**Priorities Needs**

**Acute and chronic food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition**
An estimated 3.18 million Somalis need life-saving assistance and livelihood investment aimed at strengthening their resilience to shocks. This comprises 670,000 people, of whom over 70 per cent are internally displaced persons (IDPs), who require life-saving humanitarian assistance, and an additional 2.3 million people who remain vulnerable to climatic shocks and are on the margin of food insecurity through the end of the year. Among the 3.18 million people in need, there are about 206,000 children who are acutely malnourished. An estimated 563,500 children, including the acutely malnourished, and 100,000 pregnant and lactating mothers need sustained nutritional support to prevent them from becoming acutely malnourished.

**Inadequate and poor basic services**
Access to basic social services continues to be a chronic and pervasive problem across Somalia. All of the 3.18 million people in emergency, crisis and stress phases (see definition on page 3) do not have access to health care; while, 2.75 million of them do not have sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Over 1.74 million school-age children have no access to education.

**Rights violations against civilians**
Sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, including rape, is widespread in Somalia, particularly in settlements where displaced people reside. While most cases of sexual violence go unreported, in the first half of 2013, about 800 rape cases were reported in Mogadishu alone. Since the beginning 2013, over 2,300 children have suffered from grave rights violations, with abduction and recruitment being the major violations.

**Displacement and Returns**
There are an estimated 1.1 million people IDPs and over 12,000 asylum seekers and refugees living in Somalia. Of the people in need, the IDPs are worst off. In addition to the wider life-saving and livelihood needs, most IDPs do not have proper shelters and basic household items. An estimated 57,800 people were displaced since January 2013, while an additional 21,000 Somalis fled to neighboring countries during the same period. The main reasons for displacement are continued violence, poverty, and recurrent natural disasters. Despite internal displacement and the exodus from the country, over 42,000 IDPs and refugees have spontaneously returned to their areas of origin between January and October 2013. This includes over 27,000 refugees who returned to Somalia mostly from Kenya (Dadaab refugee camp) and Ethiopia. In addition, humanitarian agencies plan to return an additional 25,000 people by the end of 2013. Returning refugees and returning IDPs are among the most vulnerable groups and need multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to be able to reintegrate with host communities.
IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of people in need of life-saving interventions has reduced while those in need of livelihood investments to strengthen their resilience to shocks have increased.
  - Average to above average Gu rains (the main rainy season, which usually starts in April and ends in June) improved crop harvest and livestock production in most parts of Somalia. The improved rains, coupled with sustained humanitarian assistance, reduced the number of people in emergency and crisis (according to the Integrated Phase Classification [IPC]) from 1.05 million in the second half of 2012 to 870,000 in the second half of 2013.
  - However, an estimated 2.3 million people are in the "stressed" IPC phase, highlighting the need for continued livelihoods support to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people. The number of people in the stressed phase has gone up by 600,000 from the 1.7 million people in the second half of 2012, due to access restrictions, poor rains, and limited funding.

- About 206,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, a ratio of one in seven children; of these, about 20 per cent are severely malnourished.

- More than 1 million people are internally displaced and live in poor conditions.

- Abuses against children and gender-based violence, including rape, are pervasive.

1 IPC Phase Classification:

**Minimal:** More than four in five households (HH) are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in typical unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.

**Stressed:** Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five HHs in the area has the following or worse: minimally adequate food consumption but unable to afford some essential nonfood expenditure without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.

**Crisis:** Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse: food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition or, are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.

**Emergency:** Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality or, extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term.

**Famine:** Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five HHs in the area have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, death and destitution are evident (evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting and crude death rate (CDR) is required to classify famine).
Drivers and underlying factors

The main drivers of the protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia remain climatic variability – and its attendant cyclical droughts and floods – poverty, political instability, conflict, and lack of basic social services. There have been positive and negative changes regarding these drivers during the period under review (January – September 2013). Favourable climatic factors and sustained humanitarian assistance reduced the number of people in need of emergency assistance. However, there has been no noticeable reduction in conflict, political strife, displacement, poverty, and other drivers of the humanitarian crisis. The conflict in Somalia could be expected to linger on, at least, for the short term. The political situation is also likely to remain fluid. The presence of political instability and conflict, and the consequent absence of effective governance in most parts of the country, means the positive impact of climatic changes will not substantively alter the dynamics of the crisis. Moreover, the majority of the population does not have meaningful access to the most basic social services. Thus, while the magnitude and dynamics of the crisis may vary from year to year, a significant proportion of the population in Somalia will continue to need humanitarian assistance in the foreseeable future.

Climatic variability

The majority of Somalis depend on subsistence farming and pastoralism for their livelihoods, and their well-being is dependent on climatic changes. The livelihood of over 65 per cent of Somalis is in some way dependent on the livestock sector.

Seasonal calendar for a typical year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deyr harvest</td>
<td>Livestock migration to dry season grazing areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deyr off season harvest</td>
<td>Land preparation, planting and peak labour demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat/ sheep birth</td>
<td>Livestock migration to dry season grazing areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU harvest</td>
<td>Land preparation, planting and peak labour demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU off season harvest</td>
<td>Camel calving in the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main rainy season (GU)</td>
<td>Hagar dry season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short rainy season (Deyr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FSNAU

In 2013, the seasonal Gu rains (March to June) performed relatively well in most part of Somalia. In southern Somalia, where the majority of people who need humanitarian assistance reside, this resulted in a near average Gu harvest in July and August. The rains have also improved livestock reproduction and value, and helped sustain average milk production levels. In terms of crop production, the near average cereal crop was boosted by earlier than normal rains that started in March instead of April and ended in June in most parts of the country except in Bari, and parts of Bakool, Galgaduud, Gedo and Hiraan, regions.

However, the Gu rains were poor in the Sool plateau in Bari region, the coastal Deeh pastoral livelihood zone in the central regions, the northeast, and parts of northern Gedo. An early end to poorly distributed rains in Hiraan in central Somalia led to a very low harvest, with poor households there having no cereal stock. This could cause a deterioration of their food security situation.

According to the FSNAU/FEWSNET, livestock exports between January and June 2013 were the highest since 2008. During the September-October Hajj season, livestock exports to the Gulf region are expected to rise and surpass the five-year average. At present, pastoralists are enjoying higher terms of trade and accessing larger quantities of cereal per head of livestock.

The October to December 2013 Deyr rainfall forecast indicates that most parts of Somalia are likely to experience near normal to below normal total rainfall over the course of the season. The impact of a below normal Deyr rain

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2 http://www.fsnau.org
3 FEWSNET stands for Food Early Warning Systems Network
4 fewsnet
SOMALIA

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

will be felt most in agro-pastoral areas of Bay, Bakool, and Hiraan regions, and the Sool plateau (pastoral), where the Gu 2013 rains were also below normal.

Failure of successive rains and consequent drought is the most significant climatic factor that leads to humanitarian emergency in Somalia. Likewise, heavy rains, mainly in the eastern Ethiopian highlands, also cause emergencies, as these rains raise the water levels of major rivers. This often results in floods that lead to deaths, displacements, destruction of livelihoods, and outbreak of water-borne diseases.

Flood-prone areas in southern Somalia

In 2013, riverine areas in the Shabelles and Jubas were affected by successive floods, the latest of which hit Jowhar town, in Middle Shabelle, in mid-September. The risk of heavy floods is not high given the below normal Deyr rain forecast for the eastern Ethiopian highlands.

However, if the eastern Ethiopian highlands receive normal to above normal rains in the upcoming Deyr and Gu seasons, the most flood-prone areas in southern Somalia may experience floods. These areas include riverine and agro-pastoral zones along the Shabelle and Juba rivers: Bulo-berde, Jalalqsi and Jowhar of Middle Shabelle; Afgooye, Balad, Kuntunwaareey Qoryoleey and Sablale of Lowe Shabelle; Belet Weyne of Hiiraan; Afmadow, Badhadhe, and Jilib of Lower Juba; Bu’ale and Saakow, of Middle Juba; Dollow, Luq and Baardheere of Gedo.

Conflict and political instability

Most parts of southern Somalia are still plagued by conflict and the security situation remains extremely volatile. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), together with Ethiopian Armed Forces, continue to support the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) in fighting Al Shabaab forces in Somalia and they achieved some significant gains in 2012 and early 2013. SNA and its allies and other anti-Al Shabaab groups now control all of the regional capitals in south and central Somalia, except Bu’ale in Middle Juba. Al Shabaab however controls most of the rural areas in south and central including many district capitals.

In March 2013, Al Shabaab took control of Xudur town in Bakool region, and 5,000 people fled their homes. Since May 2013, Al Shabaab also shifted tactics from conventional to asymmetrical warfare in Mogadishu and “recovered” areas, such as Baidoa, Jowhar, Kismayo, Marka, Afmadow, Dhobley, targeting government and international personnel and installations, leading to a further deterioration of the security situation. On 19 June, 2013, Al Shabaab attacked the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu, which housed humanitarian and development agencies, killing one international staff member of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), three international United Nations contractors, four Somali guards and at least six Somali bystanders. This was the first direct attack against the United Nations in Somalia since the bombing of the United Nations Common

5 SWALIM
Compound in Hargeysa in 2008. The increased attacks on humanitarian organizations and staff in Mogadishu and other regions in southern Somalia remains a serious concern as it adversely affects humanitarian operations and hampers the delivery of humanitarian assistance to millions of Somalis. On 21 September 2013, Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for an attack on the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi. The attack could have adverse repercussions on the many Somali refugees in Kenya.

Political disputes over the relationship between the centre (Mogadishu) and the periphery (Somaliland, Puntland, and interim Juba administrations) have also surfaced in 2013. Disputes over the establishment of an autonomous administration for Juba and Gedo led to violence in Kismayo, the capital of the Lower Juba region in June. The clashes in Kismayo resulted in the loss of civilian lives and the displacement of more than 2,000 people in late June and early July. However, an agreement was reached between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the interim Juba administration headed by Sheikh Ahmed Madobe, leader of the Ras Kambooni group, on 28 August in Addis Ababa, with the mediation of Ethiopia. The United Nations Somalia Mission (UNSMOM) has also established a presence in Kismayo to assist in the implementation of the agreement, as required across all areas of its mandate, and work closely with the African Union. At the same time, the autonomous regional state of Puntland severed relations with the FGS in August. Further, the relationship between the FGS and the Somaliland administration remains sensitive and fragile as negotiations between the two parties have not yet resulted in a political breakthrough.

The establishment of a non-transitional Federal Government in September 2012, which marked the end of two decades of chaotic political transitions in Somalia, has awakened the commitment of the international community to bring the country back from the abyss of chaos, instability and poverty experienced over more than 20 years. In the second half of 2013, the FGS, supported by the international community, initiated the “Somalia Compact” that defines a new political, security and development architecture for Somalia. On September 16 2013, in Brussels, donors pledged US$1.8 billion for the reconstruction of Somalia. The expected injection of development funding into Somalia, particularly in the south, which is the epicenter of the humanitarian crisis, will hopefully contribute to the alleviation of the underlying sources of vulnerability.

Sex and Gender Based Violence, and Violence against Children
Women and girls bear the brunt of the violence inflicted by armed groups, particularly rape and sexual exploitation. Furthermore, domestic violence against women committed by husbands is not conceived as a crime by traditional norms and legal systems. In addition to gender-based violence, armed groups continue to commit grave violations against children, primarily in the form of abductions and forced recruitment, particularly in conflict areas. The main child protection concerns include abduction, recruitment of children for conflict, separated and unaccompanied children, and child trafficking. Almost 50 per cent of victims of GBV incidents, such as rape and sexual violence, assisted by the UN and its partners in 2013, were children.

Gender Inequality
Inequality based on a traditional perception of gender roles is a reality and remains alarmingly high at 0.776 out of a value of 1 (complete inequality), with Somalia at the fourth lowest position globally on the Gender Inequality Index (GII). Women suffer severe exclusion and inequality in all dimensions of the index—health, employment and labour market participation. Somali girls are married off at a very young age, and violence against girls and women is widespread. Traditional laws, used in lieu of a state judiciary, are highly discriminatory against women. An estimated 98 per cent of girls undergo female genital mutilation, most by age 12; and the majority undergo the most extreme form. Despite national gender equality policies and provisions, gender-based violence and discrimination against women often go unpunished. Domestic violence and rape are not openly discussed in Somali society, which discourages women from seeking access to social services and justice. Young women end up greatly disadvantaged in all spheres of life, a reality that hinders their rights and development, and perpetuates intergenerational cycles of gender inequality. Meanwhile, boys continue to be recruited for conflict at a young age.

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6 Report of the UN Secretary General on Somalia, September 2013
7 Ras Kambooni is a local anti-Al Shabaab group backed by Kenya. It controls most of the Lower Juba region, including Kismayo
8 The Somali Compact is guided by the “New Deal” principles for fragile states
Inadequate and poor basic services

The coverage and quality of basic social services in Somalia is extremely low, mainly due to the absence or dysfunction of existing governance structures. Government revenue, currently estimated at 3 per cent of GDP, is one of the lowest in the world, leaving authorities unable to deliver basic services. Slightly over 30 per cent of the Somali population has access to safe water, a percentage that declines to 20 per cent in the worst affected areas of the south. Many children attend inadequately resourced schools or miss out on schooling altogether. Despite major improvements in overall school enrolment over the last eight years, only about 1.26 million children, 36 per cent of them girls, out of an estimated 3 million children of school-going age are enrolled in school. Thus, an estimated 1.74 million children have no access to education. More than 200,000 children under five are acutely malnourished; of which 66 per cent live in southern and central Somalia. Somalia’s maternal mortality rate is estimated at 1,400 deaths per 100,000 live births, the second worst in the world behind Afghanistan. Infant mortality is estimated at 88 deaths per 1,000 live births. The total fertility rate is about 6.4 births per woman, but only a third of births are attended by trained maternity personnel. Less than 15 per cent of women use contraception; and access to reproductive health services is extremely limited. Adolescent fertility is high at 123 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19. Early pregnancies, along with the practice of female genital mutilation, contribute to high rates of reproductive morbidity and mortality among young women.

Poverty and unemployment

Somalia’s per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of $284 is the fourth lowest in the world. Using a poverty line of $2 per day (purchasing power parity), the incidence of poverty is 61 per cent in urban areas, 94 per cent for rural people and 82 per cent overall. In southern and central Somalia, 89 per cent of people live below the poverty level, compared to 75 per cent in Puntland and 72 per cent in Somaliland. Overall unemployment among people aged 15 to 64 is estimated at 54 per cent in 2012. The unemployment rate for youth aged 14 to 29 is 67 per cent, one of the highest rates in the world. Females experience higher unemployment than males, 74 per cent and 61 per cent respectively. The majority of unpaid family workers are young women who carry out household work due to entrenched traditional gender roles. A high labour force participation rate for youth, estimated at 66 per cent, further reflects lost opportunities for many who might otherwise attend school and acquire skills that could raise their future productivity and employment opportunities. Most of the poverty and unemployment indicators have not improved during the course of 2013. On the other hand, on a per capita basis, Somalis are one of the world’s largest recipients of remittances. Estimates indicate that at least $1.2 billion in remittances is transferred into Somalia each year. In June 2013, the UK-based Barclays Bank announced that it would close accounts with most Somali remittance companies, wary about the lack of controls over the flow of funds. Barclays is the last major bank providing services to companies that operate in Somalia and the flow of funds is expected to fall dramatically if it stops providing accounts to a number of companies that send money from the UK to Somalia, with adverse repercussions on millions of Somalis who rely on remittances for basic services.

Poor management of natural resources

Somalia is an arid to semi-arid country where 80 per cent of livelihoods are directly dependent on natural resources. Environmental degradation, severe droughts and conflicts have stretched the capacity and resilience of pastoral communities. Somalia suffers cyclical droughts which lead to famine – the most recent in 2011-2012. The 2011-2012 famine led to an estimated 260,000 deaths in excess of Somalia’s baseline mortality rate, which is already twice the sub-Saharan average. The drought also devastated livestock holdings and profoundly undermined pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, as tens of thousands were displaced from rural areas. The high rate of absolute poverty and widespread food insecurity in Somalia make natural resources the major source of survival. This exposes it to multiple uses without primary concerns for preservation, conservation and recovery. Charcoal production is a major income source for more than 70 per cent of poor and middle level households. It contributes to approximately 75 per cent of their total income per month ($60 per month on average) depending on household and area. The progressive reduction of vegetation seriously threatens livestock activity, which is the mainstay of the economy in Somalia. Charcoal production has led to deforestation, degradation of catchments, rangeland, and agricultural lands. Of particular concern are pastoral livelihoods which are threatened by below

9 UNDP Somalia Human Development Report 2012
10 ibid
11 ibid
12 hirraan.com
13 FAO’s Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)
normal pasture growth. North and central Somalia suffer from acute water shortages, with the available water having a saline content. Water rights have been a major cause of conflict among pastoralists. In rural Somaliland and Puntland, the construction of numerous private surface water catchment and shallow wells, mainly by wealthy livestock owners, is increasing pressure on the surrounding rangeland.

### Scope of the crisis and demographic profile of the affected people

The number of people in crisis and emergency is now at its lowest since 2005\(^{14}\). An estimated 870,000 people will be in crisis and emergency from August to December 2013. IDPs make up 72 per cent of the 870,000 people in emergency and crisis.

The decline in the people who are food insecure is the result of several successive seasons of average to above average rainfall, low food prices, increased livestock prices, increased livestock herd sizes, and sustained humanitarian response.

A year ago (August-December 2012), an estimated 2.1 million people were in crisis and emergency, that is over 1.2 million people have moved out of the crisis and emergency phases, the largest reduction in the number of people in need since 2005.

However, an estimated additional 2.3 million people are classified as stressed and their food security situation remains fragile. This group of households may struggle to meet their own minimal food requirement through the end of the year, and they remain highly vulnerable to major shocks that could push them back to food security crisis\(^{15}\). These people need livelihood investment and other resilience-strengthening interventions that would enable them to withstand future shocks.

The number of people in the stressed category has increased by 600,000 from 1.7 million at mid-year (for the period February to June 2013) to 2.3 million for the period August-December 2013. About 180,000 people have moved out of emergency and crisis into the stressed category.

A further 420,000 people who were food-secure in the previous season have since joined the stressed category, mainly from areas where the food security situation has deteriorated due to poor rainfall. These areas are Hiraan riverine, northwest pastoral, Nugal valley and Sool plateau. In these livelihood zones, significant numbers of people have joined the stressed category due to poor harvests and livestock production; however, the deterioration has not been deemed severe enough to categorize people who were already in the stressed phase into crisis and emergency.

\(^{14}\) The 2005 UNDP total population figure of 7.5 million for Somalia is used. However, it is clear the total population would be much higher in 2013. This should be taken into consideration when analyzing trends in needs.

\(^{15}\) FSNAU
Projected food security outcomes, August to December 2013.
Breakdown of people in need of humanitarian assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in need of life-saving and resilience-building investments as of August 2013</th>
<th>7.5 million Total population (UNDP 2005)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>870 thousand in emergency and crisis</td>
<td>625 thousand internally displaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 million in stress</td>
<td>245 thousand non-displaced rural and urban populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206 thousand malnourished children</td>
<td>10,000 returning refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.18 million (42 per cent of the total population)</td>
<td>Source: FSNAU 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status of people living in affected areas

Malnutrition remains high

Despite an overall drop in the numbers of the critically food insecure in Somalia, levels of acute malnutrition remain high in many parts of the country. In particular rates among IDPs\(^{17}\), where a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 17.3 per cent, (the global emergency threshold is 15 per cent) was found. This is in comparison to GAM rates of 10.1 and 14.4 per cent among urban and rural communities, respectively.

In addition to the IDPs, other hot spot areas for acute malnutrition include Bay and Bakool pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, Bari urban centres, Belet Weyne of Hiraan, Gedo and Kismayo, where GAM prevalence rates are above the emergency threshold. The withdrawal of Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF) in August 2013 will likely further aggravate the poor nutrition situation. Some 700,000 people relied on MSF’s health and nutrition services.

\(^{17}\) Somalia is home to an estimated 1.1 million IDPs, a third of whom live in the Banadir region. Critical levels of acute malnutrition, defined as global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeding 15 percent, were reported in 18 out of 42 population groups surveyed and persist in many parts of southern and central Somalia and among the internally displaced.
One out of seven children under the age of five, or 206,000 children, is estimated to be acutely malnourished\textsuperscript{18}. Of these children, three out of five are in the southern regions of Somalia, with one out of three specifically located in the Bay region. The 206,000 acutely malnourished children represent a slight drop from the 215,000 cases estimated in January. Of the 206,000 acutely malnourished children, 40,950 are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) making them highly susceptible to disease and death.

There are seasonal variations in the nutrition needs; however there geographic areas with high malnutrition prevalence all the seasons. These areas include Bay, Bakool, parts of Gedo, Jubas, riverine areas of Hiran, and riverine areas of middle Shabelle, and should be targeted with nutritional assistance even when nutrition data for a particular season shows no alarming levels. In the Northern parts of the country, the Prevalence of malnutrition is always low but varies according to seasonality, fluctuating between serious and critical nutrition status. Most of the areas are on the borderline and any small change in socio-economic environment has a bearing on their nutrition status.

Initiating resilience building activities in these areas can result in reduced fluctuations/variability in malnutrition in the given communities. Nutrition is an outcome of several variables going wrong and to address and or reduce malnutrition levels in particular communities there is a need for integrated efforts across clusters to improve the socio-economic and protection environment of the population.

Less than 20 per cent of people in Somalia have access to primary health services. In some cases, physical distance is the barrier; in others, people's inability to pay for services. In many parts of southern Somalia, people have no access to health services and in some cases travel up to 150 km to receive medical attention. Anecdotal accounts of pregnant mothers dying on their way to health facilities abound. In areas where health services are available, their standard is generally poor. On 9 May, the first polio case since 2007 in Somalia was confirmed; and by end of September, over 170 cases were confirmed, adding extra pressure on already scarce resources\textsuperscript{19}. To curb the spread of the disease, WHO and UNICEF carried out six campaigns and vaccinated four million people. Yet, large parts of southern and central Somalia remain inaccessible due to insecurity, and approximately 600,000 children are not vaccinated and thus highly vulnerable to the disease.
In August, MSF withdrew from Somalia, which resulted in the closure of 20 health and nutrition facilities. The MSF withdrawal mainly affected reproductive and child health services, the most pressing health needs in Somalia, and nutrition programmes. The gap created by MSF’s withdrawal has not been fully covered due to access, capacity, and resource limitations. Although some of the closed health facilities have been re-operationalized, only 10-15 per cent of the 700,000 people that MSF previously served have been reached so far. At least one person in every two households suffer from some form of mental distress in Somalia. The major contributing factors for this alarming situation are continuous war and violence, unemployment, poverty, and abuse of drugs. Somalia does not currently have a functioning human resources system for the mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) sector. Therefore, there is no clarity on the number and categories of MHPSS workers who have been trained by a variety of agencies. According to WHO, there are only 3 psychiatrists and 19 fully trained social workers.

Poor access to safe drinking water, lack of adequate sanitation facilities, and poor hygiene practices continue to pose major threats to millions of Somalis. More than 71 per cent of the people do not have access to safe drinking water; while 77 per cent do not have access to safe means of waste disposal. As the result, many are at persistent risk of waterborne diseases, such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, as well as polio.

Settlements for IDPs in major towns, including Mogadishu, are congested with inadequate WASH facilities. This puts vulnerable households, including the urban and peri-urban poor, at high risk of disease. From May-September 2013, over 170 cases of wild polio virus (WPV) have been reported from 31 districts. WPV is introduced into the environment through feces and spreads rapidly, especially in situations of poor hygiene and sanitation. A WASH vulnerability analysis, based on AWD/cholera risk, flood risk, drought risk and access to water and sanitation has been undertaken in the second part of 2013 (results are presented in the map to the left). The analysis shows that most of the districts from Hiran, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Banadir, and to a lower extent, Middle Shabelle can be considered as area of high and/or very high vulnerability.

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20 In a statement MSF issued while announcing its withdrawal, it cited insecurity and impunity against its staff as the main reasons why it decided to leave Somalia.
People in Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority needs</th>
<th>People in need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security and Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>3.17 million people (2.3 million stressed plus 870,000 in crisis and emergency); and 660,000 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inadequate and poor basic services</strong></td>
<td>3.18 million people (including 10,000 returning Somali refugees) have no access to basic health services; 2.75 million people need WASH services; 1.74 million children have no access to education; while 1.1 million IDPs require emergency shelters and non-food items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violations against civilians</strong></td>
<td>1.11 million Somalis (1.1 million IDPs) and 10,000 migrants, and a large proportion of the host community, especially women and children (girls, boys) are in need of urgent protection assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to education, a third consecutive generation of Somali children are facing the prospect of missing out on formal learning. An estimated 442,400 displaced children and 78 per cent of pastoral children do not have access to education; and girls remain excluded due to engrained gender bias. This, combined with 70 per cent of the population under the age of 30, creates a massive demand for education. Additional gaps remain in the teaching force, in which few are qualified; and in the Ministries of Education in various zones (south and central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland). On the positive side, although an initiative and not a funded programme, a “Go to School Initiative” which aims to raise awareness on the benefits of going to schools was launched in the south in 2013. In addition, the capacity of Puntland and Somaliland Ministries of Education has improved. Education represents a critical bridge from emergency to resilience, and with over 1.7 million out-of-school children, Somalia and Somaliland face an education crisis.

While the development of the formal system has received a boost through the Go to School Initiative (G2S), there are still hundreds of thousands that will not have access to these schools for many years. These children fall into several categories of vulnerability; especially girls, IDP and returnee children. Additionally, many older and younger children will be difficult to incorporate into the formal system and no funding has been allocated to either Youth or Early Childhood (ECD) programming through G2S. The underlying vulnerability in this lack of learning extends beyond what is a severe detriment to the medium and long-term development of the country. The vacuum also can be a driver of conflict. Older children without access to learning or job training are susceptible to crime and recruitment into armed groups while also being made vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. On the other end of the school-age spectrum, ECD needs to be seen as a vital intervention. It not only enhances the effectiveness of education programs as children progress, it also provides space for families to pursue essential livelihood activities rather than caring for young children. In emergencies, learning centres represent critical entry points for life-saving and cross-sector interventions for children. These include the provision of WASH facilities and feeding, child protection and psycho-social support, and lessons on healthcare, nutrition, and disaster risk reduction. Without these essential lessons at a young age, the resilience of entire communities can be jeopardized. Education interventions are lacking particularly in the conflict impacted areas of south central Somalia including the Jubas and Shabelles. The high concentration of IDPs and anticipated increase due to returnees in Gedo, Bay and Bakool make these zones critical impact areas as well.

Gender-based violence against women and girls and violations against children continue to be major protection concerns throughout the country. As stated earlier, women and girls are targeted for rape, including gang rape, as well as other acts of sexual violence, particularly in settlements for displaced persons in Mogadishu. In June, the United Nations verified reports of violations against 291 boys and 23 girls, primarily abduction (46 per cent of cases) and forced recruitment by armed groups (39 per cent of cases), mostly in the Banadir and Bakool regions. During the June violence in Kismayo, 18 children were reportedly killed and 25 injured. The destruction of education and health facilities due to conflict, social deprivation, and harsh living conditions in IDP settlements

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22 563,500 children 6-59 months (281,750 boys 281,750 girls) and 96,000 PLWs
23 The exact number of people in need of protection assistance is not known. Violations affect most of the population, especially in conflict areas in southern and central Somalia.
26 Report of the UN Secretary General on Somalia, September 2013
continues to have a negative impact on children. Current protection programming provides responses for specific cases after violations occur, but has little impact on prevention, or overall behavioral and structural change. A functional protection environment based on reliable security provisions and a fair justice system is generally lacking.

There are an estimated 1.1 million internally displaced persons in Somalia with high concentrations in Mogadishu, Bossaso and Hargeysa27. The majority of the people in emergency and crisis and those suffering from acute malnourishment are IDPs. There is also a severe lack of access to basic social services in IDP settlements. In the absence of durable solutions, IDPs continue to suffer in crowded IDP camps and in spontaneous settlements, where they face recurrent evictions. Options for durable solutions include return to areas of origin, relocation to other preferred areas, or local integration. The key impediment against local integration is the weakness and insecurity of land tenure arrangements. Most IDPs live on land that is owned by private land owners. It is therefore difficult for humanitarian agencies to establish services, beyond those that are deemed life-saving, on these privately-owned lands. Similarly, IDPs cannot start building livelihoods because disputes over ownership among “land owners” are common, as there is no reliable record of land ownership. The situation in areas of origin, where IDPs were displaced from, is similar. Powerful clans own land and IDPs have little power to challenge the status quo. In Mogadishu and other major IDP hosting cities, the appreciation of land value is driving land grabbing, which in turn is causing evictions of IDPs. This phenomenon is likely to continue.

Vulnerable Populations:

IDPs

Total IDPs by Region28 (September 2013)

Most of the IDPs in Somalia live in IDP settlements in the south central Somalia; with a significant concentration living in Mogadishu. The exact number of IDPs in Mogadishu is unknown. The latest ICRC survey estimated that about 369,000 IDPs or people living like IDPs (mainly the urban poor among the host communities) are in Mogadishu, while the Government estimates that the number is not more than 170,000 people, a stark reduction from previous government estimates. In January 2013, the FGS initiated a plan to relocate IDPs who live in numerous settlements scattered inside Mogadishu and on the outskirts of the city. The aim of the Government’s plan was three-fold: (a) improve security; (b) improve the humanitarian situation of IDPs; and (c) allow the growth of city.

The Government’s plan was to relocate the IDPs to the outskirts temporarily until a more durable solution, such as reintegration or return to their home areas, could be found. It initially identified three potential relocation sites on the outskirts of Mogadishu, however, finally settled on only one in Daynile district on the western outskirts due to the proximity of the site to the city. The logic was to avoid cutting off the IDPs from the market in the city, where they sell their labour and earn some income.

27 UNHCR
28 UNHCR
29 The majority of IDPs in Puntland and Somaliland are also from the south.
Humanitarian actors engaged with the government in planning the relocation to ensure the process was conducted in a voluntary, consultative, systematic and rights-based manner. However, once the plan was in motion, gatekeepers (powerful self-appointed “custodians” of the IDPs) moved quickly to pre-empt the process by moving IDPs, voluntarily and through evictions, to privately owned lands along the road from Mogadishu towards Afgooye town (between km7 and km 13). The relocation process stalled in July 2013 due to the lack of security in the relocation site, as well as the attack on the UN Compound, which limited the humanitarian community’s ability to actively engage in the relocation process. This and the continued evictions of IDPs, including from relatively more organized settlements such as Zona-K, called into question the rationale of relocating IDPs to Dayniile.

In September 2013, the Humanitarian Country Team started reviewing its engagement on the process and the implications of the concentration of IDPs along the Afgooye road. Humanitarian agencies and human right organizations have repeatedly expressed concern about the negative influence of gatekeepers on the IDPs, as well as protection of IDPs in the existing settlements.

New displacements occurred between January to September 2013, with most being generally short-term.

Returning Refugees and Returning IDPs

Conditions in large parts of southern and central Somalia remain far from conducive for large-scale returns. However, in 2013, the number of IDPs and Somali refugees requesting for support to return to pockets areas in southern and central regions, where the security situation has relatively improved, has increased. As at early October 2013, more than 27,000 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia, of which over 24,000 were from Kenya, while 3,600 came back from Ethiopia. The main recipient regions were Lower and Middle Juba, Gedo and Bay Regions. These returns are largely of a temporary nature, with the majority of the returnees reportedly coming back to conduct seasonal farming activities or to maintain security of land tenure, which they will lose if they are absent for a continuous and prolonged period of time. Only a few returnees reported intentions to stay in the country. A slight increase in the number of refugees and migrants returning to Somalia from Yemen was also reported in 2013.

A total of 15,000 IDPs have also returned to their place of origin since January 2013, including some 6,000 people that returned spontaneously, and a further 9,000 people who were assisted by humanitarian agencies to return to their home areas, mainly in Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. An Additional 25,000 IDPs are expected to be assisted to return to these same areas by the end of 2013.

Returning refugees and returning IDPs need long-term assistance to ensure that their return is voluntary, safe, dignified and that they are provided with durable solutions. In addition to the initial assistance given to these IDPs at the initial return stages, they need support programmes that focus on enabling them to fully integrate and peacefully co-exist with the host communities. Humanitarian needs in the areas of return for IDPs and refugees, as well as for host communities, are vast. Livelihoods and economic opportunities are extremely limited or not existing in many of the areas of intended return, thereby leaving the people in these areas vulnerable to shocks. The returnees need access to basic services, nutritional support, protection and livelihood assistance.

Refugees

As of September 2013, there were about one million Somali refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Tanzania and Uganda. Over 21,000 Somalis have so far sought refuge in neighboring countries in 2013.
Breakdown of refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers in Somalia by zone (as of September 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Non-Somali Refugees</th>
<th>Asylum seekers</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puntland</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>3,759</td>
<td>129,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>6,334</td>
<td>84,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern and central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>893,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,339</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,106,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Women-headed households, child-headed households, and minorities:** In addition to IDPs and refugees, women and child headed households and minority groups have the least access to humanitarian assistance, development initiatives, and bear the brunt of the protracted humanitarian emergency in Somalia. Women-headed households tend to be poorer, as there are fewer livelihood options for women due to rigid gender roles. These households are more prone to sexual and gender-based violence because they do not have male protectors. Minority groups do not own land or have insecure land tenure in most urban areas, and therefore, are prone to easy exploitation. The elderly and the disabled have special needs that are not often recognized as requiring special attention in humanitarian programming.
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE CAPACITY

Southern and central Somalia: Twenty four UN agencies and over 104 national and international NGOs continue to operate in Somalia. Due to the high security risk in southern and central Somalia, most humanitarian partners employ national staff to deliver assistance. The lack of sustained access to most of the affected areas makes assessing needs and monitoring response extremely difficult. Attacks and threats against humanitarian staff increased in 2013 and further affected the ability of humanitarian agencies to provide assistance. The 19 June attack on the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu temporarily affected operations. Some United Nations international staff relocated to Mogadishu International Airport in order to allow continuation of critical programme activities while others relocated to Nairobi. UN national staff in Mogadishu continue to work from home. The capacity of relevant Government institutions to respond to disasters remains limited. The secondment of skilled national staff to the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) by IOM however improved the capacity of the government’s Disaster Management Agency (DMA) to coordinate emergency response. DMA led Technical Working Groups under the Mogadishu IDP relocation Task Force, before the relocation plan stalled in July 2013. DMA also played a key role in coordinating IDP profiling exercises in some IDP settlements in Mogadishu, in collaboration with UNHCR and Save the Children UK. However, the capacity of other relevant government institutions to respond to disasters remains limited.

Puntland: With 19 UN agencies and around 85 NGOs, 18 of them international, operating in the zone, there is adequate capacity to respond to emergencies. Funding constraints, rather than absence of agencies, have been the main challenge to timely and appropriate response in Puntland. The capacity of the Puntland Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) to respond to emergencies is limited.

Somaliland: There is no protracted humanitarian emergency in Somaliland, and therefore, the context is different to other parts of Somalia. The Somaliland administration has emergency response structures and mechanisms, which are activated in times of drought. The National Disaster Council (NRC), under the Office of the President, provides overall leadership; however, the focal agency for coordination of emergency response is the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Agency (NERAD). NERAD does not have adequate capacity to respond to emergencies and has no properly resourced disaster risk management system in place. More than 20 UN agencies and scores of NGOs, including over 20 international NGOs, operate in Somaliland. There are relatively well-functioning sectors, led by government Line Ministries, which play a pivotal role in preparedness and response activities. Due to this substantial presence of humanitarian agencies and existence of better local administrative structures, there is adequate capacity to respond to emergencies in most regions of Somaliland; the exception being the eastern parts of Sool and Sanaag, where there is no UN presence and few NGOs are operating. Humanitarian needs in Sool and Sanaag are reportedly high but data on needs and response has always been scant due to access restrictions.

Throughout Somalia, emergency preparedness and response is not sufficiently mainstreamed through the response by international and national actors. There is a critical gap in the areas of developing triggers for a response, having sufficiently trained staff and maintaining contingency amounts / stocks that can be rapidly activated. While there may be adequate capacity to respond, the efficacy of this capacity to respond quickly when a new crisis, particularly a slow onset, develops is not clear.

Civil-military coordination
In 2013, OCHA reinforced civil-military coordination (CMCoord) activities and liaison mechanisms with AMISOM and SNAF to enhance coordination and ensure the maintenance of humanitarian space. UN-CMCoord activities have reinforced liaison mechanisms and the Civil-Military Coordination Working Group chaired by OCHA was established to bring AMISOM and its main partners together to address tensions and operational civil-military issues, including AMISOM involvement in assistance activities. The capacity of AMISOM and SNAF to coordinate with civilians, adhering to humanitarian principles and key protection concepts, was strengthened through regular

The Somalia NGO Consortium: http://somaliangoconsortium.org/
training/workshops for sector and headquarter based officers. AMISOM’s consideration of humanitarian issues has increased, and CMCoord activities have clarified the humanitarian position on how to approach and dialogue with AMISOM.

**Cluster Activities**\(^{32}\) (September 2013)

3.17 million people are in need of humanitarian and livelihood assistance

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People in stress</th>
<th>2.30 million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in crisis</td>
<td>0.15 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>People in emergency</td>
<td>0.08 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP in settlements</td>
<td>0.63 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.17 million</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^{32}\) Source OCHA: the 630,000 (in the map) reflects the number of IDPs in emergence and crisis, out of the estimated 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia.
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

HIGHLIGHTS

- No noticeable reduction in conflict in the south; but political tensions reduced in the Jubas in the second half of the year, after Addis Ababa agreement.

- Increased level of asymmetrical warfare and attacks on humanitarian personnel.

- Access improved in newly accessible areas of Baidoa, Jowhar, Kismayo, and Marka.

- Political and military developments will determine access situation in 2014; but the outlook is that more areas in the south may open up.

Despite military gains by the SNAF, supported by AMISOM, and other anti-Al Shabaab forces, only a small fraction of southern and central Somalia is under the full control of the FGS or aligned forces. The FGS, supported by AMISOM, is in control of Mogadishu and other key strategic towns in the south, such as Marka in Lower Shabelle, Jowhar and Mahaday in Middle Shabelle, and Baidoa of Bay region. Anti-Al Shabaab militia groups and self-declared autonomous regions also control Kismayo, Afmadow, and Dhooley of Lower Juba, and most districts in Gedo region. In central regions, pro-FGS local administrations are in charge of Gal-Mudug region (southern Galkayo and parts of Galgaduud), and Belet Weyne in Hiiraan. Al Shabaab lost control of many major urban centres; but the group still controls most of the rural areas in the south and, some key towns like Baraawe in Lower Shabelle, Hudur in Bakool, and Baardheere in Gedo.

Humanitarian access remained complex especially in southern Somalia, and the risks associated with delivery of humanitarian assistance persist. In March, Al Shabaab took control of Xudur town in Bakool region following the withdrawal of Ethiopian National Defence Forces (ENDF), marking the insurgents’ first territorial gain in several months and raising concern over the protection of civilians and humanitarian workers. Reprisal attacks by Al Shabaab led to the displacement of 2,500 civilians, arrests and killings of residents on allegations being sympathizers or affiliates of SNAF/ENDF. Instability in southern Somalia was further fuelled by disputes and fighting over the creation of regional administrations, notably the interim Juba administration. There have been increased levels of asymmetrical warfare and targeted assassinations of Somali government officials, police officers and soldiers, as well as civilians, especially journalists and humanitarian workers.

The number of incidents related to improvised explosive devices (IEDs) continued to rise, including some high-profile attacks. In April, Al Shabaab carried out complex coordinated attacks using suicide attackers against Somalia’s high court and an IED attack on the Turkish Red Crescent. In June, it launched a complex attack, similar to the one on Somalia’s high court, on the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu. In July, it carried out a suicide attack on the Turkish Embassy guesthouse in Mogadishu. On the positive side, improved access and the opening of new roads allowed humanitarian actors to reach people in some areas that were recently brought under the control of government and allied forces, such as Afmadow, Baidoa, and Jowhar, Kismayo and Marka. However, insecurity and lack of effective local administrations in these areas remain a major impediment to conducting efficient humanitarian response operations. Ensuring that assistance reaches the most vulnerable was further limited by difficulties in setting up effective monitoring systems in these areas.

Puntland remains largely accessible compared to the rest of Somalia, with improvements in some areas while other areas continue to experience periodic access restrictions. A reduction in tensions over the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions between Somaliland and Puntland has seen a slight improvement in the accessibility of these regions. Similarly, a three-year long protracted political deadlock between Puntland and Aluula district administration (in Bari region), which resulted from Alula’s attempt to secede from Puntland, has been resolved.
This improved access to Aluula district allowed the first FSNAU assessment team to visit the area in three years. Notwithstanding these improvements in accessibility, access to Sool and Sanaag remains a challenge. Meanwhile, anti Al Shabaab operations in the Galgala Mountains have decreased the frequency of attacks on government officials and commercial vehicles on the roads between Garowe and Bosasso. However, incidents of illegal checkpoints and carjacking continue to occur. Areas on the periphery of Galkayo and between north and south Galkayo continue to experience periodic access restrictions due to disputes between local authorities over areas of control. Looking forward, Puntland parliamentary elections are scheduled to take place in January 2014 and it is likely there will be an increase in insecurity, which could constrict access.

In the north, the month-long ban on the UN Humanitarian Air Service by Somaliland authorities in mid-2013 restricted movement of staff and delivery of essential supplies such as nutrition items and vaccines for both humans and animals. The political conflict between Somaliland and Khaatumo State, which claims to represent Sool, Sanag and Cayn (Buhoodle) regions, may continue, thereby limiting humanitarian agencies’ ability to fully operate in these areas.

In addition to security issues, administrative restrictions, interference and taxation of NGOs by local administrations were other impediments to access. Due to the absence of national regulation on registration of NGOs, local administrations in different parts of Somalia conduct their own registrations, often imposing registration fees. At the national level, after sustained advocacy from OCHA, in March 2013, the Ministry of Interior and National Security, which is the focal Ministry for the coordination of humanitarian issues, has agreed to issue a circular on suspension of registration fee on NGOs to all regions. However, the circular has not been issued to date. OCHA also engaged the interim Juba administration to advocate for the abolishment of registration fees. As the result, the interim Juba administration has agreed to waive fees for NGOs operating in areas that came under its control. In Puntland, while there has been no direct taxation, incidents of extortion of humanitarian agencies were reported. The Humanitarian Coordinator continued to dialogue with Puntland authorities to ensure humanitarian principles of independence and neutrality are preserved and similar incidents are prevented.

The outlook for 2014 is that the access situation will change in relation to political and military developments. In Lower Juba, the formation of the interim administration, recognized by the Federal Government, is likely to lead to improved access in Kismayo and neighbouring districts. The anticipated increase in presence of humanitarian actors in accessible areas in southern and central Somalia, as codified in an agreed approach within the Humanitarian Country Team, is also likely to increase access to people in need in and around those locations and the understanding of needs in adjacent areas that are currently inaccessible.
The Somalia Humanitarian Country Team mainly relies on FSNAU’s food security and nutrition assessments to identify the number of people in need and for response planning. FSNAU’s assessments are thorough and provide a good understanding of the existing needs as well the dynamics and trend of these needs. However, there are no regular sector-specific needs assessments for non-food security sectors. This remains a major gap and weakness.

### ASSESSMENT PLANNING FOR 2014

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<th>Planned dates</th>
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<td>2\textsuperscript{nd}-3\textsuperscript{rd} Quarter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coverage surveys</td>
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<td>March 2014</td>
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<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Km 7-13 on Afgooye Road; IDPS</td>
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<td>Pastoralist basic/informal education assessment</td>
<td>Education Cluster</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapid education assessment</td>
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<td>Lower/Upper Juba region</td>
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<td>IDP/host community education assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
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<td>Southern and central Somalia, WASH Cluster supply hubs, people in need</td>
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<tr>
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<td>November 2013 to February 2014</td>
<td>South Central, Puntland, Somaliland All population of Somalia</td>
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<td>Performance assessment</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>Puntland, Somaliland WASH Cluster partners/ All population of Somalia</td>
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<td>Assessment of water resources available</td>
<td>Gedo region Wash Cluster partners</td>
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<td>Gedo region IDPs, host communities, local population</td>
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<td>Hydrogeological survey and water quality survey</td>
<td>SWALIM (FAO)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Banadir (Mogadishu area) IDPs, host communities, local population</td>
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<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
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<td>Mapping of IDP settlements through mobile technology</td>
<td>Shelter Cluster and partners</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>All Somalia</td>
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<td>Shelter cluster review</td>
<td>REACH</td>
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<td>Baidoa, Kismayo and Galkayo</td>
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<td>Evaluation of local integration projects</td>
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<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
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<td>Protection assessment</td>
<td>Protection Cluster</td>
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<td>Areas of IDP returns</td>
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<td>IDP Profiling exercise</td>
<td>Protection Cluster</td>
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<td>South Central</td>
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