



## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOMALIA

### Monthly Analysis May 2007

This report was written in cooperation with the UN Agencies in Somalia

#### HIGHLIGHTS

While there has been no major conflict in Mogadishu during May and early June 2007, tensions in the city persisted, with incidents involving roadside bombs and other explosive devices on the increase. TFG supporters were targeted, as well as Ugandan and Ethiopian convoys. Two failed attempts were made on the life of the TFG Prime Minister during the first week in June, after which authorities instigated a major security crackdown, with house-to-house weapon searches, the arrest of hundreds of individuals, and reported widespread harassment and intimidation of residents.

In spite of the above, approximately 112,000 of almost 400,000 people who were displaced from the capital between February and April 2007 are estimated to have returned. Additional returns continue to be inhibited by factors such as fear of renewed violence, the destruction of some public buildings and tension over the planned use of other buildings formerly occupied by IDPs. Meanwhile, following the unrest and recent security crackdown, reports have indicated some renewed movement out of the city, though numbers are unconfirmed.

Response to conflict-displaced IDPs continued in May. As of the end of the month, partners had delivered non-food items for over 360,000 IDPs and food for over 336,000 IDPs in the different areas of displacement. Health and water/sanitation response continued through support for hospitals, provision of medicines, and chlorination activities. As people started to return to Mogadishu, and in spite of security developments in the city, humanitarian partners were also able to deliver some assistance to the returnees; however, violence and insecurity limit the response.

On 29-30 May, a UN inter-agency mission traveled to Mogadishu to discuss the next steps in the delivery of aid. While the first phase of the IDP response prioritised assistance to the most vulnerable, given that returns to Mogadishu have begun, the focus will now shift to provision of basic services for IDPs and the community as a whole. The mission underlined the impartial nature of all humanitarian action and stressed that any discussion of resettlement plans for IDPs or longer-term support for durable solutions for IDPs will only take place once the National Reconciliation process has defined the way forward. The mission noted a strong mistrust amongst and between authorities, civil society and NGOs, while Mogadishu's residents had clearly reached a state of desperation, with many having suffered the destruction of sources of livelihood. In such an environment, all constituencies must work together to address humanitarian needs. In order to enhance coordination and communication, a collaborative framework will be discussed to bolster humanitarian response and define the respective roles of the various constituencies.

Meanwhile, humanitarian access into and throughout South/Central is showing a worrying trend, with increasing restrictions on road, air and sea movement. Insecurity, checkpoints and rising passage fees along several main roads resulted in delivery delays, while heavy rains and localised flooding rendered some roads impassable. Kismayo port closed twice during May due to revenue issues, while flights to Buale (Middle Juba) and Galkayo (Mudug) were halted due to security (Buale has since reopened). Hijackings and attempted hijackings of vessels off the Somali coast increased; on 19 May a WFP-chartered vessel was attacked. Although WFP has not suspended sea transport of aid, the agency is finding it difficult to contract vessels to ship food to Somalia.

According to FAO/FSAU, the overall 2007 *Gu* performance has so far been poor and may result in significantly reduced crop production, with corresponding implications for food security. Of particular concern are Hiran and the southern regions. The poor *Gu* performance, along with the impact of displacement from Mogadishu is expected to have negatively affected agropastoral and agricultural communities in these areas. A best case scenario anticipates below normal rainfed production, while a worst case scenario would see rainfed crop failure, especially in Hiran and the Shabelles.

Although Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/cholera remains a health concern in South/Central Somalia, the outbreak has been largely contained in areas to which partners have access. Since 1 January 2007, 36,292 cases of AWD have been reported, including 1,102 related deaths. More worryingly, recent nutrition assessments confirm that high rates of acute malnutrition that have persisted for years throughout South/Central Somalia are continuing. So far in 2007, 16 of 17 assessments have shown rates above the emergency threshold of 15%.

## ACCESS and SECURITY

Despite the absence of widespread fighting in Mogadishu in May and early June 2007, heightened tensions persisted, with an increase in incidents and attacks involving hand grenades, explosive devices and roadside bombs. Supporters of the TFG continued to be targeted and assassinations increased; two failed attempts were made on the life of the TFG Prime Minister. Ugandan and Ethiopian troop convoys came under attack and unexploded ordnance planted during the conflict has resulted in casualties and deaths. On 6 June, a major security crackdown by the authorities saw house-to-house weapon searches followed by hundreds of arrests – including that of Abdi Imaan, Chairman of the Hawiye elders (later released). Business and transport reportedly came to a complete standstill, while three major media houses accused of supporting anti-TFG factions were shut down for several days.

Since fighting stopped at the end of April, thousands of people who fled the city between February and April 2007 returned to Mogadishu. Humanitarian partners were able to deliver some assistance to the returnees. This, however, was relatively limited with the majority of needs still unmet. Ongoing activities continue to the extent possible through national staff, yet the insecurity in the city creates interruptions and obstructs the scaling up of the response.

Mobility of aid workers in areas surrounding the capital was negatively affected, with general insecurity reported along main roads to Merka, K50, Balad, Jowhar, Baidoa, and Beletweyne. Tensions in Lower Shabelle due to fighting between the former regional administration and the newly appointed administration resulted in an unconfirmed number of deaths and contributed to insecurity on roads in the region. In various parts of South/Central, checkpoints and passage fees resulted in delivery delays and additional transport costs. Charges per truck at Baidoa have reportedly increased from \$125 to \$520.

Security in the Jubas deteriorated. In the Kismayo area, clan fighting caused an unconfirmed number of deaths. Kismayo's seaport closed twice in May over revenue demands; the second time reopening on 31 May following clan mediation. Throughout the month, roadblocks on the main road to Kismayo were rife; up to 40 roadblocks were reported on the 40km stretch between Arare and Kismayo. Recently, a convoy of some 35 trucks was delayed on the road between Kismayo and Jilib for five days. UNCAS flights to Buale (Middle Juba) were halted on 23 May due to security issues. The airstrip was reopened on 29 May but tensions on the ground persist. Aside from insecurity, various unresolved procedural issues regarding the importation of humanitarian cargo into Somalia are complicating delivery of assistance. In a recent incident, WFP-contracted trucks were delayed for a day at Mogadishu port while awaiting permission from the authorities to continue to Mogadishu warehouses for off-loading of food. With regard to the border situation, negotiations are ongoing concerning authorization to move humanitarian cargo overland from Kenya to Somalia.

Heavy localised *Gu* rains also affected transport of cargo, as main roads became impassable, particularly in the Jubas and parts of Gedo. WFP food distributions were delayed due to impassable roads in Middle Juba, while in Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) the airstrip was shut on 14 May for several days due to localized rains. In late May, heavy rains over coastal areas in Kenya obstructed overland transport to the Somali border, with delays of up to three days along some stretches.

Incidents of hijacking and attempted hijacking of commercial vessels along the Somali coast increased in May. A WFP-chartered vessel was attacked on 19 May after unloading 4,000 metric tons (MT) of food in Merka. Although the agency has food supplies and has not suspended sea transport of aid (the fastest and most efficient way of moving large amounts of food), it is finding it difficult to contract vessels to ship food to Somalia. Should incidents of piracy continue or worsen, partners may have to find alternative supply routes into the country for both food and non-food assistance.

Given the above, the recent allocation from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for Air Support Services in Somalia is a welcome development. The CERF funds will be used to subsidize humanitarian cargo and passenger flights into South/Central Somalia to support the provision of assistance to IDPs and the post-drought, -flood and -conflict responses. Included in the project is the rehabilitation of Wajid airstrip, now underway and expected to be completed by the end of July 2007. While works are ongoing, only caravans will be able to land at the airstrip.

In Puntland, several security incidents followed the lowering of the UN security phase in the zone. A reported US airstrike over Bargal on 1 June resulted in an unconfirmed number of deaths and heightened tension in neighbouring areas. Aid organizations operated cautiously in the area. Meanwhile, two kidnapped staff members working for an international NGO were released in mid-May.

Further to the May directive by the TFG that anyone entering Somalia must obtain a visa prior to arrival, humanitarian partners are encountering problems when visiting locations in parts of northwest Somalia where local authorities are not recognising the TFG-issued visa. Additionally, in southern Somalia, despite holding a visa, aid workers in some areas are being charged arrival, transit and departure fees. The matter has been discussed with the TFG; however, despite assurances from the authorities, discrepancies remain between the official policy and its implementation on the ground.

## PROTECTION

Despite continuing sporadic violence in Mogadishu, thousands of people displaced by the recent conflict returned to the city in May and early June. According to the UNHCR-led Population Movement Tracking (PMT), approximately 112,000 IDPs have returned to Mogadishu since 1 May, 99,000 of these during May and the remainder in June. To date, the majority of returns have been from Lower Shabelle (65,000) and Middle Shabelle (34,000). About 5,000 are reported to have returned from Gedo and 2,000 from Bay region. Other regions that have recorded returns include Hiran, Mudug and Hargeisa/W. Galbeed. Unlike the movement out of Mogadishu, which was sudden and in large numbers, returns have been gradual and more difficult to quantify. In addition, PMT partners estimate that over 1,700 IDPs who were displaced within Mogadishu in recent months have returned to their original settlements in the city.

Partners report that while many people are willing to return to Mogadishu, factors inhibiting return include fears of violence escalating again, the destruction of some public buildings formerly occupied by IDPs, tension over the planned use of public buildings in which they had been living and a lack of transport from areas of displacement back to Mogadishu. Meanwhile, recent unrest and a security crackdown (involving the arrest of hundreds of civilians and religious leaders suspected by authorities of having links with anti-government factions) may be triggering renewed movement out of the city. Numbers of such movements are unconfirmed.

Response to conflict-displaced IDPs continued through May. As of the end of the month, partners had delivered non-food items (NFIs) for over 360,000 IDPs and food for over 336,000 IDPs in the different areas of displacement. This included assistance to IDPs within Mogadishu. NRC – in collaboration with CONCERN and LNGO Somali Youth for Peace and Democracy – distributed NFIs to 9,000 IDPs in six sites in Mogadishu. The majority were long-term IDPs who were unable to leave the city during the conflict. WFP completed two rounds of distributions in Mogadishu, targeting a total of 25,000 people with 885 MT of food. Health and water/sanitation response was ongoing through support for hospitals, provision of medicines, and chlorination activities.

In order to discuss the next steps in the delivery of assistance, a UN inter-agency mission – following on from the Emergency Relief Coordinator's visit to Mogadishu on 12 May (see last month's report) – traveled to the capital on 29-30 May. Meeting with various stakeholders and authorities, the mission clarified that while the first phase of the IDP response had prioritised delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable, given the commencement of returns to Mogadishu, the focus will now shift to provision of basic services benefiting IDPs and the community as a whole. Where possible, assistance will also target those wishing to stay in their areas of displacement. The mission underlined the impartial nature of all humanitarian action and stressed that any discussion of resettlement plans or longer term support for durable solutions for IDPs will only take place once the National Reconciliation Process has provided an agreement on the way forward.

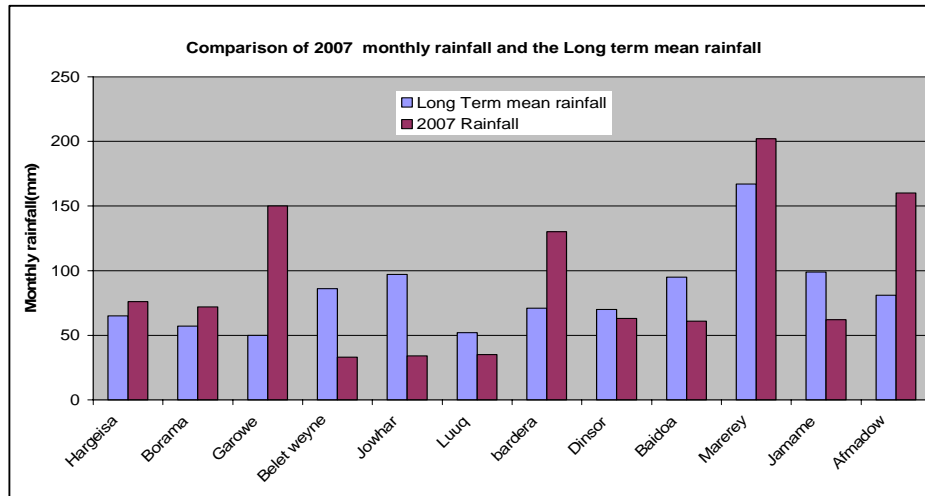
Following on from an initial IDP profiling exercise in Mogadishu in February/March 2007, a rapid survey is presently being conducted to collect more updated information on the dynamics and underlying causes of displacement during the recent fighting, as well as the intentions of IDPs. The findings will help in the development and prioritization of response activities.

Several protection issues remain of concern in relation to returnees in Mogadishu. Some individuals have reportedly been prevented from returning to their homes, and monitoring is required to ensure that potential returnees are not dealt with on a discriminatory basis. Residential properties have been taken over by military forces and there is tension over the fate of some public buildings that until recently were occupied by IDPs. More broadly, there are protection concerns over the continued arbitrary detention, deportation, and disappearance of persons arrested by Ethiopian forces/TFG and taken to unknown locations in Ethiopia and Somalia. Additionally, reports of the harassment of journalists and human right defenders have continued, as has child recruitment. On 6 June, three key media houses were shut down by the TFG, which accused them of supporting anti-TFG factions. The three were subsequently re-opened but the directors will reportedly be brought to court.

Incidents involving landmines/UXOs – especially in and around Mogadishu – have reportedly increased in recent months, resulting in injuries and deaths among civilian populations, including children. (Evidence from Baidoa and Merka hospitals also shows a rise in UXO-related accidents involving civilian transport and agricultural vehicles.) A Landmine Impact Survey has not been conducted in South/Central and there is a lack of detailed, reliable information on the extent and location of mined areas. Given the immediate threat to life as people return to Mogadishu, clearance of the roads leading to and from the city must be a priority. Stockpiles already collected and stored in houses or public locations need urgently to be removed. A small awareness campaign has started through Horn Africa in partnership with UNICEF, though with limited coverage. An inter-agency mission to South/Central, led by the UN Mine Action Service, is planned for the coming weeks as a first step in addressing the problem.

## LIVELIHOODS and FOOD SECURITY

According to FAO/FSAU, the overall 2007 *Gu* performance to date has been poor and could result in significantly reduced crop production, with corresponding implications for food security. Although the 2007 *Gu* season in Somalia started well in mid-April, with generally well distributed and even rains, in May rains were erratic and not well distributed in either time or location. The weather forecast for June predicts below normal to no rains for most of the country. Of particular concern are Hiran and the southern regions. These regions are normally resilient to shocks, but the poor *Gu* performance, combined with the impact of displacement from Mogadishu is expected to have negatively affected the agropastoral and agricultural communities in these areas.



Some regions in the North and Lower Juba received above normal rainfall during May. (Garowe in Nugal region received three times the normal mean rainfall for this time of year, which caused localised flash floods during the first week of May.) In the South, some localised flooding occurred in some riverine areas of the Shabelle river, in particular around Jowhar (Middle Shabelle). The impact, however, was minimal. River levels in the upstream stations of both the Juba and Shabelle

remained slightly below the mean throughout the month, while the lower reaches remained at high levels but within the normal range for the time of year.

According to FAO/FSAU, crops established at the onset of the *Gu* rains in mid-April suffered as result of poor and erratic rains in May and early June. In the Juba, Shabelle and Gedo regions, FAO/FSAU reports crop establishment as well below normal, with Hiran experiencing an almost complete crop establishment failure. In rainfed as well as riverine areas, crops were affected not only by lack of rain but also by germination failure in large areas and by restricted planting areas resulting from standing water from the *Deyr* rains and saturated soil. In a best case scenario, FAO/FSAU anticipates a below normal rainfed production, especially in the Jubas, Bay and Gedo, while the worst case anticipates a rainfed crop failure, especially in Hiran and the Shabelles.

Alongside these concerns, livestock conditions remain positive. As a result of the heavy *Deyr* rains, and following the mild *Jilaa* and good start to the *Gu*, pasture and water are widely available in most regions. Livestock body conditions remain good, which is benefiting livestock prices and terms of trade. Milk production is improving as kidding and calving is increasing.

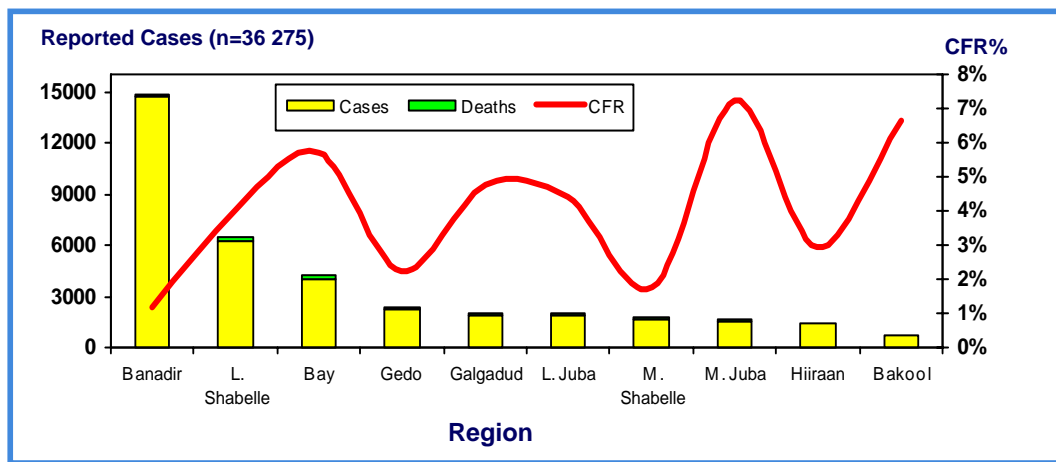
In late June 2007, FAO/FSAU will conduct its usual comprehensive post-*Gu* seasonal food and livelihood security assessment to assess overall food security and livelihoods conditions and to determine levels of severity in the humanitarian situation. This year, given the magnitude of the recent displacement crisis, the survey will include an analysis on the impact of the displaced on local food security conditions. The findings of the assessment are expected in August 2007.

## HEALTH, WATER HYGIENE and SANITATION

The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in South/Central Somalia has been largely contained in many areas. Between 1 January and 8 June 2007, a total of 36,275 cases of clinically diagnosed Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) were reported from Central and South Somalia, including 1,102 related-deaths.

The distribution of AWD cases, deaths, and Case Fatality Rates (CFR) by region is shown in the figure below. The overall CFR has significantly decreased, from 4.32% on 29 March to 0.83% on 8 June 2007. The trend also shows a sharp decrease in the number of reported cases in all 10 regions of South/Central Somalia.

Response to the high CFRs of AWD in Baidoa and Wajid at the beginning of April resulted in a reduced caseload of AWD cases. Challenges remain, as some areas still lack chlorination of their main water sources. WHO emphasizes the importance of continuation of chlorination activities year-round and not only during AWD outbreaks, as safe drinking water prevents many infectious diseases, not only AWD.



Distribution of AWD cases, deaths and CFR by region, Central and South Somalia, 1 January -8 June 2007

More than five Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC) have been closed in different regions. In Mogadishu two CTCs were recently closed. *Medecins sans Frontieres* (MSF) closed the Forlanini CTC on 3 June and will monitor the situation from the MSF health centre in Yaqshid to ensure all severe cases are referred to Banadir and Hayat hospitals. *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) closed its CTC as of 4 June. Banadir hospital reports a significant decrease in the number of AWD cases but is still facing a shortage of medical supplies.

Due to the reduction in AWD cases in Gedo, the Gedo Health Consortium (GHC) closed its CTC in Garbaharey. In Bay and Bakool regions, World Vision (WV) closed its Centers in Burhakaba, Keromalack and Burdhuhunle, while the Somalia Red Crescent Society (SRCS) closed its Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) corners on 10 June 2007. ACF stopped chlorination activities in Burdhuhunle on 14 May and in Elbon on 28 May. ACF is currently conducting hygiene education to increase community awareness of AWD prevention.

Health, water and sanitation partners continue to focus on AWD outbreak prevention and control, in particular through the provision of medical supplies, emergency health kits, chlorination and water treatment at source and point of use (household level). To enhance water treatment activities, intensified hygiene promotion activities were implemented. Berdere Water Committee continues to chlorinate water for 673 households. Local NGO Community Care Center carried on with community mobilization and sensitization on AWD in Baidoa town and 15 villages in Bay district. Radio messages through Warsan radio station in Baidoa on cholera prevention are ongoing. The Somalia Association for Rehabilitation and Development (SARD) is chlorinating 205 wells in Baidoa and Burhakaba areas. Mumin Global completed the extension of the water supply to the Baidoa CTC in Bay Regional Hospital. The NGO also continues to provide water supply services to 350 households in Baidoa town, while UNICEF provides chlorine for chlorination.



CTC center in Baidoa. Source: UNICEF

In Doble (Lower Juba), WASDA, a local partner, in collaboration with Oxfam, have started chlorination, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the town's water supply system. The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) recently approved project proposals from ADRA in Beletweyne and Bulo Burti (Hiran) and from AFREC in Jilib (Middle Juba) to enhance access to drinking water through rehabilitation of existing wells and other sanitation activities. More related projects are presently being reviewed for funding through the HRF.

Although there has been a significant reduction in AWD/cases, water and sanitation partners have agreed to continue with chlorination and intensive hygiene promotion activities for an additional two months up to the end of July 2007, when the rainy season will also have ended. Thereafter, the priorities will shift from water treatment/intensive hygiene promotion activities to increased access to safe water and sanitation facilities/intensive hygiene promotion. Continuous water quality monitoring and surveillance will also be prioritized, and routine chlorination of water supplies will be maintained.

Subsequent to the confirmation of two new polio cases in Mudug region in April, no new cases of polio were reported in Somalia in May. The total number of confirmed polio cases stands at 229 since the wild polio virus broke out in the country in July 2005; the vast majority of these cases relate to 2005. In 2007, eight new cases have been confirmed (five in Togdhere, one in Hiran and two in Mudug),

which raised some concerns among health officials of the possible existence of additional undetected polio cases in these areas.

The National Immunization Day (NID) in April 2007 targeted more than 400,000 children under five in parts of Togdhere, Sool, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, and Middle and Lower Juba regions. Coverage was higher than anticipated due to the presence of displaced children who had fled from the conflict in Mogadishu. Another campaign took place at the end of May. The next campaign is scheduled for 25-27 June and it will target the same regions and districts covered in April, with the addition of Mudug.

Meanwhile, lack of access due to insecurity continues to hamper the completion of the measles campaign which, as of last month, had been implemented in 76 out of 80 districts. Campaign activities in the districts of Walaweyne, Afgoye, Awdegeley (Lower Shabelle) and Mahas (Hiran) are still pending.

## NUTRITION

High rates of acute malnutrition continue to be reported throughout areas of South and Central Somalia. The latest results from three livelihood-based nutrition assessments conducted in Gedo in April 2007 reported Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 15-20%. These results, although critical, indicate a slight recovery from the previous assessment conducted in Gedo in March 2006, when rates of almost 24% GAM were reported. However, a historical trends analysis highlights the persisting critical nutrition situation in Gedo (above the WHO emergency threshold of 15%) for the last 12 years, illustrating a high level of nutritional vulnerability and the population's low capacity to recover in between recurrent shocks. The individual assessment results did not indicate any significant difference between the three livelihood groups: i) Riverine population reported a GAM of 17.7% and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 3.5%, ii) Agropastoral population reported a GAM of 16.7% with a SAM of 3.1%, and iii) Pastoral population reported a GAM of 19.9% and a SAM of 2.6% (FSAU, May 2007).

In Baidoa, a rapid assessment using MUAC (mid-upper-arm circumference) conducted in five Baidoa IDP camps in mid-May identified 18.6% of 1,106 children assessed (aged 1-5 years) to be acutely malnourished (MUAC<12.5cm). A worrying 4.3% of the children were identified to be severely malnourished (MUAC<11.0cm). Recent and long-term IDPs were noted to be equally affected.

Preliminary results of an exhaustive nutrition assessment conducted by UNICEF, FSAU and partners of 762 IDP children in Galkayo in May also indicate critical acute malnutrition levels, with a GAM of 21.9% and a SAM of 2.2%. Approximately 14% of the assessed IDPs reported having arrived in Galkayo from Mogadishu following the recent conflict. These results are higher than typically reported malnutrition levels among this population. The last assessment of IDPs conducted in Galkayo in 2004 reported GAM rates below 10%. Poor living conditions and health services are considered significant contributing factors to the present nutrition situation.

Meanwhile, the efforts of ACF to complete a nutrition assessment in Galgadud (Dusamareb and Guri Ceel area) in May were interrupted by insecurity, which prevented the collection of a full sample. Analysis of the data collected indicated serious acute malnutrition levels. Of note is the fact that the nutrition situation of the host population was deemed to be poorer than that of the recently arrived IDPs from Mogadishu.

Analysis of a further five nutrition assessments conducted in May are ongoing. These assessments took place in Middle and Lower Shabelle, Burhakaba (Bay) in southern Somalia and in the coastal Dheer of northeastern Somalia.

Partners in the nutrition sector are reviewing the present response to identify gaps and priority areas. Given the above-mentioned nutritional situation, stakeholders are also reviewing the appropriateness and quality of response and seeking to mobilize multi-sector interventions to better address the multiple factors contributing to poor nutrition. Particular attention is being paid to areas that recently experienced good crop (cereal) harvest and yet where critical levels of malnutrition persist. Some recommendations emerging from the discussions so far include carrying out training of trainers on nutrition interventions, improving in-country capacity and collating Information, Education and Communication materials for use as references in capacity-building and community sensitization. The possibility of diversifying household diets through distribution of pulses/blended food and oil was also explored.

In direct response to the Baidoa assessment, increased targeting of accessible IDPs has commenced. Screening and referral of the moderately malnourished children from the five IDP settlements to the nearby Horseed Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in Baidoa is taking place, while two new SFP sites will be operational in southwest Baidoa (Rabygudud and Gaofgadud Shabele) by national NGO DMO. UNICEF has further initiated discussions with the Ministry of Health as a potential partner to implement a severe malnutrition management programme in Baidoa.

In terms of other nutrition interventions, IMC intends to implement selective feeding programmes in Bullo Burti (Hiran), while Mercy USA plans to initiate nutrition and health programmes in southern Hiran. In the meantime, coordination activities continue inside Somalia as well as in Nairobi. The possibility of holding nutrition coordination meetings in every region experiencing a nutrition crisis is being explored.

## HIV/AIDS

Partners active in AIDS interventions in Somalia recently set a five-year Universal Access target and agreed on indicators that can be monitored. With the support of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, partners have reached the important target of providing some access to components of Integrated Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support (IPTCS) services to around one million Somalis in Puntland, Somaliland and South/Central Somalia. Similarly, more than 90 IPTCS service delivery sites now exist throughout the country, compared to only two sites a year ago.

The implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation framework is facilitating increased capacity to collect data from service delivery points at the community level and provide it to the established Somali AIDS Commission Secretariats. The information system permits joint tracking of the Universal Access targets and boosts progress within the Somali AIDS response.

UNICEF and partners have started Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services, a vital step in achieving the Universal Access goals. Activities are funded mainly through the Global Fund with government counterparts contributing some resources. The Somali experience has attracted substantial resources, and spending has quadrupled in the last few years. That said, significant additional resources will be required to meet Universal Access by 2010.

## CONSOLIDATED APPEALS PROCESS (CAP) and COORDINATION

The 2007 Revised CAP for Somalia, which appeals for roughly US\$266 million, is 42% funded (at US\$112 million) as of mid-May. While the food sector is 101% covered, other critical sectors remain underfunded, such as Water and Sanitation (20%); Protection (9%); and Health (6%). Shelter is currently funded at 22% and security at 18%. Education has received no funding to date.

Meanwhile, four projects for South/Central Somalia received allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in May, totaling around US\$ 7.7 million. These allocations are part of the US\$10 million recently set aside for Somalia by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator for Rapid Response capacity under the CERF. The Somalia operation has benefited from roughly US\$25 million from the CERF in 2006 and 2007.

UNICEF (US\$1.7 million) and UNHCR (US\$1 million) have had projects approved to assist IDPs who recently fled or were affected by the conflict in Mogadishu. UNICEF's project will target 180,000 people in South/Central while UNHCR's project targets 90,000. Assistance to IDPs in areas worst affected by the conflict – as well as to those who may be prevented from returning to their settlements, public buildings or public grounds in Mogadishu – will be prioritised under the project. Given the shift in response priorities from provision of NFIs to provision of basic services, the projects may be adapted in order to better meet current needs.

WFP has received a grant of US\$2.9 million to provide pre-paid humanitarian cargo and subsidized passenger flights into Somalia for IDP and post-drought/post-flood response. The allocation also covers the rehabilitation of Wajid airstrip. With respect to support to air services, the project foresees two months of inter-agency air cargo services and three months of subsidized passenger UNCAS flights. Passengers will pay a set amount of US\$250 each with the rest of the ticket cost absorbed by the CERF allocation. Two similar CERF grants for air support services were received in late 2006 and early 2007 to enhance the response in flood- and conflict-affected areas. WFP is now seeking alternative funding sources to subsidize such services in the future.

The fourth project is a contribution of US\$ 2.1 million to UNDP for the OCHA-administered Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). The allocation is the second of its kind and follows a successful use of the first grant that funded 16 NGO projects, including 10 projects implemented by national NGOs. It is hoped that this additional CERF support to the HRF will further strengthen the Rapid Response funding mechanism, particularly to support national NGOs. Since the beginning of 2007, 13 national NGOs have accessed funds through the HRF directly.

**Throughout 2006/2007, OCHA Somalia has received funding from:  
Australia, ECHO, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA**