

SOMALIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

4.5 million

People in Somalia Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
UN – May 2019

2.1 million

People in Somalia Expected to face Crisis or Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity Between October and December
FEWS NET and FSNAU – September 2019

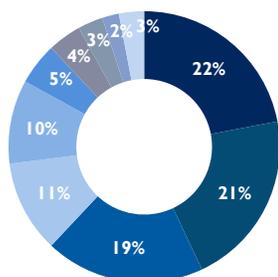
2.6 million

Number of IDPs in Somalia
UN – September 2019

737,100

Somali Refugees in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – September 2019

USAID/OFDA FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Health (22%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (21%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (19%)
- Nutrition (11%)
- Protection (10%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (5%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Shelter and Settlements (3%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (2%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- Cash Transfers for Food (54%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (40%)
- Local, Regional & International Food Procurement (5%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Farmers in southern Somalia experience worst *gu* harvest in 25 years
- Up to 2.1 million Somalis could require emergency food assistance from October through December
- Insecurity and drought contribute to displacement of an estimated 300,000 people between January and September

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$108,347,654
USAID/FFP ²	\$300,721,362
State/PRM ³	\$41,900,000
\$450,969,016	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Following delayed and erratic rainfall during the April-to-June *gu* rainy season and below-average *gu* harvests, up to 2.1 million people across Somalia are likely to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October and December in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance, according to the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴
- Overall, the U.S. Government (USG) remains the largest humanitarian donor to Somalia, contributing nearly \$451 million toward relief efforts in the country, as well as nearly \$49 million for Somali refugees in the region, in FY 2019.

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 Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2019 also includes \$48,672,000 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 to \$499,641,016 in FY 2019.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

CURRENT EVENTS

- In light of the impacts of drought since the January release of the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Somalia, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGoS) and UN released an updated 2019 Drought Impact Response Plan (DIRP) in early July. The DIRP's \$686 million request represents prioritized multi-sector response activities and adjusted financial requirements for June–December, and does not replace or supplement the \$1.08 billion HRP. While the HRP prioritizes 3.4 million people for assistance, the DIRP aims to assist 4.5 million people, reflecting the expanded population in need of emergency assistance following drought conditions in early 2019, which adversely impacted many households still recovering from prolonged drought in 2016/2017. As of late September, the HRP had received \$556 million—more than 50 percent of the appeal—in donor contributions, including toward activities prioritized under the DIRP. On September 12, following a two-day visit to Somalia, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Mark Lowcock called on donors to sustain humanitarian funding for Somalia to prevent further deterioration in food security outcomes.
 - In mid-July, the FGoS and relief actors held the first Somalia Humanitarian Country Forum in Somalia's capital city of Mogadishu, following the forum's relocation from Nairobi, Kenya. The forum serves as an information sharing and coordination platform and its shift to Mogadishu reflects the FGoS recommendation that international non-governmental organizations be based within Somalia to facilitate increased coordination with and oversight by the FGoS.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Findings from the post-*gu* seasonal assessment, released in early September by FEWS NET and FSNAU, identified worsening food insecurity in Somalia following the delayed and below-average *gu* rainy season and resultant poor *gu* harvest, which typically accounts for two-thirds of the country's annual crop production. In southern Somalia, farmers experienced the worst *gu* harvest since 1995, with crop yields nearly 70 percent below the long-term average. In northern Somalia, harvests anticipated in November and December are expected to be more than 40 percent below average. Without sustained emergency food assistance, up to 2.1 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October and December, compared with an estimated 1.6 million people during the same period last year. FEWS NET and FSNAU note that widespread humanitarian assistance, which the humanitarian community began scaling up in May with resources mobilized through the DIRP, has likely prevented more severe food insecurity in many areas. In July, food security actors reached 1.9 million people with emergency food assistance, compared to 1.2–1.4 million people in May and June.
- Nutrition surveys conducted in June and July identified a median global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of nearly 14 percent across Somalia, representing only marginal change in the national median GAM prevalence since mid-2018, FEWS NET and FSNAU report. However, the surveys identified GAM prevalence above 15 percent—identified as Critical by the UN World Health Organization (WHO)—in some parts of Somalia, particularly agro-pastoral and pastoral communities and areas with large internally displaced person (IDP) populations; FEWS NET and FSNAU warn that the nutrition situation has likely deteriorated further since August. Food insecurity, high rates of disease, low rates of immunization and vitamin-A supplementation, and poor care practices remain the key drivers of acute malnutrition in the country.
- October-to-December *deyr* rains are forecast to be average to above-average across most of Somalia, which may increase the risk of flooding and disruption to crop production in riverine areas. Moreover, the potential positive impacts of favorable rainfall on food security—including improved crop cultivation, pasture and water availability, livestock production, and access to agricultural employment—would not be immediate, according to FEWS NET and FSNAU.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) admitted nearly 123,700 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition to treatment programs across Somalia between January and September. UNICEF and other nutrition actors also provided more than 111,000 children ages 6–23 months with micronutrient powders and more than 409,000 pregnant and lactating women with infant and young child feeding counseling during the same period.

- In FY 2019, USAID/FFP provided more than \$209 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) in support of emergency food assistance, as well as livelihoods, nutrition, and resilience activities in Somalia. Overall, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$300 million to implementing partners responding to urgent food and nutrition needs in Somalia in FY 2019. USAID/FFP-supported assistance included distribution of food and nutrition commodities and cash- and market-based interventions, such as unconditional cash transfers, cash-for-work activities, and food-for-vocational training. USAID/FFP also provided funding for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women.
- In FY 2019, USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$12 million toward nutrition activities in Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition programs include infant and young child feeding promotion, nutrition education campaigns, integrated mobile health and nutrition teams, and routine screenings and treatment referrals for acute malnutrition cases. Additionally, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$21 million in FY 2019 to support agriculture and food security interventions, such as agricultural seed and tool distributions, agricultural trainings, and emergency veterinary services for livestock.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND PROTECTION

- Approximately 2.6 million people remained displaced across Somalia as of September, according to the UN. Between January and September, approximately 302,000 people were newly displaced across the country, of which 158,000 people—more than half—cited conflict and insecurity as the primary driver of displacement and 126,000 people cited drought-related reasons; other causes, such as flooding, accounted for the remainder of the 2019 displacements. By comparison, approximately 758,000 people were newly displaced in Somalia between January and September 2018, including approximately 281,000 people displaced due to floods, 258,000 people displaced by conflict, and 213,000 people displaced due to drought-related reasons. While the number of conflict-related displacements from January to September 2019 decreased by nearly 40 percent compared to the same period in 2018, the number of civilian casualties increased over a similar period. A total of 384 civilian deaths and more than 620 civilian injuries were recorded between January and July 2019, compared with 263 deaths and approximately 480 injuries recorded during the same period in 2018, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.
- The Protection Cluster notes that evictions of IDPs from IDP sites remains a concern, with approximately 134,000 individuals evicted from January to June. In response, protection actors continue to engage with relevant authorities and private individuals and advocate housing, land, and property rights of IDPs. Additionally, protection actors reached nearly 13,000 people with cash grants to mitigate post-eviction stress during August.
- Relief actors continue to note significant child protection concerns, including high levels of child labor, child trafficking, out-of-school children, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced recruitment of children by armed groups, and physical abuse of children, according to the Protection Cluster. From January to July, more than 1,500 children, including more than 200 girls, were victims of nearly 700 grave violations of children’s rights—including abduction, killing, maiming, recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups, and sexual violence—committed by parties to the conflict, UNICEF reports. Moreover, in 2018 Somalia accounted for the most recorded cases of recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, as well as child abductions and verified cases of sexual violence against children, according to the 2019 Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict.
- In response to child protection needs, protection actors continue to provide integrated services to children and caregivers across the country. Between January to September, protection actors reached nearly 151,000 children with psychosocial support activities, while UNICEF and the UN agency’s partners provided more than 5,100 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) with reunification services or appropriate care solutions. UNICEF-supported reintegration programs were also providing services for nearly 900 children formerly associated with armed forces or groups as of late September.

- USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$11 million toward protection activities—including community-level awareness-raising on child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) concerns, interim care or family reunification assistance for UASC, provision of psychosocial support for children, and support for GBV survivors—across Somalia in FY 2019.

HEALTH AND WASH

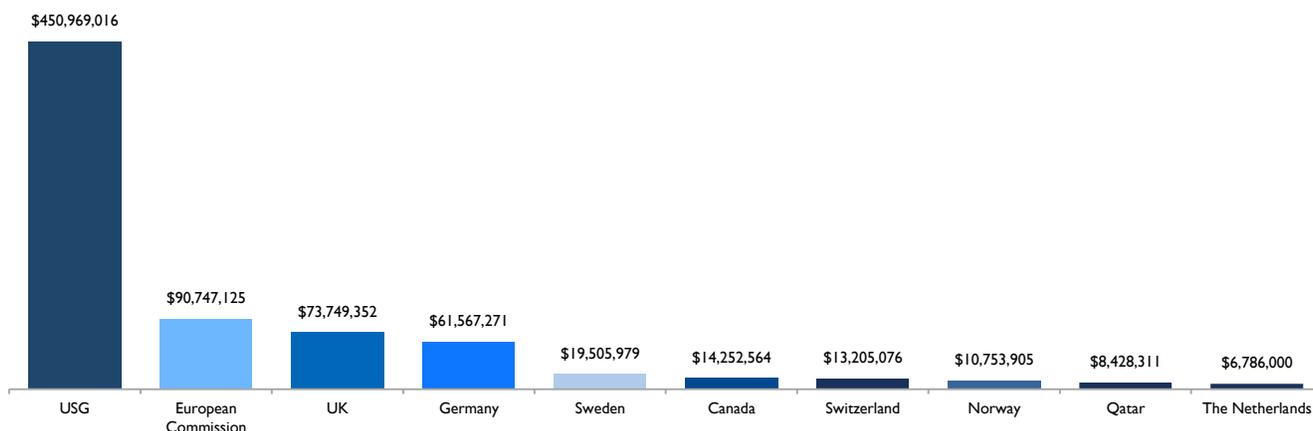
- In early 2019, in response to water shortages due to drought conditions, UNICEF scaled up emergency water trucking and chlorination activities, facilitating access to safe drinking water for more than 725,000 people between January and September. As of September, the UN agency was continuing emergency water trucking services for more than 44,000 people, mainly vulnerable IDPs in Baidoa Region, noting that water trucking needs had decreased due to significant rainfall received in some areas during September. Overall, partners of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster facilitated sustainable access to safe drinking water for nearly 560,000 people and access to sanitation facilities for more than 300,000 people between January and September; WASH Cluster partners also reached nearly 995,000 people with hygiene promotion activities during the nine-month period.
- Health actors in Somalia identified more than 130 suspected cholera cases in Banadir Region—the only of Somalia’s 18 regions that continues to report cases—in September, marking an approximately 20 percent decrease from the number of cases recorded in August; more than 50 percent of suspected cases in September occurred among children ages five years and younger. The cases in Banadir represent a continuation of the cholera outbreak that began in December 2017, which had resulted in more than 8,700 suspected cholera cases and 46 associated deaths across six regions as of September. WHO notes that new reported cases as of mid-2019 have significantly decreased since 2018, which the UN agency attributes to the scale-up of cholera prevention activities, including oral cholera vaccination campaigns, in 2018.

CONTEXT

- Persistent food insecurity, widespread violence, protracted population displacement, and recurrent droughts and floods have characterized the complex emergency in Somalia since 1991. The current 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; IDPs and other vulnerable populations remain particularly susceptible to cyclical climatic shocks.
- On November 2, 2018, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Martin A. Dale redeclared a disaster for FY 2019 in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. On June 17, 2019, USAID Administrator Mark Green reopened the USAID Mission in Mogadishu, which had closed in 1991 along with the former U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu.

2019 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2019. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s 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, 2018.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	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; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Countrywide	\$107,685,088
	Program Support		\$662,566
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$108,347,654
USAID/FFP²			
IPs	Cash Transfers; 930 metric tons (MT) of U.S. In-kind Food Aid; Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$91,587,810
WFP	Cash Transfers; 83,640 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid; 5,916 MT of Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$209,133,552
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$300,721,362
State/PRM³			
International Humanitarian Organizations	Multisectoral	Countrywide	\$41,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$41,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOMALIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$450,969,016

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, 2019.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ Total State/PRM funding for the Somalia regional response in FY 2019 also includes \$48,672,000 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 to \$499,641,016 in FY 2019.

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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - 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>