

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MAY 3, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.4 million

People in Somalia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
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

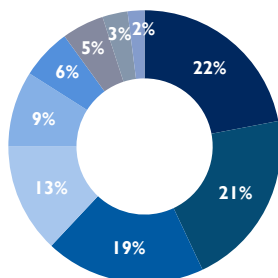
1.3 million

New IDPs in Somalia from January 2017 to March 2018
UN – April 2018

876,970

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – April 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (22%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (21%)
- Health (19%)
- Nutrition (13%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (9%)
- Protection (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (47%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (27%)
- Food Vouchers (16%)
- Complementary Services (7%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (3%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Measles vaccination campaign reaches approximately 4.7 million children
- USAID partners assist flood-affected populations, pre-position relief commodities
- USG provides nearly \$91 million in additional humanitarian assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$162,404,401
USAID/FFP	\$389,116,235
State/PRM ³	\$53,830,000
Total	\$605,350,636

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Moderate-to-heavy rainfall since early April has significantly elevated river levels and resulted in widespread flooding in south-central Somalia, with water levels exceeding a 50-year return period by early May. The UN reported that floods had affected at least 630,000 people, displaced an estimated 215,000 people, inundated agricultural fields, and damaged infrastructure as of May 2.
- In response to widespread flooding in south-central Somalia, USAID partners are delivering food assistance, distributing hygiene supplies, and providing other emergency interventions to flood-affected populations. Relief organizations are also pre-positioning relief commodities in anticipation of additional flooding in the region during May.
- The U.S. Government (USG) recently provided nearly \$91 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the emergency response in Somalia, bringing total USG assistance for the Somalia response to more than \$605 million from FY 2017–2018.

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 2017–2018 also includes \$84,882,873 for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, bringing total USG emergency funding for the Somalia crisis regional response in FY 2017–2018 to \$690,233,509.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On April 1, suspected al-Shabaab militants attacked African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) bases in Lower Shabelle Region, resulting in at least four AMISOM troop deaths and injuring at least six others, international media reported. Some media reports suggest that the fighting resulted in additional AMISOM troop deaths and injuries, although the number of affected AMISOM personnel remains unconfirmed. On April 4, the UN Security Council (UNSC) publicly condemned the attacks and reaffirmed international support for AMISOM to reduce the threat posed by al-Shabaab and other armed opposition groups in Somalia. AMISOM's mandate also includes ensuring security and freedom of movement for UN personnel and securing key overland supply routes to enable delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need across the country.
- On March 27, the UNSC extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) through March 31, 2019. Since 2013, UNSOM has provided policy advice to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) and AMISOM related to governance; security sector reform and the rule of law; state formation and development of a federal system; and coordination of international donor support.
- From March 5–8, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA staff traveled to Woqooyi Galbeed Region's Hargeysa city to meet with UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners and regional government stakeholders. The USAID team also monitored USAID-funded activities in and around Hargeysa. The team observed persistent drought conditions around the city; however, humanitarian partners noted more serious drought conditions in nearby Awdal, Sanaag, and Sool regions. USAID partners also reported that heightened tensions between authorities of the semi-autonomous regions of Puntland and Somaliland have caused localized internal displacement. Given current conditions, vulnerable and acutely food-insecure people in Somaliland will likely require sustained humanitarian assistance through at least June.

FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Since early April, moderate-to-heavy seasonal rainfall—associated with the April-to-June *gu* rains—in the highlands of southeastern Ethiopia and south-central Somalia has significantly elevated river levels and resulted in riverine flooding and flash floods in low-lying areas of south-central Somalia, according to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)—a project managed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. As of May 2, floods had resulted in at least five deaths, affected at least 630,000 people, and displaced an estimated 215,000 individuals across Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions, the UN reports. Flooding has also damaged property; destroyed crops in low-lying areas; and damaged or flooded latrines along the Juba and Shabelle rivers and in low-lying internally displaced person (IDP) sites, increasing the risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases.
- The majority of flood-related displacement occurred in Hiraan, where widespread riverine flooding had displaced an estimated 180,000 people in and around Belet Weyne town and inundated nearby houses and agricultural fields as of early May. In response, AMISOM troops and Somali security forces had evacuated more than 10,000 flood-affected people in Belet Weyne as of May 1. Emergency needs among affected populations in the town include food, health care services, safe drinking water, shelter assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure.
- Further moderate-to-heavy rainfall in May will likely generate new flooding, SWALIM reports. As of late April, SWALIM projected a high risk of additional riverine flooding along the middle and lower sections of the Juba and Shabelle rivers, including Gedo's Bardheere and Luuq towns and Hiraan's Belet Weyne, as well as the possibility of flash floods in low-lying areas of Bakool, Bay, and Mudug regions.
- On April 19, the FGoS called for humanitarian organizations to scale-up emergency response activities to address acute needs in flood-affected areas of Somalia. SWALIM also activated an SMS alert system on April 23 to provide early warning of riverine flooding and flash floods for vulnerable communities residing in flood-prone areas. As of early May, USAID partners were delivering emergency food assistance, distributing hygiene supplies, and supporting cash transfers for flood-affected populations. USAID-supported relief organizations were also pre-positioning emergency relief commodities—including hygiene and medical supplies—in anticipation of additional flooding during May. A

USAID/OFDA partner is also supporting efforts to monitor seasonal rainfall and evaluate flood risks across low-lying and riverine areas of south-central Somalia.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Prolonged drought conditions contributed to the displacement of approximately 121,000 people from January to March, while conflict generated an additional 72,000 new IDPs during the same period, according to the UN. Three regions of south-central Somalia—Bakool, Bay, and Lower Shabelle—accounted for more than 73 percent of the approximately 195,000 new IDPs from January–March, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Overall, the UN recorded more than 1.3 million new IDPs—primarily due to drought, conflict, and flooding—across Somalia between January 2017 and March 2018.
 - Between January and March, the UN recorded more than 133,000 forced evictions across Somalia, with most evictions occurring in Bay’s Baidoa town, Mudug’s Galkayo town, and the capital city of Mogadishu. The evictions have disrupted humanitarian assistance for some IDPs and restricted access to shelter and WASH infrastructure, the UN reports. Land ownership disputes often contribute to forced evictions in Somalia, with some landowners reportedly evicting IDPs and other vulnerable populations to develop the property, increase rent, or renovate the area.
 - In March, authorities in Mogadishu committed to coordinating with IDPs and relief organizations to identify actions that ensure continued deliveries of humanitarian and development assistance for displaced populations, while aiming to end protracted displacement in the city by 2022, the UN reports. In addition to fostering local integration of IDPs where feasible, authorities in Mogadishu will encourage safe, dignified, and voluntary IDP returns to areas of origin in cooperation with federal and regional authorities. Local and regional authorities also agreed to support the safety and security of IDPs, particularly those facing unanticipated evictions, according to the UN.
 - Since 2014, more than 116,000 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia from neighboring countries, including more than 78,800 returnees from Kenya and approximately 36,500 returnees from Yemen, according to UNHCR. The total includes nearly 5,100 refugee returnees from January to March 2018. A majority of Somali refugee returnees—nearly 69 percent—relocated to Banadir and Lower Juba regions, UNHCR reports.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Approximately 2.7 million people in Somalia continue to require emergency food assistance due to consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, limited agricultural production, and depleted livestock holdings, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). In addition, FEWS NET reports that ongoing humanitarian assistance is preventing food security from deteriorating in parts of Bakool, Bari, Bay, Nugal, Sanaag, and Sool regions. In some pastoral areas of central and northern Somalia, the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reports that emergency food assistance has declined in recent months and an increased number of people face significant food consumption gaps. Vulnerable populations in these areas could experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in the absence of humanitarian assistance, according to FEWS NET.⁴
- In early March, *gu* seasonal rainfall began in southern and central areas of Somalia, prompting some populations to commence land preparation and planting. While FEWS NET initially projected below-average *gu* rainfall across Somalia, south-central areas of the country are expected to receive near-average *gu* rainfall due to the early start of the rainy season and above-average rainfall during April—the month when the majority of *gu* rainfall occurs. FEWS NET continues to project below-average *gu* rainfall in northern areas of Somalia, which experienced limited rains during

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.

March. Cumulative seasonal rainfall is projected to be slightly below average, with some rainfall deficits expected in northern areas of Somalia.

- Food Security Cluster representatives reported in mid-April that funding constraints—in addition to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments—had hindered delivery of emergency food assistance to date in 2018. In March, relief organizations delivered emergency food assistance to an estimated 1.7 million people across Somalia, representing approximately 60 percent of the nearly 2.8 million people who relief organizations aimed to assist during the month. Food assistance gaps are particularly concerning in Galgudug, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, and Woqooyi Galbeed, where populations are facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity and fewer than 50 percent of targeted beneficiaries received emergency food assistance in recent months, according to the UN.
- From January to March, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) supported treatment of nearly 54,100 children facing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including severely malnourished individuals with medical complications. The number of children receiving treatment for SAM from January–March represents an approximately 19 percent increase compared to the same period in 2017, UNICEF reports. It remains unclear whether the increased SAM caseload in 2018 reflects worsening acute malnutrition levels or improved humanitarian access to children experiencing SAM. Drought-affected areas of Sanaag and Sool, as well as areas of south-central Somalia that host significant IDP populations, are among the most-affected. Overall, the UN estimates that approximately 1.2 million children in Somalia could experience acute malnutrition during 2018, including 232,000 children expected to face SAM.
- USAID/FFP recently contributed 17,960 metric tons (MT) of U.S.-grown, in-kind food assistance to support UN World Food Program (WFP) operations in Somalia. The assistance—valued at approximately \$30 million—will provide full rations of sorghum, yellow split peas, vegetable oil, and nutrition supplements to approximately 21,000 food-insecure people for four months and 47,000 pregnant women who give birth at health facilities. The USAID/FFP contribution will also provide nutritious foods to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition among 109,000 children younger than five years of age and 170,000 pregnant and lactating women; school meals to approximately 84,000 children; and food-for-assets and food-for-training for an estimated 21,000 people. WFP food-for-assets interventions address immediate food needs through distribution of food conditional on the provision of labor for activities that create or rehabilitate community assets. WFP food-for-training programs provide food rations as incentives for community members to participate in trainings that teach vocational skills, such as tailoring.
- In FY 2017 and to date in FY 2018, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP have provided approximately \$41 million to support emergency nutrition interventions across Somalia, including treatment of women and children facing moderate acute malnutrition and SAM; training community health workers on methods to identify and treat acute malnutrition; promoting infant and young child feeding practices at the community level; and analyzing food security and nutrition conditions.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Between January and March, the FGoS Ministry of Health and relief organizations—including USAID/OFDA partners—completed a countrywide measles vaccination campaign that reached an estimated 4.7 million children, the UN reports. Relief actors recorded more than 3,800 suspected measles cases across Somalia during the same period, with Banadir, Bay, and Mudug identified as the most-affected regions. During 2017, humanitarian organizations reported more than 23,000 suspected cases of measles—six times the number of suspected cases reported in 2016. The majority of measles cases—83 percent—occurred among children younger than 10 years of age, according to the UN.
- Between December 2017 and early May 2018, the FGoS and UN World Health Organization reported nearly 2,500 suspected cholera cases, including 10 related deaths, across four regions of Somalia. Cholera transmission continued during April, with relief organizations reporting more than 290 suspected cholera cases, including one related death, from April 2–15. The initial suspected cholera cases occurred in Belet Weyne in December, followed by additional cases in Mogadishu, Lower Juba’s Kismayo town, and Middle Shabelle’s Jowhar town.
- In response to suspected cholera cases, USAID/OFDA partners and other relief organizations are treating infected individuals and supporting disease surveillance and cholera vaccination campaigns in affected areas, according to the UN. Relief actors have also deployed four health rapid response teams across south-central Somalia to verify new

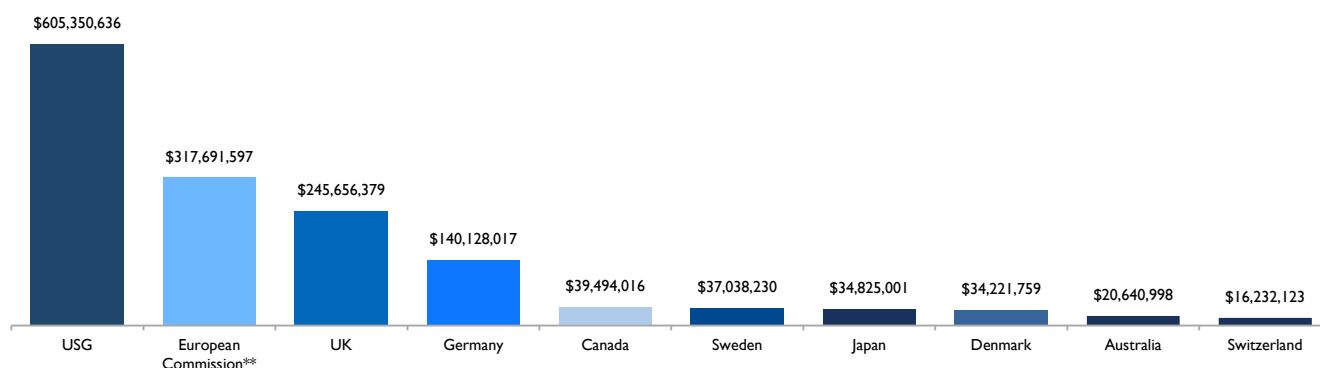
reports of suspected cholera cases. In Jowhar, humanitarian organizations are supporting hygiene promotion activities via radio, while distributing hygiene kits and supporting emergency water trucking to six villages near the town.

- In FY 2017 and to date in FY 2018, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$30.5 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 cholera and other infectious diseases, and social mobilization efforts related to disease prevention and treatment, such as public service announcements.
- USAID/OFDA has also provided nearly \$35 million from FY 2017–2018 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.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On March 6, the Government of the UK and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) convened donors, UN agencies, and NGOs in London, UK, to identify and address priority response gaps in Somalia and solicit donor commitments toward the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Donors had pledged to provide approximately \$350 million toward the 2018 HRP as of the March 6 event. The same day, the USG announced more than \$110 million in additional humanitarian funding for the Somalia response, including assistance for Somali refugees in neighboring countries. International donors had provided approximately \$292 million—nearly 19 percent—toward the \$1.5 billion requested by the 2018 HRP as of May 2.

2017–2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 3, 2018. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on commitments during 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2017 and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2016, and October 1, 2017, respectively.

**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 in Somalia require humanitarian assistance.
- On October 14, 2017, a truck containing explosives detonated near a hotel in Mogadishu, resulting in an estimated 587 deaths, according to the FGoS. On October 16, U.S. Chargé d’Affairs, a.i., Martin Dale declared a disaster in response to widespread damage caused by the attack, the extent of humanitarian needs, and limited response capacity within Somalia.
- On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affairs, a.i., Martin Dale renewed the disaster declaration for FY 2018 in response to the ongoing complex emergency Somalia—with persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, protracted population displacement, and recurrent droughts and floods resulting in acute humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Natural and Technological Risks, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$36,360,316
		Program Support	\$50,378
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$36,410,694
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	54,370 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$75,975,862
	3,864 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$29,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,067,527
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$130,043,389
State/PRM⁴			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$18,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$18,700,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$185,154,083

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$125,993,707
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$259,072,846
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$35,130,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017	\$420,196,553
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$605,350,636

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of May 3, 2018.

² 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.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2017–2018 also includes \$84,882,873 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 in FY 2017–2018 to \$690,233,509.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>