

Somalia Post Deyr 2016/17 Seasonal Assessment Key Findings

2 February 2017, Nairobi



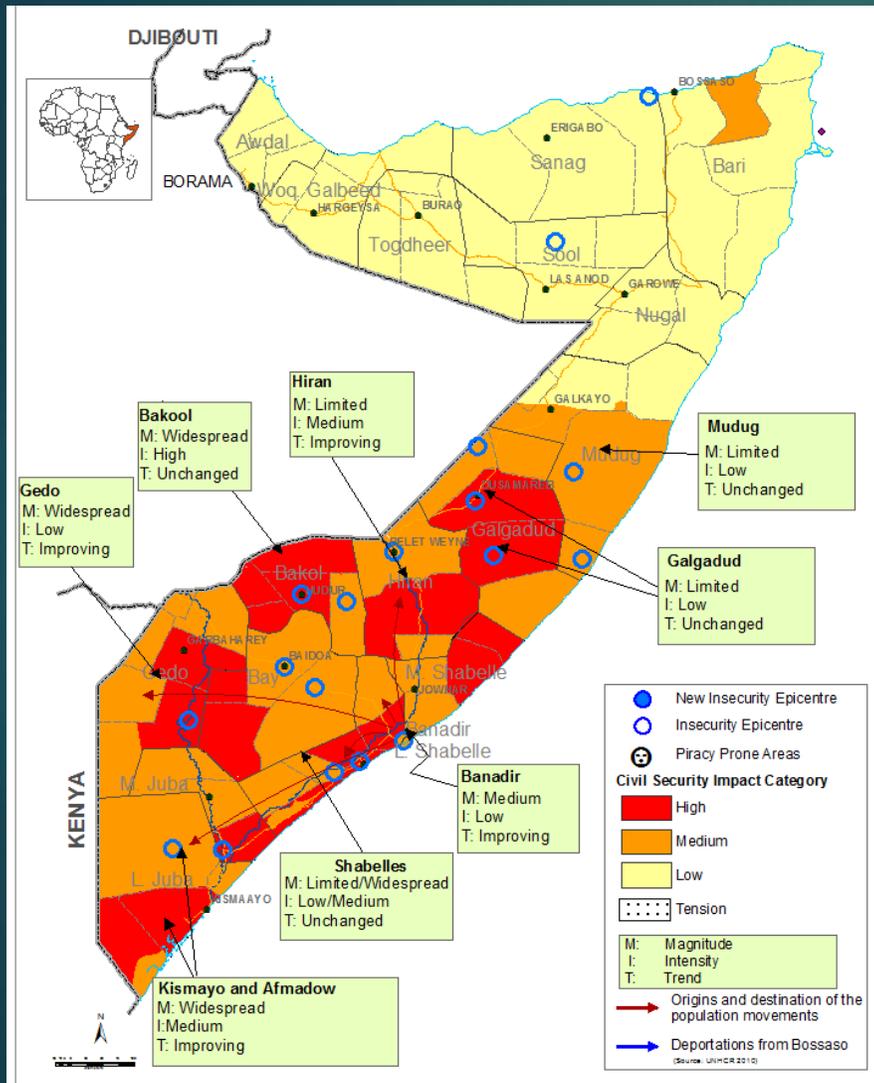
Activities	Timeline
Integrated food security and nutrition assessment of IDPs (12 surveys)	November 2016
Rapid urban food security assessment	November 2016
Integrated food security and nutrition assessment of rural livelihoods (15 surveys)	December 2016
Rural food security and livelihoods assessment	December 2016
IPC Acute All Team Analysis Workshop with partners	7-12 January 2017 (in Hargeysa)
Technical Vetting of assessment results with partners in Nairobi	19 January 2017 (Nutrition) 23 January 2017 (Food Security)
Briefing to Government Authorities (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeysa)	29-31 January 2017
Briefing to the humanitarian community and media	2 February 2017

- Contribution of government, local and international NGOs and UN partners throughout the assessment, analysis and technical vetting process is gratefully acknowledged

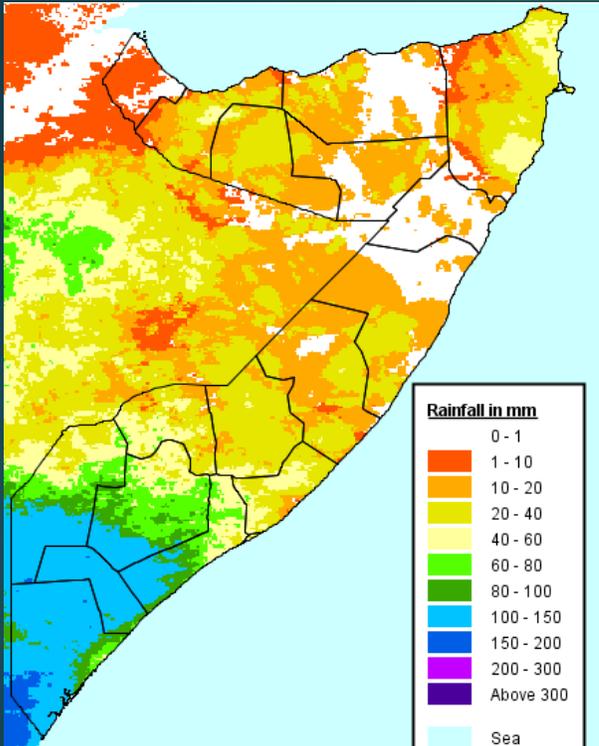
- Over **363 000** acutely malnourished children need urgent treatment and nutrition support, including **71 000** who are severely malnourished
- Urgent humanitarian assistance is needed to support over **2.9 million** people who face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)
- Livelihood protection and support is needed for over **3.3 million** people in acute food security Stress (IPC Phase 2)
- In total, over **6.2 million** people across Somalia need assistance (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4)
- Scaling up life saving humanitarian assistance urgently and providing livelihood protection support are equally important in slowing the tide of drought/hunger related displacement
- **In a worst-case scenario where (i) the 2017 Gu (April-June) season performs very poorly, (ii) purchasing power declines to levels seen in 2010/2011, and (iii) humanitarian assistance is unable to reach populations in need, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be expected**

Civil Insecurity Outcomes (Aug-Dec 2016)

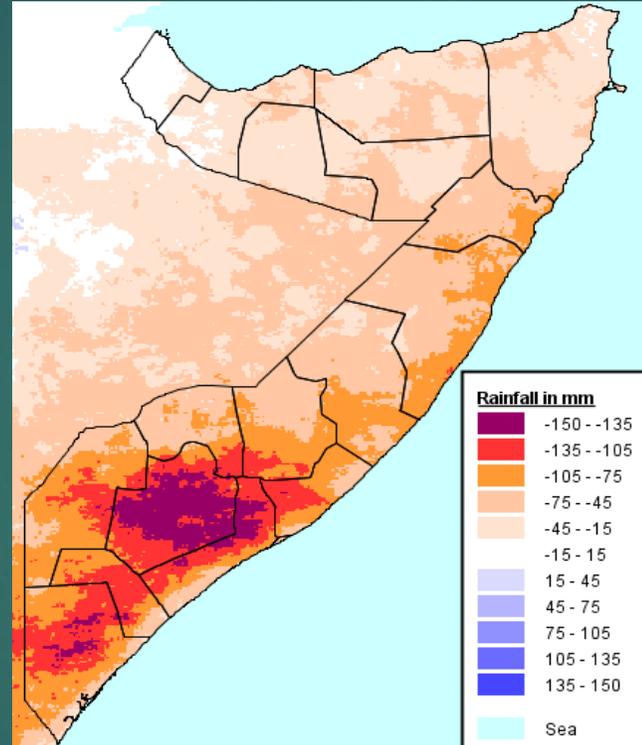
- Continued military operations in M Juba (Jilib, Buale and Sakow) and L Shabelle (Sablaale and Kurtun waarey) and Bari (Qandala)
- Continued trade disruption in Dinsor, Qansah-dhere (Bay), Wajid, tieglow (Bakool) and Jalalaqsi and Bula burte (Hiran)
- Armed confrontation between regional states e.g Puntland and Gal-mudug states/Ahlu Sunnah
- Clan-based based conflict (Elbur of Galgaduud, Merka and Janaale areas of Lower Shabelle and Defow and Buq mator of Hiran)
- Forced Zakat/illegal taxation in some areas controlled by insurgents



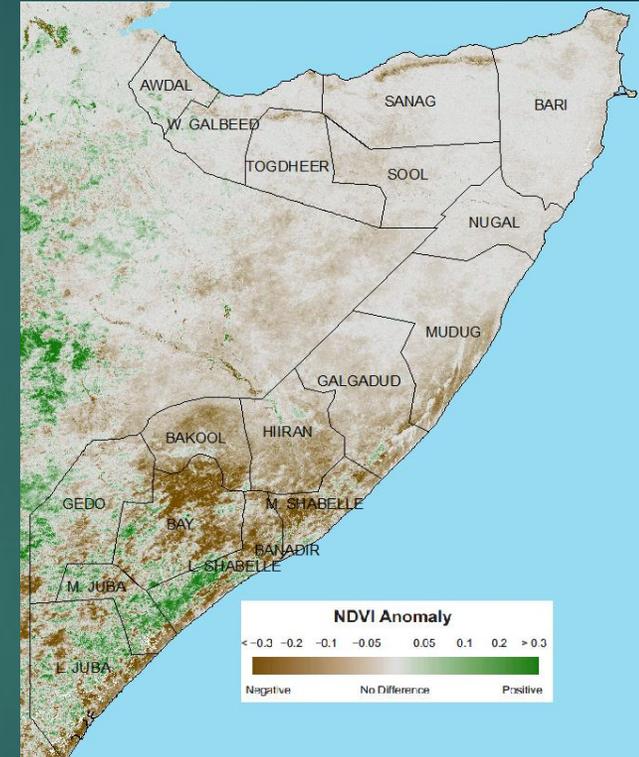
Deyr 2016 Rainfall (mm)



Deyr 2016 Rainfall: Deviation from Normal (mm)



21-30 December 2016 NDVI/Vegetation Cover: Deviation from Normal



- Poor to below normal 2016 Deyr (Oct-Dec 2016) rainfall across Somalia
- River levels were also low

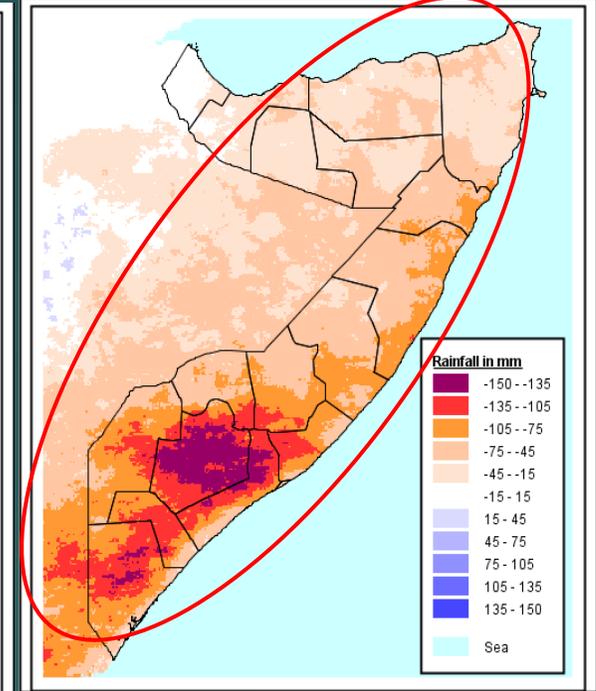
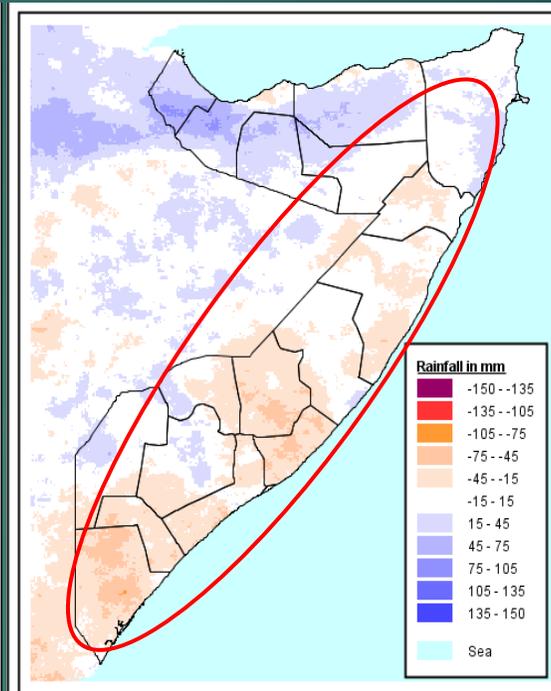
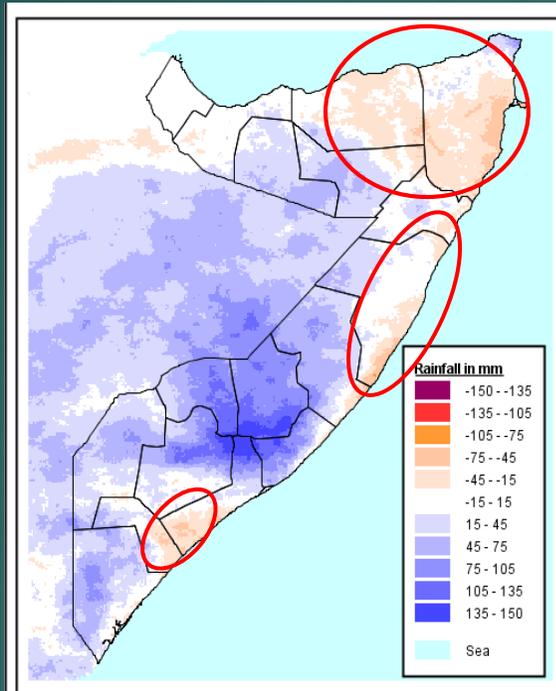
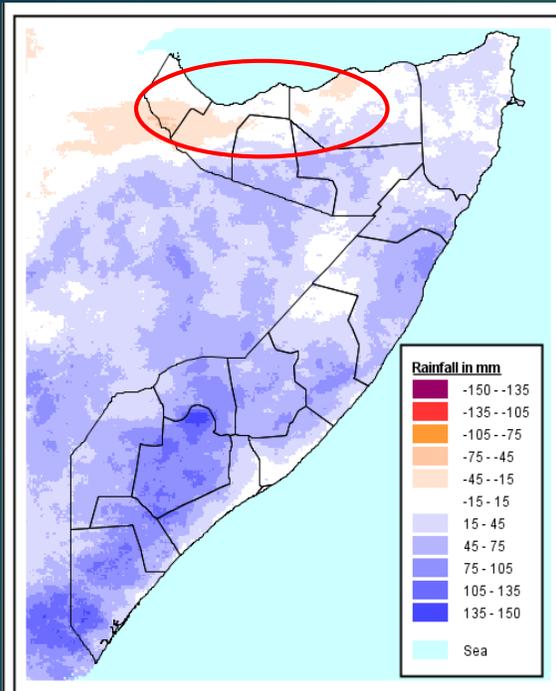
Rainfall Patterns Over the Past Four Seasons: Deviation from Normal (in MM)

Gu 2015

Deyr 2015/16

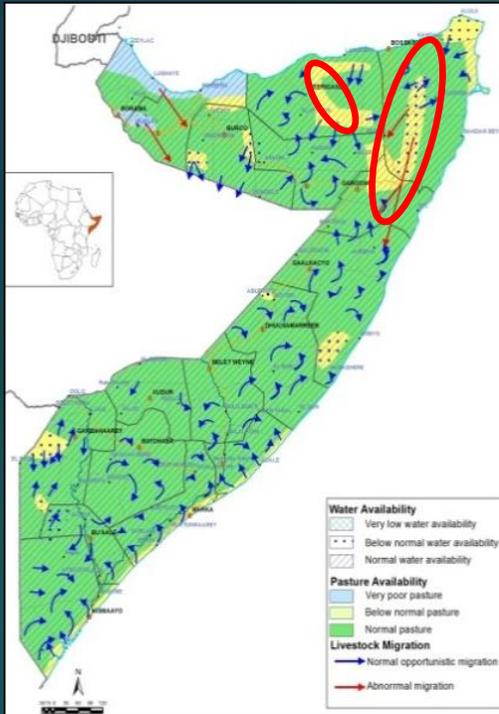
Gu 2016

Deyr 2016/17

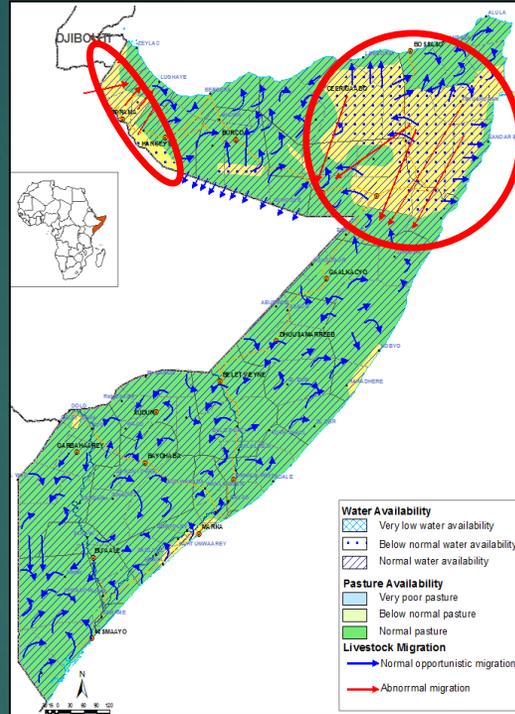


- Drought expanded from northern to southern Somalia over the past 2-3 seasons; some areas have been impacted by consecutive poor seasons
- Preliminary forecast indicates **below average 2017 Gu (April-June) rainfall**

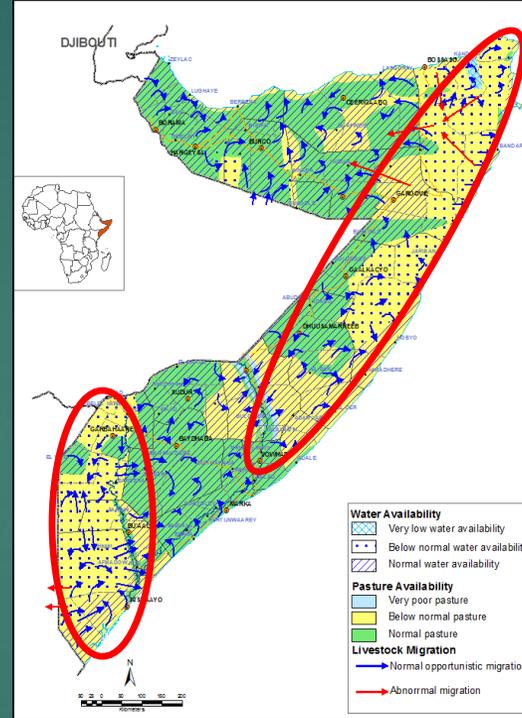
Gu 2015



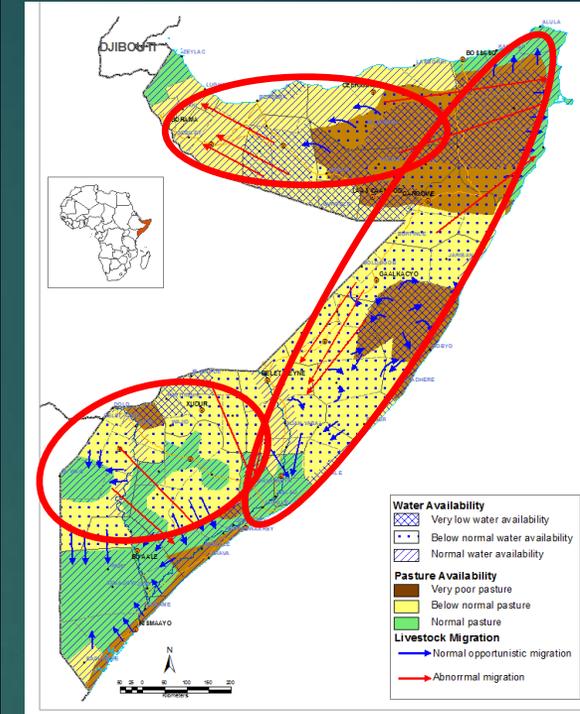
Deyr 2015/16



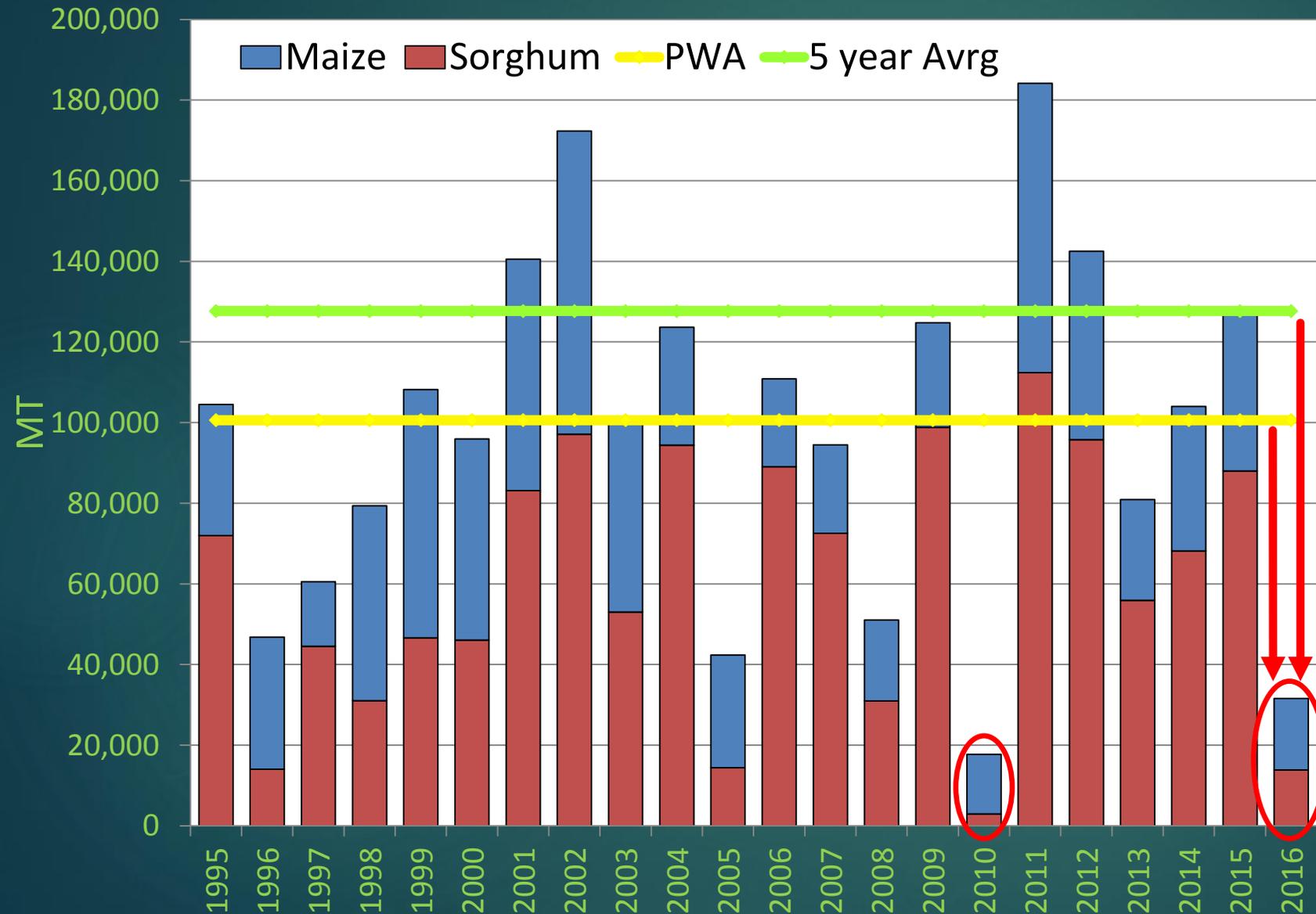
Gu 2016



Deyr 2016/17

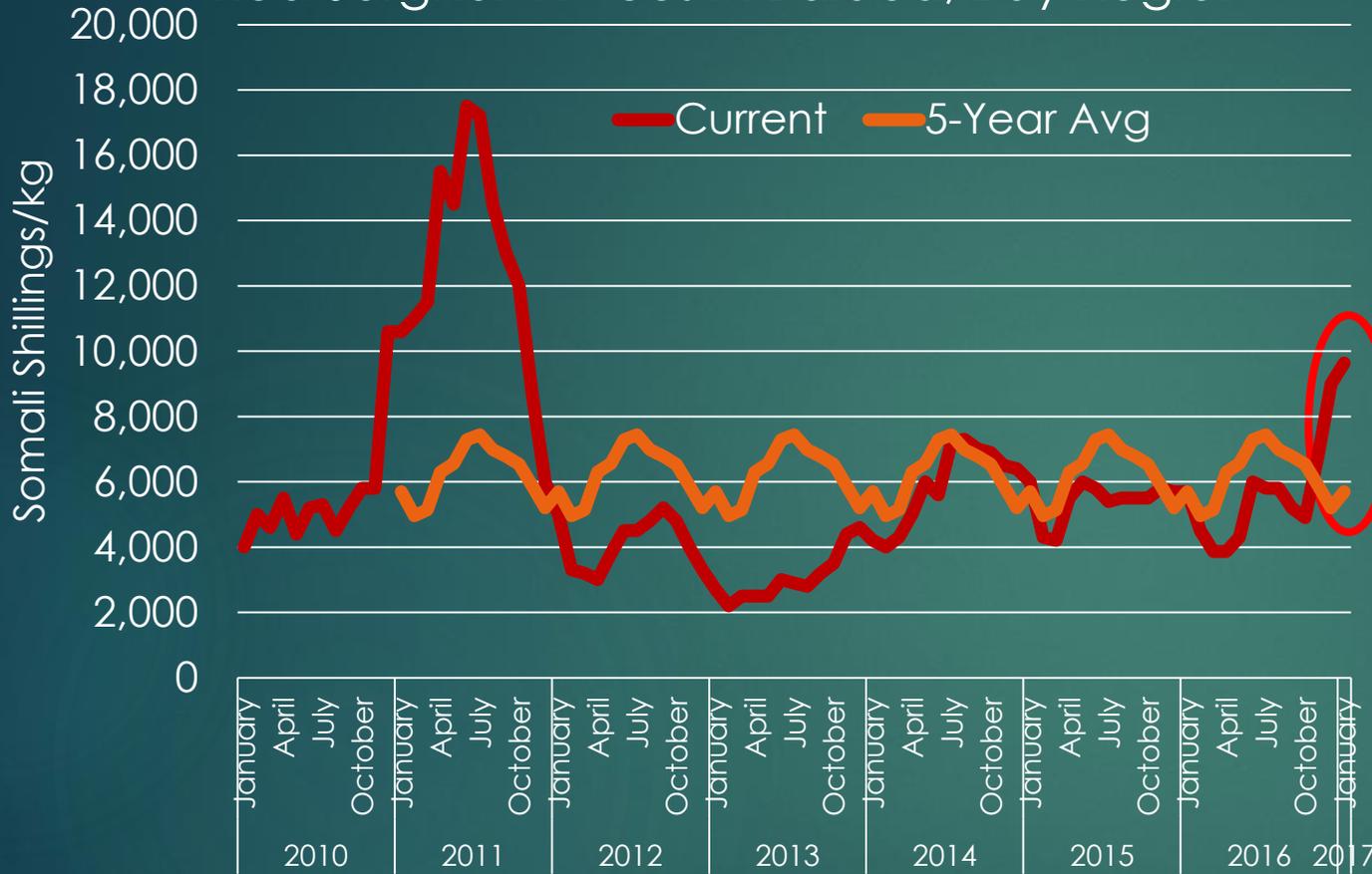


- Below average to poor pasture and water in most parts of Somalia during Deyr 2016/17
- Impact on livestock is greatest in areas where pasture and water was also poor in previous seasons

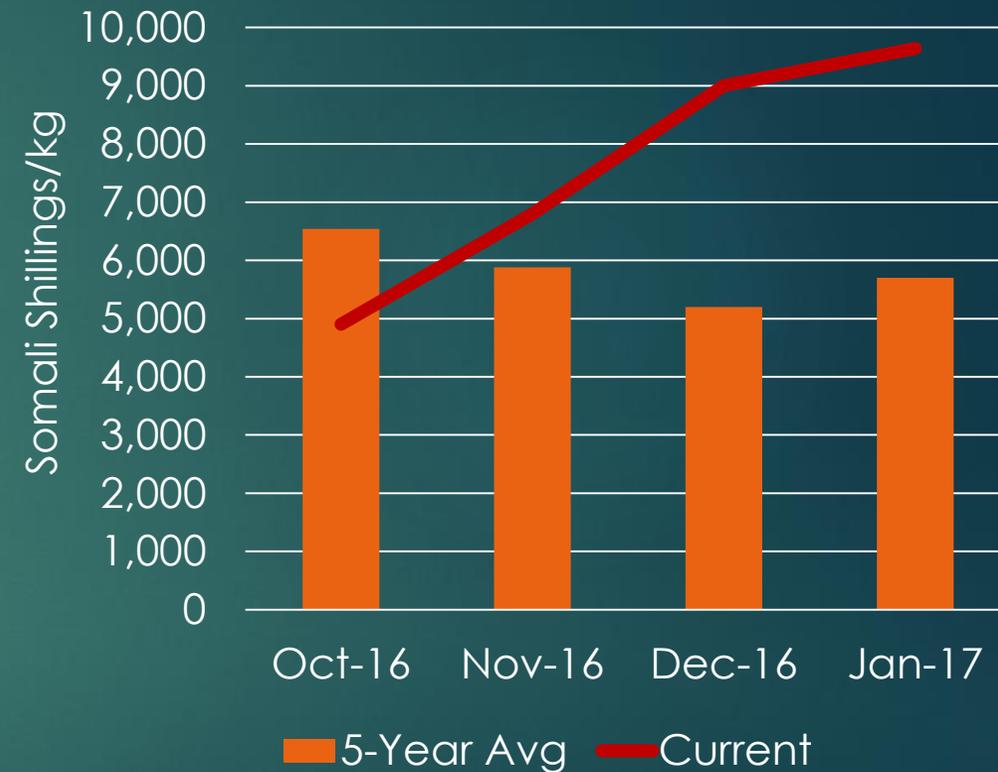


- 2016 Deyr cereal production is estimated at nearly **32 000 MT**
- Almost **70%** below Post-War (1995-2015) average
- **75%** below five-year (2011-2015) average
- Second lowest cereal production since 1995

Red Sorghum Prices in Baidoa, Bay Region



Red Sorghum Prices in Baidoa, Bay Region



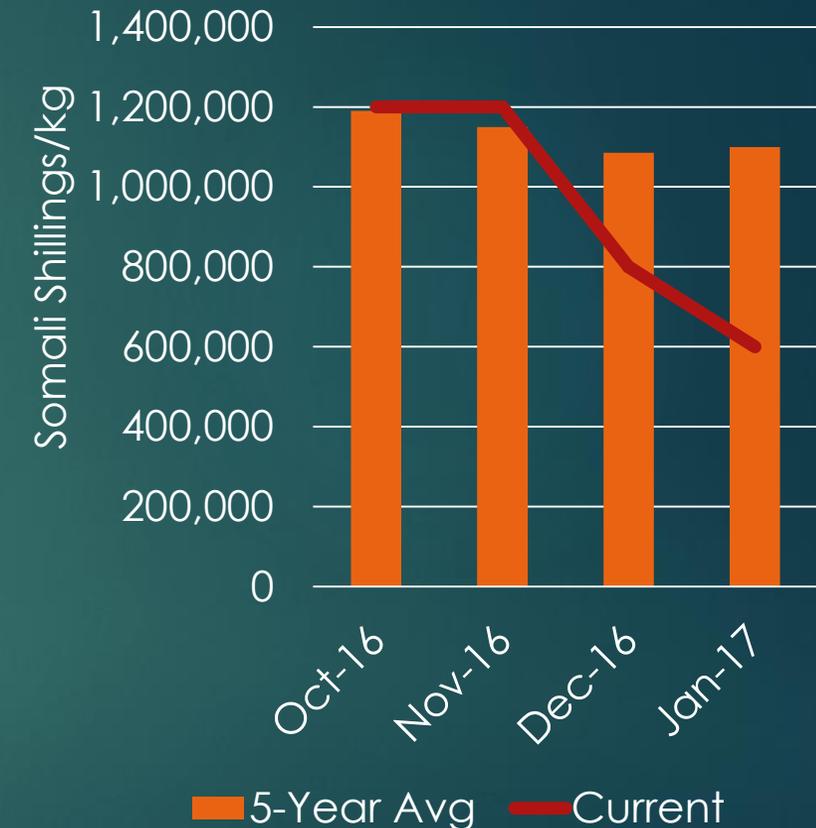
- Cereal prices increased sharply since October 2016
- Cereal price increases expected to continue at least through mid 2017, adversely affecting food access among poor rural and urban households

Livestock Prices

Local Goat Prices in Abudwak, Galgadud Region



Local Goat Prices in Abudwak, Galgadud Region



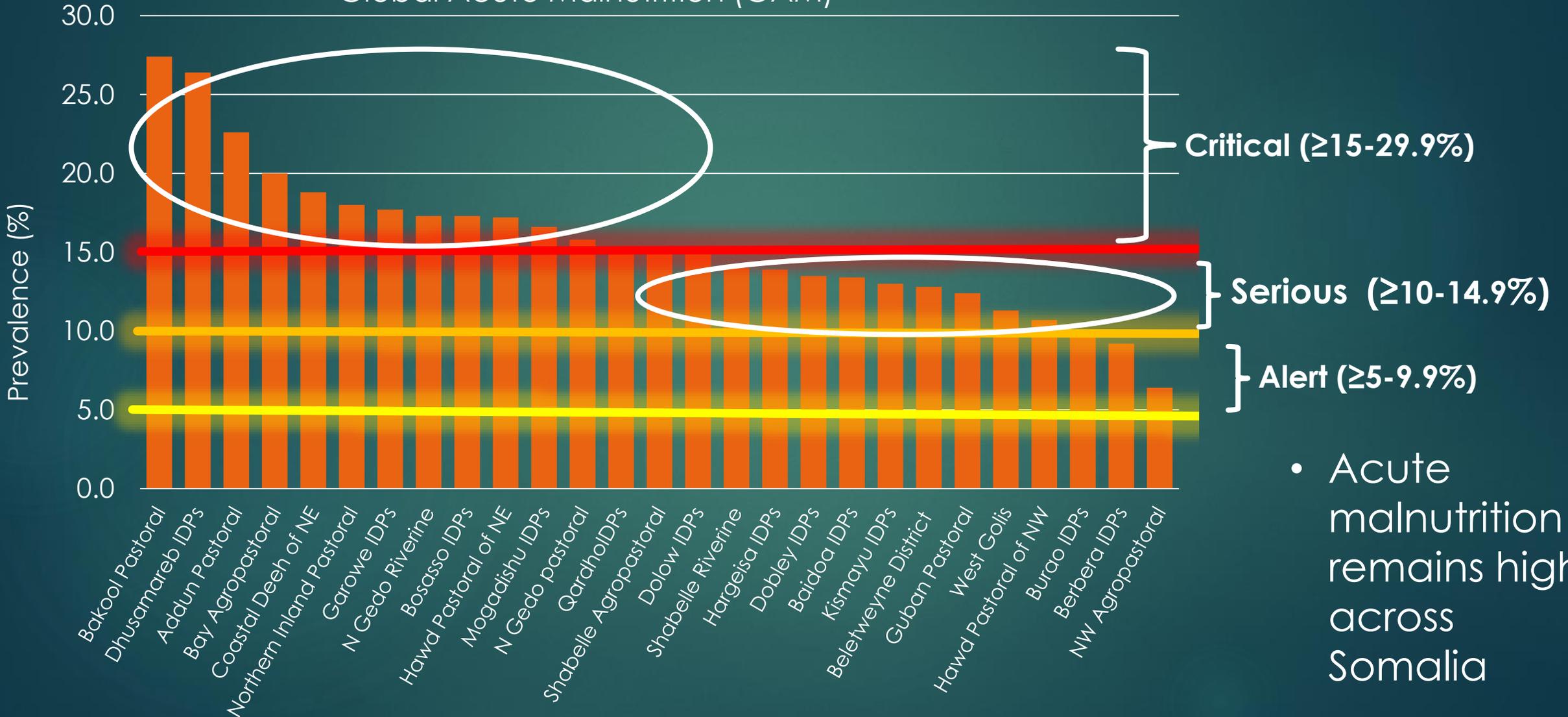
- Livestock prices declining in recent months
- Livestock prices are expected to continue to decline sharply in the next 4-5 months
- Terms of Trade declining due to falling livestock prices and rising food prices

Factors	Current Outcomes (Jan 2017)	Projected Outcomes (Feb-Jun 2016)
Rainfall/River levels	Mostly poor Oct-Dec 2016 Deyr rains	Below average Apr-Jun 2017 Gu rains
Pasture and water availability	Below average to poor in most areas leading to abnormal migration and increased expenditure on feed and water	Further deterioration during the dry Jilaal (Jan-Mar) season and beyond; and further increase in expenditure on feed and water
Livestock body condition and mortality	Below average to poor in most areas and livestock deaths reported in several areas	Further deterioration during the dry Jilaal (Jan-Mar) season and beyond; more livestock deaths expected
Livestock prices	Reduced availability of saleable animals and declining livestock prices	Further reduction in the availability of saleable animals and further decline in livestock prices
Livestock-cereal Terms of Trade (TOT)	Deteriorating TOT in most areas as food prices increase and livestock prices decline	Further deterioration in TOT expected during the dry Jilaal (Jan-Mar) season and beyond
Cereal harvest and household food stocks	Near average Gu/Karan cereal harvest in northwest Somalia; poor Deyr 2016 cereal harvest in southern Somalia	little/no off-season cereal harvest in southern Somalia

Factors	Current Outcomes (Jan 2017)	Projected Outcomes (Feb-Jun 2016)
Household food stocks	Some food stock at household level in Northwest; little/no household food stocks in Southern Somalia	Most households will rely on purchases from the market as their main source of food
Agricultural labor income	Reduced income from agricultural labor during Oct-Dec 2016 Deyr	Reduced income from agricultural labor during Mar-Jun 2017
Labor-cereal Terms of Trade (TOOT)	Deteriorating TOT in most areas as food prices increase and labor wage rates decline	Further deterioration expected as food prices increase and labor wage rates decline due to projected poor rains and increased competition
Social support and coping strategies	Social support relatively better in northwest compared to other areas; households using insurance, crisis and distress coping strategies	Social support likely to be over stretched; most poor household likely to resort to crisis and distress coping strategies
Livelihood change	Stressed to accelerated loss of livestock assets; total livestock loss and pastoral destitutions reported in some areas in northeast; increased indebtedness; some distress outmigration reported in agricultural areas of southern Somalia towards urban areas/IDP settlements;	More widespread and accelerated depletion of livestock expected; increased pastoral destitutions; further increase in debt burden; distress outmigration of pastoralists and farmers to urban areas/IDP settlements
Nutritional Status	Serious (10-14.9% GAM) to Critical ($\geq 15\%$ GAM) in most areas	Further deterioration expected (due to food insecurity WASH/disease,)

Acute Nutrition Situation in Somalia: Post Deyr 2016

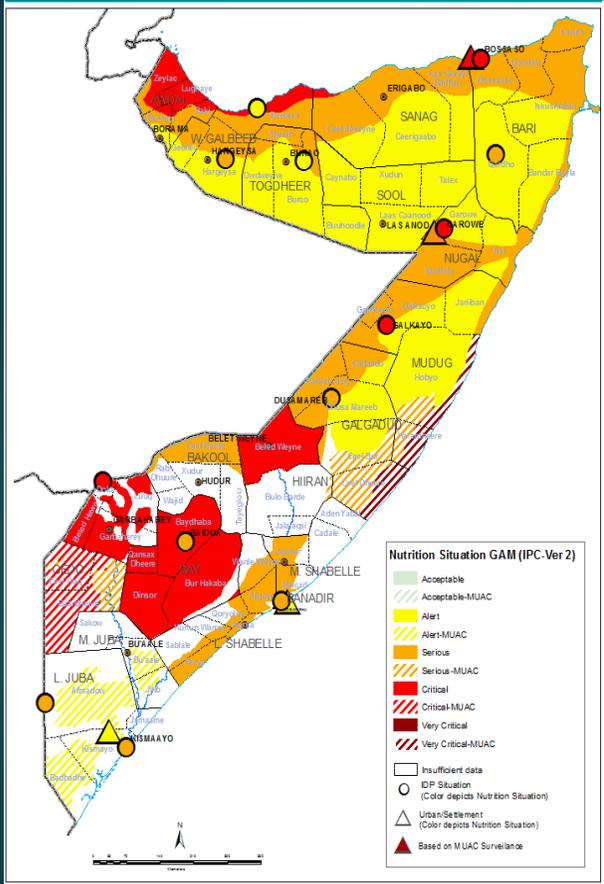
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)



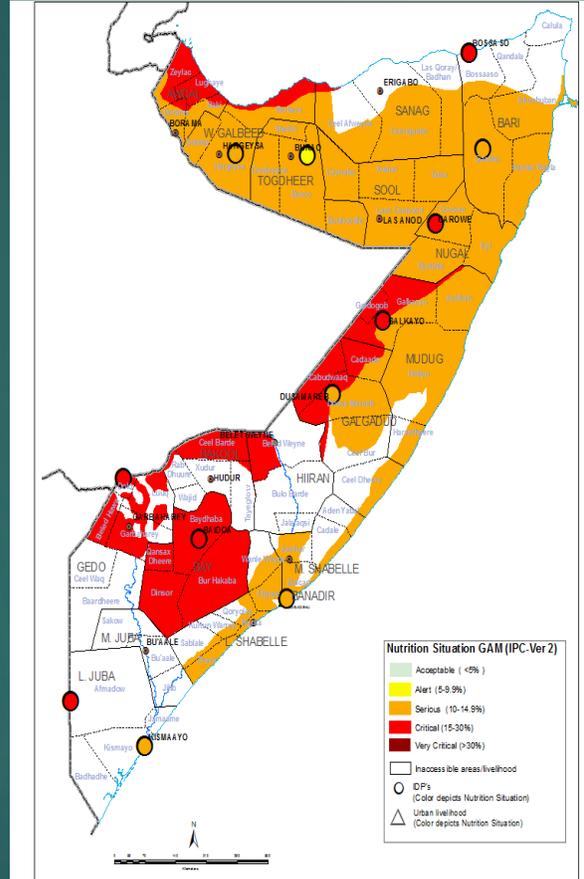
- Acute malnutrition remains high across Somalia

Nutrition Situation Progression

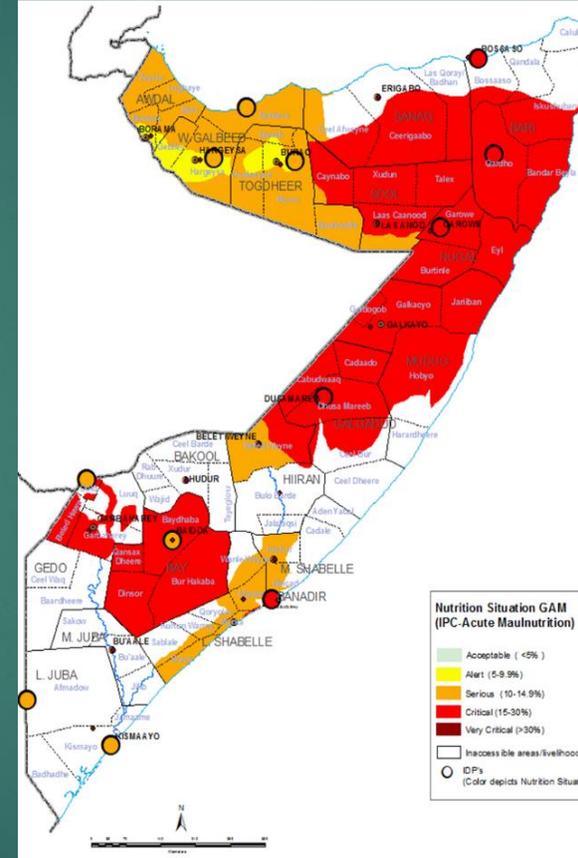
Deyr 2015/16
(Last Year)



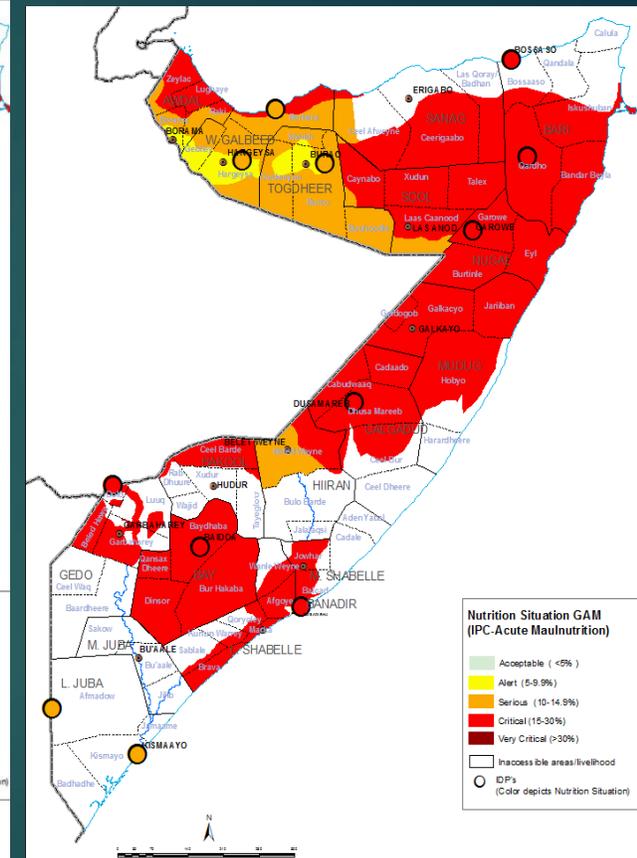
Gu 2016
(6 Months Ago)



Deyr 2016 Current
(Jan 2017)



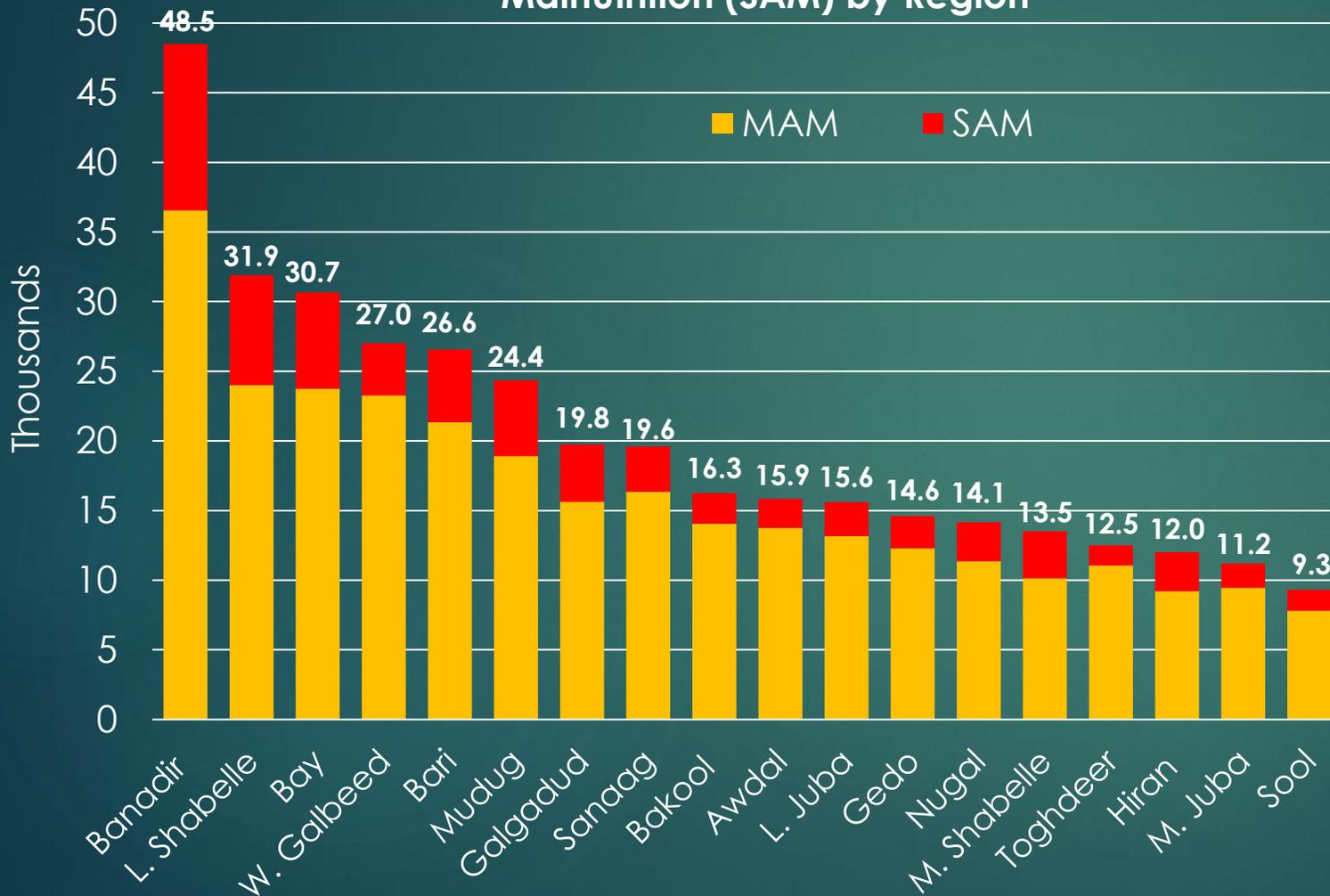
Deyr 2016 Projection
(Feb-Apr 2017)



- In Somalia, acute malnutrition remains widespread; it has been deteriorating over the past one year; further deterioration is expected at least through April 2017

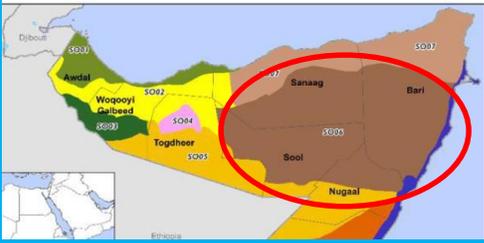
of Acutely Malnourished Children (Prevalence Estimates)

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by Region



- Across Somalia an estimated **363 000** children are acutely malnourished, including **71 000** severely malnourished
- This is **11%** higher compared to estimates for Gu 2016
- It should be noted that for operational, response planning and programming purposes, the above acute prevalence estimates need to be translated into estimated acute malnutrition burden

IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator	Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
			Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	46% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	46% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	61% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		
	rCSI	80% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		
Livelihood Change		Accelerated livestock loss: Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 18.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)		
		SAM: 3.0%		
		Morbidity: 50.1%		
Mortality	CDR	0.6/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		
	U5DR	0.94/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	42% received at least once in past six months		
	Cash	4% received at least once in past six months		



IPC Outcome Indicator



Phase Suggested by Indicator

Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)

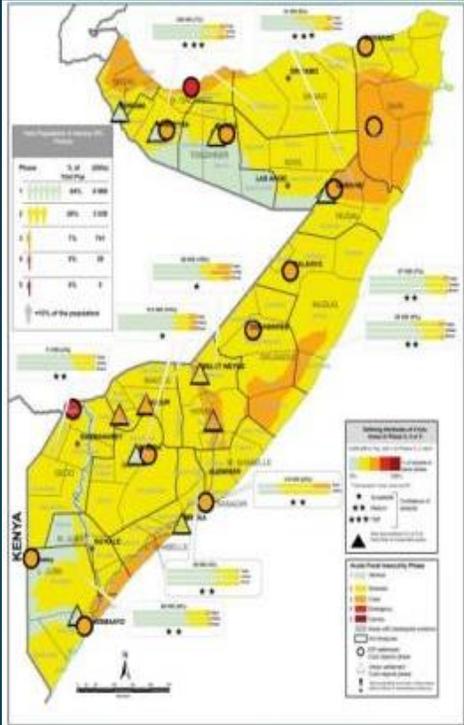
Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
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Food Consumption	FCS	22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	41% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
	rCSI	37% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Near total harvest loss/distress outmigration Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 20.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 4.5%			
		Morbidity: 9.4%			
Mortality	CDR	0.73/10 000/day Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
	U5DR	0.46/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	15% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	10% received at least once in past six months			

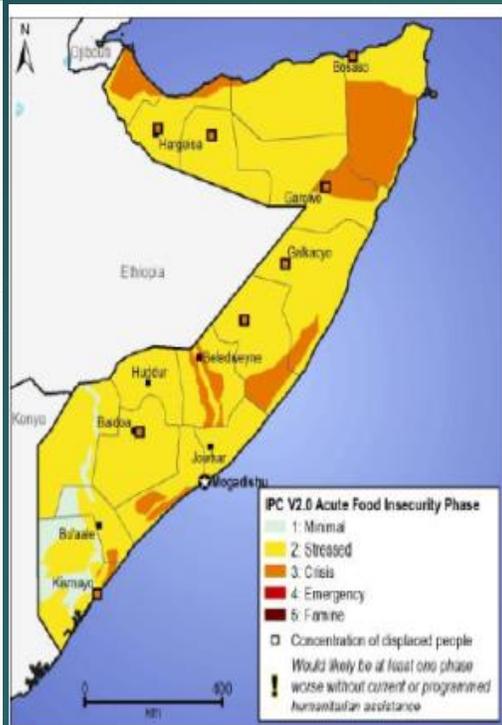
IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)			
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)		
Food Consumption	FCS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (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					

IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	21% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	50% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	39% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	Food Exp.	65% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
	rCSI	81% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		19.1% new arrivals in past 3 months Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 16.6% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 4.0%			
		Morbidity: 29.6%			
Mortality	CDR	0.61/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
	U5DR	0.74/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	0.4% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	0.7% received at least once in past six months			

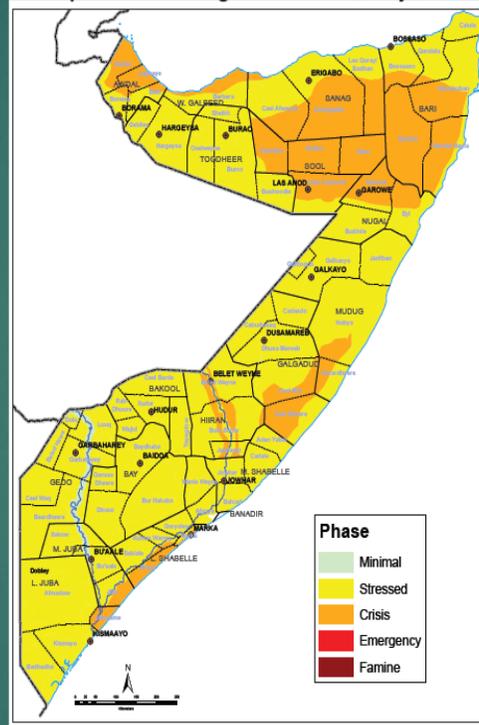
Projection
(Aug-Dec 2016)



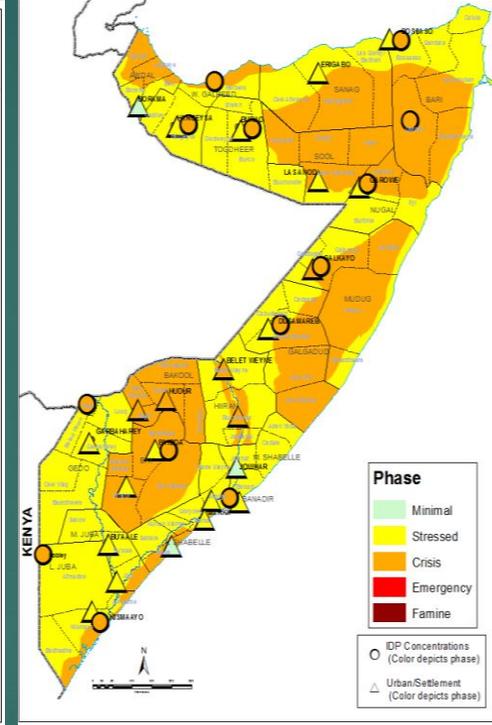
Revised Projection
(issued in Oct 2016)



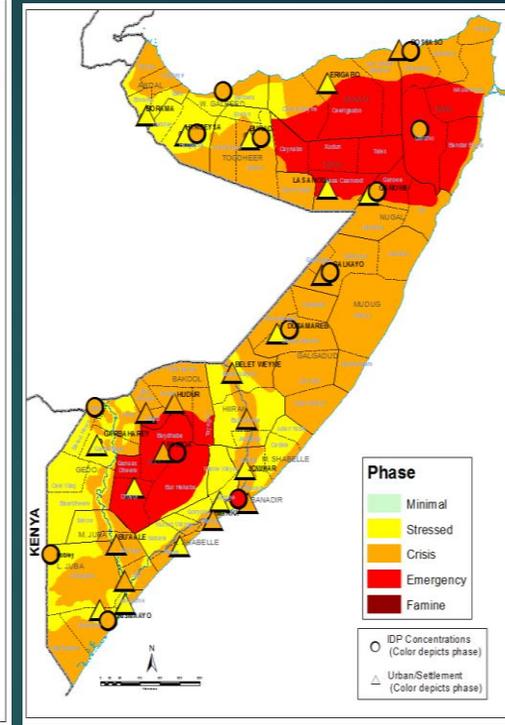
Revised Projection
(issued in Dec 2016)



Current
(Jan 2017)



Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)



- Food security continued to deteriorate in late 2016; it is expected to deteriorate further in 2017
- In a worst case, the situation could deteriorate to Famine (IPC Phase 5) in some of the worst affected areas

Current: Jan 2017				
IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1 720,000	1 239,000	555 000	3 514 000
Crisis (IPC 3)	137 000	1 022,000	402 000	1 561 000
Emergency (IPC 4)	0	44 000	39 000	83 000
Total (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	1 857 000	2 305 000	996 000	5 158 000
Crisis & Emergency	137 000	1 066 000	441 000	1 644 000
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	8%	65%	27%	100%

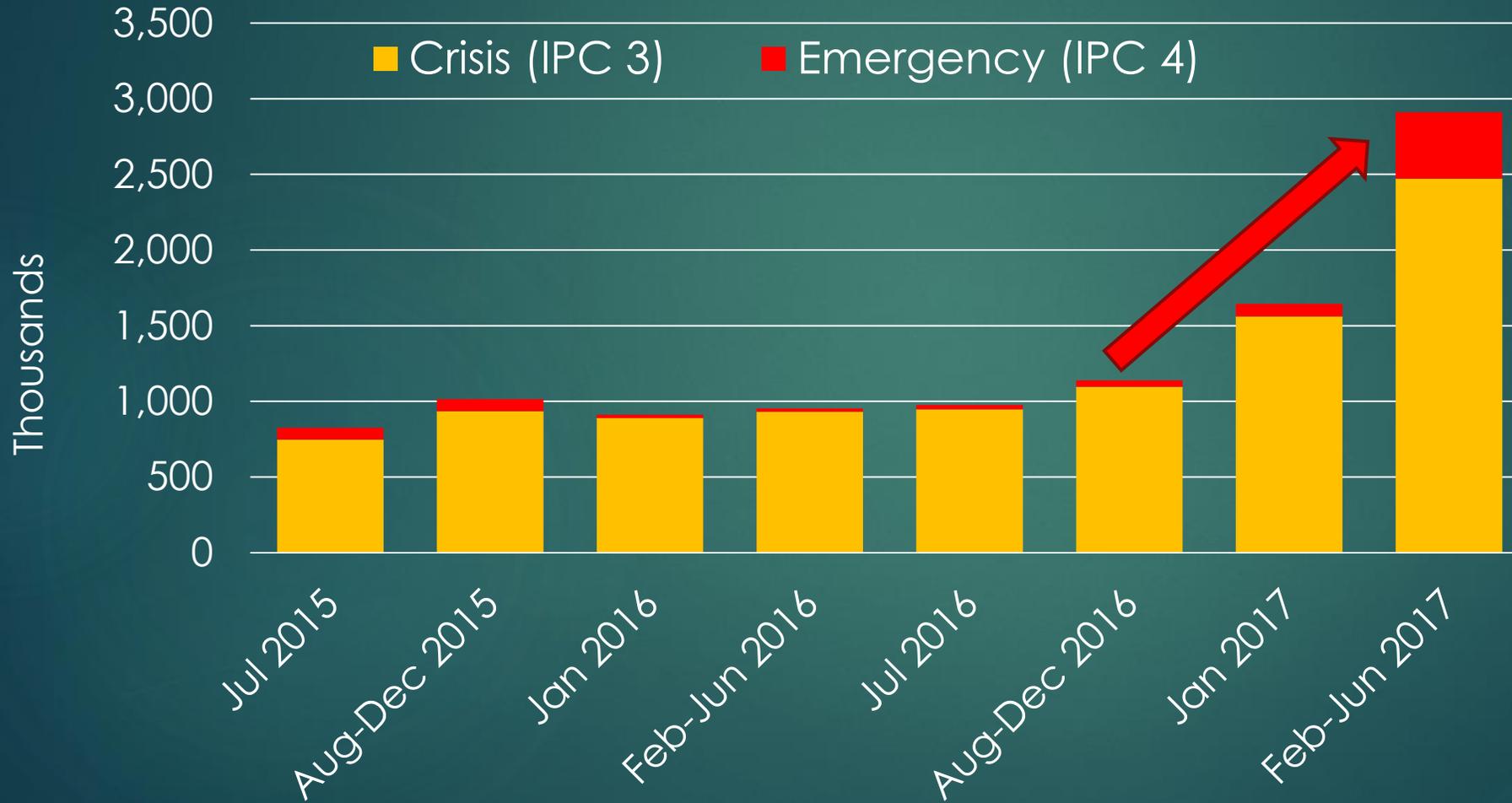
- **Current: 5.2 million** people in need, including over **1.6 million** in Crisis & Emergency

Projection: Feb-Jun 2017				
IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1 582,000	1 168,000	582 000	3 332 000
Crisis (IPC 3)	518 000	1 503,000	452 000	2 473 000
Emergency (IPC 4)	11 000	380 000	48 000	439 000
Total (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	2 111 000	3 051 000	1 082 000	6 244 000
Crisis & Emergency	529 000	1 883 000	500 000	2 912 000
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	18%	65%	17%	100%

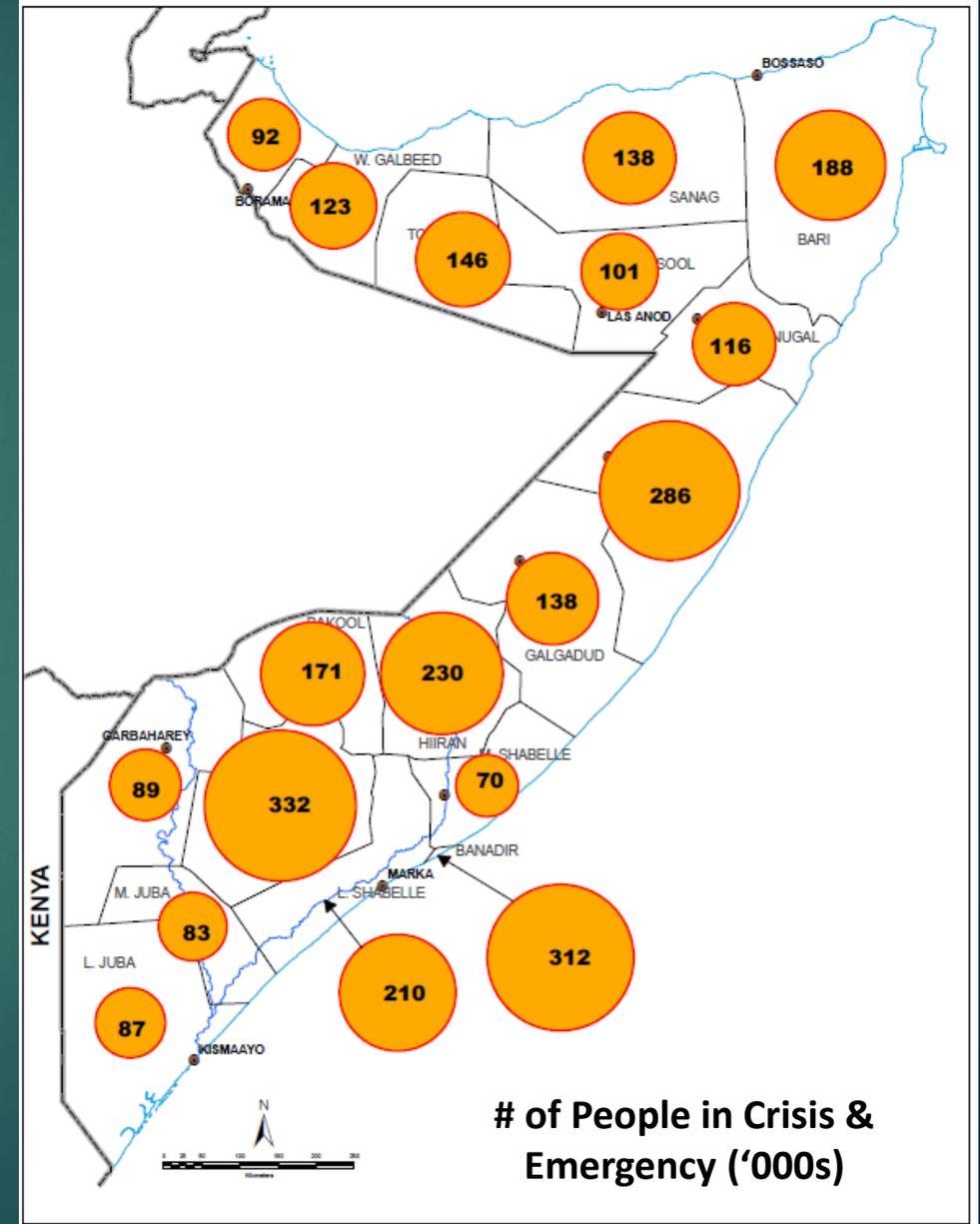
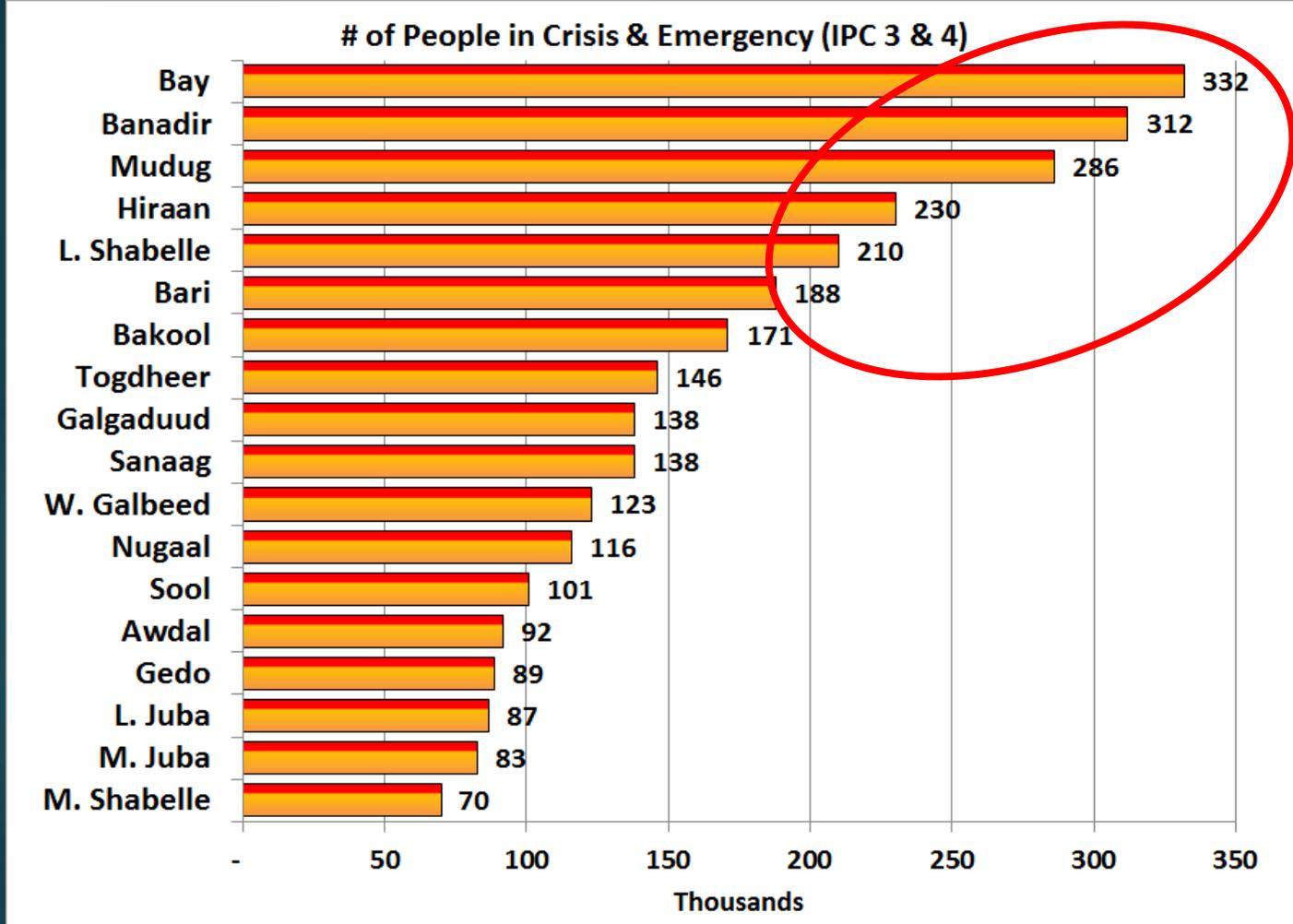
- **Projection: 6.2 million** people in need, including over **2.9 million** in Crisis & Emergency

of People Facing Acute Food Insecurity in Somalia

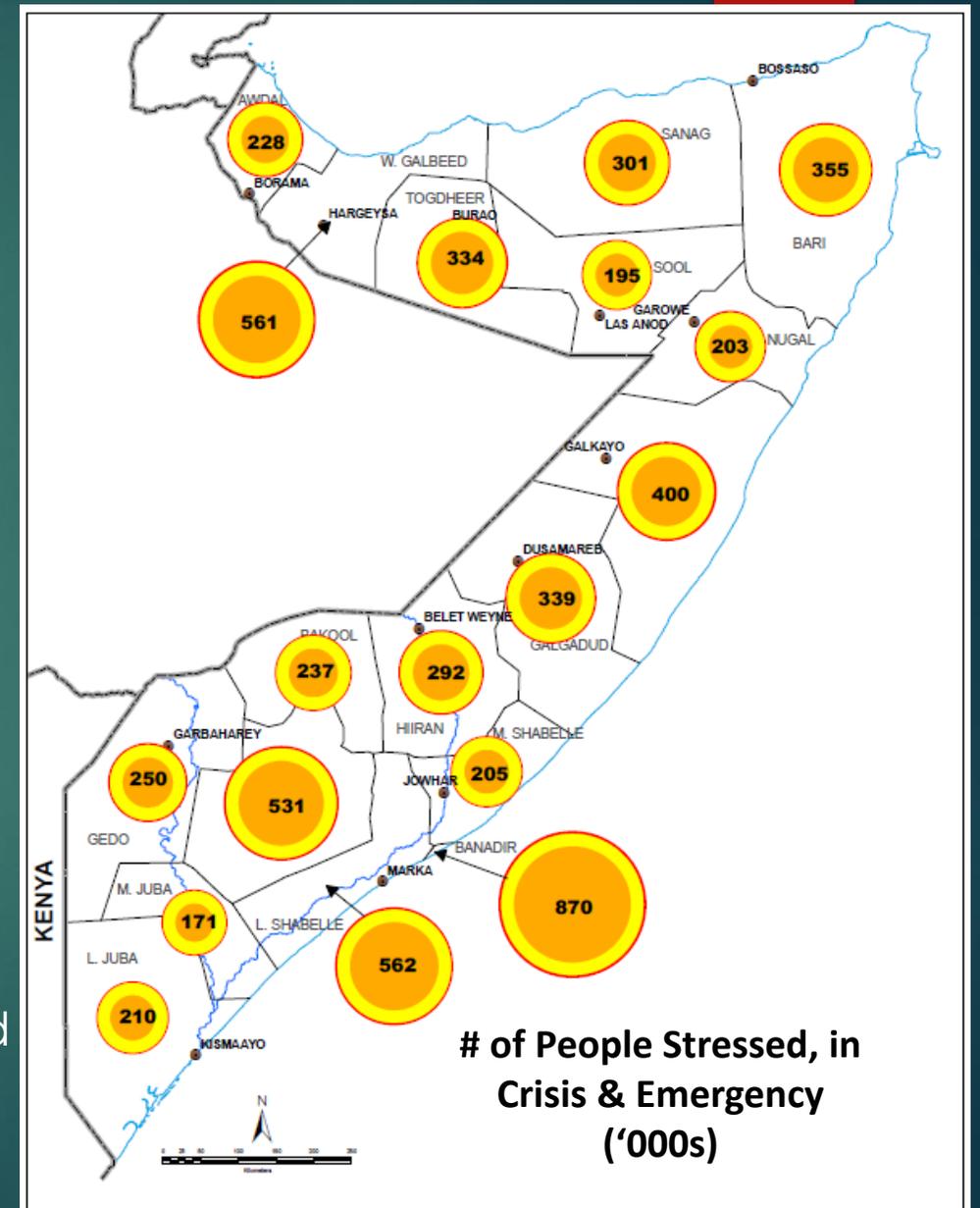
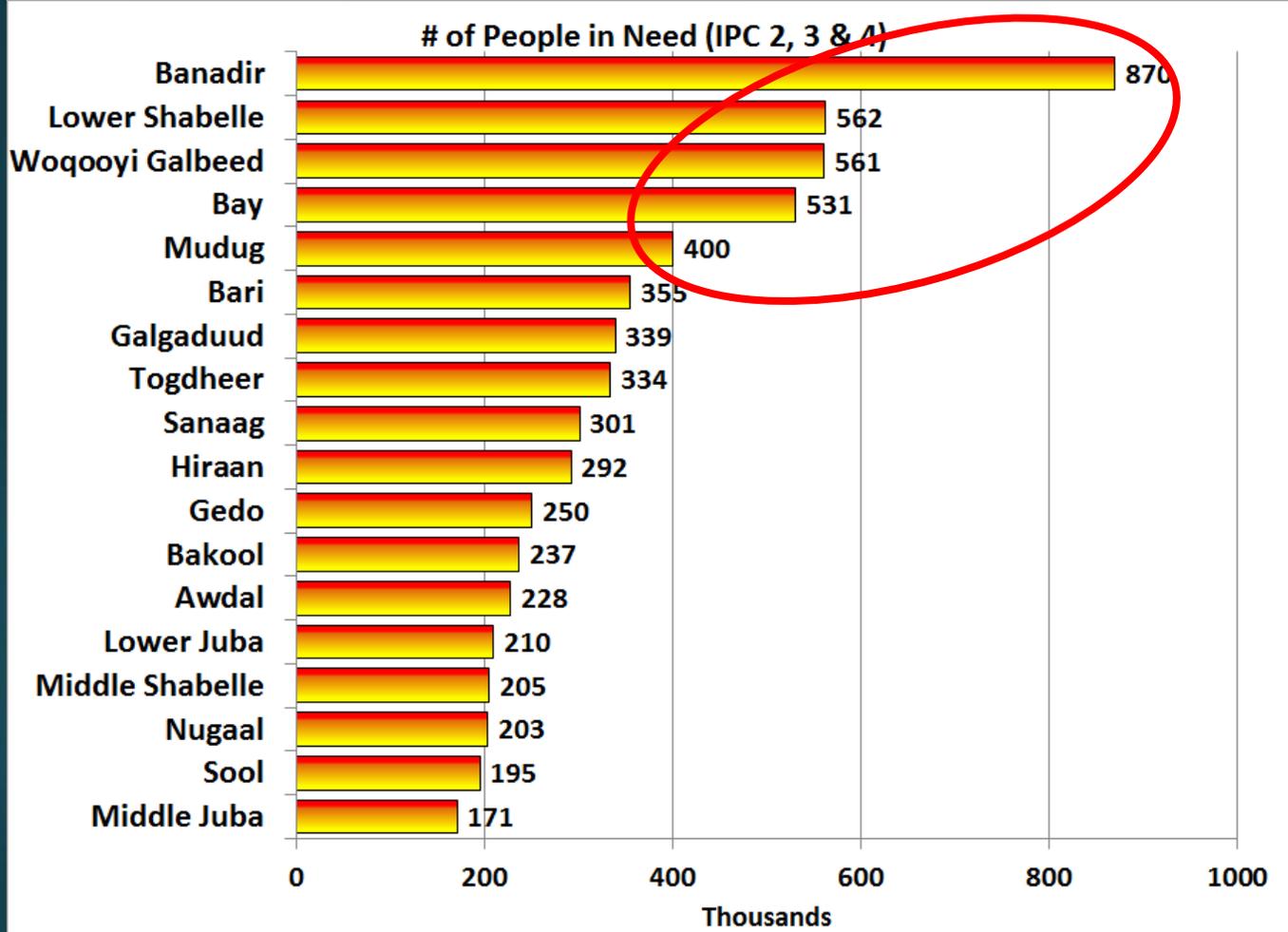
Recent Trends in the # of People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) & Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia



- More than **2.9 million** people across Somalia face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4) between now and June 2017
- The total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4) between now and June 2017 is over **6.2 million**



- Bay, Banadir, Mudug, Hiraan, L. Shabelle and Bari Regions have the largest number of people facing acute food security Crisis and Emergency between now and June 2017



- Across Somalia, Banadir, L. Shabelle, W. Galbeed, Bay and Mudug Regions have the largest number of people in need.

- Over **363 000** acutely malnourished children need urgent treatment and nutrition support, including **71 000** who are severely malnourished
- Urgent humanitarian assistance is needed to support over **2.9 million** people who face acute food security Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)
- Livelihood protection and support is needed for over **3.3 million** people in acute food security Stress (IPC Phase 2)
- In total, over **6.2 million** people across Somalia need assistance (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4)
- Scaling up life saving humanitarian assistance urgently and providing livelihood protection support are equally important in slowing the tide of drought/hunger related displacement
- **In a worst-case scenario where (i) the 2017 Gu (April-June) season performs very poorly, (ii) purchasing power declines to levels seen in 2010/2011, and (iii) humanitarian assistance is unable to reach populations in need, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be expected**

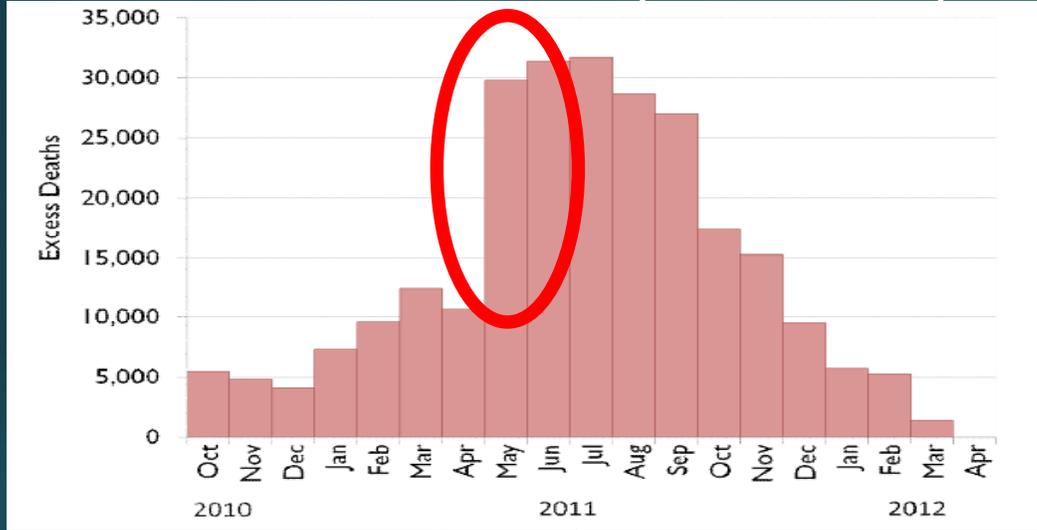
Somalia Post Deyr 2016/17

Priority Response for Feb-Jun 2017

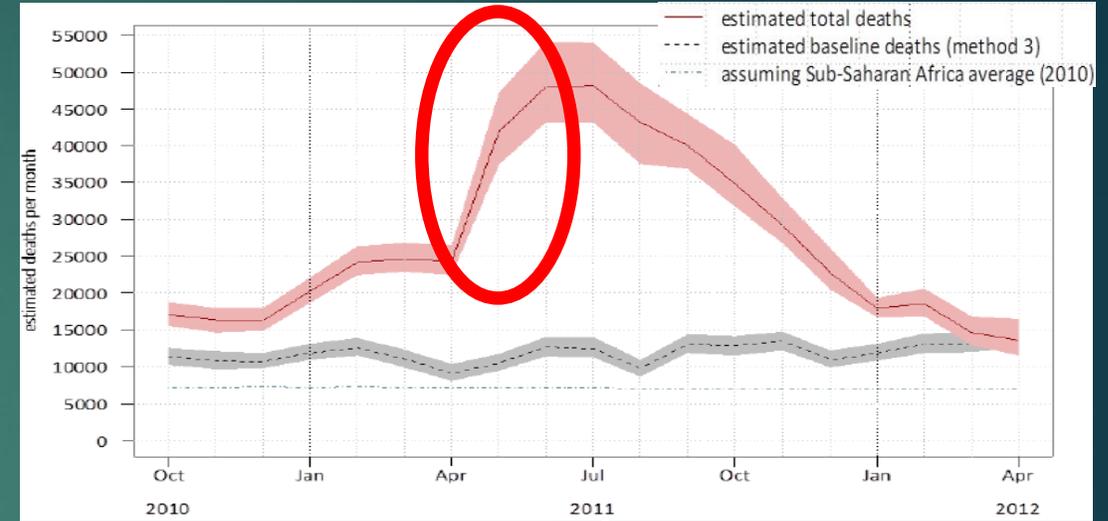
IPC Classification	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
Priority Response Objectives	Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods	Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps and reduce acute malnutrition	Save lives and livelihoods	Prevent widespread mortality and total collapse of livelihoods
Food Security/ Livelihoods	3.3 million people	2.5 million people	440 000 people	
	(Over 6.2 million people in need)			
Nutrition/ Health	363 000 acutely malnourished children, including 71 000 who are severely malnourished			

Urgent Action Required to: 

Estimated Number of Deaths Per Month (Oct 2010-Mar 2012)



Estimated Number of Deaths and Excess Mortality Per Month (Oct 2010-Apr 2012)



Famine declaration of 2011



- Lessons from the 2011 famine indicate that in Somalia:
- Food security conditions can deteriorate very rapidly
- Excess mortality peaked in April/May 2011 (prior to the famine declaration of July 2011)

Thank you

For additional information, please visit:

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