

This report is produced by OCHA Somalia in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA in New York. It covers the period from 6 to 11 October 2011. The next report will be issued on 18 October 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Increased insecurity threatens the delivery of humanitarian assistance. On 10 October, fighting broke out between the Al Shabaab and the TFG/AMISOM forces in Mogadishu.
- Preliminary data indicates that food assistance partners have reached about 2.2 million people in crisis to date, representing over half of the food insecure population.
- The measles immunization campaign has reached more than one million children since July, representing nearly half of the target population.

II. Situation Overview

Following the Vehicle Born Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) blast in Mogadishu on 4 October which resulted in the death of about 100 people, of whom 79 died at health institutions, Al Shabaab has threatened more attacks. On 10 October, fighting between Al Shabaab and Transitional Federal Government (TFG)/African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces resumed in Mogadishu. This could result in increased displacement if the fighting spreads to the Afgooye corridor, as it could potentially displace over 410,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are hosted in that area. On 2 October, Al Shabaab confiscated ten trucks carrying food aid in Jowhar (Middle Shabelle). Such incidents may interrupt movement of humanitarian personnel and threaten the operations of humanitarian partners during this critical time of humanitarian scale-up in the region.

Findings from the 8 October FSNAU, FEWS NET and partner Post *Gu* 2011 seasonal assessment indicate that four million people remain in crisis nationwide, including three million in southern Somalia. The population in crisis includes 1.8 million people who are in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and 830,000 people in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) in urban and rural areas. Of the total in crisis, 910,000 are IDPs. The humanitarian emergency persists across all non-famine areas of the south, with the exception of camel pastoralists in some areas who were able to withstand the prolonged drought but are in AFLC. Approximately 750,000 people in southern parts of the country continue to suffer the effects of famine (in Bakool, Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and the Mogadishu and Afgooye corridor IDP communities). People experiencing famine include 260,000 IDPs and 490,000 people living in rural areas.

Efforts by humanitarian partners to scale up assistance throughout southern Somalia continue despite interruptions related mainly to constant security threats and access restrictions.

According to the Post *Gu* assessment, the *Deyr* rainy season is projected to be average, which will improve pasture and water, with a positive impact on the situation in the pastoral areas and the outcome of the upcoming harvest. However, the *Deyr* harvest only provides 35 per cent of the annual production in the South, which will not be sufficient to sustain farming livelihoods until the next *Gu* 2012 harvest. Therefore,



the number of people in crisis will remain high in the coming year. If the *La Nina* forecast is confirmed in 2012, this will have devastating effects on the Somali population. Large scale lifesaving and livelihood interventions will thus be needed in 2012, and a focus on resilience will be essential to prevent this type of disaster occurring again and to reduce the vulnerabilities of the Somali people.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia



FOOD ASSISTANCE

Needs: Humanitarian partners are targeting 4 million people throughout the country who are food insecure, according to FSNAU.

Response: Throughout the month of September, an estimated 2,215,634 people in Somalia benefited from food assistance, including 372,310 in Mogadishu, 1.33 million in the rest of the south, 330,939 in the central and 187,344 in the north of Somalia. The Mogadishu figures have been revised down from 471,000 reported for August; it is unclear if this is due to fewer agencies able to implement programmes over multiple months or reporting bottlenecks between Mogadishu and the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) based on Nairobi. Responses throughout Somalia include direct household food rations, vouchers for households to purchase food on the market, nutrition programmes targeting both children under five and their families as well as daily cooked meals to households in crisis. This is a 70 per cent improvement from the 1.3 million people reached during the month of August, and nearly triples the average of 770,000 people per month prior to the declaration of famine in July. It is important to note that only 75 per cent of the cluster members have reported hence the number of beneficiaries reached could increase as more information is received.

Gaps & Constraints: As the food cluster scales up its operations to assist over 4 million people by the end of the year, the need for coordination and information sharing to ensure that gaps are addressed is critical. The Food Assistance Cluster is facing several key challenges, notably in facilitating a gap analysis, and identifying the locations of operations in Somalia. Logistical constraints continue to hamper the efficient delivery of food, notably the clearance times at Mombassa port.



NUTRITION

Needs: According to the FSNAU, there are currently 450,000 malnourished children under five years in Somalia, with 190,000 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). About 336,000, or 75 per cent of all malnourished children, are in the south. The cluster is targeting the full population of malnourished children (45,000 per month). However, even in situations where there is full access, nutrition programmes reach 60 per cent of malnourished children at best. In addition, the cluster is aiming to reach 40 per cent (140,000) of the 350,000 pregnant and lactating women in Somalia in the next year, including half of that (70,000) over the next six months.

Response: Cluster partners have treated an estimated 348,335 children for SAM and MAM through outpatient therapeutic programmes, stabilization centres and targeted supplementary feeding centres throughout the country since January, including about 116,091 since July (39,798 treated for SAM; 76,293 for MAM). The figure of children reached from January to June has increased from 149,170 reported last week to an estimated 232,244 children (64,936 SAM; 167,308 MAM) as it includes additional partners' reports.

In addition, since August, the Nutrition Cluster has provided blanket supplementary feeding to families with malnourished children younger than five years of age. As of 7 October, the cluster has reached 72,719 households, comprising 436,314 people, in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Middle Juba. This is an increase from the 67,620 households comprising 405,720 people reported last week.

Gaps & Constraints: Key challenges include partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes, partner capacity for quick scale-up to cover all the gaps, supplies pipeline to cover all the needs and insecurity hampering easy movement of staff for monitoring and outreach activities. The wet feeding programme was suspended in Dhobley following a diarrhoea outbreak at the end of September.



HEALTH

Needs: Out of the estimated 3.7 million people in need, the Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people with access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services. In addition an emergency measles vaccination campaign (including polio and measles vaccines, de-worming tablets and vitamin A

supplements) is targeting 2.3 million children aged between six months and 15 years in the accessible regions of south and central Somalia.

The second cholera transmission season is ongoing since October with the beginning of the rainy season (October-November). This represents a high risk for transmission of waterborne diseases, such as AWD as communities tend to use contaminated water for domestic use hence the high risk for sporadic outbreaks. Measles is on the rise in Somalia. Even though routine reporting from health facilities shows a slight decline in measles trends, reports from other sources point to a potential increase. Over 900 cases of clinically diagnosed measles have been reported among IDPs relocated from Baidoa to Qansadheere district, Bay region. It is estimated that there are now about 7,000 to 8,000 suspected measles cases in all of south and central Somalia.

Response: Since July, a total of 1,018,072 children between six months and 15 years have been immunised against measles in eight regions in south and central Somalia, representing 44 per cent of the targeted 2.3 million. This is an increase from the 964,240 reported at the end of September. Total measles immunisations include 745,079 children in Banadir alone, of whom 88,813 were from IDP camps and 656,266 from the rest of the region. In addition, 452,090 children under 5 years have been immunised against polio (up from 426,081), while 925,499 children have received vitamin A supplementation (up from 903,414) and 186,857 were de-wormed (up from 166,851). The number of children aged between six weeks and two years who were immunised against diphtheria remains 35,771 while the number of women of child bearing age who were vaccinated against tetanus remains 178,958. Almost 90 per cent of all vaccination beneficiaries were in the south. Areas covered in the south included Banadir, Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Juba. New unvaccinated populations on the move into Mogadishu and other urban areas pose challenges in the control of the measles outbreak. WHO and partners are monitoring the situation and continuing to negotiate with authorities for increased opportunities to conduct vaccination campaigns.

In addition, health cluster partners are operating 24 mobile clinics across Somalia. Information on the number of people reached is not yet available. Health partners also assisted patients following the bomb blast in Mogadishu on 4 October. Out of the 56 people who were injured, 38 required specialized treatment that is not available in Mogadishu and were evacuated to Nairobi. Since September, WHO has pre-positioned six inter-agency health kits (IAHKs) (treatment for 180,000 people for one month) and two trauma kits, containing all needed equipment and medicines to carry out about 100 surgical operations, in two main hospitals in Mogadishu, and four IAHKs to health centers in Galkaayo (Mudug region) sufficient for 120,000 people.

Gaps & Constraints: Non-state armed groups are refusing to permit mass public immunization campaigns in some parts of south central Somalia. Low vaccination coverage (45 per cent) coupled with high malnutrition rates among the IDPs has exacerbated the spread of measles across Somalia.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

Needs: An estimated 3.3 million people are in need of access to safe water and sanitation. The cluster aims to reach 3.3 million people with sustained access to safe water, and 1.3 million with emergency sanitation by the end of 2011.

Response: Throughout September, the cluster assisted an additional 154,265 people compared to August. In total, from January to 7 October, the cluster has supported 1,111,696 people with sustainable water access in 17 regions in the whole of Somalia, 34 per cent of the 3.3 million target. Of this figure, 485,133 have been reached since July. 601,715 people, representing 54 per cent of the beneficiaries reached to date, are from south Somalia, including 400,000 in famine-affected areas.

Concurrently, the cluster has reached 1,772,063 beneficiaries with temporary provision of safe water, of whom 1,526,071 or 86 per cent are in the south. These interventions will only benefit people for as long as funding continues (for example, chlorination of drinking water sources, and water access by voucher), hence the importance of also implementing sustainable water programs to build resilience.

Further, since January, 490,613 beneficiaries are newly accessing sanitation facilities (latrines), and 1,180,776 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and non-food item (NFI) hygiene packages.

Gaps & Constraints: The limited number of WASH agencies with access to southern Somalia remains a challenge.



AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

Needs: Pasture availability is significantly below average and expected to deteriorate further, affecting in particular the livelihoods of pastoral households during the next dry season. By the end of 2011, the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster aims to assist 2,590,000 people.

Response: From January to date, over 890,000 people have benefited from agricultural and livelihoods interventions, including over 645,000 people since July. Of these, 83,315 people are receiving agricultural inputs, 35,652 cash relief, and 339,770 food vouchers, while 4,458 are benefiting from income generating activities, 4,940 from food for work interventions, 190 from training, and 159,789 from emergency livestock interventions such as animal vaccinations.

Gaps & Constraints: The cluster's CAP requirement is 43 per cent funded, limiting the cluster's ability to carry out planned interventions.



EDUCATION

Needs: According to the Rapid Needs Assessment conducted by the Education Cluster in August, an estimated 1.8 million children, or 78 per cent of the estimated 2.3 million children between five and 17 years of age in south and central Somalia, are out of school because of internal displacement and insecurity. In response, the cluster aims to assist 443,202 beneficiaries, including 435,847 students and 7,355 teachers.

Response: Cluster partners report that they are currently reaching an estimated 217,333 beneficiaries through various interventions since the new academic year began in September, an increase from the 212,118 reported last week. Of the beneficiaries reached to date, 41,000 were covered in August, largely in IDP schools, while the rest have been reached since schools reopened. It is, however, estimated that the total number of students and teachers being reached is much higher due to delays in reporting. Based on estimates from partners working in the south and central zone, the total figure of beneficiaries is closer to 380,000.

Among the interventions conducted last week, 104 cluster-supported Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are now reaching 5,210 children in Bakool, Banadir, Bay and Lower Shabelle with access to essential services and lifesaving messages. Essential services include mine risk education, HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and vaccination campaigns at schools conducted in partnership with Health Cluster partners. Local communities participated in site selection for the CFS and have been instrumental in reaching out to children in the targeted areas and supporting their enrolment. In Mogadishu, education partners have rehabilitated ten classroom tents and constructed eight new classrooms, including sanitary facilities, in four IDP camps.

Gaps & Constraints: Delays in reporting remains a challenge.



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

Needs: According to UNHCR, nearly 1.5 million Somalis are internally displaced within the country. The Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster aims to provide 1,318,656 people with emergency assistance packages (EAP) across Somalia this year.

Response: From January to the first week of October, 582,342 people received EAPs, which is 44 per cent of the target. Since July, 359,466 people have benefited from EAPs, including 62 per cent from the famine affected areas. A total of 103,662 people benefited from EAPs throughout September.

The number of beneficiaries assisted with transitional shelter since last week increased to 33,678 from 33,138 after 540 people benefited from transitional shelter in Puntland as part of on-going projects to assist protracted IDPs.

Gaps & Constraints: EAPs that were held up in Mogadishu port have been cleared and are now in a Mogadishu warehouse awaiting distribution to beneficiaries. The EAPs have not yet been distributed due to access constraints.



PROTECTION

Needs: Protection violations are expected to escalate as the number of people in crisis increases. The Protection Cluster is targeting 2,406,600 people, comprising 1,443,960 women and girls and 962,640 men and boys for assistance in 2011. This figure includes IDPs, survivors of human rights violations and vulnerable communities such as minority identity groups.

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During the reporting week, the IASC Somalia Population Movement Tracking report recorded an influx of 100 new IDPs to Mogadishu and 4,500 new displacements throughout Somalia. The Protection Cluster reported a total of 32 protection violations across Somalia, affecting 251 people, nine of which were incidents of gender based violence (GBV).

Response: From January to date, cluster partners report that 12,942 survivors of protection violations (about 3,387 males, 3,257 females, 3,403 girls and 2,895 boys) have been reached with psychosocial, legal, and medical support. The number has been revised from last week's figure based on

Interventions have included 33 joint advocacy initiatives on illegal detention, IDP rights, child rights and GBV. 186 persons benefited from capacity building activities on mitigating protection risks, clinical management of rape, and protection monitoring and reporting. A further 25 capacity building activities targeted 310 males and 240 female service providers (namely teachers and traditional birth attendants).

As of 11 October, a new family tracing and family reunification programme was launched to help teams based in the areas of Mogadishu, Afgooye (Lower Shabelle) and Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) reunite families separated due to the drought, famine and conflict. It is targeting 4,000 families (comprising 24,000 beneficiaries) in areas with the highest number of IDPs, where it is believed that a high number of families have been separated. This is the first family tracing and reunification programme under the Protection Cluster.

Gaps & Constraints: The cluster continues to be underfunded (14 per cent), affecting its capacity to scale up the response. Other challenges include access to areas in south and central Somalia where significant numbers of IDPs face protection risks related to the lack of personal security. The cluster also needs to better mainstream protection in the activities of other clusters.



LOGISTICS

Cargo continues to be offloaded at Mogadishu Airport and Mogadishu Port with no congestion although Mombassa Port still faces congestion with potential waiting times of between three days for conventional ships to seven days for container vessels. The Logistics Cluster is finalizing arrangements for interagency storage space in Mogadishu Port with more than 1,000 m³ storage capacity via two Mobile Storage Units. In September, in support of humanitarian operations in Somalia, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service has transported more than 2,050 passengers to locations in the Horn of Africa.

IV. Other regions

Somaliland: A delegation comprising four UN agencies and an international NGO met with both Government stakeholders in Hargeisa, Somaliland, on 9 October to finalize a joint plan on disaster risk management (DRM). The plan will entail national capacity building, emergency preparedness and community-based capacity building for DRM in high risk areas within Somaliland. The tentative starting date of the project is 1 January 2012.

V. Coordination

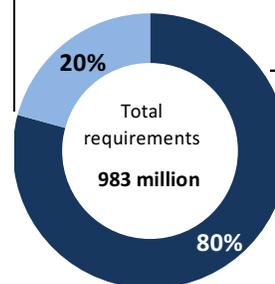
Progress on the 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) is on track. For more information see: <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/CAP2012>

VI. Funding

- The revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia is available on: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_123.pdf
- Somalia's CAP reduced from \$1.06 billion to \$983 million at the end of September due to a reduction in food requirements from \$415 million to \$286 million. It is currently 80 per cent funded at \$787 million.
- Funding is currently as follows: Food Assistance 119 per cent, Logistics 87 per cent, Nutrition 71 per cent, Enabling Programmes 66 per cent, Health 58 per cent, WASH 57 per cent, Education 57 per cent, Shelter and NFI 44 per cent, Agriculture and Livelihoods 43 per cent and Protection 14 per cent.

Unmet requirements:

\$196,298,693



Funding:
\$787,689,208

All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org.

VII. Humanitarian Giving

To make a donation through the United Nations, please consider one of the following options:

1. Support the Appeal for the Horn of Africa
2. Give to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
3. Give to the Pooled Funds in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia
4. Give to OCHA's response to the Horn of Africa Crisis

For details on how to make a donation, please consult the "OCHA Guide to Humanitarian Giving" on the OCHA website: <http://www.unocha.org/crisis/horn-africa-crisis>

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