I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- On 4 October, a bomb blast in Mogadishu killed approximately 100 people.
- Preliminary data shows food assistance partners have reached about 2 million people in crisis by the end of September, representing half of the food insecure population.
- The Health Cluster’s emergency measles immunisation campaign has reached two more districts in the south (Buur Dhuubo and Baardheere districts in Gedo region), despite challenges such as access restrictions and insecurity.

II. Situation Overview

Humanitarian partners continue efforts to scale up response activities despite challenges such as insecurity and access restrictions. There has been an improvement in the number of people reached since the declaration of famine in July 2011. However, partners feel they could achieve more if there were better security. Incidents like the suicide bomb blast in Mogadishu on 4 October that killed more than 100 people are a stark reminder of the prevailing insecurity in Somalia. Tensions have increased between humanitarian agencies and the local Al Shabaab administration in Baidoa, Bay region, where operations of some humanitarian aid agencies have reportedly been suspended by the administration. Al Shabaab is stating that there is no need for the agencies in the region as there are no more IDPs to cater for following their forced return to their villages of origin. Clan elders have reportedly asked Al Shabaab to either provide assistance to the needy people or allow the aid agencies to operate. Aid agencies are being obliged to divert their operations to the Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Hiraan regions.

Despite concerted efforts, significant humanitarian needs remain throughout the country. October rains threaten to fuel the spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera, which could increase deaths in a population already weakened by conflict and famine.

Four million people remain in crisis nationwide, three quarters of whom are in the south. Famine has been declared by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in six regions in the south (Bakool, Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle, and the Afgoye and Mogadishu IDP communities).

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response in Southern Somalia

FOOD ASSISTANCE

Needs: The Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) is targeting 4 million people throughout the country who are food insecure according to FSNAU. Of these, 3 million are in the south. The target population includes people in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency as well as Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis.
Response: Throughout the month of September, FAC members assisted an estimated 2 million people in Somalia through interventions aimed at improving household access to food. Responses included food distributions, wet feeding, food nutrition responses for children under five and emergency school feeding. This is an improvement from the 1.3 million people reached during the month of August and reflects scale-up activities of partners. Prior to the declaration of famine in July, cluster members were reaching an average of 770,000 people per month. Most beneficiaries reached in August were in the south, including 471,000 in Mogadishu, 415,000 in regions in the south, 313,500 in the central and 139,000 in the north of Somalia. Contrary to what was reported last week based on planning figures, not all food needs have been met in Banadir (Mogadishu) as the cluster estimates that more than 471,000 people are in need. A detailed breakdown on the number of people reached in September is still being compiled.

The FAC is currently coordinating with members that are operating in the areas where recently displaced households have been returned to their villages of origin to ensure provision of emergency food assistance. According to reports from Baidoa and Xudur towns in Bay and Bakool regions respectively, Al Shabaab in September started moving people affected by famine back to their homes in preparation for the October rains so they can start planting. Most of those being returned had left the rural areas in search of humanitarian assistance after losing their livestock and farms due to the drought.

Gaps & Constraints: Al Shabaab recently banned telecom and money transfer companies in south and central Somalia. There are fears that this may undermine humanitarian relief efforts as the Somali Diaspora and some of the aid agencies use the money transfer system to reach people in need. The FAC is currently reviewing the implications of the recent ban on planned October programming. Logistical constraints continue to hamper the efficient delivery of food, most notably the clearance times at Mombasa port.

Nutrition

Needs: According to a survey by the FSNAU, there are currently 450,000 malnourished children in Somalia, 190,000 of whom suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). About 336,000 children, representing 75 per cent of all malnourished children, are in the south. In addition, one in five women of reproductive age in Somalia is acutely malnourished, according to a press release by CARE on 18 August. The Nutrition Cluster aims to treat an average of 45,000 new admissions for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and SAM per month, in addition to acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

Response: Since January to date, the cluster estimates that partners have treated 205,746 children for SAM and MAM through outpatient therapeutic programmes, stabilization centres and Targeted Supplementary feeding centres throughout the country. An estimated 92,340 have been reached from July to date, of whom 36,151 were treated for SAM and 56,189 for MAM. From January to June, it is estimated that 149,170 children were reached, of whom 55,333 were treated for SAM and 93,837 for MAM. Ninety per cent of all children treated from January to date (or 185,148) were in the south, with 52,534 treated since July.

In addition, the Nutrition Cluster has been providing Blanket Supplementary Feeding since August to families with malnourished children younger than five years of age. As of 30 September, the cluster has reached 67,620 households comprising 405,720 people in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Middle Juba.

Gaps & Constraints: Key challenges include limited partner capacity to deliver quality nutrition programmes as well as to conduct a rapid scale-up. Further, security concerns hamper easy movement of staff for monitoring and outreach activities. It is also estimated that more beneficiaries are being reached than those reported because of delays in reporting by implementing partners.

Health

Needs: The Health Cluster aims to assist 2.6 million people with access to primary and/or basic secondary health care services. In addition, an emergency measles vaccination campaign (including polio and measles vaccines, de-worming tablets and vitamin A supplements) is targeting 2.3 million children aged between six months and 15 years in the accessible regions of south and central Somalia.

Health Cluster partners continue to report outbreaks of measles, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, pneumonia and malaria in parts of Somalia and in IDP camps. Most outbreaks have been concentrated in Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba regions of south and central Somalia. In the week ending 30
September mobile teams working in Bay region reported 60 measles cases among IDP children currently living in the area. The cluster has not received new information on AWD/cholera and pneumonia since 23 September.

**Response:** As part of the emergency vaccination campaign, health partners conducted measles immunisations in Buur Dhuubo and Baardheere districts in Gedo region from 19 to 21 September, targeting 63,451 children. Data on the number of children reached is still being collected and analysed. The total number of children reached therefore remains the same as last week, with 964,240 children between six months and 15 years from six regions in the south and two in the north immunised against measles, which is 42 per cent of the 2.3 million target. This includes 656,266 children in Banadir alone, constituting 88 per cent of the 750,000 children targeted in that region. In addition, 35,771 children aged between one and three years were immunised against diphtheria and 426,081 children under 5 against polio, while 903,414 children received vitamin A supplementation and 166,851 were de-wormed. A total of 178,958 women of child bearing age were vaccinated against tetanus. More than 50 per cent of all vaccination beneficiaries were in the south. Areas covered in the south included Banadir, Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan and Lower Juba.

As part of efforts to provide primary health care, WHO established at the end of September a new field hospital in Dolow, near the Ethiopian border, to provide medical assistance to Somali refugees. The hospital, which has been set up as part of efforts to decentralize health care, will treat patients mainly from the Gedo and Bakool regions. Health Cluster partners are also operating 24 mobile clinics, each targeting an average of 10,000 people per month in seven regions of Banadir, Bay, Galgaduud, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle and West Galbeed. Verified data on the number of people reached is not yet available.

In response to AWD cases reported in BulloGudud in Kismayo district (Lower Juba region), local authorities in the area have constructed a makeshift oral rehydration therapy centre to treat cases. The team provided 120 litres of ringer lactate and accessories (enough to treat 15 severe AWD patients), 1,500 oral rehydration salt sachets and 2,000 aqua tablets (which can treat up to 180 people) to be used for pre-referral patient stabilization by the village community health workers. Public health awareness sessions were also conducted.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Low vaccination coverage coupled with high malnutrition rates among the IDPs has exacerbated the spread of measles across Somalia. Partners are urging all local authorities to allow mass vaccination activities to avoid preventable deaths associated with measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases.

**WATER SANITATION HYGIENE**

**Needs:** 3.3 million people are 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.

**Response:** By 30 September, the cluster had supported 1,096,696 people, or 33 per cent of the 3.3 million target, with sustainable water access in 17 regions since January, of whom 470,000 have been reached since July. The majority of beneficiaries reached (586,715 people or 54 per cent) are from south Somalia. In addition, the cluster has reached 1,761,083 beneficiaries with temporary provision of safe water, of whom 1,528,671, or 86 per cent, are in the south. Interventions have been carried out in all regions of the south. Furthermore, 490,613 beneficiaries (not 586,715 as erroneously reported last week) are newly accessing sanitation facilities such as latrines, and 1,182,562 people have benefitted from hygiene promotion and non-food item (NFI) hygiene packages.

The WASH Cluster has developed maps to track the progress and remaining gaps for provision of water per district, both for temporary and sustained provision of water. This is being used to target new interventions in districts most in need. The cluster is currently focusing on prevention and preparedness for AWD and cholera outbreaks following the *Deyr* rains. This includes promoting hand washing with soap or ash is the most effective intervention to reduce the risk of diarrhoea and the spread of measles.

**Gaps & Constraints:** There are a limited number of WASH agencies with access to southern Somalia. Restrictions on the movement of personnel pose a challenge to the cluster’s response.
AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS

**Needs:** Pasture availability is significantly below average and expected to deteriorate further, affecting in particular the livelihoods of pastoral households during the next dry season. By the end of 2011, the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster aims to assist 2,590,000 people.

**Response:** The number of beneficiaries reached remains the same as last week. Since July, partners are reaching 626,615 beneficiaries in south Somalia with various interventions. Of these, 62,615 people are receiving agricultural inputs, 17,736 cash relief, and 337,470 food vouchers, while 179,094 people are benefitting from cash for work interventions, 4,140 from food for work interventions and 25,410 from emergency livestock interventions such as animal vaccinations. Between January and June, the cluster reached 254,155 people with livelihood support, which brings the total number of people reached from January to date to 880,770. Areas covered in south Somalia include Banadir, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Middle Juba.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Limited access to funding continues to hinder the cluster’s ability to implement its scale-up response plan. The cluster’s CAP requirement is 41 per cent funded.

EDUCATION

**Needs:** According to the Education Cluster, about 1.8 million children, or 78 per cent of the estimated 2.3 million children between five and 17 years of age in south and central Somalia, are out of school because of internal displacement and insecurity. In response, the cluster aims to assist 443,202 beneficiaries, including 435,847 students and 7,355 teachers.

**Response:** Cluster partners report that they are currently reaching an estimated 212,118 beneficiaries through various interventions since the new academic year began in September, an increase from the 154,936 reported last week. Of the beneficiaries reached to date, 41,000 were covered in August, largely in IDP schools, while 171,118 have been reached since schools reopened. However, it is estimated that the total number of students and teachers being reached is much higher than that reported. Based on estimates from partners working in the south and central zone, 320,000 students are being reached by UNICEF implementing partners while 60,000 are being reached by other agencies, bringing the total figure of beneficiaries to 380,000. This represents a reduction in the figure of 397,998 reported last week to rectify an error of double counting. Prior to the school holidays and the Education Cluster scale-up, partners had reached 96,805 students from January up to the end of June.

Examples of interventions include the distribution of recreation kits to 24 Education Cluster-supported Child Friendly Spaces in Mogadishu and the Afgooye Corridor on 27 September, which provided much-needed supplies in an area with major population influxes and a rising number of school-age children. In addition, a consignment of 1,925 kits containing essential teaching and learning materials that will benefit 77,000 children arrived in Mombasa on 25 September for onward dispatch to Mogadishu within two weeks. This week, 7,500 teacher guides (5,775 for lower primary grades and 1,725 for upper primary grades) were ordered to support teachers in central and southern Somalia, many of whom have extremely limited training. The guides cover child-centred teaching methodologies as well as content for six key subjects including mathematics, science, social studies, Islamic studies, and Arabic and Somali languages. This will complement 217,861 textbooks that were delivered to Somalia at the end of August.

**Gaps & Constraints:** Partners are yet to establish the total number of schools that are currently operating as well as students enrolled and teachers that have reported for work.

EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

**Needs:** According to UNHCR, nearly 1.5 million Somalis are internally displaced within the country. The Emergency Shelter and NFI Cluster aims to provide 1,318,656 people with emergency assistance packages (EAPs) and 60,000 people with temporary/transitional shelter across Somalia this year.

**Response:** The cluster continues to scale up the number of people benefitting from EAPs in the south. Throughout September, 101,262 people benefitted from the distribution of EAPs, an increase from the 72,162 assisted in August. Between January and June, 222,876 people throughout the country benefitted from EAPs, while 352,146 people have benefitted from July to date, bringing the total number of beneficiaries from January
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to end of September to 575,022, which is 43 per cent of the target. Of those reached in the first half of the year, 185,304, or 83 per cent, were in the south. Beneficiaries reached since July have been mostly from the regions of Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Lower Juba and Lower Shabelle in the south, with the exception of 9,276 who were from Bari in the north and Mudug in central Somalia.

The number of beneficiaries assisted with temporary shelter remains 33,138 as reported over the last couple of weeks.

Gaps & Constraints: Restocking of EAPs is in progress although newly arrived EAPs have been delayed at Mogadishu port. Local partners are still not receiving sufficient funding.

PROTECTION

Needs: Based on the increase in the number of people in crisis, it is highly likely that protection violations are also on the rise; women and children remain the most vulnerable. The Protection Cluster is targeting 2,406,600 people, comprising 1,443,960 women and girls and 962,640 men and boys for assistance in 2011. This figure comprises IDPs, survivors of human rights violations and vulnerable communities.

Response: In September, 15,448 people benefitted from various interventions, of whom 300 people were assisted through construction of houses in Burao, Somaliland, 507 migrants were registered for the assisted voluntary return programme in Hargeysa, Somaliland and 12 people in Bossaso, Puntland received gender-based violence training on monitoring and reporting systems.

Gaps & Constraints: The cluster is currently 14 per cent funded, limiting the capacity to scale up response.

LOGISTICS

Logistics Cluster participants are pre-positioning cholera kits in preparation for the October rains as it is anticipated that these could fuel the spread of water-borne diseases. Mombasa Port continues to face congestion with potential waiting times of between three days for conventional ships and seven days for container vessels. The Logistics Cluster continues to negotiate with Mogadishu Port Authorities to obtain space in the Port for the provision of common storage in Mobile Storage Units to accommodate the humanitarian community’s needs.

IV. Other regions

Puntland: Humanitarian partners continue to monitor the situation of more than 200 migrants from south Somalia who were arrested in the last week of August and are still in the custody of Puntland police at various stations in Garowe. According to field reports, the government of Puntland made the arrests ostensibly for security reasons. International and local humanitarian organizations continue to provide food assistance and legal advice to the detainees.

Somaliland: Following a directive by the government of Somaliland for all undocumented migrants to leave by 4 October, humanitarian partners are monitoring the situation. Efforts by humanitarian agencies to prevent forced deportation of Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers from Somaliland are continuing. Humanitarian agencies are negotiating with the Somaliland authorities to conduct a screening of all ‘undocumented migrants’ that the government is willing to deport to ensure that no asylum seeker or refugee is caught in the process. Humanitarian partners are also seeking the support of the donor community, requesting several donors to advocate bilaterally with the government authorities.

V. Coordination

Following a bomb blast in Mogadishu on 4 October, the IDP settlement assessment being conducted by humanitarian partners in all 16 districts of the Banadir region (Mogadishu) has been temporarily suspended. Activity will resume once the situation allows. The assessment will identify locations of IDP settlements, and estimate population figures, service providers and basic information on humanitarian response activities.
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VI. Funding

- The revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia is available on: http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full%20Report_123.pdf
- Somalia’s CAP of $1.06 billion was last week reduced to $983 million due to a reduction in food requirements from $415 million to $286 million. It is currently 79 per cent funded at $776 million.

**Somalia Drought Emergency Response Plan 2011**

**Humanitarian Funding - 4 October**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>% funded</th>
<th>Unmet Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Livelihoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluster not yet specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enabling Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; Non-Food Items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>57%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall response
- Total requirements: $206,807,993
- Funding: $732,157,739
- 79% Funded
- 21% Unmet requirements

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


VIII. Contacts

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