

Secondary Data Review: Horn of Africa

ECB

Emergency Capacity
Building Project



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Nature of the crisis: Drought/Complex emergency

This document focuses specifically on the impact of the drought on Somalia and resulting displacement of Somali affected population. According to needs, this document may be followed by an SDR on other affected areas, including Ethiopia and Kenya.

About this document: This Secondary Data Review is a desk study in which estimates of scale, severity and likely impact of a natural or man-induced disaster are determined. The document aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response. Information has been gathered through a review of secondary data, contact with individuals working in the field, use of lessons learned and experience from past similar crises or disasters. The SDR is intended to complement assessment-related information that OCHA and other agencies are producing and feedback is welcome on how this document can be improved (Operations@acaps.org). ECB and ACAPS thank agencies and NGOs who have shared the data and analysis which made this report possible. **Disclaimer:** Information provided is provisional as it has not all been independently verified. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, the accuracy of the information may decrease with time.

Disaster Overview

The Horn of Africa is experiencing its worst drought in 20 years following two consecutive failed rainy seasons (2010-2011). An estimated 12 million people lack access to food and are unable to meet basic survival needs. Emergency levels of acute malnutrition are widespread (FEWS 24/7). UN officials say that in recent months, perhaps tens of thousands of people have already died (AFP 24/7). The most severely drought affected countries are Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

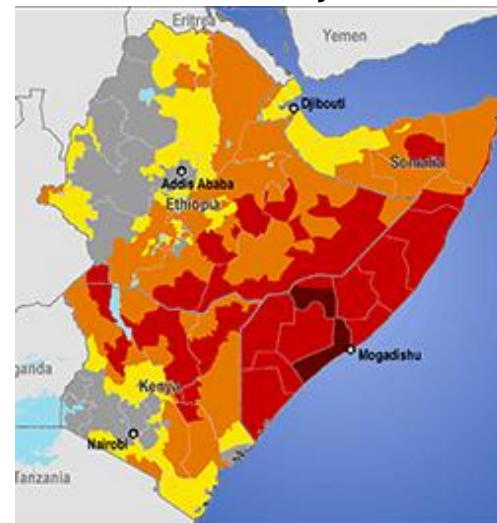
The worst affected country is **Somalia**. 3.7 million people, nearly half the Somali population, are now in crisis. Of these, 2.8 million are in the eight southern regions (DFID 25/07) The UN Food and Agriculture (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) declared on 20 July that the crisis in the Lower Shabelle and Bakool regions of southern Somalia has reached the famine threshold. Other areas of southern Somalia remain in a state of emergency (IPC Phase 4). Without a major scaling up of humanitarian response **famine is expected to spread across all regions of the south in the coming one to two months.** (FEWS 23/07). Drought and conflict has led to the displacement of an estimated 1.7 million Somalis, of whom 1.5 million are displaced within Somalia, and 170,000 have crossed international borders into neighbouring countries.

More than 4.5 million people are affected by the drought in **Ethiopia** and 3.5 million people in **Kenya**. Local resources are further strained by the continuous influx of Somali refugees (UNICEF 24/7, UNHCR 20/7).

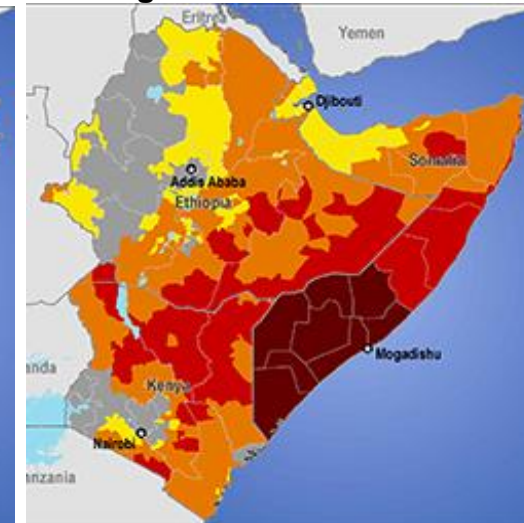
The emergency is likely to last through the coming 3-4 months, with below average rainfall forecast. The humanitarian response to the drought is hampered by a lack of humanitarian access to several of the affected areas and by limited reliable data.

Current food security situation and forecast (FEWSNET/FSNAU 23/7)

Current situation - July 2011

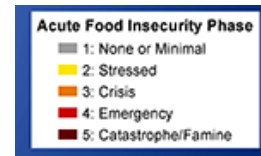


August-December forecast



Areas reported affected by the drought

- **Somalia:** The most affected areas of Somalia are in the South, particularly the regions of Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool, Benadir, Gedo and Hiraaan.
- **Kenya** affected districts region includes Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, West Pokot, Garissa and Garbatulla
- **Ethiopia** affected districts region includes Somali, Afar, southern Oromia and SNNP regions



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Key priorities

Most affected areas

Somalia:

- Drought and conflict affected areas of Somalia, especially Bakool and Lower Shabelle.
- Greater Mogadishu, including the Afgooye and Balcad corridors.
- Areas where short term and local displacement is anticipated (Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo, Lower Juba, Bossaso, Gallkacyo).

Kenya and Ethiopia: Dadaab camp and surrounding areas and Dollo Ado camp and surrounds.

Most affected groups

- 3.7 million Somalis in acute food crisis, especially those also affected by on-going conflict and those in rural, remote areas.
- Pastoralist and agro pastoralist drought and/or conflict affected households who depend on livestock and seasonal agriculture for their livelihoods.
- Somalis, Kenyans, and Ethiopians affected by drastic increases in food prices.
- Malnourished IDPs and refugees, especially children <5 and pregnant and lactating women.
- Elderly people in Somalia; the proportion of elder people arriving in refugee camps, suggests that many older people are being left behind in Somalia without the support of their families.
- Children at risk of military recruitment, child soldiers, and separated or alone children.
- Women and girls at risk of/victim to GBV.
- Somali refugees lacking documentation and who remain unregistered.
- Displaced and refugee households, especially women and child headed households,

Priority Interventions

Somalia

- Increased humanitarian access to drought and conflict affected Somalis
- Provision of food in kind, cash or food vouchers in Somalia, especially Bakool and Lower Shabelle, to address current conditions and arrest development of famine.
- Support pastoralist asset protection with emergency fodder and water, deworming campaigns, veterinary services and vaccination.
- Scale up of primary and secondary health care services for drought and conflict affected individuals including mobile and rural outreach basic medical services.
- Rapid medical assessment and timely registration for Somali refugees.
- Increase access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene kits for populations at risk including, host, displaced and refugee.
- Identify safe areas for displaced and refugee women and/or children within Somalia provision of psychosocial, and medical, support for those affected by sexual violence and trauma.
- Registration and provision of documentation for new refugees entering camps and IDPs in urban and rural areas of Somali.
- Temporary and transitional shelter for displaced and refugee households.

Refugee camps Kenya and Ethiopia

- Provision of basic needs to vulnerable Somali refugees.
- Identify safe areas for displaced and refugee children in camps.
- Earmark locations within refugee camps for particularly vulnerable households (child, female, older person headed) which are near services and protection
- Increase HR resources at camps and border crossings to register incoming refugees.

Information gaps and needs

- Mapping of on-going and planned assessments (Survey of survey (SoS)).
- Updated baseline information, including population figures. Regularly updated information on IDP and refugee flows, magnitude and situation at the areas of origin, recent morbidity monitoring data including outbreaks, detailed information on household and market cereal stock levels in sentinel sites, remittance flows.
- Detailed reports on food security and nutrition situation are available for Somalia (FEWSNET, FSNAU), but very few information from NGOs on the ground is accessible. Regularly updated multi-sectoral compilation of needs assessment findings is currently inexistent.

Recent and on-going assessments

The following list is certainly not exhaustive and is based on publicly available information. It is believed that several assessment initiatives are on-going, specifically at refugee camp locations in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Kenya: A mid-season assessment by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, will be concluded in August in the drought affected arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya ([OCHA 15/7](#)). An assessment in the outskirts of one of Dadaab's campsites was undertaken by MSF early July ([MSF 8/7](#)).

Somalia: During July 2011, FSNAU conducted 17 representative nutrition and mortality surveys across southern Somalia. ([FSNAU 20/7](#)). WFP, in collaboration with the Danish Refugees Council, is planning an in-depth urban food and nutrition security assessment for the 16 districts of Mogadishu ([OCHA 8/7](#)). An ICRC nutrition assessment includes data from 39 clinics and 18 outpatient therapeutic feeding centres ([Red Cross 13/7](#)). **Ethiopia:** Community-level surveillance in 34 woredas of eight zones in Amhara. WHO supported the assessment of the current status in health emergency preparedness in North Shewa and Oromia zones in light of AWD outbreak risks ([OCHA 4/7](#)). An early multi-agency bulgar assessment has just been completed although its results are not yet available.

Recommendations for further assessments:

Information management (IM):

A Survey of Survey (SoS) including a mapping of ongoing and planned assessment is recommended to provide better clarity on geographical areas and sectors covered by current field assessment (Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia) as well as on the information gaps and needs. Access to the SoS should be restricted, especially when assessments are planned in conflict areas. A centralized Information management platform in Nairobi would also allow to gather, aggregate and analyse (with the support of cluster/sectors focal point) the available needs related information and help producing regular multi sector summary report on needs assessment findings in the three affected countries. Ideally, those reports needs to be kept short (10 page max per country), user friendly and provide links to more in depth information if necessary).

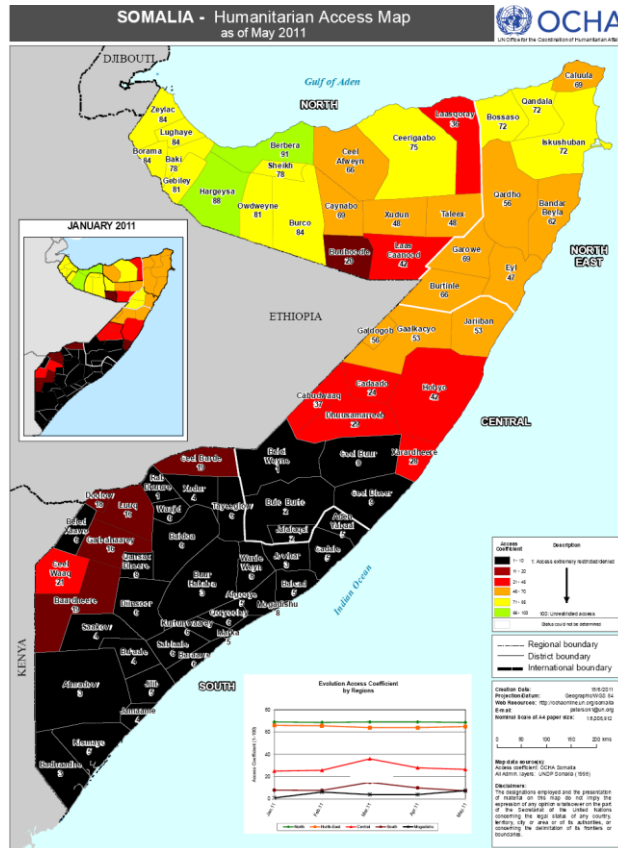
Next phase field assessment:

In Ethiopia/Kenya: Harmonized and coordinated assessments are both feasible, in strong coordination with the national and local authorities. **In Somalia:** Due to security concerns, assessment will need to keep low profile until access is granted by the relevant local authorities. Agreement between field actors on some common key questions and assessment geographical coverage would ensure future harmonization of the collected data. As the situation is expected to deteriorate within the coming month, a flexible and regular data collection system needs to be set up to allow regular update on key "sentinel sites". Assessment by phone to key informants is not ideal but in certain cases will be the most appropriate (with regular updates every 3-4 days to allow weekly update).

Operational Constraints

Lack of humanitarian access

- Humanitarian agencies in Somalia have limited access due to on-going insecurity. Armed opposition groups frequently threaten humanitarian workers, journalists, and civil society activists with attack (HRW 2011). News of a lift of the ban on international agencies (LA Times 14/7) was premature. Al-Shabab denied the lifting calling reports of famine propaganda (BBC 22/7).
- Severely reduced humanitarian space in Somalia has been caused by insecurity and attempts by insurgents to impose restrictions on the delivery of aid in Mogadishu and other areas of the south central region (UNHCR 7/11). According to WFP, 2 million food insecure people in South Somalia are inaccessible (WFP 24/07).
- Since September 2008, 18 aid agencies have been expelled from the south central region of Somalia under the control of Al-Shabaab (HIP 2011).
- Ethiopian Government imposed restriction to conflict areas to international humanitarian agencies.



Insecurity and ongoing conflict

- Conflict in south central Somalia continues to cause civilian casualties and massive displacement. The combined impact of political instability, violent conflict, and drought has largely exhausted coping mechanisms of the majority of Somalis (UNHCR 7/11). Military operations and activities are impeding humanitarian operations (OCHA 5/11).
- Humanitarian workers in Somalia, as well as human rights defenders, journalists, and members of civil society continue to be killed, abducted, or otherwise subjected to violence (OCHA Prot 2010) (OCHA 5/11).

Insufficient financial humanitarian resources

- In Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, exponential increases in numbers of IDPs and persons in need mean current funding sources are insufficient. Additional funding, across all sectors and agencies is urgently needed to meet basic needs (UNICEF 8/7).

Lessons Learned from past crises

- Tens of thousands of lives can be saved for the current food crisis, but the window of opportunity to do so is extremely limited; assistance needs will persist through at least December 2011 (FSNAU).
- Support to the livestock sector is an essential element of reducing the impact of drought. A greater proportion of humanitarian funding to focus on livelihood interventions is requested.
- However, emergency interventions can easily undermine recovery and subsequent development if they are not assessed with a longer term perspective. Examples in the agricultural sector are emergency seed distribution that may impact negatively on community seed systems or local seed supply chains, livestock support through water trucking that may change the traditional mobility structures and create future conflicts etc (FSNWG July 2011).
- Ensure interventions balance commitments between the different sectors. Tight coordination and integrated interventions between Livelihood and Food security, WASH, Health and Nutrition sector is requested to maximize the impact (FSNWG July 2011).

- Cash transfer programming may be a valuable option in the current context: give people money so they can buy what they need.

Displacement

- In previous displacements, the majority of the displaced were women and children as many men remained behind in Mogadishu to protect assets and property (IDMC 2010).
- Historically, those fleeing their homes were financially and physically able to leave, while those remaining behind were often worse off (IRIN 15/07).
- IDPs are among the most vulnerable people in Somalia. IDPs are not protected by local or de facto authorities, nor do they have access to due process of law in the absence of a properly functioning legal system (IDMC 2010).
- Puntland's relative safety attracts many IDPs from the southern parts of Somalia (IDMC 2010). However, there have been reports of Puntland authorities forcefully sending IDPs against their will to south central Somali (IDMC 2010). Puntland IDPs fall into three categories. First, people in transit through Puntland for Yemen and other points abroad. The second category is short term IDPs, displaced through local conflict or natural disasters, who often return home quickly. The third category is long-staying IDPs who are not in transit and have relocated due to conflict in southern Somalia or drought in central Somalia (CAP 2011).
- IDPs in Somalia often need basic emergency assistance due to the disruption of livelihoods and coping mechanisms. However, some long staying IDPs in Puntland and elsewhere have needs very similar to host communities and local integration is a viable option for some populations (CAP 2011).
- Over 80% of southern Somalis state war as the main obstacle to return. Reintegration is complicated by general poverty, scarcity of water, lack of services and unemployment. In addition, access to property restitution after many years of conflict is problematic (IDMC 2010).

Affected population figures

	Local population in need of assistance	Somali Refugees (20/07/2011)	Total
Djibouti	146,000	16,751	162,751
Ethiopia	4,567,256	155,395	4,722,651
Kenya	3,500,000	447,897	3,947,897
Somalia*	3,700,000		3,700,000
Total	11,913,256	620,043	12,533,299

Sources [UNHCR 25/07](#), [UNICEF 24/07](#), [OCHA 22/07](#)*Including an estimated 1.5 million Somalis internally displaced ([UNHCR 19/7](#))

Somali Refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya

	Somali refugees at 1st of January	Influx Somali refugees 1st of January 2011- 20th of July	Total	Proportion protracted /recent
Djibouti	14,261	2,490	16,751	
Ethiopia	81,247	74,148	155,395	
Kenya	351,773	96,124	447,897	
Total	447,236	172,762	620,043	

Source: [UNHCR 25/07](#)

Population figures Somalia

Zone	Region	Jul-11	Forecast August - September	UNDP 2005 Total Population	Comparison	Acute Food Insecurity Phase
North	Awdal	2	2	305,455		1 None or minimal
	Woqooyi Galbeed	2	2	700,345		2 Stressed
	Togdheer	3	3	402,295		3 Crisis
	Sanaag	4	4	270,367		4 Emergency
	Sool	3	3	150,277		5 Catastrophe/Famine
	Bari	3	3	367,638		
Central	Nugaal	4	4	145,341		
	Mudug	4	4	350,099		
South	Galgaduud	4	4	330,057		
	Hiraan	4	5	329,811		
	Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	4	5	514,901		
	Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	5	5	850,651		
	Bakool	5	5	310,627		
	Bay	4	5	620,562		
	Gedo	4	5	328,378		
	Juba Dhexe (Middle)	4	5	238,877		
Juba Hoose (Lower)	4	5	385,790			
Total				6,601,471		

Disclaimer: common population figures are a challenge for the humanitarian response in Somalia. The UNDP estimates are for 2005 and based on projections from much older census data. These estimates do not reflect population growth since 2005 or the large population movements across Somalia, and therefore do not provide a credible denominator for key indicators. CAP 2011 population estimates are 7,502,654

Sources used: [FSNAU 2011](#), [FEWSNET 2011](#), [UNDP](#)

Displacement profile

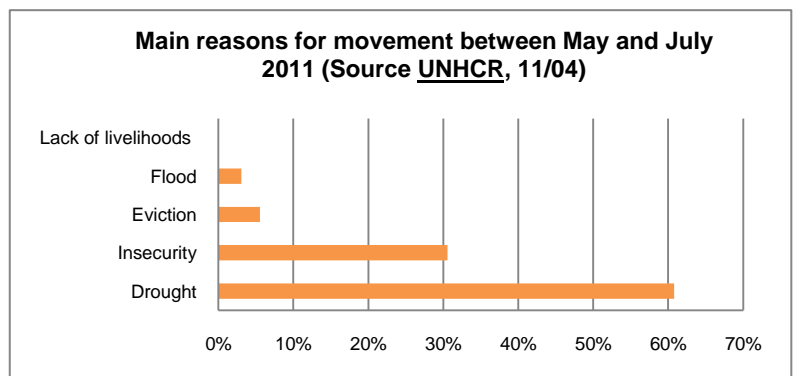
Severe drought is leading to a considerable increase in migration flows, from rural to urban areas and across international borders. Population movements involve refugees, asylum seekers, and large numbers of migrants and pastoralists (IOM 19/7). UNHCR estimates that due to violence in the south and central regions of Somalia and the severe drought across the country, a quarter of Somalia's is now either internally displaced or outside the country as refugees (UNHCR 5/7). Large segments of the Somali population have been displaced multiple times, in particular in the south central region (IDMC 2010).

Main causes of displacement for IDPs in Somalia

Nationwide displacements in June 2011 are primarily related to insecurity and drought (UNHCR, 11/04). Conflict related displacement are caused by the ongoing fighting between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) troops, supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and armed opposition groups; the clashes between Ethiopian forces and insurgents; fighting between clans, militias, warlords and Islamists for control over areas; border conflict between Somaliland and Puntland forces; inter-clan disputes over resources, clashes between Somaliland troops and rebel groups.

Displacement figures Somalia	
IDPs between January and June 2011	160,000
Total Number of IDPs by May 2011	1.5 million
Refugees	2,055
Asylum seekers	5,985

Source: UNHCR 19/07



Main locations of displacement

The two regions receiving the most IDPs are Banadir (Mogadishu) and Shabelle Hoose (including Afgooye) (UNHCR 15/7).

Mogadishu

- Over the last three months, roughly 9,000 drought-affected households (approximately 54,000 people) from the southern region have moved to Mogadishu (OCHA 15/7, Actalliance 18/7).
- During the last weeks an average of 1,000 people arrive daily in Mogadishu from drought affected areas in southern and central Somalia. More than half of these IDPs came from famine stricken Lower Shabelle. The current situation has worsened due to heavy rains over the past few days in Mogadishu (UNHCR 22/7, IOM 19/7).
- An estimated 700 IDPs reside in a camp next to the Aden Adde International Airport in Mogadishu, and numbers are increasing daily. Living conditions at the camp are extremely poor and have been worsened by recent heavy rains in the capital (AU 18/7).
- **Previous displacement from Mogadishu:** One million Somalis fled Mogadishu in 2007 and 2008, following a February 2007 outbreak of violence between the TFG and insurgents. Following relative improvements in the security situation in Mogadishu between Feb-Apr 2009, over 65,000 IDPs and refugees returned to their places of origin. Nonetheless, continued escalating fighting between Government forces and armed opposition groups has led to hundreds of thousands of people fleeing their homes in Mogadishu, with over 300,000 in 2010 alone.

Shabelle Hoose : 410,000 IDPs live in makeshift shelters along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgooye.

Puntland: Reports indicate that an average 27 drought-affected people from the southern regions have been arriving each day in **northern towns of Gaalkacyo, Garowe and Bossaso** in Puntland in the last two weeks. This number is expected to increase (OCHA 15/7).

Increased IDP concentrations in **North Somalia** (Galkacyo, Bossaso, Burcao) are a direct consequence of conflict and dry spells in south and central Somalia (HIP 2011).

Somali refugees

- Between, January and July 20th, an estimated 170,000 Somalis have fled to Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. Kenya and Ethiopia are receiving the largest numbers of Somali refugees ((UNHCR 25/07).
- According to HelpAge, in Ethiopia, just 0.85% of the Somali refugees are aged 60+. In Kenya, 3.4% of the refugees are aged 60+. This suggests many older people are being left behind in Somalia (HelpAge 27/06)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Displacement trends
Kenya	9,958	10,176	11,334	10,636	9,214	17,572	27,234	
Ethiopia	6,792	2,016	4,072	6,749	12,045	24,042	18,432	
Djibouti	384	293	359	246	398	425	385	
Yemen	1,735	2,136	2,130	1,571	1,655	1,189	564	
Total	18,869	14,621	17,895	19,202	23,312	43,228	46,615	

1. Kenya

On the 24th of July, daily arrivals in Dadaab camp averaged 1,300 (UNICEF 24/07). Dadaab camp consists of three camps; Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera camp which accommodate mainly Somali refugees (OCHA 29/6).

2. Ethiopia

- Daily arrivals now average 2,000 in Ethiopia (IOM 19/7). UNHCR expects an additional 36,000 Somali refugees before December 2011.
- Somali's cross into Ethiopia along the whole border. To have access to aid, a large part of the Somali Refugees move to Dollo Ado, where 2 camps have opened over the past 2 years to host Somali refugees: Boqolmayo and Melkadida camps. A third camp in Dollo Ado, Kobe, has only just opened and has already nearly reached its capacity of 25,000 refugees. UNHCR and Ethiopian government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) have begun construction of a fourth refugee camp, Halowein (OCHA 18/7).
- The influx of refugees has overstretched capacity to screen and register new arrivals; the transit centre is overcrowded with 10,000 people in a space designed for 3,900 people. Many Somali refugees are waiting days or weeks in pre-registration sites and transit centres before they are registered. (OCHA 18/7, Save the Children 15/7).
- 80% of the refugees are women and children (StC 6/7)
- The situation in Ethiopia is further complicated by the return of thousands of Ethiopian migrants from Yemen, where evacuation operations started in 2010. Major return areas are Oromiya, Tigray, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region, and Amhara region. The impact of these returns to resource-constrained communities has not yet been fully assessed, but it is estimated that about 30% returned to drought-affected areas (IOM 19/7).

Displacement figures Kenya

Somali Refugees	January 2011	351,773
	Influx January – July 20th	96,142
	Total	447,897
Number of non Somali refugees and asylum seekers January 2011	Ethiopia	36,900
	Sudan	26,000
	DRC	2,500
	Other	2,200
	Total	67,600
IDPs		305,300

Source: UNHCR 2011, UNHCR July 2011

Displacement figures Ethiopia

Somali Refugees	January 2011	81,247
	Influx January – July 20th	74,148
	Total	155,395
Number of non Somali refugees and asylum seekers January 2011	Eritrea:	46,410
	Sudan	21,410
	Other	570
	Total	68,390
IDPs		365,000

Source: UNHCR 2011, UNHCR July 2011

Ethiopia - Dollo Ado camps

Site/Camp	Households	Individuals	Male	Female
Bokolmany Camp	9,307	37,115	46.3%	53.7%
Malkadida Camp	9,716	39,266	45.5%	54.5%
Kobe Camp	5,504	24,934	47.7%	52.3%
Halowen Camp	-	-		
Camp Sub-Total	24,527	101,315	46.4%	53.6%
Dollo Ado Transit centre	2,992	12,887		
Reception Centre	21	100		
Temporary Locations Sub-Total	3,013	12,987		
GRAND TOTAL ALL LOCATIONS	27,540	114,302		

Source UNHCR 21/07




Country profile

There is a general lack of country-level data for Somalia including demographic and economic indicators.

Key indicators

	Somalia	Ethiopia	Kenya
Population	9,100,000 (WB 2009)	82,800,000 (WB 2009)	41,100,000 (CIA 2011)
Population growth rate	2.3% (WB 2009)	2.6% (WB 2009)	2.6% (WB 2009)
Life expectancy	Male 48 years/female 52 years (CIA 2011)	Male 53 years/female 58 (CIA 2011)	Male 58/female 60 years (CIA 2011)
<5 mortality rate	180 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)	104 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)	84 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)
	Rural: 136 deaths per 1,000 live births	Rural: 135 deaths per 1,000 live births	Rural: 86 deaths per 1,000 live births
	Urban 134/1,000 (WHO 2011)	Urban: 98/1,000 (WHO 2011)	Urban 75/1,000 (WHO 2011) (105/1,000 in 2000 (UNICEF))
Literacy rate in %	No data	30% (WB 2008)	87% (WB 2009)
Rank in HDI	No data	157 of 169 (HDI 2010)	128 of 169 (HDI 2010)
HIV/AIDS age 15-49 prevalence rate in %	0.7% (UNAIDS 2010)	1.1% (UNAIDS 2010)	6.3% (UNAIDS 2010)
Rural population as % of total population	63% (WB 2009)	83% (WB 2009)	78% (WB 2009)
	37% (WHO 2009)	17% (WHO 2009)	22% (WHO 2009)
ECHO Vulnerability & Crisis Index	All three countries are in category 3/3 (most severe) of DG ECHO's Vulnerability and Crisis Index for 2011 (DG ECHO 2010).		

Key characteristics

	Somalia 637,657 (CIA 2011)	Ethiopia 1,104,300 (CIA 2011)	Kenya 580,367 (CIA 2011)
Size/Total in sq km			
Topography and Climate	<p>Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north.</p> <p>Climate: principally arid and semi-arid with four seasons.</p>	<p>Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley.</p> <p>Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic variation. Temperatures in the Dallol Depression are some of the hottest on the planet. Rainfall is highly erratic, both spatially and temporally.</p>	<p>Terrain: low plains along coast rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west; desert-like conditions in the north.</p> <p>Climate: arid and semi-arid in the northern and eastern parts of the country, tropical along the coast.</p>

Somalia key data and population profile

- Somalia is ranked the least peaceful country (153/153) in the 2011 Global Peace Index ([GPI 2011](#)).
- The prolonged lack of effective central government has resulted in a chronic lack of basic and sustainable social services. In most areas, there is little or no access to basic health, water, sanitation or education facilities ([DG ECHO HIP 2011](#)).
- Despite the lack of a proper banking sector, private money transfer services (*Hawala*) facilitate vital remittances from Somalis living abroad. Remittances to Somali families are estimated at up to \$1 billion a year ([AlertNet 2011](#)).
- According to the Corruption Perceptions Index 2010, Somalia is the most corrupt country in the world ([TI 2010](#)).
- The population is 85% Somali and 15% Bantu-speaking African and other non-Somali (including 30,000 Arabs) ([CIA 2011](#)). The largest ethnic Somali groups include Hawiye, Darod, Issaq, Dir and Digil-Mirifle ([AlertNet 2011](#)).
- Djibouti is Somalia's main export partner (30%), followed by Kenya (8%) ([CIA 2011](#)).

Ethiopia key data and population profile

- Ethiopia is one of Africa's poorest countries: over 80% of Ethiopia's nearly 83 million people live below the poverty line, 10 million of whom are at chronic risk of starvation. Ethiopia is the second-most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa ([WB 2011](#)).
- The major ethnic groups are: Oromo 34.5%, Amara 26.9%, Somalie 6.2%, Tigraway 6.1%, Sidama 4%, Guragie 2.5%, Welaita 2.3%, Hadiya 1.7%, Affar 1.7%, Gamo 1.5%, Gedeo 1.3%, other 11.3% ([CIA 2011](#)).
- The majority of the population (63%) is Christian, 34% is Muslim and 3% follow traditional beliefs ([CIA 2011](#)).
- In Bale, Gode and Borena Zones, only 17% of people have access to clean water. Diarrheal diseases are common as people must use contaminated water supplies and do not have access to toilets and washing facilities (Merlin 6/6).
- 83% of Ethiopians rely on rain-fed agriculture, which is highly susceptible to seasonal variations and weather conditions ([DG ECHO HIP 2011](#)).
- Ethiopia has been a top 10 recipient of humanitarian aid in 9 of the last 10 years ([Global Humanitarian Assistance 2011](#)). On average, 77.2% of all humanitarian aid to Ethiopia between 2005 and 2009 was spent on food aid ([Global Humanitarian Assistance 2011](#)).

Kenya key data and population profile

- The Kenyan economy is market-based, with some state owned infrastructure enterprises, and is highly dependent on rain fed agriculture (22% of GNP) and tourism (11% of GNP). Agriculture employs about 75% of the country's population ([GFDRR 2011](#)) although only 15% of Kenya's total land is sufficiently fertile to be farmed.
- According to the UNEP Water Stress Index, Kenya is a water scarce country with only up to 1,000 cubic meters of fresh water available per person per year ([UNEP 2008](#)).
- Kenya's inland areas are largely arid with 2/3 of the country receiving less than 500 mm of rainfall per year, limiting agricultural potential. Arid and Semi-Arid Lands are also more prone to harsh weather conditions, mainly droughts ([FEWS 2011](#)).
- Kenya's economy is steadily recovering from the global financial crisis with a growth forecast of 4.9% percent for 2010 and to reach between 5.3% and 6% annually over the next two years. Despite this, Kenya remains characterized by poor governance combined with political instability ([DG ECHO HIP 2011](#)).
- Recent external economic shocks include a surge in oil prices attributed to instability in Middle East and North Africa, and the tsunami and earthquake-struck Japan (a major development partner) have raised concerns about the Kenya's economic outlook ([WB 2011](#)). In Nairobi, diesel price went up 30% compared to last June ([OCHA, 20/7](#)).
- Most of the population is highly concentrated in the central and western regions, which contain the most fertile agricultural areas ([GFDRR 2011](#)).
- There are more than 70 tribes or ethnic groups, which are divided into three linguistic groups: Bantu, Nilotes, Cushites. The Kikuyu are the biggest ethnic group (22% of the population) followed by Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab) 1% ([CIA 2011](#)).
- The majority of the population is Christian, an estimated 10% is Muslim, 10% follow indigenous beliefs ([CIA 2011](#)).
- An estimated 50% of the population lives below the national poverty line ([LogsCapAssess 2011](#)).
- The unemployment rate in 2011 is estimated to be 40% ([CIA 2011](#)).

Countries hazard profile

The 2010 Natural Risk Index rates **Ethiopia** as the 5th most vulnerable country in the highest risk category (*extreme risk*) (Maplecroft 2010). **Somalia** is rated as *high risk* country and **Kenya** as *medium risk*.

Shared hazard calendar Somalia/Ethiopia/Kenya

Adapted from WFP Seasonal and Hazard calendar WFP 2010

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Rainy season	Somalia	Jilaal dry season			Gu rainy season			Haga dry season			Deyr rains/short rainy season		
	Ethiopia	Pastoral dry season	Gu rains in Feb/Belg rainy season				Meher rainy season			Short rainy season			
	Kenya		Long rainy season								Short rainy season		
Flood risk	All	Kenya		Kenya	All			Ethiopia	Kenya and Ethiopia		All	Kenya & Somalia	

Ethiopia

- Droughts are the greatest and most recurrent hazard in Ethiopia. Their magnitude, frequency and intensity have significantly increased since the 1970s; over the past three decades, Ethiopia has experienced seven major droughts five resulting in famines (GFDRR 2011).
- **The factors exacerbating Ethiopia's high vulnerability to natural disasters** are high rates of deforestation, land degradation and increasing climate variability. Poor infrastructure also plays a role with inadequately developed water resources; sparse availability of health services; inadequate road infrastructure (particularly in drought prone areas) and weak institutions to address these challenges (GFDRR 2011).

Somalia

- Somalia has a long history of droughts as the most recurrent hazard affecting all livelihood zones due to the country's geographical location, fragile environments, and climate. The worst catastrophe was the 1991-1992 human-induced famine marked by forced prevention of agricultural activities to starve opposing factions, restricted movement of people, and limited humanitarian access (FSNAU 2011).
- The continued political instability in the country and the absence of an effective central government to prepare for and respond to the effects of drought further exacerbates the drought conditions by diminishing the resilience levels of the afflicted communities (pastoralist, agro-pastoralists, urban and IDPs) (FSNAU 2011).
- The characteristics and impacts of drought vary significantly from one region to another depending on the severity of the drought, political and economic stability, humanitarian access, level of preparedness and resilience (assets, coping strategies) of the affected community (FSNAU 2011).
- Due to the general collapse of state infrastructures and its public services delivery, there is limited local capacity to respond to the situation. Somalia is considered a failed State and the TFG has no capacity to provide services to the most vulnerable populations (DG ECHO HIP 2011).

Kenya

- Seasonal floods affect various parts of the country especially along the flood plains in the Lake Victoria basin and Tana River that lead to loss of life, crops, displacement, and destruction of homes. Households located in flood-prone areas frequently limit investment in productive activities due to increased vulnerability to flood destruction (FEWS 2011). The rainy season usually affects the western, Nyanza and north Rift Valley provinces. However, the most vulnerable areas are Murang'a district in central province, Kirinyaga, Nyeri, parts of Meru around the Mount Kenya region, Kisii and Mombasa Island (Logistics Capacity Assessment 2011).
- Insecurity, cattle raiding, administrative border hampering traditional migrations, livestock disease outbreaks are key hazards affecting pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and marginal agricultural households. A succession of droughts over the past 15 years has decimated livestock and constrained household ability to rebuild herds to sustainable levels (FEWS 2011).
- Conflict, particularly in the pastoral areas, is a critical hazard. Although conflict usually declines at the onset of the rainy season, the reciprocal characteristic of pastoral conflicts means that unresolved conflict has continued even as rains have improved grazing resources significantly (FEWS 2011).
- **The following factors increasing Kenya's vulnerability to natural disasters:** Uncertainty of rainfall patterns, high evapo-transpiration rates, low organic matter levels and poor infrastructure negatively impact the Kenyan economy (GFDRR 2011) as well as poor infrastructure, impassable roads, poor telecommunication lines, and inaccessibility.

Shared seasonal calendar Somalia/Ethiopia/Kenya Adapted from WFP Seasonal and Hazard calendar WFP 2010

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Maize, sorghum, cassava, beans, rice, cowpe, wheat, millet, barley, oats, teff	Somalia				Gu Season						Deyr season		
	Ethiopia		Belg sowing				Meher sowing						
	Ethiopia			Long cycle crops planting									
	Kenya			Sowing		Wheat					Sowing		
	Somalia			Dyer harvest					Gu harvest		Karan harvest		
	Ethiopia						Belg harvest				Meher harvest		
	Kenya			Harvest			Millet harvest	Barley harvest	Sorghum harvest	wheat, maize, beans harvest			
Locust/amryworm (caterpillar)	Somalia												
	Ethiopia												
	Kenya											2007	
Lean season	Somalia		Pastoral						Pastoral (north)				
	Somalia					Agropastoral (south)							
	Ethiopia			Belg dependent areas			Meher areas						
	Kenya												

Meteorological forecast Ethiopia

- The below-average performance of the 2011 rains is likely to result in poor belg harvests in parts of the eastern meher-producing areas, including parts of southern Tigray; Oromia and North Shewa zones of Amhara; and East and West Harerghe zones of Oromia regions. After the rains begin in October, level of food insecurity is expected to improve. In the northeastern pastoral and agro pastoral region of Afar and the northern two zones of Somali region period, July to September is the season for the main rains in these areas of focus. These rains are expected to bring about improvement in pasture and water availability as well as close to average harvest in the agro pastoral parts (FEWS 25/07)
- Flood alert** has been emitted for western, northwestern and central parts. Ethiopia's meteorological agency has forecast normal to above-normal rainfall during the June-September rainy season, with the risk of flooding in central, northeastern and eastern areas. Areas around Lake Tana in Amhara region, parts of Gambella and along the Awash basin in Afar region are likely to be affected by floods (IRIN 14/7).

Meteorological forecast Kenya

- The climate outlook for June-July-August 2011 season indicates that the Western highlands (Kericho, Kisumu, Kakamega, Kisii, Kitale, Eldoret) are likely to receive near normal rainfall with a tendency to above normal while generally depressed rainfall is likely to be experienced over the Central Rift Valley (Narok, Nakuru, Nyahururu) and the coastal Strip (Mombasa, Mtwapa, Matuga, Kwale, Malindi, Lamu etc) (KM Dpt 6/11).
- Good crop performance is expected in the western parts of the country where good rainfall performance is expected. This will be more so in Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu districts where near normal to enhanced rainfall is expected (KM Dpt, 6/11).
- In the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, problems related to water scarcity and lack of pasture for livestock is expected to deteriorate following the poor rainfall performance during the long Rains (March-May) 2011 season and the expected sunny and dry condition in June-July-August 2011 (KM Dpt 06/11).

Meteorological forecast Somalia

- For the period July-September 2011, there is enhanced probability for near normal to above normal rainfall in the northwest, while the rest of the country is expected to remain dry, with the exception of Lower Shabelle and Juba where localized rains are expected from July – September leading to off season harvest from October (FSNAU 11/07/06).
- Prediction for *gu* harvest is at best **50% of average**, with failure expected in Hiran, Gedo, Bakool and most of Juba. Cereal availability will improve from mid August (Wanlaweyne district of Lower Shabelle, Jilib and Buale of Middle Juba Bay and Middle Shabelle Bay) and from October (in Juba and Lower Shabelle). In all cases, the situation will not improve until early 2012 (FSNAU 11/07/06).

Stakeholder analysis Somalia

Glossary

- **TFG:** Transitional Federal Government
- **AS:** Al Shabaab
- **AMISOM:** African Union Mission in Somalia

Armed Opposition Groups

- Following the 2006 intervention to end the Islamic Courts Union rule, **Al Shabaab** (AS) grew from a fringe movement into a full-blown insurgency against the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). As Islamic organisation, it controls much of southern Somalia, excluding the capital where heavy fighting with the TFG are still reported (CFR 2010). Al Shabaab has ideological links with Al Qaeda and declared allegiance in June to Al Qaeda's new leader (ICG 2011). Analysts generally agree that the group contains several thousand fighters (CFR 2010).
- Al Shabaab's tactics include suicide bombings, shootings and assassinations, and targeting those perceived to be aligned to the TFG, including humanitarian actors (CFR 2010) as well as civilians. Thousands of civilians have been killed or injured in the fighting, which often takes place in residential areas (Amnesty International 2011). The sharia law was imposed in areas Al Shabaab controls. Continuous conflict caused by Al Shabaab and other groups has displaced millions (CFR 2010).

Pro-Government Forces

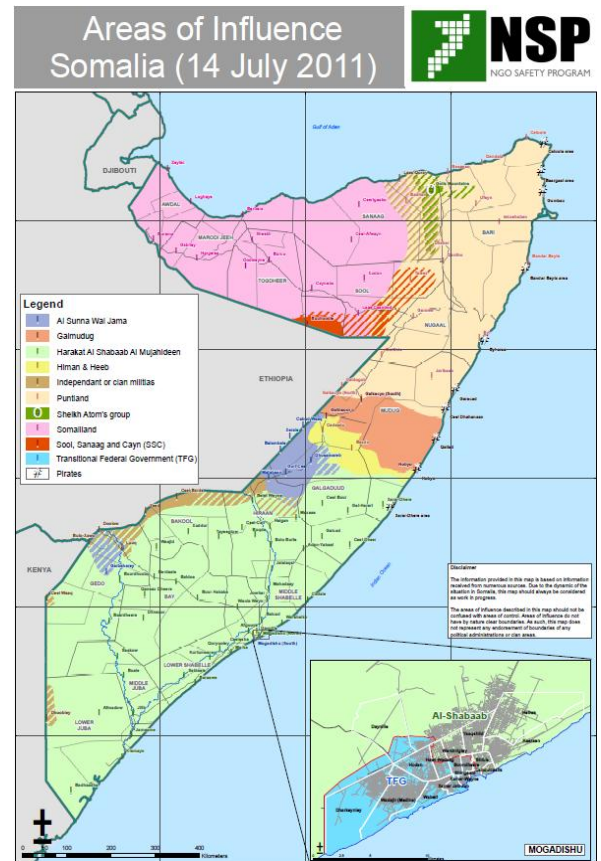
- The **Transitional Federal Government's** (TFG) military prospects are not good. The **army** is ineffectual and the government's survival is entirely dependent on AMISOM troops (ICG 2011). The UN has listed the TFG and its allied militias as persistent violators in recruiting children (CIA 2011).
- The **AMISOM military** has just over 6,000 troops in Somalia and is mandated to conduct peace support operations. **AMISOM police** have the mandate to train, mentor, monitor and advise the Somali Police Force with the aim of transforming it into a credible and effective organisation (AMISOM 22/7). However this seems unlikely without stronger leadership from the TFG (ICG 2011).
- **Ahlu Sunnah wal-Jama** (ASWJ) is a moderate Islamic group based in Galgaduud region and opposed to Al Shabaab. It is largely responsible for stopping Al Shabaab's expansion north and is the only group in south and central Somalia able to effectively oppose them. The town of Belet Weyne changed hands several times in 2009 and 2010 and is a key point of conflict between these two groups. The group has been aligned with the TFG and was a formal part of the TFG government in 2010, although this power-sharing agreement has now virtually collapsed. ASWJ's leadership is deeply fragmented by clan-based rifts (ICG 2011, CAP 2011).

Other Armed actors

- The regions of Puntland and Somaliland are semi-autonomous (CIA 2011). They dispute their common border and related tensions frequently result in displacement of several thousand households at a time. Those displaced are frequently forcibly repatriated by authorities (Amnesty International 2011). New rebel movements, allegedly with links to Islamist movements in south and central Somalia, have also emerged in Puntland and Somaliland leading to concerns that an increase in violence could have a negative impact on humanitarian operations in the region (UNHCR 2011).
- It has been a record year for pirate hijackings off the coast of Somalia, with nearly 100 recorded in the first quarter of 2011 and average ransom payments of more than \$5 million (ICG 2011). Delays in cargo deliveries as a result of piracy have had an impact on humanitarian operations and contributed to the worsened nutritional status of the Somali population (UNHCR 2011).

Front zone (CAP 2011)

- The governments of Puntland and Somaliland dispute their common border, and there are often tensions in the disputed areas of Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer regions.
- The administration of Gaalkacyo town in Mudug region is divided between Puntland to the north and 'Gal Mudug' authorities to the south. Open conflict along this front is not common, but tensions do exist. Travel between the two zones is complicated. Pirates also have influence in coastal parts of Mudug region, particularly Xarardheere.
- The town of Belet Weyne has changed hands several times in 2009 and 2010 and is a key point of conflict between Ahlu Sunnah wal-Jama'a and Al Shabaab.
- Control of Mogadishu is contested by the TFG and AMISOM on the one hand and Al Shabaab on the other. The ongoing conflict has created the large IDP settlements around Mogadishu in Afgooye, Daynile and Balcad and sent displaced people further afield to Puntland, Yemen, Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Al Shabaab and the Raas Kamboni Brigade compete for control of parts of the Lower Juba Region, particularly Dhobley District. Displacement here is often for short periods. Conflict between TFG aligned forces and Al Shabaab in Doolow and Belet Xaawo districts of Gedo Region has caused episodes of displacement and restricted humanitarian access.



Sectoral pages – Livelihood and Food Security

Key characteristics:

Livelihoods

Somalia's economy consists of traditional and modern production, with a gradual shift in favor of modern industrial techniques. According to the Central Bank of Somalia, 80% of Somalis are semi-nomadic pastoralists, who keep goats, sheep, camels and cattle. Nomads also gather resins and gums to supplement their income.

Agriculture is the primary economic sector with livestock accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of export earnings, but Saudi Arabia's ban on Somali livestock, due to Rift Valley Fever concerns, has severely hampered the sector (Guide to African Markets, 2010). Main exports are based on livestock, bananas and fish.

The services sector has managed to survive and grow. Mogadishu's main port and airport (closed for 15 years) as well as some of the ports and airfields in southern Somalia, have re-opened.

Livestock are the mainstay of Somalia's economy with nearly one in every three Somali practicing semi nomadic pastoralism. There are also significant numbers of agro-pastoral populations who rely on livestock. Of 33 livelihood zones in Somalia, 14 are purely pastoral and 14 are agro-pastoral with a total population of 4.3 million (60% of Somalis). A significant number of urban people engage in livestock related activities such as livestock and livestock product trade, veterinary services, water and hay selling (FSNAU 3/11).

Most of the purely pastoral livelihoods (10 out of 14 pastoral livelihoods) are found in northern and central Somalia, while the agro-pastoral livelihood zones are predominantly located in southern Somalia; only three are in the Northwest and one is in Central. Camel, cattle, sheep and goats are the main livestock species raised in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods. Cattle are mainly reared in southern Somalia, particularly in Juba regions, as well as in the northwest. In central regions the cattle is almost extinct due to recurrent droughts over three consecutive years in 2008-2010 (FSNAU 3/11).

The poor wealth groups in purely pastoral livelihoods normally obtain 50-80% of their income from livestock and product sales, while 25-35% of their food sources include own livestock production. In the agro-pastoral livelihoods of Bay, Shabelle, Hiran and Northwest, except for Togdheer region, households are significantly dependent on crop production while those in Central, Juba, Bakool, Gedo and Togdheer are more reliant on livestock (FSNAU 3/11).

Agricultural calendar

Somalia has two rainy seasons: *gu* (March-July) and *deyr* (September-December). The months of highest rainfall are generally from April-June and October-November. *Deyr*, the secondary agricultural season (short rains), contributes about 30% to the total annual cereal production. Most agricultural production comes from the *gu* season (FSNAU 03/11). Two distinct dry seasons also occur: the *jilaal* (December-March) and *haggai* (July-September) (FAO 2007).

Staple foods

Maize, sorghum, rice, and cowpea are the most important staple foods for Somalis. Maize and sorghum are the preferred staple in agriculture areas, while rice is more popular in pastoral and urban areas. Cowpea is an integral component of all households' diets (FEWSNET 11/7).

Markets and market flows

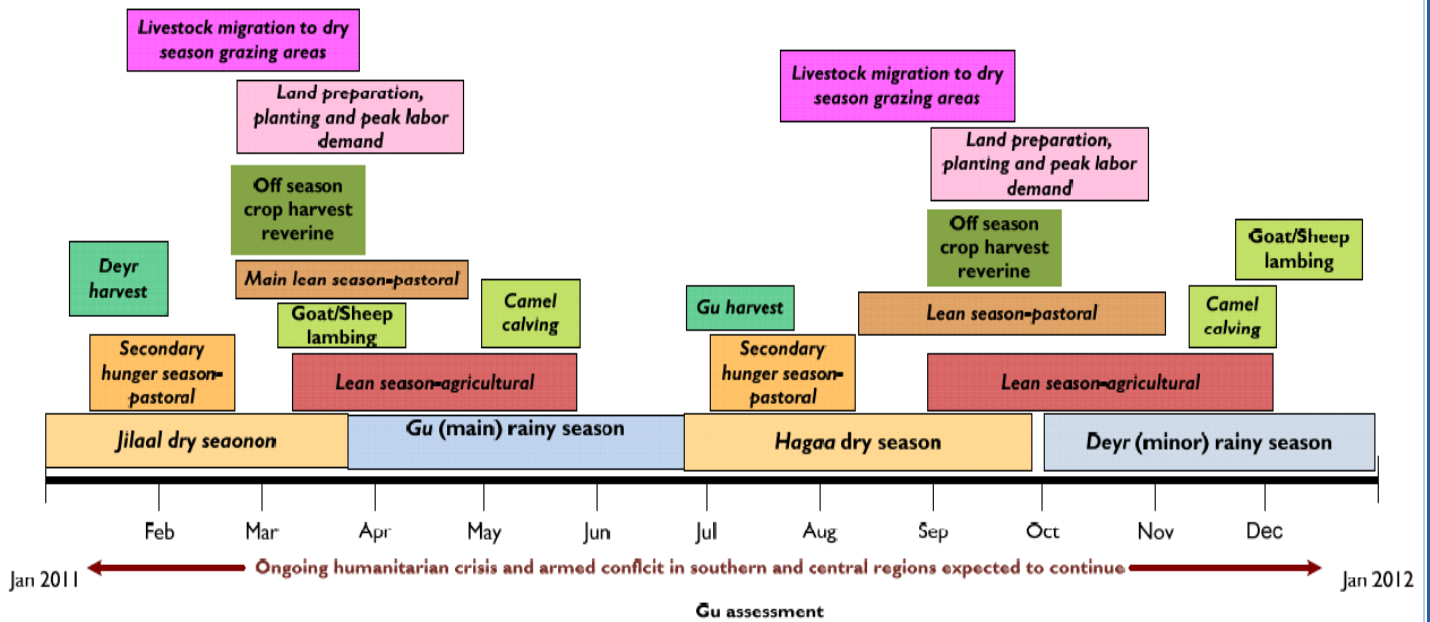
Baidoa is a significant sorghum producing and consuming area. Qorioley is a large maize production area. Burao and Galkayo/Dhusamareb are exclusively pastoral where people depend on domestically produced sorghum and imported rice purchases. Togwajale is a sorghum producing area with links to Ethiopian markets; most cereal flows from Ethiopia pass through this market. Hargeisa is the capital of Somaliland and an important market for livestock trade with Ethiopia. Buale, located in an important maize production area in the southern region supplies most nearby markets. El Dhere and Merka are areas of cowpea production: the principal source of income (FEWSNET 11/7).

Mogadishu is Somalia's largest market with links to markets across the country. Bossasso and Kismayo are port towns and entry points of imports. Beled Weyn connects the south and central regions of the country, and also has linkages with Ethiopia. Bula Hawa is an important cross-border market with Kenya (FEWSNET 11/7).

Somalia is a cereal deficit country and has high levels of cereal imports (CAP 2011). Markets play a critical economic role affecting both food and livelihood security. Rural pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and agriculturalists all depend on markets to gain access to income and food. Agro-pastoralists and agriculturalists also depend on markets for sales of crops and for employment (FSNAU 2011).

Markets and trade have proven to be dynamic and resilient since the collapse of the Somali State in the early 1990s and are a major factor in livelihoods activities. Trade is both domestic and export/import oriented and is closely integrated with neighboring countries. In a normal year, local cereal production accounts for 40% of domestic requirement with regional cross border trade and sea commercial imports supplying the rest. Rural and urban market linkages are strong and inflows of remittances from the diaspora abroad are substantial, ranging from 350 to 700 million USD annually. Somalia is the largest single exporter of live animals in the world (FSNAU 2011).

Detailed seasonal calendar and critical events - Somalia Source FEWSNET 2011



Pre crisis situation

In 2010, two good rainy seasons reduced the population in crisis to two million people, mainly urban poor, pastoralists yet to recover from six seasons of drought, riverine populations affected by floods, and IDPs (CAP 2011). Despite this, results of a post *deyr* 2010/11 assessment in February 2011 indicated an increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance up to 2.4 million (32% of the total population). At the time, 75% of all acutely malnourished children in Somalia resided in the south where the food crisis was the most acute (FSNAU 11/07/08).

Poorly and unevenly distributed rains during the *Deyr* resulted in a substantial decline in the cereal harvest in southern Somalia, the lowest level since 1995. In the southern region, cereal production estimates were about 80% lower compared to the *deyr* post-war average of 1995-2009, and the *deyr* 5 year average (2005-2009). In contrast, agro-pastoral areas of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer regions in the northwest received an extremely good cereal crop harvest (Oct–Nov '10) due to favorable performance of *gu/karan* 2010 rains (FSNAU 03/11).

In November 2010 and following previous warning issued in August, FEWSNET confirmed in its Food Security Alert that 'The most severe food security outcomes, assuming additional assistance is not provided, would be expected in southeast Kenya and Somalia, particularly after January/February 2011, when harvests normally occur'. Since then the food security situation has continuously deteriorated, leading to a famine declaration in two regions of South Somalia the 20th of July 2011 (BBC).

Current situation

Following the below-normal 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, whereby pastoralists travel long distances and group animals in areas with limited remaining pasture and water. Livestock health and market prices have deteriorated markedly, with milk production declining significantly for the majority of affected households. Many children in the region rely on milk for protein and nutrients (FSNAU 8/7).

The number of Somali people in a food security crisis is now estimated to be **3,7 million** (FSNAU, 28/6). The food access crisis is compounded with the lack of food assistance (except in Mogadishu) to those most in need in southern regions – **2,8 million** – due by the continuing insecurity. Evidence of severely reduced food access, acute malnutrition, and high mortality indicates that a famine is currently on-going in two areas of southern Somalia: the **Bakool** agro-pastoral livelihood zones and all areas of **Lower Shabelle**. This crisis represents the most serious food insecurity situation in the world today, in terms of both scale and severity. Current humanitarian response is judged as inadequate to meet emergency needs (FSNAU 20/7).

The crisis is most severe in **agricultural livelihoods of southern Somalia**, which are experiencing two consecutive seasons of crop failure. Cereal output is expected to be low across most of the riverine and agro-pastoral areas in the south, including the major cereal producing regions of Lower Shabelle and Bay, which in a normal *gu* season account for 75% percent of the total cereal production of southern Somalia. Cereal prices are likely to remain high in the face of shortfall in local production. Thus, a high cost of living will continue to limit purchasing power and access to food for market dependent persons, particularly urban and IDPs, and the rural poor (FSNAU 8/7).

Across all livelihoods, poor households (~30% of the population) are unable to meet basic food needs and have limited ability to cope with these food deficits (FSNAU 20/7).

Underlying causes of the food crisis

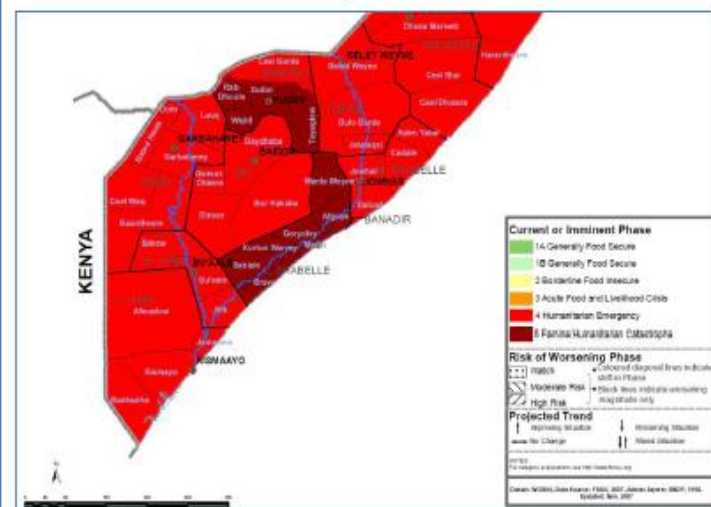
The current crisis in southern Somalia is driven by a combination of factors:

- Successive seasons of poor rains and seasonal flood affecting the main livelihoods for rural Somalis: crop and livestock production. The total failure of the Oct-Dec *deyr* rains (secondary season) and the poor performance of the Apr-Jun *gu* rains (primary season) have resulted in crop failure, reduced labor demand, poor livestock body conditions, and excess animal mortality.
- The current drought extends to the whole territory, although normally the impact is limited to a few regions and dry pockets.
- Local cereal prices across the south are far above average, more than 2 to 3 times 2010 prices in some areas, and continue to rise. As a result, both livestock to cereal and wage to cereal terms of trade have deteriorated substantially.
- Recurrent conflict and civil insecurity, which have resulted in civilian displacement and restriction of internal and cross border trade flow as well as a limited humanitarian access to affected areas.
- Chronic macro-economic shocks, such as the persistent ban of livestock export and lack of employment opportunities, affected investment in productive sectors like crop and livestock (FEWSNET 2011).

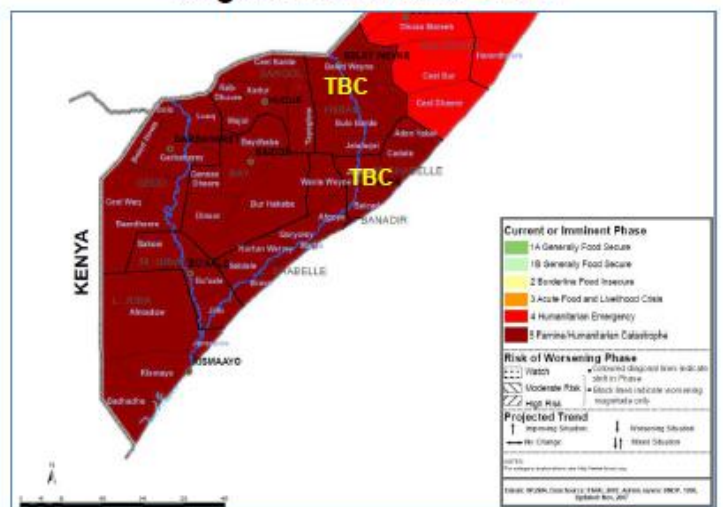
Forecast

- Assuming current levels of response, evidence suggests that famine across all regions of the south will occur within one to two months (FSNAU 11/07/20). The numbers in crisis is expected to rise again in August when the full analysis of the impact of the poor rainfall is confirmed.
- For the period Jul-Sep 2011, there is enhanced probability for near normal to above normal rainfall in the northwest, while the rest of the country will remain dry, with the exception of Lower Shabelle and Juba where localized rains are expected from Jul-Sep leading to off season harvest from October (FSNAU 11/07/06).
- Prediction for *gu* harvest is at best **50% of average**, with failure expected in Hiran, Gedo, Bakool and most of Juba. Cereal availability will improve from mid August (Wanlaweyne district of Lower Shabelle, Jilib and Buale of Middle Juba Bay and Middle Shabelle Bay) and from October (in Juba and Lower Shabelle) but prices are likely to remain high until next harvest due in January 2012, assuming *deyr* rains are normal as expected. In all cases, the situation will not improve until early 2012 (FSNAU 11/07/20).
- Predictions for 2011 say that 15-20% of domestic requirement will be provided by local cereals and commercial imports are already increasing in response to the deficit. Mogadishu port from January to May 2011 reported an increase of 82% in cereal imports (rice, wheat flour, and pasta) compared to the same time last year and 104% compared to the 2008-2010 average (FSNAU 11/07/06).

Current food security classification, July 2011



Most-likely food security classification, August-December 2011



Source (FEWSNet and FSNAU 11/07/20)

Livelihoods and Food Security – Key priorities

Most affected areas

Southern region of Somalia, and more specially Bakool and Lower Shabelle. The forecast for the next month indicates that the whole south Somalia may actually be in famine state.

Most affected groups

- Poor farmers and agro-pastoral communities with no cereal stock and who cannot afford to buy the staple cereals.
- Urban poor, IDPs and poor pastoralists in the central regions, where cereal prices remain very high.
- Refugees crossing borders into Kenya and Ethiopia presenting exceptionally high malnutrition prevalence.
- Pastoralist lacking access to animal health, grazing areas and marketing opportunities.

Recommendations for intervention

A massive multi sectoral response is critical to prevent additional deaths and total livelihood/social collapse:

Urban poor, IDPS, refugees and poor farmers:

- General food distribution, including wet feeding (use of food voucher possible), blanket or targeted supplementary feeding (for moderately and severely malnourished children and families), food for work, food for training, food for assets; emergency school feeding and take home rations for girls, institutional feeding for TB/HIV patients and families.
- Cash interventions to enable grain purchase, to pay off debts with traders, to purchase food arriving in markets and facilitating movement to areas where food availability may be greater.

Pastoralists affected by the crisis (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia):

For FAO technical recommendations for Livelihood based interventions throughout the Drought stages see Annex I (p. 23)

The problems pastoralists face in the Horn of Africa are structural, and protecting, building and rebuilding their livelihoods assets requires an integrated approach to risk management that addresses the underlying causes of vulnerability. This means going beyond food or cash transfers (ODI, 2009). Enclosed are a few lessons learnt gathered after analysis of the interventions being realized after the 2001, 2006 and 2009 major drought in the region.

It takes time, skill and commitment to understand people's livelihoods. As a result, agencies with longer-term presence on the field are often more likely to implement a livelihoods-based emergency response.

When drought hits, the best way to help pastoralists is to support them in doing what they normally do for themselves. **Coping strategies** include (HPN, 2002):

- Migration and cross border movement; moving livestock to areas where the grazing was better and surface water was more widely available
- Herd management, such as maintaining female dominated herds;
- Diversification of livestock species;
- Keeping herd sizes large;
- Dividing livestock into core and satellite herds;
- Unregulated breeding, resulting in the birth of livestock during all phases of the drought cycle, thereby spreading the risk;
- Supplementing livestock feeds using commercial feeds as well as shrub/fodder, tree materials and crop residues where available;

- Disease management, including avoiding susceptible areas, ensuring hygiene and using veterinary drugs and ethno-veterinary remedies; social safety networks, including assistance from relatives and the community in general, mainly in the form of milk cows, grain and money; and
- Unconventional coping mechanisms, such as grazing animals in the streets

Assistance should aim to enable pastoralists to cope with the effects of crises through resource management and capacity-building. The decision to provide food, cash, a combination, or something else should be based on assessment, an objective problem analysis and clear objectives and not only on what resources are available (Funding, staff, etc.). **The following livelihood interventions have been successfully used in the past (HPG, 2006):**

- Destocking: early off-take when terms of trade for livestock are still favourable (including slaughter de stocking).
- Supplementary livestock feeding, which is more cost-effective than restocking or buying fresh animals after a drought (supplementary feeding should be done only for reproductive animals).
- Emergency veterinary programmes, which can prolong the life of vulnerable animals for several months, even where pasture and other conditions remain unchanged.
- Transport subsidies to support the off-take of large numbers of animals from drought-stricken areas to markets.
- Restocking, with a focus on those who have not dropped out of the pastoral system
- Those activities are generally combined with drilling boreholes and rehabilitation of livestock water points, and distribution of seeds and tools (HPN, 2002).

Sectoral pages – Health

A comprehensive Public Health risk assessment and intervention report is available at [WHO, 24/7](#)

Background information

Key indicators:

Somalia Health indicators. WDI 2010	2000	2005	2008	2009
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	48,0	50,0	50,0	50,0
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	72	71	70	69
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	180	180	180	180
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	23	x	x	x
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	35	35	24	24
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,7

Health Service Coverage:

In the first half of 2011, 60% of the population in need did not have access to primary and basic secondary health care services ([OCHA 15/7](#)). 20 years of civil war in Somalia has resulted in limited health service coverage, particularly in Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, the Shabelles and Hiraan regions. Insecurity and lack of humanitarian access have reduced the ability of health organizations to provide services. Continued conflict, particularly in greater Mogadishu, has debilitated health and social services through damage to health facilities, interruption of referral networks and coverage, and displacement of health staff ([CAP 2011](#)).

Somalis may seek traditional doctors to treat illnesses and injuries. Most Somalis, especially those from urban areas, have been exposed to Western medicine ([CDC 2008](#)).

Morbidity and Mortality:

According to the [WHO](#) health profile, the most important causes of death for <5 children in Somalia are diarrhoea (23%), pneumonia (20%), Birth asphyxia (8%) and Measles (6%) (data from 2008).

Antenatal coverage and skilled birth attendance is extremely low in Somalia and a major cause of high infant and maternal mortality rates ([CAP MYR 2011](#)).

Most common causes of morbidity reported by the [Health cluster](#) in April and May are acute watery diarrhoea, suspected malaria, acute bloody diarrhoea, suspected measles, whooping cough and meningitis.

The 2007 [FSNAU KAP](#) survey revealed the extent of poor care practices for children and mothers, identifying poor breast feeding practices, early introduction of solid food, birth spacing less than 1.5 years, inadequate care for women/mothers, poor complementary diets – in particular among riverine and agro pastoralists, poor hygiene practices, inappropriate home health practices during illness, and delay in seeking appropriate medical care as major problems.

All of Somalia is at risk of malaria (54% at high risk, 95% of cases due to *P. Falciparum*) ([WHO 2009](#)). The measles vaccination coverage is very low (24% in 2009).

Immunization:

Insecurity and displacement have undermined routine vaccination programmes and limited the possibility for catch up vaccination. Measles vaccination coverage remains low across Somalia at 24% ([CAPMYR 2011](#)). 2010 [WHO estimates](#) for immunization available are: BCG (29%), DTP1 (55%), DTP3 (45%), Pol3 (49%), MCV (46%).

Nutrition:

National median prevalence for GAM is 16% and for SAM is 4%, but most areas in the southern part of Somalia have elevated prevalence of malnutrition, as high as 30%. The median GAM prevalence for south central is 25% ([CAP MYR 2011](#)).

Analysis of nutrition survey findings indicated similar levels of nutritional vulnerability between boys and girls between one and five years old, with a higher vulnerability in boys less than a year old. Further studies highlighted women of reproductive age as particularly nutritionally vulnerable, with one in five identified as acutely malnourished, compromising a mother's own health during pregnancy and contributing to the high prevalence of low birth weight ([CAP 2011](#)).

Due to the recent drought and delayed onset of the *gu* 2011 seasonal rains, the annual caseload for acute malnutrition in Somalia has been revised to an estimated 476,000 children (103,000 are severely malnourished and 373,000 moderately malnourished) and 86,000 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women, indicating a situation worse than same time last year ([CAP MYR 2011](#)).

Cases of acute watery diarrhoea are reported in southern Somalia, with suspicion of cholera. Greater susceptibility of malnourished populations to disease is increasing the risk of a large outbreak ([FSNAU 8/7](#)).

Hospitals in Mogadishu have been hit by a shortage of drugs following the arrival of large numbers of drought-displaced people in the past two months. Health officials report up to five patients dying daily due to disease outbreaks ([IRIN 15/7](#)).

Communicable disease outbreaks, including cholera and measles, are anticipated to increase due to unhygienic conditions, inadequate sanitation coverage, weakened immune systems (due to poor nutrition and stress) in overcrowded temporary IDP settlements ([CAP 2011](#)).

An [MSF \(11/7\)](#) rapid nutrition assessment showed that more than 43% of children in the outskirts of Dadaab aged 6-10 years were malnourished. This age group is often excluded from nutrition programmes. Refugees living in the camp for years also had deteriorating nutritional status because they are sharing food with newcomers. Outside the camp, the local community was suffering from similar malnutrition prevalence to refugees living in camp outskirts. People had stopped feeding their animals to feed themselves ([OCHA 14/7](#)).

Recent outbreaks:

A cholera outbreak was declared on 31 March in Mogadishu (Banadir) and several cases were reported by the health cluster in Afgooye Corridor (Lower Shabelle), Baidoa (Bay) and Haradere (Mudug) in May. In 2010, over 40,000 cases of diarrhoea were recorded across Somalia (CAP 2011).

Confirmed measles cases were also reported (FSNAU 20/7). **Measles and malnutrition exacerbate each other and high death rates can result from measles-related complications in malnourished children, including diarrhoea and pneumonia.** Increased risks of measles outbreak are observed in densely-populated IDP settlements. WHO has reported increased cases of measles in drought-affected Mwingi District in Kenya's Eastern Province and in the Dadaab refugee camps.

Current Issues:

Weapon-related injuries reached almost 1,600 cases compared to 320 in April, an 80% increase. Nearly half reported weapon-related injuries were a child younger than five years (WHO 20/7).

Population death rates are above the famine threshold (2/10,000/day) in two areas (Bakool agro-pastoral and across Lower Shabelle) and are elevated across the south (FSNAU 20/7).

GAM and SAM Prevalence July 2011 (FSNAU 11/07/20)

Region	Survey Type	Livelihood	GAM prevalence (WHO)	SAM Prevalence (WHO)
Lower Shabelle	Standard	Riverine	28.7 (24.4-33.5)	14.2 (11.6-17.2)
		Agpast./Past	38.6 (32.6-44.9)	17.8 (13.6-23.1)
Middle/Lower Juba	Standard	Riverine	45.9 (41.5-50.3)	21.9 (18.9-25.2)
		Agpast.	39.0 (34.9-43.2)	10.4 (7.4-14.3)
		Pastoral	39.5 (36.0-43.1)	18.7 (15.8-21.9)
Bakool	33x6	Agpast.	>43.6 (Pr=0.90)	>14.1 (Pr=0.90)
		Pastoral	>51.7 (Pr=0.90)	>17.3 (Pr=0.90)
Bay	Standard	Agpast.	55.0 (45.8-63.9)	29.8 (22.8-37.9)
Gedo	Standard	Riverine	48.1 (38.6-57.8)	25.2 (18.9-32.8)
		Pastoral	23.8 (20.1-28.0)	5.9 (4.1-8.5)

Death rates of <5s are higher than 4/10,000/day in all areas of the south where data is available, peaking at 13-20/10,000/day in riverine and agro-pastoral areas of Lower Shabelle. Tens of thousands of people have died in the past three months (FSNAU 20/7). The exact number of drought related deaths is unclear. However, deaths rates from surveys in the Shabelle represent about 340 excess deaths per day. About 300 of these deaths occur to children under age 5. If this level has continued for a month, it represents 10,000 deaths due to the famine.

Nutrition

During July 2011, FSNAU conducted 11 representative nutrition and mortality surveys across southern Somalia. The prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeds 20% in all areas and is higher than 38% (with SAM higher than 14%) in 9 of the 11 survey areas. The highest recorded levels of acute malnutrition are in Bay, Bakool, and Gedo (agropastoral) where the GAM prevalence exceeds 50% - more than three times the global emergency threshold. The US Centers for Disease Control and prevention (CDC) has validated these findings (FSNAU 20/7).

Nutrition assessments of Somali refugee children in Ethiopia and Kenya indicate that up to 45% are acutely malnourished, increased mortality is reported (FSNAU 8/7).

CDR and <5DR July 2011 (FSNAU 11/07/20)

Region	Survey Type	Livelihood	CDR (deaths/10,000 /day)	U5DR (deaths/10,000 /day)
Lower Shabelle	Standard	Riverine	6.12	20.3
		Agpast./Past	4.29	13.2
Middle/Lower Juba	Standard	Riverine	1.18	4.76
		Agpast.	1.13	4.20
		Pastoral	1.25	4.33
Bakool	33x6	Agpast.	2.20	7.00
		Pastoral	1.94	5.30
Bay	Standard	Agpast.	1.10	4.12
Gedo	Standard	Riverine	1.62	6.20
		Pastoral	1.21	6.06

Key priorities - Health**Most affected groups:**

Women, children, pregnant/lactating women, especially vulnerable IDPs, displaced persons and residents in conflict affected area and/or famine affected areas.

Immediate public health risks include acute malnutrition, water and food-borne diseases, diseases associated with crowding, vaccine preventable diseases, vector-borne diseases

Most affected areas (CAP 2011) :

- Greater Mogadishu, including the Afgooye and Balcad corridors.
- Areas where short-term and local displacement is anticipated (Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo, Lower Juba, Bossaso, Gaalkacyo).
- Regions underserved but with anticipated access (North Galgaduud, Lower Shabelle and Mudug).

Recommendations for intervention for Health and Nutrition (In coordination with WASH and Food Security partners):

- Trauma and emergency surgery, especially in conflict affected areas. Reproductive health interventions: emergency obstetric care, pre- and post-natal care, sexual transmitted infection prevention, blood safety interventions, and GBV. Health education, hygiene promotion, and continued Expanded Programme on Immunization, especially measles.
- Scale up primary and secondary health care, including mobile and outreach services (maternal, child and nutrition health care) and referral systems. Establish and maintain functional and staffed health facilities to secure essential medicines and medical supplies, and to pre-position supplies for emergency response. Maintain and expand integrated diseases surveillance and reporting network for disease early warning alert and outbreak detection.
- Treatment for moderate acute malnutrition for children and pregnant/lactating women (stabilization centres, outpatient therapeutic, supplementary feeding). Distribute nutrition supplement for children <2 and pregnant/lactating mothers to prevent acute/chronic malnutrition (FFT, FFA, wet feeding programmes).
- Maintain a nutrition surveillance system (including children up to 10 years old), rapid nutrition surveys where comprehensive assessments are not possible.

Sectoral pages – WASH

Key indicators

% of population with access to... (2008)	Somalia	Ethiopia	Kenya	Regional Comparison	Source
Access to improved water source	30	38	59		UNICEF/WHO
Rural	9	26	52		World Bank
Urban	67	98	83		
Access to improved sanitation facilities	23	12	31		UNICEF/WHO
Rural	6	8	32		World Bank
Urban	52	29	27		

Water supplies

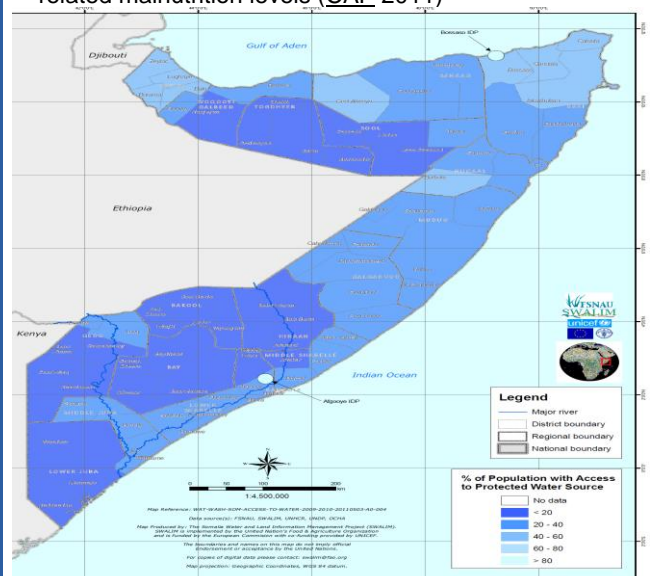
- Groundwater is the main water source for the majority of Somalis, except those living along the Juba and Shabelle rivers. Most water sources in Somalia are traditional shallow wells, which are unprotected, overused, and subject to widespread contamination by livestock and unhygienic extraction. Where improved water infrastructure does exist, it is often destroyed or not properly maintained ([ECHO 2011](#)).
- In 2010, more than 1.9 million people needed to be assisted through water trucking ([Wash Cluster 2010](#)).
- A 2007 assessment showed that water quality was a major issue in south central Somalia. This has contributed to a large extent to frequent outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases in the region ([FAOSWALIM 2007](#)).
- The 2011 CAP reported that IDPs living outside the Afgooye Corridor are far worse off than the average Somali. Access to safe drinking water for these IDPs is negligible and where they exist, more than 79 people must share each latrine. Due to the drought, a number of IDPs have settled in the Afgooye Corridor.

Current crisis:

- **Somalia** The drought has caused a severe water crisis and extremely high prices of water ([FSNAU 2011](#)). In May there were 2.4 million people in need of WASH interventions due to poor rainfall, high water prices and conflict ([WASH Cluster 31/5](#)).
- Communities in south and central Somalia are particularly affected due to the low coverage of rural water and sanitation ([ECHO 2011](#)).
- As can be seen in the map, the regions hardest hit by the drought also have the lowest access to improved water sources (dark blue) ([WASH Cluster April 2011](#)).
- **Ethiopia:** Problems reported in Bokolmayo and Melkadida refugee camps include: irregular supply of water, poor quality of water, poor sanitation, poor personal hygiene (ACF 2011).
- **Kenya:** refugees in Dadaab have to cope with intense heat, very little water and poor sanitation. The lack of water in the outskirts is a real concern. MSF has found in some areas outside Dagahaley camp that refugees are receiving less than three litres of water per day ([MSF 14/7](#)).
- As rains may not arrive until August 2011, the situation is likely to deteriorate further in the South of Somalia.

Sanitation and hygiene

- 83% of rural Somali defecate in the open ([WHO/UNICEF 2008](#)).
- The CAP 2011 identified poor hygiene and sanitation in IDP camps as one of the most significant concerns.
- A recent assessment in Somalia showed:
 - A very low level of household water treatment practiced
 - A low use of hand washing agents
 - Majority of respondents recalled no exposure to hygiene promotion messages ([WASH Cluster 31/5](#)).
- More than 40,000 cases of diarrhoea were recorded across Somalia in 2010. Diarrhoea is a significant contributory factor to the high levels of malnutrition particularly in children in IDP camps. Household hygiene and sanitation awareness with nutrition and health education are critical to reducing diarrhoeal disease and related malnutrition levels ([CAP 2011](#)).



Key priorities

Most affected areas: Southern regions of Somalia and refugee camps Dadaab (Kenya) and Dolo Ado (Ethiopia)

Most affected groups

- Children, especially malnourished <5 years old
- Newly arrived refugees in Kenya and Ethiopia
- IDPs and rural population within Somalia

Recommendations for intervention (Guidance documents available at [Somalia WASH Cluster](#))

- Increase access to safe water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion for affected populations.
- Rehabilitation/construction of boreholes, deepening of shallow wells in Somalia (Cash for work)
- Provision of water to refugees and IDPs, when necessary through water trucking (last resort). Voucher for water also an option.
- Maintenance, chlorination, rehabilitation, protection and extension of existing water (network) systems in Somalia. Support and train communities to chlorinate their water sources or treat water at the household level (MYR 2011).

Sectoral pages – Protection

Somalia

Intense fighting, poor command over TFG forces, clan based divisions, and insecurity contribute to indiscriminate attacks on civilians (HRW 2010, [UNSC 28/4](#)). **Physical assault, killing, GBV, child recruitment, illegal arrests and detentions, and evictions are widespread protection issues in Somalia** that are allegedly being perpetrated with impunity by parties to the conflict and community members ([OCHA Prot 2010](#)).

Child Protection

Widespread and systematic recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in southern central Somalia is ongoing ([UNSC 28/4](#), [Amnesty 19/7](#)) with recruitment of child soldiers under age 15 by armed Islamist groups. Somalia's TFG has been found to be a party to recruiting, using, killing and maiming children in armed conflict. Abductions and forced or arbitrary deprivation of liberty are used by armed groups to forcibly recruit children ([Amnesty 19/7](#)). Children are mostly recruited through force and deception in schools, IDP settlements or refugee camps in neighbouring countries ([HIP 2011](#)).

Cases of rape and sexual violence against children have been reported ([UNSC 28/4](#)). Somali children are denied access to education and killed or injured in indiscriminate attacks in densely populated areas ([Amnesty 19/7](#)).

Human Rights Violations

Political stalemate, insecurity, and the continuing conflict between the coalition government and armed opposition groups continue to expose IDPs to violations of their rights under international humanitarian and human rights law ([NRC 2009](#)).

Human rights violations in Al-Shabaab controlled areas persist. Reports of summary executions and torture, mostly for alleged linkages with the TFG have been reported ([UNSC 28/4](#)).

Refugees and asylum seekers in Somalia experience discrimination and protection violations, highlighted by arbitrary detention as well as hostility and discrimination which impedes access to available socio-economic opportunities. Refugees do not have legal rights to work, and access to protection through law enforcement and justice mechanisms are limited ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).

Access to property restitution after many years of conflict remains problematic ([IDMC 2010](#)).

Women's Rights and GBV

Somalia is a clan-based society with strict socio-cultural expectations of behavior. Displacement disrupts these structures, increasing risk of GBV for women during transit and at their settlement areas ([UN Women 2006](#)).

The human rights situation in Somalia is dire, particularly in areas controlled by insurgents who impose strict compliance with Sharia law to the principal disadvantage of women and girls (CAP 2011).

Female genital mutilation affects most Somali women/girls (95%) and is a significant issue due to lack of clan protection, gender inequality, discrimination, harmful traditional practices, and impunity ([CAP 2011](#), [UNICEF 2011](#)).

Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)

A baseline survey revealed an ERW impact of 10% in 2008, with high volumes of ERW, and anti-personnel and anti-tank mines in Afgoye and Mogadishu. Of 190 known mine/ERW casualties in Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia in 2010, 84% survived their accidents, straining meager health services as only a handful of hospitals can treat severe trauma ([MineAction](#)).

Kenya

In August 2008, UNHCR officially declared all three Dadaab refugee camps (Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo) full, with no land or plots available for new arrivals ([MSF 2011](#)). Created to house 90,000 refugees escaping civil war in Somali, they held nearly 400,000 as of start July 2011 ([UNHCR 7/11](#)). As more people crowd the camps and surrounding desert, the **availability of essential services such as shelter, water, sanitation, education and protection is shrinking** ([MSF 2011](#)).

Child Protection

80% of the refugees entering the Dadaab camp each day are **women and children** ([DEC 14/7](#)).

Human Rights Violations

Kenyan authorities deported almost 300 Somalis to south central Somalia in November 2010, in violation of international law. During 2009 and the first half of 2010, Kenya returned dozens of Somali asylum seekers, mostly women and children, to south-central Somalia ([HRW 2010](#)).

Women's Rights and GBV

Female refugees fleeing conflict and hunger in East Africa face rape and sexual violence, abduction, illness and even death on the journey to safety ([CARE 12/7](#))([Independent 17/7](#)). When women arrive in Dadaab, full camps meant they must settle on the outskirts of the camps far from emergency services, such as clinics, water sites or latrines further exacerbating their vulnerability to violence ([CARE 12/7](#)). Reported cases of sexual violence have quadrupled from Jan-Jun 2011 in Dadaab from 2010 numbers ([CARE 15/7](#)). Slow registration of new arrivals remains a main protection challenge, increasing in particular the risk of SGBV ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).

Ethiopia

Influxes of Somali refugees in Dollo Ado has overstretched capacity to screen and register new arrivals. Basic services in these camps before the influx were insufficient to meet minimum standards, massive numbers of new refugees has only worsened the situation ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).

Human Rights Violations

The government has restricted access to conflict areas by international humanitarian agencies and the media. The GoE has also introduced draconian laws that restrict activities of human rights organisations and agencies, making it difficult for independent monitoring and documentation of human rights violations ([IDMC 2011](#)).

In 2009, the Ethiopian government passed a law forbidding NGOs with more than 10% foreign funding to engage in any activities relating to democracy, justice or human rights ([HDR 2010](#)).

Child Protection

Somali refugees in Dollo Ado are arriving in poor health, dehydrated and severely undernourished, particularly the children ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).

Key priorities

Priority Areas

- Conflict affected areas of Somalia – Mogadishu and other urban centres in the south central zone ([HIP 2011](#))
- Drought affected areas of Somalia
- Dadaab camps and surrounding areas in northeastern Kenya
- Refugee camps in Dollo Ado region of Ethiopia

Priority Groups

- **Children** – child soldiers, displaced and refugee children, children who are separated or alone, and children suffering from malnutrition.
- **Women and girls** who live on their own in refugee camps are particularly vulnerable and are more at risk of sexual abuse ([Amnesty 19/7](#)).
- **Conflict affected Somali IDPs**
- **Somali refugees** entering Kenya and Ethiopia without documentation and who remain unregistered even as they move into camps.

Recommendations for intervention

- Identify safe areas for displaced and refugee children in Kenyan and Ethiopian camps as well as urban areas experiencing high levels of displacement within Mogadishu
- Earmark locations within refugee camps for especially vulnerable households (child, female and older person) which are near services and protection
- Increase HR resources at camps and border crossings to register incoming refugees.

Sectoral pages – Shelter & NFI

Key characteristics

An estimated 2/3 of Somalia's IDPs are in need of emergency shelter along with a small number of extremely vulnerable host populations residing with IDPs who also need emergency shelter ([CAP 2011](#)).

Shelter priorities for men and women in Bosaso in the northeast are: physical protection; protection from being attacked in their homes and from having their belongings taken; and protection from rain and fire ([ESC 4/11](#)).

For new IDPs in Puntland, distributions of NFIs are the key intervention for immediate needs, and these include some plastic sheeting and basic shelter kits if they are in stock; otherwise new IDPs must sleep outside at night ([NRC 1/11](#)). However, emergency shelter is not consistently provided, and families often have to fend for themselves after arrival, some only receiving NFI kits after three to five months of displacement ([NRC 1/11](#)).

Current Issues

More than 4,000 drought victims are crammed in Safety (Somali government camp in Mogadishu). Families have built their own homes at the camp with tree branches, wood and plastic sheets; there are no beds, people sleep on the floor ([BBC 20/7](#)).

In Kenya, shelter in Dadaab is a pressing concern for incoming refugees ([MSF 2011](#)). A new camp, Ifo Extension, was planned to open in November 2010 to accommodate 40,000 persons, but the Kenya authorities have stalled its opening. Some refugees find shelter with relatives or friends within the overcrowded camps, but many must settle outside the camps borders ([MSF 2011](#)).

The two existing Ethiopian refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Bokolmanyo and Melkadida, each have an extended capacity of 30,000, but were operating beyond their limits as of end June with each hosting about 38,000 Somali refugees ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).

Key priorities

Priority Areas

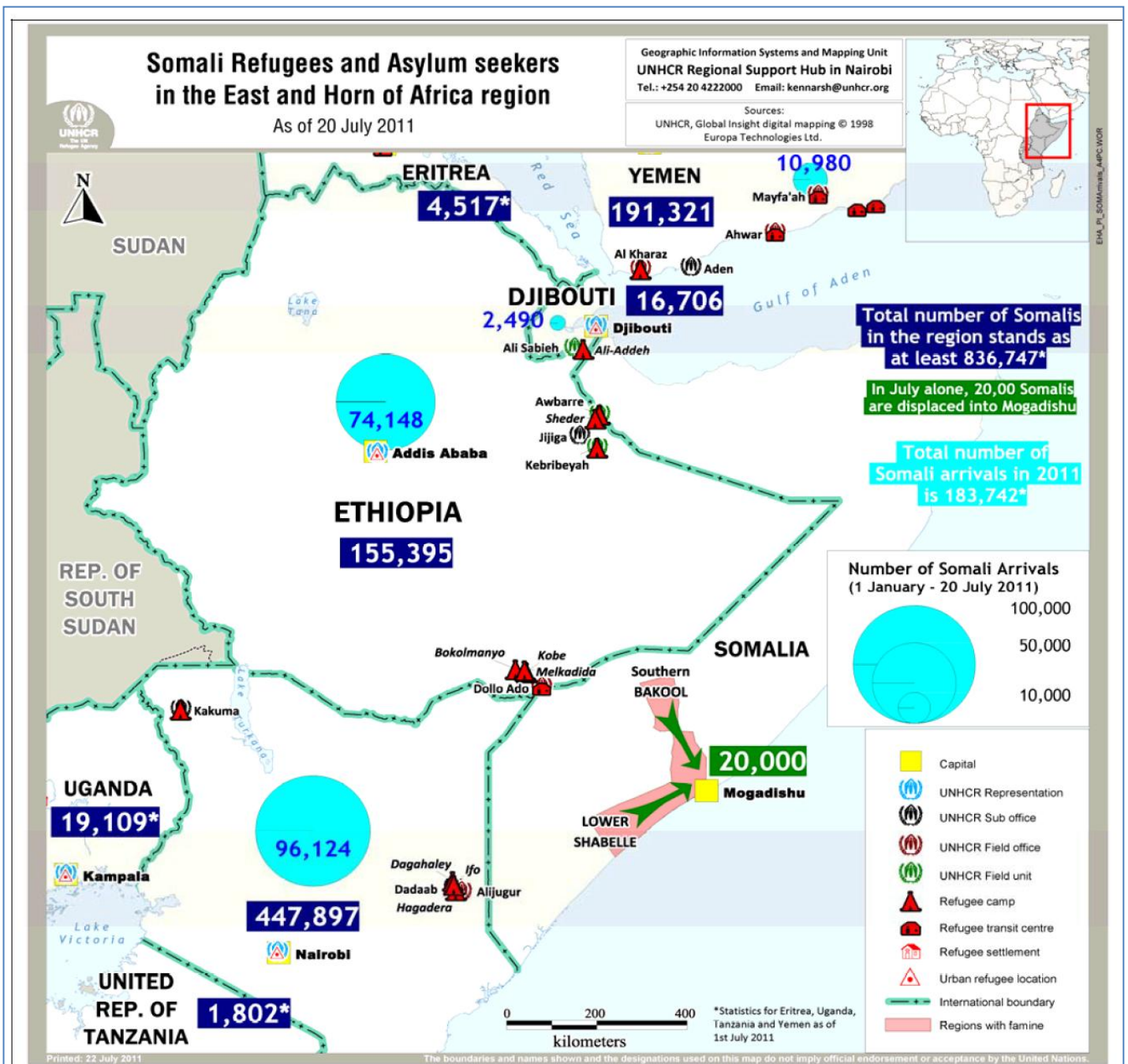
- Areas of new displacement in Somalia, especially Mogadishu and other urban centers
- Refugee camps in Dolo Ado, Ethiopia and Dadaab in Kenya

Priority Groups

- Somali IDPs, Somali refugees in Kenyan and Ethiopian refugee camps
- Especially vulnerable IDPs and refugees (female, older and child headed households)

Recommendations for intervention

- Emergency shelter and NFI support for existing and new Somali IDPs. Temporary or transitional shelter for stabilized IDP settlements with a high level of community organization, consent of the landowner (or clear land titled granted to IDP residents) and support of the authorities.
- Provision of emergency shelter and basic NFIs for newcomers to camp locations in Kenya and Ethiopia ([UNHCR 7/11](#)).
- Accelerate pipeline, and warehousing, of shelter materials to improve timely provision of emergency shelter to drought and conflict affected Somalis



Source: UNHCR 25/07

Key background resources

- FEWSNET/FSNAU, 11/07/2011. Famine in southern Somalia www.fsnau.org
- FSNAU, 2010. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post Deyr 2010/11, <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/FSNAU-Post-Deyr-2010-11-Technical-Report.pdf>
- RPG, 1994. Lives lost, lives saved. <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/Lives%20Lost,%20Lives%20Saved.pdf>
- ODI, 2009. Improving drought response in pastoral areas of Kenya. <http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/odi-kenya.pdf>
- HPG, 2006. Saving lives through livelihoods: critical gaps in the response to the drought in the Greater Horn of Africa, <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1381.pdf>
- CAP, 2011. Mid Year Review – Somalia. <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Site=2011&Lang=en>
- CAP, 2011. Mid Year Review – Kenya. <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Site=2011&Lang=en>
- IDMC, 2011. Internal Displacement Profile – Somalia. [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpCountries\)/02EE5A59E76049F5802570A7004B80AB?opendocument&count=10000](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpCountries)/02EE5A59E76049F5802570A7004B80AB?opendocument&count=10000)

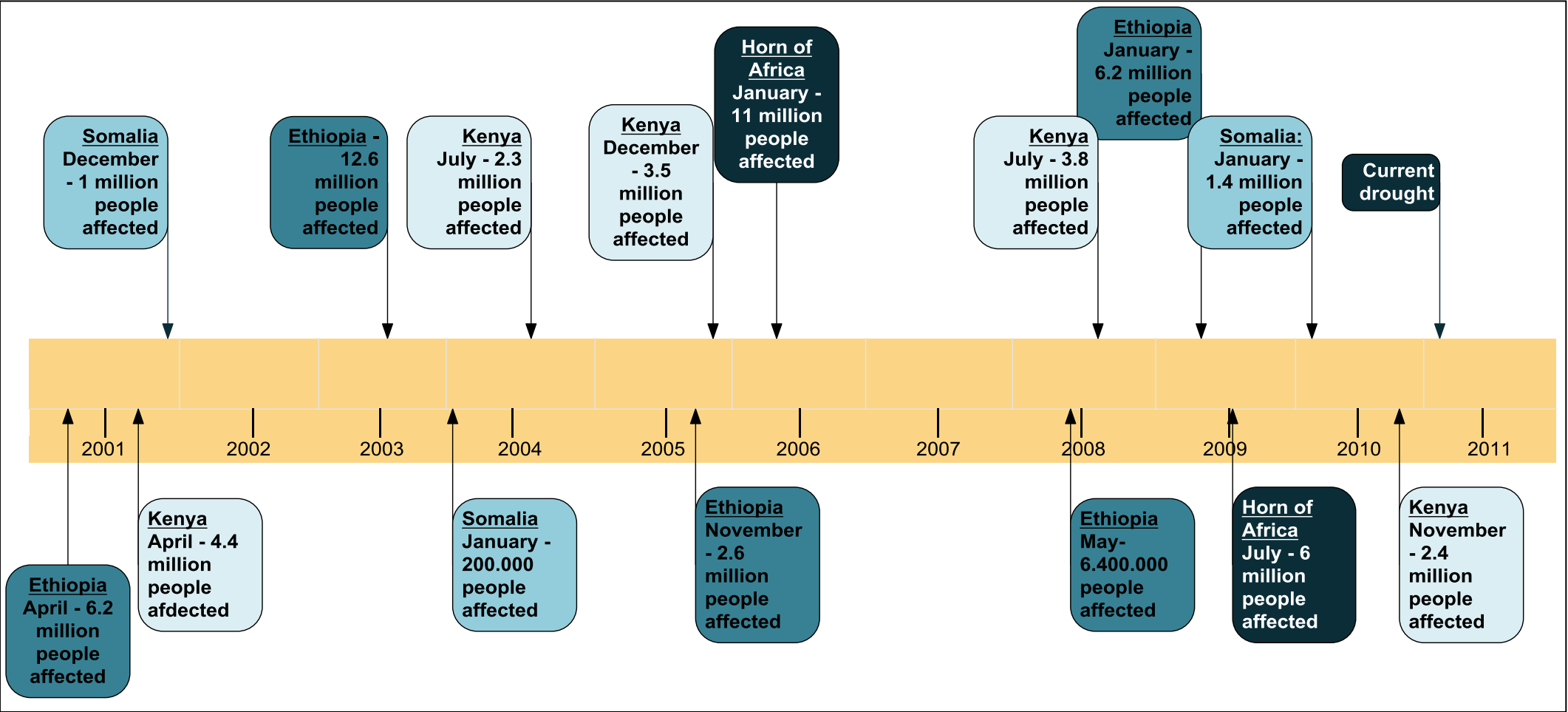
ANNEX I

FAO technical recommendations for Livelihood based interventions throughout the Drought stages

	Technical Interventions	Livelihood objectives			Emergency phases			
		Rapid Assistance	Protect assets	Rebuild assets	Alert	Alarm	Emergency (Jul to Nov)	Recovery (Nov to Feb)
Destocking	Commercial De-stocking	*****	***	**	→	→	→	→
	Slaughter De-stocking	*****	***	**	→	→	→	→
	Slaughter for disposal	*****	***	**	→	→	→	→
Veterinary	Veterinary campaigns	***	***	***	→	→	→	→
	Training of Veterinary staff				→	→	→	→
	Vaccination	_*	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
	Treatment	***	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
	Conservation and use of pasture in pans		***	****	→	→	→	→
	Provision of Hay and concentrate	***	****	**	→	→	→	→
	Relocation of livestock	***	****	**	→	→	→	→
	Rehabilitation promotion of stockyard	*	**	****	→	→	→	→
	Processing of supplementary animal food	*****	***	***	→	→	→	→
	Rangeland rehabilitation		***	****	→	→	→	→
Water provision	Provision of collapsible water tanks and water truckings	****	****	***	→	→	→	→
	Rehabilitation and construction of water points & water harvesting structures through Cash / Voucher / Food for work	n/a	***	****	→	→	→	→
	Promotion of water management at community level	***	*****	****	→	→	→	→
Shelter for livestock	Temporary shelter interventions	****	****	****	→	→	→	→
	Durable shelter interventions	**	****	****	→	→	→	→
	Settlement interventions	**	****	****	→	→	→	→
Restocking	Herd reconstitution	n/a	n/a	*****	→	→	→	→
	Other livestock distribution	n/a	n/a	*****	→	→	→	→
Soil and water conservation for crops	Construction of soil and water conservation structures through Cash / Voucher for work	*****	***	***	→	→	→	→
	Maintaining soil conservation system	**	*****	**	→	→	→	→
	Capacity building, sensitization and training	*****	***	**	→	→	→	→
	Construction of sub-surface dams	*	**	*****	→	→	→	→
	Construction of water harvesting structures through Cash for work	***	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
	Rehabilitation of community based small scale irrigation schemes	n/a	***	*****	→	→	→	→
Hay production	Production of hay	*****	***	***	→	→	→	→
	Implementation of fodder supply bank at community level	*	*****	*****	→	→	→	→
Seed and input distribution	Distribution of quality seeds through Seed Fairs	**	*****	****	→	→	→	→
	Certified Seed Procurement and dissemination	***	*****	****	→	→	→	→
Diversification	Promotion of poultry farming	*	*****	**	→	→	→	→
	Production and diversification of drought tolerant varieties	***	*****	***	→	→	→	→
	Introduction of micro-garden	*	*****	****	→	→	→	→
Monitoring systems	food price Monitoring	*	*****	*	→	→	→	→
	Monitoring and evaluation of water points	*	*****	*	→	→	→	→
	Issuing food security alert bulletins	*****	***	*	→	→	→	→
	Containment and prevention of epizootics	*****	***	*	→	→	→	→

Source: FAO Regional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa

ANNEX II - Timeline previous droughts Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia



Sources used: EMDAT-CRED, WFP, BBC