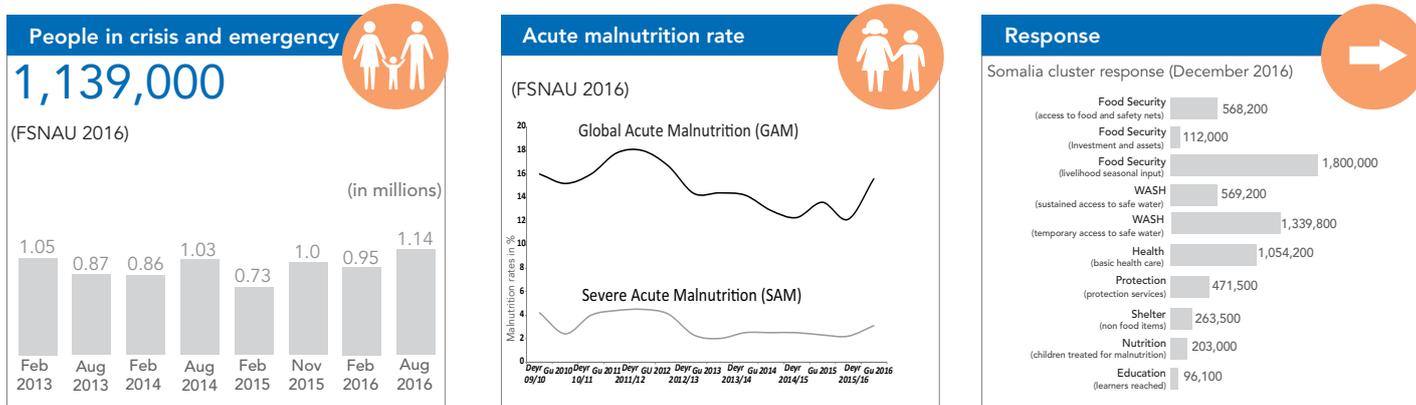


SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian assistance continued across Somalia. In December, an estimated 568,200 people received food assistance, and more than 112,000 people were reached with activities aimed at building livelihoods. From August to December, 1.8 million people received livelihood seasonal inputs such as seeds, tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers and livestock distribution and vaccination. Between January and December, nearly 203,000 malnourished children under age 5 were admitted into nutrition programmes. More than one million Somalis received basic health services, while some 1.9 million people were provided with temporary and/or sustainable access to safe water. Over 200,000 people were assisted with safe sanitation and some 892,900 people were reached with hygiene promotion activities. Nearly 471,500 people were reached with protection services, while education partners reached some 96,100 learners with teaching activities and school feeding programmes. An estimated 263,500 people were assisted with non-food items and 16,500 others with transitional shelter.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia is currently deteriorating at a rapid pace due to drought and humanitarian partners are shifting from drought response to pre-famine scale-up. The number of people in need of assistance has increased from five million in September to over 6.2 million, more than half of the population in Somalia. This includes a drastic increase in the number of people in IPC acute food insecurity "crisis" and "emergency" phases from 1.1 million six months ago to nearly 3 million projected for February to June. **A massive and urgent scale up of humanitarian assistance in the coming months is needed to avert a famine** in some of the worst drought-affected areas. There are already worrying similarities to the conditions that led to the famine in 2011, but a much larger percentage of the population is at risk this time. Donors have moved quickly to provide funding to support the initial scale-up of the drought response and the Humanitarian Country Team is putting together an Operational Response Plan for Pre-famine Scale-up.

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2016

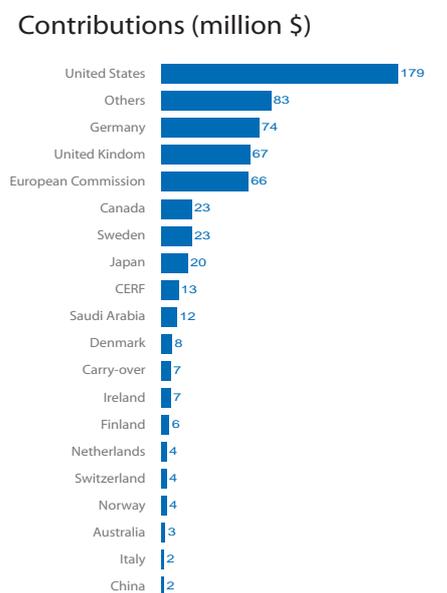
\$ 885 million
HRP 2016 REQUEST (US\$)

53%
HRP FUNDED
FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS*

\$621 million

\$471 million (HRP funding) | \$150 million (other funding)

Requirements by cluster (million \$) (As of 31/12/2016)	Funded by cluster (million \$)**	Funded million \$	Unmet million \$
Food Security 444	43%	189.0	255.0
Protection 90	18%	17.0	73.0
Health 71	28%	20.0	52.0
Nutrition 66	57%	38.0	29.0
WASH 65	37%	24.0	41.0
Shelter 41	34%	14.0	27.0
Enabling Programmes 33	54%	18	15.0
Education 21	25%	5	16.0
Logistic 15	32%	5	10.0



**This does not include non-HRP funding

Source: FTS 31/12/2016

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Address humanitarian needs by providing life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to people in need, prioritizing the most vulnerable.
- 2 Restore and strengthen livelihoods and basic service delivery to build resilience to recurrent shocks.
- 3 Strengthen the protection of the displaced and other vulnerable groups, and catalyze durable solutions.

 FOOD SECURITY

5 million
people in need

568,200
people reached

1 million
Monthly target

Number of people targeted and reached in December 2016 through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets.

112,000
people reached

1.7 million
Monthly target

Number of people targeted and reached in December 2016 through livelihood investment and assets activities.

1.8 million
people reached

2.7 million
Seasonal target

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

For more information, contact: mulugeta.shibru@fao.org & charles.hopkins@wfp.org

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

GAPS

- Limited access due to insecurity and inadequate funding continue to impact response activities particularly in southern and central Somalia.

RESPONSE

- In December, over 568,200 and some 112,000 people were reached with activities aimed at improving access to food and safety-net and livelihoods assets, respectively. Between August and December, partners cumulatively reached more than 1.8 million people with seasonal inputs such as seeds, tools, fishing equipment and irrigation vouchers.
- Improved access to food and safety nets response increased from 45 per cent in November to 55 per cent in December. This is as a result of increased response in drought-affected areas in Bari, Bay, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, Sool and Togdheer.

 NUTRITION

1.3 million Children in need

203,000
children reached

711,400
children targeted

Number of children under age 5 treated for malnutrition from January to December 2016.

For more information, contact: sdesie@unicef.org

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

NEEDS

- Over 320,000 moderately malnourished and over 50,000 severely malnourished children under age 5 are in need of medical and nutritional treatment in Somalia.
- Poor hygiene and sanitation conditions, displacement and water shortages, poor infant and child feeding practices have increased the vulnerability of malnourished children in drought-affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland and parts of southern and central Somalia.

RESPONSE

- In December, 13,747 new cases of acute malnutrition were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP).
- Partners continue to provide supplementary feeding programmes in drought-affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland and parts of southern and central Somalia. Overall 92 per cent of the targeted children were treated for severe acute malnutrition by the end of December 2016.

GAPS

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

 HEALTH

3.3 million
people in need

1 million
people reached

1.9 million
people targeted

Number of people receiving primary and/or basic secondary health care services from January to December 2016.

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 in Somalia increased dramatically during the reporting period due to the worsening drought.
- Timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics through investigation and coordinated response in both rural and urban areas.

GAPS

- Inadequate public health and medical services are further strained due to limited funding and access challenges.

RESPONSE

- In December, cluster partners reached some 96,600 people including IDPs, with primary and secondary health care services.
- There was timely detection and response to AWD/cholera in Banadir, Bay, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Additionally, Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs) were established at Jowhar Regional Hospital and Mahaday Health Centre in Middle Shabelle. A measles vaccination campaign was conducted in Lower Juba region.
- Medical kits were supplied to drought-affected areas in Lower Juba region.

For more information, contact: mouradil@who.int

Creation date: 25/01/2017 Feedback: ochasomaliainfo@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int *FTS - Financial Tracking Service <http://fts.unocha.org>
Sources: OCHA reports, UNHCR, FAO-FSNAU, FEWS NET, Somalia clusters, OCHA FTS, 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan, Humanitarian Needs Overview



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

2.7 million
people in need of safe water

569,200
people reached

1.23 million
people targeted

Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water from January to December 2016.

1.3 million
people reached

1.27 million
people targeted

Number of people provided with temporary access to safe water from January to December 2016.

Provision of safe water, sanitation services and promotion of hygiene for displaced and disaster-affected people (drought, floods), and those in areas affected by AWD/cholera.

NEEDS

- Drought has continued to deteriorate in Puntland and Somaliland and also expanded to other regions in southern and central Somalia. This has increased displacements as people move in search of water and pasture.
- Water shortage has led to increased cases of AWD/cholera in several areas including: Bakool, Bay, Hiraaan, and Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions. So far there are 1,241 reported cases and 34 deaths.

GAPS

- Lack of funding for WASH activities has resulted in decreased access to sanitation and hygiene facilities among the most vulnerable people who are not able to maintain and rehabilitate WASH infrastructure.

RESPONSE

- WASH partners supported some 1.9 million people with temporary and/or sustainable access to safe water. Over 200,000 people had access to sanitation facilities and nearly 892,900 people were reached with hygiene activities.
- Partners supported more than 61,000 people with hygiene kits in drought-affected areas.

For more information, contact: plarent@unicef.org



EDUCATION

1.8 million
learners in need

96,100
learners reached

40,200
Female reached

55,900
Male reached

Numbers of learners provided with learning materials from January to December 2016.

1,900
Teachers reached

7,000
Teachers targeted

Numbers of teachers receiving incentives from January to December 2016.

For more information, contact: sskovgaard@unicef.org

Provide safe and protective learning spaces, while improving the overall quality of education, especially for children and youth impacted by emergencies.

NEEDS

- Some 12 per cent of the 1.8 million out of school children in Somalia are targeted by the education cluster in 2016.
- There is need to support 277,605 school-going children in the drought-affected regions of Puntland Somaliland and southern and central Somalia.

GAPS

- Response was low due to lack of emergency education funds.

RESPONSE

- Nearly 92,720 learners were supported between January and December 2016. The learners benefited from the provision of learning spaces, basic learning supplies, life-saving messages and the provision of emergency incentives for teachers.
- Lack of emergency funding hampered response. However, partners prioritized critical needs including provision of safe water and hygiene promotion to ensure retention of drought-affected children in schools.



SHELTER

910,000
people in need

263,500
people reached

180,000
people targeted

Number of displaced people assisted with non food items from January to December 2016.

16,500
people reached

250,000
people targeted

Number of people assisted with transitional shelter solutions from January to December 2016.

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

NEEDS

- Drought, conflict and rights violations affected displaced communities in urgent need of shelter and NFI assistance in urban settlements in Puntland, Somaliland, south and central Somalia.
- Advocacy for longer-term land tenure is key to ensuring adequate shelter support.
- Eviction is still a major hurdle in the provision of sustainable solutions in most parts of Somalia.
- There is need for stocks to be positioned for IDPs and the refugee returning from Kenya and Yemen.

GAPS

- Lack of pre-positioned NFIs stocks hindered shelter cluster response to the drought-affected areas.
- Lack of systematic data hampered shelter cluster response to refugee returns
- Restricted humanitarian access continues to affect the provision of assistance to affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.
- Decreasing funding of shelter activities has exceptionally affected the capacity of cluster partners. The resulting gaps are aggravated by the sharp increase in emergency shelter needs.

RESPONSE

- Approximately 263,550 people received emergency assistance packages, 59,862 people received emergency shelter kits and tents, 16,506 people were supported with transitional shelter solutions and 6,612 permanent shelters have been built between January and November 2016.
- Shelter partners distributed non-food items to 360 people in Iskushban, 1,080 in Kismayo and 9,000 in Gaalkacyo. Some 800 people benefitted from transitional shelter in Garowe, 480 people in Doolow, 240 in Luuq, 1,200 people in Afmadow and 2,000 in Gaalkacyo.

For more information, contact: goddeeri@unhcr.org



PROTECTION

1.1 million
people in need

471,500
people reached

959,200
people targeted

270,400
Female reached

201,100
Male reached

People reached through Protection Cluster activities from January to December 2016.

143,120
people reached

Number of persons affected by rights violation provided with services and/or other protection response from January to December 2016.

80,000
people reached

Number of persons benefited from risk education including Improvised Explosive Device (IED) awareness and areas clearance from January to December 2016.

For more information, contact: abuya@unhcr.org or 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

- Some 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable people are exposed to protection risks and require improved access to protection services.
- There is need to protect people affected by conflict in most regions in southern and central Somalia from Gender Based Violence (GBV), child recruitment and explosive hazard risks.

RESPONSE

- Some 129,852 affected persons were reached through protection and prevention activities, including 22,685 girls, 22,383 boys, 44,744 women and 40,040. Majority of beneficiaries reached during the month were from Banadir region.

GAPS

- The protection cluster continues to face limited funding that is inhibiting provision of critical services such as legal aid and holistic response to GBV survivors.
- With increased pockets of conflict, access to many parts of southern and central Somalia has been constrained, preventing organizations from reaching the most vulnerable people and communities.