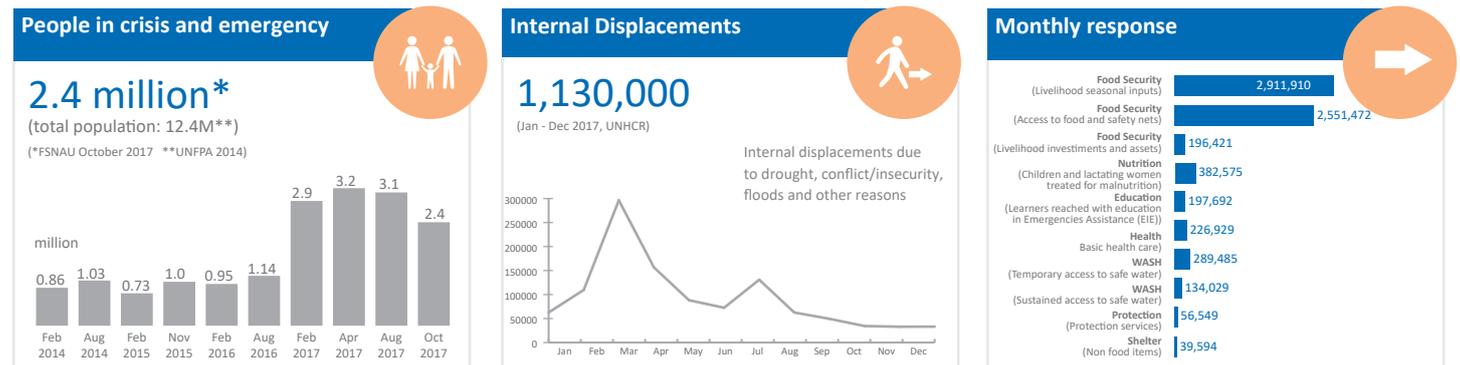


## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian needs remain high. The number of people in IPC 4 (Emergency) has grown tenfold from 83,000 people in January 2017 to 866,000 in January 2018. Overall, more than 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 3.3 million of these require urgent life-saving assistance. Nearly 1.2 million children are projected to be malnourished and approximately 232,000 of these will face life-threatening severe acute malnutrition. Internal displacement has doubled to above 2.1 million people. On 17 January, humanitarians presented the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan seeking US\$1.6 billion to provide life-saving and protection assistance to 5.4 million people. The Response Plan is an extension of last year's famine prevention efforts. Resources are needed urgently to enable humanitarian partners to sustain famine prevention efforts in 2018.

## KEY FIGURES



## FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2017

**\$ 1.5 billion**  
REVISED HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) 2017 REQUEST (US\$)

**64%**  
HRP FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS\*

**US\$1.3 billion**  
RECEIVED FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS

### Requirements by cluster (million \$)

(As of 24/01/2018)

### Funded by cluster (million \$)\*\*

Cluster	Requirements (million \$)	Funded (million \$)	Unmet (million \$)
Food Security	713	440 (62%)	273
Nutrition	276	120 (44%)	156
Protection	123	21 (17%)	102
WASH	112	48 (43%)	64
Health	107	55 (52%)	52
Shelter and NFIs	74	10 (14%)	64
Enabling Programme	36	26 (73%)	10
Education	34	20 (59%)	19
CCCM	20	6 (29%)	14
Logistics	15	8 (52%)	7

**\$959 million** HRP Funding      **\$307 million** Non-HRP Funding

### Contributions by donor (million \$)

United States	305
United Kingdom	165
ECHO	111
Germany	95
CERF	33
Canada	32
Sweden	22
Japan	22
WFP	20
Australia	19
Denmark	16
World Bank	15
Norway	11
China	11
Private	7
Switzerland	7
EC DEVCO	6
European Commission	6
Netherlands	6
Ireland	5
Italy	5
France	3
Belgium	3
Finland	3

\* FTS Financial Tracking Service  
\*\* This does not include non-HRP funding

Source: FTS 24/01/2018

## 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.



## CAMP COORDINATION and CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

1,816

Number of displacement sites identified Sep-Nov

1,600

Sites targeted Jan-Dec

607

Site reached May-Dec

Number of sites with established CCCM mechanisms

**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.**

### NEEDS

The cluster will prioritize regions with the highest levels of displacement: Bay (Baidoa), Banadir (Mogadishu), Mudug (Galkaacyo), Gedo (Dollow), Lower Juba (Kismayo) and Lower Shabelle (Afgooye), and will expand to Somaliland and Puntland.

- Mogadishu hosts an estimated 495,000 IDPs. Most IDP settlements are on the outskirts of the city and thousands face imminent risk of forced evictions. Drought, military offensives and inter clan conflict in the regions surrounding Mogadishu (Middle and Lower Shabelle, and Bay) displaced more than 415,000 people into Kahda and Daynile IDP settlements in Mogadishu between November 2016 and January 2018.
- Between November 2016 and December 2017, over 200,000 people have arrived in Baidoa. Most of the new arrivals have joined existing settlements for internally displaced. Approximately 80 per cent are from villages in Bay region while the rest are from Bakool. As the situation deteriorates further, more people from rural areas are likely to migrate to urban centres to join IDP settlements.

## RESPONSE

CCCM cluster partners continued with community engagement and monitoring of service provision in IDP settlements in Afgooye, Baidoa, Dollow, Garowe, Galgaduud, Galkaacyo and Kismayo. The activities include; coordination and monitoring of services, communication with communities, community governance, site maintenance and improvement, and capacity building.

Service mapping exercises were completed in Baidoa and Garowe to provide site level information on partners providing key services. This allows CCCM partners to flag duplication and gaps in services.

The Baidoa CCCM sub-cluster conducted site verification of 305 IDP sites with an estimated 230,000 people.

## GAPS

- Restricted humanitarian access in parts of southern and central Somalia.
- Lack of information on service provision at site level.
- Lack of land tenure and forced evictions inhibit the ability of partners to improve living conditions in the sites.
- Low levels of community participation and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) limit the ability of partners to improve beneficiary targeting to include marginalized populations.

For more information, contact: [kziga@iom.int](mailto:kziga@iom.int)

## EDUCATION

528,000

school children in need

210,711

children targeted  
Jan-Dec

204,837

children reached  
Jan-Dec

Number of school-going children accessing safe drinking water in schools

117,507

children targeted  
Jan-Dec

104,476

children reached  
Jan-Dec

Number of school-going children provided with food/food grants

239,806

children targeted  
Jan-Dec

197,692

children reached  
Jan-Dec

Number of school-going children provided with Teaching and Learning Materials

249,733

children targeted  
Jan-Dec

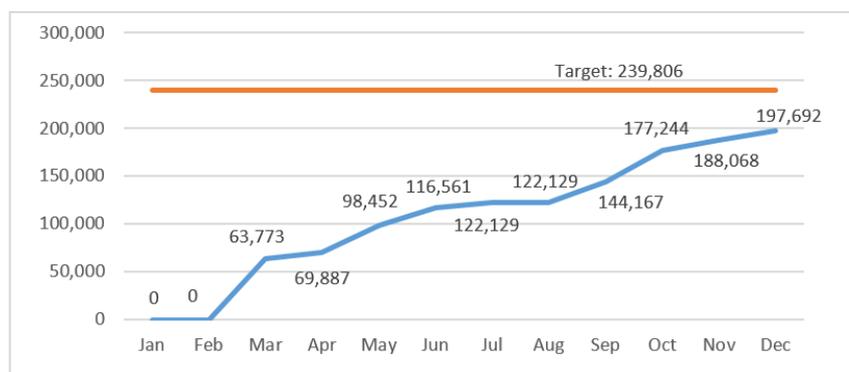
284,861

children reached  
Jan-Dec

Number of school children reached with Education in Emergencies Assistance (EiE)

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

Number of school going children provided with teaching and learning materials (cumulative)



## NEEDS

- By the end of 2017, an estimated 2.4 million school age child were in IPC phases 2 and 4. More than 411.000 school age children have been displaced since November 2016 due to drought and conflict. There continues to be need to support children to stay in school and to provide displaced children with access to education.
- In 2017, the education response focused on the retention of children already in school to ensure they access education and life-saving assistance during the crisis. Approximately 30 per cent of school age children are enrolled in schools in Somalia and in 2018 it is important to ensure that they complete their education. It is equally important to ensure that internally displaced children are facilitated to continue their education where they move to, or are enrolled in school if they have never been in school.

## RESPONSE

- In 2017 the Education cluster partners provided assistance to drought affected children in places where they live and where they have moved to. By December, partners had reached some 284,861 learners with education in emergency support to either continue or start school. Among these, 204,837 learners have been reached with safe drinking water and 197,692 with teaching and learning materials.
- Education cluster partners responded rapidly to the forced evictions of IDPs in Kahda district in Mogadishu on 29 and 31 December and ensured that schools resume normal operations as soon as possible. It is important to ensure that school facilities are not destroyed when IDPs are evicted and also that schools are not used as shelters in such situations. The eviction affected more than 3.000 school children. Four schools with an estimated 600 students were destroyed. Four schools were saved by Community Education Committees (CECs) and partners. The eviction has disrupted learning for nearly 850 students. In addition, four schools were converted into shelter by the affected IDPs disrupting learning for more than 1,300 students. The majority of the affected school children and families were displaced by drought and conflict in 2017 and were already very vulnerable.

## GAPS

- The education response continues to be hampered by limited funding. On average, the cost of putting a child in school for a full year is US\$120. This includes establishment of learning spaces, WASH facilities, trained teachers, teaching and learning materials, psycho-social support, training of Community Education Committees, among others.

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

## FOOD SECURITY

**6.2 million**  
people in need

**3,218,700**  
People targeted in  
December

**2,551,472**  
people reached  
in December

Number of people reached through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets per month

**1,541,767**  
People targeted in  
December

**196,421**  
people reached  
in December

Number of people reached through livelihood investment and asset creation activities per month

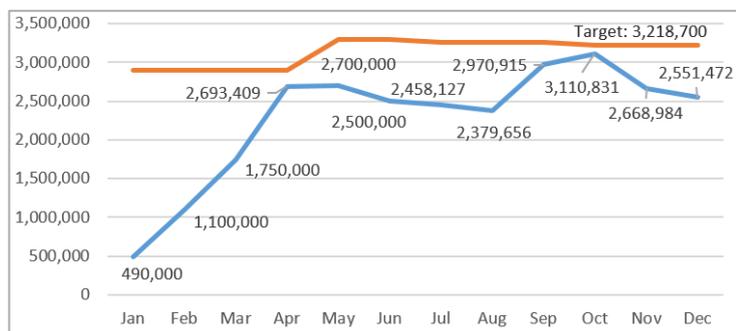
**3,416,210**  
People targeted by  
end of season

**2,911,905**  
people reached  
August-December

Number of people reached through livelihood inputs and livestock asset protection

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

Number of people reached with improved access to food and safety nets (per month)



## 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

- Food assistance, cash combined with livelihood support (“Cash+”) and conditional transfers were the major responses of the cluster in December. These help improve immediate access to food for the affected population. The on-going seasonal input and livestock assets protection support also complemented access to food support. Seventeen FSC partners contributed to multiple responses in December.
- The Improved Access to Food and Safety Net (IASN) has continued to be the focus of partners. The partners have collectively assisted 2,551,472 people out of 3.2 million people targeted in December with various types of IASN assistance (accounting 79 per cent of the target). Overall, the response in December reduced by 117,512 beneficiaries (4 per cent) as compared to last month.
- The IASN response in most of the regions was similar to November although some reduction was also reported. The reduction in Middle Shebelle, Sool, Togdheer and Bari regions is of significant concern because the response was below 50 per cent of the target. Bakool, Lower Juba, Lower Shebelle and Middle Juba reported between 18 to 55 per cent increased IASN response. Overall, the decline in reporting partners and response level is of concern to the cluster particularly at this critical time when food insecurity outlook is deemed unfavorable.
- In-kind assistance (food distribution) constitutes approximately 57 per cent of the beneficiaries assisted with unconditional assistance in December while the remaining 43 per cent received cash related assistance in the form of cash/cheques or vouchers. Partners who provided unconditional assistance include; WFP (52 per cent), FAO (13 per cent) and others (9 per cent) in December.
- Through conditional assistance, FSC partners reached about 196,421 people in December out of the 1,541,767 targeted beneficiaries (13 per cent of the target). Significant reduction was observed in Sool and Sanaag regions. An increment of 17 to 35 per cent was reported in Bay, Lower Shebelle and Togdheer regions. Overall, the response was significantly below the target/ need in most regions. Conditional transfers were delivered by FAO (69 per cent), ACTED (11 per cent) and CARE (10 per cent).
- FSC partners continued to provide livestock assets protection and seasonal inputs support in December. An estimated 173,000 beneficiaries were assisted and the support increased to 2,911,905 million beneficiaries. This is cumulative since the dyer season started (this is 85 per cent of the seasonal target). The livelihoods input and livestock assets protection support was provided by FAO (73 per cent) and Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (21 per cent).
- The livestock assets protection support accounted for 83 per cent of beneficiaries supported in the response objective. Livestock feed/ fodder distribution (rangeland cubes) and livestock treatment were the main activities of the livestock asset protection. The distribution of agricultural inputs, land preparation support with tractor hours accounted for about 17 per cent of beneficiaries supported in December.

## GAPS

- The continued decline of reporting partners and associated decline in FSC response indicate that partners are facing resources constraints. It is anticipated that the response levels will decline further in the coming months unless resources are mobilized urgently. This is of particular concern to the cluster due the increased acute food insecurity in the country.
- Insecurity, especially in parts of Lower Shebelle, Bay, Bakool, Middle Juba and Banadir regions continues to hinder humanitarian access to the most vulnerable populations. As a result of prolonged poor access to certain districts in these regions, vulnerable households have not accessed much needed assistance.

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



## HEALTH

**5.5 million**  
people in need

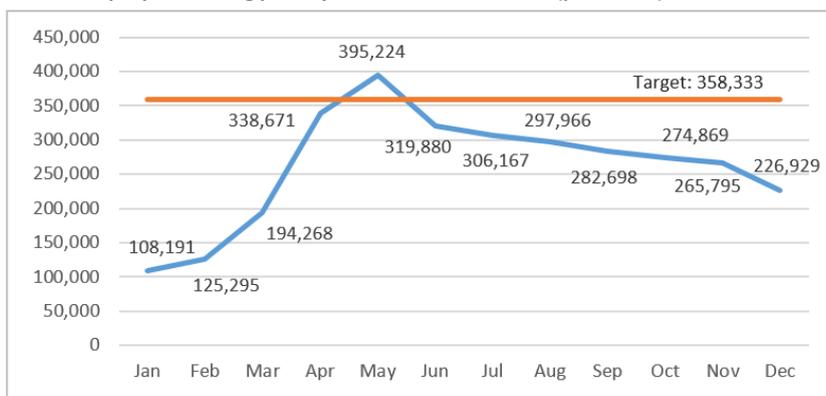
**358,333**  
people targeted in  
December

**226,929**  
people reached  
in December

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

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.

Number of people receiving primary and/or basic health care (per month)



## NEEDS

New AWD/cholera cases were reported in Belet Weyne district, Hiraan region in December. Between 5 and 31 December, some 316 cases and one death was recorded in sections of Belet Weyne town and surrounding villages alongside the river. Most affected sections of the town include Koshin 121 cases, Hawatako 67 cases, Bundo Weyn 63 cases and Howlwadag 21 cases, while 44 cases were from surrounding villages. WHO supported the collection of stool samples and shipped them to Mogadishu for analysis. Over 60 per cent of the samples were confirmed positive for cholera. Affected communities are using contaminated water from the Shebelle river. Sporadic IDP evictions have complicated the provision of health services. The number of suspected measles cases reported by the AFP surveillance system in 2017 is four times higher than in 2016 and 2015. After recording a steady decline for 14 consecutive weeks starting from week 24, the numbers have started going up again in recent weeks. A total of 23,003 cumulative cases of suspected measles have been reported from all the regions since the beginning of the year. The most affected regions include Banadir, Togdheer, Mudug, Lower Shebelle and Bari.

## RESPONSE

- In December 2017, 226,929 people (132,433 female and 88,439 under five children) across all regions of Somalia received primary and secondary health care services from health partners.
- Preparation are underway to conduct countrywide measles vaccination in January targeting 4,278,083 children (between age 6 months-10 years). Different regional states are preparing their district micro-plans with support from MOH/ WHO/ UNICEF technical teams.
- A Cholera Treatment Center was opened in Belet Weyne in response to the AWD/cholera outbreak. The center is managing the cases with support from MoH and health cluster partners.
- Rapid response teams have been activated in Belet Weyne district following the outbreak of AWD/cholera. The teams are referring cases from affected communities to the CTC and also implementing preventive measures and mobilization.

- The MoH technical team was supported by WHO to conduct a technical mission to Belet Weyne where health workers were re-oriented on the management of AWD/cholera cases using standard guidelines.
- Medical supplies and Integrated Health Kits were pre-positioned in Baidoa, Banadir, Belet Weyne, Hudur and Kismayo.
- In response to the eviction of internally displaced people in KM13 in Kahda, the Health Cluster deployed mobile clinics to assist an estimated 4,000 affected households. Between 30 December and 6 January 2018, 1,300 of the affected IDPs received medical attention from health cluster partners.

## GAPS

The health cluster funding shortfall continues to hamper delivery of life-saving health services to the most vulnerable people including children and IDPs.

Limited capacity in dealing with mass casualties in public secondary health facilities across the country and particularly in Mogadishu where regular large-scale attacks occur.

Additional support with life-saving medical supplies to health facilities, especially in areas affected by drought and disease outbreaks is urgently required.

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



## LOGISTICS

**98%\***  
of service requests completed  
\*2% is being processed

## NEEDS

Access around the country remains severely limited due to insecurity and infrastructure deterioration. This is impacting the ability of the humanitarian community to efficiently and effectively deliver humanitarian aid to populations in need, requiring continuous air response for humanitarian cargo and personnel.

## RESPONSE

- In collaboration with UNHAS, two WFP cargo planes of 5.5MT capacity continue to be positioned in Mogadishu to facilitate the airlift of humanitarian supplies throughout the country. In 2017, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation by air of 702MT of humanitarian relief items to 18 destinations on behalf of thirteen partners, including the Federal Government.
- In 2017, 11 medical and drought response coordination missions to six regions were supported on behalf of the Federal Government.
- In 2017, more than 2,200MT of humanitarian supplies were transported on behalf of nine partners by road and sea into and throughout Somalia.
- To ensure more efficient pre-positioning of emergency items, the Logistics Cluster through WFP is providing over 17,000cbm of storage capacity in six locations on behalf of three humanitarian partners.
- In 2017, an average of 2,000 passengers per month from over 150 agencies flew to and within Somalia with UNHAS. UNHAS covered 12 regular destinations on a scheduled basis and reached 17 new locations on ad hoc basis, allowing the humanitarian community to serve beneficiaries in more remote areas of the country.
- The Logistics Cluster is working closely with members of the humanitarian and development community to identify logistics solutions to address access limitations around the country, including the rehabilitation of airstrips.
- In 2017, the Logistics Cluster facilitated three Warehouse Management and Logistics Coordination Trainings for 28 partner agencies to enhance capacity at the national level and pave the way for a well-established government leadership.

## GAPS

- Due to ongoing security constraints, mainly affecting southern and central Somalia, and the deteriorating infrastructure, a number of key operational areas remain only accessible by air while others are completely inaccessible. The Diinsoor and Bardheere airstrips rehabilitation works are expected to be completed by mid-January.

For more information, contact: sofia.grivet@wfp.org and pray.gwatinyanya@wfp.org

## NUTRITION

**2.2 million**  
people in need

**342,122**  
Children /women  
targeted in December

**382,575**  
Children/women  
reached in December

Number of children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women treated for malnutrition from per month

**122,421**  
Children/women  
targeted in December

**31,273**  
Children/women  
reached in December

Number of children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women admitted for treatment for malnutrition per month

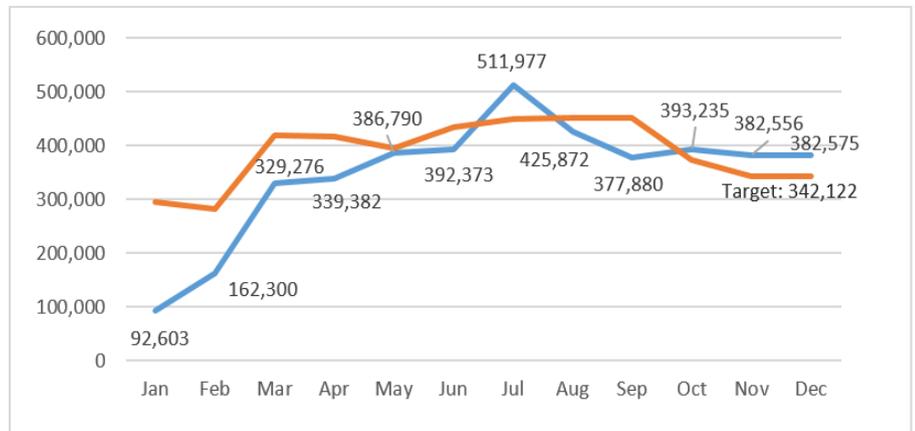
**1,430,223**  
Children/women  
targeted in December

**433,805**  
Children/women  
reached in December

Number of children under age 3 and pregnant and lactating women reached with malnutrition prevention per month

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

Number of children under age 5 and pregnant and lactating women treated for malnutrition



## NEEDS

The impact of the drought continues to be felt in most parts of the country. Malnutrition rates have remained high with a GAM rate of 17.4 per cent while 3.2 per cent of children under age 5 are severely malnourished. The number of children projected to be malnourished are about 1.2 million, out of which approximately 231,000 are in IDP camps.

## RESPONSE

The nutrition cluster admitted some 31,273 children with severe acute malnutrition in December. Cumulatively the nutrition cluster admitted 1,118,753 new cases with severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition out of 1,155,000 targeted in 2017. This is about 94 per cent of the annual target. By the time of reporting, there were no Targeted Supplementary Feeding program (TSFP) new admissions data available from WFP. The cluster and partners treated 382,575 beneficiaries for acute malnutrition and reached 433,805 beneficiaries with nutrition preventive services including Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program, Maternal Child Health and Nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding interventions.

## GAPS

- Continuing limited humanitarian access has adversely impacted the nutrition response, particularly in Middle Juba and Bay region (Berdale, Dinsoor and Qansadheer).
- Low immunization coverage and high morbidity have resulted in increased admissions in treatment centers.
- Supply gaps predicted due to high influx of IDPs and increased admissions.
- Limited healthcare services, chronic dietary diversity and poor child care practices have contributed to the deterioration of the nutrition situation across the country.

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

 PROTECTION

2 million  
people in need

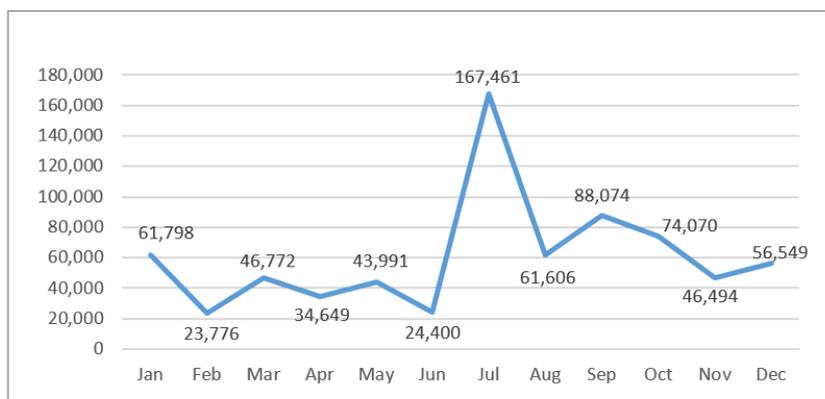
1.8 million  
People targeted in  
Jan-Dec

56,549  
people reached  
in December

Number of people reached through protection cluster services per month

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

Beneficiaries reached through Protection Cluster activities (per month)



## NEEDS

Ongoing conflict and insecurity continue to heavily impact the humanitarian situation throughout south central Somalia, especially by exacerbating – and causing – widespread food insecurity. Conflict-induced displacement continues mainly in Lower Shabelle (Marka and Qoryooley districts), with an estimated 6,600 individuals reportedly moving towards Mogadishu and Marka town, this is a reduction compared to July (44,000), August (22,000) and September (8,600). Inter-clan conflict, coupled with Al Shabaab involvement, are the drivers of these displacements. Drought affected populations continue to move towards Baidoa, while very limited return is monitored and populations continue to indicate they are planning to remain in Baidoa for an extended period (3 to 6 months). Gender Based Violence incidents continue to be reported, predominantly in IDP settlements. In October, a spike in incidents was recorded among IDP communities in Baidoa, Dinsoor and Hudur. Ongoing assessments, also building on the CCCM Detailed Site Assessments, aim to identify sites at heightened risk. Forced evictions, often related to disputes over the amount of ‘rent’ to be paid, continue unabated. In 2017, (Jan-Sept NRC recorded more than 120,000 individuals as directly affected, primarily in Mogadishu, but instances continue to be reported in Baidoa ( 800 households in October), while simultaneously progress has been made in securing short term land tenure for displaced communities. Forced recruitment remains of considerable concern: Child recruitment is also a driver of displacement with communities from Galgaduud and Lower Shabelle are reportedly forced out of their places of origin due to AS pressure on communities in areas under their control to offer children as recruits. Concerns for civilians related to explosive hazards remain present throughout conflict-affected areas, with the unpredictable security situation resulting in a potential exacerbation of the problem.

## RESPONSE

- In 2017, the Protection Cluster reached nearly 722,000 individuals (40.1 per cent of the annual target).
- In December, Child Protection AOR Partners reached 7,355 drought affected/ displaced persons with various CP Prevention and Response Services including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification, legal aid services, medical support for survivors, psychosocial services, interim care services, reintegration services and referrals to other sectors.
- The GBV Sub Cluster partners reached an estimated 34,200 beneficiaries with GBV prevention, response and capacity building activities. GBV response services include lifesaving medical assistance including post rape treatment, temporary protection accommodation for GBV survivors, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance. The underreporting of GBV cases in some communities is attributed to cultural norms and social stigma for survivors.
- Housing, Land and Property sub cluster reached some 1,740 persons through prevention of forced evictions, community dispute settlement, advocacy and counselling.
- Explosive Hazard (EH) sub-cluster partners continued conducting risk education, mine clearance, survey and marking, peace building and conflict resolution throughout the country. The Explosives Hazards partners reached 13,223 individuals including women and children.
- PC partners also reached 111 of beneficiaries through General Protection activities such as the distribution of solar lanterns and disbursement of reintegration and subsistence allowances.

## GAPS

- Continuing security constraints remain a major protection concern and is limiting protection partners ability to ensure effective protection monitoring. Remoteness, ad-hoc checkpoints and general inaccessibility to the conflict affected areas controlled by Al Shabaab remain a challenge.
- Protection partners continue to provide limited support to drought affected populations through existing programmes due to financial constraints. Without additional funding many vulnerable groups or persons with specific needs (women, children and elderly) will be exposed to potential protection risks and remain without access to specialized response services.
- The presence of mines and ERW continues to threaten the lives and livelihoods of civilians, and to compromise the ability of humanitarian actors to safely carry out their duties. Constraints related to access (inability to provide protection services, clear roads, etc.).
- Limited Identification Documentation Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) and GBV services for families, children and survivors of rape and sexual violence etc. in priority locations including Awdal, Bari, Banadir, Bay, Lower Juba, Sool, Sanag, Nugal, Gaalkacyo, Gedo and Hiraan, need to be extended.
- Sex, age and diversity data disaggregation is applied inconsistently, hampering analysis of assessment data. Increased inter-cluster data analysis remains a priority.
- Security of tenure for IDPs is limited increasing the risk of forced eviction, especially for newly arrived IDPs who frequently rely on oral tenure agreements where they settle.

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



## SHELTER

**1.8 million**  
people in need

**140,000**  
People targeted in  
December

**39,594**  
people reached  
in December

Number of displaced people assisted with non-food items (Plastic sheeting, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, and kitchen sets) per month

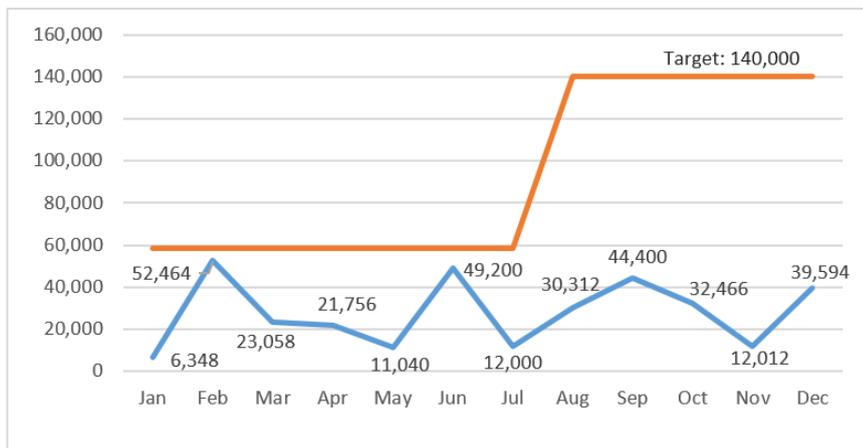
**74,500**  
People targeted in  
December

**62,364**  
people reached  
in December

Number of people assisted with Emergency shelter solutions (Plastic sheeting, Sticks, ropes) per month

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

Number of displaced people assisted with non-food items (per month)



## NEEDS

More than 1 million newly conflict and drought displaced people in need of Shelter/NFI assistance. Most of the displacement is to Baidoa and Mogadishu. Nearly 1 million protracted Internally Displaced people exist countrywide. The displaced families are in need of shelter and other household non-food items. Safe and secure settlements are needed to provide crisis-affected communities with protected and healthy living spaces and environments, while ensuring sufficient privacy and dignity for the groups, families and individuals within them. The displaced also face the risk of secondary evictions and are in need of housing, land and property (HLP) protection.

## RESPONSE

- In December 2017, the Shelter Cluster reached nearly 150,700 beneficiaries.
- 39,594 persons received non-food items bringing the total in 2017 to 430,968.
- 62,364 persons received emergency shelter kits bringing the total in 2017 to 292,044.
- 6,306 persons received plastic sheeting bringing the total in 2017 to 41,424.
- 3,270 persons received transitional shelter bringing the total in 2017 to 24,210.
- 2544 persons received permanent shelter bringing the total in 2017 to 12,216.
- 1,500 persons received solar lamps bringing the total in 2017 to 15,780.

## GAPS

- Lack of land to relocate the new and protracted IDPs requires increased land tenure advocacy to reduce secondary displacements.
- Limited funding has affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance by shelter cluster partners.
- Logistical challenges including flight costs, road inaccessibility, insecurity, check points for the transportation of NFI/Shelter supplies, are affecting the effective delivery of assistance.
- Lack of prepositioned stocks due to long standing low funding for shelter activities is hampering timely response to displaced populations.
- Need for harmonized shelter designs in line with cultural norms and the prevailing funding situation.

For more information, contact: [coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org](mailto:coord.somalia@sheltercluster.org)



## WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

**4.5 million**  
people in need

**300,000**

People targeted in December

**134,029**

people reached in December

Number of people assisted with sustained access to safe water.

**750,000**

People targeted in December

**289,485**

people reached in December

Number of people assisted with temporary supply of safe water

**120,000**

People targeted in December

**58,146**

people reached in December

Number of beneficiaries accessing safe sanitation facilities

**500,000**

People targeted in December

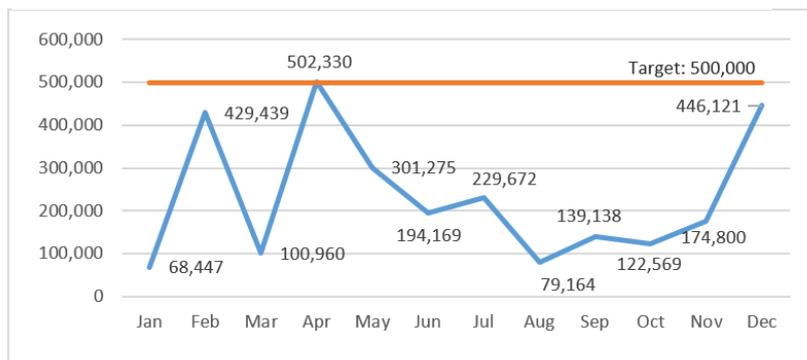
**446,121**

people reached in December

People reached through hygiene activities, including hygiene kits distribution

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

People reached through hygiene activities, including hygiene kits distribution



## NEEDS

- There is need for emergency sanitation and extensive hygiene promotion for IDP forcefully evicted from K13. Open defecation is being practiced increasing the risk of AWD/cholera.
- Drought in several parts of Somalia has resulted in the depletion of water resources and water crises are likely to be experienced. There is need for investment in sustained access to safe water through rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and strengthening of WASH committees (e.g. the Shabelle River is drying up very fast and there is a high likelihood of experiencing dry riverbeds in the coming weeks).

## NEEDS

- The hygiene and sanitation conditions in IDPs settlements throughout Somalia remain poor with insufficient sanitation facilities and related open defecation being practiced. Additional emergency latrines in IDP camps need to be built and there is a need to continuously dislodge existing pit latrines.

## RESPONSE

- In December, the overall WASH response increased as compared to October and November but the response is quite low compared to the needs with the number of people supported with sustained access to safe water only reaching 134,000 out of 300,000 targeted people, while temporary access to water only reached 289,400, access to sanitation reached 58,100 and hygiene activities benefitted 446,100 people.
- In 2017, about 1,400,00 people received hygiene kits together with hygiene promotion messages.
- WASH partners responded to the increase in AWD/cholera cases in Belet Weyne with the distribution of over 3,600 hygiene kits, scale up of chlorination intervention targeting 41 water sources, extensive health and hygiene promotion activities to improve population awareness and practices as well as Health education through radio messages.
- Over 1,000 hygiene kits were distributed in Kahda IDP settlement in Mogadishu to newly displaced families from Balcad district and Lower Shabelle region due to conflict and drought.

## GAPS

- Based on the increase in new arrivals in various IDP camps, there is pressure on the limited WASH resources hence there is need for construction of additional latrines, provision of safe water, and distribution of hygiene kits.
- Funding is required for WASH interventions in pre-existing IDP settlements in peri-urban areas.
- With only 42.1 per cent funding received for the 2017 HRP, substantial constraints for the WASH Cluster continue to affect delivery of assistance to intended beneficiaries.

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