

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JANUARY 17, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5.2 million

People in Somalia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – December 2019

2.1 million

People in Somalia Expected to face Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity Between October and December 2019
FEWS NET and FSNAU – September 2019

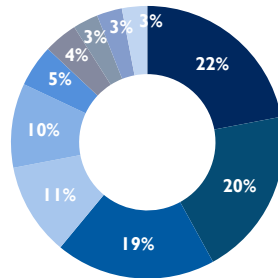
2.6 million

Number of IDPs in Somalia
UN – December 2019

752,038

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – December 2019

USAID/OFDA FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FYs 2019–2020



- Health (22%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (20%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (19%)
- Nutrition (11%)
- Protection (10%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter and Settlements (3%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (3%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FYs 2019–2020



- Cash Transfers for Food (53%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (41%)
- Local, Regional, and International Food Procurement (5%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Heavy rains and flash flooding, exacerbated by Tropical Cyclone Pawan, generate additional humanitarian needs among populations in Somalia
- USAID partner organizations respond to flood-related humanitarian needs
- Largest desert locust outbreak in 25 years damages crops and pasture across Somalia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$109,365,090 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$309,542,903 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$41,900,000 |
| Total | \$460,807,993 |

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Heavy rains and resultant flooding in southern Somalia between October and December affected 570,000 people, displacing populations, destroying livelihood assets, and generating additional humanitarian needs, the UN reports. Additionally, Tropical Cyclone Pawan made landfall in northeastern Somalia in early December, resulting in flash floods that affected 213,000 people. In response, USAID humanitarian partners are providing emergency food, health, livelihoods, logistics, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to affected populations.
- While sustained emergency food assistance provided by humanitarian agencies—including USAID/FFP partners—likely mitigated worse food security outcomes in many areas of Somalia, up to 2.1 million people were at risk of experiencing acute food insecurity from October to December, according to food security actors.

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 2019–2020 also includes \$48,672,000 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 \$509,479,993 in FY 2019–2020.

CURRENT EVENTS

- Climatic shocks, armed conflict, and protracted displacement are expected to continue driving and increasing humanitarian needs in 2020. The UN released the 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in December, which estimates that at least 5.2 million people across the country—including 1.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)—will require humanitarian assistance in the coming year. The HNO estimates that 33 percent of the population in need are experiencing severe levels of need, while 14 percent are experiencing extreme levels of need. The estimation of the total number of people requiring assistance in the upcoming year represents an increase of nearly 24 percent compared to the 4.2 million people in need identified by the 2019 HNO, according to the UN.
- Insecurity in Somalia, including attacks by armed actors, continues to endanger civilians. On December 28, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device exploded at a security checkpoint in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu, resulting in at least 80 deaths and injuries to at least 125 people, according to international media. The bombing represents the most deadly incident in Mogadishu since 2017, amid intermittent attacks conducted by armed actors.

FLOODS AND TROPICAL CYCLONE PAWAN

- Heavy rainfall in southern Somalia and adjacent areas of Ethiopia during the October-to-December *deyr* rainy season caused flooding in the Juba and Shabelle river basins, affecting more than 570,000 people and displacing at least 365,000 people across Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions, according to the UN. Although some people began returning to areas of origin when flood waters receded, affected populations continue to require humanitarian and livelihoods support due to damaged or destroyed crops, houses, and infrastructure.
- On November 23, the UN and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) released a Flood Response Plan, appealing for \$72.5 million to support food security, shelter, and WASH assistance for flood-affected populations between November 2019 and January 2020. The UN reported an estimated funding gap of approximately \$42.5 million as of mid-January.
- On December 6, Tropical Cyclone Pawan made landfall over Bari and Nugal regions, located in northeastern Somalia's semi-autonomous region of Puntland, resulting in heavy rainfall and flash flooding that caused at least seven deaths and displaced approximately 4,800 people, relief agencies report. In total, the storm and associated flooding affected approximately 213,000 people; destroyed livelihood assets, including crops and livestock; and generated significant humanitarian needs, including for food, safe drinking water, shelter, and relief commodities, according to humanitarian actors. In response, Puntland authorities declared an emergency, established an emergency committee, and appealed for international assistance to meet humanitarian needs among flood-affected populations.
- Although flood waters in southern Somalia had receded by mid-December, remaining stagnant water resulted in disease outbreaks in Gedo, Hiran, and Lower Shabelle, according to the Health Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Flooding also destroyed roads, limited population movement, and damaged health facilities, reducing access to services for 500,000 people in need of life-saving health assistance across 10 flood-affected districts. In response to increased needs, health actors had provided primary health care services and delivered essential medical supplies to nearly 227,000 individuals in the affected areas as of late December.
- In response to flood-related humanitarian needs, USAID provided \$1 million in FY 2020 funding to support emergency logistics operations in flood-affected areas. In addition, USAID partners are providing cash transfers, delivering relief commodities, and distributing livelihoods support items to affected households. For example, USAID/OFDA supported a partner organization to provide agriculture inputs to approximately 30,000 people in Hiran and Middle Shabelle and a second partner to implement health, nutrition, and WASH activities supporting more than 39,000 people in Bay. Meanwhile, USAID/FFP partners have utilized \$772,000 in flexible Rapid Response Activity funding to repurpose existing awards for provision of cash transfers to address urgent food needs resulting from flooding. USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) also scaled-up its relief assistance in flood-

affected areas and mobilized additional air assets to enhance its ability to reach households most urgently in need of food assistance.

- As of mid-January, USAID/OFDA partners had reached approximately 16,800 flood-affected people in Puntland with cash assistance. In addition, partners distributed relief commodities, supported hygiene awareness campaigns in IDP camps, provided medical assistance, and rehabilitated wells to restore access to safe drinking water. In the semi-autonomous region of Somaliland, USAID/FFP partners supported nearly 1,700 people with cash transfers.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Nearly 2.1 million Somalis were projected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of acute food insecurity between October and December, according to the August IPC analysis.⁴ According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), sustained emergency food assistance provided throughout 2019 likely mitigated worse food security outcomes in many areas, particularly in northern and central regions where food assistance reached at least 25 percent of the population.
- In some pastoral areas of central and northern Somalia, vulnerable populations are facing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity due to the continued impact of previous seasons of poor rainfall on livestock assets; many IDPs and poor households in urban areas are also experiencing Crisis-level food insecurity. However, FEWS NET and FSNAU anticipate that food security will improve in many areas of Somalia through June, primarily due to the availability of near-average *deyr* harvests and the positive impact of recent rainfall on pasture conditions and water resources.
- An ongoing regional desert locust infestation—which reached Somalia in June 2019—is the worst experienced in the country in more than 25 years, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports. Though desert locust infestations occur annually, prolonged and intensified rain brought by Tropical Cyclone Pawan extended favorable breeding conditions for the pest, with FAO estimating the current infestation may last through at least June 2020. As of mid-December, desert locusts had infested nearly 173,000 acres of land in northern and central Somalia, damaging crops and pasture, while an estimated 247,000 acres of land will require continued pest control interventions during the coming months, FAO reports. The UN agency warns that if not controlled, the desert locust infestation could negatively impact crop production and food security in Somalia in 2020. FAO, the FGoS, and other organizations are coordinating to conduct surveillance and pest control activities in affected areas.
- Prevalence of global acute malnutrition in Somalia was an estimated 13.1 percent as of November 2019, FEWS NET and FSNAU report. Significant food and nutrition gaps exist among some of the most vulnerable populations in Somalia, leaving an estimated 1 million children ages five years and younger at risk of experiencing acute malnutrition through mid-2020, according to the August 2019 IPC acute malnutrition situation assessment.
- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP to deliver emergency food assistance and support livelihoods, nutrition, and resilience-oriented activities in Somalia, providing more than \$212 million in FY 2019 funding to the UN agency. In October, WFP distributed approximately 7,200 metric tons (MT) of food and \$12.5 million in cash-based transfers to support approximately 2.1 million food-insecure people in Somalia.
- In addition, USAID/FFP supports other humanitarian partners to distribute food and nutrition commodities and provide cash- and market-based interventions, such as unconditional cash transfers, cash-for-work activities, and food-for-livelihoods training for populations in need. USAID/FFP also supports programs to prevent and treat acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION

- During November, humanitarian organizations, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, reached approximately 887,000 people in Somalia with protection information and services. Among the services provided were family tracing

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

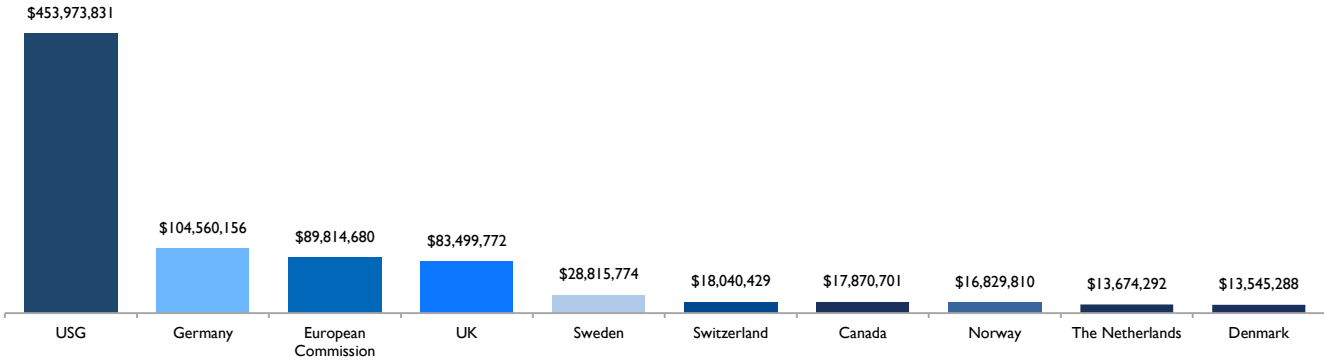
services for separated and unaccompanied children; community-based psychosocial support activities; and clinical care, case management, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and safe house support for survivors of gender-based violence.

- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in coordination with the International Organization for Migration, continues to support Somali refugees to return to Somalia from Yemen, by providing information to facilitate return decisions; documentation, transportation, and cash assistance; and return and reintegration support upon arrival in Somalia. More than 5,000 Somalis have returned through UNHCR’s Assisted Spontaneous Return program since 2017. As of late October, approximately 251,300 Somali refugees were living in Yemen, where they faced a lack of livelihood opportunities, limited access to education, and ongoing protection issues.

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.
- On November 18, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Donald Y. Yamamoto redeclared a disaster for FY 2020 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.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|--|-------------|--------------------|
| USAID/OFDA | | | |
| Implementing Partners (IPs) | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$1,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$17,436 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$1,017,436 |
| USAID/FFP² | | | |
| WFP | U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | Countrywide | \$5,816,726 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$5,816,726 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020 | | | \$6,834,162 |

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---|--|-------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA | | | |
| Implementing Partners (IPs) | 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 | \$107,685,088 |
| | Program Support | | \$662,566 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$108,347,654 |
| USAID/FFP² | | | |
| IPs | 930 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Cash Transfers for Food, and Complementary Services | Countrywide | \$91,651,195 |
| WFP | 83,640 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 5,916 MT of Local and Regional Procurement; Cash Transfers for Food | Countrywide | \$212,074,982 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$303,726,177 |
| State/PRM³ | | | |
| International Humanitarian Organizations | Multi-Sector Assistance; Protection; Refugee Assistance | Countrywide | \$41,900,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$41,900,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019 | | | \$453,973,831 |

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 \$109,365,090

TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 \$309,542,903

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 \$41,900,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020 \$460,807,993

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of January 17, 2020.

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 2019–2020 also includes \$48,672,000 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, following end-of-fiscal year reconciliations, to \$509,479,993 in FY 2019–2020.

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.
 - 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>