

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 21 December to 28 December 2011. The next report will be issued on 4 January 2012.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- Three aid workers on a monitoring mission in Mataban, Hiran province died when a gunman opened fire on 23 December.
- Impassable roads due to the recent rains and insecurity affected the delivery of seed for planting, resulting in 113 metric tonnes of seed not being delivered in time for the current planting season.
- On 20 December, Djibouti became the third country to send troops to join AMISOM.

II. Situation Overview

On 23 December, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) confirmed the deaths of two staff members and a colleague working for a cooperating partner organisation in Somalia following an attack that took place in Mataban town in Hiraan. The attacker gave himself up and was taken into the custody of the local authorities. WFP operations have been temporarily suspended in Mataban while the case is investigated. The mission was in the area to monitor a general food distribution as well as camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

As many as 5,650 farmers with plots along the Juba River did not receive delivery of seeds in time for planting. Impassable roads and insecurity in the area resulted in the delay in delivery of the seeds for planting.

On 20 December, Djibouti sent the first 100 of 900 troops it is sending to support the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The Djibouti troops joined 9,700 Ugandan and Burundian AMISOM troops already in place.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia



FOOD ASSISTANCE

Needs: Humanitarian partners are targeting the 4 million food-insecure people throughout Somalia, of whom 3 million are in the South.

Response: The Food Assistance Cluster are in the process of revising planned activities in 2012 and will provide an updated gap analysis in the New Year. They intend to revisit planning figures for the first quarter of 2012 and adjust their activities accordingly to ensure that the any gaps across the country are met. Delays in December field reports does not allow for an update on the number of people assisted by the Food Assistance Cluster to date in Somalia since the last situation report.

Gaps and Constraints: FAC members reported that movement of humanitarian assistance continues to increase as the conditions of roads improves. However, the impact of improvement in logistics to reach beneficiaries will depend on resource availability for FAC partners, as well as their effectiveness in reaching people located in insecure areas.



NUTRITION

Needs: 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 in Somalia in 2011.

Response: The cluster reached 239,935 (99 per cent of its target) from January to June 2011 with treatment services for children under 5 years of age. From July to date the cluster has covered 271,049 children fulfilling 100% of the cluster target to year end. Additional reporting from partners for the November numbers shows **510,948** children reached from January to date. In November, approximately 48,719 under-5 children were provided with a hot meal in the wet feeding programme, while 107,066 households were supported with a monthly food ration under the blanket supplementary feeding.

Gaps and Constraints: The key challenges to note include partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes, availability of experienced nutrition staff; partner capacity for quick scale up of programmes; supplies pipeline to cover all the needs; insecurity hampering easy staff movement for monitoring and outreach activities and bad road conditions, although improving are still causing difficulties



HEALTH

Needs: The Health Cluster continues to try to assist 2.6 million of the 3.7 million people in need throughout Somalia through the provision of primary and basic secondary health care services. In the underserved areas where gaps exist in the provision of health care services, or where primary or basic secondary health care is unavailable, the cluster is targeting 150,000 people through mobile clinics.

Response: Over the first two weeks of December a total of 3,520 cases of acute watery diarrhoea (including 1,018 under-5 children) with 52 related deaths were reported in the southern and central regions. In the Banadir region 1,826 cases, including 1,286 (70 per cent) of under-5 children were reported. Also over the same period 722 suspected measles cases (including 565 under-5 children) with 2 related deaths were reported in southern and central Somalia up until 14 December and a further 4 deaths in Lower Shabelle in the reporting week. While a total of 2,077 suspected malaria cases were reported in the same region, including 760 cases for children under-5 with 4 related deaths.

Gaps and Constraints: Delivery of services continues to be hampered by the limited availability of trained health workers in Somalia.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH)

Needs: The WASH cluster continues to target 3.3 million people with sustained access to safe water and 1.3 million people with emergency sanitation by the end of 2011. In an effort to reduce the risk of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) and cholera, the cluster also focuses on promoting hygiene among 4.8 million people living in areas with limited access to safe water and sanitation.

Response: Since the beginning of 2011, the WASH cluster supported 1,401,227 people, over 45 per cent of the 3.3 million target, with sustainable water access in 17 regions, including an increase of nearly 800,000 since famine was declared in July.

AWD/Cholera and Hygiene promotion training was conducted in Mogadishu targeting 26 hygiene promoters working for WASH cluster partners. An additional 130 hygiene promoters/community mobilisers from IDP's camps were trained (1 or 2 days training), and another 50 will be trained before the end of December.

The inter-cluster Hygiene Promotion plan is now complete and will soon be available on the WASH Cluster website. The plan covers Nutrition Centres, schools and communities for a common approach to prevention, outbreak response, methodology, standards, and indicators, by Health, Nutrition, Education and WASH Cluster agencies.

Gaps and Constraints: The WASH Cluster is using maps to track progress and remaining gaps for provision of water per district. There are still significant gaps in response in districts in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle.



AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

Needs: The cluster is targeting 2.6 million people with agriculture and livelihood assistance of the 4 million food-insecure people in Somalia.

Response: Reports from organisations so far indicate that in December, 71,076 people received food vouchers; 69,535 received cash relief and cash for work; and 180 pastoralists had their livestock vaccinated. The November and December figures are expected to increase as more agencies provide their data.

From January to December 2011, the cluster reached an estimated 4,236,951 people with combinations of food vouchers, cash transfer, seeds, and/or animal treatment in line with different livelihoods. Of this number 2,295,070 people benefited from cash-based and food vouchers; and 1,941,881 pastoralists and agro pastoralist/farmers received livestock services and seeds respectively.

The 2011 *Deyr* rainy season ended during the first week of December in most parts of Somalia. Rainfall was within normal levels in the northern regions of the country while the southern regions experienced above normal rainfall over the months of October and November, resulting in flash floods especially in the Juba River basin. During the *Deyr* season the river levels rose allowing easy withdrawal for irrigated agriculture. They have now stabilised and are at average levels for the time of the year.

The distribution of seeds is ongoing, although delays were reported in recent weeks due to heavy rains and flooding. Despite the delays, the total area planted is not expected to be affected.

Gaps and Constraints: The reported new floods in southern Somalia, in particular along the Juba River, may however affect the overall production output. FAO is assessing the possible damage to the areas planted earlier, as well as the impact on production. FAO has a carry-over of 113 metric tones of maize seeds they were unable to deliver to 5,650 beneficiaries due to poor roads in the region.



EDUCATION

Needs: Access to quality education for 435,000 children and 7,355 children in southern and central Somalia is a priority for the Education Cluster. Additionally there are 45,500 IDP children jointly targeted for non-formal education by the Education and Protection clusters via Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs).

Response: Since the start of the school year in September, Education Cluster partners supported a total of 496,708 children to enroll in 2,535 schools across central and southern Somalia. Education materials including textbooks for 360,484 school children were transported to Somalia and over 260,000 children received supplies directly. The remaining supplies are currently in partners' warehouses pending distribution.

Support to Community Education Committees (CECs) has continued throughout the school year to ensure effective governance and management of schools in southern and central Somalia where there is a lack of education authorities. In total, over 12,000 CEC members were trained, 23% of whom are female.

Given the on-going chronic food insecurity, 31,907 children in 318 schools received monthly food vouchers which their families can redeem with local merchants and over 11,000 children attending all 212 education-supported CFSs receive similar vouchers or food rations.

Gaps and Constraints: Insecurity is hampering distribution of the remaining supplies currently held in partners' warehouses.



EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFIS

Needs: At least 1.3 million people out of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia are being targeted with non-food items (NFIs)/emergency assistance packages (EAPs) containing items such as blankets, bed mats and plastic sheeting. In addition, 150,899 IDPs are being targeted for transitional shelter which can be reused, recycled, resold and moved in order to allow IDPs to return home with their shelter.

Response: This week, 9,276 IDPs benefitted from EAPs. The majority of these were the long-term displaced in Bossaso where UNHCR distributed a total of 1,458 packages in three IDP settlements.

The completion of Transitional Shelters continued with units finished in Puntland and Banadir. Another 500 shelters were completed in Mogadishu at a cost of less than US\$75 per shelter. Previously, tents were the preferred shelter option for the cluster members but at a cost of over \$400 each, the scale of the need far outweighed the resources of the cluster. These new transitional shelters, using plastic sheeting and wood can be upgraded, moved or recycled, are owner driven, and most importantly affordable.

Gaps and Constraints: Problems of distribution still persist in Gedo, while a distribution in Hiraan was cancelled due to insecurity.



PROTECTION

Needs: The cluster is targeting 154,385 people with protection interventions as part of the overall target of 2.4 million people, including activities in advocacy, monitoring, awareness raising and capacity building.

Response: From January to date, cluster partners report that 334,572 people and other vulnerable people benefited from various protection interventions such as psycho-social, legal, and/or medical support and protection through livelihood activities to improve IDP quality of life.

UNHCR staff participated in cash distribution (protection through livelihoods) organized by Relief International as start-up capital on completion of skills training for tailoring, computer literacy, electricity and auto-mechanics. There were 114 beneficiaries assisted from different settlements within Galkayo in central Somalia and 64 people received over \$100 each as start-up capital.

Gaps and Constraints: Funding for the Protection Cluster remains at just 17 per cent, presenting many challenges for the cluster to reach people who are in need of interventions, such as protection, and awareness raising programmes.



LOGISTICS

The MV Nawal Ali arrived in Mogadishu Port on 18 December and discharged 330 metric tones of humanitarian cargo.

Mombasa Port closed at 2300 hours on 23 December and reopened on 26 December causing further congestion with waiting times of 18 to 22 days for the bulk terminal and 5 to 8 days for the container terminal. In Mogadishu, Port waiting time is currently down to one day and this is expected to hold for some time. Most vessels coming in to Dar Es Salaam Port are expected to be delayed due to the ongoing heavy rains, forecasted to last until after 28 December.

The reduced turn-around time of trucks during the rainy season caused a shortage of available trucks from Mombasa and also contributed to the congestion at the port. Belet, Hawa, Luuq and Dolo, apart from Ma'adato, roads are accessible for all vehicles. Deliveries to Dobeley, via Mombasa-Dadaab-Kulan-Liboi-Dobley have greatly improved while Diff and Shabah are still inaccessible due to poor road conditions. Trucks are now arriving in El Wak for onward humanitarian dispatches.

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>

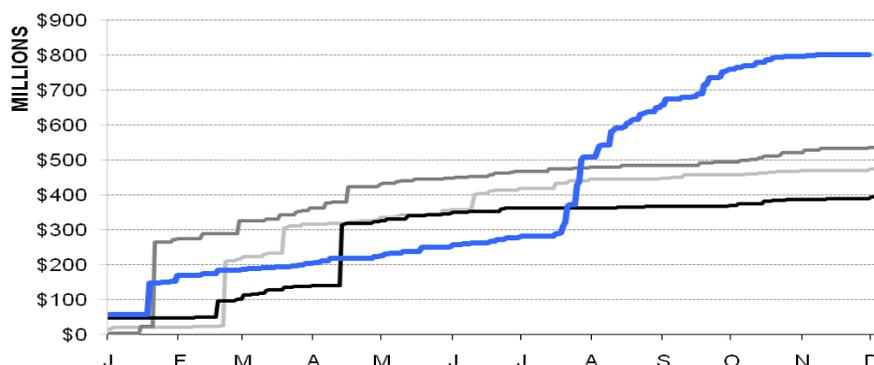
IV. Coordination

The OCHA Mogadishu office met with the Turkish international organization KimseYok Mu (KMY) for information sharing and improved coordination. For more information see: <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/CAP2012>

V. Funding

GRAPH 1: CAP FUNDING 2008-2011 BY MONTH

Data for 2011 includes pledges and is preliminary. Source: FTS.



For more information, see <http://ochaonline.un.org/somalia/chf>.

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=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.

VI. 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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