

*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 7 to 13 December 2011. The next report will be issued on 21 December 2011.*

### I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The fiercest fighting in more than three months took place in Mogadishu on 8 December when Al Shabaab forces launched an attack against TFG/AMISOM. Targeted explosions are also increasing in Mogadishu.
- Large increases were reported in the number of measles and malaria cases in southern and central Somalia in November.
- The 2012 Humanitarian Appeal for Somalia was launched on 13 December in Nairobi. US\$1.5 billion is required to address the needs of four million people.

### II. Situation Overview

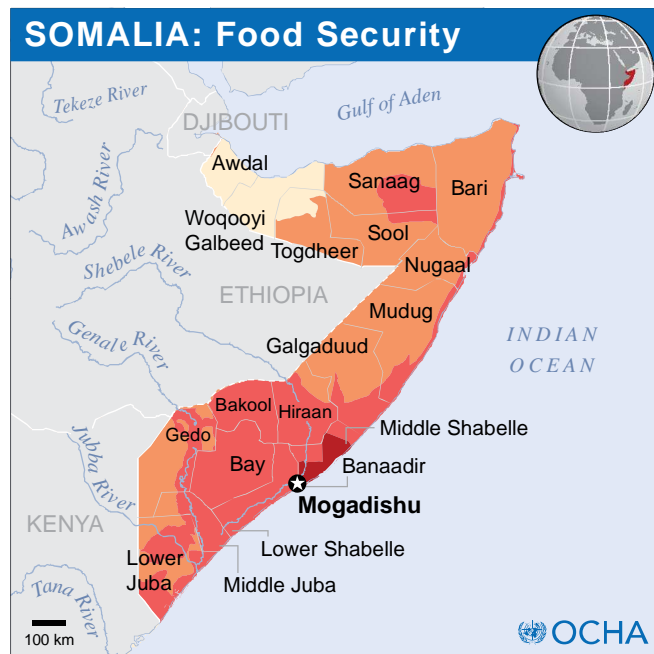
The situation in southern and central Somalia remains urgent. Three areas remain in famine conditions (Middle Shabelle and the IDP communities in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor), with 250,000 people at risk of starvation. The Al Shabaab revocation of the operations of 16 international NGOs and UN agencies represents a significant setback for efforts to curb famine and provide assistance to the four million people throughout Somalia who remain in need of humanitarian assistance. Major developments over the last week include reports of increased disease incidence in the south and centre of the country in November and an increase in fighting in Mogadishu.

Reports of measles and malaria in southern and central Somalia jumped considerably in November. WHO reported 2,803 suspected measles cases (including 1,771 children under 5 years of age) and 92 related deaths, representing a 70 per cent increase from the 1,644 cases reported in October. In addition, it reported 3,993 suspected malaria cases, including 1,890 children under 5, representing a 48 per cent increase from October. The increase is likely due to the recent rains.

Heavy fighting broke out in parts of Heliwaa and Karaan districts in Mogadishu on 8 December, following sporadic fighting in parts of northern Mogadishu over the previous three days. The fighting, which was launched by Al Shabaab forces against Transitional Federal Government/African Union Mission in Somalia (TFG/AMISOM) bases, is the fiercest since Al Shabaab withdrew from most of Mogadishu in August. Sources in Mogadishu report civilian casualties, although the exact number is unknown. Targeted explosions are also increasing in Mogadishu. On 7 December, a suspected Al Shabaab suicide bomber detonated a car full of explosives in the city, killing five people and injuring six others.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Mogadishu on Friday and spoke of the collective efforts of the UN agencies and NGOs to assist people in need since the UN declared a famine in July. He stressed the need to respect the neutrality of humanitarian organizations.

The 2012 Humanitarian Appeal for Somalia was launched in Nairobi on 13 October. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mark Bowden, stressed the need to maintain support at the current emergency levels in the coming year in order to build the resilience of some four million Somalis against future shocks. The 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Somalia aims to raise US\$1.5 billion.



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



#### FOOD ASSISTANCE

**Needs:** According to the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), four million people remain food insecure throughout the country, of which three million are in southern Somalia. The Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) is targeting the four million people in crisis. Of these, 250,000 people in parts of Middle Shabelle region and in the areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor face starvation.

According to reports from the field, food insecurity has increased in some of the areas taken over by the Kenyan and TFG forces due to displacement. Areas affected include Qaqani, Tabta and Galaf in Afmadow district, Lower Juba as well as Raas Kaambooni, Odow, Munurani and Burgavo in Badaade district, Lower Juba. Due to displacement, it is difficult to estimate the number of people currently living in these areas.

**Response:** During the first week in December, based on reports received from 17 per cent of FAC members with distribution plans in December, 238,600 people benefited from food assistance. This number is expected to increase when outstanding reports are received. As of end-October, the cluster reached 2.6 million people overall through general food distributions, food vouchers and cash responses, out of the total targeted population of four million (65 per cent of target). Figures for November are still being compiled. Since November, the FAC figures include beneficiaries reached by agencies funded by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

**Gaps and Constraints:** Seven of the 16 organizations banned by Al Shabaab are FAC members. The FAC expects the ban to have a significant impact on food security and nutritional status of people in the affected regions. In addition to the ban, issues affecting the activities of most cluster partners include the Kenyan military incursion and the flooding.



#### NUTRITION

**Needs:** According to FSNAU, 450,000 children are acutely malnourished throughout the country, including 333,524 children in southern Somalia. Of these, the Nutrition Cluster is targeting 270,000 children from July to December. The cluster also aims to reach 56,000 of the estimated 140,000 pregnant and lactating women between July and December 2011.

**Response:** Since July, the cluster has admitted 227,450<sup>1</sup> children to malnutrition treatment programmes, representing 84 per cent of the cluster year-end target. This brings the total number of children reached from January to date to 465,077. In addition, 8,372 pregnant and lactating women have been reached through targeted supplementary feeding programmes since July, representing 15 per cent of the year-end target.

The wet feeding programme has reached 47,654 households (285,924 people) since the beginning of the programme in early August. Wet feeding sites are located in the transit centres/routes in Gedo at the border areas with Kenya and distribute plates of hot porridge from corn soya blend to people fleeing Somalia.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Eight cluster partners (five NGOs and three UN) are on the list of humanitarian organizations whose permission to operate in southern and central Somalia was revoked. The revocation affects 49 outpatient therapeutic centres for severely malnourished children, as well as three stabilisation centres and 17 supplementary feeding programmes for moderately malnourished children, in Bay and Bakool and parts of Middle and Lower Shabelle. These centres reached a total of 22,000 children from January to October.



#### HEALTH

**Needs:** The Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million of the estimated 3.7 million people in need throughout Somalia by providing access to primary and basic secondary health care services, including services for 150,000 people via mobile health clinics.

**Response:** An estimated 1,914,261 people have been reached with essential health services since January, representing 61 per cent of the 2.6 million people targeted. In November, 26 mobile clinics provided consultations to 48,630 patients, including 25,055 women and girls (52 per cent). Two NGOs have extended their mobile clinics to two new districts of Mogadishu: Waberi and Dharkenley. The catchment population for both districts is approximately 21,000 people. These clinics report 1,172 consultations since 1 December.

In November, WHO reported 6,301 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in southern and central Somalia, including 4,325 children under 5 (69 per cent). This represents a slight increase (9 per cent) over the 5,794 cases reported in October. Cases continue to be concentrated in the Banadir region (54 per cent of total), with the hospital there reporting 1,299 cases and 26 deaths.

<sup>1</sup> There was an error in figures reported last week which has been corrected in this week's figures.

Partners reported large increases in the number of measles and malaria cases in southern and central Somalia in November. The number of suspected measles cases rose by 70 per cent over October figures, bringing the total in November to 2,803 cases, including 1,771 children under 5 and 92 deaths. Meanwhile, reported malaria cases in November jumped 48 per cent over October figures, totalling 3,993 suspected cases, including 1,890 children under 5. Of these cases, 993 (25 per cent) were confirmed by rapid diagnostic tests. Partners attribute the rise in malaria to the recent rains in the area.

Suspected cases of pneumonia or acute respiratory infection also emerged in some regions of southern and central Somalia (Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba). Partners reported a total of 16,600 cases (including 9,951 children under 5), with the number of deaths unknown due to challenges in reporting on death in the country.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster continues to face challenges due to limited availability of trained health workers in Somalia to support health needs. The current revocation of health organizations in areas controlled by Al Shabaab could negatively impact the control of disease outbreaks. As a result of the recent revocation, secondary health care services were drastically reduced in the regions of Bay and Bakool. Health partners are deeply concerned for severe cases, including women with complicated pregnancies and severely malnourished children, who are not able to access health facilities due to the ban.



### WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

**Needs:** 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 among 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:** Since January 2011, the WASH Cluster has provided sustainable water access to 1,427,027 people, or 44 per cent of the 3.3 million target, including over 800,000 since famine was declared in July. Sixty per cent (850,591) of beneficiaries are from southern Somalia. Concurrently, the cluster has provided temporary safe water access to 2,444,508 people since January, of whom 2,168,170 (89 per cent) are in the South. Finally, an additional 657,753 beneficiaries are newly accessing sanitation facilities (latrines) since January, and 1,350,431 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene packages.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The most recent data (November 2011) indicates significant gaps in districts in Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.



### AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

**Needs:** Of the four million food-insecure people in Somalia, the cluster is targeting 2.6 million people with agriculture and livelihoods assistance.

**Response:** Based on available information, the cluster reached 561,646 people in November. These beneficiaries include 211,638 people who received food vouchers, 154,192 people who received cash relief and cash for work, and 195,816 pastoralists who benefited from treatment for their animals. These figures are expected to increase as agencies continue to provide data for November. In total, between January and November, cluster partners assisted 3,791,748 people in southern Somalia.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster is experiencing a gap in fertilizer distribution due to restrictions by authorities controlling the southern regions which may affect the estimated harvest.



### EDUCATION

**Needs:** Education partners are targeting at least 435,847 students for school enrolment and other education interventions, as well as 7,355 teachers, from August to the end of 2011. In addition, the Protection and Education Clusters are jointly targeting 45,500 IDP children out of school in central and southern Somalia through the Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) initiative.

**Response:** The third major delivery of education supplies since the declaration of famine in July arrived this week in Mogadishu. These supplies will cover the education needs of 96,120 children, and include 2,452 Education Kits, 944 School in a Box kits, and 6,317 boxes of exercise books. Distribution will depend on the security situation. In total, an estimated 491,671 children have benefited from Education Cluster programmes in southern and central Somalia since January, indicating the Education Cluster has exceeded its target. Cluster partners have also trained 8,664 teachers, surpassing the target set after the declaration of famine.

The 212 Education Cluster-supported CFSs continue to provide a package of essential services to 11,133 out-of-school children in five regions. Each CFS offers food support (100 through food vouchers and 112 through rations

and daily refreshments) and safe water and sanitation facilities. Education-supported CFSs also provide psychosocial support, literacy and numeracy lessons, and advocacy on issues such as child rights.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Challenges in gathering updated information from partners inside Somalia make it difficult to obtain a full picture of the humanitarian response. Gaps include the need for additional learning spaces, teacher incentives and more learning materials in the areas of coverage in south and central regions of Somalia.



### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIS

**Needs:** Cluster priorities remain the same in December: to prevent hypothermia and deaths due to the *Deyr* rains. The cluster is targeting over 1.3 million people out of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia with non-food items (NFIs)/emergency assistance packages (EAPs) that contain items such as blankets, bed mats and plastic sheeting. It is also targeting 150,899 IDPs for transitional shelter material.

**Response:** There were no EAP distributions reported this week. Planned distributions in the Gedo region were impeded due to impassable roads and increased insecurity. In total, 686,256 IDPs have received EAPs since January, including 567,600 in southern Somalia.

For transitional shelter, the first 500 shelters were constructed in Mogadishu for IDPs using the larger 4 x 7m plastic sheeting. These first 500 shelters will be followed by another 1,500 in the coming weeks. The design will be finalized based on feedback from the IDPs. Since January, 66,354 people have received transitional shelter material, including 44,046 in southern Somalia.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Countrywide, 613,744 people remain in need of EAPs as per the cluster's target, including 444,351 in southern Somalia. The provision of transitional shelter material is a major gap, as shelter provided so far is only a fraction of the required response. Access remains the key constraint to meeting these needs.



### PROTECTION

**Needs:** Somali civilians are increasingly exposed to human rights violations as a result of the drought and violence in southern and central Somalia. The most vulnerable communities are suffering from different types of violations, including forced displacement, gender-based and child rights violations, and legal violations. The cluster is targeting 154,385 people with protection interventions between July and December. This is part of the overall target of 2.4 million people which includes advocacy, monitoring, awareness raising and capacity building activities.

**Response:** From January to date, cluster partners report that 333,043 beneficiaries have benefited from various protection interventions including survivors of protection violations reached with psychosocial, legal, and/or medical support, livelihood projects been initiated to improve IDP quality of life, as well as advocacy and awareness raising.

The cluster's Population Monitoring Network (PMN) continues to track population movements in Somalia. According to recent reports, 87 people from Ceelsha Biyaha and Mogadishu arrived in Gaalkacyo, Mudug region, between 3 to 9 December, fleeing insecurity, drought, hunger and unemployment.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The cluster is experiencing a funding shortfall of 83 per cent. Access to some regions within Somalia remains a challenge, particularly Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. In addition to the general and physical access difficulties due to violence, Protection Cluster partners face particular difficulties to assess the protection situation and report on and assist violation survivors in southern and central Somalia.



### LOGISTICS

The next Logistics Cluster-facilitated sea transport of humanitarian cargo is scheduled to depart from Mombasa on 11 or 12 December. Cargo movement requests for over 1,000 metric tons of relief cargo were received for this voyage, including both food and non-food items. However, due to the recent revocation on some organizations' operations, 605 tons of this cargo have had to be cancelled.

While some congestion is experienced in most ports, the most seriously affected is Mombasa port, where the average waiting time is 22 days. The fertilizer silo in Djibouti port is no longer available for bulk wheat and port congestion there is expected until the end of March 2012.

Access difficulties are reported for roads from Mombasa to various locations in the Gedo and Lower Juba regions. In addition, the cluster reports impassable roads in Bakool region as well as Baidoa and other districts of Bay region. Improved road conditions have been reported in Mogadishu and certain parts of northern Somalia (Jalalaqsi and Belet Weyne districts in Hiraan region and several districts in Galgaduud region). In Ethiopia, the road between Gode town and Dollo Ado is still muddy, while flights to/from Dollo Ado have had to be cancelled.

The latest Physical Road Network Conditions Map is available on the Somalia Logistics Cluster website at: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/somalia-physical-road-conditions>.

## V. Coordination

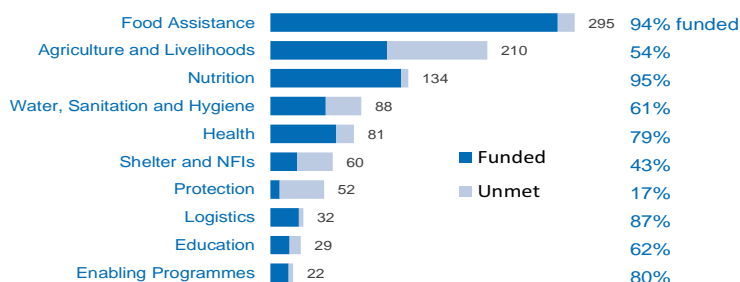
The Somalia Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for 2012 was launched on 13 December. Emphasis was placed on the continued need for support from donors for the crisis which is expected to continue well into next year. The Appeal includes 349 projects from 148 organizations coordinated by nine clusters and Enabling Programmes. For more information see: <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/CAP2012>

On 6 December, the Nairobi Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) meeting discussed the effects of the Al Shabaab revocation in southern Somalia. It was noted that nutrition and health projects will be among the most affected by the revocation. OCHA Mogadishu will share the Mogadishu Fact Sheet with ICWG members. The ICWG and OCHA-Mogadishu will develop Mogadishu-specific public information products.

The Ministry of National Planning and Coordination held a joint meeting with government, UN agencies and NGOs in Hargeysa and discussed ways of strengthening coordination in Somaliland. It was agreed to set up a committee comprising of OCHA, Resident Coordinator's Office, UNICEF and the Ministries of Planning, Social Affairs and Labour to recommend an improvement in sectoral coordination mechanisms.

## VI. Funding

### 2011 Somalia CAP (as of 14 Dec 2011)



**Total: 1 million** requested, **80%** funded

The CHF Emergency Allocation has been concluded. Approximately US\$14 million will be disbursed from the CHF emergency reserve to 47 projects, of which approximately 95 per cent are in the south.

The 2011 CAP for Somalia is 80 per cent funded. 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 in 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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