

# Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections (March-June 2023)

Somalia IPC TWG/IPC Core Team Members: FGS Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Health), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, CARE, SCI, REACH, Nutrition Cluster

A Briefing for All Stakeholders  
25 April 2023

FSNAU funding for the March 2023 follow-up assessments and subsequent IPC analyses was provided by:



# 2023 Follow-up Integrated Assessment and Subsequent IPC Analysis Process

- During the January 2023 IPC analysis, three population groups were identified as facing Risk of Famine between April and June 2023: Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and Burhakaba Agropastoral.
- Follow-up integrated food security, nutrition and mortality surveys were conducted in three areas in March 2023 in order to re-assess the current situation.
- The survey among Burhakaba Agropastoral was combined with Agropastoral populations in Baidoa district given the recent history of extreme food security, nutrition and mortality outcomes in Baidoa and the need for updated information in the district.
- A joint virtual IPC AFI and IPC AMN analysis was conducted in April based on the results of the above assessments and additional data and information on contributing factors
- Planning, assessment, analysis and vetting of the results were conducted in collaboration with government institutions, local and international NGOs, technical partners, UN agencies and IASC Clusters

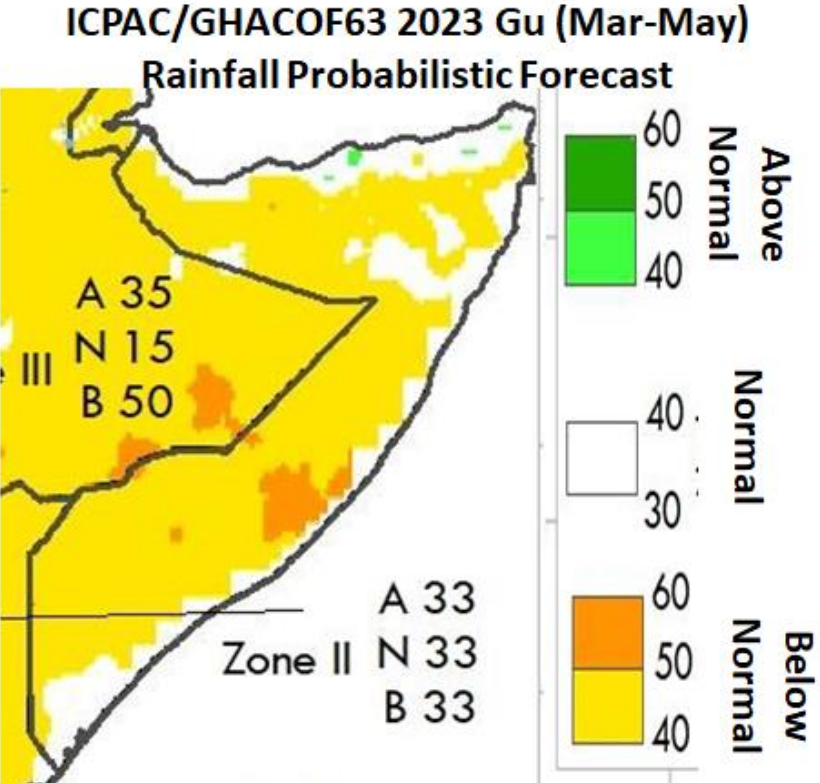
## Timeline:

- Presentation of survey protocols to AIMWG – Feb 2023
- Follow up integrated assessments in areas facing Risk of Famine: 6-22 Mar
- IPC acute food insecurity, IPC acute malnutrition and Famine Risk Analyses: 5-13 Apr
- Briefing for FGS institutions – 18 Apr
- Briefing for UN HOHA – 18 Apr
- Briefing for Humanitarian Donors Group – 19 Apr
- Briefing for All Stakeholders – 20/21 Apr (TBC)

## Collaboration and Partnership:

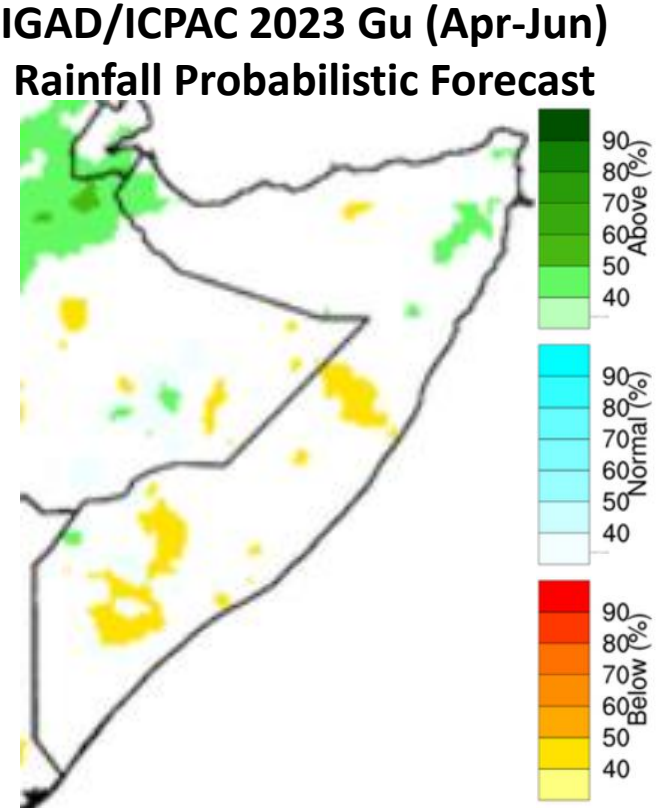
- 2023 follow-up assessment: Technical staff from Federal MOH and MOH in Southwest State participated
- IPC analyses workshop: a total of **42** participants drawn from:
  - Government (MOAI, MOLFR, MOH) – 4
  - NGOs (ACF, CARE, SCI) – 5
  - Nutrition Clusters – 2
  - Other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – 11
  - UN (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO) – 20

# 2023 Gu Season Rainfall Forecast



## IGAD/ICPAC March-May 2023 Forecast:

- The 63rd Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 63) forecast for the March to May 2023 season pointed towards:
  - depressed (below average) rainfall,
  - high temperatures, and
  - drier than normal conditions in parts of Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

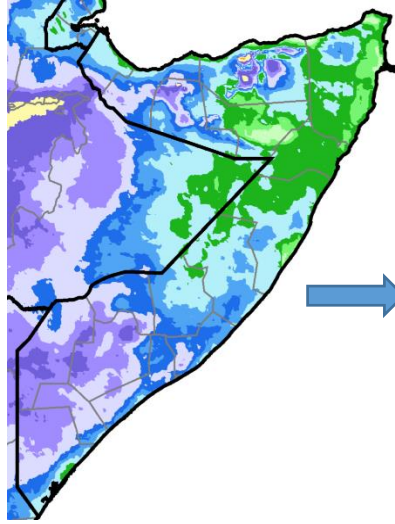


## IGAD/ICPAC April-June 2023 Forecast:

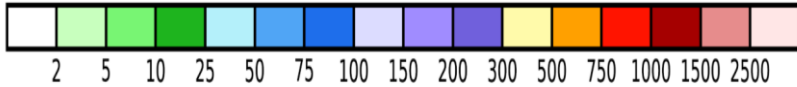
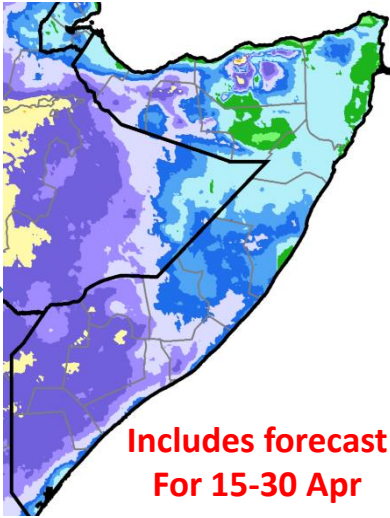
- Drier than usual conditions predicted over parts of southern Somalia.
- Wetter than usual rainfall conditions expected in some localized areas in Somalia.
- However, climate forecast Models have no confidence over much of Somalia and other countries of the eastern Horn, and rainfall can be average, above average, or below average.

# 2023 Gu Season Rainfall Performance and River Levels

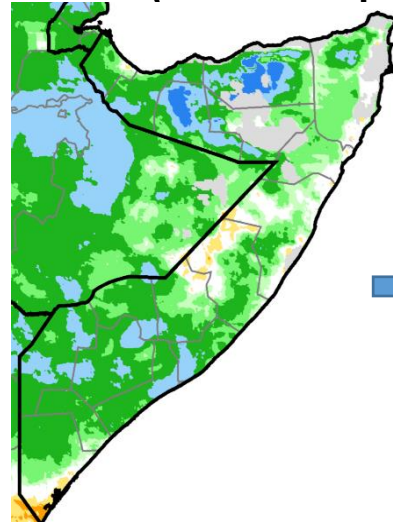
**Total Rainfall in MM (1 Mar-15 Apr)**



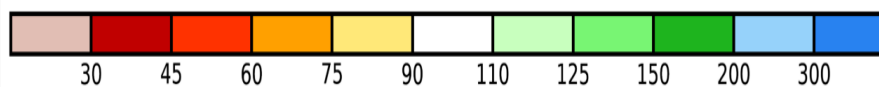
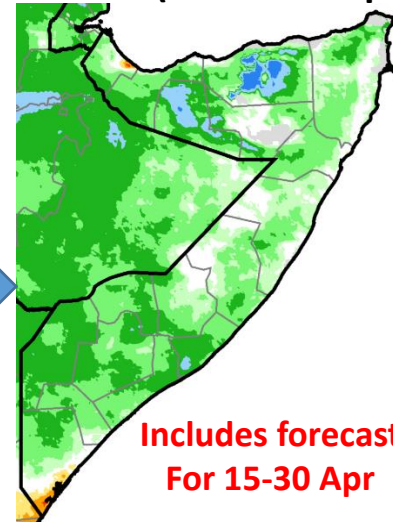
**Total Rainfall in MM (1 Mar-30 Apr)**



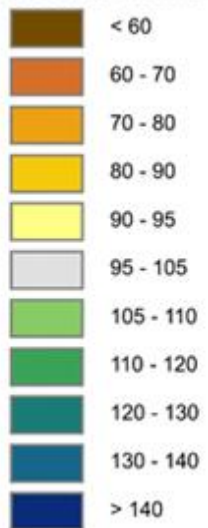
**Percent of Normal Rainfall (1 Mar-15 Apr)**



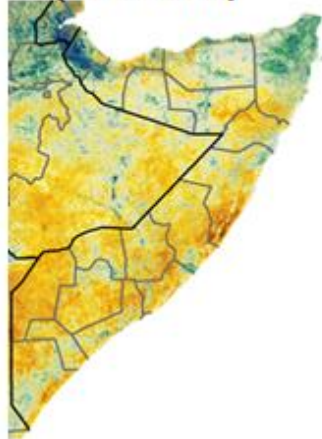
**Percent of Normal Rainfall (1 Mar-30 Apr)**



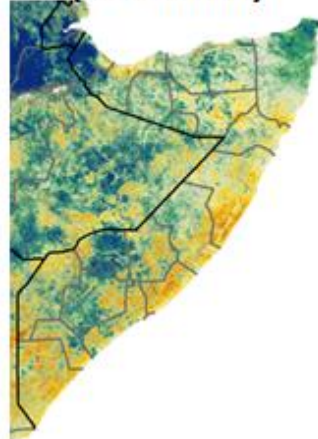
**Percent of Normal**



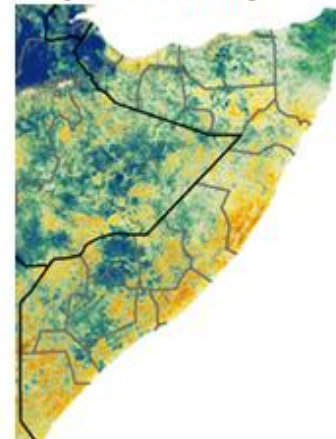
**NDVI Percent of Median (21-31 Jan)**



**NDVI Percent of Median (21-28 Feb)**



**NDVI Percent of Median (21-31 Mar)**



- Earlier forecasts indicate a likely below average Mar/Apr-June 2023 Gu season rainfall across most parts of Somalia
- However, observed data and current forecasts point to a good start for the 2023 Gu season rainfall in many parts of Somalia
- Rainfall has improved/partially replenished pasture and water in many parts of the country
- Flash floods and riverine floods have been reported in some areas, causing damages and displacement; there will be increased risk of flooding if heavy rains continue in Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia
- Despite a favorable start to the 2023 Gu season rainfall, recent forecasts continue to indicate a likelihood of near-average to below average rainfall during the season

# Nutrition Situation Among Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and Baidoa-Burhakaba AP

- Acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence remain critical (20.2% among Mogadishu IDPs, 15.3% among Baidoa IDPs and 15.3% among Agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts) despite some decline from the Oct 2022 results. A statistically significant improvement was observed in Baidoa IDPs 21.2%(18.0-24.6) to (15.3% (12.3-18.9) compared to October 2022.

- Morbidity remains high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in the three areas (33.7% among Mogadishu IDPs, 30.7% among Baidoa IDPs and 27.5% among Agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts), despite reported decreases in all three sites compared to October 2022.

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) remain low in all assessed populations. The main causes of mortality include measles and other Unknown Illnesses. Decline in mortality was observed in March 2023 compared to October 2022. The highest reduction is among the Under-five years in Mogadishu (4.19 in Oct to 1.17/10,000/day in March 2023).

- Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are low (<60%) and lowest in Mogadishu IDPs and Baidoa-Burhakaba agro-pastoral where 1 in 5 Children received measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities is considered very poor (2.6% and 14.8 %, respectively) among agropastoral populations in Baidoa & Burhakaba districts.

- Main contributing factors for critical levels of acute malnutrition include high morbidity (including measles outbreak), limited milk access; poor access to safe water and sanitation; low coverage of measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation, poor IYCF practices, and food insecurity.

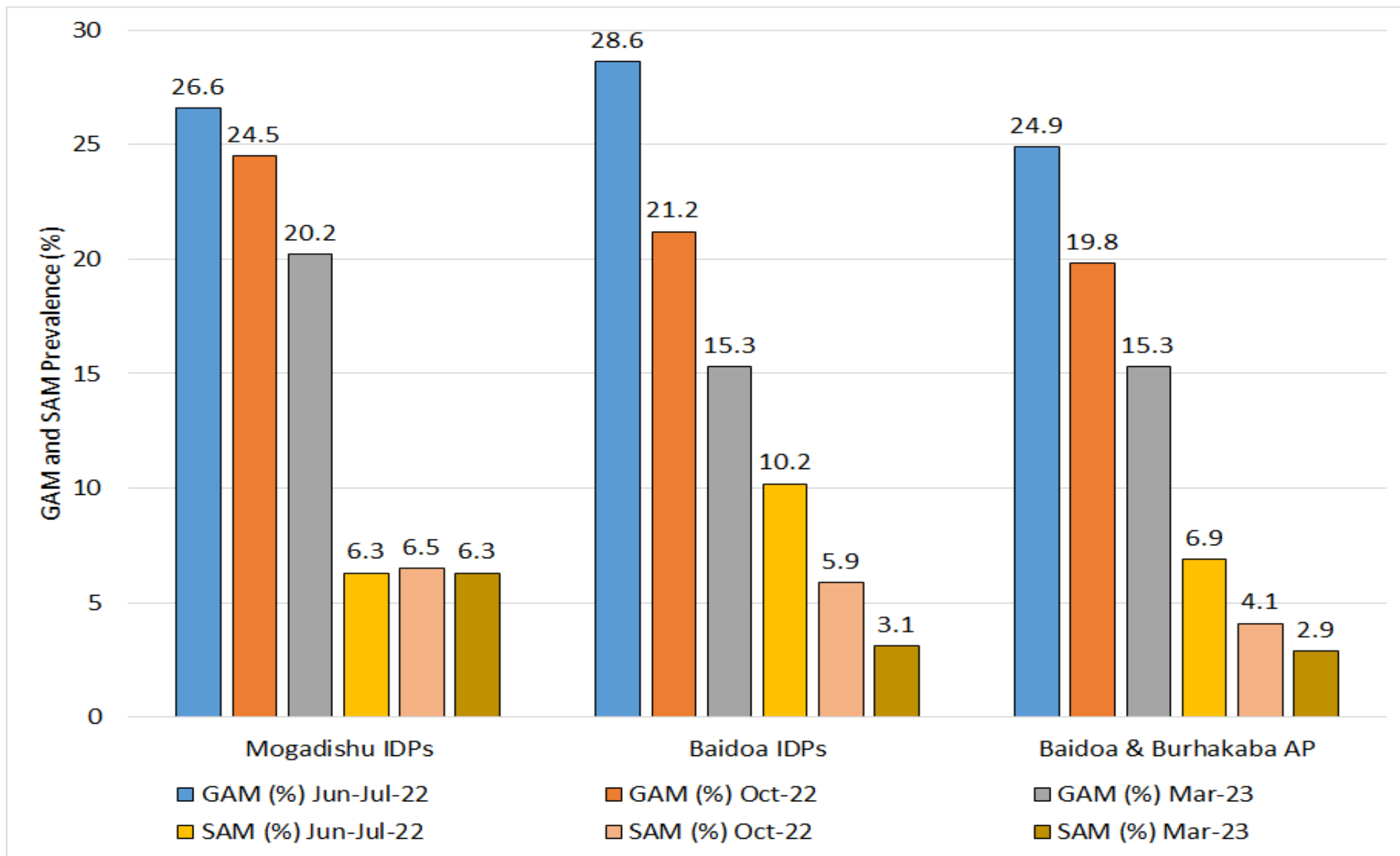
- Other contributors of acute malnutrition include increased population displacement, late registration, poor active case-finding and referral of malnourished children.

- Acute malnutrition among women of child bearing age is considered critical among IDPs in Baidoa and Serious among agropoastal populations in Baidoa-Burhakaba

Population Group	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence				Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five Coverage (%)		Household Access to	
	Children Under-Five		Mothers' MUAC		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Vitamin A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	(MUAC $\leq 23.0$ )	(MUAC $\leq 21.0$ )							
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	20.2	6.3	2.7	0.6	0.60	1.17	33.7	22.2	16.8	100	93.3
Baidoa & Burhakaba Agropastoral	15.3	2.9	8.9	0.6	0.35	0.56	27.5	17.3	20.1	2.6	14.8
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	15.3	3.1	29.1	5.5	0.79	1.26	30.7	55.5	58.2	94.6	56.2

# Recent Trends in Global Acute malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

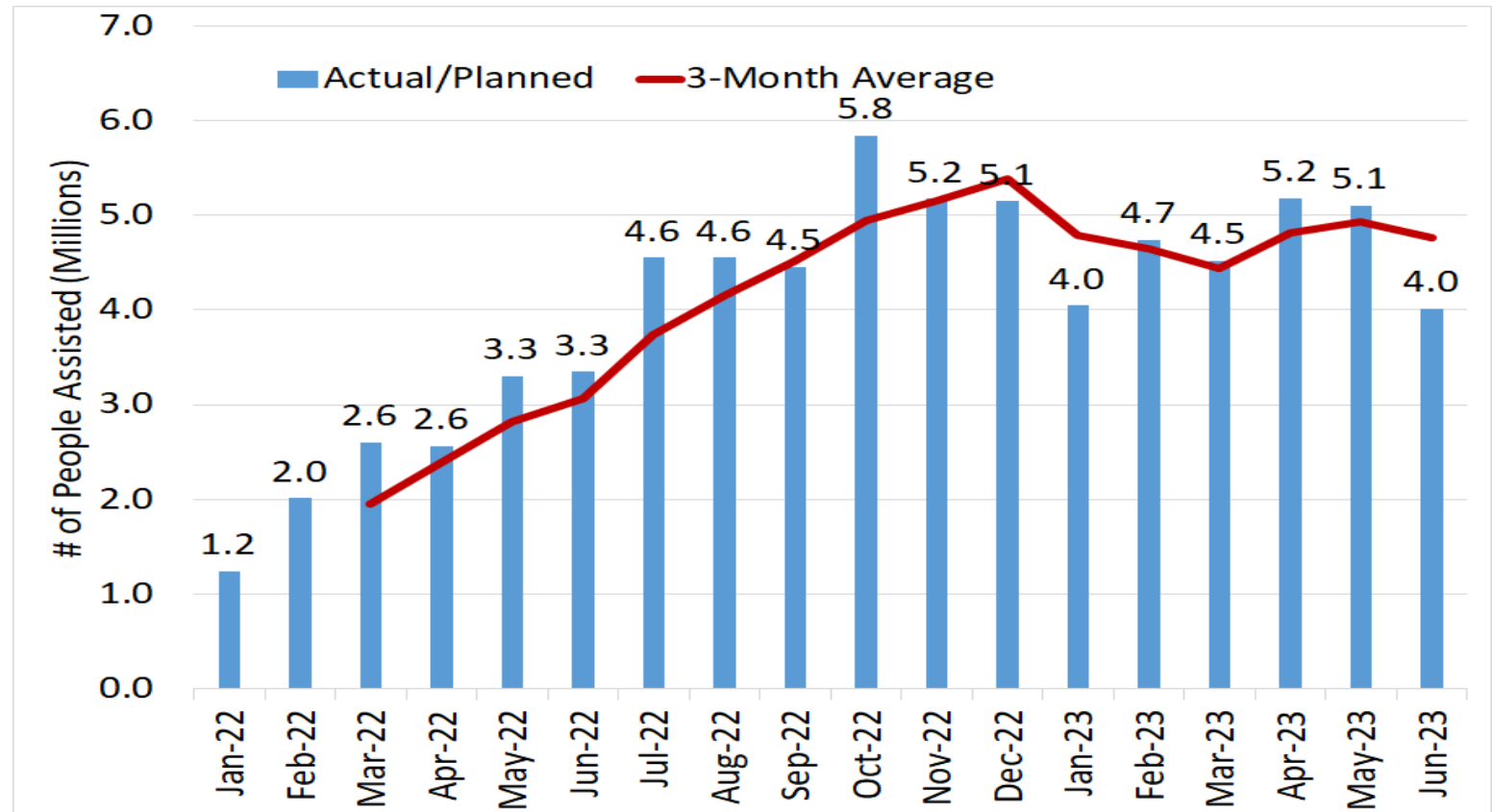
- Among Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts, acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM) show a declining trend since mid-2022
- However, current GAM levels remain Critical (IPC AMN 4) in all three areas



# Humanitarian Food/Cash Assistance (Data Source: FSC)

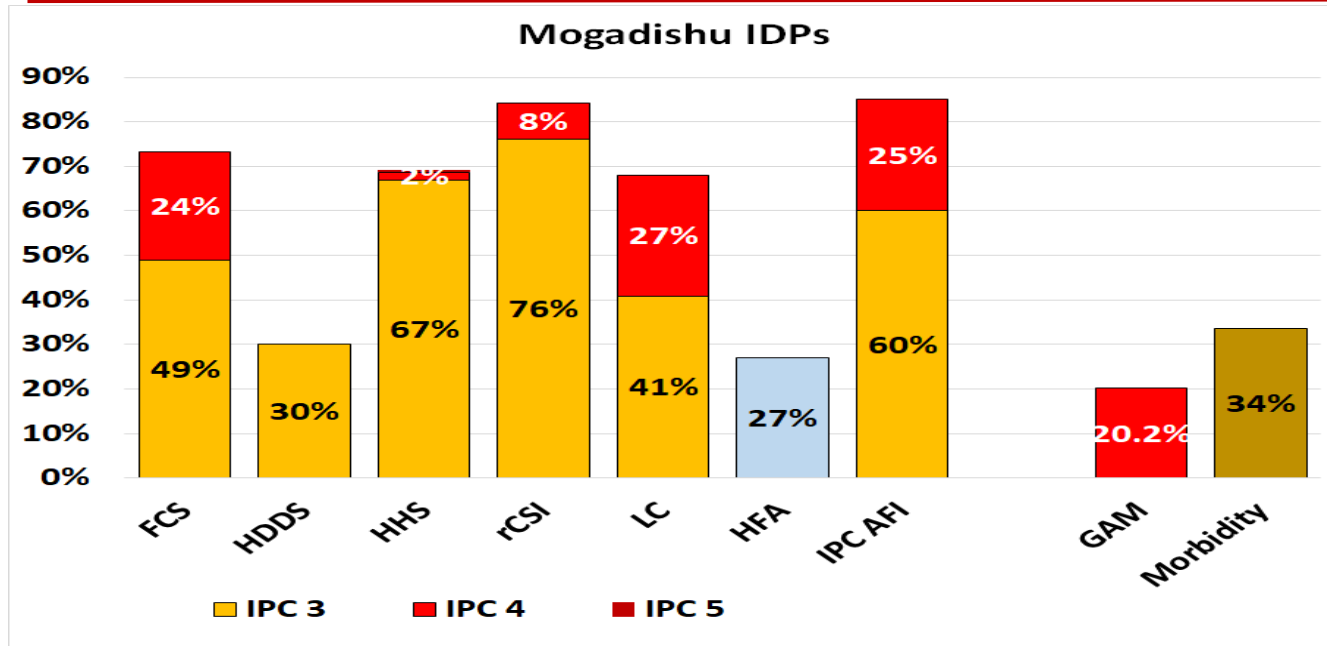
- Following a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation across Somalia since early 2022, humanitarian food and cash assistance (HFA) delivery has been scaled up and sustained, reaching an average of 5.4 million people per month between October and December 2022
- Although at a reduced level, HFA has continued to reach an average of 4.4 million people per month between January and March 2022 with planned assistance expected to continue at slightly increased level (an average of 4.5 million people per month) between April and June 2023.
- Scaled up and sustained HFA has likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas.
- However, humanitarian assistance delivery continued to fall short of requirements

## Trends in Humanitarian Food Assistance Coverage (Apr-Jun 2023 Planned)



- Humanitarian assistance in other related sectors such as nutrition, WASH and health remain has also been scaled up since late 2022, with more than 2.3 million children vaccinated against measles and Vitamin A and deworming tablets administered to two million children in November 2022; and nearly 1 million children vaccinated against cholera in January 2023.

# Mogadishu IDPs (Settlements with Significant New Arrivals)



## Contributing factors

### Positive:

- Mar 2023 CMB decreased (5-6%) from 6 months (Oct 2022) and one year ago (Mar 2022)
- White maize prices declined (28%) both from 6 months (Oct 2022) and one year ago (Mar 2022)
- Imported rice prices declined (8-14%) from 6 months (Oct 2022) and one year ago (Mar 2022)
- Mar 2023 TOT (labor to maize) was 8kgs, an increase of 1-3kgs from 6 months ago (Oct 2022) and last year (Mar 2022)
- Access to social support during Ramadan and Eid festivities
- Access to casual labor income
- Significant HFA during Jan-Mar 2023 (27%) - FSC
- Planned FSC HFA for Apr-Jun 2023 significant (49%)

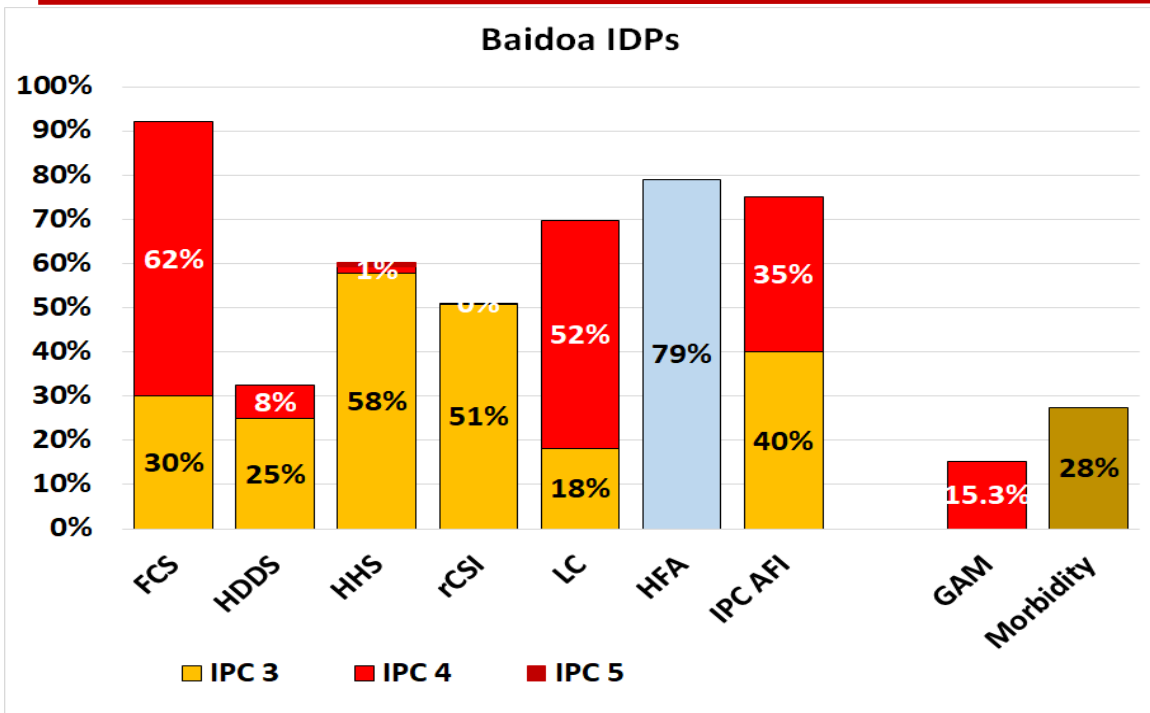
### Negative:

- Main source of food is purchase (98%)
- 82% of income spent on food
- 60% are recent (within 6 months) arrivals; 41% within past 3 months; continued influx of new arrivals likely through June
- Mar 2023 CMB were higher (28%) compared to the five-year average
- Imported rice prices were stable (+1%) compared to the five-year average
- White maize prices in March were higher (19%) compared to the five-year average

	IPC 1	IPC 2	IPC 3	IPC 4	IPC 5	Indicative Phase
						Mar
						Apr-Jun
FCS		27%	49.0%	24.3%		IPC 4
HDDS		69.9%	30.1%	0.0%		IPC 3
HHS	10.4%	20.5%	66.8%	1.9%	0.4%	IPC 3
rCSI	7.3%	8.5%	76.1%	8.1%		IPC 3
FC Phase			50-65%?	5-20%?	0%?	IPC 3
LC	8.9%	23.2%	40.9%	27.0%		IPC 4
IPC AFI (Mar)		10-25%	50-65%	15-30%	0%	IPC 4
IPC AFI (Apr-Jun)		10-25%	50-65%	15-30%	0%	IPC 4
GAM		20.2 (16.5-24.5)				IPC 4
CDR		0.60 (0.36-1.01)				IPC 3
U5DR		1.17 (0.52-2.64)				IPC 3
Morbidity		33.7(27.4-39.9)				
HFA		7.3% (HH Survey)				



# Baidoa IDPs (Settlements with Significant New Arrivals)



## Contributing factors

### Positive:

- Mar 2023 CMB decreased (14-20%) from 6 months ago (Oct 2022) and one year ago (Mar 2022)
- Imported rice prices declined (5%) both from 6 months ago (Oct 2022) and one year ago (Mar 2022)
- Red Sorghum prices declined (42-46%) from 6 months (Oct 2022) and last year (Mar 2022)
- Mar 2023 TOT (labor to Sorghum) was 11kgs, an increased of 5kgs from both 6 months ago (Oct 2022) and last year (Mar 2022)
- Income from casual and agricultural labour
- Access to wild food
- Significant HFA during Jan-Mar 2023 (79%) – FSC; access to HFA from non-traditional donors
- Planned FSC HFA for Apr-Jun 2023 significant (75%)

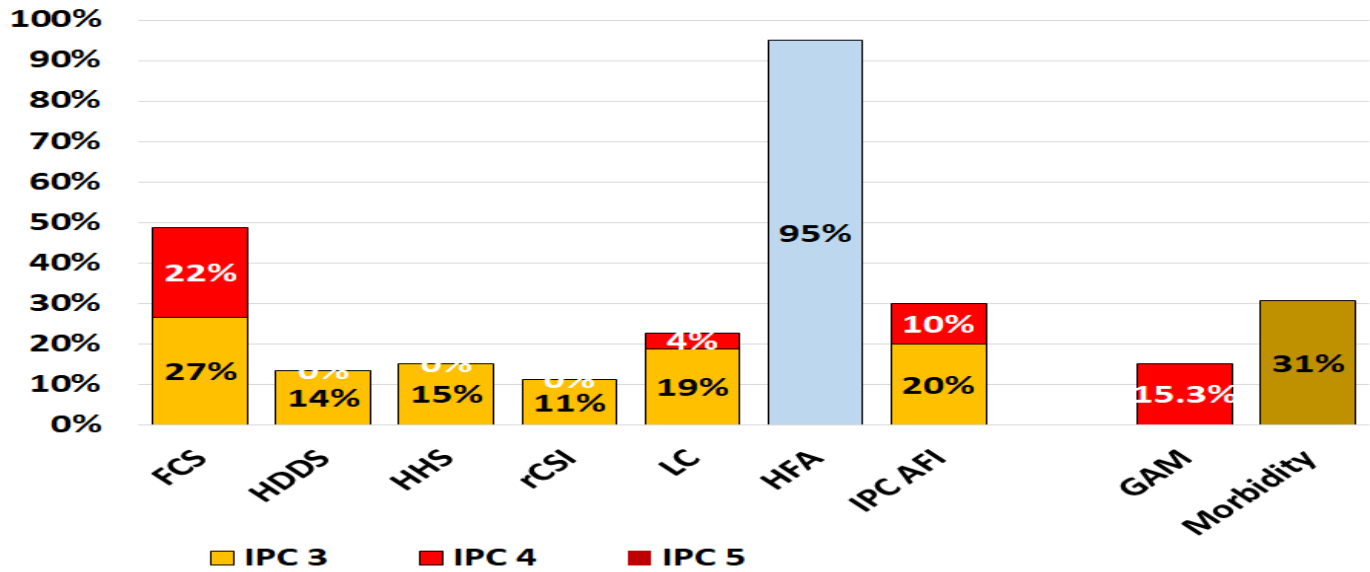
### Negative:

- Main source of food is purchase (89%)
- 86% of income spent on food and their
- 68% are recent (within 6 months) arrivals; 31% within past 3 months; continued influx of new arrivals is likely through June
- Mar 2023 CMB was higher (31%) compared to the five-year average
- Imported rice prices were higher ((20%) compared to the five-year average
- Red Sorghum prices were higher (22%) compared to the five-year average
- Mar 2023 TOT (labor to Sorghum) were lower by 4kgs compared to the five-year average
- Challenges for minorities and marginalized groups to access HFA

	IPC 1	IPC 2	IPC 3	IPC 4	IPC 5	Indicative Phase	
						Mar	Apr-Jun
FCS		8.1%	30.0%	62.0%		IPC 4	
HDDS		67.3%	24.9%	7.7%		IPC 3	
HHS	25.3%	14.5%	57.9%	1.3%	1.0%	IPC 3	
rCSI	20.9%	27.9%	50.8%	0.3%		IPC 3	
FC Phase		20-35%	30-45%	10-25%	0%?	IPC 3?	
LC	22.6%	7.7%	18.2%	51.5%		IPC 4	
IPC AFI (Mar)		20-35%	30-45%	25-40%	0%	IPC 4	
IPC AFI (Apr-Jun)		20-35%	30-45%	25-40%	0%		IPC 4
GAM			15.3 (12.3-18.9)			IPC 4	
CDR			0.79 (0.50-1.25)			IPC 3	
U5DR			1.26 (0.64-2.48)			IPC 3	
Morbidity			30.7 (24.9-36.6)				
HFA			18.5% (HH survey)				

# Baidoa-Burhakaba AP

Baidoa-Burhakaba Agropastoral



	IPC1	IPC2	IPC3	IPC4	IPC5	Indicative Phase	
						Mar	Apr-Jun
FCS	51.1%		26.6%	22.3%		IPC4	
HDDS	86.5%		13.5%	0.0%		IPC2	
HHS	75.5%	9.1%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	IPC2	
rCSI	74.8%	13.9%	11.3%	0%		IPC2	
FC Phase		20-35%?	10-25%?	0-15%?		IPC3?	
LC	70.6%	6.6%	18.8%	4.0%		IPC3	
IPC AFI (Mar)		20-35%	10-25%	5-15%		IPC3	
IPC AFI (Apr-Jun)		20-35%	15-30%	10-20%			IPC3
GAM	15.3 (11.9-19.4)					IPC4	
CDR	0.35 (0.18-0.68)					IPC1	
USDR	0.56 (0.21-1.47)					IPC2	
Morbidity	30.7(24.9-36.6)						
HFA	38%						

## Positive:

- HFA based on survey data significant (33-40%)
- FSC HFA in Jan-Mar 2023 significant (92-98%)
- Planned FSC HFA for Apr-Jun 2023 significant (72-75%)
- Feb 2023 CMB decreased by 10% and 9% from Sep 2022 (6 months) and last year (Feb 2022) respectively
- Feb 2023 TOT at 8-11kgs increased by 4-5kgs from both six months(Sep 2022) and last year (Feb 2022)
- Imported rice prices decreased (by 11-15%) from six months (Sep 2022)
- Access to agricultural labor income
- Access to late 2022 Deyr harvest (own food)
- Rainfall in March has alleviated water shortage

## Negative:

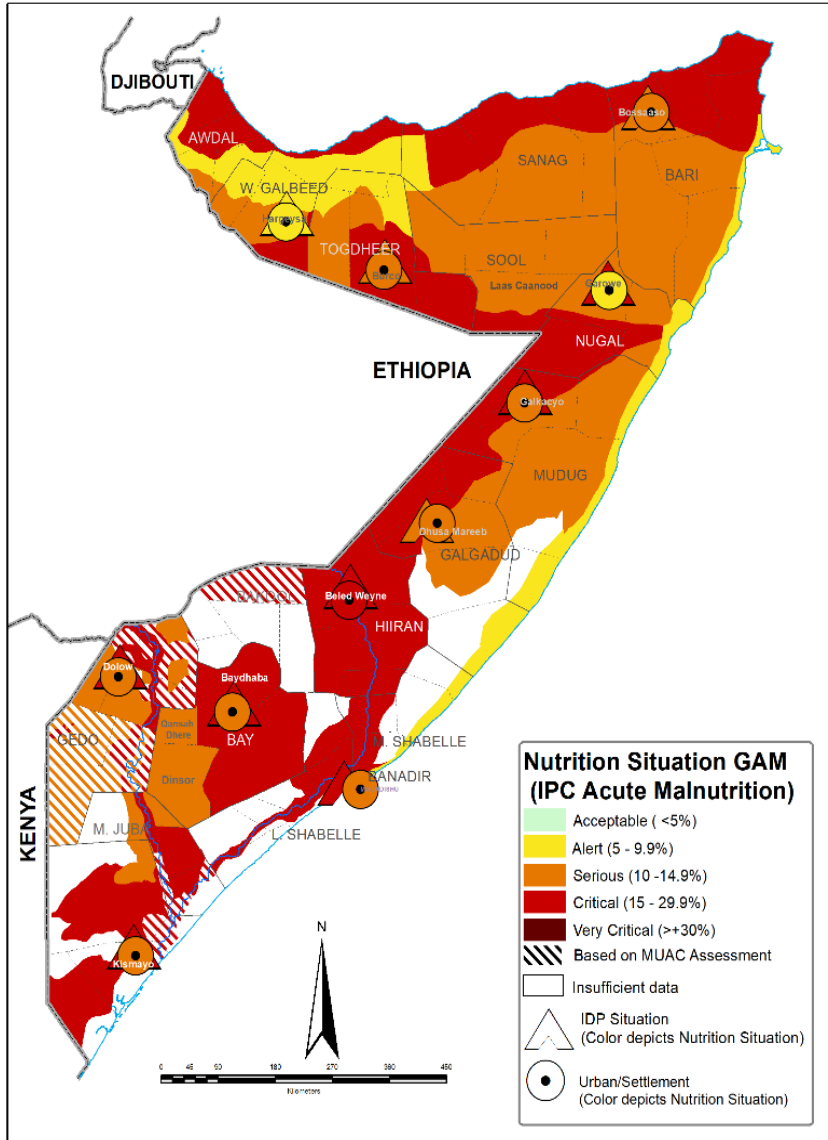
- Below average 2023 Gu rainfall forecast
- Feb 2023 CMB increased by 39% from the 5-year average
- Feb 2023 TOT at 11kgs decreased by 4-5kgs from 5-Year average
- Imported rice prices increased (10-16%) from 5-year average
- Poor households have limited livestock assets (1-3 cattle and 5-10 goats); due to prolonged drought, livestock births and access to milk is not expected to start/improve soon

# Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs and Baidoa-Burhakaba Agropastoral Populations

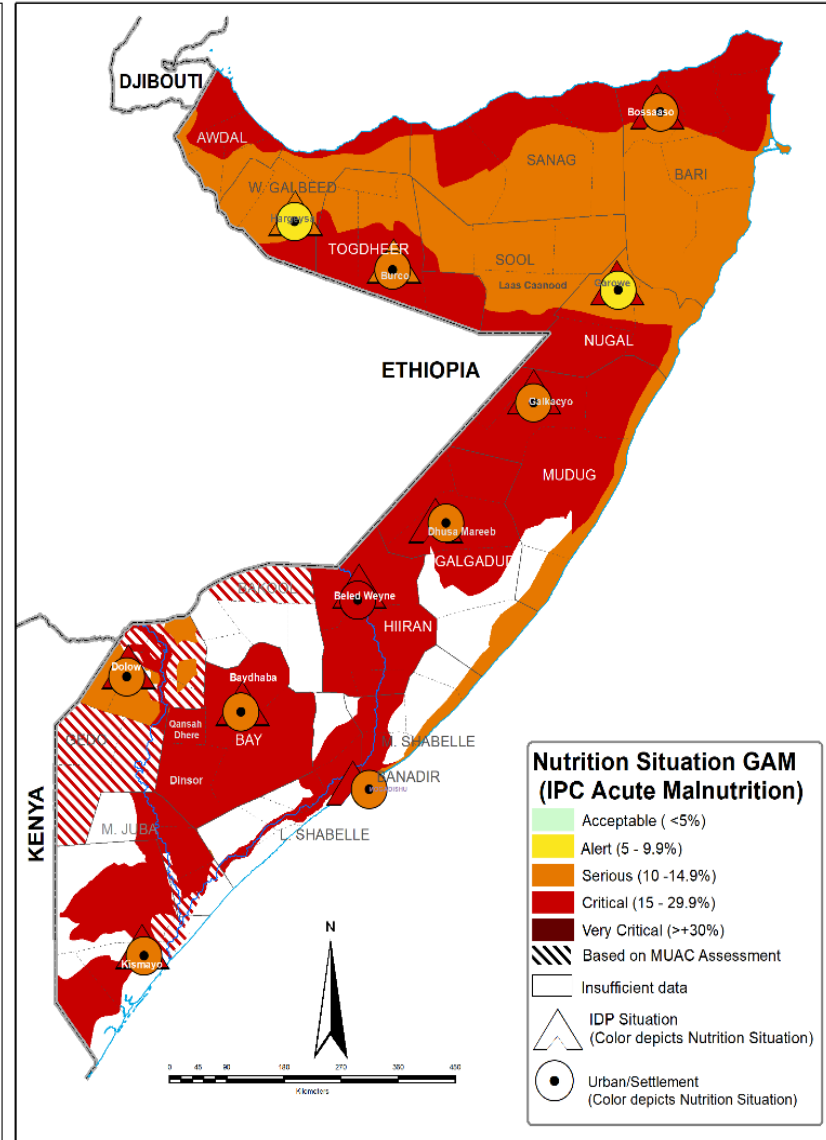
- **Prices:** Food prices and the cost of minimum expenditure basket (CMEB) have declined compared to six months ago (11-16% for rice and 6-10% for CMEB) but both remain above the five-year average (32-39%)
- **Influx:** There has been significant influx of new arrivals in IDP settlements based on the assessments conducted in March 2023; 41% of IDP households in Mogadishu and 31% of IDP households in Baidoa indicated arrival within the past 3 months
- **Household food consumption:** Food Consumption Score (FCS) is poor among a large proportion of households in the three surveyed areas: 62% of IDP households in Baidoa IDPs, 24% of IDP households in Mogadishu, and 22% of agropastoral households in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts
- **Household food consumption:** A large proportion of households also reported moderate hunger in Mogadishu IDP settlements (67% of households) and in Baidoa IDP settlements (58% of households) and, to a lesser extent (15% of households), among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts
- **Livelihood coping:** A large proportion of household used livelihood coping strategies in order to maintain or increase their consumption: Emergency livelihood coping strategies among IDPs in Baidoa (52% of households) and Mogadishu (27% of households), and Crisis livelihood coping strategies among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts (19%)
- **humanitarian Assistance:** The share of the population reached with humanitarian food assistance was significant among the three population groups during January-March (27% among IDPs in Mogadishu, 79% among IDPs in Baidoa, and 95% among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba); planned and funded humanitarian assistance is also significant between April and June 2023 (49-75% of the population in these three areas)
- Access to agricultural and casual labor employment and other income-earning opportunities (selling firewood, stone collection, petty trades), declining food prices, and sustained humanitarian assistance are mitigating extreme food security, nutrition, and mortality outcomes among the surveyed populations
- However, the three populations groups are projected to face moderate to large food consumption gaps and livelihood challenges through at least June 2023
- **Key drivers of acute food insecurity:** include persistent drought, insecurity/conflict, and high food prices
- **Morbidity:** remains high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in the three areas (33.7% among Mogadishu IDPs, 30.7% among Baidoa IDPs and 27.5% among Agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts), suggesting that disease incidence continues to play a role in elevated levels of acute malnutrition
- **Prevalence of Global Acute malnutrition (GAM):** remains Critical (20.2% among Mogadishu IDPs, 15.3% among Baidoa IDPs and 15.3% among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts) despite slight reduction from the October 2022 results. Main drivers of acute malnutrition include high morbidity (including measles outbreak), limited milk access; poor access to safe water and sanitation; low coverage of measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation, low quality diets, meal frequency and breast feeding among children, and inadequate food consumption.
- **Mortality:** as measured by the Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) are currently low among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts while more elevated among Baidoa IDPs and Mogadishu IDPs

# Nutrition Outcomes and Projections, Jan-Jun 2023

Current (Mar 2023)



Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)



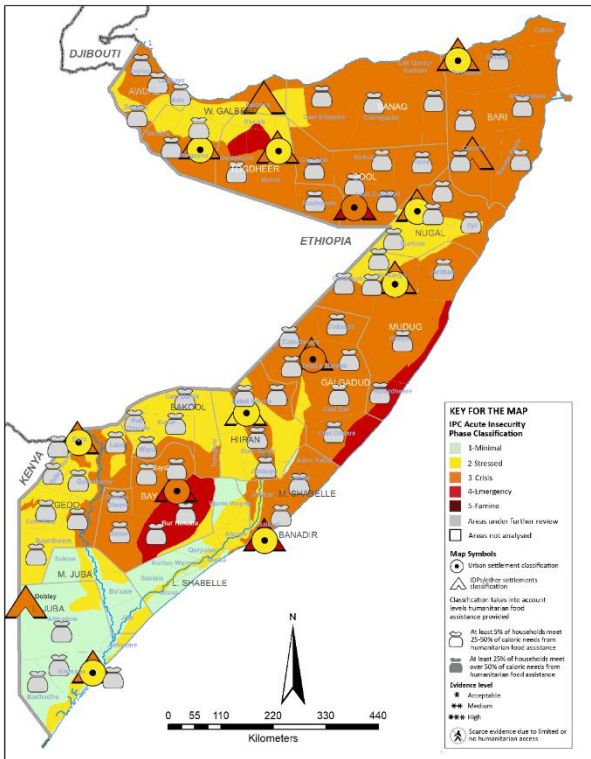
- Based on the results of the IPC acute malnutrition (AMN) analysis conducted in January 2023, most population groups across Somalia would face Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) or Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) levels of acute malnutrition through June 2023.
- The above results remain unchanged based on the additional assessments and subsequent analysis conducted in March and April 2023.
- Accordingly, the previously estimated total burden of acute malnutrition among children under the age of five years in Somalia for January to December 2023 remains valid at approximately **1.8 million** acutely malnourished children, including **477,700** who are projected to be severely malnourished.

# Current and Projected Food Security Outcomes, Jan-Mar/Mar-Jun 2023

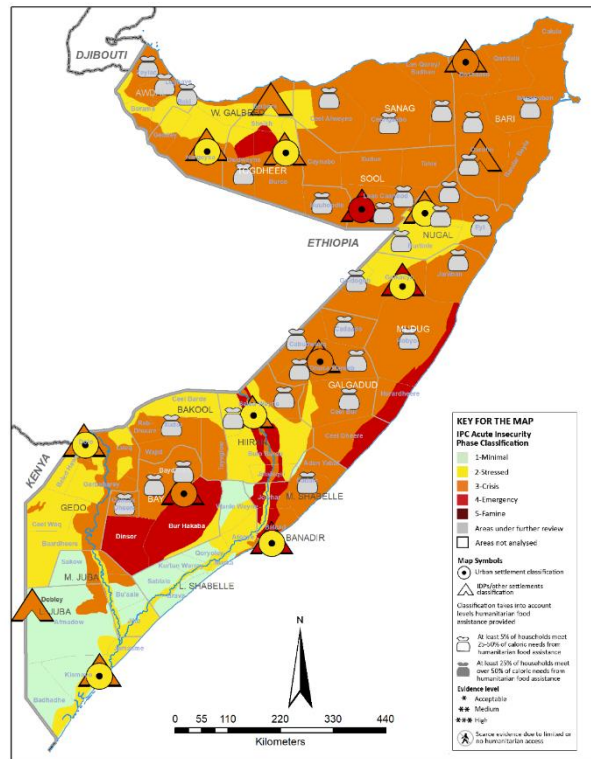
- Levels of acute food insecurity remain very high in Somalia through at least June 2023, with 39 percent of the total population in need of urgent humanitarian assistance despite the decline in the risk of Famine over the same period

## January 2023 IPC Analysis

### Current (Jan-Mar 2023)

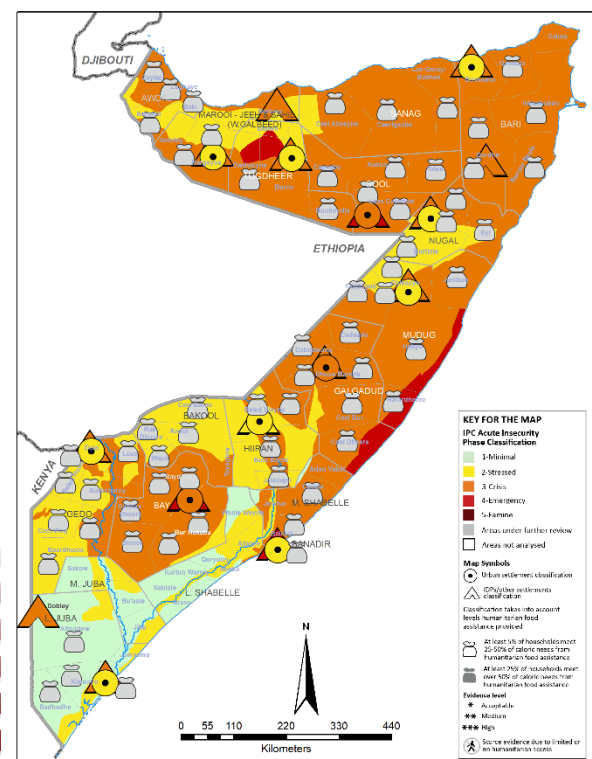


### Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)

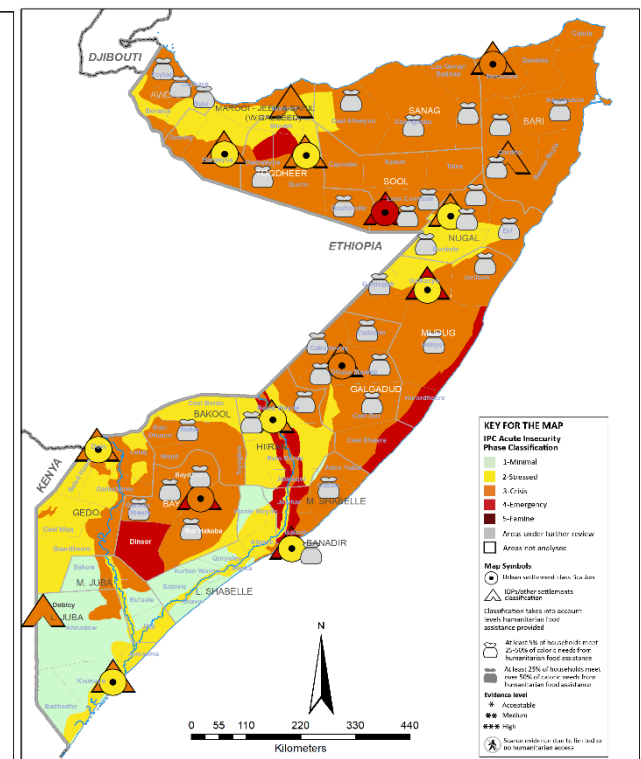


## April 2023 IPC Analysis

### Current (Mar 2023)



### Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)



## January 2023 IPC Analysis

### Jan-Mar 2023

### Apr-Jun 2023

IPC Phase 3 ('000s)

3,529

4,426

IPC Phase 4 ('000s)

1,360

1,860

IPC Phase 5 ('000s)

96

223

IPC 3, 4 & 5 ('000s)

4,985

6,508

## April 2023 IPC Analysis

### Mar 2023

### Apr-Jun 2023

3,702

4,689

1,320

1,854

5

40

5,027

6,583

# Key Messages

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- Overall, levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition remain high in Somalia following the impacts of persistent drought since late 2020. However, the results of the March assessments indicate that more extreme outcomes in the surveyed areas are being mitigated by sustained humanitarian assistance, declining food prices, and access to agricultural and casual labor employment and other income-earning opportunities.
- A national level, approximately 6.6 million people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes through June 2023. Levels of acute food insecurity remain very high in Somalia through at least June 2023, with 39 percent of the total population in need of urgent humanitarian assistance despite the decline in the risk of Famine over the same period.
- The previously estimated total burden of acute malnutrition among children under the age of five years remains valid, with approximately 1.8 million children expected to be acutely malnourished in Somalia from January to December 2023, including 477,700 who are projected to be severely malnourished.
- Sustained provision of scaled-up food and non-food assistance has prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas. However, assistance provision continues to fall short of overall requirements, with millions of Somalis still facing food consumption gaps and acute malnutrition levels remain atypically high.
- To prevent worsening of food insecurity and nutrition outcomes, additional coordinated funding is urgently needed for scaling up and sustaining high levels of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance that includes food security, nutrition, health, and WASH interventions through at least June 2023, and likely through late 2023.
- Identification, registration and targeting of beneficiaries for humanitarian assistance should prioritize new arrivals and inclusion of minority and marginalized groups. Improved humanitarian access and coverage in areas affected by insecurity and conflict is also essential to reach populations in greatest need.
- Providing timely support to poor farmers to take advantage of the ongoing Gu season rainfall is recommended. Support to pastoral livelihoods through vaccination and treatment of their animals would contribute towards a faster recovery.
- In addition to scaled up and sustained humanitarian assistance, complementary recovery and development assistance is required to address the underlying cause of acute food insecurity and malnutrition and rebuild livelihoods.

Note: The 2023 Post Gu seasonal food security and nutrition assessments will be conducted in June/July across Somalia (including the three areas) with IPC analyses planned for August 2023, with results to be disseminated in early September 2023.

# Thank You

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Additional information can be found at:

<https://fsnau.org/>

**Somalia IPC TWG/IPC Core Team Members: FGS Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Health), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, SCI, CARE, REACH, and Nutrition Cluster**

