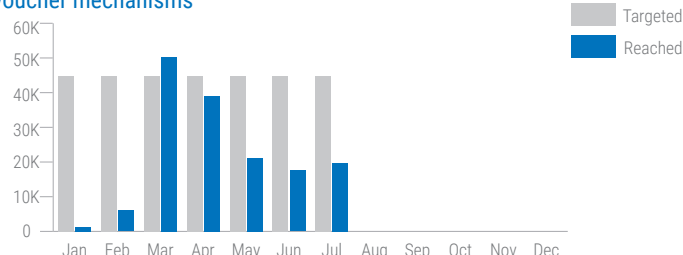
Response

Shelter Cluster assisted 19,716 persons with Standard Non-Food Items (NFI) kits comprising plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. In addition, 6,887 people were assisted with emergency shelter kits including plastic sheets, supporting poles and a rope for tying down the structure. 6,600 persons were assisted with transitional shelter.

Gaps

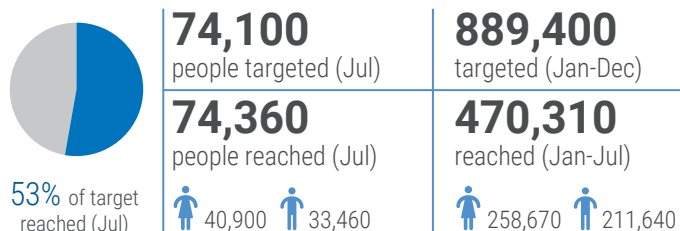
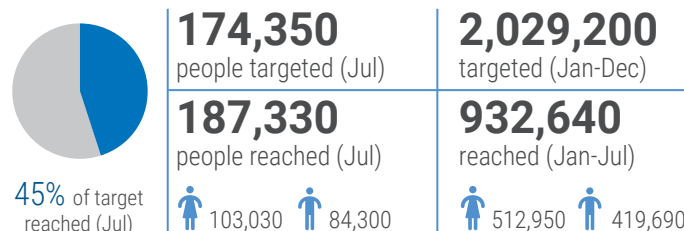
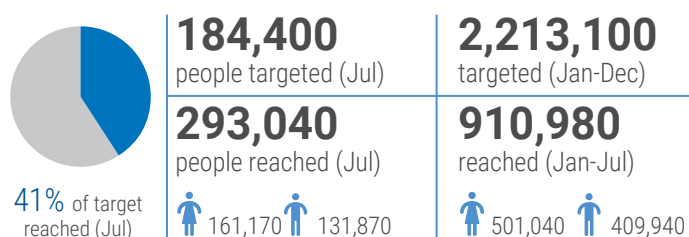
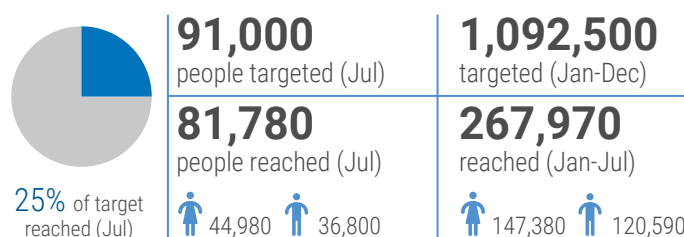
The cluster remains underfunded and the volume of displacements into informal IDP settlements exceeds the cluster's ability to sufficiently respond.

People receiving appropriate NFIs through in-kind distributions, cash or voucher mechanisms





Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

2.9 million people-in-need
Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to people in emergencies.
For more information, contact fpatigny@unicef.org

People reached with access to sustainable safe water services.

People reached with access to temporary safe water services.

People reached with hygiene promotion activities.

People reached with access to sanitation.

Needs

Rehabilitation and extension of 30 existing water systems, 100 shallow wells and construction of 12 new water boreholes in the rural districts of Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba regions to respond to water infrastructures impacted by drought. In addition, the cluster will prioritize interventions in Puntland (Nugaal region) and Somaliland by improving the use of 80 marginal water supply systems such as berkads and sub-surface dams.

Response

In July, partners delivered sustainable water services to over 70,000 people through the rehabilitation of boreholes and shallow wells and formation of water committees. In addition, the scaling up of response interventions in Banadir has resulted in a sharp decrease in cases of acute watery diarrhoea reported.

Gaps

Critical gaps persist throughout all states, mainly in Hiraan, rural Bay and Bakool, Gedo, Afmadoow 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.

People reached with access to sustainable safe water services
