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U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

Somalia – Complex Emergency

Fact Sheet #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

February 9, 2007

NOTE: The last fact sheet was dated February 2, 2007.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of February 9, the Nairobi-based USG Disaster Assistance Response Team (USG/DART) continues to receive reports of an unpredictable security situation in Mogadishu. In addition, moving roadblocks are beginning to impede transportation within the city.
- Flood-related damage to water and sanitation facilities in late 2006 has led to an increase in cholera cases in southern and central Somalia. To date, the USG/DART has reported more than 600 suspected cases, including up to 40 deaths, in Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, and Middle Juba regions. USG partners and health agencies in the area are responding quickly to identify and treat patients.
- On February 9, the International Somalia Contact Group released a communiqué urging donors to continue to contribute humanitarian assistance to the Somali people.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE (FY 2006 AND FY 2007)

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia	\$10,679,305
USAID/FFP¹ Assistance to Somalia	\$96,276,600
State/PRM² Assistance to Somalia	\$4,520,000
USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia	\$111,475,905

CURRENT SITUATION

Humanitarian Access

- Ground transport is moving well within Somalia, and humanitarian access is improving at El Wak border station in Kenya, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). The Government of Kenya has instructed border officials at El Wak to allow humanitarian vehicles carrying relief supplies, and adhering to new security policies, to cross the border into Somalia. On February 9, WFP reported that 15 of 34 trucks are loaded with food aid and scheduled to cross into Somalia on February 10. The border situation remains unchanged at Mandera, Kenya.
- The U.N. Common Air Services (UNCAS) is conducting an assessment of Belet Weyne airstrip in Hiran Region to determine accessibility and need for repairs. On February 2, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that Luuq airstrip in Gedo Region is accessible for pre-approved flights.
- Due to ongoing insecurity in Lower Juba Region and recent security incidents along the Mogadishu-Marka road, WFP discourages travel in these areas.
- The USG/DART attends regular logistics coordination meetings with U.N. and partner agencies and continues to monitor humanitarian access and the impact on emergency relief programs.

Population Movements

- Internal displacement and refugee flows remain limited. A small number of households in Lower Juba Region have been uprooted by insecurity since late January. However, the majority of individuals displaced by conflict in December and January are returning to areas of origin.
- On February 2, OCHA noted unconfirmed reports of approximately 1,400 families gathered in Kolbiyow town, Lower Juba Region, possibly waiting to cross into Kenya. Many families reportedly attempted to cross into Kenya and were refused entry by Kenyan officials. Insecurity and limited access have prevented verification of these reports.
- OCHA recently received notice that on January 7, approximately 1,900 people fled Belet Weyne, Hiran Region, for Buuhoodle District, Togdheer Region, in northern Somalia. To date, there have been no new reports of increased humanitarian needs related to the displacement.
- An Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assessment mission to the Ethiopia-Somalia border from January 11 to 31 confirmed an increase in Somali refugees into Ethiopia since August 2006. UNHCR/Ethiopia is scheduled to begin screening refugees to determine actual numbers and assistance needs. Refugees are currently being assisted by host communities.

¹ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Health and Livelihoods

- Insecurity, restricted access, and a lack of in-country laboratory facilities are limiting sample collection and confirmation of suspected cholera and Rift Valley fever (RVF) cases in southern and central Somalia. However, health agencies are responding rapidly to treat potential cases.
- Following flooding in late 2006, health agencies anticipated an increase in water-related diseases, including cholera. In preparation, USAID-funded U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) pre-positioned cholera treatment kits throughout southern and central Somalia. The USG/DART is working closely with WHO and relief agencies to ensure that health activities are implemented smoothly.
- On February 7, WHO reported that no new human RVF cases occurred in the past week. To date, health agencies estimate 103 probable human cases of RVF in Somalia, the majority of which are in Afmadow District, Lower Juba Region. The Somali Support Secretariat reported that 900 animal samples have arrived in Nairobi for testing. To date, no test results are available for suspected animal RVF cases.

Emergency Operations

- On January 31, a humanitarian and livelihoods assessment team determined that approximately 30,000 families in Jilib and Jamame districts, Middle Juba Region, require food assistance following flooding and conflict in the area. The multiple shocks had temporarily displaced families, destroyed crops and personal assets, and depleted household coping mechanisms. On February 6, USAID-funded WFP began food aid distributions to the affected families.
- Preliminary results from a joint post-*deyr* (short) rains assessment, including the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), and non-governmental organizations, indicate declining humanitarian indicators for communities along the Juba and Shabelle rivers in southern Somalia. The USG/DART is reviewing the situation to determine the need for additional emergency activities for riverine communities.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA emergency relief activities in Somalia benefit more than 2 million people affected by repeated shocks of drought, floods, and conflict. USAID/OFDA ongoing programs from FY 2006 complement FY 2007 relief efforts for affected communities in southern and central regions. USAID/FFP also continues to provide food assistance with carryover commodities from FY 2006 funding, supplemented by additional commodities funded in FY 2007.
- State/PRM is assisting Somali refugees in Kenya and Ethiopia and relief efforts in Somalia through FY 2007 and ongoing FY 2006 refugee programs. In FY 2006, State/PRM provided nearly \$15 million in earmarked funding for Somalia and Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa. To date in FY 2007, State/PRM has provided \$5.6 million in earmarked funding for UNHCR operations in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia and \$2 million to CARE for assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2007			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
FAO	Nutrition	Countrywide	\$850,000
Matrix	12 Zodiac Boats and Motors	Flood-affected Areas	\$243,523
UNICEF	UNCAS	Countrywide	\$878,470
UNICEF ²	Rapid Response Fund	Flood-affected Areas	\$250,000
UNICEF	Health, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
USAID	Program support costs	Countrywide	\$38,900
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$3,760,893
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	22,390 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$14,876,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$14,876,600
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Global Appeal	Countrywide	\$450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$450,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$18,637,493

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$19,087,493
FY 2006			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	Water and Sanitation	Bakool Region	\$852,569
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Water and Sanitation, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakool Region	\$1,315,133
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakool Region	\$638,716
FAO	Nutrition Surveillance	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNICEF	Water and Sanitation	Countrywide	\$2,550,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$200,000
World Concern	Food Security and Agriculture, Water and Sanitation	Middle Juba Region	\$399,994
World Vision	Water and Sanitation	Middle Juba Region	\$250,000
	Administrative and Support Costs	Countrywide	\$12,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,918,412
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
CARE	73,410 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Southern and Central Somalia	\$48,113,000
WFP	48,350 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,287,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$81,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,070,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$4,070,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$88,318,412
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$92,388,412

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 9, 2007.

² Through a standing agreement with UNICEF, USAID/OFDA approved the use of \$250,000 in rapid response funds to Somalia.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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. Information on identifying such organizations is available in the “How Can I Help” section of www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Somalia or by calling The Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI) at 703-276-1914.
- 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, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.