

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

FEBRUARY 9, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.4 million

People in Somalia Facing Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU – January 2018

2.7 million

People in Somalia Experiencing Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU – January 2018

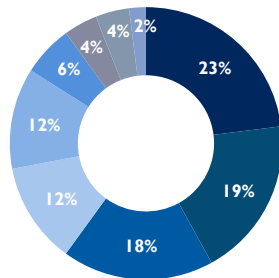
2.1 million

IDPs in Somalia
UN – February 2018

871,800

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (23%)
- Health (19%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (18%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (12%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Protection (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (42%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (29%)
- Food Vouchers (24%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Widespread humanitarian assistance, seasonal rains reduce the risk of Famine
- Humanitarian needs remain high, with 5.4 million people projected to face acute food insecurity through mid-2018
- Insecurity continues to disrupt relief operations in Somalia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$125,993,707
USAID/FFP	\$261,807,676
State/PRM ³	\$35,130,000
Total	\$422,931,383

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Sustained, large-scale deliveries of emergency assistance, coupled with October-to-December *deyr* rainfall in 2017, helped reduce the risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in Somalia through mid-2018, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).⁴
- Humanitarian needs across the country remain high, however, with approximately 2.7 million people projected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity and require humanitarian assistance through June.
- On January 17, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) and the UN launched the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Somalia, requesting more than \$1.5 billion to deliver assistance to 5.4 million of the most vulnerable people in the country.

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). Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2017 also includes approximately \$69 million for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

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.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On January 30, representatives from the FGoS, UN agencies, and international donors—including USAID—attended a high-level roundtable in Somalia’s capital city of Mogadishu on the emergency drought response and early recovery activities. During the event, the FGoS outlined preliminary results from the Drought Impact Needs Assessment, which identified an estimated \$1.8 billion in damages and losses due to ongoing drought conditions and prolonged Famine risks. When completed, the assessment results will inform the FGoS Recovery and Resilience Framework—a strategy that outlines how improved collaboration among development and humanitarian actors could increase the resilience of vulnerable populations in Somalia between 2018 and 2022. The Recovery and Resilience Framework also aims to align activities with interventions identified in the annual HRP for Somalia.
 - The UK Secretary of State for International Development Penny Mordaunt traveled to Somalia in late January to assess the humanitarian situation and observe emergency interventions funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). During the visit, the Secretary announced an additional £21 million—approximately \$29.2 million—in DFID funding to support life-saving assistance for displaced and vulnerable populations across Somalia.
 - On January 16, the FGoS launched the National Disaster Management Policy, which aims to strengthen national and local capacity for effective disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery. The policy—developed and launched with the support of a USAID/OFDA partner—provides a coordination and management framework for both natural and man-made disasters, with the goals of saving lives and protecting the environment, livelihoods, and property. The policy development process, led by the FGoS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, included consultations with federal and local authorities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector representatives, civil society organizations, and community representatives. USAID/OFDA and other donors provided financial and technical support for the development of the National Disaster Management Policy.
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INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Somalia remains one of the most dangerous countries in the world for aid workers, according to the UN. Between January and December 2017, violent incidents affected at least 116 humanitarian workers, representing an approximately 84 percent increase compared to the 63 aid workers impacted in 2016. The incidents included the abductions of more than 30 humanitarian staff—a drastic increase compared to 2016, when the UN did not report any abductions. The UN reports that the rise in violent incidents is partially due to the increased exposure of aid workers following the scale-up in humanitarian operations during 2017. Additional contributing factors include a surge in attacks targeting civilian areas, which exposed relief personnel and facilities to collateral damage and accidents. From 2016–2017, the UN reported a total of 30 aid worker deaths in Somalia, including 16 deaths in 2017.
- Insecurity increased during January 2018 in disputed areas of the semi-autonomous regions of Somaliland and Puntland, largely stemming from intercommunal conflict, land disputes, and political tensions. The security incidents resulted in civilian deaths, population displacement, and program delays for at least one USAID/OFDA partner. On January 8, Somaliland security forces seized control of Sool Region’s Tukaraq village, previously a Puntland administrative center, international media reported. The event prompted a USAID/OFDA partner to cancel planned travel to Sool, while another USAID/OFDA partner reduced emergency operations in the area, pending improved security conditions.
- The UN recorded more than 1.1 million new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia during 2017, with drought conditions accounting for an estimated 892,000 new IDPs. Many new IDPs have relocated from rural to urban areas of the country, and humanitarian organizations report that the IDP influx has resulted in overcrowding at displacement sites and increased pressure on already scarce resources and basic infrastructure, such as health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Overall, an estimated 2.1 million IDPs were sheltering in Somalia as of early February, primarily due to conflict, intercommunal violence, and prolonged drought conditions, according to the UN.
- The UN reports that authorities and landowners forcibly evicted more than 200,000 individuals between January and December 2017, of whom an estimated 154,000—77 percent—were residing in Mogadishu. Ongoing evictions have

hindered deliveries of humanitarian assistance for IDPs sheltering in informal sites and disrupted efforts to promote economic recovery and resilience.

- In late December 2017, land ownership disputes led to the eviction of up to 27,000 IDPs near the K13 displacement site on the outskirts of Mogadishu, exacerbating emergency food, shelter, and other humanitarian needs, according to the UN. In response, humanitarian organizations—including USAID partners—delivered in-kind and cash-based food assistance and other emergency interventions to populations affected by the evictions. The UN expects forced evictions to continue across Somalia in 2018, given widespread uncertainty regarding land tenure, weak protective structures for vulnerable populations, and the potential for increased commercial and development investments in and around Mogadishu.
- During 2017, members of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—assessed the level and quality of assistance for an estimated 1.5 million IDPs across more than 1,800 formal and informal IDP settlements in Somalia. The gathered data has enhanced emergency response activities and helped ensure that humanitarian interventions reach the most vulnerable individuals in the country.
- Between December 2014 and mid-January 2018, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assisted the voluntary repatriation of approximately 75,300 Somali refugees from Kenya’s Dadaab refugee camp complex to Somalia. The UN reports that nearly 33,400 refugees returned to Somalia between January and December 2017, with additional returns expected during 2018.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- In late January, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that a sustained increase in humanitarian assistance, coupled with moderately below-average October-to-December *deyr* rains in 2017, had reduced the risk of Famine-level acute food insecurity in Somalia through mid-2018. Overall, FEWS NET and FSNAU project a slight improvement in food security conditions in Somalia, with an estimated 2.7 million people likely experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity between February and June, representing a nearly 7 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2017. An additional 2.7 million people are expected to face Stressed—IPC 2—level food insecurity through June.
- Seasonal improvements remain tenuous, however, and the FEWS NET and FSNAU analysis projected poor April-to-June *gu* rains, which would mark the fifth consecutive below-average rainy season in Somalia. FEWS NET and FSNAU also report that many households would face significant food consumption gaps in the absence of humanitarian assistance, and relief organizations continue to advocate for sustained emergency interventions to prevent deterioration of humanitarian conditions in Somalia.
- Approximately 301,000 children younger than five years of age in Somalia were acutely malnourished as of late 2017, including approximately 48,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and facing increased risk of morbidity and death, according to FSNAU. While nutrition conditions remain critical, the situation has improved since early 2017, when FSNAU reported that 363,000 children in Somalia were acutely malnourished, including 71,000 children facing SAM. Overall, FSNAU reported a 17 percent decline in the acutely malnourished population in Somalia, including a 32 percent decline in the SAM caseload, between early 2017 and late 2017. In addition, the national global acute malnutrition prevalence decreased from 17.4 percent in July 2017 to 13.8 percent in December 2017—less than the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent.
- Relief organizations, including USAID partners, delivered emergency food assistance to approximately 2.7 million people in Somalia per month from July–December 2017, according to the Food Security Cluster. The food aid complemented large-scale deliveries of emergency health, nutrition, and WASH assistance—all of which contributed to reducing Famine risks.
- In FY 2017, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$160 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to deliver in-kind emergency food and nutrition assistance, food vouchers, and cash transfers for displaced and vulnerable people across Somalia. With nearly \$102 million in FY 2017 funding, USAID/FFP continues to support nine additional implementing partners to provide emergency assistance to food-insecure populations throughout the country.

- USAID/OFDA, with nearly \$15 million in FY 2017 funding, continues to support emergency nutrition interventions throughout Somalia, including treatment of women and children facing moderate acute malnutrition and SAM; training community health workers on identification and treatment of acute malnutrition; and promoting community awareness of infant and young child feeding practices to prevent or respond to acute malnutrition.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- Conflict and prolonged drought conditions—spanning four consecutive rainy seasons—continue to reduce access to safe drinking water, disrupt sanitation services, and increase disease outbreak risks, particularly among vulnerable women and children in Somalia.
 - Between January and December 2017, health actors recorded more than 23,350 suspected measles cases across Somalia, with approximately 60 percent of cases occurring among children younger than five years of age, according to the UN. Although the number of new measles cases has declined in recent months, the overall number of cases in 2017 was more than four times higher than the cases recorded in either 2015 or 2016, the UN reports. In response, the FGoS Ministry of Health—with support from WHO and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—conducted a measles vaccination campaign in early January, reaching approximately 4.2 million children younger than 10 years of age across the country.
 - Health actors also recorded more than 79,100 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases, including 1,159 related deaths, across Somalia during 2017, according to the UN. The number of new AWD cases, however, has declined significantly since the peak of the outbreak in early-to-mid 2017, with the UN recording only approximately 820 cases in November and December 2017.
 - Despite the reduced AWD caseload, WHO continues to support the FGoS Ministry of Health to deliver medicines, conduct disease surveillance in affected areas, lead oral cholera vaccine campaigns, and bolster the capacity of local authorities to respond to AWD cases. In December 2017, WHO and the FGoS conducted a training in Mogadishu on AWD case management for 250 community health volunteers from six high-risk districts of Banadir Region, according to WHO. The training covered prevention guidelines, hygiene and sanitation promotion strategies, and guidance on the use of oral rehydration solutions.
 - In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$24 million to support life-saving health interventions for vulnerable populations across Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded health activities include pre-positioning medical supplies, case management of AWD and other infectious diseases, and social mobilization efforts related to disease prevention and treatment, such as public service announcements.
 - USAID/OFDA also provided more than \$29 million during FY 2017 to fund emergency WASH interventions in Somalia, such as hygiene promotion at the community level; rehabilitation of water points and boreholes to improve access to safe drinking water; and construction of latrines and handwashing facilities for vulnerable populations.
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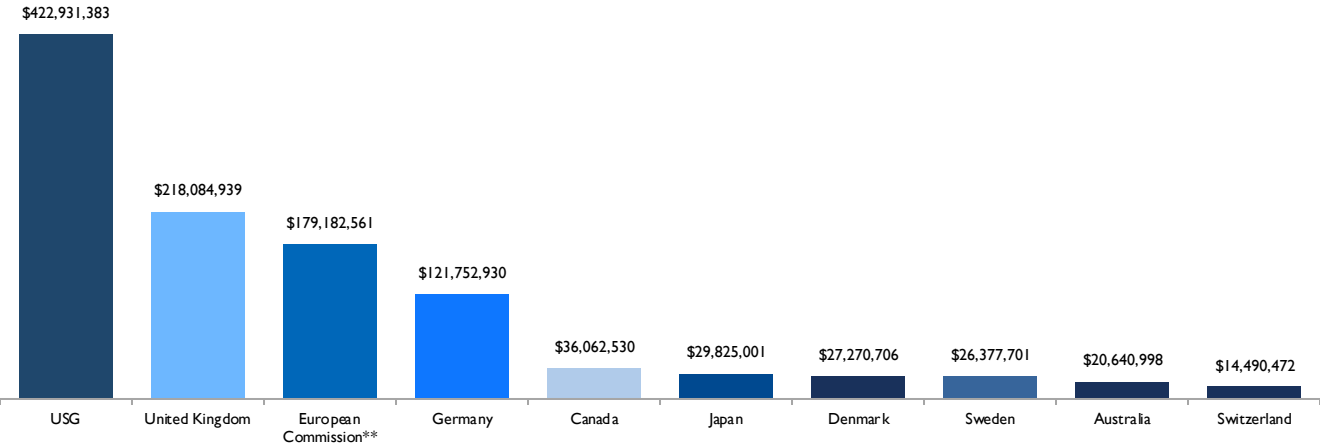
PROTECTION

- Relief organizations report that armed groups in Somalia continue to forcibly recruit and exploit children, particularly in Galgadud Region. Armed groups forcibly recruited more than 2,100 children during 2017, an approximately 11 percent increase compared to the more than 1,900 children forcibly recruited in 2016, according to the UN. Al-Shabaab accounted for nearly 90 percent of reported child recruitment incidents in 2017, with other armed groups committing the remainder of the violations.
- The Somalia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) recently finalized a Centrality of Protection Strategy for 2018–2019 in response to ongoing humanitarian protection needs resulting from continued conflict, prolonged drought conditions, and limited public services and rule of law, among other factors. Critical protection concerns in Somalia include widespread sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children by armed groups, indiscriminate attacks against civilians, and population displacement, according to the HCT. Women, children, youth, older people, people

with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations, such as marginalized clan and sub-clan members, continue to face disproportionate protection risks throughout the country.

- The Centrality of Protection Strategy addresses three priority areas of need, including identification and mitigation of exclusion and discrimination risks; reducing protection concerns related to IDPs sheltering at formal and informal displacement sites; and strengthening protection of vulnerable communities through enhanced delivery of humanitarian assistance and robust engagement with parties to the conflict. In parallel, the HCT aims to adopt three operational priorities to facilitate implementation of the strategy, including bolstering data collection and analysis of protection risks; increasing HCT advocacy and communication efforts related to humanitarian protection concerns; and promoting protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected people, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- In FY 2017, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$7.2 million to support protection interventions for vulnerable populations across Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded activities include supporting referral mechanisms for IDPs in need of protection services; establishing safe spaces for women and children; providing psychosocial support services for survivors of gender-based violence; and conducting public awareness campaigns related to gender-based violence.

2017 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 9, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on commitments during 2017, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016.

**Includes contributions from the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. Conflict—primarily related to al-Shabaab 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 al-Shabaab 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, and protect livelihoods.
- Since late 2016, prolonged drought conditions have amplified the negative impacts of Somalia’s complex emergency, exacerbating food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels, particularly for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. In total, an estimated 5.4 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity in early 2018.
- On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affairs, a.i., Martin Dale renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2018.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

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, Monitoring and Evaluation, Natural and Technological Risks, Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$125,255,615
		Program Support	\$738,092
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$125,993,707
USAID/FFP²			
WFP	58,637 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$102,272,348
	Food Vouchers and Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$57,750,000
Implementing Partners	800 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Food Vouchers, and Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$101,785,328
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$261,807,676
State/PRM³			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$35,130,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$35,130,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$422,931,383

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2017.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2017 also includes \$69 million for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

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:
 - USAID 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>