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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 #7, Fiscal Year (FY) 2010

July 22, 2010

Note: The last situation report was dated June 17, 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 in 2010, representing a 9 percent decrease since July 2009. The 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, floods, 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 in 2010	3.2 million people	FSNAU – January 2010
IDPs in Somalia	1.4 million people	UNHCR ¹ – June 2010
Somali Refugees in East Africa and Yemen	594,000 people	UNHCR – June 2010

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia	\$15,236,186
USAID/FFP ² Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$15,900,000
Total USAID Humanitarian Assistance to Somalia.....	\$31,136,186

CURRENT SITUATION

Above-average rainfall during the April to June long rains season has increased livestock and crop production and resulted in improved food security in many areas of Somalia. However, FSNAU notes that heavy rainfall and floods in some areas of Puntland, Somaliland, and southern and central Somalia destroyed crops and resulted in road and infrastructure damage, population displacement, and increased short-term food insecurity. In addition, conflict continues to negatively affect humanitarian conditions in Somalia, resulting in civilian deaths and injuries, population

displacement, and significant trade and market restrictions. Humanitarian access to affected populations also remains limited—particularly in southern Somalia—due to conflict, lack of security guarantees from armed groups, and targeted attacks against humanitarian staff, assets, and compounds.

On June 29, U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia Mark Bowden announced transformation of the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) to a Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)—a strategic fund that

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

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

prioritizes under-funded projects in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for twice-yearly standard funding allocations. Approximately 20 percent of CHF funds are maintained in an emergency reserve to fund urgent humanitarian needs resulting from unforeseen emergencies. Prior to the June transformation, the HRF had allocated \$8.3 million to 52 projects in 2010, representing the eighth largest funding source for humanitarian programs in Somalia.

On July 14, the U.N. released the 2010 CAP Mid-Year Review for Somalia, requesting approximately \$596 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia through the end of 2010—representing a 13 percent decrease compared to the \$689 million requested in the original 2010 CAP. According to the U.N., the decrease resulted from a prioritization of activities that the humanitarian community can realistically achieve by December 2010, and not a reduction in humanitarian needs. As of July 19, the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that donors had provided approximately \$375 million towards the 2010 CAP, representing an estimated 63 percent of the revised 2010 request. Of the total contribution towards the CAP, approximately 46 percent, or an estimated \$174 million, was carried over from 2009.

Security and Population Movements

Targeted attacks on humanitarian workers, assets, and compounds continue to restrict humanitarian staff movement and hamper access to affected populations in Somalia. According to OCHA, security issues resulted in the closure of four wet feeding sites in Mogadishu during June. As of late June, OCHA reported that two wet feeding sites remained closed, affecting approximately 10,000 beneficiaries. The wet feeding program previously provided 80,000 meals per day through 16 distribution sites in Mogadishu.

According to OCHA, armed militia entered an international non-governmental organization (NGO) office in Belet Weyne town, Hiran Region, on June 15. The incident disrupted assistance to two mother and child health centers, a maternity hospital, 25 health posts, 16 outpatient therapeutic feeding centers that benefited approximately 500 individuals per month, and water chlorination and hygiene promotion activities that benefited approximately 100,000 individuals. As of June 30, OCHA reported that the NGO's activities remained suspended.

Ongoing conflict continues to result in population displacement in Somalia, particularly from and within Mogadishu and surrounding areas. On July 9, OCHA reported that conflict and insecurity had displaced an estimated 200,000 individuals since January 2010, including approximately 20,900 individuals displaced during June. Between July 1 and July 16, UNHCR reported that insecurity had displaced approximately

14,200 people, including 11,500 individuals from or within Mogadishu.

On July 16, OCHA reported that thousands of individuals recently fled areas of origin in northern Mogadishu due to a temporary lull in fighting. According to OCHA, an unconfirmed number of individuals fled to IDP camps along the Balad road, approximately 36 km northeast of Mogadishu. Individuals also continue to flee to the Afgooye corridor, a 30 km stretch of road located between Mogadishu and Afgooye town currently hosting approximately 366,000 IDPs.

Conflict and insecurity also continue to result in population movement across international borders. Between June 28 and July 1, UNHCR reported that approximately 2,500 Somali refugees arrived in Dolo Ado, Ethiopia. Field reports indicate that the majority of new arrivals in Dolo Ado fled areas of origin in Gedo and Bakool regions in Somalia. According to OCHA, Ethiopia hosted approximately 72,000 Somali refugees in two camps as of July 9. In addition, UNHCR reported that refugee arrivals to neighboring Kenya increased from 1,703 arrivals between June 1 and June 15 to an estimated 2,071 arrivals between June 15 and June 30.

To date in FY 2010, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided more than \$53 million for refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Yemen—most of whom are Somali refugees.

Health and Nutrition

Malnutrition rates remain above emergency levels throughout most areas in Somalia, particularly in pastoralist areas and among inaccessible populations. Between May and June 2010, FSNAU and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)—in collaboration with the Somaliland and Puntland ministries of health and numerous NGO and international organization partners—conducted 12 representative surveys to assess nutrition conditions among IDPs and across five rural livelihood zones of south-central, central, and northeast Somalia.

On July 16, FSNAU reported continued concern regarding nutrition conditions among IDPs in the Afgooye corridor, noting that survey teams recorded global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above 15 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of 1.7 percent. FSNAU reported that malnutrition rates remain above emergency thresholds. According to FSNAU, improved access to sanitation facilities and safe drinking water have mitigated disease outbreaks and prevented an increase in malnutrition rates among Afgooye IDPs. Other mitigating factors include increased labor opportunities and purchasing power among IDPs following the above-normal long rains.

In addition to the Afgooye corridor, FSNAU and partners conducted IDP nutrition assessments in six areas of northeast and northwest Somalia, including Gaalkacyo, Mudug Region; Bossaso, Bari Region; and Garoowe, Nugal Region; Hargeysa and Berbera, Woqooyi Galbeed Region; and Burao, Togdheer Region. According to the results, nutrition conditions deteriorated among IDPs in Bossaso and Burao, and remained high, but relatively stable in Garoowe, Gaalkacyo, Hargeysa, and Berbera.

In Bossaso town, Bari Region, FSNAU reported 26 percent IDP GAM rates, representing the highest IDP GAM rates across the six surveyed IDP areas and a significant increase compared to December 2009 when survey teams reported GAM rates of 17 percent. FSNAU attributes the deteriorated nutrition conditions in Bossaso to limited humanitarian access and reduced income opportunities. According to FSNAU, UNICEF and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) are responding to increased nutrition needs in Bossaso through outpatient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs. In Burao, Togdheer Region, FSNAU reported that IDP GAM rates increased from nearly 14 percent in December 2009 to 17.3 percent in June 2010, largely due to an increased influx of vulnerable IDPs from south and central Somalia.

FSNAU and partners also conducted nutrition surveys in pastoral, agropastoral, and riverine areas of Gedo Region, as well as in the Addun areas of Galgadud and Mudug regions, and Hawd areas of Bari, Nugal, Mudug, and Galgadud regions in central and northeast Somalia. According to the results, GAM rates in all areas of Gedo Region remain above 15 percent, a continuous trend in the region since 1995.

Of the five surveyed rural livelihood areas, assessment teams recorded the highest GAM and SAM rates—23 percent and 7 percent, respectively—in the Addun areas of Galgadud and Mudug regions. According to FSNAU, consecutive years of failed rainfall, as well as conflict-induced displacement, have significantly affected both regions. The malnutrition rates in the Addun livelihood zone represent an increase compared to November 2009 when FSNAU reported 20.2 percent GAM rates and 4.6 percent SAM rates. According to FSNAU, conflict, population displacement, and limited ability to transport food from the Port of Bossaso have offset positive impacts of the above-average April to June long rains and resulted in limited food access and availability in Addun areas.

Throughout Somalia, malnutrition rates remain above emergency thresholds, with a median GAM rate of 16 percent—the second highest GAM rate on the continent—and a SAM rate of 4.2 percent—the highest SAM rate in Africa, according to UNICEF.

Humanitarian organizations continue to respond to health and nutrition needs in Somalia. According to UNICEF, U.N. Health Cluster partners currently operate more than 300 outpatient treatment programs and stabilization centers aimed at treating severely malnourished children throughout Somalia. On average, approximately 10,000 children in Somalia are enrolled in the treatment programs at any one time. Between January and May, nutrition partners reached approximately 102,000, or 22 percent, of the 384,000 acutely malnourished children with nutrition interventions. In addition, health partners maintained the provision of primary health care services for every 10,000 people within a 1.5 km radius of IDP settlements along the Afgooye corridor.

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.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Flooding and limited access to sanitation facilities and safe drinking water continue to increase the spread of waterborne diseases in Somalia. According to OCHA, health officials have reported an increased incidence of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) from Banadir Hospital in Mogadishu in recent weeks. During the week of July 9, health officials reported 100 AWD cases from Banadir hospital, including 90 cases in children under five years of age and three related deaths, representing a 24 percent increase compared to the number of cases reported during the week of June 25 and a 49 percent increase compared to cases reported during the week of July 2, according to OCHA.

Between January and May, health officials reported more than 25,000 AWD cases and 51 deaths countrywide, including approximately 18,000 cases in children under five years of age and 48 related deaths. According to OCHA, approximately 2,045 of the total AWD cases and 47 related deaths were reported from Mogadishu and surrounding areas.

According to the 2010 Mid-Year CAP Review, humanitarian organizations working in Somalia have provided nearly 1.3 million people with safe drinking water in 2010 through the maintenance and chlorination of water systems. In addition, approximately 411,000 individuals benefited from the rehabilitation and construction of new water systems between January and May. The humanitarian community has improved access to sanitation facilities for more than 200,000 conflict-affected individuals and conducted hygiene promotion activities for more than 1 million people in 2010.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$8.3 million to support water, sanitation, and

hygiene interventions in Somalia, including programs designed to increase access to safe drinking water for IDPs and host communities.

Emergency Food Assistance

According to the 2010 CAP Mid-Year Review, WFP revised the planned beneficiary caseload for 2010 down from 2.5 million identified in February 2010 to 1.95 million individuals. WFP based the revision on the recent FSNAU post-deyr assessment findings, the January 2010 WFP suspension in south Somalia, reprioritization of life-saving interventions, and improved targeting of IDPs, unaccompanied children, and elderly and physically handicapped individuals.

However, WFP notes that food assistance needs remain unchanged and planning figures are subject to additional revisions based on the security situation. WFP expects the food pipeline for Somalia to remain well resourced through October 2010. Carryover contributions from 2009 and the suspension of WFP activities in much of southern Somalia have extended the WFP pipeline beyond previous estimates.

Security issues continue to prevent WFP from reaching IDPs in the Afgooye corridor, as well as other areas throughout south and central Somalia. In addition, political and security issues associated with the protracted dispute between Somaliland and Puntland over Sool and Sanaag regions continue to pose a significant challenge to the use of the Berbera-Laas Caanood-Gaalkacyo corridor, along which authorities have detained several convoys in recent months.

Between July 2 and 9, two WFP teams travelled to Cadaado and Dhuusamarreeb districts, Galgaduud Region, to conduct a food distribution assessment. According to OCHA, insecurity has prevented WFP teams from assessing the area since February 2010. In late June, WFP launched a community-based operational study in Gaalkacyo, Mudug Region, to assess the effectiveness and cost of ready-to-use supplementary food or corn-soya blend for the prevention of acute malnutrition in children between six and 59 months of age. WFP is currently implementing a blanket supplementary feeding program targeting approximately 78,000 beneficiaries in central Somalia.

In FY 2010 to date, USAID/WFP 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.

Floods

From April to June, heavy rainfall resulted in flooding in northern Somalia and along the Juba and Shabelle river basins, including in Middle Juba, Lower Juba,

Middle Shabelle, and Hiran regions. Flooding in southern Somalia resulted in temporary population displacement and significant crop and property damage. In total, FSNAU reported that flooding between April and June displaced approximately 66,000 individuals and destroyed approximately 30,000 to 40,000 hectares—an estimated 12 to 15 percent of total cultivated land—in Hiran, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle regions.

Agriculture and Food Security

FSNAU reported that adequate rainfall during the April to June long rains season has improved water and pasture availability in pastoral areas of Somalia. In addition, above-average rainfall contributed to successful crop production in the main cereal-producing areas of southern Somalia, with the exception of Lower Juba, Middle Juba, and Hiran regions due to significant crop damage caused by flooding and below-normal rainfall in agropastoral and riverine areas of Hiran Region.

Above-average rainfall in central and northern areas of Somalia have alleviated protracted drought conditions and improved food security. According to FSNAU, above-average rainfall replenished water sources, resulting in a cessation of water trucking in pastoral areas of central and northern Somalia. As of June 18, FSNAU reported the resumption of normal livestock migration throughout the country, noting that the majority of out-migrated livestock from central and northern regions had returned to areas of origin for the first time since 2006/2007.

In addition, improved livestock body conditions have increased milk production and resulted in decreased milk prices in most areas of Somalia. However, FSNAU notes that several consecutive seasons of adequate rainfall are necessary for populations to recover from the effects of protracted drought and associated livestock depletion.

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 system 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, nutrition, economic recovery and market systems, and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities, as well as the provision of relief commodities and support for humanitarian coordination and information management.

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 July 22, 2010.² Estimated value of food assistance as of July 22, 2010.


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