The Deyr rains (September-December) began in some parts of the country, according to the FAO-led Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM). Parts of the north eastern regions started to receive rains in mid-September and the last week of September also saw moderate rains in parts of the Gedo region in Jubaland. There is high risk of flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers given the onset of rains in Somalia and the Ethiopian highlands. Areas to watch along the Shabelle River include Beletwene town and its environs where the river is currently near bankfull and other riverine towns in the Lower Shabelle region. Areas to watch along the Juba include Luuq and the mid-reaches of the river. The flood risk could be further exacerbated by weak river embankments and open river banks commonly seen in Somalia. New internal displacements has been increased from 11,000 families in August to 18,000 in September. 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.
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.

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, 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 assisted 513 IDP sites in Kismayo, Hargeisa, Baidoa, Galkayo, Banadir, Bosasso and Dollow with site improvement tools and waste management materials. Community center in Karingarfood was equipped and handed-over to one community for use; furniture, desktop computer, printer and stationery were also provided. 48 IDP sites in Galkayo South, 10 in Dhusamaareeb and 6 in Caadado, were identified and verified by the CCCM partners in close collaboration with other implementing partners and local authority in the region.

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. The CCCM cluster is underfunded by 76.7 per cent.

People benefitting from site improvement projects

![Chart showing people benefitting from site improvement projects]
### 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

- **1.8 million people-in-need**
  - **330,100 children targeted (Jan-Dec)**
  - **97,740 children reached (Jan-Sep)**
  - **30% of target reached Jan-Sep**
  - **43,450 girls, 54,280 boys**

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

- **39,990 children targeted (Jan-Sep)**
  - **18% of target reached Jan-Sep**
  - **18,730 children reached (Jan-Sep)**
  - **37% of target reached Jan-Sep**
  - **18,730 girls, 21,265 boys**

- **240,000 children targeted (Jan-Dec)**
  - **87,810 children reached (Jan-Sep)**
  - **30% of target reached Jan-Sep**
  - **38,890 girls, 48,920 boys**

### 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

- **4.8 million people-in-need**
  - **2,279,900 people targeted (Sep)**
  - **1,965,330 people reached (Sep)**
  - **86% of target reached (Sep)**
  - **500,000 girls, 1,465,330 boys**

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

- **2,420,500 people targeted (Feb-Dec)**
  - **394,244 people reached (Feb-Sep)**
  - **16% of target reached (Feb-Sep)**
  - **394,244 girls, 454,756 boys**

People reached through livelihood inputs

- **1,596,300 people targeted (Sep)**
  - **408,820 people reached (Sep)**
  - **26% of target reached (Sep)**
  - **408,820 girls, 1,187,480 boys**

People reached through livelihood investment and asset activities

### 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 to be supported and sustained to break the cycle of vulnerability.

### Response

As part of a response to the drought situation, 97,741 (43,456 girls) children benefited from Education in Emergency assistance. 60,201 (27,863 girls) school children supported with teaching and learning materials. 39,995 (18,730 girls) supported with emergency school feeding and 87,811 (38,890 girls) with the provision of safe drinking water. The cluster supported 1904 (495 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.

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

### Gaps

Some areas remain inaccessible which impedes the ability of Food security cluster partners ability to deliver the needs.

### Needs

An estimated 6.3 million Somalis are projected to be 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 & 4 who face significant consumption gaps. 4.2 million Somalis are Stressed – the highest IPC 2 prevalence recorded- and are engaging in negative coping strategies.

### Response

27 partners reported various food security responses in September 2019. Approximately 2 million people were assisted with improved access to food and safety nets. This number is equivalent to 86 per cent of the planned target. The upward trend in assistance should be sustained to mitigate the impact of an extended hunger season. 374,786 beneficiaries were also supported with livelihoods through conditional transfers in September.
**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

### Needs

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) were the leading causes of morbidity in September. An increase in suspected measles cases indicates the need for further vaccination efforts. An increase in both AWD and ARI may be attributed to the prolonged effects of recent drought conditions, and resulting in population displacement due to conflict. Banadir remains the only region with active transmission of cholera; with 50% of cases in children >5 years, no deaths of cholera were reported.

### Response

The Health Cluster is providing oversight to ensure that new fundings 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 by 22 percent in 2019. 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, which will lead to long-term negative social wellbeing affects.

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**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

### Needs

One million children under five are acutely malnourished with 178,000 severely acutely malnourished at a national median prevalence of 13.8. The start of the Deyr rains will likely bring high rates of morbidity particularly measles and AWD continuing to contribute to malnutrition cases.

### Response

Nutrition cluster partners reached a total of 15,509 new cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 285,876 children under five and 91,882 pregnant and breastfeeding women who have been admitted and treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). In addition, more than 638,963 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling. 244,800 and 171,394 under 2 years’ children and pregnant and lactating women respectively received (MCHN) and Blanket Sublimentary feeding programme (BSFP) as part of preventive services.

### Gaps

Financial constraints affect the continuity of nutrition services and expansion of 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

Needs

Armed conflict and violence as well as climatic shocks continue to affect communities. Displacement due to drought increased from 11K to 18K new displacement in September. More than 173,000 individuals were evicted from their settlement this year, including 22,600 in September.

Response

Protection partners reached a total of 490 individuals with family tracing services in Sep. In total, the cluster reached 2,630 individuals this year, about 21 percent of its target for 2019 out through the year. Child Protection partners provided access to integrated child protection emergency services across the country to 14,188 children and 10,343 caregivers. GBV partners reached more than 35,627 beneficiaries with direct response and preventive support, and information. About 4,073 GBV survivors received medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance or safe house support. About 310 GBV survivors received support to their social-economic reintegration and 3,648 individuals reached with cash grants to cope with post-eviction stress during the month.

Gaps

In light of the persisting eviction trends, prevention efforts need to be intensified and dialogue with duty bearers and private individuals on supporting HLP rights must continue. Due to limited fundings gaps only 21 per cent of the target have been reached with Family Tracing and Reunification during Sep 2019 while gaps in protection remain in Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Sool, Nugaal, and Sanaag regions.

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

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

The Shelter Cluster partners assisted 9,240 persons with NFI kits consisting of plastic sheets, solar lamp, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. 600 persons were assisted with emergency shelter kits. This brings the total number of people assisted by Shelter Cluster partners to 244,000 or 24% of the 2019 target.

Gaps

There are limited shelter/NFI stocks available that is not enough to respond to needs. The shelter sector is severely underfunded with only 8% of the funding requirement received by end of August. The scale of needs is much higher than available funds.
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

74,100 people targeted (Sep)  889,400 people targeted (Jan-Dec)

54,407 people reached (Sep)  559,860 people reached (Jan-Sep)

73% of target reached (Sep)

20% of target reached (Sep)

People reached with access to sustainable safe water services.

174,350 people targeted (Sep)  984,750 people targeted (Jan-Sep)

35,563 people reached (Sep)  19,560 people reached (Sep)

73% of target reached (Sep)

20% of target reached (Sep)

People reached with access to temporary safe water services.

184,400 people targeted (Sep)  2,213,100 people targeted (Jan-Dec)

40,550 people reached (Sep)  994,760 people reached (Jan-Sep)

22% of target reached (Sep)

4% of target reached (Sep)

People reached with hygiene promotion activities.

91,000 people targeted (Sep)  1,092,500 people targeted (Jan-Dec)

3,680 people reached (Sep)  2,020 people reached (Sep)

22% of target reached (Sep)

4% of target reached (Sep)

People reached with access to sanitation.

People reached with access to sustainable safe water services

SOMALIA

Humanitarian Dashboard - September 2019

As of 22 October 2019

Needs

Rehabilitation and extension of 30 existing water systems, 100 shallow wells and construction of 12 new water boreholes are to be prioritized in rural districts of Bakool, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Gedo and Lower Juba to respond to drought-impacted water infrastructures.

Response

In September, partners delivered sustainable water services to 50,000 people through the rehabilitation of existing facilities and/or installation of new water points, mainly in Mudug and Sool. Only 3,500 people were reached with sanitation services and 40,000 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 FMoH and will be implemented in October.

Gaps

Priority areas for intervention related to severe shortages of water include Bardheere, Garbahare and Belet Xawaa in Gedo, Buur Hakaba and Berdale (rural Bay), Xudur and Wajid and Afmadoow. Other priorities in IDP settlements include KMS0 area in Lower Shabelle and Khada and Darkenley in Banadir region.