

# 2018 Somalia Post *Deyr* Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Key Findings

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# Key Highlights

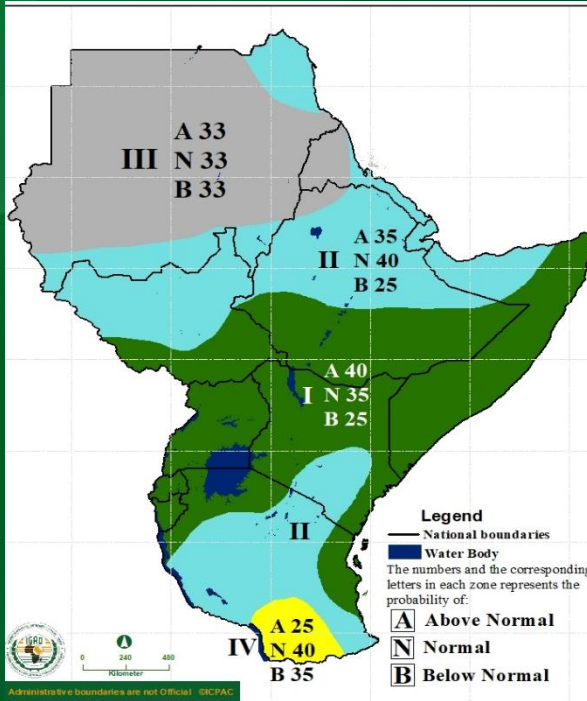
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- Driven by the impacts of below-average *Deyr* seasonal (October to December 2018) rainfall and large-scale destitution and displacement from the 2016/2017 drought and protracted conflict, more than **1.5 million** people in Somalia are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse through mid-2019
- An additional **3.4 million** people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which brings the total number of people in Somalia facing acute food insecurity through mid-2019 to **4.9 million**
- More over, **903 100** children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished in 2019, including **138 200** who are likely to be severely (total acute malnutrition burden)
- As of January, sustained and large-scale humanitarian assistance has prevented worse food security outcomes in many areas
- The forecast average *Gu* (April to June 2019) rains and mostly favorable market conditions are expected to mitigate more severe deterioration in food security conditions through mid-2019
- Populations groups classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse require urgent interventions aimed at reducing food consumption gaps, eradicating acute malnutrition and saving lives. Livelihood support is also required for people categorized as Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher)

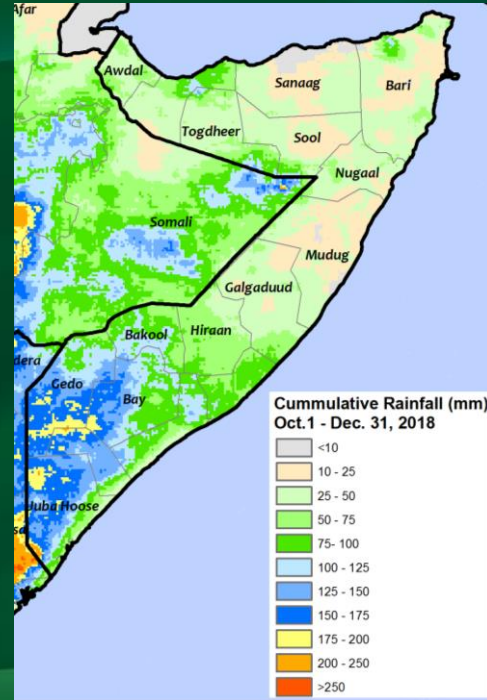


# 2018 *Deyr* Seasonal Rainfall Performance

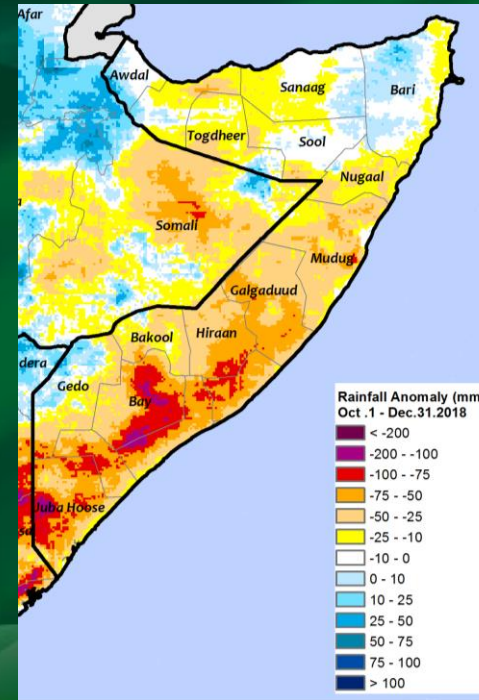
GHACOF50 Rainfall  
Forecast Probabilities in %  
2018 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)



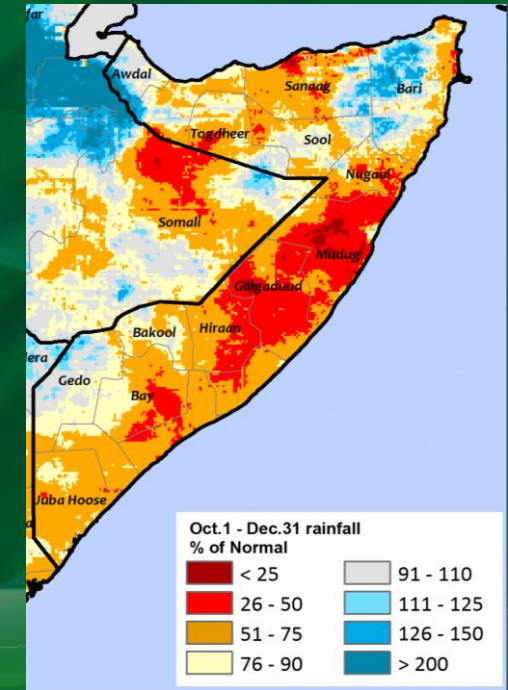
Cumulative Seasonal  
Rainfall in MM  
2018 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)



CHIRPS Seasonal Rainfall  
Deviation from Average  
in MM, 2018 *Deyr*



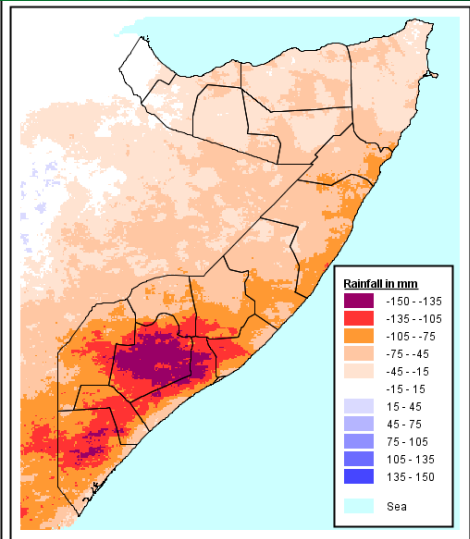
CHIRPS Seasonal Rainfall  
Deviation from Average in %, 2018 *Deyr*



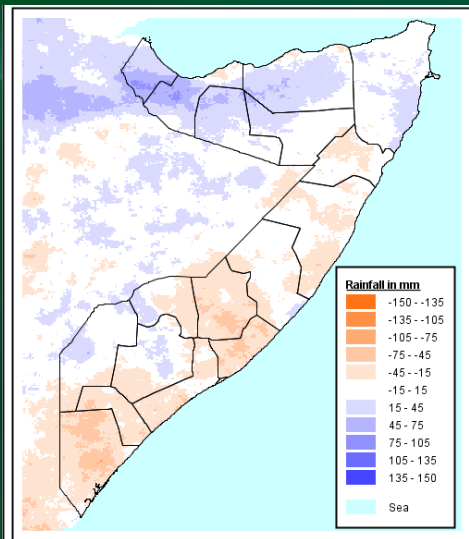
- Forecast issued by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF50) in late August indicated increased likelihood of average to above average *Deyr* (Oct-Dec 2018) rainfall
- However, the 2018 *Deyr* season rainfall was below average in most parts of Somalia

# Recent Trends in Seasonal Rainfall Performance

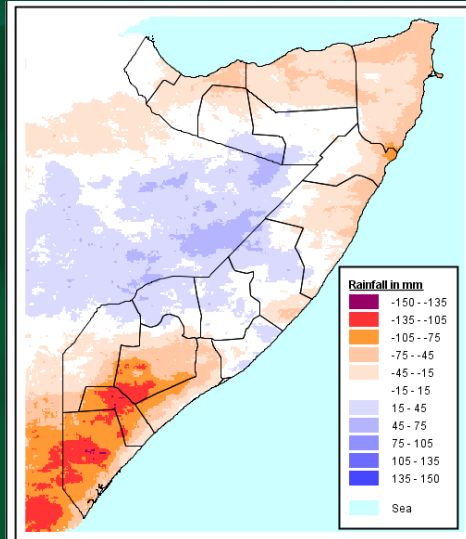
2016 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)



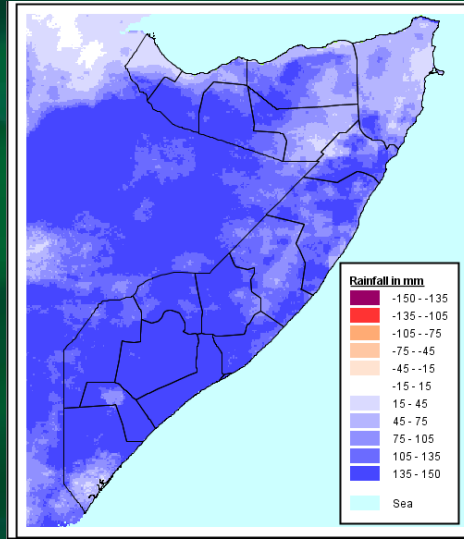
2017 *Gu* (Apr-Jun)



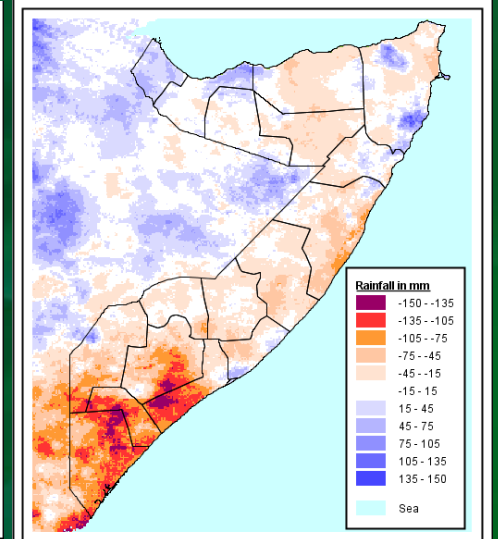
2017 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)



2018 *Gu* (Apr-Jun)



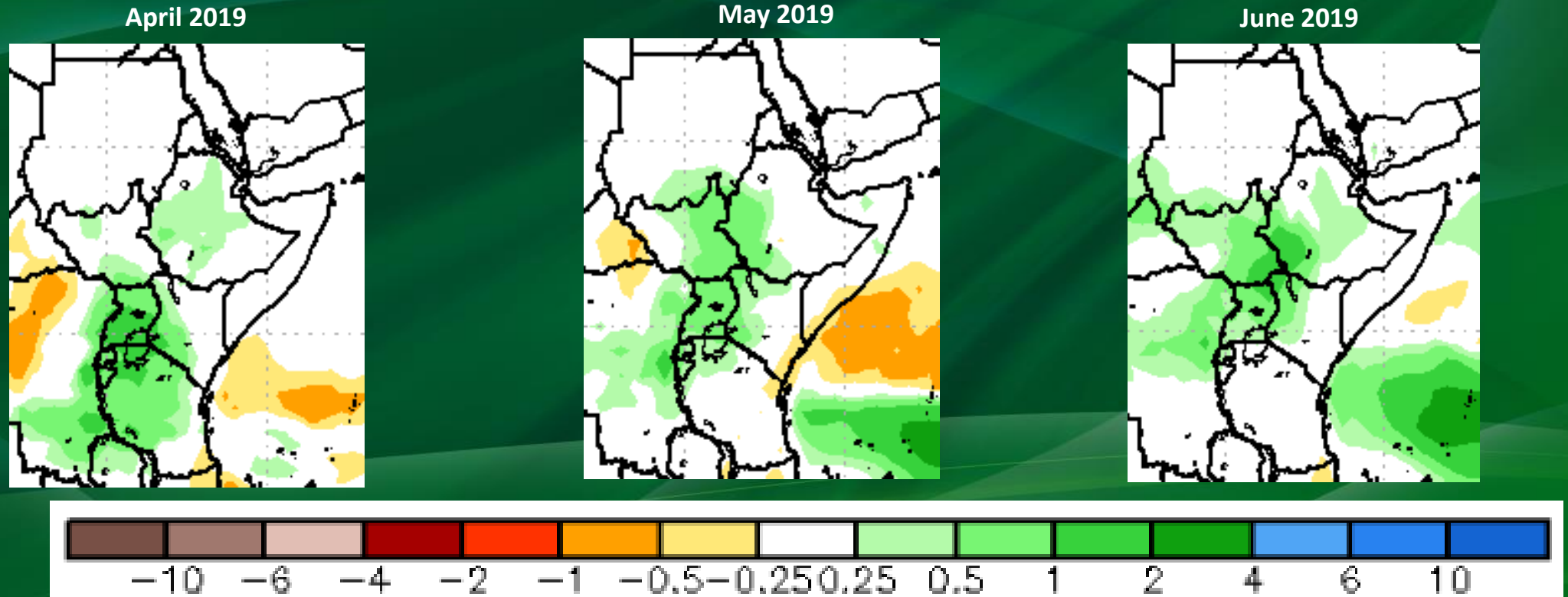
2018 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)



- Recent seasonal rainfall performance trends the recurrent nature of below average rainfall across most parts of Somalia
- Water and dry pasture from the previous *Gu* (April-June) and carryover stocks from above-average *Gu* season crop production, which was harvested in July, have helped to moderate the adverse impacts of poor *Deyr* rainfall

# 2019 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) Rainfall Forecast

Based on NMME Monthly Forecasts Anomalies: February - June 2019

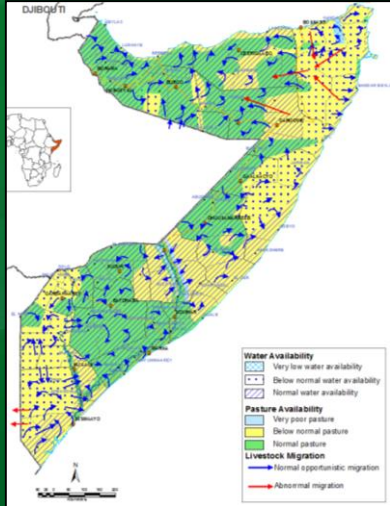


- There is a greater likelihood of normal 2019 *Gu* (April-June) rainfall across Somalia, except in coastal areas of the Shabelle and Juba regions, which may experience a dry spell in May

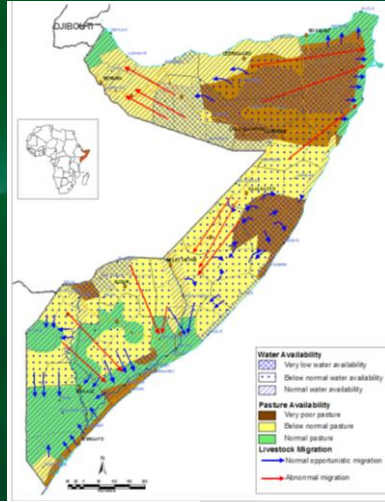


# Impact on Pasture and Water

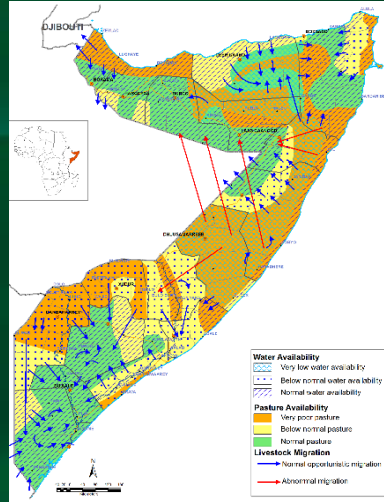
**Gu 2016**



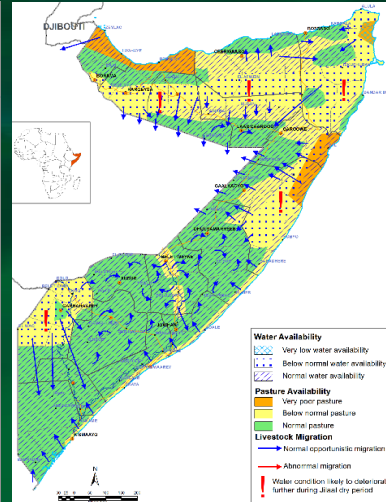
**Deyr 2016**



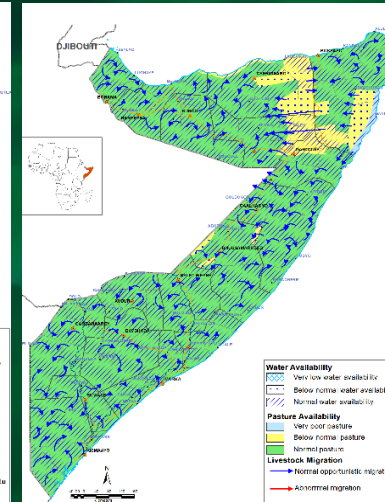
**Gu 2017**



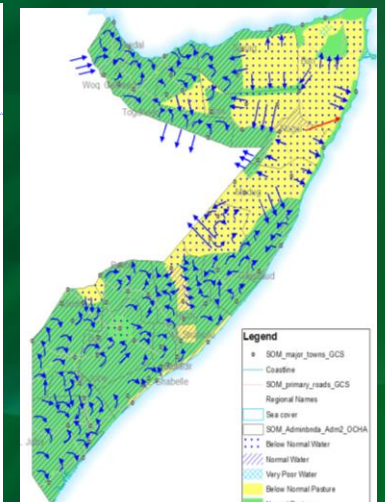
**Deyr 2017**



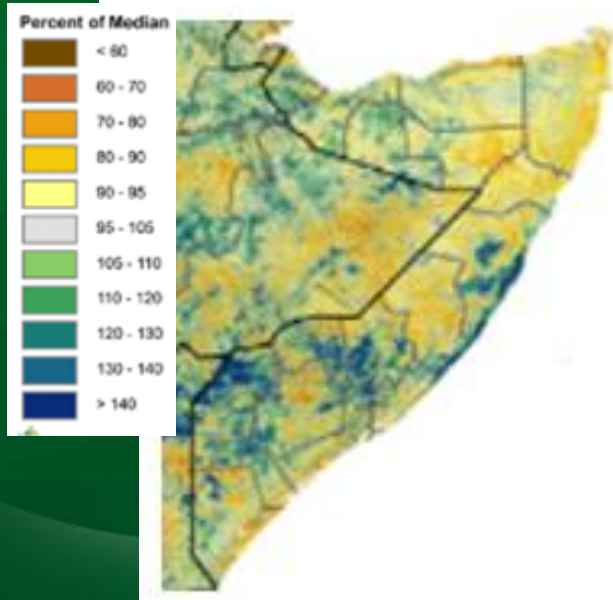
**Gu 2018**



**Deyr 2018**



**NDVI/Vegetation Cover  
Anomalies, 21-31 Dec 2018**



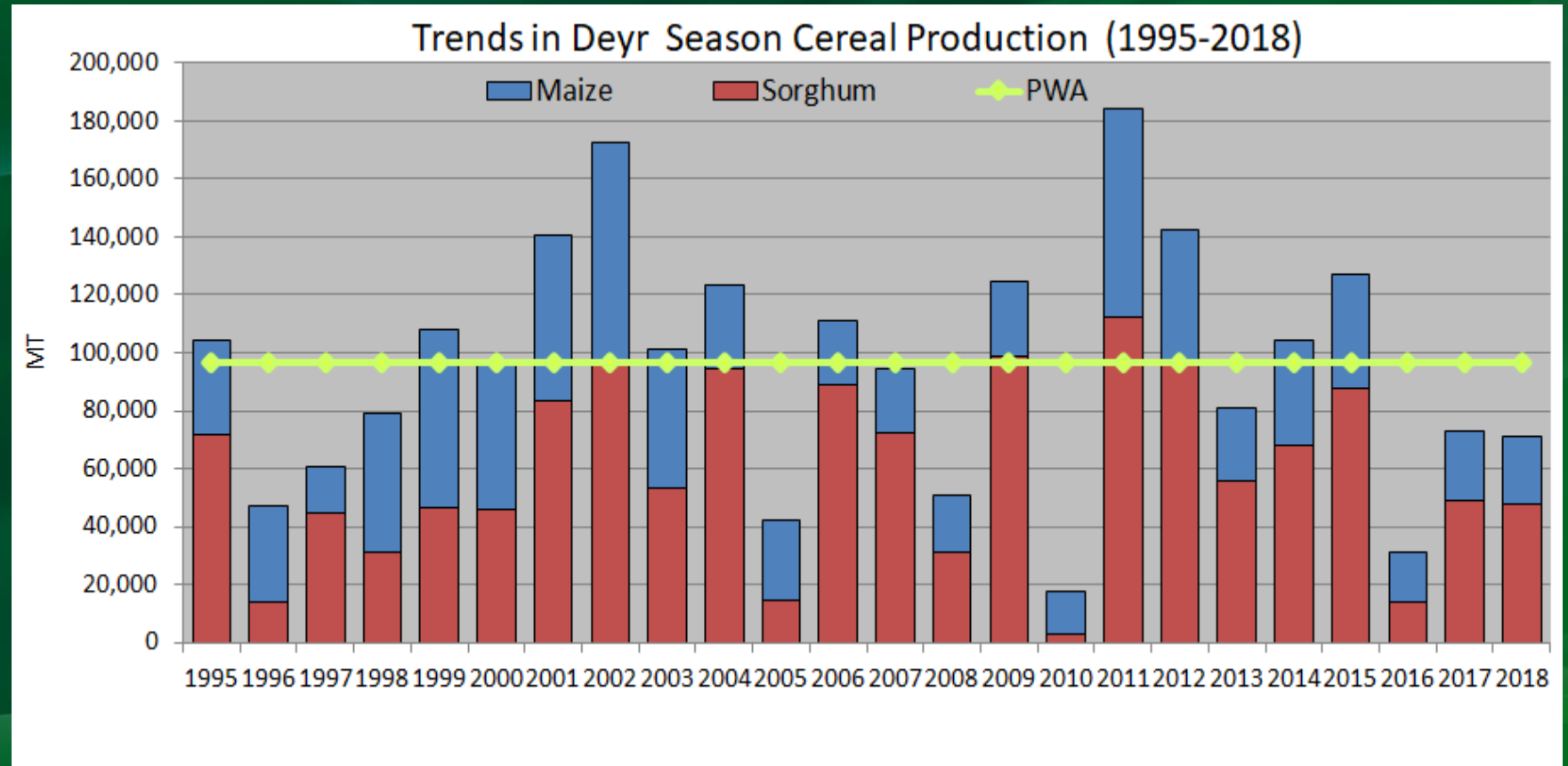
- Browse and water availability are below-average in parts of Northern Inland Pastoral, northern Hawd Pastoral, and central Addun Pastoral livelihood zones, as well as in Southern Agropastoral livelihood zone of Hiiran region
- Northern and central pastoral livelihood zones are currently facing water scarcity, which has already triggered earlier-than-normal water trucking at high prices, a condition that is expected to worsen during the dry *Jilaal* (January–March) season before gradually improving with the start of the *Gu* rains in April
- Deteriorating vegetation conditions in northeastern and central parts of Somalia are also evident on the NDVI/vegetation cover map

# Impact on Livestock Production and Reproduction

Region	Livestock Type	2018 Deyr Conception	2018 Deyr Calving/Kidding	2018 Deyr Milk Production	Expected Calving/Kidding (Jan–Jun 2019)	Projected Trends in Herd Size by Jun 2019
North	Camel	Low	Low to medium	Mostly average to below average; poor Coastal Deh, Guban and Addun	Low (Northeast) Low to medium (Northwest)	Increasing trend; below baseline
	Cattle	Low	Medium	Average	Low	
	Sheep & goats	Medium	Medium	Mostly average to below average; poor Coastal Deh, Guban and Addun	Medium	
Central	Camel	Low	Medium	Below Average to poor in Hawd and Addun; average others	Medium	Increasing trend; below baseline
	Cattle	Low	Medium	Average	Low to medium	
	Sheep & goats	Low to medium	Medium	Below Average to poor in Hawd and Addun; average others	Low to medium	
South	Camel	Low	Medium to low	Average to above average in Juba, average in other regions	Medium to low	Increasing trend; mostly at baseline or above
	Cattle	Low	Medium		Medium	Increasing trend; mostly below baseline
	Sheep & goats	Medium	Medium		Medium	Increasing trend; mostly near baseline

# Impact on Crop Production

- In southern Somalia the 2018 *Deyr* season cereal production is estimated at **76 600 MT**, including **4 500 MT** off-season harvest expected in late February/early March
- This level of production is **22 percent** lower than the long-term average for 1995-2017



- In the northwest where crop production has been affected by erratic rainfall, pests and bird attacks, the 2018 *Gu/Karan* harvest is estimated at **11 000 MT**, which is **76 percent** lower than the average for 2010-17 .



## Market Prices (Aug-Dec 2018)

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- Sorghum and maize prices have declined to below or near average levels in most of main markets as a result of favorable 2018 *Gu* harvest
- In northern regions, decreased foreign exchange revenue from livestock exports and increased money supply of local currencies continue to put pressure on the exchange rate between Somali Shilling/Somaliland Shilling and the United States Dollar
- Prices of imported commodities were generally stable but increased modestly in northern regions due to local currency depreciation
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined or remained stable in recent months including in northern regions where it has previously increased due to inflationary pressures
- Livestock prices have increased seasonally due to improved livestock body conditions and increased demand associated with the *Hajj* (August) festivities

## Market Outlook (Jan-Jun 2019)

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- Despite below average 2019 *Deyr* productions, domestic markets supply are expected to be tightened but modestly supplied through June 2019 due to continued availability of carryover cereal stocks from the 2018 *Gu* above average harvest
- Commercial food imports and in-kind humanitarian assistance are expected to increase market supply, thereby preventing atypical increases in local cereal prices through mid-2019
- Sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia are expected to be average and contribute to stable supply in bordering regions
- Imported food prices are expected to remain stable
- Livestock prices will seasonally decline through the end of March; however, prices are expected to increase between April and June as livestock export demand increases in the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj festivities

# 2018 Post *Deyr* Season Nutrition Results Summary

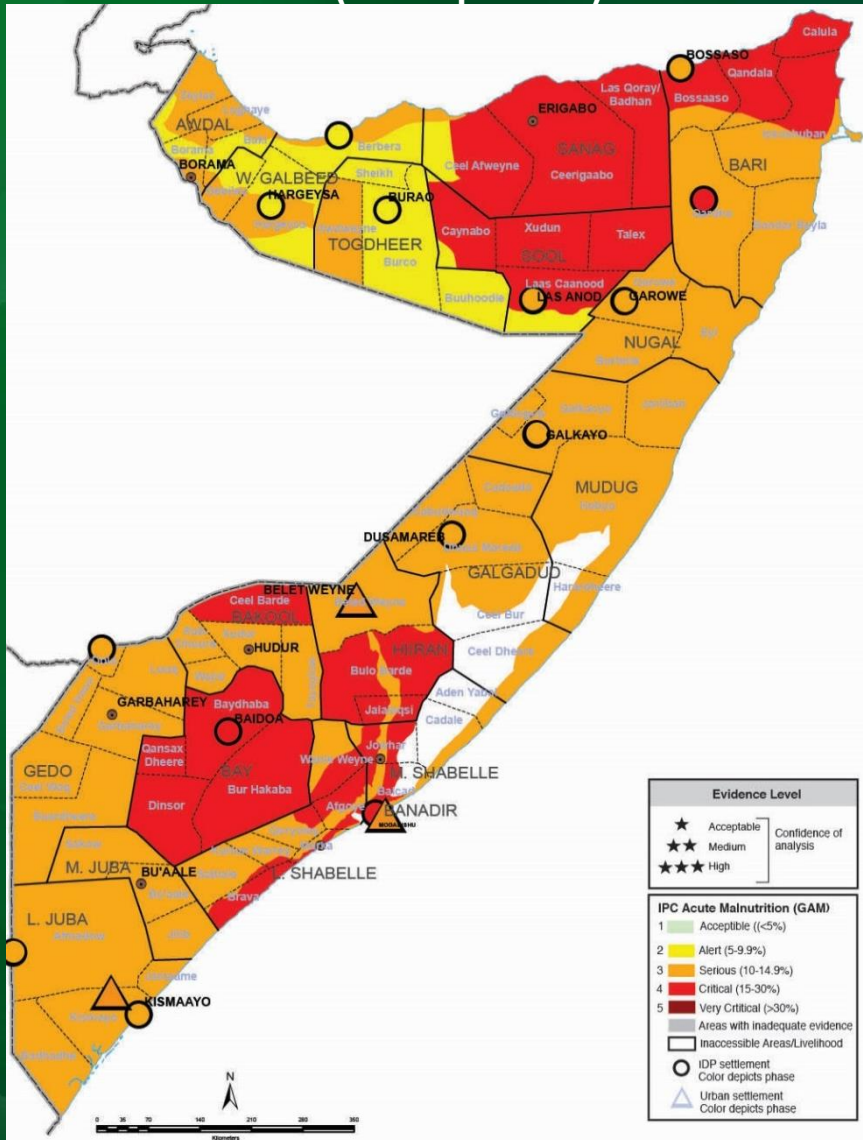
Population Group	GAM	SAM	MUAC <12.5	MUAC <11.5	Per 10 000 per Day		Morbidity (%)
	%	%	%	%	CDR	U5DR	
Guban Pastoral	8.8	1.1	4.6	0.9	0.59	1.01	10.1
West Golis	8.9	1.3	5.2	0.3	1.04	0.26	27.3
NW Agropastoral	5.8	0.7	1.2	0	0.69	0.14	25.5
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	7.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.55	0.17	27.7
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.7	1.9	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.93	11.3
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	4.9	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.14	0.32	0.14
Lasanood IDPs(Sool)	10.5	2.1	3.8	1.3	0.59	0.16	5
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	16.5	3.0	5.3	1.2	0.72	0.27	11.0
NW Hawd Pastoral	7.1	1.2	1.4	0	1.02	0.53	6.7
East Golis	17.7	2.8	8.8	1.9	0.22	0.24	20.5
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	11.9	1.6	10.5	0.9	0.55	0.71	31.7
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	11.0	1.1	6.8	0.1	0.19	0.12	23.5
Hawd Pastoral NE& Central	14.5	1.9	6.3	0.9	0.31	0.36	11.6
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	20.4	2.9	19.5	2.6	0.57	1.53	26.8
Coastal Deeh NE	13.2	1.2	2.8	0	0.04	0	12.0
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	14.5	2.4	7.2	0.8	0.39	0.31	21.7
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	14.7	2.8	9.4	2	0.5	0.62	35.2
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	9.4	3.0	2.6	0.9	0.47	1.17	29.2
Addun Pastora(NE&Central)	9.8	1.0	5.6	0.2	0.06	0	1.7
Beletwein District(Riverine)	14.9	2.3	7.1	0.4	0.19	0.55	8.2
Beletwein Urban	14.1	1.9	6.1	0.8	0.23	0.55	13.2
Shabelle Riverine	12.4	1.8	8.5	1.5	0.27	0.47	23.2
Shabelle Agropastoral	15.3	2.7	5	0.8	0.28	0.35	38.4
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	13.3	2.2	4.8	0.7	0.15	0.19	15.3
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	15.2	2.8	6.3	0.6	0.74	1.21	29.6
Bay Agropastoral	12.1	1.7	9.5	0.7	0.37	0.3	13.9
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	12.7	2.2	8.5	1	0.38	0.68	12.6
Bakool Pastoral	20.3	6.1	17	1.7	0.26	0.75	28.6
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	12.8	2	5.2	0.7	0.44	1.03	2.9
North Gedo pastoral	14.3	1.9	5	0.8	0.28	0.54	1.4
North Gedo Riverine	13.6	2.9	5.7	1	0.18	0.41	10.4
Dhobley IDPs (L. Juba)	11.5	1.1	9	1.5	0.74	1.22	7.9
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	10.8	1.3	2.7	0.4	0.61	1.79	8.3
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	6.6	1.1	7.2	1.3	0.21	0.73	16.6
Median Prevalence/Rate	12.6	1.9	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	13.6
# of suveys with Critical GAM or SAM	6	1					

- The median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has remained Serious (10–14.9%) over the past three seasons (12.6% in 2018 *Deyr*, 14.0% in 2018 *Gu* and 13.8% in 2017 *Deyr*). However, a high level of acute malnutrition persists across Somalia due to a combination of factors
- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is Critical (15-29.9%) in **6 out of 34** populations surveyed
- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is Critical ( $\geq 4.5$ ) only in **1** survey (Bakool Pastoral)
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) are Critical (1 to  $< 2/10$  000/day) in **2 out of 34** population groups surveyed
- Morbidity rates are high ( $> 20\%$ ) in **more than half** of the population groups assessed

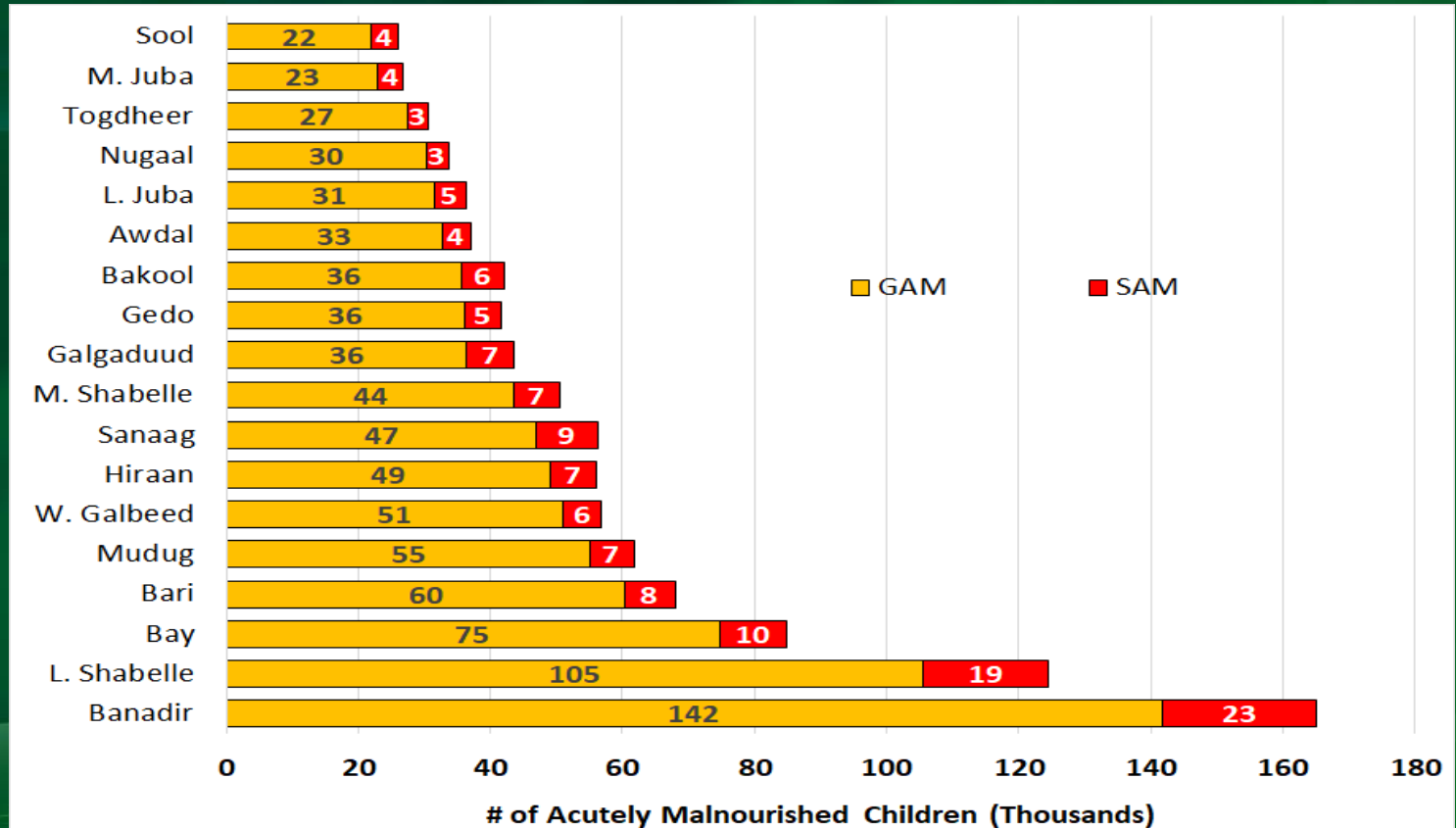


# 2018 Post *Deyr* Season Nutrition Outcome and Projection

Projected Nutrition Situation  
(Feb–Apr 2019)



Acute Malnutrition Burden by Region (Jan–Dec 2019)



- An estimated **903 100** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) who will likely face acute malnutrition through December 2019, including **138 200** who are likely to be severely malnourished

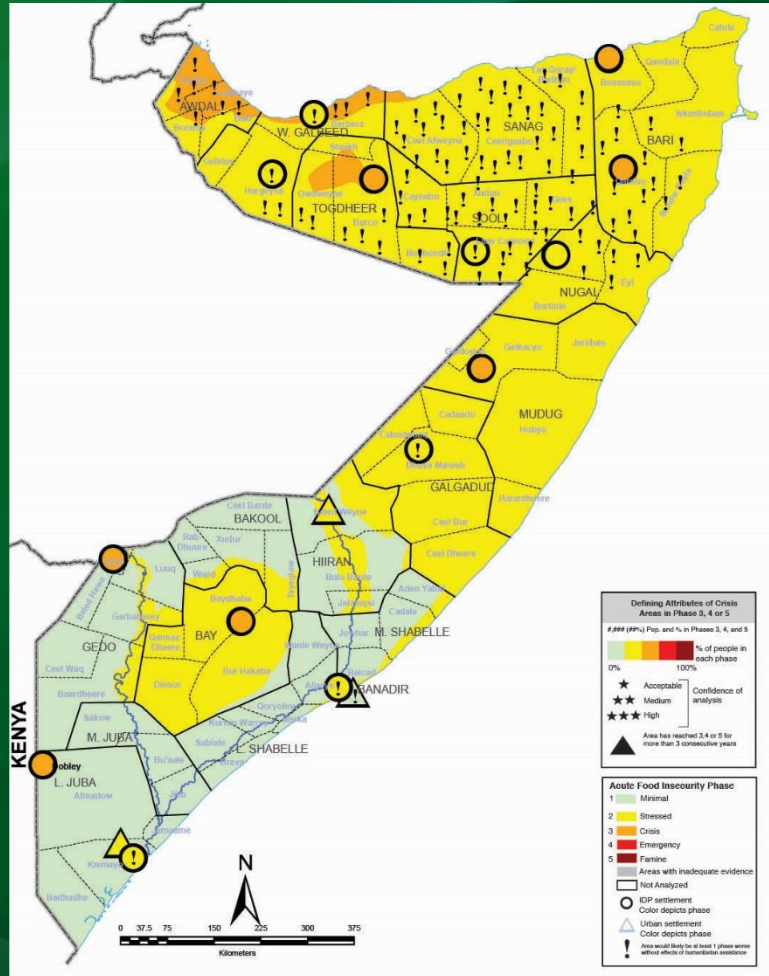
## Key Messages on Nutrition

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- Population groups with Critical prevalence of acute malnutrition ( $GAM \geq 15\%$ ) or MUAC  $< 125\text{mm}$  in 10.7 percent or more of children are considered “hotspots” in need of urgent nutrition and health support interventions.
- These population groups are:
  - Rural Livelihoods: Guban Pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral, East Golis Pastoral, Beletweyne District (Southern Agro-pastoral), Southern Inland Pastoral of Bakool region, Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral of Bay and Shabelle regions, as well as
  - IDP Populations: Qardho, Mogadishu and Baidoa
- Integrated support interventions should be sustained to maintain recent improvements as well as prevent further deterioration in the nutrition situation

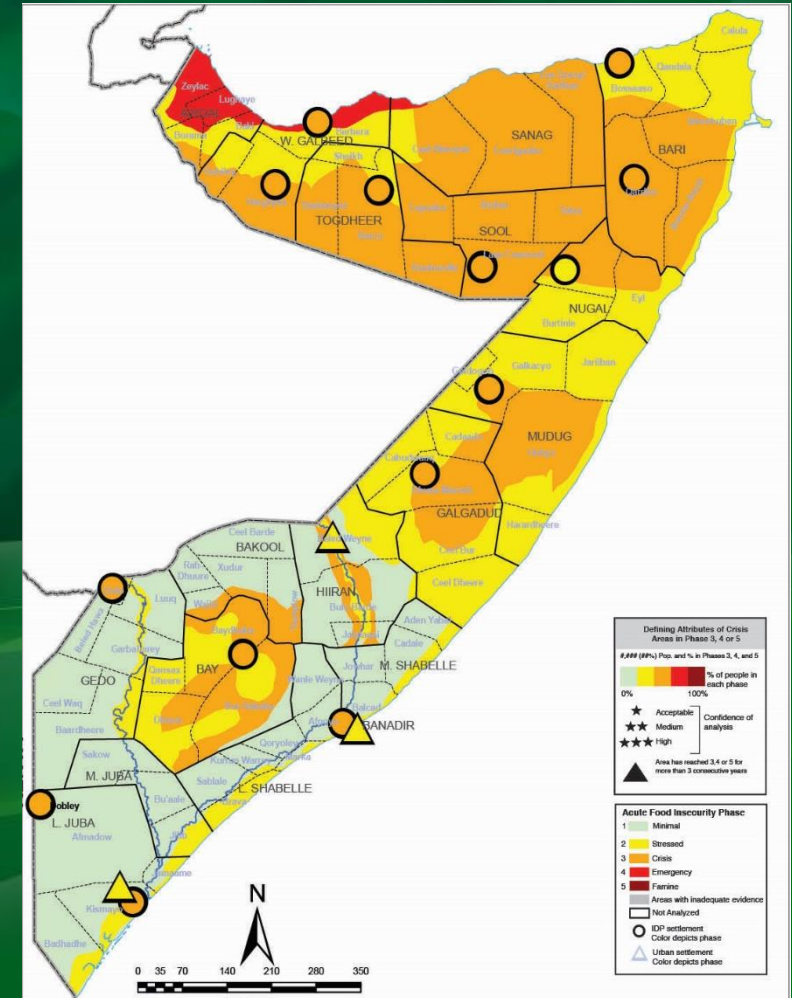
# Current and Projected Acute Food Insecurity in Somalia (January-June 2019)

## Current Food Security Outcomes (January 2019)



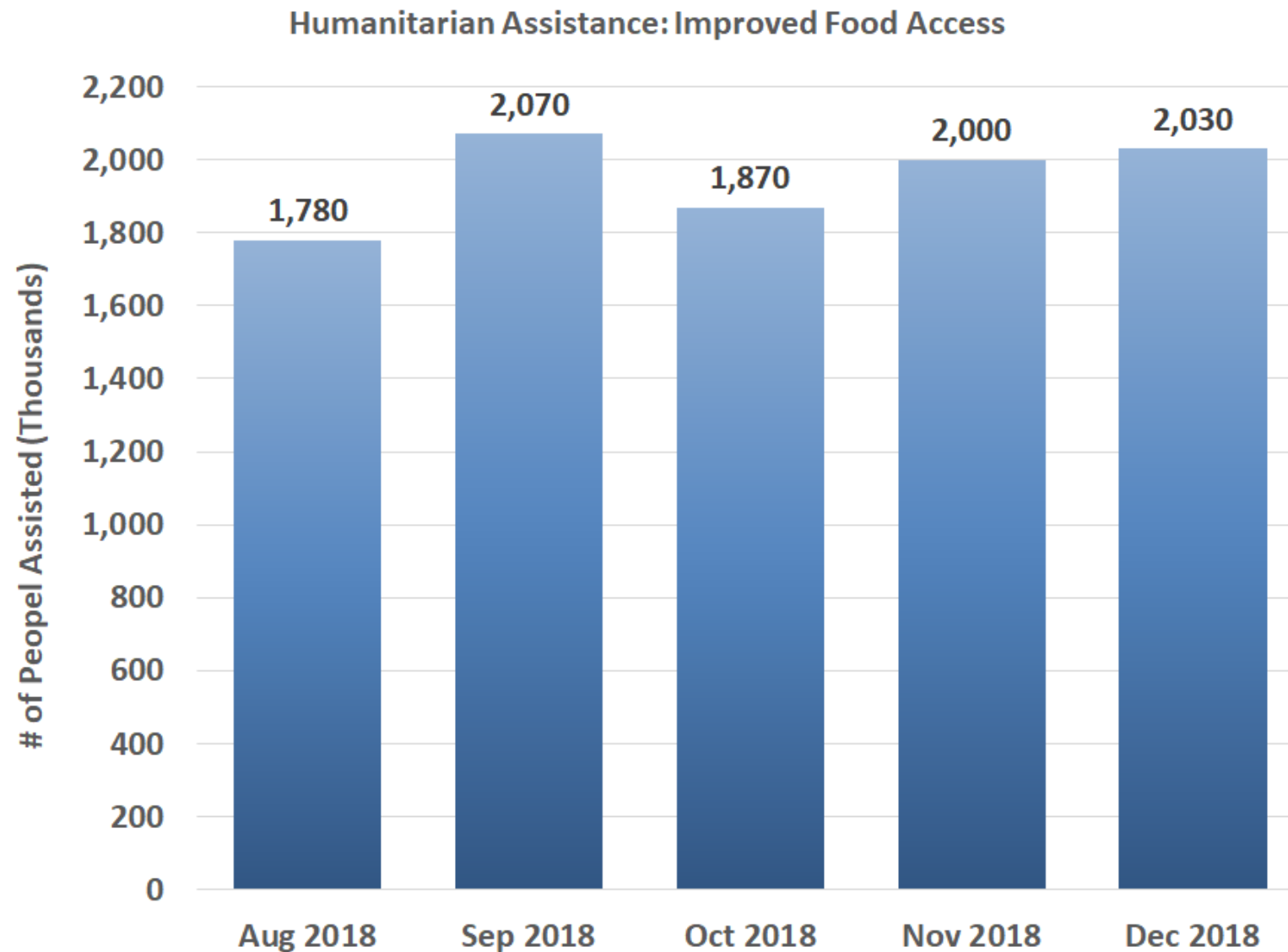
- Food assistance had a significant impact on current food security outcomes in several northern regions and among IDPs
- Food security outcome projections for February to June 2019 do not consider the potential impact of food assistance that may be provided during this period

## Projected Food Security Outcomes (February-June 2019)





# Humanitarian Assistance, August-December 2018

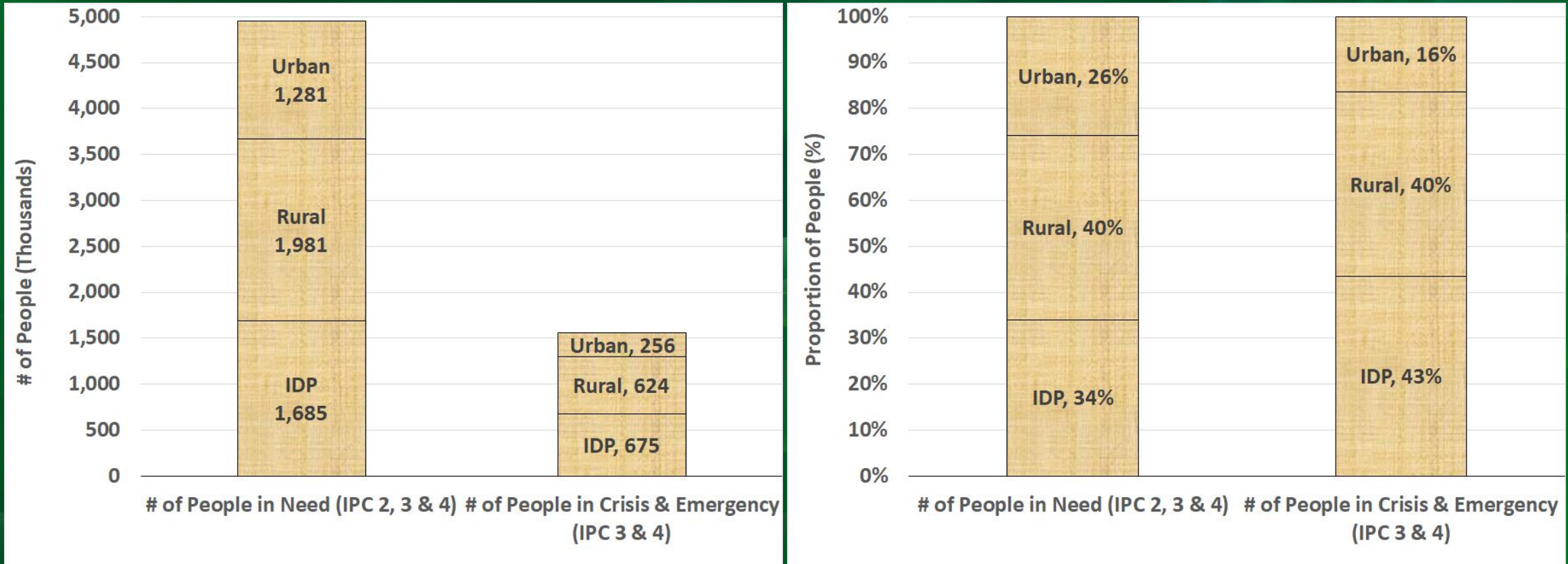


- Sustained, large-scale humanitarian assistance has helped prevent worse food security outcomes in many rural livelihoods in the north and several IDP settlements

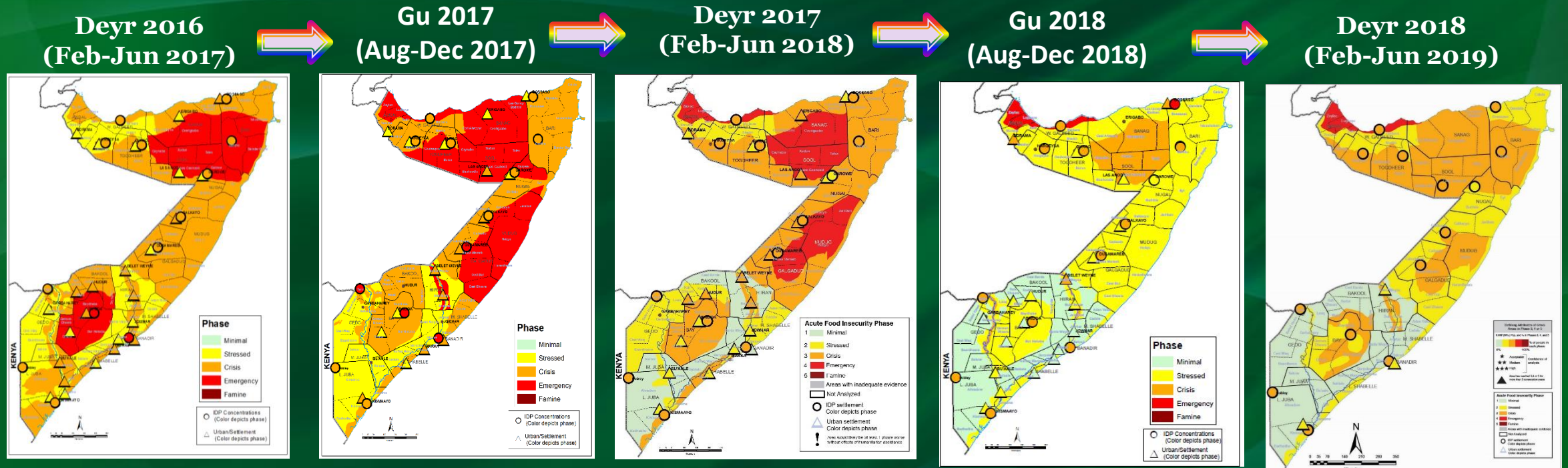
# 2019 Post Deyr: Estimated # of People in Need (Most Likely Scenario)

## February-June 2019:

- Total number of people in need (IPC 2, 3 & 4) = **4.9 million**
- Crisis or Emergency (IPC 3 & 4) = **1.5 million** (people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance)
- Stressed (IPC 2) = **3.4 million** (people in need of livelihood protection and resilience support)



# Recent Trends in Acute Food Security Situation in Somalia

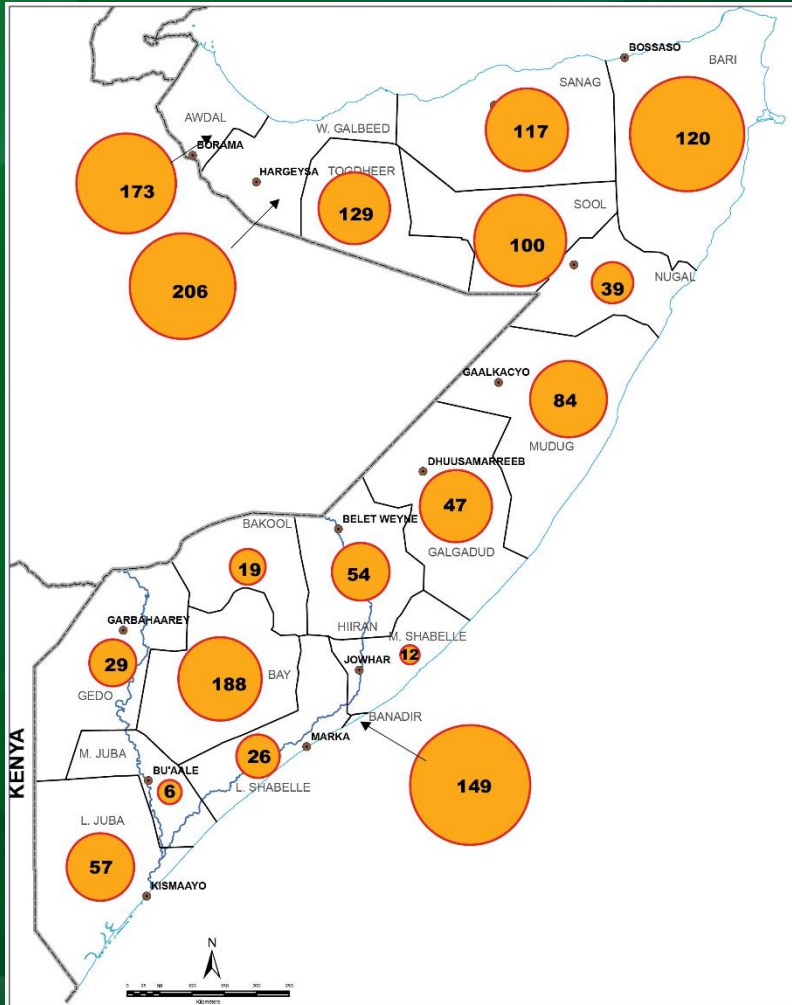


- The overall food security situation in Somalia has been improving since the end of the 2016/2017 severe drought
- However, projections for through mid-2019 show deterioration of food security conditions



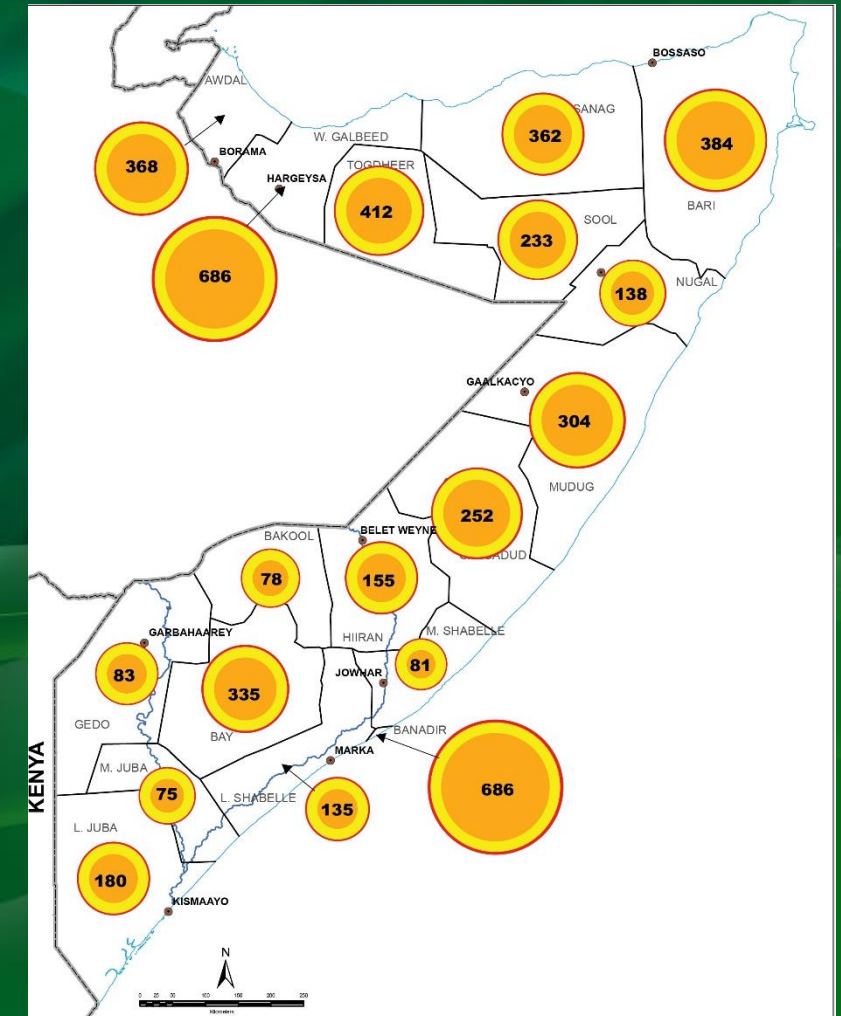
# Acute Food Insecurity by Region (February-June 2019)

*# of People in Crisis or Worse (IPC 3+) by Region (Total=1.5 million)*

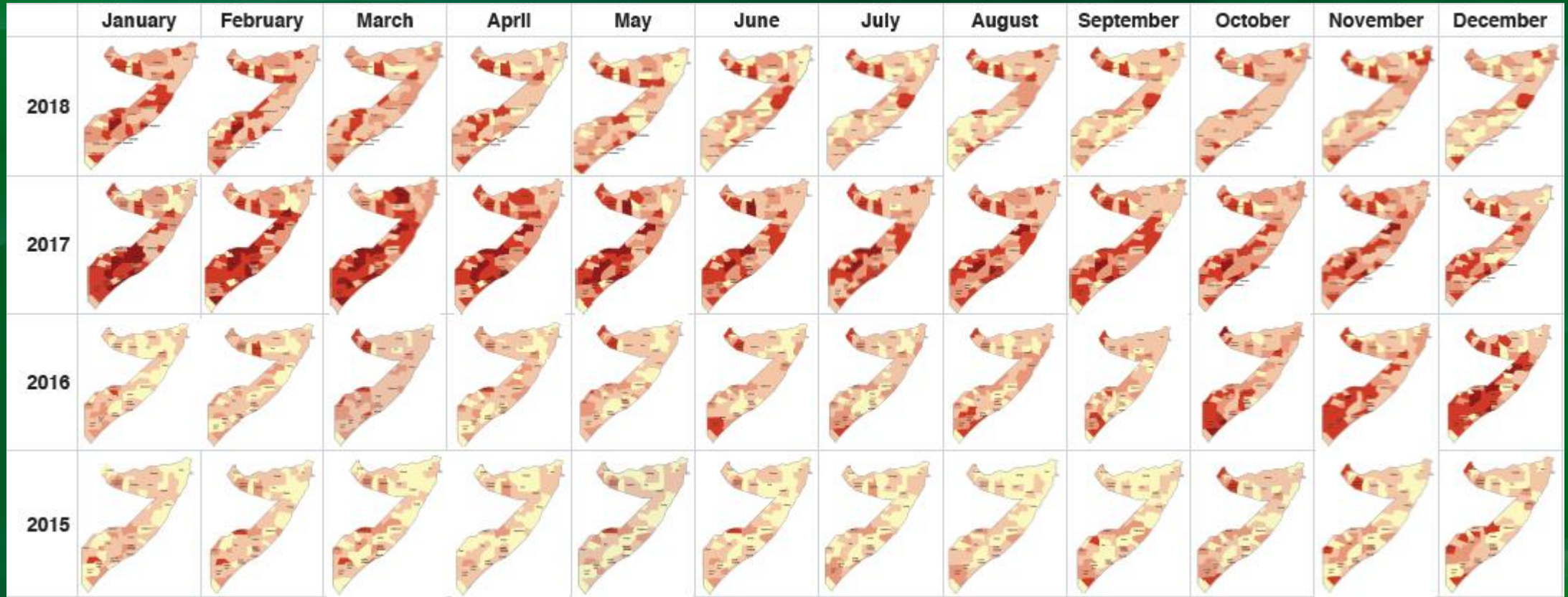


- Acute food insecurity is present in all regions of Somalia
- However, the magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity varies across regions

*# of People in Stressed, Crisis or Worse (IPC 2+) by Region (Total=4.9 million)*



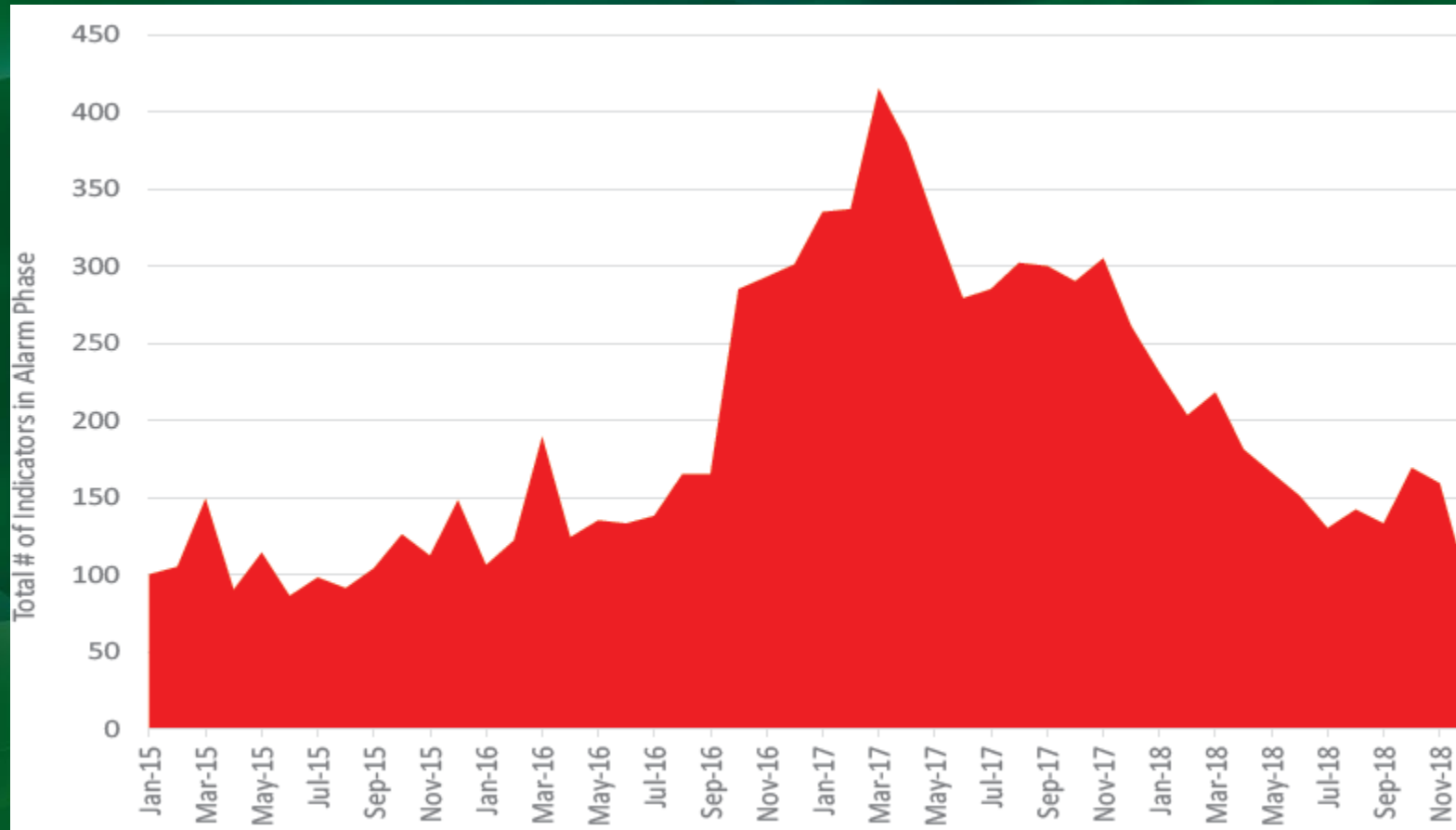
# Early Warning-Early Action Dashboard



- Improvements in the overall food security situation since the end of the severe drought in 2016/2017 can also be seen from the EW-EA Dashboard time series map
- However, deterioration in the the current humanitarian situation in northern and adjacent parts of central Somalia is also evident on the EW-EA Dashboard

# Early Warning-Early Action Dashboard

**Trends in the Number of Food Security and Nutrition Related Risk Factors**



- As a steady improvement in the overall humanitarian situation, recent trend indicate the signs of reversal in this trend



# Conclusion and Key Messages

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- Driven by the impacts of below-average *Deyr* seasonal (October to December 2018) rainfall and large-scale destitution and displacement from the 2016/2017 drought and protracted conflict, more than 1.5 million people in Somalia are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse through mid-2019
- An additional 3.4 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), which brings the total number of people in Somalia facing acute food insecurity through mid-2019 to 4.9 million
- More over, 903 100 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished in 2019, including 138 200 who are likely to be severely (total acute malnutrition burden)
- As of January, sustained and large-scale humanitarian assistance has prevented worse food security outcomes in many areas
- The forecast average *Gu* (April to June 2019) rains and mostly favorable market conditions are expected to mitigate more severe deterioration in food security conditions through mid-2019
- Populations groups classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse require urgent interventions aimed at reducing food consumption gaps, eradicating acute malnutrition and saving lives. Livelihood support is also required for people categorized as Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher)

# Thank you

For additional information, please visit:

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