

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

JUNE 17, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.2 million

People in Somalia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – January 2019

1.7 million

People in Somalia Experiencing Emergency or Crisis Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU – June 2019

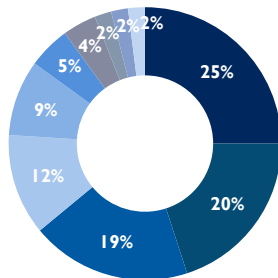
2.6 million

Number of IDPs in Somalia
UN – June 2019

809,273

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – June 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018–2019



- Health (25%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Protection (9%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (2%)
- Shelter and Settlements (2%)
- Other (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drought conditions continue in much of Somalia, despite localized rainfall in May
- USAID reopens mission in Somalia, announces \$184.6 million in humanitarian assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018-2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$151,072,308
USAID/FFP ²	\$460,920,615
State/PRM ³	\$59,900,000
\$671,892,923	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Despite improved localized rainfall in some parts of Somalia in May, large areas of the country continue to experience drought conditions, which are likely to worsen food security in the coming months, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The UN and humanitarian partners launched a Drought Response Plan (DRP) on May 20, seeking approximately \$710 million for drought relief activities.
- Conflict and drought conditions displaced nearly 174,000 people in Somalia from January–May. In May alone, relief actors recorded the displacement of more than 60,000 people, largely due to increased conflict in areas of south-central Somalia
- On June 17, USAID Administrator Mark Green announced \$184.6 million in humanitarian funding for food, health, livelihoods, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Somalia. Administrator Green’s announcement coincided with the reopening of the USAID Mission in Mogadishu, Somalia’s capital city.

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

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

³ Total U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2018 also includes \$65,285,806 for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. State/PRM funding for Somali refugees brings total USG emergency funding for the Somalia crisis regional response to \$737,178,729 in FY 2018–2019.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The onset of the April-to-June *gu* rainy season was delayed by 20–30 days countrywide, commencing with erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall in May, according to FEWS NET and the UN Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU). Communities affected by low levels of rainfall will likely face widespread crop failure, deteriorated livestock conditions, and heightened risk of drought-related diseases, such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD). Despite recent localized rainfall and improved water and pasture conditions in some areas, the near-term impact of the drought on crop production, livestock productivity, and food security remains unchanged, relief actors report.
- Consecutive seasons of poor rainfall have contributed to approximately 1.7 million people across Somalia facing Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of food insecurity and requiring emergency food assistance, with areas of Awdal, Bari, Galgadud, Hiran, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, and Woqooyi Galbeed regions likely experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—conditions through September, FEWS NET reports.⁴ An additional 3.4 million people are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity and require livelihoods support to prevent further decline.
- Widespread crop failure and a rapid decline in livestock productivity will likely increase the number of people experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity to 2.2 million people, nearly half of whom are internally displaced persons (IDPs), by July, marking a 40 percent increase since January. An immediate and sustained scale-up of humanitarian assistance is needed to prevent further deterioration of conditions, FEWS NET reports.
- On May 20, the UN and humanitarian partners released the 2019 DRP for Somalia, prioritizing approximately \$710 million out of the original \$1.1 billion 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that is urgently needed to reach 4.5 million drought-affected people from June–December. With the HRP less than 30 percent funded, the DRP is intended to urgently mobilize resources to enhance drought response efforts.
- The number of children in Somalia undergoing treatment for acute malnutrition is seasonally high, according to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The UN agency projects that more than 954,000 children ages five years and younger will experience acute malnutrition in 2019, including 174,000 children who will face severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Between January and April, UNICEF screened more than 405,000 children ages five years and younger for acute malnutrition and provided treatment to more than 38,000 children experiencing SAM across Somalia.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached 1.3 million people across Somalia with more than 4,900 metric tons (MT) of food assistance and \$6.7 million in cash-based transfers in April. In response to worsening food insecurity and nutrition conditions, WFP plans to scale up emergency food and nutrition assistance from June–December to meet anticipated food consumption gaps and will continue resilience activities, such as cash for assets building and cash assistance for vulnerable communities in urban areas, alongside the UN agency’s drought response activities.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION

- The Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN), led by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Norwegian Refugee Council, recorded more than 60,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia in May. Nearly 73 percent of the new IDPs fled conflict or insecurity, particularly in Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions, while drought conditions displaced approximately 17 percent. From January–May, PRMN recorded nearly 174,000 IDPs across Somalia, approximately 98,000 of whom were displaced by conflict or insecurity and approximately 64,000 of whom were displaced by drought. Overall, UNHCR estimates that 2.6 million people are internally displaced in Somalia and that more than 809,000 Somali refugees are residing in neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen.
- The UN identified more than 600 children formerly associated with armed groups in Somalia from January–March, an increase of nearly 37 percent from the same period in 2018; the largest numbers of children associated with armed groups were recorded in Bakool, Bay, and Middle Juba regions. Between January and March, a UNICEF-supported

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.

reintegration program assisted nearly 400 children formerly associated with armed groups in Somalia, providing interim care arrangements, medical services, psychosocial support, and vocational training, according to the UN.

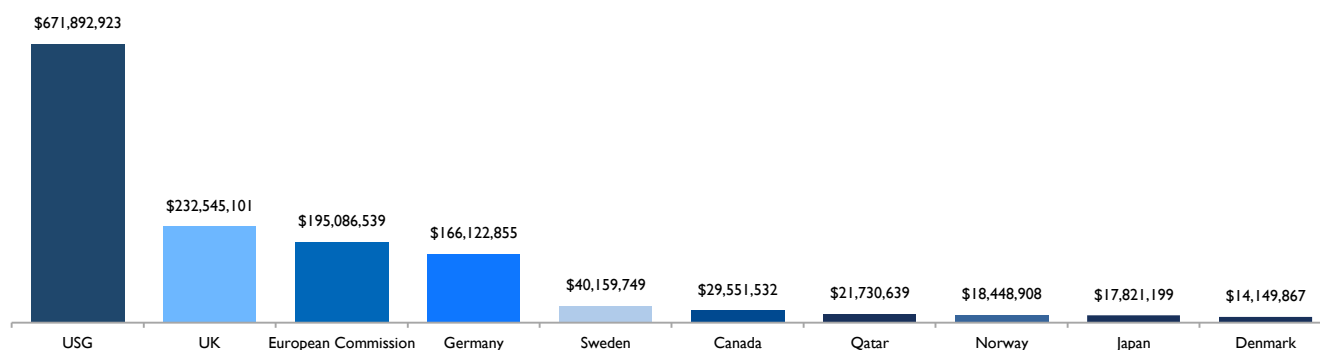
HEALTH AND WASH

- In late May, the UN-managed Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) allocated \$1 million toward critical WASH interventions in response to drought in Bay, Galgadud, Hiran, and Lower Juba regions, bringing total SHF funding contributions in 2019 to more than \$33 million. As of May 20, SHF-supported projects had reached approximately 231,000 people countrywide, including 94,000 people with WASH support, 40,000 people with health services, and 24,000 people with food security and nutrition interventions.
 - Health actors identified approximately 1,500 people in Somalia suspected of having measles between January and April, more than 80 percent of whom were children, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The UN agency reported the highest number of measles cases in Banadir, Galgadud, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle.
 - Health actors conducted more than 940,000 consultations in March and April across approximately 400 health sites throughout Somalia, WHO reports. In both months, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrheal diseases, and malaria were the primary causes of death.
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USG RESPONSE

- On June 17, Administrator Green formally reopened the USAID Mission in Mogadishu, which closed in 1991 along with the former U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu. USAID/Somalia will assume responsibility for USAID activities in Somalia, which USAID previously managed from Kenya.
- Additionally, on June 17, Administrator Green announced \$184.6 million in new USAID humanitarian funding to Somalia in response to deteriorating conditions, including \$12 million from USAID/OFDA. The newly announced USAID/OFDA funds will support the provision of emergency health and WASH services to drought- and conflict-affected populations.
- The newly announced USAID funding also includes \$172.6 million from USAID/FFP, which will support WFP to distribute locally and regionally procured emergency food assistance to drought-affected households and other vulnerable populations in Somalia. The new USAID/FFP funding to WFP and other humanitarian organizations will also be distributed as cash-based transfers for food in areas of the country with functioning markets. In addition, a part of the new USAID/FFP contributions will also include specialized nutrition commodities to support prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 1, 2019. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while US Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2018.

CONTEXT

- Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, protracted population displacement, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. The current 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, 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. An estimated 1.7 million people in Somalia require food assistance as of mid-June; FEWS NET estimates the number of acutely food secure people in the country is expected to increase to 2.2 million by July.
- On November 2, 2018, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Martin A. Dale redeclared a disaster for FY 2019 in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. On June 17, 2019, USAID Administrator Mark Green reopened the USAID Mission in Mogadishu, which had closed in 1991 along with the former U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM); Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$38,489,945
	Program Support		\$5,016
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$38,494,961

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	19,420 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Local and Regional Food Procurement, and Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$126,976,772
Implementing Partners	Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$75,587,810
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$202,564,582
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$241,059,543

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018 ¹			
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; HCIM; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Monitoring and Evaluation; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management, Policy, and Practice; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$112,515,660
	Program Support		\$61,687
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$112,577,347
USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	72,683 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$101,775,975
	3,864 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$59,000,000
Implementing Partners	800 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$97,580,058
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$258,356,033
State/PRM			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$59,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$59,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$430,833,380

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018-2019	\$151,072,308
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018-2019	\$460,920,615
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018-2019	\$59,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018-2019	\$671,892,923

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 17, 2019.

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

³ USAID/OFDA funding includes humanitarian assistance in response to a suspected al-Shabaab attack in mid-October 2017, which resulted in hundreds of deaths and damage to critical infrastructure in Mogadishu.

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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>