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

Somalia – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #6, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

June 17, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated May 14, 2010.

BACKGROUND

Since 1991, widespread violence, endemic poverty, recurrent droughts, and floods have generated a complex emergency in Somalia. From December 2006 to January 2009, fighting between the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG), backed by Ethiopian forces, and armed militias opposed to the TFG led to further deterioration in humanitarian conditions. Following January 2009 Ethiopian troop withdrawals, conflict between armed militia groups in Somalia continues to displace populations and limit access to affected areas. As a result, more than 594,000 Somali refugees have fled the country, and approximately 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), including long-term IDPs and individuals displaced by increased fighting since February 2007, remain uprooted within Somalia.

On January 29, 2010, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported that more than 3.2 million people would require humanitarian assistance in Somalia through June 2010, representing a 9 percent decrease since July 2009. The January to June 2010 estimate includes 580,000 urban poor, nearly 1.25 million individuals residing in rural areas, and approximately 1.4 million IDPs. The combined effects of consecutive seasons of failed or poor rainfall, conflict, rising inflation, displacement, and diarrheal disease outbreaks have severely exacerbated food insecurity and resulted in a significant increase in acute malnutrition rates. U.N. and partner agencies are coordinating efforts to improve humanitarian access, but insecurity and targeted attacks against relief staff hinder the provision of emergency assistance to affected populations.

On October 1, 2009, U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Michael E. Ranneberger renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2010. USAID/OFDA staff continue to monitor humanitarian conditions and respond to the needs of affected populations in Somalia.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE	SOURCE	
Total Population in Need of Emergency Assistance	3.2 million	FSNAU – January 2010
IDPs in Somalia	1.4 million	UNHCR ¹ – June 2010
Somali Refugees in East Africa and Yemen	594,000	UNHCR – June 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia	\$15,236,186
USAID/FFP² Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$15,900,000
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$31,136,186

CURRENT SITUATION

Increased insecurity and conflict, as well as intensified flooding, continue to contribute to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Somalia. In addition, humanitarian access to displaced and conflict-affected populations continues to decrease due to targeted attacks on humanitarian workers, flood-related mobility restrictions, and aid delivery disruptions by various armed groups.

During late May and early June, conflict continued to result in population displacement and increased humanitarian needs in south and central Somalia. Fighting in Mogadishu escalated in the first week of

June, particularly in the northern districts of the city, as the TFG and armed militias clashed almost daily. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the two main hospitals in the city admitted or treated 1,122 casualties, including 280 children, between March 20 and June 1.

On June 9, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon named Augustine Mahiga as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. On June 15, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that the Somalia Consolidated Appeal (CAP) had received

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

\$327 million, representing 47 percent of the \$689 million requested in the CAP. OCHA reported continued funding imbalances across clusters, noting that while the food aid cluster had received \$230 million, approximately 70 percent of requested funding for the cluster, the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) cluster had received only 18 percent, or nearly \$9 million, of requested funding. The shelter and non-food items cluster had received \$6 million, representing approximately 11 percent of requested funding, as of June 15, according to OCHA.

Floods

Heavy rains caused displacement and crop damage in various parts of the country during May, according to the U.N. On May 26, OCHA reported flooding in parts of Belet Weyne town, Hiran Region, due to embankment breaches along the Shabelle River, displacing an estimated 17,000 people. According to the FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project (SWALIM), flooding also damaged crops and resulted in the displacement of a combined population of nearly 2,000 people in Jamaame town, Lower Juba Region, as well as Afgooye and Kurtunwaarey districts, Lower Shabelle Region. According to SWALIM, the amount of rainfall in the Juba and Shabelle River basins had declined significantly by early June. As of June 7, SWALIM reported that rainfall and river levels continued to decrease.

On May 21, a storm—later classified as Tropical Storm Bandu—hit Bari Region in northern Somalia, resulted in flooding, and displaced approximately 12,000 people as of May 23. In response to identified humanitarian needs, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners provided support for garbage collection and WASH activities. In addition, UNHCR distributed blankets and plastic sheeting to flood-affected residents of Bossaso town, Bari Region.

Security and Population Movements

Targeted attacks on humanitarian organizations, including assets, staff, and compounds continues to hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations. UNHCR estimates that conflict had displaced 59,800 people countrywide between April 1 and June 11, including 40,500 individuals from Mogadishu. Of those displaced from Mogadishu, an estimated 23,100 individuals fled the city and 17,400 people relocated to other areas within Mogadishu. Between May 21 and June 4, UNHCR reported that fighting had displaced approximately 17,400 people from Mogadishu.

Armed groups continue to hinder humanitarian access in southern Somalia and areas in central Somalia. As a result, humanitarian agencies have reported suspension of relief activities in some areas. Hizbul Islam allowed

humanitarian organizations to resume operations in Hiran Region, reversing a May 23 order banning humanitarian activities in the region. The reversal followed a coordination meeting on flood response in the area.

Local conflicts in northern Somalia near the Ethiopian border resulted in population displacement in late May. In addition, heavy rains in the area impeded mobility of IDPs and humanitarian agencies. According to OCHA, humanitarian aid workers estimate that fighting between Ethiopian forces and local clan militia displaced approximately 10,260 people in the northern Somalia border town of Buuhoodle, Togdheer Region, on May 21. OCHA also reported fighting 65 km north of Buuhoodle, Togdheer Region, between Somaliland forces and a clan militia group, resulting in the displacement of approximately 2,000 people.

UNHCR reported a decrease in the number of people leaving Somalia for Kenya, Ethiopia, and Yemen between January and May 2010 compared to the same time period in 2009. UNHCR reported a 30 percent decrease in refugee registrations in Kenya and a 55 percent reduction in arrivals to Yemen between January and May 2010. According to UNHCR, border crossings into Kenya may have decreased due to poor road conditions, high transport costs, and increased Government of Kenya military presence along the border. UNHCR also notes the possibility that populations remaining in Somalia lack the means to flee across international borders.

In FY 2009, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided more than \$56 million to support affected Somalis, including \$39 million in earmarked funding to assist Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen, and \$17 million to support UNHCR and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) operations within Somalia. In FY 2010 to date, State/PRM has provided more than \$30 million for refugees in the region—most of whom are Somali refugees. U.S. President Barack Obama recently approved \$16 million in additional funding to respond to the needs of Somali refugees.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Humanitarian agencies continue to report increased incidence of waterborne diseases as a result of flooding and population displacement, which limit the population’s ability to access safe drinking water and basic health services. On June 4, WHO noted that the number of reported cholera cases in Banadir Region remained high, with Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu reporting more than 2,000 cholera cases—including approximately 1,600 cases in children under five years of age—and an estimated 47 deaths since January. WHO is also monitoring cholera in Lower Shabelle Region. Although the number of reported cases has

remained stable overall, WHO observed an increase in reported cases in Qoryole District, which borders Afgooye District in Lower Shabelle Region. Afgooye District, host to a significant IDP population, accounted for nearly 40 percent of the reported 1,223 cholera cases in 2010 as of June 4, according to WHO.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7.3 million to support WASH interventions in Somalia, including programs designed to increase access to safe drinking water for IDPs and host communities.

Emergency Food Assistance

Insecurity continues to hinder the provision of food assistance to vulnerable populations in Somalia, particularly in south and central Somalia. Due to access restrictions, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) remains unable to distribute adequate food assistance to IDPs in Afgooye corridor. On June 3, OCHA reported that authorities in Bossaso, Bari Region, prevented movement of seven WFP trucks en route to central Somalia for failing to pay a significant new tax imposed on June 1.

In May, WFP began a six-month blanket supplementary feeding program (SFP) targeting 80,000 children under five years of age in central Somalia. In July, WFP and UNICEF plan to begin a blanket SFP for 75,000 displaced children in the Afgooye corridor, pending improved access to the area. During May, WFP and implementing partners distributed 2,425 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to an estimated 164,250 beneficiaries in the central districts of Cadaado, Guri Ceel, and Dhuusamarreeb in Galgaduud Region. WFP and partners had distributed 693 MT of food assistance to approximately 66,490 individuals in Galgaduud and Mudug regions between June 1 and June 11.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/FFP has provided more than 18,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at nearly \$16 million, to WFP for distribution to vulnerable populations in north and central Somalia.

Health and Nutrition

Humanitarian organizations continue to express concern regarding high levels of malnutrition in Somalia. On June 11, OCHA noted that implementing partners have reported a shortage of medical supplies at a clinic serving IDP populations from Belet Weyne town, Hiran Region.

From May 22 to June 5, UNICEF, WHO, and humanitarian partners completed the third round of the Child Health Days (CHD) campaign in northwestern Somalia, providing vaccination and nutrition services to 450,000 children under five years of age and 390,000 women of child-bearing age. On June 5, the

third round of CHDs in northeastern Somalia began, targeting 194,000 children and 224,000 women. OCHA reported that measles vaccination coverage increased from approximately 30 percent to over 80 percent as a result of the CHD program.

To date in FY 2010, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.2 million to support health and nutrition activities in Somalia, including programs that provide essential health services to children and pregnant and lactating women.

Agriculture and Food Security

The USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects the overall food security situation in Somalia to remain unchanged through the end of June, despite average to above-average rainfall throughout much of the country. Continued humanitarian access restrictions, combined with conflict and weather-related market disruptions have mitigated the effects of an above-average April to June long rains season and an above-average October to December harvest season.

While southern agricultural regions of Somalia received adequate rainfall during the April to June rainy season, pockets of Hiran and Middle Juba regions received below-average rainfall, according to FEWS NET. FEWS NET reported adequate crop conditions in most agricultural areas of southern Somalia, with the exception of flood-affected areas, and the commencement of agricultural activities with the early onset of the long rains. April to June rainfall also has improved pasture and water conditions in southern Somalia, contributing to improved livestock conditions and food security for pastoral communities. FEWS NET reported that Saudi Arabia's late 2009 lift of a ban on livestock imports has led to a 17 percent increase in livestock exports from Somalia in early 2010, compared to the same time period in 2009, further improving food security for pastoral communities.

Normal to above-normal rainfall since the beginning of April has improved pasture and livestock conditions in areas of northwest, northeast and central regions of the country. In the north, Togdheer, Galbeed, and Bari regions received significant rainfall, resulting in improved rangeland resources and livestock quality. On June 3, FEWS NET reported that rainfall in Galgaduud and Mudug regions enhanced rangeland conditions, alleviated significant water shortages, and suspended abnormal and stress related livestock migration.

According to FEWS NET, since January 2010, increased food prices due to flooding and conflict-related market disruptions have eroded food security for populations that rely on markets, especially the urban poor and IDP populations. FEWS NET reports

that the price of maize in Mogadishu in March has increased by 47 percent compared to the same time period last year. FEWS NET also notes that the price of sorghum has increased by 11 percent in Afgooye and 147 percent in Belet Weyne during the same time period.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$5.9 million to support agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems programs in Somalia, including interventions designed

to improve storage systems and reduce post-harvest losses in vulnerable farming communities.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In FY 2010 to date, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$31 million for humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, including more than \$15 million in USAID/OFDA funding to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, logistics and relief commodities, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions.

USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

FY 2010			
<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
NGO Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, and WASH	Bakool, Bay, and Galgadud Regions	\$1,500,000
NGO Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, and WASH	Northern Somalia	\$2,000,000
NGO Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Sanaag Region	\$1,671,673
NGO Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, and WASH	Bakool and Hiran Regions	\$1,200,000
NGO Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, and WASH	Galgadud and Mudug Regions	\$1,381,663
NGO Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics and Relief Commodities, and WASH	Bakool, Banadir, Bay, Galgadud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle Regions	\$3,000,000
NGO Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Protection, and WASH	Bari Region	\$1,499,990
NGO Implementing Partner	Health, Nutrition, and WASH	Galgadud, Hiran, and Middle Shabelle Regions	\$1,264,416
NGO Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, and WASH	Middle Juba, Sanaag, Togdheer, Lower Juba Regions	\$718,444
NGO Implementing Partner	WASH	Awdal and Togdheer Regions	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$15,236,186
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	18,650 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	North Central and Northern Somalia	\$15,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$15,900,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2010			\$31,136,186

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 17, 2010.

² Estimated value of food assistance as of June 17, 2010.



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