

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

MARCH 6, 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

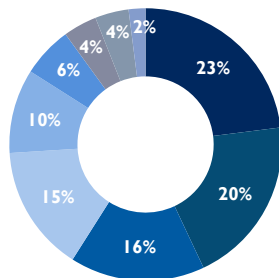
2.1 million

IDPs in Somalia
UN – February 2018

871,600

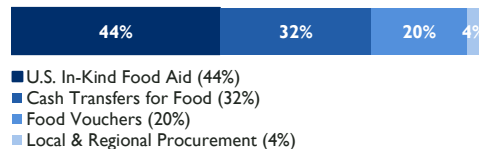
Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (23%)
- Health (20%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (16%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Protection (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (44%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (32%)
- Food Vouchers (20%)
- Local & Regional Procurement (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Dry conditions along the Shabelle River restrict access to safe drinking water and exacerbate public health risks
- USG announces more than \$110 million in additional humanitarian funding for the Somalia emergency response, including support for Somali refugees

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$142,850,412
USAID/FFP	\$321,099,017
State/PRM ³	\$53,830,000
Total	\$517,779,429

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Suspected al-Shabaab members conducted multiple attacks in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu on February 23, resulting in 45 deaths and injuring at least 36 people, international media report. USAID/OFDA-funded medical supplies helped local health facilities to treat at least 10 injured persons, according to a USAID/OFDA partner.
- Relief actors project that average to below-average April-to-June *gu* rains will likely restrict access to food and income among displaced and vulnerable people through mid-2018.
- On March 6, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$110 million in additional humanitarian funding for the Somalia response. The new funds—comprising nearly \$17 million from USAID/OFDA, more than \$59 million from USAID/FFP, and nearly \$35 million from State/PRM—will support emergency food assistance, health care services, and other life-saving interventions for conflict- and drought-affected populations in Somalia and Somali refugees in neighboring countries.

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 nearly \$85 million for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

CURRENT EVENTS

- The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum—a joint initiative of the USAID-supported Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) and national meteorological and hydrological services of ICPAC member states—convened in Mombasa, Kenya, in mid-February to develop a consensus climate outlook for March-to-June seasonal rains in the greater Horn of Africa region.
 - Although the outlook indicated an increased probability of average to above-average rainfall in some areas of the region, the forecast also projected an increased likelihood of average to below-average rainfall in Somalia. Given rainfall forecasts and existing drought conditions, restricted access to food and water will likely persist through at least mid-2018 among vulnerable populations in Somalia, especially in northern areas of the country where the previous four rainy seasons were below normal, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
 - On March 2, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni convened a meeting in Uganda’s capital city of Kampala for representatives of countries contributing troops to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), local media reports. Participants discussed the humanitarian and security situation in Somalia, AMISOM operations, and mechanisms to continue funding AMISOM while supporting a transition of responsibilities to Somali security forces.
 - In February, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) released an appeal for approximately \$155 million to support life-saving assistance—including emergency health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions—for approximately 2 million people in Somalia, including 1.1 million children, during 2018. Overall, UNICEF aims to treat up to 173,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), deliver emergency health care services to an estimated 1.4 million women and children, increase access to safe drinking water for approximately 2 million people, assist 204,000 children with psychosocial support, and distribute cash assistance to 50,000 people.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On February 23, suspected al-Shabaab members detonated explosives and attacked government facilities and civilian infrastructure in Mogadishu, resulting in up to 45 deaths and injuring at least 36 people, international media report. Following the incident, USAID/OFDA-funded medical supplies helped local health facilities to treat at least 10 injured persons, according to a USAID/OFDA partner. UN Secretary-General António Guterres condemned the attack on February 24, reiterating UN support for the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) to combat terrorism.
 - In coordination with FGoS and regional authorities, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing camp coordination and camp management services to improve living conditions and access to humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Bay Region’s Baidoa town, Gedo Region’s Dolow town, and Lower Juba Region’s Kismayo town. Overall, IOM distributed emergency shelter materials and relief commodities to more than 42,600 IDPs in Somalia during 2017. IOM also continues to operate the Displacement Tracking Matrix in Somalia to compile and assess data related to IDPs and displacement sites across the country.
 - The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for Somalia recently identified 2018 priorities for improving humanitarian access, including reducing aid diversion through additional advocacy efforts with local and regional authorities and securing safe and regular access to primary transportation routes across the country. In addition, the HCT is working to implement a regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations and UN agencies to minimize administrative delays, sensitize and train relevant stakeholders on legal and operational frameworks guiding humanitarian operations, and strengthen mapping, monitoring, and reporting related to humanitarian access.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The national global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in Somalia decreased from 17.4 percent in July 2017 to 13.8 percent in December 2017, due in part to a sustained increase in humanitarian assistance. GAM levels, however, continue to exceed the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent in some areas of the country, according to the UN. IDPs are particularly vulnerable to acute malnutrition, with elevated GAM levels

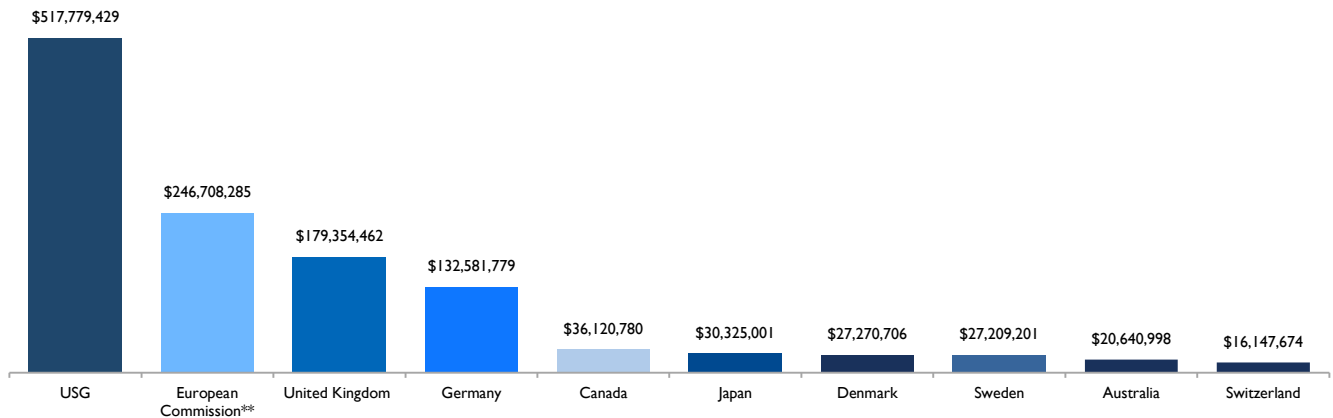
identified among displaced populations in Baidoa; Mogadishu; Bari Region's Qardho town; Mudug Region's Galkayo town; and Nugal Region's Garoowe town.

- UNICEF continues to provide life-saving nutrition assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations across Somalia, treating nearly 14,500 children experiencing SAM during January. The UN agency has also pre-positioned an estimated 52,200 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food in Baidoa, Dolow, and Mogadishu, as well as in Bari's Bossaso town and Woqooyi Galbeed Region's Berbera town.
- In January, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency food assistance, including in-kind food and cash transfers, to an estimated 2 million people across Somalia. During the month, WFP also delivered nutrition supplements to more than 739,000 children and pregnant or lactating women to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent deterioration of nutrition conditions.
- In early March, the USG announced that USAID/FFP is providing more than \$59 million in FY 2018 funding to support WFP to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance for drought-affected and vulnerable populations in Somalia. The new assistance enables WFP to provide nearly 26,100 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition commodities, as well as cash-based transfers for food in areas of the country where markets are functioning. The USAID/FFP contribution includes specialized nutrition commodities to support prevention and treatment of MAM among pregnant or lactating women and children younger than five years of age.
- The early March funding announcement included nearly \$5.8 million in FY 2018 funding from USAID/OFDA to support emergency nutrition interventions across Somalia. The new assistance complements approximately \$15 million in FY 2017 funding for related activities, such as identification and treatment of women and children facing acute malnutrition; promotion of infant and young child feeding practices at the community level; and analysis of food security and nutrition conditions in Somalia.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Dry conditions along parts of the Shabelle River in the vicinity of Lower Shabelle Region's Afgooye town and Middle Shabelle Region's Jowhar town, as well as near Hiran Region's Belet Weyne town, are limiting access to safe drinking water and increasing public health concerns for populations in affected areas, according to USAID/OFDA partners. Communities located along the river are largely dependent on river water and face water supply shortages and high water prices. Furthermore, dry conditions are negatively impacting WASH conditions and increasing the risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) transmission, USAID partners report.
- Health actors recorded approximately 330 AWD cases in Somalia during January, with a majority of the cases reported in Belet Weyne. In response, relief organizations—including USAID/OFDA partners—are conducting hygiene promotion campaigns and re-establishing AWD treatment centers and oral rehydration services in the vicinity of the Shabelle River to treat AWD cases and mitigate further spread of the disease. In coordination with local health authorities in Belet Weyne, UNICEF has established an AWD treatment center and pre-positioned medical supplies to support treatment of up to 1,500 people. As of late February, the UN agency had pre-positioned AWD treatment supplies sufficient to assist up to 35,000 people across Somalia. USAID/OFDA health partners are also pre-positioning supplies and increasing capacity to respond to AWD cases in clinics along the Shabelle River.
- In response to prolonged drought conditions in Somalia, IOM scaled up emergency WASH interventions and improved access to safe drinking water for nearly 595,000 people during 2017. IOM constructed new boreholes and supported rehabilitation of water sources, while delivering hygiene kits and raising community awareness about safe health and hygiene practices. Overall, IOM provided primary health care services to nearly 480,000 people in Somalia during 2017, including routine vaccination services for more than 79,000 children younger than five years of age.
- In early March, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$8.1 million in FY 2018 funding to support emergency health and WASH interventions in Somalia. The new assistance complements approximately \$43.5 million in FY 2017 funding for related activities, such as pre-positioning medical supplies; case management of infectious diseases; social mobilization efforts to promote hygiene and prevent and treat diseases; and rehabilitation of water points and boreholes to improve access to safe drinking water.

2017–2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of March 6, 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 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 are experiencing acute food insecurity.
- On October 14, 2017, a truck containing explosives detonated near a hotel in Mogadishu, resulting in at least 358 deaths and injuring more than 220 people. 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 2017–2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
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	\$142,105,615
		Program Support	\$744,797
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$142,850,412
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	81,669 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$132,218,073
	Local and Regional Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$86,878,093
Implementing Partners	875 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$102,002,851
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$321,099,017
State/PRM⁴			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$53,830,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$53,830,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018			\$517,779,429

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of March 6, 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 nearly \$85 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>