

2019

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

PEOPLE IN NEED

4.2M

NOV 2018



SOMALIA

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



www.unocha.org/somalia








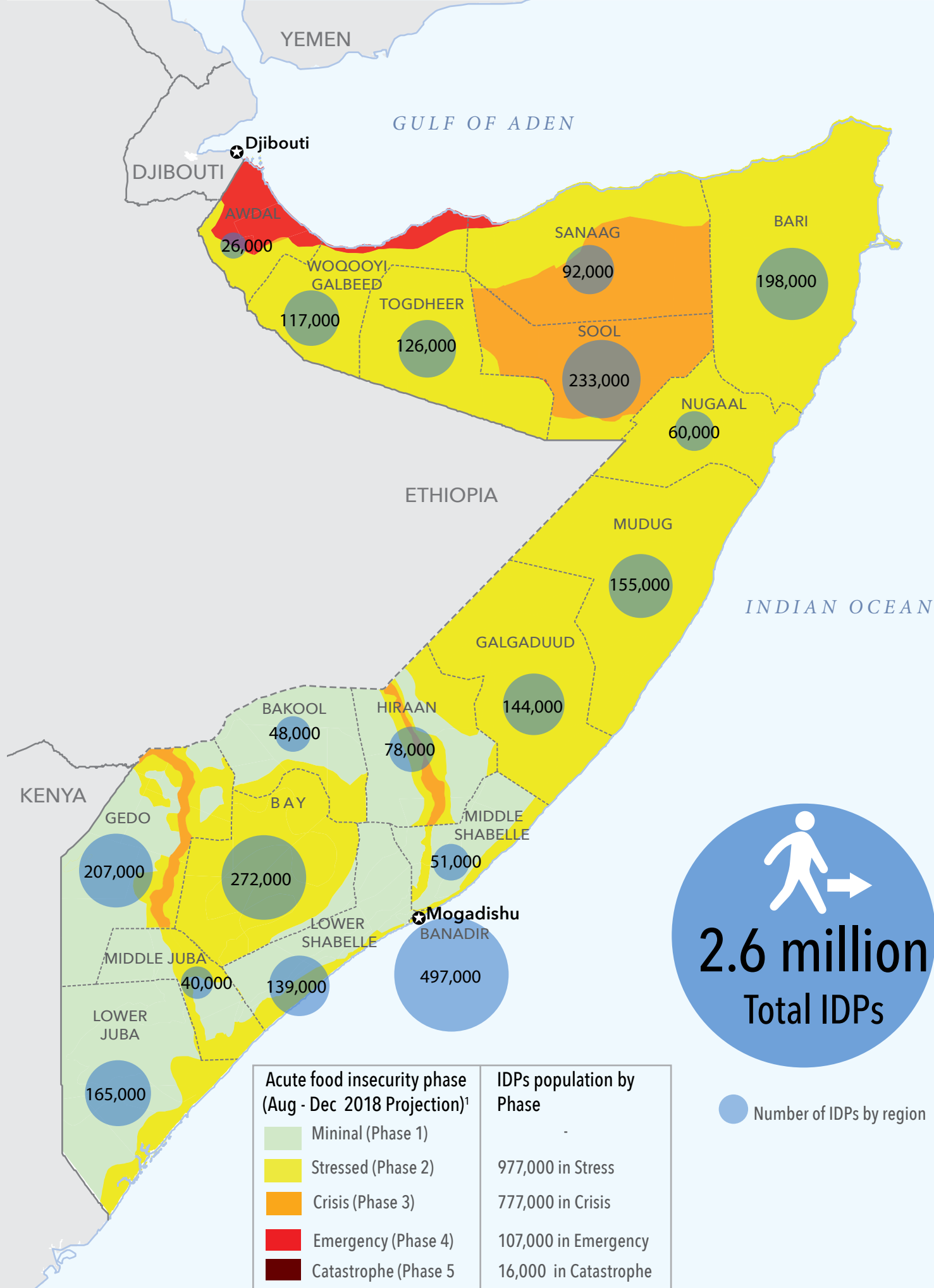
www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia



[@OCHAsomalia](https://twitter.com/OCHAsomalia)

PART I: SUMMARY

- 
-  Humanitarian needs & key figures
 -  Impact of the crisis
 -  Breakdown of people in need
 -  Severity of need



1. The integrated food security phase classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale. At the area level, it divides areas into the following phases: IPC Phase 1=Minimal; Phase 2=Stress; Phase 3=Crisis; Phase 4=Emergency; and Phase 5 =Famine. data source: FAO- FSNAU, FEWSNET

2. IDPs data source: UNHCR - PRMN

HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

Somalia remains one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in the world. 2018 has seen some improvements in the food security outlook, mainly due to the above-average Gu rainfall and sustained humanitarian response. However, such gains are fragile, serious protection concerns persist and humanitarian needs in Somalia remain high. Climatic shocks, armed conflict and violence are key drivers of humanitarian needs and human rights violations. One third of the total population, or 4.2 million people, require humanitarian assistance and protection. Along with humanitarian action, substantial investment in resilience-building and development solutions will be critical to ultimately reduce humanitarian needs in Somalia.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



1 Life-threatening needs among the displaced and other crisis affected communities, and a lack of access to quality basic services

Over 1.5 million people face acute levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) and require immediate assistance for their survival. The median prevalence of severe acute malnutrition has surpassed the emergency threshold of two per cent. 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), marginalized communities and civilians in conflict-affected areas, living in the most vulnerable circumstances, have limited or no access to quality basic services.



2 Protection risks due to exposition to armed conflict, violence and other disasters

Violations and abuses, such as sexual and gender-based violence, child recruitment, attacks on civilian areas, infrastructure and forced displacement, remain a pervasive feature of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, people with disabilities and members of marginalized communities are especially at risk of violence, exploitation, exclusion and discrimination.



3 Limited livelihood opportunities and weakened resilience

Two million people – over 60 per cent of all food insecure people in stress (IPC 2) – are either IDPs or are living in particularly vulnerable conditions. Especially, displaced and socially marginalized groups in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas – including pastoral and agro-pastoral communities – require livelihood support to prevent a deterioration of their situation and to help protect their livelihoods and increase their resilience against climatic shocks.



4 Needs of hard-to-reach populations

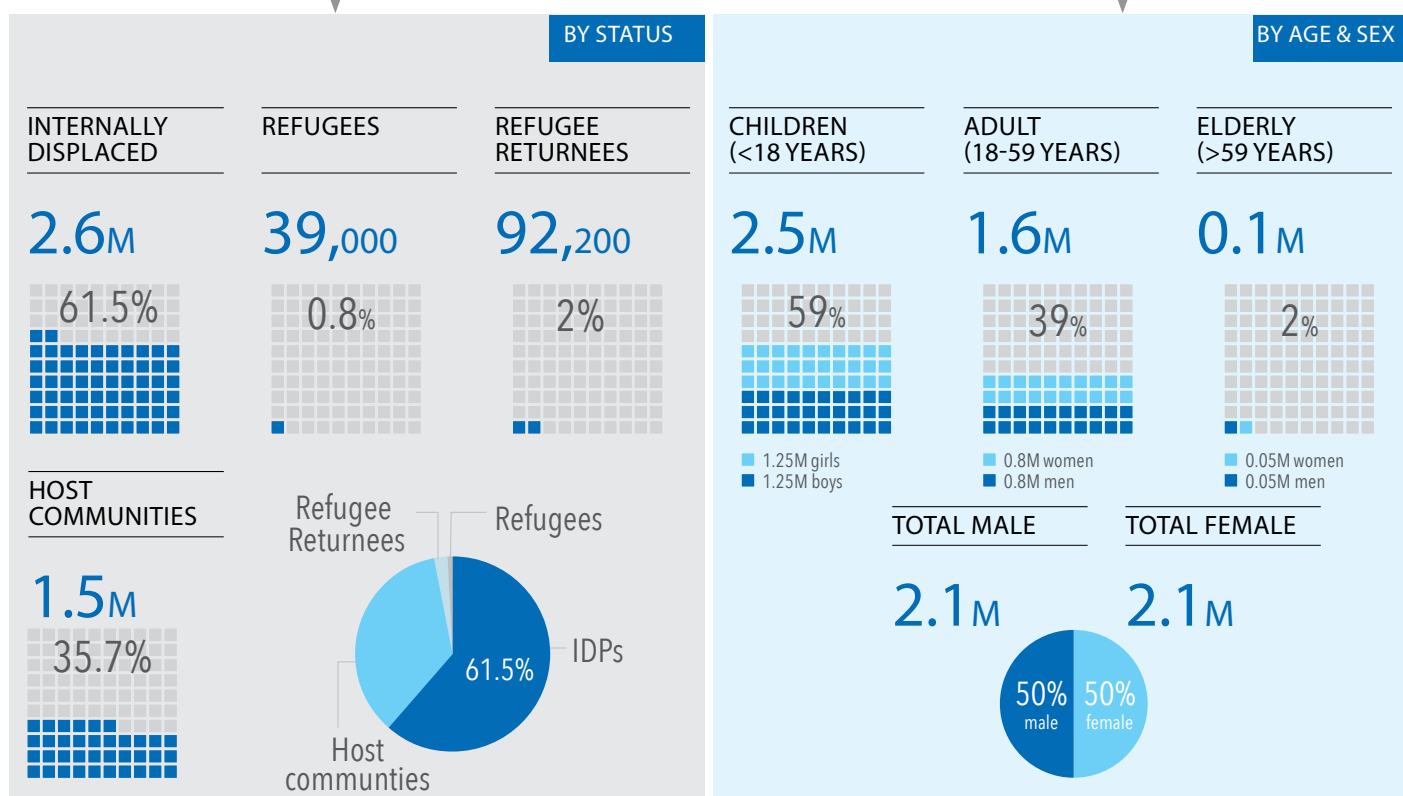
An estimated 2 million people are living in hard-to-reach, conflict-affected areas, primarily in the southern and central regions of Somalia. Accessibility of those in need is hindered by the presence of non-state armed actors, active conflict and insecurity, as well as limited infrastructure. This has resulted in the reduction in presence of humanitarian partners as well as difficulty in the delivery of assistance.

TOTAL POPULATION

12.3M

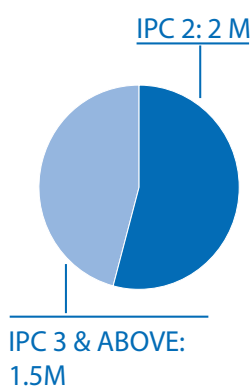
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

4.2M



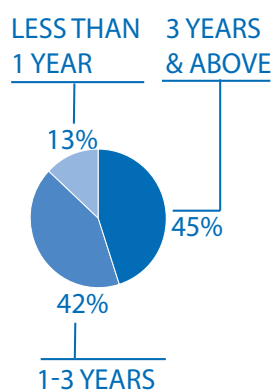
FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

3.5M



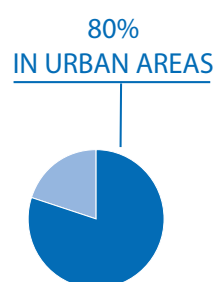
LENGTH OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

2.6M



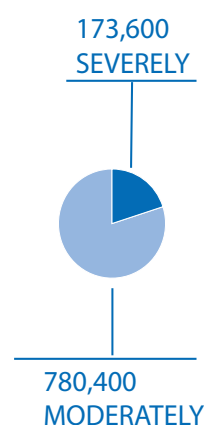
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

2.6M



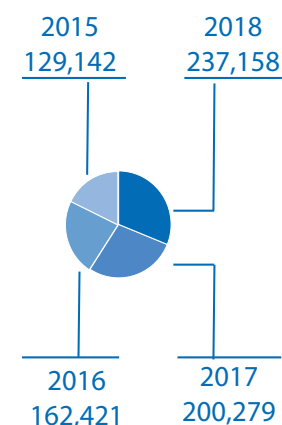
ACUTELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN < 5 YEARS

954,000



EVICTIONS (OCT 2015 -OCT 2018)

729,000



IMPACT OF THE

CRISIS

Ongoing armed conflict and insecurity, as well as cyclical climatic shocks, amid compounding political and socioeconomic factors, continue to drive and impact the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. Such factors have resulted in protracted economic vulnerability and the loss of livelihoods, particularly among agro-pastoralists, rural pastoralists and riverine farmers. Violence and limited access to humanitarian assistance and basic social services in rural and hard-to-reach areas has spurred mass population movement toward urban and peri-urban areas, further straining the limited resources and absorption capacity of host communities. The combined impact increasingly exposes households to risks of violence, exploitation and abuse. As a result, in 2019 4.2 million Somalis are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The crisis impacts people in all regions of Somalia, but the IDPs and the host communities bear the most substantial burden

Throughout all 18 regions of Somalia, there are people in need, ranging from 16 to 71 per cent of the regional population. Close to 50 per cent of all people in need are located in five regions: Banadir (721,000), Bay (370,000), Lower Shabelle (370,000), Awdal (306,000) and Hiraa (279,000)¹.

2.6 million IDPs have been displaced by armed conflict and violence, insecurity and/or drought/floods². They currently live in all regions with around 80 per cent in urban areas. Despite insecurity and regular climatic shocks, Somalia also hosts 39,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia (19,600) and Yemen (12,100) as well as 92,000 refugee returnees are expected to return from Kenya and Yemen.

Among the communities hosting displaced people, 1.5 million people suffer in particular from the impact of decades of violence, recurrent climatic shocks and governance challenges. In both, rural and urban areas, there is an ongoing struggle over limited resources and access to aid, often leading to tensions between the host communities and IDPs.

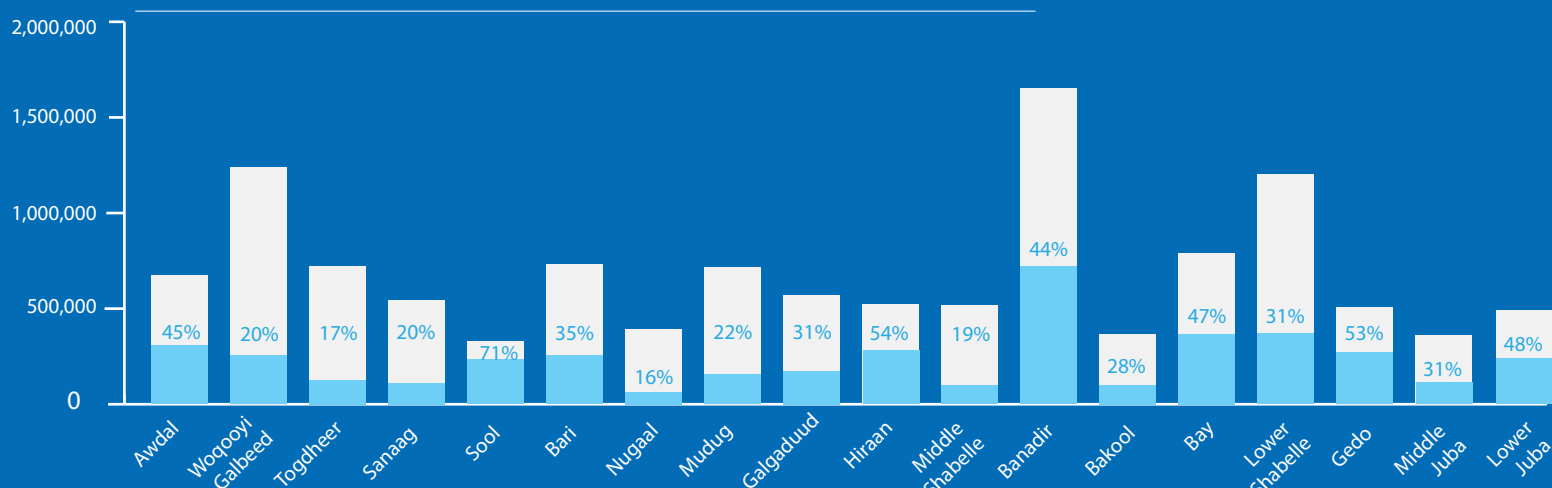
The most vulnerable groups, who are exposed to the highest risks and are consistently socially excluded³, include women, children, the elderly, child- and female-headed households, the physically and mentally disabled, people living in conflict zones, and marginalized groups. Such groups are not mutually exclusive, compounding the vulnerability of those who belong to more than one. Displaced women, children and minority group members are particularly vulnerable due to family separations and/or the absence of community networks. IDPs with a different clan profile from host communities are also more vulnerable.

Despite improvements, the humanitarian situation remains characterized by fragility

In comparison to the 2018 HNO, humanitarian needs in 2019 have reduced by 34 per cent, from 6.2 to 4.2 million people, which is due to a combination of the overall improvement in the food security outlook, linked to the Gu rains and the sustained humanitarian response, as well as a revised methodology for calculating the number of People in Need (PIN), which applies both population and geographic vulnerability criteria (see box 1).

07

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE IN NEED COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION BY REGION



Box 1: New methodology in calculating People in Need

Compared to previous years, the 2019 HNO applied a new methodology in calculating the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Therefore, the 34 per cent reduction of PIN compare to 2018 is a result of three factors:

- Improvement of the humanitarian situation.
- A more focused definition of humanitarian needs.
- Calculation of people in need beyond food security and nutrition data.

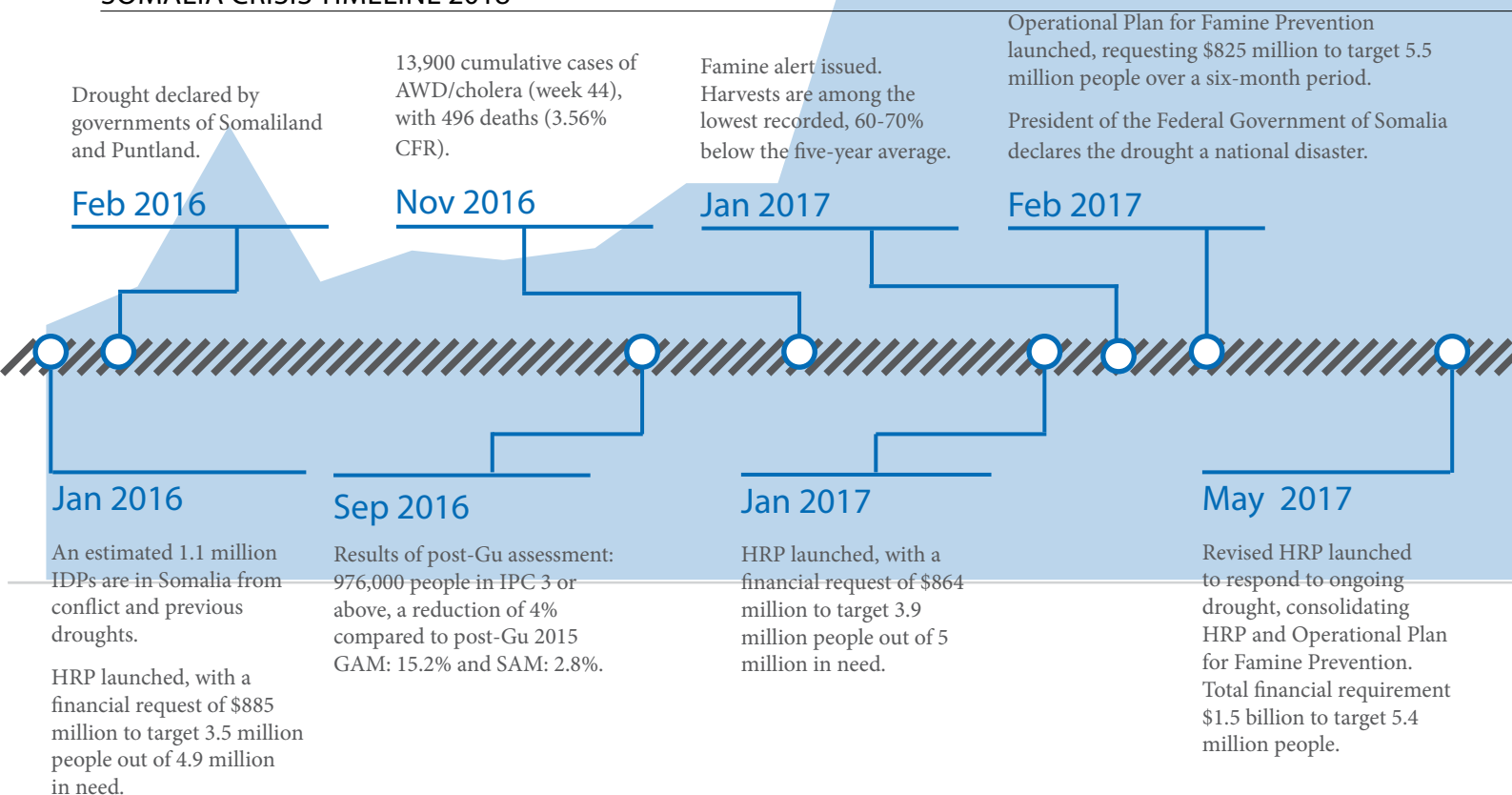
Please see annex 1 for more details

As a result of conflict and climatic shocks, over 1.5 million people are suffering from acute food insecurity (IPC 3 or higher), and require immediate assistance for their survival, while close to 2 million food insecure people are in stress (IPC 2). Comparing the post Gu results from 2017 with those of 2018, the number of people in IPC 3 and 4 have reduced by 52 per cent, while the IPC 2 caseload remained virtually unchanged, with a reduction of only 0.6 per cent. Almost 60 per cent of people in crisis (IPC 3) and emergency (IPC 4) levels are IDPs⁴. Having limited access to land and livelihoods opportunities, IDPs are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance and are in need of durable solutions.

Despite the overall improvements in food security, similar gains were not observed with respect to malnutrition, which is influenced by several factors, including healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation and good hygiene practices. Close to one million children under the age of five are expected to be acutely malnourished in 2019, including 174,000 suffering from life-threatening severe malnutrition. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at 14 per cent, although many parts of Somalia remain above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. In particular, areas hosting IDPs have some of the highest rates of malnutrition⁵. Malnutrition in Somalia has proven to be a generational issue in the case of adolescent girls, as poor nutrition and subsequent poor health, carries over from adolescence, through pregnancy, to the child. In order to break this cycle, nutrition programs are needed in schools, with a particular focus on adolescent girls.

The 2018 Gu rains also contributed to the improvement of water availability, as well as to the increase in access to water across most of the country: 74 per cent of host community households and 59 per cent of IDPs reported having adequate access to drinking water⁶. These findings show an improvement compared to 2017, where almost half of households (47 per cent), particularly host communities, reported inadequate access to water⁷. Notwithstanding the improvements in water accessibility in 2018, large discrepancies exist across geographic areas and vulnerable groups. More sustainable solutions for water accessibility are needed for both displaced and non-displaced populations, given that it is also key to combatting the spread of diseases such as cholera and Acute

SOMALIA CRISIS TIMELINE 2018



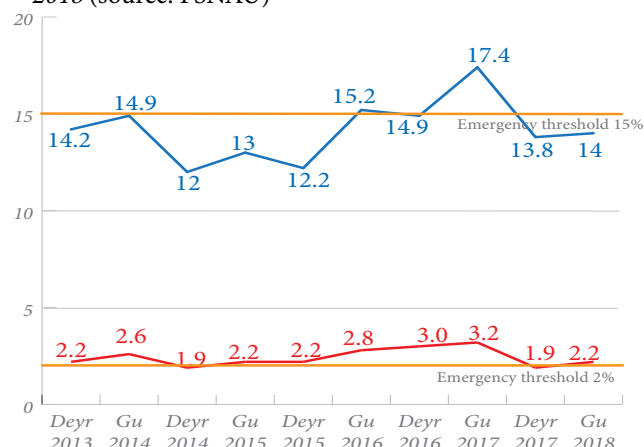
The graph shows the evolution of number of indicators in alarm phase across Somalia between January 2016 and September 2018 as per the Early-warning Early-action dashboard of FSNAU. In this period, the lowest value was recorded in January 2016 (99 indicators) and the highest in March 2017 (386 indicators). In September 2018, 130 indicators were in alarm phase.

Changes in *Post Gu* findings in 2017 to 2018 (source: FSNAU)

	POST-GU 2017	POST DEYR 2018	POST JILAL 2018	POST GU 2018	CHANGE
Number of IDPs considered	1.1M	1.1M	2.6M	2.6M	+1,500,000 (136%)
People in Emergency (IPC 4)	800,000	500,000	N/A	155,000	-645,000 (-80%)
People in Crisis and Emergency (Phase 3 & 4)	3,100,000	2,700,000	2,497,000	1,500,000	-1,600,000 (-52%)
People in stress (Phase 2)	3,100,000	2,700,000	2,905,000	3,080,000	-20,000 (-0.6%)

Watery Diarrhea (AWD). The proximity of water sources and the availability of latrines is also a critical issue that can expose women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence⁸. As a result of mass population influxes to urban centres, existing infrastructure is not sufficient to meet the demand, thus forcing women to walk long distances which makes them more vulnerable to assaults. One in three women report having to walk more than 30 minutes to reach a water source⁹. Overall, despite the improvements in access to WASH and health services, a large proportion of population reports low quality of those services.

Humanitarian needs remain above the levels seen prior to the 2017 drought crisis. Gains and improvements could be quickly reversed. In 2018, shocks such as flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, or Cyclone Sagar, which struck the northern coastline in May 2018, have affected approximately

SAM and GAM trend change between *Deyr 2013 to Gu 2018* (source: FSNAU)

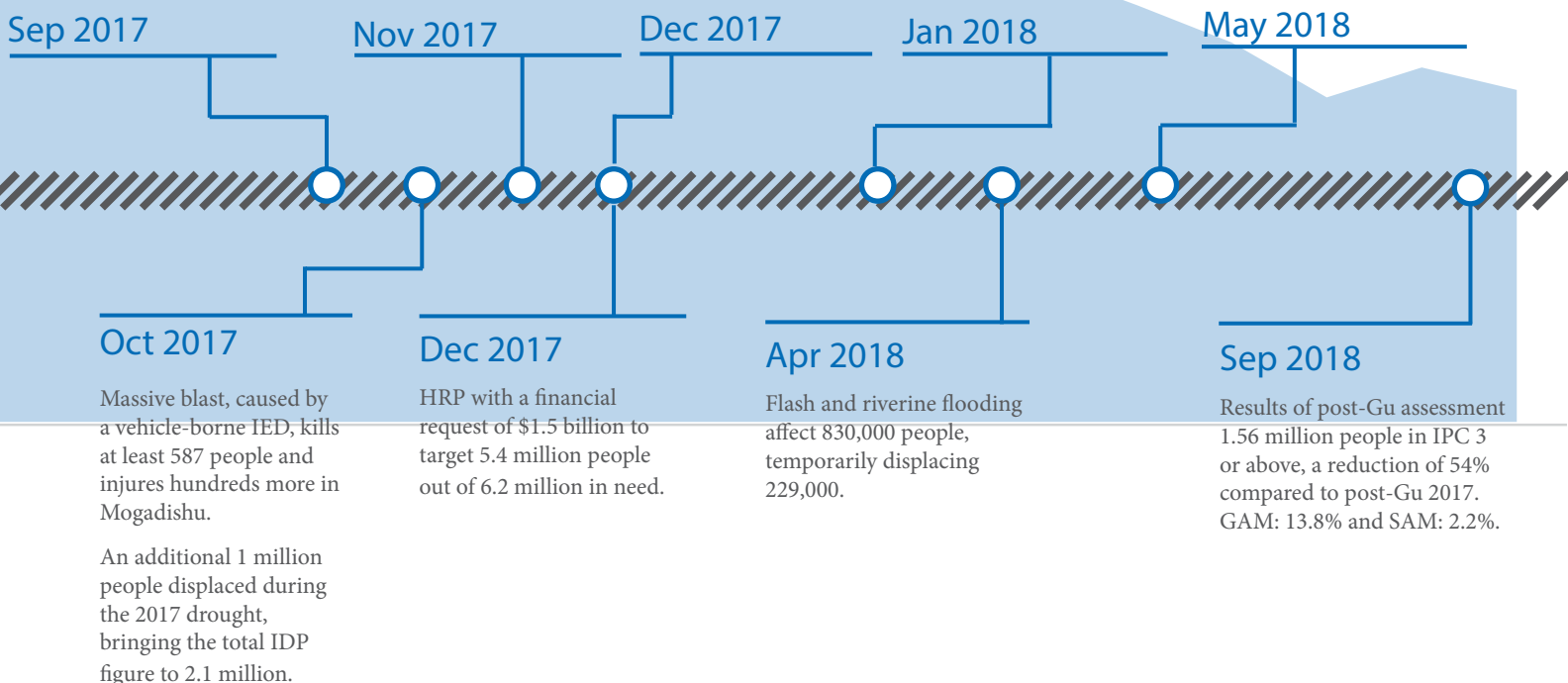
Results of post-Gu assessment: 3.4 million people in IPC 3 or above, an increase of 71% compared to post-Gu 2016. GAM: 17.4% and SAM: 3.2%

78,426 cumulative cases of AWD/cholera (week 44) with 1159 deaths (1.48% CFR).

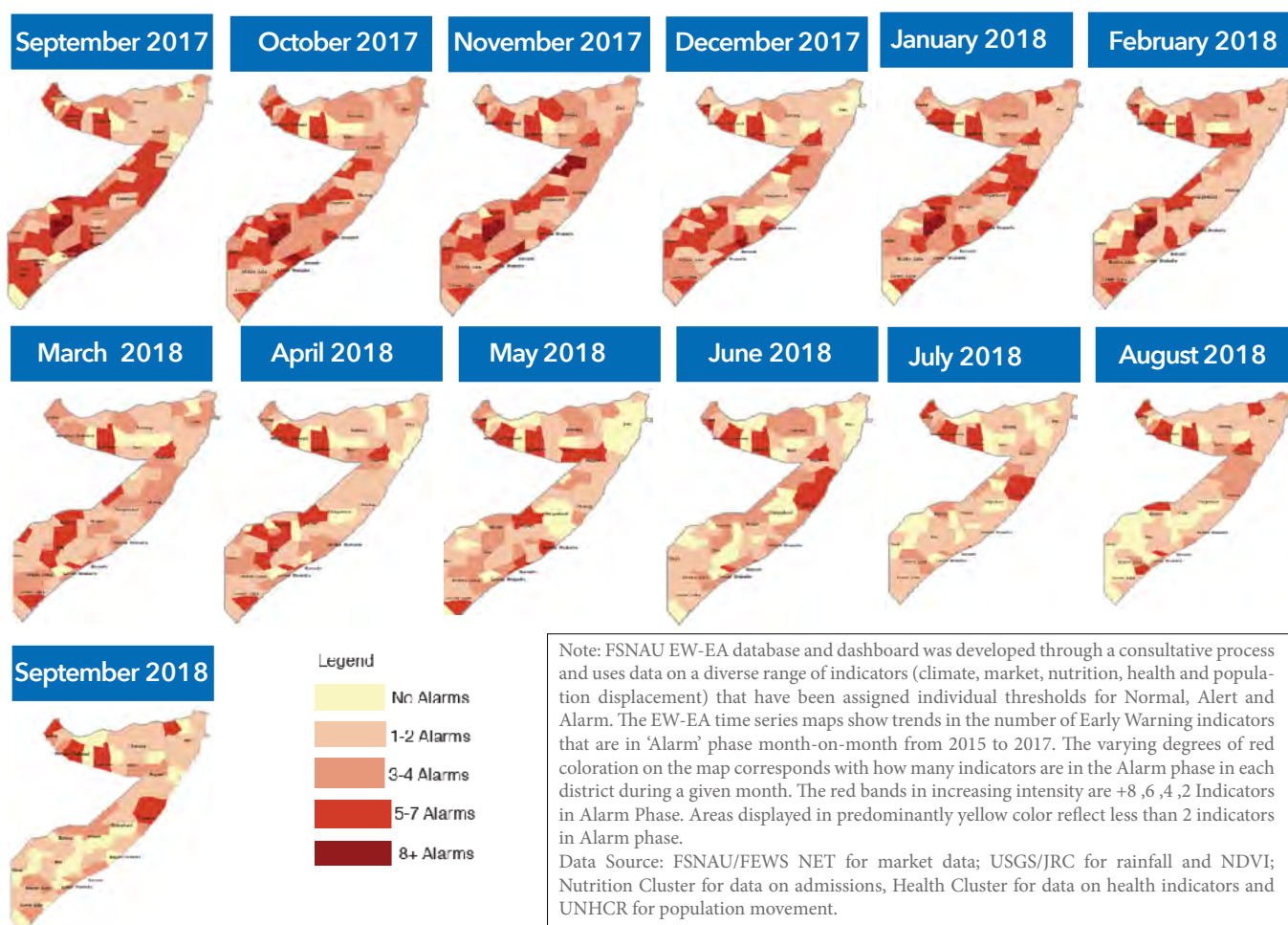
Over 35,000 people forcefully evicted from Mogadishu IDP settlements.

Total IDP figure revised to 2.6 million based on additional data and analysis.

Cyclone Sagar affects 228,000 people in Somaliland and Puntland.



Early -warning Early-action dashboard since Jan 2016 (Source FSNAU) A multi-partner effort mandated by the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to facilitate decision making for early action based on the identification and monitoring of a consistent set of key early warning indicators. These are Climate (rainfall, vegetation coverage/NDVI and river levels and price of water); Market (cereal prices, livestock prices, Wage Labor and Terms of Trade); Health (Measles, AWD, Polio and Malaria); Nutrition (New admission to feeding/treatment centers/GAM) and Population displacement.



one million people. Destitution among communities who have lost their livelihoods has compounded protection risks, particularly for women and girls, and pushed many into multiple or prolonged displacements. Substantial investments in sustainable development solutions and resilience-building efforts are critical to reducing humanitarian needs in Somalia.

Excess mortality continues to be driven by malnutrition, disease outbreaks and limited healthcare for those living in difficult circumstances who are often the most vulnerable. One in seven Somali children dies before the age of five¹⁰. Although nationally, 77 per cent of host communities and 65 per cent of IDP households reported to have access to a health facility, in some regions – namely Sanaag, Mudug and Banadir – over 50 per cent of IDPs reported that there were no health facilities in the area¹¹. Pressure on the existing facilities is high, particularly

in urban areas, with shortage particularly striking with respect to mental health facilities¹².

The crisis continues to also have serious consequences for the protection of children. Family separation, whether occurring during displacement or when parents send their children to safer locations particularly affects IDP families. Between January to July 2018, 2,400 boys and 380 girls were reported to be victims of grave violations committed by parties to the conflict, with child recruitment increasing by 32 per cent in 2018, compared to 2017¹³. Child labour is widespread and is one of the main problems hampering children's access to education. Over out of three households rely on child labour as a coping mechanism, with 98 per cent of marginalized clans' households reporting the same¹⁴. Access to education is key to ensuring child protection, especially among the displaced, girls,

CHILD MORTALITY

1 out of 7
children die before the
age of five



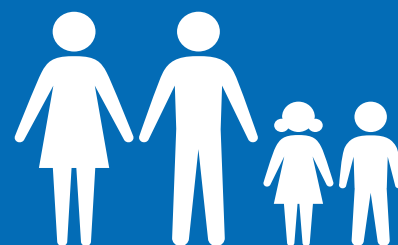
CHILDREN IN NEED

3 out of 5
people in need are children



CHILDREN IN NEED OF FAMILY TRACING AND REUNIFICATION

8,000



pastoralist and rural communities, and marginalized groups, including those who reside in hard-to-reach areas.

Widespread and protracted displacement continues to be one of the main drivers of humanitarian need in Somalia

Humanitarian needs in Somalia are substantially driven by displacement. Humanitarian actors estimate that 2.6 million people are internally displaced, located in around 2,000 IDP settlements across Somalia. The majority of these are informal settlements on private land in urban areas. The four main reasons for internal displacement are conflict or fear of conflict (33 per cent), drought (22 per cent), a lack of livelihood opportunities (16 per cent) and evictions (5 per cent)¹⁵.

Box 2: Changes in IDP figures

In November 2016, when the humanitarian situation started rapidly deteriorating due to the ongoing drought conditions, the number of IDPs was estimated at 1.1 million. An estimated additional 1 million people had been displaced during 2017, bringing the total IDP figure to 2.1 million. In early 2018, in light of additional data and analysis, humanitarian actors adopted a total IDP figure of 2.6 million, which was subsequently endorsed by the Federal Government of Somalia.

Many displaced households have experienced multiple displacements, resulting in a population comprised of various interwoven strata: (i) those displaced recently or over the course of decades, (ii) those displaced once or multiple times, (iii) those displaced within their original region or to a different area in the country, (iv) those returning after fleeing to neighbouring countries, and (v) people who are themselves foreign nationals and have been displaced to Somalia as refugees.

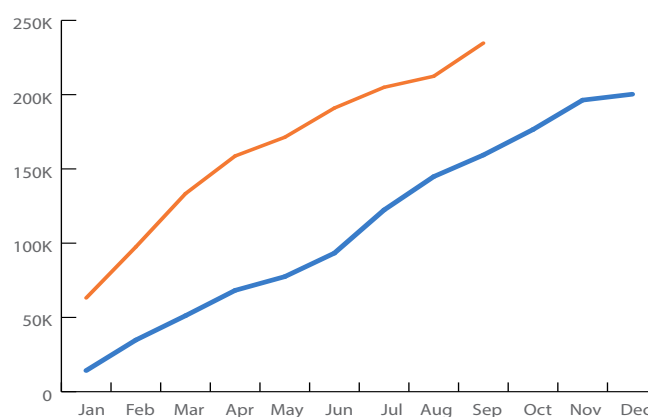
The displacement context is largely protracted, with many IDPs being displaced for longer than five years: 45 per cent report being displaced for longer than three years¹⁶, 42 per cent one to three years and 13 per cent less than one year. The prevalence of long-term displacement in Somalia indicates the need for durable solutions for IDPs.

Ongoing armed conflict and insecurity, as well as recurrent climatic shocks, continue to be key drivers of displacement, and limit the possibility of return to areas of origin. Even in cases where violence has ceased, or climatic shocks have relented, many IDPs do not wish to return to their areas of origin out of fear of reprisal or because of the limited availability of social services and livelihood opportunities.

90 per cent of the IDPs interviewed indicated that they intend to remain at their current location, and integrate locally, rather than return to their area of origin¹⁷. This varies little across regions, with Banadir showing the lowest value (78 per cent), though 18 per cent of IDPs in that region indicated that they did not know if they want to remain. Limited infrastructure and services to respond to needs, unplanned settlements with precarious security for housing, a lack of land tenure and limited livelihood opportunities prevent most IDPs from rebuilding their lives and integrating into urban communities. IDPs' predominant intention to remain in towns and cities across Somalia exacerbates the rapid urbanization process in the country, and shapes the approach towards addressing displacement needs in the short- and long-term, to support the attainment of durable solutions.

Forced evictions are on the rise, creating a cycle in which they are both a cause and multiplier of the displacement crisis.

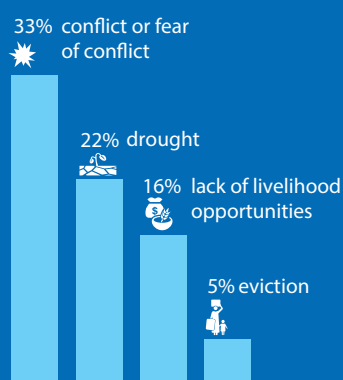
Cumulative evictions trend in 2017 and 2018



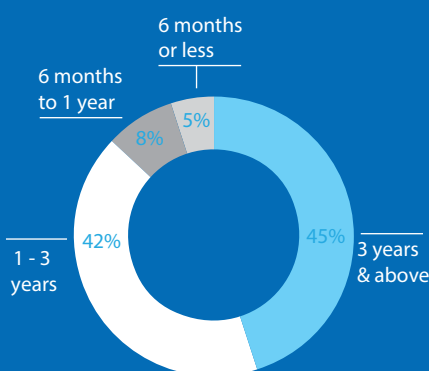
Source: NRC

With increasing urban population density, inflated property rates and a lack of tenure security or regulatory frameworks, the rising trend of forced evictions presents one of the most immediate protection threats for IDPs and poor households, due to their exposure to power dynamics and exploitative relationships with land owners, through gatekeepers. The rate of forced evictions has surpassed that of 2017, with over 234,000 people evicted between January and September¹⁸. The repeated disruption of coping mechanisms among the

MAIN REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENTS



LENGTH OF TIME IDPS ARE DISPLACED FROM THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN



RETURN INTENTIONS OF IDPS



displaced has eroded their ability to adapt to their challenging circumstances, and has undermined efforts to facilitate a path to recovery. Structural protection issues and violations associated with housing, land and property are rampant and include land grabbing, encroachment, multiple land claims, insecure land tenure, boundary disputes, demolitions, illegal land claims,

squatters, illegal occupations and land transactions and fraud. Poor land administration, a lack of land management systems, limited access to justice, and poor legal/policy frameworks remain structural impediments to tenure security, and contribute to the protracted nature of the displacement crisis.

Protection Priorities – Somalia Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018-2019

Serious protection concerns persist in Somalia, putting civilian lives at risk, forcing many to flee, exposing them to multiple risks while displaced, and impeding the effective implementation of durable solutions. The protection crisis is further worsened by entrenched, but fluid, societal divisions, resulting in competition for resources across social groups. Three interlinked priority areas where protection is lacking and poses a significant challenge to the entire humanitarian response are:

1. Large-scale displacement, poor living conditions in IDP settlements and limited opportunities for durable solutions (including return, local integration and settlement elsewhere) resulting in increased protection risks. Displacement dynamics have consistently been directed towards urban centres, merging with urbanization dynamics and increasing pressure on services in larger towns and cities. Humanitarian conditions in many of the informal settlements and public buildings occupied by the displaced throughout Somalia continue to be dire. Such conditions may be further aggravated for communities who are forcibly evicted from their location of settlement or for those who continue to reside with insecure tenure. The lack of basic services contributes to serious public health risks, preventable deaths and risks of sexual assault for women and girls, who are often without adequate access to reporting/referral mechanisms; perpetrators are regularly unaccountable to their actions. Of specific concern is the large number of drought-affected IDP communities from conflict areas, largely consisting of separated families whose men and older boys stayed behind. Family separation increases the exposure of women and girls to the protection risks related to hazardous livelihood activities, including reduced protection from GBV. Despite substantial progress on mainstreaming durable solutions in national development frameworks, the context of ongoing insecurity means that safe and dignified durable solutions to displacement remain elusive, prolonging their existence in undignified and vulnerable circumstances.

2. Differential risks of exclusion and discrimination, including those based on societal discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age and gender. Somalia's societal structure is highly complex, comprising numerous social groups, clans, sub-clans and ethnic minority groups that are not members of any specific clans. Divisions and constantly evolving relations between these groups are among the prevailing characteristics of society, and represent a key driver of vulnerability within the ongoing conflict. Because some groups have comparatively less social capital and political influence, they have weaker support structures and reduced clan-based protection mechanisms. Displacement can aggravate existing inequalities due to the loss of livelihoods; this introduces new dimensions of marginalization and exclusion. IDPs from minority groups, or those with weak social connections in host communities, face more obstacles in accessing assistance and protection. Minority clans and marginalized groups face heightened risks of eviction, arbitrary arrest, sexual violence, and discriminatory or denied access to humanitarian assistance and services.

Moreover, displacement affects individuals of all ages and sexes, from diverse social backgrounds, in different ways. With respect to gender considerations, women and girls face specific protection risks, as they have limited social protection mechanisms and structures, which can be further eroded through repeated displacement. Strife within families over scarce resources and challenges to traditional gender roles, as women increasingly become the primary family providers, are key factors that influence intimate partner violence. Girls are exposed to a greater degree of sexual violence and abuse, early and/or forced marriage, and potentially, teenage pregnancy. Men and boys also face serious and specific protection risks, especially exposition to significantly high risks of coerced and/or forced recruitment by armed actors, resulting in restrictions on freedom of movement and the ability to access humanitarian assistance or pursue livelihood opportunities.

3. Protection of communities in conflict-affected areas subjected to armed violence and conflict. The armed conflict between the state and allied stakeholders, and armed non-state actors, as well as localized armed inter-communal violence, gives rise to a multitude of violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights law. Civilians bear the brunt of the ongoing conflict through death and injury, destruction of property, taxation of communities (including through forced child recruitment), land grabbing, destruction of livelihoods, limited freedom of movement and limited access to services and humanitarian assistance. Civilians are exposed to indiscriminate attacks, including through Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), other explosive hazards, and aerial bombardments. Often, communities living in areas regained by government forces and their allies are left without protection once those forces withdraw, which has drawn a troublesome cat-and-mouse pattern across the conflict. As a result, many are forced to leave their homes, with some moving preemptively. Violence and extortion are often perpetrated against civilians at checkpoints, whether manned by police, armed forces or militias. Accountability for such violations is limited, and traditional or formal mediation and justice mechanisms are often disrupted, if not disrespected or inaccessible.

Box 3: The Tahriib phenomenon ('Children on the Move')

Somalia stands at a crossroads between Yemen to the east, Ethiopia, Sudan and beyond to the west. It is estimated that 90 per cent of migrants transiting through Somalia are below the age of 25, of whom, 15 per cent are younger than 15 years old and 13 per cent are children under the age of five. In the month of September 2018 alone, IOM estimated that 26,200 persons were either settling or transiting through Somalia, including unaccompanied children (9 per cent), and pregnant/lactating mothers (7 per cent). In October 2018, the total number of people on the move were around 29,500 (incl. 7 per cent unaccompanied children and 7 per cent pregnant and lactating mothers).

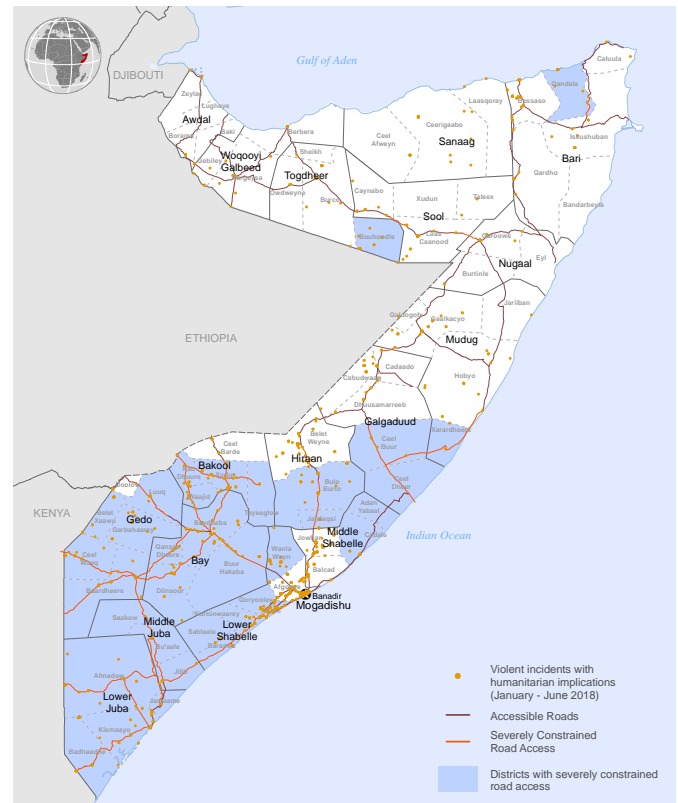
There are two main factors pushing people (incl. children and youth) to migrate: 1) conflict, as the key reason to leave the country of origin, and 2) the hope to find a better life in the hosting country. Migrants face a myriad of protection issues along the way: violence, extortion and exploitation, including multiple forms of SGBV. Single women travelling alone or with children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, unaccompanied children, early-married children, persons with disabilities, and elderly men and women are among those who are particularly at risk.

Access challenges impact humanitarian needs

The operational environment in Somalia continues to be volatile and difficult. Safety and security concerns, movement restrictions, active conflict, interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities, and bureaucratic impediments continue to impact the ability of humanitarian actors to reach people in need in a timely manner. Staff safety and security remain a major concern due to the rapidly evolving and complex nature of violence in the country. Humanitarian personnel, facilities and assets regularly face threats and violence, disrupting humanitarian operations especially in southern and central Somalia. Between January and October 2018, 110 violent incidents involving humanitarians led to the death of nine, injury of 13, abduction of 22 and arrest and detention of 18¹⁹. Three others were expelled by authorities. Affected organizations have scaled down or suspended operations due to staff safety and security concerns, further reducing the ability of people in need to receive life-saving assistance. Reports of criminality and looting of aid supplies has also continued to increase, particularly during the second quarter of 2018, following the scale-up of humanitarian operations to respond to the impacts of Gu rainy season floods (April to June)²⁰. Violence at distribution sites accounted for the majority of the 26 violent incidents impacting humanitarians during the Gu rainy season.

Threats of violence and attempted coercion of humanitarian personnel by armed actors have also steadily increased. More than 25 of such incidents were recorded between January and October 2018. Restrictions on road movement continues to impact both commercial and humanitarian supplies, particularly in southern and central Somalia. Non-state armed actors have continued to impose an economic blockade on key towns in Southwest State, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and

Galmudug. Unauthorized roadblocks and checkpoints, as well as reported extortion, continue to severely hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Demands for arbitrary taxation, interference in supply and procurement procedures, as well as staff recruitment procedures have also continued.

Violent incidents with humanitarian implications from January to September 2019

Source: OCHA

Key Drivers of Humanitarian Needs

The chronic vulnerabilities that underpin the humanitarian situation in Somalia cannot be considered independently from the security environment, the political situation, human rights and underdevelopment. Conflict and cyclical climatic shocks are the key drivers of humanitarian needs, and are compounded by underlying socioeconomic or political factors, such as weak governance, lack of access to basic services and persistent marginalization and discrimination of disadvantaged groups.

Conflict

Conflict in Somalia largely stems from the activities of non-state armed actors, including attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, the imposition of illegal taxation, and campaigns of forced child recruitment, which drive many into displacement, further exposing them to significant protection risks. Furthermore, clan conflict remains a major concern, particularly in the Hiraa, Galmudug, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Sool regions, where violence has resulted in the loss of lives and livelihoods, and widespread displacement among civilian families. Clan-related conflict is mainly seen among pastoralist communities competing for scarce resources, such as water and pasture, or in areas where farmers clash with nomads, over farmland. Recent progress on clan-

related violence in and around Gaalkacyo is a welcome and a noteworthy development.

Climatic Shocks

Climatic shocks lead to both immediate and protracted humanitarian needs. For instance, following four consecutive seasons of drought, Somalia was left on the verge of famine in 2017. Although the mass scale-up of humanitarian assistance throughout 2017 prevented famine, both the displacement and the destruction of livelihoods that stemmed from the crisis have had wide-ranging effects that are still being felt today. Many of the households who had been employed in rural livelihoods have become IDPs, with some resorting to negative coping strategies, such as stressed sales of livestock. This continues to undermine both their livelihoods and their food security outlook. The above-average 2018 Gu rains resulted in flash and riverine flooding, largely in southern and central regions of Somalia, affecting 830,000 and temporarily displacing 290,000 people²¹. Additionally, in May 2018, Cyclone Sagar made landfall in the Awdal region of Somaliland, affecting the entire northern coast, impacting communities who were already vulnerable due to the prolonged drought. 229,000 people in Somaliland and Puntland were directly affected by the cyclone²².

Climatic shocks are key drivers of humanitarian needs due to their unpredictable nature and their long-lasting impact. Rainfall during the 2018 Deyr season, which lasts from October to December, has been below average in most parts of the country, increasing the risk of a deterioration in the food security outlook; which in turn may have a further negative impact on livelihoods. Climatic shocks can degrade land quality, straining the availability of natural resources in the long term and aggravating food insecurity. In the absence of resilience-building efforts and development initiatives, aimed at reducing the country's underlying vulnerability to climatic shocks, Somali households will remain vulnerable to future drought or flooding.

Socio-political challenges

The primary drivers of the crises in Somalia are entrenched by underlying socioeconomic and political factors, such as weak governance and a lack of access to basic services, which are compounded by marginalization, exclusion and inequality. These factors are mutually reinforcing, feeding into the cyclical nature of the primary drivers, and have far-reaching ripple effects. Structural obstacles have a major impact on

humanitarian needs – in particular, the lack of recognized and respected governance at local levels, and the marginalization of certain population groups. Lack of governmental capacity has resulted in limited social gains for the population, with many areas under the control of non-state armed actors. The limited ability of the government to provide basic social services, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas, impacts and further expands humanitarian needs. Until the government builds this capacity, substantial humanitarian support will continue to be required to meet critical needs, such as access to safe water and sanitation facilities, appropriate shelter, healthcare and education.

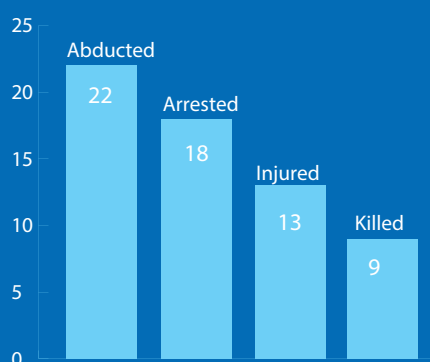
In addition, structural inequalities contribute to the marginalization of certain groups, including those who are disabled, women and girls, and members of marginalized clans. In many cases, this marginalization is entrenched into society, which leads to the unfair, discriminatory distribution of resources, as well as numerous protection concerns. In the absence of strong governance and a functional legal system, civilians are forced to turn to the clan system for justice, security and protection, though the clan system itself is often inherently discriminatory against marginalized groups.

Market Analysis

The above-average performance of the Gu rains has had a positive impact on food production in Somalia, increasing cereal production, wages and livestock numbers, and contributing to gains in food security and livelihood standards among agro-pastoralists. In terms of inflation, the Consumer Price Index has decreased as a result of the heightened cereal harvest and the lifting of the two-year ban on Somali livestock imports by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 2018²³, the largest market of camels, cattle, goats and sheep. With livestock accounting for roughly 80 per cent of total exports, the suspension of the import ban has contributed greatly to the country's economic recovery²⁴.

Increases in the availability of water and pasture have resulted in healthier livestock counts across the country, which in turn have raised the prices of goats and camels. IDP population, and the affluent export opportunities, possibly favoring trade and prosperity over local consumption are also believed to contribute to the height of meat prices for local purchase – particularly in Gaalkacyo. Meat is one of the main sources of nutrition and it is feared that the increased prices will have adverse effects on the purchasing power of the poor and

VIOLENT INCIDENTS AGAINST AID WORKERS IN 2018



UP-COMING/PLANNED ELECTIONS

Presidential

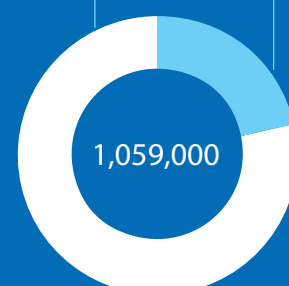
- South West: December 2018
- Puntland: January 2019
- Jubaland: August 2019

Parliamentary

- Jubaland: April 2019
- Federal Parliamentary: End of 2020

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CLIMATIC SHOCKS IN 2018

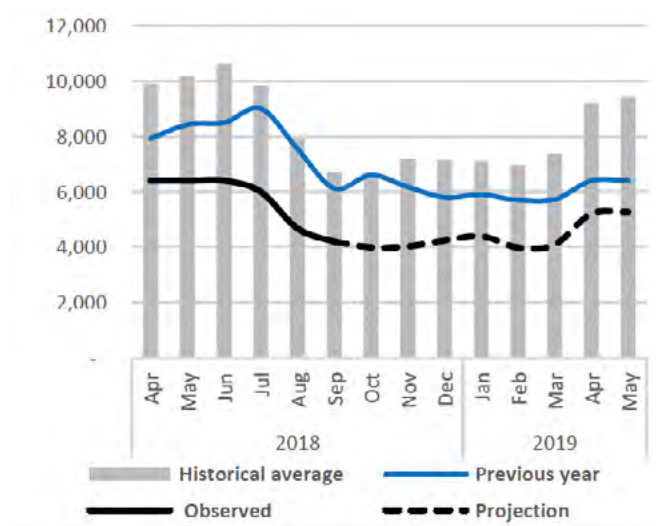
830,000 by floods 229,000 by cyclone



vulnerable in the area, especially IDPs.

The Gu rains also led to an expanded agricultural job market, which increased employment in most of the country. There are indications of a construction boom in Mogadishu and other major towns across Somalia which, if it comes to fruition, will contribute to economic security and stability. It is predicted that Somalia's GDP will grow by 3.5 per cent by the end of 2018²⁵.

Observed and projected white maize prices, SOS/kg, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle (FSNAU/FEWSNET)



From a recent NFI assessment in Doolow, a town bordering Ethiopia, data shows that sufficient household items are available on local markets, that most shop structures are in good condition and that Somali markets are well integrated with other supply chains. Respondents mentioned that they have the capacity for extra stock in their shops, and that little challenges have been experienced while operating in the market. Nearly 50 per cent of vendors interviewed state that goods are easily transported from the wholesaler, state capitals, to the relevant markets. It was reported that supply could be doubled if demand was to increase²⁶. Detailed value chain analysis is needed to identify specific production bottlenecks and to examine the mechanisms through which a product is delivered to the consumer, but the small survey gives an indication that cash based interventions (CBI) are not impacting on the supply of basic goods. The ability of Somali markets to continue operating in the face of considerable insecurity provides a key opportunity for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly in south and central regions of Somalia, which remain very complex for

the delivery of emergency assistance.

Although significant gains have been made, concerns surrounding the stability of the economy persist. Any climatic shock, for example, could have an adverse impact on households' purchasing power, employment opportunities and livelihood stability, which illustrates the fragility of improvements that have been seen in Somalia.

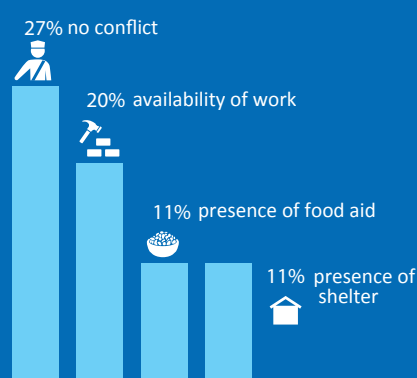
Gender Analysis

While 4.2 million women, men, girls, boys and children in Somalia are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, the impact of the crisis is exacerbated by pre-existing conditions of gendered disparities. Women and girls are particularly disadvantaged by the breakdown of social protection mechanisms and structures, which is caused by the cycle of multiple displacements and forced evictions. Joint partner assessments, conducted in April 2018, indicate that female- and child-headed households are at a higher risk of sexual and physical violence. Physical assault and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are the most commonly reported incidents of gender-based violence (59 per cent), followed by sexual assault/rape (11 per cent)²⁷. Increasing levels of IPV are due to increased strife within families, usually over scarce resources. IPV has become increasingly prevalent, as men confront changing power dynamics within households and more women move into breadwinner positions. Women and girls are more likely to experience rape, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, including transactional sex for the purposes of food, shelter and non-food items. In addition, girls are exposed to the risks of early/forced marriage and possible teenage pregnancies. Reports also indicate that men and boys face significant risk of coerced/forced recruitments by armed actors, which results in restricted movement and hampers their ability to access assistance or to seek livelihood options²⁸.

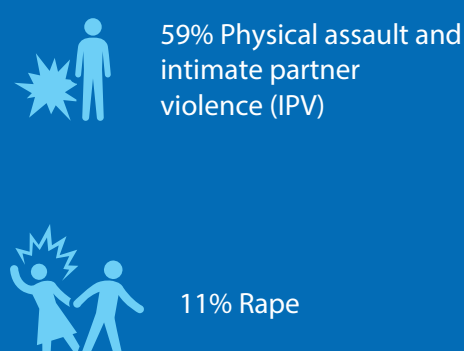
Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2018, significant needs in community engagement were uncovered during the assessment process. Of the IDP households surveyed by REACH, almost half (43 per cent) of all aid recipients reported dissatisfaction with the aid received, as did 25 per cent of host community households. The most commonly reported reason for dissatisfaction was that aid did not adequately meet households' needs. Around 10 per cent of households expressing dissatisfaction indicated that they did not need the type of aid that was given to them, suggesting the need to re-evaluate the various response packages²⁹.

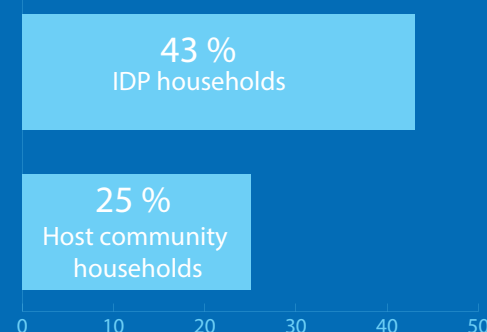
MAIN REASONS FOR IDPS RESIDING IN THEIR CURRENT LOCATION



MOST COMMONLY REPORTED INCIDENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



AID RECIPIENTS REPORTED DISSATISFACTION WITH AID RECEIVED



Affected people need and have a right to be kept informed about available service and aid. Reliable, timely and actionable information is vital to enable communities to make the choices necessary to develop their own survival strategies, to facilitate recovery from crisis and to rebuild their lives. A very high proportion of IDPs (85 per cent) and host community households (80 per cent) reported that they do not receive sufficient information about humanitarian services³⁰. Communication about the availability of basic services (food, water, shelter) were the most commonly requested information needs for IDP and host community households. Additionally, only eight per cent of IDP and four per cent of host community households indicated that they consider aid workers to be a trusted source of information, preferring instead to rely on friends, community leaders and the radio to receive information. Shifting or disrupted community dynamics, resulting from displacement, power imbalances and marginalization, severely limit IDPs' access to information about available services, entitlements, and opportunities to voice their views and concerns. Too often, the voices of IDPs are spoken through 'gatekeepers' or 'camp leaders' who may not accurately reflect their views.

The use of radio has proven particularly efficient and effective as a communication tool in Somalia, especially in hard-to-reach areas. As was the case at the height of the drought in 2017, collecting of feedback from radio listeners across the country enabled people, even those from the most vulnerable of communities, to share their concerns and views, consequently allowing the humanitarian community to make associated adjustments. Interactive radio programmes and SMS messaging by the Africa's Voices Foundation additionally garnered feedback from close to 9,000 individuals across every region in Somalia. A very high proportion of respondents (87 per cent) indicated that they felt the consultations had made them feel more included in decision-making, and the same proportion further reported that they would like to see this process repeated in the future³¹. The high proportion of households reporting information gaps regarding humanitarian assistance, combined with the apparent distrust of aid workers, suggests that there are substantial communication gaps between humanitarian service providers and Somali citizens that will continue to hamper the aid efforts, if not addressed.

Outlook for 2019 and beyond

Political volatility and the upcoming elections in 2018 - 2021

Progress on political and economic reforms has brought the country to the International Monetary Fund's third Staff Monitored Programme cycle, facilitating the clearance of arrears and access to development funding from international partners for the first time in nearly three decades. Nonetheless, these gains have yet to translate into meaningful change for the Somali people, as the political context remains challenged by the volatile relationships between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS). Against the backdrop of persistent political and state-building challenges, key legal and institutional frameworks are required in advance of the next wave of elections, which will take place in South West, Puntland and Jubaland. Preparations are underway by the government, with the support of international partners,

to strive towards elections that are free, fair, transparent and inclusive, conscious of universal suffrage and aimed at ensuring that citizens can enjoy their right to participate in public affairs. However, electoral processes inherently include key risks, such as instability, insecurity and human rights violations, that can impact the humanitarian situation.

Armed conflict and insecurity

Armed conflict and insecurity will remain a key factor that drives needs while simultaneously impeding effective humanitarian operations and access to vulnerable or marginalized communities. Military operations involving national and international armed actors, and non-state armed groups will potentially lead to a restrictive environment for humanitarian actors. Additionally, the transfer of responsibilities from international forces to national security actors may likely further impact access and security in many areas.

El Niño and Recurrent Climatic Shocks

According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), there is 80 per cent chance that Somalia will be impacted by El Niño³². Based on historical data, the El Niño event in Somalia is likely to take place from October 2018 through April 2019 with a weak to moderate potential rainfall impact, which might result in an increased risk of flash and riverine flooding. In the absence of investments in sustainable development and resilience activities, such extreme weather events as the ones generated by El Niño, can quickly exacerbate humanitarian needs.

Collaboration with Development Partners

The humanitarian situation in Somalia cannot be resolved through the delivery of aid alone. Building community resilience and investments in development interventions are critical to addressing needs. Humanitarian and development partners are increasingly working together and conducting joint needs analysis. In 2017, the FGS, with support from the UN, the European Union, and the World Bank, conducted a Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA). The DINA was used to develop the government's Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), which is part of the National Development Plan. The concrete implementation of the RRF as well as other resilience and development frameworks are required in order to reduce humanitarian needs and to build resilience.

Humanitarian and development partners also developed four Collective Outcomes. These might be considered as the framework for a future multi-year response plan with multi-year needs projections (with gradual decrease of humanitarian needs for each year). The four Collective Outcomes aim to (i) decrease the number of people in acute food insecurity and malnutrition rates, (ii) reduce the risks and vulnerabilities, and build resilience of IDPs, refugees, refugee returnees and host communities to reach durable solutions, (iii) increase the number of people with equitable access to basic social services, and (iv) reduce the proportion of population affected by climate-induced hazards.

BREAKDOWN OF

















PEOPLE IN NEED

Over 4.2 million Somalis require humanitarian assistance and protection. Out of the total number of people in need, almost two thirds are children and over 60 per cent – or 2.6 million people - are IDPs living in the most vulnerable circumstances, with multi-sectoral needs. Vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and marginalized communities are particularly at risk and face specific protection concerns.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



















4.2M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY CLUSTER

	BY STATUS				BY SEX & AGE*		TOTAL
	IDPs	Refugees	Refugee Returnees	Host communities	% female	% children, adult, elderly*	People in need
 Camp Coordination & Camp Management	2.6M	-	-	-	51%	61 37 2%	2.6M 
 Education	1.0M	0.01M	0.04M	0.7M	51%	99.4 0.6 0%	1.8M 
 Food Security	1.9M	-	0.1M	1.5M	51%	59 39 2%	3.5M 
 Health	1.2M	0.01M	0.1M	1.7M	51%	59 39 2%	3.0M 
 Nutrition	0.4M	0.02M	-	1.1M	51%	59 39 2%	1.5M 
 Protection	1.9M	0.04M	0.1M	0.6M	51%	61 37 2%	2.6M 
 Shelter	2.0M	-	0.1M	0.2M	51%	61 37 2%	2.3M 
 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1.5M	-	0.1M	1.3M	51%	59 39 2%	2.9M 

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59)

PEOPLE IN NEED (OCTOBER 2018)

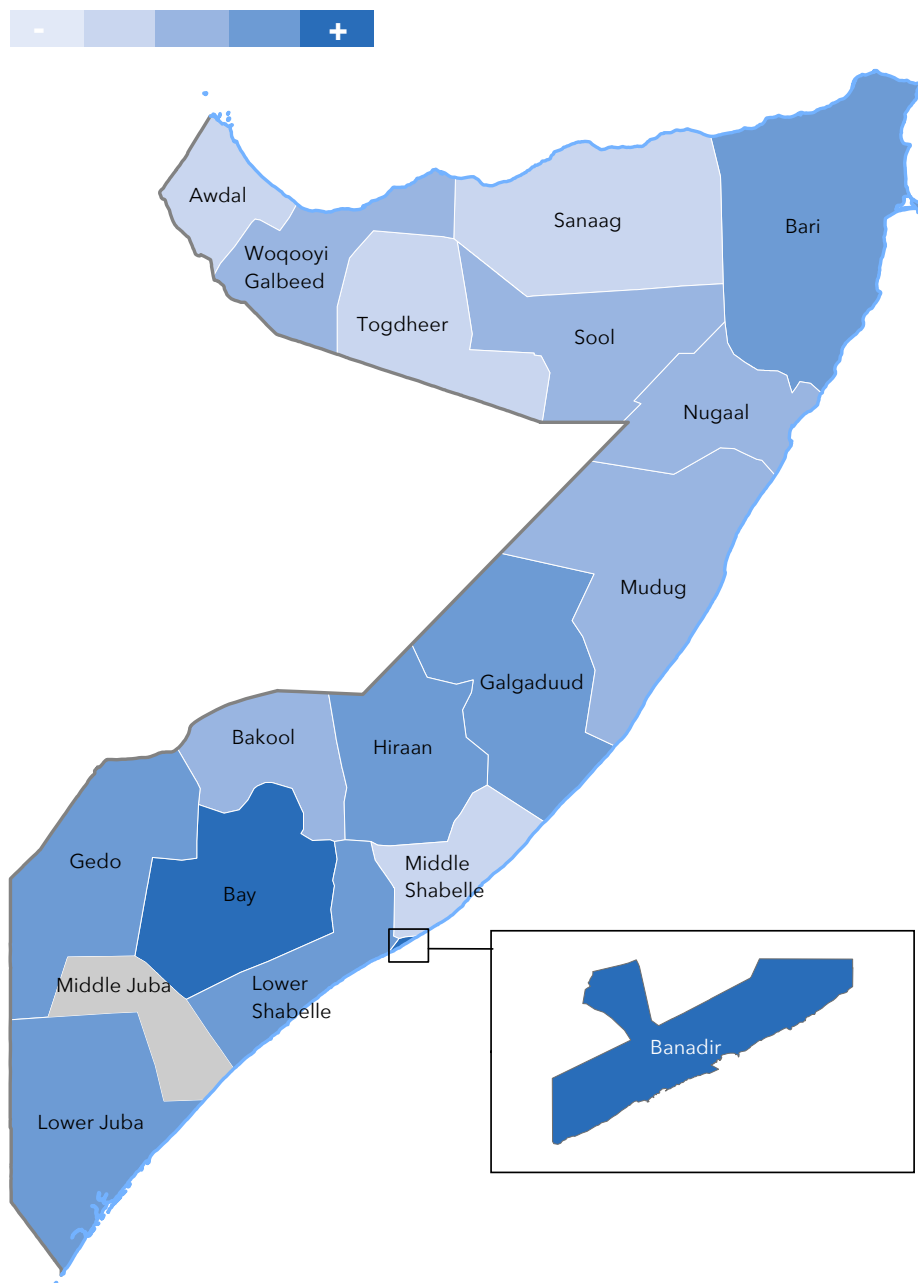
		BY STATUS				BY SEX & AGE*		TOTAL	
		IDPs	Refugees	Refugee Returnees	Host communities	% female	% children, adult, elderly*	People in need	Total population
	AWDAL	26K	0.3K	0.1K	280K	50%	59 39 2%	306K	673K
	WOQOYI GALBEED	117K	22K	0.6K	112K	50%	59 39 2%	252K	1.2M
	TOGDHEER	126K	0.5K	0.1K	-	50%	59 39 2%	126K	721K
	SANAAG	92K	0.2K	-	19K	50%	59 39 2%	111K	544K
	SOOL	233K	-	-	-	50%	59 39 2%	233K	327K
	BARI	198K	10K	1.4K	47K	50%	59 39 2%	256K	730K
	NUGAAL	60K	-	0.1K	4K	50%	59 39 2%	64K	393K
	MUDUG	155K	0.1K	0.1K	-	50%	59 39 2%	155K	718K
	GALGADUUD	144K	-	0.1K	33K	50%	59 39 2%	177K	569K
	HIRAAAN	78K	-	0.4K	201K	50%	59 39 2%	279K	521K
	MIDDLE SHABELLE	51K	1.7K	2K	44K	50%	59 39 2%	99K	516K
	BANADIR	497K	4K	17K	203K	50%	59 39 2%	721K	1.7M
	BAKOOL	48K	-	-	58K	50%	59 39 2%	101K	367K
	BAY	272K	-	4.2K	94K	50%	59 39 2%	370K	792K
	LOWER SHABELLE	139K	-	0.7K	231K	50%	59 39 2%	370K	1.2M
	GEDO	207K	-	2.3K	59K	50%	59 39 2%	268K	508K
	MIDDLE JUBA	40K	0.7K	2K	69K	50%	59 39 2%	112K	363K
	LOWER JUBA	165K	-	61K	9K	50%	59 39 2%	235K	489K
TOTAL		2.6M	39K	92K	1.5M	50%	59 39 2%	4.2M	12.3M

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

SEVERITY OF

NEED

Though acute humanitarian needs in 2018 have reduced in comparison to 2017, needs in 2019 will remain substantially high, with 4.2 million people requiring humanitarian assistance and protection. Needs are concentrated in two major IDP centers. Banadir (Mogadishu) and Bay (Baidoa) have experienced mass influxes of conflict and/or drought-related displacement in the last year. Climatic shocks have also led to the increased severity of needs in areas affected by post-Gu flooding (Hiraan, Lower Shabelle) and extended periods of drought (Bari). Regions where conflict is ongoing – such as Lower Juba and Gedo – also display higher severity of needs.



Process of developing the severity of need map: the Information Management Working Group gathered and asked each cluster to give each region in Somalia a weighted score (0-5), reflecting the severity of needs of their cluster. Following this, each region's total score was tallied, and the overall severity needs map was developed. For Middle Juba, insufficient data was available.



PART II:

NEEDS OVERVIEWS

BY SECTOR

INFORMATION BY SECTOR



Camp Coordination & Camp Management



Education



Food Security



Health



Nutrition



Protection



Shelter



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING

CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW



The drought crisis has subsided, but the impact on affected populations persists. Returns to areas of origin are extremely limited, as many displaced families have lost their livelihoods and are reliant on humanitarian services, which are concentrated in urban areas. People displaced to informal sites do not have basic needs met due to the inconsistent provision of services or exclusion from accessing such services. Site level coordination and management systems are required to ensure equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons.

AFFECTED POPULATION

An estimated 2.6 million people are displaced in Somalia. The displaced population's coping mechanisms have been eroded over successive years of drought and conflict, leaving them vulnerable to shocks and inhibiting sustainable return to places of origin. Marginalized clans and vulnerable groups are reported to be particularly affected and at risk of discrimination. There are almost 2,000 recorded IDP sites across Somalia, the majority of which are informal settlements on private land in urban areas. Evictions have increased significantly, putting further stress on displaced families who can be forced to move multiple times and limiting their ability to integrate into social structures. Displaced people in informal sites are in greatest need of CCCM services in order 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.

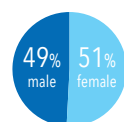
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Site Level Coordination. Coordination and information management at the site level continues to be a challenge in urban areas with large numbers of IDPs. Inadequate site level information on humanitarian services, protection needs, and poor beneficiary selection challenge effective service delivery to IDPs, exacerbating the vulnerability of the circumstances in which they live, and increasing protection concerns and risks.

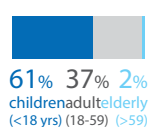
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.6M

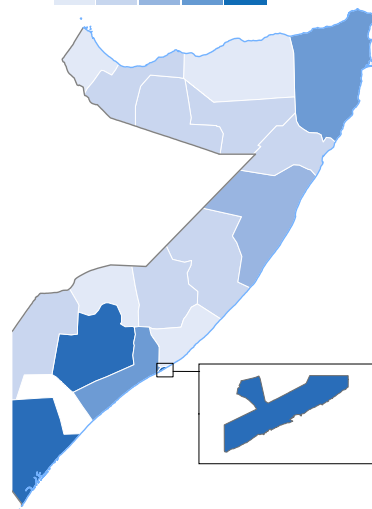
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP

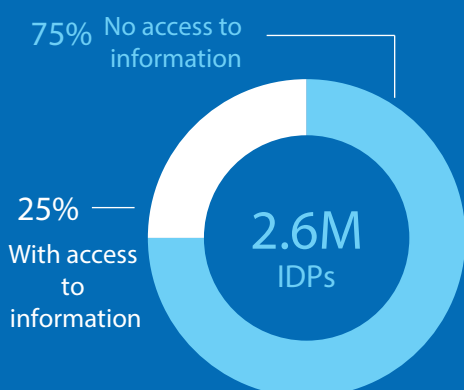


Site care and maintenance. The majority of IDPs settle in informal and unplanned settlements where living conditions are poor and forced eviction is a common threat. Sites are overcrowded and unplanned, which increases risks of flood, fire and disease outbreaks.

Information and community participation. IDPs in informal sites lack access to information about their rights and available services. Displaced communities, especially new arrivals, need access to information and representation in community governance structure to make informed decisions about how to receive services and the potential solutions to displacement.

Durable Solutions. IDPs have limited options for durable solutions to their displacement. The 2018 JMCNA findings indicate that the majority of IDPs prefer local integration. However, integration has remained a challenge due to lack of land, repeated evictions and minimal livelihoods options. Returns to areas of origin are extremely limited, as most IDPs have lost livelihoods and remain reliant on humanitarian services with conflict in their area of origin being a contributing factor.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT HUMANITARIAN SERVICES



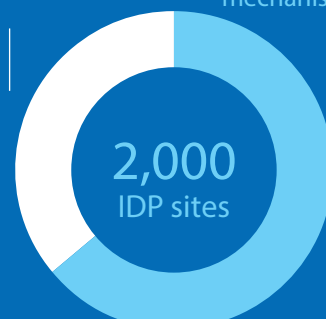
CCCM SITES WITH PLANNING SUPPORT

78% of IDP settlements have no site planning support



SITES WITH ESTABLISHED CCCM MECHANISM

36% with established CCCM mechanism 64% without established CCCM mechanism



EDUCATION

OVERVIEW



Globally, Somalia scores the highest on risk level³³ due to long-standing political instability, armed conflict, environmental stress and weak governance structures. Despite political progress and the ongoing strengthening of government institutions, the Ministry of Education (MoE) at the federal and state levels continue to lack the capacity to reach and prioritize education for IDPs, children in areas with high access constraints and other groups living under the most vulnerable circumstances. The protection crisis in Somalia exposes children to threats, including direct attacks on education facilities, with 64 verified school attacks or forced closures reported, abduction and detention, including of teachers who declined to adopt the curriculum of non-state armed actors³⁴ and 2,127 verified cases of child recruitment by non-state armed groups.

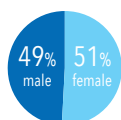
AFFECTED POPULATION

Two generations of Somali children have lost education opportunities, resulting in increased protection risks. Without the protective environment that schools provide, children are at increased risk of child labour and recruitment by non-state armed groups or criminal cartels, as well as at greater risk of being exposed to sexual and gender-based-violence in and around schools. Those suffering from the greatest education inequalities are IDPs, women and girls, nomadic and pastoralist populations and rural communities³⁵. Many persons from these groups are marginalized and face the risk of exclusion. The main barriers to accessing education are a lack of learning facilities, inability of families to afford the cost of education as a consequence of limited livelihood opportunities³⁶, and for girls in particular, household chores³⁷. Girls are challenged by additional barriers to education than are boys, given the socio-cultural norms that severely restrict girls' mobility, in combination with safety concerns and supply-related challenges, such as a lack of trained female teachers and gender-segregated latrines. Girls further face higher risks of school dropout, due to exposure to early marriage and domestic violence.

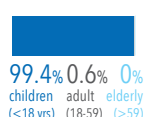
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

1.8M

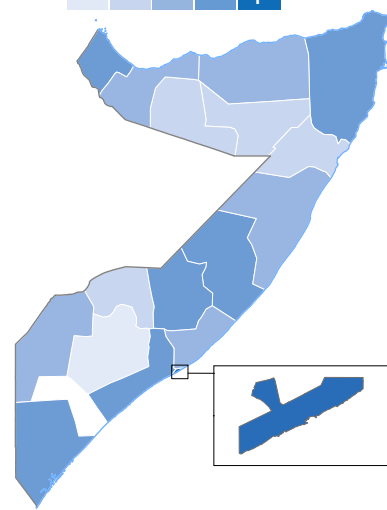
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP

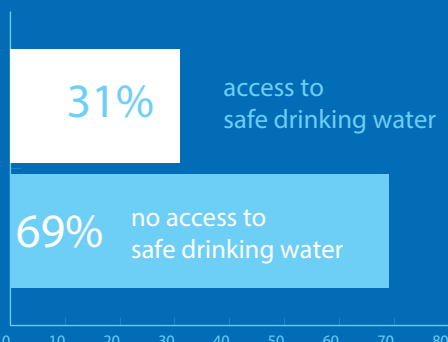


HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

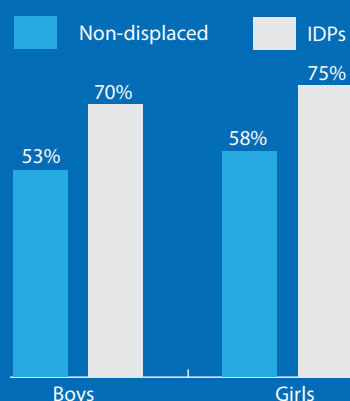
There are approximately 4.9 million school aged children in Somalia, and of these, an estimated three million, or more than 60 per cent, are out of school, the majority of which are located in south and central regions of Somalia. Out of the 4.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, an estimated 1.85 million are school aged children. Furthermore, children constitute approximately one million of the 2.6 million internally displaced people and 12,000 of the 30,000 refugees in Somalia. Currently 1.83 million school aged children require assistance, with a focus on increased access to quality education, school retention and sustainability.



SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER



PROPORTION OF SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL



CHILDREN WITH NO ACCESS TO LEARNING

3 out of 5 children are out of schools



FOOD SECURITY

OVERVIEW

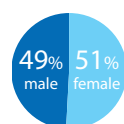


The improved food security outlook in Somalia, represents a 25 per cent reduction in needs compared to 2018. This is due to the combined effect of above average 2018 Gu rainfall and the positive impact of sustained, large-scale humanitarian assistance. However, contrary to earlier forecasts, latest forecasts indicate that the 'Deyr' seasonal rainfall is expected to be below average, despite the expectation of a weak El Niño. The 'Deyr' rains have already begun late through much of southern regions of Somalia, resulting in deficits in normal rainfall totals in October and early November. Consequently, there is an increased risk of the deterioration of pasture and water resources that could negatively impact food security outcomes³⁸. Furthermore, the residual adverse consequences of the 2016-2017 drought, combined with the impact of the 2018 riverine, flash floods and cyclone Sagar, protracted displacement, and ongoing armed conflict and insecurity continue to threaten food security across many parts of the country. The observed food security improvements are highly fragile, and at risk of deterioration if the scale of assistance is not sustained, particularly among those living under the most vulnerable circumstances, such as IDPs. In addition to lack of availability of food, outline the obstacles to equitable access to food for the most vulnerable.

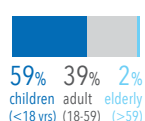
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.5M

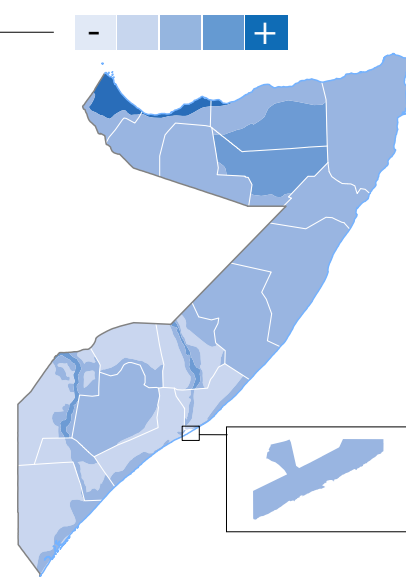
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP



with acute food and livelihood insecurity at any given time, including about 17 per cent who suffer severe food insecurity. In 2019, 4.6 million Somalis are estimated to experiencing acute food insecurity. Of these, 1.5 million people who are classified in IPC Phases 3 or higher will require urgent, life-saving humanitarian intervention. An additional 3.1 million have been classified as IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) and require livelihood protection and resilience support against shocks. The prevalence of acute food and livelihood insecurity among IDPs is substantially high, accounting for approximately 41 per cent of the total food insecure population, and 58 per cent of those who are facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity. The Food Security Cluster will aim to mitigate the risk of further deterioration of acute food and livelihood insecurity by addressing the existing and emerging situation in 2019.

AFFECTED POPULATION

While food insecurity remains a defining characteristic of the humanitarian situation in Somalia, certain groups are more severely impacted. In particular, acute food insecurity is projected to continue for (i) those who lost most or all of their livestock assets during the 2016-2017 drought, (ii) populations affected by flooding and cyclone Sagar in 2018, and (iii) IDPs, who constitute a significant portion of those in need.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

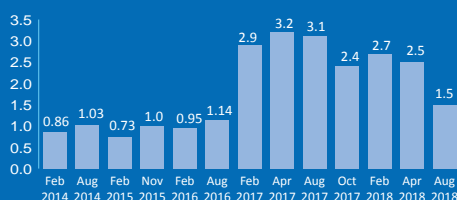
Acute food insecurity and malnutrition are among the most persistent humanitarian challenges in Somalia that requires a sustained and multifaceted response from humanitarian partners. Trend analysis since 2011³⁹ suggests that approximately 43 per cent of Somalia's population is faced

PEOPLE IN CRISIS AND EMERGENCY

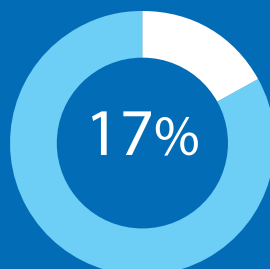
1.5 million*

(total population: 12.4M**)

(*FSNAU August 2018 **UNFPA 2014)



% OF SOMALI'S WHO SUFFER SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY



PEOPLE IN NEED FOR HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

2 out of 5 people require urgent life-saving humanitarian intervention



HEALTH

OVERVIEW



In 2018, poor environmental conditions, limited access to water and insufficient sanitation facilities worsened by flooding and Cyclone Sagar added to the overwhelming impact of the 2017 drought; driving increased levels of malnutrition and disease across the country. Access to healthcare continues to worsen due to widespread violence, and the health system remains fragmented, under-resourced and ill-equipped to provide life-saving and preventative services. Somalia has less than 40 per cent of its target of two health facilities per 10,000 population; and has only 19 per cent of its target skilled health workforce⁴⁰. Maternity services are lacking in 74 per cent of IDP settlements. In particular, displaced and marginalized groups face barriers to healthcare and higher exposure to disease. With over 1.5 million people extremely food insecure, high rates of malnutrition are alarming; leading to worse outcomes from diarrheal diseases, measles, and malaria.

AFFECTED POPULATION

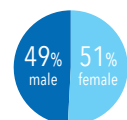
Three million people require urgent and essential healthcare services. IDPs, especially those displaced by conflict and those from minority groups, have lower access to healthcare and social services than others⁴¹. Women and children are particularly exposed to elevated health risks. Access to birth spacing services is limited, and 98 per cent of women experience Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C). Survivors of GBV, reported as 77 per cent of IDPs and 20 per cent from the host community⁴², face fear of reprisals, stigmatization and difficulties accessing safe and appropriate services.

Somalia has the world's highest child mortality rate and faces the sixth highest lifetime maternal death risk in the world, although most maternal deaths are preventable⁴³. The risk of childhood mortality is highest in the neonatal period, accounting for approximately 45 per cent of death among children under age five. Nearly 54 per cent of health facilities do not provide an 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' services⁴⁴, driving coverage below 50 per cent and leading to a rapid accumulation of children susceptible to vaccine preventable illness and exposing communities to large outbreaks. Furthermore, one in three people is or has been affected by mental illness in Somalia⁴⁵, a rate higher

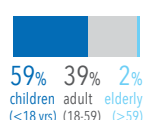
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.0M

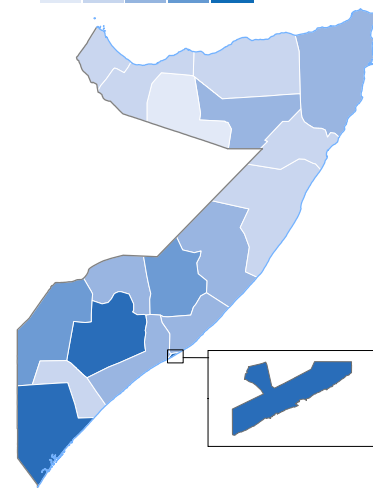
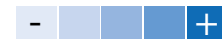
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP

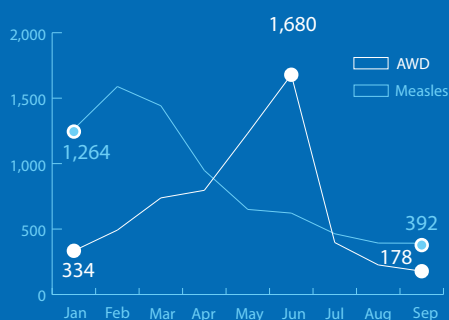


than other low-income and war-torn countries. People with mental illnesses are stigmatized, discriminated against and socially isolated, and consequently, the burden of care is left to the family and local communities. People with disabilities and special needs face profound vulnerability due to a lack of services and support.

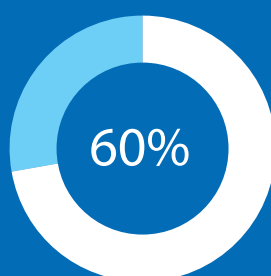
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The affected population has the right to dignified and equitable health care on a nondiscriminatory basis that adheres to minimum standards of quality. Needs are especially high amongst IDPs, in areas controlled by non-state armed actors, and amongst underserved rural areas. The sustained availability of financial and human resources, essential drugs and medical supplies, and improved skills of health providers is required to improve outcomes. Emergency and essential services must be tied to secondary and specialized referral services. Life-saving care for traumatic injury requires scaling-up transportation, stabilization, surgical and rehabilitative care. Public health authorities must be supported to strengthen surveillance to assess risk and target disease control efforts. Conditions necessitate that supplemental vaccination efforts continue, with sustainable improvements to routine vaccination. Independent monitoring and feedback mechanisms must be put in place to identify deterrents to health care.

ACUTE WATERY DIARRHOEA (AWD) - MEASLES (JAN 2018 - SEP 2018)



IDPS WITH NO ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE



(a variable range of 35 – 60% with no access)

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HEALTH SERVICES

2 out of 5 people are in need of urgent life-saving health services



NUTRITION

OVERVIEW



Malnutrition remains a pervasive humanitarian concern, with overall median levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 14 per cent, while many parts of Somalia remain above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent⁴⁶. Four consecutive seasons of drought during 2016 and 2017 resulted in widespread food insecurity, deepening health, nutritional and water issues that were exacerbated by large-scale displacement. The Nutrition Cluster, alongside other clusters, developed a pre-famine response plan to address operational systems, staffing and supplies management in a holistic manner, which increased response across clusters, supporting health and nutrition service delivery, accessibility of safe water and sanitation and reinvigorating protection services, and continuing support to children with sustained emergency nutrition interventions. While the overall food security situation has improved compared to 2017, such gains have not translated into an improvement in the nutrition situation, which remains at serious levels across the country.

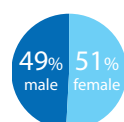
AFFECTED POPULATION

Despite concerted efforts to address malnutrition, it remains a persistent humanitarian challenge. Driving factors for the malnutrition situation include food insecurity, limited health service availability, poor health seeking behaviors, and difficulty accessing clean water. Notably, there is a higher prevalence of GAM in boys compared to girls, under age five (Somali Nutrition Cluster Analysis based on FSNAU data). From a protection perspective, amongst IDPs there is a critical prevalence of acute malnutrition and survey results indicate a humanitarian emergency among IDPs, with a critical prevalence of acute malnutrition in seven out of 15 IDP settlements, namely Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Gaalkacyo, Mogadishu Baidoa and Doolow. Female-headed IDP households face considerable challenges in combating chronically elevated levels of acute malnutrition. Such mothers often must leave children and infants without proper care to search for casual labor, and they are susceptible to frequent evictions, leaving families with poor housing structures and limited sanitation and hygiene facilities.

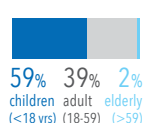
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

1.5M

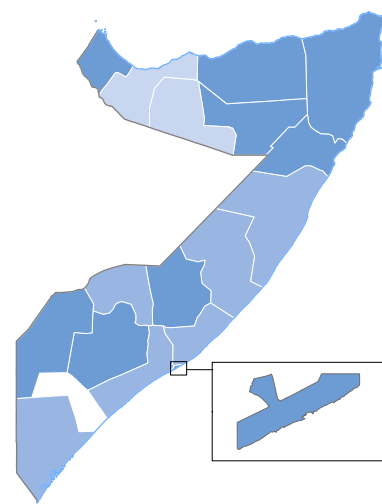
BY SEX



BY AGE



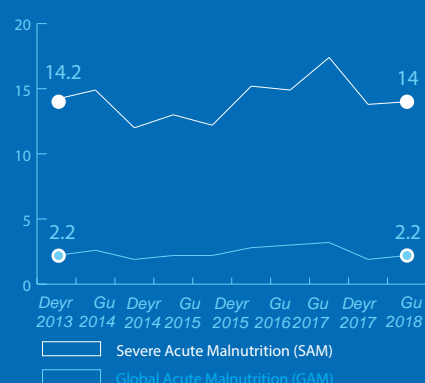
SEVERITY MAP



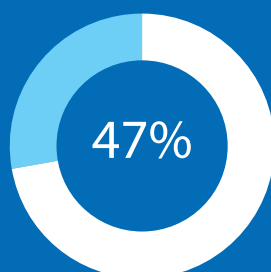
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Overall 1.5 million people will require emergency nutrition support and treatment of acute malnutrition, including those in need of preventive and therapeutic nutrition services⁴⁷. The nutrition situation is at sustained serious levels despite improved food security, reduced disease outbreaks and sustained humanitarian intervention. As a result, around 954,000 children are expected to be acutely malnourished, including 173,600 who are expected to be severely malnourished⁴⁸. Given the complex nature of causality, the heavy burden of malnutrition, and the high susceptibility mortality, it is paramount to put collective effort into multi-sectoral and integrated prevention and treatment interventions. Therefore, sustainable solutions require coordination and integration with health, agriculture and social protection among others. It is imperative to protect households and build resilience to minor shocks, and to alleviate economic hardship by preserving vital assets. IDP populations face considerable challenges where high pervasiveness of women headed households are chronically combating high levels of acute malnutrition. Individuals or households may suffer restrictive access to nutrition services due to age, gender, social discrimination, or due to a specific vulnerability such as disability.

MALNUTRITION (DEYR 2013 - GU 2018)



IDPs IN CRITICAL STATE OF MALNUTRITION



ACUTELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

2 OUT OF 5
CHILDREN ARE ACUTELY
MALNOURISHED



PROTECTION

OVERVIEW



The protection crisis in Somalia continues to be characterized by a multi-faceted armed conflict and inter-communal violence. It is also compounded by natural disasters, including droughts and flood, as well as governance challenges, weakened resilience and the economic vulnerability of families and communities. Both protracted and new displacement has resulted in undignified living circumstances with severe protection implications for affected men, women, and children. Protection needs in Somalia stem from acts of violence, exploitation, abuse, coercion, and deprivation, especially in situations of conflict and displacement, violating international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including grave violations against children and GBV.

Protection needs also result from a lack of access to services, limited awareness of basic rights, and existing gender discriminatory and harmful socio-cultural practices, disadvantaging marginalized groups such as minorities and persons with disabilities, and affecting women and children disproportionately. Accountability for violations is limited, with formal and traditional mediation and justice mechanisms having been disrupted, disrespected or inaccessible, while recourse for defendants and survivors, especially women, is not guaranteed⁴⁹.

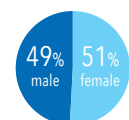
AFFECTED POPULATION

Populations exposed to the effect of armed conflict and violence, are of particular concern. In regions where armed conflict and violence still prevail, casualties among civilians, new displacement, and the destruction of property and community assets, including schools and health structures, continue to be reported. Communities in areas controlled by armed groups are subject to various human rights abuses, such as forced recruitment, including of children, and kidnapping. Displacement continues to be a major factor of vulnerability. The vast majority of IDPs have been displaced for several years and are unable to return to their homes because of persistent insecurity there. Displaced communities live in settlements, mostly in peri-urban areas, with a lower access to services or humanitarian assistance compared to the rest of the population.

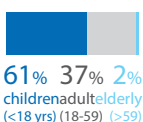
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.6M

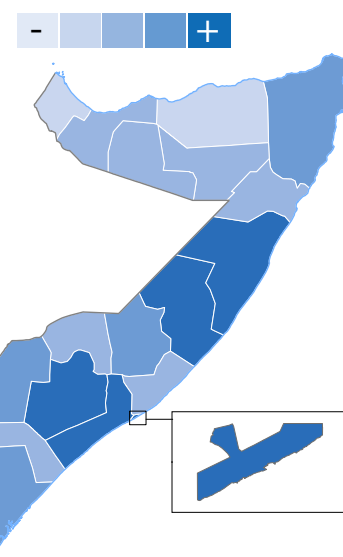
BY SEX



BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP

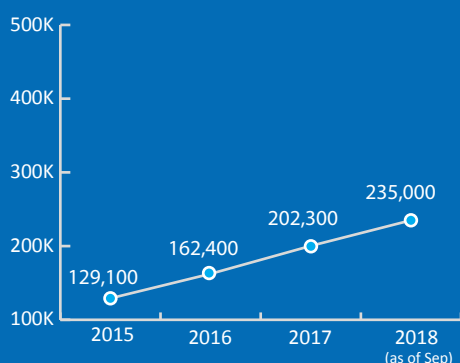


The majority of those in need are women and children, with a considerable proportion of households headed by women. Individuals with specific needs, such as serious health conditions and disabilities, and their families are at heightened risk of destitution, exclusion, and abuse, including extortion. Populations in areas affected by previous droughts, displaced communities and host communities may face also risks of violence and neglect as a result of their socioeconomic destitution and insufficient basic services, particularly in areas where communities host a proportionally high number of IDPs.

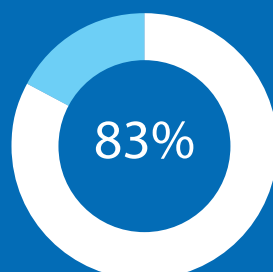
Clans and ethnic groups, and divisions, remain a dominant feature of Somali society. Some groups have comparatively less social capital, resulting in reduced clan-based protection. Armed conflict and violence, as well as recent droughts, disproportionately heightened protection risks for marginalized social groups⁵⁰. Inequality between groups can be aggravated in situations of displacement, where power dynamics regularly result in forced evictions and exploitative relationships between IDPs and land owners, in particular through 'gatekeepers', as well as lower access to essential services.

The total figure for people in need for the protection sector is

EVICTED TREND 2015 - 2018



% OF REPORTED GBV INCIDENTS AGAINST IDPs



NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECORDED TO BE RECRUITED



based on figures for population in situation of food insecurity (IPC Phase 2 through IPC Phase 5 for IDPs, and IPC Phase 3 through IPC Phase 5 for host populations). Food insecurity is used as a proxy for serious risk of exposure to key protection concerns, such as insecurity, lack of freedom of movement, socioeconomic destitution, and discrimination. Severity mapping by region is based on data relating to food insecurity, malnutrition, child recruitment, eviction, displacement from conflict areas, and the ratio of displacement against the total population.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Involuntary Population Movement. Protection needs are the result of (i) involuntary population movements, (ii) the ongoing conflict and violations by armed actors, (iii) the weakness of formal mechanisms, (iv) institutions and services to protect and fulfil basic rights, and (v) the societal factors of exclusion. Forced displacement reduces the self-protection capacities of affected populations and impacts community cohesion, while causing severe distress that can have long-term consequences for the entire household, if not adequately addressed. The impact of past droughts, limited assets, and the various facets of the conflict continue to inhibit the return of IDPs, while local integration of returnees and IDPs in urban contexts remains complicated due to lack of land/property ownership, discriminatory attitudes, inadequate support services, and limited livelihood opportunities.

Protection of Children. The crisis continues to have serious consequences for the protection of children. From January to July 2018, a total of 3,709 children, including 380 girls, were reported to be victims of violence committed by parties in conflict, with abduction and recruitment/use accounting for about half of the cases⁵¹. Child recruitment increased by 32 per cent in 2018 compared to 2017⁵². Furthermore, separation of children from their parents or other caregivers remain a key protection concern, with an estimated 8,000 children in need of family tracing and reunification protection services. Endemic violence, floods and other emergency situations disrupt living patterns and expose children to increased psychological and emotional distress, due to lack of access to basic needs, family separation, security concerns, economic hardship and dire living conditions.

Gender Based Violence. Protection from GBV and for GBV survivors remains a priority need for women and girls in affected communities. About 83 per cent of reported GBV incidents concern IDPs, while 15 per cent affected members of host communities. Physical assault continues to be the most commonly experienced GBV incident, followed by sexual assault and rape⁵³. Within IDP sites, risks of GBV are aggravated by the lack of privacy in poor quality shelters, insufficient latrines and a lack of lighting at night. Exposure of women and girls to GBV is also considerable outside IDP sites, when grazing animals, collecting firewood and water, or seeking livelihood opportunities⁵⁴. As women increasingly take on the role of breadwinners, the risks of intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation and abuse increase. The severe limitation of

services, worsened by access constraints for women and girls due to extreme stigmatization and fear of reprisals, deprives GBV survivors of necessary multisectoral care and support. The lack of formal legal aid services further subjects women and girls to biases inherent in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Housing land and property. IDPs are faced with serious risks with respect to forced eviction from settlements, a risk that is especially pronounced for settlements on private land. From January to October 2018, more than 234,000 persons were evicted throughout Somalia, representing a 40 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017⁵⁵. Structural protection concerns and violations associated with housing, land and property are rampant and include land grabbing, encroachment, multiple land claims, insecure land tenure, boundary disputes, demolitions, illegal land claims, squatters, illegal occupations and land transactions, and fraud⁵⁶. When threatened with eviction, IDP communities often lack support to challenge decisions, and negotiate agreements with fair terms regarding advance notice, or alternative settlements.

Explosive Hazards. The ongoing conflict has resulted in contamination with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), landmines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), impacting physical security, freedom of movements, access to services and livelihoods. From 2011 to date, 233 landmine and ERW-related incidents resulted in 500 casualties, as recorded across Puntland and in southern and central regions of Somalia. From January to September 2018, eight landmine/ERW-related incidents were recorded, leading to 26 civilian casualties, while IEDs caused 332 civilian casualties. Children constitute 79 per cent of the total recorded ERW casualties in 2017 and 2018⁵⁷. Ongoing armed clashes continue to increase ERW contamination, while parties to the conflict do not take clearance into consideration⁵⁸. Movements of displacement and return further increase exposure to ERW and landmines.



SHELTER

OVERVIEW



In Somalia, internal displacement remains the main driver for humanitarian shelter and household item requirements, due to armed conflict and alternating periods of drought and flooding. Forced evictions often result in the loss of shelter and other household items. In addition, people with specific needs, such as those living with disabilities, older people, women, and children, are particularly exposed to protection risks due to lack of shelter.

AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected population includes newly displaced households, protracted IDPs, and refugee returnees. Assistance is required for returnees and integrated IDPs to stabilize returns and support the host population, which are challenged to cope with pressure of support to IDPs given already limited resources. IDPs living under the most vulnerable conditions are typically those in informal, and largely unplanned, settlements. They are often from minority and marginalized groups that do not have alternative residence options.

Informal sites are basic forms of settlements in which families have built rudimentary, makeshift shelters that are inappropriate for longer term displacement and the harsh climatic conditions, while others live in abandoned government buildings. These sites are often congested and very poorly serviced. The inhabitants who are majorly the marginalized communities often face the risks of forceful evictions which often result in injuries and loss of life and property. The evictions also push them further to the peripheries of the towns further exposing to criminal armed groups.

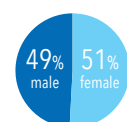
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Approximately 2.3 million people will require shelter and non-food items assistance in 2019. The shelter needs of the affected population depend on the duration of displacement and the nature of the tenure of the land where they reside. Notably, populations displaced by natural disaster and conflict exhibit similar shelter needs⁵⁹. The need for emergency shelter will remain high among newly displaced IDPs in informal settlements, as they lack alternative shelter materials and

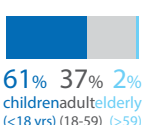
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.3M

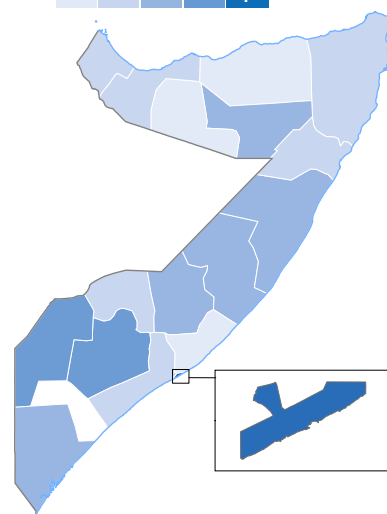
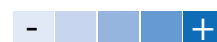
BY SEX



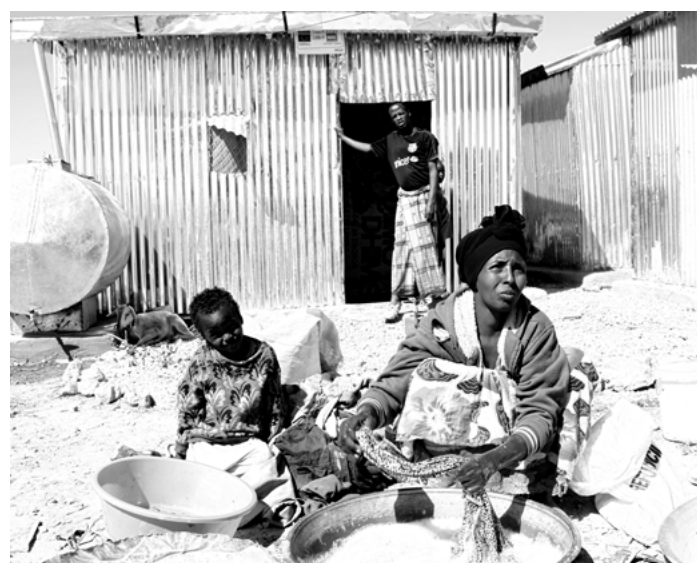
BY AGE



SEVERITY MAP



options. IDPs continue to require plastic sheeting, plastic mats, jerry cans, blankets and cooking sets, to help restore a minimal sense of dignity and protection against exposure to the elements and to mitigate health risks.



29

HOUSEHOLDS USING TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY SHELTERS

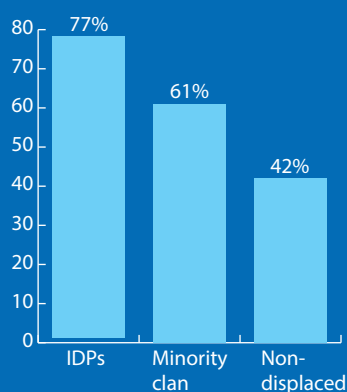


37% of IDPs



17% of host community

PEOPLE LIVING IN EMERGENCY, TEMPORARY OR POOR QUALITY SEMI-PERMANENT SHELTERS, OR IN OPEN AIR



CHILDREN IN NEED FOR EMERGENCY SHELTER

3 OUT OF 5
CHILDREN ARE IN NEED FOR
EMERGENCY SHELTER



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

OVERVIEW



Unreliable access to a temporary and/or inadequate WASH facility remain an important feature of the humanitarian landscape in Somalia. More than half of Somalis lack of access to adequate sanitation, with critical gaps in Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Gedo and Bakool and in most IDP settlements, resulting in widespread open defecation. Hand washing with soap is practiced by very few because of the limited availability of soap and functional handwashing points. In drought affected regions, water scarcity and inadequate quality are leading causes of displacement and conflict, particularly in Puntland and Somaliland, where women and children must often travel over 30 minutes to reach drinking water points. The heavy Gu rainfall observed in 2018 resulted in water supply infrastructure damage in more than 25 districts, particularly in southern and central Somalia. Most such infrastructure is yet to be repaired. As a consequence of recent disasters, population displacements and the chronic lack of investment in quality WASH infrastructure, Somalia continues to suffer from AWD/Cholera and risk factors for outbreaks persist in several hotspots, including main urban and sub-urban crowded settings.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Approximately 2.9 million people require urgent WASH support. IDP communities, host populations in rural areas at risk of drought and those living in districts prone to disasters and outbreaks of AWD/cholera are the most vulnerable. While most urban and sub-urban populations often have access to a sufficient quantity of water, it is often unsafe due to cross-contamination between water and sanitation systems. Safety of people, particularly women and children to access latrines and water points remains a serious concern and a serious risk for exposure to violence.

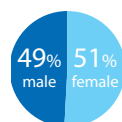
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Access to a sufficient number of quality WASH services in IDP settlements and host communities must be enhanced, both in crowded urban contexts and rural areas. Environmentally and functionally sustainable longer-term WASH solutions are

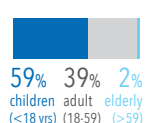
NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.9M

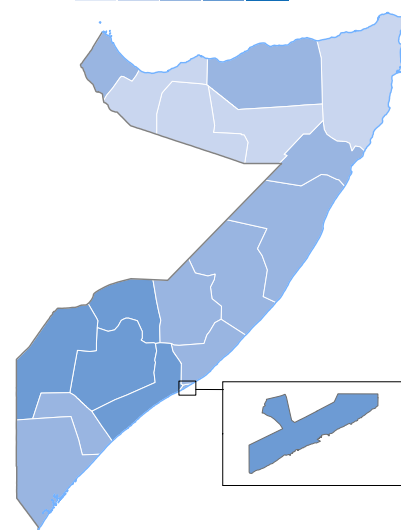
BY SEX



BY AGE



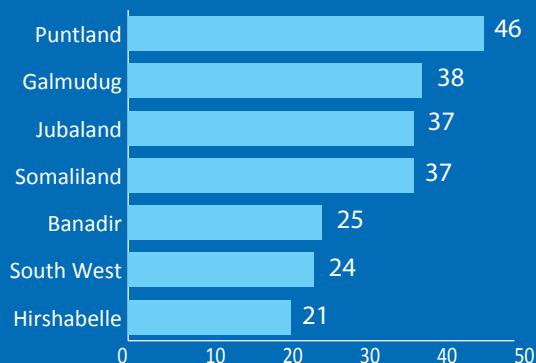
SEVERITY MAP



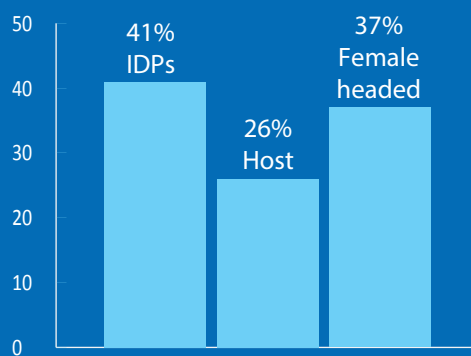
required in historical drought and AWD/cholera hotspots, when feasible, to progressively improve existing water supply and sanitation systems. WASH needs in institutions such as schools and health care facilities must be addressed in emergency and chronically under-served locations. Water related disease outbreaks and sudden-onset disasters continue to require emergency temporary responses. A stronger protection lens must be applied when programming WASH responses, to reduce risk of violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups.



% OF HOUSEHOLDS PRACTICING HANDWASHING WITH WATER AND SOAP



PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INSUFFICIENT ACCESS TO WATER TO MEET THEIR NEEDS



LATRINE SAFETY INDEX*



99% of latrine used by IDPs



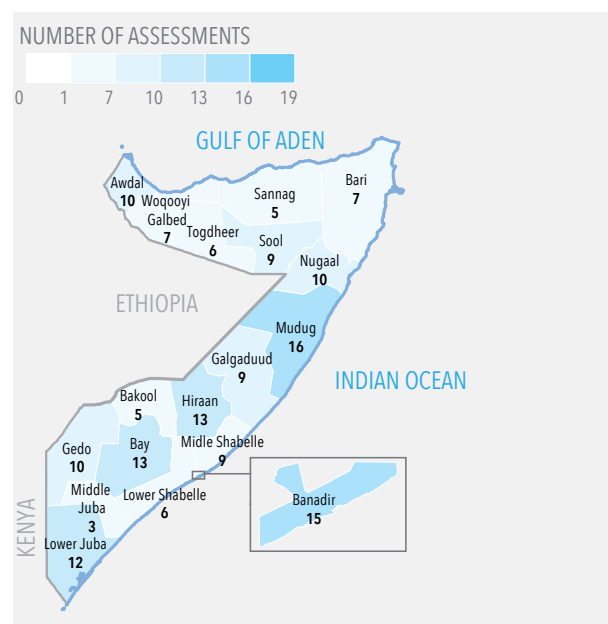
95% of latrine used by host communities

* Lack two or more of the following: lockable doors, gender separated, lightning at night, disabled access and handwashing facility

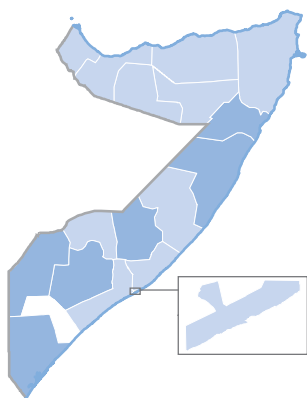
INFORMATION GAPS & ASSESSMENT PLANNING

The HNO is as a result of needs assessments conducted across Somalia, either jointly or individually by clusters. In 2018, a total of 152 joint and cluster assessments were conducted by 100 humanitarian partners in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as individual Federal Member States. In 2019, the humanitarian community plans to conduct 170 assessments across to fill as much as possible the gaps identified, especially in hard to reach areas.

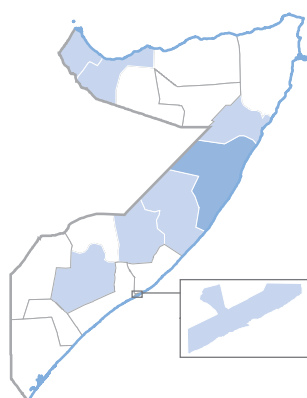
NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS	NUMBER OF PARTNERS	PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
152	100	170



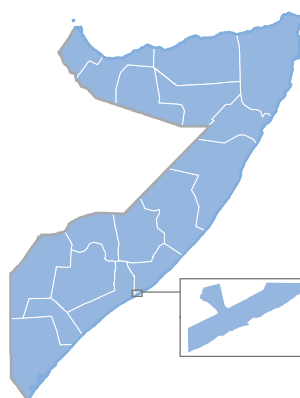
CCCM



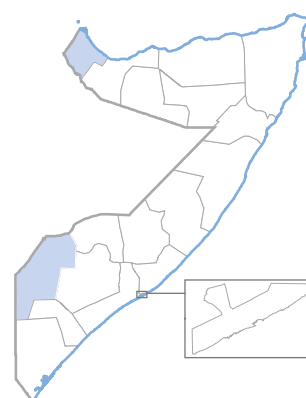
EDUCATION



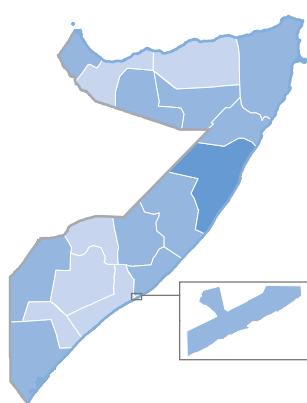
FOOD SECURITY



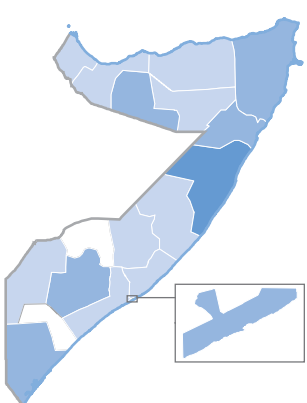
HEALTH



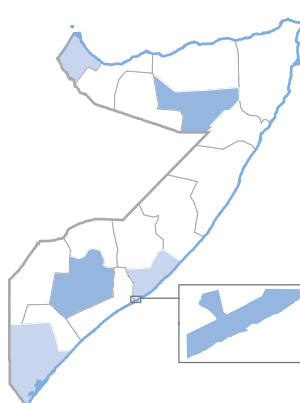
NUTRITION



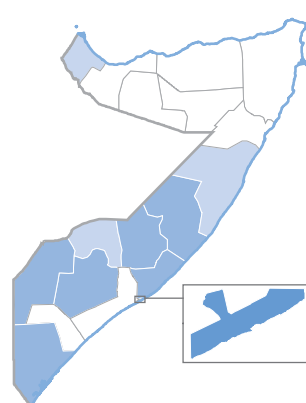
PROTECTION



SHELTER



WASH



NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS

0 1 2 4 6 8 >10

Assessment Planning

Since the beginning of 2018, partners have carried out 152 individual needs assessments, a countrywide Joint Multi-Cluster Need Assessment (JMCNA) and four inter-agency Disaster Operations Coordination Centre (DOCC) assessment Missions. The primary source of information for humanitarian situation analysis is the JMCNA and FSNAU's post-Gu food security and nutrition assessments. FSNAU's assessments are comprehensive, countrywide and provide a credible overview of the existing food security and nutrition related needs. The assessments involve the use of qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, such as household questionnaires, observations and key informant interviews. Results from the assessments are analysed with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) which classifies the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale. Specifically, IPC Phase 1 is considered minimal, IPC Phase 2 is considered stressed, IPC Phase 3 is considered crisis, IPC Phase 4 is considered emergency, and IPC Phase 5 is considered catastrophe or famine. However, it should be noted that the FSNAU assessment data is conducted on the basis of the 2014 UNFPA population estimates and the latest estimates of people in acute food insecurity were extrapolated. Moreover, the reliance on FSNAU's biannual assessment results constrains the needs analysis and response times.

In April 2017, an Assessment Working Group (AWG) was established by the Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to support the inter-cluster coordination structures through the development and communication of common positions and/or guidance on key inter-cluster assessment issues. The main purpose of the AWG is to serve as a forum for supporting coordinated needs assessments for populations directly affected by the drought. It also advises the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group on triggers for multi-sectoral assessment and methodology, streamline multiple assessments where synergies exist across different actors and encourage clusters to strengthen emergency response preparedness capacity of local and national actors regarding the assessments.

In 2018, a countrywide JMCNA was conducted by REACH Somalia. The JMCNA was triggered in response to the need for a coordinated, multi-cluster information approach to humanitarian planning and service delivery in the context of famine prevention efforts. The assessment consisted of primary data collection and a secondary data review, of all relevant existing NGO and UN reports, recent assessments, academic articles, security updates and cluster flash updates. The primary data collection was based on household surveys using cluster sampling at the district level, with a confidence level of 92 per cent and a margin of error of 10 per cent at the district level.

As part of the famine prevention efforts, humanitarian partners established three Drought Operations Coordination Centres (DOCC) across Somalia in early 2017. The national level DOCC was established in Mogadishu, and two DOCCs were operationalized at the regional level, in Baidoa, South West State and in Garowe, Puntland. Owing to the success of the DOCC concept in famine prevention efforts, in 2018, these forums were transformed into Disaster Operations Coordination Centres to recognize their ability to respond to all forms of disaster in Somalia, not just drought. The role of the DOCCs are to strengthen coordination and enhance

information sharing between different actors and to improve integrated response across clusters and mission planning, for example by using joint enablers like logistics and security arrangements. The DOCCs have a strong link and close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and respective State Administrations for strengthened cooperation on assessments, response planning and communications. In 2018, four national DOCC assessment missions were conducted in Hiraan, Lower Shabelle and Mudug. The DOCC missions are integrated, and include cluster coordinators/cluster support officers, OCHA and at times, MoHADM representatives.




























Information Gaps

Information gaps in data collection include limited up-to-date and reliable information at the settlement level, limited accessibility in some districts due to insecurity and challenges in obtaining reliable data with respect to protection concerns. Regarding the lack of up-to-date, reliable settlement-level data, the JMCNA relied on the OCHA pre-war settlement list as the basis of the sample frame for host community settlements. The database is a collated list of settlements and is widely used by humanitarian partners. However, the data sources that it draws upon vary in age, with the most recent settlement names and GPS points from data published in 2006, and data from some settlements originate from sources published in 1997. As a result, the list is outdated and does not include recent changes to settlement names or locations, or the creation of new districts. During data collection it became apparent that some settlements no longer exist or have moved locations completely as the community has migrated or been displaced, resulting in the need to redraw the sample. Relatedly, the extremely fluid displacement context in Somalia results in frequent changes or removal of names and locations of IDP sites altogether, creating the same issues during data collection.

Furthermore, there is limited accessibility in some districts, particularly in south and central regions of Somalia, due to insecurity. The presence of armed groups across portions of Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states prevented extensive data collection in rural areas. It is likely that the data from these regions has an urban bias.

The quantitative nature of the JMCNA assessment did not allow for a nuanced discussion around protection issues, which are sensitive and generally not discussed openly in Somalia. Whilst questions on protection concerns were included in the household survey tool, it is highly likely that protection issues remain under reported due to a reluctance among participants to speak about such issues. To mitigate this risk, a series of 'proxy indicators' for protection were included in the questionnaire, including questions on the WASH and shelter conditions. However, when triangulated with other data sources, such as the "Drought and Protection Concerns in IDP Sites" Report, produced by REACH and a consortium of NGOs in early 2018, it is clear that the JMCNA figures on protection only tell a portion of the story.




























NUMBER OF COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS BY LOCATIONS AND BY SECTOR

	CCCM	Education	Food Security*	Health	Nutrition	Protection	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Multi Sector	TOTAL
										
 AWDAL	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		10
 WOQOYI GALBEED	1	1	2		1	2				7
 TOGDHEER	1		2		2	1				6
 SANAAG	1		2		1	1				5
 SOOL	1		2		3	1	2			9
 BARI	1		2		2	2				7
 NUGAAL	2	1	2		3	2				10
 MUDUG	2	2	2		4	4		1	1	16
 GALGADUUD	1	1	2		2	1		2		9
 HIRAAN	2	1	2		3	1		2	2	13
 MIDDLE SHABELLE	1		2		2	1	1	2		9
 BANADIR	1	1	2		2	3	2	4		15
 BAKOOL	1		2		1			1		5
 BAY	2	1	2		1	3	2	2		13
 LOWER SHABELLE	1		2		1	1			1	6
 GEDO	2		2	1	2	1		2		10
 MIDDLE JUBA			2		1					3
 LOWER JUBA	2		2		2	2	1	3		12
TOTAL	23	9	2*	2	35**	27	9	20	4	

* Bi-annual country wide FSNAU assessments

** 2 are Country wide

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

	CCCM	Education	Food Security*	Health	Nutrition	Protection	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Multi Sector	TOTAL
										
 AWDAL	1		2	1	2	3		2		11
 WOQOOYI GALBEED	1		2	1	2	3	1	2		13
 TOGDHEER	1		2	1	2	3		2		11
 SANAAG	1		2	1	2	3		3		12
 SOOL	1		2	1	2	3		3		12
 BARI	1		2	1	2	3	2	2		13
 NUGAAL	2		2	1	2	3	2	2		14
 MUDUG	2		2	1	2	4	1	2		14
 GALGADUUD	1		2	1	2	3	1	2		12
 HIRAAN	2		2	1	2	3	2	3		15
 MIDDLE SHABELLE	1		2	1	2	3		2		11
 BANADIR	1		2	1	2	4	2	3		15
 BAKOOL	1		2	1	2	3		2		11
 BAY	2		2	1	2	4	2	2		15
 LOWER SHABELLE	1		2	1	2	3	2	2		13
 GEDO	2		2	1	2	3	2	2		14
 MIDDLE JUBA			2	1	2			2		6
 LOWER JUBA	2		2	1	2	3	2	3		15
TOTAL	23		2*	18	36	54	19	41		

* Bi-annual country wide FSNAU assessments

KEY DEFINITIONS, TERMINOLOGY AND METHODOLOGY

Methodology calculation total number of People in Need (PIN):

The total number of people in need is the sum of the highest people in need figure of a cluster in each region. All clusters utilized the same baseline population data sources for the calculation and disaggregation of the people in need figures, both overall and on a sectoral basis. The calculation of the number of people in need is based on vulnerability criteria by identifying focus populations and geographic areas. The focus population includes IDPs and the focus geographical areas include: Jubaland State, South West State, Hirshabelle State, Awdal Region of Somaliland, and Banadir Region. While in previous years an expansive definition included the entire caseload of Integrated Phase Classification 2 (IPC 2) in the calculation of total people in need, in 2019, the IPC 2 caseload are focused on those who meet the relevant vulnerability criteria, including all IDPs at IPC 2 level and others at the IPC 2 level who are living in the most vulnerable areas. Consequently, over 60 per cent of the total IPC 2 caseload are included in the 4.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.

ANNEX 1

Decrease of people in need humanitarian assistance and linkages with development actors

Compared to last year, the total number of people in need (PIN) for humanitarian assistance has reduced by 34 per cent from 6.2m people in 2018 to 4.2m in 2019. This reduction is a result of three factors:

i. Improvement of the humanitarian situation: Since famine was successfully averted in 2017, the 2017 Deyr rains were better than anticipated and the 2018 Gu rains were well above average, leading to an overall improvement of the humanitarian situation. In addition, though well less than in 2017, substantial humanitarian resources in 2018 allowed for sustained humanitarian response in areas hardest hit by the drought and flooding associated with the 2018 Gu rains.

ii. More focused definition of humanitarian needs: Since 2013, the humanitarian community in Somalia has taken an expansive approach to defining people in need and included all people in IPC 2 Stress classification in the total PIN calculation, which is a broader definition than applied by other countries experiencing humanitarian emergencies. While appropriate in the absence of any significant development interventions, progress in Somalia now allows for a more focused definition with the expectation that development interventions will play their role, though with some important exceptions.

Given the volatile and complex situation in Somalia, and with a view to ensure delivery to IPC 2 populations in vulnerable circumstances, the 2019 HNO included in the total PIN calculation those in Stress that reside mainly in southern portions of the country where conflict, limited governance, access constraints and marginalization are more pronounced. In addition, IPC 2 populations that are internally displaced, regardless of geographic location, are included in the total number of people in need given the inherent vulnerabilities created by displacement. This shift recognizes that there are opportunities for development actors to contribute to the strengthen of resilience of people on the margin of crisis and emergency in large portions of the country. The application of this geographic and displacement criteria to include people in IPC 2 Stress will be regularly reviewed and refined considering the evolving situation in the country and accuracy of assumptions.

iii. Calculation of people in need beyond food security and nutrition data: In previous years, the total number of PIN was obtained exclusively from the post-Gu Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) assessment and hence mostly climatic factors and food & nutrition needs determined the total PIN figure. For 2019, and given the availability of results from the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMNCA), the total number of PIN was calculated by adopting the highest needs figure out of all Cluster by region.

The more focused approach in defining humanitarian needs in the HNO consequently lead to a reduction of people targeted in the HRP and reduced financial requirements for the humanitarian response. It is crucial that donors consider this focused approach when deciding on funding allocations (e.g. for example avoiding pledges based on per centage of total asks).

At the same time, the concentration on people with immediate humanitarian needs in the 2019 plan also require development implementers and donors to prioritize programming to assist those who require livelihood support in addition to programming for governance and security objectives. This goes beyond the provision of aid through the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) or other aid mechanisms to include private-public partnerships, commercial projects and other approaches consistent with the Federal Government of Somalia's Resilience and Recovery Framework (RRF) launched in January 2018.

TERMINOLOGY

Host: A host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national government, social and economic structures within which refugees and/or IDPs live. Urban refugees and/or IDPs live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community.

Internally Displaced Person: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Refugee: A person forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

Refugee Returnee: A former refugee who returns to their country of origin, whether spontaneously or in an organised manner

ACRONYMS

AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhea	RRF	Recovery and Resilience Framework
AWG	Assessment Working Group	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
CCCM	Camp Coordination Camp Management	SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
DINA	Drought Impact Needs Assessment		
DOCC	Drought Operations Coordination Centre	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	UNHCR	The United Nations Refugee Agency
EU	European Union	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	WHO	World Health Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence		
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team		
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview		
IDP	Internally Displaced Person		
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices		
IHL	International Humanitarian Law		
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification		
JMCNA	Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment		
MoHADM	Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management		
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council		
NFI	Non-Food Item		
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
PiN Assistance	People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance		
PESS	Population Estimation Survey of Somalia		

REFERENCES

- ¹Annex 2 on the Methodology calculation total number of People in Need, 2018
- ²Information Management Working Group (IMWG), 2018
- ³Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ⁴FSNAU-FEWS NET 2018 Post Gu Technical Release 02 Sep 2018.
- ⁵UNICEF Annual Report 2017
- ⁶Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ⁷Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2017
- ⁸REACH, “Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment”, April 2018
- ⁹Ibid.
- ¹⁰UNICEF Somalia Situation Report, No. 5 May 2018
- ¹¹JMCNA 2018
- ¹²WHO, “Somalia Mental Health”, October 2018
- ¹³Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Information Management Working Group (IMWG), 2018
- ¹⁶Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ¹⁷Ibid.
- ¹⁸NRC Eviction Tracker September 2018
- ¹⁹Somalia Access Task Force 2018
- ²⁰Somalia Access Task Force 2017
- ²¹Somalia Humanitarian Snapshot, 7 June 2018
- ²²Ibid.
- ²³East African, 3 July 2018
- ²⁴The Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA) World Bank, v1-GSURR-Somalia- June 5, 2018
- ²⁵Ibid.
- ²⁶Doolow NFI and Shelter Market assessment - REACH Somalia, March 2018
- ²⁷REACH, “Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment”, April 2018
- ²⁸Ibid.
- ²⁹Ibid.
- ³⁰Ibid.
- ³¹The GBVIMS Jan-July 2018
- ³²Ibid.
- ³³INFORM Index Report 2018
- ³⁴Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict 2018
- ³⁵Education Strategic Sector Plan Federal Government of Somalia 2018 - 2022
- ³⁶Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ³⁷Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ³⁸FSNAU-FEWS NET Food Security Outlook, 5 November 2018
- ³⁹Time series data of FSNAU by season
- ⁴⁰Service availability and readiness assessment (SARA) – WHO, 2016
- ⁴¹Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment 2018
- ⁴²The GBVIMS Jan-July 2018
- ⁴³World Bank, 2017
- ⁴⁴Somalia Weekly EPI/ POL Update, January 01, 2018 – October 14, 2018 (Epi Week-41)
- ⁴⁵WHO, 2010
- ⁴⁶FSNAU-FEWS NET 2018 Post Gu Technical Release 02 Sep 2018
- ⁴⁷Ibid.
- ⁴⁸UNICEF Somalia Situation Report, No. 5 May 2018
- ⁴⁹International Alert & CISP, The Complexity of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: Insights from Mogadishu and South Central Somalia (October 2015) & Norwegian Refugee Council, Housing, Land, and Property Rights for Somalia’s Urban Displaced Women (February 2016).
- ⁵⁰Somalia Joint Multi Cluster Needs Assessment, 2018
- ⁵¹Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR)
- ⁵²CTFMR, 2018. To note: Children can be affected by more than one violation, therefore the total number of violations is higher than the total number of children. Violation breakdown: Killing and maiming of children (659); Recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups (1,202); Sexual violence against children (215); Abduction of children (1,296); Attacks against schools and hospitals (42); Denial of humanitarian access for children (29). The total number of violations might be higher than recorded due to lack of reporting (especially GBV) and lack of access hampering verification of incidents.
- ⁵³The GBVIMS Jan-July 2018
- ⁵⁴REACH, “Drought Protection Concerns in IDP Sites: Joint Partner Assessment”, April 2018
- ⁵⁵UN-Habitat/NRC Eviction Trend Analysis Dashboard, August 2018. See also “Back to Square One”, UN-Habitat/NRC, December 2018, and “29/30 December 2017 Forced Eviction Committee Report”, Benadir Regional Administration, April 2018
- ⁵⁷NRC and Legal Action Worldwide, Housing Land and Property Issues in Somalia: Persons of Concern in Somaliland and South-Central Somalia (October 2014) & Rift Valley Institute, Land Matters in Mogadishu: Settlement, ownership and displacement in a contested city (February 2017). See also: BICC, The Scarcity of Land in Somalia: Natural Resources and their Role in the Somali Conflict (April 2009).
- ⁵⁸UNMAS, IMSMA (September 2018)
- ⁵⁹Somalia has not yet signed the CCW Protocol 5 which aims to mitigate the impact of ERW.

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



www.unocha.org/somalia



www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/somalia



[@OCHASomalia](https://twitter.com/OCHASomalia)