SITUATION OVERVIEW

The risk of famine in Somalia has reduced but remains a reality in some areas. This is partly due to below average yet better than expected Deyr rains in some areas and largely due to sustained famine prevention efforts. Nearly 5.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Some 2.7 million people in “Crisis” and “Emergency” (IPC Phases 3&4) need urgent life-saving assistance. Malnutrition rates at ‘serious levels’ and over 1.2 million children are projected to be malnourished in 2018. There are now 2.1 million IDPs with nearly two thirds of them - 1.3 million - children. Four consecutive seasons have failed and a fifth season is forecasted to also be below average. Humanitarians are also prioritising sustainable livelihoods support and access to basic social services.

KEY FIGURES

People in crisis and emergency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
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People targeted

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<th>2018 HRP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>254</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>Protection</td>
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<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
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<td>CCCM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling Programme</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
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FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2018

$1.5 billion
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) 2018 REQUEST (US$)

Requirements by cluster (million $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>(As of 27/02/2018)</th>
<th>Funded million $</th>
<th>Unmet million</th>
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<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>0.1%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Enabling Programme</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
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Funded by cluster (million $)**

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Contributions by donor

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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
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<td>USA</td>
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. **Life-saving**: Provide life-saving and life-sustaining integrated, multi-sectoral assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs and excess mortality among the most vulnerable people.

2. **Nutrition**: Reduce emergency levels of acute malnutrition through integrated, multi-sectorial response. Enhance integration of Nutrition, WASH, Health and Food Security programmes to strengthen nutrition-sensitive programming.

3. **Protection**: Support provision of protection services to affected communities, including in hard-to-reach areas and in IDP sites, targeting the most vulnerable, especially those at risk of exclusion.

4. **Resilience**: Support the protection and restoration of livelihoods, promote access to basic services to build resilience to recurrent shocks, and catalyze more sustainable solutions for those affected, including marginalized communities.

CLUSTER OVERVIEW

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Improve the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements and ensure access to services and assistance of all persons in need, with a focus on moving toward attaining durable solutions with full participation of the displaced and host communities.

2.1 million People in need

- **1.1 million People reached in Jan**
- **73% of target reached**

1.5 million people targeted Jan - Dec

- **1,600 Sites targeted Jan - Dec**
- **80% of target reached**

2,000 Number of displacement sites to be identified Jan - Dec

- **607 Sites reached in Jan**
- **38% of target reached**

Needs

There are currently 2.1 million IDPs throughout Somalia, of whom at least 1.13 million were newly displaced in 2017. Drought has contributed to 80 per cent of new displacements, with the remainder due to conflict/insecurity. IDPs face overcrowding, poor sanitation, health and protection risks.

Response

The cluster has so far reached around 1.5 million IDPs across 1,751 settlements in 14 regions, with responses aimed at maintaining the sites and achieving self-reliance and governance. Comprehensive Site Assessments, which will provide the most accurate data possible, have been launched in districts with high levels of displacement.

Gaps

Continual restricted humanitarian access and forced evictions in settlements inhibit the cluster’s ability to improve living conditions in IDP sites.

For more information, contact: ksjia@iom.int and/or petretti@unhcr.org
EDUCATION

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

2.4 million People in need

19% of target reached

381,556 Children targeted Jan-Dec

71,348 Children reached in Jan

27% of target reached

142,258 Children targeted Jan-Dec

38,531 Children reached in Jan

19% of target reached

253,725 Children targeted Jan-Dec

49,541 Children reached in Jan

Number of children and youth accessing safe and protected learning opportunities in emergency-affected learning environments

Number of children with access to emergency school feeding

Number of children benefitting from emergency teaching and learning materials

Needs

12 schools in KM13, with a total of 3,013 students and 64 teachers were affected by forced evictions. 3 schools and 1 Child-Friendly Space, together with the furniture and learning materials, were destroyed and 4 additional schools were being used as shelter by the evicted persons.

Response

The four schools were relocated and reconstruction was completed in the new areas of settlements. Learning resumed in mid-January 2018. In addition, 4 schools used as shelter by the displaced persons were vacated and learning resumed.

Gaps

Of the destroyed schools, two schools are yet to be re-built and this mounts pressure on the already operational schools in the settlements.

FOOD SECURITY

Improved immediate access to food for people in emergency and crisis and provide emergency livestock assets protection support.

6.2 million People in need

64% of target reached

3.2 million People targeted in Jan

2 million People reached in Jan

89% of target reached

3.4 million People targeted from Aug 17 - Jan 18

3 million People reached as at Jan

12% of target reached

1.5 million People targeted in Jan

185,308 People reached in Jan

Number of people in acute food insecurity, ‘crisis’ and ‘emergency’ phases of IPC (3 and 4) having sustained access to food and safety net support

Number of people assisted in conditional transfer related activities

Number of affected people supported inthrough livelihoods inputs, livestock asset protection and trainings per season

Needs

• Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict (displacement) and disease to avert famine and improve the food security situation in Somalia.

• Support to drought affected populations to protect their livelihoods, enable local food production and prevent adoption of “crisis” strategies.

Response

The cluster has assisted approx. 2.075 million people out of a targeted 3.2 million in January (64 per cent), with main responses identified as in-kind (31 per cent) and cash (69 per cent) food provision, livelihood support and conditional transfers. Overall, the response has reduced by close to 500,000 beneficiaries (19 per cent) as compared to last month.

Gaps

Immediate access to food for populations affected by drought, conflict (displacement) and disease.
HEALTH

The 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.

5.5 million People in need

274,589 Consultations in Jan

226 Health facilities

5.5 million People in need

Number of consultations (per month)

Needs

• There were a total of 750 cases of AWD/Cholera reported in January 2018, which represents a continually increasing trend since December 2017.
• In January 2018, a total of 1,824 cases of measles were reported, in which 69 per cent of cases (1,257) are children under the age of five.

Gaps

• Projects designed by health cluster partners in 2017 were only 53.3 per cent funded, which affected the implementation of some activities, while other projects were pushed forward to 2018.
• Two decades of war have left Somalia with fragile health infrastructure, which leads to overworked medical professionals and displacement amongst civilians.
• Security threats limit the capability of cluster partners to reach out to the Somali population.

Response

In January 2018, health cluster partners reported 274,589 consultations in 226 health facilities in Somalia. The highest number of diseases reported were: other acute diarrhoea (9,812 cases), influenza-like illness (9,093 cases), followed by severe acute respiratory illness (3,474 cases).

For more information, contact: rihawi.h@gmail.com

LOGISTICS

53MT Tonnage transported in Jan

32MT by air

21MT by sea

Tonnage transported (per month)

Needs

A number of key operational areas in Somalia remain only accessible by air, while others are completely inaccessible. Regular and sustained access to the most affected areas represents a challenge due to conflict, insecurity and deteriorating infrastructure.

Gaps

• Ongoing security constraints in south-central Somalia have left the humanitarian sector with limited options to deliver lifesaving cargo by road to displaced people across the country. The critical Mogadishu-Baidoa road remains inaccessible.
• Customs clearance delays at the Mogadishu Port have affected the timeliness of the humanitarian operations in southern Somalia, with procedures taking up to 5 times longer than usual.

Response

• In January, the cluster facilitated the transportation of 53MT of humanitarian supplies to locations across Somalia, via air (32MT) and sea (21MT).
• The rehabilitation of two airstrips (Diinsoor and Bardheere) will be completed in February 2018, which should ease access for humanitarian supplies.

For more information, contact: vladimir.jovcev@wfp.org and nigel.sanders@wfp.org
NUTRITION
Improved nutrition status and access to nutrition services for emergency affected populations through predictable, timely, effective and at scale response thereby enhancing resilience.

1.4 million People in need

Needs
At least 1.2 million children will be at risk of acute malnutrition in 2018. An estimated 232,000 children will likely suffer life threatening severe acute malnutrition.

Response
The cluster partners reached 20,344 new severely malnourished children, 40,165 moderately malnourished children and 15,000 pregnant and lactating women. Preventive nutrition programs continued to be carried out in across the country. 141,548 beneficiaries received blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP), 276,895 beneficiaries received maternal and children health and nutrition support (MCHN).

Gaps
- Limited humanitarian access continues to hinder service provision.
- Many cluster partners are having to close due to the funding gap, and there is no clear way forward on the IRF sites which are funded until March.

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

3.6 million People in need

Needs
Approximately 19,000 conflict-induced displacement occurred in January 2018. These have mainly been driven by Al Shabaab, who continue to recruit child soldiers and thus force communities to move in order to protect their children. The presence of mines and Explosive remnants of war (ERWs) are a sustained concern, and incidents of Gender-based violence (GBV) continue to be reported, especially in IDP sites.

Response
In January 2018, the cluster as a whole reached a total of 66,464 individuals, which translates to 3.7 per cent of the annual target. This figure was reached by numerous sub-clusters: Child Protection (8,322), GBV (22,140), Housing, Land and Property (9,049), Explosive Hazard (26,802) and General Protection (151).

Gaps
- For various reasons sex, age, and diversity data disaggregation is applied inconsistently.
- Remoteness and ad-hoc checkpoints make it difficult to reach conflict areas controlled by Al Shabaab.
- Documentation, tracing and Reunification (IDTR) and GBV services for families, children and survivors of rape are limited by funding.
SHELTER

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

1.5 million People in need

Needs
Displacements are increasing daily in Somalia due to conflict, climatic conditions and evictions. Support is required for both newly (emergency shelter) and protracted (living conditions) displaced persons. There are currently more than 2 million IDPs in Somalia.

Response
In January, 38,415 people were assisted with emergency non-food assistance (plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats etc.). A further 175,493 people were assisted with Emergency Shelter Kits (basic shelter). 540 people were assisted with Transitional Shelter.

Gaps
• A lack of resources and prepositioned stock to cover the shelter needs of both new and protracted IDPs which prevents timely responses to displaced populations.
• Lack of public land where IDPs who do not have the option to return home can be relocated.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Provide access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for people in emergencies

4.3 million People in need

Needs
In drought affected areas, access to WASH services must be enhanced as more than 650,000 people are suffering from a lack of access to safe water. Overall, access to water is estimated at 34 per cent in IDP settlements and access to sanitation can be as low as 20 per cent. In order to prepare for the forthcoming cholera season, emergency medical and filtration stocks must be replenished.

Response
In January alone, 234,000 beneficiaries were reached by the cluster, through access to safe water (188,000), access to safe sanitation (17,000) and access to hygiene kits (29,000), while a further 247,000 people were reached through other hygiene-related activities.

Gaps
Hiraan, Lower Juba and Banadir regions continue to report cases of AWD/cholera cases. Emergency stocks must be replenished and cluster partners must be ready to intervene. Many cluster partners will stop responding to emergency WASH needs due to their funding progressively coming to an end in the first quarter of 2018. This is a critical problem.