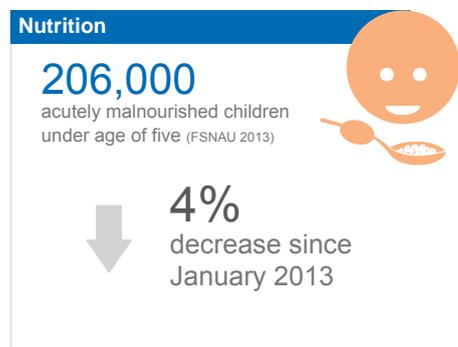
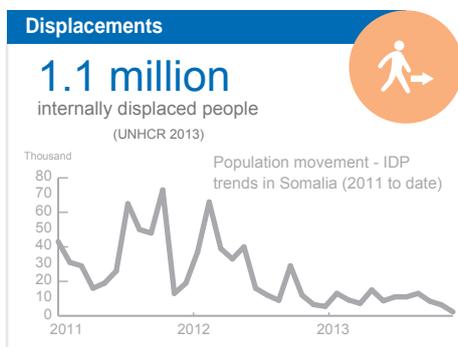
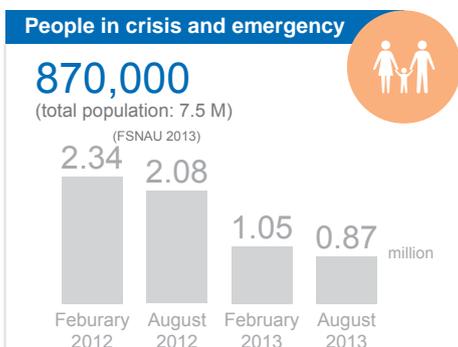


SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia remains one of the largest in the world, despite modest improvements in food security. An estimated 870,000 people need immediate life-saving assistance. A further 2.3 million people are on the verge of food insecurity and need support to prevent them from falling back into emergency. One out of seven children under the age of five, or 206,000 children, is estimated to be acutely malnourished. Global acute malnutrition rates remain unacceptably high with 10.1 and 14.4 per cent among urban and rural communities respectively, and as high as 17.3 per cent among the 1.1 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Recent developments are also likely to aggravate the already dire humanitarian situation. Early warnings indicate that flooding, late onset of rains and a devastating tropical storm in 2013 may lead to poor harvests in 2014. There is a need for more donor attention and early action to prevent the re-occurrence of the 2010 situation where complacency led to a late response to the devastating 2011 famine. Sustained and higher level of funding is required to adequately respond to the humanitarian crisis in Somalia.

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING: CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2013

\$ 1.15 billion
REQUESTED (US\$)

50.3%
FUNDED

\$ 580 million
RECEIVED (US\$)

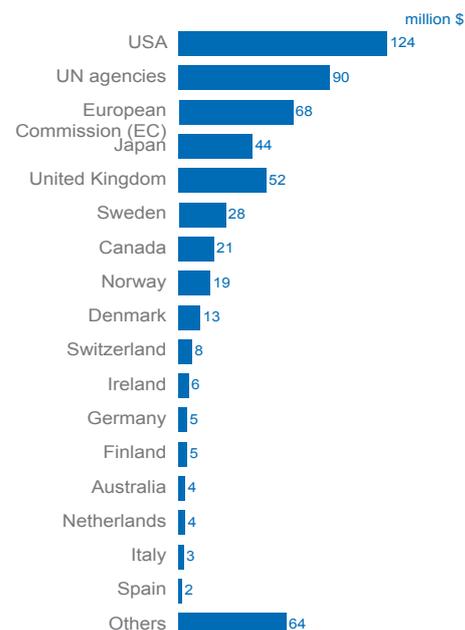
Requirements by cluster (million \$)
(As of 29/01/2014)

Per cent funded by cluster

Cluster	Requirements (million \$)	Funded (million \$)	Unmet (million \$)
Food Security	558	218	339
Nutrition	115	82	33
WASH	90	43	47
Protection	90	37	58
Health	89	34	54
Shelter	67	26	41
Education	51	24	28

Contributions (million \$)

Central Emergency Response Fund: \$21.2 million
Common Humanitarian Fund: \$32.4 million



Source: FTS 29/01/2014

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

1.95 million People in need of safe water

1.0M people reached	1.45M people targeted
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Number of people currently reached with sustained access to water

1.2M people reached	1.95M people targeted
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Number of people currently reached with temporary access to safe water

Provision of safe water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion for displaced and disaster affected people (droughts, floods, AWD/cholera).

Needs

- Internally displaced people in areas at high risk of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera and people affected by drought.

Response

- Since January 2013, the WASH cluster has supported 1,011,964 people with sustainable water access (70% of the targeted beneficiaries) and 1,185,022 people with temporary provision of safe water (61%). Further, 493,741 people are now accessing sanitation facilities (44%) while 616,926 people have benefited from interactive hygiene promotion activities (23%).

Gaps

- With 47 per cent funding, the cluster was only able to reach 46 per cent of its target of 1.13 million people in 2013 with access to water. 60% of the 2013 WASH CAP projects are still unfunded and some 1.2 million targeted persons remain without assistance with safe water; 636,259 persons without appropriate sanitation and 2,045,751 persons without hygiene promotion. If funding is not received, in the first quarter of 2014 alone, about 330,000 people highly affected by last year's emergencies will not be assisted, thereby reducing their resilience to withstand shocks.

For more information, contact: snuggsie1@yahoo.com

FOOD SECURITY

2.1 million people in need

413,610 people reached in November	728,905 end season target
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Number of people targeted and reached through activities geared towards improving access to food and safety nets

709,814 people reached in November	2.9M end season target
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Number of people targeted through livelihood investment and assets activities

Provision of improved access to food for people in crisis, provision of seasonal livelihood inputs to people in crisis and stressed, and regular and predictable safety-nets programmes that protect vulnerable people.

Needs

- About 870,000 people, of whom more than 70 per cent are internally displaced, are in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance in Somalia. A further 2.3 million people remain highly vulnerable to shocks and are at risk of sliding back into food security crisis through the end of the year

Response

- No report filed for the review period

Gaps

- Due to lack of adequate funding, only between 20 to 25 per cent of people targeted were assisted in the last quarter of 2013 (between October and December). Likewise, about 50 per cent of the monthly targets for lifesaving responses and between 15 to 19 per cent of monthly target for livelihood asset activities that seek to strengthen resilience were implemented. Without this vital assistance, households currently in "stressed" phase could fall back into "crisis" phase of food insecurity if below average rains are received in the following season.

*For an explanation of the IPC methodology and definitions of "emergency, crisis and stress", see <http://ipcinfo-technical-development/en/>

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NUTRITION

516,000 children in need

528,118 children reached	516,000 children targeted
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Number of children under five years of age treated for acute malnutrition

Ensure access to quality nutrition services through service provision focused around an integrated management of acute malnutrition.

Needs

- Around 206,000 children are acutely malnourished in Somalia. A total of 600,000 children require sustained nutrition support to prevent them from being malnourished. In addition, about 100,000 pregnant and lactating mothers need sustained nutritional assistance.

Response

- Since January 2013, the cluster has reached 528,118 children under the age of five. Of these, 195,070 were severely malnourished, while 333,048 were moderately malnourished. Overall, the southern and central zones accounts for 85 per cent of those receiving treatment with highest number in Banadir region, which comprises Mogadishu.

Gaps

- With 71 per cent funding, the cluster was relatively better funded in 2013, allowing it to reach most of its target population. If the same level or more funding is not received this year, there will be serious implications. An overall estimated 115,000 children could potentially be at risk of death due to severe acute malnutrition and a further 435,000 children and 200,000 pregnant and Lactating women risk deterioration from moderate acute malnutrition into severe acute malnutrition across the country in 2014.

For more information on the methodology for calculating targets and beneficiaries, see <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Somalia/Nutrition%20Cluster%20Response%20Plan.pdf>

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PROTECTION

1.1 million people in need

6,667 People reached (July - December)	49,130 people targeted
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Number of survivors receive equal access to timely and effective responses

19,182 People reached	60,451 people targeted
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Vulnerable people provided support and assistance to achieve durable solutions

Prevention and response through risk mitigation measures attuned to the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys, and strengthened policing.

Needs

- Gender-based violence (GBV) continues to be widespread in Somalia. However, cases remain under reported. In 2012, 1,700 cases were recorded in Somalia. An additional 800 GBV cases were recorded in Mogadishu during the first half of 2013.

Response

- At least 1,700 people in Jowhar, Kismayo and the Shabelles attended youth and child friendly spaces where they received various services including psycho-social support, recreation, basic literacy and nutrition assistance.

Gaps

- The protection cluster received 36 per cent funding and estimates that it may have reached only 19 per cent of IDP women and girls who have faced some form of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and 36 per cent of children who suffered from violations. This means more than 80 per cent of likely victims of GBV and 60 per cent of children who suffer some form of violation were not assisted and continue to face or be at the risk.

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www.reliefweb.int

<http://fts.unocha.org>

Sources: 1. OCHA reports, 2. UNHCR, 3. FAO-FSNAU, 4. FEWS NET, 5. Somalia clusters, 6. OCHA FTS.

EDUCATION

1.7 million children in need

582,214 learners reached

600,000 learners targeted

Numbers of learners targeted and reached by December 2013

Guarantee access to safe, protective learning spaces while continuing to provide life-saving messages and improving the overall quality of education, especially for children and youth impacted by emergency.

Needs

- Millions of children do not attend school in Somalia, increasing vulnerability and perpetuating dependence. Enrolling children in protective learning environments with teachers trained in psycho-social support and life-saving messages is a critical emergency response and is essential to building resilience.

Response

- The cluster is supporting 582,214 learners, out of which 245,214 are female.
- In Marka, clan fighting led to displacements, of which 1,575 were children. Although the fighting has subsided there are concerns that not all learners will return when schools re-open on 25 January 2014. The situation is being monitored.

Gaps

- In 2013, around 337,000 children (56 per cent), including 168,280 girls, did not get access to learning opportunities, as the cluster received only 46 per cent of its 2013 requirement. Assuming the same level of funding will be received in 2014, just 72,600 out of 165,000 children and 36,300 out of 82,500 girls will be provided with access to learning in the first quarter.

For more information, contact: edclustersomalia@gmail.com

HEALTH

1.0 million People reached (July - December)

1.8 million people targeted

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

Provision of primary and basic secondary health services focusing on reproductive and child health. Timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics through timely investigation and coordinated response.

Needs

- Access to life-saving emergency health care services and emergency assistance including high impact, critical life-saving services for women and children in both rural and urban areas in Banadir (Mogadishu), Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle

Response

- To date 189 polio cases have been reported in Somalia. The most recent case was reported on 20 December 2013 from Bossaso district, Bari region.

Gaps

- With 39 per cent funding, the cluster was not able to implement emergency health care and relief, including outpatient services and paediatrics, and secondary health care and referral services. This under funding also raised the risk of late response to outbreaks, compromised preparedness and resilience-strengthening capacity, which could also lead to increased morbidity and mortality rates in 2014.

For more information, contact: vondohreng@nbo.emro.who.int

SHELTER

750,552 people in need

347,958 people reached

750,552 people targeted

Number of people receiving emergency assistance packages and non food items by December 2013

Three pillars reflecting each of the overarching shelter needs: emergency response, transitional shelter and support for durable solutions

Needs

- The priority for emergency assistance are the newly displaced people affected by flooding and conflict in Middle Shabelle and a tropical storm in Puntland during November and December. The cluster plans to diversify their activities looking at more sustainable solutions for transitional and permanent housing.

Response

- The Shelter Cluster assisted 51,312 people in Jowhar and 38,562 in Puntland with emergency assistance packages, mainly as a response to the flooding and the tropical storm respectively.

Gaps

- With 38.7 per cent funding received, the cluster reached 358,000 out of 750,000 people (47.7 per cent) with the provision of emergency assistance packages. Of 300,000 people targeted with transitional shelter, only 71,000 (23.6 per cent) people were reached; while less than 10 per cent of the 65,000 IDPs targeted with permanent shelter were assisted. The main funding gaps were seen in the provision of transitional and permanent shelters. Capacity building projects to improve accountability also remain underfunded. The impact is that the majority of the 1.1 million IDPs still lack adequate shelters and continue to live in undignified and dangerous environments. Unless higher levels of funding are received in 2014, it will be impossible to realize the resilience-strengthening objectives of cluster which aims at finding durable solutions for IDPs.

For more information, contact: goddeeri@unhcr.org

LOGISTICS

Response

- 3 MSUs remain available in Mogadishu to organizations in Somalia on a lease basis, free of charge. The organizations leasing the MSUs will be responsible for transporting the MSUs to their final destinations, and installing and managing the units themselves.
- No congestion was reported at various ports except in Mombasa.

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