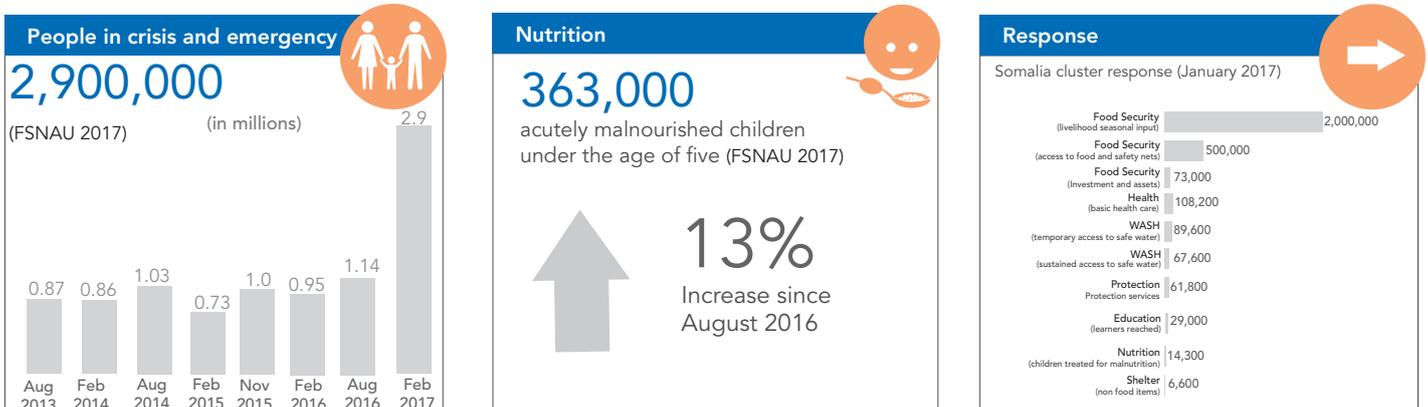


## SITUATION OVERVIEW

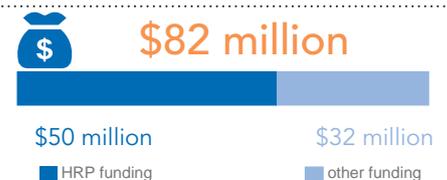
Humanitarian assistance continued across the country. In January, an estimated 500,000 people received food assistance, and more than 73,000 others were reached with activities aimed at building livelihoods. From August 2016 to January 2017, some 2 million people received livelihood seasonal inputs such as seeds, tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers and livestock distribution and vaccination. In January, nearly 14,300 malnourished children under age 5 were admitted into nutrition programmes. More than 108,000 Somalis received basic health services in January, while some 157,200 people were provided with temporary and/or sustainable access to safe water. Over 12,500 people were assisted with safe sanitation and some 60,000 people were reached with hygiene promotion activities. Nearly 62,000 people were reached with protection services, while education partners reached some 29,000 learners with teaching activities and school feeding programmes. An estimated 6,400 people were assisted with non-food items in January and another 6,600 with transitional shelter.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is rapidly deteriorating as drought conditions worsen. Malnutrition and drought-related disease outbreaks and distress migration are already on the rise. Famine is a strong possibility in 2017, just six years after a devastating famine led to the death of more than a quarter million Somalis – half of them children. Humanitarian partners are scaling up assistance and protection and have issued an Operational Plan for Famine Prevention to immediately scale up humanitarian response to save lives and protect livelihoods. The plan reflects a significant shift from the drought response, which has been ongoing since late 2015, to scaled-up famine prevention.

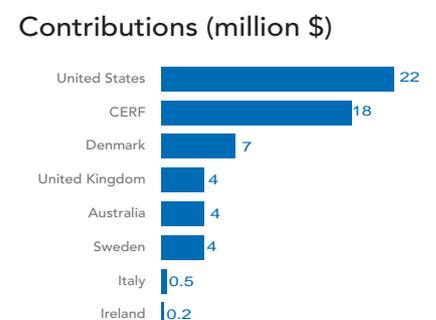
## KEY FIGURES



## FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2017



Requirements by cluster (million \$) <small>(As of 24/02/2017)</small>	Funded by cluster (million \$)**		
		Funded million \$	Unmet million \$
Food security	400	24.0	376.0
Nutrition	110	38.0	106.0
Protection	95	2.0	93.0
Health	70	1.0	69.0
WASH	59	4.0	56.0
Shelter	54	3.0	52.0
Enabling programmes	32	2	30.0
Education	27	0.6	26.0
Logistics	16	0.8	16.0



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

Source: FTS 24/02/2017

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs among the most vulnerable people.
- 2 Reduce acute malnutrition levels in settlements for internally displaced and host communities through integrated multi-sectoral emergency response.
- 3 Reinforce the protection of the displaced, and other vulnerable groups at risk, and enable durable solutions.
- 4 Support the restoration of livelihoods, promote basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions.



FOOD SECURITY

6.2 million  
people in need

500,000  
people reached

1.1 million  
Monthly target

Number of people targeted and reached in January 2017 through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets.

73,000  
people reached

1.7 million  
Monthly target

Number of people targeted and reached in January 2017 through livelihood investment and assets activities.

2 million  
people reached

2.7 million  
Seasonal target

Number of people targeted and reached from August 2016 to January 2017 through livelihood inputs.

Improved access to food for people in emergency and crisis. Provide seasonally-appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs to improve the productive capacity of vulnerable people.

NEEDS

- Some 6.2 million people are in need of assistance across Somalia.
- Improved access to food for people in crisis phase, provision of seasonal livelihoods input to people in crisis and stress, and regular and predictable safety-net programmes for vulnerable communities

GAPS

- Access challenges and inadequate funding continue to impact response activities particularly in southern and central Somalia.

RESPONSE

- In January, Food Security Cluster partners reached nearly 500,000 people through activities aimed at improving access to food and safety nets, approximately 73,000 through livelihood investment and assets activities. Some 2 million people have been supported with livelihoods seasonal inputs since August 2016 to January.
- A comparison of the food security partners' coverage against this year's post *Deyr* target of 2.9 million people shows that the cluster reached 20 per cent of its planned target
- Areas with high numbers of people in 'emergency' and 'crisis' (estimated at between 90,000 to over 300,000 people) are a concern as humanitarian assistance coverage is targeting less than 10 per cent of the affected population.

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



NUTRITION

850,050 Children in need

14,300  
children reached

1.8 million  
children targeted

Number of children under age 5 treated for malnutrition.

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

NEEDS

- Over 363,000 moderately malnourished and over 71,000 severely malnourished children under age 5 need medical and nutritional treatment in Somalia.
- Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, displacement and water shortages compounded by poor infant and child feeding practices have increased the vulnerability of malnourished children in drought-affected areas.

RESPONSE

- In January, 14,300 new cases of acute malnutrition were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP).
- Partners continue to provide supplementary feeding programmes in the drought-affected areas.

GAPS

- Under-funding and lack of access continue to affect provision of nutrition services.

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



HEALTH

3.3 million  
people in need

108,200  
people reached

1.9 million  
people targeted

Number of people receiving primary and/or basic secondary health care services.

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

NEEDS

- Health needs increased dramatically during the reporting period as a result of the expanding drought. The need for essential life-saving medicines has increased and more affected areas require urgent support.
- Timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics through investigation and coordinated response in both rural and urban areas.

RESPONSE

- Some 108,200 people were provided with primary and secondary health care services.
- Emergency mobile health teams were deployed to IDP settlements in Gaalkacyo, Jariban and Goldogob districts. Health partners provided integrated life-saving healthcare services and stabilization as well as referrals for cases requiring secondary healthcare.
- Surveillance teams have scaled-up their activities, including verifying suspected cases in drought and AWD/Cholera-affected areas.

GAPS

- Public health and medical services are strained due to limited funding and access challenges.

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



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

**3.3 million**  
people in need of safe water

**67,600**  
people reached

**1.23 million**  
people targeted

Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water.

**89,600**  
people reached

**1.5 million**  
people targeted

Number of people provided with temporary supply of safe water.

Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Provide reliable and sustained access to sufficient safe water.

### NEEDS

- Some 80,000 pastoralists have migrated from Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle and Mudug regions, Zone five in Ethiopia as well as west Belet Weyne district to parts of Mataban.
- The deepening drought and the resultant widespread water shortages have led to an increase in suspected AWD/ cholera cases. Some 4,026 cases and 57 related deaths were recorded in the first five weeks of 2017.

### GAPS

- Inadequate funding in the face of worsening drought conditions has hampered the ability of partners to reach people with WASH services. The situation of the most-at-risk populations could deteriorate further unless funding is made available to bolster response.

### RESPONSE

- WASH partners have scaled-up response in Somaliland and Puntland (Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer) albeit with limited resources.
- Cumulatively, 380,000 and 214,000 people received WASH services and support respectively in Somaliland in December 2016 and January. This needs to be continued to ensure an additional 600,000 people gain access to safe water and means to practice safe sanitation and hygiene.

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

## EDUCATION

**3 million**  
learners in need

**29,000**  
learners reached

**1.8 million**  
people targeted

Numbers of learners benefiting from provision of learning materials.

**1,000**  
Teachers reached

**7,000**  
Teachers targeted

Numbers of teachers receiving incentives.

Ensure emergencies and crises affected children have access to safe and protective learning environments, and engaged in life-saving learning.

### NEEDS

- Nearly 380,000 children, among them 166,000 girls, are enrolled in schools in drought-affected areas. Nearly 30 per cent of these children are at risk of dropping out of school.
- An estimated 50,400 school-going children risk being displaced if the situation deteriorates to 2011 levels.
- In some of the worst drought-affected areas, learner absenteeism is on the rise. In Puntland, 20,000 children have dropped out of school.

### GAPS

- Inadequate funding and lack of donor prioritization of education in emergency continue to hamper effective response. Prioritizing an integrated response across clusters that include schools and school going children as a specific target group for WASH, health, food security and nutrition services is vital.

### RESPONSE

- Some 3,400 children in 16 primary schools are currently being supported with access to clean water. Some 7,600 children in 16 schools were reached in January with hygiene promotion activities as part of efforts to prevent AWD/Cholera.
- Education cluster is supporting 26,000 school going children with school supplies, safe learning spaces and teacher support.

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



## SHELTER

**1.2 million**  
people in need

**6,400**  
people reached

**330,000**  
people targeted

Number of displaced people assisted with non food items .

**6,600**  
people reached

**250,000**  
people targeted

Number of people assisted with transitional shelter solutions.

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

### NEEDS

- Drought distress migration by pastoralist in search of water and pasture has increased. Many people have lost their livelihoods. Some of the drought-displaced people have joined existing IDP settlements while others have formed new settlements in the periphery of towns. They are in need of emergency shelter and NFIs.
- There is need for sustainable and durable solutions for the over 1.1million people in protracted displacement.
- There is need for stocks to be pre-positioned for IDPs and refugee returns coming back from Kenya and Yemen.

### GAPS

- Lack of pre-positioned NFI stocks has hindered the shelter cluster response.
- Lack of systematic data on markets has impeded quick response to emergencies.
- Restricted humanitarian access continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of southern and central Somalia.

### RESPONSE

- Approximately 6,400 people received emergency assistance packages (EAPs), 6,600 people were supported with transitional shelter and 900 permanent shelters have been built in January.

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



## PROTECTION

1.1 million  
people in need

61,800  
people reached

1.1 million  
people targeted

33,470  
Female reached

28,330  
Male reached

People reached through Protection Cluster services.

3,540  
people reached

Number of persons affected by rights violation provided with services and/or other protection response in January 2017.

6,600  
people reached

Number of persons benefited from risk education including Improvised Explosive Device (IED) awareness and areas clearance in January 2017.

For more information, contact: [abuya@unhcr.org](mailto:abuya@unhcr.org) or [a.osman@drcsomalia.org](mailto:a.osman@drcsomalia.org)

Provide timely, effective and quality protection services to women, men, girls, and boys affected by conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies, and support to strengthened policy on protection.

### NEEDS

- Protection related needs have sharply increased due to the deteriorating humanitarian situation. Bay, Bakool, Sanaag and Sool are the most affected regions. Majority of the affected people are joining existing IDP settlements in urban areas in the hope of getting humanitarian assistance.
- At least 1.1 million internally displaced people and other vulnerable people are exposed to protection risks and require improved access to protection services.

### RESPONSE

- In January, there were 24 organizations implementing protection activities. These include 12 national NGOs and international organizations. Some 61,800 affected persons were reached with protection and prevention activities.

### GAPS

- The ongoing drought coupled with military operations, sustained airstrikes, arbitrary checkpoints and explosive hazards have impeded access to the most vulnerable people in some parts of southern and central Somalia.