OVERVIEW

Priority Needs

- **Acute food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition:** 3 million people are in need of life-saving assistance and livelihood support, of which 731,000 are unable to meet their basic food requirements. 203,000 children are acutely malnourished, with around 38,000 of these children at risk of death without health and nutrition support.

- **Increased levels of forced evictions and appalling living conditions for internally displaced people:** Over 1.1 million internally displaced people in overcrowded settlements have limited access to protection and basic services and are at high risk of diseases. The internally displaced are further affected by continued forced evictions, with more than 96,000 people evicted in the first five months of 2015.

- **Worrying health conditions:** Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and measles continue to threaten the lives of Somalis.

- **Influx of people fleeing the conflict in Yemen to Somalia:** Over 20,000 people fleeing the conflict in Yemen have arrived in Somalia. This influx stretches existing response capacity and compounds the already fragile situation.

Key achievements toward Strategic Objectives

- **An estimated 658,000 Somalis** or over 23 per cent of the 2.8 million target beneficiaries were assisted and protected through various interventions.

- **Counrtywide acute malnutrition levels** were lowered from 14.9 to 12 per cent. However, levels remain persistently high among internally displaced people.

- **The number of people unable to meet their minimum food needs** reduced to 731,000 from over 1 million six months ago, mainly due to a combination of good rains and sustained humanitarian assistance.

- **No polio cases** have been reported in the last six months as a result of concerted vaccination campaigns against polio since 2014. This means the outbreak phase is likely to be declared over, although the risk of importation exists. (Note: To regain polio-free status, no cases of polio should be reported for three years).

Actions to be taken

- **Scale up food security and livelihood activities.**

- **Increase assistance** to people affected by forced evictions and invest in potential areas of returns to augment their absorptive capacity.

- **Strengthen humanitarian and development linkages** focusing on durable solutions for internally displaced people, resilience and provision of basic services such as health and water.

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USD 863 million requested
26% of total requirement

USD 226 million requested

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All food security and nutrition related data and analysis in this paper are reproduced from FAO’s Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) and FEWSNET assessments, unless otherwise stated. FEWS NET is a USAID funded agency which specializes on early warning and food security analysis.
PEOPLE IN NEED IN SOMALIA BY REGION

3 million
People in need of humanitarian assistance

SOURCE: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)
The Yemen crisis has added an additional stress on the already stretched humanitarian system in Somalia. By June, more than 20,000 Somali, Yemeni, Djiboutian and Ethiopian nationals had arrived in Berbera, Somaliland, and Bossaso, Puntland. More than 90 per cent of the people who have arrived from Yemen are Somalis. More people are expected to arrive through these ports and other ports in southern and central parts of the country between July and December. Food security conditions are, however, expected to improve in livestock-dependent livelihood zones due to an improvement in livestock herd size, increased milk availability and favourable livestock prices.

Forced evictions have intensified during the reporting period. About 96,000 people, the vast majority of which are internally displaced, have been forcibly evicted in Mogadishu and other major urban areas in Somalia such as Baidoa, Bossaso, and Kismayo in the first five months of 2015. Contrastingly in 2014, around 32,500 people were evicted.

The Yemen crisis has added an additional stress on the already stretched humanitarian system in Somalia. By June, more than 20,000 Somali, Yemeni, Djiboutian and Ethiopian nationals had arrived in Berbera, Somaliland, and Bossaso, Puntland. More than 90 per cent of the people who have arrived from Yemen are Somalis. More people are expected to arrive through these ports and other ports in southern and central Somalia such as Mogadishu and possibly Kismayo. An Inter-Agency Task Force, established by the HCT on 1 April and led by UNHCR and IOM, has developed a refugee and migrants response plan that aims at providing services to up to 43,000 people over the next six months. This response plan is a subset of the Somalia 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Humanitarian organizations have established reception centres, jointly with the local authorities, which are already functional in Bossaso and Berbera where new arrivals can stay until they are assisted with or arrange for their own travel. At the reception centres, the newly arrived people are registered by the authorities, in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM, and provided with accommodation for up to three nights, non-food items, water, food, health, and protection assistance. The influx adds to the larger longstanding return and repatriation issue of internally displaced people in Somalia and Somali refugees in neighbouring countries.

In April, following the attack on Garissa in north-eastern Kenya, the Government of Kenya (GoK) stated its intention to close the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya and forcibly return Somali refugees. After sustained advocacy, including a visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Kenya and Somalia, the GoK has agreed to uphold the terms of the November

* A maximum of 658,000 people received one or another form of assistance. This is not an aggregate of the different responses by clusters.
2013 Tripartite Agreement between Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR which committed all parties to ensure that all returns of Somali refugees from Kenya will be conducted in a voluntary manner consistent with international standards. As part of the pilot return programme that started in 2014, six new return areas have been identified (Afgooye, Balcad, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Mogadishu and Wanla Weyne) in 2015, in addition to the three already existing return areas (Baidoa, Kismayo and Luuq).

The volatile security situation is making the delivery of assistance to people in need extremely dangerous. During the reporting period, the security situation deteriorated significantly. The deadly attack on a UN vehicle in Garowe, Puntland, on 20 April – which claimed the lives of four UNICEF staff members and two guards and injured five others – highlights the dangers that humanitarians face in Somalia. From January to May 2015, 60 incidents involving humanitarians were registered that accounted for the death of eight, injury of 14, abduction of five, and arrest and detention of 30 humanitarian staff. The worsening security situation has increased the cost of operating in Somalia for humanitarian organizations and has further constricted access to people in need.

Looking forward, the Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) military operations, which are expected to start in July, will affect areas and corridors in southern and central Somalia, such as Galgaduud, Lower and Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug regions. These operations will potentially have an adverse impact on the overall humanitarian situation and particularly on the protection of internally displaced people, returnees and other civilians, notably women and children.

Despite challenges and persistent insecurity in parts of Somalia, humanitarian organizations continue to use various modalities to reach people in need of assistance and protection throughout the country. Through community networks, private contractors have been able to transport commercial and other goods by road to some towns in southern and central regions, such as Baidoa in Bay region and Xudur in Bakool region. Access to other areas, such as Bulo Burto in Hiraan region and Waajid in Bakool region, remain severely constrained due to insecurity. In areas where road access is completely closed, air cargoes are used to deliver aid. Humanitarian access remains uneven and varies significantly across clusters. While moving supplies in large quantities such as food is challenging, the delivery of medical supplies and vaccines has been comparatively easier, as are cash grants.

During the reporting period, the closure of 13 Somali Money Remittance Providers (MRPs) in Kenya in April in reaction to Al Shabaab attack in Garissa, Kenya, adversely impacted the economy in Somalia and the ability of humanitarian organizations to transfer funds from Kenya to Somalia. Remittances are a critical lifeline that provide an annual US$1.3 billion boost to the economy in Somalia, is an important livelihood source and coping strategy for millions of Somalis. The GoK lifted the suspension of licenses for the MRPs on June 23.
Needs Analysis

Acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain among the most critical humanitarian issues in Somalia. Of the 3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, 731,000 people are unable to meet their minimum food needs and are struggling to have one meal a day. A further 2.3 million people are on the verge of slipping into acute food insecurity. Internally displaced people make up 76 per cent of the people in acute food insecurity. Acute malnutrition levels also remain persistently high. The nutrition situation for internally displaced people has deteriorated in Dhobley and Kismayo, while it improved in Bossaso since January. Critical levels of malnutrition remain among internally displaced people in Baidoa, Dhobley and Doolow, Gaalkacyo and Garowe.

There are about 203,000 acutely malnourished children who require emergency nutrition supplement, access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services. About 38,000 children face the threat of death without medical and nutritional assistance. The food security and malnutrition situation has deteriorated in Bulo Burto, Hiraan region, during the period under review. A rapid mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) assessment conducted in Bulo Burto in April and May 2015 indicated that one out of three children under age 5 is acutely malnourished and one out of five children under age 5 is severely malnourished in the town. A surge in food prices starting from January has contributed to a worsening of the food security situation.

An estimated 1.1 million internally displaced people, the majority of them women and children, continue to live in appalling conditions in overcrowded settlements with limited access to appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services, putting them at high risk of water and sanitation-related diseases. Inadequate learning facilities, lack of teachers and scarce basic emergency teaching and learning materials have a serious impact on access to education for children, in particular among displaced communities and in recently recovered areas.

The protection crisis in Somalia remains of serious concern, especially for internally displaced people across the country, for which the prospect of durable solutions remains distant. Forced evictions remain a major protection concern causing rights violations, such as destruction of property, separation of children and increased risks of gender-based violence (GBV). Forced evictions also have the potential to destroy humanitarian gains as documented in the post-eviction assessment following the Maslax eviction in Mogadishu in March 2015.

Concerns also remain in areas currently under the control of AMISOM and SNA, such as Xudur that Al Shabaab continues to surround; access and freedom of movement for civilians is curtailed due to illegal checkpoints and civilians fear that they will be attacked if they move. In areas currently depending on security provided by AMISOM, a withdrawal or reduction of presence can potentially result in retaliation against the civilian population. It is likely that displacement due to the anticipated military operations will increase protection needs, including child protection concerns like forced recruitment and family separation, as well as GBV violations. The military operations will take place against a backdrop of widespread violence, exploitation and abuse of children in the country. In 2014, about 1,800 children were affected by child rights violations, which included the forced recruitment and use by armed groups of 824 children. In areas affected by the military offensive, the movement of people, humanitarian supplies and trade may also be largely blocked, resulting in sharp increases in staple food prices.

In addition to internally displaced people and refugees, women and child-headed households and minority groups have the least access to humanitarian assistance, development initiatives, and bear the brunt of the protracted humanitarian emergency in Somalia. Women-headed households tend to be poorer, as there are fewer livelihood options for women due to rigid gender roles. These households are more prone to sexual and gender-based violence because they do not have male protectors. Minority groups do not own land or have insecure land tenure in most urban areas, and therefore, are easily prone to exploitation.

The humanitarian emergency exists in a context of a dire socio-economic situation. More than 73 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line ($1.25 per day1), 1 in 11 Somali children die before their first birthday, and 1 in 18 women die in childbirth. At 15.3 per cent, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in southern and central Somalia is above the global emergency threshold. The levels are particularly alarming among internally displaced people. Lack of basic services is also felt most strongly among internally displaced people who continue to be affected by cyclical disease outbreaks. Additionally, around 1.7 million children are out of school, and among those in school only 36 per cent are girls.

Funding analysis

Humanitarian funding levels remain low compared to the immediate needs. Humanitarian partners have requested $863 million in 2015 to reach vulnerable communities and respond to most critical needs. By mid-year, an overall funding of $321 million was received, of which $226 million or 26 per cent is against the Somalia humanitarian appeal, while an additional $95 million was reported for humanitarian activities outside the appeal. In comparison, in 2014, 29 per cent or $268 million of a larger appeal ($933 million) was received at about the same time last year. The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) disbursed $21.1 million to partners, which is part of the overall funding received against the HRP. A number of clusters are running out of options to continue vital programmes. Food security and nutrition clusters have received only 18 per cent and 24 per cent of requested funds respectively. Education, Health, Protection, Shelter and WASH clusters fare worse with all funded at less than nine per cent of the requests for 2015.

The immediate impact of lack of timely and adequate funding has been and will remain drastic. In March, partners did not have enough funds to provide shelter kits and WASH services to about 6,900 people affected by flash floods in seven settlements for internally displaced people in southern Gaalkacyo in Mudug region. The funding shortfall has also left 1.5 million people without primary healthcare services, including 300,000 children under age 5. Hospitals in Dhobley, Galkacyo South, Jowhar, and Kismayo are on the verge of stopping services. This comes on the back of a deteriorating health service situation as a result of the closure of 20 health facilities in 2014. More than 400,000 vulnerable Somalis are at risk of not receiving much needed food and nutrition assistance from WFP and its partners as early as August, and perhaps even more in the months to follow. Some partners have already been forced to reduce rations/food packages and are providing assistance for less number of feeding days than planned. Urgent and adequate funding is therefore required to keep critical humanitarian and protection services running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Millions US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>97 m</td>
<td>83 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector</td>
<td>14 m</td>
<td>13 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6 m</td>
<td>5 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>5 m</td>
<td>4 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>2 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling programmes</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td>1 m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster not specified</td>
<td>41.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF</td>
<td>17.4 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Financial Tracking Services (FTS)
CHALLENGES AND RESPONSE CAPACITY

Low and late humanitarian funding remains the biggest challenge. Most clusters are funded well below their requirements, undermining the ability of humanitarian partners to respond. Insecurity also remains a critical challenge. Although humanitarian organizations have continued to make improvements in safety and security preparedness and response, mitigation of risks remains a challenge and continues to restrict movement for international staff. Road access to large parts of southern and central Somalia remains a challenge due to road blockages, insecurity and illegal checkpoints. In addition, road access remains severely constrained in 27 districts in southern and central Somalia. Access to some areas in Bakool, Bay, and Hiraan regions remains extremely limited. Bulo Burto still remains inaccessible by road. Although some commercial goods have been trickling into Ceel Barde, Rabhure and Waajid districts of Bakool region, their volumes are unusually low. This has increased the prices of food and essential non-food items.

These challenges have severely limited the scale of humanitarian response to people in need in the first half of 2015. Although clusters have enough operational capacity to deliver assistance, they have not been able to meet most of their mid-year targets.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

During the period under review, humanitarian partners have provided the following assistance:

- During the reporting period, partners were able to contribute to seasonal livelihood inputs (seeds and vaccination benefitting 206,419 people), livelihood assets (food for work, cash for work benefitting 658,066 people) and improved access to food and safety nets (e.g.: general food distribution, unconditional cash and vouchers to 581,249 beneficiaries).

- 555,270 Somalis received basic health services and well-coordinated polio vaccination campaigns reached over 4 million people across the country. 103,000 children under age 5 were treated for acute malnutrition.

- 421,000 people were provided with temporary and/or sustainable access to safe water, (through provision of spare parts and/or fuel to existing water points or trough provision of water voucher/water trucking) and/or sustainable access to safe water (through newly built or rehabilitated water points). 89,000 people have gained access to sanitation facilities (through latrine construction or latrine desludging).

- Interventions by Education partners have ensured access to education for 44,000 children, while the Protection Cluster reached 15,600 people with protection activities such as medical, psychosocial and legal support for GBV survivors, Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) assistance for separated and unaccompanied children, mine risk education for women, girls, boys and men and individual title deeds for households for internally displaced people.

- 43,000 people were provided with non-food items.
PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Due to the challenges outlined above, significant progress has been made towards achieving key strategic objectives. There has been modest progress towards the life-saving strategic objective of the Somalia 2015 HRP as a result of the collective impact of responses by all clusters. National mean GAM and SAM rates have been maintained below 15 per cent as planned. However, this national mean conceals the wide discrepancy among population groups as rates still remain above 15 per cent in 5 (Baidoa, Dhobley and Doolow, Gaalkacyo and Garowe) of the 13 settlements for internally displaced people. Measles caseloads have reduced from a baseline of 7,000 to 3,000 cases, a significant progress but still short of the mid-year target of 1,500 cases. A slight reduction in the number of acutely food insecure people, from 1 million six months ago to 731,000, was seen due to a combination of good rains and sustained humanitarian assistance. In addition, no new polio cases have been reported.

However, there are major gaps towards targets on protection, livelihoods and resilience, i.e., Strategic Objectives 2 and 3 respectively, or at least the impact of interventions to date have not translated into a reduction of the number of people in need of this respective support. The number of people in stressed food security situation has increased from a baseline of 2.1 million. An important caveat is that since the 2.3 million figure is from the FSNAU post-Deyr 2014 assessment, not much can be said about a progress or decline on this indicator before the results of the 2015 post-Gu assessment are released in August. Meanwhile, at 31 per cent, the percentage of people accessing safe drinking water is still short of the 35 per cent mid-year target. Not much progress has been made on the return and reintegration of returnees and provision of durable solutions for internally displaced people.

On protection, response to GBV survivors, separated and unaccompanied minors has reached close to 18,000 people, exceeding the mid-year target of 4,000 people. Major gaps, however, remain in providing assistance to children associated with armed groups as only about 440 children were reached against a mid-year target of 900. Similarly, about 162,000 women and men have been assisted with access to protection services against a mid-year target of 242,000, while only 44,000 children were assisted with access to education against a mid-year target of 110,000.

Concerted efforts must be made to ensure that the necessary resources are raised and made available to clusters in a timely manner if the set strategic objectives are to be met.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target (Mid-year)</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National median global acute malnutrition (GAM) and median severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence rates</td>
<td>GAM 14.9%</td>
<td>10 – 14.9%</td>
<td>10 – 14.9%</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case fatality rate of of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, and incidence of cases of measles and confirmed polio</td>
<td>SAM 2.6%</td>
<td>&lt;1.5%</td>
<td>&lt;1.5%</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWD/Cholera 1%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CFR 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measles 7,000 cases</td>
<td>1,500 cases</td>
<td>3,000 cases</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polio 5 cases</td>
<td>0 cases</td>
<td>0 cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people in acute food security crisis and emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4)</td>
<td>1,025,000 (13.7%)</td>
<td>&lt;750,000 (10%)</td>
<td>&lt;750,000 (10%)</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
Enhance the scale and quality of humanitarian protection services and preventive measures to improve the broader protective environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target (Mid-year)</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of GBV survivors and separated and unaccompanied minors who access medical, psychosocial, Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) services</td>
<td>5,000 (4,000 GBV and 1,000 unaccompanied minors)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>17,939</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children formerly associated with armed groups assisted</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>MAJOR GAPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected boys, girls, men and women benefiting from improved protection services and preventive measures</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>242,000</td>
<td>163,166</td>
<td>MAJOR GAPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected children with access to education that enhances their protection</td>
<td>263,441</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>MAJOR GAPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and communities through livelihood support, programmes for critical gaps in basic social services and social protection that complement disaster risk reduction, recovery and development interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target (Mid-year)</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people in stressed food security (IPC Phase 2)</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>&lt;2,100,000</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>Not conclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of affected households with sustained access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>MAJOR GAPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of displaced people and returning refugees supported with durable solutions (return, reintegration and resettlement programmes)</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>MAJOR GAPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 FSNAU 2015 post-GU results not yet released. The 2.3 million is the figure of the post-Deyr 2014, so the impact of the interventions in 2015 is not yet reflected.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

The Education Cluster focused on the delivery of emergency education through provision of learning spaces, school supplies, and emergency teachers’ incentives. About 44,000 learners affected by crisis have been reached in 2015 with emergency education support. Still, of the 340,000 of the 1.7 million children in crisis and out of school in Somalia targeted by the education cluster in 2015, only 13 per cent of these children are currently supported. This has been made possible solely due to carry-over funds from 2014.

The learning based projects for 2015 HRP remain extremely underfunded. The 15 per cent funding reported towards the HRP for 2015 is only for WFP’s School Meals Programme that reached 40,000 learners with school meals in southern and central Somalia and Puntland so far in 2015. The continued lack of support has made it difficult to ensure children access education in southern and central Somalia. This is exacerbated by the limited outreach of the Ministry of Education (MoE) to support children in schools and inadequate capacity to respond to emergencies.

Changes in Needs

The military offensive against Al Shabaab left over 80,000 people displaced in 2014, in addition to the 816,000 internally displaced people in southern and central Somalia – this has affected many children who do not have access to education opportunities. The cluster will continue to target 340,000 of the 1.7 million children in crisis and out of school in Somalia in 2015.

Challenges

Due to the limited capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to respond to emergencies, the MoE has been unable to reach out or prioritize the children in these areas, leaving them exposed to risks such as child recruitment. Continued underfunding for humanitarian education in southern and central Somalia will have huge ramifications with schools at risk of closure and learners dropping out of schools.

Limited funding resulted in an inability to launch or expand critical and immediate education services to reach out to the huge displaced communities in southern and central Somalia and Puntland and newly recovered areas in southern and central Somalia. While $2 million pledged from the CHF Standard Allocation will support 18,000 internally displaced learners in the 2015/16 academic year, no further support for education in emergencies will be possible without more funding. In turn this will cause integral societal issues and individuals long after the immediate impact of crises subside. Inadequate funding has also prevented crucial stockpiling and pre-positioning of emergency school supplies.

Actions to be taken

The Education Cluster is undertaking a baseline survey of the education situation in southern and central Somalia to develop a comprehensive vulnerability map that will be used to highlight the criticality of the education situation.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

During the reporting period, Food Security Cluster (FSC) partners were able to deliver livelihood inputs (seeds and vaccination), provision of livelihood assets (food for work, cash for work) and improved access to food and safety nets (general food distribution, unconditional cash and vouchers, as well as wet feeding and blanket supplementary feeding). During the reporting period, partners were able to contribute to seasonal livelihood inputs (seeds and vaccination benefitting 206,419 people), livelihood assets (food for work, cash for work benefitting 658,066 people) and improved access to food and safety nets (e.g.: general food distribution, unconditional cash and vouchers to 581,249 beneficiaries).

Improved access to food and safety net activities as well as livelihood assets activities targets were not fully met due to a combination of low funding as well as access constraints. The low coverage in terms of responses for both IASN and livelihood assets is mostly in the southern and central regions due to access constraints. The number of people assisted with appropriate livelihood seasonal inputs is only 8 per cent of the seasonal livelihood inputs target, as this is still early in the season. 88 per cent of the seasonal inputs are related to livestock vaccinations and treatment-activities that will be carried out later in the season/year7.

Changes in Needs

There has not been a significant change in the number of people in need. However, localized population displacement due to flooding in Galkacyo and Guri Ceel in Mudug region and in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle region, as well as in Galgala, Bari region, due to conflict, have increased the number of people in need in these areas. FSC partners will respond by providing responses geared towards improving access to food such as targeted food distributions as well as support to rehabilitate damaged productive infrastructure through food for assets activities. Furthermore, forced evictions in Mogadishu often result in the relocation of internally displaced people away from where services such as feeding centres were provided. FSC partners’ responses are designed to take into account seasonality. Starting in March, responses focusing on livelihood assets (such as cash for assets, cash for work and food for work) have reduced due to the planting season. In addition responses geared towards the provision of seeds packages will be at their peak from February to April.

Challenges

The major challenges relate to funding and access. Funding constraints have resulted in uneven coverage in terms of responses between months. Security/access challenges to some regions and districts, mostly in the southern and central Somalia, led to Bay, Bakool and Hiraan being underserved during the reporting period.

Actions to be taken

The cluster will continue to highlight gaps in the monthly partners meeting where donors participate.

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7 The cluster is however following up with partners who plan to provide seeds package support to ensure that all reports on these interventions are received, as we are approaching the end of the planting season (at least for most areas).
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

The Health Cluster reached over 550,270 beneficiaries by the end of April out of an end year target of 1.87 million. Achievements made through non HRP funding are included. A nationwide polio immunization campaign was also conducted between March and April, targeting about 484,000 people, including returnees from Yemen. CHF allocations supported the provision of primary and secondary health care services including disease surveillance, maternal and child health care with an emphasis on reproductive health and immunization, and capacity building of health staff. Support to pipeline projects, worth $4 million, providing essential primary health care supplies including vaccines, emergency kits for reproductive health, and responding to AWD outbreaks also ensured that partners’ costs were limited to operating costs, staff recruitment and training, and the purchase of essential medicines and supplies.

Changes in Needs

Health services, already inadequate, have come under further strain due to low levels of funding. Secondary health care services at Belet Weyne hospital closed in February 2014, cutting lifesaving inpatient medical, surgical and reproductive health services for a population of more than 330,000 people in Hiraan and its neighbouring regions. Around 3,300 suspected measles cases have been reported so far this year, while around 4,000 cases of AWD/cholera were recorded, with 85 per cent of the cases children under age 5. No new polio cases have been reported in the last six months. According to WHO, six months of no new polio cases essentially means the outbreak has been contained and the country can be deemed polio-free. However, this does not rule out the re-importation of polio and risks of contraction remain. Yemen returnees are also putting strain on already underfunded health interventions in Somalia. The need for emergency measles and polio vaccination campaigns targeting all returnees and host communities and scaling up the outbreak response has become necessary and thus requires more funds.

Challenges

Insecurity and bureaucratic challenges related to engagement with the Ministry of Health, logistical challenges, and the late disbursement of already meagre funds have also led to some delays in the provision of much needed life-saving health services. Recruitment of qualified technical health workers in underserved areas remains a challenge. Additionally, less funds for necessary technical capacity building of health workers has affected the quality of services in some areas. Lack of enough emergency supplies to preposition in key areas susceptible to outbreaks like AWD/cholera is a challenge too.

Actions to be taken

The Health Cluster, through WHO, engaged the Resident Coordinator to convene a donor meeting in June 2015 on its behalf to advocate for further health funding to respond to the fragmented and under-funded emergency health response across Somalia and the new emerging needs. The national cluster has prepared a position paper for the Global Health Cluster to solicit for support. A taskforce to oversee recommendations from the meeting with donors was established.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

Not much progress has been made against mid-year targets during the reporting period due to lack of adequate funding. Although the cluster targeted to assist 30,000 by mid-year, a total of 8,911 (including 6,000 internally displaced people returning to southern and central Somalia from Mogadishu, 2,500 Somali refugee returnees from Kenya and 411 returnees from Yemen) have been assisted to return to their areas of origin and were provided with a return package/support.

Efforts have been made to facilitate local integration (LI) opportunities at the recipient areas with some progress made in Puntland. Two new sites were identified for LI purposes in Bossaso and Qardo and infrastructural and services were enhanced at existing sites. In addition 59 asylum seekers had their status determined from January to date; 3,524 people were provided with information on registration procedures through initial new arrivals data collection and regular registration; and, 76 cases were registered in Hargeysa by the Republic of Somaliland’s Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (regular caseload/new arrivals); 500 refugees and asylum seekers were provided with health care services and 17 people non-Somali refugees were processed for resettlement (12 departed and 5 cases were submitted to the hub).

Changes in Needs

The influx of people from Yemen to Somalia represents the most important change in terms of needs. Information, documentation and registration procedures are key to identify assistance needs, as well as access to durable solutions. Provision of onward transportation (when needed), access to basic services including water, food assistance, core relief items, documentation and legal services, as well as livelihoods support, are all key needs to ensure a durable and sustainable reintegration of the Somalis returning to their own country, as well as to refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Somalia and residing in the country pending a durable solution. The revised strategy for the repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya has been given impetus with areas of return extended from six to nine.

Challenges

Main challenges remain the lack of adequate and timely funds, access constraints in the areas of origin/return, restricted opportunities for local integration of internally displaced people and refugees due to insecurity of land tenure, and the absence of holistic development programmes that work in tandem with humanitarian agencies to provide durable solutions to the protracted displacement in Somalia. The engagement of Federal and Regional authorities, as well the enhancement of coordination of international actors in the search of durable solutions for the displaced population remains one of the major areas of opportunity to be pursued.

Actions to be taken

Revision of HRP multi-cluster response plan to incorporate the refugee and migrants response plan developed by the Yemen Crisis Task Force. The $83.1 million already requested by the cluster in 2015 HRP is inclusive of the $64 million requested by the refugee and migrants plan developed to address the impact of the influx from Yemen. The cluster will reprogramme activities and capacities to address the impact of the Yemen crisis on Somalia.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

Nutrition Cluster partners reached 102,554 acutely malnourished children under age 5 between January and April 2015. This is 25.6 per cent of the annual HRP target of 400,000. Of these 34,814 were severely malnourished children indicating 23.2 per cent of targeted SAM children (150,000) were reached. 27 per cent of the targeted moderately malnourished children (250,000) were also reached. Cluster partners have been able to reach these people through the use of carry-over funding, as well as the strong support from the cluster lead agency.

As part of UNICEF Somalia’s resilience programme contribution to rollout the Joint Resilience Strategy implemented with FAO and WFP in Gedo region, 83,000 people were reached by a community-based workers’ preventative and promotive services in health, nutrition and sanitation/hygiene as part of a holistic public health approach.

Changes in Needs

Recent surveys indicate a deterioration in nutrition situation in parts of Somalia. Results of the rapid MUAC8 assessment conducted in Bulo Burte in early April 2015 show the prevalence of Very Critical levels of acute malnutrition. In addition, health facility data on acute malnutrition for the first quarter of 2015 shows a deterioration in the nutrition situation among riverine livelihoods of Gedo and Shabelle regions and in urban districts of Belet Weyne and Bulo Burte in Hiraan region, as well as in Banadir region. This can be attributed to worsening food insecurity and a significant increase in the price of food items. Moreover, a deterioration in nutrition situation in these livelihoods appears to be associated with morbidity, including the high prevalence/incidence of measles, malaria and AWD. Health facilities among Addun Central, Hawd Central, Cowpea and Coastal Deeh also show sustained prevalence of Critical levels of acute malnutrition, while health facilities in livelihoods of East Golis/Kakaar and Sool show deterioration in the nutrition situation. A deterioration in the nutrition situation was also evident among urban poor and internally displaced people as a result of the AMISOM offensives in 2014 that caused increased displacement from newly liberated towns. There has also been an unexpected increase in the malnutrition trend (>15 per cent) in health facilities in urban areas (Central Burao) in north west, mostly as a result of poor rains.

Challenges

Only $14.45 million (or 17 per cent) of the required $81.9 million has been made available to the cluster, therefore most projects will end/close by June 2015, massively impacting response services. This is exacerbated by the delayed CHF funding disbursement, which is affecting time-critical lifesaving nutrition interventions of nine projects. In general, underfunding results in the dropout of partners in the cluster (26 per cent of partners dropped out in 2015 compared to active partners in 2014) and possible core pipeline break. Restricted access is also a limiting factor towards expansion of community resilience building activities in priority regions such as Bay and Bakool. Security restrictions also limit the representation of senior level partner international staff in Nutrition Cluster meetings in Mogadishu restricting the strategic engagement of all stakeholders in coordination efforts and slowing down the decision-making process. Reporting, monitoring and evaluation, as a result of lack of timeliness, inaccuracy and incompleteness of reporting, remains a challenge in Somalia, as well as partners’ limited capacity to conduct informative rapid assessments.

Actions to be taken

Allocate a separate special allocation other than the CHF envelope to UN agencies managing core pipeline activities and coordination/monitoring functions in the long-term, while using the reserve allocation for the UN agencies managing the cluster core pipeline. Moreover, the cluster recommends earmarking CHF-ERF funding for 2016 supply requirements.

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8 Rapid MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) assessment in Bulo Burte town was allocated to seven villages and twenty eight sub-villages (four in each village). Ten sub-villages were selected using ENA cluster sampling table. Ten children (100 in total) were selected using simple random sampling and subsequently examined for prevalence of oedema and their MUAC measurements were recorded.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

Most protection projects reported in the first half of 2015 received funding outside the HRP or utilized funds that were carried over from 2014. Achievements and progress towards the strategic objectives and priorities of the cluster were reported irrespective of the source of funding. This explains the relative high output related to some targets, such as provisions for GBV survivors (12,463) and children assisted with Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (5,476), despite the Protection Cluster receiving only around 1 per cent of its required funding. More importantly, it explains the shortcomings related to four of the seven cluster objectives targets. The overall mid-year target was set at 337,104 although only 203,947 beneficiaries were reached. Particularly affected are activities related to supporting children associated with armed groups/forces, improving the overall protective environment and providing capacity building on protection for communities, civil society and stakeholders.

In 2015, the Protection Cluster activated two additional areas of responsibility, which are on the protection of Housing, Land and Property Rights (HLP) and against Explosive Hazards (EH), in addition to child protection and protection against GBV. This comprehensive approach to protection will allow the cluster to work more systematically to address certain newly emerged protection risks, such as forced evictions. Both new sub-clusters have already demonstrated their impact in 2015 through their contribution towards creating a protective environment. The partners of the EH sub-cluster destroyed 1,000 explosive hazards and cleared 10.4 km² of land. Similarly, HLP partners improved land tenure of over 22,000 right holders through land agreements and individual land titles.

Changes in Needs

Protection needs increased markedly in 2014, notably due to the military offensives and the resulting new internal displacement. During the first half of 2015, these needs persisted along with concerns related to general insecurity, clan conflict and protracted displacement and were further exacerbated due to the rise in forced evictions. Family separation was a common consequence resulting in a large number of unaccompanied and separated children and the frequent recruitment of minors. Protection needs of internally displaced people remained high and are expected to increase further as protracted displacement lowers coping capacity and exacerbates vulnerabilities. Internally displaced people remain exposed to GBV, arbitrary arrests and other human rights violations and a durable solution remains unreachable for many. The influx of arrivals due to the Yemen crisis is also expected to further increase needs in settlements for the internally displaced, along with the upcoming military offensive in the second half of 2015.

Challenges

Protection risks largely emanate from absent or limited governance, notably with regards to the security and rule of law. While efforts to establish or build institutions are ongoing, this remains the key root cause of the current protection crisis in the country. Efforts to establish relevant legal and policy frameworks, such as policies for internally displaced people or the Sexual Offences Bill are therefore an important step towards closing this gap. Obtaining protection data relevant for preventive and responsive action remains another significant challenge. The planned elaboration of an overall strategic protection framework will enable the cluster to further improve coordination and achieve strategic results.

Actions to be taken

Protection services will continue to focus on southern and central Somalia where the majority of internally displaced people are located and rights violations more rampant. Through the improvement of the protective environment, the cluster will gradually contribute to durable solutions for internally displaced people. Special focus will be given to urban areas, such as Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu, with high rates of forced evictions resulting in ensuing protection needs, notably linked to child protection and GBV. Advocacy will continue on HLP concerns, gatekeepers and protection in the context of the military offensive, complemented by protection capacity building initiatives.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

The Shelter Cluster has only provided limited emergency response, including emergency assistance packages, to 60,024 people against a mid-year target of 126,000. These include people affected by forced evictions in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu, conflict-affected people in Galgala, Bari region, and Galgaduud, and people affected by flooding in Gaalkacyo in Mudug and Mahadaay in Middle Shabelle. The cluster is promoting more sustainable forms of assistance through Transitional and Permanent shelter projects, mainly targeting protracted internally displaced people by providing improved shelter kits or more semi-permanent shelters. 10,950 and 3,138 people were provided with transitional shelter and permanent shelter respectively as at end May 2015. The cluster also recognizes the importance of obtaining land tenure in order to ensure successful implementation of longer term shelter projects. In this regard, work is underway in close collaboration with the Protection Cluster on Housing, Land and Property. Strong collaboration with government authorities (in particular agencies within the FGS Ministry of Interior and Federalism, as well as the Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation in Somaliland) has ensured improved coordination and has resulted in improved shelter designs at operational level, such as improved foundation structures and new prototypes to meet the needs of the people. Good progress has been made with the local authorities in southern and central Somalia (specifically in Baidoa, Doolow, Kismayo and Luuq) through the provision of improved land tenure resulting in opportunities to tackle the protracted nature of displacement.

Changes in Needs

Shelter and NFI needs persist throughout Somalia, both for the protracted internally displaced people and people newly displaced as a result of floods, inter-clan conflict and military offensives in the southern and central regions of Somalia. In Puntland and Somaliland, the influx of arrivals due to the Yemen crisis has resulted in increased needs. There is also an increase in the size of settlements for internally displaced people in major urban centres in southern and central Somalia due to the aforementioned factors.

Challenges

Funding and humanitarian access challenges (mainly in Bakool and Middle Juba regions) were the main challenges during the reporting period. Logistical challenges related to poor road conditions and insecurity also hampered response. In addition, gaps in emergency shelter response are becoming more visible due to lack of stocks in-country.

Actions to be taken

The cluster will continue to identify opportunities and advocate for sustainable shelter solutions with a strong focus on permanent shelter for local integration projects in Puntland/Somaliland and transitional shelter in key towns in southern and central Somalia. To achieve this, the cluster will strengthen the capacity of government authorities as well as partners on sustainable approaches in coordination skills, technical know-how and the use of mobile technology. Given the Somalia context, the lack of funding and insufficient in-country stocks, the Shelter Cluster will emphasize its role in emergency response.

9 Some shelter projects implemented in the first half of 2015 relied on bilateral funding outside the HRP or funds carried over from 2014. Achievements and progress towards the strategic objectives and priorities of the cluster were reported irrespective of the source of funding.
Progress towards Cluster Objectives

WASH Cluster partners have supported 421,000 people with temporary and/or sustainable access to safe water and 89,000 people have gained access to sanitation facilities against a mid-year target of 1,250,000 and 300,000 respectively during the reporting period. Cluster partners also provided support to respond to the needs of vulnerable households affected by recent displacements, drought, flood or AWD/cholera by distributing wash hygiene kits to 283,000 people against a mid-year target of 300,000. Progress regarding the targets for the different indicators represent as an average 20 per cent of the targets set up for the whole of 2015. The vast majority of these achievements were made with carry-over of funds allocated to partners during the second part of 2014.

Changes in Needs

The overall humanitarian situation in Somalia, particularly WASH needs, is relatively similar to the situation six months ago. The same planned activities are required but for an increased number of beneficiaries. This is as a result of ongoing evictions in Mogadishu and arrivals from the conflict in Yemen. These planned activities include the provision of maintenance services for existing WASH infrastructures in settlements for internally displaced people and in drought, flood and AWD/cholera affected areas. This mainly includes desludging of latrines, repairs of broken down pumping systems (submersible pumps and generators) of the boreholes, spare parts, oil and fuel for the strategic water points. WASH Cluster partners will also need to ensure temporary and sustained access to basic WASH services to newly displaced people affected by drought, floods and by AWD/cholera or other waterborne diseases, as well as to people affected by chronic malnutrition.

Challenges

Due to insufficient funding, WASH Cluster partners are unable to cover essential needs. If adequate funds are not urgently received, the lack of WASH services could lead to an increase in waterborne disease outbreaks, and morbidity, as well as no improvement or a degradation of the malnutrition situation in most of the settlements for internally displaced people. Access for WASH partners to newly accessible areas, especially to locations such as Bulo Burto, Wajid and Xudur, remains a challenge due to road blockades. Implementation of WASH projects in these locations is ongoing, but is often delayed by these restrictions.

Actions to be taken

WASH Cluster partners will continue to advocate for more funding and for the establishment of comprehensive and long-term approach for durable solutions for internally displaced people in Somalia.

Coordinator
Patrick Laurent (UNICEF)

Co-coordinator
Sammy Mbogoh (Oxfam-GB)

People Targeted
2,750,000

People Reached
524,000

FUNDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requested</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Requirement for the second half of 2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>60.9 m</td>
<td>5.3 m (8.8%)</td>
<td>55.6 m</td>
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Progress towards Cluster Objectives

OCHA, UNDSS, UNHAS, SWALIM, Radio Ergo, and NGO consortium, as members of this cluster, collectively worked to provide an enabling environment for humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance. OCHA’s strong support enabled the Somalia HCT to function strategically. During the reporting period, the HCT endorsed an early warning to early action trigger mechanism and oversaw the response to people fleeing to Somalia from Yemen through the establishment of a Yemen Crisis Task Force. Position papers were developed on forced evictions, returns to Somalia and closure of remittances. Standard Operating Procedures for the use of AMISOM escorts as a last resort have been finalized. The synthesis between strategic and operational activities has been improved through stronger and systematic collaboration between the HCT and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. OCHA also strengthened coordination inside Somalia by establishing or ensuring the continued functionality of regional Inter-Cluster Coordination mechanisms and Humanitarian Country Forums at eight locations in Somalia besides Nairobi. Continued interest on the humanitarian agenda in Somalia has been ensured through production of evidence-based analysis and a coherent advocacy and resource mobilization strategy.

UNDSS deployed three humanitarian security officers in southern and central Somalia to support expanding programmes in the newly recovered areas and continued to provide security update, analysis and advice to all UN and implementing partners. SWALIM continued to improve flood early warning and preparedness along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers through the provision of updated daily and weekly flood information during the Gu 2015 rainy season to the humanitarian partners and local communities. Flood information was disseminated through mobile SMS, radio, e-mail and flood information website. River breakages were mapped using very high resolution images and shared with stakeholders for response. UNHAS operations continued to provide a scheduled air service with a fleet of five passenger aircrafts, covering 12 regular destinations on a thrice weekly basis and 13 ad hoc locations flown to in response to specific requests made by the humanitarian community. UNHAS transported 12,540 passengers and 70 tons of assorted cargo during the reporting period. Radio Ergo developed Disaster Risk Reduction messaging and advice programming in response to seasonal shocks and perennial crises. Programmes on the nature of the humanitarian situation, drought mitigation, farming and livestock rearing in dry/wet seasons, flood warnings, livestock and commodity market prices, measles treatment and vaccination, good hygiene and sanitation, malnutrition, Ebola preparedness, polio vaccination, protection for internally displaced people and arrivals from Yemen were broadcasted using a combination of direct shortwave transmissions and local FM rebroadcasts.

Changes in Needs

Due to the increase in threats against movements and incidents of targeting UN soft skin vehicles, the use of armoured vehicles has become essential for most movements in the field necessitating the procurement of additional armoured vehicles for UNDSS in all duty stations to maintain the established security support to the programs. Special Police Unit restructuring / reorganization for security of the UN and NGOs in Somaliland and Puntland is a priority need to ensure effective security of the programs and installations / compounds. Funding for the security officers in southern and central Somalia will be exhausted by the end of 2015 if a subsequent sustainable source is not identified and made available.

Challenges

The challenges encountered were mainly security related. Permanent international security personnel presence in southern and central Somalia could not be fulfilled due to lack of unsustainable funding. UNDSS needs five additional armoured vehicles to reinforce the existing overstretched fleet in the country to maintain the support momentum. Due to limited security-related access in Lower Shabelle, the survey of river and community awareness campaigns to some targeted locations could not be completed. Bossaso airport was closed in March for rehabilitation. The alternate airport offered by the authorities, Qardho, was unsuitable due to its distance from Bossaso; hence, UNHAS operations moved to an airfield outside Bossaso and has been operating twice weekly with its smaller Hargeysa-based aircraft. Security also continued to pose challenges for local reporters in certain areas.

Actions to be taken

Advocacy for more funding for the humanitarian programmes in Somalia, due to the changes in the context mainly increased insecurity, to be emphasized with focus on enhancing the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and properties.