

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.6 million

People in Somalia Requiring Food Assistance

FEWS NET, FSNAU – September 2018

1.5 million

People in Somalia Experiencing Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity

FEWS NET, FSNAU – September 2018

2.6 million

Number of IDPs in Somalia

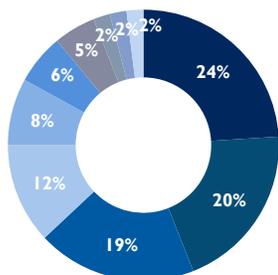
UN – June 2018

1,084,071

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries

UNHCR – August 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Health (24%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (20%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Nutrition (12%)
- Protection (8%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Other (2%)

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

- Post-*gu* assessment indicates improved food security conditions across Somalia
- Armed groups attack civilians, recruit children, and restrict relief operations
- Forced evictions impact approximately 204,000 people in 2018

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$112,677,347
USAID/FFP	\$260,605,568
State/PRM ³	\$59,900,000
Total	\$433,182,915

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In early September, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) released assessment findings following the April-to-June *gu* rainy season, which estimate that 1.5 million people will likely face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through December.⁴ The food-insecure population represents a significant decrease since June, primarily due to above-average seasonal rains and sustained humanitarian assistance.
- Armed groups—including militant group al-Shabaab—continue to attack civilians, forcibly conscript children, and interfere with humanitarian operations in Somalia. Relief agencies are providing life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations, as security and access conditions allow.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ Total U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2018 also includes \$65,285,806 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 \$498,468,721.

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

- On August 29, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) announced that all relief organizations operating in Somalia must relocate staff and establish a permanent leadership presence in the country by January 2019. Ongoing security concerns have prompted many international organizations operating in Somalia to establish offices in Kenya's capital city of Nairobi, rather than in Somalia. Under the new policy, humanitarian agencies are required to relocate senior leadership to Somalia to facilitate coordination with and oversight by the FGoS, although some support staff may remain in Nairobi. FGoS authorities noted that relief organizations should coordinate with federal- and state-level representatives to hire national staff and select locations for permanent offices in Somalia.
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INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Armed group attacks in Somalia continue to result in civilian and aid worker casualties and disrupt the delivery of life-saving assistance to populations in need. In September, al-Shabaab detonated several vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the capital city of Mogadishu, killing at least 10 people, international media report. Between January and September, violence and attacks against relief workers in Somalia resulted in at least eight deaths, 12 injuries, 18 abductions, and the temporary detention of 13 others, the UN reports. The majority of incidents occurred in Mogadishu, primarily due to attacks by al-Shabaab.
 - In addition to civilian casualties, conflict continues to generate population displacement in Somalia. In Lower Shabelle Region, approximately 34,000 people fled violence in areas near Afgooye and Merca towns between August 1 and September 8, according to relief agencies. The majority of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) traveled to Mogadishu in mid-August, following the launch of a joint Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) offensive against al-Shabaab militants. From January to August, the UN recorded approximately 134,000 new IDPs from Lower Shabelle, with an estimated 83,000 people displaced due to conflict or insecurity. Humanitarian organizations are responding to the needs of new IDPs by providing emergency food, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, although acute needs persist and displaced populations require sustained emergency interventions.
 - Armed actors also continue to impede road travel for commercial and humanitarian vehicles, posing risks to relief staff delivering assistance to vulnerable populations. In recent months, al-Shabaab militants attacked trucks traveling along main supply routes and detonated IEDs in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Road access in Somalia's Afgooye Corridor—an area of high IDP concentration along the road between Mogadishu and Afgooye—is also severely constrained due to the presence of al-Shabaab militants and other armed elements, including state-affiliated armed groups and clan militia. In addition to theft and illegal checkpoints, humanitarian organizations continue to face bureaucratic impediments, including taxation of relief supplies by local authorities, and logistical challenges, such as road inaccessibility and expensive air transport.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- On September 2, FEWS NET and FSNAU released post-*gu* assessment results, indicating that approximately 1.5 million people in Somalia could face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity through December. The projected population represents a more than 40 percent decrease from the estimated 2.7 million people who likely experienced Crisis or worse levels in early 2018, primarily due to above-average *gu* rains and sustained humanitarian assistance. FEWS NET and FSNAU also reported that nearly 3.1 million people are expected to experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through December, bringing the total number of people in Somalia facing acute food insecurity to 4.6 million people. Additionally, the assessment indicated that approximately 294,000 children younger than five years of age could experience acute malnutrition between August and December, including 55,000 children who will likely experience severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and require urgent nutrition assistance.
- Above-average seasonal rains in Somalia contributed to increased crop production, with cereal production expected to exceed the long-term average by approximately 17 percent, FEWS NET and FSNAU report. Favorable rainfall has

also improved pasture and water availability for livestock and bolstered market conditions in recent months. Acute needs persist, however, particularly among farmers and pastoralists who previously experienced drought-related crop or livestock losses, as well as displaced populations.

- Relief agencies in Somalia—including USAID/FFP partners—provided emergency food assistance, including in-kind food commodities and cash-based transfers for food, to approximately 2 million people per month from January–August, according to the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- From January–August, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) supported treatment for nearly 149,000 children facing SAM in Somalia—approximately 86 percent of the UN agency’s target for 2018. More than 80 percent of SAM cases 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 practices for more than 166,000 pregnant women or caregivers of children younger than two years of age between January and August.
- In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed nearly \$261 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other implementing partners to respond to urgent food and nutrition needs in Somalia. This support includes \$110 million recently contributed by USAID/FFP to assist food-insecure Somalis through emergency food assistance and livelihoods, nutrition, and resilience-oriented activities. USAID/FFP-supported assistance include distribution of food and nutrition commodities and cash- and market-based interventions, such as unconditional cash transfers, cash-for-work activities, and food vouchers. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$36 million to support agriculture, food security, and nutrition interventions for vulnerable Somalis in FY 2018.

PROTECTION

- Abuses against civilians, including widespread forced recruitment of children, sexual violence, and forced evictions, remain a pervasive feature of the conflict in Somalia. The UN-chaired Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting documented more than 270 grave protection violation incidents affecting children in Somalia during July. Approximately 60 percent of incidents involved abduction or forced conscription of children, while 25 percent involved death or injury and 10 percent involved sexual violence. Al-Shabaab was responsible for approximately 67 percent of incidents, while the remainder was attributed to the SNA, regional forces, or armed groups.
- In response to SNA-related protection incidents, child protection agencies conducted a training for more than 40 SNA personnel in Hiraan’s Belet Weyne town in July, the UN reports. From July 9–12, humanitarian actors and AMISOM also conducted a joint training for SNA and other government representatives on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence in Mogadishu, which included sessions on child protection and human rights. In addition, with support from USAID/OFDA, an NGO provided emergency protection services to more than 16,600 vulnerable children across Somalia from January–August.
- Protection Cluster members report that landowners and contracted security personnel forcibly evicted more than 204,000 vulnerable people, including IDPs, across Somalia between January and July, representing a nearly 70 percent increase compared to the 122,000 evictions recorded during the same period in 2017. Although large-scale evictions primarily affect IDPs sheltering in public buildings or on public land, authorities have increasingly targeted IDPs sheltering on private land. Evictions often occur with minimal prior notice, resulting in rapid loss of shelter and access to essential services for vulnerable populations. Forced evictions have also resulted in violence, with mid-July evictions in Mogadishu resulting in at least four IDP deaths, according to the UN. Evictions frequently result in damage or destruction to humanitarian investments, such as shelter and WASH infrastructure.
- In response to increased evictions in Somalia, humanitarian agencies are advocating authorities to facilitate land tenure agreements between IDPs and landowners and provide alternative land options to IDPs prior to eviction. Additionally, relief organizations are distributing emergency relief commodities and shelter supplies to recently evicted IDPs, while supporting the rapid establishment of basic WASH facilities in new displacement sites.

- Armed groups continue to forcibly recruit children and commit other protection violations across Somalia. From January to March, the UN recorded protection violations affecting nearly 1,100 children in Somalia, including the forced recruitment of approximately 450 children by armed elements. Armed groups regularly use force to recruit or abduct children, while also threatening or intimidating communities and family members to conscript children, the UN reports. For example, in early July, al-Shabaab efforts to forcibly recruit children in central Somalia's Aad village, Mudug Region, resulted in clashes between al-Shabaab militants and community members, international media report. The fighting reportedly resulted in the death of at least five community members.
- Humanitarian organizations in Somalia continue to assist children formerly associated with armed groups. From January to June, relief organizations provided family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, and other emergency services for nearly 4,400 separated and unaccompanied children, the UN reports. During the same period, UNICEF supported 415 children at reintegration centers in Afgooye, Belet Weyne, Nugal Region's Garowe town, Lower Juba Region's Kismayo town, and Mogadishu. UNICEF-supported services at reintegration centers included basic health care, psychosocial support and counseling, family tracing and reunification; and educational courses on basic literary and entrepreneurship. UNICEF and other relief organizations are also providing technical support to the FGoS to adopt a national reintegration strategy to prevent child recruitment and facilitate the release and reintegration of children associated with armed groups. In FY 2018, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$10 million to support protection interventions in Somalia, including treatment and prevention of sexual violence and reunification services for unaccompanied and separated children.

HEALTH AND WASH

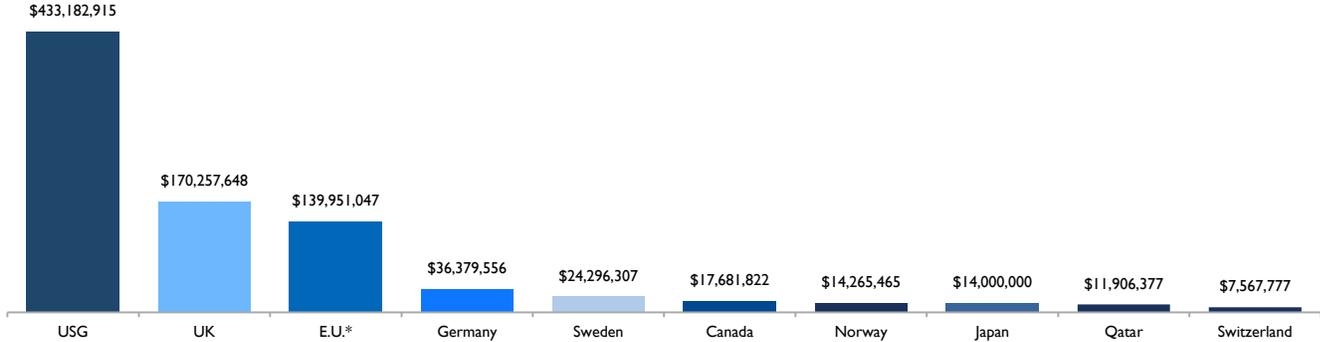
- Ongoing conflict, compounded by recent flooding, across Somalia has restricted access to health care services and damaged or destroyed critical WASH infrastructure. Between December 2017 and mid-September 2018, relief organizations recorded more than 6,300 cases of cholera, 8,260 cases of malaria, and nearly 6,330 cases of measles. The number of recorded cholera and measles cases is significantly lower than in 2017, due in part to immunization campaigns in 2017 and 2018. Health organizations also conducted more than 1.8 million consultations between January and July and plan to administer routine vaccinations for tuberculosis, tetanus, and measles in late 2018.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) continues to support the FGoS Ministry of Health to respond to the ongoing cholera outbreak, including case management, disease surveillance, and laboratory operations. In late September, UN agency staff conducted training for health care workers in cholera treatment centers in Kismayo, Mogadishu, and Lower Shabelle's Marka town. In addition, WHO staff collected disease surveillance data from 415 health facilities across the country through the early warning alert and response network, which contributes to early detection of cases and prompt response to outbreaks via an electronic platform.
- USAID/OFDA contributed nearly \$50 million in FY 2018 funding to NGOs and UN agencies to provide health and WASH assistance, such as immunization campaigns, disease surveillance systems, construction or repair of latrines, solid waste removal, and the provision of safe drinking water, for vulnerable populations in Somalia.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- In mid-July, the E.U. released more than \$104 million in additional humanitarian funding for Somalia to provide assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflict and extreme weather conditions, including drought and flooding. The E.U. plans to support the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, protection of livestock, and water supply activities.
- The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF)—a pooled fund managed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—has recently allocated an additional \$7.5 million to assist populations in northern Somalia's Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag, and Sool regions, which received below-average *gu* rains. The new allocation focuses on food security, health, nutrition, and WASH assistance for IDPs and individuals affected by Tropical Cyclone Sagar, helping to rebuild livelihoods for communities that have lost up to 70

percent of livestock. Since January, the SHF has allocated nearly \$50 million to supported life-saving interventions in Somalia.

2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2018. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on commitments during 2018, while U.S. Government (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, rebuild assets, and protect livelihoods.
- Recurrent drought conditions and seasonal flooding have amplified conflict-derived humanitarian needs in Somalia. While favorable seasonal rainfall has slightly improved food security and nutrition conditions in recent months, the humanitarian situation remains tenuous and susceptible to future climatic shocks, particularly for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. In total, an estimated 4.6 million people in Somalia require food 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; Monitoring and Evaluation; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management, Policy, and Practice; WASH	Countrywide	\$112,615,660
	Program Support		\$61,687
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$112,677,347
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	73,490 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$104,025,510
	3,864 MT of Local and Regional Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$59,000,000
Implementing Partners	800 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$97,580,058
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$260,605,568
State/PRM⁴			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multi-Sector Protection and Assistance Activities for Refugees, IDPs, and Conflict-Affected People	Countrywide	\$59,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$59,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$433,182,915

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds; USG funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 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 \$65,285,806 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 \$498,468,721.

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>