



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

*Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*

## Somalia

### 2023 Post *Deyr* IPC Analysis *A Briefing Presentation to All Stakeholders*

15 February 2024, Mogadishu

FSNAU Managed by



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



SWALIM

unicef



JRC  
EUROPEAN COMMISSION



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency

FSNAU Technical Partners



World Food  
Programme



FSNAU Resource Partners



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

FSNAU funding for the 2023 Post *Deyr* seasonal assessments and subsequent IPC analyses was provided by: USA, UK, EU, Sweden, Switzerland and Slovenia

# Somalia 2023 Post *Deyr* Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

## Participating Institutions



Somalia IPC Core Group Members: FGS Ministries/Institutions (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management, Statistics), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, WHO, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, WASH Cluster, Health Cluster

- ❑ **IPC Analysis process:** The 2023 Post *Deyr* IPC AFI/AMN analysis was organized by the IPC Core Group. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis.
- ❑ **Participation:** **168** participants drawn from **61** institutions: Government Institutions (FGS, FMSs and Somaliland) – **77**, Local Universities (UOH, PSU) – **4**, UN (Agencies, Funds and Programmes) – **46**, Local and International NGOs – **26**, and other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – **11**
- ❑ **Unit of analysis:** Livelihoods zones in rural areas, internally displaced population groups and urban populations groups across Somalia
- ❑ **Analysis period** was determined considering seasonality of food security and nutrition outcomes in Somalia:
  - IPC AFI Current: January-March 2024 (*Jilaal*)
  - IPC AMN Current: October 2023-February 2024
  - IPC AFI Projection: April-June 2024 (*Gu*)
  - IPC AMN Projection: March-June 2024
- ❑ **Population Analysed** - **18,706,931** total population of Somalia, used of humanitarian planning purposes for 2024 Source: OCHA). This is updated estimate, revised from 16,955,266 total population used in the 2023 Post *Gu* IPC analysis)

## Data Sources:

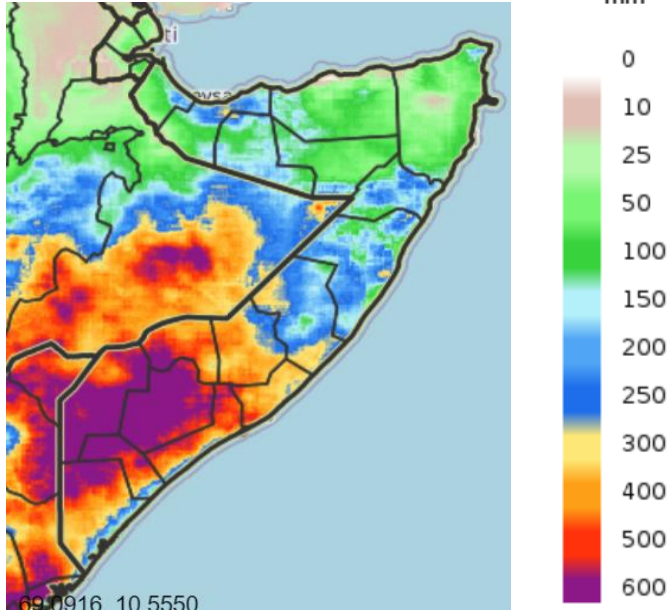
- FSNAU-led countrywide seasonal assessments of rural, urban, and displaced populations
- ACF, CARE, REACH, FEWS NET/USGS, FSNAU, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, SNBS/FGS , Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Clusters, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, UNHCR, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, and ACLED.



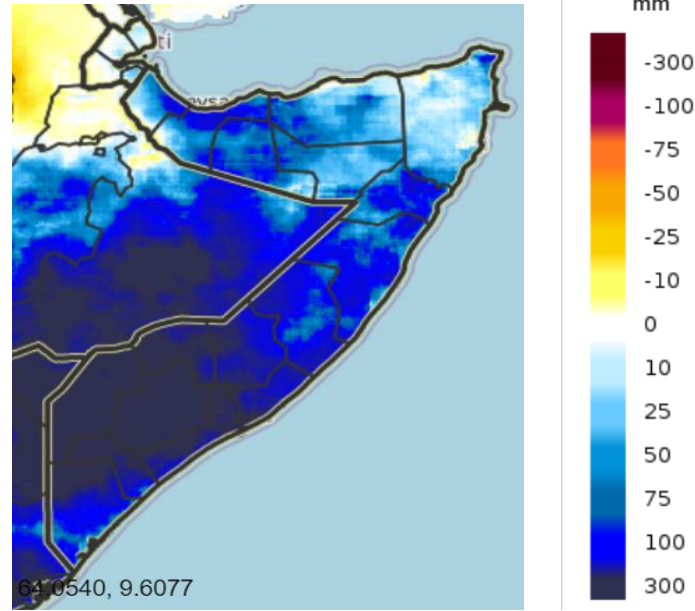
- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain high despite some improvements; humanitarian assistance urgently required for Food Security, Nutrition, Health, and WASH programmes, including the treatment of acutely malnourished children
- Current (January-March 2024): **4 million people (21%)** of the population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher)
- Projection (April-June 2024): **3.4 million people (18%)** of total population face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher)
- Approximately **1.7 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition between January-December 2024 (total acute malnutrition burden), including **430 000** who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- Key drivers of acute food insecurity include adverse impacts of El-Nino related heavy rains and flooding, erratic rainfall, early cessation of Dey rains affecting agropastoral areas; extended impact of previous droughts in pastoral areas, including low milk availability and access, anticipated flooding in riverine areas during the forthcoming Gu season, persistent conflict and insecurity, and limited humanitarian assistance.
- Contributing factors to acute malnutrition include poor food access, high disease burden, low coverage of health and nutrition services. poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation, poor child feeding practices

# Seasonal Rainfall Performance

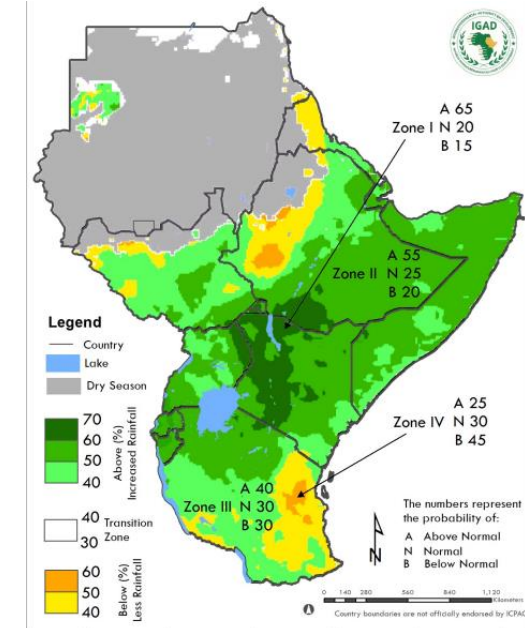
**CHIRPS 2023 Deyr (Oct-Dec)  
Rainfall Totals (mm)**



**CHIRPS 2023 Deyr (Oct-Dec) Rainfall  
Deviation from Average (mm)**



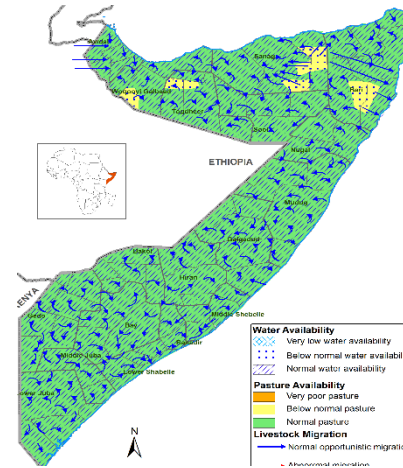
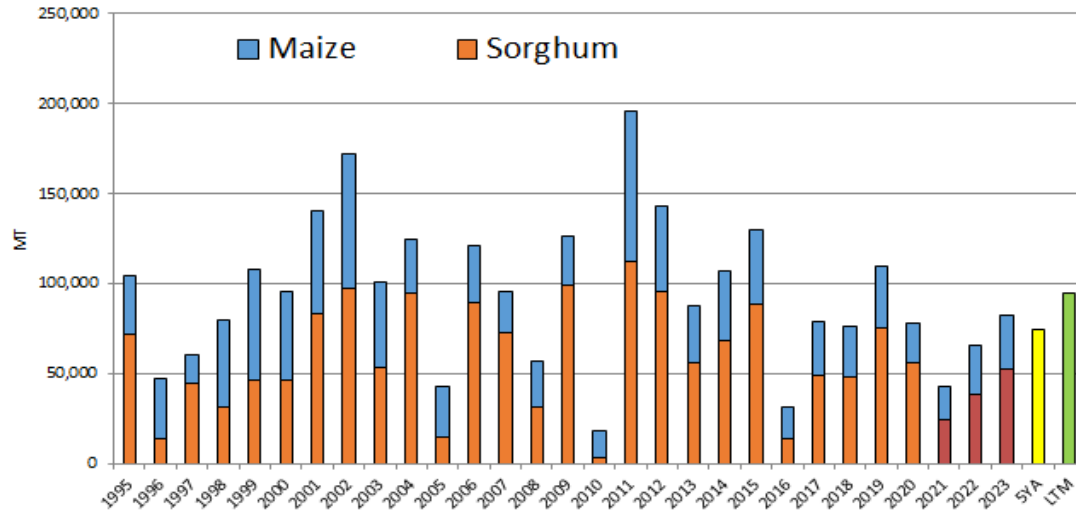
**ICPAC/IGAD GHA Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast  
2024 Gu (March-May)**



- Driven by strong El Nino and positive Indian Ocean Dipole weather patterns, the October to December 2023 Deyr season rainfall surpassed average levels in most areas of the country.
- Rainfall started on time for most areas but ended earlier than usual in mid-November for most areas. Heavy rains severe flooding in riverine areas and flash floods in other areas
- IGAD ICPAC probabilistic forecast for the 2024 Gu (March to May) season points towards average to above average rainfall in most parts of Somalia.



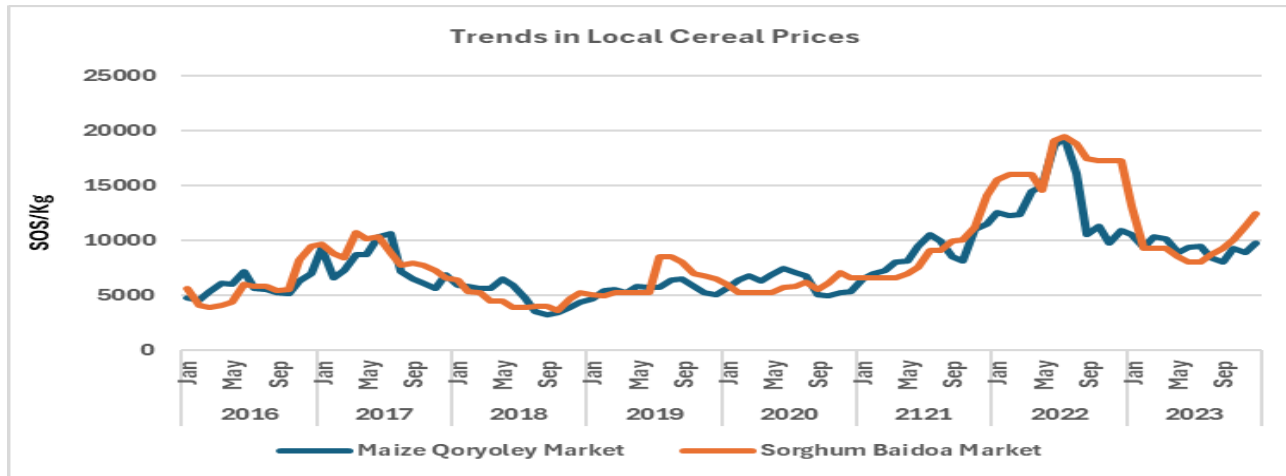
## Impact on Agriculture and Livestock



- The 2023 Deyr season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 82 000 tons (including 21 600 tons off-season harvest) is 13% below the long-term average for 1995-2022 but the highest cereal production since 2018.
- Main reasons for the below average production in 2023 Deyr are El- Nino torrential rains, floods, insecurity, pests, and shortage of farm inputs.
- The 2023 Gu/Karan cereal harvest estimate in the northwest regions is at 5 400 tons, 84% below the average for 2010-2022, the lowest Gu/Karan production since 2010.
- Main reason for the very low cereal production in Northwest regions during the 2023 Gu/Karan are moisture stress, poor and erratic Karan rainfall, prolonged dry spells, pests, and limited agriculture input use.
- Rangeland condition showed marked improvement during the 2023 Gu and Deyr season,. Further improvements are expected during the forthcoming Gu season, due to anticipated favorable rains.
- The extended impact of multi-season drought continued to affect livestock reproduction rates, livestock births remained low, especially for camels and cattle and this had a negative impact on milk production across the country.
- Herd sizes are improving due to favorable pasture and water conditions over the past two seasons However, they remain below baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods.

## August-December 2023 (Current)

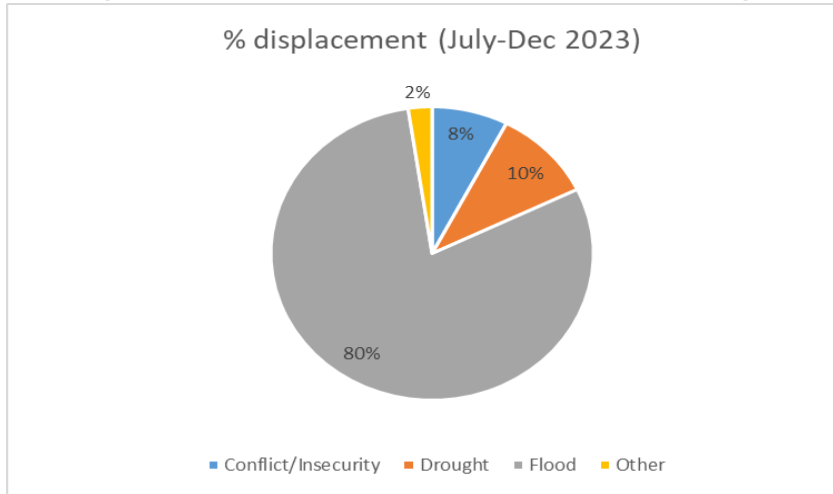
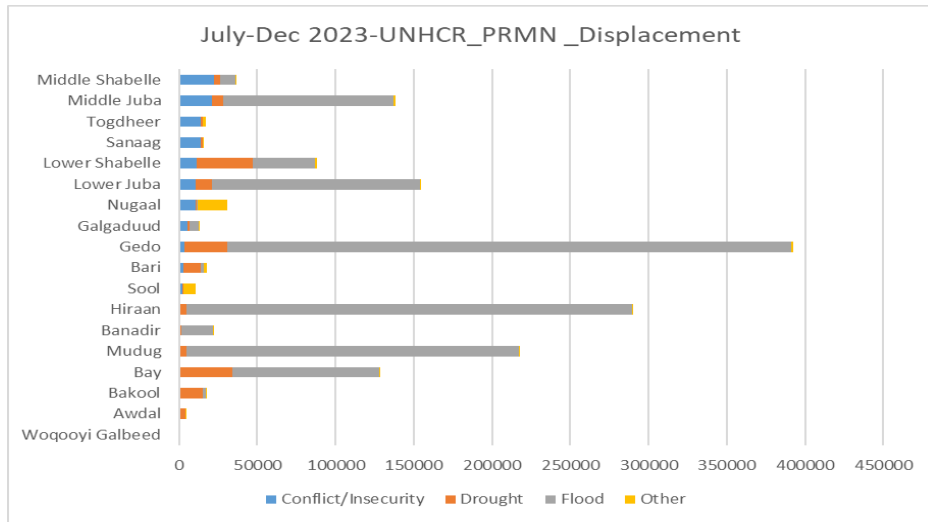
- Somali/Somaliland Shilling was stable over the past six months, except in Puntland where the local Somali Shilling amid increased of USD.
- Prices of imported food commodities are stable or increased slightly and were generally above average in most markets due to high global food prices, high fuel and freight costs, and increased local transport costs due to floods.
- Local cereal (maize and sorghum) prices remained stable or increased significantly and were generally above the five-year average due to low stocks from below-average productions in 2023 and flood-affected underground stocks.
- Significant increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was observed in most regions due to increased prices of items in the basket.
- Livestock prices increased between July to Dec 2023 compared to average



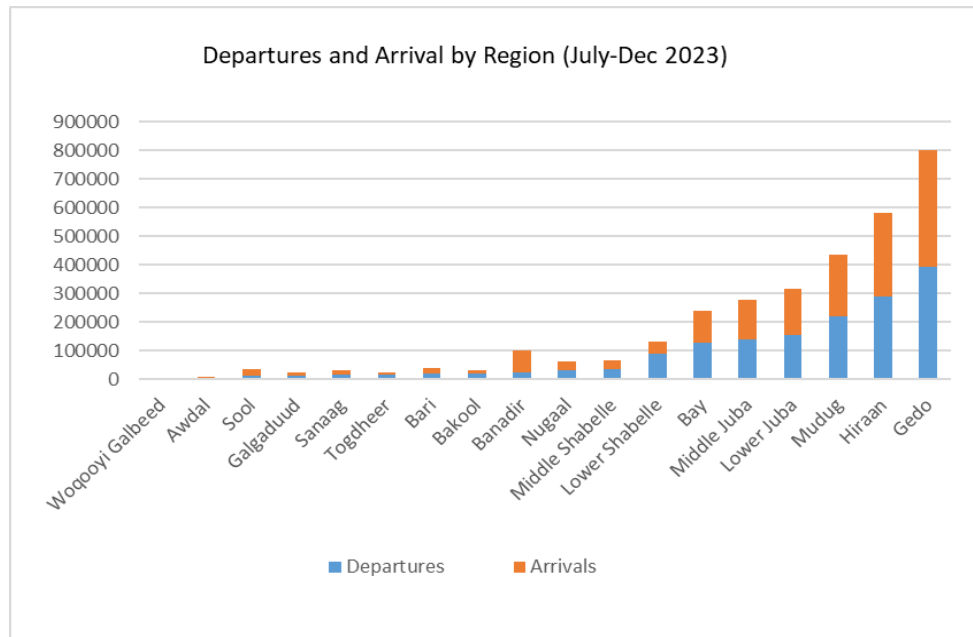
## January-June 2024 (Projection)

- The SOS/SLS exchange rate against USD is likely to be stable in most markets, partly boosted by increases in livestock export in the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj (March-May). However, some exchange rate fluctuations is expected in northeast markets.
- A below-average 2023 Deyr harvest and expected average 2024 Gu season rainfall will likely contribute to near-average domestic cereal supply, but prices will continue to trend above average through mid-2024.
- Food import (rice, flour, and sugar) prices are expected to be stable at high levels or increase slightly through mid-2024 due to high international prices and high oil prices. Increased conflict in the Middle East will likely put upward pressure on prices.
- Livestock prices will likely be close to or above the average in most markets thorough mid-2024 due to improved livestock conditions and productivity as well as increased demand for Ramadhan and Hajj festivities.

## Population Movement/Displacement and Insecurity



- Overall, nearly 1.6 million persons were displaced between July-Dec 2023, mainly due to Floods (80%) Insecurity/conflict (8%), and drought (10%) and other minor reasons (2%)



- Floods was the main cause of population displacement during October to December 2023 in Hiraan , Gedo and Middle Juba (river floods) and Mudug and Bay (Flash floods).
- Most of the Insecurity induced displacements occurred in the months of July, Nov,- August, Oct and Sept June the peak month for the Federal government of Somalia led offensive against insurgents in the regions of Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud
- Drought related displacement started to decline from July to Dec 2023 as communities received average rains that fostered improvements in livelihoods strategies.
- Insecurity/conflict and drought related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran, Galgaduud and Sool)
- Conflict/Insecurity and drought related displacements are expected to continue through Mid of 2024, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Somalia, mainly in the South/central and parts of North (Sool).



## 2023/Current

- Despite funding constraints, humanitarian assistance (food and cash but also others) has continued to play a critical role in preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas
- Only planned and funded/likely to be funded humanitarian food assistance considered in the analysis.
- Accordingly, an estimated 1.3 million people on average are being assisted through food and cash assistance between January and March 2024
- Nutrition response: In 2023, a total of 2.3 million children under-five, pregnant and breastfeeding women were treated for acute malnutrition.
- Acute malnutrition prevention e.g. Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) reached nearly 1.8 million children, pregnant and breastfeeding. Overall, the nutrition cluster reached an estimated 85% of those in need of nutrition support.
- WASH response: In 2023, only 53% of the population have access to safe water through sustainable water supply, with only 28% accessing improved sanitation facilities.
- Health response: In 2023, access to health services in Somalia remained low aggravated by increased suspected measles, cholera, and malaria cases.

## Projection/2024

- Due to funding constraints, humanitarian food and cash assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable in areas with the greatest severity of needs
- Accordingly, only an estimated 1.4 million people per month will be reached through food and cash assistance in April and May 2024
- Extreme access challenges coupled with other operational impediments will continue constraining the delivery of HFA in some parts of southern Somalia
- Nutrition response is projected to reduce due to funding and logistical constraints. Only 62% targeted of the nutrition PIN. 70% targets for SAM treatment, 55% for MAM treatment and 33% for BSFP.
- WASH response: Only 63% of those in need of WASH services to be targeted
- Health response: Reduced health care delivery system capacity due to El Nino floods (health facilities destroyed) and expected frequent AWD/cholera outbreaks will likely worsen health access during projected period.
- Humanitarian assistance is currently being complemented with an ongoing government-led safety net program. Government/WFP safety net will continue to reach 1.2m people or 200,000HHs with USD20 per month through June 2024

# Somalia 2023 Post *Deyr* IPC Population by Region: Current (Jan-Mar 2023)

	2024	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
Regions	Population	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%
Awdal	636,108	278,310	44%	261,190	41%	88,070	14%	8,550	1%	0	0%	96,620	15%
W. Galbeed	1,447,484	671,890	46%	537,560	37%	204,740	14%	33,270	2%	0	0%	238,010	16%
Togdheer	860,684	414,790	48%	295,500	34%	112,430	13%	37,960	4%	0	0%	150,390	17%
Sool	548,975	261,420	48%	185,280	34%	83,570	15%	18,690	3%	0	0%	102,260	19%
Sanaag	428,699	215,280	50%	143,820	34%	63,470	15%	6,130	1%	0	0%	69,600	16%
Bari	1,232,231	618,490	50%	391,200	32%	163,400	13%	59,130	5%	0	0%	222,530	18%
Nugaal	631,810	320,870	51%	198,600	31%	99,010	16%	13,340	2%	0	0%	112,350	18%
Mudug	1,470,309	588,830	40%	528,580	36%	304,030	21%	48,880	3%	0	0%	352,910	24%
Galgaduud	812,638	321,240	40%	288,210	35%	165,850	20%	37,350	5%	0	0%	203,200	25%
Hiraan	504,816	255,440	51%	147,880	29%	89,150	18%	12,380	2%	0	0%	101,530	20%
M. Shabelle	1,013,352	440,350	43%	352,810	35%	175,900	17%	44,290	4%	0	0%	220,190	22%
L. Shabelle	1,593,117	700,630	44%	493,230	31%	331,870	21%	67,400	4%	0	0%	399,270	25%
Bay	1,247,975	435,460	35%	354,590	28%	344,410	28%	113,480	9%	0	0%	457,890	37%
Bakool	543,371	281,370	52%	163,820	30%	86,660	16%	11,540	2%	0	0%	98,200	18%
Gedo	975,586	464,120	48%	301,020	31%	155,570	16%	54,890	6%	0	0%	210,460	22%
M. Juba	430,129	219,750	51%	144,290	34%	51,870	12%	14,160	3%	0	0%	66,030	15%
L. Juba	1,158,256	599,660	52%	339,960	29%	162,980	14%	55,660	5%	0	0%	218,640	19%
Banadir	3,171,391	1,508,260	48%	975,110	31%	523,100	16%	164,930	5%	0	0%	688,030	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,706,931</b>	<b>8,596,160</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>6,102,650</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>3,206,080</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>802,030</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,008,110</b>	<b>21%</b>

## Climate:

- Average rainfall likely during the April to June *Gu* season in most parts of Somalia.
- Flooding expected in riverine areas, primarily exacerbated by open riverbanks (breakages)
- Improved agriculture labor opportunities and wages expected in riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones.
- Pasture and water availability is expected to improve further, with a positive impact on livestock production and reproduction

**Desert Locust:** was not considered a major threat at the time of the analysis; however, current information indicates a potential upsurge in breeding and infestation during the projection period

**Insecurity/conflict:** is likely to persist and adversely affect populations in central and southern Somalia

**Humanitarian Assistance:** Due to limited funding, the availability of vital humanitarian cash assistance and food aid support between January to May 2024 will be reduced to a monthly average target population of 1.4 million.

## Food Access:

- Milk availability will remain low through March 2024 but will significantly improve from April to June 2024 due to anticipated increase in livestock births during the *Gu* season.
- Food prices are expected to increase seasonably during the *Gu* season; trade disruptions in the Gulf of Aden could lead to abnormal increases in prices

### CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY: JANUARY-MARCH 2024



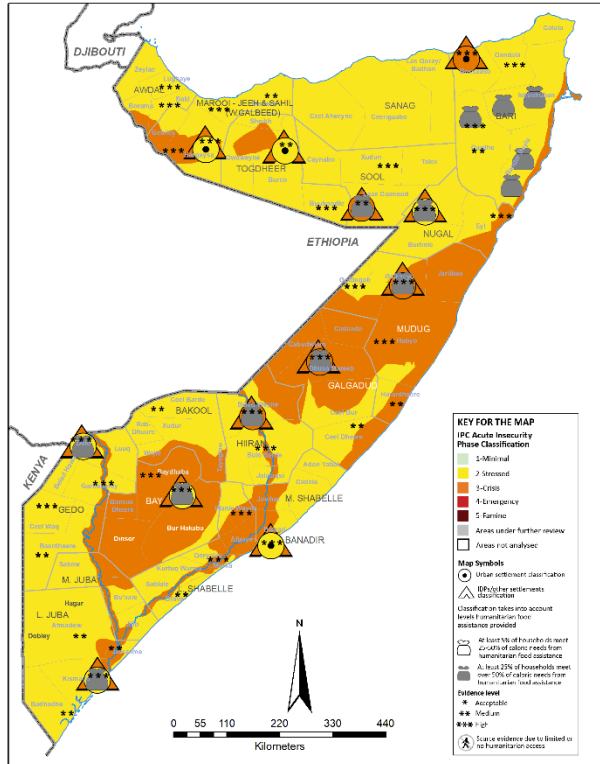
**4 M**

21% of the population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	802,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	3,206,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	6,097,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	8,602,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity



## Somalia 2023 Post *Deyr* IPC AFI Key Findings

### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY: APRIL-JUNE 2024



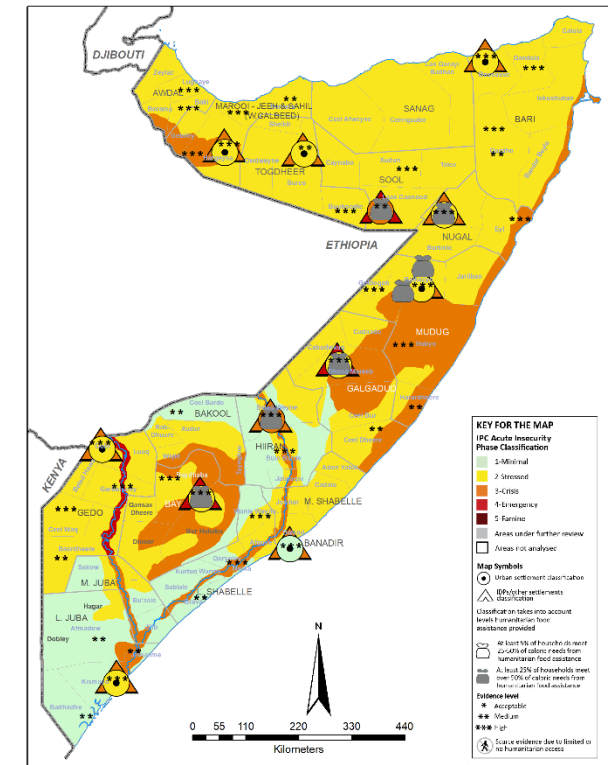
**3.4 M**

18% of the population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	714,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	2,696,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	6,005,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	9,291,000 People in No Acute Food Insecurity

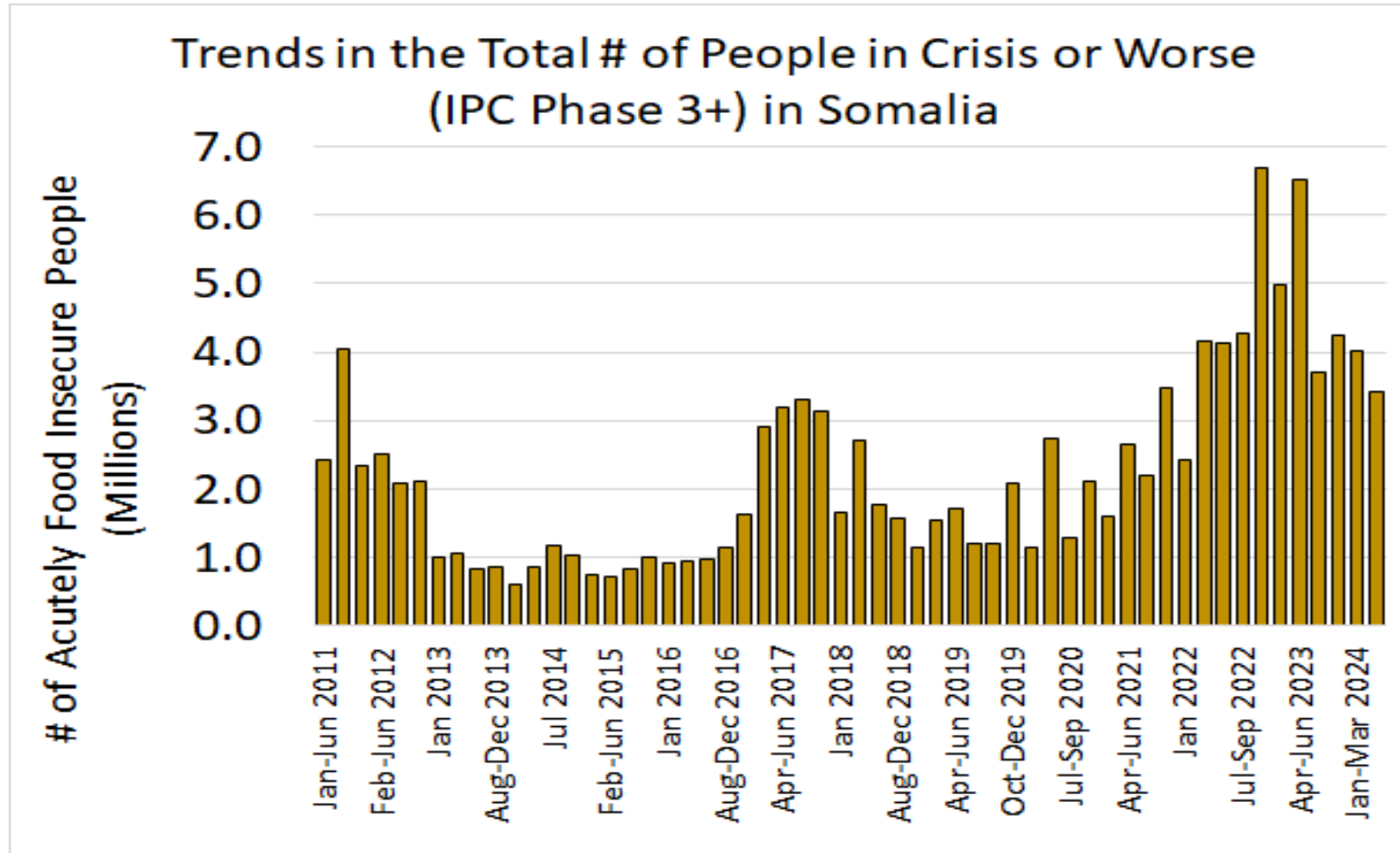




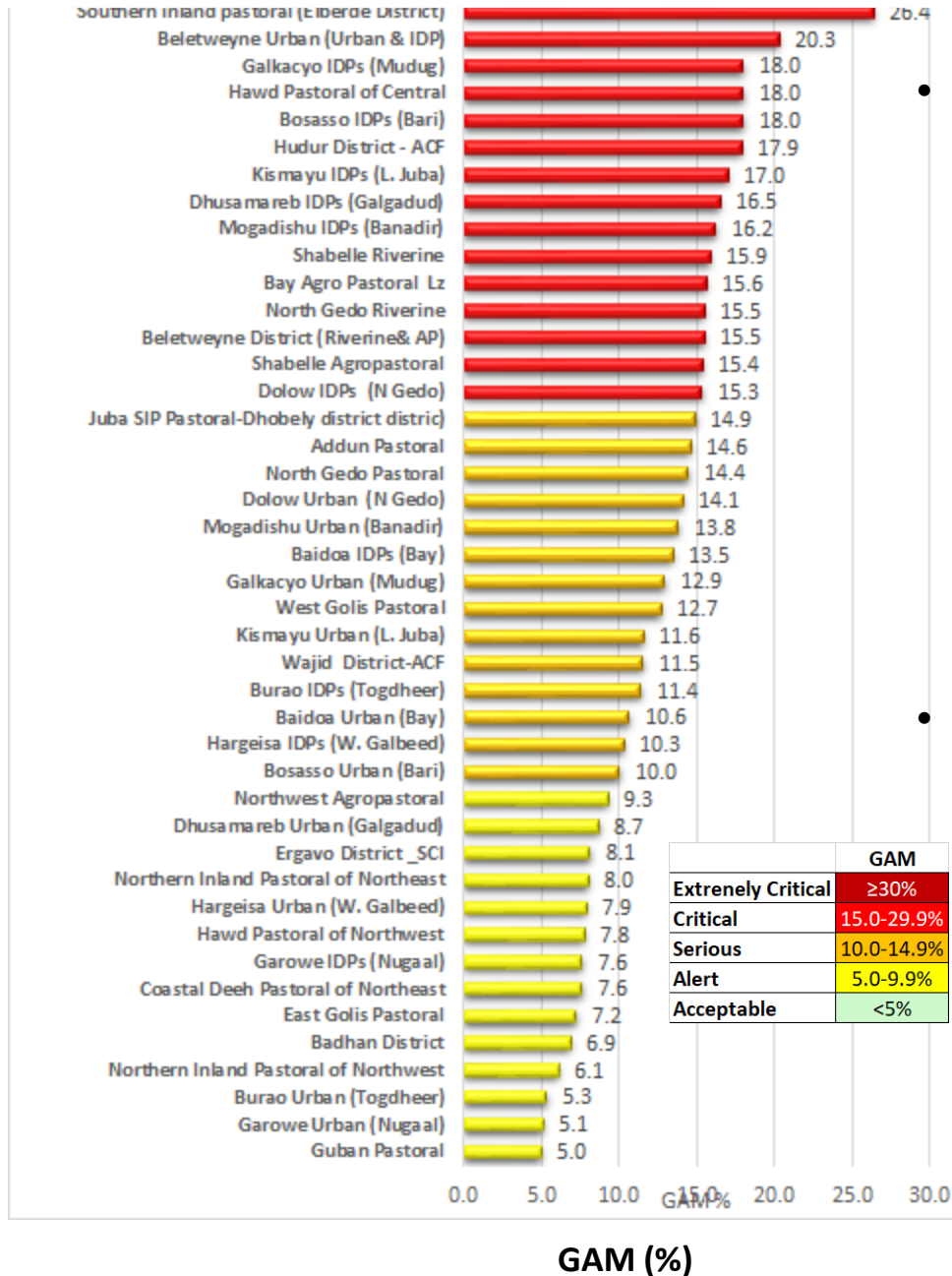
# Somalia 2023 Post *Deyr* IPC Population by Region: Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)

	2024	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
Regions	Population	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%
Awdal	636,108	297,910	47%	264,490	42%	71,660	11%	2,040	0%	0	0%	73,700	12%
W. Galbeed	1,447,484	681,840	47%	565,090	39%	194,630	13%	5,900	0%	0	0%	200,530	14%
Togdheer	860,684	412,680	48%	307,350	36%	123,220	14%	17,410	2%	0	0%	140,630	16%
Sool	548,975	290,010	53%	171,200	31%	72,320	13%	15,430	3%	0	0%	87,750	16%
Sanaag	428,699	234,860	55%	136,670	32%	54,460	13%	2,710	1%	0	0%	57,170	13%
Bari	1,232,231	627,740	51%	411,120	33%	173,860	14%	19,500	2%	0	0%	193,360	16%
Nugaal	631,810	319,740	51%	221,490	35%	79,680	13%	10,910	2%	0	0%	90,590	14%
Mudug	1,470,309	677,390	46%	541,870	37%	238,430	16%	12,620	1%	0	0%	251,050	17%
Galgaduud	812,638	394,340	49%	285,350	35%	124,930	15%	8,040	1%	0	0%	132,970	16%
Hiraan	504,816	256,030	51%	151,270	30%	80,840	16%	16,720	3%	0	0%	97,560	19%
M. Shabelle	1,013,352	533,730	53%	319,640	32%	119,500	12%	40,460	4%	0	0%	159,960	16%
L. Shabelle	1,593,117	878,160	55%	437,570	27%	216,770	14%	60,630	4%	0	0%	277,400	17%
Bay	1,247,975	284,540	23%	457,070	37%	374,560	30%	131,790	11%	0	0%	506,350	41%
Bakool	543,371	290,500	53%	151,270	28%	80,590	15%	21,010	4%	0	0%	101,600	19%
Gedo	975,586	508,930	52%	285,600	29%	123,080	13%	57,970	6%	0	0%	181,050	19%
M. Juba	430,129	232,250	54%	140,680	33%	43,040	10%	14,160	3%	0	0%	57,200	13%
L. Juba	1,158,256	664,450	57%	317,490	27%	120,650	10%	55,660	5%	0	0%	176,310	15%
Banadir	3,171,391	1,706,110	54%	840,230	26%	403,660	13%	221,400	7%	0	0%	625,060	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,706,931</b>	<b>9,291,210</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>6,005,450</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>2,695,880</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>714,360</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,410,240</b>	<b>18%</b>

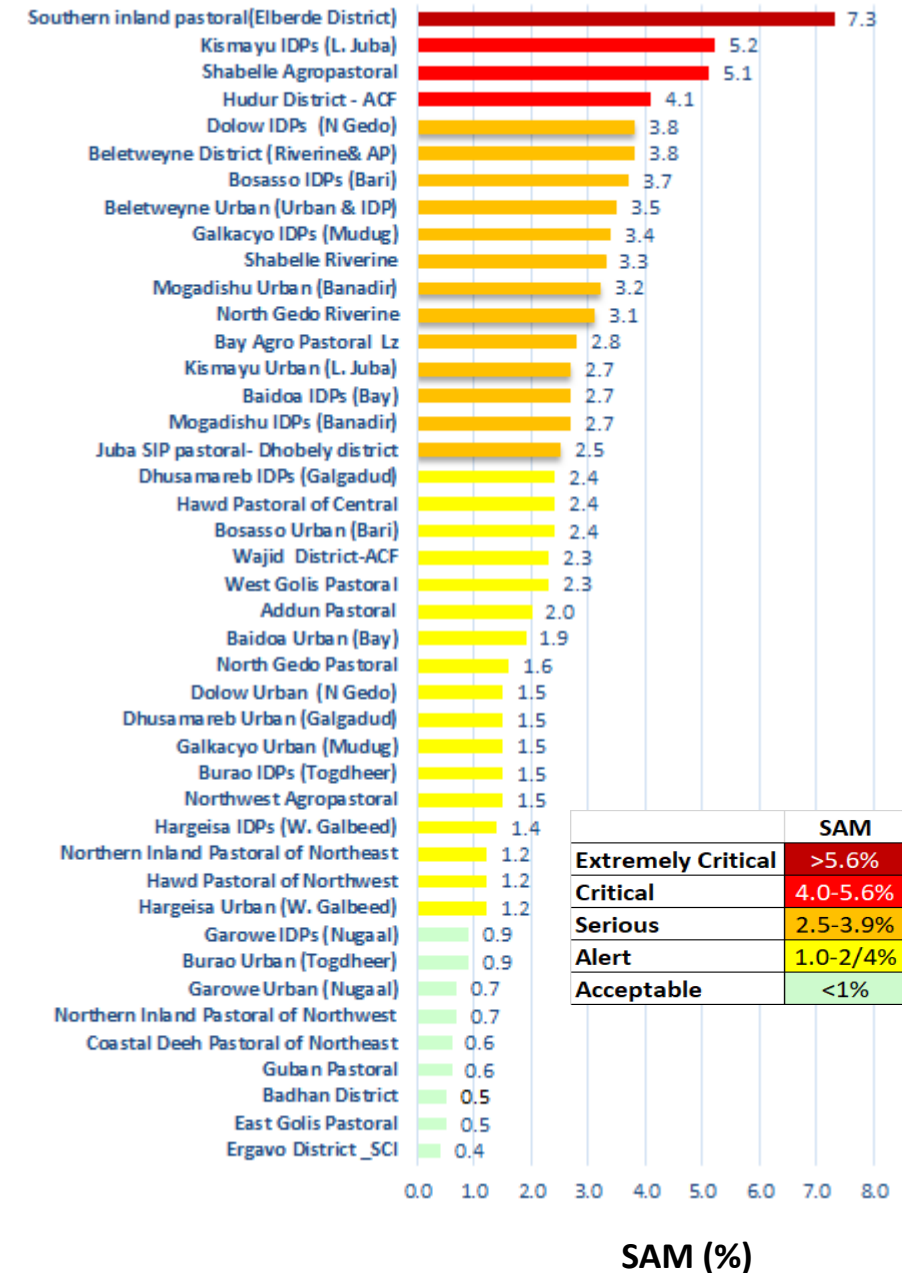




- The long-term trend in the total number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (Crisis or worse/IPC Phase 3+) in Somalia is increasing
- Current and projected levels of acute food insecurity in Somalia remain high despite a relative improvement of the food security situation since 2022



- The overall median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence for the 2023 Deyr is 12.9% (Serious). This is a slight deterioration from 2023 Gu (Serious, 12.4% GAM) but a significant improvement from GAM 15.4% (Critical) in the 2022 Deyr.
- A significant improvement in the nutrition situation since 2022 Deyr was noted among IDPs in Garowe (Nugaal), Mogadishu (Banadir) and Baidoa (Bay), and among rural population in East Golis pastoral (Sanaag and Bari).



## MUAC Assessments in Had-to-Reach/Insecure Areas

Population Group (Areas Where Assessment was Based on MUAC Only)	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)
	Children Under-Five		
	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	MUAC < 11.5 CM (%)	
Juba Cattle Pastoral	12.8	1.9	38.9
Juba Riverine	15.3	2.7	20.9
South Gedo Pastoral	9.4	1.0	26.8
South Gedo Agropastoral	10.7	0.6	20.4
South Gedo Riverine	11.6	1.4	23.7
Elberde Southern inland Pastoral	12.3	2.0	9.0
Baardheere IDPs (Mass MUAC)	18.0	4.6	N/A

- Due to access constraints, nutrition assessment in hard-to-reach areas was conducted using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements of children
- MUAC data is analyzed following IPC AMN protocol to help determine a conclusive IPC AMN Phase.
- Four out of 7 MUAC screened areas are Classified as Critical, while Juba cattle Pastoral, and South Gedo Pastoral and Agropastoral are classified as Serious.
- Out of 6 surveyed areas, five recorded high morbidity prevalence of > 20%.

## Key Assumptions for IPC AMN Projection (Apr-Jun 2024)

- **Food dimensions (food security):** Improved access to milk expected as increased pasture and water availability improves livestock production and reproduction. Food prices are expected to increase seasonably
- **Food consumption and diet diversity,** access to adequate and nutritious diet expected to be limited among poor households
- **Diseases (including potential outbreaks):** increased prevalence of AWD likely in flood-prone areas. Other disease outbreaks are likely, including measles and malaria. These will lead to an increase in acute malnutrition.
- **Caring and feeding practices:** breastfeeding and care practices are unsatisfactory, quality and impact of IYCF programs remain poor and limited, exclusive breastfeeding rates are low.
- **Health services & health environment:** Access to healthcare is limited, especially in rural areas and among IDPs.
- **Conflict and Insecurity:** likely to persist and adversely affect populations in central and southern Somalia
- **Humanitarian and social protection programmes:** According to the HNRP 2024, only 69% of those in need are prioritized for emergency assistance. Inadequate coverage of BSFP interventions is expected to expose more children to acute malnutrition. Suboptimal TSFP coverage in 2024 may result in missed chances for children, increasing MAM and SAM.

## Acute Malnutrition JANUARY-DECEMBER 2024



# 1.7 M

Number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished  
**IN NEED OF TREATMENT**

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

**430,000**

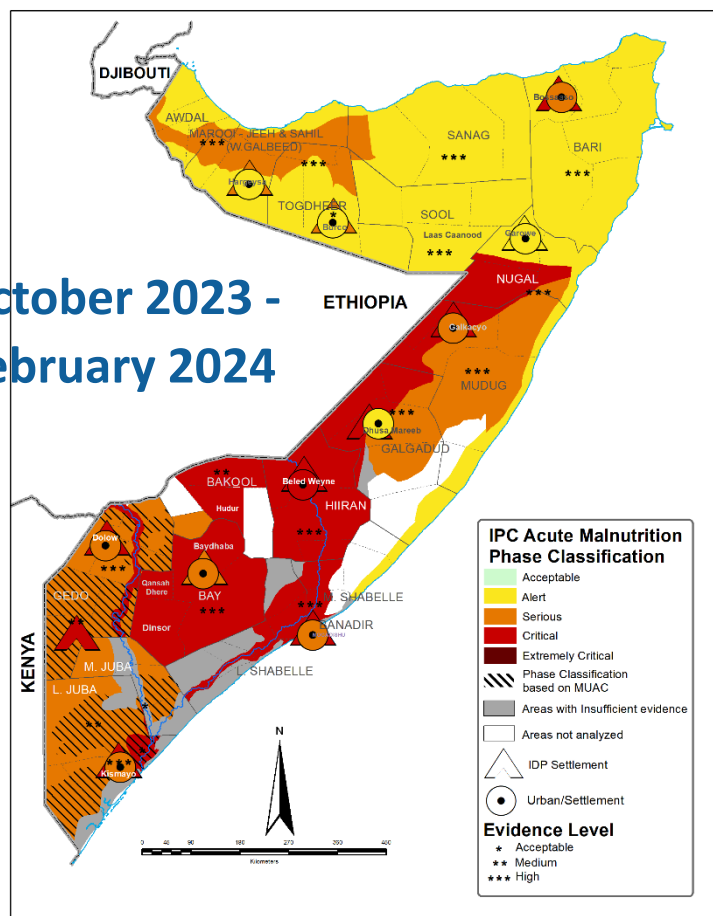
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

**1,230,000**

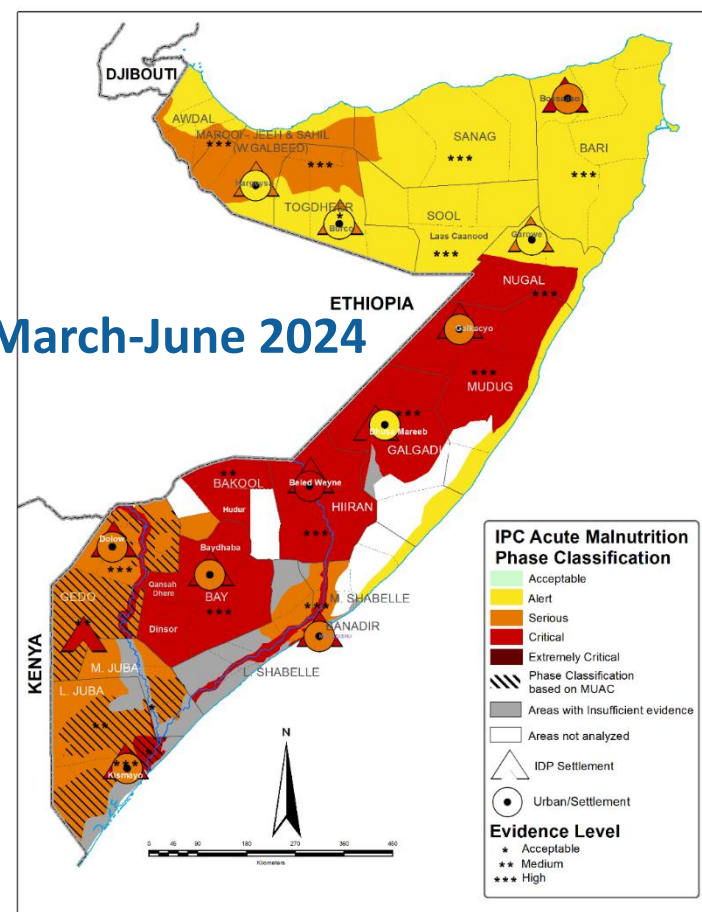
**1,660,000**

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

October 2023 -  
February 2024



March-June 2024

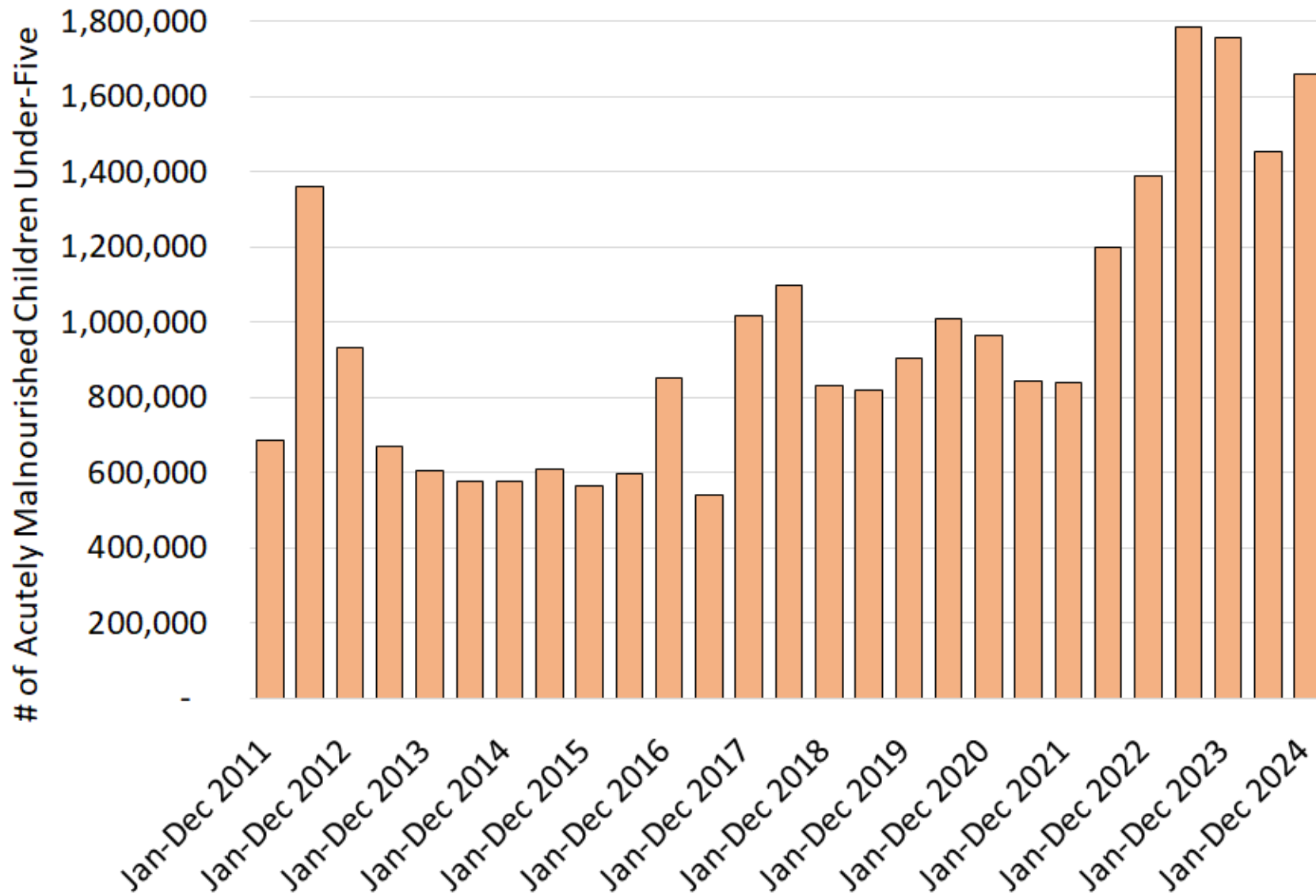




# Somalia Total Acute Malnutrition Burden by Region: Jan-Dec 2024

Regions	Unver-Five Population	Acute Malnutrition Burden		
		Moderate (MAM)	Severe (SAM)	Total
Awdal	127,222	28,560	12,170	40,730
Woqooyi Galbeed	289,497	65,240	27,400	92,640
Togdheer	172,137	36,570	14,120	50,690
Sool	109,795	19,250	4,920	24,170
Sanaag	85,740	15,650	2,860	18,510
Bari	246,446	67,970	13,110	81,080
Nugaal	126,362	40,270	9,350	49,620
Mudug	294,062	123,020	34,360	157,380
Galgaduud	162,528	63,950	18,290	82,240
Hiraan	100,963	44,180	15,950	60,130
Middle Shabelle	202,670	62,440	22,960	85,400
Lower Shabelle	318,623	104,330	41,340	145,670
Bay	249,595	100,620	55,630	156,250
Bakool	108,674	45,900	21,300	67,200
Gedo	195,117	65,090	16,940	82,030
Middle Juba	86,026	27,820	9,510	37,330
Lower Juba	231,651	80,950	32,930	113,880
Banadir	634,278	238,550	76,740	315,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,741,386</b>	<b>1,230,360</b>	<b>429,880</b>	<b>1,660,240</b>

## Trends in Total Acute Malnutrition Burden

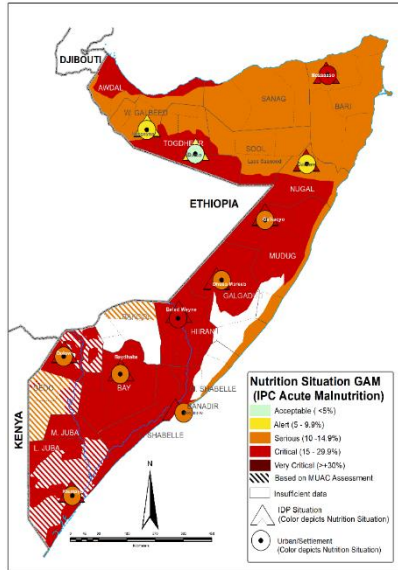


- The trend in the total acute malnutrition burden in Somalia (i.e. total number of children facing acute malnutrition over a 12-month period) is increasing
- Current and projected levels of acute malnutrition in Somalia remain high despite a relative improvement in the overall nutrition situation over the past two seasons.

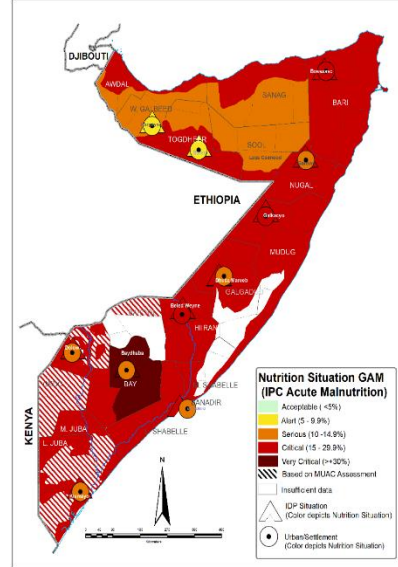


# Recent Trends in Acute Malnutrition

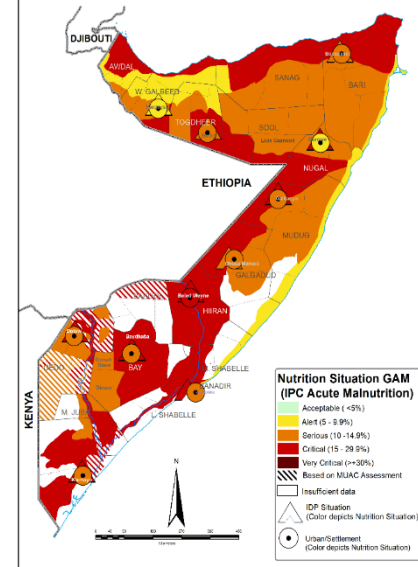
2022 Gu (Jul-Sep 2022)



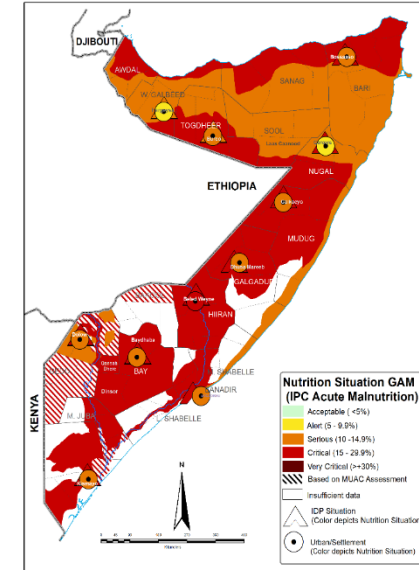
2022 Gu (Oct-Dec 2022)



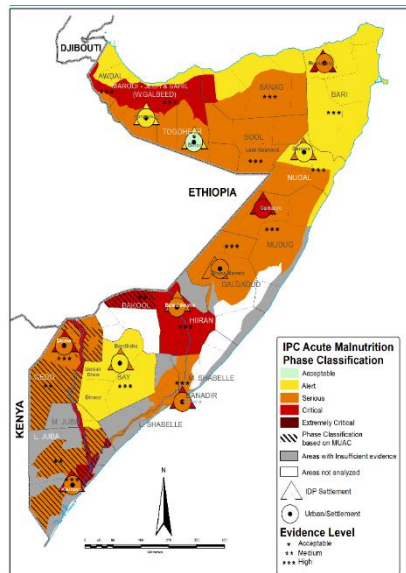
2022 Deyr (Jan-Mar 2023)



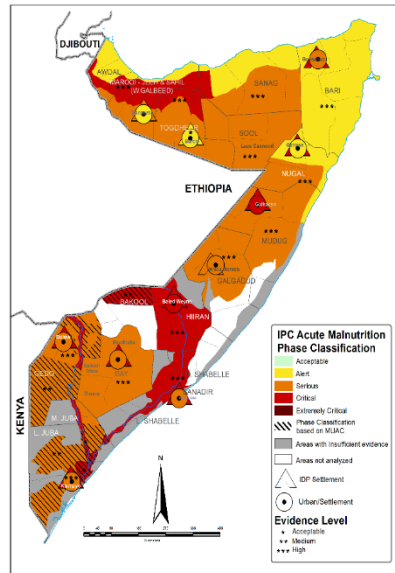
2022 Deyr (Apr-Jun 2023)



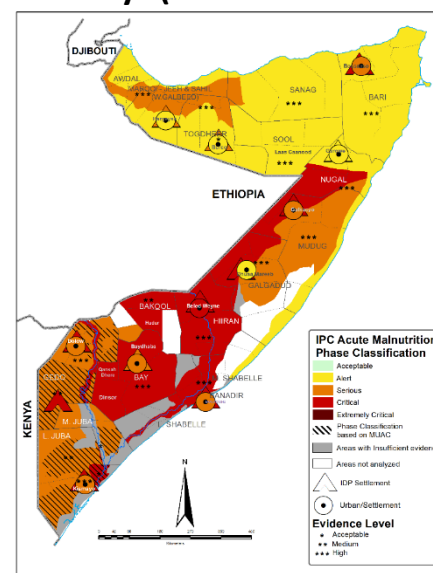
2023 Gu (Jul-Sep 2023)



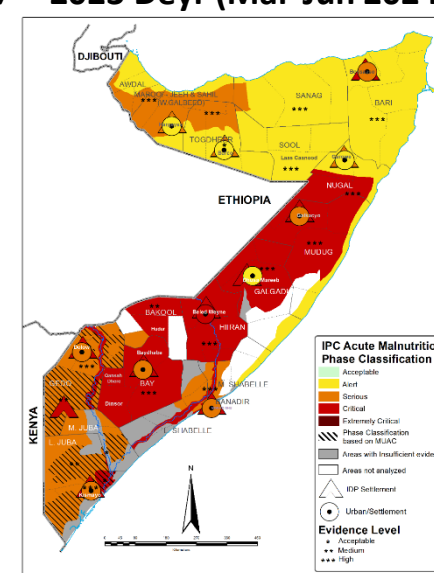
2023 Gu (Oct-Dec 2023)



2023 Deyr (Oct 2023-Feb 2024)



2023 Deyr (Mar-Jun 2024)



- Relative improvement in the overall nutrition situation during 2023 compared to 2022.

2022/23

2023/24

## Key Drivers



- Adverse impacts of El-Nino related heavy rains and flooding, erratic rainfall, early cessation of Dey rains affecting agropastoral areas; lingering impact of previous droughts in pastoral areas, including low milk availability and access, anticipated flooding in riverine areas during the forthcoming Gu season



- Limited household access to food due to income constraints and elevated food prices



- Conflict: Continued insecurity and conflict in many parts of central and southern Somalia



- High disease burden, low coverage of health and nutrition services, poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation, poor child feeding practices

## 1.2.3

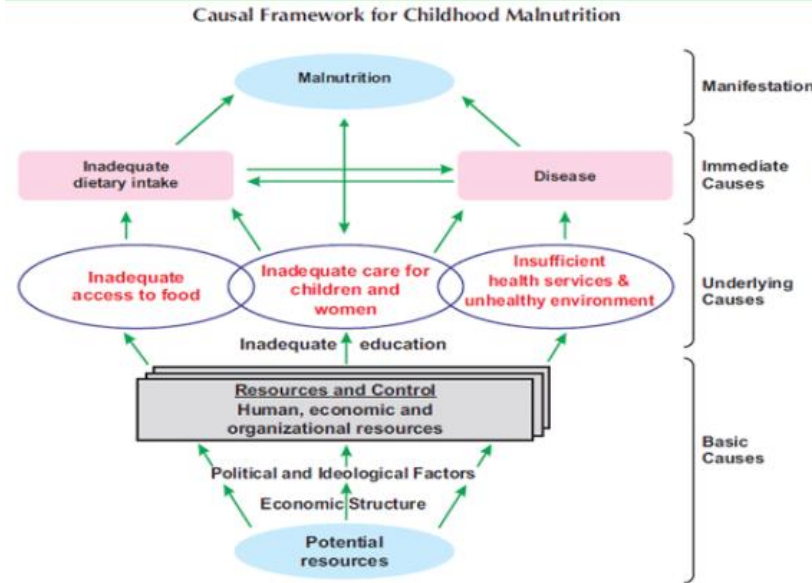
- Humanitarian Assistance: Low coverage of and access to humanitarian assistance



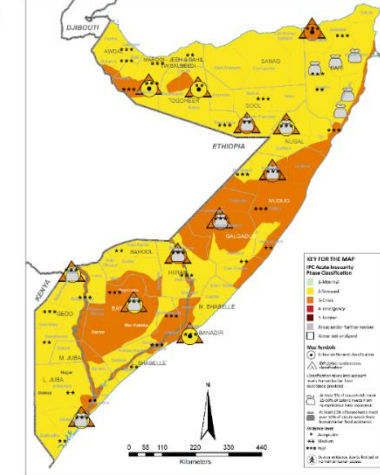
# Linkages between Acute Malnutrition (AMN) and Food Insecurity

## Contributing factors for divergence between Acute Malnutrition (AMN) and Acute Food Insecurity (AFI):

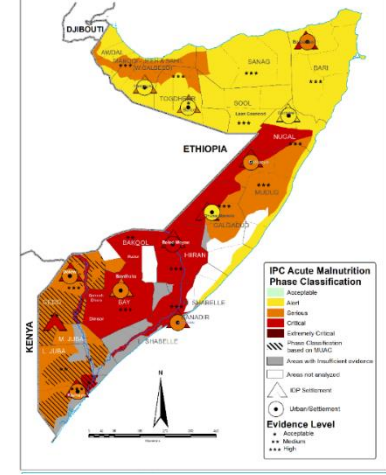
- Limited milk availability
- Low household food consumption, especially in nutrition hot spots
- Use of crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies
- High disease burden
- Poor sanitation and hygiene practices
- Poor health seeking behavior among caregivers
- Congested and unhygienic living conditions in crowded IDP settlements
- Limited labor opportunities & low wages
- Increased market prices for staple foods
- Floods reducing harvests, especially in the riverine areas
- Limited access to health and nutrition services in rural areas
- Poor infant and young child feeding and care practices, including low dietary diversity
- Insecurity reduces access to health services, markets and humanitarian assistance
- Reduced level of humanitarian assistance for food security, nutrition, health and WASH
- Poverty, especially among IDPs



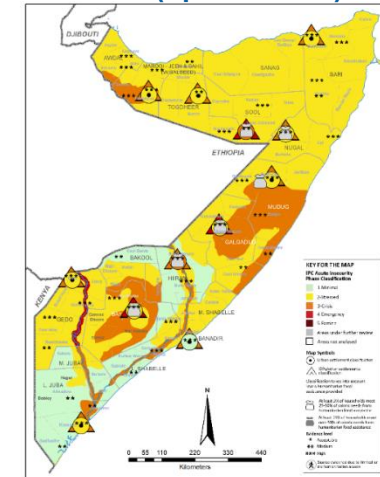
**AFI (Jan-Mar 2024)**



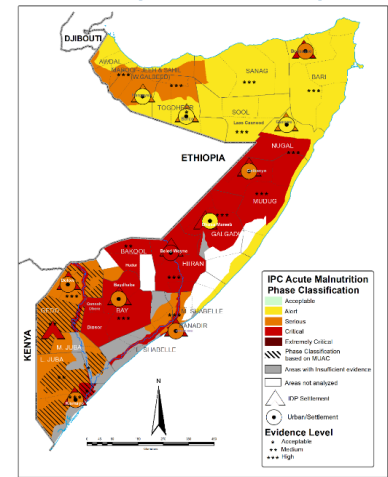
**AMN (Oct 20213-Feb 2024)**










**AFI (Apr-Jun 2024)**











**AMN (Mar-Jun 2024)**



# Key Recommendations

						
Anticipatory/ Early Action	Lifesaving Humanitarian Response	Livelihood Support	Expand Access to Health Services	Social Protection Programmes	Improved Aid Delivery	Durable Solutions
<p>Anticipatory action ahead of anticipated flooding during the forthcoming Gu season, Desert Locust and other predictable shocks</p>	<p>Multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance for food Security, nutrition, health and WASH.</p> <p>Treatment and care for acutely malnourished children and women, specifically in hard-to-reach areas and among minority groups.</p> <p>Scale-up targeted mass screening and referral using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in malnutrition hotspot areas and densely populated IDPs for early identification, referral to appropriate care and treatment.</p>	<p>Livelihoods support is required for populations that are classified in Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher)</p>	<p>Sustain and scale-up basic health services, especially measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation</p> <p>Expand access to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services</p>	<p>Expand social protection programmes in both urban and rural areas to address predictable needs, targeting the most vulnerable and at-risk households</p>	<p>Improve targeting procedures to ensure assistance is reaching the people most in need, including marginalized communities and inaccessible locations</p> <p>Strengthening area-based and integrated responses to newly displaced people and communities in newly accessible areas, including rural areas</p>	<p>Prioritize viable malnutrition prevention initiatives (e.g. food-based approaches) in vulnerable groups, children, women, and adolescents, including pregnant and lactating women. The response needs to balance the delivery of life-saving services with sustainability.</p> <p>Investment in climate-resilient agriculture and food systems to enhance households' capacity to mitigate risks and shocks</p> <p>Complementary funding for recovery, development and peace-building programs in order to ensure sustainable progress on reducing humanitarian needs in the mid- and long-term</p>

The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:

	2024 <i>Gu</i> season rainfall performance, river levels, potential flooding and likely impacts on crop and livestock production
	Desert locust breeding and infestation
	Food insecurity among displaced and other vulnerable population groups
	Food prices, water prices, livestock prices, wage rates, terms of trade, and potential major trade disruptions in the Gulf of Aden
	Insecurity and conflict and likely impacts on food security and nutrition
	Population displacement due to flooding and conflict/insecurity
	Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding centers
	Disease outbreaks, including AWD/cholera and measles
	Immunization and vaccination coverage
	Coverage of and access to humanitarian assistance, including food security, nutrition, WASH and health



# Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

*Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*



Additional information on the 2023 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at:  
<https://fsnau.org/>

## IPC GLOBAL PARTNERS

## IPC FUNDING PARTNERS

