

*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 2 to 8 November 2011. The next report will be issued on 15 November 2011.*

## I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- People have started fleeing their homes to seek refuge in surrounding villages following declarations that the Al Shabaab strongholds in Afgooye, Kismayo, Baidoa, Marka and other towns in southern Somalia will face aerial strikes soon
- The number of Somali refugees arriving to Ethiopia in October has nearly doubled that recorded in September
- Due to lack of funding, the shelter response is inadequate, particularly in light of the growing needs during the rainy season

## II. Situation Overview

The Kenyan military intervention in Somalia continues. On 1 November, the Prime Ministers of Somalia and Kenya signed an agreement between the two Governments to join forces against Al Shabaab. Meanwhile, the Transitional Federal Government's Defence Minister declared that Al Shabaab strongholds in Afgooye, Kismayo, Baidoa, Marka and other towns in southern Somalia will face aerial strikes soon, and asked for the residents in those urban areas to evacuate. According to Somali media reports, people have started fleeing their homes to seek refuge in villages surrounding the towns.

The humanitarian community in Somalia is deeply concerned over the potential impact that the recent escalation in the conflict in southern Somalia is having on the humanitarian situation. The hostilities threaten the lives of those in crisis and the ongoing humanitarian efforts to assist them.

Heavy rains are reported in parts of Lower Juba region, with floods confirmed in several districts. Unconfirmed reports of flooding have also been received for areas in Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba. The rains have worsened the situations of the roads and severely affecting movement of people and vehicles in the region. As a result, the prices of basic commodities are said to have increased. Humanitarian access has been limited in these areas due to the large presence of troops and conflict.

UNHCR reports an increase in the number of refugees coming from Somalia to Ethiopia in October. Compared to 4,563 in September, October recorded over 8,800 arrivals, making it the month with the fourth highest number of arrivals this year, after June (24,042), July (19,610) and May (12,045). The recent arrivals mostly came in the first half of the month, possibly fleeing food shortages and rising insecurity in Somalia's Gedo area. In the last two weeks of October, rains and flooded roads seem to have slowed these population movements. So far in 2011, some 330,000 Somalis have fled drought and insecurity and sought refuge in the countries neighbouring Somalia.



### III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia



#### FOOD ASSISTANCE

**Needs:** Humanitarian partners are targeting 4 million food insecure people throughout the country, including 3 million in southern Somalia.

**Response:** Reports from some of the members of the Food Assistance cluster (FAC) indicate that humanitarian partners assisted about 2.1 million people through enhanced food access during October. As only half of the cluster's members have submitted their reports, the number of people reached is likely to exceed the 2.2 million reported in September. As of end September, 372,000 people were reached in Mogadishu and 1.33 million people in the rest of south Somalia. Food assistance comprises of general food distribution, food vouchers and cash responses. Not all beneficiaries are receiving full food rations on a monthly basis, therefore their food needs might not be fully covered. Since the declaration of famine in July, the cluster has doubled its response from a monthly average of 770,000 beneficiaries reached between January and June. Agencies funded by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) have reached 1.4 million beneficiaries over the past seven months. Assistance consists of a household ration of rice, wheat flour and an undisclosed ration of sugar and oil. It is unclear whether families are reached with this ration on a monthly basis.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Ongoing military activities in Lower Juba have reduced access and the availability of food. FAC members report specific challenges in accessing the villages of Qaqani, Tabta and Galaf in the Afmadow district of the Lower Juba region, as well as Raas Kaambooni, Odow, Munurani and Burgavo villages in the Badaade district of the Lower Juba region. The increased rains are causing operational delays along the supply chain, from the entry point for deliveries to all movement of food cargo.



#### NUTRITION

**Needs:** According to the FSNAU, there are currently 450,000 malnourished children under five years of age in Somalia, 190,000 of whom suffer from severe acute malnutrition. About 75 per cent of all malnourished children are in the south. The cluster is targeting 60 per cent of malnourished children (270,000 by the end of the year) which is in line with nutrition programmes elsewhere. In addition, the cluster aims to reach 1.2 million people through its blanket supplementary feeding programme by the end of the year.

**Response:** To date, the cluster has reached a total of 439,824 malnourished children under 5 years of age with nutrition treatment services. This includes 71,534 children admitted to Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and Stabilisation Centres to treat severe malnutrition and 169,287 children admitted for moderate malnutrition treatment between January and June this year. From July to September, a total of 134,770 children have been admitted for treatment of moderate malnutrition, while another 64,233 children have been admitted to programmes of severe acute malnutrition.

As part of measures to prevent acute malnutrition, a total of 107,113 households with malnourished children under age five, comprising about 642,678 people, have benefited from a blanket supplementary feeding programme in Gedo since it started in August.

In addition, from January to date, 17,611 pregnant and lactating women have been reached through targeted supplementary feeding programmes. Of these, 9,583 were reached between January and June, while 8,028 have been reached since July.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Key challenges include the availability of experienced nutrition staff and partners' capacity to quickly scale up activities to cover gaps. In addition, there are supply pipeline shortages and insecurity continues to hamper the movement of humanitarian staff for monitoring and outreach activities.



#### HEALTH

**Needs:** Of the estimated 3.7 million people in need, the Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people through the provision of access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services, with 150,000 people targeted through mobile health clinics. The spread of diseases remains a priority concern of the cluster. An emergency measles vaccination campaign (including polio, de-worming tablets and vitamin A supplements) is targeting 2.3 million children between 6 months and 15 years of age in accessible regions of central and southern Somalia since July.

**Response:** Partners in Banadir and Lower Shabelle regions continued providing services through mobile clinics/teams and health centres. The mobile clinics initiative started in July in response to the crisis.

During October, 5,794 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) were recorded in central and southern Somalia, including 4,046 cases (and 127 related deaths) amongst children under 5 years of age. This represents an increase from 5,591 cases in September, but remains lower than the 7,109 cases reported in August. Most of the cases are concentrated in Banadir and the surrounding regions of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Lower Juba. In Banadir region alone, 2,984 cases were reported in October, an increase from 2,526 cases reported in September. Since January, a total of 53,775 cases have been reported (including 39,377 children under the age of five), of which 795 resulted in deaths. In response, health partners have recently provided one diarrhoea disease (DD) kit (each kit treats 300 severe cases of adult AWD and 1,200 mild to moderate cases), one inter-agency emergency health kit, a trauma kit and a reproductive health kit to Kismayo General Hospital in the Lower Juba region. A DD kit was also sent to the Lower Shabelle region. In Bay region, medicines for AWD case management were provided and a cholera treatment unit kit was dispatched to the mother and child health centre.

A total of 1,664 suspected measles cases were reported in October in Somalia's central and southern regions, including 1,293 cases among children under five years of age, and a total of 29 related deaths. This is a 14 per cent decrease from September, which is due to the ongoing mass vaccination activities that have reached more than 1 million children.

The number of malaria cases in October decreased by two per cent from September, with 2,692 cases reported in central and southern regions, including 1,118 cases amongst children under five years of age, and nine related deaths. The decrease is likely due to the indoor household spraying campaigns and distribution of bed nets by health partners.

Some 12,989 cases of suspected pneumonia or acute respiratory infections (ARI), including 7,108 cases involving children under 5 years of age, were recorded in October in Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba regions. ARI cases increased in October, up 28 per cent from the 10,151 reported cases in September. This is most likely due to the increase in rains and cold weather, combined with poor shelter conditions. The exact number of deaths is unknown.

From the last week of October, Health Cluster partners report that more than 100 conflict-related injuries, including 15 children under five years of age, have been reported in the Lower and Middle Juba regions following on-going military action in the area. The number of deaths has not been established. In response, a trauma kit that can support surgery for 100 people and one inter-agency emergency health kit with sufficient medical supplies for 10,000 people for three months were dispatched to Kismayo hospital in the Lower Juba region last week.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster is facing major challenges due to the limited number of trained health workers, heavy rains hampering access to the injured in the Juba regions and a shortage of medicines and medical supplies.



## WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

**Needs:** Since the *Deyr* rains began in October, hygiene promotion has become a critical means to prevent AWD/cholera outbreaks, given the limited access to water and sanitation facilities. Surveys by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit from 2009 and 2010 indicate that in most districts of Somalia less than 40 per cent of the population has access to a protected water source or to sanitation facilities. In the south, less than 20 per cent of the population has access to a protected water source. The WASH cluster aims to reach 3.3 million people with sustained access to safe water and 1.3 million Somalis with emergency sanitation by the end of the year.

**Response:** Between January and October, the WASH cluster supported almost 1.2 million people to gain access to a sustainable water source (e.g. a protected shallow well). In October alone, the number of beneficiaries increased by over 100,000, with 57 per cent of them located in south Somalia. Concurrently, the cluster has reached almost 1.9 million beneficiaries – more than 1.6 million of them in the south – with temporary access to safe water (e.g. chlorine tablets) in areas without sustained water supplies. Furthermore, 525,239 people have benefited from access to sanitation facilities since January.

Hygiene promotion activities have reached almost 1.3 million people since the beginning of the year. Somalia-specific hygiene promotion materials were finalized in October and are available on the WASH cluster website (<http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/WASH>). Two hygiene promotion training-of-trainers sessions were conducted in October, targeting organizations able to access southern Somalia, and aimed at

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training hygiene promotion staff at nutrition and health centres, schools and IDP settlements. Short AWD guidelines have been developed for nutrition feeding centres, schools and cholera treatment centres.

The WASH Cluster has finalized a Flooding Response Guide to ensure efficient response to floods in Somalia. Flood events are to be reported to the Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) and WASH cluster. Based on these reports, information on floods, including affected population, is provided daily on <http://www.faoswalim.org/subsites/frmmis/index.php>. WASH partners in affected areas should respond immediately, and inform WASH district, regional and zonal focal points of their activities or inability to respond. District lead agencies have been identified to coordinate WASH interventions at the district level and reduce gaps and overlaps.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster continues to use maps to track progress and remaining gaps for the provision of water per district; the most recent maps (from October 2011) indicate that significant gaps in response exist in districts in the Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions. The cluster has agreed to scale up the capacity of existing organizations as much as possible.



## AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

**Needs:** The Agriculture and Livelihoods cluster is targeting 2.6 million people by the end of 2011 through multiple interventions lasting from three to 12 months.

**Response:** Since January, nearly 1.6 million beneficiaries have been reached with livelihood interventions such as agricultural inputs, emergency livestock interventions and vouchers in central and southern Somalia. Of these, more than 932,000 agro-pastoralists have received seeds and fertilizers and 663,000 pastoralists have been the recipients of interventions for their livestock (e.g. veterinary treatment and fodder). An estimated 80 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries has also received food vouchers.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster continues to receive limited updates from field partners, making it difficult to develop an accurate picture of response and gaps.



## EDUCATION

**Needs:** The cluster's target for enrolment and other education interventions is 435,847 students and 7,355 teachers by the end of 2011. In response to the estimated 1.8 million children who are out of school due to displacement and insecurity, the Education and Protection Clusters are working together to reach 40,000 children through Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in southern regions.

**Response:** 434,119 students are reported to be enrolled in 1,898 schools in central and southern Somalia, up from 368,623 reported in the last week of October<sup>1</sup>. Meanwhile, the 212 Education Cluster-supported CFSs are reaching 11,133 children (44 per cent of them girls) in the Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions in southern Somalia. Each Education Cluster-supported CFS offers basic education, recreational opportunities, WASH facilities, as well as food support through the provision of vouchers, dry rations or meals on-site.

**Gaps and Constraints:** A recent education needs assessment survey conducted in the Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions showed that only 13 per cent of the schools are providing any form of food assistance to their students. The assessment also indicated that almost 16 per cent of the schools surveyed have failed to re-open for the new academic year because of displacement, insecurity, and a lack of funds, highlighting the need to construct and rehabilitate classroom spaces, as well as provide incentives to teachers in a context where very few school staff receive salaries.



## EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

**Needs:** Of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia, the cluster aims to provide 1,318,656 IDPs with emergency assistance packages (EAPs) and 150,899 with transitional shelter.

**Response:** Shelter and NFI partners have had to reduce the scale of their interventions due to insecurity in southern regions - particularly in the Jubas - where military activities are ongoing. Despite challenges, 872,988 people have been assisted with EAPs since January 2011. This includes 650,112 people reached since July. The majority of the beneficiaries were reached in southern regions.

<sup>1</sup>The increase is due to more reports received during the reporting week.

In October, the cluster was able to distribute 6,936 transitional shelter materials in central and southern regions benefiting 36,720 people in October. This is a six per cent increase from the number of beneficiaries reached in September, however the response is inadequate to the growing needs due to the current rains, heavily affecting vulnerable displaced communities. Malnourished children in particular are at high risk of death due to hypothermia. A total of 58,122 transitional shelters have been distributed since January, including 30,792 shelters since July.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Lack of funding and challenges in coordinating humanitarian partners, especially in Mogadishu, are the major factors impeding adequate provision of transitional shelter to the people in need.



## PROTECTION

**Needs:** Displacement due to the famine, coupled with increased violence and insecurity, has heightened vulnerability to protection violations. The cluster is targeting 154,385 people with protection interventions. It also plans to provide 367 capacity-building activities and training services to various groups, including NGO staff, local authorities, medical practitioners and community leaders.

**Response:** To date, cluster interventions have benefited 71,718 people – of whom 36,385 were reached between January and June, and 35,333 since July. Assistance included child-friendly spaces for children out of school, livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households, and psychosocial, legal and medical support for survivors of human rights violations.

According to the Somalia Protection Cluster's Population Movement Tracking service, between 1 September and 4 November, there were 75,800 displacements within Somalia, 17,500 of which were from Mogadishu. Drought and insecurity remain the main reasons for movement and were responsible for 29,760 (39 per cent) and 29,030 (38 per cent) of the movements respectively during the reporting period.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Funding for protection activities remains low, with the cluster currently being the least-funded at just 15 per cent.



## LOGISTICS

The Mogadishu Port started experiencing congestion this week, with most vessels experiencing long delays in docking. Ports in the northern regions of Somalia are also reportedly experiencing more and more congestion, as livestock exports to Arab states have increased in relation to Hajj festivities. Congestion also continues in the Kenyan port of Mombasa, where many of the humanitarian supplies destined for Somalia are unloaded. Depending on the time of arrival and vessel type and size, the docking time in the Mombasa port has reached peaks of four to ten days.

Road conditions in southern and central Somalia continue to deteriorate due to heavy rainfalls in parts of these regions, slowing down truck movements between Somalia and Mombasa Port aimed at collecting humanitarian relief cargo. The route from Mombasa to Doble, located on the Somali side of the border with Kenya, has been temporarily blocked. This has had serious repercussions on humanitarian deliveries.

The Logistics Cluster has newly made available a vessel service to transport relief cargo for humanitarian partners to the Mogadishu Port. The first trip brought more than 400 metric tons of medicine, food, tarpaulins, jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets, and mosquito nets to Mogadishu on 31 October. This vessel is expected to operate twice per month, with the next voyage planned for mid-November.

**Emergency Telecommunications:** Partners are investigating ways to provide reliable internet connectivity to humanitarian organisations operating in Doolow, in the Gedo region of southern Somalia, in response to expanding humanitarian activities in the town. Doolow is of strategic importance for humanitarian actors, as it is the town through which refugees transit when crossing the Ethiopian border into Dollo Ado refugee camp.

## IV. Somaliland Update

On 30 October, the Government of Somaliland forcibly relocated 141 IDP families (consisting of more than 800 people) from Jajabka Hospital camp to the new IDP camp known as Ayaha III located on the outskirts of Hargeisa. Most of those evicted had resided in the Jajabka Hospital camp for the past twenty years. Following this incident, the IDP interagency working group held a meeting with Somaliland's Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and agreed that the forcible relocation to Ayaha III IDP camp would stop until all basic facilities for the IDPs are put in place. International NGOs, such as the

Norwegian Refugee Council and World Vision, have committed to providing NFI kits to the relocated IDPs, while UNICEF is constructing 50 latrines and two water tanks.

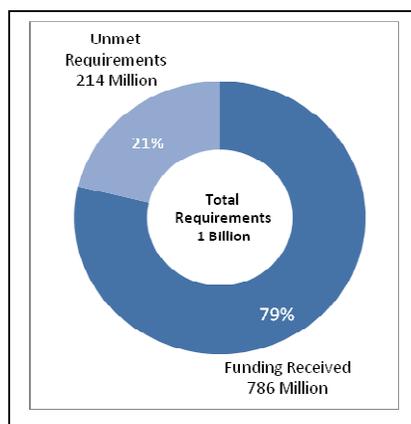
## V. Coordination

In the reporting week, humanitarian partners in Mogadishu have focused on enhancing coordination and coherence of services provided in IDP settlements.

On 2 November, UNHCR and OCHA met with key operational actors in Mogadishu and agreed to conduct risk analysis and advocate for the non-interference of armed actors in IDP settlements. Health partners also met in Mogadishu and agreed to conduct a joint rapid assessment with the Ministry of Health on gaps in health facilities in areas which are receiving a high number of new arrivals from other parts of southern Somalia.

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

## VI. Funding



Funding for the 2011 Somalia CAP has reached 78 per cent, compared to a global average of 57 per cent funding for other humanitarian appeals. This is despite the decrease in CAP funding levels over the last week due to some funding plans being shifted to 2012 as the related activities will be implemented in the coming year.

According to Somali local media, a ship carrying 4,000 tons of humanitarian assistance from Saudi Arabia docked at the Mogadishu seaport. The shipment included rice, wheat, flour, powdered milk and tents for the drought-affected population. This is the Saudi Government's first humanitarian shipment to Somalia.

Real-time data on the CAP funding level is available at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emergencyDetails&appealID=927>.

**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](mailto:fts@un.org).**

## VII. Humanitarian Giving

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

1. Support the appeals for the countries of 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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