

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 19, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

731,000

Somalis Experiencing Crisis and Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity

UN Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit in Somalia (FSNAU) – January 2015

2.3 million

Somalis Experiencing Stressed Levels of Food Insecurity

FSNAU – January 2015

892,900

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 2015

965,664

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries

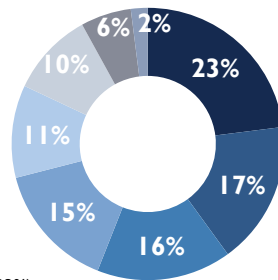
UNHCR – December 2014

\$862.5 million

Funding requested by humanitarian organizations to provide assistance in 2015

UN – December 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (23%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (17%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (16%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Protection (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (6%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Cash Transfers for Food
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Food Vouchers

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UN reports more than 3,000 violent incidents took place in 2014 with humanitarian access implications for affected communities and aid workers
- Numbers of acutely and severely malnourished children declines since July 2014; however, more than 202,000 children younger than five years of age are acutely malnourished, including more than 38,000 severely malnourished children
- The 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requests nearly \$863 to meet humanitarian needs in Somalia in 2015

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$46,178,686
USAID/FFP ²	\$156,343,600
State/PRM ³	\$27,300,000

\$229,822,286

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN reports that conflict, limited humanitarian access, and insufficient funding during 2014 have led an estimated 3 million people in Somalia to currently require humanitarian assistance. This includes approximately 731,000 people that will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity between January and June, reports the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴
- On December 8, 2014, the UN launched the 2015 HRP for Somalia, requesting nearly \$863 million to meet the needs of nearly 2.8 million Somalis in 2015. The 2015 HRP appeal represents a 7 percent reduction from 2014, which does not reflect an improved humanitarian situation, but rather relates to both ongoing capacity and security challenges that constrain the scale of relief operations, as well as an anticipated increase in development programming. In FY 2014 and to date in FY2015, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$230 million to support humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

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

- Insecurity affecting humanitarian access and aid workers increased in 2014, the UN reports. In total, more than 3,000 violent incidents occurred with humanitarian access implications for affected communities and aid workers. The majority of the conflict events and fatalities happened in southern Somalia; in the capital city of Mogadishu, the number of attacks rose by 53 percent compared to 2013.
 - Given the increased incidents against humanitarian personnel, facilities, and assets throughout 2014, relief organizations have enhanced protective measures and enacted temporary movement restrictions. According to the UN, while humanitarian actors have improved preparedness and response measures, risk mitigation remains a challenge, particularly in southern and central Somalia where insecurity has severely inhibited road access. Despite insecurity, relief agencies have delivered humanitarian assistance to some hard-to-reach areas in Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Juba, and Galgaduud regions via access corridors in Puntland and through the Kenya–Somalia border.
 - On February 9, Somalia’s federal parliament approved a new cabinet following weeks of political maneuvering. The new cabinet will lead efforts to accomplish a set of Somali-led priorities, which center on drafting a constitution outlining a new federal structure to mitigate regional and clan rivalries, as well as preparing for presidential elections in 2016. Ahead of the cabinet approval, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and head of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia Nicholas Kay noted that federalism is linked to benefits and service delivery for Somalis in need, and that the serious humanitarian crisis in Somalia requires ongoing support.
 - In late November 2014, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) launched the Somalia Country-Specific Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination Guidelines for Humanitarian Actors Engagement with AMISOM. The guidelines establish principles and practices for constructive civil-military relations between AMISOM and humanitarian partners operating in the same areas. The guidelines aim to minimize the potential for competition and conflict and ensure a mutual understanding of the respective mandates between different actors.
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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Average-to-above-average October-to-December *deyr* rains in the surplus cereal-producing regions of Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, in addition to improved livestock conditions and mostly stable food prices, have improved food security in Somalia, according to an assessment conducted by FEWS NET and FSNAU between October and December 2014. Despite improvements, relief agencies estimate that approximately 731,000 people—primarily in the agropastoral areas of Hiraan, riverine areas of Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle Region’s Jowhar District—will experience Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity between February and June. This figure represents a 29 percent decrease from the July-to-December 2014 period, when more than 1 million people were experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity. In addition, approximately 2.3 million people will likely face Stressed-level food insecurity in the coming months and be highly vulnerable to shocks. IDPs constitute the majority of the population—approximately 76 percent—experiencing acute food insecurity, FEWS NET and FSNAU report.
- The below-average April-to-July *gu* and *deyr* rainy seasons in southern Somalia in 2014 failed to fully replenish water resources and restore pasture, which could result in atypical livestock migration patterns in some southern and central pastoral areas during the January-to-March dry season, FEWS NET reports. The migration patterns are likely to reduce household access to milk and temporarily reduce income from livestock sales; as a result, some areas are likely to deteriorate to a Stressed level of food insecurity during this time.
- Food security in the coastal areas of central and northeastern Somalia will likely improve from Crisis to Stressed levels in the coming months due to reduced levels of conflict and subsequent improved access to humanitarian assistance and markets, FEWS NET reports.
- The Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food assistance activities in Somalia, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—requests nearly \$400 million in the 2015 HRP, representing a 7 percent increase from the 2014 appeal and the largest sector request at approximately 46 percent of the total HRP budget. In FY 2014, USAID/FFP provided \$127.5 million in food assistance to Somalia.

- USAID/FFP partners with the UN World Food Program (WFP), other public international organizations, and NGOs on relief, nutrition, livelihoods, social safety net, and resilience-oriented activities in Somalia. These activities include in-kind food assistance and regional procurement, as well as cash- and market-based interventions such as cash transfers, cash-for-work programs, and food vouchers.
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NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- More than 202,000 children under the age of five years in Somalia are acutely malnourished, including more than 38,000 severely malnourished children who face a high risk of morbidity and death, FSNAU reports. The number of acutely malnourished children and severely malnourished children has declined by approximately 7 and 13 percent, respectively, since July 2014. However, FSNAU notes that global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in five of 13 surveyed IDP settlements and the median GAM level in central and southern Somalia remain above the UN World Health Organization (WHO) 15 percent emergency threshold.
 - According to the UN, emergency and life-saving interventions—specifically to control disease outbreaks and epidemics—and the provision of primary and basic secondary health services, including child health, remain critical needs in Somalia. In spite of efforts to reach affected populations, the UN reported that funding shortfalls in 2014 meant that an estimated 1.5 million people did not have access to primary health care services, including 300,000 children less than five years of age.
 - During 2014, the number of measles diagnoses in Somalia tripled to nearly 10,300 suspected cases compared to 2013, WHO reports. Along with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WHO received \$1.45 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and \$300,000 from the Common Humanitarian Fund to conduct measles outbreak response campaigns that reached more than 82 percent of the 500,000 children targeted in the most affected regions of Banadir, Lower Juba, and areas in Puntland. According to OCHA, approximately 290,000 children received measles vaccinations in Banadir and Lower Juba regions as of November 2014. Across Somalia, an estimated 30 percent of children less than one year old receive measles vaccinations through routine immunization services; in some insecure areas in southern and central regions, measles immunization is as low as 15 percent. OCHA reports that nationwide measles campaigns targeting children between nine months and 15 years of age are planned for 2015.
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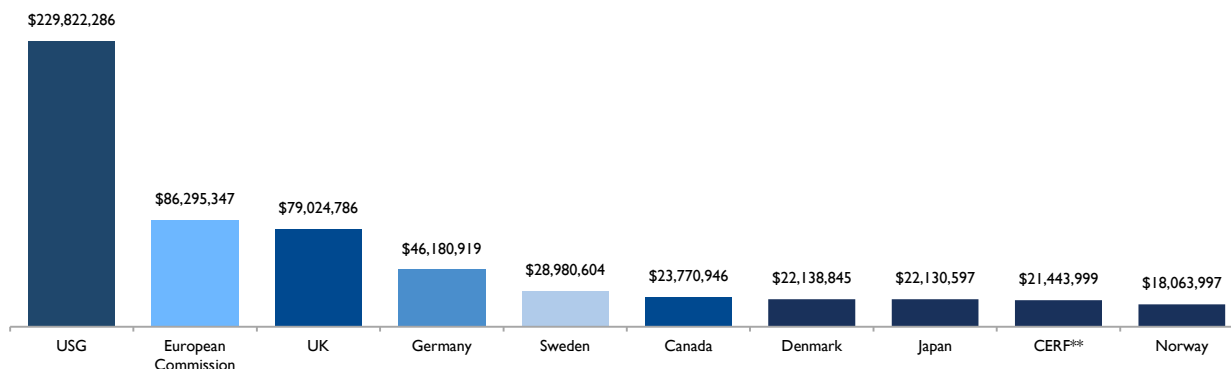
PROTECTION

- Beyond the need to safeguard civilian lives during armed conflict and support durable solutions for IDPs by improving access to adequate housing, the UN has highlighted preventing and responding to high rates of gender-based violence (GBV)—particularly in IDP settlements—as a crucial protection activities required in Somalia. According to the UN, Protection Cluster organizations had reached 13 percent of the 66,000 people targeted for specialized protection services as of November 2014.
- In 2014, UNICEF supported efforts to identify, trace, and reunify more than 900 separated and unaccompanied children and assisted more than 3,400 children and women survivors of violence. However, funding shortages caused GBV service delivery programs—with the exception of one program in Mogadishu—to end in December, leaving no GBV response activities in conflict-affected areas.
- UNICEF reported that, during December, the agency referred 300 children for specialized services, including medical care and psychosocial support, as well as family reunification for children removed from clan militia or child trafficking situations and/or abandoned. In addition, 400 children graduated from the UNICEF-supported reintegration program rehabilitating children formerly associated with armed groups.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$4.4 million to UNICEF and other humanitarian partners providing protection support to conflict-affected populations, including children, in Somalia.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Humanitarian organizations requested \$863 million through the 2015 HRP for Somalia to meet the most urgent needs of approximately 2.76 vulnerable Somalis—approximately 85 percent of those in need—in 2015. Donors have committed \$13.9 million as of February 19.
- To date, donors have provided approximately 49 percent of the \$933 million requested by the 2014 HRP for Somalia. UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Somalia Philippe Lazzarini noted that the humanitarian situation significantly deteriorated in 2014 for the first time since the end of the 2011 famine due to conflict, limited humanitarian access, and low funding.

2014 AND 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 19, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments in FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, 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 2014, malnutrition rates in Somalia remain among the highest in the world, and ongoing insecurity in the country—particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present—contributes to the complex emergency. 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 October 1, 2014, 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 2015.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	16,980 metric tons (MT) of In-Kind and Regionally Procured Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$28,855,600

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE	\$28,855,600
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2015	\$29,355,600

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management Policy and Practice; WASH	Countrywide	\$45,046,867
	Program Support		\$631,819
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$45,678,686
USAID/FFP			
WFP	52,902 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$89,218,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs; Emergency Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$38,270,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$127,488,000
STATE/PRM			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$27,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$27,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014			\$200,466,686
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014 and FY 2015			\$229,822,286

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated funding amounts as of February 19, 2015.

³ Estimated 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>