

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 13, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**5.4
million**

People in Somalia
Requiring Humanitarian
Assistance
FEWS NET, FSNAU –
May 2018

**2.5
million**

People in Somalia
Experiencing Crisis or
Emergency Levels of
Acute Food Insecurity
FEWS NET, FSNAU –
May 2018

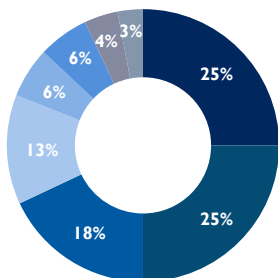
**2.6
million**

Number of IDPs
in Somalia
UN – June 2018

845,725

Somali Refugees in
Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – May 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Agriculture & Food Security (25%)
- Health (25%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Nutrition (13%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Protection (6%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (4%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (51%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (39%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (8%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Cyclone Sagar affects an estimated 228,800 people
- Above-average rainfall, humanitarian assistance improve food security conditions in Somalia
- UN increases estimated number of IDPs to 2.6 million people

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$54,071,843
USAID/FFP	\$148,743,390
State/PRM ³	\$18,700,000
\$221,515,233	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Between April and early June, heavy seasonal rainfall resulted in widespread flooding across Somalia, with riverine and flash floods affecting approximately 830,000 people and displacing an estimated 290,000 individuals, according to the UN. In addition, Tropical Cyclone Sagar made landfall over northwestern Somalia on May 19, affecting an estimated 228,800 people and resulting in more than 50 deaths.
- Despite cyclone- and flood-related damage, above-average seasonal rainfall and large-scale deliveries of assistance have contributed to significant improvements in food security in many areas of Somalia that were previously affected by drought. The rainfall has supported pasture regeneration, and overall average harvests in July and above-average off-season agricultural production in September will likely improve access to food. Some populations, however, continue to require emergency food assistance, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poor pastoralists in northwestern Somalia.

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). Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2018 also includes \$15,860,000 for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, bringing total USG emergency funding for the Somalia crisis regional response in FY 2018 to \$237,375,233.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On May 19, Tropical Cyclone Sagar made landfall over northwestern Somalia, bringing heavy rainfall and strong winds that affected an estimated 228,800 people in Somalia and resulted in more than 50 deaths, according to the UN. The storm also displaced an estimated 7,400 people, caused significant livestock losses, and damaged or destroyed houses and key infrastructure, including boreholes, medical facilities, and roads. Overall, Tropical Cyclone Sagar resulted in cumulative rainfall amounts equivalent to yearly rainfall averages in affected areas of Somalia.
 - In response to cyclone-related needs in Somalia, regional authorities and humanitarian organizations, including USAID partners, had delivered emergency food assistance to an estimated 105,000 people as of mid-June, the UN reports. USAID partners and other relief actors also provided multi-sector assistance, including emergency relief commodities and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, to as many as 74,000 cyclone-affected people in northern Somalia. In addition, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Somalia Peter de Clercq allocated nearly \$3.5 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund—a pooled fund managed by the RC/HC and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—to support multi-sector emergency interventions for affected populations.
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FLOODING AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- In addition to Tropical Cyclone Sagar, heavy seasonal rainfall in the highlands of southeastern Ethiopia and throughout much of Somalia significantly elevated river levels and resulted in flooding across Somalia between April and early June. The resultant riverine and flash floods affected approximately 830,000 people, displaced an estimated 290,000 individuals, and resulted in at least 21 deaths, according to the UN. The immediate effects of flooding exacerbated an already critical humanitarian situation in Somalia, disrupting livelihoods and destroying farmland, infrastructure, and roads in the worst affected areas. The longer-term impact of heavy seasonal rainfall, however, will likely include improvements to overall food security conditions.
 - Seasonal rainfall declined significantly in June, with floodwaters receding and water levels declining along the Juba and Shabelle rivers, according to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)—a project managed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Despite the cessation of the April-to-June *gu* rains, relief organizations have expressed concern about increased vector-borne and waterborne disease risks in flood-affected areas of the country.
 - On May 24, the UN released a flood response plan for Somalia to mobilize more than \$92 million to provide multi-sector assistance to as many as 772,000 people affected by recent flooding. The flood response plan complements the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan and aims to provide life-saving assistance for affected communities, respond to the secondary impacts of flooding, and address protection and livelihoods needs in the coming months.
 - Despite access challenges and capacity constraints, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) allocated approximately \$1.5 million to support emergency operations in flood-affected areas and established a national flood committee, comprising civil society and government representatives, to mobilize resources and coordinate emergency interventions. In early May, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—allocated more than \$5 million to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance for flood-affected people in Somalia. CERF funds are supporting emergency food assistance and relief commodities, as well as health, shelter, and WASH interventions. In addition to mobilizing additional resources, the FGoS and relief organizations have reoriented ongoing humanitarian interventions to support flood-affected communities throughout Somalia.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Protracted conflict in central and southern areas of Somalia continues to result in civilian casualties and disrupt trade, market functions, and deliveries of humanitarian assistance, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Fighting among regional security forces in northern Somalia and intermittent intercommunal violence in recent

months have also displaced populations and exacerbated humanitarian needs, according to relief organizations. In addition to conflict-related population displacement, climatic events—primarily drought and flooding—continue to increase displacement.

- From January–June, recurrent conflict, drought, and seasonal flooding contributed to the displacement of nearly 600,000 people, bringing the total number of IDPs in Somalia to 2.6 million people, according to the UN. Despite new population displacement in recent months, an estimated 109,000 IDPs have returned to areas of origin since January, the UN reports.
- Since January, escalating tensions among regional security forces in Sanaag and Sool regions have displaced an estimated 13,000 people and disrupted relief operations in the regions, according to the UN. In mid-May, clashes between security forces in Sool’s Tukaraq town reportedly resulted in up to 100 deaths, international media reports. Deteriorating security conditions in the town prompted a USAID/OFDA partner to suspend emergency operations and relocate borehole rehabilitation and other emergency WASH interventions to another area of Sool. As of late June, international media continued to report elevated tensions—largely related to territory disputes—between regional security forces in Sanaag and Sool. Intensified and protracted fighting in the regions could result in large-scale population displacement and exacerbate humanitarian needs, according to international media.
- Since 2014, nearly 118,300 Somali refugees and asylum-seekers have returned to Somalia from neighboring countries, including more than 80,100 returnees from Kenya and approximately 37,300 returnees from Yemen, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The total includes more than 7,100 returnees from January to May 2018; a majority of Somali returnees—approximately 69 percent—relocated to Banadir and Lower Juba regions, UNHCR reports.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- In May, FEWS NET and the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) issued revised food security projections for April–June, reducing the estimated population experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity from approximately 2.7 million people to 2.5 million people.⁴ Previous FEWS NET and FSNAU estimates anticipated severe weather during the December-to March *jilaal* dry season and below-average *gu* rainfall; however, a mild *jilaal* season and significantly above-average *gu* rains, coupled with large-scale deliveries of humanitarian assistance, have improved food security conditions across Somalia. Despite cyclone- and flood-related damage, seasonal rainfall contributed to pasture regeneration and increased access to water sources, improving livestock body conditions and likely resulting in above-average *gu* cereal harvests, according to FEWS NET and FSNAU.
- From January–May, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) supported treatment for nearly 105,000 children facing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Somalia—approximately 60 percent of the UN agency’s target for all of 2018. More than 80 percent of the SAM caseload to date occurred in central and southern areas of Somalia, where vulnerable populations face recurrent shocks related to conflict, drought, and seasonal flooding. UNICEF also provided counseling services related to infant and young child feeding for more than 109,000 pregnant women or caregivers of children younger than two years of age between January and May. During the same period, UNICEF provided vitamin supplements to more than 1.6 million children and an estimated 570,000 pregnant or lactating women.
- With approximately \$18.7 million in emergency food assistance from USAID/FFP, four non-governmental organization (NGO) partners are delivering life-saving assistance for approximately 255,500 Somalis, including IDPs and vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, across Somalia. The NGO partners are providing food vouchers and unconditional cash transfers, while also supporting conditional cash-for-work activities to meet the immediate food needs of people affected by natural disasters, such as drought and flooding. The USAID/FFP partners are also providing complementary services, including development of village savings and loan associations, and supporting trainings on financial literacy, hygiene practices, and nutrition.

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.

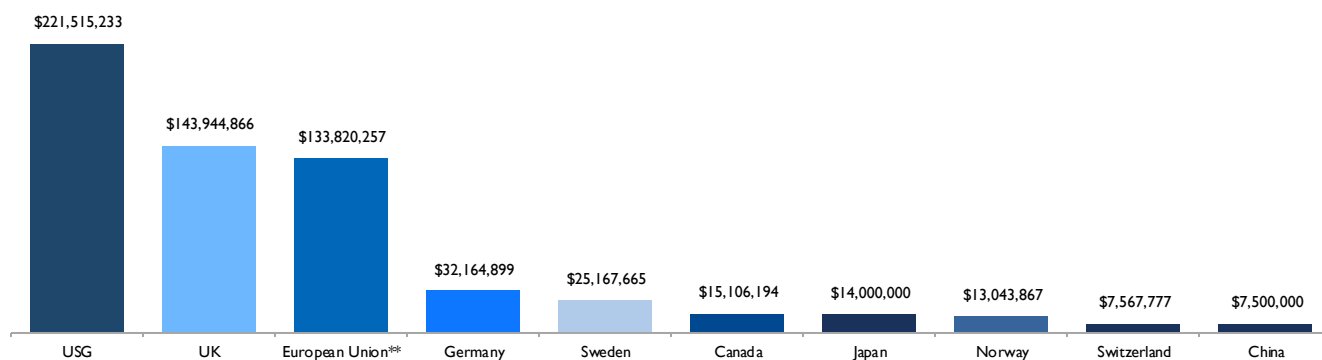
- USAID/OFDA, with nearly \$6.4 million in FY 2018 funding, continues to support emergency nutrition interventions throughout Somalia, including treatment of women and children facing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and SAM; training community health workers on identification and treatment of acute malnutrition; and promoting community awareness of infant and young child feeding practices to prevent or respond to acute malnutrition.
- With FY 2018 funding from USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP, an implementing partner aims to support up to 303,000 vulnerable Somalis with cash-based transfers, cash-for-work activities that repair productive infrastructure, and complementary agricultural and livestock assistance, including seeds and feed. USAID funding will enable the implementing partner to provide regular cash-based transfers to vulnerable households across Somalia for up to three and one-half months.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Widespread flooding across Somalia in recent months has restricted access to health services and damaged or destroyed latrines and others critical WASH infrastructure, with stagnant floodwaters increasing waterborne disease risks, according to the UN. Since December 2017, relief actors have recorded nearly 5,600 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases, including 40 related deaths, according to the FGoS and the UN. The FGoS and the UN also reported more than 6,300 suspected measles cases between January and early July. Despite increased disease transmission risks associated with recent floods, recorded AWD and measles cases to date in 2018 represent a significant decline compared to 2017; UNICEF attributes the reduced 2018 caseload to a countrywide vaccination campaign against measles and expanded emergency WASH services, including hygiene promotion, across the country.
- In May, a USAID/OFDA partner continued to provide multi-sector assistance to displaced and vulnerable populations across Banadir, Bay, Galgadud, Middle Shabelle, and Mudug regions. The USAID/OFDA partner distributed hygiene kits to approximately 1,400 flood-affected households during the month, while also reaching more than 6,600 people with community messaging to encourage safe hygiene practices, such as handwashing, use of latrines, and water treatment. The NGO provided emergency protection assistance, including clinical management of rape and establishment of community support groups, for more than 580 survivors of gender-based violence in May.
- Between January and May, the USAID/OFDA partner distributed hygiene kits containing Aquatabs, buckets, soap, and water containers to more than 3,500 households—an estimated 18,000 people. During the same period, the NGO screened more than 120,500 children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition, identifying more than 6,000 children facing SAM and more than 15,000 children experiencing MAM; the USAID/OFDA partner either treated the acutely malnourished children or referred individuals for treatment at nearby health facilities. The NGO also screened more than 38,300 pregnant or lactating women for acute malnutrition from January–May, identifying nearly 4,500 acutely malnourished individuals.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 13, 2018. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on commitments during 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments in FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2017.

**Includes contributions from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

CONTEXT

- Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. Conflict—primarily related to al-Shabaab attacks and resultant military operations, as well as intercommunal violence—continues to restrict trade and market activities while contributing to population displacement and food insecurity.
- Attacks against civilians and aid workers also disrupt livelihoods and hinder humanitarian response activities, particularly in areas that lack established local authorities and where al-Shabaab is present. Sustained life-saving assistance, coupled with interventions aimed at building resilience, is critical to help vulnerable households meet basic needs, reduce acute malnutrition, and protect livelihoods.
- Since late 2016, prolonged drought conditions have amplified the negative impacts of Somalia's complex emergency, exacerbating food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels, particularly for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. In total, an estimated 5.4 million people in Somalia require humanitarian assistance.
- On October 14, 2017, a truck containing explosives detonated near a hotel in Mogadishu, resulting in an estimated 587 deaths, according to the FGoS. On October 16, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Martin Dale declared a disaster in response to widespread damage caused by the attack, the extent of humanitarian needs, and limited response capacity within Somalia.
- On October 12, 2017, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Martin Dale renewed the disaster declaration for FY 2018 in response to the ongoing complex emergency Somalia—with persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, protracted population displacement, and recurrent droughts and floods resulting in acute humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

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; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management, Policy, and Practice; WASH	Countrywide	\$54,018,501
	Program Support		\$53,342
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$54,071,843
USAID/FFP³			
UN World Food Program (WFP)	54,370 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$75,975,863
	3,864 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$29,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$43,767,527
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$148,743,390
State/PRM⁴			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$18,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$18,700,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$221,515,233

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of July 13, 2018.

² USAID/OFDA funding includes humanitarian assistance in response to a suspected al-Shabaab attack in mid-October 2017, which resulted in hundreds of deaths and damage to critical infrastructure in Mogadishu.

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

⁴ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2018 also includes \$15,860,000 for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. State/PRM funding for Somali refugees brings total USG emergency funding for the Somalia crisis regional response in FY 2018 to \$237,375,233.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>