

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

5 million

Food-Insecure Somalis
FEWS NET, FSNAU –
September 2016

1.14 million

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

1.1 million

IDPs in Somalia
UNHCR – September 2016

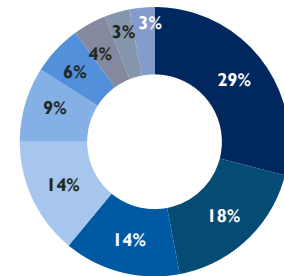
900,800

Somali Refugees in
Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – September 2016

334,200

Somali Refugees in Kenya
UNHCR – September 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



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (55%)
- Food Vouchers (23%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (21%)
- Other (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Seasonal assessment finds deteriorating food security conditions
- UNHCR issues \$115 million supplemental appeal to support durable solutions for Somali refugees in Kenya
- Secretary Kerry announces \$146 million in additional humanitarian funding for Kenya and Somalia

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$59,994,552
USAID/FFP	\$71,005,912
State/PRM ³	\$55,050,000
Total	\$186,050,464

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- A post-*gu* seasonal assessment found deteriorating food security conditions across Somalia, with an estimated 5 million food-insecure people countrywide, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). As of September, more than 1.1 million people were experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, an approximately 200,000 person increase since February.⁴
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$186 million to address the immediate needs of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in Somalia. USG humanitarian funding supports food assistance; agriculture, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions; and critical services for refugees.

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

- In late August, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre projected below-average to near-average October-to-December *deyr* rains in Somalia. The anticipated below-average seasonal rainfall could adversely affect food and water availability and health and WASH conditions, particularly among vulnerable people in drought-affected areas of Somalia, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In addition, FEWS NET forecasts that below-average *deyr* rainfall, particularly in central and southern Somalia, could negatively impact harvests in early 2017, exacerbating food insecurity among populations already affected by below-average *gu* seasonal harvests in 2016.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued a supplementary appeal in late July for more than \$115 million in additional funding to support durable solutions for Somali refugees in Kenya, including reintegration assistance for refugees voluntarily returning to Somalia. On August 22, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced more than \$146 million in additional humanitarian funding for Kenya and Somalia, including nearly \$29 million to support voluntary refugee returns and reintegration of Somali refugees in Somalia.
- On August 30, Assistant Administrator for USAID's Bureau for Africa Linda Etim met with several USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA partners in the capital city of Mogadishu to discuss the humanitarian situation in Somalia. During the meeting, USAID partners—including UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—characterized the ongoing emergency in Somalia as a food security and nutrition crisis punctuated by recurrent shocks, such as conflict and drought. In addition, relief agencies reported that funding shortfalls in recent years had prompted humanitarian organizations to prioritize life-saving assistance at the expense of livelihoods interventions, preventative treatment for acute malnutrition, and support for Somali refugee returns. As of September 30, international donors had provided approximately \$298 million towards the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia—approximately 34 percent of the \$885 million requested in the plan.
- USAID humanitarian partners also emphasized that durable refugee returns to Somalia require long-term investments in social services, including health and education, and increased livelihood opportunities in areas of return. Several partners noted instances when some refugee returnees, after receiving short-term assistance, relocated to internally displaced person (IDP) settlements due to lack of available assistance.
- While USAID partners indicated positive engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS), relief actors have expressed concern regarding bureaucratic impediments from some government authorities, such as duplicative NGO registration, opaque taxation, and interference in procurement processes.
- On July 7, the UN Security Council renewed the mandate for the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) through May 31, 2017. AMISOM will continue to operate in Somalia to support FGoS efforts to extend national authority and enhance governance capacity. The continued presence of the mission's peacekeeping forces will also help facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance and resettlement of IDPs and refugees in Somalia.

INSECURITY, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND DISPLACEMENT

- Attacks by armed groups and persistent insecurity continue to restrict humanitarian operations and displace populations, particularly in central and southern Somalia. Repeated attacks by al-Shabaab in August targeted civilians and government authorities in Mogadishu and other areas of the country, resulting in more than 40 deaths and damaging infrastructure and buildings, according to international media. FGoS officials have noted concerns that al-Shabaab could increase attacks as part of an effort to disrupt parliamentary and presidential elections, scheduled to occur in October and November, respectively.
- Between December 2014 and mid-September 2016, more than 30,300 Somali refugees returned from Kenya to Somalia through the UNHCR-supported voluntary repatriation program. The returns are in accordance with the tripartite agreement between the Government of Kenya, FGoS, and UNHCR, which established a legal mechanism for the voluntary return of Somali refugees from Kenya. In September, a report by NGO Human Rights Watch raised concerns regarding refugee returns, noting that some Somali refugees in Kenya have reported experiencing harassment and intimidation to return to Somalia. Voluntary refugee repatriation programs must allow refugees to exercise free

choice regarding whether to return and provide access to comprehensive information about conditions in the country of origin; however, Human Rights Watch and other advocacy organizations reported that neither condition is presently met under the current voluntary repatriation program.

- International media reported in late August that regional authorities in southern Somalia had begun preventing the return of Somali refugees—including blocking movement from the transit center in Dhobley town, Lower Juba Region—due to lack of available assistance, particularly in Kismayo town, Lower Juba. Regional authorities in southern Somalia have established a taskforce to investigate possible assistance for IDPs and refugee returnees in the area, noting that the current tripartite agreement does not include support for vulnerable refugees returning to Somalia.
- In mid-September, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Somalia Peter de Clercq—accompanied by a high-level delegation of donor and UN representatives—traveled to Kismayo to meet with local authorities and coordinate efforts related to the repatriation of Somali refugees. Following the visit, the UN and local authorities in southern Somalia agreed to form a joint committee to address the humanitarian needs of Somali refugees returning from the Dadaab refugee camp complex in Kenya.
- On September 30, the UN appointed Mohamed Abdi Affey as the first UN Special Envoy on the Somali Refugee Situation. Special Envoy Affey, appointed for an initial six-month period, will work to support durable solutions for an estimated 900,000 Somali refugees, among other regional responsibilities. The special envoy will also work to enhance dialogue among regional governments, engage with relevant regional institutions, address protection concerns, and support the reintegration of refugee returnees in accordance with Somali national development plans and regional priorities, according to the UN.
- From July 4 to August 10, UNHCR, with support from other relief actors, conducted a population verification exercise in Dadaab—the first verification exercise in more than three years. The exercise verified more than 283,000 people in the complex, approximately 17 percent less than the officially registered population of more than 341,000 people. Approximately 270,000 people—95 percent—of the verified population in Dadaab is Somali, of whom an estimated 69,500 people stated a willingness to return to Somalia. The majority of Somalis who plan to return to Somalia expressed intentions to relocate to urban areas in Lower Juba, according to UNHCR.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- More than 1.1 million people in Somalia are projected to experience Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity through December, representing an approximately 20 percent increase compared to the 950,000 people facing acute food-insecure between February and June, according to FEWS NET and FSNAU. An additional 3.9 million people are expected to face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity during the same period, bringing the total food-insecure population to approximately 5 million people. FSNAU and FEWS NET attributed the deteriorating food security situation in Somalia to below-average April-to-June *gu* rains, localized flooding in recent months, ongoing conflict and population displacement, and persistent trade disruptions.
- Below-average *gu* harvests in parts of Somalia also contributed to worsening food security conditions, with significant shortfalls reported in Bakool, Bay, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Juba regions, according to FEWS NET. These regions typically generate significant agriculture production and harvest yields. As of September, low-income and vulnerable households in parts of central, northern, and southern Somalia had exhausted food stocks and were facing Crisis levels of acute food insecurity. However, average harvests in areas of northwestern Somalia improved food security for some populations, as agricultural yields replenished household and market food stocks and decreased food prices in local markets, FEWS NET reported. Despite moderate food security improvements, milk production and livestock incomes remained below-average, and most households in the area were experiencing Stressed levels of food insecurity as of September.
- IDPs and other vulnerable populations constituted a majority of the acutely food-insecure population, with an estimated 370,000 food-insecure people residing in Mogadishu and other parts of Banadir Region. Additionally, FSNAU estimates that approximately 300,000 children younger than five years of age were experiencing moderate acute

malnutrition (MAM) as of August, including at least 50,000 children facing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Acute malnutrition causes vary by area across Somalia and include food insecurity, low vaccination prevalence, and high morbidity levels, among other factors.

- In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided more than \$71 million in humanitarian assistance, including more than 20,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food and nutrition commodities, to support an estimated 1.4 million food-insecure people in Somalia. In addition, USAID/FFP partners are delivering ready-to-use supplementary food and other nutrition assistance throughout Somalia to support approximately 150,000 children facing MAM each month. Furthermore, USAID/FFP has provided ready-to-use therapeutic food to implementing partners to support life-saving nutrition interventions for up to 15,000 children experiencing SAM.
 - USAID/FFP has also provided livelihoods assistance, including cash transfers and food vouchers, to bolster food security of IDPs and vulnerable host community members across Somalia during FY 2016. USAID/FFP partners are delivering unconditional cash transfers and food vouchers for the most vulnerable populations, including older people and those with disabilities, while providing conditional cash transfers and food vouchers in exchange for vocational training; rehabilitating roads, irrigation canals, and rangelands; and other community-determined activities.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$5.4 million in life-saving nutrition assistance to support treatment of acutely malnourished populations, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women, throughout Somalia. USAID/OFDA partners are also improving the scale and quality of community-based efforts to prevent acute malnutrition, while enhancing real-time monitoring of malnutrition cases and bolstering the nutrition commodity supply chain.
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HEALTH AND WASH

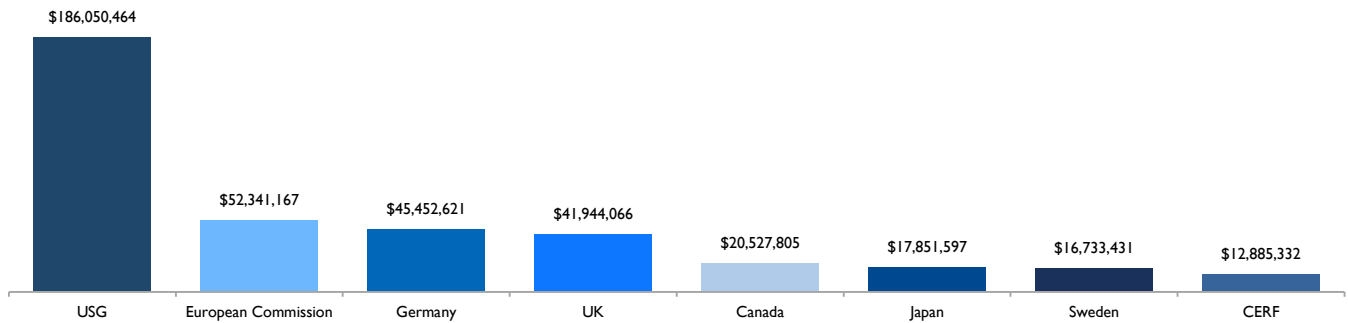
- Between January and August, health workers in Somalia recorded nearly 13,500 suspected cholera cases, including approximately 500 associated deaths, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Overall cases declined significantly between April and August, although WHO continued to report suspected cholera cases in southern Somalia as of late August.
 - In response to suspected cholera cases, WHO and other relief actors supported complementary health and WASH interventions and delivered emergency relief commodities to approximately 34,000 people as of late August, according to the UN. WHO and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) also trained nearly 60 people in disease surveillance, case management, and community mobilization, while FGoS and WHO supported vaccination campaigns against cholera in identified hotspot areas.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$17 million to support emergency health interventions that aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality among IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Somalia. USAID/OFDA partners supported vaccination campaigns, procured and distributed critical medicines, provided community-based health care services, and detected and treated infectious diseases, such as cholera.
 - USAID/OFDA also contributed more than \$10.5 million in FY 2016 to support emergency WASH interventions, including waste management, latrine construction and rehabilitation, and hygiene promotion activities. Furthermore, USAID/OFDA partners supported drainage systems, well rehabilitation, and hygiene kits distribution—comprising soap, water purification tablets, and water containers, among other relief items—for flood-affected populations.
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PROTECTION

- On August 26, RC/HC Peter de Clercq announced \$7 million in additional funding from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund to support life-saving assistance for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Mogadishu's Daynille and Kaxda districts. IDP settlements in these districts lack basic services and residents face significant protection risks, including gender-based violence, movement restrictions, and violence, according to the UN. As of September, approximately 400,000 IDPs were sheltering in more than 400 settlements across Mogadishu, accounting for more than 35 percent of the 1.1 million IDPs throughout the country.

- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3.5 million to support critical protection interventions for IDPs and other vulnerable populations across Somalia. USAID/OFDA partners are establishing safe spaces for women and children, delivering psychosocial and case management support for survivors of gender-based violence, and mobilizing community members to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 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 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	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; WASH	Countrywide	\$59,969,569
	Program Support		\$24,983
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$59,994,552
USAID/FFP³			
UN World Food Program (WFP) and Implementing Partners	20,080 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food 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

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

³ 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.
- 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>.