



Gargar Foundation for Development

Report on IDP in Somalia 2011

Introduction

Somalia has been without an effective central government since President Siad Barre was overthrown in 1991. After the collapse of the Siad Barre regime in 1991. Currently, in the southern region of the country, there is continuous fighting between UN-Backed government and African Union troops in one side and Alshabab militia, who are in control of most of the country.

Presently, all parts of Somalia are experiencing a severe drought which has affected 3.6 million people and also affecting livestock. The drought has hit in all the horn of African countries of Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. However, Somalia has been hit the worst, north, central and southern regions' situation is desperate. UNICEF puts the number of people that need emergency livelihood and life saving assistance at 43 per cent of the population. The drought is caused as seasonal rains have fallen short for eight seasons.

Drought Situation

Within the drought-affected areas food security situation is worsening. Food prices have risen by 300 percent. Similarly, the price of water has rocketed and out of reach for most of the poor. A 200 litre of water costs \$10 . In the affected areas, water scarcity is the first problem. Almost all water points such as shallow wells, ponds have dried up because of severe droughts. As situation is desperate people are drinking dirty water at the bottom of dried up wells. **(Source UN)**

Livestock has been destroyed, forcing many to migrate to towns and villages nearby in search of aid. Young children under five and adults suffering from malnutrition have soared. Oxfam International stated 25 percent of the population to be suffering from acutely malnourished in Gedo region. Similarly, in the Juba regions that number of those suffering from similar conditions has risen to 30 percent.

To some extent, poor sanitation, water prone diseases and diarrhoea have been reported in central, southern and northern regions. There is general interruption of life in the affected areas. Many villages are deserted due to lack of water, schools are closed, health facilities abandoned and nomads' normal movements for pasture and water totally destroyed. People and livestock overcrowded in the still remaining water points and cities which services were once located are in very poor conditions.



This drought situation in the horn of Africa has been described as the worst humanitarian situation in the world

Mogadishu

Where we work

Gargar Foundation is working in camps; with IDP people in Hodan, Xmerwyna and hol-wadag districts in Mogadishu the capital city. However, Due to the restricted and limited sources of funds, the foundation cannot cope with vast amount of IDP that arriving on a daily basis, which include very weak and fragile children who are severely malnourished, women and vulnerable elderly people.

Other Emergency place include

Bidiow, Hudur, Burhakabo Wala-weyne, khoryooley and other places.

The need

1- Emergency shelters are desperately needed as people are staying in open areas and are exposed to over crowdedness.



(One of the camps in Mogadishu)

2- Food and Nutrition



3- Clean water (is needed as in most of the worst affected areas, there are no sources or points of access to clean and water needed for hydration, bathing, cloth washing and even cooking).



4- Creation of health and sanitation awareness between IDP to prevent unwanted illness and infections.



5-cash grant are required so that community members can pay and afford what they need most



The images illustrate the kind of harsh reality that the severe draught and lack of access to food, nutrition and clean water has had on the local people. With the most vulnerable groups like the elderly, women and children all suffering from conditions of severe malnutrition, respiratory disease and other illness.

This is one of many pictures taken while during our travels across the Xmerwyna and Hodan districts in Mogadishu to see the first hand impacts that severe draughts and war has had on the local people. As you can see the image above clearly illustrates the stark realities and challenges that face us as an organisation. The image displays a malnourished elder person seeking refuge.



The picture above is another image taken during our visits to local shelters to assess the situation on the ground, and as you can see young children along with women and the elderly are most vulnerable. The image above displays a young boy with severe malnutrition and who requires urgent food and medical aid.



Much like the elderly and children, mothers and women also carry the burden that come along poverty and as the picture illustrates try to do what they can to seek a safe place of refuge and aid for themselves and their children.



A recent report launched by the UN OCHA program for Somalia, there are approximately around 1197 households in Xamarweyne that belonged newly arrived IDPs. Along with Hodan District in which there are around 880 household

Figure 1: Figures below illustrate the total numbers of those internally displaced who had migrate to Mogadishu.

1. Dharkenley	990hh
2. Shangani	890hh
3. Xamarweyne	1197 hh
4. Xamar jajab	1350 hh
5. Wadajir	1845hh
6. Waberi	895hh
7. Boondhere	207 hh. It is frontline,
8. Howlwadaag	93hh It is front line –
9. Wardhigley	89hh. It is frontline-
10. Hodan	880 hh
11. Afgoye corridor	1350 hh.
Total	-----9786 hh.

Source: UNOCHA report on Somalia conducted in July 2011.

Many UN, DEC and international and local charity organisations have already launched appeals to raise funds in order to tackle this humanitarian disaster.

The World Food Organisation has also warned that due to the rise of food costs, those living in Somalia would find it extremely difficult to afford some of the goods and essential daily products needed for survival, this coupled with the death and shortage of live stock i.e. cows, cattle, chickens e.t.c. makes conditions all the more unattainable.

Gargar Foundation for Development realises that despite continued efforts being made by all these humanitarian organisations, demand seems to be outstripping supply and that more collaborative efforts are needed if poverty and hunger to be tackled on a much smaller as well as wider scale.

In a bid to play a vital role and assist other national and international NGO's in the efforts to relief those in worst affect regions from deprivation and hunger, Gargar foundation is working very closely with groups of female NGOs as well as local authorities and central government to try and meet the growing accommodation demands for the existing number of IDPs.

Some of the work carried out with the local partners is aimed at understanding the varying needs of the local community and finding alternative solution with the help of the partners.

The foundation is currently working in close partnership with other local NGOs to try and put together a relief programme, which will help cater for those internally displaced people during the long and difficult times. In an effort to sustain our program for this period and also beyond the foundation will need assistance from international relief organizations, Local Business men, Somali Diaspora, the Media and the public in general

Gargar Foundation for Development is working extremely hard and secure condition to be able to deliver aid for those who need most.

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