I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Insecurity and the ongoing rains continue to impede access to populations in need in south Somalia.
- Additional funds are needed for the Common Humanitarian Fund.
- A second round of emergency measles vaccinations was carried out in Mogadishu on 29-31 October targeting unvaccinated IDPs moving into Mogadishu.
- The overall agricultural production in southern Somalia is likely to be below average.

II. Situation Overview

Just over 100 days have passed since famine was declared in southern Somalia on 20 July. Since July, there has been a significant scale-up in response activities. At least 2.2 million people have benefited from enhanced access to food, up from 770,000 before July. Nearly 1.2 million people now have sustained access to safe drinking water compared to 850,000 by the end of June, with an additional 1.8 million people receiving temporary water provision. Partners have established at least 217 new nutrition treatment centres since July, with 1,142 static and mobile centres able to treat children by the end of September. Some 1.16 million children have been immunized against measles since July. Partners significantly increased food voucher, cash-for-work and cash relief programmes since the declaration of famine, with 1,177,229 people benefiting from these programmes since July, compared to 100,201 from January to June.

The scale-up in the humanitarian response has been possible due to the significant funding provided to partners. Currently 79 per cent funded, Somalia’s consolidated appeal of just over $1 billion is the most comprehensively funded of the current appeals, having received $779 million to date.

However, the needs remain vast and require continued concerted efforts. The scale of the crisis, which is against the backdrop of an ongoing conflict, remains staggering. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), the situation of most rural, urban and internally displaced persons (IDPs) is still very fragile, particularly in famine-stricken areas, as the scale of humanitarian intervention still does not fully meet the existing needs. An estimated 4 million people in Somalia remain in need of emergency assistance, 75 per cent of whom are in the south. In addition, UNICEF warns that nearly half of the estimated 336,000 children under age five who are acutely malnourished across southern Somalia could die within weeks. Health partners remain concerned about the threat of infectious diseases like measles, cholera and malaria, particularly in the overcrowded displacement camps of Mogadishu and in light of the current rains.
The start of the October-December short rainy season (Deyr) prompted planting activities in southern Somalia. However, the activities are below requirements given the large population migration from the affected areas in recent months. Nutrition surveys are currently being conducted in southern Somalia, which will confirm any changes in famine phase classification. The results of these assessments are expected mid-November.

The security situation in southern Somalia remains challenging. Tensions persist in many parts of the country following Kenya’s military involvement in Somalia. Fighting in parts of Lower Juba is ongoing, including bombing raids. According to the latest reports from the field, civilians have started moving out of the town to outlying villages in fear of more air raids. The fragile situation has prompted aid agencies to scale down their presence in affected areas such as Lower and Middle Juba and Gedo region.

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: As of 28 October, humanitarian partners have assisted 1,854,873 people with enhanced food access during October, which includes beneficiaries reached during previous months. Only 50 per cent of the cluster members have submitted their reports for the month of October, therefore the final figures will likely be higher than the 2.2 million reached by the end of September. A breakdown by location will be available at the end of the month. Activities include general food distribution, food vouchers and cash responses. Since the onset of the food crisis in July, the cluster has scaled up its reach by more than 100 per cent from a monthly average of 770,000 beneficiaries reached monthly between January and June 2011.

In addition, agencies funded by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) have reached 1.4 million beneficiaries since April, of whom 40 per cent were in Mogadishu. Their current level of response is expected to continue until December.

Gaps and Constraints: Cluster partners have been unable to reach the Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle and South Galgaduud regions with food assistance due to logistical and political challenges. Given the significant gaps in these critical areas, and that most of the local NGOs working in these areas are reliant on Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) funds, the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) Coordinator is urgently stepping up advocacy efforts with donors for additional funds for the CHF. The ongoing military offensive in the Juba regions is restricting response activities, further reducing access and availability of food in the affected areas. The cluster also foresees that an increase in rainfall could result in operational delays along the supply chain, challenging movement of humanitarian and commercial cargo. Reports from humanitarian partners indicate that all key roads from Kenya into Somalia have been affected by the rains. FAC members have been encouraged to preposition supplies closer to beneficiaries to minimize delays.

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 until the end of the year) based on common practice which indicates that nutrition programmes can only reach 60 per cent of affected children at best. In addition, the cluster aims to reach 40 per cent of the estimated 140,000 of pregnant and lactating women in Somalia in the next year, half of that (29,000) over the next six months.

Response: As of 28 October, partners had admitted an estimated 395,532 children for treatment of acute malnutrition through outpatient therapeutic programmes (OTP), stabilization centres (SC) and targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFP) throughout the country since January. Of these, 120,467 SAM cases were admitted for treatment in OTPs, while 275,065 MAM cases were admitted for treatment through TSFPs. Approximately 153,144 children have been reached since July. These figures cover the period up to September as data is currently being gathered for October, and are based on 80 per cent of the cluster members reporting.

In addition, as a preventative measure to avert further malnutrition and excess mortality among those at risk, the cluster continues to support families with malnourished children under age five through blanket supplementary feeding programmes, which provide families with monthly rations of corn soya blend, a
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### HEALTH

**Needs:** 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. An emergency measles vaccination campaign (including polio and measles, de-worming tablets and vitamin A supplements) has targeted 2.3 million children, aged between six months and 15 years, in accessible regions of southern and central Somalia since July.

During the reporting period, at least seven cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) tested positive for cholera in two districts of the Bay region. According to WHO, AWD cases in Lower and Middle Juba are said to be decreasing, with 314 cases reported in the week of 17-23 October compared to 331 cases from 3-9 October. The number of AWD cases in the region of Banadir now stands at 7,230 since January, with 5,092, or 70 per cent, being children under 5 years of age, 288 of whom have died. Children under 2 years of age bear the greatest burden of the disease, accounting for 48 per cent of all related cases and 43 per cent of all reported deaths. From 17-23 October, the number of AWD cases at the Banadir hospital increased by 29 per cent to 195, compared to the previous week.

**Response:** In an attempt to prevent the spread of AWD/cholera throughout the country, partners are carrying out various activities such as water chlorination, health education and prompt reporting of suspected AWD cases. In Qansadheere, Bay region, an AWD/cholera treatment center has been set up and an inter-agency health kit able has been dispatched to treat an estimated 10,000 people, which is sufficient to respond to immediate needs.

The cluster is concerned that unvaccinated IDPs moving into Mogadishu and other urban areas pose challenges in the control of measles. In response, a second round of emergency measles vaccinations was carried out in Mogadishu on 29-31 October. The target population for the vaccination was 745,235 children under the age of 15. The figure of those reached by the campaign is not yet available. In the first round of the measles campaign between July and September, 656,266 children were reached, representing 88 per cent of the targeted 750,000 children in Banadir. In total, at least 1,168,072 children have been vaccinated against measles since July in accessible parts of south and central Somalia, representing 51 per cent of the 2.3 million targeted.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Implementation of preventative services such as immunizations remains a challenge in Kismayo in Lower Juba region due to restrictions by non-state armed groups. The health needs assessment that was conducted in Bay and Lower Shabelle regions revealed gaps in health services particularly in areas where IDPs are returning and there are no health facilities. An estimated 70,000 children were not vaccinated in the second round of the measles campaign in Mogadishu’s Daynile and Heliwa districts due to insecurity.

### WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

**Needs:** Of the estimated 3.3 million people 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. In addition, since the Deyr rains began in the first week of October, the cluster is promoting hygiene amongst the 4.6 million people living in areas at high and medium risk of AWD/cholera (i.e. in Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle) as safe hygiene practice is a key step in mitigating the spread of AWD/cholera.

**Response:** WASH interventions continue however updated figures are not yet available. Since January, the cluster has supported at least 1,195,917 people with sustainable access to water, representing 36 per cent of the target. More than half of the beneficiaries reached to date (680,035) are from south Somalia. Concurrently, the cluster is also reaching 1,835,283 beneficiaries with temporary provision of safe water, of whom 1,590,071, or 87 per cent, are in the south. Temporary water interventions are provided in areas where sustained water interventions have not yet been completed. In addition, some 517,071 beneficiaries newly have access to latrines since January, and 1,282,776 people have benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene packages.
**Gaps and Constraints:** The WASH Cluster is using maps to track progress and gaps for provision of water in each district. Maps produced in October reflect significant gaps in activities to increase sustained access to safe water in districts in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. The limited number of WASH agencies with access and experience in the south remains a key challenge.

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**AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS**

**Needs:** The Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster is targeting 2.6 million people by the end of 2011 through multiple interventions lasting from 3 to 12 months including the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers), fodder distribution, pasture/rangeland management, emergency disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination, and restoration of irrigation canals.

Reports indicate that, with the onset of the rains, populations receiving food, seeds, and fertilizer in southern regions are moving out of camps and returning to their villages of origin to cultivate their fields.

**Response:** Since January, the cluster has reached an estimated 1,594,977 beneficiaries with agricultural inputs, emergency livestock interventions and vouchers, representing 62 per cent of the target. This includes some 932,301 agropastoralists (including 331,829 women) who have received improved drought-tolerant crop-seeds and fertilizers, accounting for more than 95 per cent of the total planned deliveries to 158,333 households in south Somalia. The recent upsurge in beneficiary numbers is attributed to the delivery of seeds and fertilizers and livestock treatment by a key partner in October. The figure also includes 662,676 pastoralists whose drought-affected livestock have benefited from interventions such as treatment and the provision of fodder and water.

Of the 1.5 million total beneficiaries, 1,277,430 people have also benefited from voucher programmes, be it food vouchers, cash-for-work or unconditional cash relief. The cluster has significantly increased voucher programmes since the declaration of famine, with 1,177,229 people benefiting from vouchers since July, compared to 100,201 from January to June. Of the 1.2 million, 436,766 people have received food vouchers, while 840,664 people have benefited from cash-for-work and cash-relief programmes. Voucher distributions are expected to continue for the next four to five months.

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**EDUCATION**

**Needs:** This week, new data indicates that an estimated 368,623 children, 45 per cent of whom are girls, are enrolled in 1,674 cluster-supported schools in south and central Somalia. The cluster aims to assist 435,847 students (the number of children enrolled in south central Somalia before the crisis) and 7,355 teachers. In addition, of the estimated 1.8 million children who are out of school because of internal displacement and insecurity, the Education and Protection Clusters aim to reach 40,000 children through Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), each targeting 20,000 children.

**Response:** According to reports received so far from partners, 338,581 children are being reached with various cluster interventions. This number is expected to increase with more partners submitting their reports. The cluster estimates that 420,000 children are actually being reached. Response activities include the provision of learning materials and construction of classrooms. On 24 October, a major consignment of education supplies that will benefit 30,000 children in grades 1-4 was shipped from Mombasa and is expected to arrive in Mogadishu in the coming week. Meanwhile, this week partners established 46 new classrooms with WASH facilities in the southern regions, including 22 classrooms in 11 IDP camps in Mogadishu to benefit 2,979 children. Partners also established 11 new Community Education Committees in Lower Shabelle, conducted enrolment campaigns in 44 IDP areas of Banadir, and distributed 4,950 textbooks to nine IDP schools in Mogadishu.

In order to reach children who are not enrolled in school, 183 Education Cluster-supported CFSs are now operational in Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle, a 32 per cent increase from 138 CFSs reported last week. 9,683 children are enrolled in these CFSs, including 4,463 girls. All Education Cluster-supported CFSs include food support (either vouchers, rations or meals provided on-site) and WASH facilities.

**Gaps and Constraints:** During the reporting week, the cluster finalized its Rapid Needs Assessment on the status of education in south central Somalia, which showed that approximately 1,179 learning spaces/classrooms and 467 teachers are needed to fill existing gaps.
EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

Needs: The priority in October and November is to provide shelter and non-food items to the displaced so that they can cope with the Deyr rains. The cluster aims to provide 1,318,656 IDPs with Emergency Assistance Packages (EAPs), which contain plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans and kitchen utensils for one household. The target for transitional shelter has been raised from 60,000 beneficiaries over the past few months to 150,899, reflecting the recent significant displacement into Mogadishu and increased access to the area. It is anticipated that more IDPs could seek refuge in Mogadishu in the coming weeks.

Response: This week, the cluster distributed 27,000 EAPs to IDPs at the Sigale settlement, one of the worst affected by floods in Mogadishu. The distribution was part of the cluster's on-going response to the recent floods caused by the rains. This brings the total of those reached with EAPs in Mogadishu, since July, to 156,240. Across the country, the cluster has provided a total of 872,836 EAPs to IDPs since January, including 649,960 EAPs since the onset of the crisis in July. This represents 66 per cent of the target.

During the reporting period, 9,564 people benefited from transitional shelter in Mogadishu and the northern and central regions of Bari and Mudug. In total, 82,848 people have been provided with transitional shelter since January, including 27,726 since July, representing 55 per cent of the current target. However, the number of people reached remains only a fraction of the response required.

During the reporting period, the Shelter Cluster conducted two training sessions for the TFG’s Disaster Management Agency and IDP representatives in Mogadishu. The trainings focused on the registration of IDPs as well as camp coordination and management.

Gaps and Constraints: There is a shortage of EAPs, shelter kits and transitional shelter due to funding falling far short of the needs, particularly now that the rainy season has begun.

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 at heightened risk of protection violations with preventive and/or responsive protection services. The targets for awareness raising and capacity building are currently under revision.

Response: Since January, partners have provided preventive and/or responsive protection services to 65,576 people. Beneficiaries include an estimated 13,317 survivors of protection violations who have been provided with psychosocial, legal and medical support. It also includes 4,000 vulnerable households (e.g. female headed households, disabled headed households), comprising about 24,000 individuals, who have participated in livelihood support programmes catered to their needs. In addition, 28,259 children have attended 280 Protection Cluster-supported Child Friendly Spaces throughout Somalia’s southern regions of Bay, Bakool, Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo. These also provide psychosocial support.

In terms of capacity building and awareness raising, 6,142 people (authority personnel, duty bearers, practitioners, NGOs and IDP representatives) have received capacity building and/or protection awareness raising to enable them to provide better protection services such as on the importance of the impact of GBV, human rights, child protection.

Gaps & Constraints: Financial constraints and limited access to areas in south and central Somalia, where significant numbers of IDPs face protection risks, remain the major challenges, particularly for more sensitive activities such as those addressing gender-based violence and the recruitment of child soldiers.

LOGISTICS

The on-going rains in Somalia have led to deteriorating road conditions, with the slow movement of trucks through main overland routes from Kenya into Somalia. Congestion issues in Mombasa Port have been compounded by the rains in Somalia in the past weeks and the resulting slow turn-around of trucks to the Port. Some vessels have not been able to berth due to loading/unloading delays. Berthing times vary, averaging between 4 to 10 days, depending on the time of arrival and vessel type and size.

The cluster is updating a map of road conditions for Somalia on a regular basis to avoid logistical delays. The map is available at: http://www.logcluster.org/ops/som11a/somalia-physical-road-conditions. Partners are requested to share road condition updates.
Emergency Telecommunications:
A UN satellite terminal has been successfully installed and commissioned in the WFP office situated at the Mogadishu Port. The satellite terminal enables both voice calls and internet connectivity. The terminal has inter-agency capacity and a proposal is being developed for these services to be shared with partners. Sharing of this satellite terminal will provide humanitarian organisations which do not have their own means of connectivity with access to communications services essential for the efficient coordination of their operations in Somalia.

IV. Coordination

On 24 October, the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) in Mogadishu met to prepare a response plan to address challenges and needs caused by the rainy season for vulnerable groups in the area, population movements and coordination. They agreed to address protection challenges with landowners in order to relocate IDPs from low-lying settlements at risk of floods to higher areas and obtain sufficient support to address AWD outbreak. There was also agreement on the provision of latrines, potable drinking water and plastic sheets to flood-affected IDPs. On 28 October, the ICWG agreed to activate a flood information technical group for flood-risk analysis and the verification of flood reports.

The Humanitarian Country Team meeting on 27 October discussed the humanitarian implications of Kenya’s current military actions in Somalia. Partners expressed concern that prolonged conflict could impact negatively on programmes, while further restricting humanitarian access.

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

VI. Funding

As of 1 November, Somalia’s CAP of over $1 billion is 79 per cent funded, with a gap of $214 million. The CAP was increased from $983 million in September, following an increase in requirements for shelter and WASH activities. 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.

VII. Humanitarian Giving

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

1. Support the appeals of 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


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