

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 15, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5 million

Food-Insecure Somalis
FEWS NET, FSNAU – December 2016

1.14 million

Somalis Experiencing Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU – December 2016

1.1 million

IDPs in Somalia
OCHA – December 2016

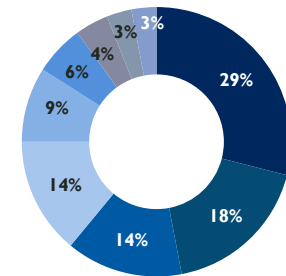
904,100

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – November 2016

334,200

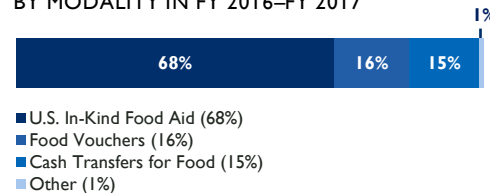
Somali Refugees in Kenya
UNHCR – November 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Health (29%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (14%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (14%)
- Nutrition (9%)
- Protection (6%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016–FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (68%)
- Food Vouchers (16%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (15%)
- Other (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intensifying drought conditions contribute to deteriorating food security, trigger appeals for increased assistance
- UN releases 2017 HNO for Somalia
- USAID/FFP provides \$30 million in FY 2017 emergency food assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–FY 2017

USAID/OFDA	\$59,994,552
USAID/FFP	\$101,005,912
State/PRM ³	\$55,050,000
Total	\$216,050,464

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing drought conditions are rapidly increasing and have exacerbated food insecurity and water shortages, particularly in the semi-autonomous regions of Puntland and Somaliland, as well as parts of Somalia's central and southern regions. In October, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) anticipated that the population experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity would increase from 1.1 to 1.4 million people by May 2017; recently, FEWS NET noted that poor October–December *deyr* rainfall might cause a further increase in the food-insecure population.⁴
- Insecurity continues to prompt population displacement, exacerbate needs, and impede humanitarian access. Between October and mid-December, intercommunal conflict and clashes between armed groups and security forces displaced an estimated 144,700 people combined in Lower Shabelle Region; Galkayo town, Mudug Region; and Qandala town, Puntland, according to UN reports.

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.

CURRENT EVENTS

- Following below-average April-to-June *gu* rainfall, FEWS NET reports that October–November *deyr* rainfall was 50–70 percent below average in most of Somalia, resulting in consecutive below-average agricultural seasons. FEWS NET issued an alert for Somalia in mid-November, noting that many parts of the country had the poorest vegetation conditions on record and projecting that the population experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity will increase from 1.1 to nearly 1.4 million people by May 2017. In early December, FEWS NET published a further update, reporting that food insecurity in the coming months may be greater than previously forecast due to well below-average *deyr* rains and harvests.
 - A September interagency assessment in Puntland identified approximately 150,000 severely drought-affected people and found that drought conditions had resulted in the displacement of 12,000 people in the region, as well as livestock deaths and a tripling of water-related costs since June, the UN reports. A separate September interagency assessment in Gedo Region indicated that drought conditions had affected 75,000 people, contributed to the displacement of an estimated 3,000 individuals, and deteriorated pasture and livestock conditions in the area.
 - Somalia President Hassan Sheik Mohamud publicly appealed for international assistance to address urgent needs among drought-affected populations on November 12. Local authorities from the semi-autonomous regions of Jubaland, Puntland, and Somaliland have also issued appeals for assistance. Separately, the Somalia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Consortium issued a call to action urging donors and humanitarian organizations to scale up drought-response activities, and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia called for increased assistance to mitigate the impacts of drought on vulnerable households.
 - On November 16, Government of Kenya (GoK) Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government Joseph Ole Nkaisery announced that the Dadaab refugee camp complex—which hosts approximately 276,270 refugees, mainly from Somalia—would not close for another six months. The GoK initially announced the closure of Dadaab by November 30, prompting concerns from NGOs and advocacy groups regarding the need for safe and voluntary refugee returns. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues to support voluntary returns of Somali refugees from Kenya; since December 2014, UNHCR has assisted more than 36,750 Somali refugees living in Kenya to return to 12 identified areas inside Somalia, including 30,650 Somalis returned in 2016.
 - The UN recently released the 2017 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), which anticipates that humanitarian needs in Somalia will increase in 2017 as a result of continuing drought conditions and below-average agricultural production, ongoing insecurity and political instability, and increasing refugee returns that add to the number of vulnerable people in the country.
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INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND DISPLACEMENT

- Since July, armed actors have taken control of eight locations in Bakool, Galgadud, and Hiran regions following the departure of international troops, resulting in population displacement, increased protection risks, and reduced humanitarian access in already hard-to-reach areas, according to the UN. Attacks have resulted in death, kidnapping, torture, and forced recruitments of civilians who remained in the area. Relief organizations have expressed concern regarding the deteriorating humanitarian situation and increased risks to humanitarian staff and assets in these eight locations, with some organizations temporarily suspending operations.
- Armed violence broke out in Mudug Region's Galkayo town on October 7, with intermittent fighting continuing through the first week of November despite a peace agreement reached on November 1, the UN reports. Regional leaders, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Somalia, and other high-level officials met in Galkayo on November 12 to reaffirm their commitment to a ceasefire. On November 19, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) reported that an international ceasefire team led by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development had deployed to Galkayo to support the local authorities' peace agreement.
- The October–November violence in Galkayo resulted in 45 deaths, injured approximately 160 people, and displaced nearly 90,000 people, according to the UN. Of the displaced, an estimated 40,000 individuals were internally displaced

persons (IDPs) experiencing secondary displacement, as the violence prompted populations residing in existing IDP settlements in Galkayo to flee to surrounding areas. The UN estimated that 40 percent of the displaced population from Galkayo had returned to areas of origin as of late November.

- Relief actors coordinated with local officials to address urgent needs resulting from the conflict in Galkayo, reaching nearly 14,000 IDPs with unconditional cash transfers and approximately 60,000 people with food assistance and emergency relief commodities in early November, according to the UN. In addition, humanitarian organizations had scaled up health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions for conflict-affected populations.
- On October 17 and 18, fighting between armed actors and security forces in Lower Shabelle’s Afgooye and Muuri districts and nearby areas resulted in civilian deaths, displacement, and property destruction. The UN reported that insecurity prompted more than 29,000 people from Afgooye, Marka, and Qoryoley districts to relocate to nearby villages or to IDP settlements in Marka and K50 districts between October 22 and 26. In addition, armed actors destroyed or blocked water infrastructure in affected areas, resulting in the doubling of water prices. The UN expressed concern in early November that non-state actors were increasingly targeting civilians in Lower Shabelle.
- Insecurity and other access challenges constrained humanitarian response efforts in conflict-affected parts of Lower Shabelle, with insecurity—including attacks, abduction, extortion, and intimidation—impeding travel along the main K50–Marka route. As of early November, the UN reported that humanitarian actors had pre-positioned health supplies in Afgooye and Shalambod districts, and some health and nutrition facilities continued to function and provide services to conflict-affected populations. However, pre-positioned WASH supplies in Marka remained inaccessible due to insecurity.
- As of early December, insecurity continued to prevent humanitarian actors from conducting interagency needs assessments in Puntland’s Qandala town, which an armed group affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began occupying in late October. Since then, insecurity has displaced approximately 22,700 people from the area—representing more than 50 percent of the district’s total population of 45,300 individuals, according to the UN. Renewed clashes between government-affiliated Puntland Security Forces and the ISIL-affiliated armed group displaced an additional 3,000 people, according to local authorities and humanitarian partners, with some media reports indicating that government forces regained control of the town. During the early December clashes, the ISIL-affiliated group reportedly placed explosive devices on the road to Qandala town, impeding the ability of displaced populations to safely return.
- A local NGO recently conducted a rapid assessment in Qandala District’s Buruc village, identifying food, health, shelter, and WASH needs among new IDPs. The UN reported that humanitarian organizations had provided emergency relief commodities and WASH assistance to more than 3,700 IDPs in Buruc as of early December, with additional health interventions and food distributions planned as security conditions allowed.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

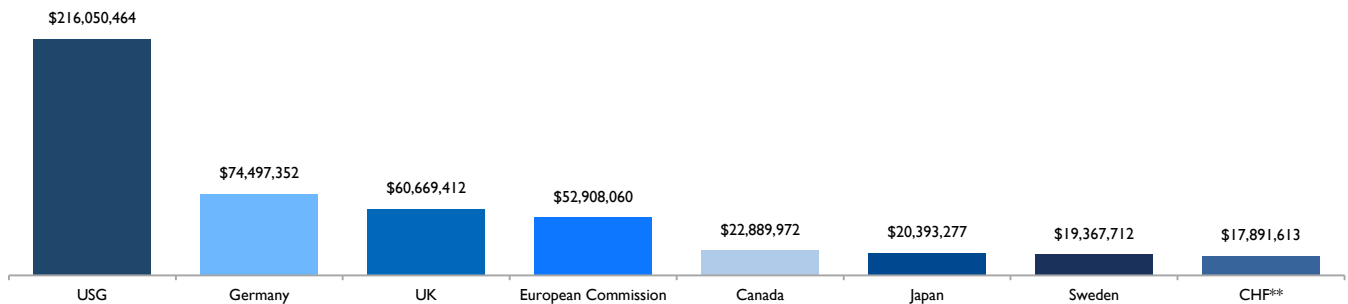
- In addition to the 1.1 million people currently experiencing Crisis- or Emergency-level food insecurity, FEWS NET reports that 3.9 million people are at Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity. Due to poor rainfall and consequent below-average agricultural production, FEWS NET anticipates food security conditions to deteriorate throughout Somalia between February and May 2017. In addition, in November FEWS NET highlighted projections that the April-to-June 2017 *gu* rain season may be below average, contributing to a possible third consecutive below-average agricultural season and causing a further deterioration in food security conditions. FEWS NET projected in October that nearly 1.4 million people in Somalia would face Crisis- or Emergency-level food insecurity between January and May. FEWS NET recently noted that the deterioration in food security conditions may exceed previous expectations, highlighting that poor farming households in southern and central Somalia and poor pastoralist populations in northeast Somalia are likely to experience Emergency levels of food insecurity by May.
- Drought conditions are exacerbating malnutrition, with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reporting more than 323,000 acutely malnourished children requiring support as of October—a nearly 8 percent increase from the estimated 300,000 acutely malnourished children reported in August by the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).

- In FY 2017 to date, USAID/FFP has contributed an estimated \$30 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP), including 18,780 metric tons (MT) of in-kind cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and corn-soy blend plus. With the support of USAID/FFP, WFP is providing unconditional food rations to the most acutely food-insecure people, as well as food and cash in exchange for participation in skills training or productive asset building activities, such as rehabilitating community water and sanitation infrastructure, health centers, and schools. WFP also utilizes USAID/FFP support for targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programs for acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and for the provision of cooked meals in primary schools and for food-insecure populations in areas such as the cities of Mogadishu and Kismayo. Since FY 2016, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$101 million to address urgent food needs in Somalia.
- With more than \$5.4 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting partners to provide nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women, throughout Somalia.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- The 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan—requesting \$885 million for response activities between January and December—had received \$446 million, or 50 percent of the appeal, as of December 13, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Due to insufficient funding, the UN reports that some humanitarian organizations, such as WFP, have scaled back or halted planned livelihood and resilience programs in the country, prioritizing emergency food assistance and nutrition programs.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 15, 2016. All international figures are according to the 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 2016 and 2017 fiscal years, which began on October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016, respectively. **The Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) is a multi-donor pooled fund that allocates donor resources to address urgent needs in Somalia.

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 modest improvements in 2014 and 2015, 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 6, 2016, U.S. Ambassador for Somalia Stephen M. Schwartz renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2017.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

USAID/FFP ²			
WFP	18,780 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$30,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$30,000,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$30,000,000

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ³			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); 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; WASH	Countrywide	\$59,969,569
	Program Support		\$24,983
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$59,994,552
USAID/FFP			
WFP and Implementing Partners	20,080 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food and Cash Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$71,005,912
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$71,005,912
STATE/PRM			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities to Aid Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$50,450,000
International Humanitarian Organizations	Contribution Toward UNHCR's Yemen Situation Supplementary Appeal for Somalia	Countrywide	\$4,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$55,050,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$186,050,464
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 - FY 2017			\$216,050,464

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

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of December 15, 2016.

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>