

HIGHLIGHTS

- Health partners scale up to battle polio outbreak.
- Shortfalls in funding hamper humanitarian activities and risk jeopardizing long-term resilience objectives.
- Civilian casualties and temporary displacement reported following armed clashes between political rivals in Kismayo.

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	1.05m
# of people in stress	1.67m
# of acutely malnourished children under five	215,000
Source: www.fsna.org (February-June projection)	
# of internally displaced people	1.1m
# of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen	1m
Source: UNHCR	

Consolidated Appeal

FUNDING

1.3 billion

requested for 2013 (US\$)

19% (256m)

(reported as of 6 June 2013)

Source: Financial Tracking Service <http://fts.unocha.org>



Mobile vaccination teams in Mogadishu go door to door to reach children with polio vaccine. Credit: WHO/Tom Moran

In this issue

Vaccination campaigns underway P.1

Funding levels remain low P.2

Kismayo plagued by clan fighting P.3

Relocation plans continue in capital P.4

Polio outbreak in Somalia

Mass vaccinations started immediately to curb the infectious disease

Vaccination campaigns against polio are ongoing in Somalia and the region following the confirmation of wild poliovirus in Somalia and Kenya. In Somalia, the first case, diagnosed in a child in Mogadishu, was confirmed on 9 May. Subsequently, 11 more cases were detected, nine in the capital and surrounding areas, one in Bay region and one in Middle Shabelle region. In Kenya, at least four cases of polio were reported in the Dadaab refugee camps, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Within four days of the confirmation of the polio case in Mogadishu, mass vaccination campaigns started. Over 400,000 children were vaccinated in the 16 districts of Banadir region and the neighbouring district of Afgooye between 14 and 18 May. A second round of mass vaccinations started on 26 May targeting 1.6 million children in southern and central Somalia and Puntland. During the same period, 400,000 children were targeted in Dadaab and surrounding areas. Overall, high-quality coverage was reported, with strong community participation. A third round of vaccinations targeting 3.1 million children is planned for the second week of June across Somalia. Immunization campaigns are also being planned and conducted in Ethiopia and Yemen to boost the immunity of the regional population. The last outbreak of polio in the region, in 2005, resulted in over 700 cases of polio.



A pregnant woman is vaccinated against tetanus at Medina health centre. Credit: WHO/Raffaella Vicentini

Polio-free areas within Somalia and countries across the Horn of Africa are at high risk of being affected by the outbreak, due to the large-scale population movements caused by conflict and seasonal patterns. The risk is compounded because over 1 million children in southern and central Somalia had not received polio vaccine for the past three years, although half of them were reached during vaccination campaigns targeting areas of southern and central Somalia, including Kismayo after humanitarian access improved in November 2012. However, if the rest of the children are not immediately vaccinated, the outbreak could result in many more children being paralyzed or dying from polio. Humanitarians appeal to parents, community leaders and local authorities for unhindered access to children in all areas of Somalia, reminding all parties that health interventions are neutral and should benefit all Somalis, wherever they are.

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 2013)	0.68/10,000 /day
Under-five global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2013)	14.3%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30%

CLUSTERS

Lead/Co-lead organization

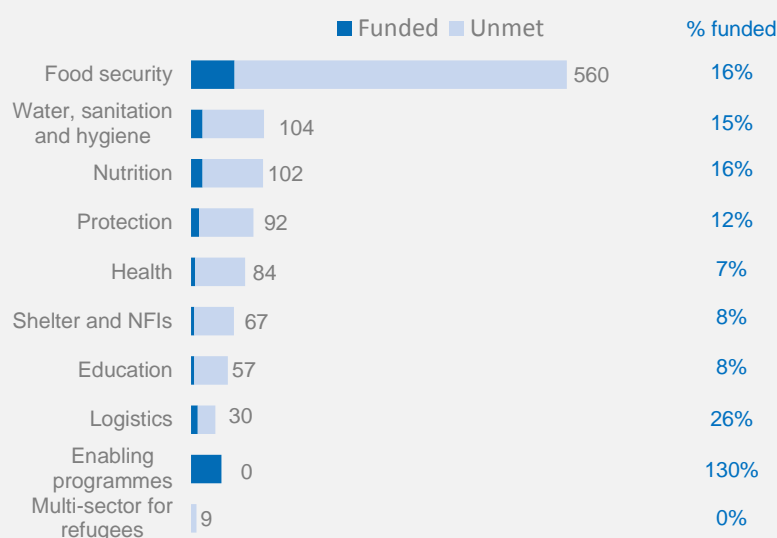
Education	UNICEF SC-Alliance
Food security	FAO/WFP WOCCA/RAWA
Health	WHO Merlin
Logistics	WFP
Nutrition	UNICEF CAFDARO
Protection	UNHCR DRC
Shelter	UNHCR UNHABITAT
Water, sanitation & hygiene	UNICEF Oxfam GB

Funding insufficient to meet current needs

Low funding could jeopardize long-term objectives and resilience building

As of early June, the first year of the 2013-2015 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) was only 19 per cent funded at US\$256 million – a shortfall of more than \$1 billion. This included \$240 million in new funding and \$16.8 million in carry-over funds. Contributions registered in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) from the top four donors – Canada, Japan, United Kingdom and the United States – comprised 74 per cent of the total CAP funding. Key lifesaving clusters such as food security, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) have received 20 per cent or less of their requirements.

Funding by cluster (in million US\$)



Source: FTS 6 June 2013. According to FTS the multi-sector was funded at 26% end-April 2013. By end of May, the funding decreased to 0% due to re-allocation of funds to projects in other clusters. Enabling programmes cluster reads 130% funding due to funds (\$40 million) received for the Common Humanitarian Fund (which did not have a target figure included in the CAP). The money will be allocated in June.

Low funding in the health and WASH clusters is of particular concern as health infrastructures in southern and central Somalia rely on humanitarian organizations and because the region is experiencing a polio outbreak. When children suffer from intestinal infections, such as diarrhoea, the vaccine is less effective and needs to be administered multiple times. Supporting Somalia's health structures and ensuring clean drinking water and promoting knowledge of safe hygiene practices will build resilience to combat epidemics. Due to inadequate funding, nine health partners have had to cease or downscale their activities in 64 health facilities in 10 regions since the beginning of the year, according to the Health Cluster. This will limit the access to emergency and life-saving health services in those areas.

The 2013-2015 CAP strategy prioritizes resilience strengthening as a key objective. Resilience programming has a higher initial investment than emergency humanitarian interventions and low funding in the first year may jeopardize the long-term objectives. Only with timely, adequate and sustained funding will humanitarians be able to effectively build on the gains made since late 2011 through investment in resilience to mitigate and avoid crises, and support the transition from aid dependency to sustainability.

Cumulative seasonal rains above normal

But dry spells could result in below average harvest in Bay and Bakool

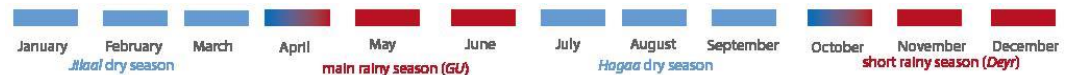
Dry weather persisted throughout most of Somalia from the middle to the end of May. However, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that the cumulative seasonal rains were well above normal, particularly in southern and central Somalia in most agro-pastoral, pastoral and riverine areas. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), dry spells in Bay and Bakool regions may

Visit us online:



cause below normal cereal production, but the shortfall in the harvest is unlikely to affect the food security situation and prices of cereals in the two regions. The last harvest for the *Deyr* 2012/13 short rainy season in January in these two regions was very good and stocks are still available.

As a result of heavy rains, flash floods and insect infestation (which destroyed crops), farmers in Wajiid and Tayeeglow in Bakool region and Baidoa, Dinsor and Qansaxdhere in Bay region embarked on successive replanting and established crops are in different stages of growth. The seasonal rains stopped early and therefore crop yields and overall cereal production may be affected, according to FSNAU. However, light July-August *Hagaa* rains are predicted and this could alleviate the situation. A more complete analysis of the overall food security situation will be issued in August.



Humanitarian access remains tenuous

Clashes in Kismayo cause civilian casualties

On 7 June, fighting broke out in the port city of Kismayo in southern Somalia between two rival political groups. Thirty-one people were killed in the clashes and 38 wounded, according to WHO. The heavy fighting abated by 10 June and the situation was described as calm by local media and residents. Temporary displacement was reported, but residents indicated it involved people moving within the town to avoid hotspots rather than out of Kismayo. Humanitarian activities were temporarily halted, but have resumed.

The unstable situation in Kismayo is caused by multiple factors including political tensions linked to the effort to create a Jubaland state within Somalia and related clan tensions. Due to the fragile security, nine UN staff were relocated from the town in May and aid workers were advised by the NGO Safety Programme against movement in the area.

UN flights to and from Somaliland suspended since mid-May

The flight ban enforced by the Somaliland authorities was a reaction to the transfer of the management of Somali airspace and aviation responsibilities to the Federal Government of Somalia in May. Thus far, the suspension has impacted the movement of staff into and out of Somaliland as alternate routes do not provide the flexibility for operations provided by the UN Humanitarian Air Service. Preparedness planning has helped prevent a shortage of medical supplies, which were pre-positioned in Somaliland. The latest shipment of polio vaccines arrived by ship at Berbera port.

150 families displaced due to heavy rains in eastern Sanaag

Heavy tropical rains hit Xiingalool village, about 145km south of Badhan in eastern Sanaag region in northern Somalia, on 24 May causing displacement. The rains damaged houses of 150 families, schools and a hospital in the town. According to a rapid assessment to the area, the extent of the damage appears to be beyond the capacity of the local community to absorb and local authorities appealed for humanitarian assistance for the affected people. Humanitarian access to the region, which is contested between Somaliland and Puntland, is difficult and missions can only be conducted in a low-key manner in order to reduce exposure of staff. Activities must be tailored to ensure assistance is not politicized and are usually conducted by local partners.

Finding durable solutions for displaced people

Plan to relocate displaced people in capital moves forward at slow pace

Humanitarian organizations in Mogadishu continue to support the Government of Somalia in preparing for the imminent relocation of displaced people from the city centre. The people who are relocated in the first phase are expected to be temporarily hosted in a new site in Daynile district for two to three years before they either voluntarily return to

Thirty-one people were killed in the clashes and 38 wounded, according to WHO.

Given the high rate of incidents and abuses targeting displaced people, providing security during the relocation process is of paramount importance.

New products on the OCHA Somalia website:

Humanitarian Dashboard

<http://bit.ly/11dr4O7>

Humanitarian Snapshot

<http://bit.ly/10hdPgF>

Interview Somalia RC/HC

<http://bit.ly/19wIDZq>

Photo gallery

<http://bit.ly/15TDAC8>

their places of origin (once the situation permits) or are integrated in Mogadishu where many have resided for more than a decade. The first phase is planned for July, provided that ongoing work to clear the new site of explosive remnants of war is completed and basic services are in place, including adequate security. After a temporary suspension of survey activities by the UN Mine Action Service and local authorities, mainly due to a change in local administration in early May, de-miners resumed the verification of the new site on 18 May. Half the site had been cleared and is expected to be completed by the end of June.

Given the high rate of incidents and abuses targeting the displaced people, especially women and girls, providing security during the relocation process and in the new site is of paramount importance. The Government will construct a police post in the new site to strengthen security. The Government and humanitarian organizations have also agreed that people will relocate to the new site in Daynile with their current shelter and once settled will be provided with standard shelter. Partners are striving to accelerate the currently slow pace of the preparations as “gatekeepers” seem to have taken advantage of the planned relocation and moved the displaced out of five settlements (Al-Adala, Majo, Siigale, Darwiish and Tarabunka), to the KM7-KM13 areas on the outskirts of Mogadishu. This has been exacerbated by the lack of clear communication on the plan, which has now been prioritized within the relocation task force. Gatekeepers demand a share of the humanitarian assistance from the displaced for supposed protection or access to land for temporary settlement; the more people or settlements a gatekeeper manages the higher the income. The relocation plan will be adjusted to include the movement of displaced from KM7-KM13 to the new site in Daynile. Any further delay of the relocation process is expected to motivate gatekeepers to move displaced people to other areas outside the designated new site.

Voluntary return, reintegration and livelihoods programmes will be a priority for the Government and for humanitarian and development organizations once the relocation is completed and the number of displaced people, their needs and intentions are better understood through detailed profiling.

People assisted to return to home areas and to access land

About eleven internally displaced families from Burao, Hargeysa and the Laas Caanood settlement in Sool region were assisted by aid workers to return to Baidoa on 2 June. This is a part of the ongoing return of displaced people in Somaliland to their places of origin in southern and central Somalia.

On 27 May, Hargeysa Municipality provided 24 blocks of land (each block is 90x48 metres) to displaced people in the Mohamed Mooge settlement. The provision of land followed lobbying by humanitarian organizations for the authorities to provide land to the displaced for durable relocation. Land availability has been a constant challenge for the displaced. A relocation task force has been set up by the Somaliland Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Reconstruction comprising the UN, NGOs, the Government and the displaced community.

Repeat displacements hamper long-term solutions

The continued re-displacement of people within Puntland complicates the search for sustainable and resilient solutions. Since 1 June, 400 families in Bossaso have been forced to relocate after the land on which they were settled was sold by a private landlord. These relocations continue despite the displaced having attained security of tenure and the recent parliamentary endorsement of the “Guiding Principles on IDPs”.

Land availability has been a constant challenge for the displaced.

For further information, please contact:

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

Rita Maingi, Information Officer, maingir@un.org, Tel. (+254) 734 800 120

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