



# SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

APRIL 26, 2013

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.05 million**

People Experiencing Acute Food Insecurity

U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) – April 2013

**1.1 million**

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2013

**507,797**

Somali Refugees in Kenya  
UNHCR – April 2013

**238,957**

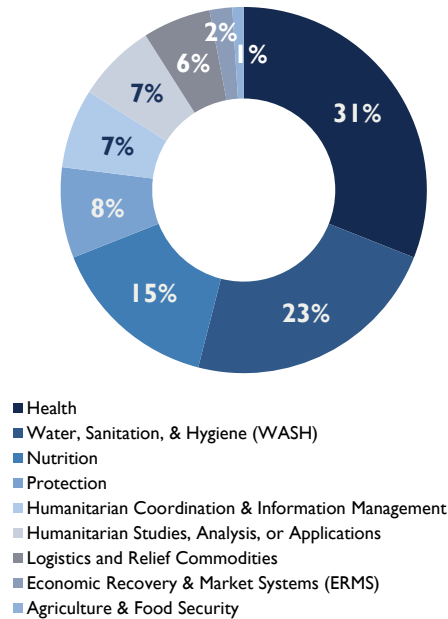
Somali Refugees in Ethiopia  
UNHCR – April 2013

**215,000**

Acutely Malnourished Children under Five in Somalia

FSNAU – February 2013

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



## HIGHLIGHTS

- 2013 Somalia Consolidated Appeal (CAP) requests \$1.3 billion
- Security and humanitarian access throughout Somalia remain fluid
- Humanitarian community engages with Somali government on IDP relocations in Mogadishu

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$15,069,387
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$45,579,499
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$5,000,000
<b>\$65,648,886</b>	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Despite security improvements in parts of southern and central Somalia, ongoing insecurity and restricted humanitarian access continue to hinder the delivery of life-saving assistance to populations in need. Al-Shabaab activity in Mogadishu and Bakool Region in March and April heightened insecurity, caused additional population displacement, and obstructed relief efforts.
- Approximately 1.05 million people—14 percent of the total population—are experiencing acute food insecurity and require humanitarian assistance, according to FSNAU. Nearly 60 percent of people experiencing acute food insecurity are IDPs.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$15 million to support agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions; relief item distributions; humanitarian coordination and information management; and humanitarian studies, analysis, or applications. USAID/FFP has provided more than \$45.5 million in FY 2013 for emergency food assistance through in-kind food aid and cash- and market-based programs in Somalia, while State/PRM has provided \$5 million in assistance for victims of conflict in Somalia.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Despite general security improvements in Somalia over the past several months, persistent insecurity in parts of the country and access restrictions for aid workers create major challenges to delivering assistance. The humanitarian community remains concerned regarding continued al-Shabaab interference with relief operations in rural areas across southern Somalia, particularly in Middle Juba Region and parts of Bakool, Bay, and Gedo regions.
  - Recent violence in Mogadishu—including the April 14 al-Shabaab assault on the capital city’s main judicial complex and a separate car bomb attack on the same day near the Mogadishu airport—underscores the fluid security situation in Somalia. The April 14 attacks followed a March 18 car bomb attack in Mogadishu that killed at least 10 people, the U.N. reports.
  - In mid-March, approximately 2,500 people fled Hudur town to El Barde town in Bakool Region following the withdrawal of Ethiopian National Defense Forces and the subsequent takeover of Hudur by al-Shabaab. Humanitarian actors mounted a quick response and, as of April 6, had delivered emergency relief supplies for approximately 1,400 people, increased access to safe drinking water for an estimated 3,600 people, and constructed 30 emergency latrines—meeting the sanitation needs of approximately 1,500 people.
  - USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) has provided general food distributions to 5,000 IDPs in El Barde and expanded its targeted supplementary feeding program in the town to include malnourished IDP women and children.
- 
- 

## DISPLACEMENT

- In January and February, approximately 12,000 Somali refugees returned to Somalia from neighboring countries, including nearly 9,800 people arriving from Kenya and 600 from Ethiopia, according to UNHCR. Recorded returns do not indicate refugee intentions to permanently return to areas of origin, as many refugees crossed the Somali border multiple times, often to check on property, visit relatives, or pursue seasonal labor opportunities, UNHCR reports.
  - As of April 11, an estimated 1.1 million people remained internally displaced within Somalia, representing a nearly 20 percent decrease from the estimated 1.4 million people displaced as of January 2012, according to the U.N. More than 890,000—approximately 80 percent—of current IDPs reside in southern and central Somalia.
  - In late January, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) presented the humanitarian community with a plan to relocate an estimated 184,000 IDPs living in central Mogadishu to three settlement areas on the capital city’s outskirts. USAID and other humanitarian actors continue to engage with FGoS authorities to advocate that planned IDP relocations be conducted in a voluntary, consultative, systematic, and humane manner.
  - USAID/FFP is supporting the voluntary return of 130 IDP households in Mogadishu who have expressed an intent to return to areas of origin in Bay and Lower Shabelle regions. The USAID/FFP partner will provide each returning household with a livelihoods package consisting of seeds and tools, a shelter package consisting of a voucher for locally available shelter materials, and three cash payments totaling approximately \$325.
  - Humanitarian actors remain concerned about IDP protection issues, including gender-based violence. At least 1,700 women in Somali IDP camps were victims of rape in 2012, according to the U.N. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. With \$1 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2013 support, one partner is providing protection assistance for up to 1.1 million vulnerable individuals.
- 
- 

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Continued humanitarian interventions—which improved household and market food stocks, sustained livestock prices, and improved milk availability—and average October-to-December 2012 *deyr* rains and associated favorable harvests have resulted in food security improvements in early 2013. However, as of April, an estimated 1.05 million people, including approximately 615,000 IDPs, faced Crisis—Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3—and

Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, according to FSNAU. An additional 1.7 million people facing Stressed—IPC 2—level food insecurity require humanitarian assistance to improve livelihoods, strengthen access to basic services, and reduce vulnerability to future disasters.

- Heavy rains beginning in late March in parts of Somalia—including Bari, Gedo, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, and Nugal regions—marked an early start to the *gu* rainy season, improving *gu* harvest prospects in many areas. Prior to the *gu* rains, U.N. food security partners pre-positioned relief supplies to ensure a rapid response to emergencies during the rainy season, when rains render some roads impassable and hinder aid agency mobility. In addition, partners of the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food security-related activities in Somalia—targeted more than 210,000 people in at least 120 villages across 11 districts for seed and farm tool distributions in March.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$45.6 million in support—including \$44 million to WFP—for emergency food assistance programs throughout Somalia. In March, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached nearly 915,000 food-insecure individuals through a combination of relief, nutrition, livelihoods, and social safety net activities implemented by the multi-donor funded operation. USAID/FFP funding accounts for nearly 50 percent of resources provided to WFP in early 2013. Other USAID/FFP partners are helping meet the immediate food needs of drought-affected households through the provision of cash transfers and vouchers. During early 2013, one USAID/FFP partner distributed two of six planned monthly cash transfers to 20,500 vulnerable households—69 percent of whom were female-headed—to purchase basic food items and other essential goods in functioning local markets.
- One USAID/OFDA partner is implementing a multi-sector program in Somalia that provides emergency relief to drought-affected households, while also fostering economic recovery through cash injections and community infrastructure rehabilitation in Bay and Lower Juba regions. Since August 2012, the USAID/OFDA partner has raised the incomes of at least 3,400 people through cash-for-work programs that have rehabilitated or constructed approximately 5 miles of irrigation canals, nearly 4 miles of river embankments to prevent flooding and subsequent crop damage, and 12 surface dams to expand dry-season access to water for pastoral communities.

---

---

## NUTRITION, HEALTH, AND WASH

- Despite nutrition improvements between August 2012 and January 2013, one in seven children under five years of age—approximately 215,000 children—were acutely malnourished in February. FSNAU reported global acute malnutrition levels of more than 24 percent—surpassing the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) global emergency threshold of 15 percent—in Mataban District, Hiran Region; Bakool Region’s pastoral areas; and among IDPs in Dolow town, Gedo Region. Due to limited health infrastructure, poor feeding practices, and frequent outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and measles during the rainy season, nutrition conditions in southern Somalia and parts of central and northern Somalia will likely remain precarious in the coming months, the U.N. reports.
- To ensure preparedness in advance of seasonal *gu* rains, U.N. nutrition partners delivered sufficient Plumpy’Nut—a high-protein ready-to-use therapeutic food—to meet the nutritional needs of 39,500 children for three months, and supplementary food rations to meet the nutritional needs of at least 1,000 children for one month in six key locations in southern and central Somalia.
- In March and April, local health officials reported more than 550 cases of AWD—including a number of cholera cases—in Belet Weyne town, Hiran Region. WHO and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are providing medical supplies to respond to the health needs of AWD and cholera patients. The U.N. is providing water purification tablets to chlorinate water sources, while NGOs are providing soap, washing buckets, and water containers to the affected population in Belet Weyne. Records from local health centers indicate admissions for AWD have declined since late March.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$10.4 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH programs in Somalia. With more than \$1.2 million in USAID/OFDA assistance, one NGO partner is working to reduce mortality by improving access to basic health services for more than 65,000 conflict-affected people in

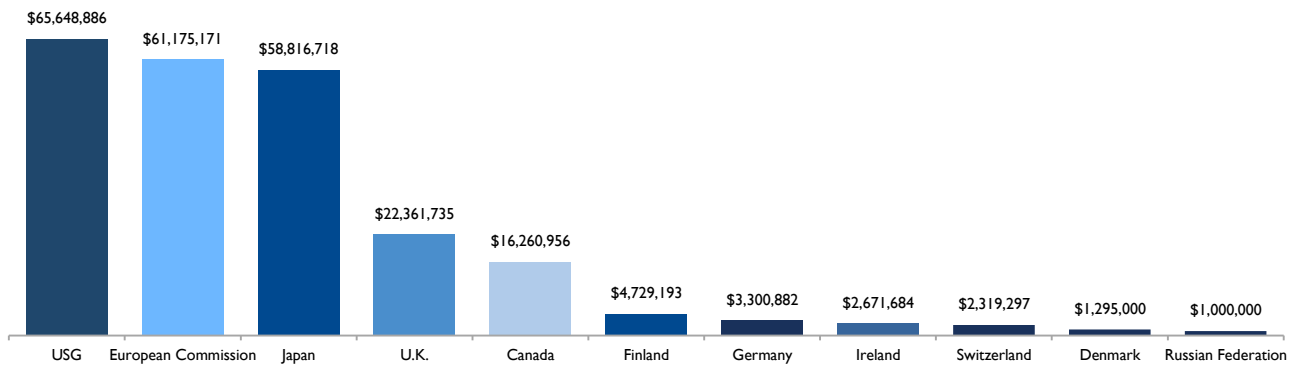
Mogadishu and Mudug Region. In addition, through nearly \$980,000 in USAID/OFDA support, another NGO partner is working to ensure IDPs and host communities in and around Mogadishu have access to safe and sufficient sanitation facilities by constructing latrines.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The 2013–2015 CAP strategy, the first multi-year appeal in Somalia, allows for greater continuity in programming, according to the U.N. The CAP requests \$1.33 billion to address the needs of 3.8 million Somalis, as well as 60,000 Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees residing in Somalia, during 2013.

### 2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of April 26, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while U.S. 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, 2012.

## CONTEXT

- Since 1991, Somalia has experienced a persistent complex emergency due to chronic food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods. The 2011 drought—widely regarded as the country’s worst in 60 years—severely deteriorated food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas, resulting in famine in areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, as well as among IDPs in Mogadishu and the nearby Afgooye corridor.
- Despite improvements in recent months, malnutrition rates remain among the highest in the world, and ongoing insecurity in parts of southern and central Somalia—particularly in areas lacking established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present—contributes to the complex emergency in Somalia.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on November 2, 2012, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2013.

**USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2013<sup>1</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Countrywide	\$15,040,037
	Program Support		\$29,350
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$15,069,387</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	26,620 Metric Tons of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$44,000,000
Implementing Partner	Cash- and Market-Based Emergency Food Assistance Program	Countrywide	\$1,579,499
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$45,579,499</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Assistance and Protection	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$5,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2013</b>			<b>\$65,648,886</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.  
<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 26, 2013.  
<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**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 response efforts in Somalia can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://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:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>