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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 #4, Fiscal Year (FY) 2006

September 29, 2006

Note: The last situation report was dated July 10, 2006.

BACKGROUND

Widespread violence since the collapse of Muhammad Siad Barre’s government in 1991, combined with endemic poverty, has led to a complex emergency in Somalia. Poor humanitarian conditions resulted in the migration of approximately 350,000 Somali refugees to Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen, as well as the displacement of 400,000 people inside the country. The lack of a functioning central government, civil strife, inter-clan conflicts, and confrontations between Somali warlords and militias associated with the Council of Somali Islamic Courts (CSIC), further complicate the humanitarian situation and limit access to affected areas. Multi-agency assessments indicate that approximately 1.8 million Somalis, including 1.4 million pastoralists in the south and 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), continue to face a critical situation as a result of the cumulative effects of drought conditions across the Horn of Africa.¹ In March 2006, the U.N. launched a Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Somalia followed by a regional Horn of Africa CAP in April. The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia based in Baidoa and humanitarian agencies are coordinating efforts to improve humanitarian access, but insecurity continues to hinder emergency assistance to affected populations.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Total Affected Population	1.8 million	U.N. FAO - FSAU – September 15, 2006
IDPs	400,000	Revised Somalia CAP – March 21, 2006
Somali Refugees	350,000	Revised Somalia CAP – March 21, 2006

Total FY 2006 USAID/OFDA Assistance to Somalia\$6,418,412
Total FY 2006 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia\$91,888,412

CURRENT SITUATION

Improved conditions for drought affected population.

On September 15, USAID/OFDA-supported Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSAU) of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released the Post *Gu* (March to June long rains) 2006 Assessment carried out jointly with international, regional, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The report confirms earlier predictions that although the March to June long rains resulted in improvements in some areas, the humanitarian crisis persists and will continue through December 2006. While FSAU and USAID’s Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) report improved humanitarian conditions for the most vulnerable communities, an estimated 1.8 million people continue to require humanitarian assistance and livelihood support.

The increased availability of pasture and water in some areas following the March to June long (*gu*) rains led to improving livestock conditions. However, in select areas of Juba, Bakool, and northern Gedo regions, natural water sources are already dry, triggering the large and early movement of pastoralists. FSAU notes that this atypical migration may lead to disease exposure in tsetse

fly-infested areas, and conflict between pastoralists and farmers over scarce resources.

According to FSAU, the presence and intensity of conflict in the coming months will be a key factor in the evolving humanitarian situation in southern Somalia.

U.N. Consolidated Appeals Process for FY 2007. On September 7, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) sponsored a meeting in Nairobi to discuss the upcoming 2007 CAP for Somalia. According to OCHA, between 1.4 and 1.8 million people will require assistance through December 2006; a decrease from the 2.1 million people referenced in the 2006 CAP. The geographic focus will be on southern and central Somalia, where 1.1 million people are in need. Although specific requirements for assistance beyond 2006 will depend on the performance of the upcoming October to December short (*deyr*) rains, OCHA noted that the 2007 CAP will emphasize extending programs to less accessible communities. Targeted activities will address IDPs throughout the country, as well as capacity building initiatives for local

¹Further information on the situation in the region and the USG response can be found in USAID/OFDA Horn of Africa Situation Reports, located at www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance

and regional humanitarian organizations in southern and central regions.

Fluctuating security situation. After a period of relative calm in Mogadishu, which improved humanitarian access throughout southern and central Somalia, renewed fighting in mid July led to an unconfirmed number of deaths and displaced people. Calm returned to Mogadishu on July 11 with the CSIC, previously known as the Islamic Courts Union (ICU), gaining control of most of the city. Political developments in August and September continued to generate alternating periods of calm and increased tensions in Somalia. On September 24, militia associated with the CSIC entered the port city of Kismayo, in southern Somalia, sparking protests for two consecutive days. As the CSIC extended control over central Somalia, eyewitnesses reported Ethiopian Defense Forces crossing the border into Somalia, adding to tensions between the two countries.

On September 18, an explosion outside the TFG parliament building in Baidoa killed 12 and injured 19 people in an apparent assassination attempt on President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed. On September 17, assailants killed an Italian nun and her bodyguard outside the hospital where she worked in Mogadishu. The two incidents demonstrate the volatile security environment in the country. Despite ongoing security concerns, aid agencies continue to provide humanitarian assistance and are developing contingency plans in response to the evolving situation.

Increase in number of refugees. A USAID/OFDA Regional Advisor (RA) for east Africa traveled to Dadaab refugee camp in northeast Kenya in mid-August to interview new arrivals from Somalia. According to the RA, an average of 100 refugees were arriving daily in Dadaab, mostly from Mogadishu and the Juba Valley regions. Refugees attributed insecurity in the capital and surrounding areas as their primary reason for fleeing. Most of the arriving refugees were from the lower end of the economic scale, such as casual laborers and petty traders and their families. Female refugees and young adults voiced concerns about the increasing violence and deteriorating humanitarian situation in the capital.

According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of daily arrivals to Dabaab camp has increased from 100 per day in August to approximately 300 per day as of September 15. More than 22,000 Somali refugees have crossed the border into Kenya in 2006, composing part of the 134,000 mainly Somali refugee population in Dabaab camp.

From August 2 to 11, a UNHCR assessment team traveled to Somali Region of eastern Ethiopia as part of contingency planning efforts. The team identified six potential refugee registration sites, two transit centers, and two camps to assist up to 50,000 refugees in the event of large-scale conflict in Somalia. The U.N. also

outlined basic protection, water and sanitation, health, food, nutrition, livestock, agriculture, environment, education, and social service interventions for the contingency plan. UNHCR continues to monitor refugee influx in the area.

AU approves regional peacekeeping mission. On September 13, the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council adopted a resolution in support of an Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peacekeeping mission for Somalia (IGASOM) to be deployed by October 1. The resolution calls on IGASOM to provide support for the Transitional Federal Institutions, to reinforce the local institutional capacity building efforts, and to establish conditions favorable to dialogue and reconciliation in Somalia. The CSIC does not support the intervention of a regional peacekeeping body in Somalia, and has vowed to oppose the 8,000 planned troops.

Reopened seaport improves humanitarian access. On August 24, the CSIC reopened Mogadishu seaport to commercial and humanitarian vessels, reestablishing the capital as a key entry point for relief goods, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). The port had been closed since fighting by rival militia groups disrupted the capital and nearby areas in 1995, leading WFP and others to unload cargo at beach ports and ferry the goods ashore. The reopening of the country's largest port, weeks after the Mogadishu airport renewed operations, is expected to improve humanitarian access throughout Somalia, reduce unloading times, and decrease logistical problems associated with the alternate beach ports, according to WFP. The first WFP shipment arrived in Mogadishu port on September 3, carrying 3,300 metric tons of food aid for beneficiaries in Bay and Bakol regions. On several occasions, U.N. representatives have traveled to Mogadishu to discuss humanitarian access issues with local leaders.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

On October 27, 2005, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya William M. Bellamy redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Somalia. In response, the USG is providing more than \$91.8 million to improve the humanitarian situation of the most vulnerable populations. The USG's primary humanitarian focus in Somalia is on water and sanitation, health, nutrition, and food activities, where security conditions allow. A USG assessment team deployed to the Horn of Africa in late March 2006. The team is working with the USG humanitarian regional advisors to monitor the unfolding security situation in Somalia and make recommendations for funding.

To date in FY 2006, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$6.4 million for humanitarian water and sanitation, food security, agriculture, and health and nutrition programs in Somalia. NGO partners Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief

Agency (ADRA), and International Medical Corps (IMC) received more than \$2.8 million for projects in Bakol Region, while World Concern and World Vision received nearly \$600,000 for programs in Middle Juba Region. USAID/OFDA also committed more than \$2 million to UNICEF for water and sanitation activities and \$200,000 to WHO for health intervention countrywide. In addition, OFDA provided \$700,000 through FAO to FSAU for nutritional surveillance in southern Somalia.

To date in FY 2006, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided more than 120,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at

\$81.4 million, through WFP and CARE. USAID/FFP assistance is provided to beneficiaries in Bay, Bakol, Gedo, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Hiran, Benadir, Bari, Nugal, Mudug, Awdal, Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool regions.

To date in FY 2006, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration has provided more than \$1 million to UNHCR for programs to assist refugees and \$3 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist emergency operations in country.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
ACF	Water and Sanitation	Bakol Region	\$852,569
ADRA	Water and Sanitation, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol Region	\$1,315,133
IMC	Nutrition, Food Security and Agriculture	Bakol 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 ASSISTANCE			
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			
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 USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2006			\$92,388,412

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 29, 2006.



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