

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 #23, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

Note: The last fact sheet was dated July 20, 2007.

August 3, 2007

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Preliminary analysis of the April–June main rainy season indicates poorly distributed rainfall, decreased access to
 water for livestock and people, and anticipated crop failure across southern and central Somalia, according to
 USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Cereal production estimates for the main harvest
 period are lowest in Gedo, Bay, and Bakool regions, and overall agricultural production is expected at 31 percent of
 average levels since 1995.
- Nutrition assessments conducted in Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay, and Gedo regions between March and June
 indicate global acute malnutrition and crude mortality rates above alert levels, according to the U.N. Office for the
 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food
 Security Analysis Unit (FSAU). While improved pasture following the October–December rains has benefited some
 pastoralists through increased livestock milk production, the anticipated crop failure further compounds a chronic
 food security crisis.
- USAID has provided nearly \$35 million in emergency food assistance for vulnerable Somalis to date in FY 2007, and
 USAID/OFDA humanitarian programs prioritize nutrition, food security and agriculture, protection, and water,
 sanitation, and hygiene interventions countrywide. USAID/OFDA livelihoods programs also support communities
 affected by recurring drought, floods, and insecurity in Somalia, all of which are conditions that deplete the personal
 assets and coping mechanisms of affected populations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
IDPs ¹ from Mogadishu ²	279,000	UNHCR ³ – July 6, 2007
Additional Population in Need of Assistance	600,000	U.N. CAP ⁴ – April 2007
Somalia Refugees ⁵	460,000	UNHCR 2006 Global Trends Report – June 2007

FY 2007 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia	\$14,566,828
USAID/FFP Assistance to Somalia	\$34,725,600
USAID/OTI ⁶ Assistance to Somalia	
State/PRM ⁷ Assistance to Somalia	
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia	

CURRENT SITUATION

Food Security and Nutrition

- Poor rains and resulting crop failure during the main agricultural season are cause for concern in southern and central Somalia, where global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are above emergency thresholds of 15 percent in many locations. Nutrition assessments conducted by FSAU in March and April reveal a GAM rate of 17.9 percent in Qansaxdheere, Bay Region, and between 16.7 percent and 19.9 percent in Gedo Region.
- Based on assessments in June, FSAU reported that crude mortality rates in Lower and Middle Juba regions are above alert levels, between 1.1 and 1.9 for agro-pastoralist and riverine communities. While FSAU notes that nutrition indicators are improving for pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in the Juba area due to access to grazing pasture for livestock and resulting milk production, food security remains a critical priority for all of southern and central Somalia in the upcoming months.

¹ Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

² Figures represent estimated displacement from Mogadishu since February 1, and do not reflect long-term displacement countrywide.

³ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁴ Revised Consolidated Appeal for Somalia for 2007 (CAP)

⁵ Recently revised figures from UNHCR reflect Somali refugees worldwide. Most Somali refugees are located in Kenya, Yemen, or Ethiopia.

⁶ USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI)

⁷ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

 To date in FY 2007, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$2 million for agriculture and food security assistance, and nearly \$2.3 million for nutrition programs for communities affected by repeated shocks of drought, flooding, and conflict in southern and central Somalia.

Humanitarian Access

- Although air and ground access into Somalia have improved significantly in recent weeks, concerns of piracy are
 complicating the transport of food relief, and several factors including roadblocks and poor road conditions continue
 to impede ground transport within the country.
- With the resumption of U.N. air services to Afmadow airstrip in Lower Juba and Waajid airstrip in Bakool Region, nearly all regions in southern and central Somalia are currently accessible by air, excluding specific cases related to heightened insecurity. Since June 6, the U.N. Common Air Service has airlifted a total of 207 metric tons (MT) of relief commodities into Somalia, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).
- Humanitarian convoys have transported 4,006 MT of food items to affected areas in southern Somalia as of July 27, indicating continued access along the Kenya-Somalia border, according to OCHA.
- Despite significant improvements in air access and border issues, humanitarian relief operations are hindered by ongoing insecurity and delays in the transport of relief commodities within Somalia. An increased number of roadblocks and deteriorating roads and bridges due to repeated flooding and lack of maintenance pose obstacles to the transport of relief commodities and provision of humanitarian services.
- USAID humanitarian staff based in Nairobi continue to engage with partner relief organizations and U.N. agencies regarding access constraints, and to coordinate emergency response activities.

Population Movements

- Due to ongoing insecurity and sporadic violence in the capital, more people are leaving Mogadishu than returning, according to UNHCR. While an updated estimate for the total population displaced by conflict in Mogadishu since February 1 is not available, UNHCR reports that nearly 2,000 people returned to Mogadishu, mainly from Galgadud, Mudug, and Gedo regions, and more than 21,000 people fled the capital in July. USAID/OFDA is responding to the needs of displaced, conflict-affected, and vulnerable communities throughout southern and central Somalia through the provision of emergency relief supplies and ongoing services in the areas of health, nutrition, food security and agriculture, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.
- In a June assessment of basic living conditions among displaced populations in Mogadishu, IDPs cited food and shelter as priority needs, followed by health care and education services, according to UNHCR. The assessment estimated the IDP population in Mogadishu at approximately 300,000, which includes both recently uprooted and long-term displaced people. Since June, U.N. and non-governmental relief agencies have rehabilitated and constructed several water and sanitation facilities to increase access to safe drinking water and improve sanitation and hygiene conditions in densely settled areas.

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 Somalia total \$14.5 million for critical assistance and coordination. To date in FY 2007, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$35 million in food assistance to vulnerable Somalis. USAID/OTI has provided \$1 million in FY 2007 to support peacebuilding efforts through the National Reconciliation Congress.
- State/PRM is assisting both Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen and relief efforts within Somalia through FY 2007 and ongoing FY 2006 funding. To date in FY 2007, State/PRM has provided \$7.1 million in earmarked funding for UNHCR's refugee operations in Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia, and \$2 million to CARE for assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya. State/PRM has also provided \$3 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for work with IDPs and conflict victims in Somalia in 2007.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount			
FY 2007						
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE ¹						
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Bay Regions	\$950,000			
FAO	Nutrition, Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,150,000			

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Horn Relief	Economy and Market Systems, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Lower Juba Region	\$886,785
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Hiran Regions	\$951,591
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
U.N. Children's Fund (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
U.N. World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Southern Somalia	\$665,005
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$500,000
	Program support costs	Countrywide	\$91,455
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$14,566,828
	USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE ³		
CARE	13,250 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Galgudud, Mudug Regions	\$10,289,000
WFP	34,740 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$24,436,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$34,725,600
	USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE		
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	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	\$3,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$3,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMA	NITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY	2007	\$50,292,428
TOTAL USAID AND S	TATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOM	ALIA IN FY 2007	\$54,192,428
	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 S	TATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOM	ALIA IN FY 2006	\$92,388,412

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 3, 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.