

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

2 September 2018, Mogadishu

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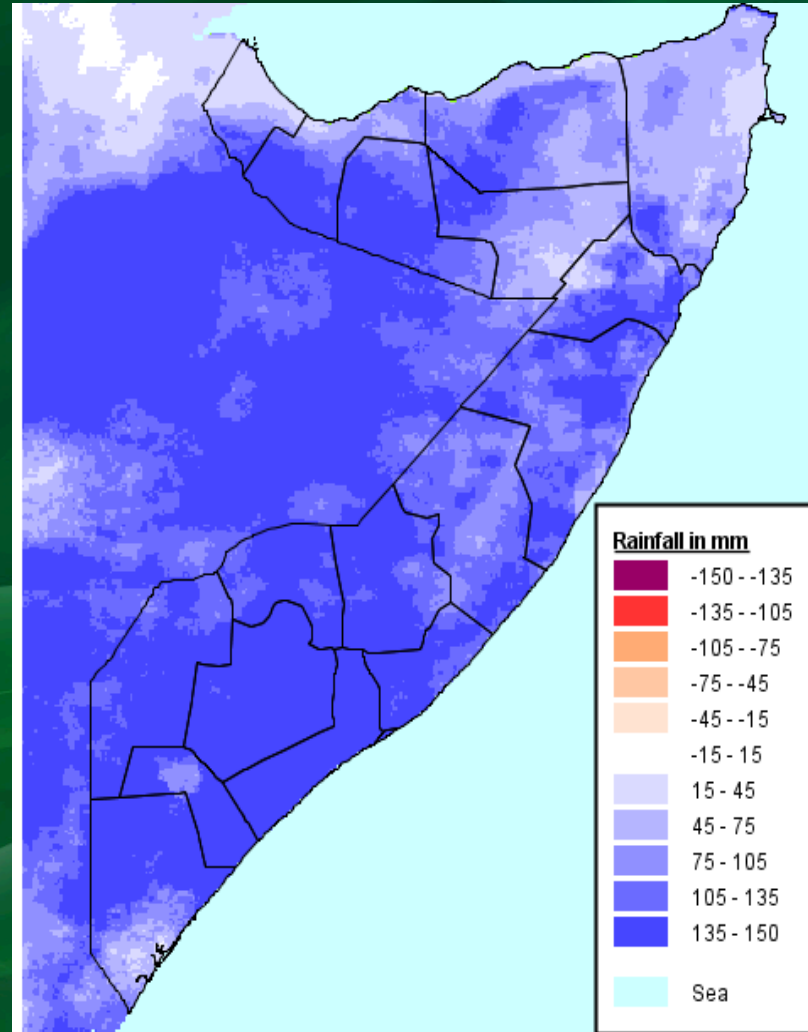
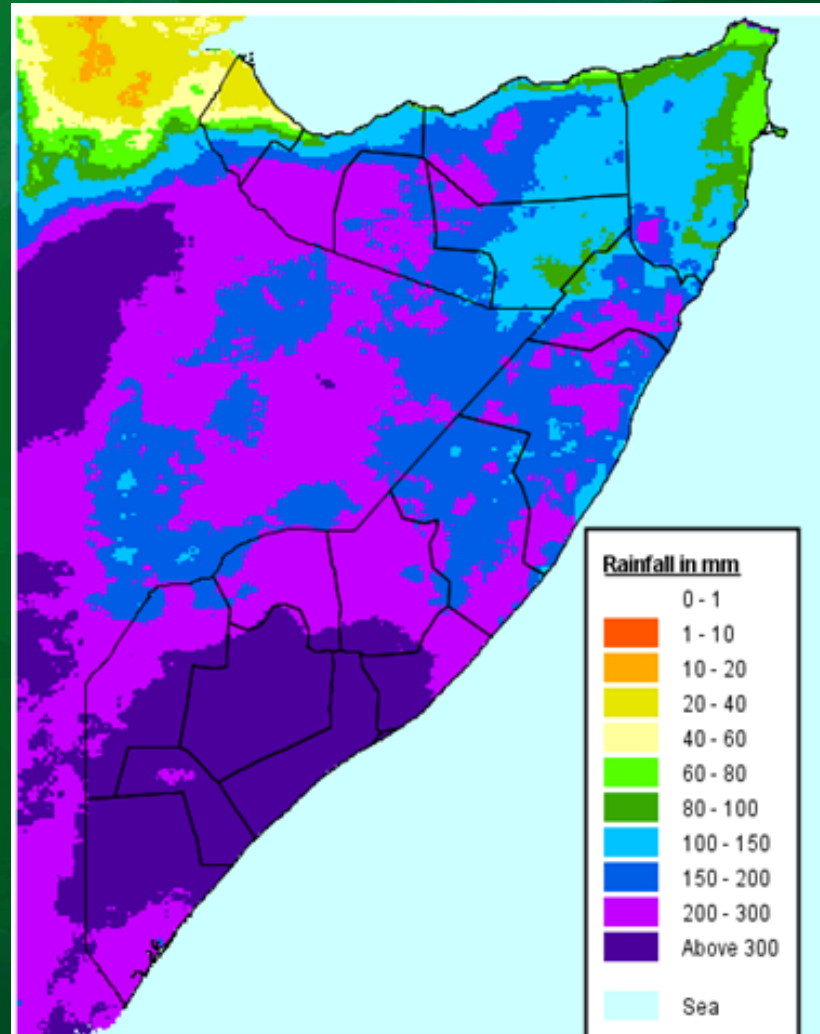


- 2018 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) is the wettest season in nearly two decades; favorable rainfall during the season has helped end the drought that persisted since mid-2016.
- However, the adverse impacts of the 2016-2017 severe drought are expected to persist, especially among people who became destitute and got displaced due to the drought and among pastoralists who lost most of their animals.
- Pressing humanitarian needs remain despite improvements.
- Between August and December 2018, an estimated 294 000 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished, including 55 000 who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- Over 1.5 million people face acute food security Crisis or worse (IPC Phases 3 or higher) between now and December 2018. Approximately 3.1 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This brings the total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2 or higher) through the end of 2018 to 4.6 million.

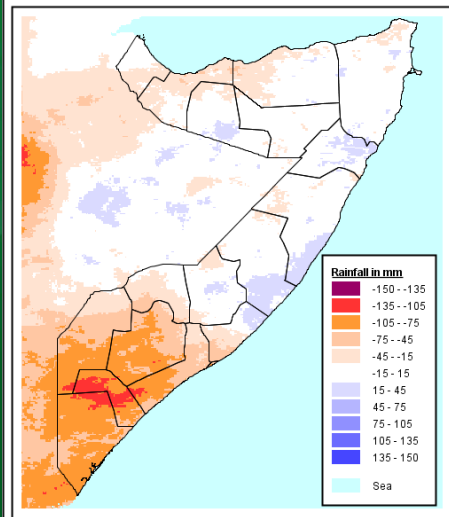
Apr-Jun 2018 Rainfall in MM (TAMSAT)

Apr-Jun 2018 Rainfall as % of Normal (TAMSAT)

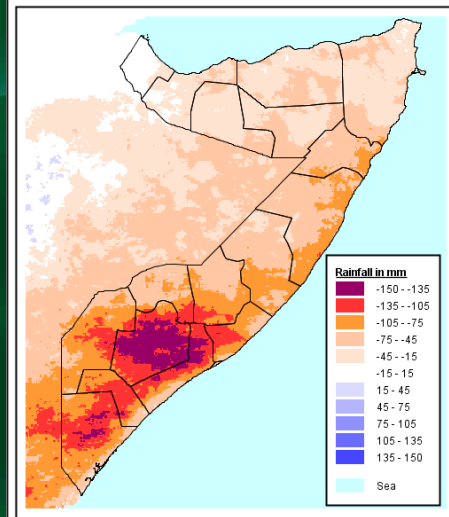
- The 2018 *Gu* rains started early or on time and amounts were average to above average in most areas
- Rainfall amounts were slightly below average to near average in the northeast
- Low lying areas along Shabelle and Juba rivers and other depressed areas were affected by riverine and flash floods



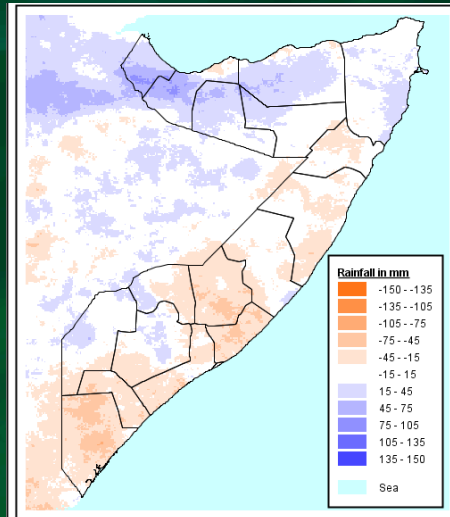
2016 Gu (Apr-Jun)



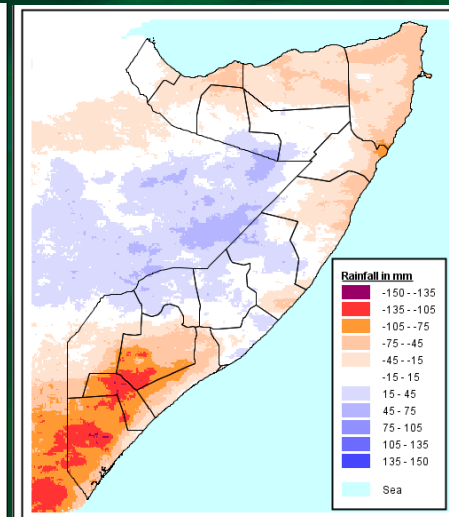
2016 Deyr (Oct-Dec)



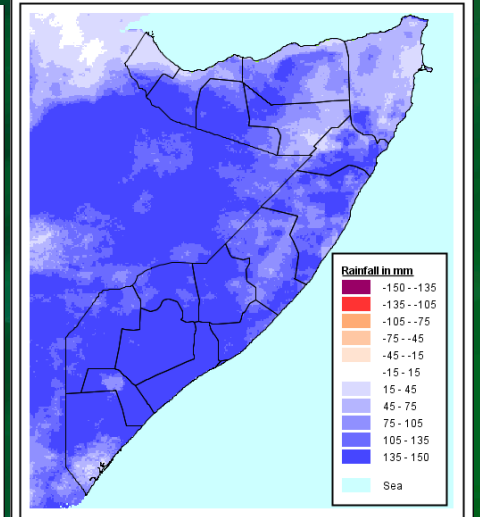
2017 Gu (Apr-Jun)



2017 Deyr (Oct-Dec)

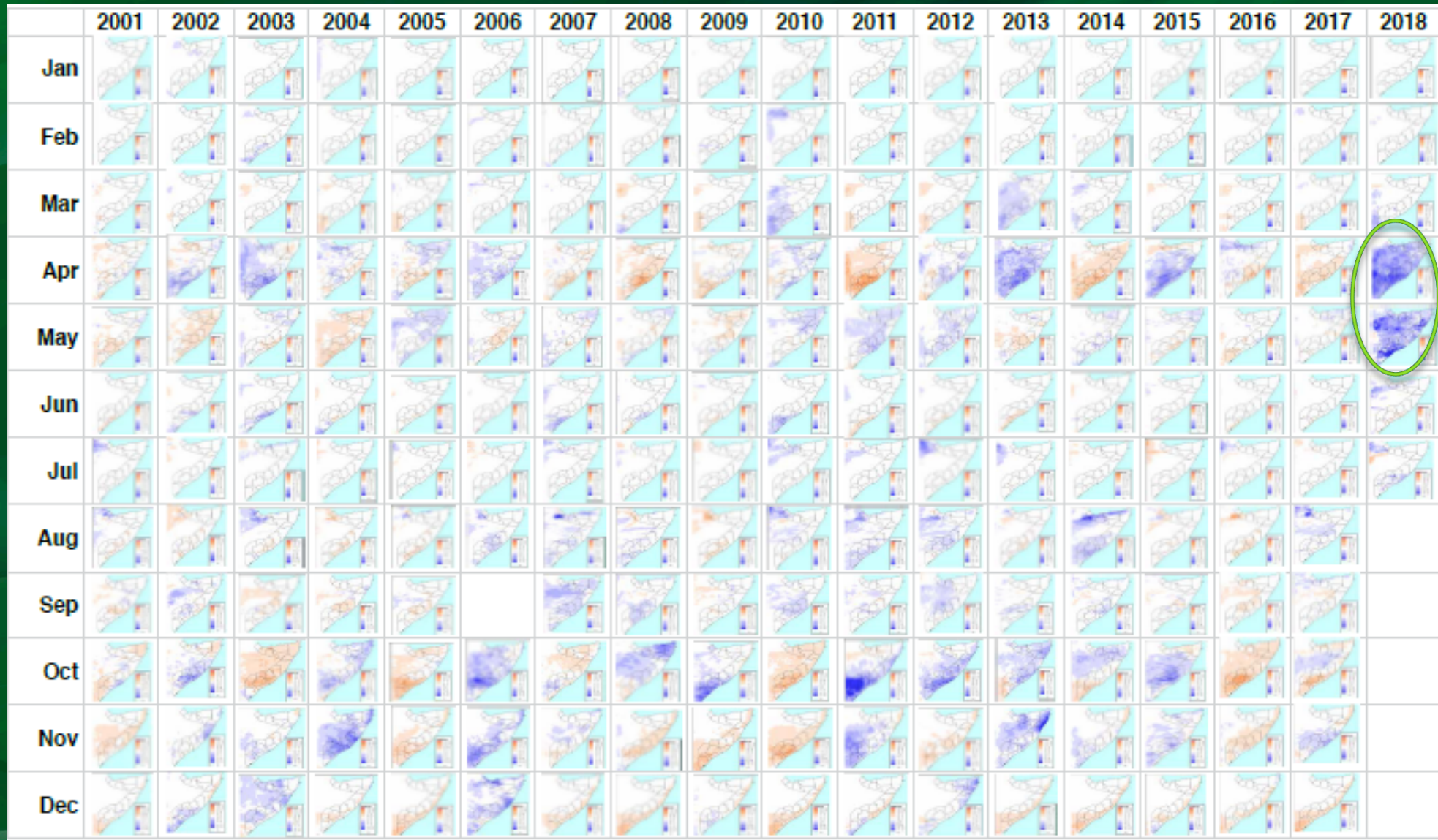


2018 Gu (Apr-Jun)

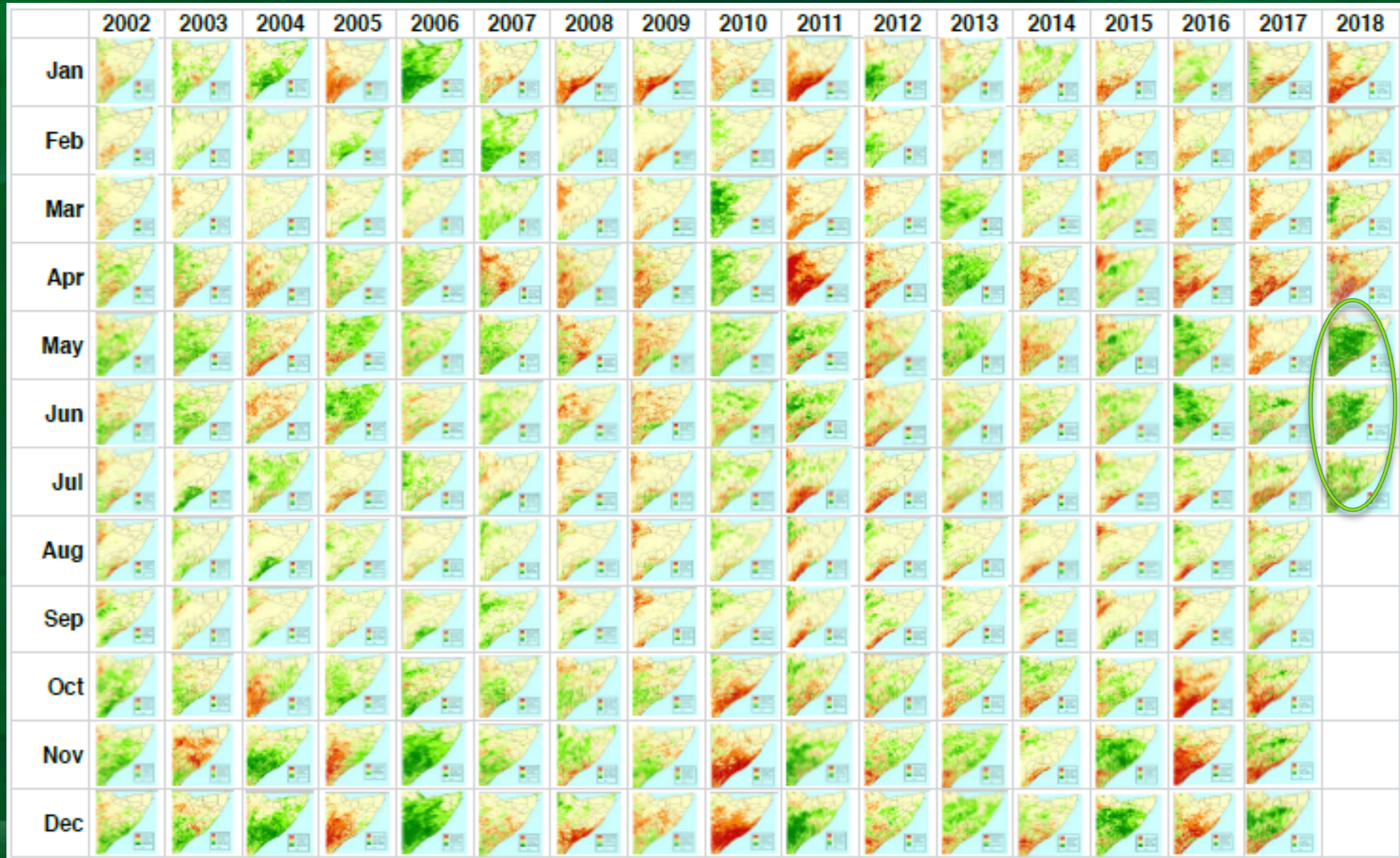


- 2018 *Gu* is the wettest season in nearly two decades; favorable rainfall during the 2018 *Gu* season has helped end drought conditions that persisted since *Gu* 2016
- However, the adverse impacts of the 2016-2017 severe drought are expected to persist, especially among people who became destitute and were displaced due to the drought and among pastoralists who lost most of their animals

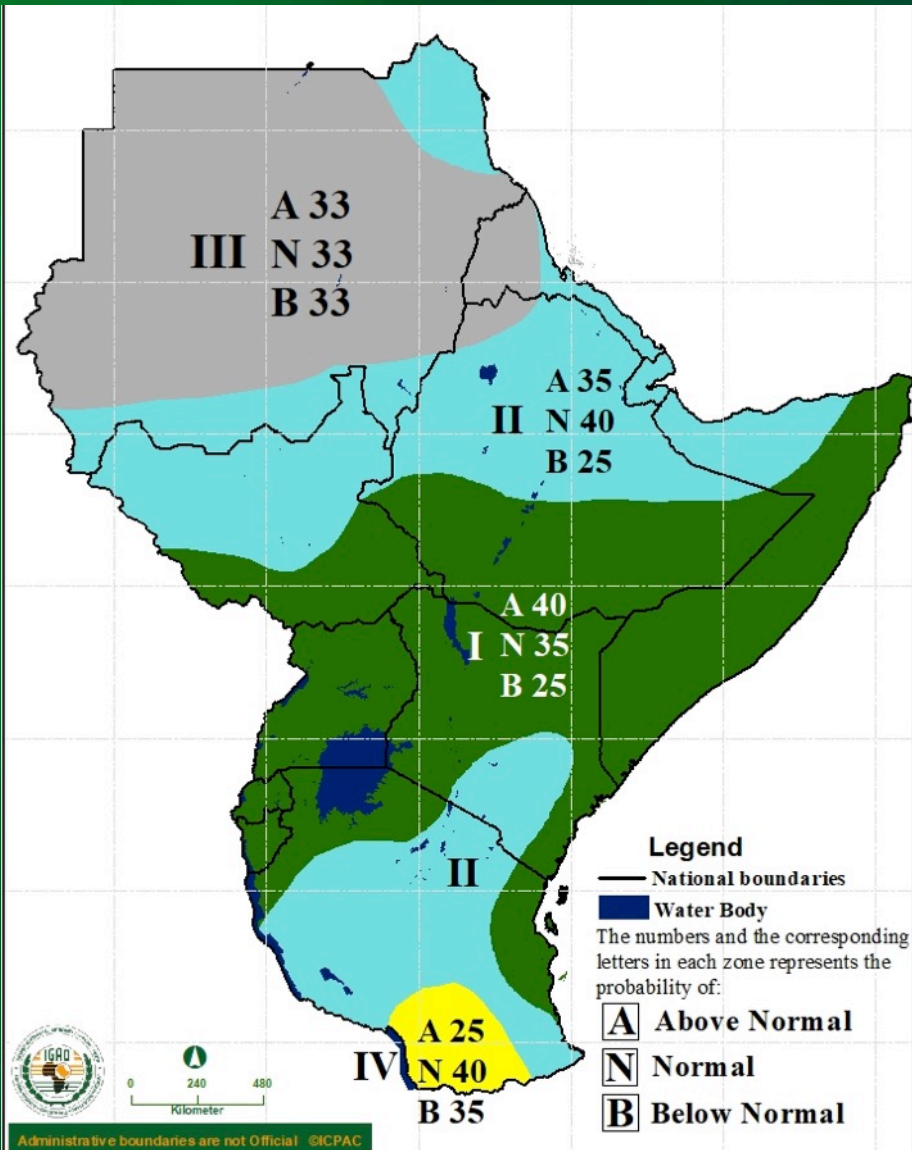
2018 Gu: the wettest season in nearly two decades



2018 Gu: Increased Vegetation Cover

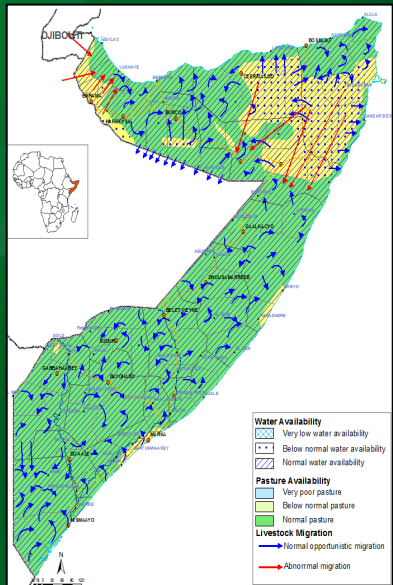


2018 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) Rainfall Forecast

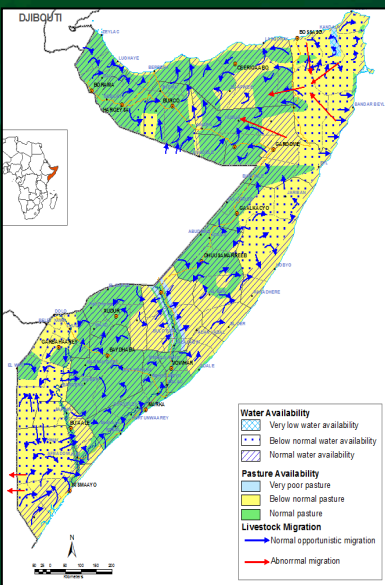


- A recent forecast issued by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF50), indicates a **greater likelihood** of normal to above normal 2018 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) rains across Somalia
- As a result, pasture and water availability, crop cultivation, livestock reproduction, access to agricultural employment, water and food prices are expected to continue to improve through the end of this year
- However, the expected average to above average rains may also cause flooding in some low-lying and riverine areas of the country

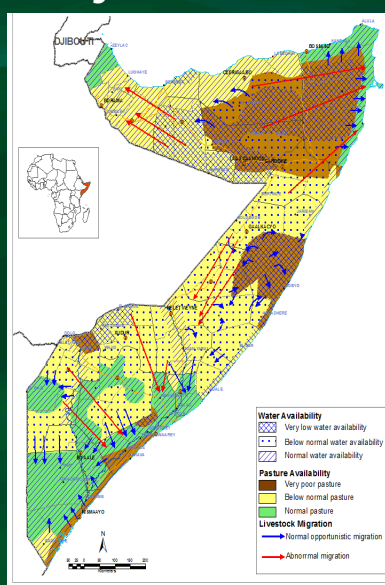
Deyr 2015/16



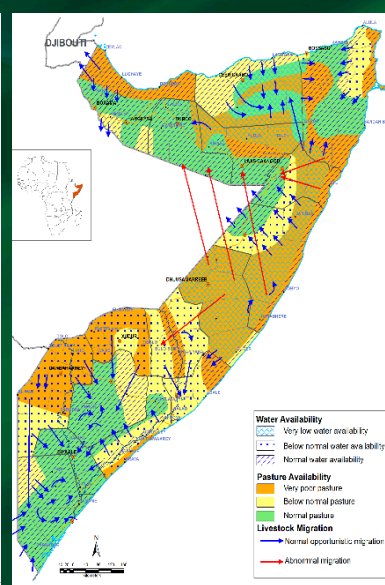
Gu 2016



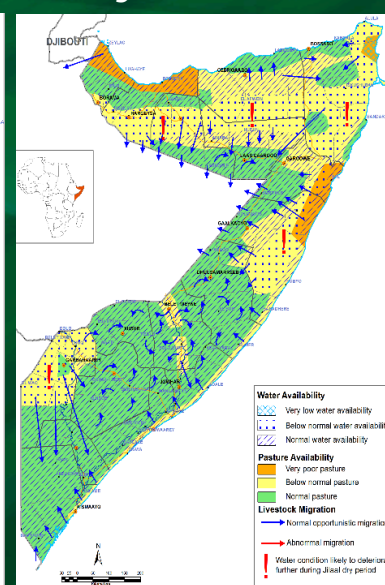
Deyr 2016/17



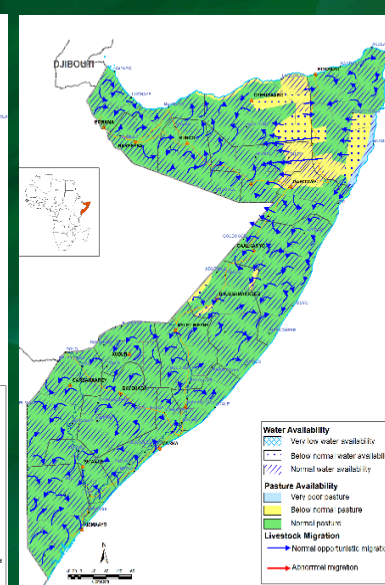
Gu 2017



Deyr 2017/18



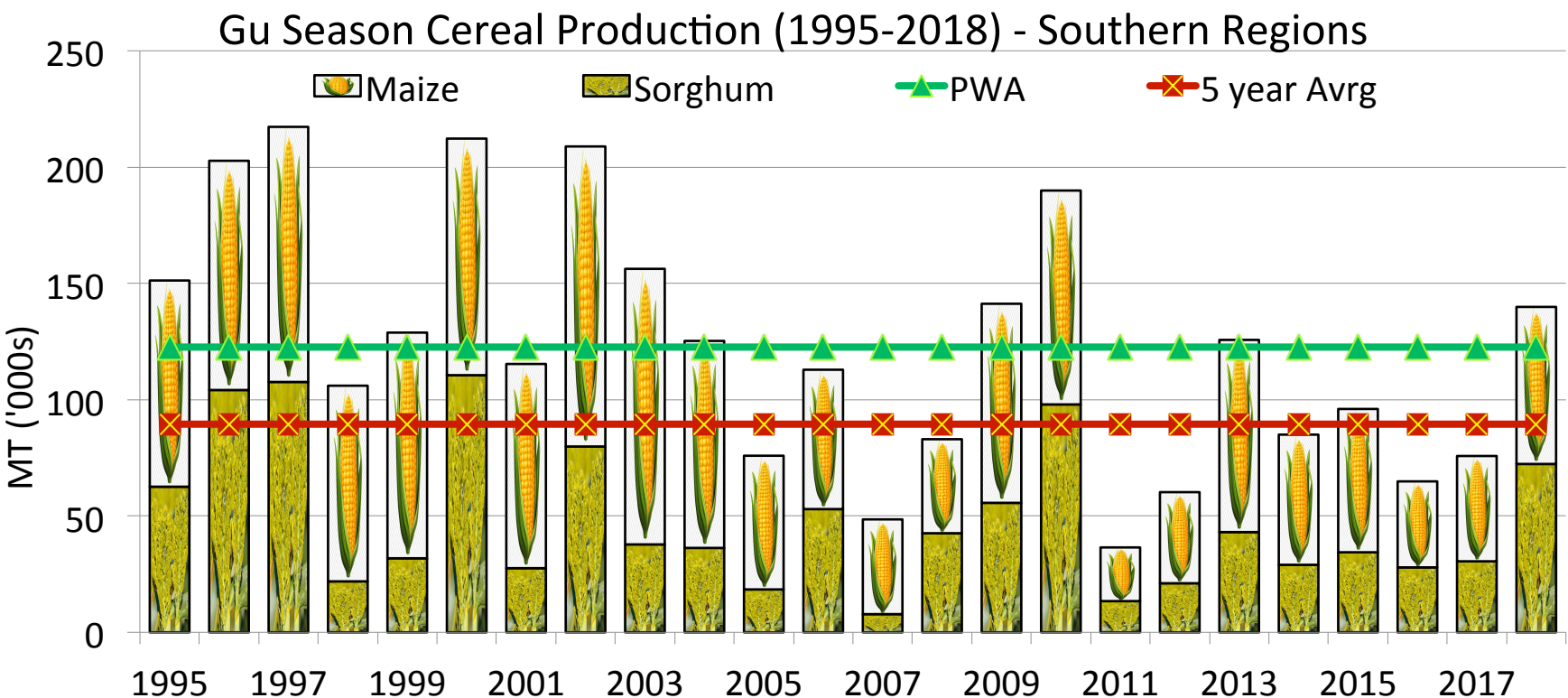
Gu 2018



- Favorable rainfall has improved availability of pasture and water for livestock across most parts of the country
- In parts of northeastern regions that currently have below average pasture, livestock migration possibilities to adjacent livelihoods and forecast average to above average rains during *Deyr* are expected to help minimize any adverse impact on livestock

Region	Livestock Type	Gu 2018 Conception	Gu 2018 Calving/ kidding	Gu 2018 Milk Production	Expected calving/ kidding (Jul– Dec 2018)	Current Trends in Herd Size
North	Camel	Low to medium	Low	Below Average	Low to Medium	Increasing trend; below baseline
	Cattle	Low to Medium	Low	Below average	Low to medium	
	Sheep & goats	Medium	Medium	Average	Medium	
Central	Camel	Medium	None to low	Below Average	Low	Increasing trend; below baseline
	Cattle	Low	Low	Below Average	Medium	
	Sheep & goats	Medium	Medium	Average	Medium	
South	Camel	Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Average to above average in Juba, Shebelle and Gedo; below average in other regions of the south	Medium	Increasing trend; mostly at baseline or above
	Cattle	Low to Medium	Low to Medium	Average to above average in Juba, Shebelle and Gedo; below average in other regions of the south	Medium	
	Sheep & goats	Medium to High	Medium	Average to above average in all regions of the south	Medium to High	

Impact on Crop Production



- In southern Somalia the 2018 *Gu* season cereal production is estimated at **147 200 MT**, including **7 200 MT** off-season harvest expected in October.

- This level of production is **17 percent** higher than the long-term average/PWA (1995-2017) and **58 percent** more than the five year average (2010-17).

- In the northwest where crop production has been affected by erratic rainfall, the 2018 *Gu/Karan* harvest in northwest is estimated at **19 000 MT**, which is **58 percent** lower than the average for 2010-17.

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

- As a result of above average *Gu* 2018 cereal productions, domestic markets are expected to be well supplied throughout the end of 2018, with cereal prices expected to decline seasonally between August and October and then increase in November to December, as supplies decline.
- International food import prices are expected to remain stable throughout the outlook period.
- Sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia are expected to be average and this will contribute to stable market supply in bordering regions in Somalia.
- Livestock prices will remain stable or decline seasonally starting in October as demand for export subsidies

Recent Trends in Acute Malnutrition in Somalia

Gu 2017
(Jul 2017)



Gu 2017
(Aug-Oct 2017)



Deyr 2017/18
(Jan 2018)



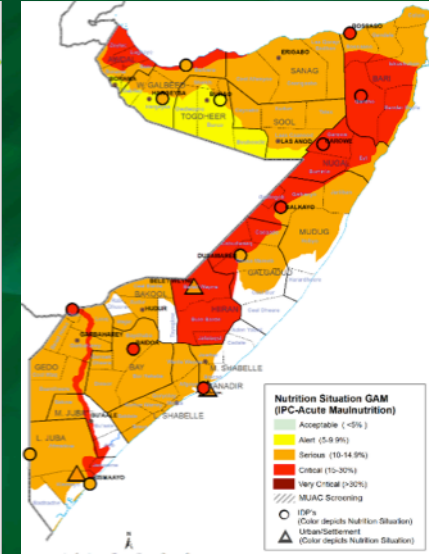
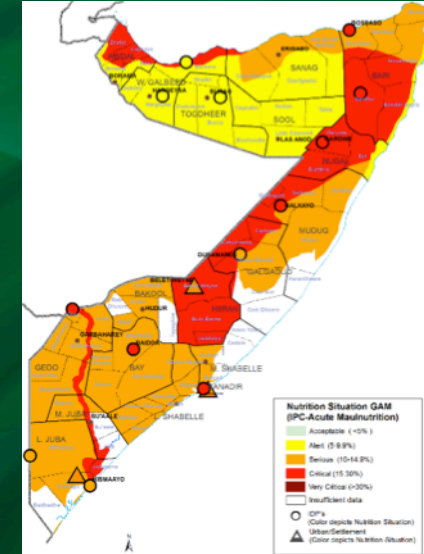
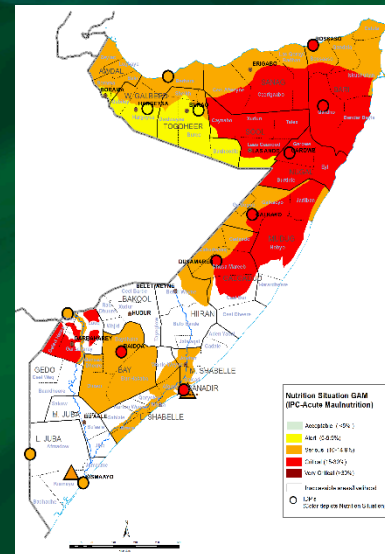
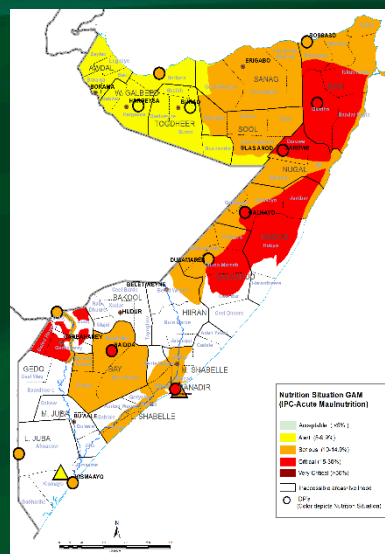
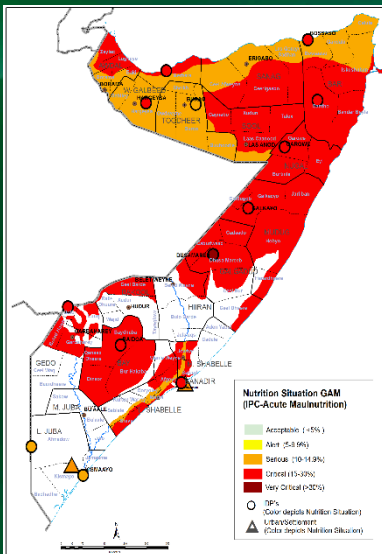
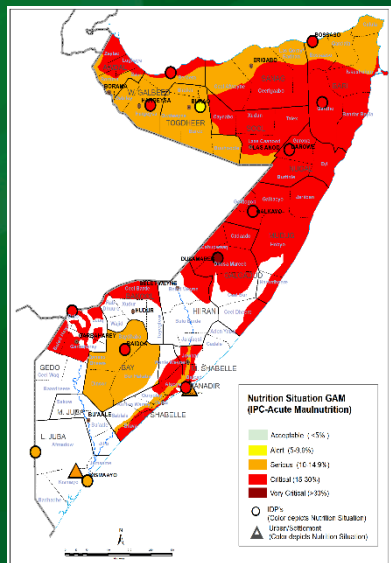
Deyr 2017/18
(Feb-Apr 2018)



Gu 2018
(Jul 2018)



Gu 2018
(Aug-Oct 2018)



- Overall, level of acute malnutrition at national level has improved to Serious in the current *Gu* 2018 (median GAM of 14.0%) from Critical in *Gu* 2017 (median GAM of 17.4%). There are no improvement in the overall current acute malnutrition prevalence compared to *Deyr* 2017/18 (median GAM of 13.8%).
- The corresponding median SAM prevalence are: 2.2% (*Gu* 2018), 1.9% (*Deyr* 2017/18) and 3.2% (*Gu* 2017).

2018 Gu Season Nutrition Results Summary

Population assessed	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	Per 10 000 per Day		Morbidity (%)
			CDR	U5DR	
NORTHWEST					
Guban Pastoral	15.6	4.7	1.5	0.84	22.7
West Golis	9.7	1.1	0.85	0.15	20.2
NW Agropastoral	8.6	1.1	0.50	0.58	11.4
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	9.8	1.8	0.64	0.50	17.9
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.7	1.7	1.06	0.46	13.2
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	6.3	0.5	0.92	0.85	4.8
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	8.7	1.7	0.36	0.28	3.3
Hawd Pastoral NW	7.4	1.1	0.08	0.00	5.5
East Golis	11.7	2.1	0.3	0.29	28.2
NORTHEAST& CENTRAL					
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	17.1	3.3	0.00	0.00	1.9
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	15.5	2.0	0.04	0.00	19.6
Hawd Pastoral NE	16.0	3.5	0.44	0.67	29.1
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	20.7	1.6	0.30	0.58	40.6
Coastal Deeh NE	9.8	2.1	0.04	0.00	14.1
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	16.7	2.5	0.50	0.98	37.2
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	16.6	3.4	0.20	0.25	41.3
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	14.0	1.6	0.93	1.27	41.7
Addun Pastoral	11.2	1.5	0.23	0.32	36.2
SOUTH					
Beletwein District(Riverine)	15.7	3.3	0.59	1.68	25.4
Beletwein Urban	14.3	1.6	0.15	0.48	28.6
Shabelle Riverine	14.5	2.9	0.46	1.13	25.6
Shabelle Agropastoral	12.4	2.2	0.52	1.25	23.4
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	13.6	2.6	0.25	0.34	25.1
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.7	4.1	1.06	2.56	39.2
Bay Agropastoral	13.1	2.3	0.47	0.57	15.0
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	17.7	3.6	0.58	0.75	18.2
Bakool Pastoral	10.1	0.6	0.48	0.77	9.2
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	18.3	2.8	0.30	0.77	11.5
North Gedo pastoral	14.1	1.8	0.28	0.73	3.1
North Gedo Riverine	18.3	2.5	0.27	0.65	16.1
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	12.1	2.6	0.77	1.16	28.1
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.4	3.5	0.36	0.75	2.4
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	14.4	2.6	0.66	1.48	14.3

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is Critical (15-29.9%) in **12 out of 33** populations surveyed
- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence is Critical (≥ 4.5) only among Mogadishu IDPs and Guban pastoral livelihood.
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) are Critical (1 to $< 2/10\ 000/\text{day}$) in **3 out of 33** population groups surveyed.
- Morbidity rates are high ($> 20\%$) in many parts of the country but highest among population groups in the northeast and central

2018 Gu Season

Risk Factors Related to Acute Malnutrition

Population Group Assessed	Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM Prevalence (%)	Severe Acute Malnutrition-SAM Prevalence (%)	Potential Contributing Factors of Acute Malnutrition (Highlighted Cells)						Summary of Factors	
			Childhood Illness (Morbidity) ≥ 20% of children 6-59 months	Measles vaccination <50% of children 6-59 months	VIT A Supplementation < 50% children 6-59 months	Poor/ Borderline food consumption in ≥ 20% of HHs	≥ 15% of HHs experience Moderate to Severe Hunger	≥ 20 of HHs using Medium to High Coping Strategies	Morbidity, vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are important	Food Security related factors are important
Guban Pastoral	15.6	4.7	22.7	33.1	41.1	63%	21%	50%	YES	YES
West Golis	9.7	1.1	20.2	61.5	55.0	40%	15%	41%	YES	YES
NW Agropastoral	8.6	1.1	11.4	67.5	66.5	50%	28%	60%		YES
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	9.8	1.8	17.9	78.3	67.4	52%	32%	50%		YES
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.7	1.7	13.2	66.6	70.7	27%	9%	61%		YES
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	6.3	0.5	4.8	92.6	91.9	32%	59%	53%		YES
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	8.7	1.7	3.3	84.0	83.8	17%	47%	48%		YES
Hawd Pastoral NW	7.4	1.1	5.5	81.2	81.0	2%	58%	54%		YES
East Golis	11.7	2.1	28.2	84.0	84.1	11%	29%	33%	YES	YES
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	17.1	3.3	1.9	87.5	84.0	5%	83%	44%		YES
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	15.5	2.0	19.6	72.0	71.0	7%	11%	22%	Yes	
Hawd Pastoral NE	16.0	3.5	29.1	79.8	78.6	18%	65%	66%	YES	YES
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	20.7	1.6	40.6	64.7	60.3	13%	34%	53%	YES	YES
Coastal Deeh NE	9.8	2.1	14.1	68.2	82.1	25%	9%	28%		YES
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	16.7	2.5	37.2	86.8	90.6	7%	1%	23%	YES	
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	16.6	3.4	41.3	100.0	100.0	31%	60%	91%	YES	YES
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	14.0	1.6	41.7	59.2	40.8	5%	51%	83%	YES	YES
Addun Pastoral	11.2	1.5	36.2	82.8	80.8	20%	34%	80%	YES	YES
Beletwein District	15.7	3.3	25.4	41.8	42.8	18%	42%	33%	YES	YES
Beletwein Urban	14.3	1.6	28.6	48.4	53.2	22%	38%	35%	YES	YES
Shabelle Riverine	14.5	2.9	25.6	50.4	51.6	2%	7%	34%	YES	
Shabelle Agropastoral	12.4	2.2	23.4	22.5	17.5	0%	8%	19%	YES	
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	13.6	2.6	25.1	60.1	62.8	0%	2%	13%	YES	
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.7	4.1	39.2	45.4	50.5	6%	31%	68%	YES	YES
Bay Agropastoral	13.1	2.3	15.0	14.8	13.9	52%	13%	34%	YES	YES
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	17.7	3.6	18.2	34.9	30.6	83%	25%	49%	YES	YES
Bakool Pastoral	10.1	0.6	9.2	28.3	25.6	15	4	16%	YES	
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	18.3	2.8	11.5	70.3	71.8	10%	43%	70%		YES
North Gedo pastoral	14.1	1.8	3.1	88.7	89.9	8%	8%	52%		YES
North Gedo Riverine	18.3	2.5	16.1	63.1	70.0	9%	4%	34%	YES	
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	12.1	2.6	28.1	81.1	77.6	8%	26%	19%	YES	
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.4	3.5	2.4	67.2	63.8	1%	9%	24%		
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	14.4	2.6	14.3	83.4	84.1	8%	80%	68%		YES

Note: Highlighted cells are those that exceed thresholds stated in the headings of each column

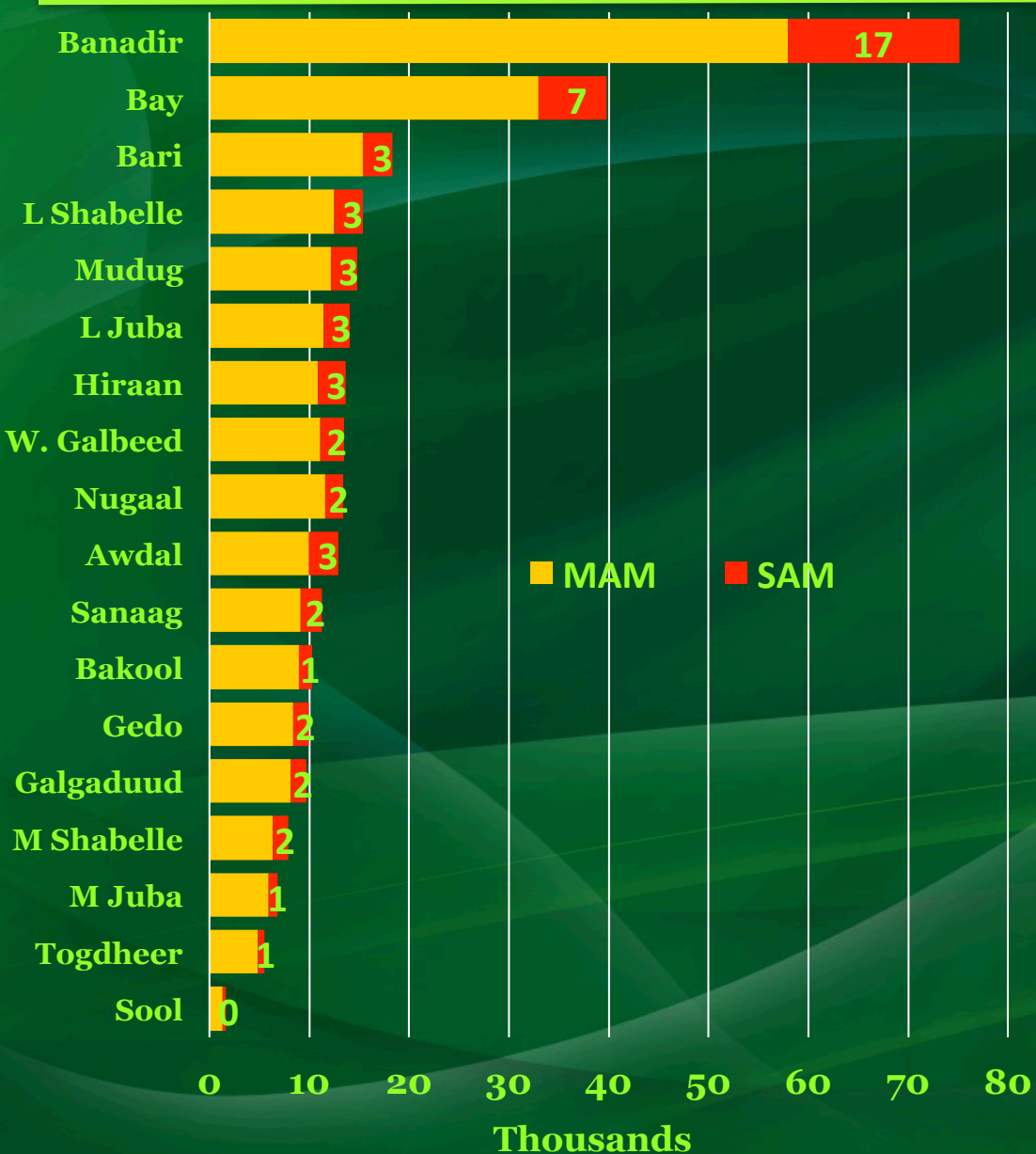
- Disease, health and food security related risk factors are contributing factors for acute malnutrition in many parts of Somalia

Recent Trends in Acute Malnutrition Prevalence

Population assessed	GAM							SAM						
	Gu 2018	Deyr 17/18	Gu 2017	Deyr 16/17	Gu 2016	Deyr 15/16	Gu 2015	Gu 2018	Deyr 17/18	Gu 2017	Deyr 16/17	Gu 2016	Deyr 15/16	Gu 2015
Guban Pastoral	15.6	6.6	18.8	12.4	16.5	22.3		4.7	0.5	3.1	1.8	1.4	5.9	
West Golis	9.7	6.3	10.4	11.3	10.3	13.7	12.8	1.1	0.6	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.5
NW Agropastoral	8.6	8.8	13.0	6.4	10.8	6.4	5.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	9.8	8.6	17.3	13.9	11.9	12.1	10.5	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.7	10.9	18.7	9.2	19.5	9.9	7.3	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.7	3.6	1.4	1.1
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	6.3	8.5	9.2	10.0	7.0	6.4	7.1	0.5	1.7	3.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	8.7	14.1	20.8	18.0	10.5	8.0		1.7	3.1	4.7	3.0	2.0	0.7	
Hawd Pastoral NW	7.4	6.8	13.2	10.7	10.0	9.6		1.1	1.4	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	
East Golis NW&NE	11.7	10.3	13.4					2.1	1.3	2.6				
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	17.1	14.7	18.6	17.3	19.8	16.8	12.5	3.3	2.3	4.5	3.7	4.3	2.9	1.5
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	15.5	15.6	15.6	18.0	10.5	8.0		2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.7	
Hawd Pastoral NE	16.0	14.5	21.8	17.2	16.3	12.0	14.3	3.5	2.8	5.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.8
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	20.7	21.9	19.4	15.2	12.6	10.4	14.0	1.6	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	2.2
Coastal Deeh NE	9.8	13.8	17.4	18.8	13.0	11.2	13.0	2.1	1.6	2.9	4.2	1.0	1.4	1.9
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	16.7	17.6	19.9	17.7	20.0	19.5	15.7	2.5	2.9	4.9	3.1	3.2	3.8	1.9
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	16.6	21.8	21.6		16.9	16.5	20.2	3.4	4.8	4.1		3.5	1.7	4.7
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	14.0	14.8	33.4	26.4	10.1	10.9	10.5	1.6	3.6	11.4	6.0	1.9	1.6	2.6
Addun Pastoral	11.2	17.9	18.2	22.6	10.4	9.5	12.5	1.5	2.3	3.6	4.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Beletweyne Rural (riverine)	15.7			12.8	15.6	19.0	16.8		3.3		3.0	4.5	3.9	2.3
Beletweyne urban	14.3							1.6						
Shabelle Riverine	14.5	13.2	13.1	14.0	12.5	11.4	10.0	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.7
Shabelle Agropastoral	12.4	13.8	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.3	13.6	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	2.4	1.4	3.0
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	13.6	11.2	13.8					2.6	1.3	2.8				
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.7	16.1	20.4	16.6	14.7	11.4	14.9	4.1	4.1	6.6	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.3
Bay Agropastoral	13.1	11.1	13.8	20.0	18.1	17.3	14.0	2.3	1.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.0	2.8
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	17.7	15.1	29.4	13.4	18.0	14.5	15.3	3.6	3.5	10.4	3.0	4.3	4.4	4.1
Bakool Pastoral	10.1		23.6	27.4	19.1	11.2	9.8	0.6		6.5	1.9	5.0	1.5	1.0
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	18.3	13.9	17.6	14.9	21.8	25.0	26.4	2.8	2.0	3.1	2.3	4.9	6.1	5.0
North Gedo pastoral	14.1	15.7	17.5	15.8	17.2	21.3	20.3	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.1	3.2	4.1	4.2
North Gedo Riverine	18.3	14.5	15.7	17.3	16.5	19.5	18.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.3
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	12.1	13.3	14	13.5	17.7	14.0	20.7	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.1	3.6	2.7	3.8
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	14.4	13.5	11.3	13.0	14.5	12.9	12.5	2.6	3.6	2.2	0.7	4.4	2.9	2.8
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.4	8.8	13.1					3.5	1.2	2.3				
# Pop-Critical levels of GAM and SAM)	12	8	20	14	14	9	8	2	2	10	6	7	6	4

- High levels of acute malnutrition tend to persist among several population groups due to underlying/ structural causes

Estimated Number of Acutely Malnourished Children by Region Aug-Dec 2018



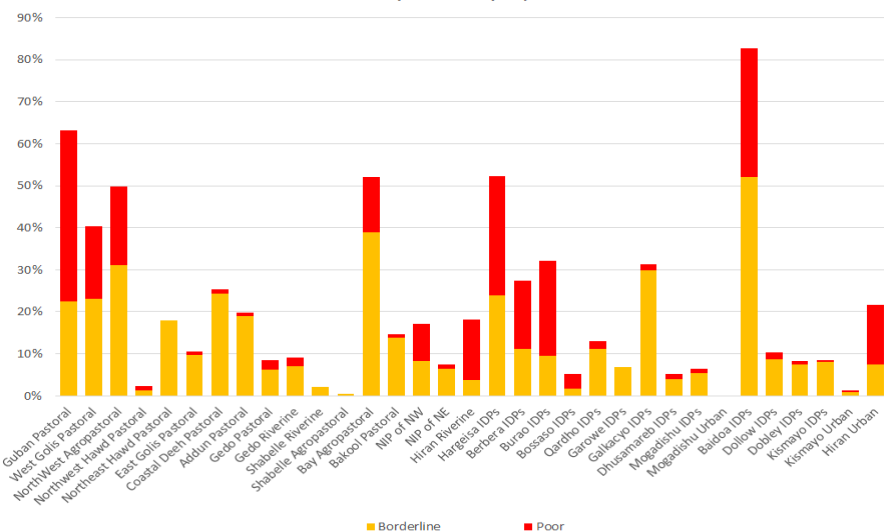
- The estimated number of children under the age of 6-59 months that are acutely malnourished at the time of the assessment in June/July 2018 is **226 300**, including **42 500** who are severely malnourished (prevalence estimate).
- Between August and December 2018 an estimated **294 200** children will face acute malnutrition, including **55 200** who are likely to be severely malnourished (total acute malnutrition burden for Aug-Dec 2018)
- *Note: For operational, response planning and programming purposes, the estimated acute malnutrition burden is calculated over a 12 month period as follows: **588 400** children will face acute malnutrition, including **110 500** who are likely to be severely malnourished (total acute malnutrition burden for Aug 2018-Jul 2019)*

- The overall nutrition situation in Somalia has continued to improve due to a combination of improved food security conditions, reduced outbreak of diseases and sustained humanitarian interventions. However, high level of acute malnutrition tends to persist in several population groups due to underlying/structural causes
- The estimated number of children under the age of 6-59 months that are acutely malnourished at the time of the assessment (Jun/Jul 2018) is **226 300**, including **42 500** who are severely malnourished (prevalence estimate). Between August and December 2018 an estimated **294 200** children will face acute malnutrition, including **55 200** who are likely to be severely malnourished (total acute malnutrition burden for Aug-Dec 2018)

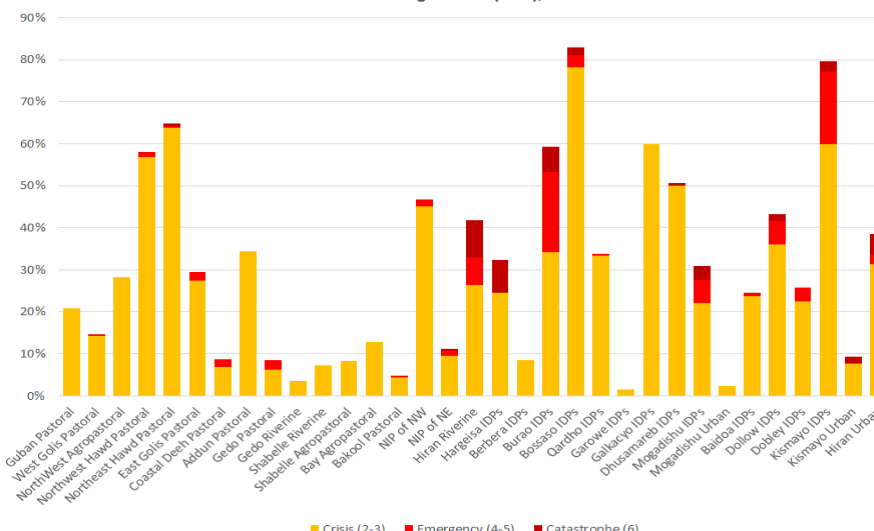
Key Messages on Nutrition

- 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: Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast, Hawd Pastoral of Northeast, Northwest Guban Pastoral, North Gedo Riverine , Beletweyne District (Reverine & Agro-pastoral), South Gedo Agro-pastoral, South Gedo Riverine, Mataban, Jalalaqsi and Bulobute districts of Hiran Region, Juba Riverine
 - IDP Populations: Bosaaso, Garowe, Galkacyo; Qardho, Mogadishu; Baidoa, Kismayo and Dolow
- Integrated support interventions should be sustained to maintain recent improvements as well as prevent further deterioration in the nutrition situation

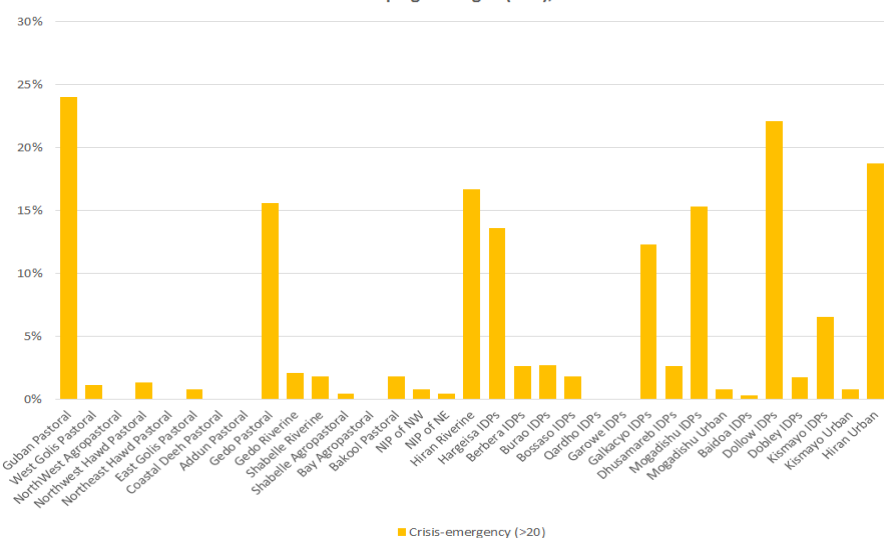
Food Consumption Score (FSC), Gu 2018



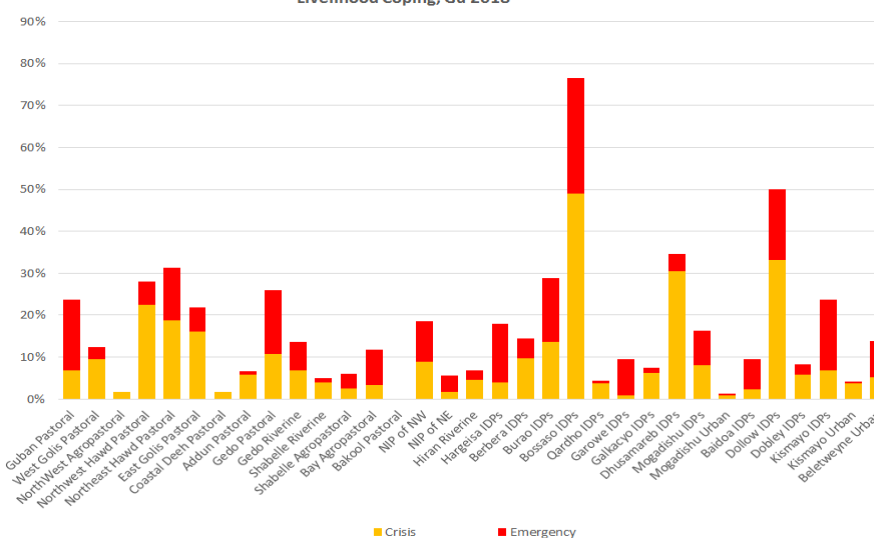
Household Hunger Score (HHS), Gu 2018



Reduced Coping Strategies (rCSI), 2018



Livelihood Coping, Gu 2018



- Levels of acute food insecurity tend to be high and severe among populations that have high proportions of households with poor food consumption score, experiencing moderate or severe hunger and using crisis level consumption and livelihood coping strategies.

of Acutely Food Insecure People in Somalia (Post *Gu* 2018)

Current: Jan 2018 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1,177	990	1,037	3,204
Crisis (IPC 3)	315	536	787	1,638
Emergency (IPC 4)	3	4	107	114
Catastrophe (IPC 5)	1	0	16	17
Total in need (Stressed or worse)	1,496	1,530	1,947	4,973
Total in Crisis or worse	319	540	910	1,769
Crisis or worse (% of Total)	18%	31%	51%	100%

Projection: Feb-Jun 2018 (Thousands)

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1,141	962	977	3,080
Crisis (IPC 3)	288	321	777	1,386
Emergency (IPC 4)	3	45	107	155
Catastrophe (IPC 5)	0	0	0	0
Total in need (Stressed or worse)	1,432	1,328	1,861	4,621
Total in Crisis or worse	291	366	884	1,541
Crisis or worse (% of Total)	19%	24%	57%	100%

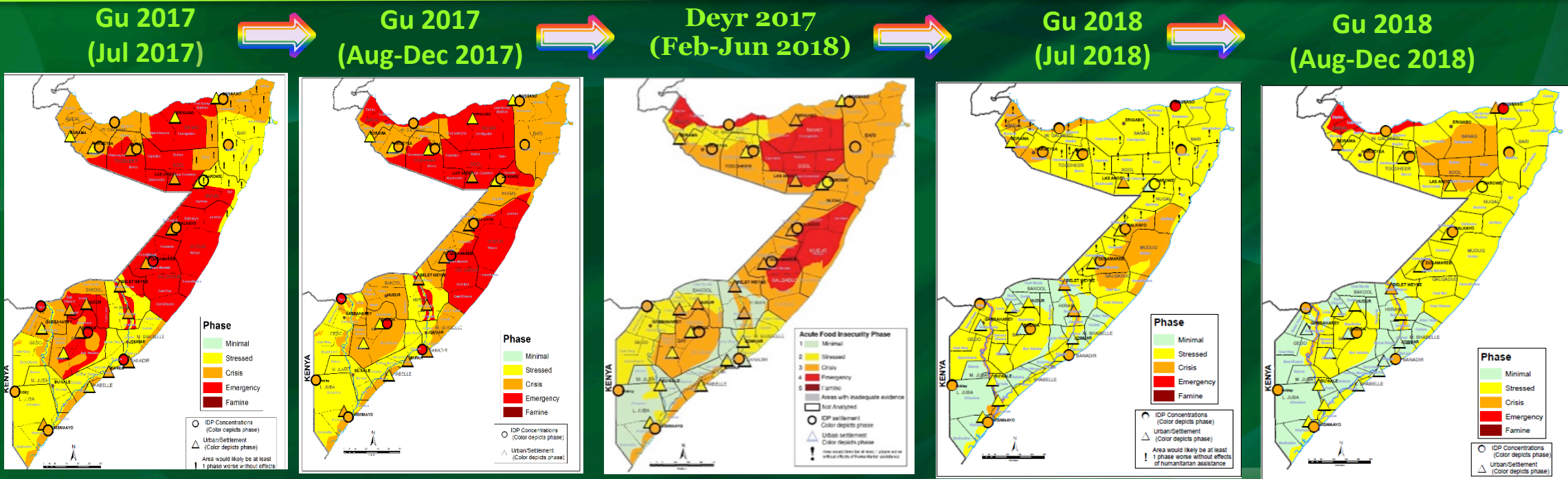
- Currently (Jul 2018), there are nearly **5.0 million** people in need across Somalia
- This includes, approximately **1.8 million** in Crisis or worse
- Over **4.6 million** people will be in need across Somalia from Aug to Dec 2018
- This includes, over **1.5 million** facing acute food security Crisis or worse; IDPs represent **57** percent of the 1.5 million.
- The projection figures reflect the expected improvement in the food security situation between now and Dec 2018

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



- The magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity is expected to decline among IDPs, rural and urban populations between now and the end of 2018

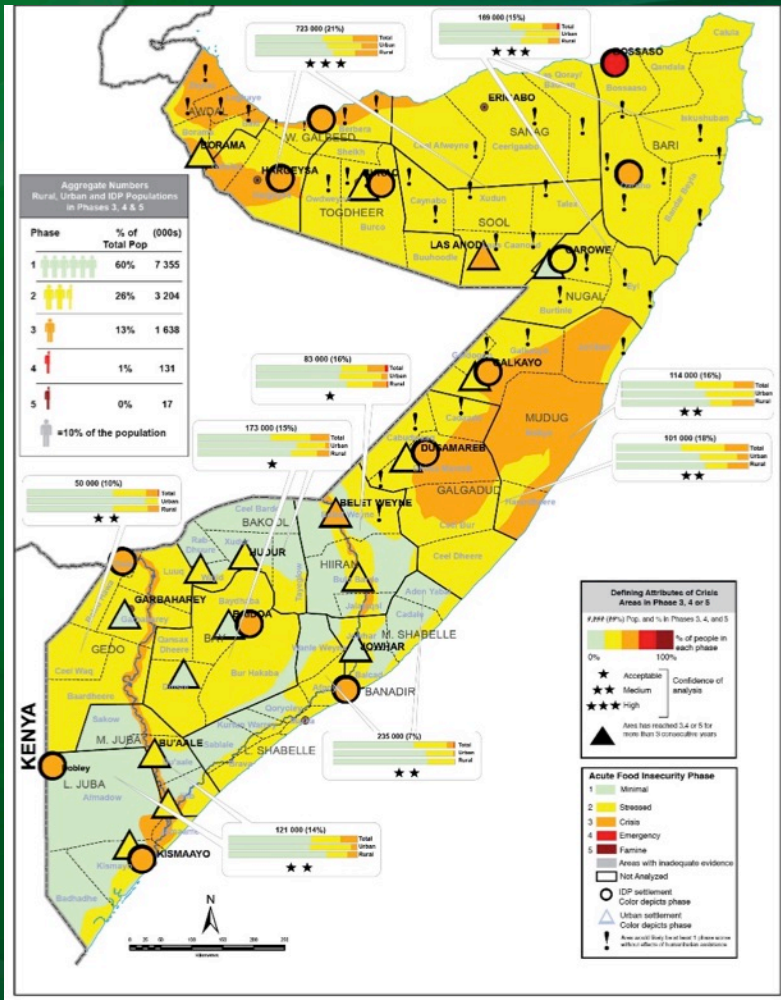
Recent Trends in Acute Food Security Situation in Somalia



- Overall food security conditions have continued to improve in many parts of Somalia.
- However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse conditions will persist among some population groups between now and December 2018.

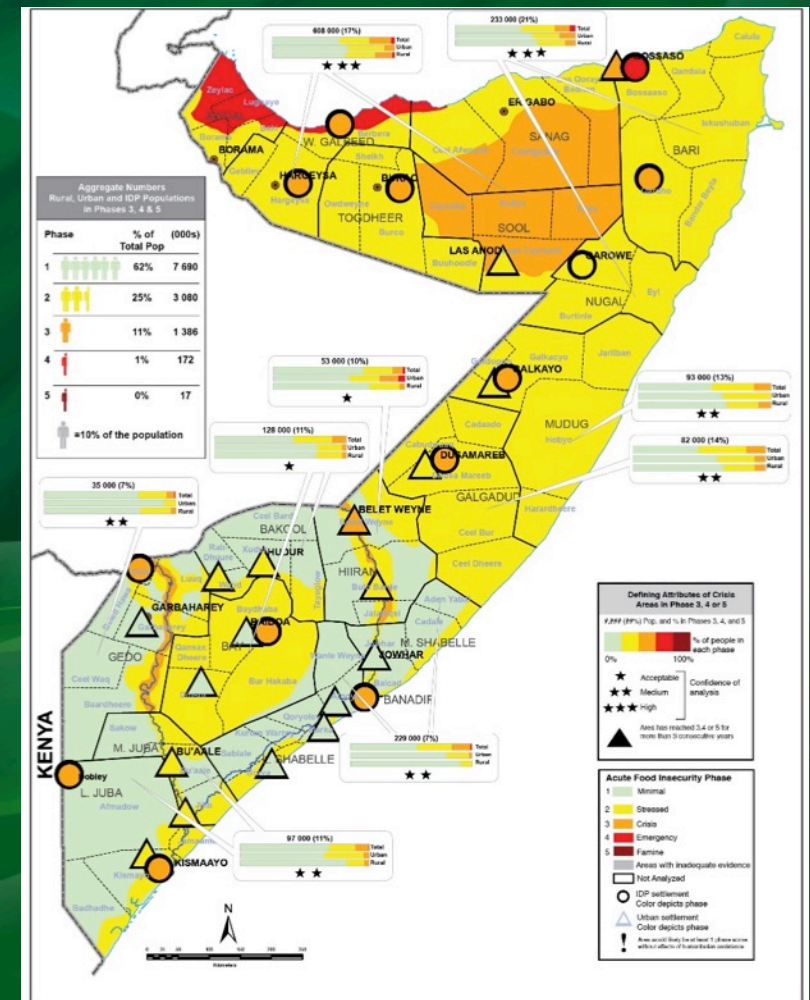
Current and Projected Acute Food Insecurity in Somalia (July-December 2018)

Current Food Security Outcomes (July 2018)



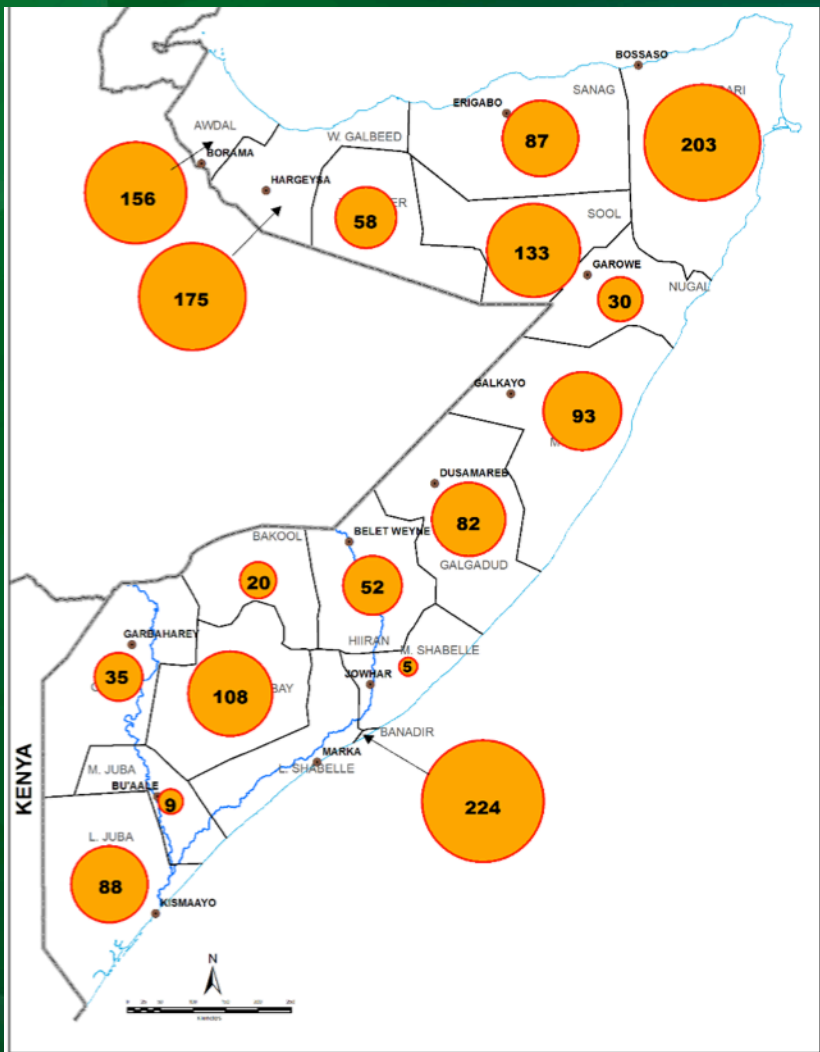
- Food assistance had a significant impact on current food security outcomes in several northern regions
- Food security outcome projections for August-December 2018 do not consider the potential impact of food assistance that may be provided during this period

Projected Food Security Outcomes (August-December 2018)



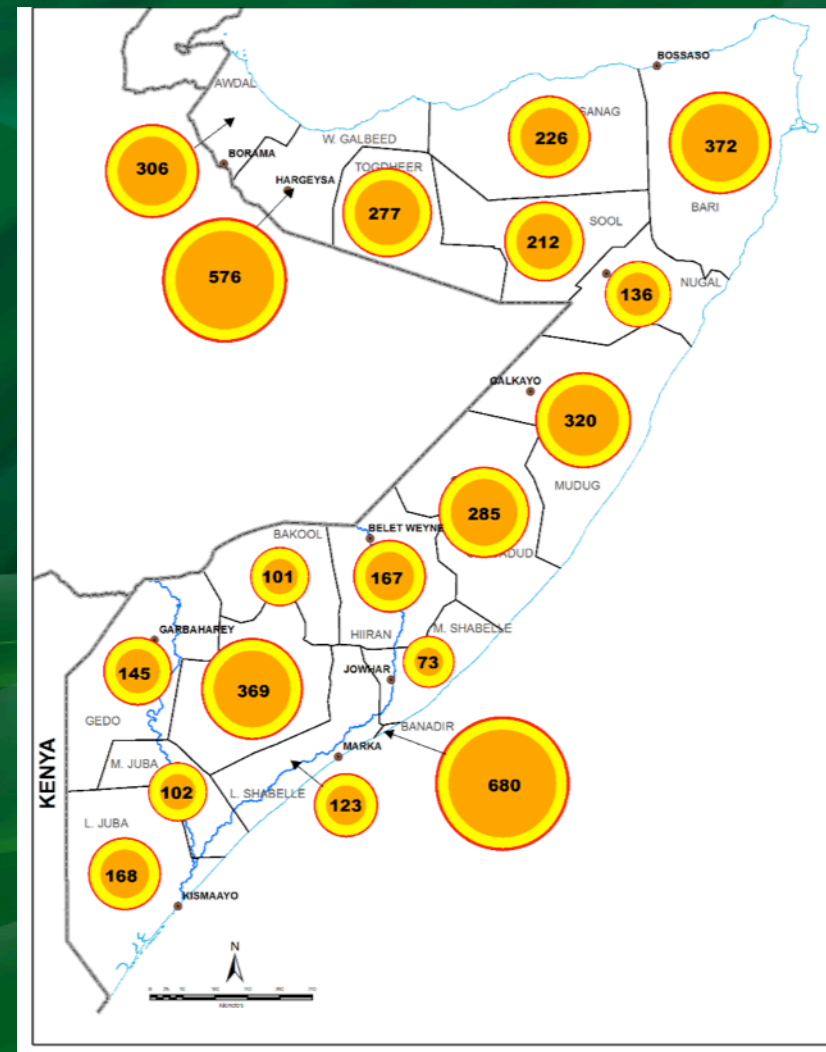
Acute Food Insecurity by Region (August-December 2018)

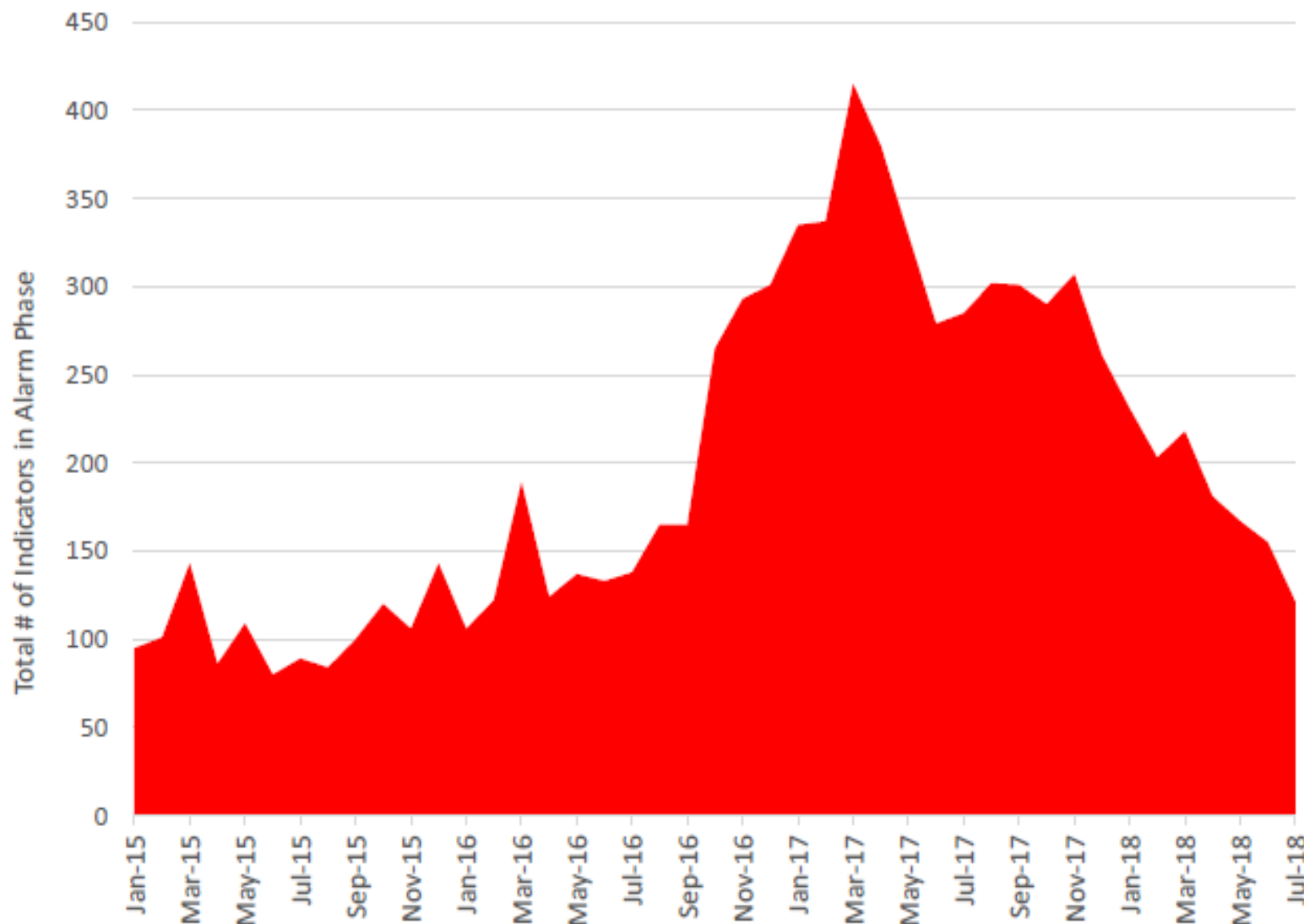
of People in Crisis or Worse (IPC 3+) by Region (Total=1.5 million)



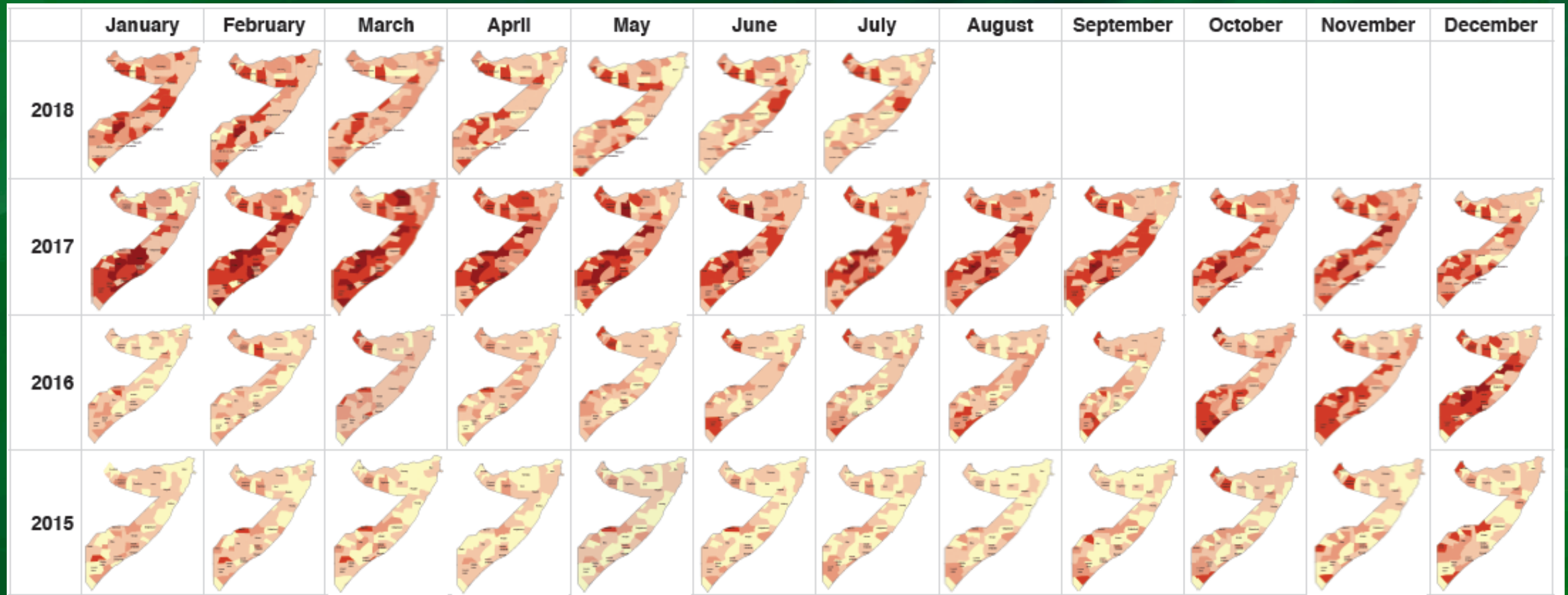
- Acute food insecurity is present in all regions of Somalia
- However, the magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity varies across regions

of People in Stressed, Crisis or Worse (IPC 2+) by Region (Total=4.6 million)





- The improvements in the overall food security situation can also be seen from the EW-EA Dashboard
- As the overall humanitarian situation shows some improvement, the number of food security related risk factors (indicators) in Alarm phase have decreased to near pre-crisis levels



- As the overall humanitarian situation shows some improvement, the number of food security related risk factors (indicators) in Alarm phase have decreased to near pre-crisis levels

Conclusion and Key Messages

- 2018 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) is the wettest season in nearly two decades; favorable rainfall during the season has helped end the drought that persisted since mid-2016.
- However, the adverse impacts of the 2016-2017 severe drought are expected to persist, especially among people who became destitute and got displaced due to the drought and among pastoralists who lost most of their animals.
- Pressing humanitarian needs remain despite improvements.
- Between August and December 2018, an estimated 294 200 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished, including 55 200 who are likely to be severely malnourished.

- Over 1.5 million people face acute food security Crisis or worse (IPC Phases 3 or higher) between now and December 2018. Approximately 3.1 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This brings the total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2 or higher) through the end of 2018 to 4.6 million.
- Those facing acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse need urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support. Livelihood support is also required for people who are Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
- Between August and December 2018, an estimated 294 200 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished, including 55 200 who are likely to be severely malnourished. Acutely malnourished children need nutrition and health support.
- Understanding and addressing underlying causes of persistent high levels of acute malnutrition and large scale, long-term displacement require priority consideration for policy, strategy and programme development.

Thank you

For additional information, please visit:

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