

# SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 1, 2016

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**4.7 million**

Somalis Experiencing Food Insecurity  
UN – May 2016

**1 million**

Somalis Experiencing Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity  
UN – June 2016

**1.1 million**

IDPs in Somalia  
UNHCR – June 2016

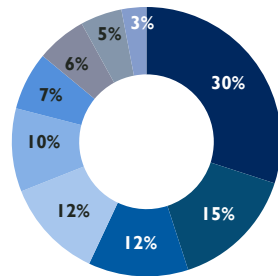
**976,500**

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries  
UNHCR – June 2016

**413,170**

Somali Refugees in Kenya  
UNHCR – June 2016

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Health (30%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (15%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (12%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (10%)
- Protection (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (5%)
- Other (3%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (99%)
- Other (1%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Relief actors provide assistance following floods in Belet Weyne
- Health actors record 10,000 cholera cases between January and June
- Food insecurity persists in northern Somalia due to prevailing drought conditions

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$24,718,009
USAID/FFP	\$36,837,160
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$21,100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$82,655,169</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Health actors across Somalia recorded more than 10,000 cholera cases, including nearly 450 deaths, between January and mid-June—a significant increase compared to the number of cholera cases recorded in 2015. Health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are among the priority interventions for the cholera response, according to the UN.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$23 million in new humanitarian funding for the Somalia response since April, bringing the U.S. Government (USG) contribution to nearly \$83 million in assistance to date in FY 2016.
- As of late June, donors had contributed more than \$249 million, or approximately 28 percent, of the \$885 million requested by the 2016 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan to assist 3.5 million of the most vulnerable people 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)

## CURRENT EVENTS

- In June, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicted a high likelihood that a La Niña climatic event—associated with below-average seasonal rainfall in parts of the Horn of Africa region—could develop by late 2016. Below-average seasonal rains in late 2016 and early 2017 could exacerbate food insecurity and deteriorate health, nutrition, and WASH conditions among vulnerable populations in Somalia, according to the UN.
- The post-*gu* cereal harvest is likely to be between 30 and 50 percent below average compared to pre-crisis levels due to poor spatial distribution of the April-to-June *gu* rains, according to the UN Food Security and Nutritional Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU). The areas most likely to be affected by the rain shortfalls include Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, which account for between 70 and 80 percent of southern Somalia’s total cereal production during normal harvest seasons. FSNAU projects that a poor post-*gu* harvest could result in further deterioration of food security conditions, particularly in areas of central and southern Somalia.
- Heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands during April and May elevated the level of the Shabelle River, generating flooding that destroyed agricultural fields and infrastructure—including bridges, health facilities, roads, and schools—and displaced populations in Somalia’s Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions, the UN reports. In late May, flood waters inundated an estimated 60 percent of Hiran’s Belet Weyne town and displaced approximately 70,000 people to neighboring areas. As of June 9, at least 42,000 people, or 60 percent of those displaced, had returned to Belet Weyne, the UN reports; flood-related damage to latrines and shelters had prevented the remaining 28,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning to areas of origin.
- Relief organizations continue to respond to flood-related humanitarian needs in Somalia. As of mid-June, food security partners had distributed one-month emergency food rations—comprising cereals, cooking oil, and pulses—to more than 60,000 affected people and provided nutrition support, including corn-soy blend and Plumpy’Doz, to approximately 10,000 people, the UN reports. In addition, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency nutrition assistance, including High Energy Biscuits, to approximately 10,000 flood-affected women and children. WFP also plans to launch a supplementary feeding program in the coming weeks to prevent the further deterioration of nutrition conditions for up to 6,000 children.
- While working to restore operations at the general hospital in Belet Weyne to control the spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases, particularly among displaced children, health actors established mobile health facilities to support populations in flood-affected areas. As of early June, relief agencies were also delivering more than 50,000 liters of safe drinking water each day to more than 20,000 people and had distributed hygiene kits and water purification tablets to more than 30,000 flood-affected people in Hiran and Middle Shabelle, according to the UN.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting non-governmental organization (NGO) partners operating in flood-affected areas of Somalia to re-program existing funding to respond to new humanitarian needs. As of early June, four USAID/OFDA partners were responding to flooding via targeted health and WASH interventions.

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## INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND DISPLACEMENT

- Attacks by armed groups and ongoing insecurity continue to result in civilian deaths in Somalia. At least 18 people died following the explosion of a bus in a town outside Somalia’s capital city of Mogadishu on June 30, international media report; local authorities attributed the blast to an improvised explosive device. On June 25, elements of the armed group al-Shabaab attacked a hotel Mogadishu, resulting in at least 15 deaths and more than 30 injuries, international media report. The incident marks the second hotel attack since early June, when al-Shabaab militants launched a similar assault on another Mogadishu hotel, killing 13 civilians and injuring at least 40 others. In a June 27 statement, the UN Security Council condemned the hotel attack and reiterated support for the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia.
- The Government of Kenya (GoK) announced in early May that it plans to close down the Dadaab refugee camp complex in northeastern Kenya and accelerate the return of an estimated 325,000 Somali refugees by December 2016. During a June 25 Tripartite Commission meeting with Kenyan and Somali government officials, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi presented a revised plan—which aims to reduce the population of the camp by 150,000 people by the end of 2016—for enhancing the voluntary repatriation process for Somali refugees in

Kenya. Following the meeting, the GoK agreed to the revised plan, reiterating that returns to Somalia will remain voluntary, safe, and consistent with its international obligations.

- Between late March and June, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated the return of an estimated 1,800 Somali refugees from Kenya, bringing the total number of Somali refugee returns from Kenya to approximately 7,900 to date in 2016. Voluntary returns of Somali refugees from Kenya began following the 2013 tripartite agreement between the GoK, the Federal Government of Somalia, and UNHCR, which set a goal of returning 215,000 refugees to Somalia by 2019. Since the voluntary repatriation program began in December 2014, UNHCR has facilitated the return of nearly 16,000 Somali refugees from Kenya.
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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

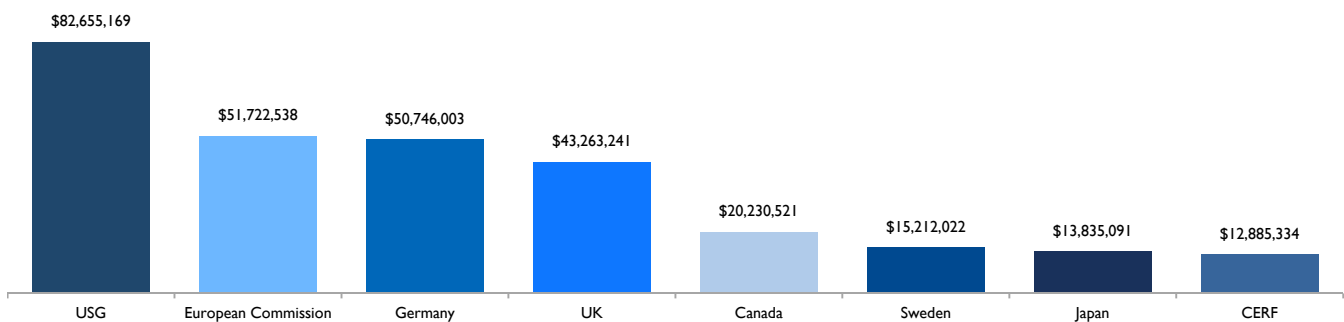
- Approximately 1.7 million people—nearly 40 percent—of the population in northern Somalia’s semi-autonomous regions of Puntland and Somaliland require humanitarian assistance due to prevailing drought conditions, as well as insecurity and population displacement. An estimated 385,000 people were experiencing acute food insecurity as of mid-May, while an additional 1.3 million people in northern Somalia were at risk of facing acute food insecurity without the provision of adequate humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.
  - In March and April, the REACH Initiative—a joint initiative between international NGOs and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Program—assessed drought-affected households in Puntland and Somaliland. The survey found that nearly 80 percent of households in Puntland and nearly 75 percent of households in Somaliland had experienced livestock losses since the onset of drought in January. The majority of surveyed households also reported reduced food consumption and limited dietary variety. Significant livestock losses have limited the medium-term recovery capacity of pastoral communities in affected areas, according to the assessment.
  - While the April-to-June *gu* rains helped to alleviate severe drought conditions in some areas of Somalia, the impact of the drought in Puntland and Somaliland continues to compound an already challenging humanitarian situation. Parts of northern Somalia received moderate *gu* rainfall in April and May, although the cumulative volume was insufficient to fully restore pasture and critical water sources, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Livestock deaths continued among vulnerable pastoral households during April, and poor livestock body conditions have prevented widespread livestock sales, limiting household income.
  - Humanitarian organizations continue to scale up emergency assistance for vulnerable people in Somalia, particularly drought-affected populations in Puntland and Somaliland. With support from USAID/FFP, the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—provided food assistance to more than 650,000 people and livelihood interventions and agricultural inputs, including farming tools, fishing equipment, irrigation vouchers, and seeds, for nearly 350,000 people between January and April. Approximately half of the beneficiaries were located in drought-affected areas of Puntland and Somaliland.
  - To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with nearly \$37 million in humanitarian funding to support emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions, and livelihoods programs in Somalia.
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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Between January and June 23, health actors recorded more than 10,000 cholera cases, including nearly 450 deaths, across Somalia, representing a significant increase compared to the cholera cases recorded in 2015, according to the UN. The majority of cases occurred in Banadir, Bay, Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions, where affected communities have limited access to safe drinking water and face interrupted access to health care services, according to local health officials. The Humanitarian Country Team for Somalia has identified priority needs for the cholera response, including the establishment of cholera treatment centers, distribution of hygiene kits and water treatment tablets, training of health care workers, and expansion of hygiene promotion activities.

- Humanitarian organizations are responding to needs related to the cholera outbreak despite access impediments, including ongoing conflict and the presence of armed groups, in cholera-affected areas of central and southern Somalia. The UN reported that relief organizations had distributed more than 17,000 hygiene kits in affected areas as of late May. In addition, relief organizations have pre-positioned an estimated 20,000 hygiene kits at regional supply hubs in Lower Juba and Mogadishu, with an additional 30,000 kits available at warehouses in Bay, Hiran, and Middle Shabelle. The UN notes that supplies are adequate to meet identified needs, but relief organizations will likely require additional assistance to finance distribution and transportation costs.
- As of late June, the UN estimated that emergency cholera response activities through November could require approximately \$4.3 million in humanitarian assistance. To date, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded and sudden-onset emergencies—has allocated approximately \$2 million to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Health Organization in support of the emergency response effort.
- Regional authorities in Puntland and Somaliland report that approximately 1.5 million people require WASH interventions due to prolonged drought conditions in northern Somalia. The WASH Cluster plans to provide approximately 700,000 vulnerable people with WASH assistance and had improved access to potable water for nearly 242,000 people as of late June.
- USAID/OFDA has provided humanitarian partners with nearly \$14 million in FY 2016 to support health and WASH interventions in Somalia. USAID/OFDA staff continue to coordinate with the UN, humanitarian partners, and other donors to determine priority humanitarian needs and critical funding gaps related to cholera. With USAID/OFDA support, health sector partners are improving access to health care services for IDP and host communities and bolstering the national health care system. In addition, USAID/OFDA-supported WASH programs are improving access to safe water, reducing the risk of waterborne disease, and rehabilitating broken water points, particularly in northern areas of the country.

**2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\***  
PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 1, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2015.

## 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 8, 2015, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David H. Kaeuper renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2016.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management Policy and Practice; WASH	Countrywide	\$24,718,009
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$24,718,009</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP and Implementing Partners	19,450 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$36,837,160
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$36,837,160</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities to Aid Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$21,100,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$21,100,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$82,655,169</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 1, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

## 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](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:
  - USAID 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>.