

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 22 November to 29 November 2011. The next report will be issued on 6 December 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- On 28 November, Al Shabaab banned the operations of 16 UN agencies and international NGOs in areas under its control, gravely undermining capacity to engage in life-saving activities in these areas.
- Security incidents continued throughout the week, with IED explosions in Mogadishu killing 19 and combining with the on-going Kenyan military operation to hamper humanitarian access.
- Because of logistical and security challenges, 23 per cent fewer people received food assistance between 1 and 28 November compared to the same period in October. While 2.6 million people were reached in all of October, while the tally from 1-28 November is 1,458,049.

II. Situation Overview

On 28 November, Al Shabaab imposed a ban on 16 United Nations agencies and international NGOs and one local NGO working in areas under its control. Al Shabaab also occupied premises and seized property and equipment belonging to several organizations. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, called for the ban to be lifted noting that any disruption to on-going humanitarian efforts threatens to undermine the fragile progress made this year, and could bring back famine conditions in several areas.

Security incidents continued throughout the week, causing suffering to affected communities and hampering humanitarian access. On 28 November, an explosion believed to be caused by an improvised explosive device (IED) occurred at the children's section of the Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu, injuring seven child patients. On 27 November, 12 people were killed in two separate IED explosions in Karaan and Yaaqshiid districts in Mogadishu. In the Juba region, Kenyan military operations against Al Shabaab militants continued, with unconfirmed numbers killed. Unconfirmed reports also indicate that civilians have started fleeing their homes in several villages in Middle and Lower Juba regions.



Humanitarian interventions in these regions have been hampered by the on-going military operations. This week an international NGO issued a press statement saying that their humanitarian operations had been disrupted, hampering the supply of aid to tens of thousands of people at a critical time of the crisis. The NGO said that further delays are expected in coming weeks as the security situation is increasingly volatile.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia



FOOD ASSISTANCE

Needs: According to FSNAU, four million people remain food insecure throughout the country, including three million people in southern Somalia. 250,000 people continue to face famine conditions after Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle were downgraded from famine to humanitarian emergency status last week.

Response: Following the announcement by Al Shabaab banning operations of some UN agencies and NGOs, the Food Assistance Cluster is assessing how this will impact on humanitarian access to populations in need. Based on reports from 61 per cent of the cluster members (11 out of 18 with distribution plans in November) and information received from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, at least 1,458,049 people have received food assistance this month, through 29 November. This figure is 23 per cent less than at the same point last month, highlighting the logistical and security challenges currently faced by the Food Cluster members and noted in previous weeks' situation reports. In October, the cluster reached 2.6 million people overall, an improvement from the 2.2 million people reached in September, and representing 65 per cent of the target. The enhanced coverage was due to the scale-up in response; prior to the declaration of famine, cluster members reached an average of 770,000 people per month. The October caseload generally includes previous months' caseloads.

A cluster meeting focusing on contingency planning and Emergency Response Fund proposal prioritisation for the Juba and Shabelle regions is planned for this week.

Gaps and Constraints: Prior to the announcement of the ban by Al Shabaab, the cluster held two separate meetings to discuss the gap in humanitarian assistance in the Juba and Shabelle regions. Limited access and logistical challenges were identified as the overriding constraints.

Continued rains are creating logistical challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, especially for some areas in the southern and central regions. Some members of the cluster are resorting to re-routing to the northern ports, including through Ethiopia, with negative implications on timeliness and cost effectiveness. A joint meeting of the logistics and food assistance clusters was conducted on 25 November to look at mitigating measures.



NUTRITION

Needs: According to FSNAU, the number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition nearly doubled, from 238,000 between January and June, to 450,000 in the second half of the year. The Nutrition Cluster target for July to December is 270,000 malnourished children. The cluster also aims to reach 56,000 of the estimated 140,000 pregnant and lactating women between July and December 2011.

Response: Following a revision of figures last week, the cluster reached 235,393 (99 per cent of the targeted children) between January and June 2011 with treatment services. An additional 235,418 children have been reached since July, representing 87 per cent of the cluster target to the end of the year. This brings the total number of children reached from January to date to 470,811 as opposed to 576,697 mistakenly reported last week. 149,887 children have been admitted to outpatient therapeutic programmes since January, including 84,602 between July and October. 320,924 children have been admitted to targeted supplementary feeding programmes since January, including 150,816 between July and the end of October.

In October, the wet feeding programme reached 8,845 children under five years of age with three wet meals per day of corn-soya blend (CSB) and oil. In August and September, 24,577 children were reached with three meals per day in Dhobley, Luuq and Doolow. The cluster aims to distribute 10,000 meals per month.

Gaps and Constraints: Key challenges include partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes and quickly scale up to cover gaps. In addition, poor road conditions due to the rains, as well as insecurity in the south, continue to challenge efforts to cover needs.



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 the use of mobile health clinics.

During the reporting week, 17 out of 41 blood samples collected in Banadir hospital, Mogadishu, tested positive for dengue fever, a severe viral illness transmitted by mosquitoes. Symptoms include headache, fever, rash, haemorrhaging and fever. Malaria can be misdiagnosed for dengue fever as some symptoms are similar.

In the first two weeks of November, a total of 3,038 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera – including 2,123 children under 5 years of age – were reported in the southern and central regions. 74 of these died. The highest number of cases was 1,717 in Banadir region, including 1,200 children under five. Since January, 54,000 cases of AWD/cholera, including 39,000 children under five have been reported in the southern and central regions of Somalia.

More than 637 suspected cases of measles, including 471 children under 5 years of age were reported in the southern and central regions in the first two weeks of November. A total of 11,000 cases, including 8,530 children, were reported in these regions between January and October. There was a significant reduction of measles cases between September and October, from 1,902 to 1,644 respectively. In the first two weeks of November, 1,830 cases of malaria, including 799 children, were reported in the southern and central regions. There were 2,692 cases reported in October compared to 2,753 in September. A total of 24,000 cases including 10,000 children under five were reported from January to October.

Response: The cluster is engaged in a range of disease prevention activities in several parts of Somalia. In Lower Shabelle region, a health partner is undertaking measles vaccination activities in areas reported to have high numbers of suspected cases, particularly in Marka district. The partner is supporting 14 health centers, three hospitals and nine health posts in Lower Shabelle region.

Due to an increase in AWD cases in Lower Juba region, a partner has set up an isolation site in Doobley town with a capacity of 80 patients at a time. The partner also conducted a refresher training course on prevention, control and case management of communicable diseases for 20 community health promoters.

The first round of indoor spraying for the prevention of malaria has been completed in Mogadishu. Approximately 15,000 shelters with an estimated population of 101,622 IDPs benefited from the exercise. The second round of the spraying ended on 27 November and targeted 34 IDP camps and approximately 14,000 shelters, where an estimated 80,474 people live.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster continues to face challenges due to limited availability of trained health workers in Somalia.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

Needs: The priority need for the WASH Cluster is ensuring sustained access to water. However, a balance is required between temporary and sustained interventions to address needs in areas where sustained water interventions have not been completed. The WASH Cluster is targeting 3.3 million people with sustained access to safe water and 1.3 million people with emergency sanitation by the end of the year. The cluster is also promoting hygiene amongst the 4.6 million people living in areas with limited access to safe water and sanitation, as a means of reducing the risk of AWD/cholera.

Response: A Technical Working Group with WASH experts met in Mogadishu on 23 November to start the process of developing standards of ensuring effective chlorination, to address water contamination in shallow wells. Follow-up actions were agreed to test options for improved chlorination, dislodging and disposal in Mogadishu. The draft standards will soon be shared with the wider WASH Cluster for comments and testing and, as agreed, will commence in Mogadishu by all agencies involved in chlorination. The outcome of the Technical Working Group meeting will be presented to the Banadir/Lower Shabelle WASH Cluster at the next regional WASH Cluster meeting and at other WASH Cluster meetings in the coming week.

Meanwhile, hygiene promotion activities continue as a way of curbing disease outbreaks throughout Somalia. Information, education and communication materials are now available on the WASH cluster website (<http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/WASH>). So far this year, 1,282,776 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene items such as jerry cans and soap, including over 500,000 people in the south.

From January to October, the cluster provided at least 1,201,704 people with access to sustainable water; this includes 575,000 since the outset of the crisis in July. Of the total, 691,723 people are in southern Somalia, representing 23 per cent of the 2,985,000 targeted in the southern regions. In areas where sustained water interventions have not been completed, the cluster has provided 1,881,933 people with temporary provision of safe water, with the majority reached since July. Of these, 1,626,721 people are in

southern Somalia, representing 54 per cent of the targeted population. Since January, 525,239 people have benefited from access to emergency sanitation facilities, representing 40 per cent of the target. Of this number, 420,000 are in southern Somalia.

Gaps and Constraints: Cluster maps tracking progress and gaps in the provision of water per district indicate that significant gaps in response exist in districts in the Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.



AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

Needs: For livestock herding groups, the most immediate issues include reduced incomes and poor purchasing power, reduced livestock and milk production levels, and in some cases reduced social support and indebtedness. For the highly vulnerable agro-pastoral and riverine communities, problems of food access are due to poor crop performance owing to poor rains or to pests and diseases. The cluster is targeting 2.6 million people with agriculture and livelihoods assistance.

Response: Following new information received from cluster partners covering September and October, 3,791,748 people have been reached with food vouchers, cash transfer, seeds, and/or animal treatment from January to November. Of this, 2,154,967 people have benefited from cash-based and food voucher schemes. Those reached surpassed the cluster's target of 2.6 million and came closer to reaching the 4 million people estimated to be in need in southern Somalia. This is mainly attributed to the high number of people who received cash vouchers. Of the 3,791,748 people reached, 3,500,233 were reached since August when the cluster scaled up its response in southern Somalia. In October, cluster partners reached 2,592,913 people in southern Somalia, compared to 1,431,758 in September, demonstrating a significant scaling up of activities responding to the crisis.

However, the numbers for November are still low as data continues to trickle in from partners. So far this month, based on available information, the cluster has reached 535,684 people including 185,676 people with food vouchers, 154,192 people with cash relief and cash for work and 195,816 pastoralists with animal treatment. These figures are expected to increase as partners provide more information.

Gaps and Constraints: Al Shabaab authorities continue to prohibit the distribution of fertilizers in a number of areas of southern Somalia which they control.



EDUCATION

Needs: Education partners are targeting at least 435,847 students for school enrolment and other education interventions, as well as 7,355 teachers, by the end of 2011. The Protection and Education Clusters are jointly targeting 45,500 IDP children out of school through the Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) initiative. School feeding is a priority to keep children in school in famine-affected areas and those classified in humanitarian emergency.

Response: This week, one of the four education partners supporting CFS started transitioning school-aged children into formal schooling through the construction of additional classroom space at the school where the CFS is located. A total of 531 children were enrolled and more will follow in the coming weeks. The cluster is collecting detailed data on the children attending CFS in order to identify those of primary school age and to determine whether they have attended school previously, in order to support their transition into formal schooling. Initial findings indicate that at least 70 per cent of the 11,133 children supported by the cluster attending the CFSs are of primary school age. One partner noted that less than 20 per cent of the 400 children in their CFS have ever attended school, presenting an opportunity for partners to transition the children easily into formal schools.

A second consignment of education supplies was unloaded this week in Mogadishu; the consignment includes 150 teacher kits and 4,000 education kits which can provide basic learning and recreation materials for 70,200 children in supported schools. In total, by the end of October, 435,000 students had been reached with various education interventions.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster continues to experience challenges in gathering updated information from partners inside Somalia, a setback to consolidating a full picture on response. Gaps include the need for additional learning spaces, teacher incentives and more learning materials.



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIS

Needs: The priority needs in November are to prevent hypothermia and deaths due to the ongoing *Deyr* rains. The cluster is targeting 1.3 million out of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia with non-food items

(NFIs)/emergency assistance packages (EAPs) containing items such as blankets, bed mats and plastic sheeting, and 150,899 IDPs with transitional shelter material.

Response: In total, only 31,806 IDPs received EAPs this week in Bari region, Puntland and Bay region in southern Somalia. These distributions pushed the percentage coverage for the regions to 127 per cent up from 80 per cent at the end of October. During the reporting week, the total number of beneficiaries reached with EAPs has increased by 5 per cent, representing a considerable scale up. In total, 686,256 IDPs were assisted with EAPs between January and October, including 463,380 since the onset of the crisis in July. Of these, 567,600 people reached are located in the southern regions, 56 per cent of the targeted 1,011,951 in these regions.

For transitional shelter, 3,084 IDPs received either tents or corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) houses in Mogadishu and Bossaso in the Bari region. The CGI houses are the first to be completed in Puntland and follow a cluster-led multi-agency assessment of different transitional shelter typologies. The completed units represent the first of hundreds of units to be constructed in the coming months in Bari region with funding from various donors. Since January, transitional shelter has been provided to 66,354 people, including 39,940 since July. 44,046 of these have been in southern Somalia, representing 32 per cent of the target of 136,947 for those regions.

Gaps and Constraints: A distribution of EAPs is pending in El Waaq, Gedo region, on the border between Kenya and Somalia in response to the recent flooding. However, these distributions have not taken place due to the insecurity in the area. Half of the target population countrywide is still in need of EAPs.



PROTECTION

Needs: Drought coupled with increased violence has amplified vulnerability and exposed civilians to increased human rights violations. The cluster is targeting around 154,385 people with protection interventions between July and December. This is part of the overall target of 2.4 million people which includes indirect and unquantifiable protection activities such as advocacy, monitoring, awareness-raising and capacity-building.

Response: From January to date (based on new reports by cluster partners) 477,405 people (an increase of 71,815 people reported in previous weeks) have benefited from multiple protection interventions, including psychosocial, legal, and/or medical support for survivors of protection violations, and livelihood projects to improve IDPs' quality of life. The number of people reached exceeds the target because some populations have been reached by multiple interventions.

Gaps and Constraints: The cluster is experiencing a funding shortfall of 83 per cent. Access to some regions within Somalia such as Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle remains a challenge.



LOGISTICS

The latest Physical Road Network Conditions Map is available on Somalia Logistics Cluster website at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/somalia-physical-road-conditions>. This initiative aims to assist relief operations in Somalia during the on-going Deyr rains.

IV. Coordination

On 22 November, the Mogadishu Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) held a coordination meeting to discuss pending action points with ICWG members, OIC representatives and other operational NGOs. The results of the Mogadishu IDP mapping survey for 14 out of the 16 districts in Mogadishu were presented. The ICWG members agreed that protection and shelter 4W matrixes will be available before the next ICWG meeting, scheduled for 29 November. It was also agreed that in two districts, the IDP survey mapping exercise should be re-done and that UNHCR would lead a task force to be created under the protection cluster. It was agreed that the results from the survey will be used as a baseline figure for humanitarian needs and the survey will be repeated every six months.

On 21 November, OCHA facilitated a meeting between key humanitarian agencies and the social department of Bossaso Municipality in Puntland to discuss the consolidation of a new smaller IDP settlement after the massive eviction of IDPs from other IDP settlements in June 2011. The meeting agreed that the entire settlement will now be recognized as Bariga Bossaso, with smaller segments as "Sections"; and local authorities are to transform existing IDP committees into Section committees.

On 23 November, the ICWG meeting in Hargeysa took place. The agenda included the inter-agency contingency planning process and updates on CAP 2012. It was agreed that OCHA will follow up with the ICWG members with coordination process information, including soliciting inputs from partners. The WASH Cluster will develop a strategic water plan and prioritize water interventions along pastoralist routes, including a cash-for-work programme for the rehabilitation of *berkads* (shallow wells) and water points.

For the 16 Days of Activism (24 November – 10 December), the UN country team for Somalia has adopted a two-pronged approach to its support to the campaign in Somalia. A call for proposals was issued to local community based organisations and the three successful grantees will be announced shortly. At the same time, the UNCT is also supporting regional administrations to support their activities for the campaign: this includes media discussions on the importance of ending violence against women as well as debates. The theme for 16 Days of Activism this year is *From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's Challenge Militarism and End Violence against Women!*

The Somalia Consolidated Appeal for 2012 is scheduled to be launched on 13 December in Nairobi. More information will be provided nearer the date. Progress on the 2012 CAP is on track. For more information see: <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/CAP2012>

VI. Funding

The 2011 CAP for Somalia is still 80 per cent funded; making it one of the most comprehensively funded humanitarian appeals. Real-time data on the CAP funding level is available at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-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.

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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