

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 29 November to 6 December 2011. The next report will be issued on 13 December 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The humanitarian community is assessing the impact that Al Shabaab's ban on 16 UN agencies and NGOs will have on the three million people in need of assistance in southern Somalia.
- The most recent FSNAU nutrition survey indicates slight improvements in global and severe acute malnutrition rates, as well as a decrease in mortality rates in southern Somalia.
- The Somalia 2012 Consolidated Appeal – which requests \$1.5 billion to address humanitarian needs in the coming year – will be launched on 13 December in Nairobi.
- Heavy rains in the Juba River Basin in southern Somalia have caused localized flooding in parts of the Gedo and Lower Juba regions in the past week.

II. Situation Overview

On 28 November, Al Shabaab announced a ban on the operations of 16 international NGOs and UN agencies inside Somalia. The humanitarian community is assessing the impact of this ban.

The situation in the southern regions of Somalia remains critical, with three million people in crisis and 250,000 suffering from famine. However, according to the latest Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) quarterly nutrition update, issued on 6 December, there have been slight improvements in the humanitarian situation since July/August. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates now range from 20-34 per cent, down from 30-58 per cent in July/August. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates have likewise declined, now ranging from 6-11 per cent, compared to 9-29 per cent in July. As a result of these improvements, the mortality rate has decreased in southern Somalia from 1.1-6.1 per 10,000 people per day in July/August to 0.6-2.8 per 10,000 people per day. Humanitarian support has contributed significantly to these improvements. However, levels of acute malnutrition remain approximately double the median GAM (15.9 per cent) and SAM (4.9 per cent) rates for the Deyr season (October-December), and continued access by humanitarian organizations to affected areas in the south is critical. For more information, please visit:

<http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Nutrition-Update-September-November-2011.pdf>

The latest Somalia Water and Land Information Management Flash Flood Update, issued on 5 December, reported that, in the past week, there have been heavy rains in the Juba River Basin in southern Somalia. Several areas in south Somalia continue to report flooding, mainly in the Gedo and Lower Juba regions. Localized floods are hindering the delivery of assistance to people in crisis. The number of people affected by the floods is currently unavailable.

The rainfall forecast for the coming week (5-11 December) indicates a reduction of rainfall in Somalia. There is moderate risk of flooding along the Juba River, especially in the lower reaches, which may be exacerbated by weak river embankments. There is no risk of flooding foreseen along the Shabelle River.



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, UNDP, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia



FOOD ASSISTANCE

Needs: According to 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 all people in need. Of these, 250,000 people face imminent starvation in parts of Middle Shabelle region and in the areas hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and along the Afgooye Corridor.

Response: The FAC is now able to include monthly updates from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). So far, for the month of November, the cluster and the OIC have reported reaching at least 1,458,049 people. The number of beneficiaries reached in November is likely to increase as more partner reports are received. In October, the cluster reached 2.6 million people overall, including 1,827,491 people in southern Somalia. The assisted caseload figure includes both beneficiaries who continue to receive assistance on a monthly basis as well as new beneficiaries receiving lifesaving assistance for the first time. Thus, as of end-October, the cluster had reached 65 per cent of the overall end-year target, and 61 per cent of the target for southern Somalia.

The FAC is conducting meetings to discuss the monitoring and evaluation strategy for projects in the 2012 Consolidated Appeal. The strategy is geared to enhance performance monitoring and reporting, as well as contribute to the overall risk monitoring and mitigation efforts.

Gaps and Constraints: Based on the FAC distribution figures/reports for October, around 1.4 million people countrywide remain in need of food assistance, including approximately 1.2 million people in southern Somalia. The ability of the FAC to respond to these needs will depend on the extent of humanitarian access and availability of funding from pooled funding mechanisms. The FAC has received several project proposals, mainly from local NGOs in Somalia, aimed at addressing gaps forecasted as a result of the recent ban on certain humanitarian operations in southern and central Somalia.



NUTRITION

Needs: According to FSNAU, 450,000 children are acutely malnourished throughout the country, including 333,524 children in southern Somalia. The Nutrition Cluster target for July to December is 270,000 acutely 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: No additional data was received during the reporting period. As reported last week, available data shows that the cluster has admitted 235,418 children - the majority (209,465) in the south - into malnutrition treatment programmes since July, representing 87 per cent of the cluster year-end target. This brings the total number of children reached from January to date to 470,811.

A total of 17,955 pregnant and lactating women were reached with various interventions since January, including 8,372 between July and October. Of the total reached, 11,287 are located in the southern regions.

Gaps and Constraints: Five Nutrition Cluster NGO partners and three UN partners are on the list of humanitarian organizations banned in southern and central Somalia. Discussions with affected organizations on the impact of the ban are on-going. Of particular concern is the report by an NGO (not on the banned list) that its warehouse and supplies were seized.



HEALTH

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

For the second week in a row, the number of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) cases from Banadir hospital in Mogadishu, the largest public hospital in the area, declined. During the reporting week (21-27 November), 262 cases of AWD were reported, compared to 291 cases reported in the previous week and 448 cases the week before - representing respective decreases of 10 per cent and 35 per cent. The cluster reports that this improvement is likely linked to better access to health services in various districts surrounding Medina district in Banadir due to the increased number of health partners. However, the case fatality rate remains high at 2.66 per cent, indicating the need for enhanced early community case detection and referral to hospitals. Since January, 8,841 AWD/cholera cases were reported from the Banadir hospital, including 6,221 cases of children under 5 years of age and 318 related deaths.

Health partners indicate that the risk of waterborne disease outbreak is very high in the Jilib and Kismayo districts of Lower Juba region. This is due to floods in the last couple of weeks and increased displacement due to the ongoing military offensive. In other areas of the Lower Juba region, the risk of malaria and dengue has also heightened due to localized floods, which are providing breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Response: From 5-8 December, sub-national immunization days kicked off in the Galgaduud and Banadir regions, targeting 383,658 children between 0-59 months with polio vaccination. This follows the recommendations of the Polio Technical Advisory Group to carry out additional polio vaccinations due to the increased population movements in recent months and the recent polio outbreaks in neighbouring countries.

The cluster continues to provide much-needed health services throughout accessible areas of southern Somalia. Approximately 1,187,000 people have been reached with essential health services since January (including 605,370 women), representing 61 per cent of the 2,590,000 people targeted. Six basic emergency obstetric care facilities in Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Bay, Lower Juba, Mudug and Galgaduud, serving areas populated by 500,000 people, were provided with drugs, medical kits and supplies, and staff was trained in basic obstetric care. From 28-30 November, 129 health workers participated in an AWD/cholera outbreak investigation and case management workshop in Mogadishu.

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 ban of humanitarian agencies in areas controlled by Al Shabaab, including health organizations, could negatively impact the control of disease outbreaks.



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 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: During the reporting week, WASH Cluster agencies have been responding to localized flooding in Gedo, Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle by chlorinating water sources and providing affected populations with hygiene and sanitation supplies.

13 new projects were recently funded through the Common Humanitarian Fund Emergency Reserve. Once completed, the projects will benefit an additional 380,000 people from sustained water interventions, 150,000 people through temporary water interventions, over 100,000 people through sanitation facilities and over 400,000 people through hygiene training and materials.

So far this year, 1,282,776 people benefited from hygiene promotion and hygiene items such as jerry cans and soap, including over 500,000 people located in the south, representing 28 per cent of the target countrywide. From January to October, the cluster provided at least 1,201,704 people with access to sustainable water, including 575,000 since the onset of the crisis in July. Of the 1.2 million people, 691,723 people are in southern Somalia, representing 23 per cent of the 2,985,000 targeted in those regions. In areas where sustained water interventions were not completed, the cluster 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 in these regions. Since January, 525,239 people 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: Nearly 2.3 million people in southern Somalia remain in need of sustained access to safe water. Cluster maps tracking progress and gaps in the provision of water per district indicate the existence of gaps in the response particularly in districts in the Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions. The ability of the cluster to respond to these needs will depend on the extent of humanitarian access, particularly in light of the recent ban on several humanitarian organizations.



AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

Needs: Of the 4 million food insecure people in Somalia, the cluster is targeting 2.6 million people with agriculture and livelihoods assistance.

Response: No new information was received from partners this week. In total, cluster reports indicate that approximately 3,791,748 people received food vouchers, cash transfers, seeds and/or animal treatment from January to November. The cluster has surpassed its target of 2.6 million people and comes closer to reaching the four million people estimated to be in need in Somalia. This is mainly attributed to the high number of people who received cash vouchers. Since January, 2,154,967 people benefited from cash-based and food voucher schemes. Of the 3.8 million people reached, 3,500,233 were reached since August when the cluster scaled up its response in southern Somalia following the declaration of famine.

Based on available information for November, the cluster reached 535,684 people throughout the month, including 185,676 people with food vouchers, 154,192 people with cash relief and cash for work, and 195,816 pastoralists with treatment and vaccination for animals. These figures will increase as partners provide more information.

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 output. The floods are also likely to affect crop production negatively, although the extent of the damage will not be known until the harvest period in January/February and following FSNAU assessments.



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. 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. School feeding is a priority to keep children in famine-affected areas and those classified in humanitarian emergency in school.

Response: Four months after the onset of the famine in central and southern Somalia, 491,391 children (45 per cent of whom are girls) are enrolled in 2,534 schools in southern and central regions, exceeding the original scale-up target of 435,847 children established in August. Nearly one-third of these children are located in densely populated areas of Mogadishu and the Afgoye Corridor in Lower Shabelle region, where congested living conditions made it particularly important to utilize schools as entry points for essential services and life-saving messages.

Education and Protection Cluster partners also reach 36,400 IDP children through 354 CFSs in the Bay, Hiraan, Bakool, Banadir, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba and Gedo regions of southern Somalia, representing 80 per cent of the 45,500 targeted. This includes 11,133 children in 212 CFSs supported by education partners. The CFSs, initiated in August to address the heightened needs of IDP children, provide basic food support, WASH services, and literacy and numeracy classes.

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: The priority needs for the cluster in December are to prevent hypothermia and deaths due to the ongoing Deyr rains. Over 1.3 million people out of the 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia are targeted with non-food items (NFIs)/emergency assistance packages (EAPs) containing items such as blankets, bed mats and plastic sheeting. Another 150,899 IDPs are targeted for transitional shelter material.

Response: No new reports were received from partners this week. In total, 686,256 IDPs were assisted with EAPs from January to October, including 463,380 since the onset of the crisis in July. Of these, 567,600 people reached are located in the southern regions, with 56 per cent of the 1,011,951 people targeted in these regions. Transitional shelter was provided to 66,354 people since January, including 39,940 since July. Of these, 44,046 are located in southern Somalia, representing 32 per cent of the target of 136,947 for those regions.

Gaps and Constraints: Countrywide, 632,400 people remain in need of EAPs as per the cluster's target, including 444,351 in southern Somalia. As for transitional shelter, 92,901 people in southern Somalia have not been reached as per the cluster's target. Access and capacity of partners remain the key constraints for cluster partners to respond to the needs. The provision of transitional shelter material is a major gap and shelter provided so far is only a fraction of the required response if all IDPs are to access adequate shelter.



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 violation survivors are IDPs and other vulnerable communities including women, men, girls and boys. The most vulnerable communities are suffering from different types of violations, including forced displacement, gender-based and child rights violations and legal violations. The vulnerable members of communities do not always have equal access to humanitarian and governmental assistance. The Somalia Protection Cluster has three indicators, namely protection service delivery, capacity building and awareness raising and advocacy. The cluster is also the lead in providing information in population movements and protection monitoring through Population Movement Tracking/Population Monitoring Network (PMT/PMN) activities. 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 activities such as advocacy, monitoring, awareness raising and capacity building.

Response: During the reporting period, cluster members undertook capacity building, awareness raising and advocacy activities as part of the ongoing *16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence* campaign. The annual campaign runs from 24 November to 10 December and aims to increase people's awareness of the UN human rights system.

A total of 105 PMT and 40 PMN reports have been disseminated since January. The most frequently reported violations were in southern and central Somalia (2,626 victims); in Somaliland and Puntland, 1,006 and 858 violations were reported, respectively. The top four reported areas of violations were physical assault/attack not resulting with death (1,733), illegal arrest and detention (820), killing/manslaughter (776) and gender-based violence (446).

Since January, more than 300,000¹ Somalis were assisted through different protection activities including awareness raising and advocacy. Beneficiaries include an estimated 25,400 survivors of protection violations who received psychosocial, legal and medical support. It also includes 4,001 vulnerable households (e.g. female-headed households), comprising about 24,000 individuals, who have participated in livelihood support programmes catered to their needs. 18,000 children also been reached by Child Friendly Spaces activities throughout southern Somalia.

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

On 20 November, the cluster's chartered ship delivered 250 metric tons of humanitarian cargo to Mogadishu for five organizations. The cargo included food, kitchen sets, blankets, tarpaulins and energy-saving stoves for famine-affected people in Somalia. This was the ship's second trip. Overall, the cluster has transported over 780 metric tons of relief cargo in support of the Somalia famine response since October. The next shipment is tentatively scheduled for the second week of December. Cargo movement requests for over 1,000 metric tons of relief items were received for this trip, including both food and non-food items.

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. Other Regions

On 2 December, at least one person died and four others were injured after a fire broke out in Bossaso Market in Puntland. The fire lasted for more than nine hours and destroyed most of the market. The cause of the fire was not immediately established and Puntland police are investigating the incident. Many businesspersons are said to have lost their commodities and cash in the fire.

V. Coordination

The humanitarian community met this week to initiate an analysis of the impact of the Al Shabaab ban on 16 international NGOs and UN agencies. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to map the activities of organizations that were not expelled and analyze the consequences – both immediate and long term – of the discontinuation of activities on the population. OCHA will consolidate the information on behalf of the HCT.

Among other coordination meetings held during the reporting period, the Protection Cluster working group met in Hargeysa, Somaliland, on 29 November to discuss issues of IDP land entitlement, including the deportations of IDPs from southern and central Somalia from Laas Caanood in the north. It was agreed that OCHA and UNHCR assist the Somaliland authorities in profiling IDPs in Somaliland, starting with the two remote regions of Sool and Sanaag. Partners agreed to conduct a durable solution assessment in the IDP settlements in Somaliland.

The Somalia Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for 2012 will be launched on 13 December at Zen Garden restaurant in Nairobi at 10 a.m. The 2012 CAP will require \$1.5 billion to respond to the most urgent life-saving needs of 4 million people. The CAP brought together hundreds of humanitarian actors who developed streamlined and coordinated cluster response plans targeting those most in need based on needs assessments. 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>

¹ This figure is based on a revision of figures from previous weeks following consultations with partners.

VI. Funding

The Humanitarian Coordinator has allocated US\$15 million to 49 priority projects in the Health, Nutrition, Shelter and WASH Clusters under an emergency allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for Somalia. 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.

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>

VIII. Contact

Nairobi

Rita Maingi
Public Information Officer
Tel: +254 (0)734 800 120
Email: maingir@un.org

New York

Federica D'Andreagiovanni
Desk Officer Somalia
Tel: +1 917 367 2236
Email: dandreagiovannif@un.org

For more information, please visit www.ochaonline.un.org/somalia