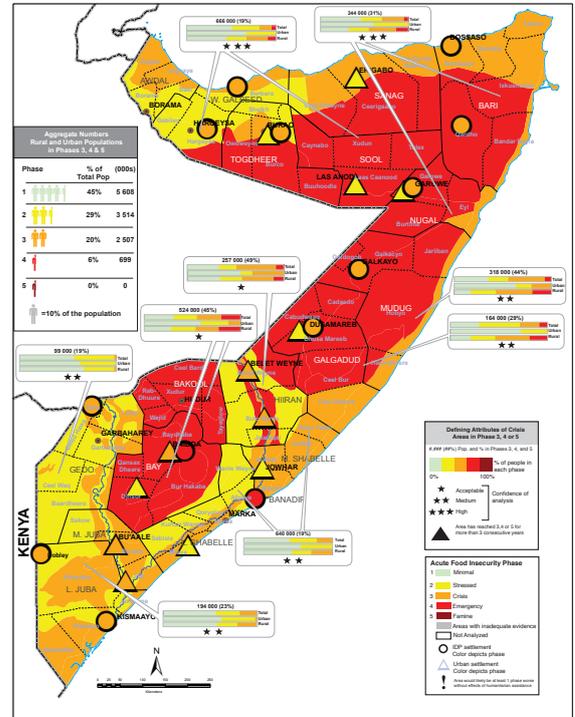


**Climate**  
**Markets**  
**Nutrition**  
**Agriculture**  
**Livestock**  
**Civil Insecurity**  
**Emerging Regional Issues**

## KEY ISSUES

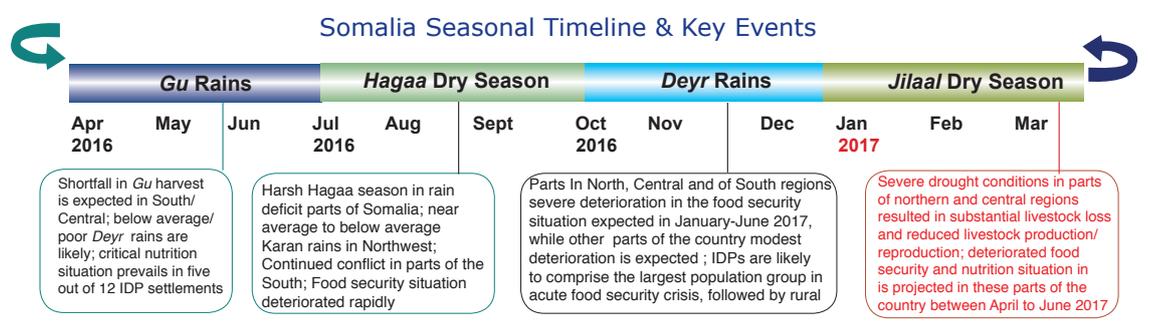
- Results from the post-Jilaal assessment and recent SMART surveys indicate that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity persist in many areas of Somalia (Maps 1, 5 and 6).
- Accordingly, approximately 3.2 million people will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance through June 2017. An additional 3.5 million will be Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and are in need of livelihood protection support between now and June
- Levels of acute malnutrition are Critical (15-30% GAM) among rural pastoral populations of Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugaal and agropastoral populations of Bay Regions and among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Baidoa and Mogadishu. Mortality has also increased in all of these locations.
- Mortality has increased in all the surveyed areas. However, the increases are statistically significant only in rural Bay and among IDPs in Baidoa. For rural parts of Bay region, Crude Death Rates (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were 2.43/10 000/day and 4.65/10 000/day, respectively. While the primary cause of death reported by households in Bay is diarrhea linked to the outbreak and spike of AWD/Cholera in the Region, these death rates exceed the thresholds for Famine for mortality indicators (CDR of 2/10 000/day and U5DR of 4/10 000/day).
- Food security assessments conducted in late March by FSNAU also indicate severe pasture and water shortage and significant loss of livestock in northeastern and central regions, leading to further deterioration of the food security in Hawd, Addun and central parts of Cowpea Belt livelihood zones, Bakool pastoral and agropastoral areas of Hiran deteriorated from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Atypical livestock off-take (high death and distress sale), accumulated debts, destitution, and displacement have been observed across most parts of these livelihoods.
- Humanitarian assistance has likely contributed to mitigating extreme levels of acute food insecurity in worst-affected areas, however the observed deterioration calls for scaling up of assistance that reflects the increased needs due to both the deteriorating situation as well as increased needs due to substantial drought related displacement.

Map 1: Projected Food Security Outcomes, April-June 2017



Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET  
This map represents acute food insecurity outcomes relevant for emergency decision-making, and does not necessarily reflect chronic food insecurity. For more information on this scale, please visit [www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale](http://www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale).

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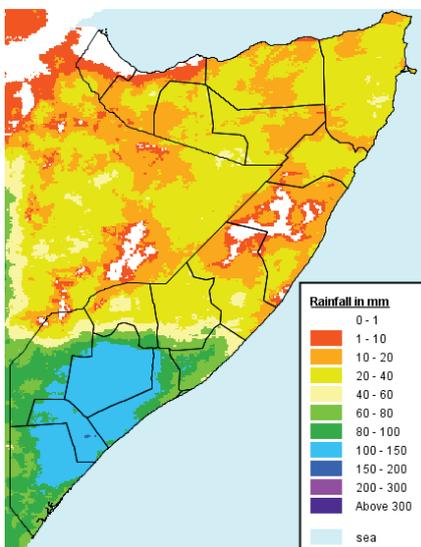


- Data from UNHCR indicates that an estimated 437 530 persons were displaced due to drought or drought related factors across Somalia in the first quarter of 2017.
- Despite access and security challenges, humanitarian assistance has been gradually scaled up during the first quarter of 2017.
- Data from the Nutrition Cluster on treatment and feeding centers for acutely malnourished indicate a sharp increase in new cases (55,000 in March, 46,000 in February and 25,000 in January).
- New admissions to treatment and feeding centers have increased between January and March 2017, reflecting the deteriorating nutrition situation across most parts of the country.
- If the delivery of humanitarian assistance is not scaled up further and sustained and the Gu rains continue to perform poorly, food security and nutrition conditions may deteriorate further.
- Data from the Health Cluster/WHO indicates 19 004 AWD/cholera cases and 425 deaths across Somalia in the first quarter of 2017 with an overall Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 2.2 percent, well above the above the emergency threshold of 1.0 percent. Ongoing efforts aimed at controlling the spread of AWD/cholera should be stepped up and should be integrated with other support interventions.
- Provision of livelihood support would also be necessary in order to prevent further displacement, protect further loss of livestock and ensure that farmers are able to take advantage of the Gu rains for crop cultivation.

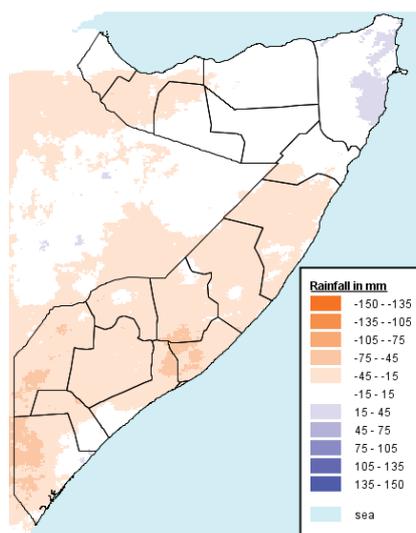
## SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

### CLIMATE

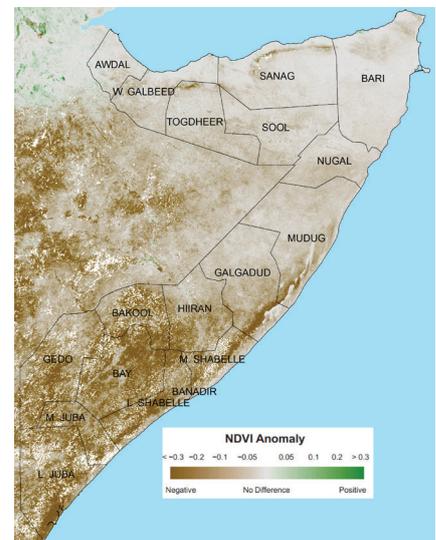
Map 2: April 2017 Cumulative Rainfall (MM)



Map 3: April 2017 Cumulative Rainfall Anomaly (MM)



Map 4: April 2017 3rd Dekad NDVI Anomaly



The 2017 long and dry *Jilaal* (January – March) season has been one of the harshest, characterized by higher than normal temperatures in most areas and widespread and severe water and pasture shortages. The most affected areas are those that received poor *Deyr* 2016 rainfall and include the Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood of Bari, Sanaag and Sool regions as well as Hawd livelihood in the north and central and large parts of the southern regions (Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Gedo). The *Jilaal* season was relatively less severe in Northwest Agropastoral, and Golis Pastoral of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions in northwest parts of the country.

While *Gu* rains start normally from mid-April for most parts of the country, atypical light to average early precipitations were reported in parts of northwest regions between late March and early April, particularly in parts of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed. Earlier than usual light to moderate rains were also experienced in localized agropastoral areas in southern Somalia, particularly in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool and Shabelle regions in early April. However, localized average to good rains fell in large parts of Juba, South Gedo and Southwest of Bay region between 14 and 17<sup>th</sup> of April. Other areas

remained relatively dry until the rains resumed in the last days of April and the beginning of May. In summary, most parts of northern and central Somalia as well as Hiran and Bakool Regions received between 10-40 mm of rainfall in April. Other southern parts of Somalia received between 60-150 mm of rainfall during the month (Map 2). These rainfall amounts were 15 to 45 mm below average in most parts of central and southern Somalia. The rainfall amounts were near normal in eastern parts of Somaliland and most parts of Puntland (Map 3).

The Shabelle and Juba rivers that were almost dried up during the *Jilaal* season have started increasing to near normal levels due to moderate to heavy precipitations in the upper Shabelle River catchments in Ethiopian highlands in late April.

Vegetation cover measured through the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the third dekad of April indicates significant and faster degeneration of vegetation for most parts of the country (Map 4). This is attributed to significantly below average Deyr 2016 rains and warmer than normal Jilaal dry season.

Based on updated rainfall forecasts from FEWS NET/USGS, the March-May rains are likely to be below normal to near normal for most parts of Somalia, except in the Bari Region of Puntland where near to above normal rainfall would be expected. Episodic heavy rainfalls in the upper catchments in the Ethiopian highlands could elevate the risk of flooding in the Shabelle basin.

Rainfall received in late April/early May are expected to ease the severe water and pasture shortage in some pastoral areas and support later than normal land preparation and planting in agropastoral and riverine areas. However, the rains must continue through the end of May and continue well into June in order to end drought conditions that currently prevail across most parts of the country.

## CIVIL INSECURITY

### **Civil insecurity, population displacement and humanitarian assistance**

The protracted insecurity in Somalia continues to impact food and livelihood security for both rural and urban Somali populations. The capital city of Somalia (Mogadishu) and major towns in the south/central regions of Somalia (Hiran, Gedo, Bay&Bakool and Lower Juba, Galgadud and Mudug) remained the epicentre of the continued insecurity. Active but low level conflicts exist in Qandala town of Bari regions while Bossaso and Galkayo towns came under frequent attacks by insurgents. Conflicts that sparked in November 2016 in Galkayo were driven by dispute over land and resources. Efforts towards implementation of the federal system of government have temporarily diffused the situation. The withdrawal of African Union Mission in Somalia/AMISOM and local troops from locations in El Bur and subsequent take-over by insurgents has sparked new waves of insecurity and displacement. Additionally, localised clan-related insecurity exist in parts of Galgadud, Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions. The severe drought conditions have also curtailed incidences of major inter-clan conflicts.

Notable effects of insecurity include continued loss of lives, destruction of properties, and disruption in trade and human displacements. Data from UNHCR indicates that an estimated 489 634 persons were displaced in the first quarter (January-March 2017). Of this total, 89 percent (or 437 530 persons) were displaced due to drought or drought related factors.

A new Federal Government, which took office in February 2017, has announced its intention for a renewed offensive against insurgents. If the planned offensive materializes, more population displacement and disruptions of trade flow and humanitarian assistances can be expected in Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Juba, Gedo, Hiran and Galgadud Regions.

The delivery of humanitarian assistance in most parts of the southern and central regions of Somalia continues to be hampered by insecurity. Although access and security challenges exist, humanitarian assistance has been gradually scaled up during the first quarter of 2017, reaching approximately 0.5 million people in January, 1.1 million in February and nearly 1.8 million in March, equivalent to 17 percent, 38 percent and 62 percent, respectively, of the projected number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) for February to June 2017.

## AGRICULTURE

In late March, FSNAU conducted a rapid assessment to evaluate the dry Jilaal (January-March) season impact on livelihoods, off-season crop harvest and the start of Gu 2017 seasonal activities. In Riverine livelihoods of Gedo and Middle Juba, the off-season crop harvest of late February/early March was 500 tonnes of maize, sesame and cowpea in late February to early March 2017 (Table 1). The actual off-season maize production is far lower compared to the projected 1 300 tonnes which was estimated during the post Deyr 2016/17 seasonal assessment. This is in part attributed to the sale of premature crops by farmers at good prices due to the high demand for fodder during the harsh Jilaal season.

**Table 1: Off-season Deyr 2016/17 Crop Production (Riverine Livelihoods)**

Region	Maize			Cowpea			Sesame		
	Area planted (Ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Production (Mt)	Area planted (Ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Production (Mt)	Area planted (Ha)	Area Harvested (ha)	Production (Mt)
Gedo	2 300	500	300						
M. Juba	400	150	50	200	200	50	600	400	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

As a result of the poor rains in the Ethiopian highlands, Juba and Shabelle river levels have been very low, which limited irrigation possibilities and employment opportunities for poor households during the first quarter of 2017. The water shortage has also affected irrigation of perennial fruit-trees, cash crops, as well as water for human and livestock consumption along the two rivers.

Prompted by the start of light rains in late March, Gu 2017 season agricultural activities such as land preparation, dry planting and rehabilitation of irrigation canals in riverine areas started in parts of southern Somalia and Cowpea Belt of central regions. However, farming activities are likely to be constrained by the prevailing drought condition in Agropastoral areas of Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo, Middle Juba and riverine areas of Shabelle and Juba. Massive population displacements, depletion of productive assets and lack of seeds and other agricultural input are also likely to affect crop cultivation during the current Gu season in southern and central regions of Somalia.

In contrast, in agropastoral livelihoods in the northwest (Awdal and W. Galbeed agropastoral), land preparation activities started in March with the start of the Gu rains.

## LIVESTOCK

### Pasture, Water and Livestock Migration

Following below average Gu and poor Deyr rains in 2016, pasture, browse and water continued to deplete in most of northern, central and large parts of southern Somalia. This was exacerbated by warmer than normal temperature conditions during Jilaal season. Water trucking has been on-going since July 2016 in parts of Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood and since January 2017 in other drought-affected northern, central and southern regions. As a result, in March 2017, water prices in rural markets increased by 26 percent in sorghum belt, 9 percent in the northeast, while markets in central and Shabelle Regions increased 7 to 8 percent compared to January. However, light to moderate rains which started in late March and late April/early May in some parts of the country may alleviate extreme water scarcity and lead to reduced water trucking.

Most of the rural livelihoods resorted to expensive livestock feeding using cereals and fodder purchased from the market to save their declining livestock. Deterioration of livestock body condition (PET 2-1), debt accumulation, destitution and displacement are widespread. Atypical livestock offtake due to high mortality and distress sales are as high as 40-60 percent in north, central and Bakool livelihoods and 20-30 percent in southern Somalia since December 2016. In the worst affected areas of northern and central pastoral livelihoods, there are very few sellable animals due to their poor body condition.

Livestock are concentrated largely within the traditional dry season grazing areas and close to permanent water sources (rivers and wells). Livestock that moved outside of traditional grazing areas are also returning to NIP, Hawd

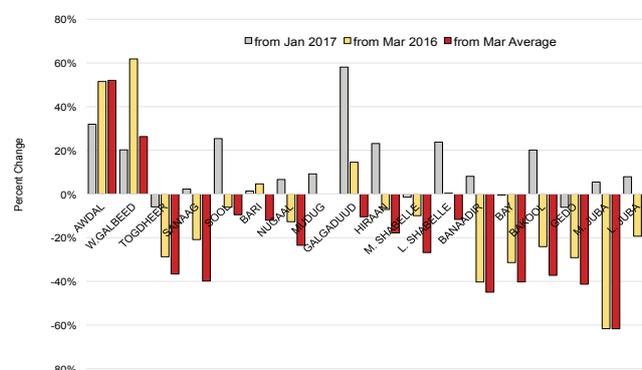
and Addun both due to depletion of pasture in the areas of outmigration (Coastal Deeh of Bari region and northwest agro pastoral) and also in anticipation of the start of the Gu rains in April.

### Livestock Production, Reproduction and Trade

Livestock reproduction and production (conception and birth, milk access for consumption and sale and sellable animals) are low in most of pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods of the country. The only available sources of income for pastoralist are limited social support, cash for work from aid agencies and limited livestock sale.

In the first quarter of the year, livestock prices showed moderate to high increases in most markets (Figure 1). However, prices remain substantially below the five-year average for 2012-2016 in nearly all markets. Despite improvements in livestock to cereal terms of trade and consequent improvement in purchasing power since January, they remain substantially below the five-year average for 2012-2016 in most markets. Poor households are less likely to benefit from the recent improvements in purchasing power due to substantial livestock losses and limited availability of sellable animals. Livestock prices are expected to increase further over the coming months as demand rises due to upcoming Ramadan fasting period (mid-May to mid-June 2017).

Figure 1. March 2017 Local Goat Prices by Region: % Change



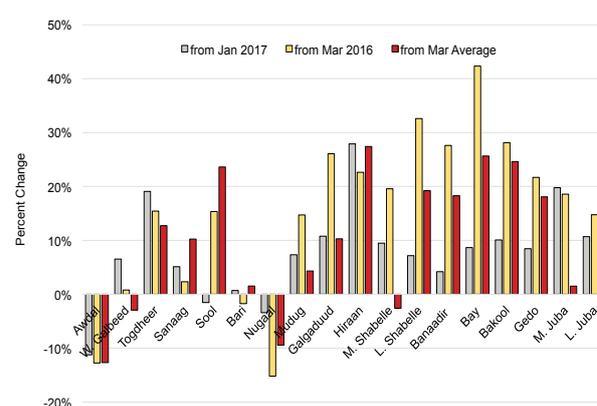
### MARKETS AND TRADE

Availability of cereals in local markets is low but improving in most markets due to ongoing food distribution by humanitarian agencies and release of stocks held by middle and better households. Local cereal prices continued to rise during the first quarter of 2017 in most markets and prices remain well above the five-year average.

In the first quarter of the year in the **south**, the average prices of most of the essential imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour, diesel fuel, sugar and vegetable oil remained stable or declined modestly, influenced by the appreciation of the Somali Shilling and stable prices on global source markets. In the central and northern markets, prices of these items have increased from mild to moderate levels due to depreciation of the Somaliland Shilling against the United States Dollar.

Cumulative imports for the first quarter of 2017 through cross border trade from Ethiopia (1, 933 tons of sorghum and maize) increased by 14 percent when compared to the first quarter of 2016. The increased flow is attributed to low local cereal flow from southern producing regions following two season of below average production.

Figure 2. March 2017 Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB): % Change



The Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB) increased in most regions of Somalia between January and March 2017 (Figure 2). This reflects the atypical increase in the prices of locally produced cereal (red sorghum) that make up the bulk of the consumer basket. The CMEB in March 2017 is also higher than average in most parts of the country.

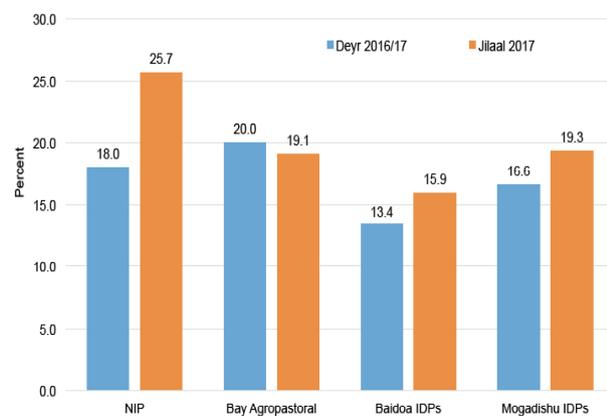
## NUTRITION

Data from the Nutrition Cluster on new admissions to treatment and feeding centers for acutely malnourished indicate that there has been a substantial increase in new cases. Over 55,000 new admissions were reported in March, compared to 46,000 in February and 25,000 in January. This is also consistent with results from four nutrition and morality surveys conducted by FSNAU in collaboration with government institutions (Ministries of Health) and partners in April 2017 in the worst affected areas: Northern inland pastoral (NIP) of Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal Regions, Bay agro-pastoral of Bay Region and displaced populations in Baidoa and Mogadishu.

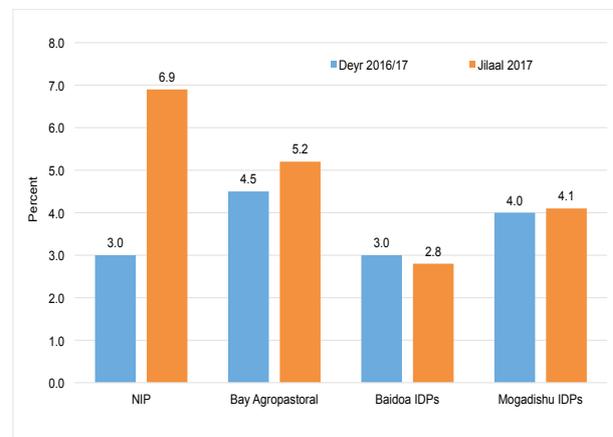
The four FSNAU surveys covered 3 569 Children (6-59 months) from 2 431 households. All four surveys were conducted using Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology and protocol.

Results from these surveys indicate Critical levels Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM  $\geq 15\%$ ) in all of the four population groups that were assessed (Figure 3). Critical to Very Critical levels of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM  $>4\%$ ) were also observed in three out of the four population groups surveyed (Figure 4).

**Figure 3: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Trends**



**Figure 4: Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Trends**



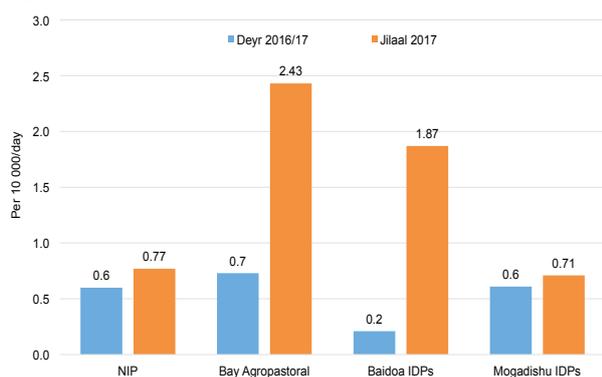
The increase in GAM and SAM in Northern Inland pastoral livelihood zone since Deyr 2016/17 were statistically significant ( $p=0.004$ ).

The April 2017 retrospective mortality assessment results indicate increased Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rates (U5DR) across all surveyed populations. However, the increases are statistically significant only in rural Bay and among IDPs in Baidoa. In Bay agro-pastoral, CDR rate of 2.43/10 000/day and U5DR 4.65/10000/day were observed (Figures 5 and 6). The high death rates in rural Bay exceeded the threshold for Famine (IPC Phase 5) for mortality indicators. The death rates among Baidoa IDPs are also high, with CDR at 1.87/10 000/day and U5DR of 3.00/10 000/day. In both case, the reported main causes of deaths were diarrhea. This is consistent with the massive outbreak of cholera and Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) in Bay Region.

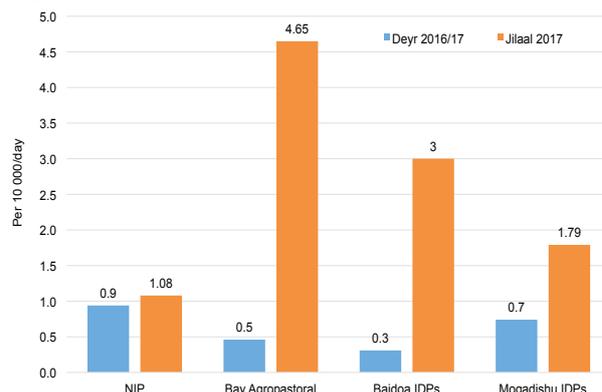
Morbidity from a two weeks recall period, is also high, at 49.7 percent in Bay agro-pastoral, 47.7percent in NIP, 27.1 percent among Baidoa IDPs and 35.2 percent among Mogadishu IDPs.

Due to the worsening drought conditions, acute water shortage has contributed to the outbreak and spread of AWD/ cholera in most parts of southern and central Somalia. Based on data obtained from the Health Cluster/WHO, 19 004 AWD/cholera cases and 425 deaths across Somalia in the first quarter of 2017 with an overall Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 2.2 percent, well above the above the emergency threshold of 1.0 percent. Despite massive ongoing efforts, the outbreak has not yet been brought under control and there is a risk of spread of AWD/cholera to other regions.

**Figure 5: Crude Death Rate (CDR) Trends**



**Figure 6: Under Five Death Rate (USDR) Trends**



## INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

### URBAN

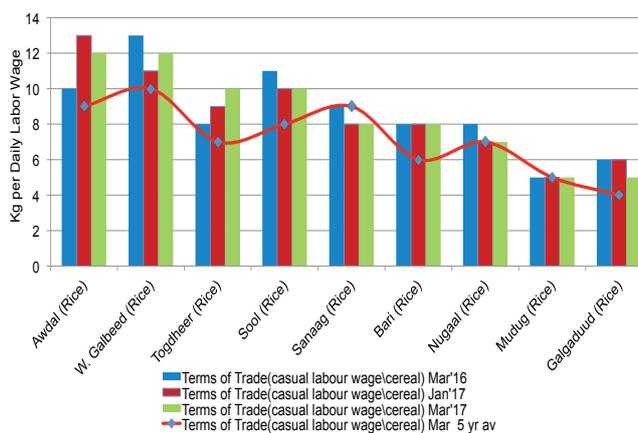
Due to high dependence on market purchase, the main determinant factors for the food security situation among poor households in urban areas of Somalia are changes in the cost of living measured through the Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket and purchasing ability-measured through terms of trade (ToT) between off-farm daily labour wage and cereals.

CMEB recorded has increased across the country, in all comparison periods (3 months ago, last year and 5-year average) due to increased local cereal prices, which forms the largest portion of the minimum basket. Exceptions are Awdal and Nugaal regions where CMEB declined compared to January 2017 (by 3-11%) as well as last year (by 13-15%) and five-year average (by 9-13%) levels.

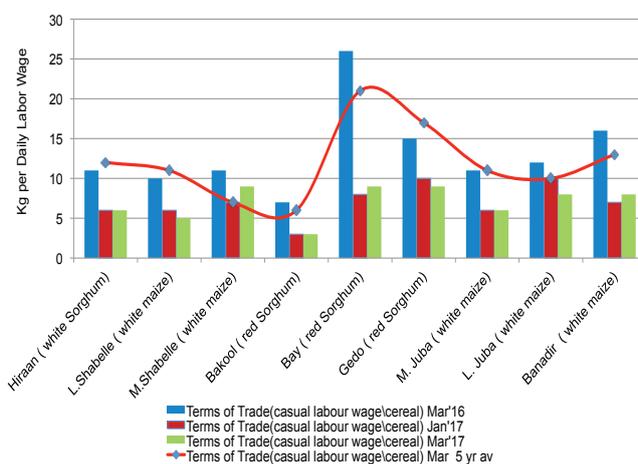
Daily casual labour wages changed at mild rates (less than ±10%) in most regions of the country in the first quarter of the year. Compared to a year ago and the 5-year average, the rates of labour wages declined in most regions of the country with the highest decline (44-49%) reported in Banadir. The decline is attributed to increased competition for available labour in urban areas as a result of increased immigration from drought affected rural areas.

Local cereals prices increased at mild to moderate rates in most regions of the country compared to January 2017 due to reduced supply in the market as a result of poor Deyr 2016 cereal production; exceptions are Bay, Middle Shabelle and Awdal where prices declined (14-24%) due to slight increase

**Figure 7: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Cereal to Labour (Central and North)**



**Figure 8: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Cereal to Labour (South)**



in cereal supply from stocks held by wealthy farmers and increased humanitarian assistance. Compared to last year and 5 year average, local cereal prices increased at moderate to high rates due to low crop production in Deyr 2016.

Prices of most imported foods (rice, sugar, wheat flour and vegetable oil) changed at mild rates in most regions of the country compared to January 2017.

In the first quarter of 2017, the purchasing power of poor urban households measured through the terms of trade (ToT) between daily labour wages and cereals either remained stable or changed at mild rates ( $\pm 1-3$ Kgs/daily wage) in most regions (Figures 7 and 8). Annual and 5 year average comparisons indicate declines in most regions of the country with the highest declines (12-18Kgs/daily wage) recorded in Bay and Banadir (Bakara market) due to increased cereal prices and/or decrease in labour wage rates compared to last year and 5 year average.

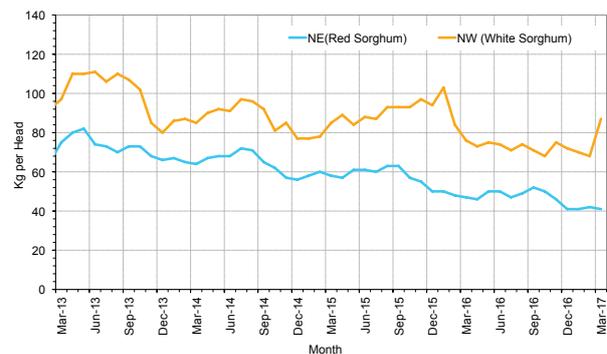
Most likely food security outcomes for urban areas for April-June 2017 remain unchanged from projections made in February 2017.

## RURAL

### Northern Regions

The January-March dry Jilaal season was hotter and drier than normal and has adversely impacted food security and livelihoods in northern regions. Temperatures were 10 to 25 percent hotter than average, pasture and water resources were severely depleted in most of the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods. Expensive livestock supplementary feeding and intensive water trucking were widely used but these options are beyond the means of most poor pastoral and agropastoral rural households, especially because the drought that persisted in the northern regions has started earlier than in other parts of the country.

Figure 9: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Cereal to Goat (North)



Deterioration of livestock body condition (PET 2-1) in most of the livelihoods, significant livestock offtake (high death and distress sale 40-60%), significant accumulation of debt (\$400-\$500 per household), increasing destitution and displacement are observed in most of the rural livelihoods of the north. Water prices increased in the rural markets of northeast in the last three months (24% in Hawd and 7% in NIP). The price increases are much more significant when compared with one year ago (64% in Hawd and 21% in NIP) as well as comparisons with five year-average (110% in Hawd and 77% in NIP).

The worst affected livelihoods are Northern Inland pastoral (NIP), Hawd, East Golis, and Togdheer agro pastoral. Migration options were very limited in most of the key pastoral areas of the north due to the widespread nature of the drought and consequent depletion of pasture and water. Livestock reproduction (conception and birth), milk access for consumption and sale are very low and rural households have limited or no sellable animals.

In Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal and Togdheer Regions, pastoralists and agropastoralists have lost an estimated 40-60 percent of their livestock due to mortality and distress selling since December 2016. The only available sources of income for pastoralist are limited social support and humanitarian assistance. However, this may improve to a limited extent when livestock prices rise over the coming months due to increased demand for Ramadan fasting period (mid-May to mid-June 2017). Increased income from livestock sales will have a positive impact on the purchasing power of the rural households.

Poor households in agropastoral areas of northwest regions lacked cereal stocks due to below-average Gu/Karan 2016 cereal production (78% of average 2011-2016). Income from livestock and livestock products has also been limited due to the impact of drought. As a result, poor and destitute households rely on limited social support and humanitarian assistance from aid agencies and diaspora. In northwest regions, Gu 2017 rains that started in the

last decade of March relieved some of the water crisis in localized areas that received rainfall.

Livestock prices in March 2017 increased compared to January 2017. Accordingly, local goat prices increased by 12 percent in northwest markets and 6 percent in northeast markets. Similarly, local quality cattle price in the northwest increased by 10 Percent between January and March 2017.

This price increase is attributed to limited availability of sellable animals. However, local quality goat prices are lower compared the previous year (March 2017) and the five year average in most of the northern markets. In contrast, cattle prices are significantly higher compared to last year (46%) and the five years average (30%) due to the limited supply.



*Camel Cactus feeding. Hawd, Burco, Tog-dher Region, FSNAU, March 2017 (Northern regions)*

Local goat to imported rice TOT increased 3 percent (from 63 to 65 kg/head) in the northeast in March compared to January mainly due to increases in goat prices. Local goat to white sorghum TOT showed an increase of (24%, 14% and 4%) in the northwest in the three comparison periods (last three months, last year and 5 year average) mainly due to increase of goat price; while ToT between goat/red sorghum in the northeast regions remained relatively stable compared to 3 months ago but indicate declined trend yearly and five years ago mainly due to the increase of the red sorghum (10%, and 26%) respectively.

Due to faster than anticipated livestock losses precipitated by severe water and pasture shortage, population displacement and reduced food access, Hawd livelihood zone is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection period.

Based on the results of the household survey conducted by FSNAU in April 2017, the food security condition in the Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood zone has deteriorated substantially. Food consumption, nutrition, and mortality indicators show that the situation has deteriorated since Deyr 2016/17. There has also been substantial loss of livestock (an estimated 40-60% among poor households) since December 2016.

Although most parts of this livelihood are accessible and a majority of the households reported receiving food assistance, the scaled up food and cash assistance reached a majority of the households only in March. Therefore, Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood has been classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection.

### **Central Regions**

The harsh Jiaal in all central livelihoods exacerbated an already prolonged drought as pasture and water sources became depleted. This contributed to an estimated 40 to 60 percent livestock loss since December 2016 due to mortality and distress sale. There have also been pastoral and destitution and displacement from rural areas to urban centres. Field reports indicate high indebtedness of among poor households due to prolonged water trucking since early January 2017 and high water prices in most berked-dependent livelihoods of Hawd and Addun. Livestock reproduction and milk production are low and there is limited availability of sellable animals across all livelihoods. The worst affected livelihood zones are large parts of Hawd, Addun and Cowpea Belt.

**Table 2: Food security and nutrition outcomes, in Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone of Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal Regions, post Deyr (December 2016) and post-Jilaal (April 2017) analyses**

		December 2016	April 2017
Food Security Indicators	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)	44% Poor; 21% Borderline	74% Poor; 8% Borderline
	Household Hunger Score (HHS)	4% Severe; 58% Moderate	8% Severe; 67% Moderate
Nutritional Status Indicators	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	18.0% (14.0-22.9)	25.7% (22.9-28.7)
Mortality Indicators	Crud Death Rate	0.6/10 000/day	0.77/10 000/day
Final Outcome	IPC Area Classification	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
Source: FSNAU			

In Deyr 2016, severe weather condition caused poor cowpea harvests in Cowpea Belt (Hobyo, Xarardhere and Ceelbur districts); only small amount of Cowpea production (500 Mt) were harvested in Ceeldher. As of January 2017, it is expected poor households will rely on cereal purchases from markets until the next harvest in July 2017.

Local quality goat prices increased by 36 percent between January to March 2017 due to the reduced availability of sellable animals supplied to markets. However, goat prices are still 19 percent lower than the five-year average. The ToT between local quality goat and rice increased by 31 percent in the first quarter of the year mainly due to high goat prices, but TOT declined by 16 percent compared to the five-year average. Similarly, ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum declined from both last year and the five-year average, but increase of 12 percent in the first three months of the year.

Due to faster than anticipated livestock losses, worse than projected 2017 Gu rainfall, population displacement and reduced food access, Addun livelihood zones and central parts Hawd and Cowpea Belt livelihoods have been classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection period.

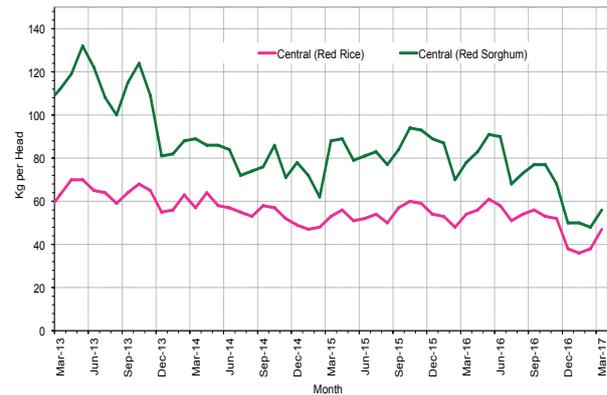
### Southern Regions

Riverine livelihoods in southern Somalia experienced a poor Deyr 2016 cereal harvest. Off-season harvests (maize, cowpea and sesame) were very low (500 tones) due to low river levels and limited flooding of low lying areas. In addition, high concentration of pastoral and agro pastoral communities near riverine areas has increased competition and reduced labor employment opportunities and income for poor households.

The drought in southern Somalia continues to have adverse impact on the food security situation of pastoral/agro pastoral livelihoods in southern Somalia. Water, pasture and browse availability have continued to deteriorate through the end of the dry *Jilaal* season. The drying up of the Shabelle River, which is the main source of water for riverine communities in Hiran, and Middle and Lower Shabelle regions, has caused severe water shortages for both livestock and human consumption, and pushed up water prices. As a result, livestock body conditions have deteriorated, leading to high livestock deaths and distress sale (20-50%). Milk production and number of saleable animals are also low. The worst affected areas are pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods of Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Lower Juba, Gedo and coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba regions where a large number of households have become destitute and moved to IDP camps in urban areas due to livestock loss, limited coping options and limited access to humanitarian assistance in rural areas.

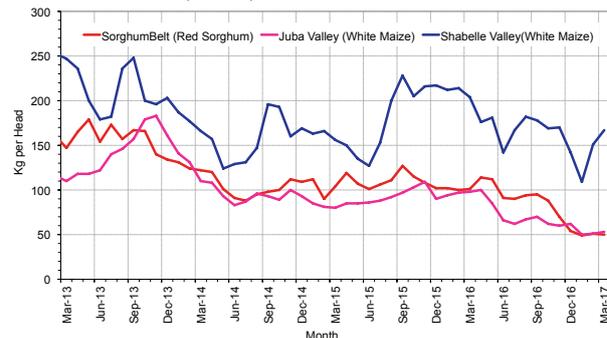
With little or no cereal stock and high livestock deaths, poor rural households who did not migrate face significant food consumption gaps and need urgent humanitarian assistance.

Figure 10: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Cereal to Goat (Central)



Poor Camel body condition, Hawd, South, Galka'ayo, Mudug Region. FSNAU, March 2017 (Central)

Figure 11: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Cereal to Goat (South)



Farm labor demand from January to March 2017 was low in most rural areas with the exception of some riverine areas where limited cash crops and off-season cereal harvests were taking place. However, the demand for labor is expected to improve somewhat in May and June, with the effective start of Gu season farming activities (land preparation, planting and weeding).

The purchasing power of poor households measured through the terms of trade (ToT) between daily labor wage and cereals (sorghum) decreased in March 2017 compared to January 2017 in Juba (11%) while TOT was relatively stable in the Sorghum Belt and Shabelle Valley. Annual comparison of ToT in March 2017 shows significant decline in most regions, with the highest decline noted in the Sorghum Belt (50%), Shabelle (40%) and Juba (33%) mainly due to increases in local cereal prices and lower casual labor wage rates compared to last year. Compared to the five-year average, the ToT remained relatively stable in Shabelle but declined significantly (33-50%) in Juba and the Sorghum Belt regions.



Water trucking in Southern Agro pastoral, Bulo Hawa, Gedo Region, March 2017, FSNAU

However, between January and March 2017, the ToT between local quality goat and cereal increased 14 percent in Lower Shebelle, 22 percent in Middle Shabelle and 10 percent in Lower Juba regions mainly due to increases in local quality goat prices. However, ToT remained stable in the Sorghum Belt (2%). The five-year average comparison in Shabelle, Juba, and Sorghum Belt regions indicates declines (38%, 44% and 62%, respectively).

**Table 3: Food security and nutrition outcomes, in Bay-Bakool Agropastoral livelihood zone, post Deyr (January 2017) and post-Jilaal (April 2017) analyses**

		December 2016	April 2017
Food Security Indicators	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)	22% Poor; 20% Borderline	35% Poor; 39% Borderline
	Household Hunger Score (HHS)	28% Severe; 29% Moderate	6% Severe; 55% Moderate
Nutritional Status Indicators	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	20.0% (15.6-25.3)	19.1% (15.8-22.8)
Mortality Indicators	Crud Death Rate	0.73/10 000/day	2.43/10 000/day
Final Outcome	IPC Area Classification	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
Source: FSNAU			

Recent (April 2017) FSNAU survey results indicate a deterioration of the food security condition in rural agropastoral livelihood zones of Bay Region. Mortality has increased significantly but other indicators are stable since Deyr 2016/17.

Crude Death Rates (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) in rural Bay have increased to 2.43/10 000/day and 4.65/10 000/day, respectively. These exceed the Famine threshold for mortality indicators (CDR of 2/10 000/day and U5DR of 4/10 000/day). While the increases in mortality are mostly related to the outbreak and peak of AWD/cholera that affected the region since late last year, the region has also experience substantial distress migration or people from rural to urban

areas (mostly Baidoa) due to the worsening drought and limited access to humanitarian assistance. Therefore, this livelihood is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection period. Measures aimed at curbing AWD/Cholera require increased effort, including treatment of cases with moderate symptoms.

**Table 4: Food security and nutrition outcomes among IDPs in Baidoa, post Deyr (January 2017) and post-Jilaal (April 2017) analyses**

		December 2016	April 2017
Food Security Indicators	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)	28% Poor; 29% Borderline	22% Poor; 33% Borderline
	Household Hunger Score (HHS)	14% Severe; 45% Moderate	22% Severe; 53% Moderate
Nutritional Status Indicators	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	13.4% (10.8-16.5)	15.9% (13.9-18.2)
Mortality Indicators	Crud Death Rate	0.21/10 000/day	1.87/10 000/day
Final Outcome	IPC Area Classification	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
Source: FSNAU			

Results from an FSNAU assessment conducted among IDPs in Baidoa in April 2017 indicate a substantial deterioration of the food security condition since Deyr 2016/17. Food consumption, nutrition, and mortality indicators show that the situation has deteriorated since Deyr 2016/17. The settlement has also seen significant influx of new Internally Displaced Persons-IDPs (21 percent of household arrived within the first quarter of 2017). Crude and Under-Five Death Rates are also very high, primarily linked to the AWD /cholera outbreak in the Bay Region.

Although food assistance has been scaled up recently (most of the scaling up only started in February/March), by mid-April, it has not yet reached the large number of newly displaced population in Baidoa. Therefore, Baidoa IDPs have been classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection. Humanitarian response interventions aimed at supporting IDPs in Baidoa need to take into account the large number of additional people displaced by drought who moved into Baido from Bay and Bakool Regions since November 2016.

The current number of IDPs in Baidoa town is 142 475 according to a new report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM, May 2017).

Results from an FSNAU assessment conducted among IDPs in Mogadishu in April 2017 indicate a substantial deterioration of the food security condition since Deyr 2016/17. Food consumption, nutrition, and mortality indicators show continued severe food insecurity since Deyr 2016/17. The settlement has also seen significant influx of new IDPs (50 percent of household arrived within the first quarter of 2017). Due to the large influx of newly displaced people into existing settlements, most of the IDPs in Mogadishu have not yet managed to access food assistance in the first quarter. Therefore, this livelihood is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the April-June projection period but with increased level of need (population in IPC Phases 3 & 4) by factoring in the large number of people displaced by drought who moved into existing settlements in Mogadishu.

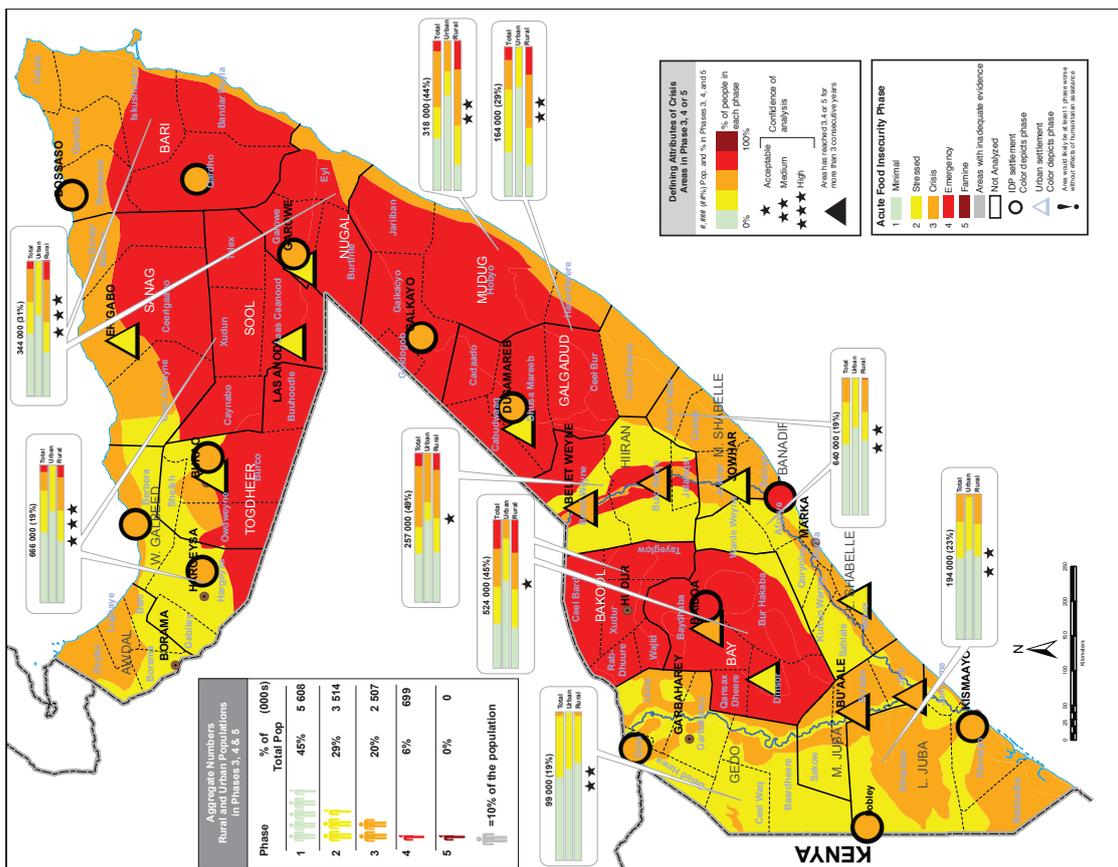
Levels of acute food insecurity remain severe and are expected to persist throughout 2017 given the high likelihood of a third consecutive poor harvest in July. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in most areas of the country through at least the peak of the lean season in July.

**Table 5: Food security and nutrition outcomes among IDPs in Mogadishu, post Deyr (January 2017) and post-Jilaal (April 2017) analyses**

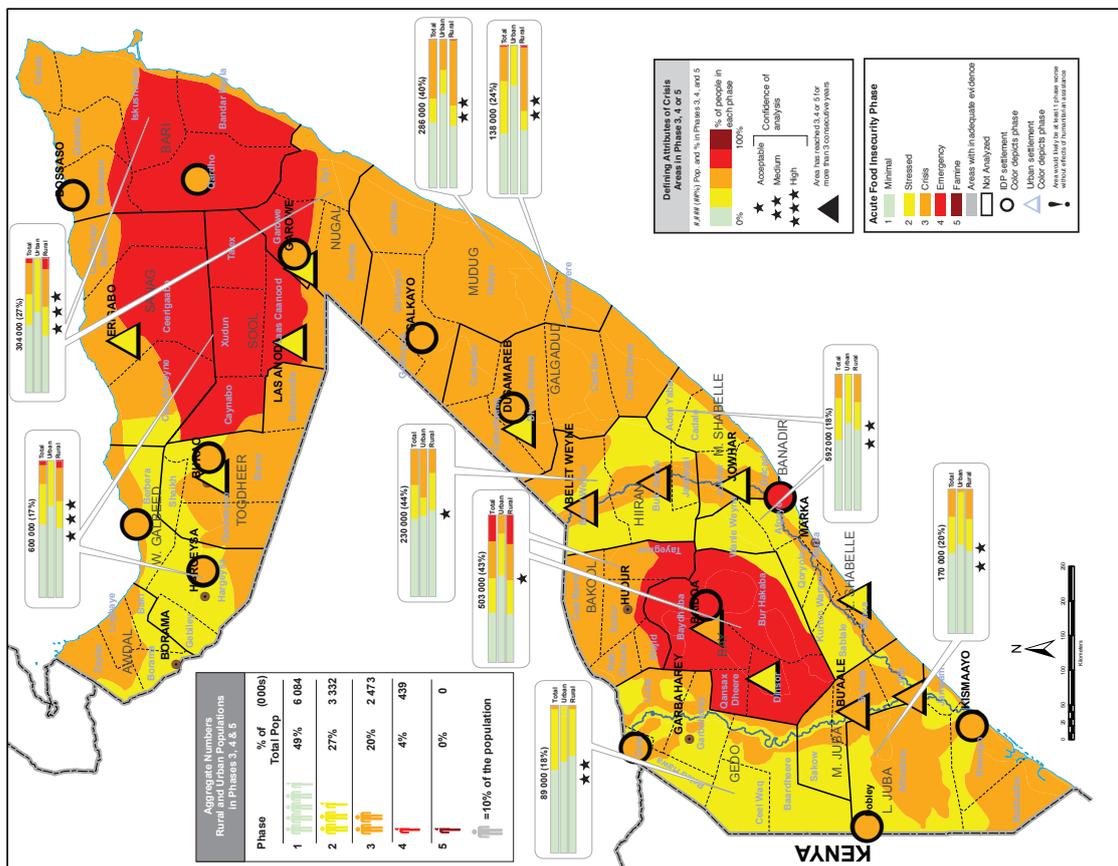
		December 2016	April 2017
Food Security Indicators	Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)	4% Poor; 17% Borderline	20% Poor; 23% Borderline
	Household Hunger Score (HHS)	1% Severe; 13% Moderate	12% Severe; 30% Moderate
Nutritional Status Indicators	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	16.6% ( 13.7-19.9)	19.3% (15.5-23.7)
Mortality Indicators	Crud Death Rate	0.61/10 000/day	0.71/10 000/day
Final Outcome	IPC Area Classification	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

Source: FSNAU

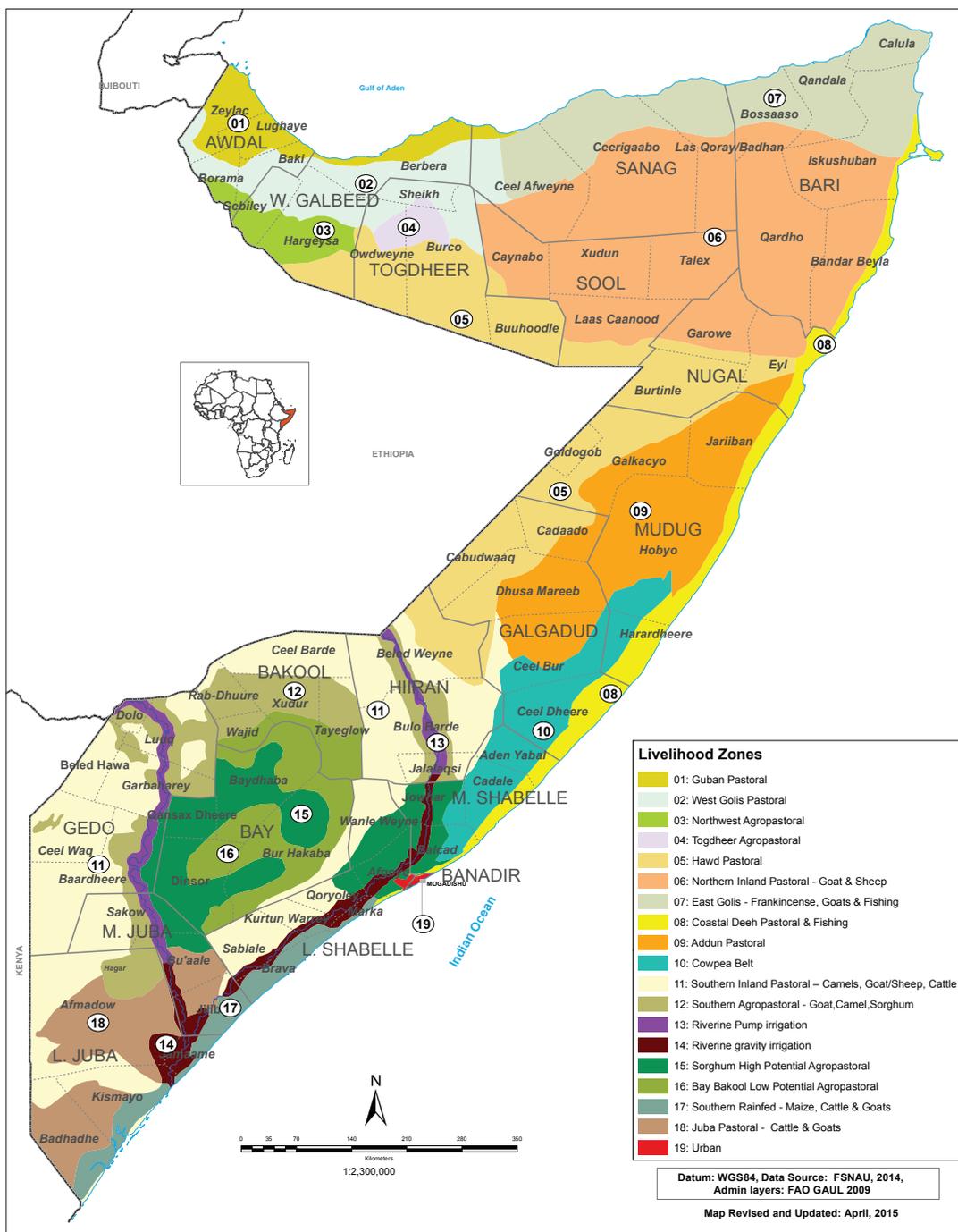
Updated Most Likely Food Security Outcome: Apr-Jun 2017



Most Likely Food Security Outcome: Feb-Jun 2017 (Issued in February 2017)



### SOMALIA LIVELIHOOD ZONES MAP



#### Recent publications and releases

- FSNAU Post - Gu Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Technical Report, October 2016
- FSNAU 2016 Post - Gu Nutrition Technical Report, December 2016
- FSNAU Nutrition Update December, 2016
- FSNAU/FEWS NET Joint Somalia Food Security Outlook, February-September 2017
- FSNAU Climate Update, April 2017
- FSNAU Market Update, April 2017
- FSNAU 2016 Somali Infant & Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) Assessment Report

NOTE: The above publications and releases are available on the FSNAU website: [www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

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