

# The 2015/16 Post *Deyr* Seasonal Food Security And Nutrition Assessment In Somalia:

## Major Findings and Recommendations

8 February 2016, Nairobi



2015/16 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment covering displaced, urban and rural populations (October to December 2015)



Regional and All-Team analysis workshops in Garowe & Hargeisa (16-24 January)

Assessment results vetted in Nairobi with technical partners (27 & 28 January)



Key findings presented to Government in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa (3-7 February)

Presentation of final assessment results to the humanitarian community and the media (8 February)

Food security and nutrition outlook (15 February)

More detailed results will be disseminated (late February/early March)

- Nearly **305 000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished;
- The above figure includes over **58 000** children that are severely malnourished (prevalence estimates)
- **953 000** people across Somalia in acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through June 2016;
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) represent **68%** of the **953 000** people in Crisis and Emergency
- **3.7 million** additional people face acute food security Stress (IPC Phase 2) through Mid-2016
- **In total, 4.7 million** people are in need of humanitarian assistance through June 2016

The main drivers of acute food insecurity in Somalia are:

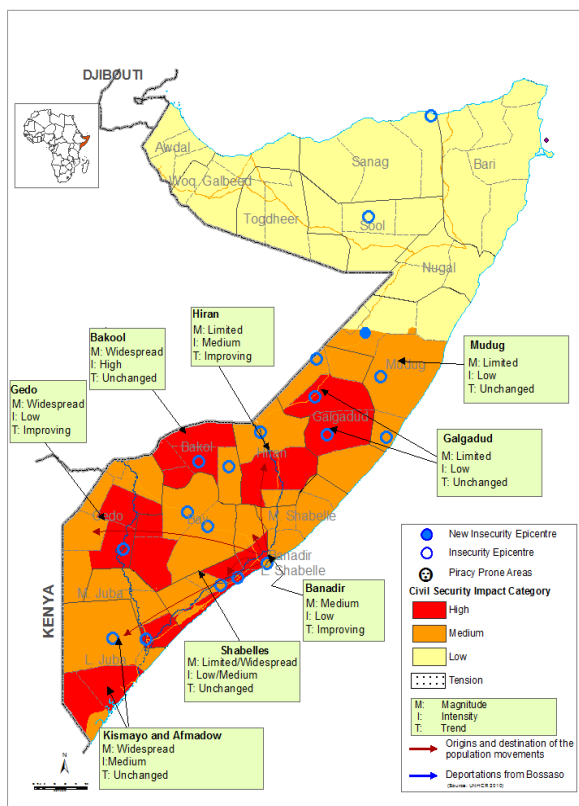
- ✓ Poor rainfall and drought conditions
- ✓ Protracted and new population displacement due to multiple factors
- ✓ Trade disruption
- ✓ The impact of these factors on food security has been exacerbated by chronic poverty

- **Sectoral Analysis** – Abdirizak Nur, National Technical Manager, FEWS NET Somalia
- **Nutrition Analysis** – Asmelash Rezene, Nutrition Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Integrated Food Security Analysis** – Roble Abdi, Acting Food Security Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Summary Results and Key Messages** - Daniel Molla, Chief Technical Advisor, FSNAU

## SECTORAL ANALYSIS

- Civil Insecurity
- Agriculture
- Markets
- Climate
- Livestock
- Nutrition

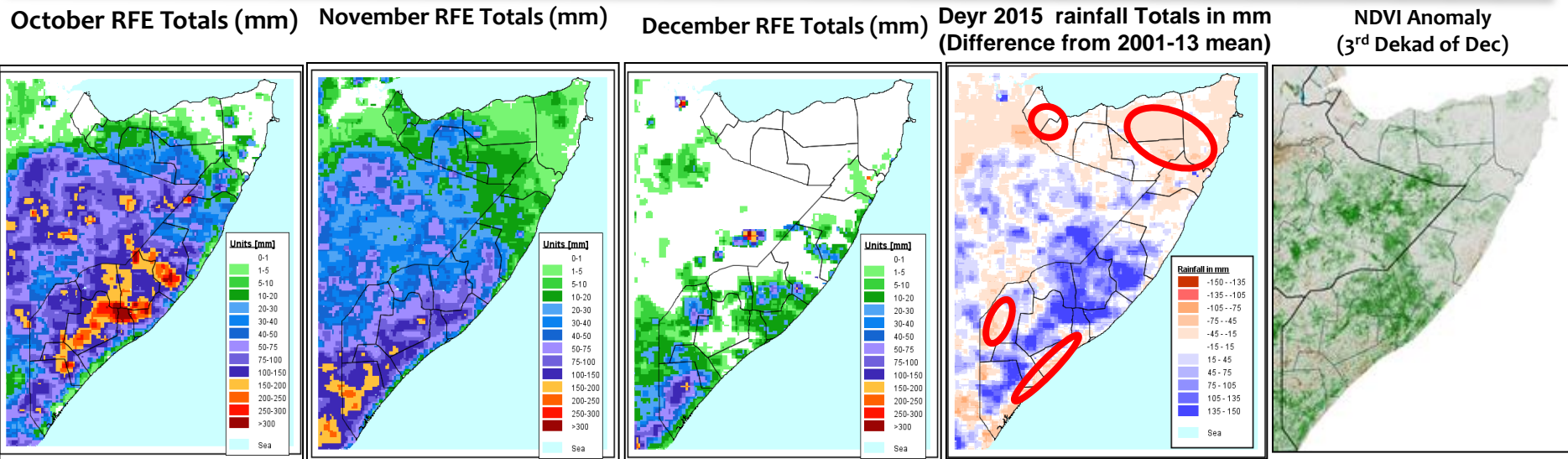
- In terms of potential impact on food security, South and Central Somalia are currently either at High or Medium Security Risk.
- Sustained Low. Security Risk in the North and parts of Central



## Civil Security Outcomes (Jul-Dec 2015) and Outlook (Feb-Jun 2016):

- Sustained military offensive (Hiran Bay, Bakool, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Lower Juba) – expected to expand and gain momentum
- Clan and Political conflicts (Lower Shabelle, Hiran and Galgaduud)
- Trade disruption due to insurgent activities (Bay, Bakool and Hiran) – expected to persist
- Illegal taxations and forced contributions and Zakat collections by insurgents – expected to persist
- Political tensions in zones/regional states with contested boundaries and resources claims expected to continue (Sool, Sanaag, Galmudug, Hiran, Shabelle, etc)
- Parliamentary and presidential electoral process
- Evictions from government and corporate properties – expected to continue (Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Beledweyne and Adado)

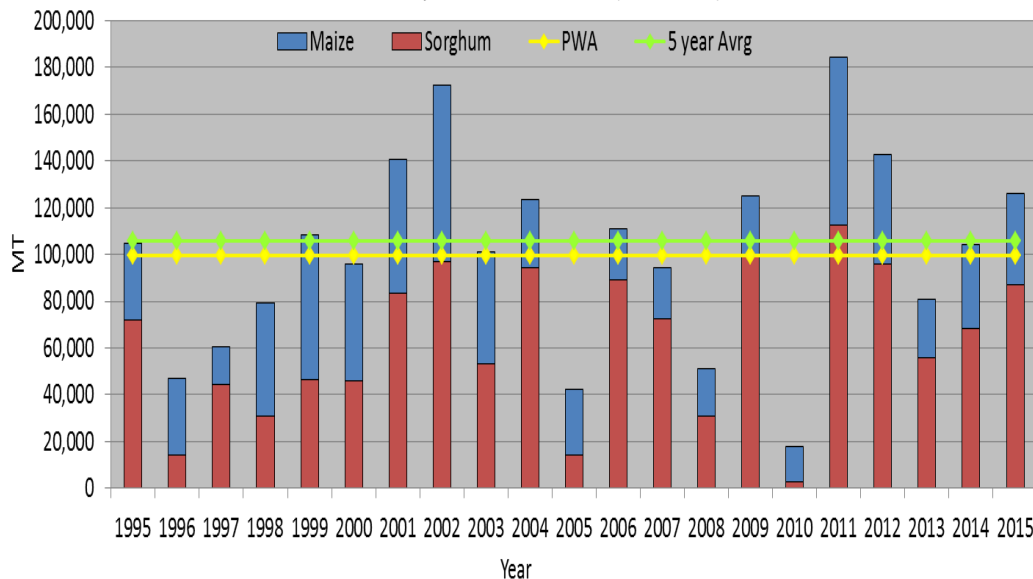
# 2015 Deyr Rainfall Performance And Outlook for 2016 *Gu*



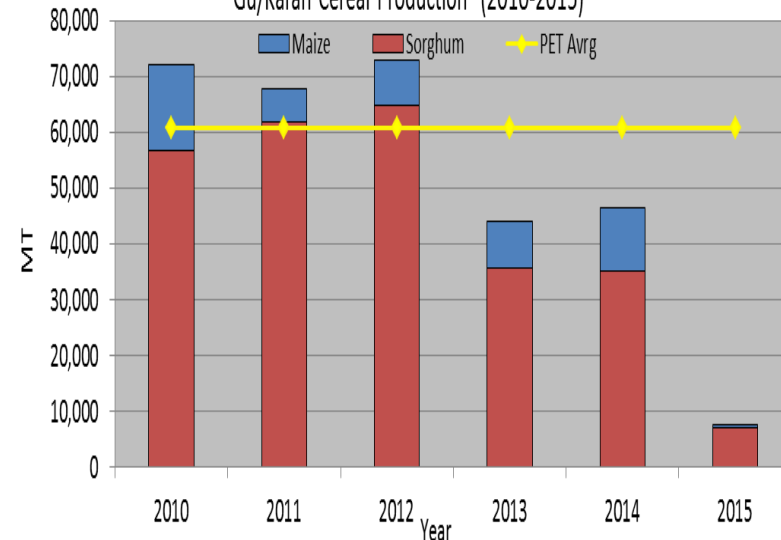
- Mostly average to above-average in Southern and Central Somalia
- Below normal rainfall in large portions of Northwest and Northeast and some coastal parts of Lower Shabelle and Juba regions
- Localized, unusual moderate rains precipitated in Guban pastoral of Awdal in September to November followed by near normal *Hays* rains in December 2015
- River flooding during *Deyr* 2015 has been moderate (Middle Shabelle, Juba and Gedo region) but still caused damage to some standing crops and agricultural lands
- There is an increased likelihood for near-average 2016 *Gu* season rainfall in Somalia. However, during the El-Nino transition period, close monitoring is required



Trends in Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2015)



Gu/Karan Cereal Production (2010-2015)

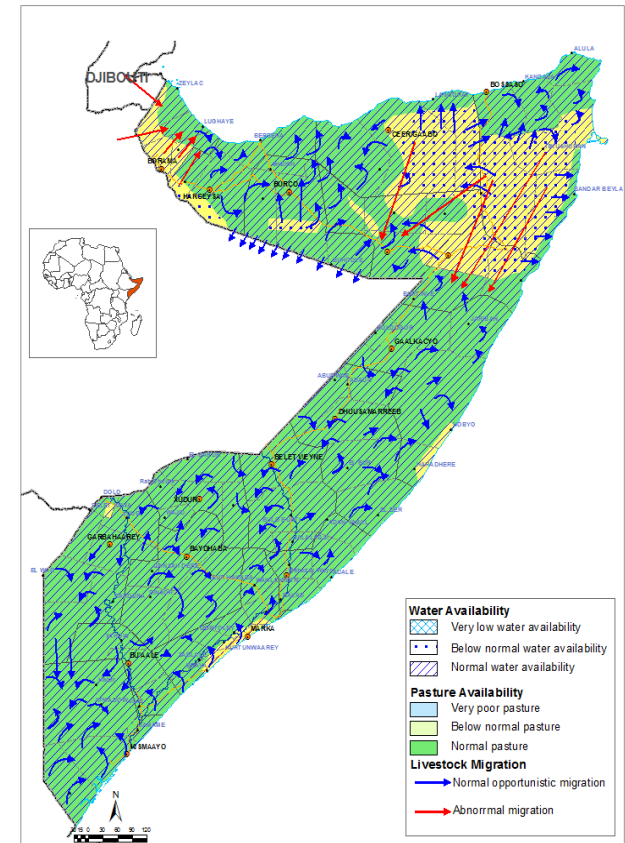


- 2015/16 *Deyr* cereal production (estimated at 130 100 MT including 3 300MT off-season) is 21% above *Deyr* 2014; 28% above long-term (1995-2014) average; and 18% above the five year average for 2010-2014.
- 2015/16 *Deyr* cereal production above average in most regions including Bay and Lower Shabelle, the two main surplus producing regions.
- In the Northwest , 2015 *Gu/Karan* cereal production estimated at 7 700 MT is 87% lower than the Average for 2010-2014 due to below average *Gu/Karan* rains



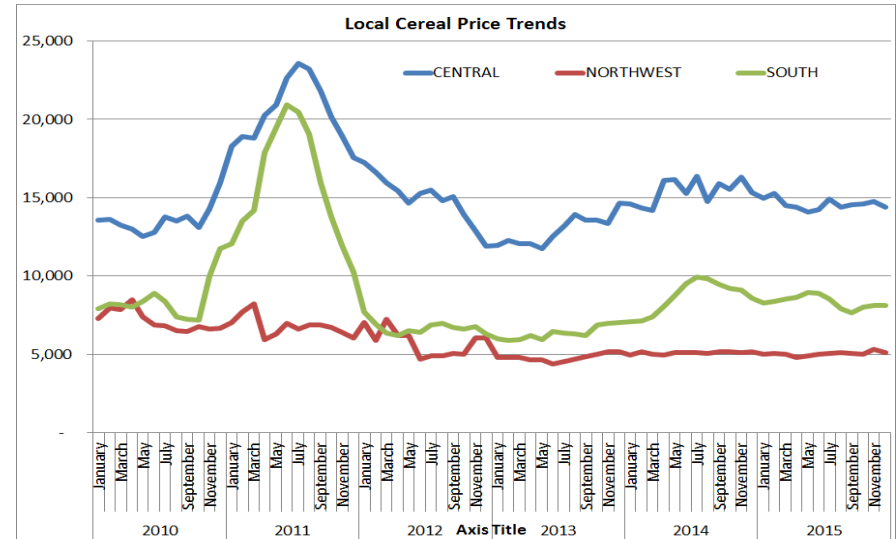
# LIVESTOCK

- With the exception of drought affected parts of the North, livestock production and reproduction have continued to improve, contributing to improved food security outcomes.
- Pasture and water remain average in most regions, except in large parts of Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) and Northwestern Agropastoral of North, parts of Coastal in South-Central and pocket areas in Dolow (Gedo region) and Hobyo (Mudug)
- Abnormal migration from rain deficit area of Bari/Sanaag and parts of Nugal regions to areas that received better rainfall in the lower part of Nugal and North Mudug
- Large livestock in-migration from Ethiopia, Djibouti and Awdal/Woqooyi Galbeed regions to Guban Pastoral Livelihood Zone
- Harsh *Jilaa* (Jan-Mar) is expected to lead to increased cost of water and water trucking and increased livestock off-take (increased sell and death), particularly in drought affected areas of North



- Pasture, browse, and water availability are expected to improve following the start of projected near normal *Gu* rains in April

- Local cereal prices declined or remained stable in December as farmers consume own produce and carryover stocks are released into the market
- Recent conflict in Southern parts of the country affected the trade movement, cereal prices have also increased from levels reported in July and five-year average. However, in some of these areas prices declined as communities found ways of getting around the restrictions
- Wage labor is fluctuating but seasonally declining in most of the South as agriculture labour demand declined significantly
- There has been a seasonal decline in livestock prices due to reduced demand
- Prices for most imported commodities have declined due to international price decline and strong US dollar



## Market Outlook:

- Sorghum and maize prices are expected to decline seasonably through March 2016
- Imported commodity prices are expected to remain stable through June 2016.
- In markets affected by limited trade movements and humanitarian access, prices are likely to remain high.



**FSNAU**

Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia



## **NUTRITION ANALYSIS**

# 2015 Deyr Nutrition Surveys Results: Key Summary Statistics

- In collaboration with Government and partners, FSNAU conducted **39 nutrition surveys** covering displaced, urban and rural populations across most regions of Somalia
- The surveys covered **27, 445** Children (6-59 months) and **6, 977** adult women (15-49 year old) from **16, 538** households
- Out of the **39** nutrition surveys, **33** were conducted using comprehensive SMART survey methodology (the standard for nutrition surveys); in **six** difficult-to-access areas, nutrition surveys were conducted using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) based on representative sampling of households
- Some areas in southern parts of Somalia were not covered due to insecurity

Livelihood Zone/Population assessed	GAM	SAM	CDR	USDR	Stunted	Underweight	Morbidity	P&L MUAC <23.0
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL</b>								
Bay Agropastoral	17.3	5.0	0.45	0.40	13.6	20.4	20.4	25.6
Bakool Pastoral	11.2	1.5	0.14	0.16	7.40	14.3	10.5	37.1
N Gedo pastoral	21.3	4.1	0.16	0.30	9.9	16.2	17.4	22.7
N Gedo Riverine	19.5	4.0	0.40	0.54	9.0	15.3	14.1	27.1
Beletweyne District	19.0	3.9	0.30	0.82	22.3	6.7	35.5	4.7
Mataban District	18.1	4.5	0.35	0.70	12.6	2.6	26.5	7.9
Shabelle Riverine	11.4	2.1	0.28	0.42	9.5	12.6	26.3	13.2
Shabelle Agropastoral	14.3	1.4	0.32	0.64	8.7	11.3	24.6	5.1
Baidoa IDPs	14.5	4.4	0.28	0.10	26.8	23.6	24.2	16.4
Mogadishu IDPs	11.4	2.5	0.40	1.50	14.9	15.6	29.7	12.6
Dolow IDPs	25.0	6.1	0.27	0.40	26.7	29.7	24.3	18.1
Dobley IDPs	14.0	2.7	0.52	0.98	9.3	9.9	39.6	14.2
Kismayo IDPs	12.9	2.9	0.47	0.69	43.8	30.1	27.6	17.5
Mogadishu urban	8.3	1.8	0.28	0.23	12.5	9.1	17.2	~
Dhusamreeb IDP's	10.9	1.6	0.08	0.27	14.1	11.7	28.5	28.9
Hawd Central	12.0	2.8	0.26	0.13	6.6	11.8	40.0	45.3
Addun Central	9.5	1.9	0.04	0.00	6.6	9.3	42.2	12.7
Kismayo Urban	8.8	1.6	0.50	0.99	27.0	18.4	9.7	~
<b>Median</b>	13.5	2.8	0.3	0.4	12.6	13.5	25.5	
<b>NORTH EAST</b>								
East Golis (NE)	12.2	1.6	0.38	0.09	5.6	6.5	38.4	16.0
Hawd NE	12.0	2.8	0.26	0.13	6.6	11.8	40.0	45.3
Addun NE	9.5	1.9	0.04	0.00	6.6	9.3	42.2	12.7
Coastal Deeh	11.2	1.4	0.12	0.13	6.1	4.9	24.7	4.4
Bari Urban	15.4	3.6	~	~	5.6	10.9	26.4	~
Nugaal Urban	12.2	2.3	~	~	8.8	8.9	3.0	~
Bossaso IDPs	16.8	2.9	0.26	0.27	16.3	18.9	32.0	12.2
Qardho IDPs	10.4	1.1	0.10	0.16	10.6	9.5	46.1	25.2
Garowe IDPs	19.5	3.8	0.24	0.49	27.5	24.0	41.3	7.9
Galkayo IDP's	16.5	1.7	0.08	0.00	20.6	21.4	24.6	15.6
<b>Median</b>	12.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	7.7	10.2	35.2	
<b>NORTH WEST</b>								
NW Agropastoral	6.4	0.5	0.31	0.41	2.5	4.0	13.4	6.6
N.Inland Pastoral	8.0	0.7	0.58	0.74	2.9	3.9	23.6	5.3
Hawd NW	9.6	2.6	0.54	0.51	0.4	2.4	13.8	3.4
West Golis	13.7	1.7	0.48	0.00	5.5	10.7	38.3	3.0
Guban Pastoral	22.3	5.9	0.63	1.32	6.5	15.6	21.5	14.0
Hargeisa IDPs	12.1	2.0	0.14	0.47	5.0	9.0	10.8	3.2
Burao IDPs	6.4	0.4	0.15	0.23	1.8	2.7	2.9	3.3
Berbera IDPs	9.9	1.4	0.40	0.46	2.3	7.5	6.5	0.9
<b>Median</b>	9.8	1.6	0.4	0.5	2.7	5.8	13.6	
<b>MUAC</b>								
	<12.5	<11.5						
Coastal deeh Central	18.0	6.4	0.42	0.66	~	~	9.8	~
Cowpea Belt	10.2	4.2	0.23	0.48	~	~	13.6	~
South Gedo Pastoral	11.6	1.0	~	~	~	~	18.6	~
South Gedo Agropastoral	10.6	0.4	~	~	~	~	28.3	~
South Gedo Riverine	10.5	0.4	~	~	~	~	20.3	~
Juba Cattle Pastoral	5.5	1.2	~	~	~	~	24.0	~

# Prevalence of GAM Among Different Livelihood in Somalia 12.9 % (overall)

Stunting	South Central	North East	North West
< 5% Acceptable			
5 - <10% Alert	Mogadishu urban Addun Central Kismayo Urban	Addun NE	NW Agropastoral Hawd NW N. Inland Pastoral Burao IDP Berbera IDP
10 - <15% Serious	Bakool Pastoral Shabelle Riverine Shabelle Agropastoral Mogadishu IDP Baidoa IDP Kismayo IDP Dhobley IDP Dhusamareb IDP Hawd Central	E. Golis (NE) Hawd NE Coastal Deeh Nugaal Urban Qardho IDP	West Golis Hargeisa IDP
15 – 30% Critical	Bay Agropastoral N Gedo pastoral N Gedo Riverine Mataban District Dolow IDP	Bari Urban Bossaso IDP Galkayo IDP Garowe IDP	Guban Pastoral
> 30% Very Critical			

- During 2015/16 Deyr Critical levels of acute malnutrition (GAM 15-30%) were observed in:
  - 4 out of 13 IDP population groups surveyed
  - 7 out of 23 rural population groups surveyed
- Total acutely malnourished population identified from the 2015/16 Deyr assessment findings (N=304,700) has not changed significantly from the levels reported for 2015 Gu assessment (N=307,800).
- In other, words, prevalence of wasting has stagnated over the last six month period.

# Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting prevalence) in Somalia - 8.9% (overall)

Stunting	South Central	North East	North West
< 20% Low prevalence	Bay Agropastoral, Bakool Pastoral, N Gedo pastoral, N Gedo Riverine, Mataban District, Shabelle Riverine, Shabelle Agropastoral, Mogadishu IDP, Mogadishu urban, Dhusamareb IDP, Hawd Central, Addun Central,	Bari Urban Nugaal Urban Coastal Deeh Hawd NE Addun NE E. Golis (NE) Qardho IDP Bossaso IDP	Hawd NW Burao IDP Berbera IDP NW Agropastoral N. Inland Pastoral Hargeisa IDP West Golis EGolis (NW) Guban Pastoral
20-29% Medium	Baidoa IDP Dolow IDP Beletweyne District Kismayo Urban	Galkayo IDP Garowe IDP	
30-39% High			
=40% Very High Prevalence	Kismayo IDP		

- Stunting is a widely accepted predictor of the poor quality of human capital, which in turn diminishes the future earning capability of a nation - stunted growth – the hidden face of poverty
- Stunting is not a public health problem in Somalia (Majority of areas < 20%)
- Regional differences in overall Stunting rates: 12.6% in South Central; 7.7% in the Northeast and 2.7% in the Northwest. Among IDPs, stunting rate is 14.9%.

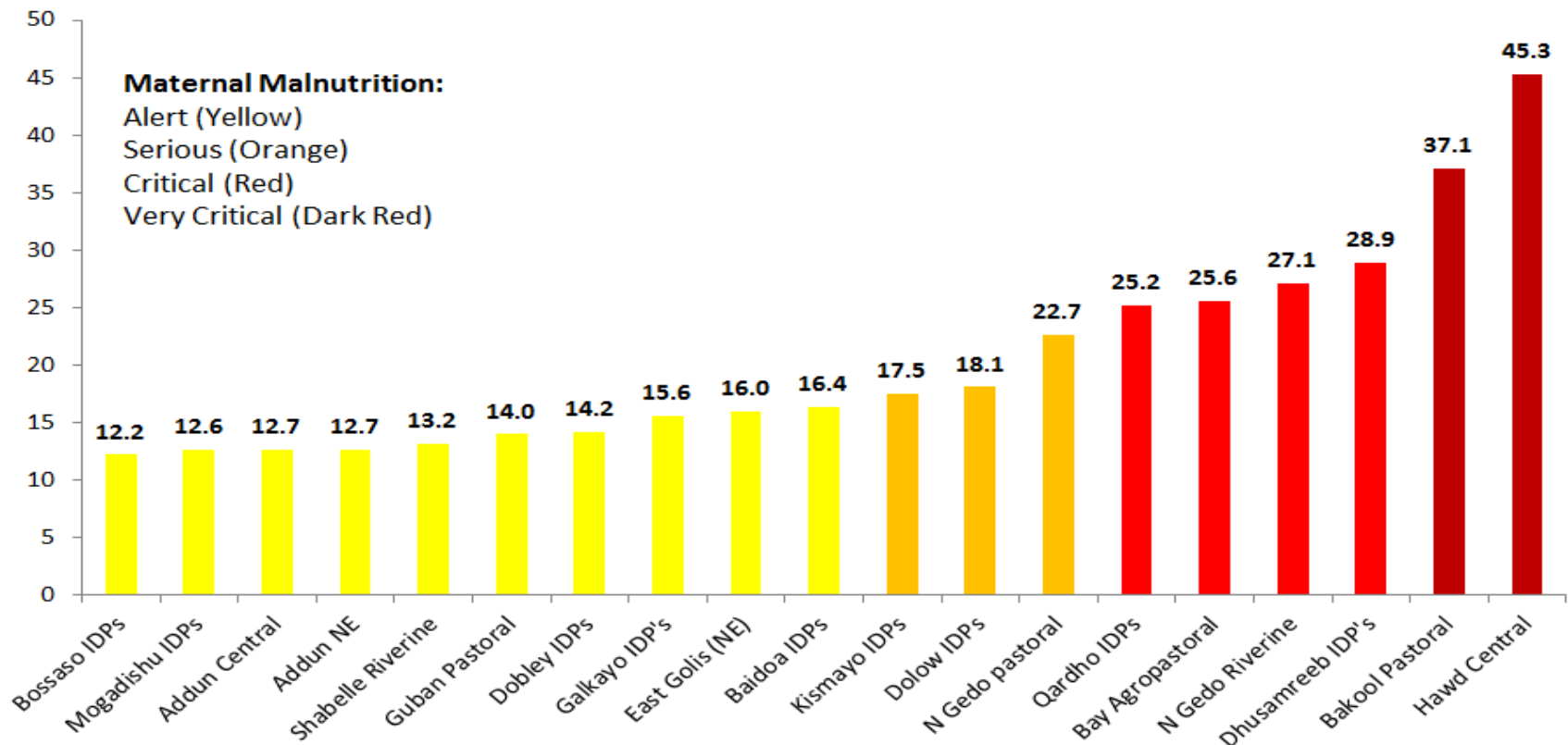
## Underweight in Somalia – 11.1% (overall)

Underweight	South Central	North East	North West
< 10% Low prevalence	Beletweyne District Mataban District Dhobley IDP Mogadishu urban Addun Central	E.Golis (NE) Coastal Deeh Qardho IDP Nugaal Urban Addun NE	NW Agropastoral N.Inland Pastoral Hawd NW Hargeisa IDP Burao IDP Berbera IDP
10-19.9% Medium	N Gedo Riverine Bakool Pastoral N Gedo pastoral Shabelle Riverine Shabelle Agropastoral Dhusamareb IDP Mogadishu IDP Kismayo Urban	Bari Urban Bossaso IDP Hawd NE Hawd Central	West Golis Guban Pastoral
20-29% High	Bay Agropastoral Baidoa IDP Dolow IDP	Galkayo IDP Garowe IDP	
=30% Very High Prevalence	Kismayo IDP		

- Underweight levels in Somalia are Medium to low prevalence with the exception of Kismayo IDPs that reported Very high prevalence and high prevalence among the Bay agro-pastoral, Baidoa IDPs, Dolow , Garowe and Galkacyo IDPs.
- Regional differences in overall underweight rates: 13.5% in South Central; 10.2% in the Northeast and 5.8% in the Northwest. Among IDPs, stunting rate is 15.6%.



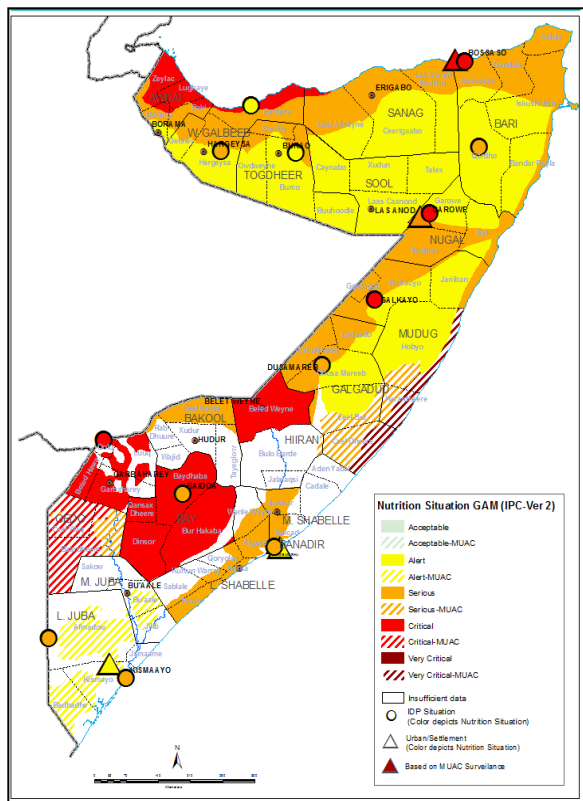
## Maternal Malnutrition in Somalia



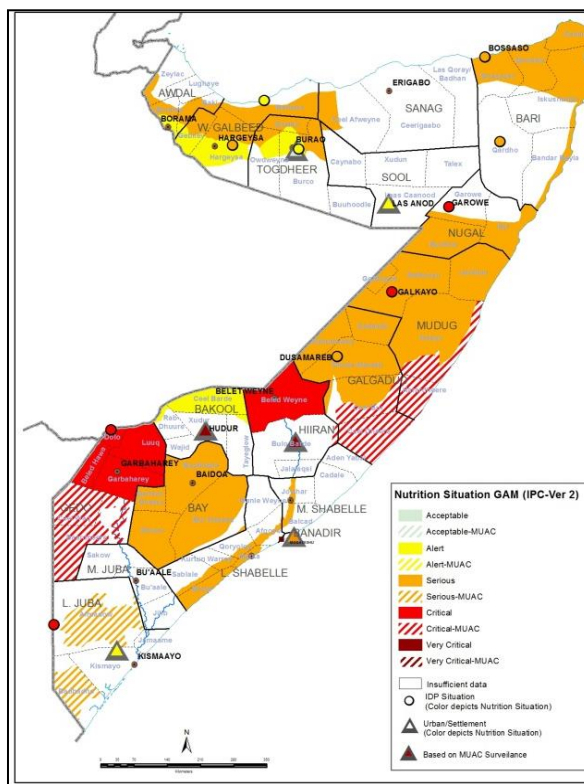
- Considerable growth faltering occurs during the first 500 days, from conception to about six months of age, when the child is entirely dependent for its nutrition on the mother, either via the placenta during pregnancy or breast milk during the initial six-month exclusive breastfeeding period.
- Maternal malnutrition ranges between Serious to Very Critical in 9 out of 19 population groups surveyed

# Nutrition Situation Progression

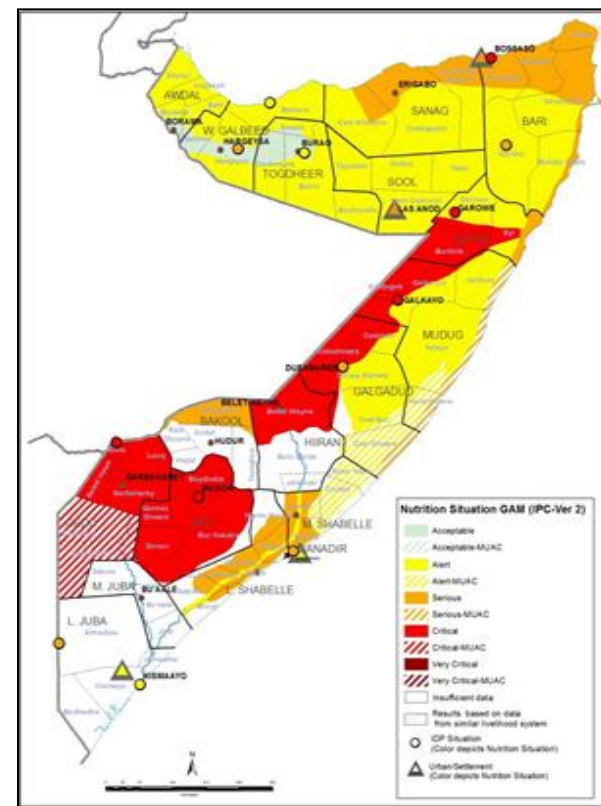
**Deyr 2015/16  
(Current)**



**Gu 2015  
(Six Months Ago)**



**Deyr 2014/15  
(One-Year Ago)**



- Sustained Critical:** Beletweyne & Mataban Districts, North Gedo pastoral, North Gedo riverine, Bari Urban, South Gedo Pastoral, Dollow IDP, Garowe IDP, Galkayo IDP and Coatal-deeh Central
- Sustained Serious:** Mogadishu IDPs, Shabelle (Riverine & Agropastoral), Dhusamareb IDPs, Qardho IDPs, Hargeisa IDPs, E Golis (NW&NE), Coastal Deeh (NE), Kismayo IDPs, Hawd Central.
- Sustained Alert:** Kismayo town, Burao IDP, Berbera IDP, NW Agropastoral.

# Protracted Acute Malnutrition Crisis In some Parts of Somalia

Population Groups	Deyr 2015/16	Gu 2015	Deyr 2014/15	Gu 2014	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012/13
Bari Urban	15.4	18.4	14.0	17.5		21.2	18.4
Bossaso IDPs	16.8	12.5	17.2	13.2	13.5	17.3	20.6
Garowe IDPs	19.5	15.7	19.6	21.0	15.8	19.2	14.3
Galkayo IDP's	16.5	20.2	15.1	16.5	15.0	19.4	17.0
Dhusamareb IDPs	10.9	10.5	14.4	18.2	16.0	21.4	22.6
Mataban District	18.1	18.6	17.8	22.2	12.6	10.0	24.6
Beletweyne District	19.0	16.8	17.3	15.0	16.4	20.2	24.9
Bay Agropastoral	17.3	14	19.0	17.1	19.6	22.6	18.7
Baidoa IDPs	14.5	15.3	15.3	12.9	14.3	15.8	12.8
Mogadishu IDPs	11.4	14.9	13.4	18.9	8.2	12.6	16.0
North Gedo Pastoral	21.3	20.3	25.2	20.7	14.1	18.8	15.6
North Gedo Riverine	19.5	18.8	19.9	19.3	13.6	15.2	13.6
Dolow IDPs	25.0	26.4	21.6	18.8	19.7	16.4	24.9
Dobley IDPs	14.0	20.7	11.0	16.5	15.8	20.3	20.8
Kismayo IDPs	12.9	12.5	8.5	16.6	16.2	17.6	20.3

- Critical levels of acute malnutrition tend to persist in a number of population groups, highlighting the protracted nature of the acute malnutrition crisis in these areas

In almost all of the past seven seasonal assessments, Critical GAM rates were reported for the following population groups: Bari Urban, Garowe IDPs, Galkayo IDPs, Mataban District, Beletweyne District, Bay Agropastoral, Dollow IDPs, North Gedo Pastoral and North Gedo Riverine.

## Case Load Estimates by Population Groups (based on Prevalence)

Zone	GAM Prevalence		SAM Prevalence	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Northwest	74 750	25	13 850	24
Northeast	37 450	12	5 600	10
South-Central	176 000	58	35 650	61
IDPs	16 500	5	3 200	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>304, 700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58, 300</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on prevalence estimates:

- 58 percent of acutely malnourished children are found in Southern and Central Somalia
- Lower Shabelle , Banadir and Bay regions account for one third of the total number of acutely malnourished children
- Among IDPs - 51% of the total number of acutely malnourished children come from Mogadishu

- For operational, response, planning and programming purposes, the above acute prevalence estimates need to be translated into estimated acute malnutrition burden which depends on calculating a number of elements but primarily the prevalence, the incidence correction factor and the population.

- Population groups with GAM > 15 % or MUAC < 12.5 CMs in > 10.7 % of children are considered hotspots in need of urgent humanitarian response interventions

Livelihood	SOUTH CENTRAL	NORTH EAST	NORTH WEST
Rural	N Gedo Pastoral N Gedo Riverine Hiran pastoral-Mataban District Beletweyne district Bay agro-pastoral S Gedo pastoral (MUAC >10.7%) Coastal deeh Central (MUAC >10.7%)		Guban Pastoral
Urban		Bari Urban	
IDP	Dolow IDP	Garowe IDP Bosaaso IDP Galkayo IDP	

- These are:  
Guban Pastoral (Awdal and W. Galbeed Regions)  
Garowe IDP, Bosaaso IDP and Bari Urban (Bari Region)  
Galkayo IDP (Mudug Region)  
Coastal Deeh of Central Regions (Mudug and Galgadud)  
Mataban District and Beletweyne District (Hiran Region)  
Bay agro-pastoral (Bay Region) ; and  
Dolow IDP, North Gedo Pastoral, North Gedo Riverine and South Gedo Pastoral (Gedo Region)

- Based on wasting prevalence estimates, there are currently over **304 700** acutely malnourished children across Somalia that need urgent nutritional support.
- Out of the **304 700** globally malnourished children, nearly **58 300** are severely malnourished and face a higher risk of morbidity and death.
- Rehabilitation of acutely malnourished children through comprehensive and integrated emergency nutrition programming should be prioritized
- There is a need to continue targeting other vulnerable group such as pregnant & lactating mothers to curb intergenerational malnutrition through lifecycle approach
- Critical levels of acute malnutrition tend to persist in a number of population groups and this calls for both for an in-depth research to identify underlying causes as well as critically review the effectiveness of current intervention modalities in addressing such causes
- Address sustained high level of malnutrition through integrated multi-sectoral (WASH, Health and food security) interventions, including Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)
- Establish/expand safety net programmes and other social protection programs
- Although GAM rates among Mogadishu IDPs are relatively lower (10-14.9% GAM or Serious), they deserve particular attention as they account for 51 percent of the total number of acutely malnourished IDP children under-five



**FSNAU**

Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia



**FEWS NET**

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

## **INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS**

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



There are an estimated 3.6 million pastoralists and mainly livestock-dependent agropastoralists across Somalia (29% of the total population)

### Milk availability (source of income/ food):

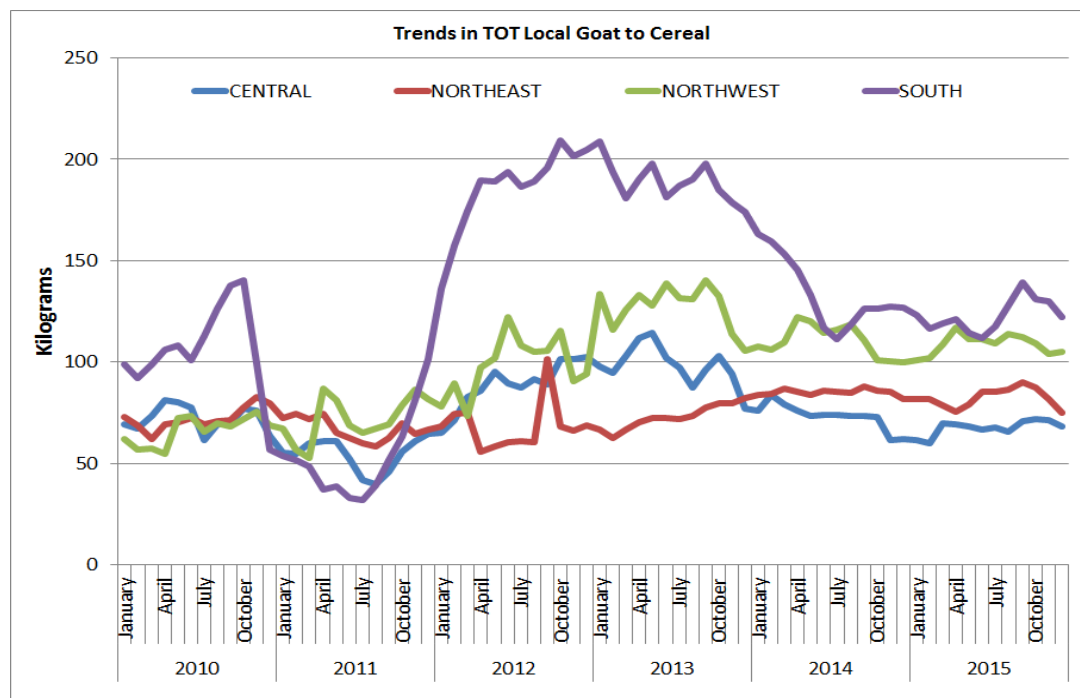
- Average in most except in Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood (NIP) where it is low to medium

### Livestock holding (main asset):

- Livestock herd sizes are also increasing in most livelihoods except in NIP where slight decreases in goats are expected and further decline expected during the projection period

### Purchasing Power: Terms of Trade (TOT) goat/ cereals:

- Mainly due to depressed livestock prices, livestock to cereals Terms of Trade are declining but remain above the five-year average in most regions



There are an estimated 2.4 million mainly crop-dependent agropastoralists and riverine people across Somalia (20% of the total population)

### Cereal stock availability among poor households:

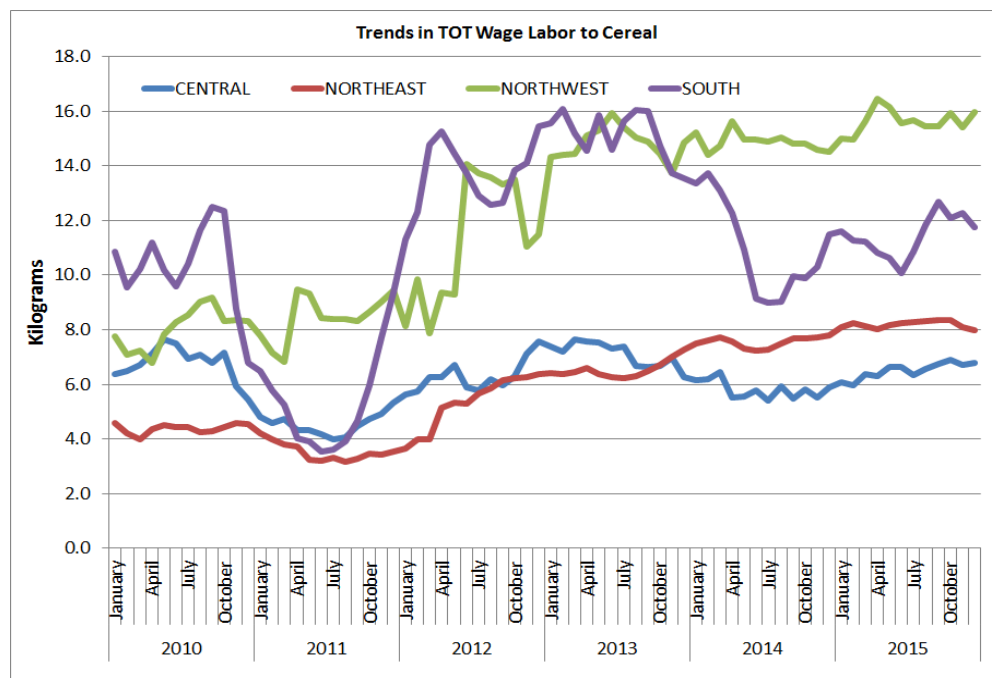
- Cereal stock availability is up to 3-4 months among poor farmers in major cereal-producing regions; 1-2 months of stocks in others

### Farm Labour (income source):

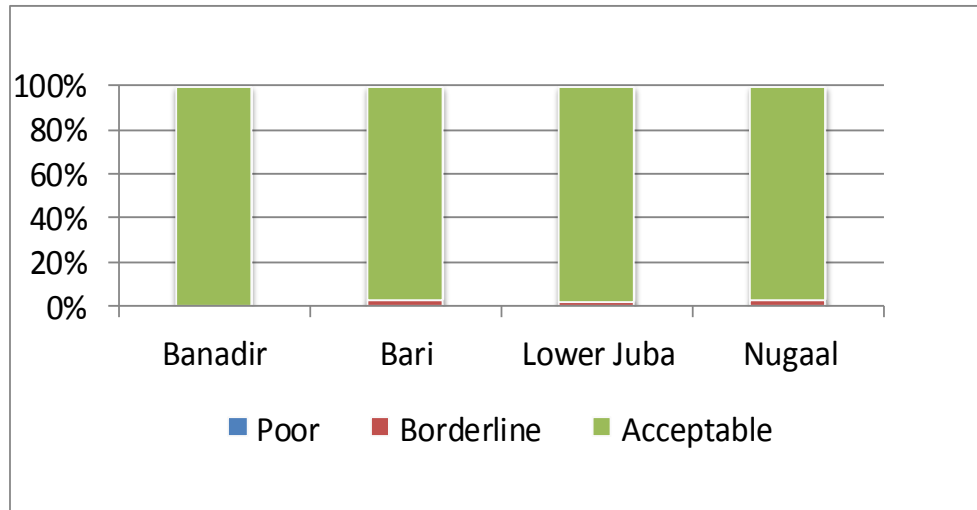
- Farm labor wages have improved during Deyr 2015 due to good seasonal performance and remain at or above averages levels in most livelihoods and regions
- Access to agricultural labor employment is expected to be average/normal during the forthcoming Gu (Apr-Jun) season

### Terms of Trade (daily farm labor wage/ cereals):

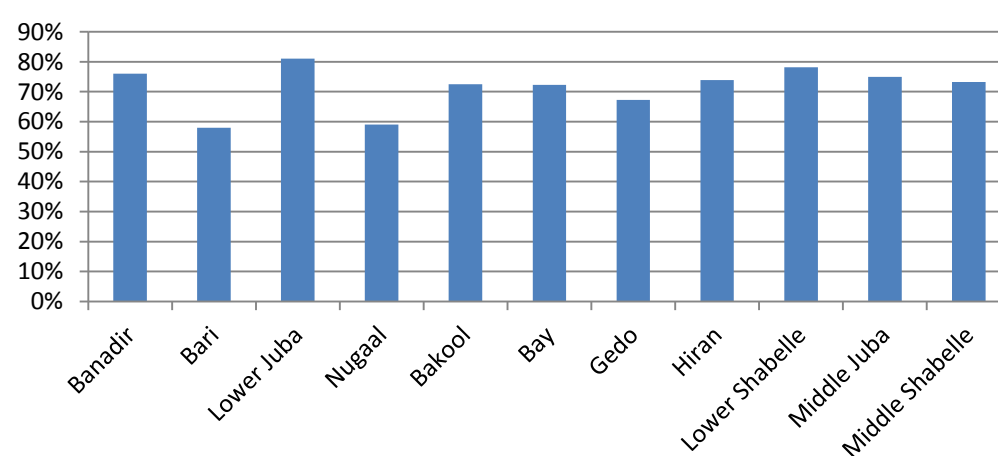
- Wage labor to cereal Terms of Trade is close to or just slightly below average in most regions



## Food Consumption Score



## Expenditure on Food as % of Total Expenditure



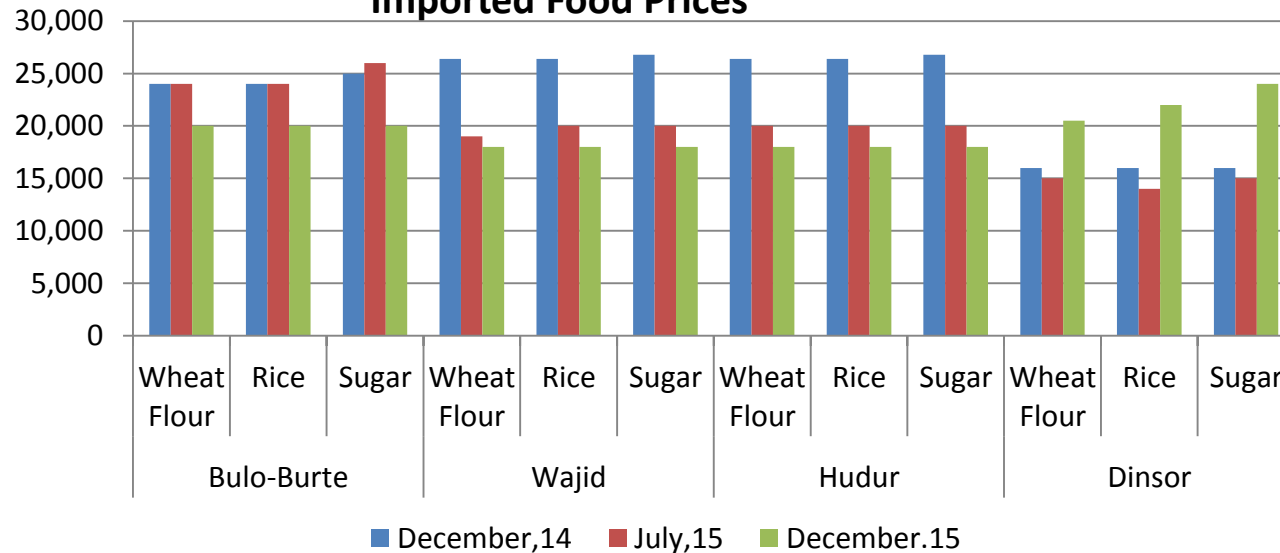
## Market purchase is the main source of food for urban households

- Purchasing power (TOT between casual labor wage/ cereals) indicated stable or increase according to three comparison periods (6 months, one-year and 5yr average) across most regions.
- Based on household food consumption score, "Acceptable" food consumption levels were reported by the vast majority of urban population surveyed (Mogadishu/ Banadir, Kismayo/Lower Juba, Bari and Nugal )
- There is a high degree of vulnerability (expenditure on food exceeding over 70% of total household expenditure) among a majority of surveyed households (Mogadishu/ Banadir, Kismayo/Lower Juba, Bari and Nugal )

# Urban Livelihoods

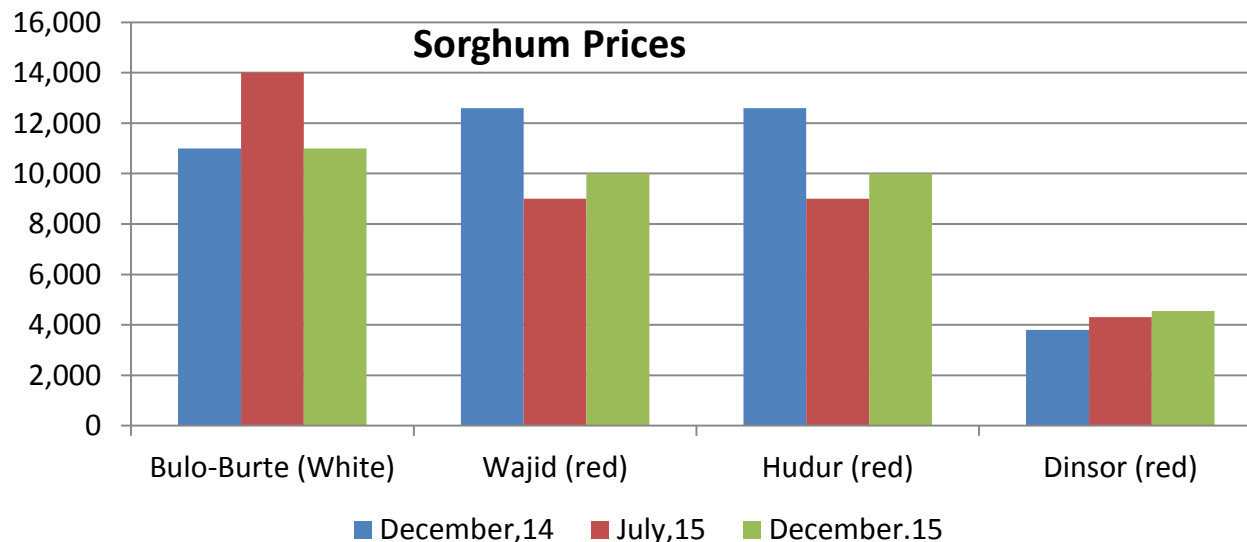
## Conflict-Affected (Trade Embargo) Districts

### Imported Food Prices



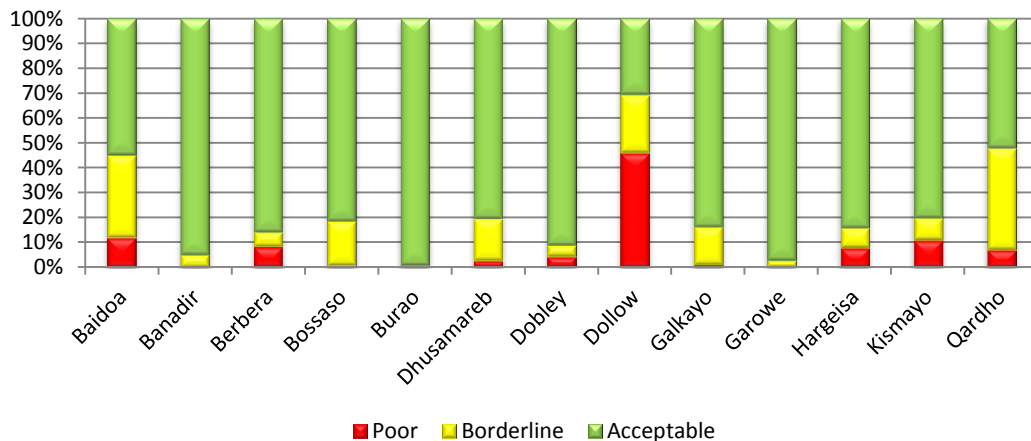
- In urban areas affected by trade disruption due to insurgent activities, imported food prices have declined in conflict affected areas of Bakool urban (Hudur, Wajid) and Hiran (Bulo-Burte) since Dec 2014 and July 2015.

### Sorghum Prices

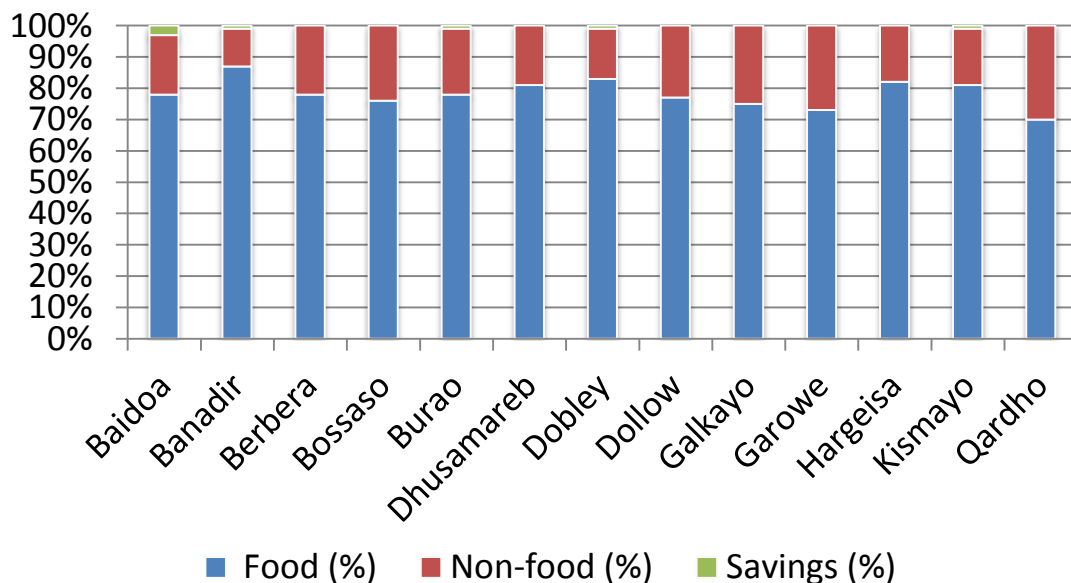


- However, imported prices have increased in Diinsoor Urban (Bay)
- Prices of local cereal (red sorghum) have also showed a stable or declining trend since Dec 2014

## Food Consumption Score



## Household Expenditure

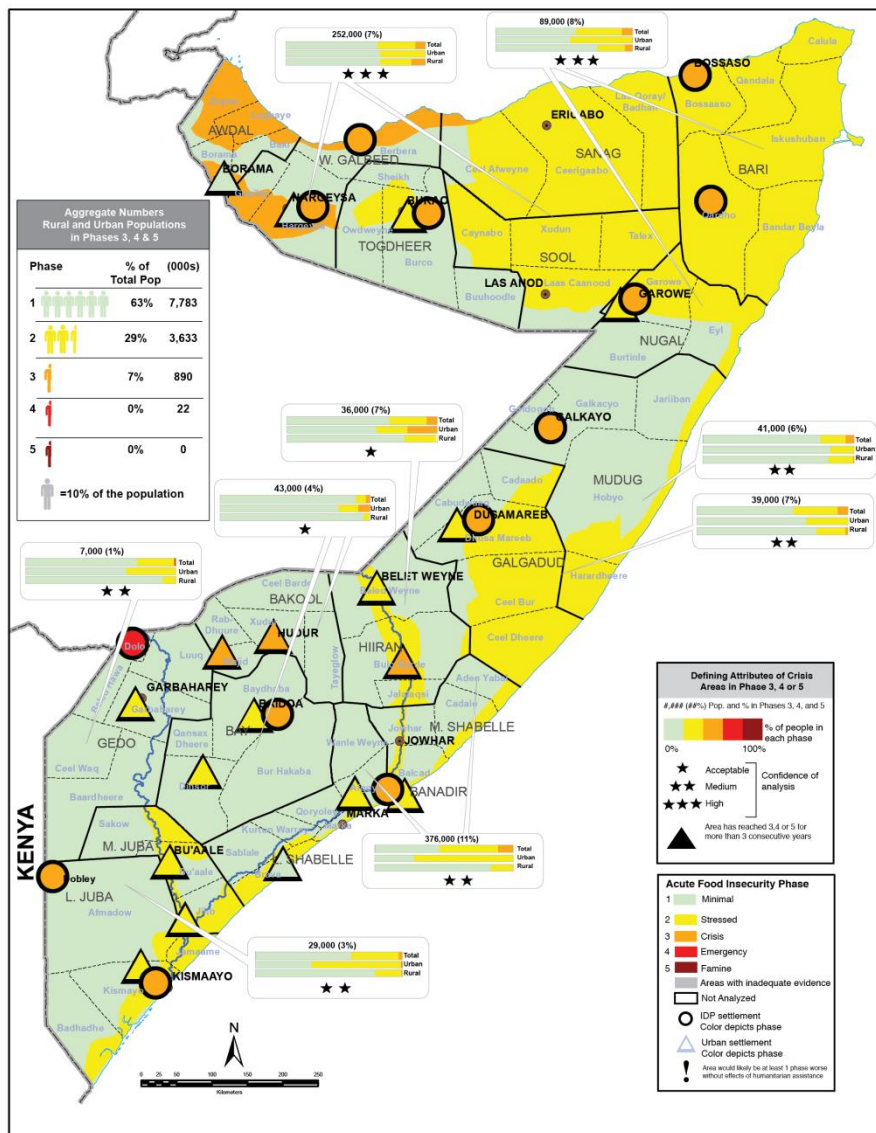


- Highest proportion of recent IDP arrivals(in the past 12 months) are in Kismayo (33%) and Baidoa (32%) and Banadir (22%); insecurity and localized floods were the main causes of displacement.
- More IDP households have very high levels of *Acceptable* food consumption. Main exceptions are Dollow, Baidoa and Qardho IDPs.
- About 46% of IDPs in Dollow have Poor food consumption; while in Baidoa, and Qardho more than 40% of IDP HH have Poor to Borderline food consumption.
- Most IDPs also have very high vulnerability to food insecurity (>75% expenditures on food) and high asset poverty(0-4 assets)

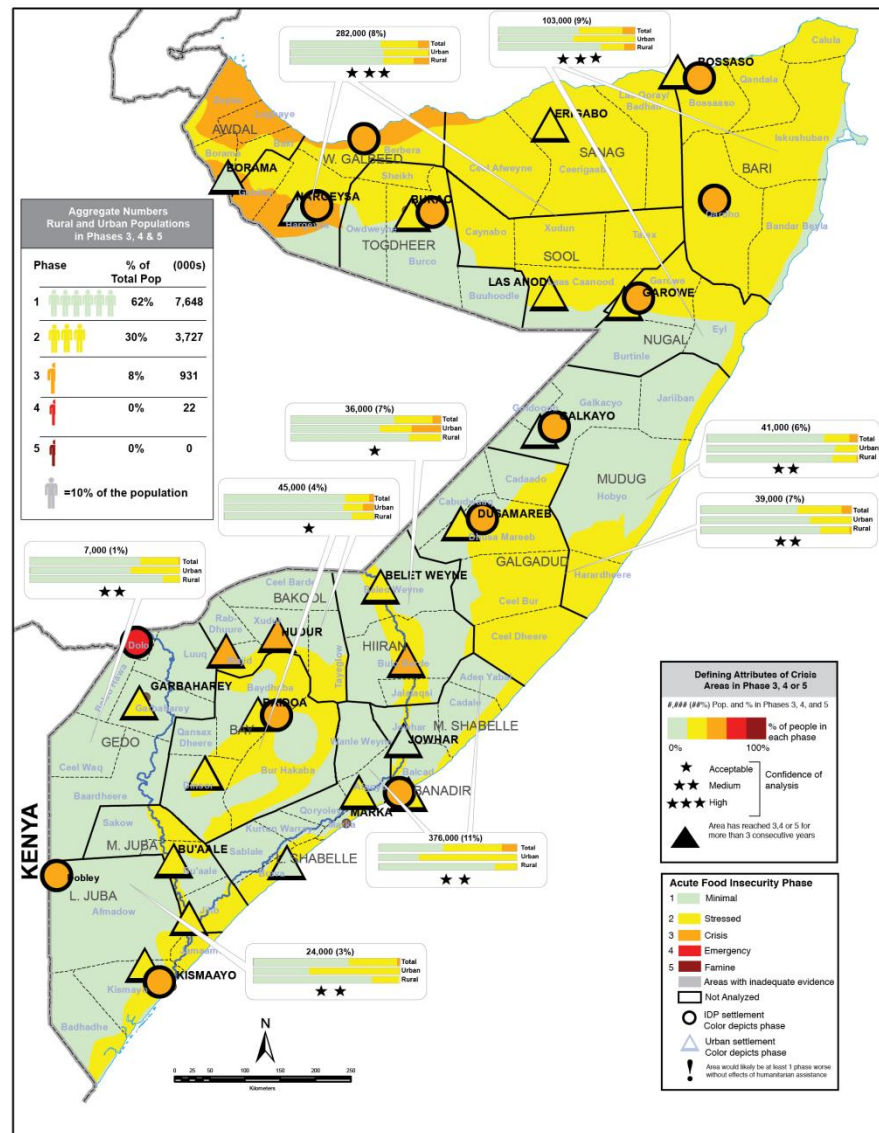


# Summary Results

## ACUTE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW Rural, Urban and IDP Populations: January 2016, Current



## ACUTE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW Rural, Urban and IDP Populations: Feb-Jun 2016, Projection



Current: Jan 2016

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	2,326,000	968,000	339,000	3,633,000
Crisis (IPC 3)	45,000	211,000	634,000	890,000
Emergency (IPC 4)	7,000	-	15,000	22,000
Total	2,378,000	1,179,000	988,000	4,545,000
Crisis & Emergency	52,000	211,000	649,000	912,000
Crisis & Emergency (%)	5.7	23.1	71.2	100.0

- In January 2016, **912 000** people were in acute food security Crisis and Emergency across Somalia with IDPs accounting for over 70 percent of the total. Current (Jan 2016) total number of people in need is **4.5 million**.

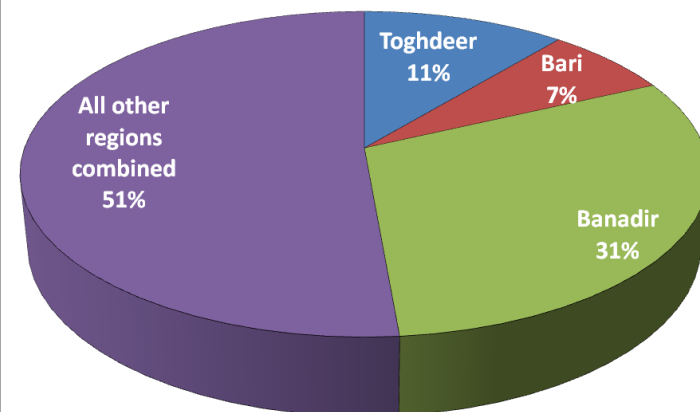
Projection: Feb-Jun 2016

IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	2,324,000	1,064,000	339,000	3,727,000
Crisis (IPC 3)	47,000	250,000	634,000	931,000
Emergency (IPC 4)	7,000	-	15,000	22,000
Total	2,378,000	1,314,000	988,000	4,680,000
Crisis & Emergency	54,000	250,000	649,000	953,000
Crisis & Emergency (%)	5.7	26.2	68.1	100.0

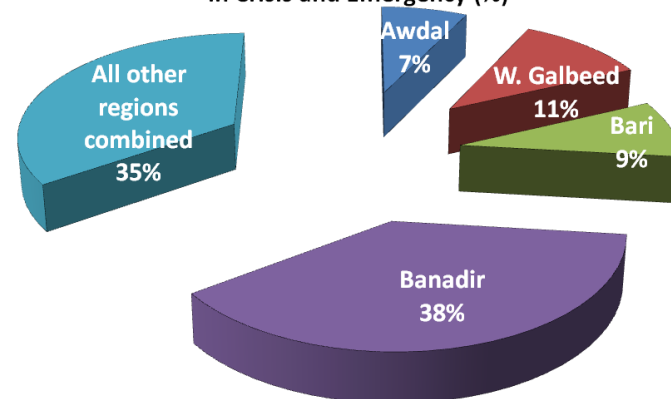
- 953 000** are projected to experience acute food security Crisis and Emergency through June 2016; IDPs account for about 68 percent of the total. Projected (Feb-Jun 2016) total number of people in need is **4.7 million**.

## Acute Food Security Projection (Feb-Jun 2016)

Share of Total # of People in Need (%)



Share of Total # of People  
in Crisis and Emergency (%)





## **SUMMARY RESULTS AND KEY MESSAGES**



- Populations in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are priorities for food security and livelihoods support programming. They are found in large concentrations in Banadir (22%), Bari (11%), Awdal (10%) and Sanaag (10%) Regions.
- The prevailing drought conditions and consequent food security outcomes are expected to worsen at least until the start of *Gu* rains in April in Awdal, Bari and Sanaag Regions. Therefore, in addition to humanitarian assistance, they need urgent livelihood support during the dry *Jilaal* season
- Other priority groups include poor and vulnerable urban populations affected by trade disruption: Bullo Burto (Hiran Region) and Hudur and Wajid (Bakool Region) and Dinsoor (Bay Region).
- Given the protracted nature of the food security crisis in some parts of Somalia (including IDPs), conducting IPC chronic analysis would be appropriate in order to inform medium to long term food security programme/response planning, including integration of explicit goals and strategies in the preparation of the Somalia National Development Plan
- Urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished is needed now and through mid-2016. However, this is not enough for populations experiencing persistently high levels of acute malnutrition. They need additional multifaceted interventions aimed at addressing the underlying causes and contributing factors. Conducting nutrition causal analysis would also be appropriate in order to unearth the underlying causes and contributing factors in order to inform improved programme/response planning

*Thank you!*