1. Introduction
The Head of OCHA Somalia, Justin Brady explained to the meeting the HCT retreat agreed on need to improve on information sharing between the HCT, Donor and partners. He singled out humanitarian forum to be held on regular basis under the HCT umbrella and will provide a platform to develop policy direction necessary for HCT deliberation.

2. FSNAU Presentation
The Food Security and Nutrition Situation preliminary outlook (Post Gu 2013) was presented by FSNAU’s Tamara Nantashvili. Detailed presentation is attached, however, it concluded that:
   - Cereal production is expected to be average to slightly below average for Gu season; with continued cereal flows through other sources (humanitarian, Imports, cross border) cereal prices movements is likely to contain within seasonal trends
   - Food security situation is likely to remain stable in most areas of the country with Stressed (IPC Phase 2) persisting in most areas
   - Slight deterioration could be expected among sheep pastoralists (coastal areas) of Northeast and Mudug regions of Central as well as in flood affected riverine areas in Jowhar and Kurtunwarey.
   - Sustained levels of acute malnutrition expected in most of the areas across the country (GAM levels of 10-14.9 percent). Exceptions are:
     - Sool plateau, where nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate
     - Bakool and Hiran regions are expected to show improvement in nutrition situation

3. Update on Humanitarian Situation in Somalia
   I. SOUTH AND CENTRAL

   Mogadishu IDP relocation Process
   - Priority relocation sites: Events have overtaken the plan; of the sites identified as Phase I sites (Al-Adala, Majo, Siigale, Darwiish and Tarabunka), Al-Adala is nearly empty and the number of IDPs in Majo and Siigale has substantially reduced. IDPs who moved to km7-km13 will be included in the Phase I sites.
• Communication: Key messages on the objectives of the relocation plan and how it will happen have been developed and shared with the Ministry of Interior and National Security.
• Security: The Government has appointed a dedicated Police Lieutenant, who will support the relocation process. UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Interior in the preparation of a security plan for the relocation site.
• Plot-size: The Site Planning Technical Working Group agreed on a plot size per household of 50 m$^2$; however, UNHABITAT proposed 90 m$^2$. The Government is flexible but does not want disputes over the plot size to delay the process.
• Type of Shelter: The Government in principle agreed with the CGIs but asked the IDP relocation Task Force to come up with ways of mitigating potential IDPs perception.

Polio outbreak:
• The outbreak: ‘Wild polio’ was confirmed in Mogadishu in May, the first case reported since March 2007 when Somalia was declared Polio-free. Polio was also confirmed near the Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya this month. Since then, four cases have been confirmed in Somalia (3 in Banadir, 1 in Bay). WHO and the Health Cluster have warned partners to expect a large increase in positive cases in the upcoming months.
• Three-rounds of vaccination campaigns that will reach more than one million children have begun.
• The concern is access to children in areas controlled by Al Shabaab in southern and central Somalia. Al Shabaab may also restrict movement of families or children to areas where the vaccinations will take place.
• Messaging: Guidance from our WHO colleagues recommends a low-key approach. The approach is a low-profile, Somali-owned campaign built around Somali children, communities, well-being regardless of the area or clan affiliation.

AWD outbreak in Rajo Camp
• There was an outbreak of AWD/cholera cases in Rajo IDP camp, Wadajir district of Mogadishu. In the first half of May, there were at least 74 cases, out of which 67 were children under five years.
• OCHA organized an emergency meeting with the WASH and Health Clusters. MSF and other partners to agree on concrete steps forward for the emergency response.
• NRC is planning to build 450 latrines to fill the gap of latrines in the camp and provide WASH NFI kits and hygiene promotion. UNICEF has NFI kits and they are planning to distribute to Rajo IDP camp.
• Rajo IDP camp was established by the Turkish Red Crescent in mid-2011 and was managed like a ‘model camp’ for several months. The government estimates that 6,000 families live in the camp. The Turkish Red Crescent has reportedly pulled out and the District Commissioner is currently managing and ‘granting access permits’ to the camp. OCHA is in discussion with the Red Crescent to bring them back in.

Flood response in South-Central:
• Preparedness and pre-positioning of emergency supplies alleviated the impact of the early and intense March-May Gu flooding and helped contain outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and malaria.

• Impact: Flood-affected areas included 22 villages including parts of Jowhar along the river sides flooded due to seven breakages. 16 villages were only accessible by boat. The best estimates are that 6,397 hectares of crops were damaged, 50,000 people were displaced and 7 children were killed due to flooding. However, reported figures ranged from 253,000 people, according to Government, to less than 14,000 people, according to SWALIM.

Security and Access:

• Road access from Mogadishu to Merka, Jowhar and Baidoa are now open to commercial and private vehicles, with both legal and illegal check points removed. While fewer incidents were reported on these axes in the last month, AS remains a threat, particularly between K60 and Merka, and around Buur Habaka.

• The volatile political situation in Kismayo has put further deployment of UN humanitarian staff at a standstill.

• In Gedo, the Luuq and Belet Xawoo District Commissioners have both been replaced by order of the DC of Doolow, under Ethiopian influence. EDF and SNAF are conducting military operations from Garbahaarey to take control of the roads to Doolow.

• In Bay, AMISOM has taken positions in Awdinle and Gof Gudo, north and west respectively of Baidoa, and secured stronger position around Baidoa and in Buur Hakaba. EDF is deploying small advanced units towards Dinsor and Berdale (West of Baidoa).

• In Bakool, Ceel Barde underwent a hit-and-run attack from AS on 28/05. EDF is gaining control of Tieglow District, and has taken position 5 km East of Xudur. In Xudur, AS is forcibly recruiting civilian males.

• Belet Weyne Access by humanitarian agencies to the area has improved recently, largely through the efforts of local government, humanitarian agencies and AMISON.

• AMISOM is reinforcing position in Janaale district (Lower Shabelle) but underwent several hit-and-run attacks and ambushes during last months.

• In Mogadishu, increased AS attacks in April and May have not affected humanitarian response so far, in spite of specific threats repeatedly received.

• Contrary to previous rumors, EDF is not withdrawing but rather increasing its operations in Gedo, Bay and Bakool. AMISOM is consolidating positions in Kismayo and Baidoa towns.

II. 2. NORTHWEST

• UN flights to and from Somaliland remain suspended.

• IDP Relocation: on 27 May, Hargeysa Municipality made available 24 blocks of land (each block is 90m x 48m) to IDPs in Mohamed Mooge settlement
• Returns to Southern Somalia: Around 11 IDP households (59 individuals) from Burao, Hargeysa and Las Anood IDP settlements were returned to Baidoa with support from NRC on 2 June.

• AWD in Erigavo: On 29 May, Ministry of Health of Somaliland reported outbreak of AWD in Erigavo town, Sanaag region. Seven children under 2 years of age reportedly died and another 30 children were hospitalized for treatment in Erigavo Hospital.

• The Ministry along with the Municipality of Erigavo conducted sanitation and hygiene campaigns in the town and distributed ORS sachets, aqua-tabs and conducted chlorination of water tanks in the town.

• Impact of heavy rains in Eastern Sanaag: Heavy rains with tropical storm hit Xiingalool village on 24 May leaving several local population homeless. The rains damaged houses (affecting 150 HHs) and a hospital in the town.

III. NORTHEAST

• Suspected measles cases: 30y unconfirmed cases of suspected measles have been reported in Agaran and Bulabaley IDP settlements in Mudug region.

• Protracted IDP crises and re-locations (Evictions): From 1 June, 400 families in Bosasso have been forced to relocate as the land on which they were situated has been sold by a private landlord.

• Early Recovery vs Humanitarian programming UNHABITAT has withdrawn their participation from the emergency shelter / NFIs cluster meeting in Bosasso stating that their housing programmes are not related to an emergency / humanitarian context and as such, the shelter cluster coordination is not an appropriate forum.

• Relations with authorities: availability and willingness of SPU to support road missions (Bosasso – Garowe – Galkayo) is hampered by limited funding.

IV. CIVIL MILITARY COORDINATION

• OCHA is facilitating weekly Civil-Military Coordination group meeting in Mogadishu to address civil-military coordination issues.

• OCHA in partnership with AMISOM is organizing a UN-CMCoord course which will gather humanitarian actors and AMISOM military and civilian personnel.

• On-going development of Somalia Civil Military Coordination Guidelines between Humanitarian actors and AMISOM

• In Lower Juba, the AMISOM Sierra Leonean contingent is currently deploying in Tabka, Afmadow district.

V. CHF

• OCHA has launched quarterly funding analysis paper to provide funding outlook in Somalia

• A total of $30 million will be used for this standard allocation. About 3 million of the total available funding of $33 million will be kept in the emergency reserve.
Other Issues discussed:

- **Reporting on FTS by agencies**: possibility of changing reporting date of 2\(^{nd}\) CHF allocation 2012 to reflect 2013 funding
- **Registration and taxation of NGOs**: strongly advocate without putting an NGO on spotlight with the authorities
- **Cross-border operations**: there is an ongoing discussion between Somalia and Ethiopia humanitarian teams.