

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

NOVEMBER 18, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.0 million

Somalis Experiencing Crisis and Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity

U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit in Somalia (FSNAU) – November 2014

2.1 million

Somalis Experiencing Stressed Levels of Food Insecurity

FSNAU – November 2014

1.1 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia

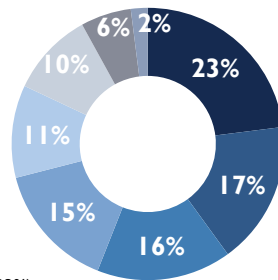
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – November 2014

965,147

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries

UNHCR – November 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Health (23%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (17%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (16%)
- Nutrition (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (11%)
- Protection (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (6%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Cash Transfers for Food
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Food Vouchers

HIGHLIGHTS

- In late October, U.N. Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon called for international donors to increase humanitarian assistance in Somalia to counteract the deteriorating food security situation.
- On October 22, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Valerie Amos briefed the U.N. Security Council (UNSC) on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$45,678,686
USAID/FFP ²	\$157,526,023
State/PRM ³	\$27,300,000
\$230,504,709	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 1 million Somalis will face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity through December, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ Additionally, 2.1 million people are likely to experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity during the same period, according to FSNAU and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
- During an October 22 briefing to the UNSC, ERC Amos reported that the humanitarian situation in Somalia had deteriorated since June due to insufficient rainfall, ongoing conflict, increased food prices, and a shortfall in humanitarian funding.
- Above-average October and November rainfall in southeast Ethiopia and parts of south-central Somalia resulted in flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, displacing more than 34,000 people, according to UNHCR. In total, floods have affected an estimated 50,000 Somalis and may reduce food security levels for populations in flood-affected areas during the coming months.

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)

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.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- During a visit to Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu in late October, SYG Ban called for international donors to increase humanitarian assistance to counteract the worsening food security situation in Somalia. As of late October, more than 3 million Somalis required humanitarian assistance due to ongoing conflict, unfavorable rains, and increased food prices, according to the U.N.
 - Al-Shabaab's presence has decreased in southern and central Somalia in recent months due to military operations by Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces; however, members of al-Shabaab continue to control key supply routes, hampering humanitarian road use and disrupting commercial activities. Road blockages, checkpoints, and attacks by armed individuals have required relief actors to airlift humanitarian supplies to access populations in areas recovered from al-Shabaab, the U.N. reported.
 - During a briefing to the UNSC, ERC Amos reported that the humanitarian situation in Somalia had deteriorated since June. Attacks and threats against humanitarian actors have doubled since late 2013, and ERC Amos voiced concern about the negative effects that insecurity, limited access, and insufficient funding continue to have on the humanitarian response.
 - Despite limited funding and operational constraints, the U.N. and local implementing partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia, including emergency food assistance to more than 1.4 million people; nutrition support for approximately 230,000 malnourished children under the age of five; health care services for approximately 500,000 people; and polio vaccinations for more than 4 million Somalis.
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FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Since mid-October, above-average rainfall has resulted in flooding along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, displacing more than 34,000 people in southern and central Somalia. Affected areas include Hiraan Region's Belet Weyne town and parts of Middle Shabelle Region, as well as the agricultural areas around Gedo Region's Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Burr Dhuubo, Dolow, and Luuq towns. As of early November, floods had displaced at least 8,500 households in the Belet Weyne area, international media reported.
 - On October 27, a non-governmental organization (NGO) partner of USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP assessed flood-affected areas of Hiraan, identifying the populations' access to mosquito nets, safe drinking water, and sanitation facilities, as these are priority needs due to the increased risk of vector- and water-borne disease. The water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian WASH activities in Somalia, comprising U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—has pre-positioned emergency supplies, including chlorine for water purification, soap, water containers, and other equipment, in Belet Weyne, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
 - FAO is assisting more than 200,000 people during the October-to-January *deyr* rains, promoting livestock vaccinations, distributing fishing and agricultural inputs, and expanding cash-for-work opportunities. In addition, FAO has provided cash vouchers to approximately 23,000 Somali households to procure an estimated 4,000 metric tons (MT) of seeds for the upcoming January/February *deyr* harvest.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- More than 1 million Somalis will face Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity through December, according to FEWS NET. Several factors currently drive food insecurity in Somalia: hot and dry weather conditions have persisted in recent months; ongoing conflict has restricted trade; livestock production has decreased; and income from agricultural labor has declined. Cereal prices are at the highest levels since 2011 in most areas. The most food-insecure populations reside in Bakool, Gedo, and Hiraan regions, as well as the coastal areas of central Somalia.
- FEWS NET reports that severe flooding in October and November along the Juba and Shabelle rivers could hinder agriculture and trade in affected areas. The food security situation for affected populations may deteriorate from Stressed to Crisis levels due to projected above-average *deyr* rainfall in the Juba and Shabelle river basins and in the rivers' catchments in the Ethiopian highlands.

- Food insecurity is particularly pronounced in Gedo; the April-to-July *gu* rains ended early and were below-average, while above-average temperatures have further depleted water sources, according to FEWS NET. As a result, farmers harvested few crops during the June/July *gu* harvest and livestock sales decreased. Below-average rains and the resultant decrease in food security affected nearly 70 percent of households in Gedo, local authorities reported. Affected populations will likely require emergency food assistance until the start of the *deyr* harvest in January. In response, the U.N. and relief agencies have provided emergency food assistance and safe drinking water to affected populations in the area.
- Despite current conditions, FEWS NET expects that an average or above-average *deyr* harvest and improved livestock conditions will likely improve food security between January and March 2015. Some pastoral regions in central and northern Somalia could improve to Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity in early 2015.
- Nearly 15 percent of children under the age of five were acutely malnourished, and 2.6 percent of children were experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) as of late October, according to FSNAU. The report by FSNAU noted that in 19 of the 50 population groups surveyed, global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence exceeded the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. Pastoralists in Bakool had the highest prevalence of both GAM—25 percent—and SAM—6 percent. Median GAM and SAM levels are higher in the southern and central regions of Somalia compared to northern regions.
- In early November, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$30 million to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in Somalia, including 16,980 MT of in-kind food assistance. Through a variety of activities and provisions—including relief rations, prepared feedings, food for assets, food for training, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding, school feeding, and mother and child health interventions—the emergency food assistance will help meet the critical needs of food-insecure populations through December 2015.

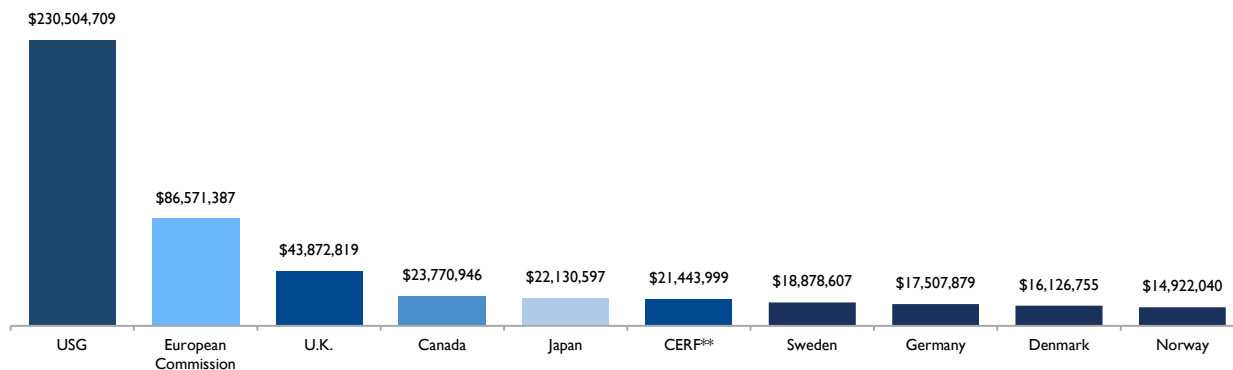
HEALTH AND WASH

- The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provided access to health care services for IDPs and host communities in areas affected by clashes between al-Shabaab elements and AMISOM–SNA security forces. In September, UNICEF provided essential health supplies to support access to health care services for approximately 65,000 people.
- Health partners in Somalia reported approximately 7,800 suspected cases of measles between January and September. UNICEF estimates that measles vaccine coverage levels are less than 30 percent across Somalia—substantially below the 95 percent level necessary for outbreak control and prevention—and are likely lower in newly accessible areas where no vaccination campaigns have occurred since 2009.
- On October 11, UNICEF and WHO launched measles and polio vaccination campaigns in central and southern Somalia, the U.N. reported. Through the campaign, the U.N. plans to vaccinate up to 520,000 children under the age of five against measles and as many as 750,000 children against polio.
- To date in 2014, UNICEF has supported WASH interventions that benefit more than 315,000 people, including approximately 200 households in Bay Region’s Baidoa town, 360 households in Gedo’s El Waq town, and 1,700 families in Hiraan’s Bullo Burto town during September.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of November 18, donors had committed \$361 million—approximately 39 percent—of the \$933 million requested by the 2014 Somalia Strategic Response Plan to address urgent humanitarian needs. The U.N. warns that low funding for the 2014 appeal could compromise fragile improvements made since Somalia’s famine in 2011.
- In late October, the World Bank Group announced a \$1.8 billion funding pledge for cross-border activities throughout the Horn of Africa region—including Somalia—seeking to boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and spur business activity.
- The E.U. also announced \$3.7 billion in additional funding for the Horn of Africa through 2020; the African Development Bank pledged \$1.8 billion over the next three years; and the Islamic Development Bank committed up to \$1 billion in new funds.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of November 18, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service 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 in FY 2014 and FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2013, and October 1, 2014, respectively.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N. to support underfunded emergencies.

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 reduced 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 2014, malnutrition rates in Somalia remain among the highest in the world, and ongoing insecurity in the country—particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present—contributes to the complex emergency. Sustained life-saving humanitarian assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at protecting livelihoods and building resilience, is critical to help vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce malnutrition, and protect livelihoods.
- Due to ongoing and anticipated humanitarian needs, on October 1, 2014, U.S. Ambassador James P. McNulty, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2015.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP²			
WFP	16,980 MT of In-Kind and Regionally Procured Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2015			\$30,000,000

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management Policy and Practice; WASH	Countrywide	\$45,046,867
	Program Support		\$631,819
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$45,678,686
USAID/FFP			
WFP	53,181 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$89,218,200
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs; 410 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$38,307,823
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$127,526,023
STATE/PRM			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$27,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$27,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014 & FY 2015			\$230,504,709

³ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual amounts as of November 18, 2014.

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:
 - The 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>