



Information for better livelihoods

The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)

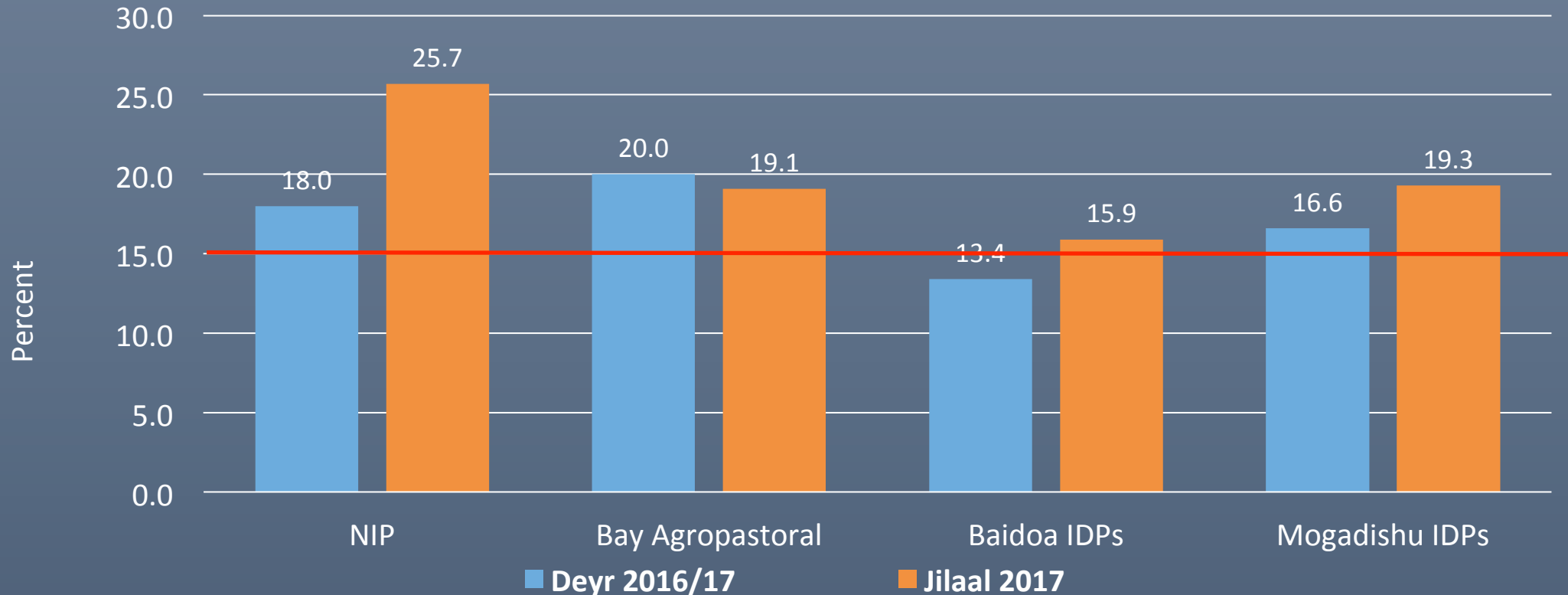
2017 Jilaal Impact Household Survey Results

(April 2017)

Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), Bay Agro-pastoral, Baidoa IDPs and Mogadishu IDPs



Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Trend



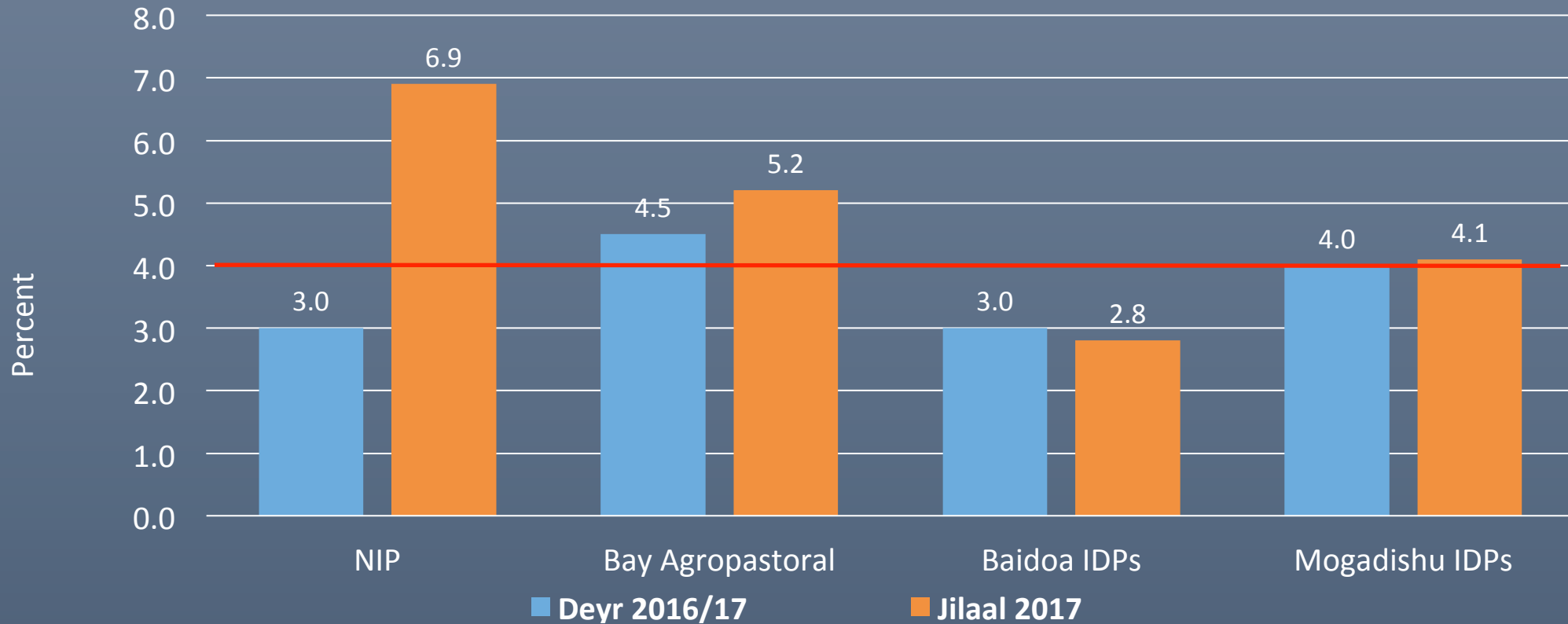
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has increased in Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood zone since Deyr 2016/17. The increase is statistically significant. There has been a slight decline in GAM in rural Bay Agropastoral since Deyr 2016/17 but the change is not significant.

GAM prevalence rates are considered Critical (15-30%) in NIP and rural Bgay during Deyr 2016/17 as well as in Jilaal 2017.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has increased among Baidoa IDPs as well as Mogdishu IDPs since Deyr 2016/17. The increase is statistically significant among IDPs in Baidoa.

Jilaal 2017 GAM prevalence rates are considered Critical (15-30%) in both Baidoa and Mogadishu.

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Trend



Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) has increased in both Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) and rural Bay Agropastoral livelihoods since Deyr 2016/17. The increase in NIP is statistically significant.

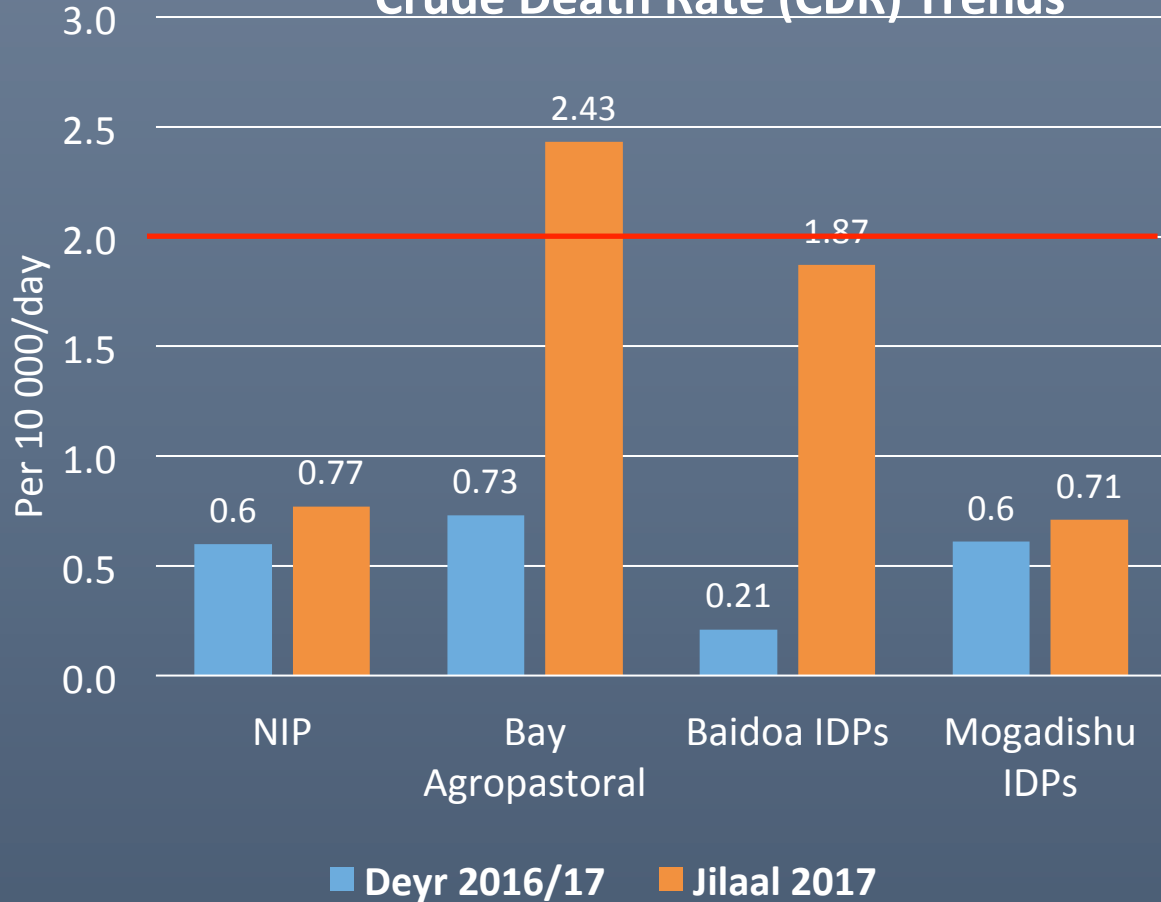
Jilaal 2017 SAM prevalence rates are considered Very Critical (>6%) in NIP and Critical (4-6%) in rural Bgay.

There has been slight changes in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among IDPs in Baidoa and Mogadishu since Deyr 2016/17. However, these changes are not statistically significant.

Both during Deyr 2016/7 and Jilaal 2017, SAM prevalence rates are considered Serious (2.5-4%) in Baidoa IDPs and Critical (4-6%) among Mogadishu IDPs.

Mortality Trends

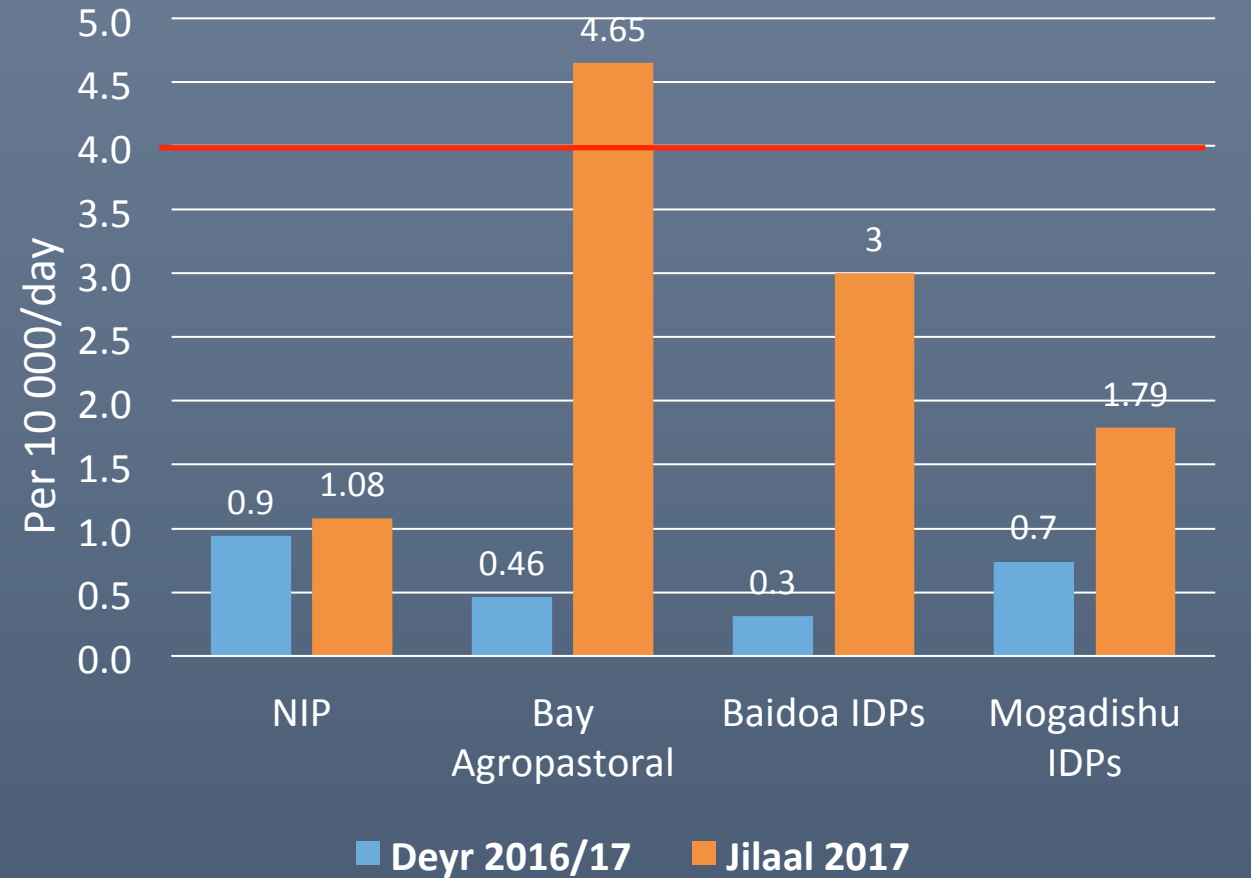
Crude Death Rate (CDR) Trends



Crude Death Rate (CDR) has increased since Deyr 2016/17 and has now crossed the threshold for Famine (>2/10 000/day) in Bay AP

Among IDPs in Baidoa, CDR has increased significantly .

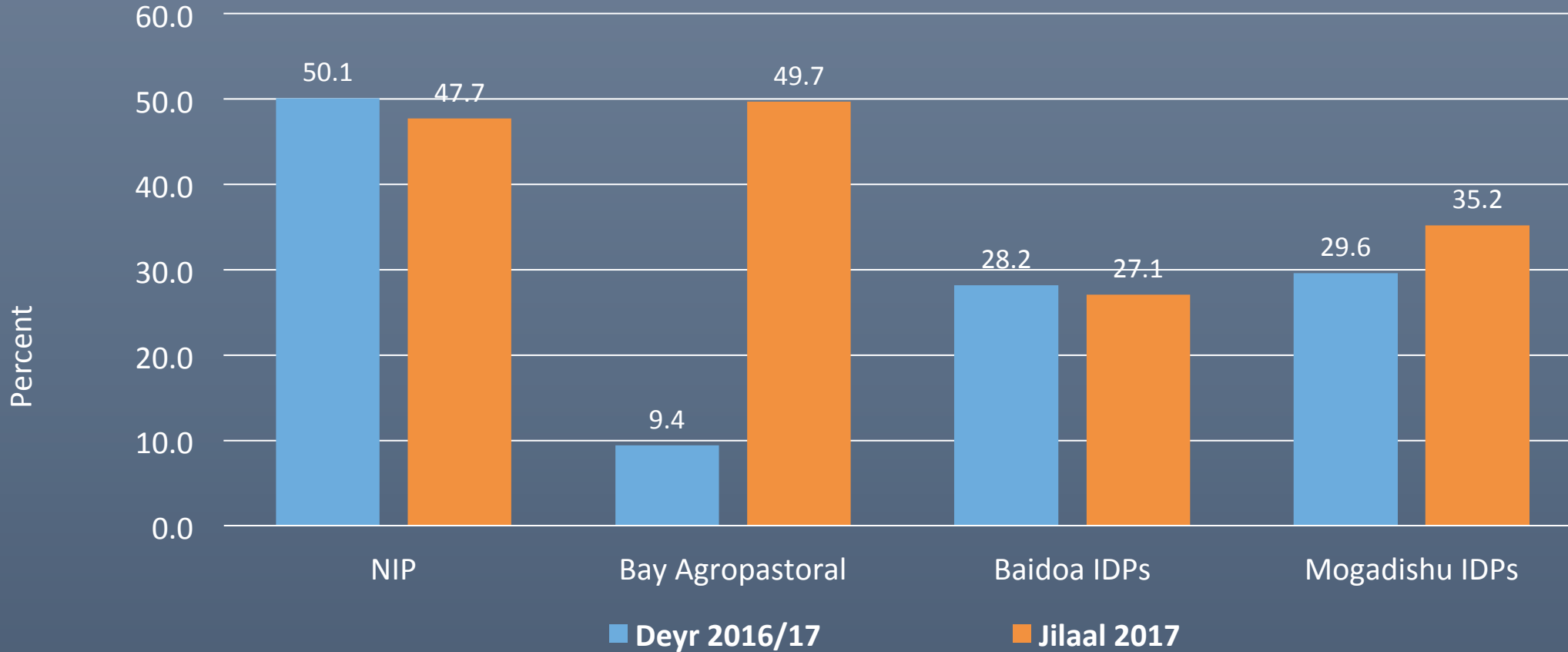
Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) Trends



Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) has increased since Deyr 2016/17 and has now crossed the threshold for Famine (>4/10 000/day) in Bay AP

Among IDPs in Baidoa, U5DR has increased significantly.

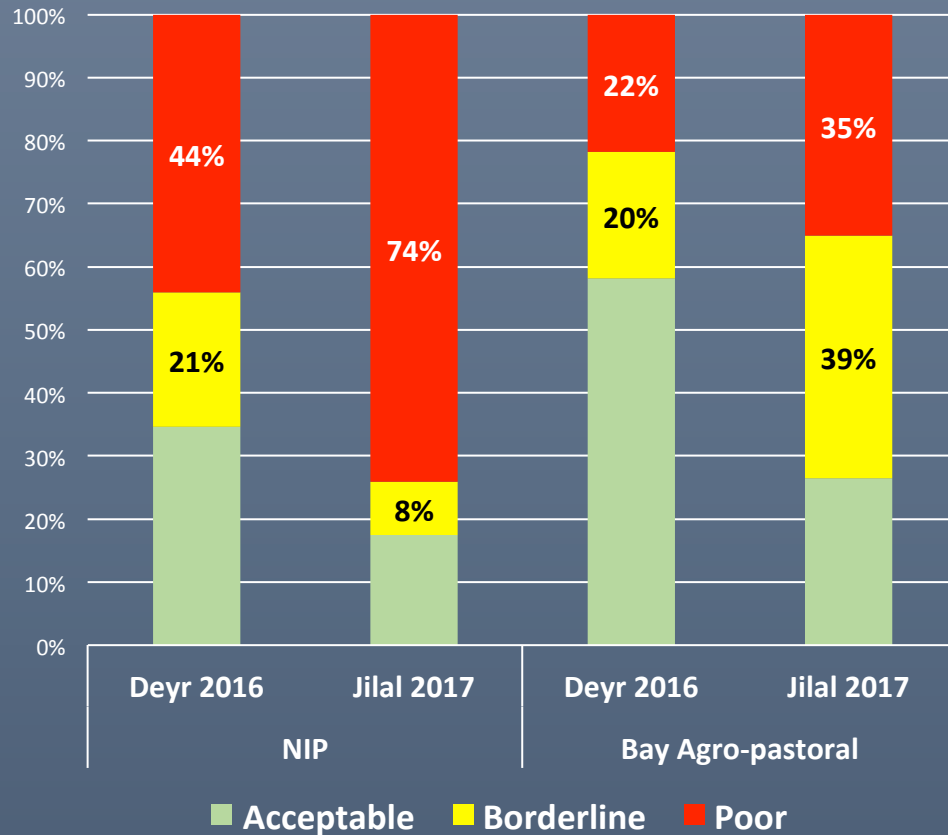
Morbidity Trends



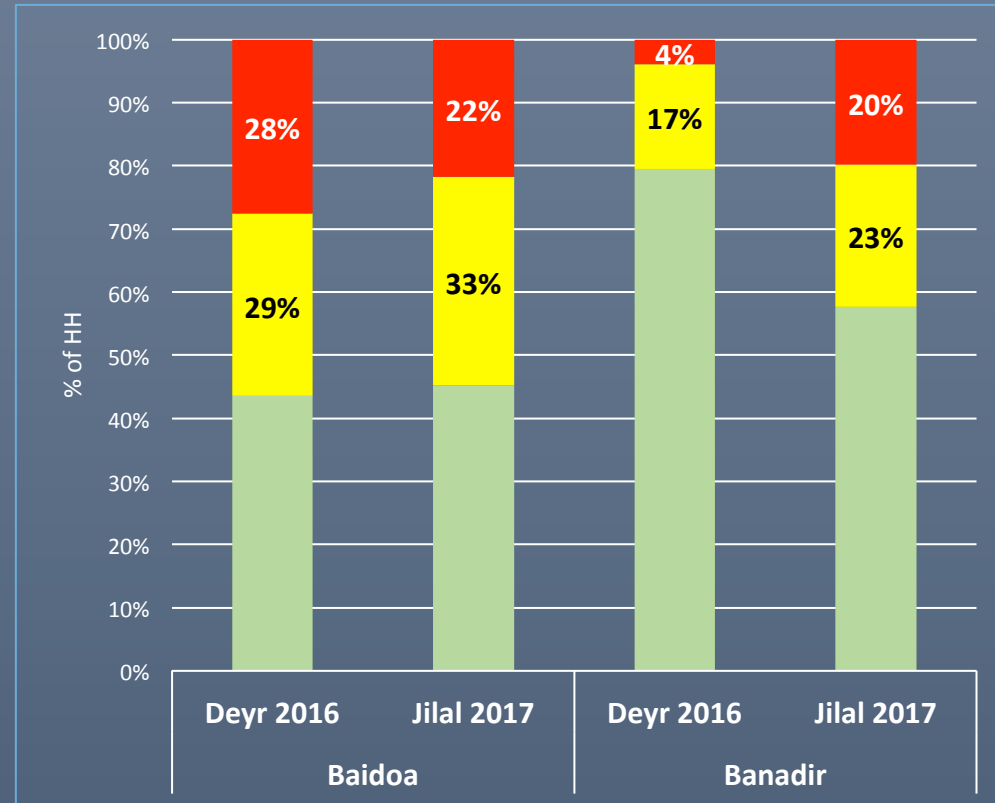
Morbidity remains high in NIP but has increased significantly in Bay AP and are likely contributors to acute malnutrition in both livelihoods.

Morbidity among IDPs in Baidoa and Mogadishu also remain high. One out of four children in Baidoa and one out of three children in Mogadishu were ill in the two weeks prior to the April 2017 survey

Food Consumption Score (FCS) Trend

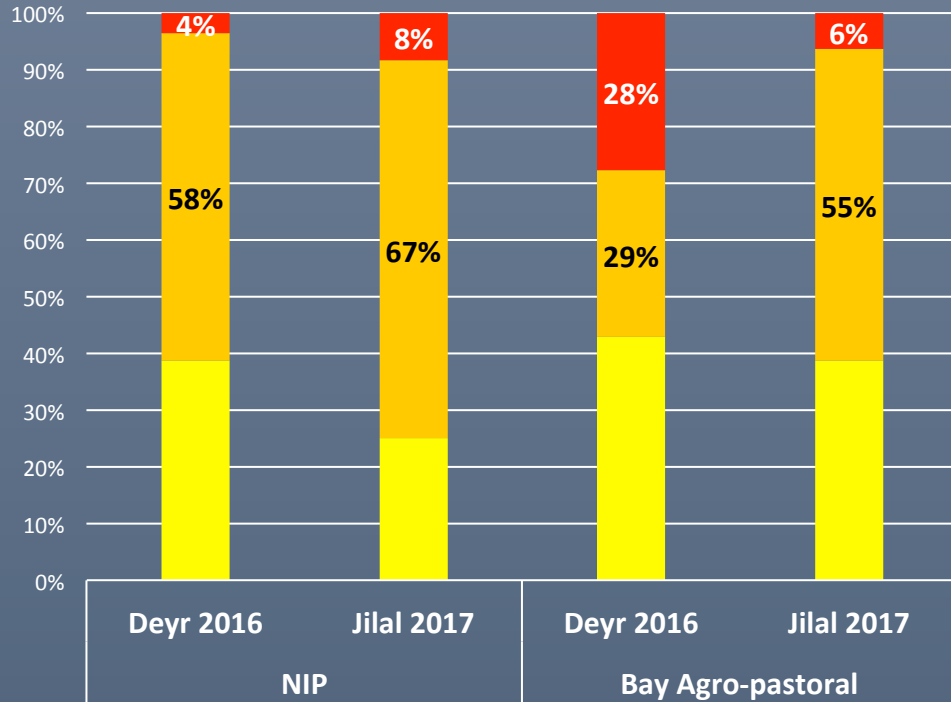


Household food consumption has deteriorated in rural Bay and NIP since Deyr 2016/17. In NIP livelihood, the proportion of households with Poor food consumption has increased from 44 percent to 74 percent while that of Bay Agro-pastoral has increased from 22 percent to 35 percent.



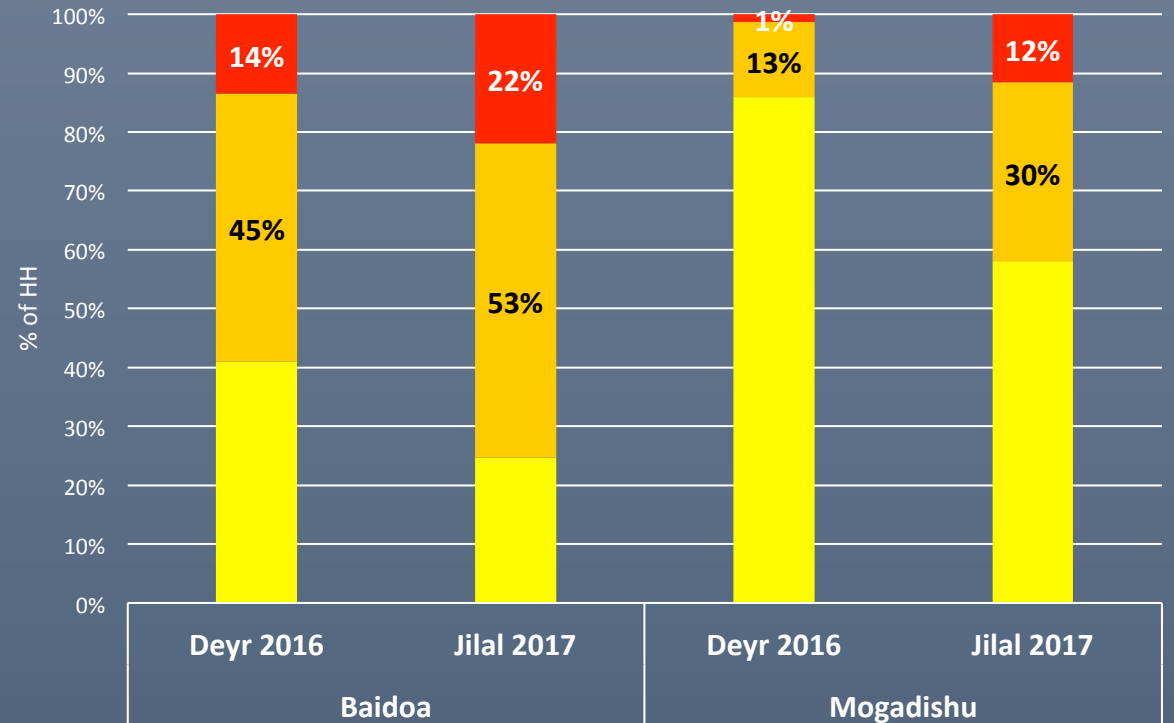
Based on food consumption score, food security situation has deteriorated in Banadir since Deyr 2016 (proportion of households with Poor food consumption has increased from 4 percent to 20).

Household Hunger Scale (HHS) Trend



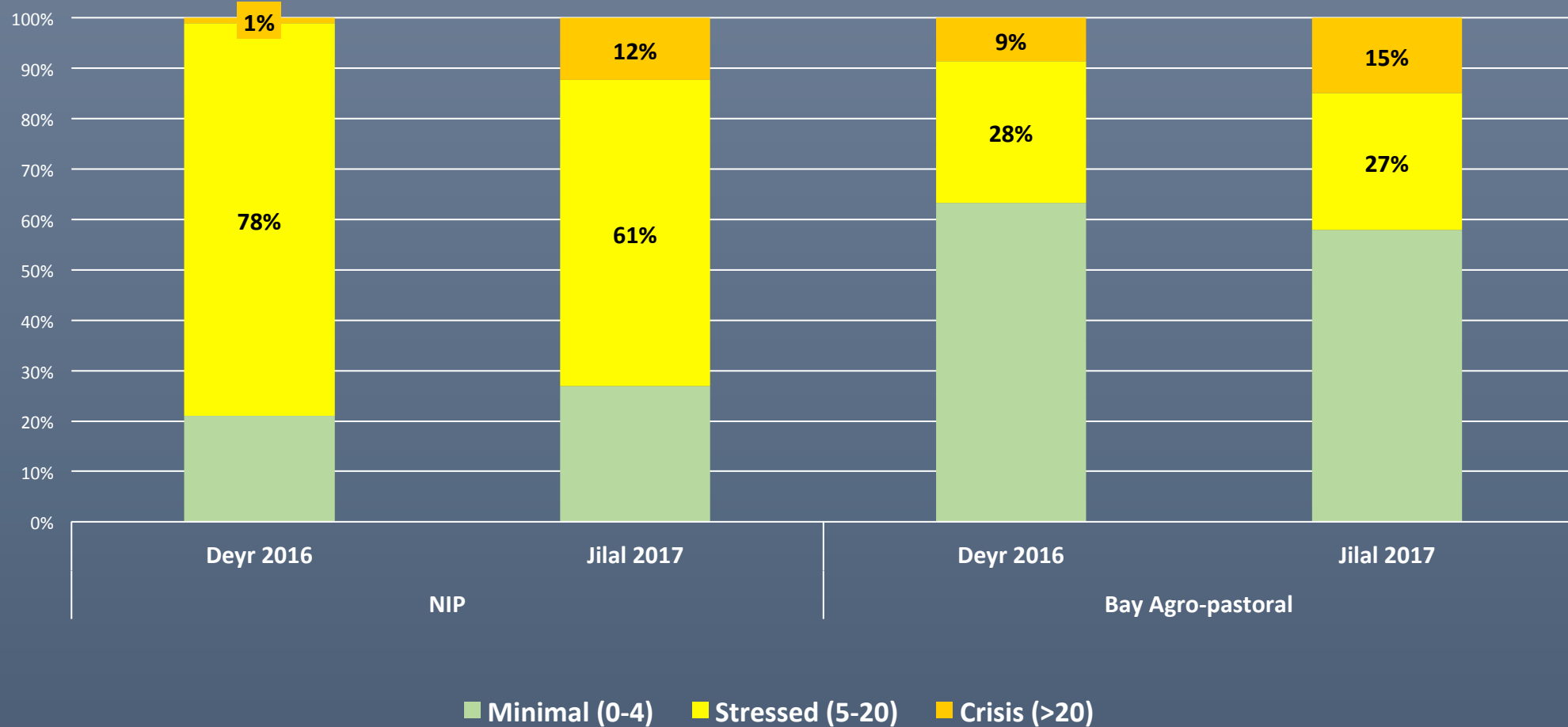
- Severe hunger in the household
- Moderate hunger in the household
- Little to no hunger in the household

More households are now having moderate to severe hunger in Jilal 2017 than in Deyr 2016:
 61% to 75% in NIP
 57% to 61% in Bay rural agropastoral



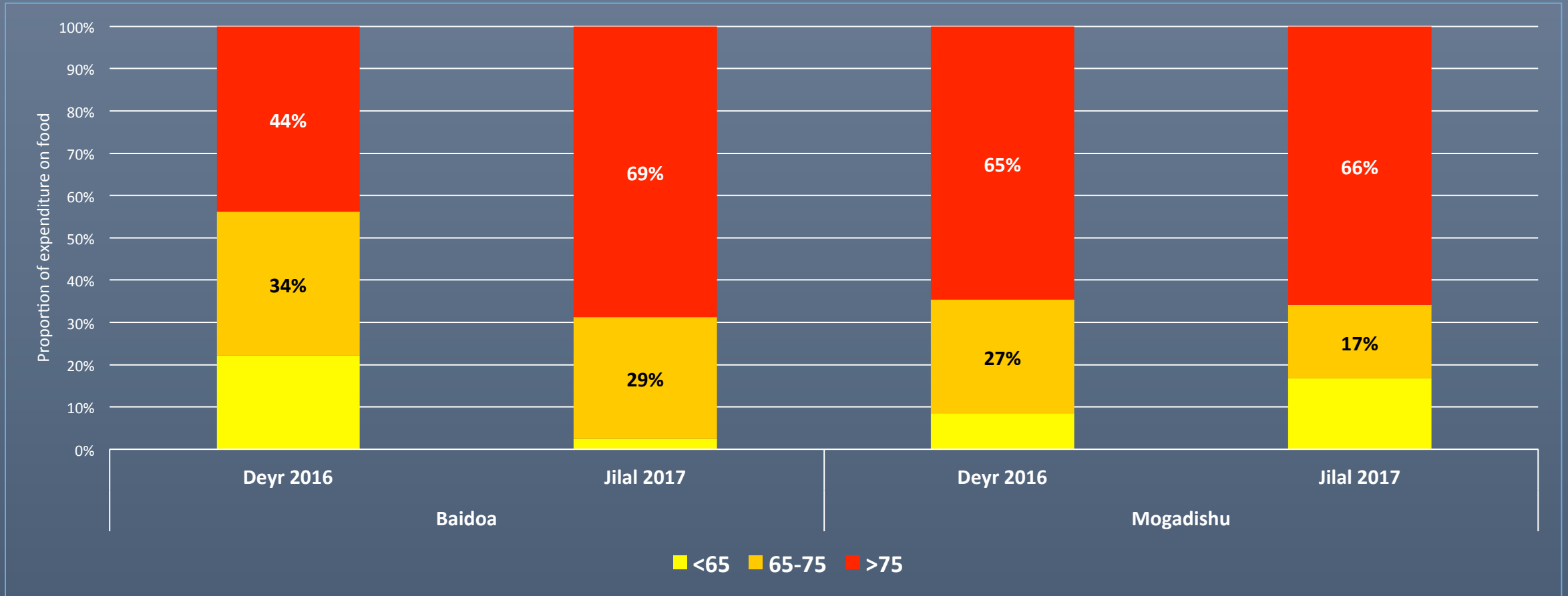
More households experienced Moderate to Severe hunger in Jilal 2017 than in Deyr 2016:
 49% to 75% in Baidoa
 14% to 42% in Mogadishu

Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) – IPC Classification



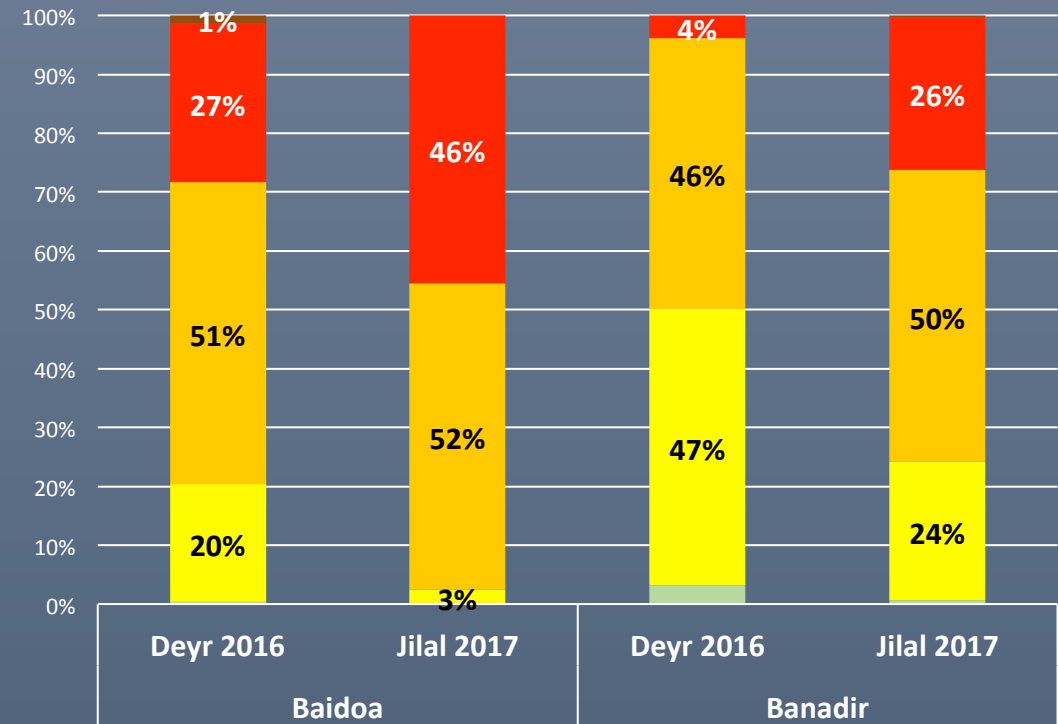
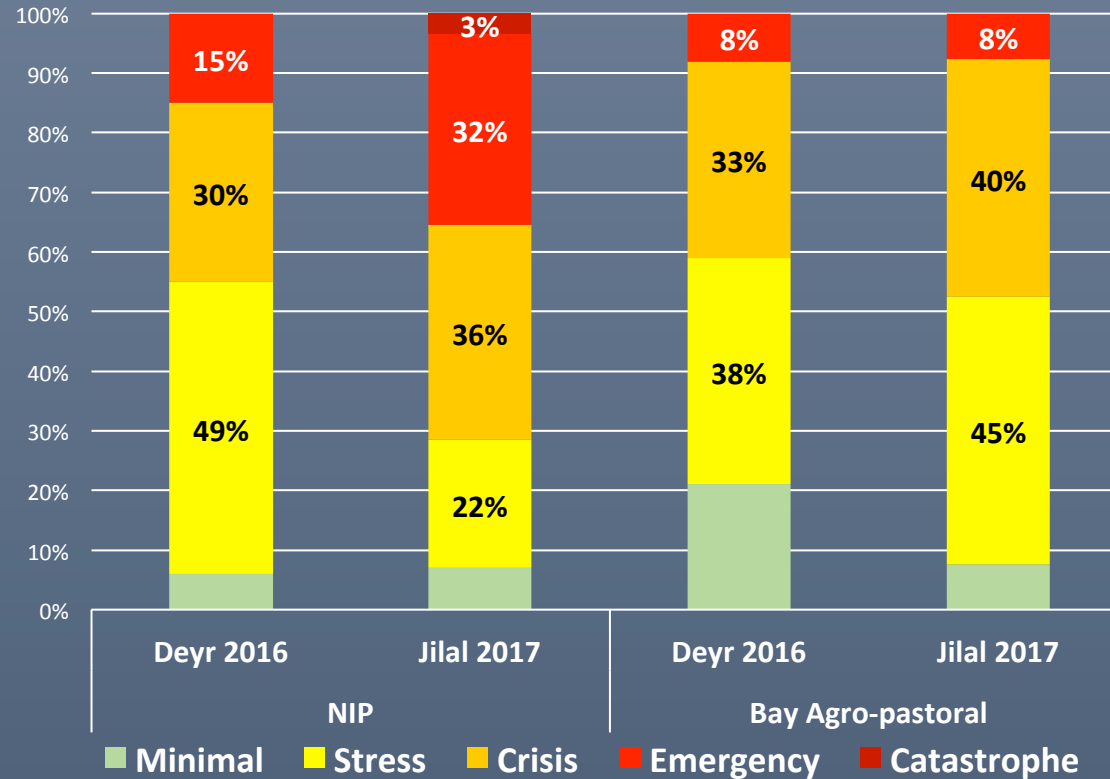
More households are using Moderate (5-20) to Severe (>20) coping strategies compared to Deyr 2016 in both NIP and Bay Agro-pastoral livelihoods.

Household Expenditure on Food



Expenditure on food has increased since Deyr 2016 among IDPs both in Baidoa and Banadir.

IPC Phase Classification Trend Based on Food Consumption



The proportion of households in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) has increased since Deyr 2016/17 in both NIP and Bay Agro-pastoral livelihoods:
 from 45% to 71% in NIP
 from 41% to 48% in Bay rural agropastoral
 In the case of NIP, proportion of households in Emergency or higher has increased from 15% to 35%

The proportion of households in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) has increased since Deyr 2016/17 both in Baidoa and Banadir:
 from 80% to 97% among Baidoa IDPs
 from 50% to 75% among Banadir (Mogadishu) IDPs
 The proportion of households in Emergency or higher has increased from 28% to 46% in Baidoa and from 4 to 26% in Banadir

Access to Humanitarian Assistance (Jan-Mar 2017)

	How many times did you receive cereal food aid or vouchers for food from humanitarian agencies in the last 6 months?			
	Never	Once	Twice	Three times
NIP	23%	38%	29%	10%
Bay Agro-pastoral	89%	9%	3%	0%

	How many times did you receive cash assistance from humanitarian agencies in the last 3 months?			
	Never	Once	Twice	Three times
NIP	67%	21%	9%	2%
Bay Agro-pastoral	79%	19%	1%	0%

Food or Cash Assistance Received?	Never	At least Once
NIP	21%	79%
Bay Agro-pastoral	77%	23%

Proportion of households that reported receiving food assistance is very low in rural Bay (11%) compared to NIP (77%)

Only 1 out of 3 households in NIP and only 1 out of 5 households in Bay rural reported receiving cash assistance

79% of rural households in NIP and 23% of rural households in Bay have received food or cash assistance at least once

	How many times did you receive cereal food aid or vouchers for food from humanitarian agencies in the last 6 months?			
	Never	Once	Twice	Three times
Baidoa	70%	23%	6%	1%
Mogadishu	90%	7%	3%	0%

	How many times did you receive cash assistance from humanitarian agencies in the last 3 months?			
	Never	Once	Twice	Three times
Baidoa	75%	23%	3%	0%
Mogadishu	95%	4%	1%	0%

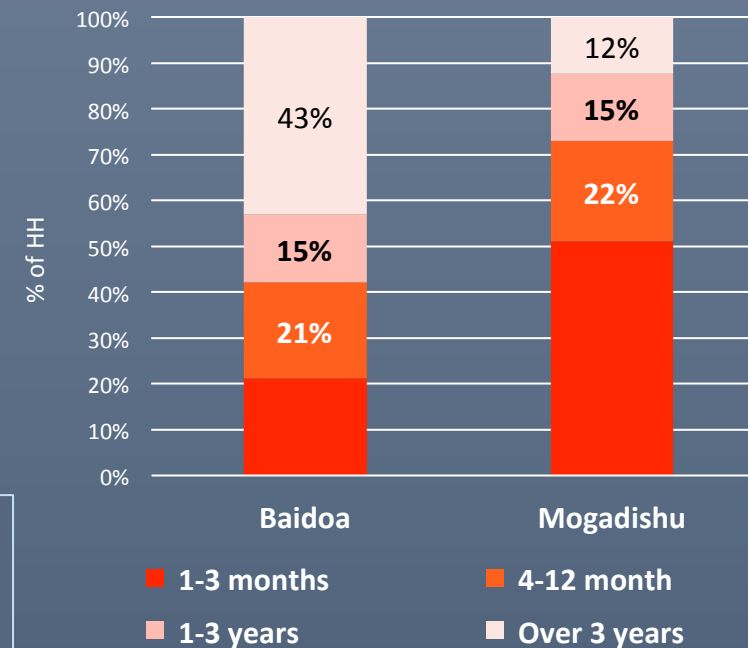
Food or Cash Assistance Received?	Never	At least Once
Baidoa	55%	45%
Mogadishu	87%	13%

Proportion of households that reported receiving food assistance are very low among Mogadishu IDPs (10%) compared to Baidoa IDPs (30%). Similarly, proportion of households that reported receiving cash assistance are very low among Mogadishu IDPs (5%) compared to Baidoa IDPs (25%).

The low food and cash assistance coverage in Mogadishu could be due to the high proportion of new arrivals (51% arrival in past 3 months) and the time it takes to enroll them in assistance programmes.

45% of IDP households in Baidoa and 13% of IDP households in Mogadishu have received food or cash assistance at least once

Population Displacement



There has been significant new arrivals (newly displaced IDPs) in Mogadishu (73%) and Baidoa (42%) over the past 12 months.

Over 50% of IDP households in Mogadishu and 21% of IDP households in Baidoa arrived within the first quarter of 2017

Area Classification Justification Summary

Northern Inland Pastoral (Northwest/Northeast Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		Post Deyr 2016/17 Phase Suggested by Indicator		Post Jilaal 2017 (Jilaal Impact) Phase Suggested by Indicator	
Food Consumption	FCS	46% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	46% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	29% Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	35% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	61% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		75 % Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	rCSI	80% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		73% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Livelihood Change		Accelerated livestock loss: Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		Extreme depletion/liquidation: Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 18.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		GAM: 25.7% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
		SAM: 3.0%		SAM: 6.9%	
		Morbidity: 50.1%		Morbidity: 47.7%	
Mortality	CDR	0.6/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		0.77/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	U5DR	0.94/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		1.08/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	42% received at least once in past six months		77% received at least once in past three months	
	Cash	4% received at least once in past six months		33% received at least once in past three months	
Overall IPC Areas Classification		Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	

Area Classification Justification Summary

Bay Agropastoral (Southern Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		Post Deyr 2016/17 Phase Suggested by Indicator		Post Jilaal 2017 (Jilaal Impact) Phase Suggested by Indicator	
Food Consumption	FCS	22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	41% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	35% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	48% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		61% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	rCSI	37% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		42% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Livelihood Change		Near total harvest loss/distress outmigration Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		Near total harvest loss/massive distress outmigration: Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 20.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		GAM: 19.1% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
		SAM: 4.5%		SAM: 5.2%	
		Morbidity: 9.4%		Morbidity: 49.7%	
Mortality	CDR	0.73/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		2.43/10 000/day Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	
	U5DR	0.46/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)		4.65/10 000/day Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	15% received at least once in past six months		11% received at least once in past six months	
	Cash	10% received at least once in past six months		21% received at least once in past six months	
Overall IPC Areas Classification		Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	

Area Classification Justification Summary

Baidoa IDPs

IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator	
Food Consumption	FCS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	58% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	Food Exp.	44% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	rCSI	65% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Livelihood Change		11% new arrivals in past 3 months Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 13.4% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
		SAM: 3.0%	
		Morbidity: 28.2%	
Mortality	CDR	0.14/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
	U5DR	0.31/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)	
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	14% received at least once in past six months	
	Cash	7% received at least once in past six months	
Overall IPC Areas Classification		Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	

Phase Suggested by Indicator	
22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	46% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
69% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
54% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
21% new arrivals in past 3 months Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
GAM: 15.9% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
SAM: 2.8%	
Morbidity: 27.1%	
1.87/10 000/day Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
3.0/10 000/day Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
30% received at least once in past three months	
25% received at least once in past three months	
Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	

Area Classification Justification Summary

Mogadishu IDPs

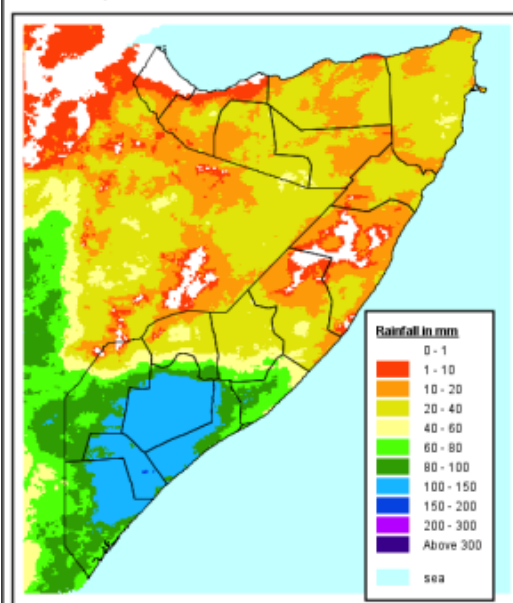
IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator	
Food Consumption	FCS	21% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	50% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	20% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	26% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	39% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		42% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
	Food Exp.	65% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		66% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	rCSI	81% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		48% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Livelihood Change		19.1% new arrivals in past 3 months Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		51% new arrivals in past 3 months Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 16.6% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		GAM: 19.3% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	
		SAM: 4.0%		SAM: 4.1%	
		Morbidity: 29.6%		Morbidity: 35.2%	
Mortality	CDR	0.61/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		0.71/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
	U5DR	0.74/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)		1.79/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	0.4% received at least once in past six months		10% received at least once in past three months	
	Cash	0.7% received at least once in past six months		5% received at least once in past three months	
Overall IPC Areas Classification		Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	

Current Gu Season Rainfall Performance: April 2017

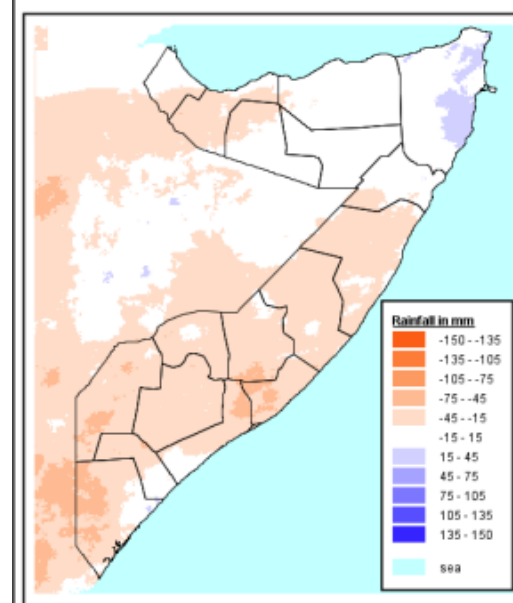
Rainfall in April:

- 10-40 mm in most parts of northwest
- 20-40 mm in most parts of northeast
- 10-20 mm in most parts of central
- 20-40 mm in most parts of Hiran and Bakool
- 60-150 mm in the rest of southern Somalia

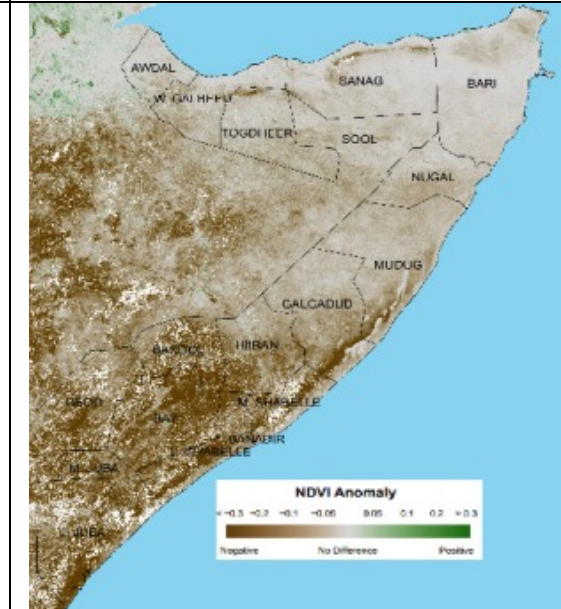
April 2017 Cumulative Rainfall (MM)



April 2017 Cumulative Rainfall Anomaly (MM)



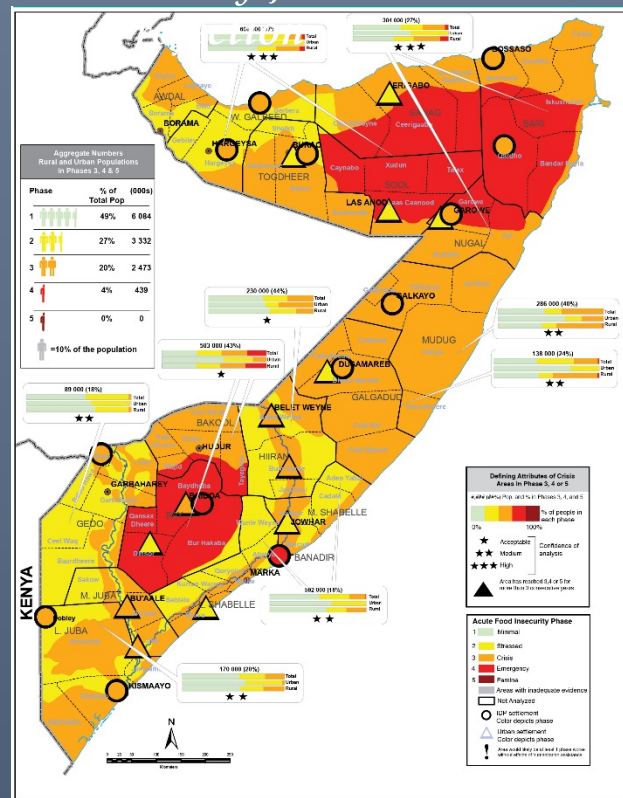
April 2017 3rd Dekad NDVI Anomaly



- 2017 Gu rains were below normal across most parts of central and southern Somalia; the rains were late and the distribution was erratic
- Most of the rains occurred in the last few days of April and early May
- Based on below normal rainfall forecast for the remainder of the season, the Gu harvest is likely to be below normal and improvements in pastoral areas are also likely to be modest and delayed

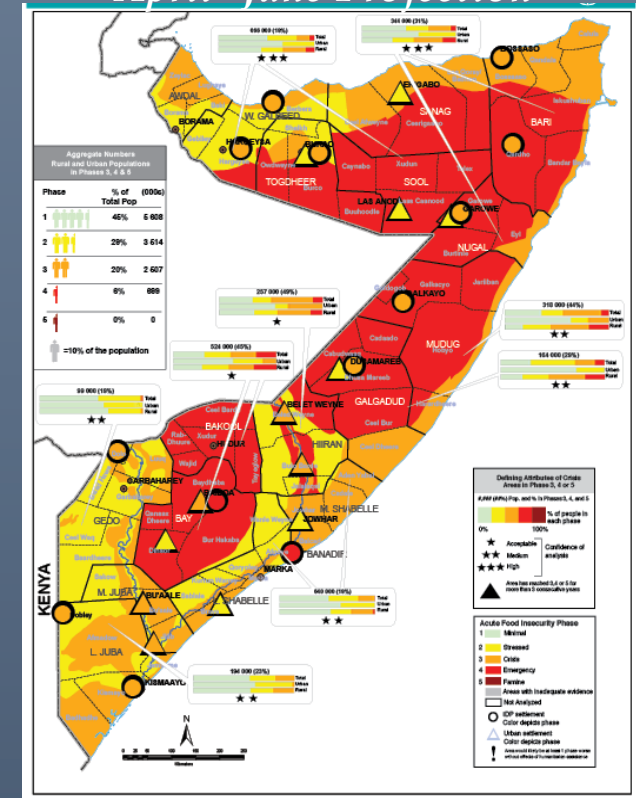
Information for Better Livelihoods

February-June



Number of People in Various IPC Phases:
IPC 3 & 4 (Crisis & Emergency): 2.9 million
IPC 2 (Stressed): 3.3 million
Total # of people in need: 6.2 million

April -June Projection



Number of People in Various IPC Phases:
IPC 3 & 4 (Crisis & Emergency): 3.2 million
IPC 2 (Stressed): 3.5 million
Total # of people in need: 6.7 million

Summary and Conclusions

- Results from integrated nutrition, morality and food security surveys conducted in four worst affected (IPC Phase 4) areas indicate a deterioration of the situation among rural pastoral populations of Sool, Sanaa, Bari, Nugaaland agropastoral populations of Bay Regions and among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Baidoa and Mogadishu.
- Survey results also indicate that levels of acute malnutrition are Critical (15-30% GAM) among rural pastoral populations of Sool, Sanaa, Bari, Nugaal and agropastoral populations of Bay Regions and among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Baidoa and Mogadishu. Mortality has also increased in all of these locations.
- Survey results also indicate increased mortality in all the surveyed areas. For rural parts of Bay region, Crude Death Rates (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were 2.43/10 000/day and 4.65/10 000/day, respectively. While the primary cause of death reported by households in Bay is diarrhea linked to the outbreak and spike of AWD/Cholera in the Region, these death rates exceed the threshold for Famine declaration of 2/10 000/day and 4/10 000/day, respectively.
- Food security assessments conducted in late March by FSNAU and FEWS NET also indicate severe pasture and water shortage and significant loss of livestock in northeastern, central and parts of southern regions, leading to further deterioration of the food insecurity in the affected areas (Hawd Pastoral, Addun Pastoral, Cow Pea Belt of Central and Southern Agropastoral of Hiran and Bakool and Southern Inland Pastoral of Bakool).
- While humanitarian assistance provided in the worst affected areas (IPC Phase 4) may have helped to prevented further deterioration in food security and nutrition outcomes thus far, the observed deterioration calls for scaling up of assistance that reflects the increased needs due to both the deteriorating situation as well as increased needs due to substantial drought related displacement.
- Ongoing efforts aimed at controlling the spread of AWD/cholera should be stepped up and should be integrated with other support interventions.
- Provision of livelihood support is also necessary in order to protect further loss of livestock and ensure that farmers are able to take advantage of the Gu rains to plant crops