

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Outcome of the 2019 Post Deyr Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment





A Briefing for All Stakeholders

FSNAU and FEWS NET 3 February 2020, Mogadishu



2020 Post-Deyr Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

Assessment, analysis and vetting of the results conducted in collaboration with government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs and technical partners

- Planning Workshop/Training: Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkacyo, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow, Dhobley and Kismayo
- Fieldwork (data collection): November and December 2019
- Regional Analysis: Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu (28 December-4 January)
- All Team IPC Analyses: Hargeisa (6-16 January)
- Technical Vetting: Hargeisa (18 January)
- Technical Briefing for Government: Mogadishu (28 January)
- Briefing for Senior Government Officials: Mogadishu (28 January)
- Dissemination: to All Stakeholders in Mogadishu, Federal Member States and Hargeisa (3 February)
- Briefing for to All Stakeholders in Nairobi (5 February)

Institutions Who Participated in the 2019 Post Deyr Assessment and IPC Analyses:

Federal Government Institutions:

Line Ministries (Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Forestry and Range; Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; Health and Human Services; and Planning, Investment and Economic Development

Federal Member State Institutions/Somaliland:

Puntland (Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change; Livestock and Animal Husbandry, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency; Planning and International Cooperation; Health, Puntland State University) Galmudug (Agriculture; Health) Galmudug (Agriculture; Health) Hirshabelle(Agriculture; Health) Banadir Administration (Humanitarian Affairs; Health) Southwest(Agriculture; Health) Jubaland Agriculture; Health) Somaliland (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Health, Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve)

Partners: UN agencies, INGOs/NGOs, Technical Partners such as FEWS NET

2019 Deyr (October-December) Rainfall Forecast and Performance



GHACOF forecast released in August 2019 had indicated a strong possibility of average to above average Deyr rainfall in most parts of Somalia

October-December 2019 Actual Rainfall Performance (% of Average)



Above average rainfall amounts with average distribution observed in most parts of Somalia.

Some parts of Bari and Sanaag regions and Coastal *Deeh* of Galgadud and Shabelle received below average rains.

2019 Deyr Cumulative Rainfall Performance



Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall Deviation from Average in MM (CHIRPS), Oct-Dec 2019



2019 Karan/Deyr Monthly Rainfall Deviations from Normal in MM (CHIRPS)



Early to normal onset of the *Deyr* season for most areas, but delay in the Northeast, Central regions and Eastern parts of Northwest regions

Significantly above average rainfall totals with even distribution observed across the country except in some parts of rain deficit areas in Bari, Nugal and Sool regions and completely alleviated the prolonged drought conditions.

Unusual moderate rains continued in most of Guban and West-Golis pastoral livelihood zones throughout Oct-Dec 2019.

Juba and Shabelle River Levels During 2019 Deyr



Shabelle river level reached bank-full levels, causing massive flooding in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions which led to large-scale population displacement and substantial loss of crops in riverine livelihoods.

The level of the Juba river also increased significantly in October, causing crop loss in riverine livelihoods and cutting-off several villages from accessing main market towns in Gedo and Juba regions.

2020 Gu (April-June) Season Rainfall Outlook

GHACOF forecast released in January 2020 indicates a strong possibility of average to above average Gu rainfall in most parts of Somalia, with below normal rainfall in the northwest.

The forecast also indicates that Juba and Shabelle river catchments inside Somalia and adjacent areas in Ethiopia and Kenya will likely have above-average rainfall during the Gu season which would increase the risk of river flooding inside Somalia.

The GHCACO forecast also indicate a strong possibility of above normal temperatures across the country.



Market Prices (July-Dec 2019)

Somali Shilling was stable in most markets in Central, South and Northeast. Somaliland Shilling appreciated due to market intervention.

Imported commodities prices generally stable in most markets but decreased in the northwest due to appreciation of the Somaliland Shilling.

Prices of maize and sorghum were significantly higher (14-25%) compared to last year due to a tight supply situation following a poor 2019 Gu harvest and limited carryover stocks from the previous season.

There have been significant increases in the cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in south and central Somalia due to high cereal prices.



— Baidoa, Somalia (Open Ended): R01142AC - Sorghum (Red): Kilogram: SOS; Retall: Local — Hargeisa, Somalia (Open Ended): P23161AT - Rice (Parboiled): Kilogram: SLS: Retail: Import — Mogadishu, Bakara, Somalia (Open Ended): P23161AT - Rice (Parboiled): Kilogram: SOS: Retail: Import — Qorioley, Somalia (Open Ended): R01122AC - Maize Grain (White): Kilogram: SOS: Retail: Local

lighcharts.con



Staple cereal price trends in selected markets

The SOS/SLSH are likely to be stable with slight fluctuations in northern markets.

Domestic cereal market supply is expected to be robust through at least June 2020 due to favourable 2019 Deyr harvest.

Food import (rice, wheat flour and sugar) prices are expected to be stable throughout June 2020.

However, volatility in the crude oil sector and other external shocks are key concern during the first half of 2020.

Livestock prices will likely follow a seasonal declining trend through March while remaining at above average levels

However, livestock prices are expected to increase between April and August as livestock export demand increases in the lead up to and during the Ramadan and Hajj festivities.



Impact on Agriculture (Cereal Production)



- Deyr production is estimated at 113, 800 tons, 16 percent higher than the long-term average (PWA) for 1995-2018, including 9 100 tons off-season harvest expected in March 2020.
- 73% of Deyr cereal production are sorghum from Agropastoral livelihoods, while 27% is maize. River floods and lack of farm inputs have contributed to Deyr 2019/19 lower maize production in Somalia



- Revised *Gu/Karan* cereal production is estimated at **33,650** tons, 19 percent below the 2010-2018 average
- The slight improvement from previous estimates is occasioned by favorable Karan rains in August and September

Cereal Production in Flood Impacted Deyr Seasons (Southern Somalia)



Widespread and severe flooding usually causes significant harvest loss during the Deyr season.

The impact of the flooding during the 2019 Deyr season can be observed from the relatively low production of cereals compared to other recent years (i.e. years when significant flooding occurred during the Deyr season)

Impact on Pasture and Water Avaiability



Pasture, browse and water availability have improved greatly across the country. Current resources are expected to support and sustain livestock needs until the start of the Gu rains in April.

As a result, livestock production and reproduction have also improved

Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

Region	Livestock Type	Conception (Deyr 2019)	Calving/ kidding (Deyr 2019)	Milk production (Deyr 2019)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan-Jun 2020)	Trend in Herd Size by June 2020	
	Camel	Medium/High	Low	Mostly average; below average	Low/Medium	Increasing trend; below	
North	Cattle	Low/Medium	Low	Coastal Deh and	Medium	baseline	
				Guban	Medium		
	Sheep/ goat	Medium/High	Medium		Medium/High	Increasing trend; below baseline	
Camel Central		Medium	Low	Below Average to poor in all species	Low	Increasing trend; below	
	Sheep/ goat	Medium	Low		Medium	baseline	
South	Camel	Medium	Low to medium	Average to above average in Juba,	Low	Increasing trend; mostly at baseline or above	
	Cattle	Medium	Low	average in other regions of south	Low/Medium	Increasing trend; mostly below to near baseline	
	Sheep/ goat	Medium/ High	Medium		Medium/high	Increasing trend; mostly near baseline or above	

Nutrition and Health

В				0 per Dav	Morbidity	
Population assessed	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	CDR	U5DR	(%)	
	No	rthwest			(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Guban Pastoral	11.3	1.1	0.66	0.22	18	
West Golis	8.1	1.3	0.17	0	24.8	
NW Agropastoral	12.2	1.8	0.37	0.11	16.0	
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	7.6	1.2	0.35 0.82		29.9	
Hargeisa Urban (W. Galbeed)	6.1	0.8	0.8 0.31		26.8	
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	7.1	0.4	0.33	0.29	3.6	
Burao Urban (Toghdeer)	6.2	0.9	0.31	0	2.7	
Lasanood IDPs (Sool)	12.2	1.6	0.13	0	4.1	
Lasanood Urban (Sool)	11.4	1.8	0.3	0	5.3	
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	13.9	1.6	0.79	0.26	2.8	
Hawd Pastoral NW	7.1	0.8	0.23	0.11	2.4	
East Golis	14.3	2.9	0.4	0.10	24.3	
	Northea	ast &Central				
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	16.5	2.7	0.11	0.14	24.1	
Bosasso Urban (Bari)	10.5	2	0.04	0	19.4	
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	7.4	0.8	0.1	0.12	22.2	
Hawd Pastoral NE	14.4	3.4	0.2	0.22	35.4	
Coastal Deeh NE	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	12	1.4	0.4	0.77	30	
Garowe Urban (Nugaal)	6.2	0.3	0.14	0	20.5	
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	16.8	3.3	0.29	0.67	37.8	
Galkacyo Urban (Mudug)	14.2	2.8	0.15	0.15	30.8	
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	13.1	2	0.3	0.92	27.7	
Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	14.9	4	0.2	0.5	34	
Addun Pastoral	11.4	1.5	0.10	0.2	31.7	

- The median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) during the 2019 Deyr was 13.1% indicating a sustained Serious phase compared to Deyr 2018 (12.6.%)
- Critical (15-29.9%) prevalence of GAM was observed in 9 out of 41 populations surveyed (4 IDP; one Urban and 4 Rural)
- Serious GAM levels (10-14.9%) was observed in more than half (22) out of 41 populations surveyed (9 Rural; 8 urban and 5 IDPs)
- A Critical (4-5.6%) prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was only observed in the Bakool Pastoral (Elberde)
- Out of 48 surveyed areas, a total of 27 recorded high morbidity prevalence (above 20%).

Nutrition and Health

			Per 10 000	Morbidity			
Population assessed	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	CDR	U5DR	(%)		
South							
Beletwein District(Riverine)	15.3	2.8	0.1	0.27	14.7		
Beletwein Urban	15.7	3	0.39	0.87	17.5		
Shabelle Riverine	15	2	0.37	1.03	22.4		
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.8	1.4	0.19	0.65	25.4		
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	14.2	2.8	0.35	1.08	23.9		
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.8	3.6	0.66 1.5		31.5		
Bay Agropastoral	17.4	3.3	0.34	0.46	26.4		
Elberde pastoral	20.4	5	0.15	0.40	26.7		
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	15.8	2.2	0.23	0.37	27.6		
Baidoa Urban (Bay)	11.5	3	0.24	0.15	15.6		
Hudur Urban	8.7	1	0.39	0.24	9.7		
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	14.3	3.1	0.3	0.82	12.6		
Dolow Urban (N Gedo)	13.1	0.5	0.35	0.47	3.93		
North Gedo pastoral	14.3	1.3	0.25	0.47	29.1		
North Gedo Riverine	13.8	2.4	0.17	0.47	42.6		
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.5	1.5	0.11	0.28	14.1		
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	11.8	1.8	0.29	1.01	21.5		
Sı	ummary of Key Re	esults for MUA	C SCREENING				
Population Groups	MUAC <12.5 (%)	MUAC <11.5 (%)					
South Gedo Pastoral	7.8	1.1			30.9		
South Gedo Riverine	7.6	1.6			18.3		
South Gedo Agro pastoral	6.6	0.5			16.4		
Juba cattle pastoral	7.7	0.8			10.9		
Juba Agro pastoral	12.1	2.5			25.7		
Juba Riverine	17.6	3.7			35.1		
Elbordo pastoral	15 1	2			17.0		

- Crude Death Rate and Under-Five Death Rate were relatively low in most areas.
- AWD, measles and malaria/fever were most prevalent.
- In most of the populations surveyed, measles immunization & Vitamin A supplementation remain well below the recommended SPHERE standard (95% coverage)
- Surveyed areas in North West Regions (Hargeisa IDPs, West Golis and Guban) and Bay agro-pastoral in Bay Region recorded lowest vitamin A supplementation status and measles vaccination.
- Humanitarian assistance (food, nutrition and health) are likely to have prevented further deterioration of the nutrition situation in many parts of Somalia.

Nutrition and Health



2020 Deyr Season Potential Contributing Factors of Acute Malnutrition (Highlighted Cells)

	Global	Childhood	VIT A	Measles	Poor/	≥ 15% of	(>18) of	Morbidity,	Food
	Acute	Illness	Supplemen	vaccinatio	Borderline	HHs	HHs using	vaccinatio	Security
Population Group	Malnutritio	(Morbidity)	tation <	n <50% of	food	experience	Crisis-	n and	related
Assessed	n-GAM	≥ 20% of	50%	children 6-	consumpti	d Crisis to	emergenc	Vitamin A	factors are
	Prevalence	children 6-	children 6-	59 months	on in ≥	Worse	y Coping	suppleme	important
Guban Pastoral	11.3	18	27.8	29	38%	3%	6%	YES	YES
West Golis	8.1	24.8	29	24.3	12%	2%	0%	YES	
NW Agropastoral	12.2	16.0	48.3	39.7	9%	13%	0%	YES	
Hargeisa IDPs	7.6	29.9	21.6	14	37%	7%	0%	YES	YES
Hargeisa Urban	6.1	26.8	74.9	63.3	4%	4%	0%	YES	YES
Burao IDPs	7.1	3.6	82.4	80.5	3%	73%	0%		YES
Burao Urban	6.2	2.7	94.2	94.5	1%	89%	0%		YES
Lasanod IDPs	12.2	4.1	34.4	34.8	56%	2%	1%	YES	YES
Lasanod Urban	11.4	5.3	50.9	40.8	40%	0%	0%	YES	YES
Northern Inland Pastor	13.9	2.8	45.3	47.5	0%	91%	0%	YES	YES
Hawd Pastoral NW	7.1	2.4	59.5	59.4	4%	78%	0%	YES	YES
East Golis	14.3	24.3	51.9	64.1	43%	7%	1%		YES
Bosasso IDPs	16.5	24.1	45	56.9	40%	20%	2%	YES	YES
Bosasso Urban	10.5	19.4	49	54.8	16%	7%	0%	YES	
Northern Inland Pastor	7.4	22.2	44.5	42.6	29%	18%	2%	YES	YES
Northeast Hawd Pastor	14.4	35.4	52.6	59.7	5%	29%	10%	YES	YES
Coastal Deeh NE	5.3	16.2	43.5	40.4	30%	5%	0%	YES	YES
Garowe IDPs	12	30	79.8	84.2	31%	38%	6%	YES	YES
Garowe Urban	6.2	20.5	88.1	85.3	2%	5%	1%	YES	YES
Galkacyo IDPs	16.8	37.8	70.1	62.9	37%	56%	20%	YES	YES
Galkacyo Urban	14.2	30.8	59.5	47.2	2%	25%	6%	YES	YES
Dhusamareb IDPs	13.1	27.7	47.4	51.8	19%	56%	18%	YES	YES
Dhusamareb Urban	14.9	34	57.4	59.3	3%	20%	25%	YES	YES
Addun Pastoral	11.4	31.7	65.6	63.1	18%	35%	10%	YES	YES
Beletweyne district	15.3	14.7	46.1	46.1	4%	25%	9%	YES	YES
Beletweyne Urban	15.7	17.5	67.9	65.1	1%	5%	4%	YES	YES
Shabelle Riverine	15	22.4	64.8	61.3	0%	0%	0%	YES	YES
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.8	25.4	55.1	54.8	0%	2%	1%	YES	
Mogadishu urban	14.2	23.9	54.3	56.9	0%	2%	1%	YES	
Mogadishu IDPs	16.8	31.5	47.1	45.4	11%	21%	7%	YES	YES
Bay Agropastoral	17.4	26.4	33	27.2	8%	7%	0%	YES	
Baidoa IDPs	15.8	27.6	56.7	50.8	59%	12%	2%	YES	YES
Baidoa Urban	11.5	15.6	71.1	57.1	13%	11%	1%		YES
Dolow IDPs	14.3	12.6	86.1	73.9	39%	1%	17%		YES
Dolow Urban	13.1	3.93	61.6	46.2	0%	1%	7%	YES	
North Gedo pastoral	14.3	29.1	82.5	79.1	0%	7%	3%	YES	
North Gedo Riverine	13.8	42.6	87.1	83.2	3%	14%	1%	YES	
Kismayo Urban	11.5	14.1	71.4	70.8	6%	50%	0%		YES
Kismayo IDPs	11.8	21.5	66.7	67.8	20%	51%	1%	YES	YES

Health related factors are the main drivers of acute malnutrition in many parts of Somalia although food security related factors are also important contributors in several of the surveyed population groups

Nutrition



An estimated **962 885** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden), who will likely face acute malnutrition through December 2020, including **162 007** who are likely to be severely malnourished.

Areas in need of urgent nutrition, health support intervention

Criteria: Population groups with current GAM-WHZ \geq 15 % or GAM- MUAC < 12.5 cm in \geq 10 % and population groups projected to have Critical (GAM>15%) level of acute malnutrition

Livelihood	Analysis Area					
	Galkayo IDPs					
	• Riverine Pump Irrigation, Agro-pastoral, pastoral of Hiran, Beletweyne Buloburti and Jalalaqsi					
	Districts)					
	Beletweyne Urban and IDPs					
Courth Courtural	Shabelle (Riverine Gravity irrigation					
Rural	Mogadishu IDPs					
	Bay (Sorghum High &Low Potential Agro-pastoral					
	Baidoa IDPs					
	Bakool southern inland Pastoral (SIP)-(Elberde)					
	Juba Riverine(Pump & Gravity)					
	Garowe IDPs *					
North Foot	Bosasso IDP					
North East						
* Cri	Letter the projection period					

Population Movement, Jul-Dec 2019 (Departures and Arrivals, UNHCR/PRMN Data)





Flood was a main cause of population displacement between July and December 2019

Food/Cash Assistance for Improving Food Access (FSC Data)



Large scale food and cash assistance has continued during the second half of 2019.

Food and cash assistance covered between 1.7 to 2 million people every month

Desert Locust Infestation, Impact and Outlook

FAO Desert Locust Situation Update (28 January 2020)



Surface Winds and Relative Humidity (%) Analysis: Valid up to 27 Jan. 2020 Vegetation Condition Anomalies: 10. Jan2020





There has been widespread infestation of Desert Locust which started in Somaliland, crossed to Ethiopia and re-entered Somalia in central regions before reaching southern parts of Somalia in December

Thus far, damages to pasture has been limited and localized (central regions) due to the positive impact of average to above average rainfall in improving pasture and browse across most parts of the country

Similarly, Desert Locust impact damages to the 2019 crop harvest has also been localized and limited to late planted crops (milking stage)

However, the risk to both pasture and crops in 2020 (Gu and Deyr) remains high and critical given the ever expanding areas affected, continued hatching and formation of hoppers and swarms.

The latest report from FAO indicates that locusts will increase further as a new generation of breeding starts. In northeast Somalia, hopper bands are present and swarms are laying eggs where hatching and further hopper band formation are imminent. Other swarms have been reported in southern Somalia, near the border with Kenya.

2019-2020 Food Security Outcomes



Between January and March 2020, **1.1 million** people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes and an additional **2.9 million** are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) – **4 million** people in total - even in the presence of humanitarian assistance. Without considering the potential impact of continued humanitarian assistance, **1.3 million** people will face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between April to June 2020, including an additional **2.8 million** people expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to **4.1 million**.

The April to June 2020 food security situation could get worse than indicated above if the forthcoming *Gu* rains perform poorly or cause significant flooding or ongoing Desert Locust outbreak causes significant damage to pasture and crop cultivation.



Thank you



