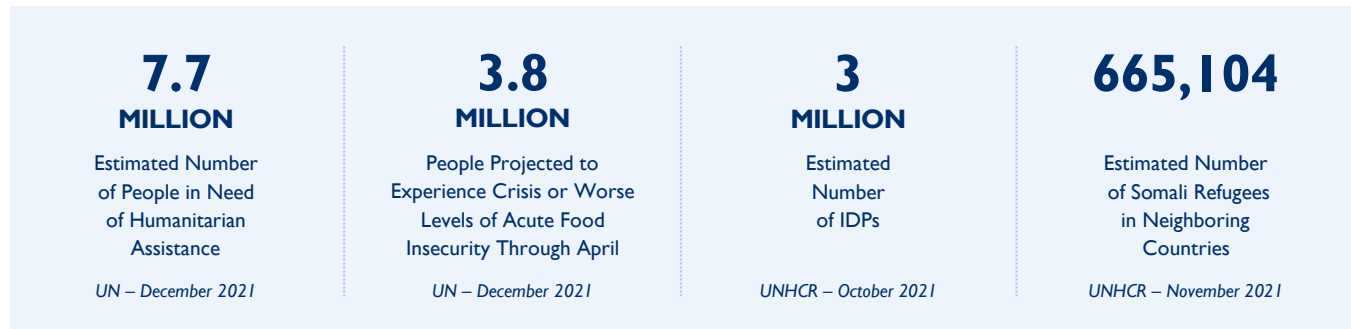


# Somalia – Complex Emergency

JANUARY 10, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- An estimated 7.7 million people across Somalia are likely to require humanitarian assistance in 2022 largely due to drought and continued insecurity.
- Approximately 3.8 million people countrywide will likely require emergency food assistance to meet basic needs through early 2022, likely increasing to 4.6 million people by May.
- Armed conflict and insecurity continue to drive humanitarian needs and generate internal displacement across Somalia.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the Somalia Response in FY 2021 and FY 2022	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$376,344,292
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$52,350,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$428,694,292</b>

*For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5*

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup> Total U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding for the Somalia regional response during FY 2021 includes \$41,856,716 for Somali refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, and South Africa.

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### 2022 HRP Aims to Reach 5.5 Million People

The UN released the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in December, requesting nearly \$1.5 billion to reach approximately 5.5 million of the country's most vulnerable people in 2022. The HRP identifies 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across Somalia, marking an increase of 1.8 million people compared to the country's 2021 HRP and an approximately 140 percent increase in needs since 2015. While relief actors partially attribute deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country to continued drought, conflict, and the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the UN's use of updated statistics showing a higher population than in previous years also contributed to the increase in needs highlighted in the HRP. Moreover, the UN reported that insecurity displaced more than 540,000 people between January and October 2021, with drought likely to exacerbate conflict and displacement in Somalia in the coming months.

### Below-Average Rainfall, Severe Drought Drive Humanitarian Needs

The Federal Government of Somalia declared a national emergency due to the impact of drought on November 23, 2021, as poor rains during the October-to-December *deyr* rainy season marked the country's third consecutive season of below-average rainfall. Between early October and late November, rainfall in central and southern Somalia, as well as parts of northern Somalia, were between 55 and 70 percent below 40-year average levels, leading Somalia's Bari, Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Mudug, and Nugaal regions to experience the most severe period of dry weather recorded in more than four decades, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). By the end of 2021, drought had left 3.2 million people across Somalia facing severe food, pasture, and water shortages and displaced nearly 169,000 people, according to the UN. Prolonged drought conditions have also contributed to extensive livestock losses, declines in agricultural production, and rising prices for food and essential commodities such as fuel and livestock fodder. In total, an estimated 2.6 million people across 66 of the country's 74 districts had insufficient access to safe drinking water as of December, resulting in increased displacement, wasting rates, and morbidity related to cholera and other diseases, according to relief actors.

Somalia may experience a fourth consecutive season of below-average rainfall during the April-to-June 2022 *gu* rainy season, potentially leading to increased needs for emergency food assistance to enable populations to avoid Crisis—IPC 3—or worse outcomes during the year, according to FEWS NET and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit.<sup>3</sup> In response to growing drought-related needs, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) released a 2022 Drought Response Plan for Somalia on December 9, requesting \$211 million to assist 1.2 million drought-affected people throughout Somalia between January and June.

### Nearly 5 Million People to Require Emergency Food Assistance by May

Prolonged drought conditions—coupled with the adverse socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, insecurity, and other factors—continue to undermine food production and generate heightened food insecurity across Somalia. The number of people experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity will likely increase significantly during the January-to-March dry season, particularly in internally displaced person (IDP) sites and rural livelihood zones in central and southern Somalia, according to FEWS NET. Below-average rainfall across Somalia continues to limit demand for

<sup>3</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

agricultural labor and reduce household incomes, while severely depleted pasture and water shortages have resulted in poor livestock body conditions and below-average milk production, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. Meanwhile, significant livestock deaths linked to disease and hunger have occurred in the worst-affected areas of central and southern Somalia's Galgaduud, Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Mudug regions.

Without additional humanitarian assistance, an estimated 3.8 million people will likely experience Crisis or worse outcomes in January 2022, while an estimated 4.6 million individuals may experience the same conditions by May, according to the 2022 HRP. Moreover, an estimated 1.2 million children ages five years and younger are likely to suffer from wasting between August 2021 and July 2022, of whom more than 210,000 are projected to experience severe wasting—a life-threatening form of malnutrition—and may require immediate treatment, according to a November IPC analysis.

### **Insecurity Threatens Civilian Populations, Disrupts Humanitarian Access**

Armed conflict, civil unrest, and political instability continue to drive displacement and generate humanitarian needs across Somalia. As of November, attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in 2021 had increased by approximately 40 percent compared to levels recorded the previous year, the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project reports. In addition, intercommunal conflict—particularly in central and southern Somalia's Galmudug, Hiraaan, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions and northern Somalia's Sool Region—resulted in an increased number of civilian deaths, decreased livelihood opportunities, and population displacement during the year.

In addition, the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview, released by the UN in October, indicated that relief actors were struggling to reach more than half a million people living in parts of the country held by al-Shabaab (AS) operatives due to ongoing insecurity, movement restrictions, and poor infrastructure. As of December, AS operatives also continued to block major supply routes and disrupt the shipments of food going to markets in parts of South West State, WFP reports. Furthermore, the UN recorded more than 165 security incidents impacting humanitarian operations between January and August 2021.

#### **KEY FIGURES**



**\$209.8  
Million**

In dedicated USG support for emergency food assistance in FY 2021

#### **U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE**

##### **FOOD SECURITY**

USAID/BHA supports the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, and four international non-governmental organizations to provide emergency food assistance to IDPs, host community members, refugees, and other populations facing acute food insecurity in Somalia. With nearly \$210 million in USAID/BHA FY 2021 funding for food assistance, partners are providing cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food assistance—including U.S.-sourced commodities and locally, regionally, and internationally procured commodities—to reduce food consumption gaps at the household level and help prevent the deterioration of food security outcomes across Somalia.



**\$26 Million**

In dedicated USG support for health programming in FY 2021

## HEALTH

USAID/BHA implementing partners are working to enhance access to basic health services across Somalia through integrated health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming. USAID/BHA partners provide medical supplies, support health centers, and train community health workers to address urgent health needs. In addition, State/PRM partners support essential health interventions for IDPs and other vulnerable populations countrywide, including conflict-affected individuals.



**\$26 Million**

In dedicated USG support for WASH programming in FY 2021

## WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout Somalia to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases such as cholera. With USG funding, implementing partners deliver hygiene awareness sessions, rehabilitate water systems destroyed by conflict and natural hazards, and provide safe drinking water and sanitation to populations in need.



**\$58.5 Million**

In dedicated USG support for nutrition programming in FY 2021

## NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports WFP, UNICEF, and seven other implementing partners to prevent, identify, and treat wasting across Somalia. By training local stakeholders on how to effectively manage wasting, USAID/BHA partners support existing community-based nutrition systems to decrease morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition across Somalia. Nutritional programming also supports evidence-based management of malnutrition by focusing on children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women in particular.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and protracted population displacement, as well as recurrent droughts and floods, have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. The current conflict—primarily related to AS attacks and resultant military operations, as well as intercommunal violence—continues to restrict trade and market activities while contributing to population displacement and food insecurity.
- Attacks against civilians and aid workers also disrupt livelihoods and hinder humanitarian response activities, particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where AS is present. Sustained life-saving assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at building resilience, is critical to help vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce acute malnutrition, rebuild assets, and protect livelihoods.
- Recurrent drought conditions and seasonal flooding have amplified conflict-derived humanitarian needs in Somalia; IDPs and other vulnerable populations remain particularly susceptible to cyclical climatic shocks.
- On October 14, 2021, Chargé d'Affaires Colleen Crenwelge redeclared a disaster for FY 2022 in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Somalia.
- On June 17, 2019, USAID Administrator Mark Green reopened the USAID Mission in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu, which had closed in 1991 along with the former U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Gedo, Lower Shabelle	\$7,650,000
	Program Support		\$47,022
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$7,697,022</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOMALIA IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$7,697,022</b>

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2021<sup>2</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
IPs	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments; Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA); Natural Hazards and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$191,569,419
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, and Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$125,050,000
	Food Assistance—28,560 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$51,963,895

	Program Support		\$63,956
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$368,647,270</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
IPs	Camp Coordination and Camp Management; Education; Health; Logistics Support; MPCA; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$52,350,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>\$52,350,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN SOMALIA IN FY 2021</b>			<b>\$420,997,270</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 10, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change

## 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 [interaction.org](https://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)