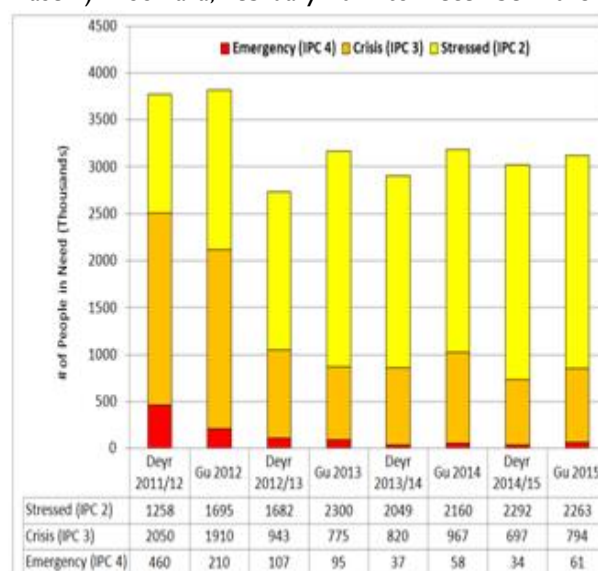


Acute malnutrition persists and 855 000¹ people across Somalia face Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through December 2015

KEY MESSAGES

- Results from a post *Gu* (April-June) season countrywide assessment by FSNAU and partners indicate that 855 000 people across Somalia will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through December 2015. This figure represents a 17 percent increase over the estimate for February to June 2015. Approximately 2.3 million additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).
- The increase in the number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) is attributed to below average cereal harvests in crop dependent areas; poor rainfall in some northern pastoral and agropastoral areas; trade disruption in some southern urban areas due to insurgent activities; new and continued population displacement; and the likely impacts of heavier than normal rains and possible flooding due to El Niño expected during the *Deyr* (October-December) season.
- Widespread acute malnutrition continues to persist across Somalia. Based on prevalence results from 39 nutrition surveys conducted from May to July 2015 by FSNAU and partners, an estimated 214 700 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (39 700 of them severely malnourished). The number of acutely and severely malnourished children is likely to increase to 343 400 and 63 400, respectively, through the end of the year (incidence).
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Dhobley currently face a nutrition emergency as reflected in Critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Serious levels of Severe Acute malnutrition (SAM) accompanied by Critical levels of Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Serious levels of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR). The nutrition situation among Dollow IDPs also deteriorated since December 2014 with an increase in Critical levels of GAM, a near doubling of CDR as well as increases in U5DR and morbidity levels. Critical levels of GAM and Critical to Serious levels of GAM tend to persist in both IDP settlements (Table 1).

Figure 1. Trends in the Number of People in Stress (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia, February 2012 to December 2015



Source: FSNAU

Table 1. Selected Nutrition Indicators in Dhobley and Dollow IDP Settlements

Indicators	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	(Per/10000/day)		Morbidity (%)
			CDR	U5DR	
Dhobley (Bay Region)					
Gu 2015	20.7	3.8	1.47	1.27	42.9
Deyr 2014/15	11.0	1.4	1.25	1.55	34.1
Gu 2014	16.5	4.0	1.28	1.42	24.4
Deyr 2013/14	15.8	4.1	0.41	0.44	23.2
Dollow (Gedo Region)					
Gu 2015	26.4	5.0	0.90	1.20	29.0
Deyr 2014/15	21.6	4.3	0.46	0.89	36.9
Gu 2014	18.8	4.1	0.70	1.24	43.3
Deyr 2013/14	19.7	4.8	0.8	0.4	55.2

Source: FSNAU

¹ As breakdown of the new population estimate for Somalia (UNFPA 2014) is not yet available at lower (district) level, the 2015 Post *Gu* assessment results are reported based on the 2005 UNDP total population estimate of 7.5 million.

- Populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3) need urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support between now and December 2015, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished. Populations experiencing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) remain highly vulnerable to shocks and require interventions aimed at protecting their livelihoods and building their resilience.
- Early preparedness measures should be taken to mitigate against the potential adverse impacts of heavy rains and flooding that are expected to start in October.

Table 2. Current number of people in acute food security Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4), July 2015

Population Groups	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)
Rural	978 000	72 000	0
Urban	1 326 000	49 000	16 000
IDPs	30 000	534 000	45 000
Total	2 334 000	655 000	61 000

Source: FSNAU

- Due to the protracted nature of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, addressing immediate short-term needs should be complemented with robust programmes and interventions aimed at alleviating the underlying causes.

1. Current Food Security Situation (July 2015)

1.1 National Overview

Based on the results of the 2015 post *Gu* season (April-June) assessment, at national level, nearly 716 000 people were in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) – Table 2 and Figure 2. IDPs represented 81 percent of the total. Approximately 2 334 000 additional people were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Further details are provided below separately for rural, urban and displaced populations.

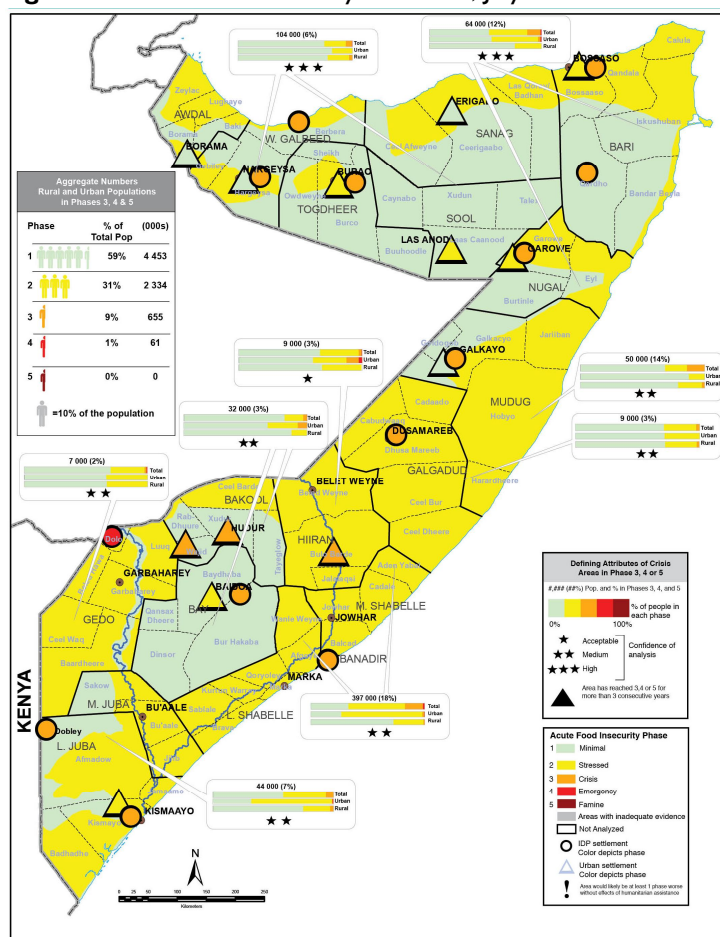
1.2 Rural Areas

The current (July 2015) number of rural people in Crisis (IPC Phases 3) is estimated at 72 000. Nearly 978 000 additional people in rural areas are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The 2015 *Gu* (April-June) rains started early in late March and continued through April in most of the rural livelihoods. Rainfall amounts were near average to average. However, the rainy season had a short duration and ended earlier than normal in the first dekad of May 2015 in crop growing areas of South and Central regions and in the first dekad of June in the mainly pastoral northern regions. Only in some parts of the country did the rains continue up to the first dekad of June 2015 in crop growing areas of South and Central regions and in the first dekad of June 2015 (Figure 3). Further details on the *Gu* season rainfall performance and impact on agriculture and livestock are highlighted below.

- In the Northwest agropastoral areas (Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal Regions) that are dependent on *Gu/Karan* (April-June/August-September) rainfall for crop cultivation, *Gu* rains were below-average, which affected crop establishment (Figure 4). Below average *Karan* rains received in August and September 2015 in this

Figure 2. Current food security outcomes, July 2015



Data Source: FSNAU, and partners

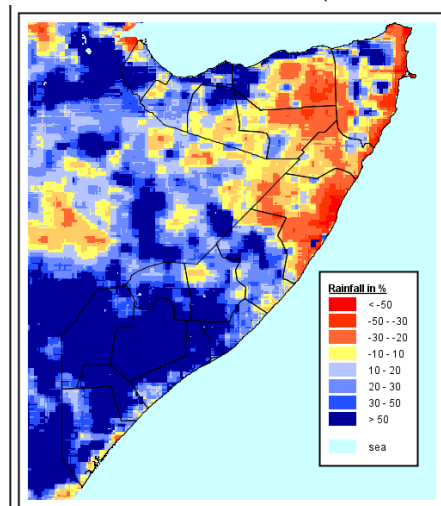
Graphic: FSNAU

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.ipcinfo.org.

livelihoods is unlikely to improve crop development and yield for the upcoming *Gu-Karan* harvest expected in October/November 2015.

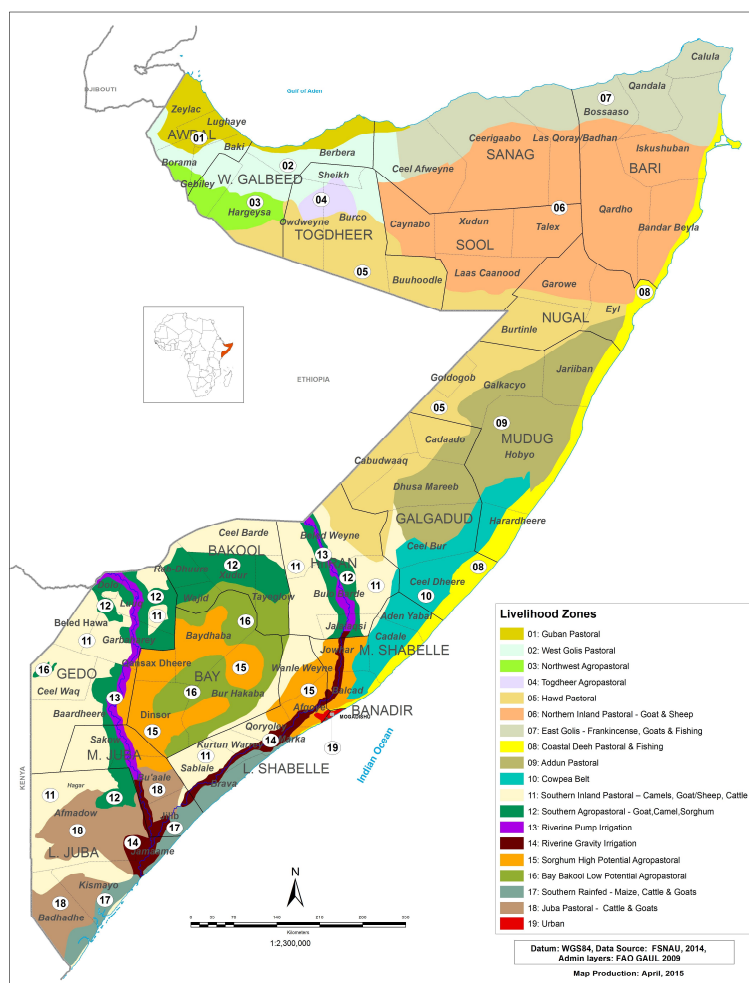
- Most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest received average *Gu* rainfall, with the exception of parts of Hawd and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihoods which received below average precipitation. Large parts of Guban pastoral livelihood zone had already missed its last *Hays* rains (December 2014 to February 2015). Generally, pasture and water conditions are average in most livelihoods, but below average to poor in rainfall deficit areas, particularly in Guban and parts of Hawd and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihoods.
- In the Northeast, *Gu* 2015 rainfall was average in most pastoral livelihood zones with the exception of parts of East Golis, Coastal Deeh and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihoods of Bari Region which experienced below average rainfall.
- In the Central Somalia, average *Gu* rains in improved water and pasture in most livelihoods. However, in large parts of Addun Pastoral livelihood zones (between Adado and Hobyo) and pockets of Hawd (Abudwaq district) the rains were below average in amount and erratic in terms distribution over time and space. In these areas, earlier than normal depletion of pasture and water is likely. As a result, water trucking is expected to start in August 2015.
- In the South, *Gu* rains were average to above average in most rural livelihoods with the exception of parts of Juba and Gedo regions, which received below average rainfall.
- The overall 2015 *Gu* season cereal harvest collected in Southern Somalia in July-August is estimated at 96 100 metric tonnes, which is substantially lower (by 26%) than the 1995-2014 long-term/post-war average (PWA) but only slightly lower (by 3%) than the five-year average for 2010-2014. 2015 *Gu* cereal output is also lower than the PWA in the traditionally surplus producing regions of Bay (by 16%) and Lower Shabelle (by 24%). The season's cereal harvest has also been lower in the marginal cereal producing regions of Hiran (by 45%), Middle Juba (33%) and Lower Juba (67%) compared to the PWA.
- Other crops such as sesame, cowpeas, groundnut, watermelon, tomatoes, and onions have also been harvested in southern Somalia. These crops are

Figure 3. *Gu* Season (April 1 to June 30, 2015) cumulative rainfall anomaly from 2000-2014 short-term mean (millimeters)



Source: [U.S. Geological Survey \(USGS\)/FEWS NET](#)

Figure 4. Somalia Livelihood Zones, 2015



Source: FSNAU, FEWS NET

important for household income and food security.

- In Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone, the Gu/Karan cereal crop production is estimated at 11 000 tonnes. This represents 63 percent decline compared to the five-year average Gu/Karan production for 2010 to 2014. The poor production is mainly attributed to reduced area under crop establishment as a result of poor Gu/Karan rainfall performance.
- Livestock body conditions are average to above average in most of the livelihoods with Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) score of 3-4, owing to average pasture and water conditions. However, livestock body condition in rain deficit areas remains poor with PET score of 2.
- Milk availability is normal in most of the pastoral and agropastoral areas except in East Golis and Coastal Deeh of Bari region, Guban Pastoral, Northwest Agropastoral where milk availability is low. Milk production is also low to average in all livelihoods in Central regions due to low to medium calving/kidding rates in Gu 2015 season.

Livestock holdings and herd sizes among poor households have generally continued to increase across all species (camel, cattle, sheep/goat). In North, South and Central, camel holding is either near baseline or above baseline levels. Similarly, sheep and goat holding is near baseline to above baseline, except in Cowpea Belt of Central, Guban Pastoral, Coastal Deeh and East Golis of Bari, and in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zones where livestock holdings are below baseline levels. In most of the southern and Central regions cattle holding is below baseline except in Juba, Bay and Bakool and Shabelle regions where it is above baseline. Cattle holding in the Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone is at baseline level.

Goat prices in the North and Central showed increased trend in the previous six months, but were mostly lower compared to the five-year average prices for 2010-2014. In southern markets (Juba and Sorghum Belt) goat price followed the same trend. In Shabelle prices were higher compared to a five year average. Cattle prices in the southern markets (Juba, Shabelle and Sorghum Belt) increased mildly (by 2-6%) and significantly in Northwest (by 30%) since January 2015 due to low supply from drought-affected Northwest Agropastoral. Livestock prices are expected to increase seasonably in August – September 2015 due to increased demand during the *Hajj* religious pilgrimage period.

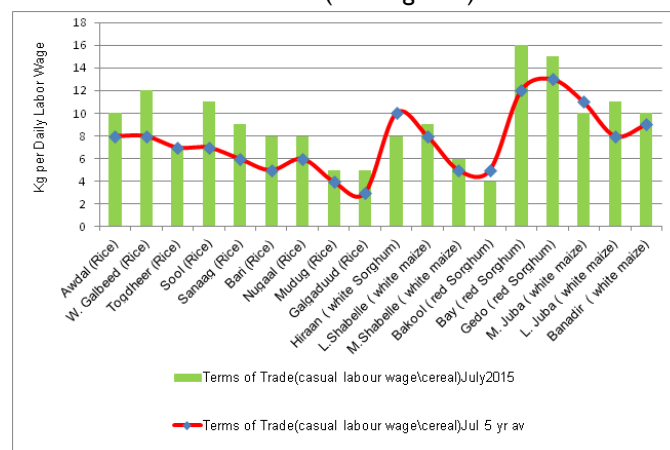
The purchasing power of poor households measured through terms of trade (ToT) between local-quality goats and cereals remained favorable for pastoralists and agropastoralists. ToT between local quality goat to rice is higher compared to the five years average (2010-2014) in the North and Central due to declining/stable rice prices relative to the prices of local goat. In the South, goat/local cereals ToT declined in most regions compared to five year average (2010 -2014) levels due to decrease in goat prices except in Shabelle regions where ToT increased as a result of increased goat price.

Casual labor wages are the major source of income for poor households in riverine and agropastoral areas in Southern Somalia. Farm labour wages have increased since February 2015 in most southern regions with the exception of Lower Shabelle region where wages declined due to reduced agricultural activity. Labour wages are also higher compared to last year and the five-year averages in most regions in July, apart from Bay and Lower Shabelle which are lower. As a result of increased labor wages and lower cereal prices, the purchasing power of poor households (expressed in terms of wage labor to cereals ToT) has improved in most crop-growing areas compared to both six months ago as well as the five-year average

1.3 Urban Areas

In July 2015 (current), food security situation in urban areas has improved from the post-*Deyr* period (February-

Figure 5. Terms of Trade (Casual labour Wage to Cereals) in Urban Areas Across Somalia (in Kilograms)



Source: FSNAU

June 2015). Most urban areas have now been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity phases with the exception of a few towns such as Hudur, Wajid (Bakool region) as well as Buloburto (Hiran), which were categorized in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). An estimated 1 326 000 urban people across Somalia were identified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and 65 000 were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Overall, urban food security situation in July 2015 has remained stable or improved in most parts of the Somalia due to stable or reduced cost of living and improved purchasing power. The Terms of Trade (ToT) between casual labour and cereals is above the five-year average in most regions due to lower cereal prices (Figure 5). However, ToT is lower (by 20%) than the five-year average in Bakool region due to disrupted economic activities as a result of a trade embargo and siege of the main supply routes by insurgents since 2014. Following recent military operations in Dinsor (Bay) and Bardhera (Gedo), the insurgents are blocking trade flow and this is expected to lead to increased staple food prices and declining TOT in the months to come.

While cereal prices have increased in Buloburto due to ongoing trade restrictions, they have declined in Bakool region (Hudur and Wajid) as a result of improved local cereal supply, some humanitarian assistance in the past few months as well as opening up of secondary supply routes to the town of Hudur through El-Barde district (Figure 6).

Prices of imported food (rice, sugar, vegetable oil, wheat flour) in local currency terms have also declined in most parts of the country. However, in the areas under siege imported food prices exhibited mixed trends, showing mostly an increase in Buloburto and Wajid since January 2015 as well as compared to a year ago, while dropping marginally in Hudur town (2-5%).

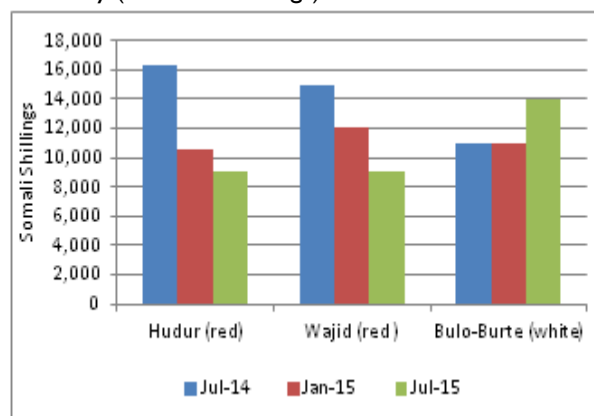
The trends in food prices are reflected in reduced/relatively stable Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) compared to a year ago as well as the five-year average for July across the country.

Survey results showed Acceptable food consumption (Food Consumption Score-FCS >42) among the vast majority of urban population in the assessed regions (Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bari, Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer). However, over 80 percent of the households in these areas applied mild/moderate coping mechanisms for accessing food and expenditure on food represented a high proportion (>60%) of the total expenditure for most of the households – both symptomatic of vulnerability.

1.4 Settlements of internally displaced persons (IDPs)

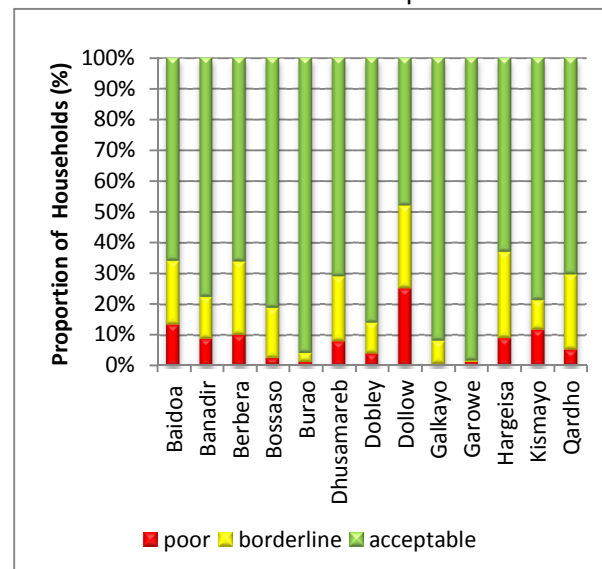
Displaced populations across Somalia remain the most vulnerable. An estimated 579 000 IDPs are currently classified in Crisis (IPC Phases 3) or Emergency (IPC Phases 4). An additional 30 000 IDPs are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In July 2015, food security situation in all IDP settlements across Somalia remained unchanged from last Deyr 2014/15. All 13 major IDP settlements assessed in May-June 2015 have been identified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), except Dollow IDPs, which was classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Figure 6. Cereal Prices in Selected Urban Markets in Southern Somalia Affected by Trade Disruptions due to Insecurity (in Somali Shillings)



Source: FSNAU

Figure 7. Classification of Internally Displaced Households Based on Food Consumption Score

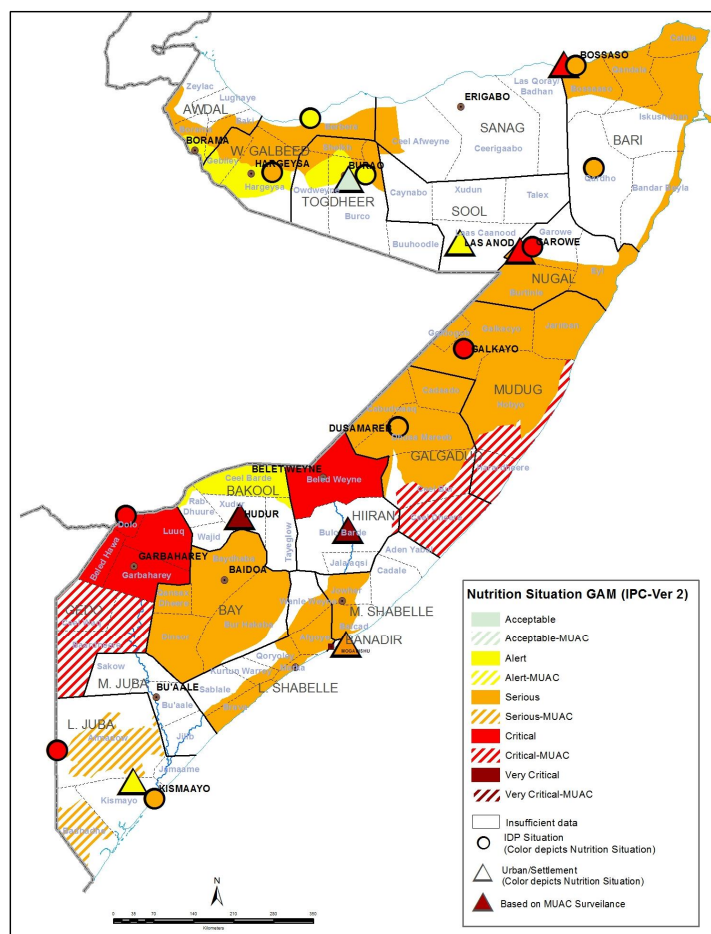


Source: FSNAU

Survey results show that 25 percent of households in Dollow IDP settlement had Poor food consumption (FCS<28) and 27 percent had Borderline food consumption (FCS from 28 to 42). In 7 out of 13 IDP settlements, more than 20 percent of households had Poor to Borderline food consumption (Figure 7). Over 90 percent of the IDPs households across all settlements have consumed four or more of the 12 food groups included in household dietary diversity score (HDDS). IDP households in most of the surveyed settlements are characterized by a very high degree of vulnerability to food insecurity. Expenditure on food represents 75-85 percent of their total household expenditure, which is an apparent indication of their vulnerability to potential food price increases (Figure 8). The vast majority (>70%) of IDPs in all settlements also have limited asset diversity owning only about 0-4 assets. Most IDP households have fewer sources of income, the dominant being casual labor.

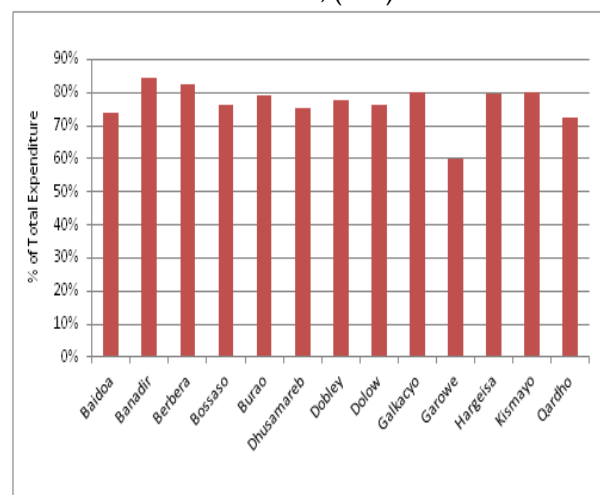
1.5 Nutritional Status (current)

Figure 9. Estimated Acute Nutrition Situation (GAM) Map for Somalia, July 2015 (based on May-July 2015 surveys)



Source: FSNAU

Figure 8. Share of Expenditure on Food as a proportion of Total Household Expenditure Among IDPs in the Main Settlements, (in %)



Source: FSNAU

Table 3. Acute Malnutrition Rates in Somalia Among Children 6-59 Months Old (based on May-July 2015 surveys)

CENTRAL & SOUTH	GAM (%)	SAM (%)
Bay Agropastoral	14.0	2.8
Bakool Pastoral	9.8	1.0
North Gedo Pastoral	20.3	4.2
North Gedo Riverine	18.8	3.3
Beletweyne District	16.8	2.3
Mataban District	18.6	3.6
Shabelle Riverine	10.0	1.7
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.6	3.0
Baidoa IDPs	15.3	4.1
Mogadishu IDPs	14.9	3.3
Dollow IDPs	26.4	5.0
Dohley IDPs	20.7	3.8
Kismayo IDPs	12.5	2.8
Mogadishu urban	10.5	2.2
Dhusamareb IDPs	10.5	2.6
Hawd Central	14.3	2.8
Addun Central	12.5	1.9
Kismayo Urban	9.1	2.1
Median	14.2	2.8
NORTHEAST	GAM (%)	SAM (%)
East Golis (Northesat)	14.6	1.7
Hawd (Northeast)	14.3	2.8
Addun (Northeast)	12.5	1.9
Coastal Deeh	13.0	1.9
Bari Urban	18.4	3.7
Nugaal Urban	15.7	2.3
Bossaso IDPs	12.5	1.5
Qardho IDPs	14.0	2.2
Garowe IDPs	15.7	1.9
Galkayo IDPs	20.2	4.7
Median	14.5	2.1
NORTHWEST	GAM (%)	SAM (%)
Northwest Agropastoral	5.6	0.2
West Golis/Guban	12.8	2.5
Sool Region Urban	8.3	1.6
Togdheer Urban	4.4	0.3
Hargeisa IDP	10.5	2.1
Burao IDP	7.1	0.5
Berbera IDP	7.3	1.1
Median	7.3	1.1
Overall Median	13.6	2.3
CENTRAL & SOUTH	MUAC <12.5cm (%)	MUAC <11.5cm (%)
Coastal Deeh Central	12.1	4.8
Cowpea Belt Agropastoral	10.9	2.5
South Gedo Pastoral	13.5	2.6
South Gedo Agropastoral	11.4	1.1
South Gedo Riverine	10.9	1.4
Juba Cattle Pastoral	7.9	2.4
Color Codes:		
Acceptable		
Alert		
Serious		
Critical		
Very Critical		

Between May through July 2015, FSNAU conducted 39 nutrition surveys across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia, covering displaced, urban and rural populations. The assessments were conducted in collaboration with government institutions (Ministries of Health) and partners and covered 26 845 Children (6-59 months) from 16 919 households. Surveys were conducted using Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, which incorporates standard guidelines, questionnaires, and a software package to assess data quality. Weight-for-Height Z-Score was measured for 33 surveys while Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was used as an indicator of wasting in the remaining six.

Acute malnutrition:

Widespread acute malnutrition continues to persist across Somalia (Figures 9 & Table 3). The 2015 *Gu* nutrition survey results indicate a median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.6 percent and a median Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 2.3 percent of children under the age of five in Somalia. In some livelihoods, the prevalence of acute malnutrition (WFH) exceeds the UN trigger for emergency nutrition action (i.e. Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM rate of $\geq 15\%$). Highest prevalence of acute malnutrition based on W/H among IDPs was recorded in Dollow IDP settlement (26.4% GAM and 5.0 % SAM) and among rural livelihoods in North Gedo Pastoral (20.3 % GAM with 4.2% SAM). Higher prevalence of GAM and SAM was observed among boys (6-23 months and 24-59 months) compared to girls in all livelihoods (pastoral, agropastoral, riverine and IDPs) with the exception of urban where girls 6-23 months of age have a higher rate of GAM and a similar rate of SAM compared to boys of the same age cohort.

Out of 13 IDP settlements surveyed during 2015 *Gu*, five of them showed Critical levels of GAM ($\geq 15\%$): Dhobley IDPS (Lower Juba), Baidoa IDPs (Bay), Dollow IDPs (Gedo), Garowe (Nugaal) and Galkayo (Mudug). It is of concern that acute malnutrition levels in three of these IDP settlements (Dollow, Garowe and Galkayo) are sustained at Critical levels over the past two years. Serious GAM levels (≥ 10 and $< 15\%$) were recorded among IDPs in Mogadishu (Banadir), Kismayo (Lower Juba) and Dhusamareb (Galgadud), Bossaso and Qardho (Bari) and Hargeisa (W. Galbed). Alert levels of GAM (GAM rate $\geq 5\%$ and $< 10\%$) were seen only among IDPS in Burao (W. Galbeed) and Berbera (Toghdeer).

Critical levels of GAM prevalence ($\geq 15\%$) were recorded in two out of six urban areas surveyed during 2015 *Gu* (18.4% in Bari and 15.7% in Nugaal) while Serious GAM prevalence (10-14.9%) was noted among Mogadishu urban (10.5%) and Alert (5-9.9) in Sool urban and Kismayo urban. Toghdeer urban was the only livelihood which showed Acceptable levels of acute malnutrition (4.4% GAM).

FSNAU conducted nutrition survey using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for measuring acute malnutrition in six difficult to access areas. The results for five out of six indicates Critical² levels of acute malnutrition ($\geq 10.7\%$ children with MUAC < 12.5 cms) was observed among all livelihoods: Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine in South Gedo (Table 4). Critical levels of severe acute malnutrition ($\geq 2.5\%$ of children with MUAC < 11.5 cms) was observed South Gedo Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agropastoral while Very Critical levels severe acute malnutrition ($> 4\%$ of children with MUAC < 11.5 cms) were recorded in Coastal Deeh of central.

Mortality and Morbidity:

Based on the results of a 90-day recall mortality survey, Dhobley IDPs showed Critical Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 1.18/10 000/day with Serious Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) of 1.15/10 000/day. Table 4 shows that diseases (diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia) were the main causes of death among children under five.

Table 4. Reported Cause of Death in Dhobley IDP Settlement

Underlying Causes	# of All Cases	# of Children Under Five
Diarrhea	3	5
Malaria	4	2
pneumonia	4	2
Violence	3	0
Malnutrition	2	0
Birth Complication	6	0
others	6	0
Total	28	9

Source: FSNAU

Critical CDR levels (1.25/10 000/day) and Serious levels of U5DR (1.55/10 000/ day) have been reported among Dhobley IDPs and are accompanied by Critical prevalence of GAM (20.7 %) and Serious SAM prevalence (3.8%). Critical levels of CDR and GAM indicate the presence of a nutrition emergency situation among Dhobley IDPs and calls for urgent action to prevent more deaths.

² Critical based on FSNAU thresholds for MUAC in Somalia.

Alert to Serious levels of U5DR (>1/10,000/day) were recorded in all the livelihoods surveyed. It was noted that U5DR is higher (Serious) in areas with high prevalence of Maternal malnutrition: Shabelle Agro pastoral and Beletweyne District or in livelihoods where high prevalence of Morbidity is recorded (Dhobley IDP, Mogadishu IDP and Baidoa IDP).

Chronic malnutrition (Stunting) and Underweight:

The overall Stunting rate in Somalia is 12 percent and is considered low (<20%). However, there are major differences between zones: 15 percent in South and Central; 10.8 percent in Northeast; 4.1 percent in Northwest; and 15.8 percent among IDPs.

The overall Underweight rate in Somalia is 13.4 percent and is considered medium (10-19.9%), with substantial variation across the country at sub national level: 16.7 percent in South & Central; 15.1 percent in Northeast; 2.6 percent in Northwest; and 18.8 percent among IDPs.

Current case load:

2015 *Gu* assessment results indicate that currently 214 650 children under the age of five in Somalia are suffering from acute malnutrition and of these, 39 650 (18.5%) are severely malnourished. As more children become malnourished through the end of the year.

2. Most Likely Food Security Outcomes (August to December 2015)**Assumptions**

The August to December 2015 outlook is based on the assumptions highlighted below under the following themes: Climate, Agriculture, Livestock, Market and Trade, Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict.

Climate:

- The Karan rains (July-September) over Northwest of Somalia are likely to have average to below average amounts
- The October to December Deyr rains are projected to be above average to average in amount due to the impact of El Nino, with increased risk of river flooding and flash floods in flood-prone areas of the country.

Agriculture:

- *Gu* off-season harvest is expected in September but part of the harvest is at risk due to river floods caused by above average Deyr rains expected in late September/early October.
- Agricultural labor demand is likely to be average to above average from October to December in agropastoral areas.
- Likely flooding in many flood-prone riverine areas in the Shabelle and Juba Regions may delay Deyr agricultural activities, particularly in the riverine, which would affect demand for agricultural labor in these areas.
- Farmers in agropastoral areas of South/Central will likely increase total planted area in response to better Deyr season rainfall prospects.

Livestock:

- Due to the early ending of *Gu* rains followed by strong Hagaa winds, rangeland and water conditions are likely to deteriorate faster than normal. Water trucking is likely to start earlier and increase in several pastoral areas, including the Northern Inland Pastoral and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Livestock body condition in the rain deficit areas in Awdal and Bari regions will likely weaken during Hagaa dry season (July-September) due to poorer than usual grazing conditions.
- Camel and cattle milk availability will likely follow the seasonal decreasing trend up to September due to reduced pasture and water availability in some pastoral areas in the North and Central parts of the country.
- Cattle and camel milk availability will likely increase in the South due to increased number of milking animals and average availability of pasture and water in key grazing areas. Medium to high livestock conceptions during November/December are likely as a result of the projected above average Deyr rains.
- Livestock prices are projected to rise between August and October due to increased export demand in preparation for the Hajj. However, prices are likely to follow their seasonal declining trend from November through December.

Markets and trade:

- Staple Sorghum and maize prices are expected to decline seasonably through September in most of the southern producer regions (Bay and Shabelle) as supply from the recent harvest enters into the market.
- Local cereal prices will likely start to increase sharply specifically in consumer markets between September and December due to overall below average *Gu* cereal production. In the Northwest, local cereal prices will remain high until Karan harvest which is expected in November alleviates cereal shortage in markets.
- In markets affected by the trade restrictions (Hiran and Bakool regions) access to both locally produced and imported commodities will be restricted. As a result, prices are likely to remain high.
- Rice prices are expected to remain stable due to ample global stocks and stable prices in most producing countries.
- Due to monsoon winds which prevent smaller ships from sailing, imports of rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar, and diesel will reduce seasonably. However, imports are expected to increase starting in October, thereby reducing/stabilizing prices of imported goods consistent with seasonal trends.

Humanitarian assistance:

- Humanitarian access will likely shrink seasonably during October to December due to flooding and heavy rains preventing transport movements through feeder roads linking rural settlements to towns. Humanitarian access in southern Somalia (especially in rural areas) will remain limited due to the prevailing insecurity.

Conflict:

- The conflict between Somali National Army (supported by African Union Mission in Somalia forces) and insurgents is likely to intensify in South and Central Somalia. This is likely to lead to displacement, trade disruption and reduced humanitarian access in the affected areas

2.1 National Overview

Based on the foregoing assumptions, the most likely food security and nutrition outcomes for August to December 2015 are outlined below. Accordingly, at national level, an estimated 855 000 people will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) from August to December 2015 (Table 5 & Figure 10). This represents a 19 percent increase from the estimate for July 2015 (current) and it is also 17 percent higher compared to the estimate for February to June 2015 when 731 000 people were in Crisis and Emergency. There are 2.3 million additional people who face acute food security Stress (IPC 2) through the end of the year.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) account for a majority (68%) of the projected number of people in Crisis and Emergency. Further details on acute food insecurity outcome projections for August to December 2015 are provided below, separately, for rural, urban and displaced populations.

Table 5. Projected number of people in acute food security Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4), July 2015

Population Groups	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)
Rural	899 000	211 000	0
Urban	1 334 000	49 000	16 000
IDPs	30 000	534 000	45 000
Total	2 263 000	770 000	61 000

Source: FSNAU

2.2 Rural Areas

In rural areas across Somalia, an estimated 211 000 people will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) between August and December 2015. A majority of the total number of rural people in Crisis (Phase 3) are found in Awdal, Waqooyi Galbeed, Bari, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle. An additional 899 000 people in rural areas are likely to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through December 2015.

East Golis of Northeast, parts of Northern Inland Pastoral, parts of Hawd and Addun in Central, parts of Gedo and Juba will experience water shortage until the start of *Deyr* 2015 rains in October and may start water trucking earlier than normal (starting from August). In the drought affected Guban Pastoral livelihood zones, the current severe water shortage is expected to worsen until the start of *Deyr* rains in October which bring run-off water from the adjacent highlands.

Due to projected above average *Deyr* rainfall, food security outcomes in most pastoral areas of the country are expected to improve between October and December 2015, consistent with above normal seasonal trends. As a result, acute food

insecurity will be Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in Hawd, West Golis and NIP livelihoods of the Norwest; Northern Inland Pastoral, Hawd and Addun livelihoods of Northeast; Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran livelihoods of Bakool and Gedo regions; and Juba Pastoral livelihood of Juba regions if no major livestock disease outbreaks occur during *Deyr* season. However, the drought affected Guban Pastoral livelihood zones will face acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through the end of the year.

Food security situation in most parts of agropastoral livelihoods is likely to improve or remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between August to December 2015 as income from agricultural labor increases due to projected average *Deyr* 2015 rainfall. However, the acute food security situation in the drought affected Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone is expected to deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the projection period.

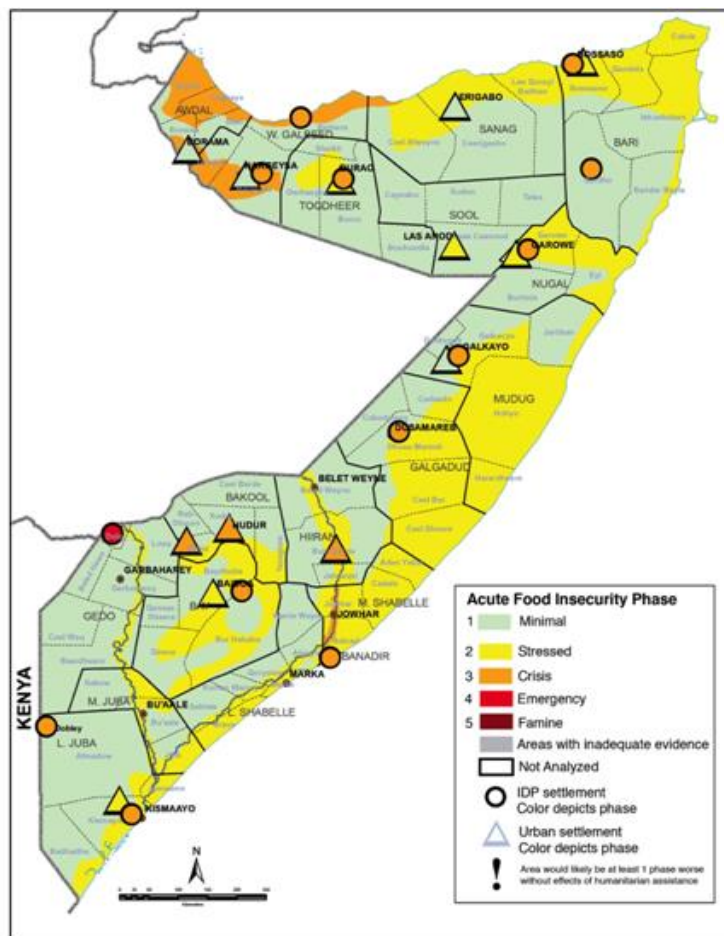
An estimated 3 900 metric tonnes of off-season harvest is expected in the flood-affected areas of Jowhar (Middle Shabelle), and the riverines of Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba by September, which will help to mitigate food shortages among poor households. However, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Juba riverine livelihoods are at high risk of being affected by (additional) floods due to projected above normal *Deyr* season rainfall, which is expected to reduce agricultural employment opportunities among poor households. This would affect their food security. Another hazard, which could affect the food security situation in the projection period (August-December 2015) in South and Central regions, is a likely continuation of military activities and clan conflicts, which will disrupt food supplies and trade flow and contribute to further displacement.

2.3 Urban Areas

In the most likely scenario, the July 2015 (current) number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) will remain at 65 000 during the projection period from August to December 2015, while the number of urban people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase slightly to 1 334 000.

The urban poor in the south are expected to take an advantage of *Deyr* season farm labour opportunities in nearby rural areas, particularly in agropastoral livelihoods zones. However, areas affected by trade disruption (Wajid and Hudur in Bakool), Buloburto (in Hiran), trade restrictions are likely to sustain, hence food prices are expected to remain high, although somewhat mitigated by airlifted humanitarian assistance. Cereal prices which are expected to decline seasonably during the immediate post harvest in August-September are expected to start rising in October as supply from the recent below average local harvest dwindles and more roads become impassable due to *Deyr* rains. Sustained insecurity in most southern regions will affect economic activities, trade, etc.

Figure 10. Projected food security outcomes, July to December 2015



Source: FSNAU, FEWS NET Somalia, and partners
Graphic: FSNAU

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.ipcinfo.org.

2.4 Settlements of IDPs

Between July and December 2015 an estimated 579 000 IDPs across Somalia will remain in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). A majority of the total number of IDPs in Crisis and Emergency are found in Bandadir (55%) and Bari (8%) regions.

Humanitarian interventions are likely to continue in major IDP settlements. Below average *Gu* production, disruptions in trade due to conflicts and heavy rains during *Deyr* season (El-Nino) will put upward pressure on cereal and other food prices, potentially leading to a decline in the casual labour to cereal terms of trade for poor IDP households. Insecurity and floods in South and Central Somalia may trigger further displacements.

2.5 Most Likely Nutrition Outcomes

The nutrition situation in the drought affected areas of Northwest agropastoral and Guban Pastoral livelihoods is expected to deteriorate to Serious levels of acute malnutrition (10-14.9%) as the drought condition is expected to until *Deyr* rains are fully established in October (Figure 11). Deterioration of the current nutrition situation is also expected among Bossaso IDPs in the Northeast and in Bay Agropastoral and in Middle and Lower Shabelle livelihoods in the South.

Accordingly, as more children become malnourished, the current number of children under the age of five children that are acutely malnourished (214 650 and 39 650, respectively) is expected to increase, respectively, to 343 440 and 63 440 by the end of the year (based on incidence).

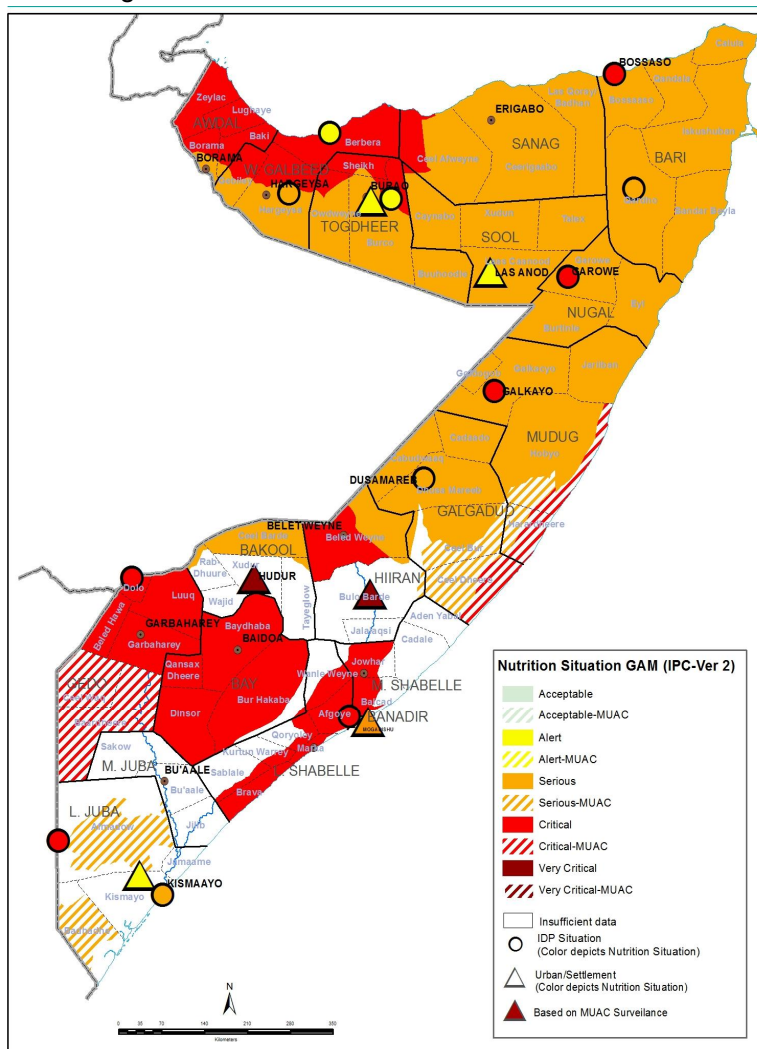
Accordingly, as more children become malnourished, the current number of children under the age of five children that are acutely malnourished (214 650 and 39 650, respectively) is expected to increase, respectively, to 343 440 and 63 440 by the end of the year (based on incidence).

2.6 Priority Areas of Concern in Terms of Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

Populations in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are priorities for food security and livelihoods support programming. They are found in large proportions (10 percent or more of total regional population) in the following regions:

- Banadir (42%)
- South Mudug (21%)
- Bari (21%)
- Awdal (13%)
- Lower Juba (13%)

Figure 11. Estimated Acute Nutrition Situation (GAM) Map for Somalia, August-October 2015



Source: FSNAU

- Woqooyi Galbeed (11%), and
- North Mudug (10%).

Other priority groups include poor and vulnerable urban populations in the South that have been affected by trade disruption due to insurgent activities in Buloburto (Hiran Region) and Hudur and Wajid (Bakool Region).

In the drought-affected Guban Pastoral livelihood zone, acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will prevail. More livestock deaths are expected until the start of Deyr rains in October, which bring run-off water from the adjacent highlands and Hays rains which start in December in the livelihood itself.

Nutrition Situation is considered as Critical if Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 15 percent or higher or if 10.7 percent or more of children have Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below the 12.5 centimeter threshold. The following livelihood zones and population groups have Critical levels of acute malnutrition and are priorities (hotspots) for nutrition programming:

- Gedo Region: Pastoral, Agropastoral, and Riverine populations and Dollow IDPs
- Hiran Region: Beletweyne and Mataban Districts
- Bay Region: Baidoa IDPs
- Bari Region: Bari Urban
- Lower Juba Region: Dhobley IDPs
- Nugaal Region: Garowe IDPs and Nugaal urban
- Mudug Region: Galkayo IDPs
- Mudug and Galgadud Regions: Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood zones