

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity remains driver of displacement although December recorded lowest number of the year.
- A near average harvest is expected.
- Health partners curb deadly, but preventable, diseases through mass vaccinations.

FIGURES

# of people in humanitarian emergency and crisis	2.1m
# of people in stress	1.7m
# of acutely malnourished children under five	236,000
Source: www.fsnau.org	
# of internally displaced people	1.1m
# of new internal displacements (4 th quarter)	>21,000
# of Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa	1m
Source: UNHCR	

Consolidated Appeal

FUNDING

1.3 billion	
requested for 2013 (US\$)	
1.16 billion	
requested in 2012 (US\$)	
58% funded 2012	
(by 31 December 2012)	
Source: Financial Tracking Service	



Shams and her baby Ayan at a child health centre in Bossasso.

In this issue

- Displacement trends P.1
- Harvest forecast P.2
- Child health days P.3
- Funding analysis for 2012 P.4

Insecurity remains a key challenge

Humanitarian access improves, but security risk remains high

Humanitarian access continued to improve slowly in Somalia in the last months of the year. However, the security situation remains a key impediment to reaching people in need. According to statistics compiled by OCHA, the number of attacks on aid workers, involving physical attacks, threats or the theft of assets, reduced from 13 in October to 4 and 5 in November and December, respectively. There were also less reports of interference with implementation of aid programmes during the same period.

The withdrawal of Al Shabaab from key towns in southern Somalia has permitted a gradual increase in the international presence in some areas, enabling aid groups to bring in more relief supplies and better monitor projects. The security risk in these areas remains high, as power vacuums often exist at least temporarily and Al Shabaab shifts tactics towards asymmetric warfare. Programmes that were previously in place can be disrupted during and after military operations. Humanitarians face further uncertainty in interactions with new local authorities. Al Shabaab's withdrawal from Jowhar in December is expected to improve aid deliveries from Mogadishu to the Lower Shabelle region. In December, aid workers conducted an emergency mission by air to Marka, the administrative capital of Lower Shabelle, which had recently been taken by Government-allied forces. The mission to investigate reports of Dengue fever confirmed one case of the disease and left equipment for the hospital in Marka to test future suspected cases.

Despite concrete gains, overall access for humanitarian actors remains extremely challenging. The complex dynamic of conflict and clan-related insecurity in Somalia continues to drive displacement, disrupt livelihoods and agriculture, create emergency needs and hamper aid efforts.

Insecurity main trigger for displacement

December saw the lowest number of displacements in Somalia this year. According to population movement trends from the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, about 4,500 people were displaced in Somalia in December, 1,900 of them uprooted due to insecurity. Conflict-related displacement was most prominent in the first half of the year, most notably in the southern and central regions, including displacement from the Afgooye corridor to Mogadishu due to military operations. Over 15,000 people fled Kismayo due to conflict in September. With less fighting over heavily populated towns in late 2012, conflict-related displacements have declined. People have also returned to their places of origin, including over 2,000 people who returned to Kismayo in November and December.

Insecurity accounted for about 60 per cent of reported displacements in 2012, according to UNHCR statistics. Other key drivers of population movements include temporary return, lack of livelihoods, cross-border movements and evictions from settlements for displaced. Many farmers displaced outside of the country cross into Somalia temporarily to plant and harvest in their places of origin, but do not stay due to pockets of conflict, reduced livelihoods capacity and lack of sustainable livelihoods.

BASELINE

Population (UNDP, 2005)	7.5m
GDP per capita (Somalia Human Development Report 2012)	\$284
% pop living on less than \$1 per day (Somalia MDG report)	43.2%
Life expectancy (UNDP-HDR 2011)	51 years
<5 mortality (FSNAU 2012)	1.37/1,000/day
<5 global acute malnutrition rate (FSNAU 2012)	15.2%
% population using improved drinking water sources (UNDP 2009)	30 %

CLUSTERS

Lead/Co-lead organization

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

Displacement trends in 2012



Displacement trends 2008-2012



Source: UNHCR population movement trends. For more details go to: <http://bit.ly/Px02bm>

Over 1 million people remain displaced in Somalia

The estimated number of displaced people in Somalia now stands at about 1.1 million, according to UNHCR. While getting accurate displacement numbers remains challenging, different methodologies and stakeholder consultations are employed to obtain, and where necessary, revise figures. Estimating the static number of internally displaced in settlements is difficult due to repeated, short- and long-term displacement. Methods combining satellite imagery, field-based assessments and surveys provide the most reliable data. UNHCR and partners are working to combine these methods with triangulation of data from other sources.

Near average harvest expected

Slight improvements in food security confirmed in December

The food security and nutrition situation is expected to improve early 2013 due to favourable October to December *Deyr* (short) rains and continued humanitarian response, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). The *Deyr* cereal harvest is expected to be near average in southern and central zones, and above average in the northwest. However, below average cereal production is expected in parts of the agro-pastoral areas of Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle regions due to poor *Deyr* rains in those areas.

Displaced people living in settlements will remain food insecure and continued humanitarian assistance is needed to meet the food and nutrition needs for these and other vulnerable groups. Activities aimed at protecting livelihoods, and reducing food consumption gaps and acute malnutrition will be needed for those in crisis, while programmes for disaster risk reduction, protecting livelihoods, and enhancing resilience are needed elsewhere in the country. In November, food security cluster partners assisted over 4.2 million people, by providing food assistance or helping food insecure households begin to rebuild their livelihoods. About 1.2 million people have improved access to food and safety nets. Over 2 million people continue to benefit from seasonal livelihood inputs of seeds and tools and livestock vaccinations conducted in October. The FSNAU report can be found at: <http://bit.ly/UenKk0>.

Somalia seasonal timeline and key events



Source: FSNAU. Bullet points indicate outcomes of FSNAU seasonal analysis.

A good harvest in Somalia will only provide up to half of the cereal needs.

Commercial food imports and food assistance play crucial role

Somalia is a food-deficit country. A good harvest will only provide up to half of the population's cereal needs. Over the past five years, local agricultural production has provided around 22 per cent of cereal needs. Commercial food imports and food assistance will continue to play a crucial part in meeting national food requirements.

Nutrition situation remains fragile among displaced people

While the overall food security and nutrition situation is expected to improve in Somalia in the first half of 2013, the nutrition situation in southern Somalia, parts of the North and in the central regions is likely to remain critical to very critical largely due to the lack of health infrastructure, poor feeding practices and outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea and measles during the April to June rainy season, according to FSNAU. Recent findings from eight nutrition surveys in internally displaced settlements in the northern and central regions in November indicate a sustained serious to very critical situation. Throughout Somalia, internally displaced persons in settlements will remain in food security crisis. About 40 nutrition surveys are ongoing in Somali rural and urban livelihoods.

Key findings of nutrition surveys among internally displaced people

Displaced site	Global acute malnutrition (GAM)	Severe acute malnutrition (SAM)	Crude death rate
Hargeysa	10.9% (8.7-13.6)	2.3% (1.2-4.2)	0.19 (0.08-0.44)
Buraro	15.5% (11.6-20.5)	2.1% (1.0-4.1)	0.28 (0.12-0.63)
Berbera	19.9% (15.4-25.3)	6.6% (3.8-11.0)	0.20 (0.07-0.55)
Bossaso	20.6% (17.1-24.6)	4.3% (3.0-6.1)	0.41 (0.17-1.00)
Qardho	21.8% (17.1-27.3)	7.9% (5.4-11.4)	n/a
Garowe	14.3% (11.4-17.8)	3.7% (2.6-5.3)	0.20 (0.09-0.41)
Galkayo	17.0% (13.9-20.6)	4.4% (3.1-6.3)	0.06 (0.01-0.24)
Dusamareb	22.6%	5.8%	0.22 (0.05-0.92)

Source: FSNAU. Nutrition surveys carried out in November 2012. For more details go to: <http://bit.ly/YPeqj0>
The WHO emergency threshold for GAM is 15%. SAM over 5% is considered critical.
Crude death rate indicated per 10,000 per day. Figures are retrospective 90 days.

Vaccination campaign to curb killer diseases

Extensive health outreach to help end preventable child deaths

Every year thousands of children in Somalia die of preventable diseases. In December, 442 teams comprising vaccinators, supervisors, monitors, record-takers and social mobilizers administered immunizations, including measles, polio, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus) vaccines for children under-5, Albendazole de-worming drug and vitamin A supplementation. They also provided other critical health and nutrition interventions to eligible children and mothers. The December outreach was the second phase of the 2012 child health days campaign, which is implemented by health ministries, UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners. About 275,000 children under 5 years of age and 394,000 women of childbearing age in 26 districts and in settlements for displaced people were targeted. The outreach in the northeastern and northwestern zones of Somalia has been completed, while the campaign was launched in Mogadishu in late December. Numbers of those reached are pending.

Thousands of children in Somalia die of preventable diseases every year.

Disaster response in Puntland

55 people reported drowned off coast

Fifty-five people drowned or are missing after an overcrowded boat capsized off the Somali coast on 18 December, according to UNCHR. The agency stated it was the biggest loss of life in the Gulf of Aden since February 2011 when 57 Somali refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa drowned while attempting to reach Yemen. About 100,000 people have crossed the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden this year, despite warnings from aid agencies about the risks such trips involve. With the latest deaths, 95

people have drowned or gone missing in the waters between Somalia and Yemen this year. Refugee partners, through the local Migration Response Centre in Bossaso in Puntland, provided support and services to the survivors and assisting the local authorities with the ongoing recovery operations.

Limited impact of tropical storm in Puntland

In late December, heavy rains hit coastal settlements of Bari and Nugaal regions in Puntland, and the pastoral hinterland along the coast. Although the effects in the coastal settlements were limited, the rains have affected pastoralists in Nugaal regions. An inter-agency mission visited the affected area late December. Initial information indicates that those affected are mainly pastoralists, that more than 4,000 livestock of goats and camel have died, and that shelters of 916 people have been destroyed. The Somalia Red Crescent has distributed household items to 150 storm affected people in Dangorayo.

Funds help people in newly accessible areas

Pooled funding helps people in emergency and crisis

In December, the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) disbursed US\$34.1 million, of the \$44.6 million available; to support people in emergency and crisis, including those in newly accessible areas in Bay and Lower Juba.

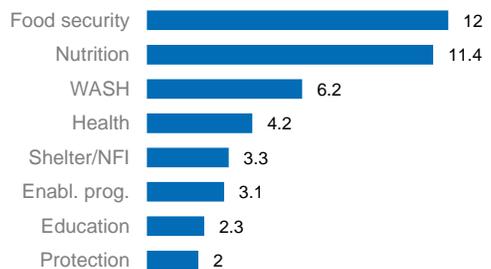
Part of the CHF allocation, \$3 million, aims to bridge the funding shortfall of key common services projects such as for the UN Security aircraft, which is used for conducting rapid security assessments, medical evacuations and support to NGO coordination and security projects. The allocation was the second in 2012. The \$95 million allocated through the CHF in 2012 was 11 per cent of humanitarian funding for Somalia.

The Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund in December disbursed US\$34.1 million, of the \$44.6 million available; to support people in emergency and crisis.

CHF second allocation December 2012

Themes	Allocation (US\$)
Emergency	4.0
Crisis	30.1
Internally displaced/durable solutions	4.9
Protection	2.0
Disaster risk management	600,000
Enabling programmes	3.0
Total allocation	44.6 million

CHF funding 2nd allocation 2012 by cluster (US\$) m



New products on the OCHA Somalia website:

Humanitarian Dashboard - <http://bit.ly/XgUA4H>

Global CAP 2013 - <http://bit.ly/WZKRvH>

Global CAP 2013 video - <http://bit.ly/YPjDY6>

For further information, please contact:

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

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