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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

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

September 28, 2007

BACKGROUND

Since 1991, widespread violence, endemic poverty, and recurrent droughts have generated a complex emergency in Somalia. Continued civil strife and inter-clan conflicts have complicated the humanitarian situation and limited access to affected areas. In FY 2007, following violence between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and militias associated with the Council of Islamic Courts (CIC), humanitarian conditions in Somalia further deteriorated. As a result, approximately 336,000 Somali refugees fled the country, and an estimated 725,000 people relocated to other areas within Somalia. As of August 2007, more than 1.5 million Somalis continued to face a critical situation as a result of the cumulative effects of drought conditions, floods, and civil conflict, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The TFG, the U.N., and relief agencies are coordinating efforts to improve access, but insecurity continues to hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.

On October 5, 2006, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. In FY 2007, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$88 million for health, nutrition, agriculture and food security, nutrition, livelihoods, coordination, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs, as well as emergency food assistance, peacebuilding activities, refugee assistance, and air operations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Estimated Displacement from Mogadishu ¹	325,000	OCHA – July 31, 2007
Long-Term IDP ² Caseload	400,000	OCHA – July 31, 2007
Additional Population in Need of Assistance	785,000	FSAU ³ – August 2007
Somalia Refugees ⁴	335,000	UNHCR ⁵ – June and July 2007

FY 2007 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia.....	\$22,827,844
USAID/FFP ⁶ Assistance to Somalia	\$59,239,400
USAID/OTI ⁷ Assistance to Somalia	\$1,000,000
USAID/CMM ⁸ Assistance to Somalia	\$250,000
State/PRM ⁹ Assistance to Somalia	\$4,871,560
Total USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$88,188,804

CURRENT SITUATION

As a result of increased humanitarian needs in FY 2007, the USG established a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, to monitor humanitarian conditions and coordinate with relief agencies operating in Somalia. Beginning in December 2006, the USG/DART worked to deliver life-saving assistance to flood- and conflict-affected Somalis. Since the USG/DART's departure in March 2007, the USAID/OFDA Regional Office in Nairobi has continued to monitor the situation and ensure the delivery of emergency assistance.

Floods

Unusually heavy rainfall in October and November 2006 caused widespread flooding across the Horn of Africa. In south and central Somalia, FAO reported that rainfall in most areas exceeded normal levels by more than 300 percent. The flooding particularly affected vulnerable pastoralist communities recovering from the 2006 drought. In response, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1 million to support emergency airlifts of relief supplies and health, water, sanitation, and hygiene programs.

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

² Internally displaced person

³ U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSAU)

⁴ Figures include approximately 335,000 Somali refugees currently living in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen.

⁵ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees

⁶ USAID's Office of Food for Peace

⁷ USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives

⁸ USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

⁹ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

Security

In January 2007, conflict between the TFG and CIC militias intensified, and CIC fighters fled from central and southern Somalia, including Mogadishu. During the months that followed, security conditions deteriorated with clan fighting in several locations in southern Somalia, targeted attacks against TFG and Ethiopian troops in Mogadishu, and unofficial checkpoints hindering movement on roads throughout the southern regions. Ugandan forces deployed to Mogadishu in March 2007 to serve as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

Through FY 2007, the USG supported peacebuilding efforts in Somalia. In April 2007, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Jendayi Frazer visited Baidoa, Bay Region, to express support for national reconciliation efforts and urge the TFG leadership to reach out to key stakeholders in Mogadishu to prevent further violence. Assistant Secretary Frazer was the first senior U.S. official to visit Somalia in more than 10 years. In addition, USAID/OTI and USAID/CMM provided \$1.25 million to support the National Reconciliation Congress.

Population Movements

As of July 2007, an estimated 725,000 Somalis remained internally displaced, including 400,000 Somalis displaced from previous episodes of conflict. In FY 2007, the number of IDPs in Somalia fluctuated due to flooding and conflict. Approximately 255,000 people were displaced at the height of the flooding in late 2006. In addition, between February and August 2007, fighting in and around Mogadishu displaced an estimated 465,000 people. Although UNHCR estimated that 125,000 of these IDPs eventually returned home, the majority remained in Galgadud, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions. IDPs strained the limited resources of host communities recovering from repeated shocks of conflict, drought, and floods.

In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.1 million to three implementing partners for humanitarian coordination and information management, including activities to strengthen the non-governmental organization (NGO) security information system, as well as support for UNHCR efforts to track population movements. Through a network of local NGOs and monitors on the ground, UNHCR has provided critical information on IDP movements, needs, and impacts on host communities. 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.

Humanitarian Access

Ongoing conflict, piracy, and border security regulations hampered the ability of relief agencies to transport personnel and supplies into and within Somalia. Beginning in January 2007, the Government of Kenya closed its border with Somalia, undermining the delivery of cross-border humanitarian assistance. Although relief

convoys eventually received permission to cross into Somalia, inconsistent authorization and delays hindered convoy travel through July 2007.

The delivery of relief supplies within Somalia also faced challenges, including security incidents on or near the port or airport and an increasing number of checkpoints and roadblocks along key roads. In 2007, an increase in piracy off the coast of Somalia, including an attack on a ship chartered by the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), further undermined relief efforts.

Insecurity also disrupted the ability of relief staff to conduct assessments and monitor the provision of assistance. From December 2006 to March 2007, the majority of relief agencies relocated international staff to Nairobi. Even after the return of most humanitarian staff to Somalia, the humanitarian presence in specific areas fluctuated due to the fluid security situation and transportation arrangements.

In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3.5 million to support logistics and the provision of emergency relief commodities to flood- and conflict-affected populations in Somalia. With USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. Common Air Service (UNCAS) provided humanitarian air transport, and UNHCR conducted contingency planning and prepared emergency relief stockpiles. Multiple partners ensured the timely provision of relief supplies, benefiting nearly 700,000 Somalis.

Food Security and Agriculture

In FY 2007, good rains in northern Somalia resulted in improved food security, while recurring cycles of drought and flooding increased food insecurity in the central and southern regions. During the April–June main *gu* season, poorly distributed rains across southern and central Somalia resulted in decreased access to water for people and livestock as well as crop failure, according to FEWS NET.

As a result of poor *gu* rains and chronic insecurity, in August 2007, FSAU reported that approximately 1.5 million people in southern and central Somalia are in need of emergency assistance, representing a 50 percent increase since March 2007. FSAU identified 295,000 people requiring life-saving interventions and another 490,000 people requiring livelihood support throughout southern Somalia. In addition, approximately 325,000 people displaced from Mogadishu since April, as well as 400,000 long-term IDPs, continue to require assistance.

Conditions in southern and central Somalia continued to deteriorate in September, as a result of rising prices for staple foods and imported commodities. According to a September 2007 FEWS NET report, normal to below-normal October to November *deyr* rains are forecast and could lead to pasture shortages and a second failed crop season in southern and central Somalia. As the region has not yet recovered from recent years of flooding,

drought, and insecurity, FEWS NET reports that a poor *deyr* season could lead to pre-famine conditions in 2008.

In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.6 million to six partners for humanitarian interventions in agriculture and food security and economy and market systems. More than 181,000 Somalis benefited from agricultural and food security interventions, including the distribution of seeds and tools to support local seed systems, support for kitchen gardens to improve household diets, and the provision of fishing gear to improve food availability and income generation. An additional 137,000 Somalis benefited from economy and market systems programs, including cash-for-work activities to improve local purchasing power, as well as road, market, and canal rehabilitation to stimulate agricultural productivity and economic activity.

In FY 2007, USAID/FFP provided more than 77,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to assist vulnerable Somalis.

Nutrition

During FY 2007, vulnerable households in Somalia continued to face poor food diversity and increased malnutrition as a result of disrupted livelihoods, failed crops, and increased food prices. While improved pasture following the October–December *deyr* rains benefited some pastoralists through increased livestock milk production, April–June *gu* crop failure further compounded a chronic food security crisis for many conflict-affected persons in south and central Somalia.

Nutrition assessments conducted in Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Bay, and Gedo regions between March and June indicated global acute malnutrition (GAM) and crude mortality rates above emergency thresholds, according to OCHA and FSAU. In March and April, FSAU assessments found GAM rates between 16.7 and 19.9 percent in Gedo Region. FSAU reported that crude mortality rates between 1.1 and 1.9 for agro-pastoralist and riverine communities in Lower and Middle Juba regions. Malnutrition rates also deteriorated in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions, among the most densely settled IDP areas in Somalia. As of September 2007, rapid nutrition assessments in Middle Shabelle confirmed a GAM rate of 24 percent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 7 percent.

In FY 2007, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3.2 million to four implementing partners to improve nutrition for more than 51,000 vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating mothers in Somalia. Activities included child screening, provision of vitamins, capacity building of community leaders and local health workers, supplementary feeding programs for moderately malnourished children, and community therapeutic care for severely malnourished children. USAID/OFDA also supported ongoing nutrition surveillance by FSAU.

Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Following regional flooding in late 2006, outbreaks of water-related diseases threatened Somalia, including Rift Valley fever (RVF) and acute watery diarrhea (AWD). The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) reported 103 suspected RVF cases in Somalia, including 48 deaths. Local radio stations responded by broadcasting RVF-related public health messages, while WHO worked to identify at least one hospital in each affected region prepared to care for RVF patients. USAID/OFDA provided \$1.3 million to FAO to support RVF surveillance and capacity building, as well as selective emergency animal health interventions. In addition, a USAID/OFDA livestock specialist deployed to the region to assist in developing response activities.

Flooding also damaged water and sanitation facilities, leading to an increase in cases of AWD in southern and central Somalia. From January 1 to May 18, WHO reported 32,583 cases of AWD, including 1,031 deaths, in 10 regions of southern and central Somalia. Insecurity limited access and prevented treatment of identified cases, while the movement of large populations also contributed to the disease's spread. In July, OCHA reported that relief agencies had successfully contained the outbreak in areas where security permitted access. Humanitarian agencies, including USAID-supported WHO and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) helped contain AWD's spread through the provision of emergency health kits and medical supplies.

USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$11 million to ten implementing partners to support health, water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in Somalia. In addition to AWD response activities, partners provided emergency health services to children and pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as developed regional preparedness plans. Nearly 470,000 Somalis benefited from emergency health activities. Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions worked to reduce the need for health interventions through activities such as rehabilitating water systems, constructing latrines, and improving water and sanitation management practices through technical training and capacity building for community water committees. More than 788,000 Somalis benefited from water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.

Refugees

State/PRM is assisting both Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen and relief efforts within Somalia. In FY 2007, State/PRM has provided nearly \$25 million to organizations supporting Somali refugees and conflict-affected populations in Somalia, including assistance for WFP refugee feeding programs and support for UNHCR shelter, protection, and emergency relief activities to support refugees in Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Somalia.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Bakool, Bay Regions	\$950,000
CARE	Coordination, Economy and Market Systems, Logistics, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Gedo Region	\$5,132,245
FAO ²	Nutrition, Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$2,150,000
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	\$1,625,895
Mercy USA	Health, Nutrition	Hiran, Middle Shabelle Regions	\$302,877
OCHA	Coordination	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHCR	Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNICEF ³	U.N. Common Air Service	Countrywide	\$878,470
UNICEF ⁴	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 Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$699,998
World Vision	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Middle Juba Region	\$500,000
	Program support costs	Countrywide	\$91,455
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$22,827,844
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁵			
CARE	29,120 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Galgudud, Mudug Regions	\$22,756,300
WFP	48,370 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$36,483,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$59,239,400
USAID/OTI ASSISTANCE			
U.N. Development Program (UNDP)	Support for National Reconciliation Congress	Southern Somalia	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OTI			\$1,000,000
USAID/CMM ASSISTANCE			
UNDP	Support for National Reconciliation Congress	Southern Somalia	\$250,000
TOTAL USAID/CMM			\$250,000

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
UNHCR	Refugee Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$900,000
UNHCR	Response to Supplementary Appeal for IDPs	Countrywide	\$971,560
ICRC	Health, Protection, Relief Commodities, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$4,871,560
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$83,317,244
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2007			\$88,188,804

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 28, 2007.

² USAID/OFDA will provide an additional \$850,000 to FAO in FY 2008.

³ USAID/OFDA will provide an additional \$800,000 to UNICEF in FY 2008.

⁴ Through a standing agreement with UNICEF, USAID/OFDA approved the use of \$250,000 in rapid response funds to Somalia.

⁵ Estimated value of food assistance.



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