Country profiles
Please note that there is a general lack of country-level data for Somalia including demographic and economic indicators.

Key indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population growth rate</th>
<th>Life expectancy</th>
<th>&lt;5 mortality rate</th>
<th>Literacy rate in %</th>
<th>Rank in HDI</th>
<th>HIV/AIDS age 15-49 prevalence rate in %</th>
<th>Rural population as % of total population</th>
<th>ECHO Vulnerability &amp; Crisis Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>9,100,000 (WB 2009)</td>
<td>2.3% (WB 2009)</td>
<td>Male 48 years/female 52 years (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>180 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>0.7% (UNAIDS 2010)</td>
<td>63% (WB 2009)</td>
<td>All three countries are in category 3/3 (most severe) of DG ECHO’s Vulnerability and Crisis Index for 2011 (ECHO, June 2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>82,800,000 (WB 2009)</td>
<td>2.6% (WB 2009)</td>
<td>Male 53 years/female 58 years (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>104 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)</td>
<td>30% (WB 2008)</td>
<td>157 of 169 (HDI 2010)</td>
<td>1.1% (UNAIDS 2010)</td>
<td>83% (WB 2009)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>41,100,000 (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>2.6% (WB 2009)</td>
<td>Male 58/female 60 years (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>84 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2009)</td>
<td>87% (WB 2009)</td>
<td>128 of 169 (HDI 2010)</td>
<td>6.3% (UNAIDS 2010)</td>
<td>78% (WB 2009)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Size/Total in sq km</th>
<th>Topography and Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1,104,300 (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>Terrain: High plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>580,367 (CIA 2011)</td>
<td>Terrain: Low plains along coast rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west; desert-like conditions in the north. Climate: Arid and semi-arid in the northern and eastern parts of the country, tropical along the coast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Somalia

- 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 (ECHO, June 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

- Ethiopia is one of Africa’s poorest countries. Over 80% of Ethiopia’s population of 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%, Somali 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

- 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 Luhyah 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).
- 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 of 4.9% for 2010 and forecasted 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).
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

Ethiopia

- Droughts are the greatest and most recurrent hazard in Ethiopia. Their magnitude, frequency and intensity have significantly increased since the 1970’s; 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 IDP’s) (FSNAU 2011).

Hazard profiles

- 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 Transitional Federal Government (TFG) has no capacity to provide services to the most vulnerable populations (ECHO, June 2011).

Kenya

- Seasonal floods affect various parts of the country, especially along the flood plains in the Lake Victoria basin and Tana River. This leads to loss of lives, destruction of 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, and 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 evaporation and transpiration rate, low organic matter levels, and poor infrastructure. All these factors negatively impact the Kenyan economy (GFDRR 2011) as well as poor infrastructure, including impassable roads, poor telecommunication lines, and inaccessibility.
Seasonal Calendar

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
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<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td>Gu Season</td>
<td>Deyr harvest</td>
<td>Meher harvest</td>
<td>Long cycle crops planting</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Meher sowing</td>
<td>Deyr season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethiopia</strong></td>
<td>Belg sowing</td>
<td>Gu harvest</td>
<td>Karan harvest</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Meher harvest</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td>Meher sowing</td>
<td>Gu harvest</td>
<td>Karan harvest</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Meher harvest</td>
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**Locust/amrywo rm (caterpillar)**

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<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
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<th>December</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>Belg harvest</td>
<td>Barley harvest</td>
<td>Sorghum harvest</td>
<td>Wheat, maize, beans harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethiopia</strong></td>
<td>Meher sowing</td>
<td>Gu harvest</td>
<td>Karan harvest</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Meher harvest</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td>Meher sowing</td>
<td>Gu harvest</td>
<td>Karan harvest</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Meher harvest</td>
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</table>

**Lean season**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
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<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>Agropastoral (south)</td>
<td>Pastoral (north)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethiopia</strong></td>
<td>Belg dependent areas</td>
<td>Meher areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 an Islamic organisation, AS controls much of southern Somalia, excluding the capital where heavy fighting with the TFG are still reported (CFR 2010). AS has ideological links with Al Qaeda and declared allegiance to Al Qaeda's new leader in June 2011 (ICG 2011). Analysts generally agree that the group holds several thousand fighters (CFR 2010).

- AS’s tactics include suicide bombings, shootings and assassinations, and targeting those perceived to be aligned with the TFG, including humanitarian actors as well as civilians (CFR 2010). Thousands of civilians have been killed or injured in the fighting, which often takes place in residential areas (Amnesty International 2011). Sharia Law was imposed in areas AS controls. Continuous conflict caused by AS and other groups has displaced millions (CFR 2010).

Pro-Government Forces

- The TFG’s 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 AS. It is largely responsible for stopping AS’s expansion north, and is the only group in the 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 the two groups. ASWJ 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).

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 Xarardeere.

- 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 Afgoooye, Daynile and Balcad and sent displaced people further afield to Puntland, Yemen, Ethiopia and Kenya.

- AS 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 AS in Doolow and Belet Xaawo districts of Gedo Region has caused episodes of displacement and restricted humanitarian access.
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 service 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).
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 IDP’s (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).

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).
Background information

Key indicators:

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

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 Shabelle 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). 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.

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).

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. Measles vaccination coverage remains low across Somalia at 24% (CAPMYR 2011). 2010 WHO estimates for immunization available are: BCG (29%), DTP1 (55%), DTP2 (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).
### Key indicators

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### 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 the IDP’s living outside the Afgooye Corridor are far worse off than the average Somali. Access to safe drinking water for these IDP’s is negligible and where they exist, more than 79 people must share each latrine. Due to the drought, a number of IDP’s have settled in the Afgooye Corridor.

### 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).
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).

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 southern central Somalia in 2010, 84% survived their accidents, straining meager health services as only a handful of hospitals can treat severe trauma (MineAction).

Human Rights Violations
Political stalemate, insecurity, and the continuing conflict between the coalition government and armed opposition groups continue to expose IDP’s 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).
Key characteristics

An estimated 2/3 of Somalia’s IDP’s are in need of emergency shelter along with a small number of extremely vulnerable host populations residing with IDP’s 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 IDP’s in Puntland, distributions of NFI’s are the key intervention for immediate needs, and these include some plastic sheeting and basic shelter kits if they are in stock; otherwise new IDP’s 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).
Somalia:
- Somalia has a diverse, active and chaotic media scene that is continuously changing. Radio and TV stations constantly open and close, given lack of resources and interference by authorities or extremist groups.
- Radio is the most important channel of communication. Communal listening is common.
- Many local radio and TV stations within Somalia have well-established relationships with international and local aid organizations.
- Everybody speaks Somali, and oral messages, will reach more people than written ones.
- News also travels quickly by word of mouth via the extensive and ever expanding mobile phone network.

Kenya: ([Infoasaid, Dec 2011](#))
- Kenya has a diverse and sophisticated media that enjoys considerable freedom of speech.
- Nairobi has long been a regional hub for international media covering East Africa.
- There are about 90 radio stations, a dozen TV channels and several daily newspapers in Kenya.
- Kiswahili is the best language for targeting messages at broad sectors of the population, but tribal languages are more effective at targeting people of the same ethnic group in rural areas.
- Despite the relative freedom, self-censorship, corruption and low professional standards among news reporters remain a problem.

Ethiopia: ([Infoasaid, Dec 2011](#))
- Ethiopia’s media is dominated by state-run broadcast and telecommunication companies, all of which maintain a near monopoly over these markets.
- Radio is the main source of news and information in Ethiopia, especially in the rural areas where 80% of the population lives. A 2004 estimate suggests that 167-202 out of 1,000 people own radios.
- Many people in the countryside simply rely on word of mouth, particularly what they hear at community meetings or through their local church or mosque.
- Ethiopia ranked 154 out of 159 countries surveyed in terms of access to information and communication technology (ITU, 2010).
- Amharic is the main language used by national radio and TV, but regional stations broadcast mostly in local languages; the most common are Oromo, Tigrinya and Somali, but other languages are also used.
Key Reference Documents