

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

SOMALIA

USAID Humanitarian Assistance in Review, 1991 – Present

Since 1991, widespread chronic food insecurity, violence, political instability, endemic poverty, and recurring cycles of flooding and drought have led to an ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. High inflation, massive population movements, and disease outbreaks throughout the country have compounded emergency humanitarian needs. Escalated fighting in southern and central Somalia and continued targeting of humanitarian staff have resulted in reduced humanitarian access and hampered response efforts. Humanitarian response priorities include facilitating access to displaced and vulnerable populations, protection of civilians, and provision of basic services.



Over the past decade, civil strife, inter-clan conflict, and the absence of a functioning central government, have exacerbated a protracted humanitarian emergency and limited access for relief efforts to affected areas. As a result, approximately 530,000 Somali refugees have fled the country and nearly 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), including long-term IDPs and individuals displaced by increased fighting since February 2007, remain uprooted within Somalia.

According to the U.N., approximately 3.6 million people are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance, representing a 17 percent increase since January 2009 and between 38 and 50 percent of the total estimated population of between 7.5 and 9.8 million people. In addition, populations displaced by recent fighting are in need of clean drinking water, food, shelter, and health care. According to the U.N. Food and Agriculture

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA (FISCAL YEARS 1991-2009), IN MILLIONS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
OFDA	\$4.4	\$26.1	\$49.0	\$12.2	\$6.4	\$6.5	\$6.1	\$8.0	\$5.9	\$8.4	\$5.6	\$6.3	\$3.3	\$4.3	\$5.4	\$6.9	\$22.6	\$51.2	\$9.2
FFP¹	\$5.7	\$42.4	\$76.4	\$16.8	\$10.7	\$5.4	\$2.3	\$9.2	\$9.9	\$11.5	\$9.8	\$16.7	\$19.2	\$23.6	\$30.7	\$81.4	\$59.2	\$197.4	\$124.0
Other USG²	\$10.0	\$26.6	\$35.0	\$10.0	\$5.3	\$4.0	\$4.1	\$6.1	\$7.1	\$1.3	\$6.0	\$3.4	\$2.9	\$0	\$1.0	\$4.1	\$6.1	\$21.9	\$17.0
Total	\$20.1	\$95.1	\$160.4	\$39.0	\$22.4	\$15.8	\$12.4	\$23.3	\$22.9	\$21.2	\$21.4	\$26.4	\$25.4	\$27.8	\$37.1	\$92.4	\$87.9	\$270.5	\$150.2

¹ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

² Includes additional humanitarian assistance funding from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Department of Agriculture, USAID/Somalia, USAID's Africa Bureau, and USAID's offices of Transition Initiatives and Conflict Management and Mitigation.

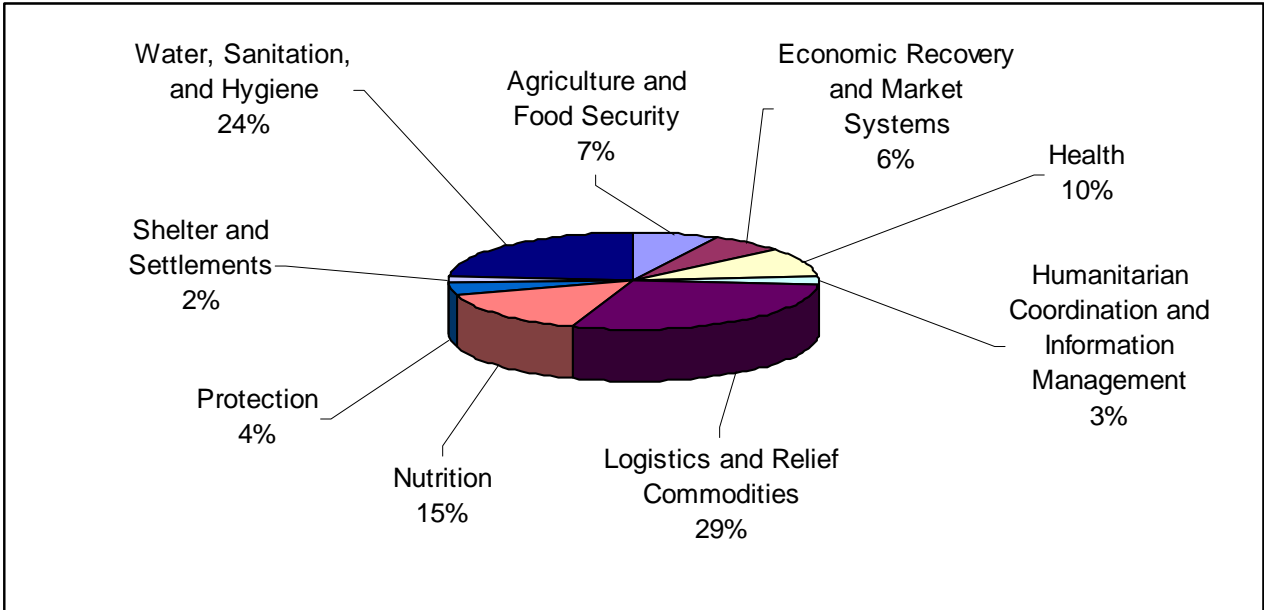


Organization Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, approximately 285,000 children in southern and central Somalia suffer from acute malnutrition, including 70,000 severely malnourished children.

Since 1991, USAID has provided more than \$1 billion in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, including nearly \$248 million in life-saving water, sanitation, nutrition, protection, and health care interventions, as well as support for economic recovery and market systems, agriculture and food security, and logistics and relief commodity programs, and more than \$752 million in food aid.

In FY 2009, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$9 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, including nearly \$2 million for the regional purchase of food aid to support U.N. World Food Program operations. In FY 2009, USAID/FFP contributed 157,020MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more \$124 million.

USAID/OFDA NON-FOOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA BY SECTOR (FISCAL YEARS 2004-2009)³



³ Approximate percentage of assistance by sector, excluding program support costs.