

South Central Somalia and Puntland Emergency Response Program (SCAPE)

Quarterly Report: July - September, 2012



Women CFW beneficiaries participate in the de-silting of an irrigation canal in Sabiid, Anoolo, Afgoye District, Lower Shebelle Region

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFW	Cash for Work
CHAST	Children’s Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
OFDA	Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
SCAPE	South Central Somalia and Puntland Emergency Response
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
STAR	Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WUC	Water Users’ Committee

1. Executive Summary

The implementation of the South Central Somalia and Puntland Emergency Response (SCAPE) program started on time reaching to communities with the highest need during the reporting quarter. A special focus was given to the creation of short term employment to assist target households' access to food in the local markets while at the same time rehabilitating vital community infrastructure. Provision of life saving supplies of safe drinking water was also started.

The program engaged 2,091 individuals through cash for work (CFW) projects to rehabilitate/de-silt surface dams, rehabilitate irrigation canals, and construct river embankments. A total of 2,091 cash transfers, totaling USD \$187,000.00, were made to 2,091 participating households. Selection criteria for cash for work beneficiaries was developed in conjunction with the village relief committees, with set criteria guidelines given by Mercy Corps. Forty-six percent of the selected beneficiaries participating in the cash for work activities were women who are mainly head of households. A total of 11,200 CFW tools were distributed to the beneficiaries and handed over to the village relief committees at the end of the activities. The tools comprised of 370 shovels, 370 pick axes, 140 wheel barrows, 10 crow bars, 10 heavy-duty hammers, 9,700 empty bags (sandbags), and 600 heavy duty gloves.

During the reporting quarter, 23 water sources were rehabilitated including 18 shallow wells and five berkads (cement lined water tanks) to improve household access to drinking water. Over 3,000 households in ten IDP camps in Mogadishu and Bosaso are receiving a supply of safe drinking water; each household is receiving a supply of 60 liters of water a day for a period of 45 days. Six water tanks were procured and installed in the camps in Bosaso to ease water storage and tracking. In Mogadishu, the program assisted IDP camps that were recently displaced in Gaheyr and Siliga Amerikanka camps.

In the protection sector, the program conducted 16 awareness and sensitization meetings and trained 140 persons on Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Strategies for Trauma Awareness Resilience (STAR). Group counseling sessions were held for 14 victims who are all women from various IDP camps in Bossaso.

In September/October 2012, the program baseline survey was conducted in the program operation areas. The survey was conducted in the 11 regions in South Central Somalia and Puntland. The survey discovered that as a result of famine, viable and legitimate economic opportunities in South Central Somalia were limited because of armed conflict, generalized insecurity, and extensive internal displacement. Households were surviving on less than a dollar a day and were dependent on casual labor, crop production, livestock rearing, self-employment and humanitarian assistance as the main sources of income. The households surveyed indicated that only 32% had access to safe water. Water available was of poor quality due to salinity or pollution and outputs of individual water sources were highly variable depending on the season and geological formations. The deplorable conditions in the camps increased the vulnerability of women and children (mainly from minority groups) to violence. Incidences of violence were high, protection issues were poorly understood, and IDPs lacked security, voice and economic opportunities.

The security situation has made access to some areas very difficult. The program team faced extreme dangers to ensure the implementation of program activities, especially in Mogadishu. Several suicide bombings were reported that lead to the death of many civilians in Mogadishu. The program staff strictly followed the set security procedures both at work and while travelling to ensure their safety. All travels were cleared by the security manager to flag and advice staff in case of any unforeseen dangers to areas of travel.

This program will take advantage of the high need in the areas of operation, especially in the southern regions, to respond to the needs of the populations in crisis. The UNHCR report September 2012 fact sheet, indicates that Somalia currently hosts 1.36 million IDPs with many residing in deplorable IDP camps in Mogadishu, Bossaso, Afgooye, and Kismayo. Mercy Corps will focus on attending to the needs of the IDP camps while working with the host communities to foster recovery and improve resilience.

2. Program overview

Through the OFDA funded emergency interventions, Mercy Corps supported IDPs and host communities affected by disasters. Currently, the SCAPE program is being implemented in South, Central and Puntland with the later specifically targeting Bari and Karkaar region. The program is building on the successes made by the previous emergency programs implemented in the last few years.

The program has three main objectives: 1) targeted households increase their asset base through immediate short-term employment and improved community and economic infrastructure, 2) targeted households have access to clean water, appropriate sanitation, and improved hygiene, 3) enhance the communities' capacity to respond to the care and protection of their children and adolescents through community mobilization, peace-building efforts, training and activities for at-risk groups.

The program uses CFW based approaches to enable the target population to secure temporary employment, thus enhancing their purchasing power and injecting cash into the local economy. This underpins the concept of supporting affected populations to respond and cope with disasters. This has also enhanced community ownership of program activities because of their direct involvement in all stages of activities.

The program is focusing on the provision of clean drinking water to the huge number of IDPs, both from the 2011 famine and recent Afgoye displacements, while installing rainwater catchment water facilities, rehabilitating boreholes, and revitalizing water management committees. Hygiene promotion and sanitation activities are expected to reduce diseases especially in the IDP camps. Mercy Corps is working with IDP communities to raise awareness on gender based violence and providing psychosocial support to violence victims.

3. Performance Summary

SECTOR #1: Economic Recovery and Market Systems				
Beneficiaries Targeted	55,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 30,000			
Beneficiaries Reached	43,746 (22,890 female, 20,856 male) IDPs: 10,900	79.5% targeted beneficiaries reached		
Geographic Area (s)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Bari and Karkaar regions.			
Sub-Sector: Market Infrastructure Rehabilitation				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Amount of market infrastructure rehabilitated (miles of road, number of bridges, etc.)	Not completed yet	Rehabilitation of 10kms of irrigation canals 10 river embankment bridges with an average length of 200 meters Rehabilitation/de-silting of 10 surface dams Rehabilitation of 4 markets	Rehabilitation of 30kms of irrigation canals River embankments 15 Kms Rehabilitation/construction of 11 surface dams	September 30, 2012
Number of cash grants to Small Micro-enterprises (SMEs)		20	-	
Total USD amount of cash grants to Small Micro-enterprises (SMEs)		35,000	-	
Sub-Sector: Temporary Employment				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number of people employed through Cash for Work (CFW) activities	-	5000	2091 (66%)	September 30, 2012
Average USD amount per person earned through the Cash for Work (CFW) activities	-	75	75	September 30, 2012
Number and percent of women employed through Cash for Work (CFW) activities		40%	960 (46%)	September 30, 2012

Sector Summary

Sub-sector 1.1: Market Infrastructure Rehabilitation

Activity 1: Construction and de-silting of surface dams

The program targeted communal facilities that were dilapidated after many years of neglect. The program rehabilitated 11 surface dams in South and Central Somalia. Six of those were carried out in Bay (Bulla Elays, Warjadid and lawley) and Bakool (War Bisigley, Bashiryarey and War adoy) in the South, while three were rehabilitated in Balicad, Balibore and Galcat of Galgadud

region and two in Dagare and Saxqurun in Galmudug region. All dams measured 50 meters by 50 meters with a depth of one meter.

The program gave priority to these facilities in order to align activity implementation with the seasonal rains expected to commence in October-December 2012. The de-silting of the surface dams was implemented through cash for work. The village relief committees participated in the selection of the surface dams and the selection of the cash for work beneficiaries.

Activity 2: Rehabilitation of irrigation canals

A total of 15km of irrigation canals were rehabilitated in Anoole, Sabiid and Janbalool villages of Afgooye District. The cash for work activity involved the digging of the canals, removal of debris and sand, and the clearing of vegetation that has grown into the canals. The irrigation canals supplied small-scale farms that produce vegetables and other food crops. The canals are communal and supplying several farms with water.



Rehabilitation of irrigation canal in Sabid village of Afgooye District

Activity 3: River embankment

A total of 7.5km of river embankments were constructed in Anoole, Sabiid and Janbalool villages of Afgooye District in Lower Shabelle Region. Local communities were mobilized through a cash for work intervention to close weak flooding points along the Shabelle River. A 2.5km stretch along the river was the target in every village. CFW beneficiaries used gunny bags



River embankment construction in Anoole village, Afgoye, Lower Shebelle

(sandbags) and dried vegetation and clay to construct the river embankments. The embankment's ridges were constructed to a 2m height and base width of 1.5m.

Riverine communities experienced recurring natural disasters that devastated their productive assets and washed away their homes over the years. The embankments will therefore deter the effects of floods and mitigate other opportunistic diseases that would have further aggravated their conditions.

Sub-sector 1.2: Temporary Employment

During the reporting period, the program engaged 2,091 individuals through cash for work projects to rehabilitate/de-silt surface dams, rehabilitate irrigation canals, and construct river embankments. A total of 2,091 cash transfers, totaling USD\$187,000.00, were made to 2,091 participating households. The program employed 105 beneficiaries for 20 days for each of the cash for work projects. For ease of engagement the beneficiaries were divided into ten groups with 20 members each under the supervision of one skilled person.

The selection criteria for cash for work beneficiaries was developed in conjunction with the village relief committees, with set criteria guidelines given by Mercy Corps. A total of 46% of the selected beneficiaries in the cash for work activities were women who are mainly head of households. In a few circumstances, women were represented by a member of the household, but payments were made to the listed woman beneficiary. Each household was represented by



CFW beneficiaries work in the de-silting of Dagare surface dam in Galmudug

one person. Female cash for work participants were tasked to perform less physically demanding work such as clearing vegetation cover using rakes and collecting sand with wheel barrows to collect sand. A total of 12,546 household benefited from CFW activities.

A total of 11,200 CFW tools were distributed to the beneficiaries and handed over to the village relief committees at the end of the activities. The tools comprised of 370 shovels, 370 pick axe, 140 wheel barrows, ten crow bars, ten heavy-duty hammers, 9,700 empty bags (sandbags) and 600 heavy duty gloves. The tools will be used for future rehabilitation work as well

as for farming activities.

SECTOR #2: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene				
Beneficiaries Targeted	130,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 80,000			
Beneficiaries Reached	52,987 beneficiaries IDPs: 30,000	40% Targeted beneficiaries reached		
Geographic Area (s)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Bari and Karkaar regions.			
Sub-Sector: Water Supply				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of household water supplies with 0 coliforms per 100 ml		20%		September 30, 2012
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day prior to and after interventions		10 liters	10 liters	September 30, 2012
Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding .2 mg/l		13	13 (100%)	September 30, 2012
Sub-Sector: Sanitation				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of latrines completed that are clean and in use and in compliance with Sphere standards		100	20 (20%)	Sept 30, 2012
Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use	-	-	-	
Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste properly	-	-	-	
Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion/ Behaviors				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Percent of target population demonstrating good hand washing practices		1%	0%	Sept 30, 2012
Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage		1%	0%	Sept 30, 2012
Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion		58	23 (40%)	Sept 30, 2012

Sub-sector 2.1: Water supply

Activity 1: Rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells

During the reporting quarter, Mercy Corps rehabilitated 18 wells in South and Central Somalia. Bay and Bakool Regions had ten shallow wells rehabilitated while eight shallow wells were

rehabilitated in Galgadud and Galmudug. Galyel and Samsabdhale and Toore and Mirsare are villages in Galmudug and Galgadud where shallow wells were rehabilitated.

Communities in Central Somalia mainly rely on shallow wells as their only water sources. These are communal wells that have endured several years of neglect. They face sanitation and hygiene challenges every rainy season. The shallow wells are hand dug by the local communities without protection. The wells rehabilitated were on average 10-20 meters deep with a 2m diameter apron constructed to protect the water from contamination and reduce siltation.

Table 1: Shallow wells rehabilitated

Region	District	Village	# shallow wells	Est. # beneficiaries
Galmudug	Hobyo	Toore	2	1,300
Galmudug	Hobyo	Mirsare	2	1,000
Galgadud	Adado	Galyel	2	1,400
Galgadud	Adado	Samsabdhale	2	1,400
Bay	Baidoa	BuulaJadid	1	1475
Bay	Baidoa	Habardooy	1	1528
Bay	Baidoa	Quran Jiis	1	1024
Bay	Baidoa	Cara gadid	1	725
Bay	Baidoa	Tawfiq	1	935
Bakool	Hudur	TuuloFarak	1	800
Bakool	Hudur	Edaain	1	900
Bakool	Hudur	MadiWarabe	1	1000
Bakool	Hudur	Tuulokawaan	1	800
Bakool	Hudur	Buulow	1	900



Rehabilitated/constructed Toore shallow well in Galgacyo South, Galmudug Region, Central Somalia

Activity 2: Rehabilitation Berkads (Cement lined water tanks)

Five berkads were rehabilitated in Galgadud and Galmudug Regions during the reporting quarter. The rehabilitation of the berkads involved construction of the inner lining and beams to improve water retention and covering with iron sheet roofing to reduce water evaporation and contamination.

The cement lined water reservoirs are commonly used in areas where the water table is lower to construct shallow wells. Communities made the initiative to construct berkads by mobilizing resources to cope and respond to the frequent disasters. Most importantly, berkads enhance the communities' abilities to harness rain water that is few and far between, but remain within reach to act as a reservoir replenished by trucking water in from other areas.

Water committees were formed or reconstituted for all the areas where berkads were rehabilitated. Training on water management and water treatment will be given to the committees in the coming quarter.

Table 2: Berkads rehabilitated

Region	District	Village	Size (Metres)	Capacity	Est. Beneficiaries benefitting
Galgadud	Adado	Xinjilab	12 x 12 x 5	720,000 liters	1,600
Galgadud	Abudwak	Bulale	10 x 8 x 4	320,000 liters	1,500
Galgadud	Abudwak	Harwanag	15 x 12 x 5	900,000 liters	1,600
Galgadud	Abudwak	Hurshe	20 x 10 x 6	1,200,000 liters	1,200
Galmudug	Galgacyo	Deeqle	25 x 10 x 5	1,250,000 liters	1,900

Activity 3: Supply of safe drinking water

Over 3,000 households in ten IDP camps in Mogadishu and Bosaso are receiving a supply of safe drinking water. Each household is receiving a supply of 60 liters of water a day for a period of 45 days. The communities in Bosaso, Bula Mingis and Seylada Holaha are benefitting from the water supply after the camps were recently evicted and relocated to new areas outside of the town.

Six water tanks were procured and installed in the camps in Bosaso to ease water storage and tracking. In Mogadishu, the program assisted IDP camps that were recently displaced in Gaheyr and Siliga Amerikanka camps. The water tanks in this camp were installed in the previous emergency intervention that closed in 2012.

The program is working with the camp committees and the water management committee to ensure a proper exit strategy is put into place. The committee and the program agreed that the water will be sold to the beneficiaries at a subsidized rate to ensure the users can pay the water vendors once the 45 days come to a close.

Sub-sector 2.2: Sanitation

Activity 1: Construction/Maintenance of latrines

During the reporting quarter, 20 latrines were constructed in Bossaso IDP camps in Puntland. This benefited 1,000 individuals living in Bulla Mingis and Seylada Holaha IDP camps that were recently relocated to outside of Bosaso town. The construction of the latrines restored the dignity and confidence of women and girls who were previously subjected to abuse on their way to the open fields to urinate.

The constructed four-block pit latrines slab measured 2 m by 8 m with a 1.8 m wall.

SECTOR #3: Protection				
Beneficiaries Targeted	25,000 beneficiaries IDPs: 25,000			
Beneficiaries Reached	12000 (8000 female, 4000 male) IDPs: 12000	48 % targeted beneficiaries reached		
Geographic Area (s)	Banadir, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Galgadud, Mudug, Bari and Karkaar regions.			
Sub-Sector: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of community members who can report at least two negative effects of GBV on their community	-	2500 (10%)	300 (12%)	Sept 30, 2012
Number and percent of target population reporting increased access to Gender-based Violence (GBV) services	-	2500 (10%)	300 (12%)	Sept 30, 2012
Number of males sensitized in Gender-based Violence (GBV) issues	-	500	154 (30.8%)	Sept 30, 2012
Sub-Sector: Psychosocial services				
	Baseline	Target	Progress to Date	Date
Number and percent of target population participating in psychosocial activities	-	1250 (5%)	300 (24%)	Sept 30, 12
Number and percent of beneficiaries reporting improved capacity to carry out productive family/ community roles/responsibilities	-	1250 (5%)	Evaluation at end of program.	July, 2012
Number and percent of beneficiaries reporting improvement in their feeling of well being or ability to cope	-	1250 (5%)	Evaluation at end of program.	July, 2012

Sub-sector 3.1: Gender-Based-Violence Prevention and Response

Activity 1: Conduct Sensitization Meetings

During the quarter, the program conducted 16 awareness and sensitization meetings in eight IDP camps namely: Ajuran, Seylata Hoolaha, Bulla Mingis, Shabelle, Biya Kulull, Girible, Bulla Abow and Tobanka Bush in Bossaso, Bari Region, Puntland. There were 160 participants, 20 participants from each camp. A total of 106 participants were men since they are generally the perpetrators of GBV incidents reported within the IDP camps.

The main themes were the causes and prevention of GBV cases and response plans. The outcomes indicate a considerable improvement of volunteers who are able to sensitize the public on the effects of GBV incidences and how to cope.

Activity 2: Conduct SGBV trainings

The program trained 70 people in Ajuran and Bulla Abow IDP camps in Bossaso during two trainings. Of the 70 people trained, 48 of them were women. The objective was to enhance the knowledge and skills of stakeholders in counseling and responding to survivors of GBV incidences. There was a significant improvement in participants' understanding of the definition, types and consequences of sexual and gender-based violence.

Domestic violence is one of the major GBV incidences on the rise which trainees attribute to economic hardships and high levels of poverty. Lack of employment diminished the role men played in their traditional settings, thus enhancing the frequency of GBV incidences within the IDP camps.

Sub-sector 3.2: Psychosocial Services

Activity 1: Conduct Strategies of Trauma Awareness and Resilience (STAR) training

The program conducted two STAR trainings in Bossaso IDP camps. Participants were trained on how to support SGBV victims and report these incidences to Mercy Corps and other stakeholders for psychosocial counseling, referrals and integrating them into on-going livelihood and skills enhancing trainings to continue with their lives.

The trainings were conducted in Bulla Mingis and Ajuran IDP camps. There were 70 participants, 50 of whom were women. The trainees played the role of volunteers and acted as a link between the GBV victim and the humanitarian actors so that the victim could receive the necessary support.

Activity 2: Conduct group sessions

During the reporting quarter, the program conducted group counseling sessions to 14 female victims from various IDP camps in Bossaso. The training sessions are an opportunity to create bonding through learning and sharing experiences between the survivors of GBV and with Mercy Corps.

Mercy Corps, in conjunction with other humanitarian actors through cluster meetings, integrated GBV victims into their respective livelihood and skill trainings program to help these victims overcome the shock and cope with their lives.



GBV training session in Bula Abow IDP camp in Bosaso

4. Monitoring and evaluation

A baseline survey was conducted in the program operation areas in September/October 2012. The survey was conducted in the 11 regions in South Central Somalia and Puntland.

The survey found that viable and legitimate economic opportunities in South Central Somalia were limited because of famine, armed conflict, generalized insecurity, and extensive internal displacement. Households were surviving on less than a dollar a day and were dependent on casual labor, crop production, livestock rearing, self-employment and humanitarian assistance as the main sources of income. The households surveyed indicated that only 32% had access to safe water. Water available was of poor quality due to salinity or pollution and outputs of individual water source were highly variable depending on the season and geological formations. The deplorable conditions in the camps increased the vulnerability of women and children (mainly from minority groups) to violence. Incidences of violence were high, protection issues were poorly understood, and IDPs lacked security, voice and economic opportunities.

The baseline assessment covered sample areas of the program areas and targeted both IDPs and the host community (including pastoralists, agro-pastoralists/riverine and urban communities). It covered the three program sectors of economic recovery and market systems; water, sanitation and hygiene; and protection.

The baseline survey questionnaire was designed to capture baseline economic, markets, sanitation and water, and protection services for ten households in each village. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted to collect project baseline data. Currently, the baseline survey report is being finalized and will be submitted with the next quarterly report.

Based on the baseline data, a program specific indicator plan was developed and integrated into the overall country M&E plan, with data collection tools to track each indicator. The Program Manager and M&E focal point are responsible for tracking all activities and indicators for the program.

The program team produces regular activity and weekly reports for the country management. Reports and other ad hoc updates are shared with program stakeholders such as local authorities and project committees. Partners' work will be monitored directly by the Mercy Corps Program Manager, Deputy Program Managers and M&E Officer. Partners will be trained on M&E and are expected to send regular program outputs and pictures.

5. Coordination

The program team liaised with other humanitarian actors in the various operation areas mainly in Bosaso, Galkayo and Mogadishu during the program implementation. Meetings with local administrations, both in the various regions, were held during the quarter. MOUs were signed with village relief committees, camp committees and local authorities at the start of the program activity implementation.

The program team attended cluster meetings in Bosaso, Galkayo, and Mogadishu. The program team in Bosaso participated in a joint humanitarian visit led by UNOCHA to Qardo IDP camps in Karkaar Region in September 2012 to ensure a coordinated approach in our emergency response.

Mercy Corps, in conjunction with other humanitarian actors through cluster meetings, agreed to integrate GBV victims into their respective livelihood and skill trainings program to help these victims overcome shock and cope with their lives.

6. Conclusion

The program activity implementation started very well and took advantage of the experiences and the structures of the closed emergency interventions while taking note of the lessons learned in the previous programming.

The program will take advantage of the high need in the areas of operation, especially in the southern regions to respond to the needs of the populations in crisis. The UNHCR report September 2012 fact sheet, indicates that Somalia currently hosts 1.36 million IDPs with many residing in deplorable IDP camps in Mogadishu, Bossaso, Afgooye, and Kismayo. Mercy Corps will focus on reaching the needs of the IDP camps while working with the host communities to foster recovery and improve resilience.

The coming quarter will focus on the creation of short-term employment, rehabilitation of the markets, working with communities on hygiene promotion, and rehabilitating the water sources.