

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2014 POST *GU* SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT IN SOMALIA

2 September 2014, Nairobi

FSNAU POST *GU* 2014 SEASONAL ASSESSMENT

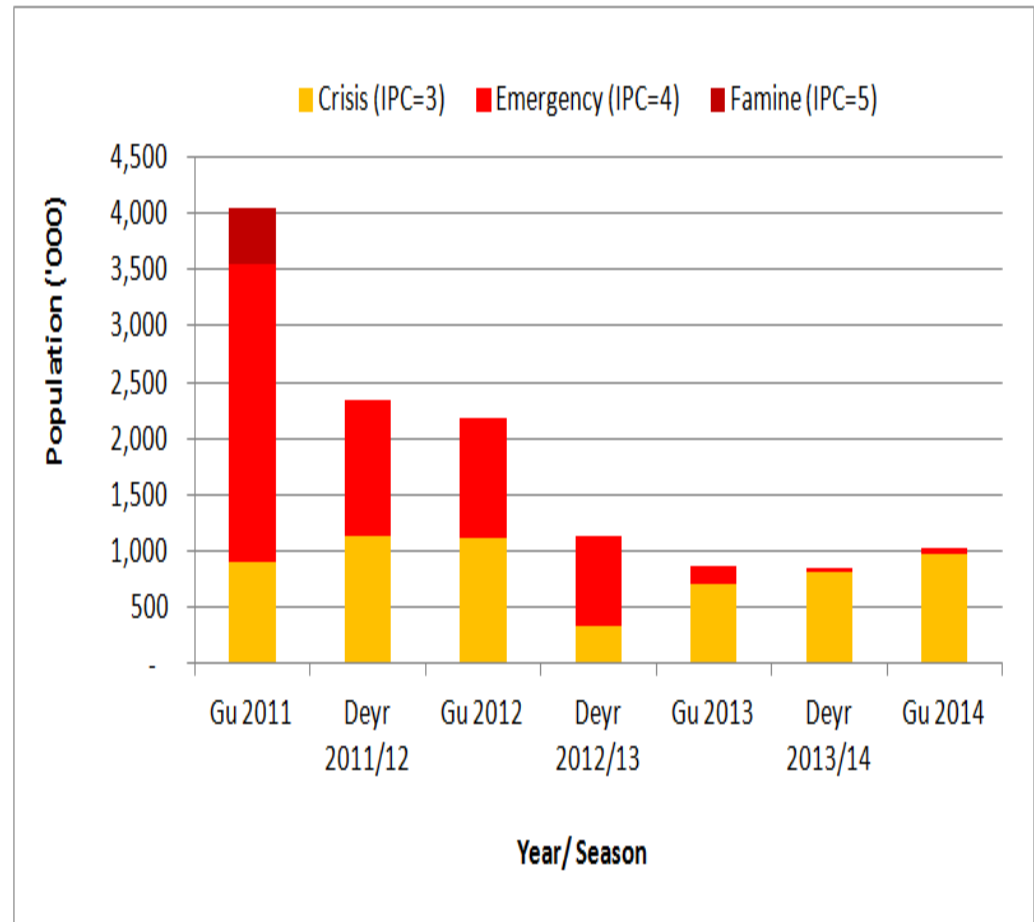
Scope and timeline: Food security and nutrition assessment of rural, urban and displaced populations across Somalia between May-July (for field work)

Process:

- (1) FSNAU-led assessment with the participation of Technical staff of other UN agencies, partners and government institutions
- (2) Regional and All-Team analysis workshops in Garowe & Hargeisa with government and partners
- (3) Technical vetting in Mogadishu (Nutrition) and Nairobi with government and partners
- (5) Presentation to Government authorities (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa)
- (6) Presentation to other stakeholders in Nairobi and technical release (today)
- (7) Public dissemination (technical release, food security and nutrition outlook; comprehensive technical reports)

SUMMARY RESULTS

- Gradual recovery and gains made since the end of the famine in 2012 are being lost
- Over **1 million** people are acutely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) and require urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support through the end of the year – 20 % increase since Jan 2014
- Over **2.1 million** additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); This group of households may struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year, they remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if no appropriate support is provided.
- **218,000** children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished of which **43,800** are severely malnourished and face a higher risk of morbidity and death;
- The situation is likely to continue deteriorating further until the start of the Deyr rains in October.



- There is also a severe water shortage for livestock mainly in the **northeast but also in parts of northwest, central and North Gedo regions** of Somalia.



- **Sectoral Analysis** – Abdullahi Khalif, National Technical Manager, FEWS NET Somalia
- **Nutrition Analysis** – Nina Dodd, Nutrition Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Integrated Food Security Analysis** – Tamara Nanitashvili, Food Security Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Summary Results and Key Messages** - Daniel Molla, Chief Technical Advisor, FSNAU

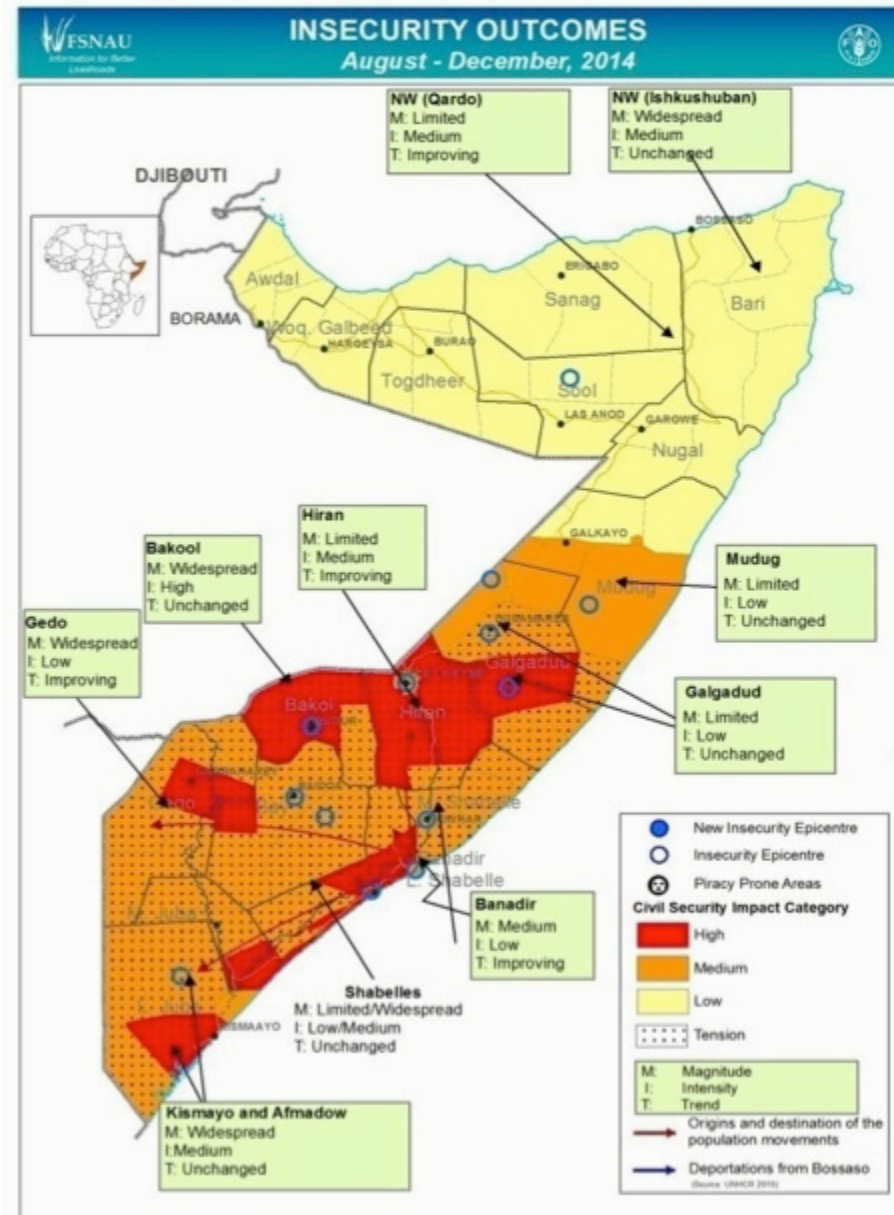
SECTORAL ANALYSIS

- **Civil Insecurity**
- **Markets**
- **Agriculture**
- **Climate**
- **Livestock**

Overall Statement : Insecurity remains a challenge in central and southern Somalia; main causes of conflict are insurgency , inter-clan conflict and border disputes

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition:

- Conflicts have caused losses of lives and property and affected livelihoods of Somali people.
- Insecurity hampered agricultural activities (planting) in Lower Shabelle, Hiran and Bakool
- Trade and market activities in South-Central are impeded in the newly government-recovered areas particularly Bakool, Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions.
- Humanitarian access remains extremely challenged by insecurity in south of Somalia except in localized liberated areas such as Dollow, Baidoa, Kismaayo, Afmadow , parts of Shabelles especially Jowhar and most of the Banadir districts

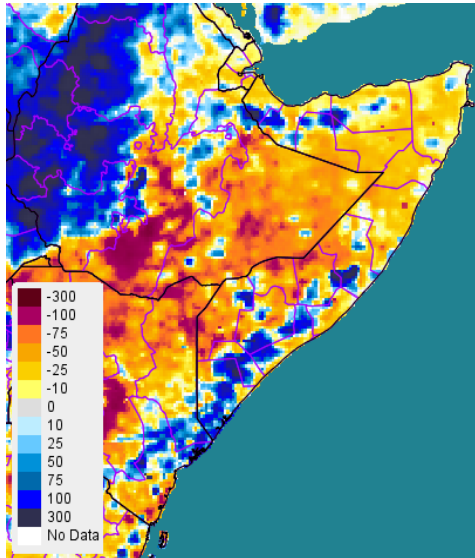


Climate Performances

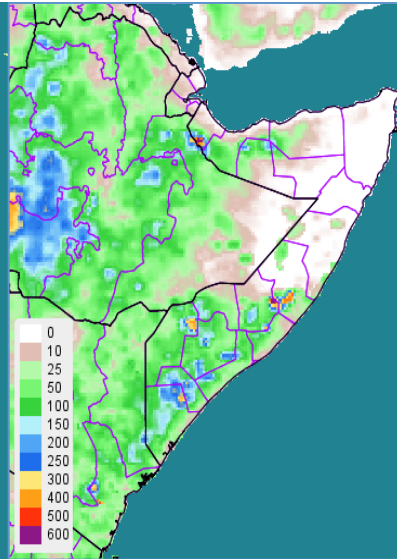
April – June 2014 Seasonal Performance

(Source: NOAA/FEWS NET)

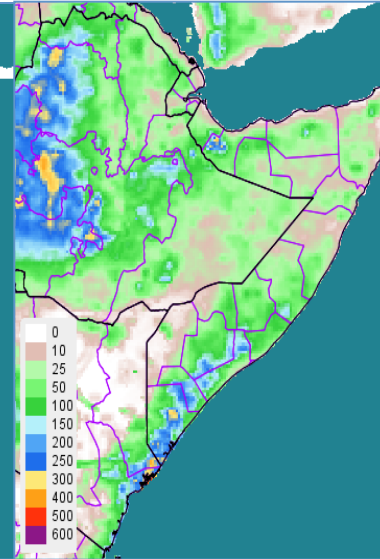
April – June, RFE Anomalies (mm)



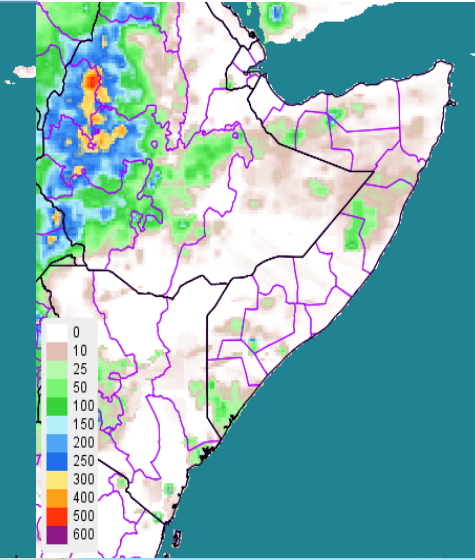
April RFE Totals (mm)



May RFE Totals (mm)

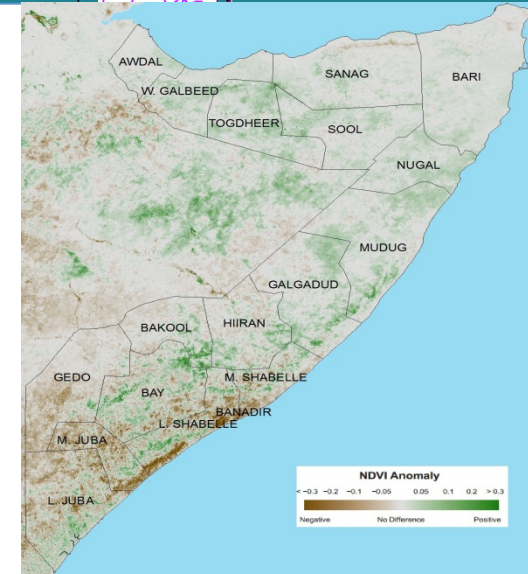


June RFE Totals (mm)



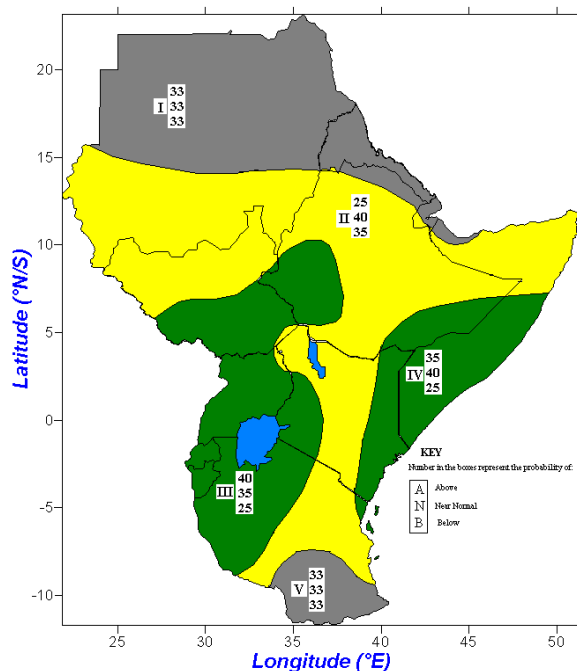
Gu 2014 Statement: Mixed rainfall performance for April – June period, with normal performance over parts of southern and northwestern Somalia cropping regions. However, Some parts of South (Gedo, Bakool and Hiran) central and northeastern pastoral regions (yellow to orange) had significant rainfall deficits during this period.

- Rains started late in most parts of Central and North region. Overall spatial and temporal distribution remained erratic
- Rains ended earlier than typical season in most part of the country. The early cessation of rains was followed by strong *Hagaa* winds, which accelerating the depletion of water sources and the deterioration of pasture conditions and in some areas in crop development
- From April 1 to June 30, total rainfall was mostly below the 2001 to 2013 mean in most of the northern, central, and southern regions .



(Source: IICPAC and NOAA/FEWS NET)

Greater Horn of Africa Consensus Climate Outlook for September to December 2014 rainfall season



Zone I & V: These areas are usually dry during September to December season

Zone II: Likelihood near normal to below normal rainfall

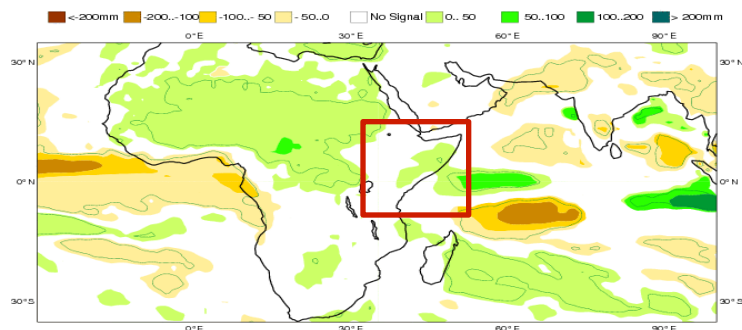
Zone III & IV: Increased likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall

Long-term forecasts have very low reliability skills and will require close monitoring and updates.

1. El-Nino event is unlikely to be a strong event, and,
2. slightly above normal to normal rainfall likely over eastern Horn.

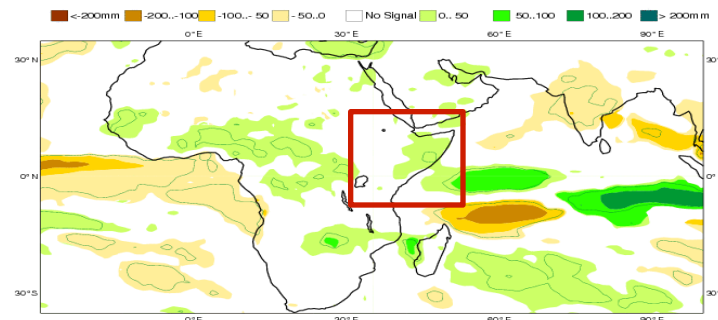
ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Mean precipitation anomaly
Forecast start reference is 01/08/14
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 450

System 4
SON 2014
Shaded areas significant at 10% level
Solid contour at 1% level



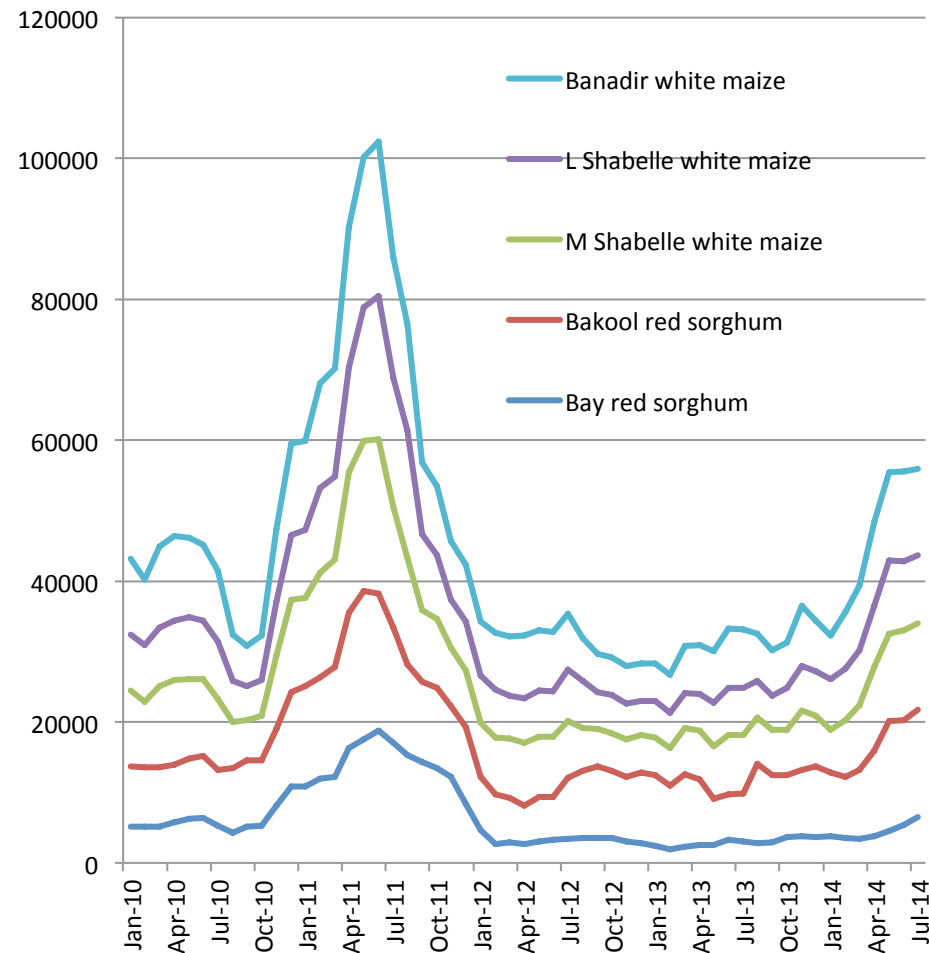
ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
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Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 450

System 4
OND 2014
Shaded areas significant at 10% level
Solid contour at 1% level



Market Trends

- Prices of local grains continued the upward trend of recent months, surging in June and July in the key markets. Unfavourable prospects for the GU 2014 main season harvest and to constrained trade flow
- Imported commodity prices are generally stable in most main markets in the country with the exception of those in Lower Shabelle and Bakol regions which were affected by the conflict related market disruption.
- Livestock prices are high and favourable in most pastoral areas even though they indicated slight decline in June which is normal at this time of the year.
- Sorghum exports from Ethiopia to south-central Somalia increased seasonably.
- CPI for urban households increased rapidly for some southern towns due high local cereal prices. Restricted trade has led to rapidly rising food prices in several towns since March.

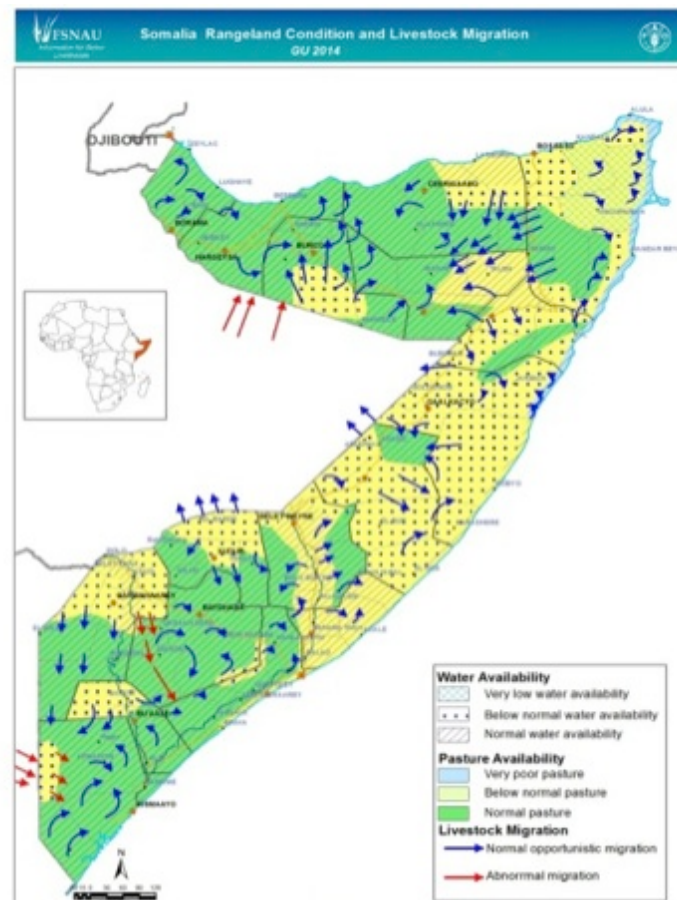


Market Outlook

- Both SoSh and SISh likely to appreciate modestly during Hajj season till October 2014
- Modest sorghum and maize price declines are expected in September but to be short-lived due to the below average Gu harvest
- Imported commodity price are expected to remain stable
- At national level prices could increase due to lean season. Price rises may also be triggered by above average rains and floods along the two rivers.
- Livestock prices are expected to increase through the end of September as export to the Arabian Gulf with the start of the Hajj in September. However decline from October through December
- Informal imports of maize and sorghum grain from Ethiopia will not be available till the Oct-Jan harvest supplies from eastern Ethiopia. Border closure in the north will likely exacerbate cereal prices in parts of Central and Northern Somalia In Sept-Dec.

- Average rangeland conditions in most of Northwest and southern regions. Exceptions are parts of Sool, Sanaag and Tog-dheer in (NW) and parts of Hiran, Bakool, M/L Juba, north Gedo and Midde shabelle (Below average).
- Below average rangeland condition and extreme water shortage in most of the central and NE regions and emergency water trucking in Calula and Qandala
- Typical livestock migration in most part of the country. Abnormal migration from Ethiopia to Hawd of North, from Kenya and Gedo to Juba up to L/ Shabelle.
- Livestock reproduction: medium to low kidding and lambing (small ruminants), low to medium calving for cattle and Medium to low for camel across the country
- Livestock body condition (PET 3-2) is average to below average across the country
- Generally milk production is average to below average in most of the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. Exceptions are Coastal Deeh of Central and Northeast, East Golis (Bari), Southern agro pastoral of Gedo and middle Juba, Dawa pastoral (Gedo), SIP(Bakool) and agro pastoral and Hawd of Hiran

Gu 2014

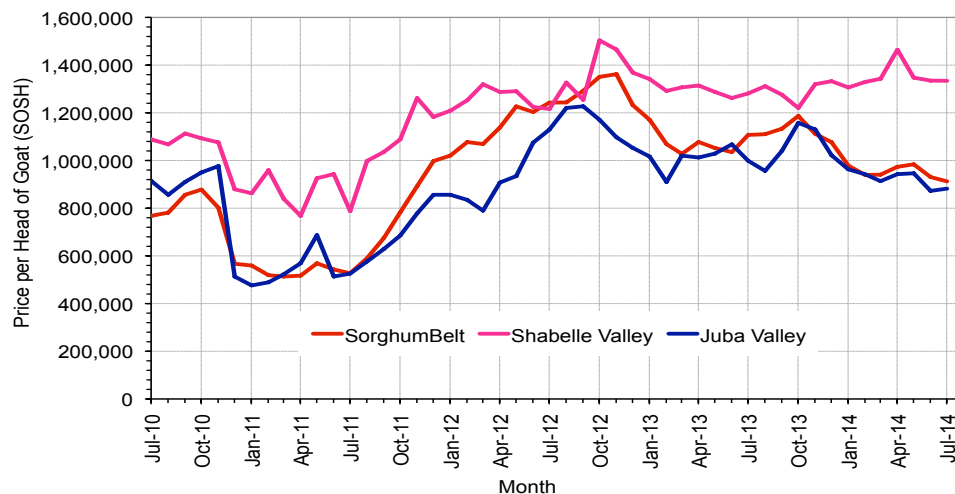


Outlook through December 2014:

Medium kidding/calving (North/South). Low kidding /low calving (Central). In the North: increased/Sustained in herd size (camel = above baseline; goat/sheep at baseline). In Central: camel at baseline, goat/sheep near baseline. In the South: Mostly Increased trend in herd size but still below baseline for all species, except SIP(Above)

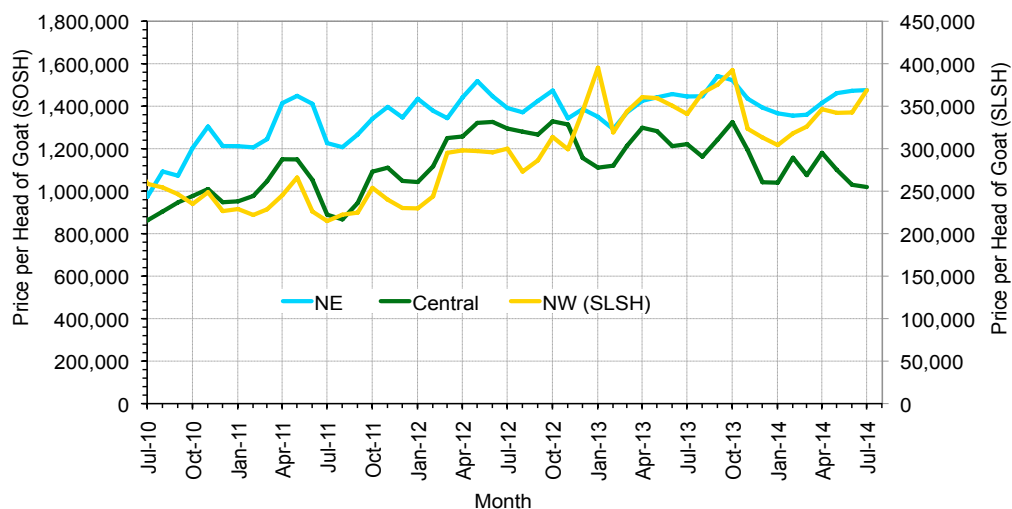
LIVESTOCK PRICES

**Regional Trends in
Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH)**



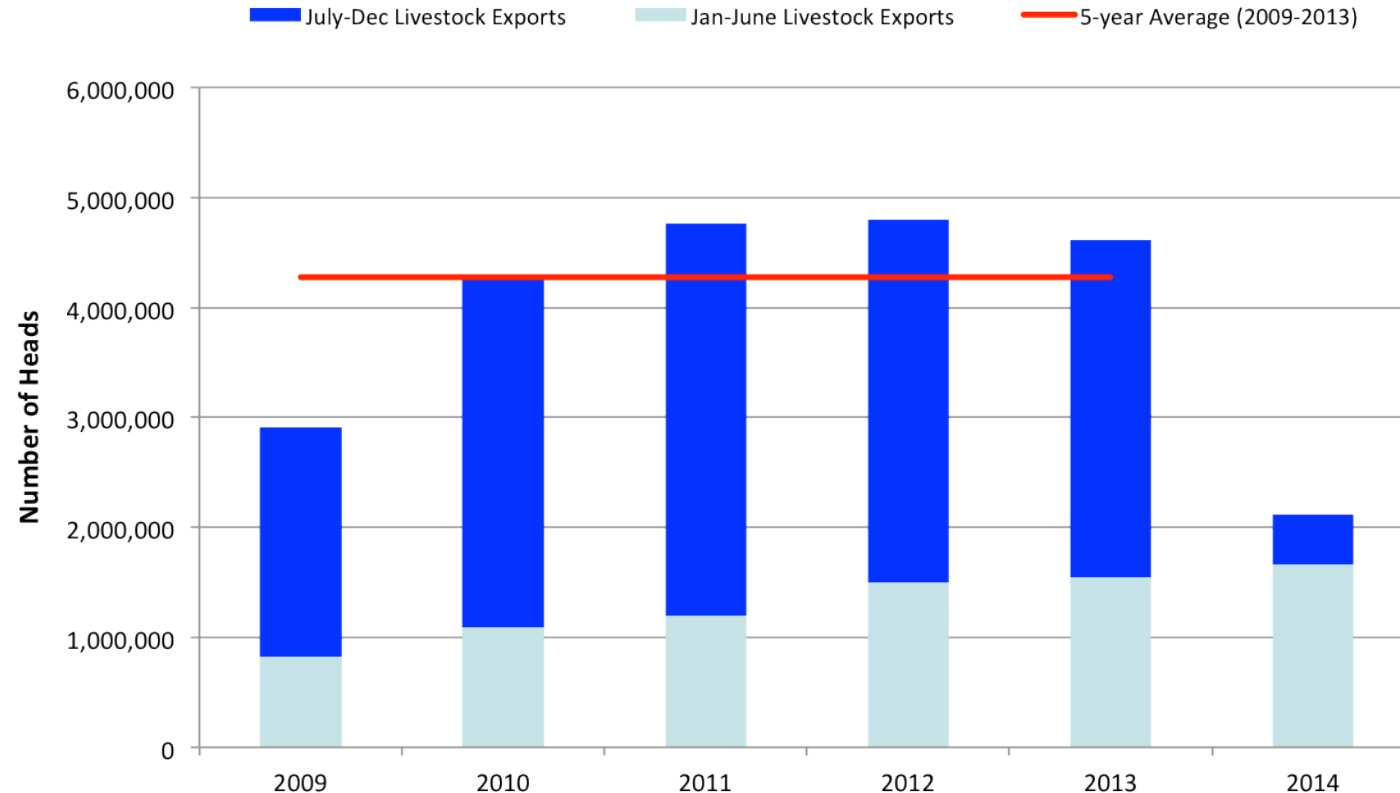
- Increasing livestock prices from January to July in Northeast, Northwest and shabelle, but declined in sorghum belt, juba and central due deteriorated body condition and insecurity

**Regional Trends in
Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH)**



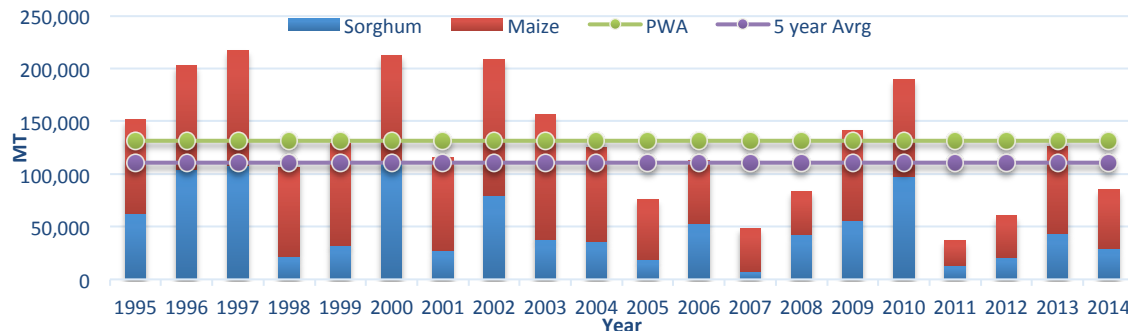
- Livestock price are expected to follow seasonal trend of increasing trend through September 2014 due to collection and export of Hajj

LIVESTOCK EXPORT PERFORMANCE

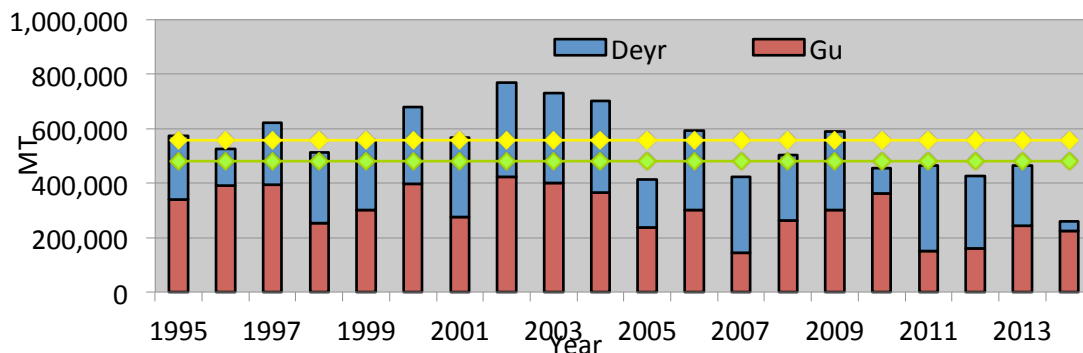


- Livestock exports in the first half of year 2014 is a highest compare to recent years. For instance, moderately higher 7% and 10% than 2013 and 2012 respectively (January to June months)
- Livestock export is expected to increase over the coming months due *Hajj* demand.

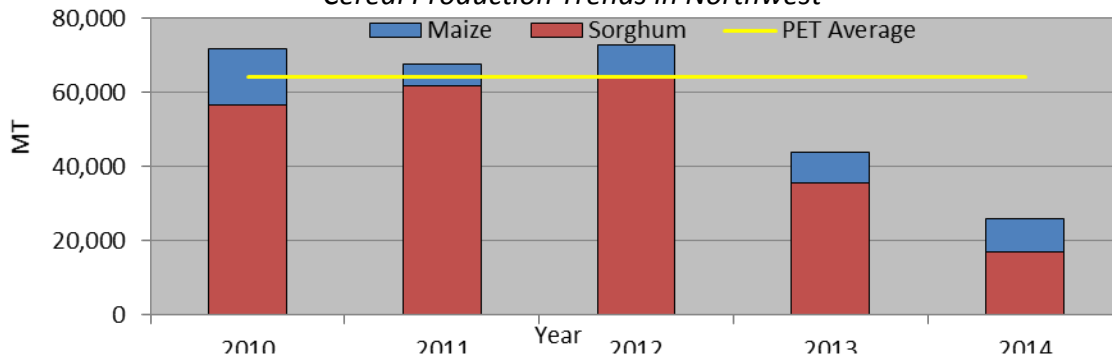
Gu 2014 Cereal Production Trends in Southern Somalia



Annual Cereal Production Trends in Southern Somalia

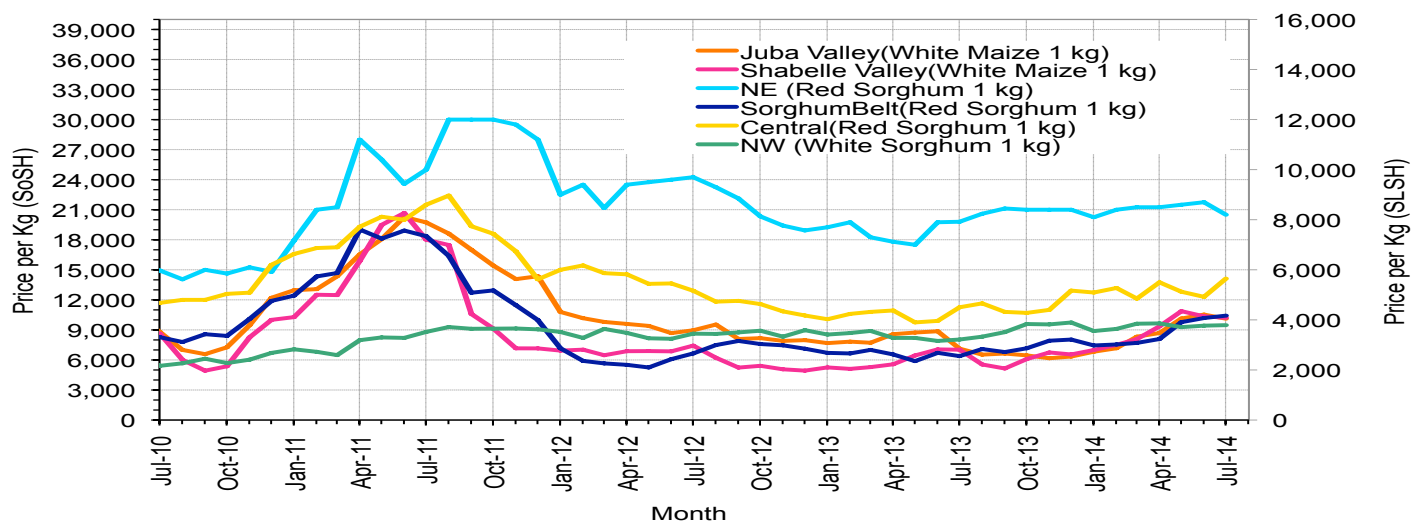


Cereal Production Trends in Northwest



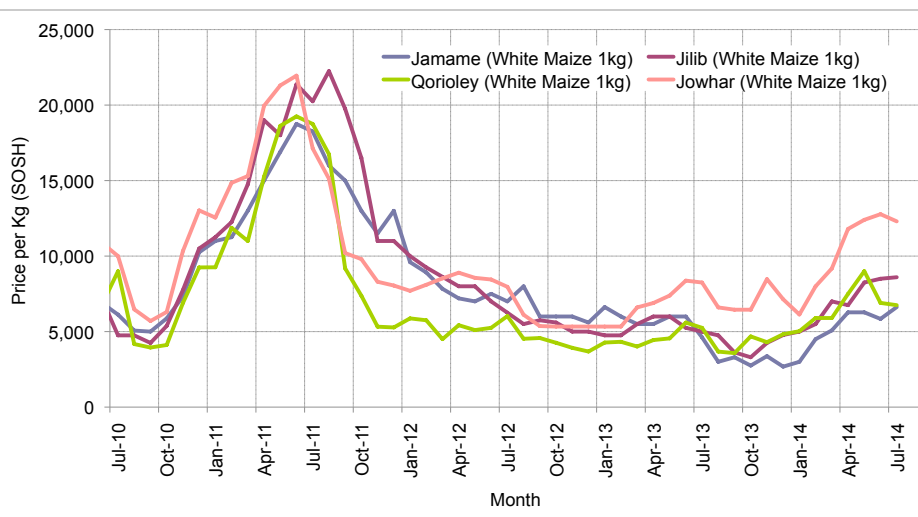
- **South: the 5th lowest Gu cereal production** since 1995(65% of *GU* avg for 1995-2014); sorghum and maize production of about **85,3000MT**
- Maize represents over two-thirds of the total production
- **Northwest AP: Poor *Gu*/Karan (26,000MT)** production of cereals (41% of PET Avg: 2010-2013);
- White sorghum accounts for 66% of the total cereal production

(Regional Trends in Cereal Prices (SOSH/SLSH))

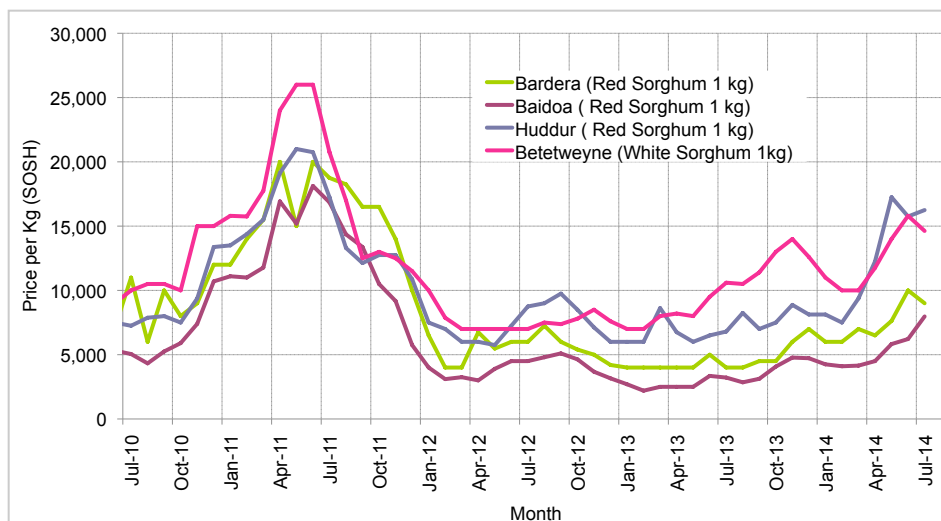


Trends in White Sorghum Prices [North West]

Shabelle & Juba Riverine-Trends in White Maize Prices



Sorghum Belt-Trends in Red Sorghum/White Sorghum Prices



NUTRITION ANALYSIS

NUTRITION SITUATION IN RURAL LIVELIHOODS

As per UNICEF/WHO--If 10% or more of children are classified as suffering from GAM, there is generally considered to be a serious emergency, and with over 15% the emergency is considered critical

Livelihood Zone/ Population assessed	GAM	SAM	Stunted	Underweight	CDR	USDR
RURAL LIVELIHOODS						
SOUTH CENTRAL						
Bay Agropastoral	17.1 ↔	3.7 ↑	38.1 ↔	32.4 ↔	0.5 ↓	1.0 ↓
Bakool Pastoral	24.8 ↔	6.3 ↓	3.0 ↑	14.7 ↔	0.4 ↓	0.8 ↔
N Gedo pastoral	20.7 ↓	1.0 ↑	4.2 ↑	10.2 ↔	0.5 ↑	0.9 ↑
N Gedo Agro-pastoral	14.9 ↓	0.2 ↑	19.8 ↓	13.5 ↔	0.8 ↔	1.2 ↔
N Gedo Riverine	19.3 ↓	3.1 ↓	21.4 ↓	21.4 ↓	0.7 ↔	0.9 ↑
Beletweyne District	15.0 ↔	3.5 ↔	23.5 ↑	24.8 ↔	0.3 ↑	0.1 ↑
Mataban District	22.2 ↓	5.1 ↓	9.9 ↔	16.7 ↔	0.7 ↓	0.2 ↔
Shabelle Riverine	11.2 ↓	2.6 ↑	19.5 ↔	15.6	0.5 ↑	1.1 ↔
Shabelle Agropastoral	18.8 ↓	5.4 ↔	10.3	19.9	0.7 ↔	0.8 ↑
Hawd Central	17.3 ↓	4.6 ↓	11.6 ↔	16.6 ↓	0.5 ↓	0.61 ↓
Addun Central	9.7 ↔	2.4 ↓	7.2 ↔	8.9 ↔	0.22 ↔	0.32 ↑
MEDIAN FOR SOUTH CENTRAL	17.3	3.5	11.6	16.6	0.5	0.8
NORTHEAST						
E Golis (NE)	15.8 ↓	2.8 ↓	9.1 ↔	13.2 ↓	0.24 ↔	0.14 ↑
Nugal Valley	7.9 ↑	0.3 ↑	3.1 ↔	3.9 ↔	0.15 ↔	0.00 ↑
Sool plateau	12.0 ↓	2.2 ↓	3.6 ↔	6.3 ↔	0.11	0.15
Coastal Deeh	12.7 ↓	2.1 ↓	6.5 ↔	8.5 ↔	0.0	0.00
MEDIAN FOR NORTHEAST	12.35	2.15	5.05	7.4	0.13	0.07
NORTHWEST						
NW Agropastoral	10.4 ↓	2.6 ↓	2.8 ↔	5.8 ↔	0.14	0.42 ↔
W Golis/Guban	15.8 ↓	3.0 ↓	7.1 ↔	9.4 ↔	0.24	0.14 ↔
Sool plateau	12.0 ↓	2.2 ↓	3.6 ↔	6.3 ↔	0.06 ↑	0.00 ↔
E Golis (NW)	9.0 ↑	0.4 ↑	1.6 ↔	4.3 ↔	0.07	0.61 ↔
Nugal Valley	7.9 ↑	0.3 ↑	3.1 ↔	3.9 ↔	0.15 ↔	0.00
Hawd NW	7.6 ↑	0.42 ↑	2.1 ↔	1.2 ↔	0.14	0.00
MEDIAN FOR NORTHWEST	9.7	1.31	2.95	5.05	0.14	0.07
OVERALL MEDIAN FOR RURAL LIVELIHOODS	14.9 ↔	2.6 ↔	7.1	10.2	0.2	0.2
MUAC - SOUTH CENTRAL	MUAC <12.5 cm	MUAC <11.5 cm				
Coastal Deeh Central	10.0 ↓	4.9 ↓	~	~	~	~
Cowpea Belt	9.7 ↔	2.5 ↓	~	~	~	~
S Gedo Pastoral	16.9 ↔	1.9 ↔	~	~	~	~
S Gedo Agropastoral	15.6 ↑	2.2 ↑	~	~	~	~
S Gedo Riverine	17.7 ↔	3.4 ↔	~	~	~	~
COLOURS USED FOR INTERPRETATION OF INDICATORS		Acceptable	Alert	Serious	Critical	Very Critical

Critical levels of GAM (≥15%) are recorded in 50% of the rural livelihoods surveyed.

In 5 livelihoods critical GAM levels were sustained (Bay AP, Bakool P, Beletweyne, S Gedo Pastoral & Riverine

Median GAM of 17.3 and SAM of 3.7 was higher in SC compared to 12.7 and 2.2 in NE and 10.0 and 1.7 in NW

Rapid deterioration was noted in Mataban (10.0 to 22.2) Hawd-10.6 to 17.3

Median GAM in rural -14.9% vs 10.1 % in urban/16.5% IDP

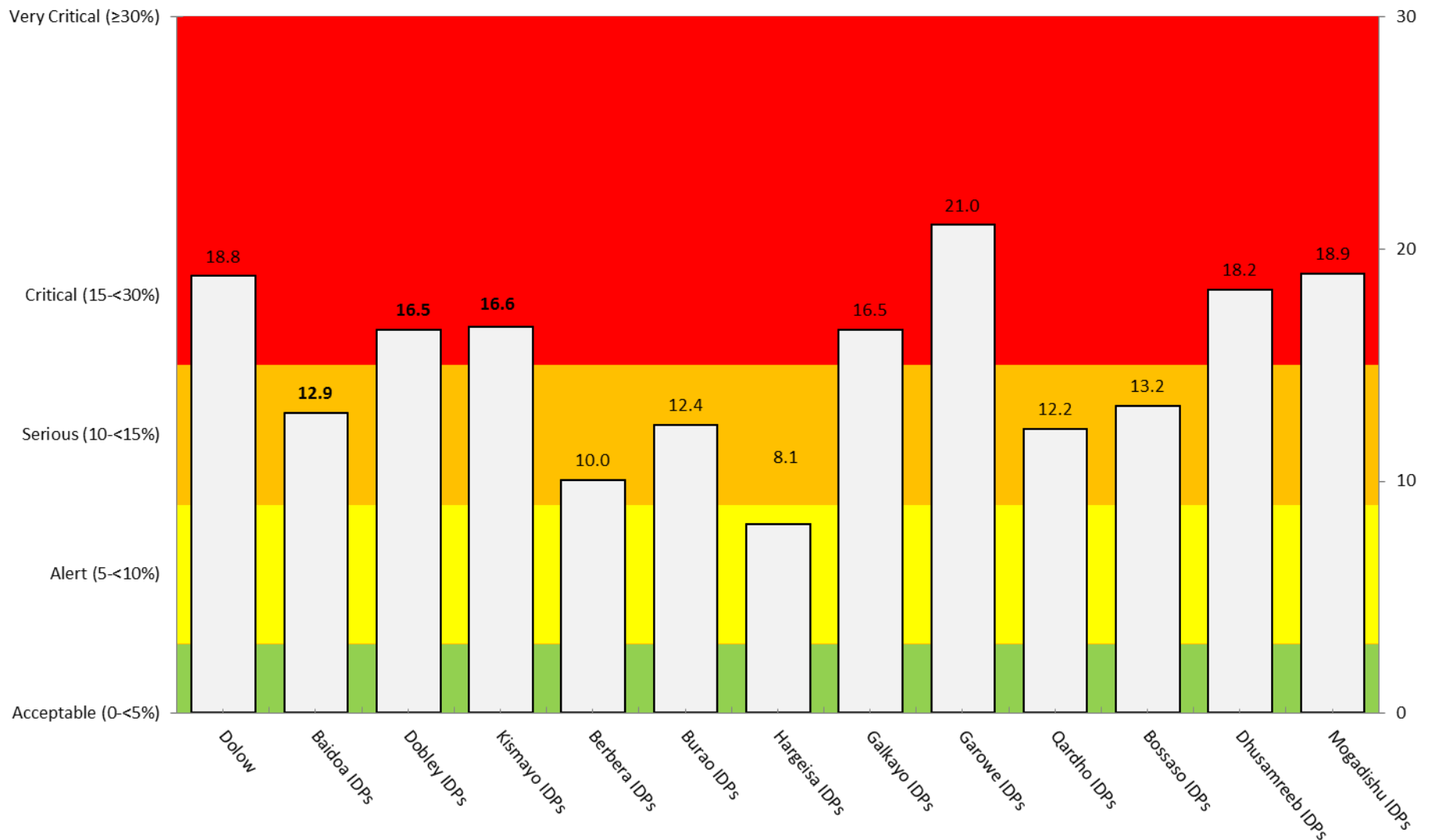
PREVALENCE OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN IDPS

Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition is critical in 7/13 IDPs surveyed

Humanitarian Emergency situation IDP (GAM>15% accompanied by CDR > 1) is observed in Mogadishu IDP

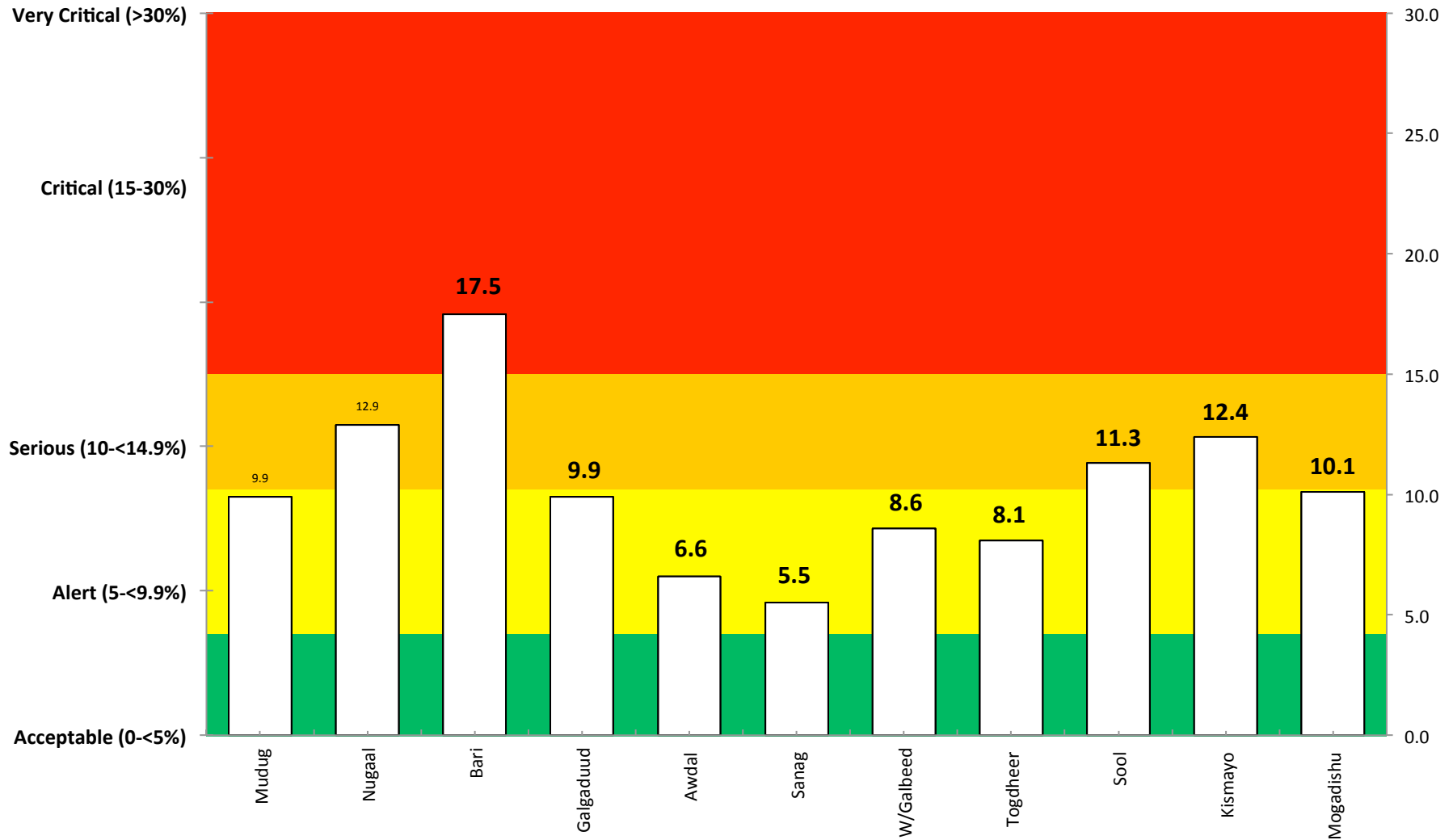
(Δ GAM -8.2 to 18.9, SAM -1.6 to 5.5) and Kismayo (16.2 to 16.6; 3.4 to 3.6;)

Prevalence of all type of malnutrition is higher in IDPs (GAM-16.5 vs 14.9 in other livelihoods, stunting is 16 vs 7.1 and underweight 18.7 vs 13.2

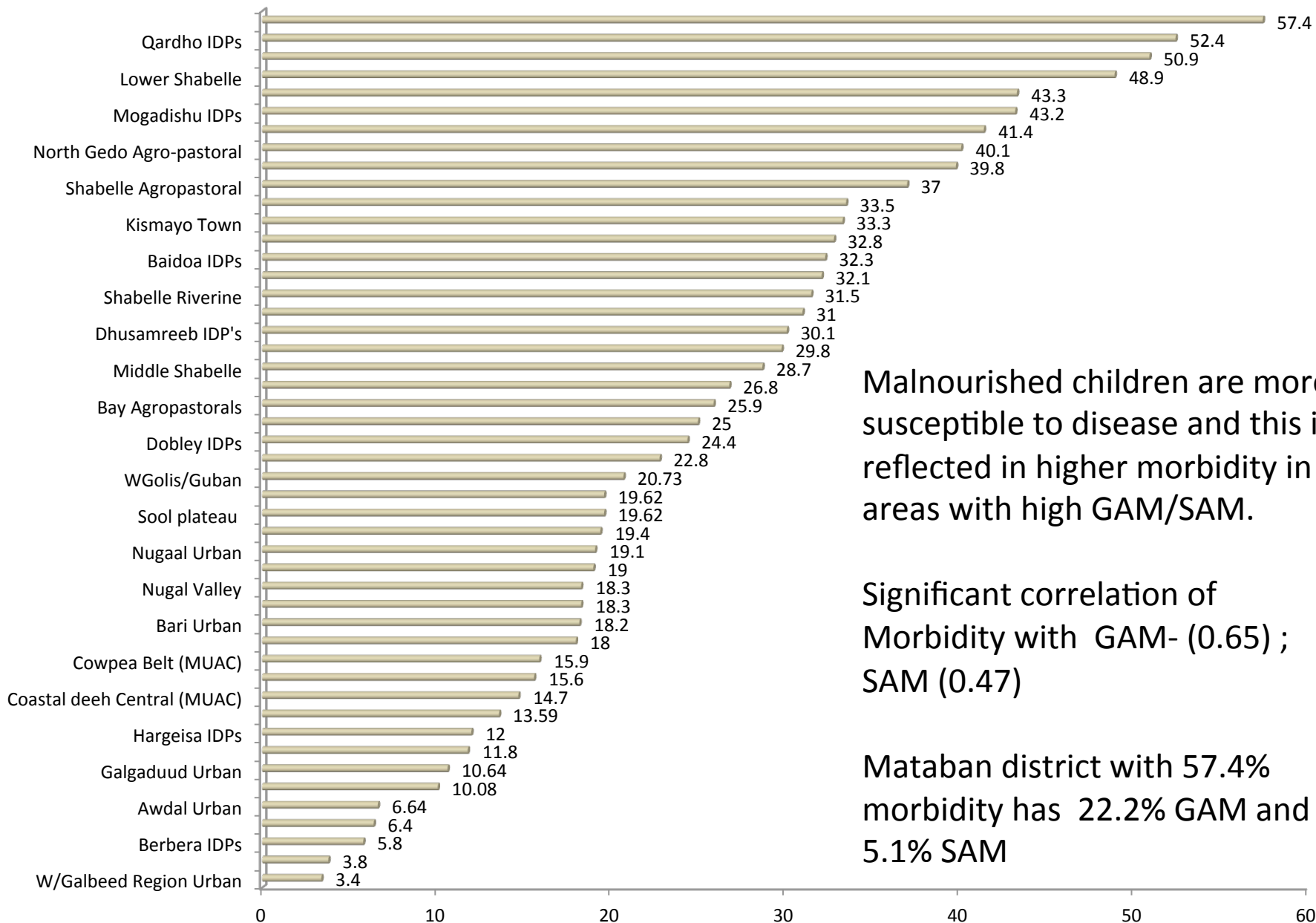


PREVALENCE OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN URBAN AREAS

Among the 10 urban areas surveyed, Bari urban was worst - critical levels of GAM, SAM.



MORBIDITY PREVALENCE IN DIFFERENT LIVELIHOODS



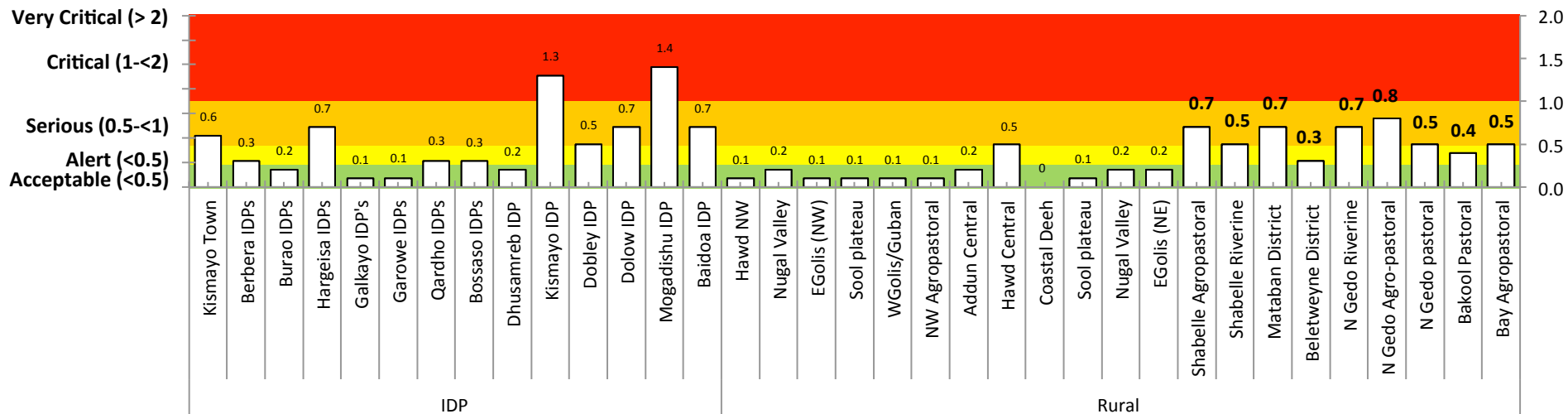
Malnourished children are more susceptible to disease and this is reflected in higher morbidity in areas with high GAM/SAM.

Significant correlation of Morbidity with GAM- (0.65) ; SAM (0.47)

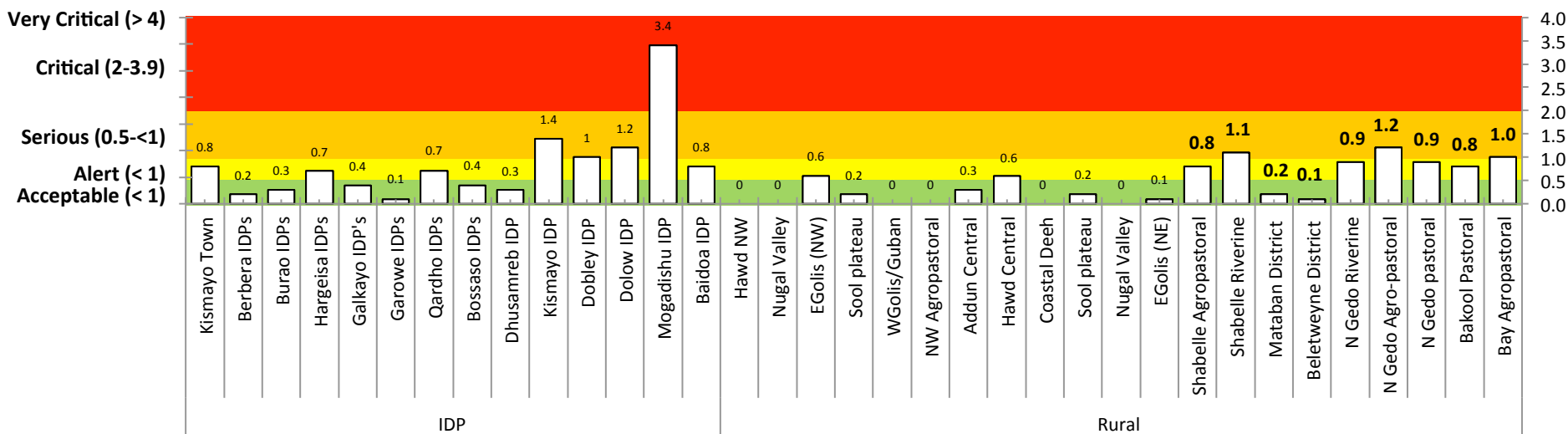
Mataban district with 57.4% morbidity has 22.2% GAM and 5.1% SAM

Critical CDR 1-<2 noted in 2 IDPs . Mogadishu CDR- 0.6 to 1.4, compared to 1.3-1.28 in Kismayo
Critical U5DR (2-3.9) noted in Mogadishu IDP 0.5 to 3.4 = 6 fold ↑ and 3 fold increase in Kismayo 0.4-1.42

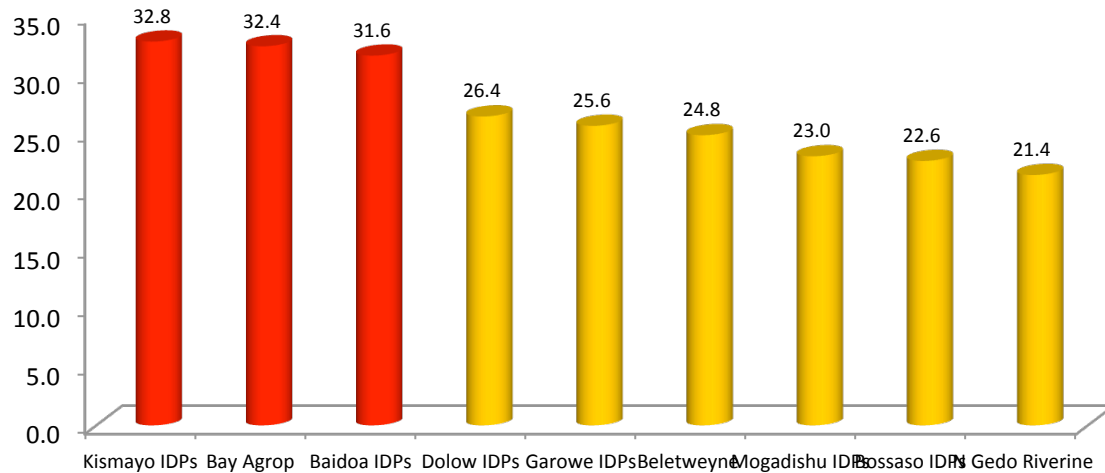
CDR in Different Livelihood Zones in Somalia (posr Gu' 2014)



U5DR in Different Livelihood Zones in Somalia (Post Gu' 2014)



Livelihoods with high prevalence of Underweight-WHO cut-offs for level of public health significance (>20%).

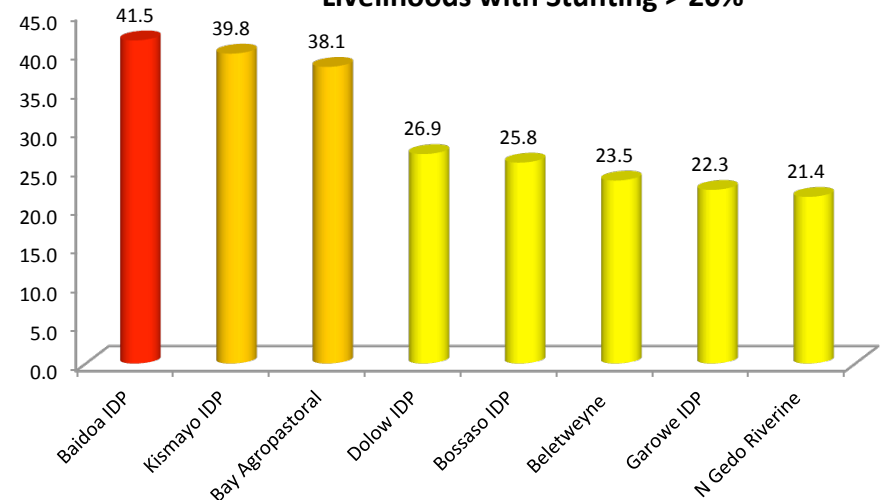


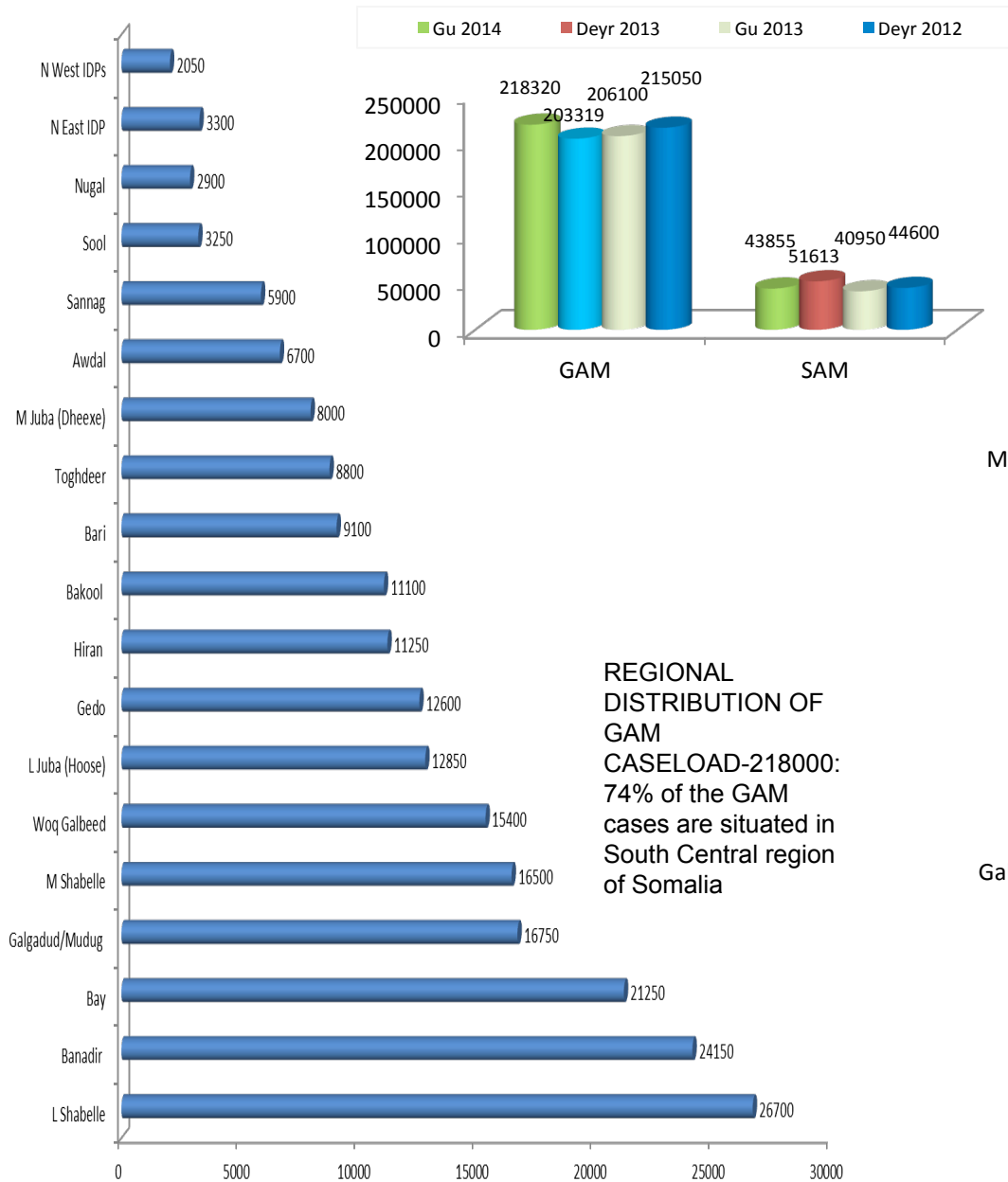
Prevalence of moderate and severe levels of underweight in children under five years of age is a MDG indicator of poverty and food insecurity. Very high levels of underweight (>30%) were seen in South (Kismayo IDPs, Bay Agro pastoral and Baidoa IDPs) while high levels (>20-<30) were prevalent in Beletweyne District, North Gedor Riverine and among IDPs in : Dolow, Garowe,, Mogadishu and Bossaso

Stunting is not a public health problem in Somalia.

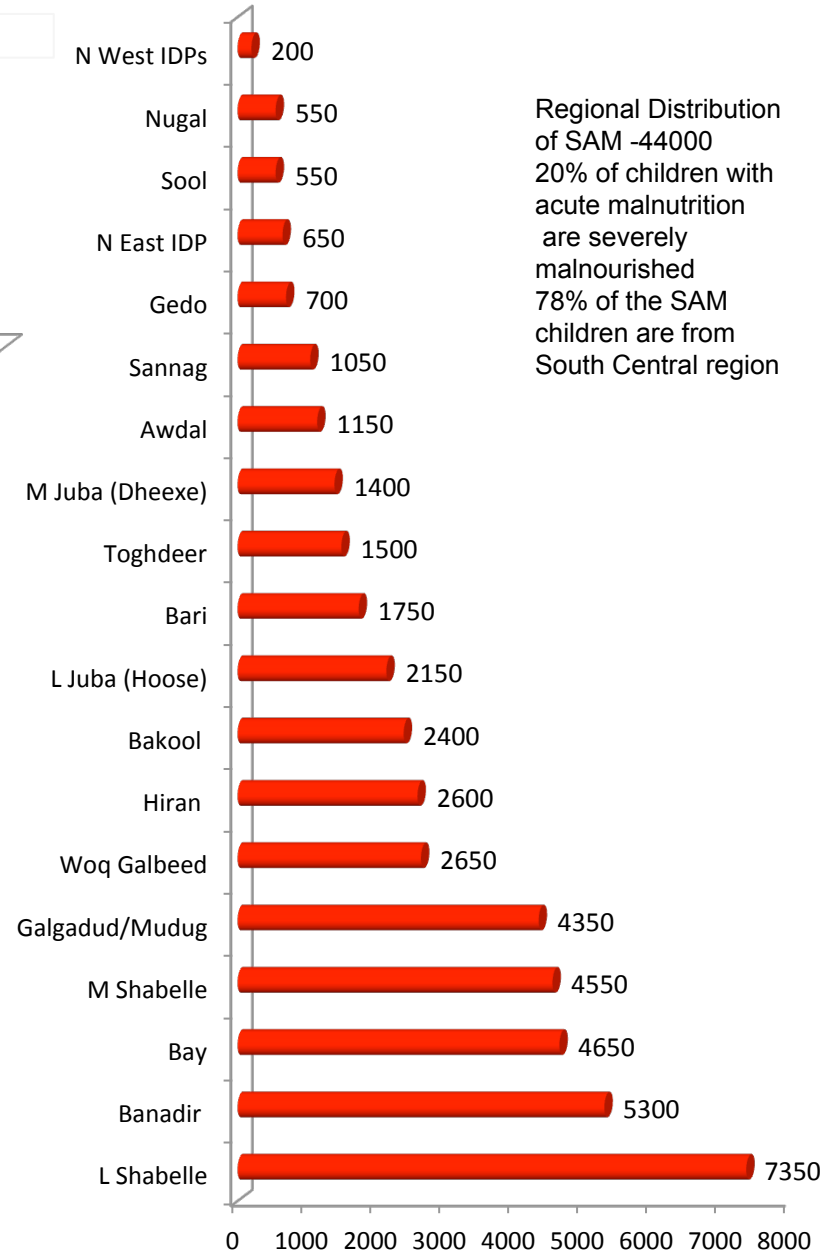
However pockets of high Stunting ($\geq 30\%$) are seen in Baidoa IDP and Kismayo IDP and Bay Agro pastorals.

Livelihoods with Stunting > 20%



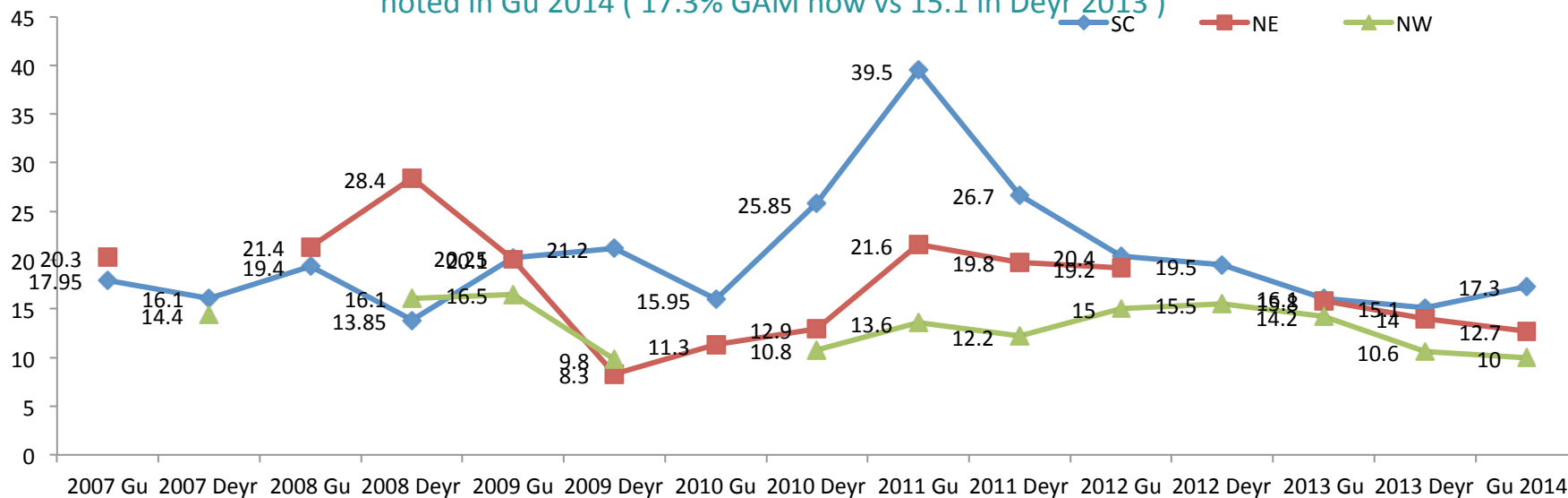


REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GAM CASELOAD-218000: 74% of the GAM cases are situated in South Central region of Somalia

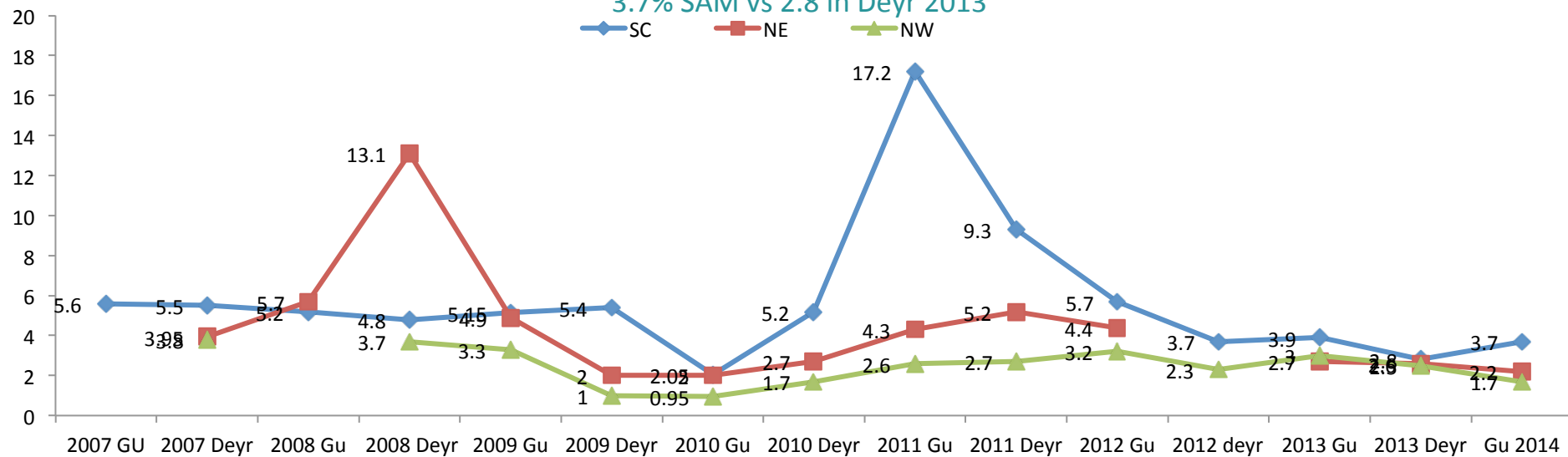


REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAM CASELOAD

GAM trends in different regions- Improvement continues in NW & NE but increasing trend in SC
noted in Gu 2014 (17.3% GAM now vs 15.1 in Deyr 2013)



SAM Trends in different Regions- Decline in median SAM in NW & NE but reversal of trend in SC—
3.7% SAM vs 2.8 in Deyr 2013



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

- Rural Livelihoods
- Urban Livelihoods
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

RURAL LIVELIHOODS (LIVESTOCK DEPENDENT)

There are an estimated 2.7 million pastoralists and mainly livestock-dependent agropastoralists across Somalia

Milk availability (source of income/ food):

- Below average in most livelihoods

Livestock holding (main asset):

- Livestock herd size of the poor households remains below baseline levels in most livelihoods.

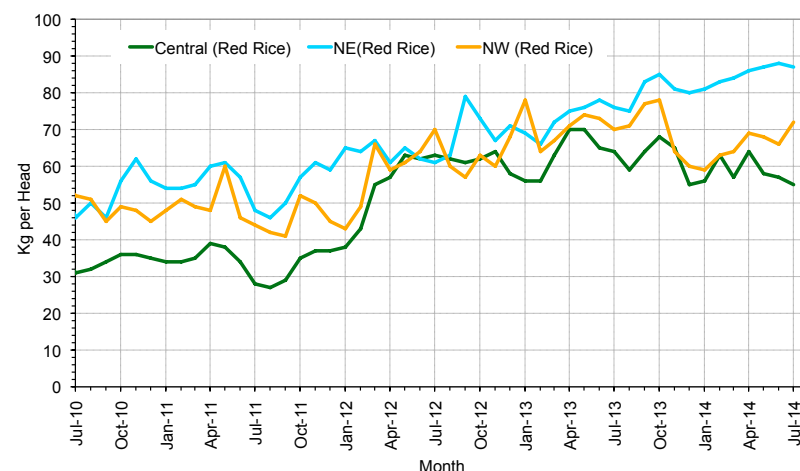
Purchasing Power: Terms of Trade (ToT) goat/ cereals:

- ToT has declined across the regions since the beginning of the year, most significantly in Bakool and Middle Juba (52-56%), due to the surge in cereal prices and drop in livestock prices (trade disruptions caused by insecurity);
- ToT declined over the past one year in South-Central regions although still higher than 5yr average (2009-2013) apart from Bakool, Hiran and Middle Juba regions, which are significantly lower

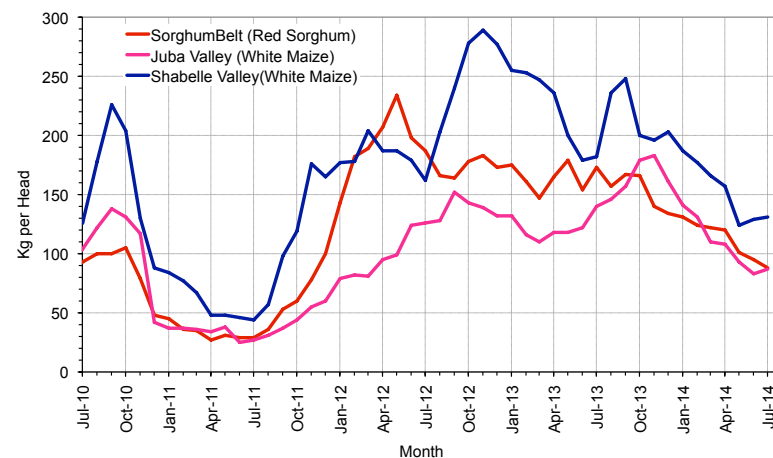
Food consumption:

- Livelihood protection deficit of 34% found among pastoralists of Coastal *Deeh* (along the Indian ocean coast) livelihood in the Northeastern and Central parts of Somalia

Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



RURAL LIVELIHOODS (MAINLY CROP-DEPENDENT)

An estimated 1.8 million agropastoral and riverine populations depend on crop production as a source of living

Cereal stock availability among poor households:

- Average cereal stock availability (3-4 months) at household level in major cereal-producing areas (Shabelle, Bay);
- Lack of cereal stocks due to below normal/ poor harvest (1-3 months)

Farm Labour:

- Farm labour wages have changed marginally in most regions since the beginning of the year but dropped in Bakool region and, most significantly, in Qoryole district of Lower Shabelle due to disrupted economic activities as a result of insecurity/ conflict;
- Increased access to farm labour opportunities is anticipated with the expected average/ above average *Deyr* rains

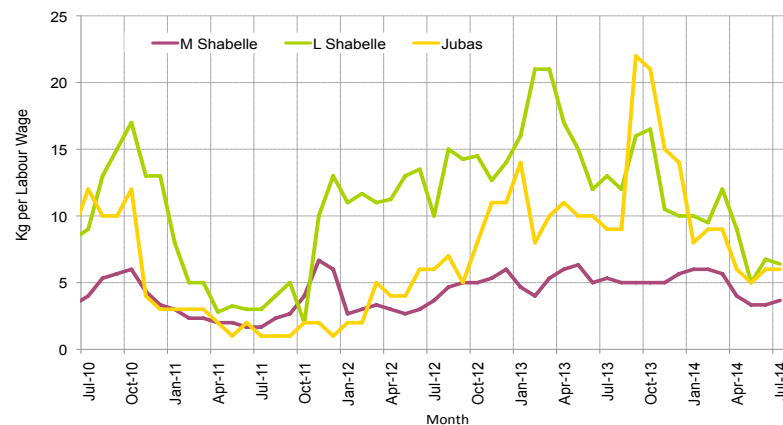
Food consumption:

- Survival deficit of > 20% found among poor riverine households in Qoryole and parts of Marka districts

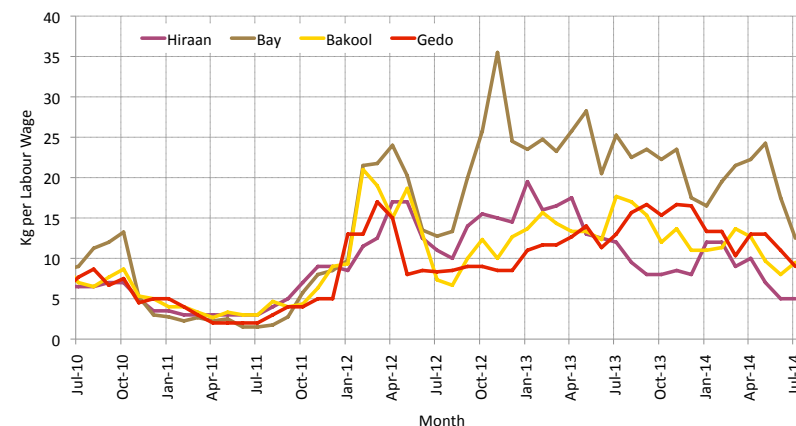
Terms of Trade (ToT):

- ToT has declined in most crop-growing areas compared to 6m and a year ago due to increased cereals prices/ reduced labour wages, most significantly in Hiran region (58%);

Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal

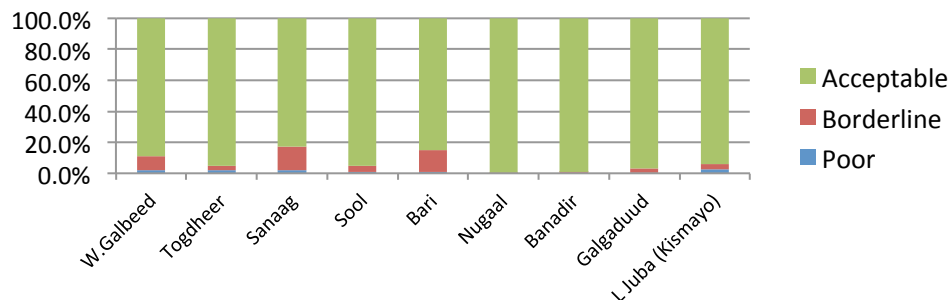


Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal

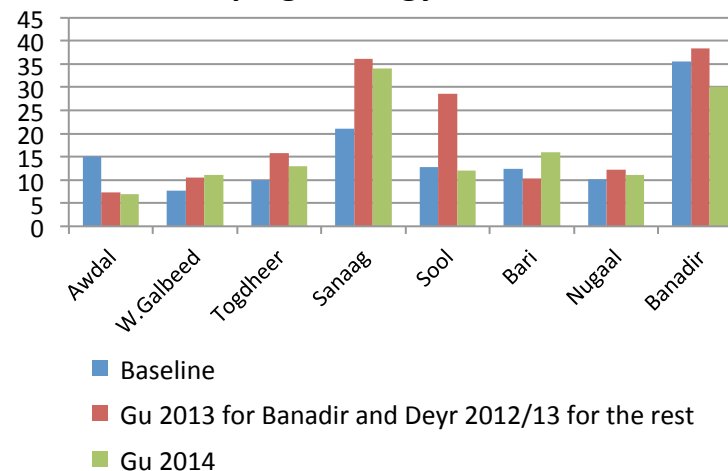


URBAN LIVELIHOODS: FOOD CONSUMPTION

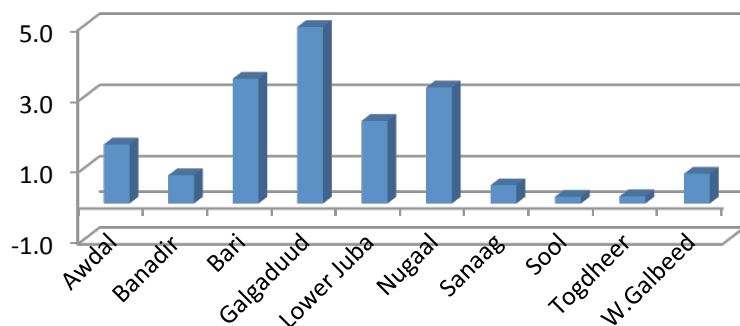
Food Consumption Score



Coping Strategy Index Trend



% of HH consuming < 4 food groups



HDDS categories based on IFPRI, 2008

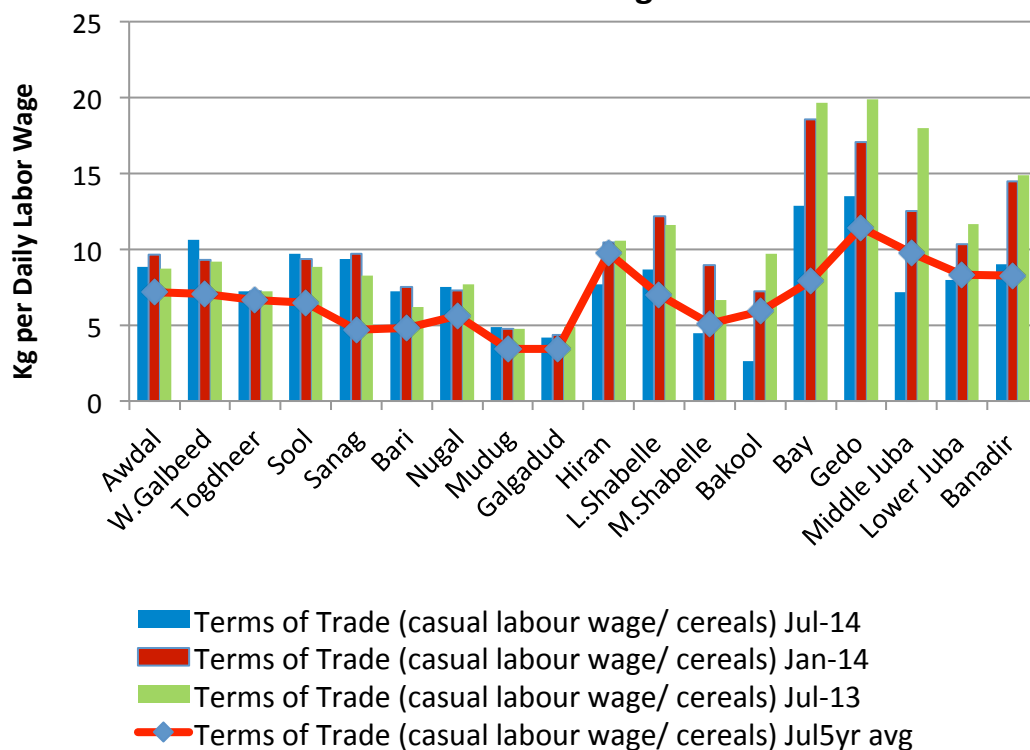
Access to diversified diet and acceptable food consumption levels in the surveyed urban areas;

- ✓ Over 80% of urban households have acceptable FCS across the regions.
- ✓ Less than 5% has HDDS of <4 food groups across the regions regardless of the sex of HH income provider

However, CSI increase from the BL indicates deteriorated consumption in most regions apart from Awdal and Banadir;

WDHs exhibit higher coping strategy index compared to MDHS in some urban areas (Awdal, Banadir, Bari, Galgaduud, Sanaag, Togdheer)

TOT Labor Wage to Cereals

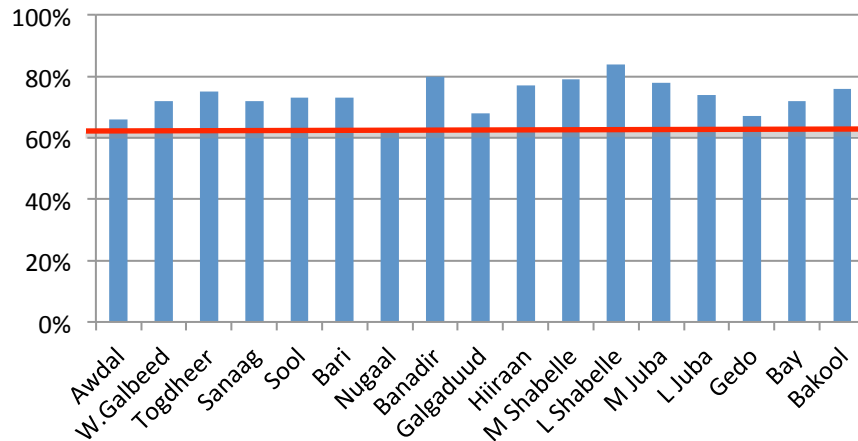


Market purchase - main source of food of urban households:

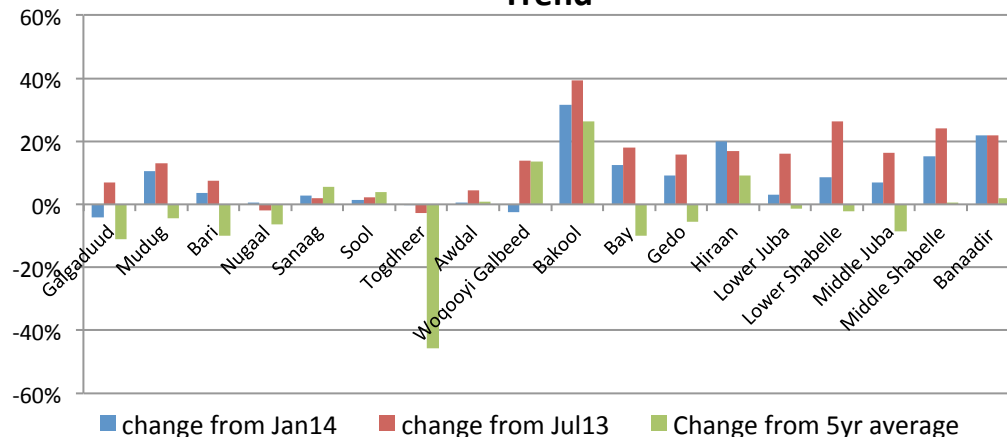
- Declines in ToT (as a regional average) compared to three comparison periods (6m, one-year and 5yr avg) are observed in Bakool, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions.
- The lowest ToTs (2-3kg of cereals/ daily labour wage) are recorded in Hudur (Bakool) and Qoryole (Lower Shabelle) due to trade disruptions
- Qoryole district has the sharpest drop (5x) in ToT since Jan14

URBAN LIVELIHOODS: Vulnerability

% of Expenditure on Food



**Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket
Trend**



- High to very high vulnerability to food insecurity in most urban areas of Somalia – HHs spend **more than 60 percent** of their income on food alone (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008)
- Increase in MEB (by 7% to 46%) since the beginning of the year M/ Jubba, L/Shabelle, Hiiran, Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Mudug (highest increase is in Bakool); annual increase recorded in most areas
- Reduced production in rural areas, likely to affect urban areas (mostly Banadir region) through increased competition for labour/ social support as well as IDP inflows before the start of the *Deyr* rainy season

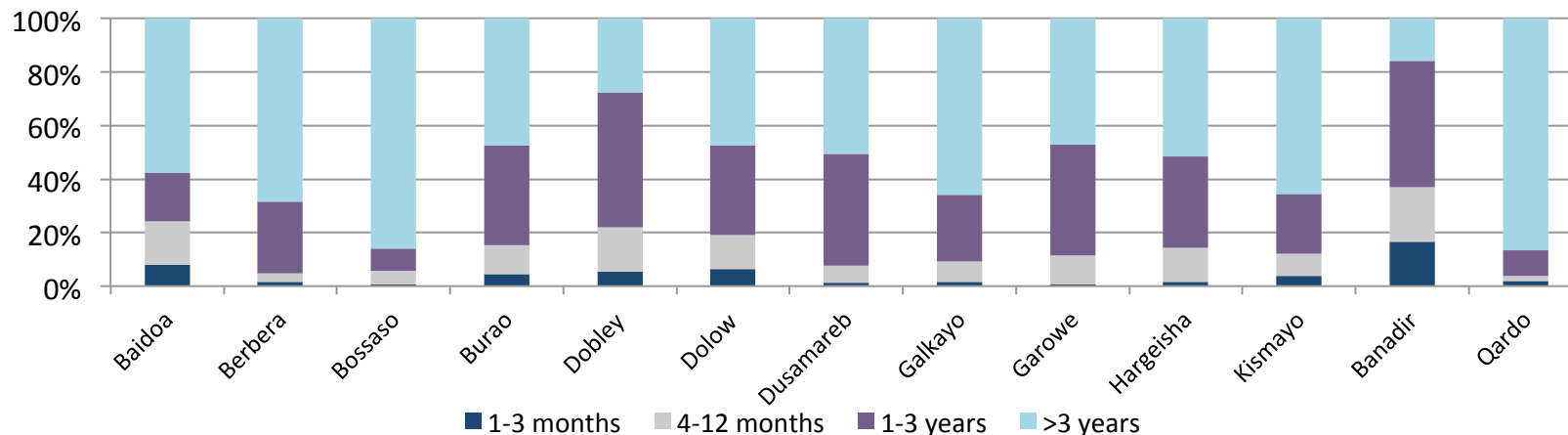


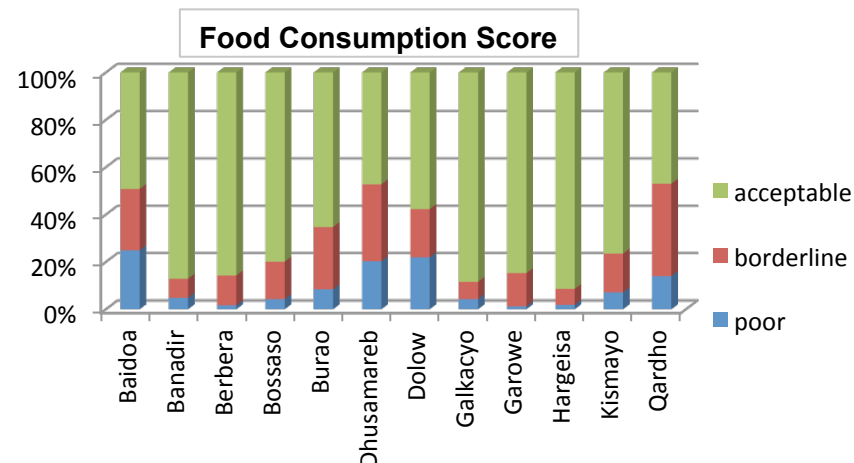
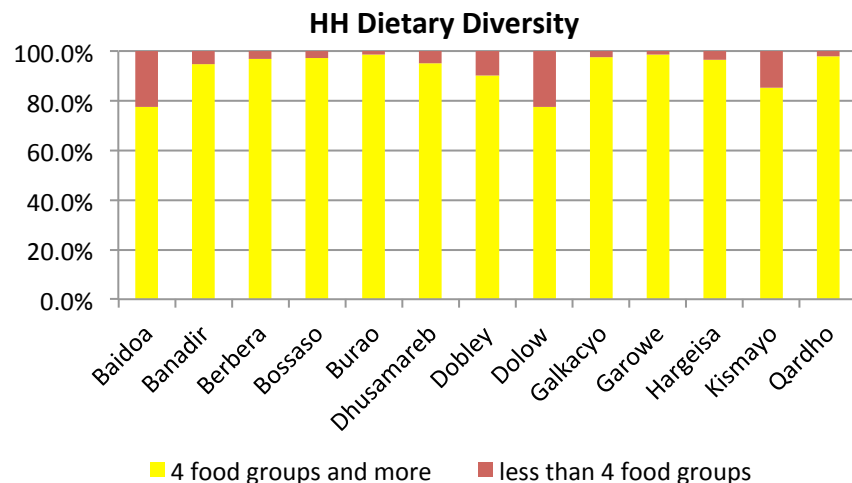
- Based on UNHCR data, 31,830 moved internally during April - June 2014; Insecurity was the primary reason of displacement

Based on FSNAU survey results:

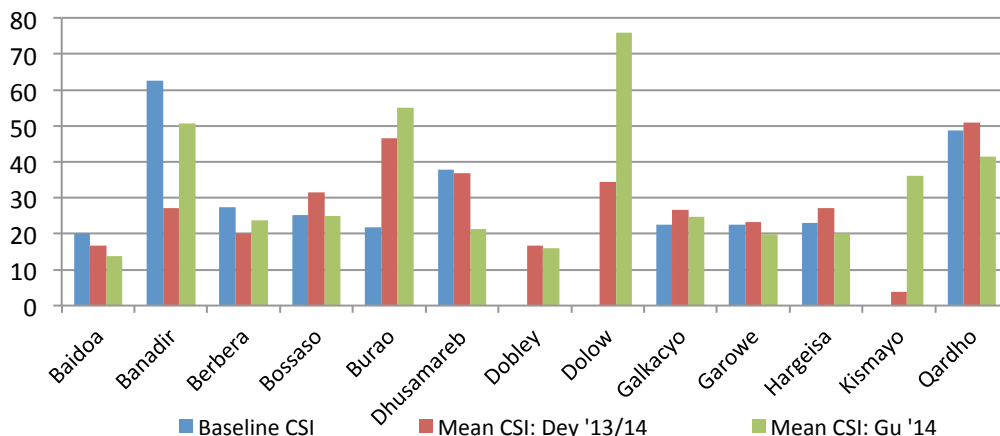
- Highest proportion of recent (in the past 12 months) IDP arrivals is recorded in IDP settlement in Banadir (37%); followed by IDP settlements in Baidoa (24%), Doble (22%) and Dolow (19%);
- The vast majority (82%) of IDPs who arrived to Banadir in the past 12 months are from: Lower Shabelle; Middle Shabelle; Bay; within Banadir
- Insecurity and drought were most frequently mentioned reasons for displacement in most settlements

Duration of Residency in IDP settlements (FSNAU, July 2014)





CSI Index Trend



- Poor to borderline food consumption in most IDP settlements (for more than one-quarter of IDPs on average)
- > 20% of IDP HH in Baidoa and Dolow consume < 4 food groups; in other IDP centers this is < 20% (5% on average); WDHs dominated among the HHs with less than 4 food groups
- CSI shows deterioration (i.e. increase) from the BL in Burao only; however, there is deterioration from the previous season in: Banadir, Dolow, Burao, Berbera and Kismayo

ASSETS, VULNERABILITY AND PURCHASING POWER

- In most assessed IDP settlement over 65% of IDPs have one income source, mostly casual labour; additional sources of income (for over 20% of IDPs) are recorded in Baidoa (farm labour); Kismayo (human. cash assistance); Dolow (human. cash assistance, self-employment, farm labour) and Banadir (farm labour)
- The vast majority of IDPs are asset poor (high proportion owns mobile phones or some kind of skilled labour tools)
- Market purchase represents the major food source for all IDP HHs regardless of the sex of the income provider
- High expenditures on food (over 75% on average) in all IDP settlements signifies high vulnerability to market price shocks.
- *Insecurity and deteriorated urban/ rural food security situation may trigger additional displacements in Southern Somalia before the end of this year*

Current (Jul 2014)

Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	153,000	13%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	420,000	35%
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis	613,000	52%
100%		
Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency	1,186,000	16% of total pop
Estimated Total Population in Stress	2,148,000	29% of total pop

▪ **1,186,000** people are currently experiencing a food security crisis across Somalia; IDPs represent more than half of the total population in food security crisis

Projected (Aug-Dec 2014)

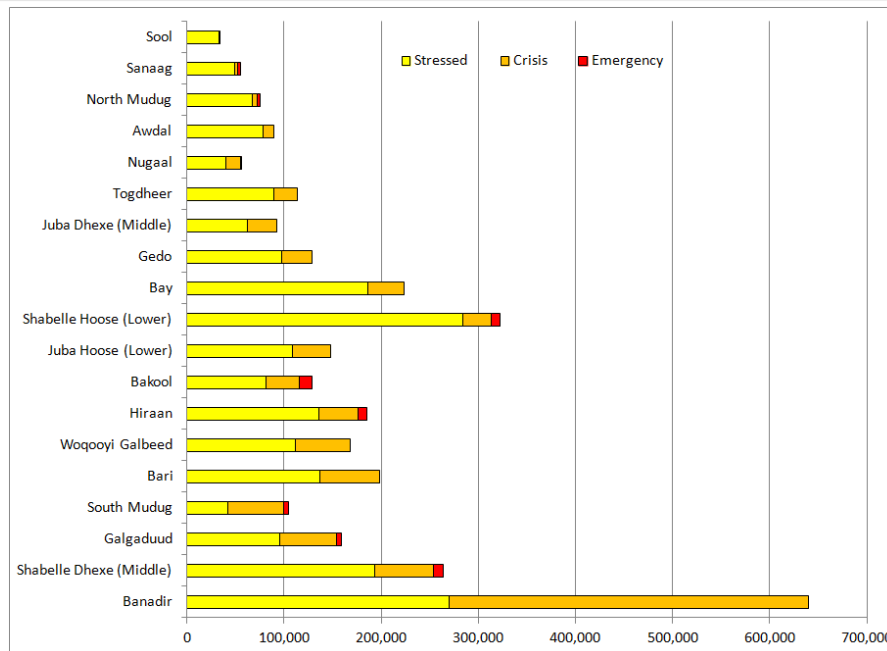
Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	114,000	11%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	276,000	27%
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis	635,000	62%
Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency	1,025,000	14% of total pop
Estimated Total Population in Stress	2, 160,000	29% of total pop

▪ **1,025,000** people are projected to experience food security crisis through Dec 2014 with IDPs representing nearly 62 percent of the total.

SUMMARY RESULTS AND KEY MESSAGES

SUMMARY RESULTS

- Gradual recovery and gains made since the end of the famine in 2012 are being lost;
- Poor rains, conflict, trade disruptions and reduced humanitarian assistance led to a worsening of the food security situation across Somalia. Acute malnutrition increased in many parts of the country, particularly among children.
- Over **1 million** people are acutely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) - **a 20 % increase since Jan 2014**; these are found in large numbers in rural and urban areas and among displaced populations of Bari, Nugaal, South Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Banadir regions.
- Over **2.1 million** additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2);
- **218,000** children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished of which **43,800** are severely malnourished and face a higher risk of morbidity and death
- Population groups with Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15 percent are of major concern and are found in urban parts of Bari Region and rural parts of Hiraan,



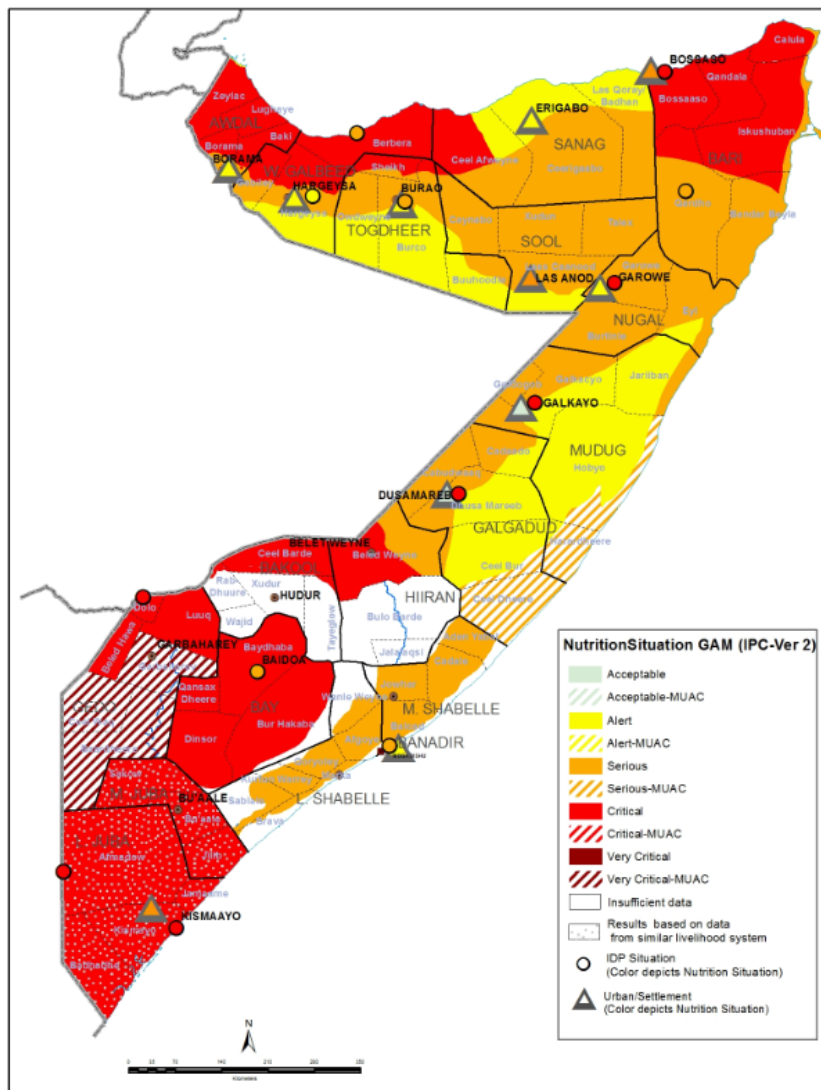
Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, East and West Golis of Woqooy Galbeed, Sanaag and Bari regions, and among displaced populations in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dhobley, Dollow, and Dhusamareb.

▪ The situation is likely to continue deteriorating further until the start of the Deyr rains in October.

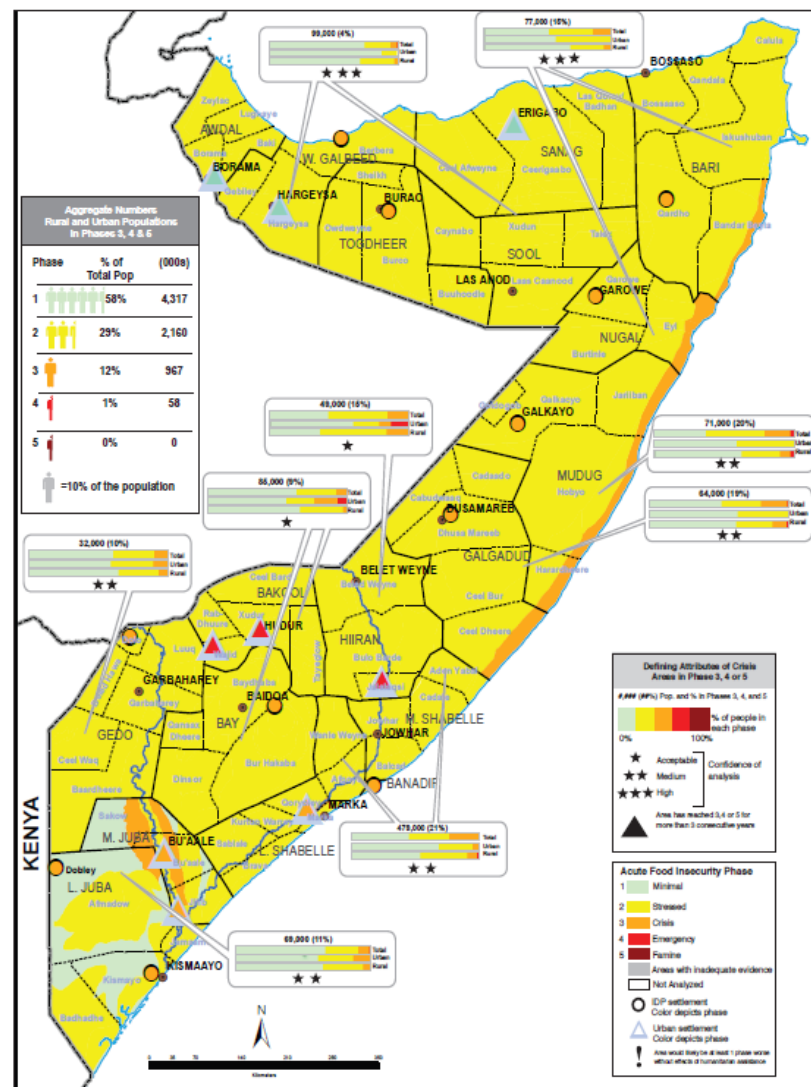
▪ There is also a severe water shortage for livestock mainly in the **northeast but also in parts of northwest, central and North Gedo regions** of Somalia

SUMMARY RESULTS

SOMALIA ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION Global Acute Malnutrition Projections: August–October 2014



ACUTE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW Rural, Urban and IDP Populations: August - December 2014, Projection



KEY MESSAGES

- Over 1 million people who are acutely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) require urgent and robust life saving and livelihood support through the end of the year
- An additional 2.1 million people who are in IPC Phase 2 and who struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year will remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if appropriate support is not provided
- The estimated 218,000 acutely malnourished children (including the 43,800 who are severely malnourished) based on malnutrition prevalence rates at the time of the nutrition surveys are expected to increase to 393,000 and 78,6000, respectively, through the end of the year (based on malnutrition incidence rates) – these groups of children require urgent and adequate life saving nutrition and health support;
- Pastoral populations experiencing severe water shortage would require support at least until the start of the Deyr rains in October
- In the context of an underlying extreme vulnerability in Somalia, there is an urgent need to take early action to prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation and the water crisis in the affected areas