

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 #19, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

June 8, 2007

NOTE: The last fact sheet was dated May 25, 2007.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

• The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) reported the approval of \$3 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to offset the cost of air transportation for humanitarian staff and cargo in Somalia through the U.N. Common Air Service for three months. CERF funding will also be used to rehabilitate the Wajid airstrip in Bakool Region, which serves as an essential platform for humanitarian assistance in central and southern Somalia.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Newly Displaced ¹	316,000	OCHA/UNHCR ² – June 2007
Additional Population in Need of Assistance	600,000	U.N. Somalia CAP ³ – April 2007
Somali Refugees ⁴	300,000	State/PRM ⁵ – May 2007

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

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia	\$20,552,806
USAID/FFP ⁶ Assistance to Somalia	\$107,125,700
USAID/OTI ⁷ Assistance to Somalia	
State/PRM Assistance to Somalia	
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia	

CURRENT SITUATION

Humanitarian Access

- Insecurity, rainfall, roadblocks, banditry, marine piracy, and inter-clan fighting continue to hinder humanitarian access to displaced populations and conflict-affected communities in central and southern Somalia. Despite improved road access in many areas, localized flooding has disrupted ground transport in Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions. WFP also reports intermittent closures of Kismayo port and Bu'aale, Gaalkacyo, and Belet Weyne airstrips due to insecurity.
- USAID regional staff based in Nairobi continue to coordinate with implementing partners and U.N agencies to monitor humanitarian access and facilitate the transport and distribution of essential emergency relief assistance.

Population Movements

- UNHCR reports that 82,000 of an estimated 398,000 people displaced during heavy fighting in Mogadishu have returned to the capital in recent weeks. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) expects the number could be significantly higher, likely ranging between 100,000 and 200,000 returnees with the majority of recent returns coming from neighboring Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions. However, three-quarters of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain concentrated in Bay, Galgadud, Mudug, and Hiran regions, and UNHCR reports indicate that increased tension in the capital may be prompting renewed movement out of Mogadishu. Within Mogadishu, populations confront ongoing insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and inadequate access to essential services, including health, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Despite challenges, U.N. agencies and non-governmental organization partners have provided emergency assistance, such as food, shelter, emergency relief commodities, and health services to more than 365,000 IDPs displaced since February 1, according to OCHA.

Protection

• Heavy fighting in March and April in Mogadishu left an unknown quantity of unexploded ordnance (UXO) throughout the city. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) have reported an increase

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

¹ Figures for new displacement since February 1 do not reflect long-term displaced populations countrywide.

³ Revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia for 2007

⁴ Most Somali refugees are located in Kenya, Yemen, or Ethiopia.

⁵U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

⁶ USAID's Office of Food for Peace

⁷ USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives

in UXO-related injuries at urban health facilities following the cessation of heavy fighting. According to UNICEF, children are the most at risk of injury due to a lack of awareness of the threat.

• UNICEF has begun broadcasting mine risk education messages on the radio in and around Mogadishu. In addition, humanitarian organizations, including U.N. agencies, are planning a full assessment as soon as security permits.

Health

- As of May 18, WHO reported 32,583 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), including 1,031 deaths, in 10 regions of southern and central Somalia since January 1. Mogadishu continues to report the highest number of cases, accounting for an estimated 39 percent of total reported cases where insecurity remains a significant impediment to humanitarian access. Laboratory tests have confirmed the presence of cholera in several regions, according to WHO.
- USAID-supported WHO and UNICEF are providing medical supplies and conducting awareness campaigns to promote AWD prevention and treatment, in addition to implementing ongoing water, sanitation, and hygiene programs.

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. Current USAID/OFDA relief efforts in southern and central Somalia total nearly \$14
 million for critical assistance and coordination. USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$26 million in food assistance to
 vulnerable Somalis to date in FY 2007. In FY 2006, USAID/FFP directed more than \$81 million to CARE and WFP
 for emergency food distributions. In FY 2007, USAID/OTI has provided \$1 million in funding for peacebuilding
 efforts through support for the National Reconciliation Congress.
- State/PRM is assisting Somali refugees in Kenya, Yemen, and Ethiopia and relief efforts in Somalia through FY 2007 and ongoing FY 2006 refugee programs. To date in FY 2007, State/PRM has provided \$7.1 million in earmarked funding for UNHCR operations in Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and \$2 million to CARE for assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya. State/PRM has also provided \$2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for its work with IDPs and conflict victims in Somalia in 2007. In FY 2006, State/PRM provided nearly \$15 million in earmarked funding for vulnerable populations in Somalia as well as Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa.

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount		
FY 2007					
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE ¹					
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Food Security, Agriculture, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Bay Regions	\$950,000		
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Nutrition, Food Security, Agriculture	Countrywide	\$2,150,000		
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Agriculture, Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Hiran Regions	\$930,842		
Matrix	12 Zodiac Boats and Motors	Flood-affected Areas	\$243,523		
Mercy Corps	Relief Commodities, Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Lower Juba, Middle Juba Regions	\$749,999		
OCHA	Coordination	Countrywide	\$250,000		
UNHCR	Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Countrywide	\$1,000,000		
UNICEF	U.N. Common Air Service	Countrywide	\$878,470		
UNICEF ²	Rapid Response Fund	Flood-affected Areas	\$250,000		
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$5,000,000		
WHO	Health	Southern Somalia	\$665,005		
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$500,000		
	Program support costs	Countrywide	\$66,555		
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$13,634,394		
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE ³					

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

CARE	13,250 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Galgudud, Mudug Regions	\$10,289,000	
WFP	22,390 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$15,436,700	
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$25,725,700	
	USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
U.N. Development Program	Support for National Reconciliation Congress	Southern Somalia	\$1,000,000	
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,000,000	
	STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$900,000	
ICRC	Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$2,000,000	
TOTAL STATE/PRM \$2,900,00			\$2,900,000	
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007		2007	\$40,360,094	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$43,260,094	
	FY 2006			
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,918,412	
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$81,400,000	
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 \$92,388,41				

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 8, 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:
 - o USAID: www.usaid.gov Keyword: Donations
 - o The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - o Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.