

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JANUARY 24, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

870,000

People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2013

2.3 million

People at Risk of Acute Food Insecurity

OCHA – December 2013

1.1 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia

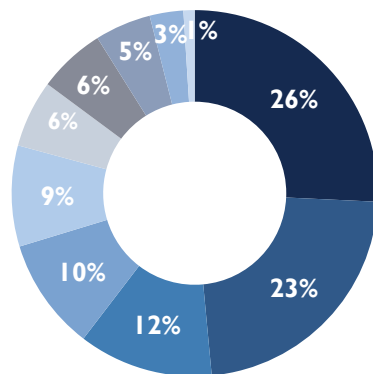
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2013

206,000

Acutely Malnourished Children under Five Years of Age in Somalia

OCHA – December 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (26%)
- Health (23%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (12%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (10%)
- Nutrition (9%)
- Logistics and Relief Commodities (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (6%)
- Protection (5%)
- Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications (3%)
- Other (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite modest improvements in Somalia's humanitarian situation in 2013, insecurity and climatic shocks continue to trigger humanitarian needs.
- The U.S. Government (USG) is providing more than \$46 million in humanitarian assistance to date in FY 2014.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014 TO DATE

USAID/OFDA	\$45,288,419
USAID/FFP ²	\$123,298,945
State/PRM ³	\$12,800,000

\$181,387,364
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- While the number of Somalis experiencing Crisis—IPC 3⁴—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity is below 1 million for the first time since 2008, an additional 2.3 million people are classified as Stressed—IPC 2—and remain vulnerable to reverting to more acute levels of food insecurity, according to the U.N.
- Early January attacks in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu by al-Shabaab militants, threats against humanitarian organizations, and multiple incidents of violence by al-Shabaab in December, underscore continued insecurity in the country.
- Recent climatic shocks—including a cyclone that struck northern Somalia and seasonal floods that inundated southern areas—caused displacement, contaminated water sources, and destroyed agriculture and livestock, affecting approximately 16,000 households.
- In FY 2014 to date, the USG has committed more than \$46 million for emergency food assistance to disaster and conflict-affected Somalis. This funding supplements ongoing USG humanitarian assistance from FY 2013, including food aid; critical health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions; and multi-sector assistance for refugees and other vulnerable populations, among additional activities.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In early January, al-Shabaab militants issued a ban on all internet usage outside of internet cafes in Somalia. Should national internet providers follow the order, the cessation of internet service would greatly hinder the work of relief organizations in the country. Furthermore, humanitarian staff must contend with the threat of violence against individuals utilizing internet services available through mobile devices and fiber optic cables.
- On January 14, al-Shabaab issued a statement warning Somalis to refrain from working for or engaging with humanitarian organizations, possibly implying that U.N. agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may be the target of future attacks, according to a security-focused NGO working on the ground. Along with January media reports that al-Shabaab militants recently detained a number of people working for international relief organizations in Bay and Middle Juba regions, these incidents highlight the ongoing safety and security challenges for humanitarian aid organizations in Somalia. The reported kidnappings follow a December 18 attack on international aid workers that killed six people, including four doctors.
- Although the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is trying to secure areas controlled by al-Shabaab, recent attacks—including the January 1 car bombings in front of a hotel in Mogadishu, which killed 11 people, and a December 5 car bombing in Bari Region, which killed 10 people and wounded 30 others—underscores the continued insecurity for civilians throughout Somalia.
- Inter-communal fighting over farmland in Jowhar District, Middle Shabelle, displaced an estimated 3,000 households in November, and the insecurity is exacerbating a humanitarian situation that is already fragile due to flooding in Middle Shabelle Region, according to OCHA. In response, humanitarian actors provided emergency relief supplies, including WASH items, to displaced populations. However, the U.N. reports that an additional 2,000 households across eight villages in Middle Shabelle are inaccessible due to flooding and insecurity.

DISPLACEMENT

- As of December 18, approximately 1.1 million Somalis remained internally displaced within Somalia, including 80,000 new IDPs since January 2013. Somalia also hosts over 12,300 asylum seekers and refugees from surrounding countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. From October to November, more than 12,500 Somalis relocated internally, due to eviction, lack of livelihood opportunities, inter-communal conflict, drought, insecurity, and flooding, according to UNHCR. In addition, nearly 1 million Somali refugees reside in neighboring countries, including nearly 245,000 refugees in Ethiopia, more than 474,000 refugees in Kenya, and more than 231,000 refugees in Yemen.
- On November 10, UNHCR and the governments of Kenya and Somalia signed a tripartite agreement to establish the legal framework for the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Kenya to Somalia. Approximately 10,000 Somali refugees originating from Bay, Gedo, and Lower Juba regions, and currently residing at the Dadaab refugee site in Kenya, will participate in the pilot program and receive return support.
- In mid-December, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in coordination with regional officials, the U.N., and local and international NGOs, began resettlement activities to facilitate voluntary relocation and integration of an estimated 84,000 IDPs living in Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed regions. The program will provide IDPs with permanent shelter on land donated by the local municipality. IOM reports that resettlement activities are currently taking place in Mohamed Mooge A and B settlements in Hargeisa District, Woqooyi Galbeed Region; the organization expects a similar operation to take place for IDPs living in Stadium and State House IDP sites in Hargeisa city, as well as for individuals at the Burao IDP site in Togdheer.
- Through a partner, USAID/OFDA is implementing a multi-sector humanitarian program that builds community resilience and meets the immediate needs of IDPs and returnees by providing livelihood returns packages and temporary employment opportunities, psychosocial support programs for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, and GBV prevention training for IDP camp and host communities throughout Somalia.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Higher than average rainfall during the October-to-December *deyr* rainy season contributed to river flooding in Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions. Between November 7 and 10, the U.N. conducted a multi-cluster rapid assessment, finding that localized flooding damaged 8,000 hectares of land in Balcad and Jowhar districts, Middle Shabelle, and affected approximately 11,000 households. In response, local authorities and humanitarian partners delivered emergency food aid, shelter support, and medical services to flood-affected populations, according to OCHA.
- On November 10, Tropical Cyclone 03A made landfall in Bari and Nugal regions in northern Somalia and caused heavy rains and widespread flooding, which affected nearly 5,000 pastoralist households, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) reported the deaths of 162 people and 1 million livestock, the destruction of fishing boats, and the displacement of approximately 10,000 families resulting from the storm. In response, approximately 340 metric tons (MT) of USAID/FPP food commodities reached 4,000 households, through distribution by the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), enabling 27,000 cyclone-affected people to meet their basic food needs for one month. Through another partner, USAID/FPP supported cash-based food assistance programs for 7,000 people in cyclone-affected Bender Bayla District in Bari Region. In addition, UNHCR provided emergency relief supplies, including plastic sheeting, blankets, and water containers, to approximately 20,000 cyclone-affected people, while WFP plans to expand nutrition and livelihood programs to address the risk of increased malnutrition in children under the age of five.
- In late November, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) warned that the recent cyclone, heavy rainfall, and flooding could negatively affect a *deyr* harvest season already expected to be below average. In the first half of 2014, while the majority of the country will face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, the food security situation will likely deteriorate further in Galgadud, Mudug, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions.
- USAID/FPP recently committed more than \$15 million to NGO partners to support food assistance programs in Somalia. Planned interventions include provision of cash and food vouchers to enable more than 145,000 beneficiaries to meet half of their monthly food needs for six months, agricultural and livestock training, and distributions of seeds and other agricultural inputs.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/FPP has also contributed more than 17,500 MT of food—valued at approximately \$31.1 million—to assist food-insecure, displaced, and otherwise vulnerable Somalis countrywide.

NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

- Between September and mid-December 2013, the number of reported wild poliovirus Type 1 (WPV1) cases in Somalia increased from 174 to 183, with the most recent onset of paralysis reported on October 9, according to the U.N. The humanitarian response to the outbreak continued countrywide as health partners conducted a ninth round of outbreak response immunizations between November 17 and 20, targeting children under five years of age in accessible districts of Somalia. OCHA has not received reports of new cases from Banadir Region, the outbreak's epicenter, since July.
- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reports that in addition to the polio immunization campaigns, health partners have established 284 permanent vaccination posts at transit points, specifically in areas affected by insecurity, so that health actors can more easily immunize children in transit and help prevent the spread of WPV1.
- Between December 22 and 26, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO implemented a five-day vaccination campaign in southern and central Somalia to reduce the incidence of vaccine-preventable disease, which remains a major cause of death and disability for Somali children, according to WHO. With the support of UNICEF and WHO, FGoS health authorities immunized an estimated 1 million children against a number of diseases and vaccinated nearly 1.2 million women of childbearing age against tetanus.
- The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) for Somalia recently allocated nearly \$1.2 million to support emergency health and WASH activities for the ongoing flood response in Middle Shabelle. CHF allotted \$545,000 to establish seven temporary health posts and provide referral services to an estimated 84,000 people displaced by flooding and

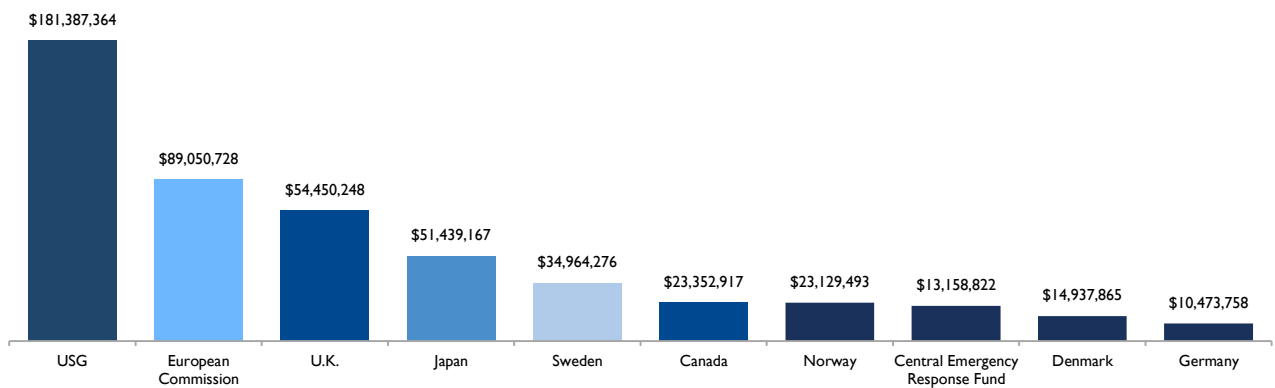
conflict, as well as \$640,000 to provide approximately 19,200 affected people with improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In early December 2013, the U.N. revised the 2014 funding request for the 2013-2015 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) to \$928 million—a decrease of nearly 30 percent from the \$1.3 billion requested in 2013—citing the slightly improved humanitarian situation throughout Somalia. The modified CAP aims to assist 3.2 million people through 298 multi-sector project proposals in 2014. According to OCHA, the revised appeal added humanitarian protection as a strategic objective and will address food insecurity and the needs of returning Somali refugees. The CAP plans to strengthen resilience through provision of basic services, productive safety nets, and livelihood support. In 2013, international donors committed more than \$713 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, according to the U.N.

2013 AND 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 24, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2013 and 2014, which began on October 1, 2012, and October 1, 2013, respectively.

CONTEXT

- Since 1991, Somalia has experienced a persistent complex emergency due to chronic food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods. The 2011 drought—widely regarded as the country's worst in 60 years—severely reduced food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas, resulting in famine in areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as among IDPs in Mogadishu and the nearby Afgooye corridor.
- Despite improvements in 2013, malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world, and ongoing insecurity in parts of southern and central Somalia—particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present—contributes to the complex emergency in Somalia. Sustained life-saving humanitarian assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at protecting livelihoods and building resilience, is critical to help vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce malnutrition, and protect livelihoods.
- Due to ongoing and anticipated humanitarian needs, on November 22, 2013, U.S. Ambassador James P. McNulty, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2014.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2013 and 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$45,222,176
	Program Support		\$66,243
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$45,288,945
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	56,000 MT of Title II-Funded and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$96,908,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs; 140 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$26,390,945
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$123,298,945
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Multi-sector Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$12,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$12,800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2013 and FY 2014			\$181,387,364

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of January 24, 2014.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>