

it is estimated that 30 percent of the 23,000 people displaced have returned. In Dhuusamarreeb, 29,000 people were displaced, but the number of returns is unknown. The security in both regions remains tense and unpredictable.

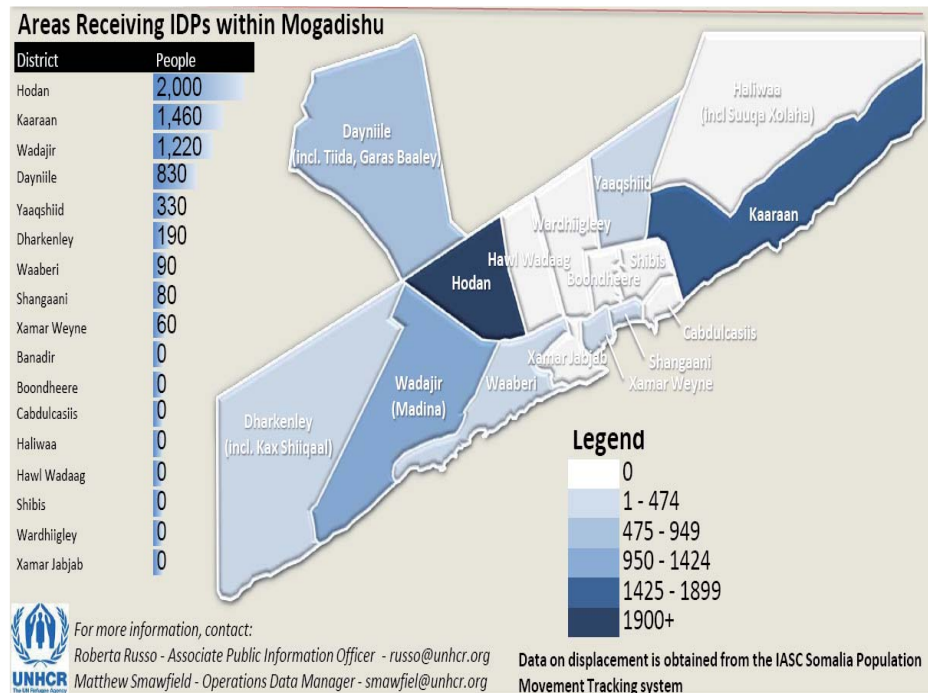
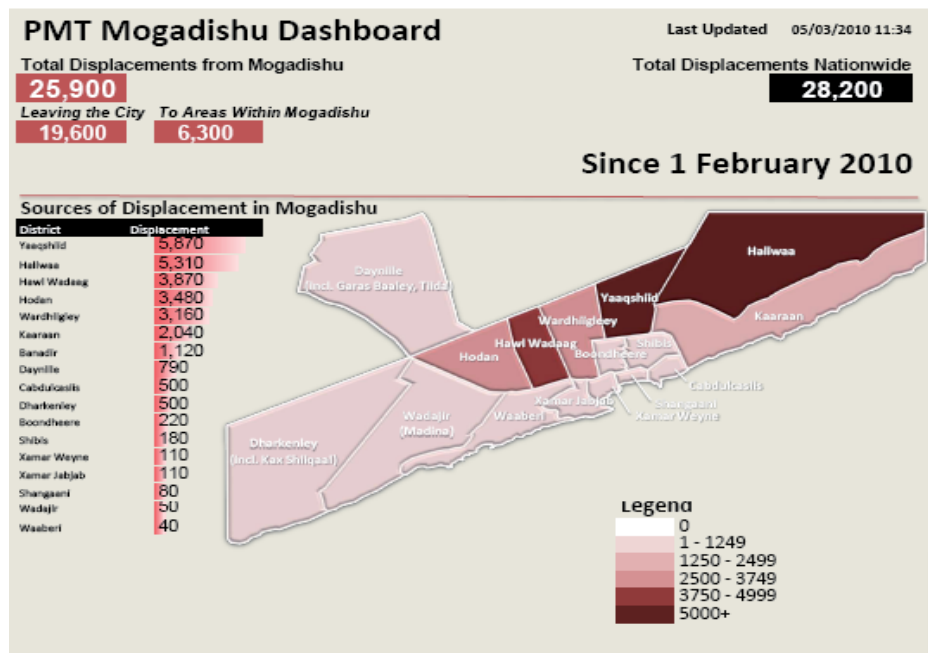
Humanitarian Access

In a press statement issued on 28 February, Al Shabaab banned all WFP operations inside Somalia. According to the statement, any Somali person contracted or working with WFP was instructed to terminate their contract immediately. The day after the statement was issued Al Shabaab took control of WFP compound in Bu'aale, Middle Juba and a warehouse in Afmadow, Lower Juba.

The ban is not expected to change WFP's current operations in Somalia but will further delay the planned resumption of operations in Southern Somalia, particularly in the Afgooye Corridor. The last general food distribution in Afgooye was a half ration distributed in November 2009. This is a major concern, especially considering the anticipated government offensive in Mogadishu which will increase the numbers of people in humanitarian need. WFP reiterated that it will continue to assist Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance wherever they are as long as their staff members remain safe.

While humanitarian access to Southern Somalia continues to deteriorate, WFP is looking at alternative routes to deliver food aid in Central Somalia. In February, the agency delivered 4,000 metric tons of assorted food commodities to Central Somalia from the Berbera port, northern Somalia, using the North-South corridor. A test delivery of 300 metric tons of food conducted during the first week of February demonstrated that the North-South corridor could be an efficient alternative delivery route to the Mogadishu-Gaalkacyo corridor, which has become increasingly unsafe. The deliveries from the Berbera port, which on average take two to three days to get to Central Somalia, have boosted WFP's effort to provide timely food assistance to thousands of drought affected households in the Central regions.

In February, incidents directly affecting humanitarian operations were mainly reported from Bay and Bakool regions. Al Shabaab administration seized and looted assets from humanitarian organisations in Baidoa and Waajid. On 9 February, they stormed a national NGO office in Baidoa and looted assets. On 10 February, Al Shabaab in Waajid, Bakool region, seized a UN vehicle at the Waajid airstrip. They also entered the UN compound in Waajid and confiscated a list



of assets. In Jowhar, Hiraan region, a local staff member of an international NGO was arrested on 26 February and remains in the custody of the local administration as of early March.

Food Security Situation

There were good rains in Gedo, Bay and Bakool regions and parts of the north during the month. This will bring relief to pastoralist communities as pasture for livestock and water points will be replenished. The agricultural producing areas of Southern Somalia also continue to benefit from

the good 2009/10 Deyr rains following a good harvest. Central Somalia remains the main concern. The area is experiencing a deepening drought due to the failure of the 2009/10 Deyr rains - now the sixth consecutive season of failed rains. Severe water and pasture shortages have led to the massive migration of people and livestock, now congregating in urban centres and main villages in search of water and humanitarian assistance. As the next rains are not expected before mid-April, the situation will deteriorate further without adequate humanitarian and livelihood support interventions. In addition,

according to the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET), the March to May seasonal forecast for Central Somalia is not promising with normal to below normal weather conditions projected for the area.

WFP has revised its beneficiary numbers from 2.8 million to 2.5 million, while food allocations for the next six months have been reduced from 30,000 metric tons to 29,000 metric tons. This follows findings from the recently completed Post-Deyr interagency assessment, which indicated an improving overall food security situation in Southern Somalia.

Cross-border Movements

UNHCR Kenya reported that they have yet to observe a significant increase in new arrivals in Dadaab despite increased insecurity in the border regions of Somalia, with ongoing fighting between government forces and armed insurgents. As of early March the overall population in Dadaab stood at 265,630 persons, up from 256,717 at the end of January 2010; population figures have fluctuated considerably over the past months due to the ongoing verification exercise. During the month of February 2010, a total of 5,048 new arrivals were registered in Dadaab of whom 4,598 people were from Somalia.

UNHCR Ethiopia reported that a second refugee camp in Ethiopia's Somali region was opened to accommodate the influx of asylum seekers. An estimated 60,000 Somali refugees are hosted in four camps (Au-Barre, Boqolomayo, Kebribeyah and Sheder). Since the beginning of 2010, an average of 200 Somali asylum seekers have been arriving in Ethiopia each day.

Despite the dangerous journey, increasing numbers of Somalis still try to cross the Gulf of Aden en route to Yemen in search of security and better opportunities. In the first two months of the year, approximately 5,032 people (1,707 were Somalis and the rest Ethiopians) reached the Yemen coast, of whom four people died on the way. On 7 February, human smugglers reportedly dumped some 124 passengers on the coast of Cilaamato village, 45km west of Laasqoray town in Sanaag region, after their boat encountered technical problems on the way to Yemen. Six of the passengers later died while 45 were left in a critical condition.

UNHCR reported that an estimated 810 Somalis have been deported from Saudi Arabia and Kenya between December 2009 and January 2010, despite the

Key Humanitarian Deliveries - February 2010

Health: The second round of Child Health Days (CHD) commenced in Southern Somalia during the week targeting 430,000 children under five years and 480,000 women of child bearing age. The campaign was delayed by three months due to unavailability of funding. Access constraints, including insecurity, may inhibit access to 270,690 children targeted in Lower Shabelle region and Kismayo district, Lower Juba region. The CHD campaign provides a life-saving health package, including nutritional screening and immunization against measles and polio.

Food Aid: In February, WFP delivered 8,509 metric tonnes of assorted food commodities to 787,888 people (33 percent of the February targeted beneficiaries)

WASH: A total of 60,000 people in Galgaduud region have increased access to safe drinking water following the construction and equipping of two water yards in Bahdo town and Godinlabe towns in Cadaado district by UNICEF and partners. The equipping of five water yards in Cabudwaaq town and construction of one borehole in Bangele village was also completed. Some 8,000 of the beneficiaries were recently displaced following the conflict in Dhuusamarreeb in early January.

Shelter & NFIs: UNHCR distributed 18,000 NFI kits to displaced people in villages surrounding Dhuusamarreeb town, Galgaduud region. The NFI kit comprises of blankets, a plastic sheet, a sleeping mat and a kitchen set. The NGO ADRA distributed NFI kits to 1,300 IDP households in 22 villages in Belet Weyne, Hiraan region.

Education: UNICEF, through partners, supported education emergency interventions in the Afgooye Corridor and south Mudug region. Teaching and learning materials were distributed to 7,367 children, including 3,000 girls, in 40 conflict affected schools.

evident conflict in South Central and the clear risks for civilians. On 24 December 2009 alone, an estimated 130 Somalis were allegedly deported from Saudi Arabia.

IDPs in Puntland

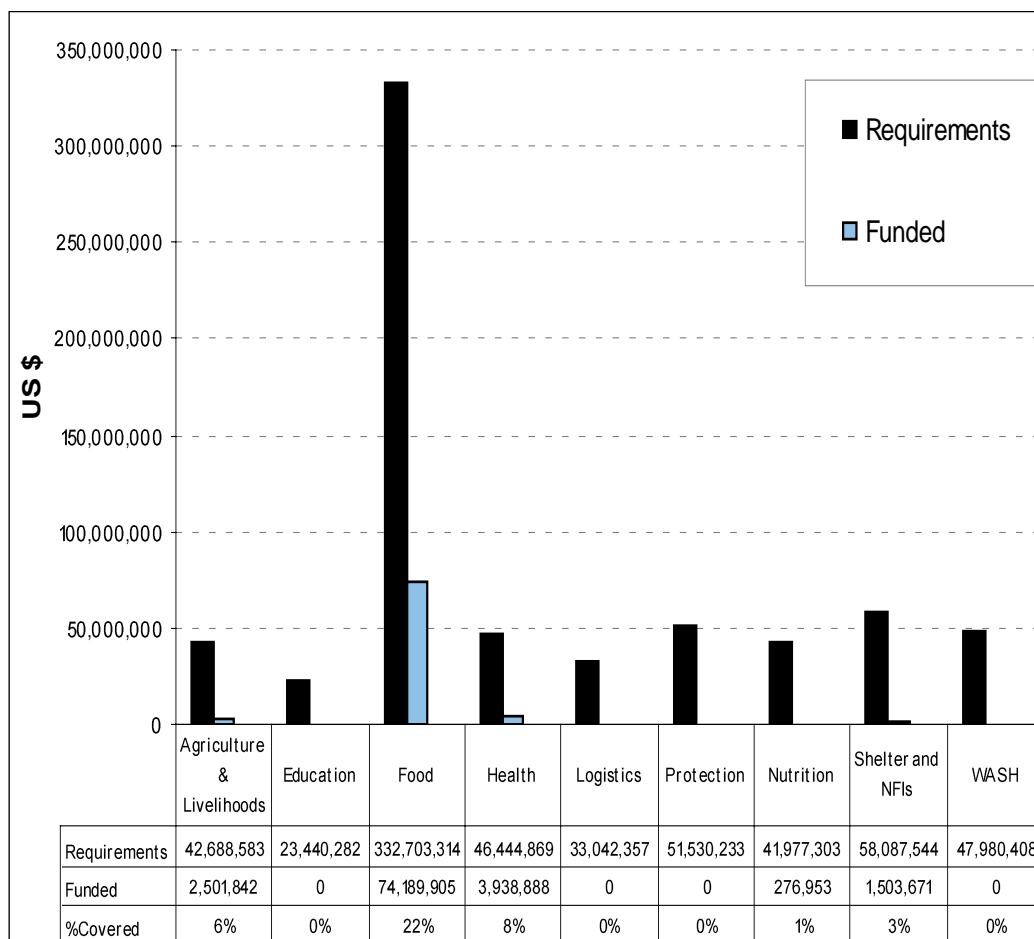
The local authorities in Puntland are planning to relocate all IDPs from Tawakal settlement in Bossaso. The settlement hosts 455 IDP families, mainly from South Central Somalia. According to the authorities, the proposed relocation is due to security concerns related to the proximity of the Tawakal settlement to the Bossaso airport. On 18 February, the Bossaso Administration evicted 192 IDP families from the settlement. The evicted IDPs have set-up make-shift huts near the beach and have limited access to basic services with the only exception of two movable water tanks provided by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The evicted IDPs will be included in the bigger relocation plan for Tawakal settlement.

On 22 February, DRC issued an appeal for more humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Puntland. The appeal highlighted the priority needs as clean drinking water, food,

shelter, health services and education. DRC is one of the few humanitarian organizations operating in the town of Qardho, in the Puntland region of Somalia. However, with the increasing number of IDPs from South and Central Somalia and the drought-affected communities in the region, the humanitarian situation is overwhelming. "I am appealing to the donors and other agencies working in Somalia or interested in working in Somalia, despite the security conditions, to assist these IDPs and also help local host populations in Qardho town and in Puntland, generally," said DRC Regional Director, Peter Klansoe.

For the last three to four years, attracted by Puntland's relative stability, the number of people spontaneously moving to the area has risen, fleeing the South for security and economic reasons. Puntland hosts an estimated 128,916 displaced people (21,486 IDP families). The IDPs are resident in major towns particularly Bossaso (10,586 families), Gaalkacyo (7,500 families), Garoowe (1,800) and Qardho (1,600 families). These figures exclude those displaced by drought and natural disasters in the rural areas of Puntland.

CAP Funding Status as of 10 March 2010



Funding Update

Given low and unbalanced funding trends in 2009, the humanitarian community is extremely concerned about the funding situation in 2010. The 2010 CAP for Somalia is seeking US\$689 million. The appeal was 12 percent funded by early March. There are less carry-over funds from 2009 into 2010 compared to the carry-over from 2008 into 2009. The majority of the carry-over funds in 2010 are for food aid. Some \$74 million or 90 percent of the \$82 million received so far for the CAP is for food. Humanitarian organizations, in particular NGOs, are currently putting increased pressure on the OCHA administrated pooled fund (HRF) to cover gaps. Early allocations and sector balanced funds are urgently needed from donors to sustain humanitarian assistance.

HRF Projects approved January-February 2010

Agency	Project	Amount US\$	Region/Districts	Beneficiaries
Concern	WASH response	229,942	Lower Shabelle	59,390
ADA	Emergency Integrated Cash for Work and Productive Assets Rehabilitation Project	121,445	Gedo	8,230
Islamic Relief	Continuing Emergency Water Trucking in Xawa Abdi IDP Settlement	24,726	Afgooye/Lower Shabelle	22,572
WARDI	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Belet Weyne Town	38,350	Hiraan	13,020
INTERSOS	Emergency Support to Health Center	150,381	Middle Shabelle	48,200
CISP	Emergency Drought Relief for newly displaced people in Dhuusamarreeb town	13,105	Galgaduud	1,627
DIAL	Kismayo Riverine Flood Control & Farming Support Project	239,141	Lower Juba	20,604
YME	Emergency drilling of deep well and construction of water distribution system in Wargalo. Rehabilitation of deep well and water distribution system in Guriceel.	268,999	Galgaduud	17,100
Total		1,086,089		190,743