

2017 Somalia Post *Gu* Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment: Key Findings

5 September 2017, Nairobi

Technical Partners



FSNAU Funding Agencies

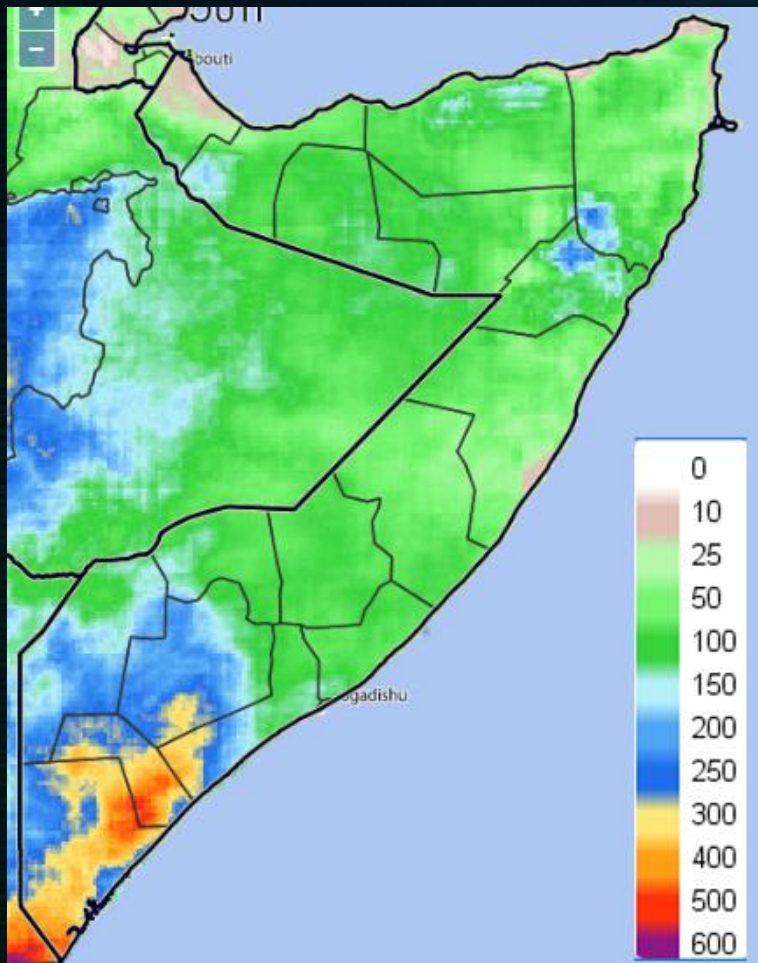


Highlights

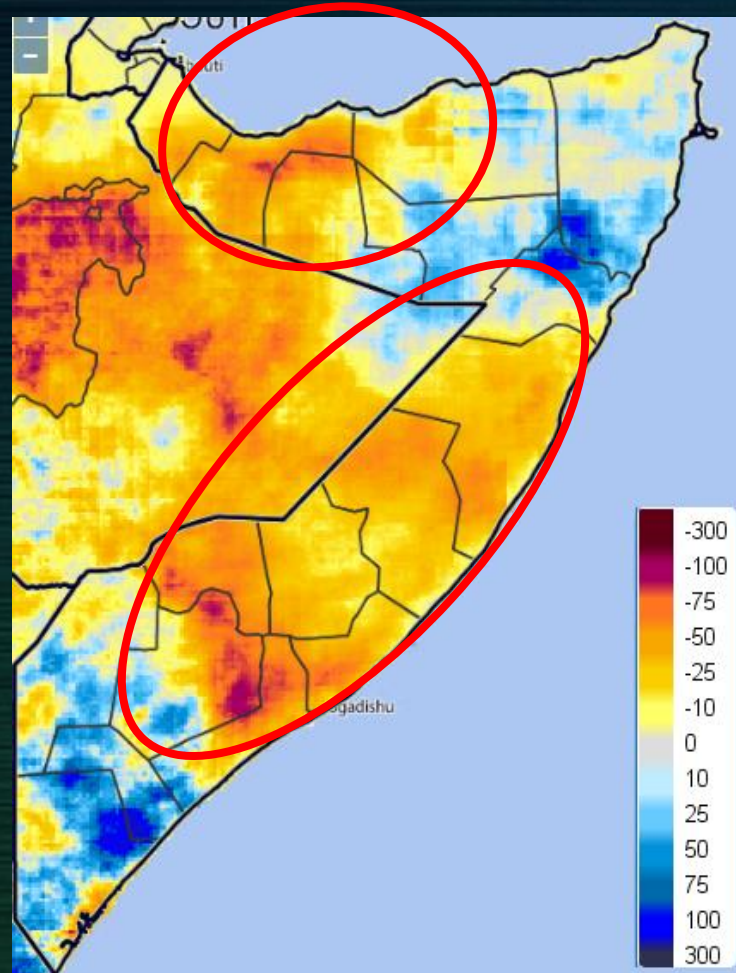
- The 2017 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) rains were below average to poor in most parts of Somalia; 2017 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) rains are expected to be mostly average to below average
- Levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity remain high across Somalia; conditions could have been worse without sustained humanitarian assistance
- An estimated **388 000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including **87 000** who are severely malnourished
- Over **3.1 million** people face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) through December 2017. Approximately **3.1 million** people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 combined) through the end of 2017 to **6.2 million**
- A risk of Famine continues in the worst affected areas

2017 *Gu* (April-June) Rainfall

April-June Rainfall :
Estimated (in MM)



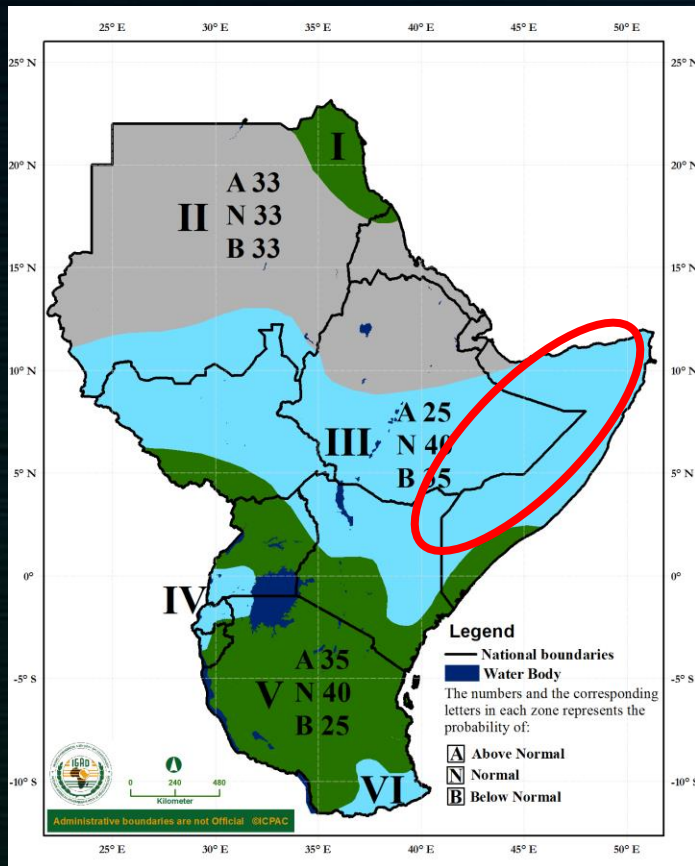
April-June Rainfall:
Deviation from Normal (in MM)



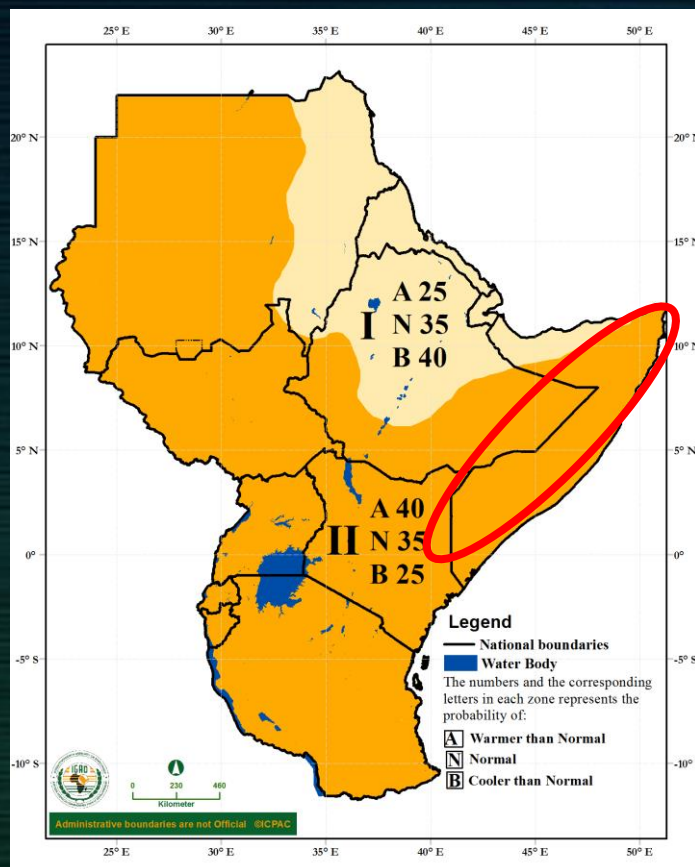
- Late start and early cessation of rains in most regions
- Below average rainfall in northwest, central and adjacent regions of southern Somalia
- Near to above normal rainfall in parts of northeast and southern Somalia

2017 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) Rainfall Forecast

October-December 2017
Rainfall Outlook (probabilities)



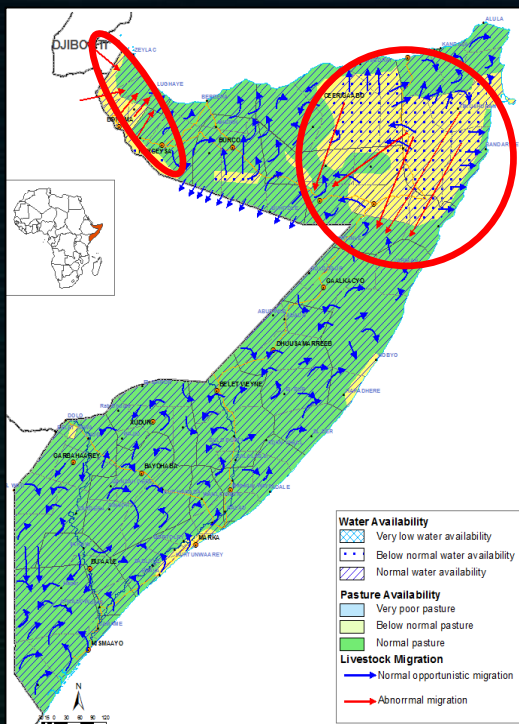
October-December 2017
Temperature Outlook (probabilities)



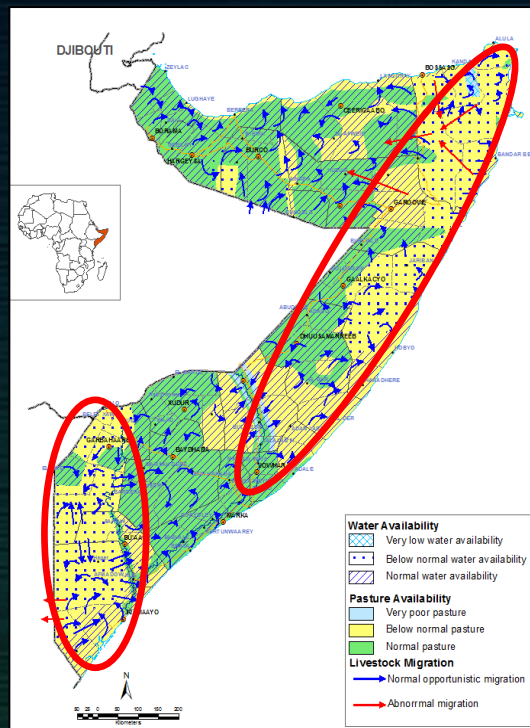
- Most parts of Somalia are expected to receive average to below average rainfall during the forthcoming *deyr* season
- Most regions of the country are expected to have above (warmer) normal mean temperatures during *deyr*

- The combined impact is expected to lead to faster depletion of pasture and water sources and cause moisture stress on crops

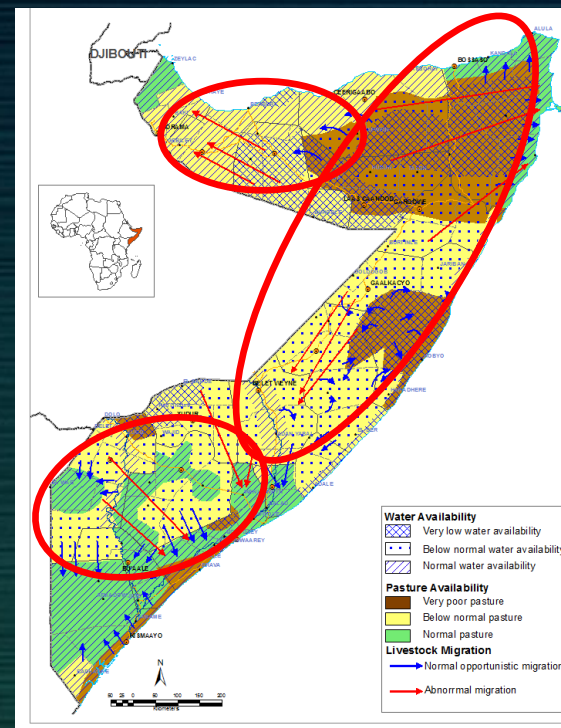
Deyr 2015/16



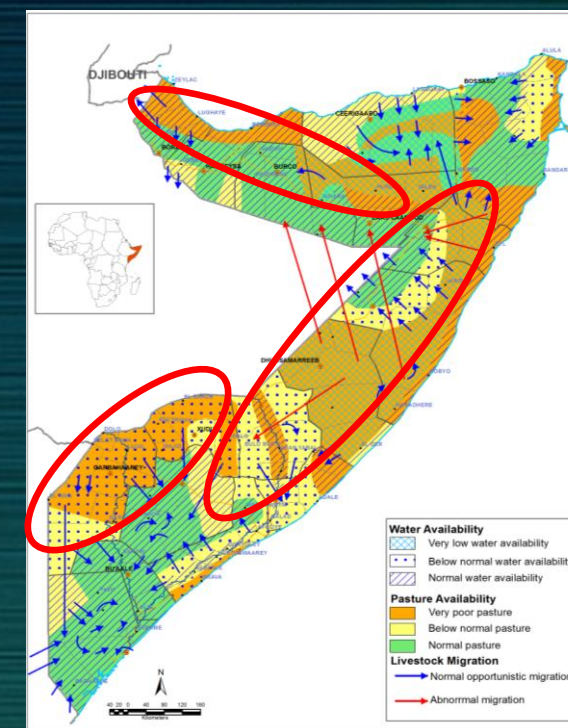
Gu 2016



Deyr 2016/17



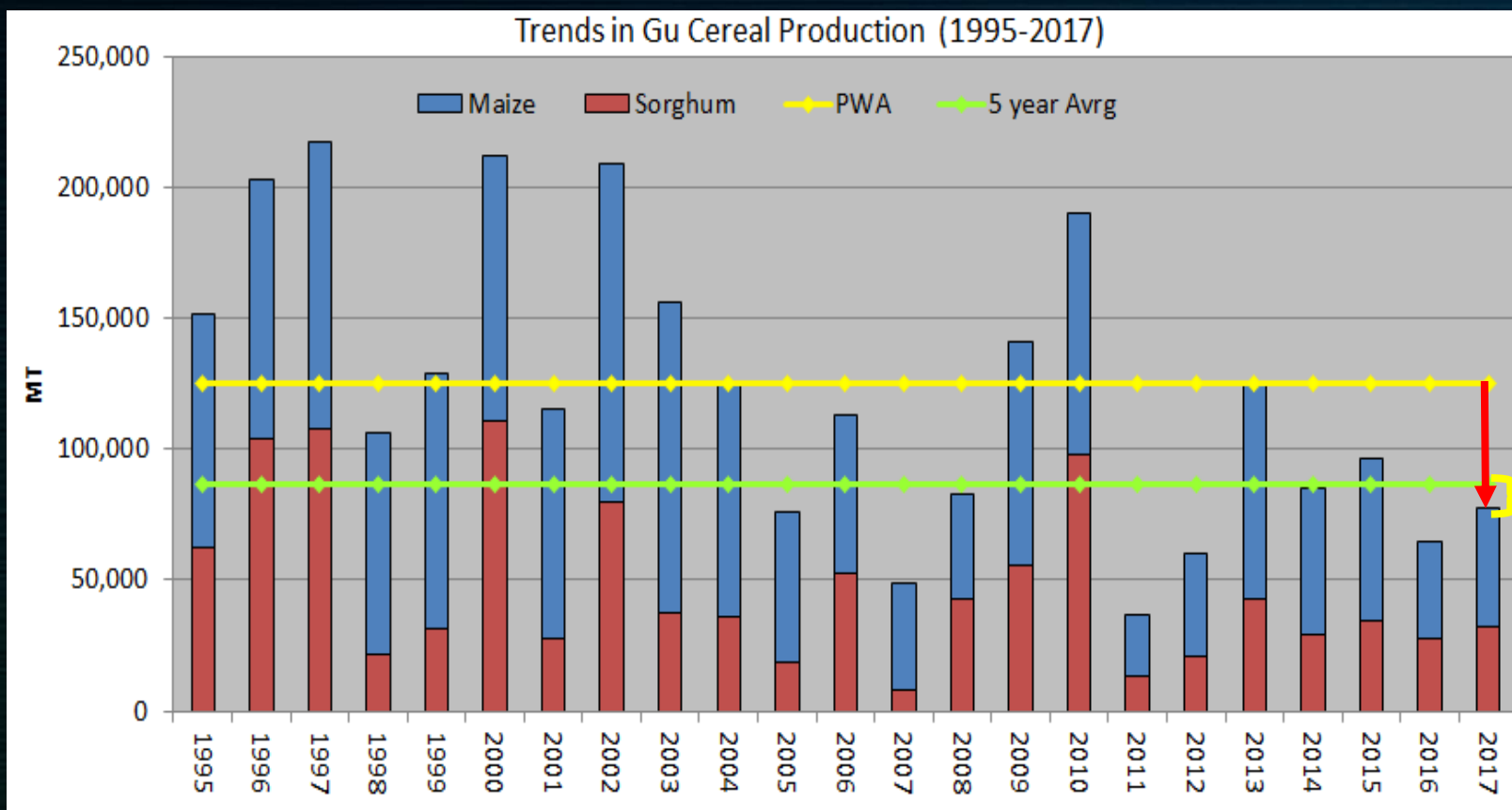
Gu 2017



- Drought conditions persist in several parts of the country
- Severity and geographic coverage of the drought has declined moderately by July 2017

- Intensifying drought conditions in 2016 and *jilaal* 2017 and poor rainfall during *gu* 2017 contributed to substantial livestock losses (decline in herd size), low conception, low births and low milk production in most pastoral livelihoods
- The above situation is expected to persist in most pastoral livelihoods through the end of the year
- Livestock prices have been increasing since April due to a combination of limited availability of saleable animals and increased demand associated with *Ramadan* and *Hajj* (June-September) season

Impact on Crop Production



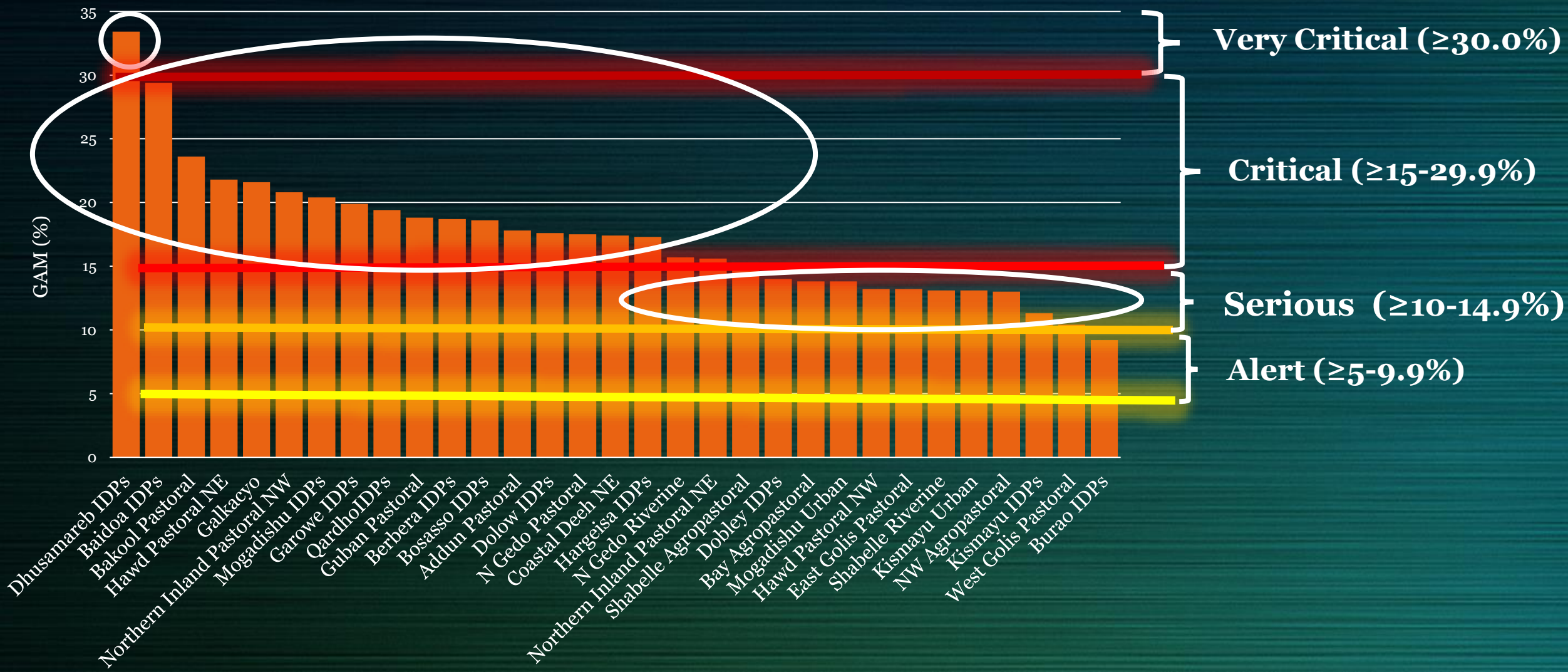
- In southern Somalia which is the breadbasket of the country, the 2017 *gu* cereal production (estimated at **78 400 MT** including **2 400 MT** off-season
- This level of production is **37** percent lower than the long-term average (1995-2016); and **9** percent lower than the five year average (2012-2016)
- In the northwest, 2017 *gu/karan* harvest is estimated at **6 500 MT**, which is **87** percent lower than the average for 2010-2016

- Livestock trade is low, primarily due to the continued impact of drought
- Somali Shilling/Somaliland Shilling depreciated significantly in the north due to increased supply of newly printed local currency notes and low livestock exports
- Prices of maize and sorghum increased significantly; prices remain well above the average for the past five years; cross-border imports increased due to relatively high prices in Somalia
- Prices of imported commodities were generally stable in general but increased modestly in north and central regions
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased significantly due to increases in the cost of the minimum expenditure basket, mainly driven by increasing food prices

- Due to below-average 2017 *gu* production, domestic supply of cereals is expected to be below average
- Maize and sorghum prices are expected to follow seasonal trends, but remain well above the five-year average
- Commercial food imports are expected to increase and prices are expected to remain stable, except in areas affected by devaluation of the local currency
- Livestock prices are likely to improve through September due to increased demand during *Hajj* and will seasonally decline modestly from October to January
- However, livestock prices will likely remain above average levels due to low supply and expected improvement in livestock body conditions during *deyr*

Nutrition Situation in Somalia: Post *Gu* 2017

- Results from 31 nutrition surveys indicate the persistence of high levels of acute malnutrition in several parts of Somalia

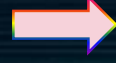


Nutrition Situation Progression

Gu 2016
(Jul 2016)



Deyr 2016/17
(Jan 2017)



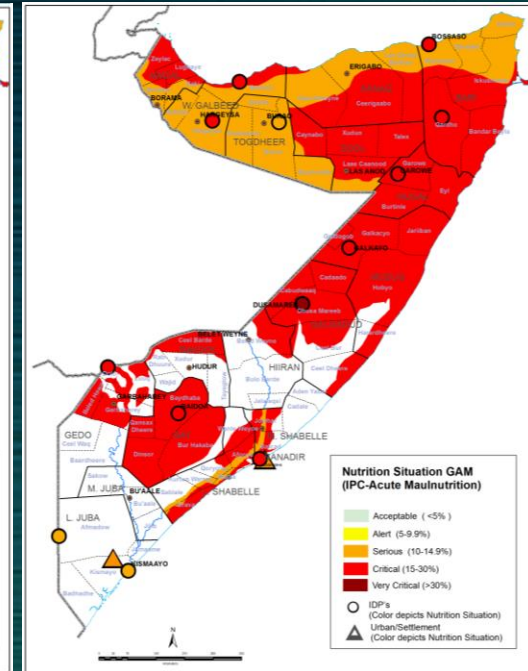
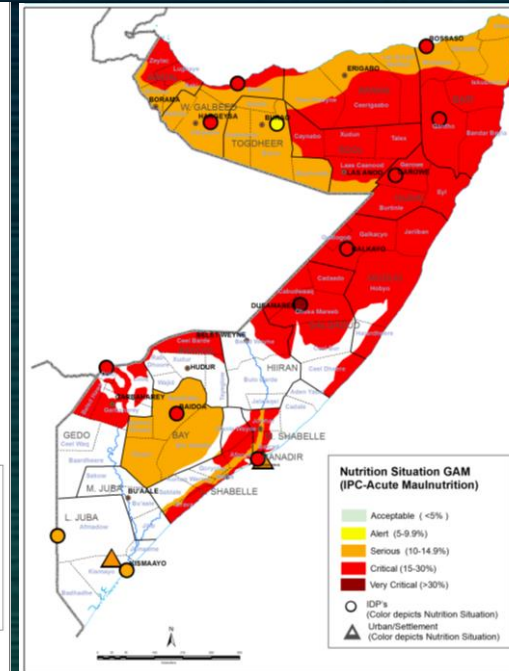
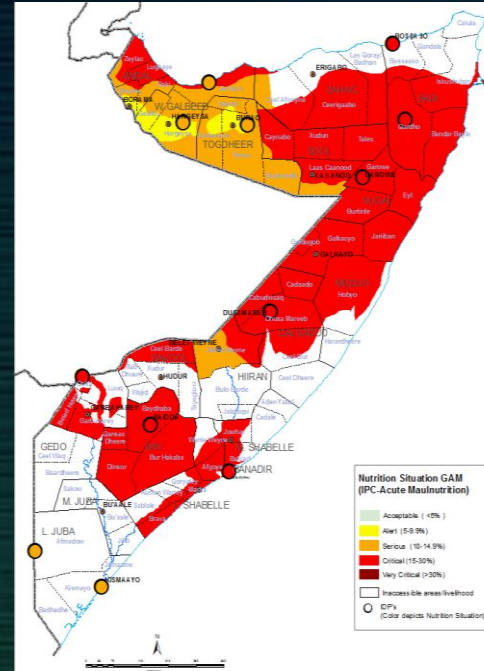
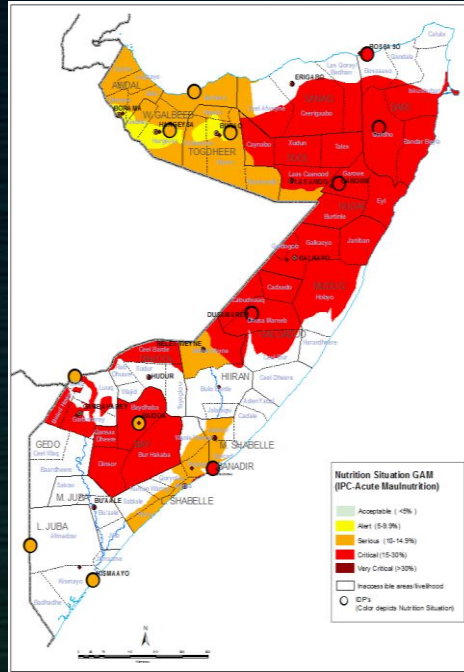
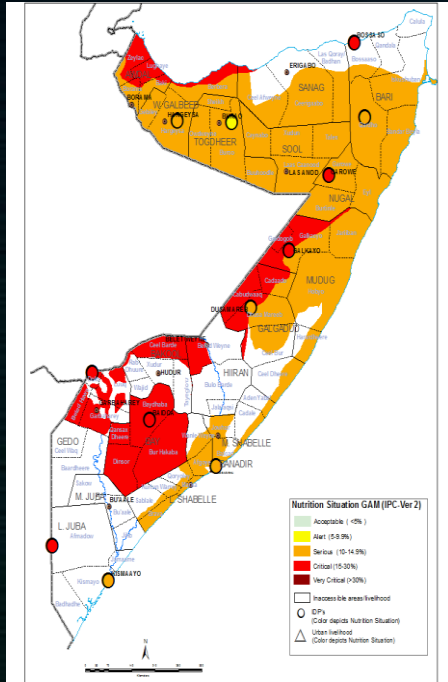
Deyr 2016/17
(Feb-Apr 2017)



Gu 2017
(Jul 2017)

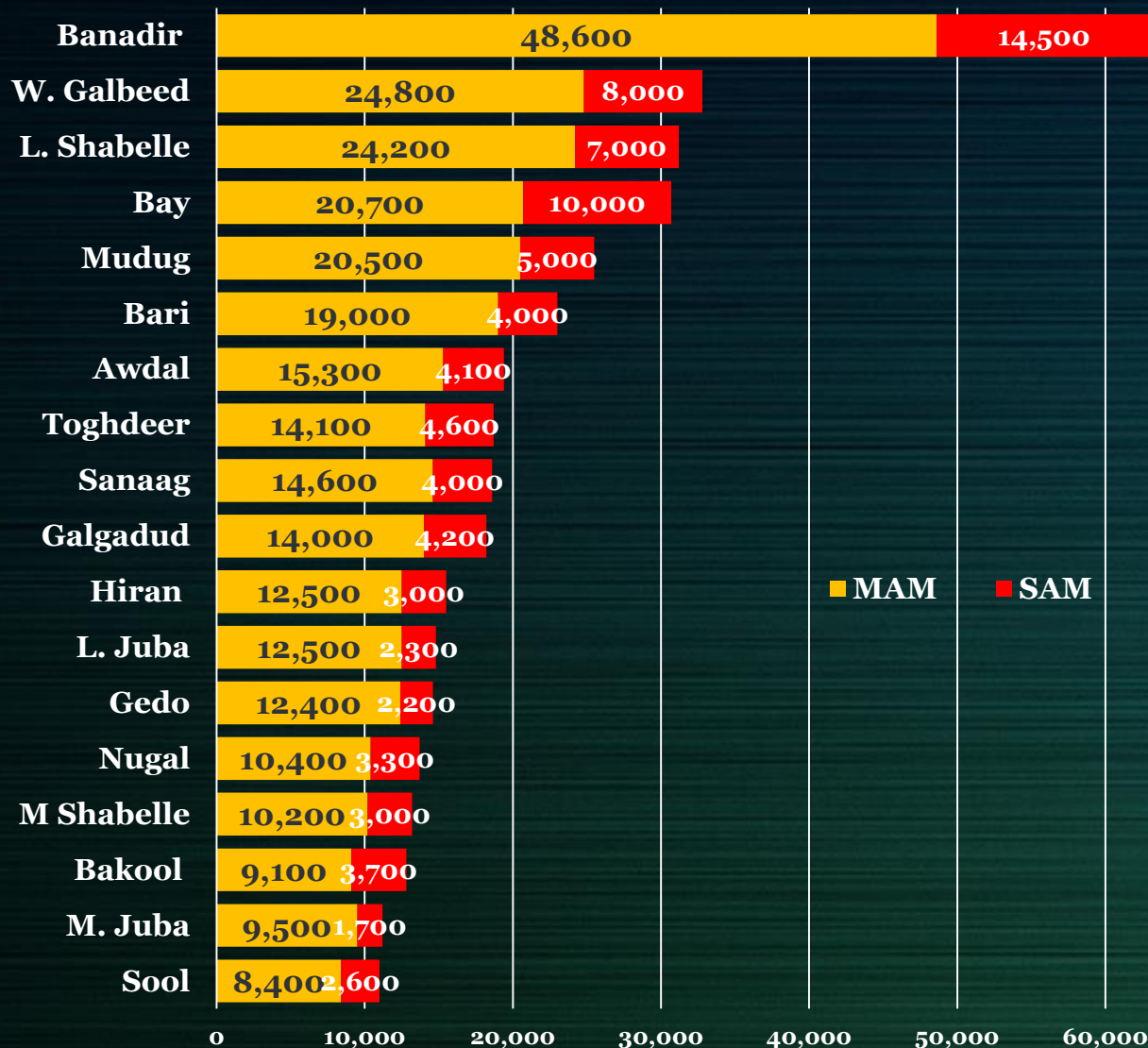


Gu 2017
(Aug-Oct 2017)



- Over the past one year, the nutrition situation in Somalia continued to deteriorate. Food insecurity, morbidity and lack of milk are contributing factors
- At national level, median prevalence of acute malnutrition has deteriorated from Serious in *gu* 2016 (14.5% GAM) to Critical (17.4% GAM) in *gu* 2017

Estimated Number of Acutely Malnourished Children by Region (Based on Prevalence), *Gu* 2017



- Results from 31 nutrition surveys conducted during 2017 *gu* indicate that approximately **388 000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished in June and July 2017 (prevalence). This includes **301 000** moderately malnourished (MAM) and **87 000** severely malnourished (SAM) children.
- There have been increases in GAM cases (**6.4%** from *deyr* 2016/17 and **17 %** from *gu* 2016)
- The increase in SAM cases were significant (**17%** from *deyr* 2016/17 and **35 %** from *gu* 2016)
- Note: For operational, response planning and programming purposes, the acute prevalence estimates shown on the chart need to be translated into estimated acute malnutrition burden which depends on calculating a number of elements but primarily the prevalence, the incidence correction factor and the population figure*

Summary of Key Results of Nutrition and Mortality Surveys Conducted Across Somalia in June-July 2017 (*Gu* 2017)

- Critical to Extremely Critical levels of GAM ($\geq 15\%$) was observed in two-thirds population groups surveyed
- Critical to Extremely Critical levels of SAM ($\geq 4\%$) was observed in one-third of the population groups surveyed
- Critical level of Crude Death Rate (CDR of $>1/10$ 000/day) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR $>2/10$ 000/day) were reported in 5 out of 31 population groups surveyed
- Morbidity rates are high ($>20\%$) in half of the 31 population groups surveyed
- Levels of acute malnutrition, morbidity and mortality are extremely high in some population groups

POPULATION GROUP	GAM	SAM	CDR	U5DR	Morbidity
Guban Pastoral	18.8	3.1	0.92	0.79	20.1
West Golis	10.4	3.0	1.39	1.01	19.8
NW Agropastoral	13.0	3.2	0.81	0.63	17.1
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	17.3	3.0	0.77	0.49	17.7
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	18.7	4.3	0.8	0.65	15.5
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	9.2	1.5	0.85	1.11	25.2
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	20.8	4.7	0.62	0.95	19.7
Hawd Pastoral NW	13.2	3.3	0.69	0.8	9.9
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	18.6	4.5	0.56	0.59	35.0
East Golis	13.4	2.6	1.27	2.28	15.0
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	15.6	2.0	0.23	0.41	22.1
Hawd Pastoral NE	21.8	5.6	0.99	2.09	44.8
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	19.4	3.2	0.43	0.99	55.3
Coastal Deeh NE	17.4	2.8	0.31	0.36	29.7
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	19.9	4.9	0.35	0.75	33.4
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	21.6	4.1	0.06	0	5.7
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	33.4	11.4	0.67	2.19	58.9
Addun Pastoral	18.2	3.6	0.38	1.16	50.9
Shabelle Riverine	13.1	2.7	0.48	1.01	10.8
Shabelle Agropastoral	15.3	3.7	0.3	0.78	35.7
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	13.8	2.8	0.52	0.53	24.7
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	20.4	6.6	1.55	4.61	45.7
Bay Agropastoral	13.8	4.3	1.18	1.72	19.0
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	29.4	10.4	1.62	3.09	40.8
Bakool Pastoral	23.6	6.5	0.43	0.86	9.6
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	17.6	3.1	0.3	1.16	13.3
North Gedo pastoral	17.5	3.2	0.37	1.28	15.9
North Gedo Riverine	15.7	1.8	0.28	0.88	21.5
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	14.0	2.7	0.4	0.39	17.2
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	13.1	2.3	0.45	0.5	34.6
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	11.3	2.2	0.33	0.62	24.5

Key Messages on Nutrition

- Overall, at national level, median prevalence of acute malnutrition has increased from *Serious* (**14.5%**) in *Gu* 2016 to *Critical* (**17.4%**) in *Gu* 2017. Food insecurity, morbidity and lack of milk are contributing factors
- Approximately **388 000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including **87 000** are severely malnourished
- Implementation of multi-sectorial/multi-cluster, integrated responses should be given adequate attention and resources. This should go beyond preventing excess mortality and the treatment of already malnourished children
- Scale up the existing preventive health programs (routine vaccination program and vitamin A supplementation) in south central regions that have shown low levels of coverage of vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination coverage status
- Ongoing nutrition interventions should be sustained and expanded to areas identified with low coverage in order to prevent further deterioration

Rural IPC Area Classification Based on Survey Findings

Livelihood Zone	Food Security	Nutrition	Morbidity	Mortality		Final
	Phase	GAM		CDR	U5DR	Phase
Guban Pastoral	20%	18.8	20.1	0.92	0.79	IPC 4
Northwest Agropastoral	45%	13.0	17.1	0.81	0.63	IPC 3
West Golis Pastoral	55%	10.4	19.8	1.39	0.72	IPC 3
East Golis Pastoral	34%	13.2	15.0	1.27	2.9	IPC 4
Northwest Hawd Pastoral	64%	13.2	9.9	0.69	0.77	IPC 3
Northeast Hawd Pastoral	26%	21.8	44.8	0.99	2.09	IPC 4
Northwest Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP)	77%	20.8	19.7	0.62	0.95	IPC 4
Northeast Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP)	22%	15.6	22.1	0.21	0.37	IPC 2
Coastal Deeh Pastoral	68%	17.4	29.7	0.28	0.32	IPC 2!
Addun Pastoral	46%	17.8	50.9	0.38	1.16	IPC 3
Shabelle Agropastoral	35%	15.3	35.7	0.30	0.78	IPC 3
Shabelle Riverine	39%	13.1	10.8	0.48	1.01	IPC 3
Bay Agropastoral	48%	13.8	19.0	1.18	1.72	IPC 3
Bakool Pastoral	48%	23.6	9.6	0.43	0.86	IPC 3
Gedo Pastoral	33%	17.5	15.9	0.37	1.28	IPC 3
Gedo Riverine	30%	15.7	21.5	0.28	0.88	IPC 3

- Most of the surveyed rural populations are in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)

IDP & Urban IPC Area Classification Based on Survey Findings

Population Group	Food Security Phase	Nutrition GAM	Morbidity	Mortality		Final Phase
				CDR	U5DR	
Hargeisa IDPs	32%	17.3	17.7	0.77	0.49	IPC 3
Berbera IDPs	33%	18.7	15.5	0.8	0.65	IPC 3
Burao IDPs	32%	9.2	25.2	0.85	1.11	IPC 3
Bosasso IDPs	23%	18.6	35.0	0.56	0.59	IPC 3
Qardho IDPs	22%	19.4	55.3	0.43	0.99	IPC 3
Garowe IDPs	74%	19.9	33.4	0.35	0.75	IPC 2!
Galkacyo IDPs	22%	21.6	5.7	0.06	0	IPC 3
Dhusamareb IDPs	40%	33.4	58.9	0.67	2.19	IPC 4
Mogadishu IDPs	37%	20.4	45.7	1.55	4.61	IPC 4
Mogadishu urban	36%	13.8	24.7	0.52	0.53	IPC 3
Baidoa IDPs	35%	29.4	40.8	1.62	3.09	IPC 4
Dolow IDPs	18%*	17.6	13.3	0.3	1.16	IPC 4
Dobley IDPs	55%	14	17.2	0.4	0.39	IPC 3
Kismayu IDPs	54%	11.3	24.5	0.33	0.62	IPC 3
Kismayu Urban	21%	13.1	34.6	0.45	0.5	IPC 3

- Most of the surveyed IDP and Urban populations are in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)

Gu 2016
(Aug-Dec 2016)

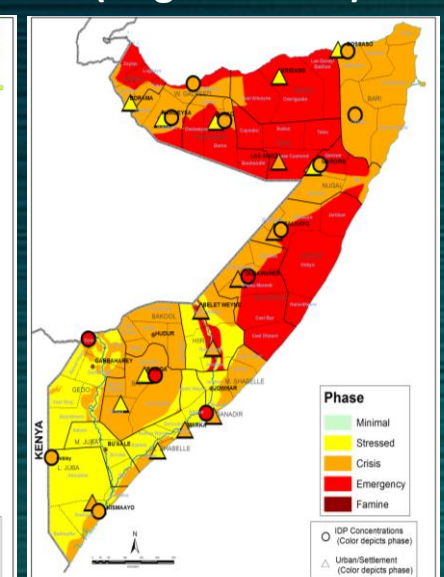
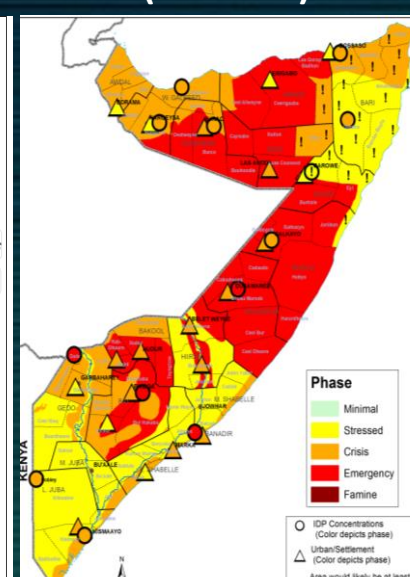
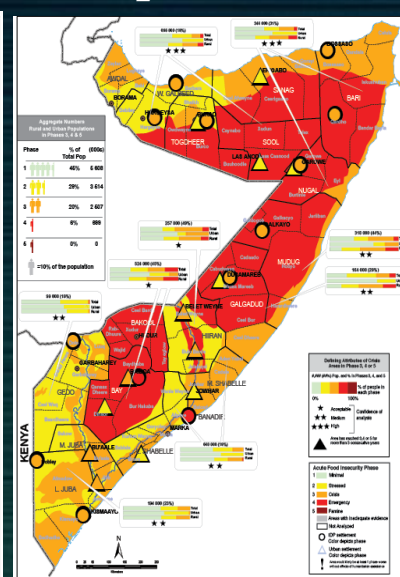
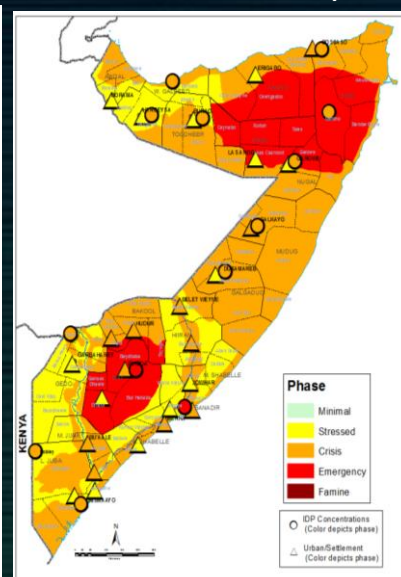
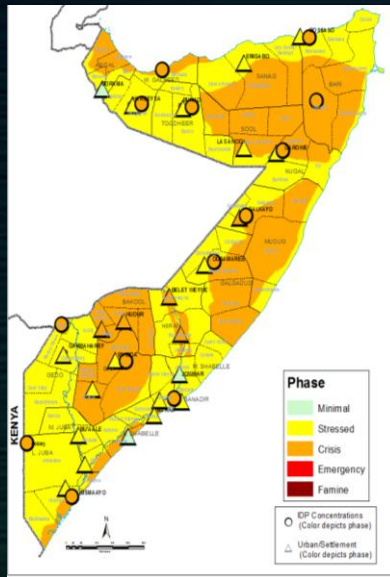
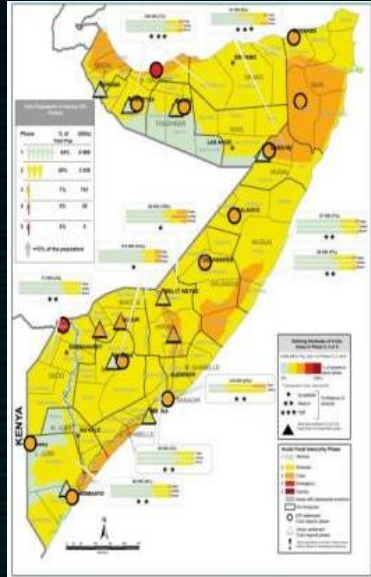
Deyr 2016
(Jan 2017)

Deyr 2016
(Feb-Jun 2017)

Jilaal 2017
(Apr-Jun 2017)

Gu 2017
(Jul 2017)

Gu 2017
(Aug-Dec 2017)



- There has been a continued deterioration of food security conditions in many parts of Somalia over the past one year
- Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions are expected to persist through December 2017. Risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists in the worst affected areas

of Acutely Food Insecure People in Somalia (Post *Gu* 2017)

Current: July 2017 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1,466	995	407	2,964
Crisis (IPC 3)	623	1,371	450	2,543
Emergency (IPC 4)	33	651	182	866
Total in need (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	2,122	3,017	1,039	6,178
Total in Crisis & Emergency	656	2,022	632	3,310
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	20%	61%	19%	100%

- Approximately **6.2 million** people in need, including over **3.3 million** in Crisis & Emergency in July 2017

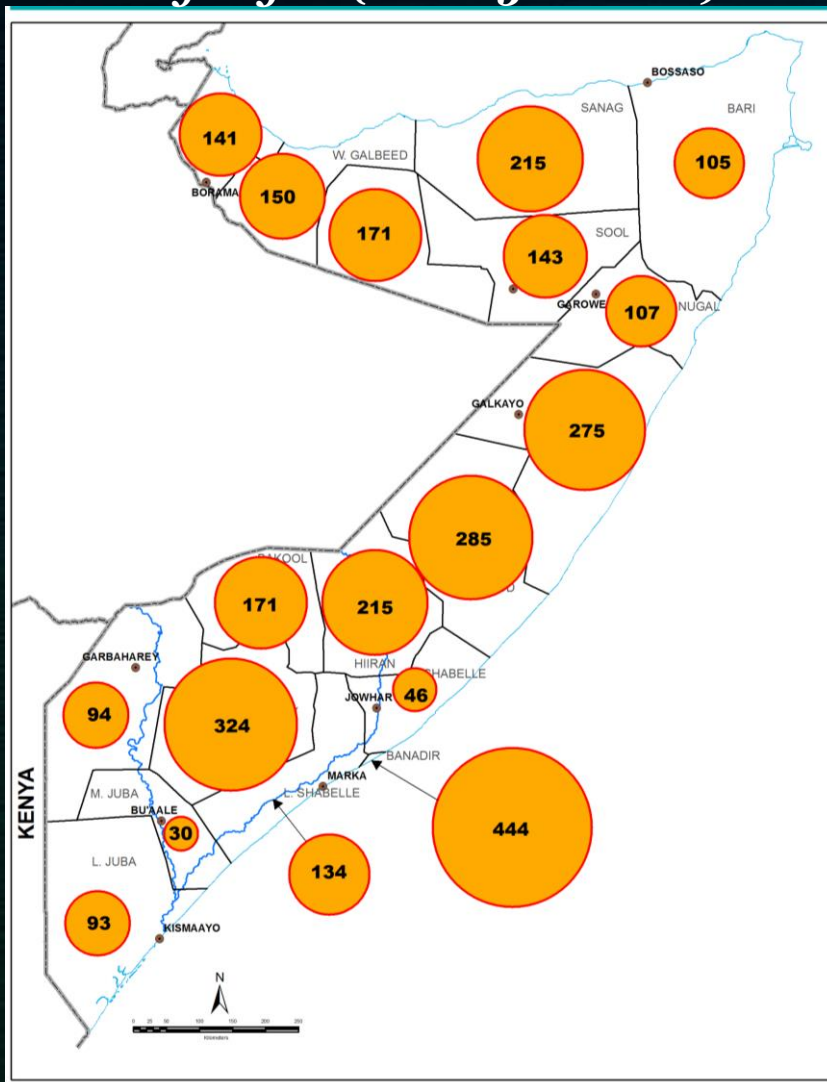
Projection: August- December 2017 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1,524	1,129	435	3,088
Crisis (IPC 3)	552	1,364	425	2,341
Emergency (IPC 4)	29	594	179	802
Total (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	2,105	3,087	1,039	6,231
Crisis & Emergency	581	1,958	604	3,143
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	19%	62%	19%	100%

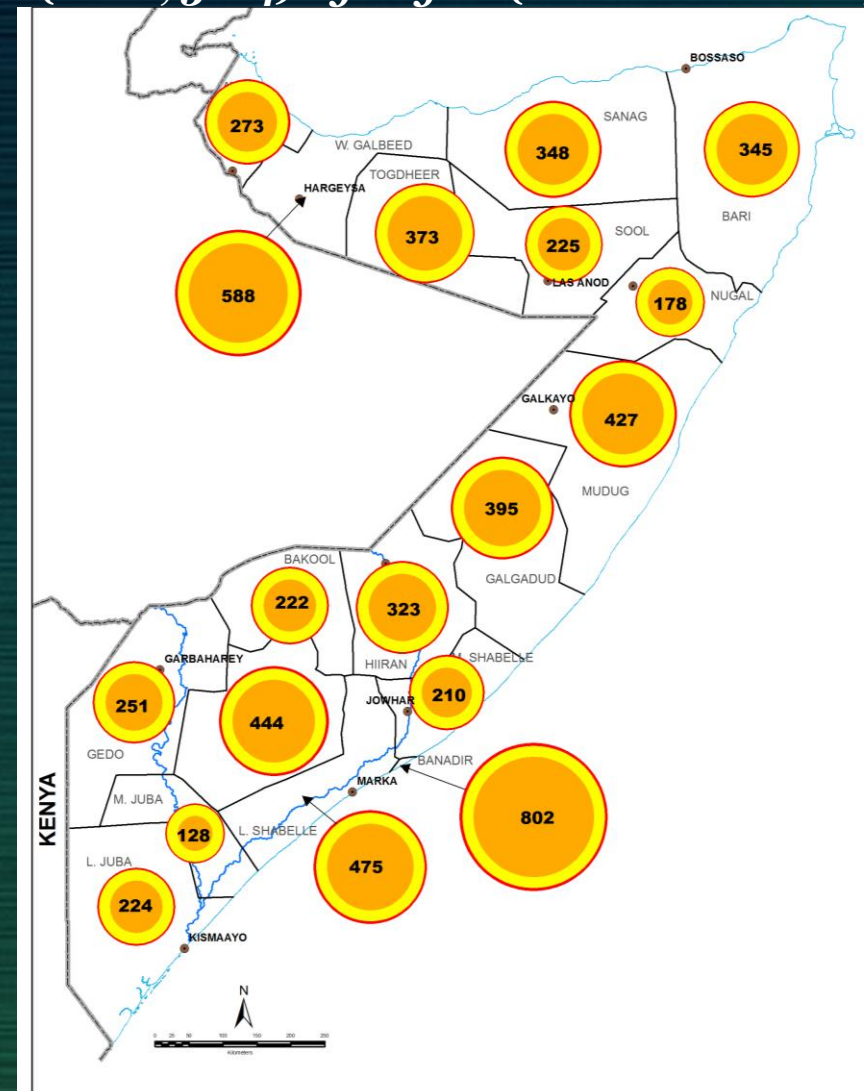
- More than **6.2million** people in need, including over **3.1 million** in Crisis & Emergency through Dec 2017

Acute Food Insecurity by Region (August-December 2017)

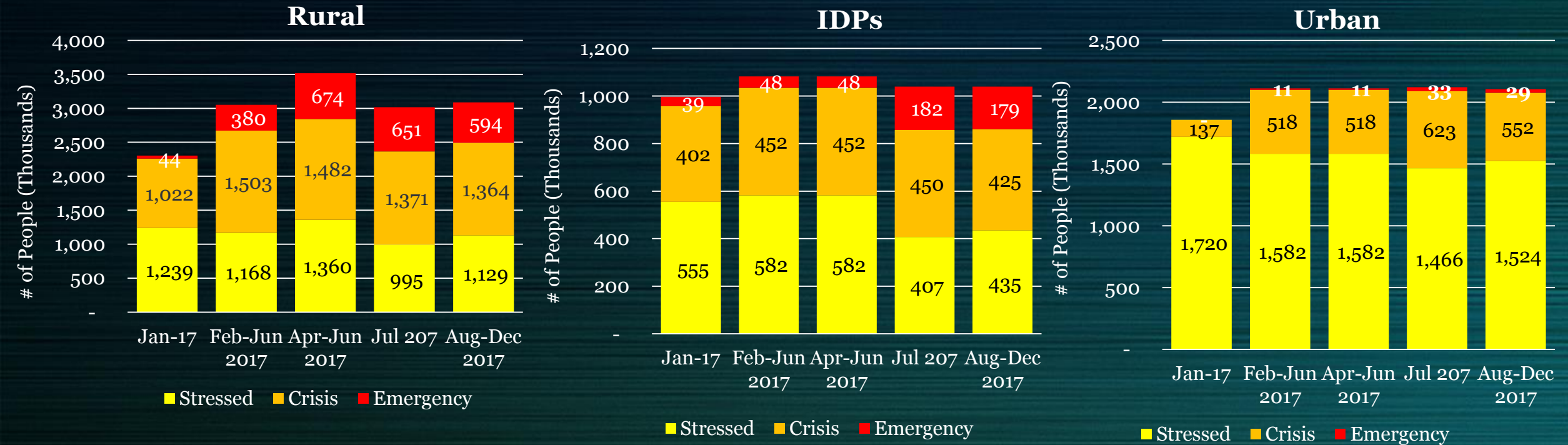
**# of People in Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 & 4)
by Region (Total=3.1 million)**



**# of People in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency
(IPC 2, 3 & 4) by Region (Total=6.2 million)**

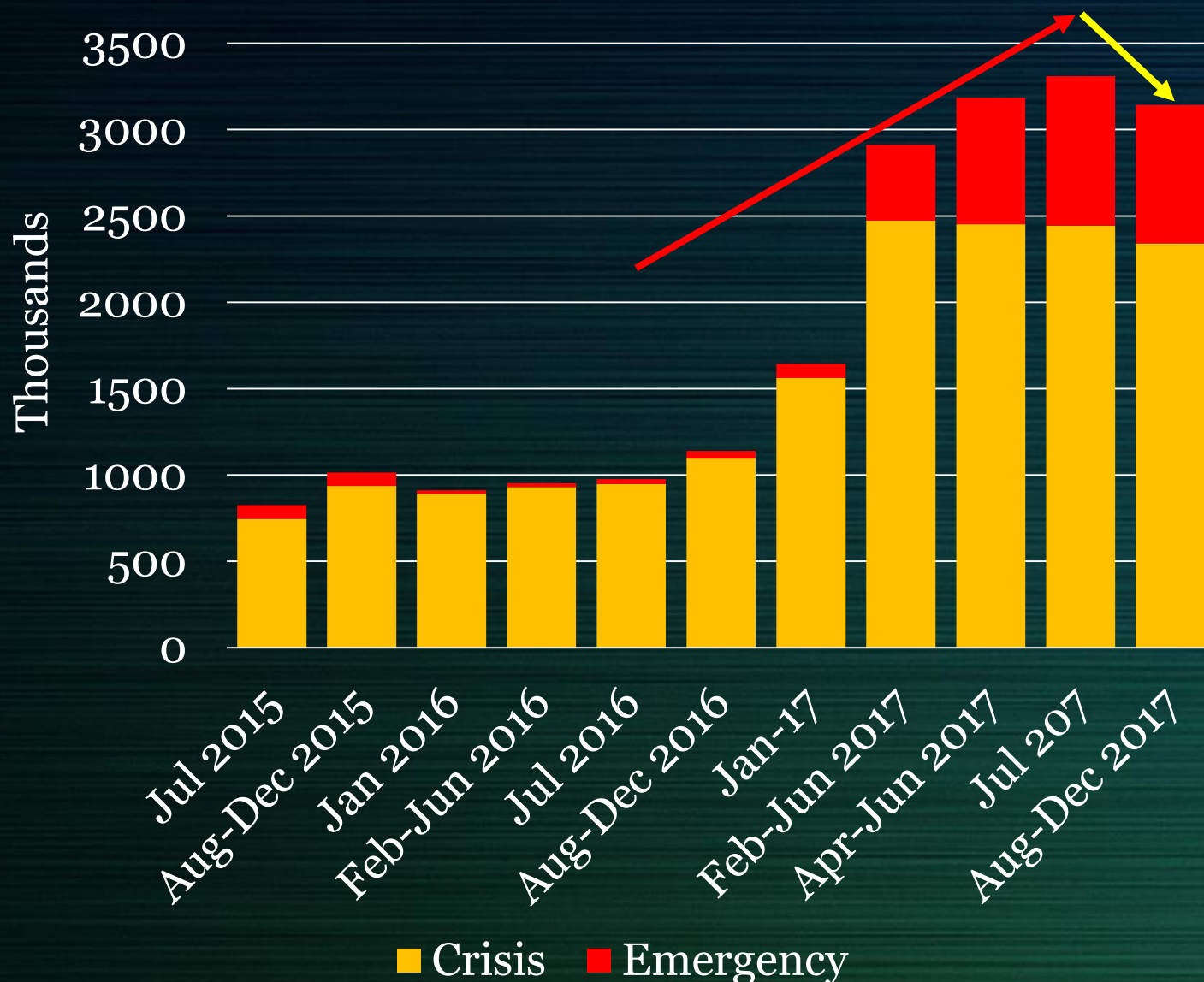


Recent Trends in the Number of Acutely Food Insecure People in Somalia



- Modest decline in overall figures and severity (IPC 3 & 4) in rural areas since Apr-Jun 2017
- Deterioration in severity (IPC 3 & 4) among IDP and Urban populations since Apr-Jun 2017, with slight improvements expected between August to December 2017

Recent Trends in the # of People in Crisis & Emergency in Somalia



- The number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) has been increasing over the past one year
- It reached over **3.3 million** by July 2017
- This figure is expected to decline only modestly to **3.1 million** between August and December 2017

Conclusions and Key Messages

- Levels of acute malnutrition remain high across Somalia. In June/July 2017, an estimated 388 000 children under the age of five across the country were acutely malnourished, including 87 000 who are severely malnourished.
- Levels of acute food insecurity also remain high, with over 3.1 million people across Somalia facing acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through December 2017; both groups (2.3 million in Crisis and 800 000 in Emergency) need urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood protection support
- Additionally, nearly 3.1 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) remain at risk and are vulnerable to shocks and require livelihood protection support
- In total, 6.2 million people (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 combined) across Somalia need food security and livelihood assistance through the end of 2017

Conclusions and Key Messages

- Some of the relative improvement in food security situation is the result of sustained humanitarian assistance in recent months
- Scaled up humanitarian assistance needs to be maintained in order to prevent further deterioration
- Multi-cluster, integrated humanitarian response is needed in areas that have been affected by sustained high levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity
- A risk of Famine continues in the worst affected areas, in a worst-case scenario where there is a significant interruption to current food assistance programs and higher prices further decrease household food access.

Thank you

For additional information, please visit:

www.fsnau.org and www.fews.net/Somalia