

HIGHLIGHTS

- Steep increase in forced evictions in Mogadishu. Displaced people lost belongings and moved to areas with limited or no services.
- Humanitarian access through the major supply roads remain constrained in southern and central regions of Somalia.
- Timely humanitarian funding crucial to sustain response to 2.8 million Somalis.



Displaced people in Adala settlement along the road to Afgooye, outside Mogadishu. Credit: UNOPS/Ghirmay Gebretinsae

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FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	731,000
# of people in food security stress	2.3m
# of acutely malnourished children under age 5	203,000
Source: www.fsnau.org (Feb-June 2015 projection)	
# of internally displaced people	1.1m
# of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen	1m
Source: UNHCR	

Humanitarian Appeal

FUNDING

863 million
requested for 2015 (US\$)

9% (74 million)

86 million
Total humanitarian funding received for Somalia

(reflects reported funding on FTS as of 20 March 2015)

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>

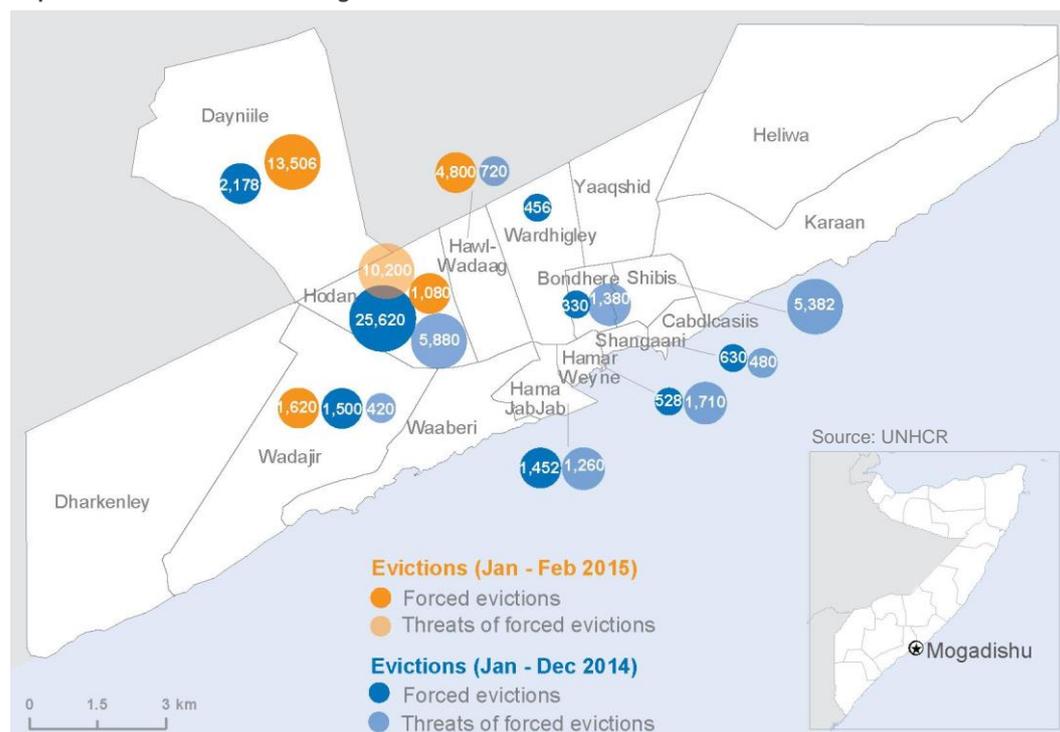
Forced evictions of internally displaced people

Uptick of people forced to leave settlements since the start of this year

Several thousand people were forcibly evicted from displacement settlements in Mogadishu in the first week of March, some in a violent manner, according to an inter-agency rapid assessment mission. Families were driven out from their dwellings with short verbal or no notice. The forced evictions caused renewed displacement, uprooted livelihoods and nutrition services, destroyed shelters, personal belongings and water and sanitation facilities. Only some of the evicted people were able to take their shelter and belongings with them when they moved to the outskirts of the city, along the road leading to Afgooye where services are limited or do not exist.

There has been a significant increase in forced evictions this year in Mogadishu and other urban areas in southern and central Somalia. While the scope of evictions in early March are yet to be confirmed, over 25,700 people were forcibly evicted from public and private land and buildings in January and February, according to the UN refugee agency, UNHCR. As a comparison, an estimated 32,500 people were evicted last year. The majority of the evictions have taken place in Mogadishu, in the districts Dayniile, Hawlwadaag, Hodan and Wadajir. Internally displaced people and others lacking affordable housing options have been occupying land while facing threats of eviction from

Reported forced evictions in Mogadishu



BASELINE

Population (UNDP 2005)	7.5m
GDP per capita (Somalia Human Development Report 2012)	\$284
% pop living on less than US\$1 per day (UNDP/World Bank 2002)	43%
Life expectancy (UNDP-HDR 2011)	51 years
Under-five mortality (FSNAU 2015)	0.52/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2015)	12%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

CLUSTERS

Lead or co-lead organizations

Education	UNICEF SC-Alliance
Food security	FAO/WFP
Health	WHO Merlin
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF CAFDARO
Protection	UNHCR DRC
Shelter	UNHCR UNHABITAT
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF OXFAM

Concerns have been raised about a deteriorating humanitarian situation in Bulu Burto in Hiraan region.

private landowners and authorities. Forced evictions have also been reported in the towns of Luuq in Gedo region and Kismayo in Lower Juba, according to UNHCR. About 1.1 million people are displaced inside Somalia, often with limited access to basic social services. The Humanitarian Coordinator and 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.

Armed clashes in Guri Ceel and Galgala spark temporary displacement

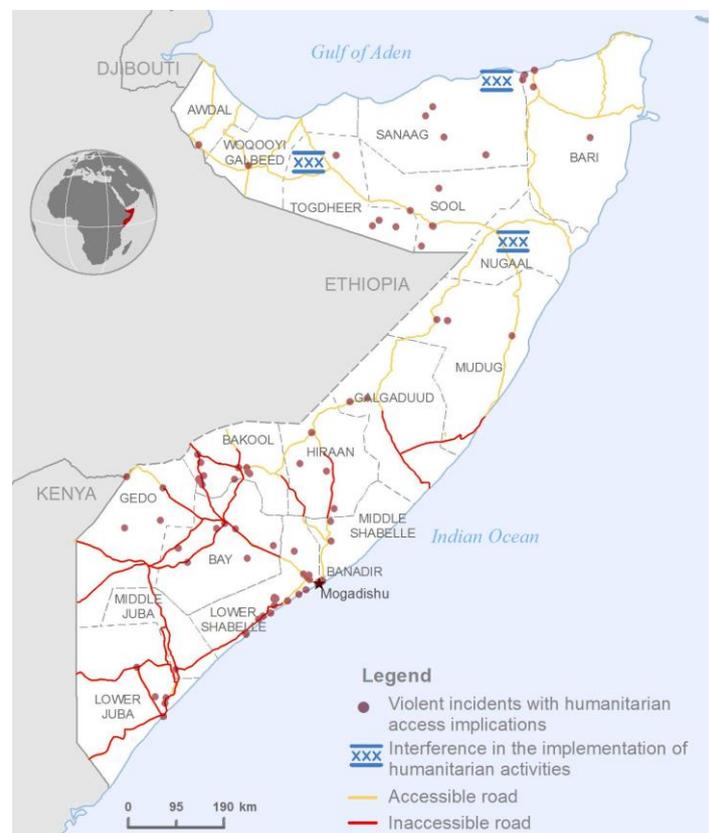
Fighting between local militia and Somali forces in mid-February in Guri Ceel in Galgaduud region in central Somalia triggered up to 90 per cent of the estimated population of 65,000-70,000 to flee to neighbouring villages. Following a peace agreement on 6 March, residents started returning although the situation remained tense. By mid-March 60-70 per cent of those who fled were reported to have returned. Humanitarian partners conducted an initial needs assessment in early March and a rapid needs assessment on 12 March to determine and respond to the most immediate needs of the local community. Those who have not been able to return to their homes and are still displaced are in critical need of food, water and shelter. Water has been supplied to some of the accessible settlements where displaced people reside and hygiene kits to the 1,500 most vulnerable families have been distributed. About 300 vulnerable households have received unconditional cash transfers for two months and 550 vulnerable households have received support to acquire household items.

Armed fighting has also led to displacement in the sparsely populated Galgala in Bari region in northern Somalia. An inter-agency humanitarian assessment mission travelled to the area in early March to assess the situation following armed clashes and an estimated 4,500 people were reported to have been displaced. People are in need of food, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and education.

Humanitarian access continues to be uneven

Road access remains severely constrained in southern and central areas

Unimpeded and unfettered humanitarian access across the country continues to be challenging. Civilian movements including for commercial and humanitarian goods in southern Somalia remain curtailed restricting the flow of food and other essential supplies particularly along the road from Mogadishu in Banadir region via Baidoa in Bay region to Doolow in Gedo region and the road between Belet Weyne, Jalaqsi and Bulu Burto in Hiraan region. It is possible to reach Baidoa with commercial supplies by road, but road access for humanitarian partners from both Mogadishu and Doolow remains difficult due to multiple un-authorized check-points and extortions along the route. Concerns have been raised about a deteriorating humanitarian situation in Bulu Burto in Hiraan region. Access to food and basic commodities is limited and road access is severely constrained.



Humanitarian access overview February Source: NSP and OCHA

There is no functional air strip for larger aircraft and efforts to rehabilitate the airstrip have not succeeded so far due to lack of relevant heavy equipment.

Early outlook forecasts mostly normal rains

Preparations ongoing for the main planting season

March and April mark the start of the planting season for the *Gu* rains – the main rainy season in Somalia – when 75 per cent of the annual rainfall is usually recorded. In a preliminary outlook by the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) it is foreseen that the *Gu* rainy season will be normal in most parts of the country. However, the forecast also indicates that there is an increased likelihood of below normal rains in some areas. There is also a risk of flooding due to the weak river embankments in the Juba and Shabelle rivers, uncontrolled irrigation activities and poor river basin management.

Timeline of critical seasonal events



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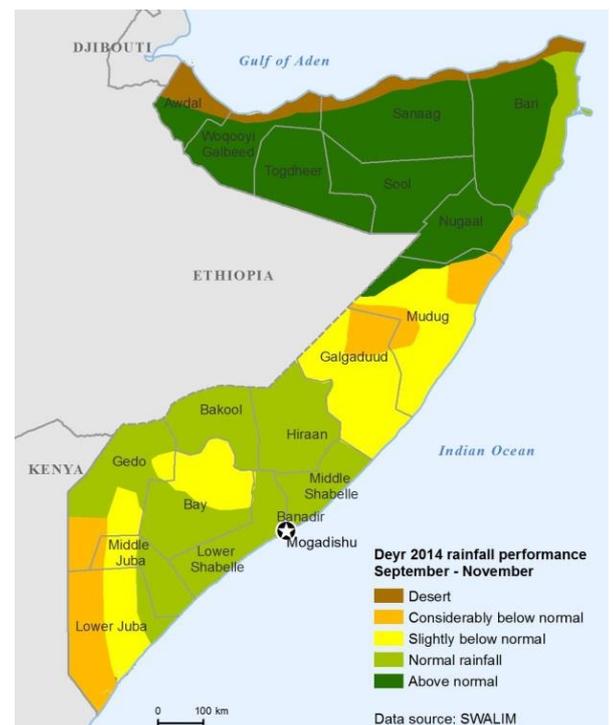
Vulnerable households face a critical period for their livelihoods.

Vulnerable households face a critical period for their livelihoods, and agro-pastoral and pastoral families in particular depend on good rains to support crop production and pasture growth, as well as replenishing water supplies. Food security partners have vaccinated animals against diseases and distributed seeds, tools and fishing inputs across the country. Between August and January, 1.9 million responses to strengthen the seasonal livelihood activities of Somalis had been delivered; 95 per cent of the seasonal target. This positive achievement was primarily the result of large scale vaccination campaigns, while gaps remained for agricultural inputs.

Water shortages in areas that received below normal rains last year

A risk for localised drought has been highlighted in areas that received below normal rainfall during the past *Deyr* rainy season, according to SWALIM. Areas of concern include parts of Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Galgaduud, Mudug regions and some areas in north-eastern and north-western parts of the country.

In February, serious water shortages were reported in Cabudwaaq and Cadaado in Galgaduud, Buur Hakaba in Bay, Xaradheere in Mudug and Bur Dubo in Gedo, according to the WASH Cluster. Partners are addressing water needs for 4,500 families in Cabudwaaq and Cadaado in Galgaduud. Money for this response has been allocated from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF).



WASH partners are addressing water needs for 4,500 families in Galgaduud region.

Source: SWALIM

**New material on the
OCHA Somalia website:**

CHF update:

<http://bit.ly/1C3ucyc>

Humanitarian Dashboard:

<http://bit.ly/1MSULYG>

Humanitarian Snapshot:

<http://bit.ly/1MrnS56>

Updated summary of the 2015
Humanitarian Response Plan:

<http://bit.ly/1BVX4Ht>

*About 538,000 people
were reached with
sustainable access to
safe water.*

*Somalia is a top priority
in the global funding
appeal launched by FAO
in March to boost
agriculture and mitigate
hunger.*

In 2014, 380,000 people benefitted from temporary access to safe water through water point chlorination, operation and maintenance, water vouchers, water trucking and household water treatment. About 538,000 people were reached with sustainable access to safe water through construction, rehabilitation or protection of strategic water points; perennial water points such as boreholes and shallow wells. WASH partners are looking at how to further strengthen linkages to longer term water activities.



Newly installed water point in Somaliland. Credit: UNICEF/Makundi

Early funding critical to sustain response

Humanitarian partners are seeking \$863 million to assist 2.8 million people

So far this year, \$86 million has been received for humanitarian activities in Somalia. About \$74 million of this amount is against the \$863 million Humanitarian Response Plan for humanitarian activities in 2015. Humanitarian funding is captured through the online Financial Tracking System, managed by OCHA. In instances in which humanitarian partners delay reporting, a skewed picture can result.

Pooled fund supports emergency water access and livestock vaccinations

The CHF allocated \$300,000 in February to support emergency water access for 26,400 people affected by drought conditions in Cabudwaaq and Cadaado districts in Galgaduud region. The project will support temporary emergency water access through water vouchers for the most vulnerable households over the next two months.

The CHF also allocated \$1 million in February to FAO to vaccinate 636,000 livestock against diseases over the next five months in Bari, Gedo, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool regions. The vaccinations will boost livestock immunity against contagious diseases and prevent livestock morbidity and mortality during the dry season when livestock migrate in search of pasture and water. The vaccinations aim to reduce the risk of exposure to diseases or spreading diseases to other areas. Somalia is a top priority in the global funding appeal launched by FAO in March to boost agriculture and mitigate hunger. The agency appeal is asking for \$118 million for Somalia in 2015, the largest requirement for a single country.

Visit us online:



Funding level Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan

\$74m funding received

\$789m outstanding to meet humanitarian needs



\$863m
aid appeal

Source: <http://fts.unocha.org>, reflecting reported funding on FTS as of 19 March 2015.

For further information, please contact:

Cecilia Attefors, Communications Officer, attefors@un.org, Tel. (+254) 733 770 766

Philippe Kropf, Communications Officer, kropf@un.org, Tel. (+254) 738 999 985

OCHA humanitarian bulletins are available at www.unocha.org/somalia | www.unocha.org | www.reliefweb.int