

# SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 30, 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) – September 2014

**2.1 million**

Somalis Experiencing Stressed Levels of Food Insecurity

FSNAU – September 2014

**1.1 million**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Somalia

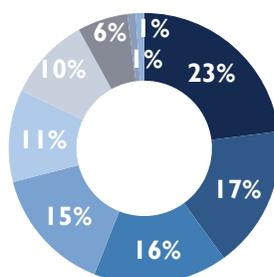
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – August 2014

**964,000**

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries

UNHCR – September 2014

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> 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%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (1%)
- Risk Management, Policy, & Practice (1%)

## USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Cash Transfers for Food
- Food Vouchers

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The population of food-insecure Somalis increases to 1 million—a 20-percent increase since January 2014.
- Insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access throughout the south-central region of Somalia.
- 2014 Somalia Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requests \$933 million to meet humanitarian needs among 3.1 million people.

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$45,678,686
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$102,526,022
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$27,300,000
<b>\$175,504,708</b>	<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 1 million Somalis are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity as of August, representing a 20-percent increase in acutely food-insecure populations since January 2014, according to a joint report by FSNAU and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>4</sup> An additional 2.1 million people are facing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity. The U.N. projects that food security in Somalia will deteriorate through the end of 2014 due to poor rains, conflict, trade disruptions, and reduced humanitarian assistance.
- In FY 2014, the U.S. Government (USG) provided approximately \$175.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, including nearly \$45.7 million in USAID/OFDA support for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, humanitarian coordination and information management, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. In addition, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$102.5 million in emergency food assistance for food-insecure and displaced persons, while State/PRM provided \$27.3 million in multi-sector assistance for refugees, IDPs, and other vulnerable populations.

<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)

<sup>4</sup> 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**

- The Somali National Army (SNA) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) launched an offensive in March to retake al-Shabaab-held areas in the southern and central regions of the country. In late August, SNA and AMISOM initiated the second phase of the offensive and UNHCR estimates that 6,400 people have been displaced due to insecurity during the last month.
- Trade restrictions stemming from inter-clan conflict and Al-Shabaab blockages in rural areas of southern Somalia have impeded market flows in several towns—including Bakool Region’s El-Barde, Wajid, and Xudur towns; Gedo Region’s Luuq town; Hiran Region’s Bulo Burte and Jalaqsi towns; and Lower Shabelle Region’s Marka and Qoryoley towns—resulting in inflated food prices and decreased employment opportunities, according to FEWS NET.
- While the withdrawal of al-Shabaab from key towns in the south has improved humanitarian presence in some instances, al-Shabaab maintains control over some key supply routes, hampering commercial activities and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, according to the U.N.
- A new humanitarian air cargo service operated by the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities in Somalia, comprising non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the U.N., and other stakeholders—commenced flights in Somalia on August 11. Funded by the U.N. Common Humanitarian Fund, the new service enables air transport of humanitarian supplies and staff to towns in Somalia’s central and southern regions that are surrounded by armed actors and inaccessible by road. During a two-week period in August, more than 226 metric tons (MT) of vital cargo—including nutrition supplies, supplementary food, vaccinations, and educational materials—reached over 36,000 people in four locations.
- Insecurity continues to impede humanitarian activities; militants have attacked 32 aid workers in Somalia since January 2013, according to the Aid Worker Security Database.

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## **DISPLACEMENT**

- Private landowners and local authorities in Somalia’s capital city of Mogadishu evicted more than 10,800 IDPs—mostly from Daynile and Hodan districts—in late August and early September, UNHCR reports. Mogadishu IDPs often reside in informal settlements on private or public land due to limited housing alternatives. UNHCR reports the recent evictions occurred without consideration of proper procedures for lawful evictions and safeguards for conflict-affected populations. Evicted IDPs typically relocate to the periphery of Mogadishu or nearby rural areas where they often lack access to basic services and face heightened insecurity. To date in 2014, local authorities and private landowners have evicted approximately 23,000 IDPs from Mogadishu, according to the U.N.
- UNHCR reports that an estimated 1.1 million Somalis remain internally displaced as of August, including 893,000 people in the south-central region. Forced evictions, drought, conflict, and lack of livelihoods have displaced 130,000 Somalis since January, and approximately 369,000 IDPs live in makeshift camps in Mogadishu. More than 950,000 Somali refugees live in neighboring countries in the Horn of Africa and in Yemen.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners continue to address the needs of IDPs through in-kind food aid, food vouchers, cash transfers, and short-term employment opportunities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance. In addition, State/PRM provided \$10.5 million in FY 2014 funding to UNHCR for protection and humanitarian assistance.

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## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

- In a September 2 statement, the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator in Somalia, Philippe Lazzarini, appealed for concerted efforts to respond to the country’s unfolding food security crisis. The U.N. reports that more than 3 million Somalis are in need of humanitarian assistance or livelihood support, representing approximately 29 percent of the country’s population.
- Ongoing insecurity and displacement, below-average rainfall, and rising food prices have resulted in more than 1 million people experiencing Crisis and Emergency levels of food insecurity, according to FSNAU. Of that figure, the U.N.

estimates that more than 635,500 people—or 62 percent—are IDPs. A further 2.1 million people are facing Stressed levels of food insecurity.

- The April-to-June *gu* rains fell at less than 50 percent of normal levels, and insecurity hampered agricultural activities—especially planting—in Bakool, Hiran, and Lower Shabelle regions, according to FSNAU. Additionally, the cereal harvest from July-to-August is estimated at approximately 28 percent below the five-year average. As a result, cereal prices in Bakool have quadrupled in Bajid town and doubled in Hudur town since January, while similarly doubling in Hiran and Middle Shabelle. Lower-than-average rainfall also contributed to water shortages, poor livestock performance, and reduced access to milk in several pastoral areas, especially in parts of northeast Somalia and the Gedo Region of southern Somalia.
- The deteriorating food security situation will most affect agro-pastoral and urban areas in southern Somalia, which have been impacted by intensified conflict, restricted trade, and a below-average 2013/2014 *deyr* harvest, FEWS NET reports. The situation is expected to worsen until the start of the October-to-December *deyr* rains, although no area of Somalia is likely to experience Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in 2014.
- FSNAU estimates that 218,000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, representing a 7-percent increase since January. Among these children, 43,800 are severely malnourished, and the organization projects that the number of acutely and severely malnourished children will increase to 393,000 and 76,800, respectively, by the end of December.
- USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA jointly provided approximately \$6 million in July to an implementing partner to improve the livelihoods of 52,000 vulnerable Somalis through temporary work assistance and agricultural and vocational training, among other activities. In September, USAID/FFP contributed an additional \$8 million to an implementing partner to support cash-for-work activities in agro-pastoral and riverine areas of southern Somalia.
- USAID/FFP provided more than \$102.5 million in assistance to Somalia in FY 2014, including 41,400 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food commodities. USAID/FFP also supplied 410 MT of emergency nutrition products to treat children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. USAID/FFP continues to support implementing partners in Somalia to conduct diverse interventions—including cash transfers and food vouchers, school meals, and agricultural, livestock, and vocational training—in response to rising food insecurity and deteriorating humanitarian conditions.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$5 million to support agriculture and food security activities, as well as \$6.8 million to support nutrition and livelihoods-strengthening programs in Somalia. Among other activities, USAID/OFDA's assistance supplies farmers with seeds and tools, supports improvements to irrigation methods, and provides food vouchers to more than 12,000 IDP and vulnerable households.

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## HEALTH AND PROTECTION

- Between January and September, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported approximately 7,000-suspected measles cases, with children under five years of age accounting for three-quarters of the cases. WHO estimates that less than one-third of children below the age of five in Somalia received measles vaccinations in 2013 through routine immunization services.
- The U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the U.N. to enable timely humanitarian assistance—allocated \$1.4 million in early July for a campaign to combat the outbreak of measles in Somalia. Humanitarian and health actors are using the CERF contribution to vaccinate 520,000 children below the age of five in the worst-affected areas of Banadir, Lower Juba, and Puntland. WHO notes that only 30 percent of people have access to health services in Somalia, and an estimated 20 percent of children die before their fifth birthdays.
- AMISOM soldiers are reported to have sexually abused and exploited Somali women and girls on AMISOM bases in Mogadishu, according to a report from NGO Human Rights Watch. The report states that soldiers used humanitarian aid to coerce women and girls into sexual activity and assaulted women who sought medical assistance or water at AMISOM bases.
- IDPs in Somalia—living in one of the least protective environments in the world—are frequently subjected to gender-based violence (GBV) and exploitation, according to the International Organization for Migration. USAID/OFDA

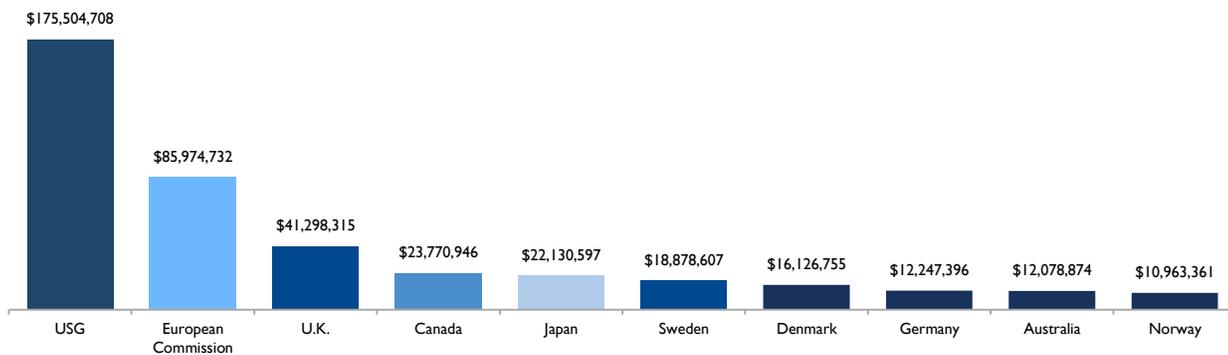
partners are operating throughout Somalia, increasing access to medical services and psychosocial support for survivors while simultaneously working to prevent GBV by increasing the physical safety of IDPs and addressing cultural norms that legitimize sexual violence.

- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$10.3 million to humanitarian partners to respond to the health needs of conflict-affected populations in Somalia—including immunizations and vital health care services for tens of thousands of children—and \$4.4 million in support of protection activities for vulnerable Somalis. In addition, USAID/OFDA assistance is helping to provide trainings and continuing medical education for health workers, as well as supporting disease early warning and surveillance systems.
- A partnership among USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and the USAID/East Africa Mission provided \$13.5 million to three partners to build the adaptive capacity of Somali households and communities to recurrent shocks such as drought or conflict. Focusing on Somaliland and south-central Somalia, the initiative supports resilience trainings, increases financial resources, and strengthens community-based disaster risk management systems—benefiting more than 145,000 vulnerable Somalis.

## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of September 30, donors had committed \$315 million—approximately 34 percent—of the \$933 million requested by the 2014 Somalia SRP. The U.N. warns that low funding for the 2014 appeal could compromise fragile improvements made since Somalia’s famine in 2011.

## 2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments from FY 2014, which began October 1, 2013.

## 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 2013, 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 November 22, 2013, 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 2014.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA PROVIDED IN FY 2014<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; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Risk Management Policy and Practice; Nutrition; Protection; and WASH	Countrywide	\$45,046,867
	Program Support		\$631,819
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$45,678,686</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	41,400 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Countrywide	\$73,718,200
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs; 410 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$28,807,822
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$102,526,022</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-sector Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$27,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$27,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$175,504,708</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 amounts as of September 30, 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

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## **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:
  - 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>