



## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOMALIA

### Monthly Analysis

#### October 2007

This report was written in cooperation with the cluster leads for Somalia

## OVERVIEW

The worst fighting this year since April erupted in Mogadishu during the last weekend of October. The fighting, combined with house-to-house searches, large-scale detentions and statements by officials ordering inhabitants to leave certain districts, forced 90,000<sup>1</sup> people to flee Mogadishu or move within the city during a three-day period. Almost as many people left the city in three days as in the past four months (roughly 25,000 have been exiting Mogadishu every month since June), with the majority going to the Shabelle regions. As a result of the indiscriminate use of force by all parties, some 130 people have been admitted to hospitals for weapons-related injuries.

Including the new movements in October, some 450,000 people have been displaced in Somalia since the beginning of the year. Together with the estimated 400,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) prior to 2007, the overall estimate of IDPs in Somalia reaches roughly 850,000.

Majority of the people fled to the Middle and Lower Shabelle regions. The movement into the Shabelles compounds a humanitarian situation already severely compromised due to conflict, poor harvest, trade disruptions and other shocks. IDPs have fled from a war zone to a humanitarian crisis zone. Of the 1.5 million in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, 600,000 are in the Shabelles, including 38,000 of the 83,000 acutely malnourished children under five of this figure 10,000 are severely malnourished and, without appropriate care, at the risk of death, reported by Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU).

Majority of the people that fled Mogadishu went to Lower Shabelle (nearly 50,000), according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through their Population Movement Tracking (PMT) system. In addition to the previously displaced people that arrived since April, there are about 160,000 displaced people in need of humanitarian life saving assistance. Humanitarian agencies are combining efforts to effectively address the basic needs of the vulnerable. Partners working on water, sanitation and hygiene increased their emergency operations late October through water trucking and latrine constructions. World Food Programme distributed food assistance for 110,000 people. Agencies in education agreed to implement a programme to build 30 new schools along the Afgooye-Mogadishu road. A community mobilisation exercise, student registrations, teacher's identification and tents installations have started.

With the killing of the acting manager of Shabelle Media on 19 October a total of eight journalists have been assassinated this year. Somalia is the second most dangerous country in the world for reporters, after Iraq. The killing triggered a public outcry from a number of international and national human rights groups on the continuous harassment of reporters, closure of media houses and killings. Furthermore, the editor of a newspaper (Ayaamaha) based in Mogadishu was arrested for one day, with no reason given for his arrest. Radio Garowe in Puntland was briefly closed and three journalists arrested.

Since 15 October, an estimated 9,000 families fled their homes in Lasanod, the regional capital of Sool when Somaliland forces took control of Lasanod, from Puntland. A majority settled either within Sool or in the neighbouring south-eastern districts. Others fled to Garowe and even as far as Bossaso and Galkayo. Between 25,000 – 30,000 vulnerable displaced people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Further technical assessments are being conducted to determine the needs of the vulnerable of water, shelter, food and medical care. Successful meetings on humanitarian access were held between the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) and the presidents of Somaliland and Puntland in both Hargeisa and Garowe. To date, Non Food Items (NFIs) including mosquito nets, kitchen utensils and sleeping mats distributions for an estimated 9,000 displaced people are ongoing. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and other responses will be starting soon.

Responses by humanitarian agencies to the crisis situations are being challenged by several issues. First of all, in October there were multiple crisis situations: the new influx of displaced people to Afgooye settlements, the new displacement of people in Sool region as well as preparations for eventual floods, stretching the capacity of the agencies on the ground. Furthermore, agencies are being challenged in accessing populations by the general deteriorating security situation, administrative delays, being targeted for assets and in general being perceived as not supporting the government.

<sup>1</sup> Based on more than 60 reports from eight local NGOs compiled by UNHCR.

**South/Central Somalia**

The recent fighting in Mogadishu and its impact on the population is alarming. This comes at a time when the country is facing one of the worst humanitarian situations in years and the coping mechanisms of the Somalis are stretched to the limit. Even if the humanitarian organisations are working on the ground, they are unable to respond effectively because access and security are deteriorating dramatically while needs are increasing. Although the current crisis requires a robust humanitarian response, the latter cannot substitute the absence of and urgently needed political and security solution to the crisis.

A group of 40 national and international NGOs released a statement in October on a "humanitarian catastrophe" in South/Central Somalia and called for the protection of civilians and allow the delivery of aid. They also stated that International and National NGOs cannot respond effectively to the crisis because access and security are deteriorating dramatically at a time when needs are increasing.

**Challenges faced by humanitarian agencies:**

- Insecurity: Humanitarian workers are unable to reach those in need for reasons of security and also fear for their own safety. Some have relocated their families for the first time in 16 years;
- Administrative delays: *Ad hoc* taxation of relief items at check points and/or import entry points and inconsistent demands on NGO registration from different authorities,
- Targeting of assets: For example, NGO vehicles have been attacked on eight occasions in Mogadishu since mid-September;
- Perception of humanitarian workers: By providing assistance whoever and wherever persons in need are, aid workers have been labelled or perceived as terrorists causing further concerns for their safety and affecting their ability to work.

Assistance to vulnerable people in Mogadishu was further complicated following the arrest of the Officer in Charge of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Mogadishu by the National Security Services on 17 October. The case was solved a few days later.

In other parts of South/Central Somalia, several insecurity incidents occurred in October. In the bigger towns such as Merka (Lower Shabelle), Baidoa (Bay) and Belet Weyne (Hiran) sporadic fighting occurred mainly between clans or targeting government officials or buildings such as police stations. These incidents have a direct impact on the humanitarian agencies on the ground being limited in their freedom of movement at the risk of getting drawn in.

**Galgadud Mission, Mudug**

On 20 October, a three-day assessment mission was completed in Mudug, south of the town of Galkayo. Access for humanitarian organizations in the region is not easy as militias continue installing and controlling illegal checkpoints along the main road. In consultation with clan elders, the local administration elders are making efforts to remove the checkpoints and the previous 44 illegal checkpoints have been reduced to 11.

**Kenyan-Somali border crossing for humanitarian assistance**

Local Somali authorities negotiated with the Kenyan authorities to allow crossing of the food aid at El-Wak crossing point. This resulted in the end of October in a one-time crossing of trucks carrying 1,236 metric tons of mixed food commodities. The food was distributed by CARE and partners in El-Wak district. While for now Somalis in Gedo districts are benefiting from this one-time distribution, the humanitarian agencies are stressing that longer term solutions for crossing at El-Wak border are essential.

**Flooding**

October normally is the beginning of the *Deyr* rains (short rainy season lasting until December) in Southern Somalia. This year, however, the rains have been only just started in Somalia but have been heavy in the Ethiopian highlands during August and September leading to an unusual high river levels in the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. The heaviest rains in the Juba basin were received during the first and second weeks of the month while the heavy rains in the Shabelle basin were received during the first week of the month followed by moderate rains in the subsequent weeks. Compounded with weak embankments in the Shabelle River, these high river levels lead to localised flooding in Jowhar and Balaad districts resulting in some displacements. Major river breakages occurred in Marere and Bodale. The main road between Jowhar and Balaad became impassable.

The decreased rainfall within the Shabelle region led to reduced river levels in the Shabelle, while at the same time continuing rainfall in the Juba region, caused an increase in river levels on the Juba resulting in localised flooding in Jilib and Jamame districts.

### **Puntland / Somaliland border dispute**

In the disputed area of Sool between Puntland and Somaliland, Somaliland forces took control of Lasanod, the regional capital of Sool, on 15 October. Initial field assessments indicated that an estimated 9,000 families have fled their homes and of this number, there are about 30,000 vulnerable in need of assistance. A majority settled in the neighbouring southeastern district of Ba'ome. Others fled to Garowe, to villages on the tarmac road and to the north-eastern districts like Hudun and Taleh. Further technical assessments are being conducted to determine the needs of the vulnerable of water, shelter, non-food items, food and medical care.

### **Piracy**

Hijacking of ships became a major concern again in October. On 21 October a WFP chartered vessel was attacked by pirates offshore near the Somali port of Brava -160 km south of Mogadishu after unloading 7,275 metric tons of food aid. However, the vessel managed to escape the hijack. On 19 October, a WFP contractor reported that a commercial vessel –not chartered by WFP or by any of its agents- was hijacked while sailing in Brava. In addition, on 17 October the contractor's small boat was hijacked in Brava.

## **PROTECTION**

During 27- 29, October almost 90,000 people fled a three-day outbreak of violence in Mogadishu. Violence escalated between anti-government elements and the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces and Ethiopian troops, with the fighting reaching a higher military scale and being described as 'the worst in months' by a Somali aid worker. There was confusion among Mogadishu residents when people were asked on the radio to vacate certain districts, prompting people to flee the districts which are located around the sprawling Bakara market. Later it was claimed the remarks were taken out of context and subsequently people were urged to remain in the city leading to a dramatic decrease of the number of people fleeing on 30-31 October.

Among the 100,000 people (as of 7 November) who fled fresh violence in Mogadishu, 19,000 moved to a safer neighbourhood within the city; 64,000 went to Lower Shabelle, including 50,000 to Afgooye; 8,000 went to Middle Shabelle (4,600 in Balcad and 3,300 in Jowhar) and another 6,000 travelled to Baidoa, some 250 kms north-west of the Somali capital.

The 50,000 people who settled along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgooye joined another 110,000 displaced people who had fled the capital earlier this year. The new arrivals moved into small shelters constructed by their relatives in the settlements that have mushroomed in the area. Entire families are crammed in tiny huts, raising a need for shelters and non-food items, as well as for sanitation,



*People leaving Mogadishu 27 October. Source: UNHCR*

The recent displacement brings the overall estimate of internally displaced people in Somalia to roughly 850,000: 400,000 'protracted' IDPs displaced prior to 2007 due to the long term conflict and in addition 450,000 IDPs who fled Mogadishu since February this year, including the estimated 150,000 now in the Afgooye area.



On 31 October a fire destroyed an estimated 800 huts of the displaced people living in the "Coca Cola factory settlement" in Mogadishu's Hodan District. In a joint effort by Concern, Norwegian Refugee Council and a local NGO on the ground, non-food item kits (including plastic sheets and blankets) were distributed to 580 households on 2 November to the affected families.

### **Mixed Migration**

In October, an estimated 7,626 people arrived on the Yemeni shore after crossing the Gulf of Aden from Somalia in 77 boats. In one month, 228 people died and 241 went missing. Since the beginning of the year, 23,532 people have crossed to Yemen aboard 236 boats, including 13,796 Somalis and 9,713 Ethiopians, with 838 dying during the crossing and another 524 still missing. The number of casualties has increased dramatically as compared to last year: in 2006, 26,000 people had done the perilous journey, which resulted in 330 deaths and 300 people missing and presumed to be dead.

As part of the advocacy campaign on the dangers of Mixed Migration, three radio spots were broadcasted in Puntland to inform Somalis and Ethiopians about the dangers of crossing the Gulf of Aden, the possibility for all asylum seekers to register in Puntland with UNHCR and the need to treat migrants humanly. 10,000 leaflets raising

awareness were printed in Somali and three Ethiopian dialects (Oromo, Amharic and Tigrinya). They will be disseminated in Puntland and along the roads taken by migrants. The advocacy campaign will also be extended to Ethiopia.

#### **Assistance to Asylum seekers and recognized refugees**

A monitoring of the situation of asylum seekers and refugees in Bossaso (Puntland) highlighted the lack of proper shelter, livelihood, and educational facilities for their children, as well as facing discrimination from the local population. Violence against women (rape, domestic violence) has been reported, and malnutrition is common, especially among women, children and elders. On 7 October, Somaliland authorities, reportedly acting in concert with Ethiopian agents, arrested and detained eight Ethiopians asylum seekers (six from the Ogaden and two Oromos). UNHCR met with the Minister of Interior in Somaliland to express concern.



*Exhausted survivors wait for help on a beach in Yemen.  
Source: UNHCR*

#### **Sexual and Gender Based Violence**

To strengthen the capacity of health care providers to ensure appropriate clinical– and psycho-social management for survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and to create an understanding of SGBV as a human rights violation in the context of reproductive health in the South-Central regions, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) initiated a series of capacity building trainings for health personnel in cooperation with the Nairobi Women’s Hospital and with UNICEF.

One training was held in Galkayo from 22-25 October to increase the knowledge and capacity of health professionals on clinical management (collection of evidence, provision of Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) treatment and emergency contraception). A second training “Caring for Survivors of SGBV” was held from 27-31 October to increase psycho-social knowledge and skills of community workers and local authorities. As part of the capacity building, UNFPA provides the participating health facilities with necessary emergency medical supplies, including PEP which prevent sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS and emergency contraception which will prevent unwanted pregnancies as a result of rape.

These trainings are part of a long-term plan to improve health care services available to SGBV survivors and to ensure quality services and their sustainability through community involvement and monitoring and evaluation of the project. The trainings were jointly implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF with the collaboration of UNDP and UNHCR aiming at improving access for women, children and men to quality, relevant and culture specific healthcare services.

### **LIVELIHOODS and FOOD SECURITY**

#### **Overall Food Security Situation**

A joint Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) press release issued on 31 October indicated significant deterioration in an already serious humanitarian situation in the Shabelle regions due to conflict and displacement, affecting an estimated 600,000 people. A considerable increase in the cost of staple and non-staple food was also reported. IDPs continue to face problems ranging from inadequate shelter, poor sanitation conditions and are at greater risk of waterborne diseases which could lead to even higher levels of acute malnutrition in the coming weeks.

Renewed violence in Mogadishu resulted in the displacement of an estimated 100,000 of Mogadishu residents thus increasing the number of people needing immediate lifesaving assistance in Mogadishu and the Shabelle regions. WFP provided 2,257 metric tons of food commodities to 110,000 IDPs in Afgooye in October.

Humanitarian partners have not able to resume the general food distributions in Mogadishu, suspended since June 2007 due to shooting incidents at food distribution points, because of the increased insecurity. Distributions of food through the mosques targeting 75,000 vulnerable people, which began in October, were suspended following the detention of a WFP staff member in the city.

During October humanitarian agencies distributed a total of 12,565 metric tons of food assistance to 442,446 beneficiaries across Somalia, with general food distributions taking place in various selective feeding programmes (see table below for the breakdown).

## Total Food Distributions in October 2007

	Metric tons distributed	Number of beneficiaries	Areas covered
<b>General Food Distribution (GFD)</b>	7,126	164,532	SCZ
<b>GFD Through the mosques</b>	667	32,400	Mogadishu
<b>Food distributed to IDPs</b>	2,257	110,000	Afgooye-SCZ
<b>Selective Feeding Program</b>			
	63	2,672	Somaliland
	458	24,431	Puntland
	872	49,003	SCZ
<b>Food for Education</b>			
	497	24,545	Somaliland
	118	7,601	Puntland
	17	4,060	SCZ
<b>Food for Training and Assets</b>			
	83	4,500	Puntland
	8	402	SCZ
	399	18,840	Somaliland
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,565</b>	<b>442,446</b>	

### General Insecurity

Due to previous security incidences which resulted in looting of food in Sakow and Salagle (Middle Juba region), food aid partners suspended their operations in these areas until the local authorities guarantee adequate security during distributions. This suspension will affect the Supplementary Feeding and School Feeding activities in the mentioned areas.

Due to bad road condition, food trucks were not able to reach Dinsoor (Bay region) which delayed distribution in two food distribution points in the area.

## NUTRITION

The critical nutrition situation remains a humanitarian concern based on the findings of the ongoing surveillance in most of South and Central Somalia<sup>2</sup> and among the longer term internally displaced populations in Galkayo, Bossasso, Hargeisa, Burao and Berbera (FSAU *Gu* 2007 Analysis; FSAU Nutrition Update Aug/Sept 2007). Rigorous nutrition surveillance continues in view of the prevailing aggravating factors<sup>3</sup> and the recent increase in insecurity in parts of South and Central Somalia as well as in Sool- Sanaag area of Northern Somalia.

Seven nutrition assessments are currently underway or planned in South Central Somalia. Five of the surveys are being led by FSAU and two by Action Contre la Faim (ACF). In the Shabelle regions, FSAU and partners are repeating the two nutrition surveys conducted in May, which highlighted deterioration in the nutritional situation of the rural riverine and agro-pastoral populations in the Shabelle regions. In addition a third survey will focus on the IDP population in Merka and Afgooye. Two further assessments will be conducted by FSAU and partners at livelihood level in the Hawd and Addun zones in Central and Galgaduud regions and aims to provide information on the current nutrition and health situation stratified by host or IDP populations. The NGO ACF is currently undertaking a repeat nutrition survey in Wajid district to monitor the situation from the previous surveys conducted in February this year. ACF also plans to conduct complementary nutrition surveys in Dusamareb and Guriel districts. Results from the assessments should be available from mid November. The availability of the reliable information from these nutrition surveys is essential for assisting advocacy efforts for continuity and enhancement of the current humanitarian response.

The recently initiated Knowledge, Attitude and Practice study by FSAU and partners, is about to be concluded and aims to provide explanations on the care related issues, including child feeding and health seeking behaviours influencing the chronic nutrition crisis. A presentation of the key findings and a final report will be available from FSAU mid November.

The Nutrition Cluster/Working group is advocating for integrated responses to address malnutrition (including efforts that contribute to better nutrition like providing clean water and observing good hygiene standards). The documented

<sup>2</sup> It is estimated that about 83,000 children are acutely malnourished in South/Central Somalia and in need of urgent nutrition rehabilitation (Somalia Nutrition Cluster, Aug 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Aggravating factors such as the presence of large numbers of recently displaced populations, below normal cereal production, continuing sharp inflation rates and disruption of trade and economic activity, limited access to a diverse diet, high prevalence of diseases coupled with poor hygiene conditions and limited integrated response in most of the areas continue to undermine the nutrition wellbeing of the populations in South/Central Somalia, and in particular in the Shabelle Regions.

relapse of the children who attended the selective feeding programmes, shows that most of the ongoing nutrition responses are directed at life saving activities and do not address the multiple underlying causes of malnutrition.

## HEALTH

### **Responses to Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera**

From 6 to 25 October, the Lower and Middle Juba regions reported 553 cases (no deaths) of suspected cholera in seven different districts. The majority of cases (396 or 71%) were children under five years old. Geographically, Jilib reported the majority of cases (166). Urgent measures need to be taken in coordination with partners working in water sanitation and hygiene to improve the situation.



*Examination of a suspected cholera case in CTC MSF Jamame.*

Rapid control measures of confirmed cholera cases in Berdale and Burhakaba districts in Bay region had the desired effect: no further cases have been reported since 15 October 2007. In total between 30 August and 10 October 2007, up to 109 cases including 17 related deaths were reported from Towsilow, Folfayle, Buloxawo and Toosweyne villages. The local NGO Community Care Centre (CCC) has been treating patients in its Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) in Toosweyne village.

To respond to an increased number of rumours of cholera cases in Mogadishu, a taskforce meeting was conducted between World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF, international NGOs and other health cluster partner agencies. As samples taken from patients in Benadir hospital in September tested positive, the cholera plan for Mogadishu was reactivated. WHO delivered a cholera treatment kit in Benadir hospital; as of 15 October, the outbreak was stabilized with no additional

confirmed cases.

In Somaliland, following reports of an increased number of AWD cases in Berbera Town, the Capital of Sahil Region, Somaliland, the Ministry of Health and Labour established a Cholera Task Force on 8 October 2007 in Berbera. Cases admitted to the hospital were reported from 2 villages (Buro El Sheik and Jamalaha). To rapidly contain the outbreak, specific tasks were divided between the Ministry of Health, WHO and local NGOs for case management and cholera supplies; and UNICEF for chlorination and water and sanitation. A team composed of the same agencies was mobilized the following day to conduct case investigation and to set up surveillance of all health problems related to the AWD outbreak.

### **Polio**

A sub-national immunization days (SNIDs) were successfully carried out from 29-31 October. This campaign was carried out in six high risk regions, including Togdheer, Nugal, Mudug, Galgadud, Benadir, and Hiran. De-worming Albendazole medication was administered together with the polio vaccines in Togdheer and Hiran regions for children 2 – 5 years of age during this campaign as part of a pilot measure. This activity is a pilot intervention since it is administered using a house-to-house strategy - similar to immunisation campaigns - probably for the first time in the world. The plan is to carry out a similar activity during the November SNIDs in the regions of Mudug, Nugal and Benadir. This is hoped to continue next year to cover remaining regions in all of Somalia - depending on security and accessibility. Intensified efforts to keep Somalia polio free continue with the support of all polio eradication partners and donors.

### **Measles**

Measles cases were reported in Kismayo and West Jamame (Lower Juba). Between 2 September and 13 October 2007, 45 clinically diagnosed measles cases were reported with no related deaths. Sixty percent of the patients had not been vaccinated against measles which shows that measles vaccination coverage remains still very low. The last measles vaccination campaign in the area was conducted in 2006, targeting 808,911 children between 9 months and 15 years of age. The overall coverage in the area was 92%, representing 745,822 children. For effective response and to prevent further spreading, WHO is organizing a rapid assessment focusing on enhanced surveillance, active case finding and proper case management.

### **Treatment of weapons-related injuries**

Medical facilities in Mogadishu continue to treat dozens of weapon-wounded people every week, with surgeons regularly performing operations night and day. In the month of October, in two main hospitals in Mogadishu, over 230 people were admitted with weapons-related injuries. WHO and partners are providing basic health services to the displaced population, through provision of mobile health care services in the internally displaced settlements around the areas of Mogadishu.

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In order to increase the response to address the needs of the displaced people in Afgooye to access water, sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF is developing plans with four local NGO partners using the CERF funds which were received mid-October. The activities focus on the rehabilitation and extension of the water supply system and the construction of latrines. With the newest influx of some 50,000 displaced people from Mogadishu since 27 October, three international NGOs, Oxfam Novib, Islamic Relief and Danish Refugee Council. Have resumed and/or increased their emergency operations in late October through water trucking and latrine constructions with support in supplies from UNICEF.

The UN country team reported after an assessment to Afgooye on 5 November, that some of the basic infrastructure set up in settlements in and around Afgooye no longer meets the needs of the large numbers of new IDPs. The water distribution systems need to be expanded and some water tanks are in urgent need of repair. According to the inter-agency team, even though water is being trucked daily to the settlements, supplies cannot meet the increasing demand for the total estimated 150,000 internally displaced people living in settlements on the road from Mogadishu to Afgooye. Sufficient sanitation facilities and improved hygiene conditions, the access to the settlements, adequate funds as well as a coordinated approach between humanitarian organizations and local authorities are vital.

For the Sool region (bordering Puntland and Somaliland) technical assessments are conducted at the moment among the estimated 25,000 – 30,000 vulnerable displaced people to determine the need for WASH activities.

With the need to improve WASH circumstances scattered over many parts of Somalia; IDPs within and around Mogadishu, Jowhar, Baidoa, Galgadud, Sool region and outbreaks of AWD/cholera likely anywhere in the country, firstly access to the affected populations needs to be improved in order to carry out needs assessments and to monitor projects and furthermore additional operational partners on the ground are needed in some areas.

## EDUCATION

Education activities in Mogadishu have been paralyzed due to the large displacements following the fierce fighting from late October. Many schools were closed and both students and teachers fled with their parents for safety. In September many schools already reported up to 50% reduction in enrolment for the 2007/08 academic year and the situation has further deteriorated since late October. The majority of those who fled Mogadishu joined the IDP families along the Mogadishu-Afgooye road with appalling humanitarian conditions and very limited basic social services such as education.

The responses to improve accessibility to education for the displaced population along the Afgooye-Mogadishu road were low with limited education actors operational in the area. However, based on an assessment conducted in later September, UNICEF and three NGOs (SAACID, Islamic Relief and IAS) specialised in education issues, developed a comprehensive education response matrix. Furthermore, they agreed to implement a programme to build 30 new schools along the Afgooye-Mogadishu road targeting the IDP settlements. A community mobilisation exercise, student registrations, teacher's identification and tents installations have started.

In Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba, a massive "Go to School" campaign aimed at increasing enrolment and improving teaching quality continued for second month. Activities focused on teacher mentoring and psychosocial support to teachers and house-to-house community mobilisation. In addition, installation of long-lasting tented classrooms to cater for the increased enrolment continued in most regions in the south. For instance 38 tented classrooms were installed in Hiran, 16 in Galgadud and about 30 in Middle Shabelle.

In Gedo region, UNICEF installed 10 tented classrooms in five schools in Luuq and Dolo districts. In addition, teacher mentoring and community mobilisation exercise also continued in the region.

In Lasanod, the recent fighting between Somaliland and Puntland troops affected education. Five schools were closed and their students and teachers fled with their parents. A rapid education assessment to identify the displaced people concentration and potential pupils and teacher availability is currently underway. UNICEF pre-positioned temporary learning spaces and education kits and supplies both in Hargeisa (Somaliland) and Bossaso (Puntland).

## FUNDING

For the integrated emergency response to the IDP crisis in the Mogadishu-Afgooye, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapid response grants were approved for food (\$ 2.025 million) WASH (\$ 1.35 million) and nutrition (\$ 246 thousand). Efforts are underway to mobilise resources for shortfalls through other funding sources, including the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF).

During the month of October, the HRF approved allocations to the following projects:

1. Safa-Marwa Relief and Development Organisation (SAMRADO) - Improvement of the irrigation system, BeletWeyne, Hiran (\$ 159,477);
2. Bay Women Development Network - Livestock distribution to conflict-affected returnees, Baidoa, Bay (\$ 73,800);
3. Centre for Peace and Democracy (CPD) – TO provide clean and accessible water to IDPs, Adado, Galugaduud (\$ 54,404);
4. Advancement of Small Enterprise Programme (ASEP) - Flood mitigation, Dollow & Lud, Gedo (\$ 151,393);
5. Oxfam Novib/Somali Relief & Development Organisation (SDRO) - Cash-based IDP support, Merka, Middle Shabelle (\$ 185,091);
6. Relief International - Emergency WASH, Galkayo, Mudug (\$ 209,850);
7. UN Population Fund (UNFPA) - Clinical management & psychosocial support to IDP women and young girls, Mogadishu, Baidoa & Kisumayo (\$ 232,838);
8. Jubbalandese Charity Centre (JCC) - Flood mitigation, Bu'ale & Saakow, Middle Juba (\$ 207,296).

In total for October the humanitarian response fund approved a total allocation of \$ 1,274,149. Total for 2007 including October the HRF fund has allocated \$ 9.37 million.

### **Project highlight**



*CED distributing clean drinking water to IDPs in Afgooye: Source: CED*

The Centre for Education & Development (CED) successfully completed its emergency water trucking in Afgooye (\$95,000). The project provided a stop gap measure in IDP settlements along the road between Mogadishu and Afgooye by providing clean and safe water while WASH cluster partners formulate a more durable mid-term response plan. CED provided 120,300 barrels of water by trucking between 15 August and 15 September, benefiting 10,025 IDP households (120 litres per day per household). The target areas were 29 IDP settlements in Elasha Biyaha, Xawo Cabdi, Lafole and Jaamacada Beraha. CED also provided water bladders, donated by UNICEF, to 10 IDP settlements, which enabled CED to reach more IDPs than originally planned.