

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

JULY 18, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

857,000

Somalis Experiencing Crisis and Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit in Somalia (FSNAU) – February 2014

2 million

Somalis Experiencing Stressed-Level Acute Food Insecurity
FSNAU – March 2014

1.1 million

Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – June 2014

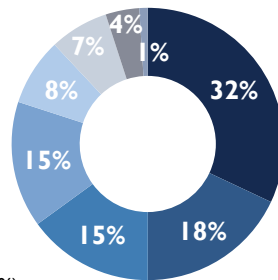
43

Percent Morbidity Rate Among Mogadishu IDP Children
FSNAU – May–June 2014

61

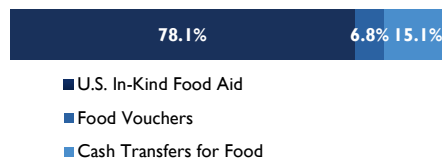
Percent of Requested \$933 Million Still Required to Meet Humanitarian Needs Through the End of 2014
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – July 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (32%)
- Protection (18%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (15%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Risk Management, Policy, & Practice (1%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Incidents of violence continue to affect parts of Somalia, including Mogadishu.
- The U.N. warns of deteriorating food security conditions in Somalia in the coming months and appeals for donor support.
- Measles cases have increased in the first half of 2014, including approximately 1,350 reported cases in March and April.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$19,874,857
USAID/FFP ²	\$95,216,422
State/PRM ³	\$27,300,000
\$142,391,279	
TOTAL USAID AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 8, members of al-Shabaab targeted the Somali presidential palace—known as Villa Somalia, which also houses several government offices—in Mogadishu. The attackers apparently detonated suicide vests, according to international media. The President of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, was not present at Villa Somalia at the time. The latest attack follows a trend of recent violence in Mogadishu, including a suicide car bomb near the Somali Federal Parliament on July 5, which killed at least four people, and the assassination of Somali Member of Parliament Ahmed Mohamud Hayd on July 3—the first anniversary of the launch of the U.N. Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Al-Shabaab also claimed responsibility for these attacks.
- Food security in Somalia is predicted to deteriorate during the remainder of 2014. Reports from FSNAU within the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as the USAID/FFP-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), indicate that limited and erratic rains, rising food prices, and violence restricting the flow of goods will worsen the already serious food crisis in the country. Approximately 2.9 million people across Somalia are in need of urgent life-saving and livelihoods support, according to the U.N.

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)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Incidents of violence and insecurity are widespread across Somalia, particularly in southern and central areas of the country where the Somali National Army (SNA) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) launched an offensive in March to retake al-Shabaab-held areas. OCHA estimates that 3 million people live in these areas, which cover Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, and Lower Shabelle regions.
- UNSOM reported that aid agencies, led by OCHA, travelled to Maaxas in Hiraan Region in late May to assess the humanitarian situation on the ground and deliver aid to affected communities. Maaxas was one of 10 newly accessible areas recovered from al-Shabaab control. Humanitarian missions also took place in May and June to Afgooye in Middle Shabelle; Warsheikh in Middle Juba; Waajid in Bakool; and Kismayo in Lower Juba. While the withdrawal of al-Shabaab from key towns in the south has enabled an increased degree of international presence, al-Shabaab maintains control over some key supply routes, hampering commercial activities and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, according to OCHA.
- In early June, three aid workers employed with an international non-governmental organization in Puntland were released after nearly two years in captivity. Aid workers in Somalia operate in a dangerous environment, and national staff in particular tend to be targeted more than international staff due to their increased presence. In 2013 and to date in 2014, militants targeted 31 aid workers in Somalia, according to the Aid Worker Security Database.

DISPLACEMENT

- UNHCR reported that an estimated 1.1 million Somalis remain internally displaced as of late June, including 893,000 people in the south-central region, 129,000 people in Puntland, and 84,000 people in Somaliland. In the south-central region, approximately 369,000 IDPs live in makeshift camps in Mogadishu.
- OCHA reported that two sites on the road between Mogadishu and Afgooye town have received new IDPs in the weeks and months following the SNA–AMISOM offensive, as well as from inter-communal fighting in Lower Shabelle and evictions in Mogadishu. OCHA indicated that, while the number of IDPs is increasing in these areas, humanitarian organizations have had to curtail services due to lack of funding.
- At present, more than 950,000 Somali refugees are living in neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, according to UNHCR.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- On July 8, Philippe Lazzarini, the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Somalia, warned that the latest assessments forecast that the country's food crisis will deteriorate in the coming months. The HC's announcement came as FSNAU and FEWS NET issued early warnings for food insecurity and drought across many areas of Somalia and a developing food emergency for Mogadishu IDPs. Conflict has also disrupted the planting season and, along with the blockage of supply routes and resulting food price increases, has worsened the food security situation.
- The April-to-June *gu* rains fell at less than 50 percent of normal levels. As the dry season advances, FSNAU reports that the resulting severe water scarcity is likely to hit the country's livestock sector, which employs 65 percent of working Somalis and is a major source of foreign earnings. FAO noted that the negative trends are not expected to reverse until the next rains, which are anticipated in October.
- Approximately 857,000 people are at Crisis and Emergency—IPC 3 and 4—levels of food insecurity in Somalia, including parts of Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, and Nugaal regions.⁴ Of that figure, OCHA estimates that 74 percent are IDPs. A further 2 million people are considered to be at a Stressed—IPC 2—level of food insecurity.
- FSNAU predicts food security will deteriorate from IPC 3 to IPC 4 among IDPs in Mogadishu, where levels of acute malnutrition and mortality have surpassed emergency thresholds.

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.

- An estimated 203,000 children under the age of five, primarily in south-central Somalia, are acutely malnourished, with one quarter of those severely malnourished, according to FSNAU.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has contributed nearly \$1.4 million to support agriculture and food security programs in Somalia. Among other activities, USAID/OFDA's agriculture and food security assistance provides farmers and their families with seeds and tools, as well as improvements to irrigation methods.
- In June, USAID/FFP committed \$9.5 million, including more than 7,030 metric tons (MT) of food, to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) in Somalia. The funding and support brings USAID/FFP's total FY 2014 assistance to Somalia to \$95.2 million, including 41,400 MT of in-kind food commodities for relief, nutrition, and livelihoods activities. In FY 2014, USAID/FFP also provided 410 MT of emergency nutrition products to treat children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. USAID/FFP continues to support other implementing partners in Somalia with diverse interventions, including cash transfers and food vouchers; agricultural, livestock, and vocational training; and school meals.

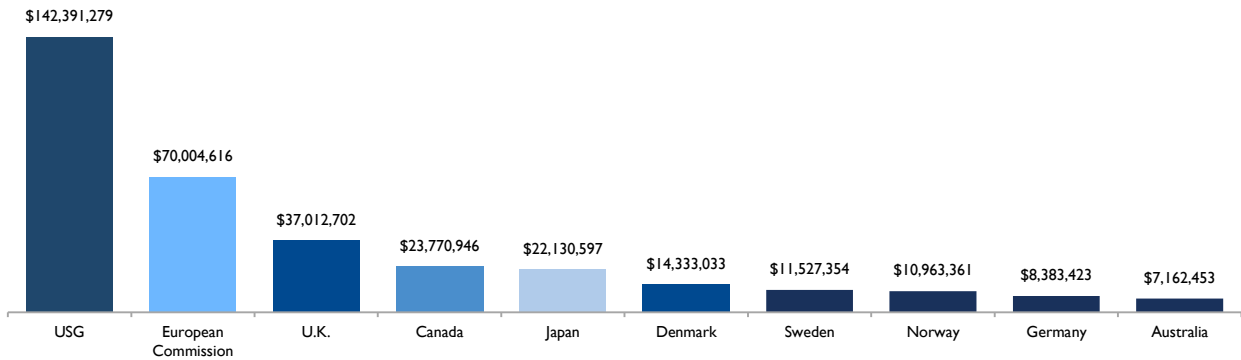
HEALTH

- Between March and April, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) registered more than 1,350 suspected cases of measles in Somalia—more than four times the number seen during the same period in 2013. UNICEF estimates that less than one-third of children below the age of five in Somalia received measles vaccinations in 2013 through routine immunization services. To prevent thousands of measles-associated deaths, UNICEF reports that approximately 5 million children and youth between nine months and 15 years old require vaccinations at a cost of \$9 million. The U.N., through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), announced in early July that it had allocated \$1.4 million for a campaign to combat the outbreak of measles in Somalia. The CERF contribution will be used to vaccinate 520,000 children below the age of five in the worst-affected areas of Banadir, Lower Juba, and Puntland. WHO notes that only 30 percent of people have access to health services in Somalia, and one in five children die before their fifth birthdays, with measles one of the leading causes of death among young children.
- In late May, UNICEF reported that flash flooding in Gedo, Lower Juba, and Middle Shabelle had contaminated water sources, leading to increased cases of acute watery diarrhea and cholera.
- In a nutrition update published in June, FSNAU reported that the morbidity rate among Mogadishu IDP children under the age of five was just over 43 percent, meaning that nearly one in every two children assessed had taken ill two weeks in advance of the survey. FSNAU attributed the high morbidity to acute watery diarrhea and other seasonal infections.
- To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$6.3 million to humanitarian partners to respond to the health needs of IDPs and conflict-affected populations in Somalia. Through USAID/OFDA programs, tens of thousands of children below the age of five years have access to vital health care services, including immunizations. In addition, USAID/OFDA assistance is helping provide trainings and continuing medical education for health workers, as well as supporting disease early warning and surveillance systems.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On June 4, the U.N. called for \$60 million for Somalia for the following three months, warning that the humanitarian situation is quickly sliding back into a major humanitarian crisis. In her briefing to the U.N. Security Council, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs Valerie Amos stressed that swift action was necessary to assist with food security, immunizations, and strengthening the overall resilience of Somali people.
- The Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for Somalia—formerly known as a Consolidated Appeal Process—remains underfunded at 29 percent as of July 18. Approximately \$665 million of the requested \$933 million is still required to provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia through the end of 2014. The U.N. warned that low funding for the 2014 appeal could compromise fragile improvements made since the famine of 2011.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of July 18, 2014. 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 from FY 2014, which began October 1, 2013.

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 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 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 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; Risk Management Policy and Practice; Nutrition; Protection; and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$19,843,038
	Program Support		\$31,819
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$19,874,857
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	41,400 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$69,907,600

Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs; 410 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$25,308,822
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$95,216,422
STATE/PRM			
International Humanitarian Organization	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			\$142,391,279

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of July 17, 2014.

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.