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HIGHLIGHTS

- Fear of conflict causes thousands to flee into Mogadishu
- Concerns over rising cost of humanitarian aid transport
- Transitional shelter kits distributed to 22,410 IDPs in past two weeks
- Protection needs increased throughout 2011

Fear of conflict displaces thousands

The anticipation of fighting in the Afgooye corridor triggered a large movement of internally displaced people (IDPs) along the corridor over the past week. On 13 February, people began gathering their belongings and fleeing by various means. Some left on foot while others piled their goods on donkey carts. Those who could afford it used vehicles. Fighting on the outskirts of Mogadishu on 14 February stoked fears, causing more people to flee. Under the control of Al Shabaab, the corridor was home to over 400,000 IDPs before the latest movements of people.

A sizeable number of IDPs in the Afgooye corridor are from Mogadishu and many will stay with relatives on return. However, families originally from the South seeking shelter) will further strain an already stressed situation. UNHCR reports that an estimated 22,000 people moved into Mogadishu over a week-long period with fewer numbers reported by 22 February. There was also a movement of IDPs towards Afgooye town to escape from the front lines. In an effort to reclaim 93 IDP-occupied buildings, the Government has evicted 1,700 people from nine of its buildings to-date, placing further stress on the estimated 184,000 displaced people in Mogadishu.



Data Sources: UNDP Somalia (1998) The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the 4 concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Accounts from the field indicate that physical space, food, shelter, water and latrines are the priority needs of the newly displaced. The overcrowding will also leave people more susceptible to cholera/acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections.

Cluster partners are responding with existing pre-positioned resources:

- The Food Assistance Cluster (FAC) has a stock of 300 metric tonnes (MT) of high energy biscuits and an additional 800 MT of high energy biscuits will be made available within three weeks. It has prepositioned 28,000 MT of mixed commodities

FIGURES

Total population	7.5 m
Number of people in crisis	2.3 m
IDPs in Mogadishu	184,000
IDPs in the Afgooye Corridor (in January)	409,000
Refugees in Kenya	519,995
Refugees in Ethiopia	188,275

CONSOLIDATED HUMANITARIAN APPEAL CAP 2012

\$1.5 billion
(requested US\$)

8.5% funded

Note to Readers:

We are pleased to announce the publication of our new *Humanitarian Bulletin*, which will be issued twice per month and replaces the Situation Report. The mid-month issue will be disseminated with the Humanitarian Dashboard and will focus more on statistical information and an analysis of the gaps in response to the crisis.

In the event of a major humanitarian development, a Flash Report will be issued and circulated to the *Humanitarian Bulletin* mailing list. If you wish to be added to the list, please email maingair@un.org

(cereal, pulses, oil, corn-soya blend) in Mogadishu. The cluster also has up to \$5 million available for cash transfer to new host/IDP populations.

- The Nutrition Cluster has sufficient stocks to cover the new influx of IDPs for the next two to three months.
- The Shelter Cluster can immediately provide shelter and emergency assistance packages for 120,000 IDPs.
- The Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster has adequate supplies pre-positioned in Mogadishu.
- The Education Cluster, in particular UNICEF and its partners, have some stocks but not enough. The local NGO SCC has tents for 16 classrooms and SAFE will construct 28 classrooms with iron sheets.
- The Health Cluster does not have sufficient stocks available to respond to a major influx of people from Afgooye.

Increase in casualties include children under 5

From 1 January to 12 February, 674 casualties from weapon-related injuries were treated in four hospitals in Mogadishu, with 43 cases involving children under the age of 5. Four people died of their wounds. Somalia Young Doctors Association (SOYDA) reports that in the first few days of increased military activity in the Afgooye corridor, 17 people with weapon-related injuries were admitted to the major hospitals in Mogadishu, two of the cases were children under age 5.

Preparations continue for *Gu* rains

Focus is on prevention of disease

The WASH Cluster is preparing for increased acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera cases that are expected to come with the *Gu* (long) rains, which are due in March. While access remains restricted, a key concern is the provision of supplies for prevention and response. Hygiene promotion activities will help to decrease the number of outbreaks. The cluster's new emergency hygiene promotion package continues to be rolled out to more organisations by the people trained during earlier training-of-trainers courses. The package includes recommended activities to improve behavioural change and helps local partners understand the overall purpose of WASH interventions.

No time to lose in delivery of agricultural tools

In January, the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster (ALC) reached 188,710 people with food vouchers, 541,724 with cash and cash-for-work (CFW), 31,716 with agricultural seeds, and 110,040 through livestock treatments and water vouchers, while 2,862 benefited from income generating projects. These activities will continue throughout February in preparation for the *Gu* rains from mid-March to mid-June, which normally supply the bulk of the agricultural outputs for Somalia. The ALC is concerned that the on-going military interventions could result in delayed planting for the *Gu* season further diminishing gains made over recent months.

Before the current movement of IDPs, the FAC was assisting around 40,000 people in the Afgooye corridor and over 500,000 people in Mogadishu. Cluster members are concerned that resources could be shifted from other equally important operations in Somalia. In the event of a large-scale influx of IDPs into and around Mogadishu, the FAC recommends assisting IDPs with wet feeding, targeted household supplementary feeding, voucher responses to improve food access, and general food distributions if the food security situation warrants it. Just over 1 million beneficiaries were reached with food assistance from 1 to 18 February by the FAC partners who reported their figures. These figures could be revised as new data is collated. Note: In January, 1.6 million people were assisted throughout Somalia with food, not 1.2 million people as previously reported.

*There are fears that on-going military interventions could result in delayed planting for the *Gu* season further diminishing recent gains.*

Cluster updates

Measles and AWD cases in southern and central Somalia

From 8 to 12 February, the Health Cluster reported that 70 health facilities in southern and central Somalia recorded 383 cases of AWD, including 302 cases (79 per cent) in children under 5. Children also accounted for 78 per cent of the 180 suspected measles cases reported in southern and central Somalia. Malaria cases were reported for 565 people, 40 per cent of which were children under 5.

Measles and AWD cases

Area	Disease	Cases
Southern/Central	Measles AWD	180 suspected incl. 140 (78%) under-5s. 383 incl. 302 (79%) under-5s.
Banadir	Measles AWD	25 suspected incl. 15 (60%) under-5s. 93 cases incl. 71 (76%) under-5s.
Puntland	Measles AWD	8 suspected incl. 4 (50%) under-5s. 118 cases incl. 86 (73% under-5s.

Source: CSR Sentinel Sites

32,000 children targeted for nutrition support each month

The Nutrition Cluster aims to cover an average of 32,000 children (9,000 severely malnourished and 23,000 moderately malnourished children) on a monthly basis for the next 6 months. The cluster is targeting 194,000 children under the age of 5 – 56,000 of which are severely malnourished and 138,000 are moderately malnourished.

Shelter Cluster reaching more IDPs with shelter kits

Transitional shelter kits, including emergency shelter kits, emergency tents, hybrid shelter and full corrugated galvanized iron (CGI), reached 22,410 IDPs in the past two weeks. In this period, the percentage of those in need who were reached rose from 3 per cent to 14 per cent.

During the reporting period, Shelter Cluster members distributed 5,520 emergency assistance packages to 33,120 IDPs, the majority of whom are located in the larger settlements in the centre of Mogadishu. In an effort to create greater accountability and improved programming, cluster members monitored post-distribution. The latest results from October 2011 show a retention rate of 96.8 per cent, indicating that the vast majority of items distributed within a three-month period are being used.

The rising costs of transport in Somalia

There are multiple reasons for the recent increase in rates to transport goods from Kenya to the Somalia border regions. Kenya's transportation capacity is overstretched with large quantities of cargo (both commercial and humanitarian) awaiting delivery. There is also a backlog of containers in Mombasa for large commercial imports (especially cement, steel, and sugar).

Some larger transport operators shifted to more lucrative routes for commercial cargo that result in a quicker turn-around time. With fierce competition within the commercial sector, several of the commercial actors now pay up-front causing a shift of transporters from humanitarian to commercial cargo.

On 17 February, Logistics Cluster partners decided to extend the free shipping service until 1 July 2012. After this date, shipping services may be provided at cost-recovery, on a bilateral basis between individual organizations.

Construction of classrooms prioritized

The Education Cluster is prioritizing the construction of new classrooms to ensure that schools have the capacity to accommodate the rising numbers of students and to reach the

The Logistics Cluster has extended free shipping services until 1 July 2012.

estimated 1.5 million children not in school.

In February, construction of classes began in various locations; 22 in Lower Juba, four in Bakool, eight in Gedo and one in Middle Shabelle; all of them are equipped with water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. So far, four classrooms in Bakool benefiting 162 children (49 girls) and 13 classrooms were completed in Gedo, benefiting 391 children (129 girls). Teaching, learning and recreational materials benefiting 10,000 children in Gedo were distributed during the first two weeks of February. School supplies benefiting a further 35,000 children were delivered to Mogadishu for distribution to accessible areas.

A total of 537,179 children (42 per cent girls) are now enrolled in 2,644 schools in southern Somalia since the beginning of the new school term in January 2012. Enrolment in Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) has reduced as partners continue to transition school-aged children from the CFSs to formal schools. A total of 10,600 children, including 4,637 girls, attend 212 CFSs in Banadir, Bakool, Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.

Protection needs increased throughout 2011

In 2011, protection of civilians was a major concern in Somalia and for the estimated 200,000 plus Somalis who sought refuge in camps in Kenya and Ethiopia. In Puntland, restrictive security policies and decreasing protection space led to problems of arbitrary detention and forced relocation of IDPs. In southern and central Somalia, forced recruitment into militias (including children) was reported, while gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence against women and girls is continuing with inadequate multi-sectoral response.

Over the past year, children were separated from their families and caregivers, increasing their vulnerability to abuse and exploitation, while child-friendly spaces were insufficient. Freedom of movement was limited, security in IDP settlements was extremely poor and at risk of deteriorating through possible consolidation of settlements in camp-like settings. Community resources have been depleted, increasing the vulnerability of IDPs and host communities, leading to risky coping mechanisms. Serious underfunding of the Protection Cluster hampers the ability of partners to reach out to those who are most vulnerable.

Coordination / Cluster Events

- On 6 February, OCHA and UNHCR visited the IDPs evicted from government buildings in Mogadishu. Ninety-three buildings have been occupied for as long as 20 years by the displaced, who make no claims on the property. The IDPs indicated they have no intentions of returning to their original homes in Bay, Bakool and Gedo but would welcome relocation.
- Response gaps were reported by 17 NGOs in Bay and Bakool and 13 NGOs operating in Lower and Middle Shabelle on 8 and 9 February. They said there were gaps in health, nutrition and livelihoods.
- On 16 February the emergency cluster and IDP focal points meeting decided on a joint rapid needs assessment and response capacity mapping for IDPs in Mogadishu. The Protection Cluster will develop a standard operating procedure as an advocacy tool for the newly evicted IDPs to minimise tension in the camps.
- The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (MRR&R) in Somaliland met with the IDP Working Group on 8 February to identify IDPs willing to relocate from Mohamed Mooge Camp to the new site.

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