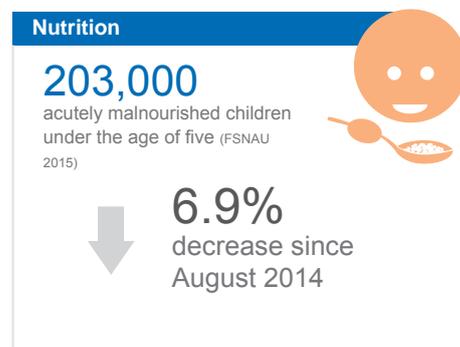
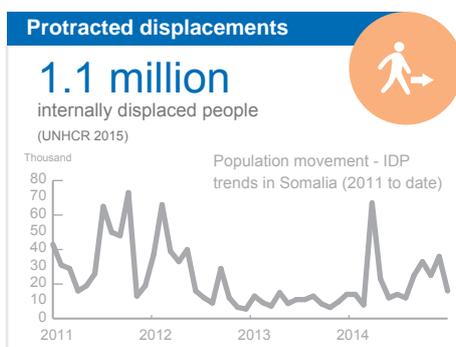
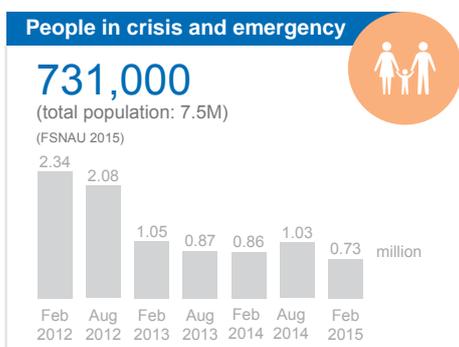


SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian partners continue to respond to needs in Somalia and have as of 1 March reached a total of 320,000 people with activities aimed at building livelihoods and 440,000 people with food assistance. 100,000 people received livelihood seasonal inputs like seeds, tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers and livestock distribution and vaccination. About 43,000 children under five were treated for acute malnutrition. Education partners reached 29,000 children with teaching activities and school feeding programmes while the protection cluster reached 15,000 people with protection activities. A further 265,000 Somalis have received basic health services throughout the country while more than 131,000 people were provided with temporary and sustainable access to safe water.

In February, humanitarian partners had to scale up the response in Guri Ceel in Galgaduud region in central Somalia. Fighting between local militia and Somali National Army (SNA) broke out in early February in Guri Ceel and prompted up to 90 per cent of the estimated population of 65,000-70,000 to flee to neighbouring villages. When security allowed, humanitarian partners visited Guri Ceel on 12 March to determine the most critical needs and found that an estimated 60-70 per cent of those who fled had returned to Guri Ceel. The people who were unable to return to their homes were in critical need of food, water and shelter. As of 15 March, 1,500 hygiene kits had been provided to affected households and water supplied to settlements where the displaced are residing. About 300 vulnerable households have received unconditional cash transfers for two months and 550 vulnerable households have received support to acquire household items.

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING: HUMANITARIAN APPEAL 2015

\$ 863 million
REQUESTED (US\$)

9%
FUNDING REPORTED TO FTS*

86 million
REPORTED TO FTS (US\$)

Requirements by cluster (million \$)
(As of 26/03/2015)

Funded by cluster (million \$)**

Cluster	Requirements (million \$)	Funded (million \$)	Unmet (million \$)
Food Security	398	42	356
Multi-Sector	83	2	81
Nutrition	82	4	78
Health	71	0	71
WASH	61	0	61
Shelter	44	0	44
Education	42	1	41
Protection	39	0	39

Contributions (million \$)

Contributor	Contribution (million \$)
United Kingdom	25.2
Carry-Over	12.6
Japan	12.4
Others	8.9
United States	8.5
Germany	7.2
Switzerland	5.7
Denmark	2.7
European Commission	1.7
Norway	0.8

**This does not include non-HRP funding

Source: FTS 26/03/2015

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1 Provide timely and quality life-saving assistance to people in humanitarian crisis and emergency.
- 2 Enhance the scale and quality of humanitarian protection services and improve the broader protective environment through preventative measures.
- 3 Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and communities through livelihood support, and programmes for critical gaps in basic social services and social protection that complement disaster risk reduction, recovery and development interventions.

Source: HRP 2015

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

2.75 million people in need of safe water

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

39,000
people reached

1.23M
people targeted

Number of people provided with sustained access to water

Needs

- Serious water shortages have been reported in regions that received below normal rainfall in *Deyr* 2014 season, particularly in Galgadud, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle and Mudug regions.

Response

- In February, the cluster partners supported only 39,000 people, one per cent of the 1.23 million people targeted, with sustainable water access across Somalia. They also provided 92,000 people with temporary access to safe water, seven per cent of the 1.27 million people targeted.

92,000
people reached

1.27M
people targeted

Number of people provided with temporary access to safe water

Gaps

- Planned WASH activities in Puntland have been affected by lack of funds. The situation is further worsened by the on-going displacement in Galgala. A joint assessment was conducted identifying water as a critical need.

- About 103,000 people of the 1.5 million targeted, benefited from hygiene promotion sessions and 27,000 people out of the 600,000 targeted now have access to sanitation facilities.

For more information, contact: plaurant@unicef.org

FOOD SECURITY

3.0 million people in need

Improved access to food for people in emergency and crisis. Provide seasonally-appropriate and livelihood-specific inputs to improve the productive capacity of vulnerable people.

440,000
people reached

693,000
end season target

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

Needs

- About 731,000 people face acute food insecurity and are in need of life-saving food assistance.
- 2.3 million people remain highly vulnerable to shocks and are at risk of sliding back into severe food insecurity.

Response

- Cluster partners supported 320,000 people with livelihood assets like cash for work, food for work as well as training. About 100,000 people received livelihood seasonal inputs such as seeds, tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers, livestock distribution and vaccination.

320,000
people reached

600,000
end season target

Number of people targeted through livelihood investment and assets activities

Gaps

- Restricted humanitarian access due to insecurity continues to affect the provision of assistance to the affected people in some parts of south and central Somalia.

- Cluster partners are working to respond to the needs of households affected by recent displacements in Galgala and Guri Ceel. At least 500 households in Guri Ceel have already received cash for food. In Galgala, there are plans to assist over 750 households with similar response activities.

100,000
people reached

2.2M
end season target

Number of people targeted through livelihood seasonal inputs

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

Contact: jacobus.VanDerMerwe@fao.org

NUTRITION

1.3 million people in need

Treatment of acutely malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women. Improved access to feasible nutrition and nutrition-related resilience activities.

43,000
children reached

304,000
children targeted

Number of children under 5 years of age treated for acute malnutrition

Needs

- An estimated 203,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 38,000 who are severely malnourished and need urgent treatment.

Response

- In February, the cluster reached 43,000 children under five years with nutrition services. About 14,000 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 29,000 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Gaps

- Due to limited funding, 37 nutrition service delivery sites out of over 2,200 have closed which is affecting implementation of activities.

- A total of 10,000 pregnant and lactating women were treated during the same period.

For more information, contact: sdesie@unicef.org

EDUCATION

1.7 million learners in need

29,000 learners reached

340,000 learners targeted

Numbers of learners targeted and reached

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

Needs

- Emergency education activities for communities affected by conflict and displacement across Somalia.

Response

- With carry-over projects from 2014, partners have reached 29,000 children in north east and central Somalia. The teacher incentives, a pivotal element in education has given displaced children and vulnerable host communities access to education.
- 23,000 children are benefitting from school feeding programmes.

Gaps

- Large numbers of children in southern and central Somalia and displaced children in Puntland have no access to education leaving them prone to abuse, child labour and child soldier recruitments.
- Children in the newly accessible areas in southern and central Somalia lack access to education.

For more information, contact: edclustersomalia@gmail.com

HEALTH

3.0 million people in need

265,000 people reached

1.8million people targeted

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

Provision of primary and secondary health care. Timely and adequate response to disease outbreaks and epidemics.

Needs

- Access to essential primary and secondary health care services, including basic and comprehensive obstetric care, referral and outreach services, maternal and newborn healthcare remains a major need in Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Middle Juba regions and parts of Gedo region.

Response

- Cluster partners reached 135,000 people of the 1.8 million people targeted with basic health services.
- A total of 220,000 children under ten years, 92 per cent of children targeted, were vaccinated against polio in Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle regions.

- Provision of basic emergency health services for pastoralists and displaced people in temporary settlements with focus on newly accessible areas and the underserved people in Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, the Lower and Middle Juba regions and parts of Mudug region.

Gaps

- Partners are closing some health activities in parts of Galgaduud, Hiraan and Mudug regions due to lack of funds which is severely impacting service delivery.

For more information, contact: munima@who.int

PROTECTION

1.11 million people in need

5,700 people reached

7,500 people targeted

Number of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and separated and unaccompanied minors who access medical, psychosocial, legal and information, documentation, tracing and reunification (IDTR) services

Provide timely, effective and quality protection for women, men, girls, and boys affected by conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies, and strengthened policing.

Needs

- Evictions continue in many urban centers like Bossaso Kismayo and Mogadishu, exposing displaced people to protection risks. More than 25,700 displaced people were evicted from public and private buildings since January; as a comparison, an estimated 32,500 people were evicted last year.
- The fighting in Guri Ceel has led to displacement of civilians including children, resulting in an increase in child protection needs.

Response

- Cluster partners reached 15,000 people with family tracing and reunification, clinical management of rape, legal assistance, psychosocial support, prevention and capacity building activities. This includes 5,700 GBV survivors and separated and unaccompanied minors.
- About 18,000 people attended over 1,000 mine risk education sessions in Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Mudug regions.
- Humanitarian partners are advocating with authorities for any relocations of internally displaced people to be carried out in a non-violent and coordinated manner, in full accordance with relevant international standards.

For more information, contact: schrepfe@unhcr.org

MULTI-SECTOR

1.0 million people in need

97,500 people targeted

Provide support to voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced people and returning refugees to Somalia.

Needs

- Provide assistance to displaced people in Banadir, Puntland and Somaliland who expressed interest to return to their places of origin in southern and central Somalia.

Response

- The Somalia Return Consortium carried out an intention survey in Mogadishu to better understand the current situation of the displaced people and explore ways to support their return.
- About 2,000 Somalis have returned from Kenya as part of the voluntary return pilot project. The pilot project was launched on 8 December 2014, covering a six months period and a target of 10,000 people.

Gaps

- Continued reintegration support to displaced people assisted to return in 2013 and 2014 is needed for returnees, but has not systematically been provided. This short-coming presents an increased risk for reintegration and sustainable solutions.

For more information, contact: procacci@unhcr.org