

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2015 POST *Gu* SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT IN SOMALIA

31 August 2015, Nairobi



FSNAU Post *Gu* 2015 Seasonal Assessment

- “FSNAU and partners conduct seasonal food security and nutrition assessments twice per year (*Gu* and *Deyr*), covering rural, urban and displaced populations across Somalia
- “The 2015 *Gu* seasonal assessment was undertaken from May to July 2015 (for field work)
- “Regional and All-Team analysis workshops were conducted in Garowe & Hargeisa with government and partners – August
- “Results were vetted at technical in Nairobi with partners - August
- “Key findings were presented to Government authorities (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa) - yesterday
- “Presentation to the international community and media are (this morning)
- “More detailed results will be disseminated in September

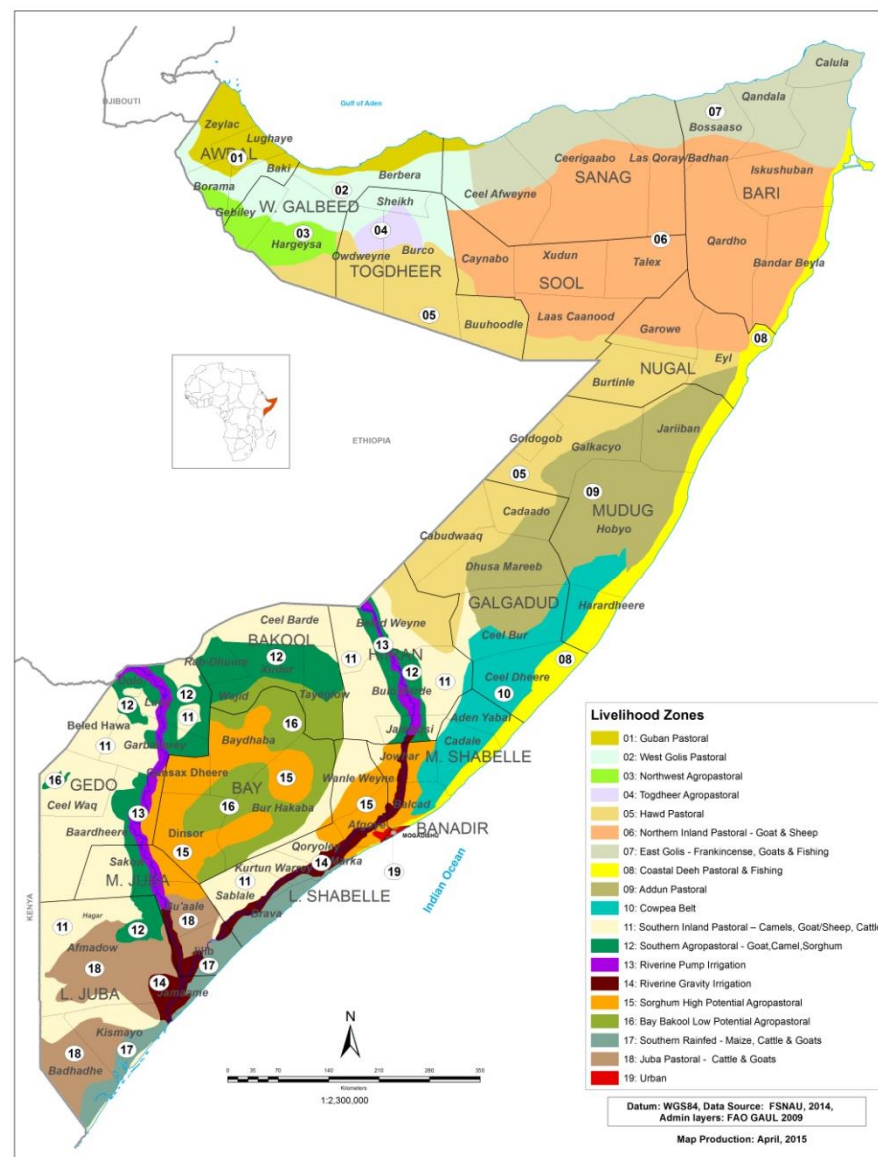
Newly Consolidated Livelihood Zones of Somalia

“FSNAU has led a livelihood rezoning exercise for Somalia which has been completed recently

“The rezoning exercise was done in collaboration with FEWSNET and has gone through a technical vetting process in Nairobi and at field level

“Through this exercise, Somalia’s previous 33 livelihoods zones have now been consolidated into 19 livelihood zones

“FSNAU-led seasonal food security assessment and nutrition surveys are based on these livelihood zones



Summary Results, Gu 2015

- An estimated **214 700** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (**39 700** of them severely) – prevalence estimate
- The number of acutely and moderately malnourished children is expected to increase to **343 400** and **63 400**, respectively, through the end of the year (incidence)
- **855 000** people across Somalia will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through December 2015 – a **17** percent increase from the estimate for Feb-Jun 2015
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute **68** percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4)
- Approximately **2.3 million** additional people acute food security Stress (IPC Phase 2) through Dec 2015
- As breakdown of the New (2014) population estimate for Somalia is not available at lower (district) level, the 2015 Post *Gu* assessment results are reported based on the 2005 UNDP population estimate, as in previous seasons

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- “ **Sectoral Analysis** – Abdirizak Nur, 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

Civil Insecurity

All the South and Central Somalia are currently either at High or Medium security Risk. In the North and parts of Central, security risk remains low.

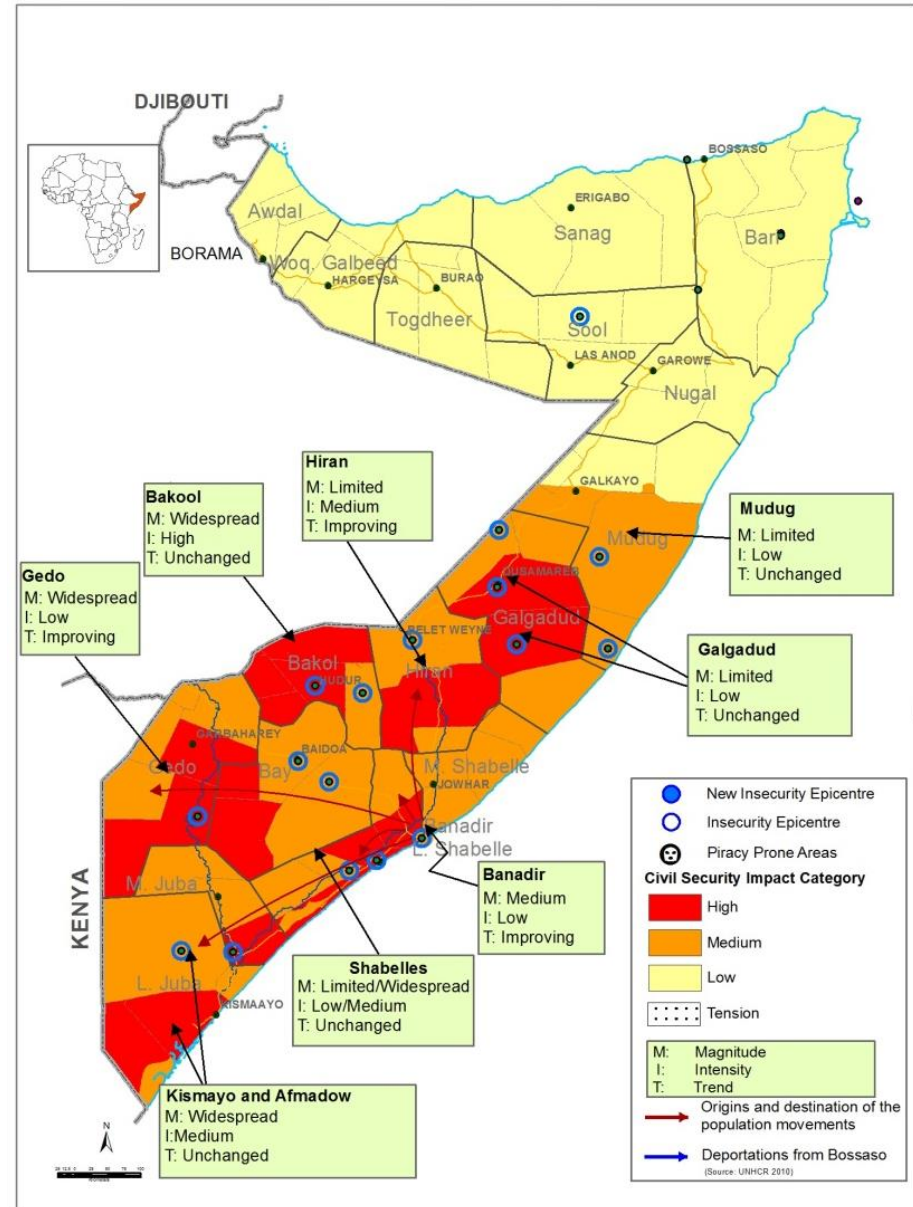
- Some relief (from the siege) mainly in Shabelles, Bay/Bakool, Gedo due to military offensive by the Somali National Army-SNA/AMISOM troops and/or adjustments/innovations by the communities themselves.

Current Security Hotspots: Banadir, Bakool, Hiran, Galgadud, Lower Shabelle, Middle shabelle, Gedo, Lower Juba and Middle Juba.

Political Developments: Establishments of Galmudug State in Central regions and ongoing process for the formation of regional state for Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions.

Impact to Livelihoods: Increased illegal taxations, trade disruptions, forced contributions and Zakat collections (by insurgents), evictions from government/corporate properties.

Justice and rule of law: Areas where the governments has re-established territorial control, local civilian governance including functioning justice remain weak

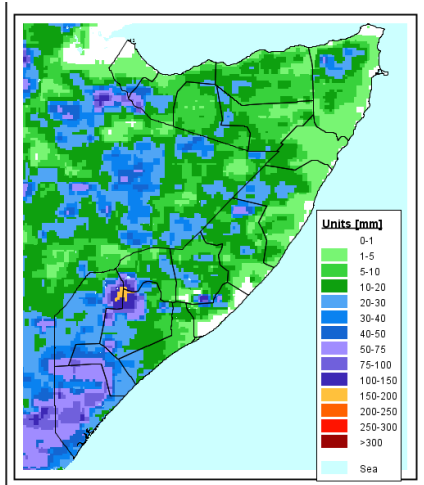


Most Likely Scenario

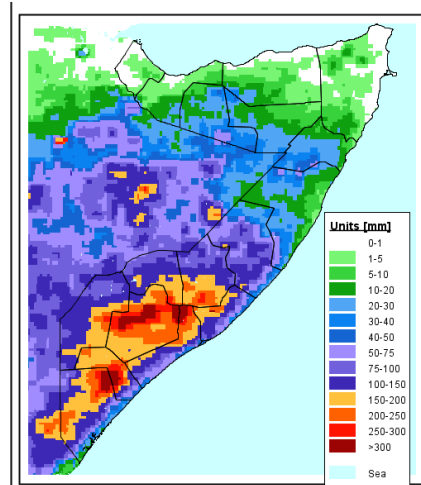
- “ New military offensive by the Federal Government of Somalia with the support of AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) troops against insurgents is likely to continue in South/Central.
- “ Military offensive is likely to result in increased displacement mostly in Sakow, Buale, Jilib (**Middle Juba**), Jamame (**Lower Juba**) and Sablaale (**Lower Shabelle**).
- “ Urban areas affected by recent/ongoing military operations are likely to face trade disruption due to insurgent activities that hamper the flow of goods and services and movement of people into areas captured by Government and allied troops (Bardhere, Qansah-Dhere, Donsor, Ufurow and parts of Bakool)
- “ Moderate improvement in trade flows and humanitarian access is expected in areas previously captured through military offensive: Bullo Burte, Jalagsi (Hiran), Qoryoley (Shabelle) Burdhubo (Gedo) Hudur, Wajid ,Tieglow (Bakool), as a result of adjustment by the communities themselves and external support.
- “ Political tensions will prevail in zones/regional states with contested boundaries and resources claims : **Galmudug State, Puntland and Jubaland**.
- “ Evictions from governments /corporate properties (as witnessed in Mogadishu and Kismayo) are expected to continue, resulting in displacements

Monthly Rainfall (MM)

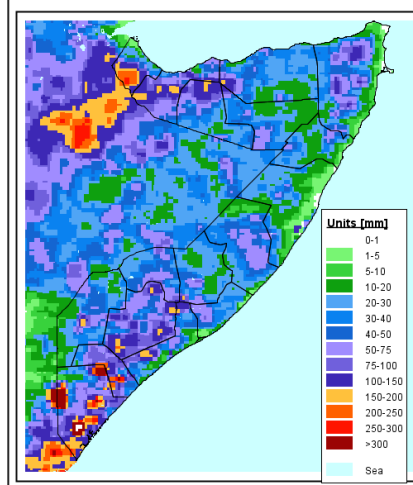
March 2015



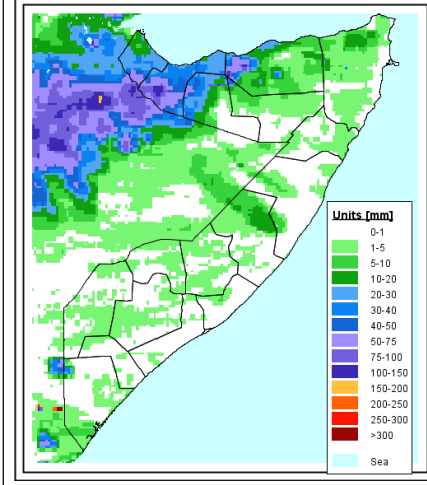
April 2015



May 2015



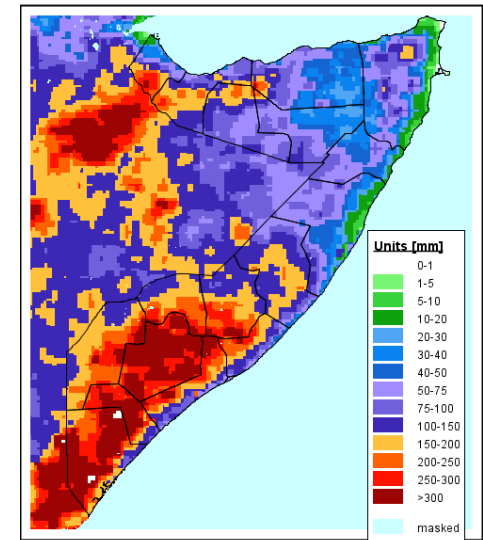
June 2015



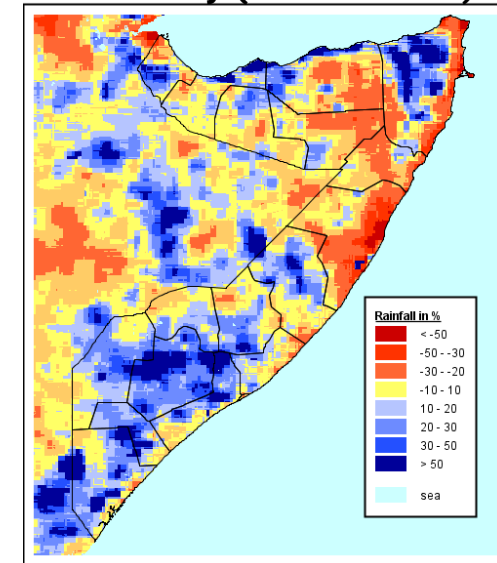
- “ Several parts of Somalia received moderate *Todob* rains in late March
- “ 2015 *Gu* (April-June) rains started on time in mid-April with typical distribution and intensity
- “ Overall, 2015 *Gu* rains were unevenly distributed temporally, and ended early in early May in some parts of the North and most southern and central regions

- “ Cumulative April to June *Gu* rainfall was largely near average to above average in terms of amount. Spatial coverage was mostly typical.
- “ *Gu* rainfall was below-average in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood, Guban Pastoral livelihood zone of the Northwest, Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zone in southern and central Somalia, parts of Bari, Hiraan, Gedo, and Middle and Lower Juba, and some parts of the Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone in Sanaag
- “ The rainfall estimate for March to June was 10 to 30 percent higher than the 2000-2013 average in most parts of South and Central
- “ Most of pastoral livelihoods in Northwest regions (Awdal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer Waqoyi Galbeed) and Northeast (Nugal and north Mudug and some parts Bari region), rainfall was 10 to 50 percent lower than the average.

March-June 2015 (MM)

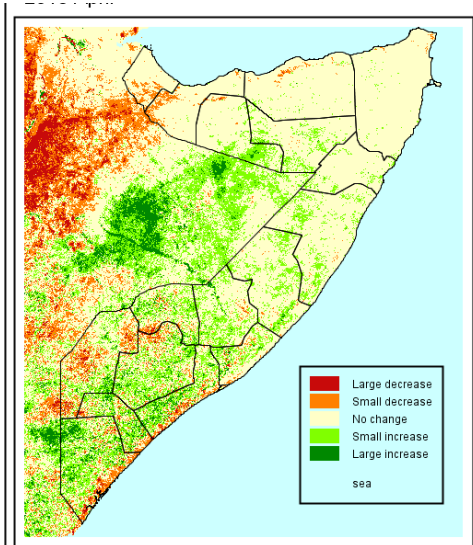


**March-June 2015 Rainfall
Anomaly (% of normal)**

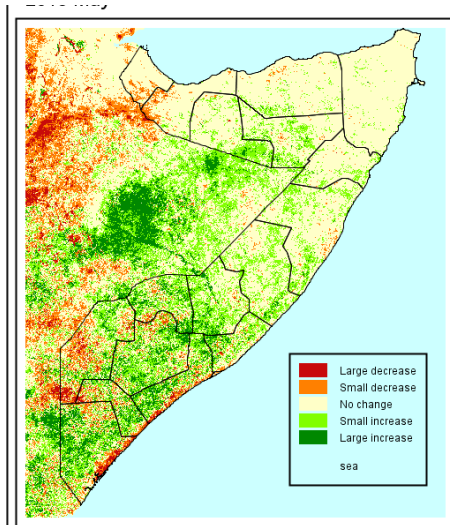


NDVI Anomaly and WRSI

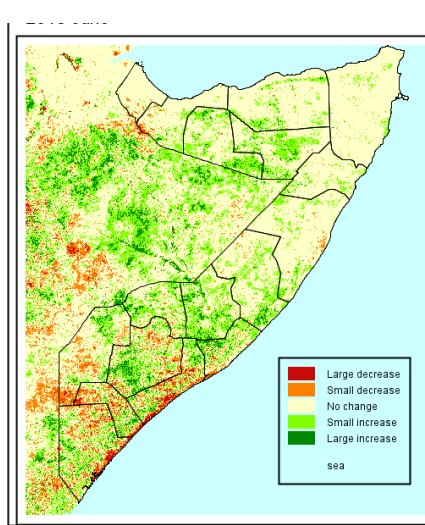
April 2015 NDVI



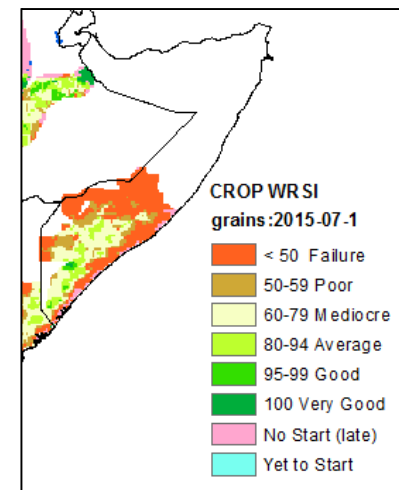
May 2015 NDVI



June 2015 NDVI



July 2015 WRSI

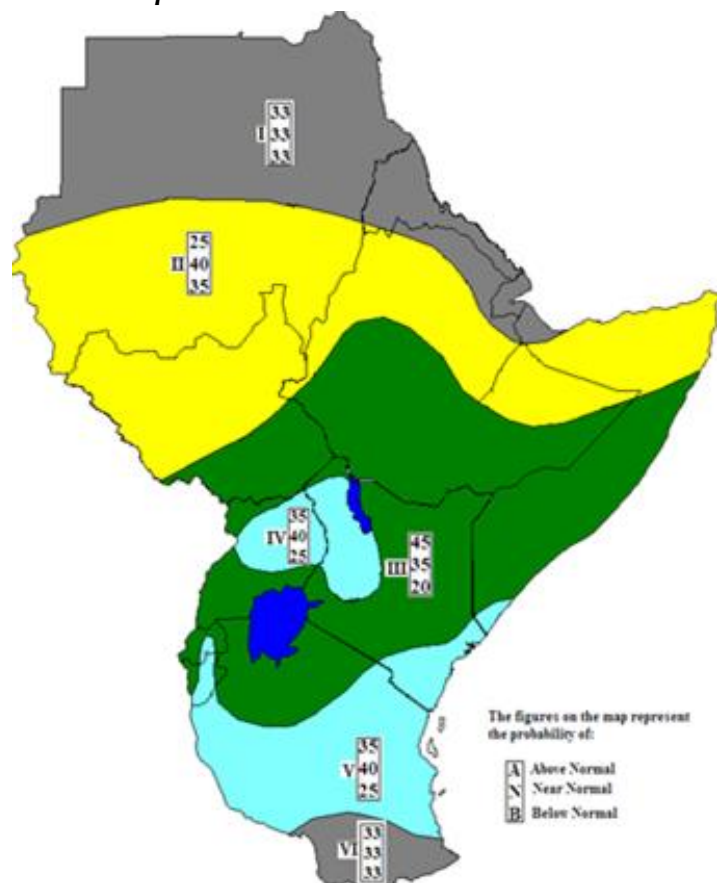


“The vegetation (NDVI) evolutions shows good crop conditions in most parts of Southern Somalia and improvements in June in parts of the North.

“Poor vegetation is evident in small to large areas in Lower Shabelle, Jubas, South Gedo and coastal areas in the southern regions. This can also be seen in the WRSI image for July 2015

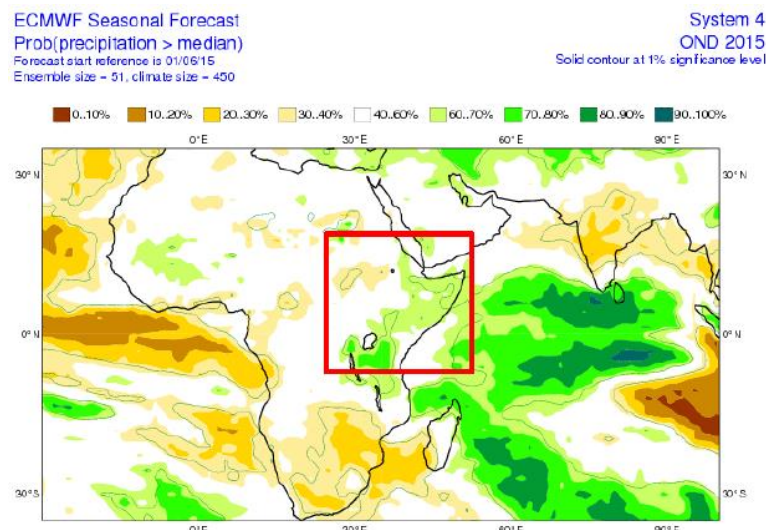
Deyr (Oct-Dec) Rainfall Forecast

ICPAC/GHACOF Forecast: Oct-Dec 2015



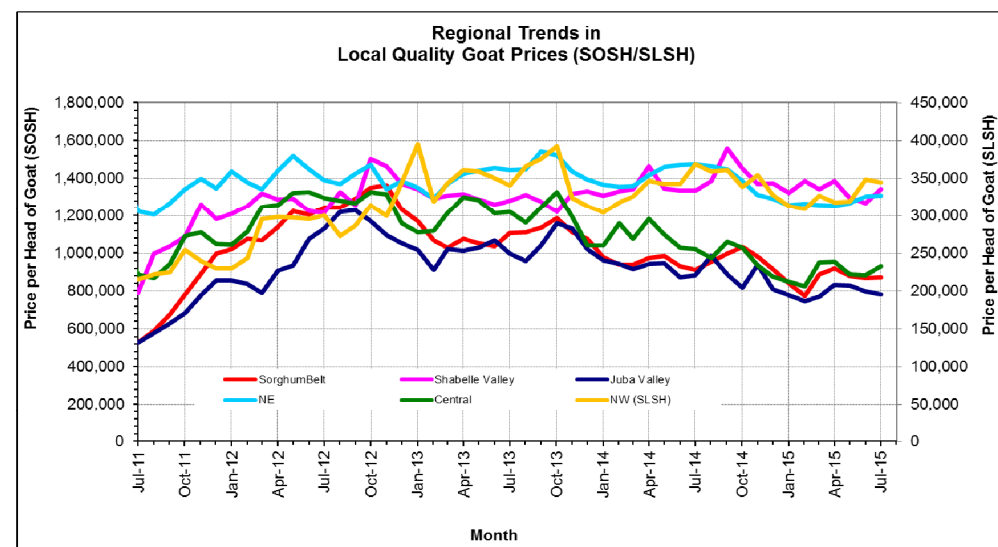
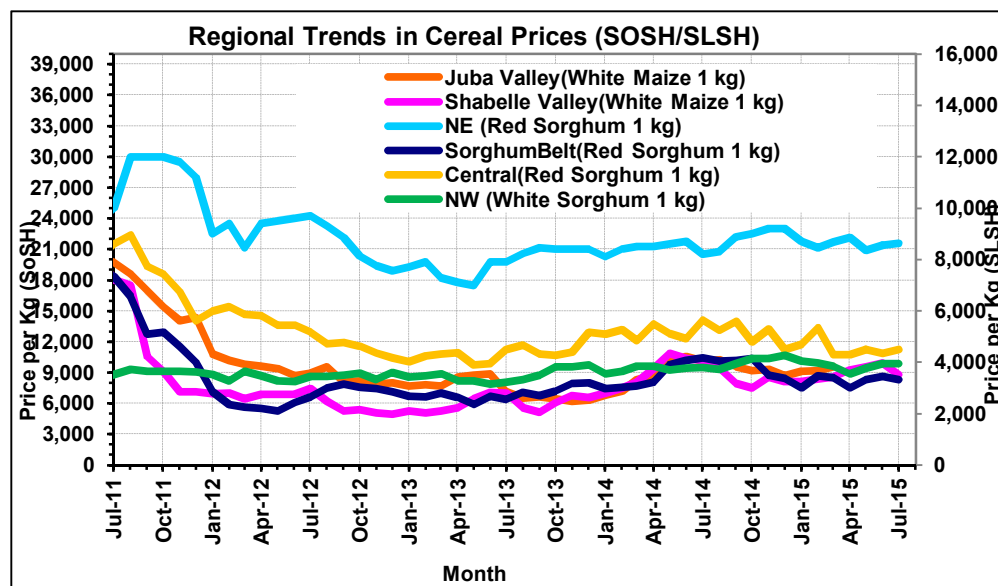
- Moderate El Nino conditions expected during October to December (*Deyr*), with a negative impact on riverine livelihoods due to flooding

ECMWF Forecast: Oct-Dec 2015



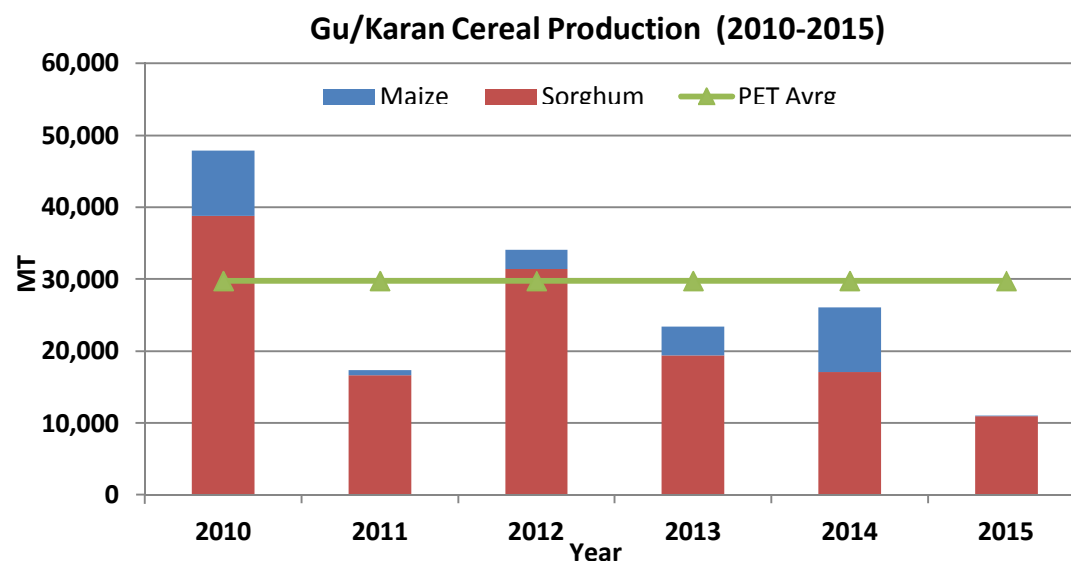
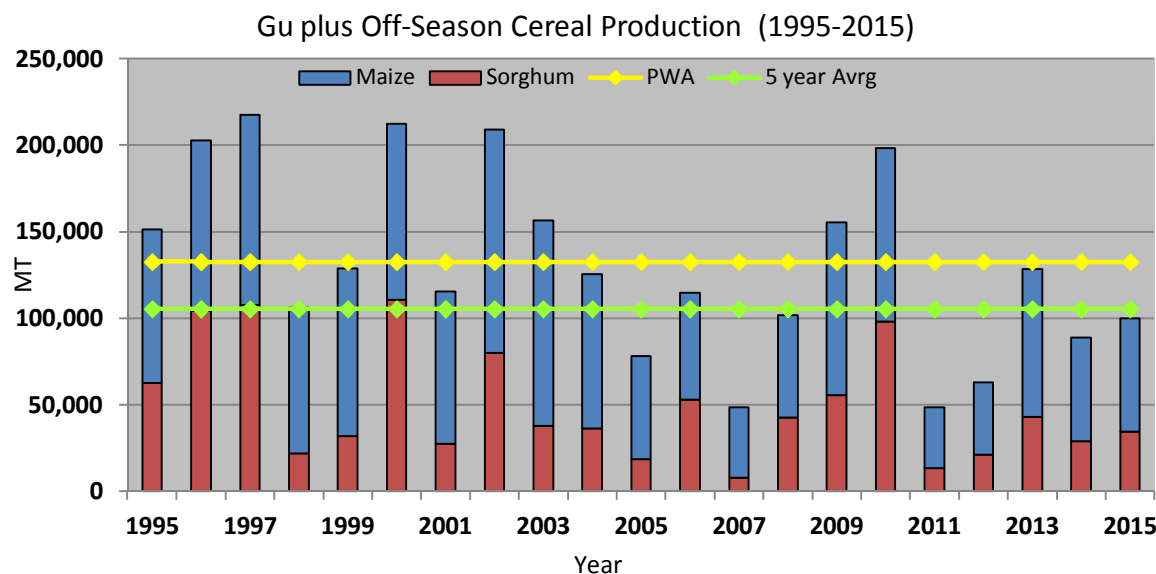
- Above average to average *Deyr* rains are expected to lead to substantial improvement across most pastoral livelihoods in central and southern Somalia
- In northern pastoral areas, *Deyr* rains are expected to be below average and are likely to have a moderate positive impact
- Livestock diseases will likely increase in some areas during *Deyr*, including some livestock deaths

- Local cereal prices (maize and sorghum) declined in June and July in key producing markets with the onset of the 2015 *Gu* crop harvest
- **In some markets in South-Central** parts of the country affected by trade disruption (Xudur, Wajid), cereal prices have declined since January but remain above five-year average
- Somali Shilling (SOS)/Somaliland Shilling (SLS) remained stable or depreciated slightly against the US dollar since January 2015 as well as compared to last year.
- **Import commodity prices:** In both SOS/SLS markets, prices were **generally stable or declined** from Jan 2015 as well as compared to last year.



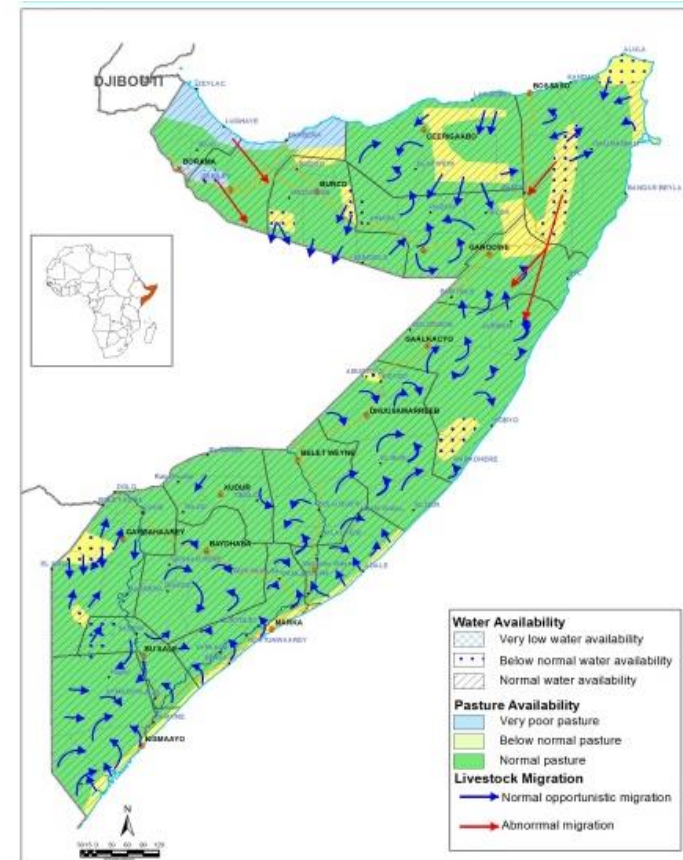
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- **Consumer Price Index: Modest decrease observed** in the Cost of Minimum Basket related to lower/stable food prices of food commodities.
 - **Livestock trade picked in the region due to Ramadan demand from gulf markets.**
 - **Cross border sorghum and maize imports decreased since January 2015 due to reduced supply in Ethiopia and security Patrols in northern Kenya.**
 - **Conflict, trade disruption, effects of El Nino and below average local Gu 2015 cereal harvest** are key issues likely to affect markets and trade in the near future.
 - However, staple Sorghum and maize prices expected to decline seasonably in July through September in most of the southern producer regions (Bay and Shabelle) as supply from the recent harvest enters into the market.
 - **Imported commodity prices** will likely **remain stable** through December

- 2015 *Gu* cereal production (sorghum & maize) in Southern Somalia is estimated at **100,000 MT** (including **3,900 MT** off-season).
- 2015 *Gu* plus off-season production is **12% above Gu 2014** production but **25 and 5 percent lower than Post-War Average (1995-2014)** and five year average (2010-2014), respectively.
- 2015 *Gu* cereal production is **near average in Bay** and **Below average in Lower Shabelle**, the two main surplus producing regions
- Poor to below average harvest in **Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle & Hiran regions**, however, off-season harvest is expected in Juba and Middle Shabelle riverine areas in September/October
- 2015 *Gu/Karan* season established cereal production in Northwest is estimated at **11,000 MT**, which is **42% of 2014 *Gu/Karan* production** and **37% of the Average production for 2010-2014 (PET)** as a result of poor *Gu* rainfall.



Livestock

- Pasture and water remain average in most regions, except Guban pastoral in W. Galbeed, some parts in Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal regions and pockets in Togdheer, Mudug and Gedo regions
- As a result of improved pasture, medium conception rates were observed in all livestock species in most pastoral and agropastoral areas of the country
- There has been increase in milk availability despite low to medium calving/kidding and lambing in most of livestock dependent livelihoods
- There were no major livestock diseases outbreaks/epidemic reported
- Goat prices in most markets of the country showed increasing or stable trend. However, cattle prices in the South remained stable

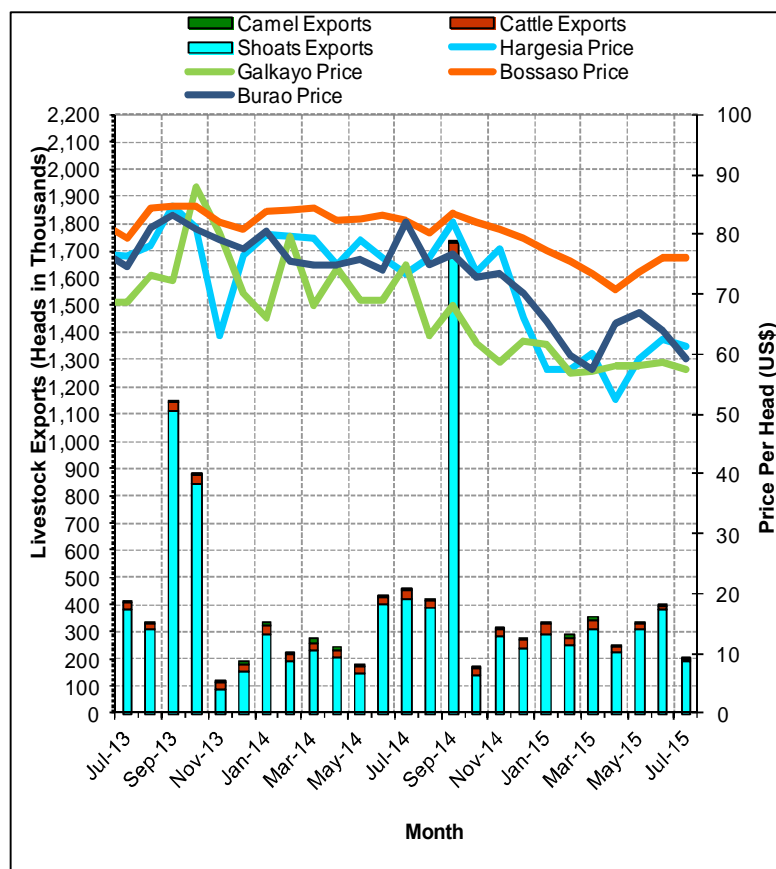


Outlook through December 2015:

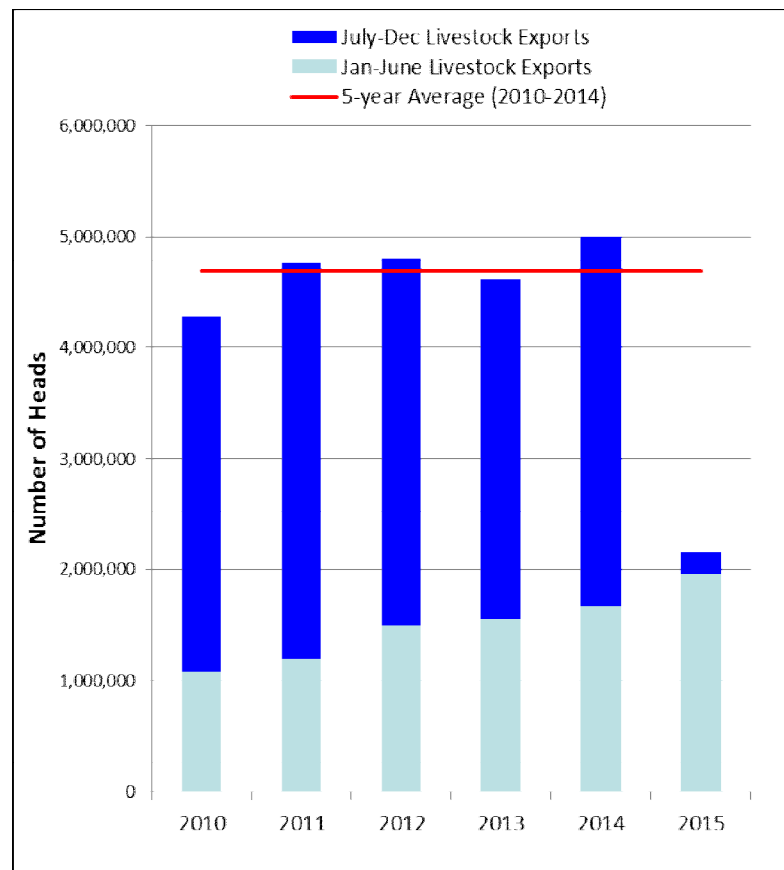
- “ Pasture, browse, and water availability are expected to improve following start of Deyr rains in October
- “ Milk availability will typically, seasonally decline during the Hagaa (July-September) dry season as pasture quality and availability, and the number of milking animals decrease.
- “ Medium calving, kidding and lambing are expected for all species in late November to December 2015, thereby improving milk availability significantly

Total Livestock Exports through Berbera & Bossaso Ports

**Bossaso & Berbera: Livestock Exports (Heads) and
Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)**



**Total Annual Livestock Exports of Bassaso & Berbera
compared to 5 year Average**



“There has been an increase in livestock exports between January to June 2015; the highest since 2010



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia

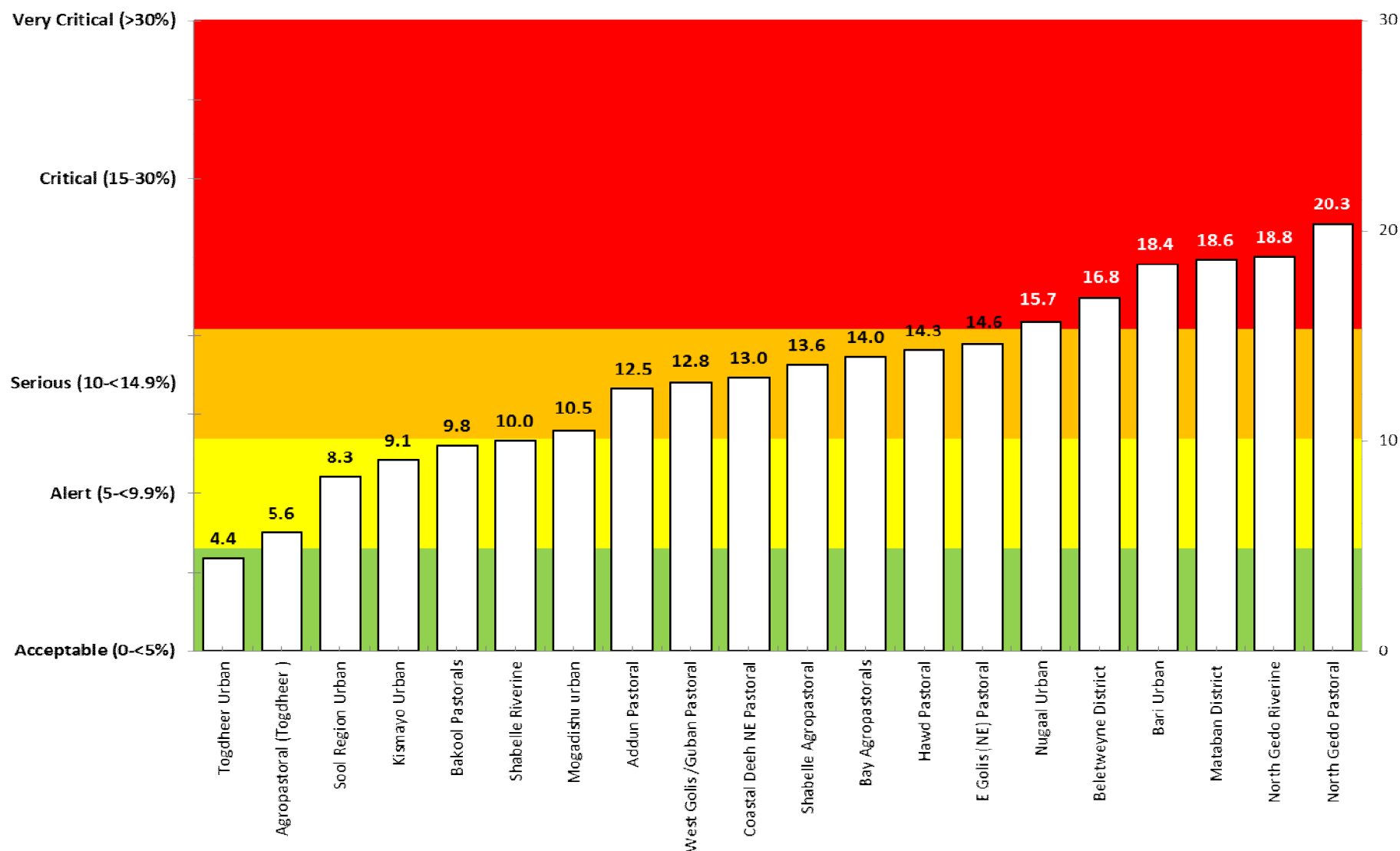


NUTRITION ANALYSIS

"Some areas were not covered due to insecurity and logistical constraints

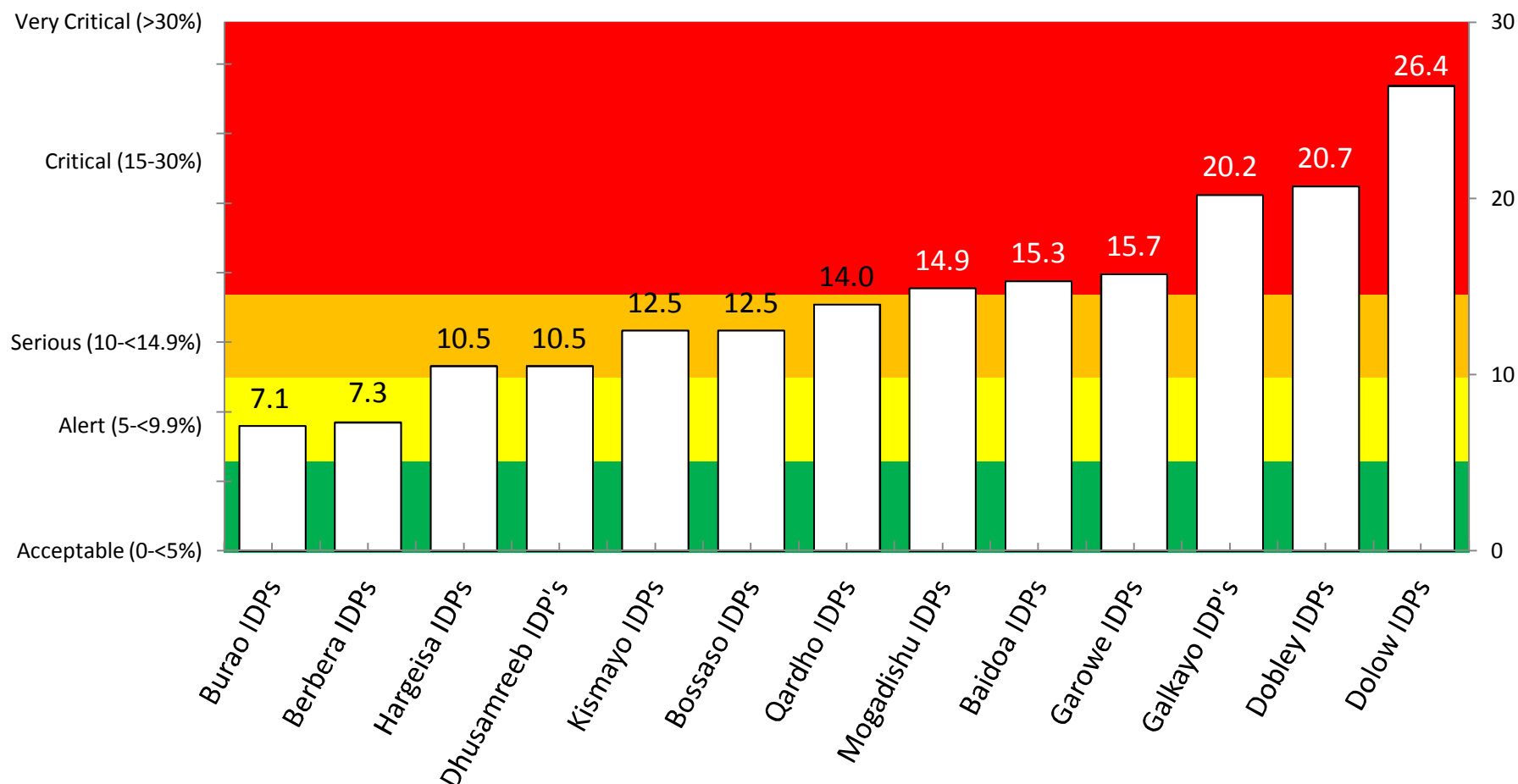
Livelihood Zone/ Population assessed	GAM	SAM	CDR	USDR	Stunted	Underweight	Morbidity	VITA	Measles	MUAC <12.5	MUAC <11.5	P&L MUAC <23.0
SOUTH												
Bay Agropastoral	14.0	2.8	0.04	0.32	17.0	20.4	29.1	7.4	2.9	11.3	3.2	13.7
Bakool Pastoral	9.8	1.0	0.19	0.15	2.8	7.1	25.9	26.1	13.1	8.3	0.7	17.9
N Gedo pastoral	20.3	4.2	0.31	0.85	15.8	20.3	18.5	80.2	28.6	7.5	0.6	7.6
N Gedo Riverine	18.8	3.3	0.21	0.34	12.7	16.4	19.4	70.7	46.2	4.3	0.3	10.5
Beletweyne District	16.8	2.3	0.40	1.24	30.8	24.9	25.9	68.2	9.9	9	2	~
Mataban District	18.6	3.6	0.27	0.28	16.2	20.2	34.2	45.5	16.6	6.4	1.4	~
Shabelle Riverine	10.0	1.7	0.17	0.24	16.0	12.0	20.0	3.2	0.7	3.4	0.2	13.7
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.6	3.0	0.56	1.21	12.0	13.4	23.4	5.8	10.1	7.2	3	10.9
Baidoa IDP	15.3	4.1	0.27	1.37	29.7	27.3	46.8	78.1	70.1	14.6	3.4	18.1
Mogadishu IDP	14.9	3.3	0.63	1.36	15.7	18.9	39.3	51.3	43.9	9.9	3	2.2
Dolow IDP	26.4	5.0	0.90	1.20	23.8	27.8	29.0	75.2	64.2	8.9	2.4	15
Dhobley IDP	20.7	3.8	1.47	1.27	12.1	14.2	42.9	38.1	39.4	9.8	3.6	26.9
Kismayo IDP	12.5	2.8	0.34	0.96	33.5	24.8	33.1	72.4	51.1	10.9	2.7	15.8
Mogadishu urban	10.5	2.2	0.54	0.64	14.3	16.2	10.6	~	~	6.2	2	~
Dhusamareb IDP	10.5	2.6	0.64	0.50	6.8	8.9	45.6	21.9	29.5	8.3	3.2	37.7
Hawd Central	14.3	2.8	0.35	0.25	8.1	12.5	10.8	75.7	58.6	6.5	1.2	23.4
Addun Central	12.5	1.9	0.13	0.45	7.6	12.7	34.1	73.2	71.9	6.9	0.3	8
Kismayo Urban	9.1	2.1	0.35	0.99	9.1	16.9	~	~	~	9.2	1.7	~
Median	14.2	2.8	0.3	0.7	15.0	16.7	29.0	59.8	34.5			
NORTHEAST												
East Golis (NE)	14.6	1.7	0.00	0.00	5.3	7.6	32.7	66.5	67	2.4	0.9	6.1
Hawd NE	14.3	2.8	0.35	0.25	8.1	12.5	10.8	75.7	58.6	6.5	1.2	23.4
Addun NE	12.5	1.9	0.13	0.45	7.6	12.7	34.1	73.2	71.9	6.9	0.3	8
Coastal Deeh	13.0	1.9	0.15	0.30	6.4	9.3	37.4	57.9	58.9	2.2	0.1	6.3
Bari Urban	18.4	3.7	~	~	7.0	15.6	9.2	~	~	4.3	0.9	~
Nugaal Urban	15.7	2.3	~	~	6.5	11.0	14.9	~	~	4.6	1	~
Bossaso IDP	12.5	1.5	0.25	0.22	25.9	23.5	18.2	91.5	85.5	6.5	0.5	8.6
Qardho IDP	14.0	2.2	0.34	0.83	13.4	17.4	41.6	72.8	65.2	5.8	1	24.9
Garowe IDP	15.7	1.9	0.14	0.24	22.8	18.8	46.8	93.0	91.5	9.6	1.8	14.3
Galkayo IDP	20.2	4.7	0.03	0.10	15.6	21.6	35.9	85.5	81.0	8.6	1.5	17.6
Median	14.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	7.9	14.2	33.4	74.5	69.5			
NORTHWEST												
NW Agropastoral	5.6	0.2	0.46	0.69	7.1	5.8	11.1	48.0	45.6	1.9	0.6	4.8
WGolis/Guban	12.8	2.5	0.32	0.19	5.3	8.4	16.0	42.4	37.4	3.3	0.6	7.4
Sool Region Urban	8.3	1.6			0.8	2.6	NA	NA	NA	2	0.6	~
Togdheer Urban	4.4	0.3			1.5	0.9	NA	NA	NA	2	0.6	~
Hargeisa IDP	10.5	2.1	0.37	0.84	5.2	0.9	12.8	61.9	66.8	6.9	1.5	3.2

Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Somalia (Rural and Urban Livelihoods), *Gu* 2015



“Widespread acute malnutrition persists across Somalia

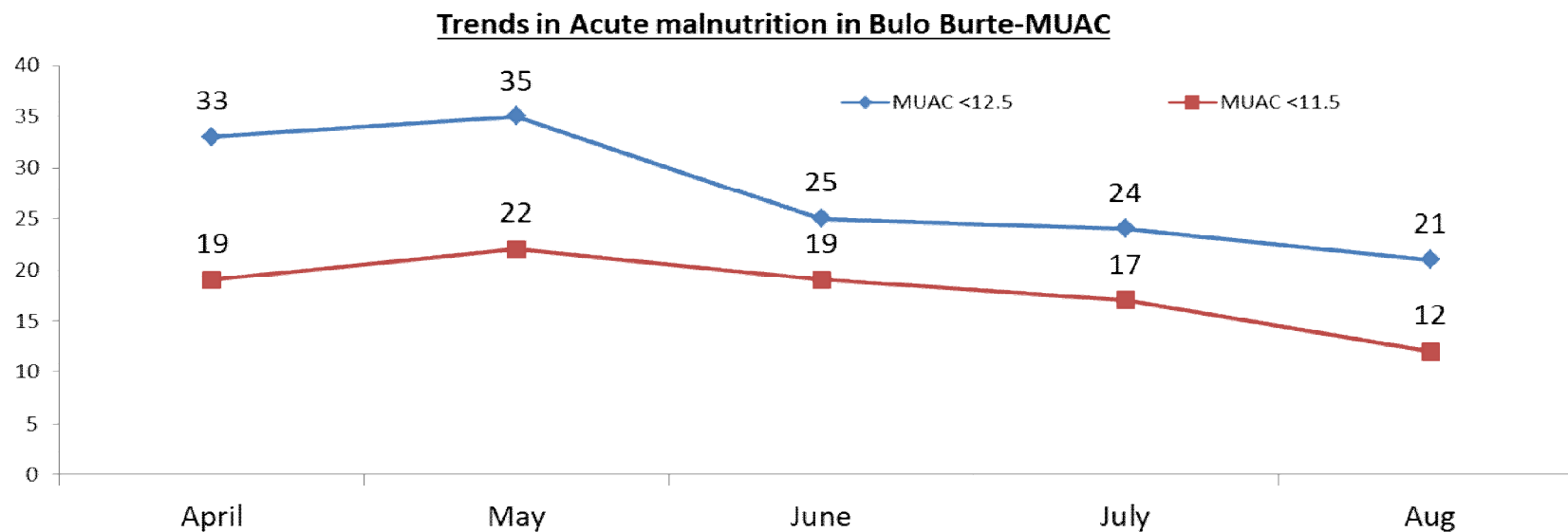
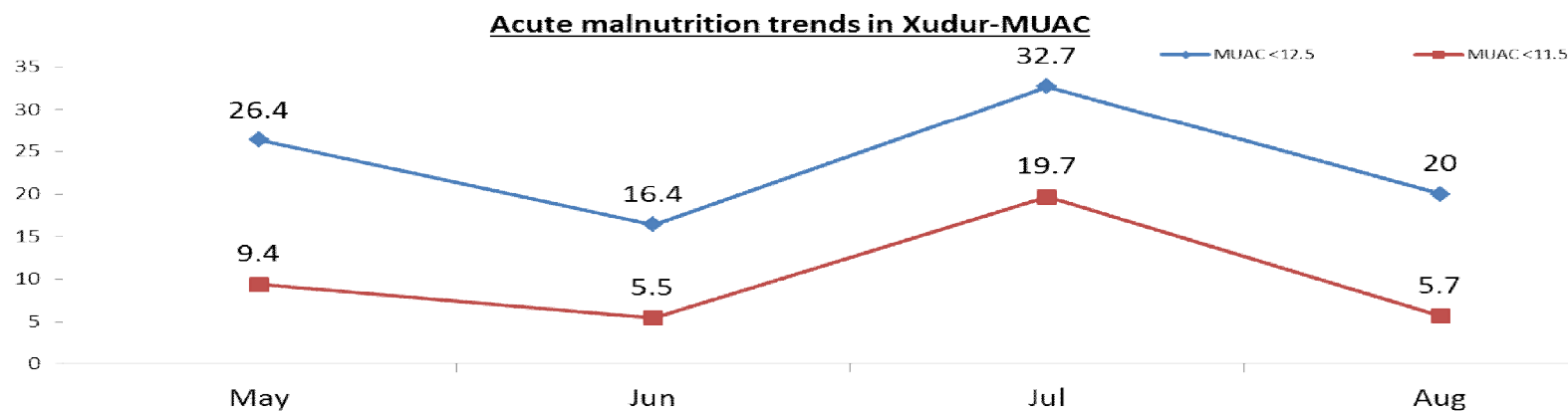
Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Somalia (Displaced Populations-IDPs), *Gu* 2015



"GAM is **Critical** in 5 out of 13 IDP settlements; **Critical** GAM is sustained in 4 of these settlements (Baidoa, Dolow, Garowe & Galkayo)

"Significant deterioration ($p < 0.05$) in GAM & SAM among Dhobley IDP with **Critical** CDR (1.18/10000/day) and Serious U5DR (1.15/10000/day) - **Nutrition Emergency**

Acute Malnutrition Trends in Xudur (Bakool) and Bulo Burto (Hiran), May-August 2015



“Xudur and Bulo Burto, both affected by disruption of trade flows and lack of access to health and support services have high rates of acute and severe malnutrition

Chronic Malnutrition in Somalia, *Gu* 2015

Stunting	South Central	North East (NE)	North West (NW)
< 20% Low prevalence	Bay Agropastoral, Bakool Pastoral, North Gedo (Pastoral & Riverine), Mataban District, Shabelle (Riverine, and Agropastoral), Mogadishu (Urban and IDPs), Dhusamareb IDP, Hawd Central, Addun Central, and Kismayo Town	East Golis (NE), Coastal Deeh, Qardho IDP, Galkayo IDP	Northwest Agropastoral, WGolis/Guban, Nugal Valley EGolis (NW), Hawd NW, Sool Urban, Togdheer Urban, Hargeisa IDP, Burao IDP Berbera IDP
20-29% Medium	Baidoa IDP, Dolow IDP	Bossaso IDP, Garowe IDP	
30-39% High	Beletweyne District , Kismayo IDPs		
=40% Very High Prevalence			

“Chronic malnutrition (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**”

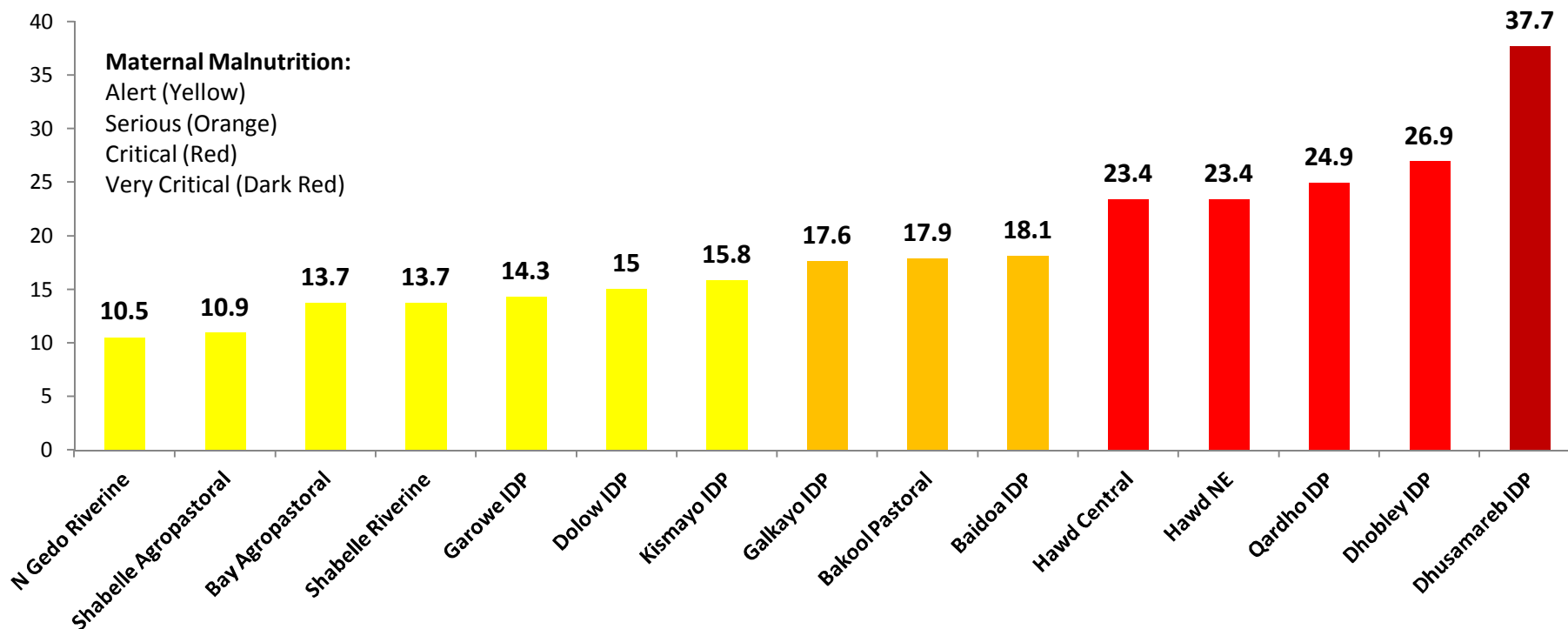
“The overall Stunting rate in Somalia is 12%. However, there are **major differences in Stunting rates between zones**: 15% in South & Central; 10.8% in Northeast; 4.1% in Northwest; and 15.8% among IDPs”

Underweight in Somalia, *Gu* 2015

Underweight	South Central	North East (NE)	North West (NW)
< 10% Low prevalence	Bakool Pastoral, Dhusamareb IDPs	East Golis (NE), Coastal Deeh	Northwest Agropastoral, West Golis/Guban, Sool Urban, Togdheer Urban, Hargeisa IDP, Burao IDP, Berbera IDP
10-19.9% Medium	North Gedo Riverine, Shabelle (Riverine and Agropastoral), Mogadishu (Urban and IDPs), Dhobley IDPs	Qardho IDP, Garowe IDP	
20-29% High	Bay Agropastoral, North Gedo pastoral, Beletweyne District, Mataban District, Baidoa IDP, Dolow IDP, Kismayo IDP	Bossaso IDP, Galkayo IDP	
=30% Very High Prevalence			

“The overall Underweight rate in Somalia is 13.4%. However, there are major differences in Underweight rates between zones: 16.7% in South & Central; 15.1% in Northeast; 2.6% in Northwest; and 18.8% among IDPs

Maternal Malnutrition (among adult women of childbearing age, i.e. 15-49 years) in Somalia, Gu 2015



“Maternal malnutrition among adult women of childbearing age (15-49 years) is widespread in Somalia

“Considerable growth faltering (stunting) 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.

Malnutrition **Hotspots** in Somalia, Gu 2015

Livelihood	SOUTH CENTRAL	NORTH EAST
Rural	North Gedo (Pastoral , Riverine), South Gedo (Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine), Mataban District, Beletweyne district, Coastal Deeh, Cowpea Agropastoral	
Urban		Bari Urban and Nugal Urban
IDP	Dhobley IDPs, Baidoa IDP, and Dolow IDPs	Garowe IDP and Galkayo IDP

“Livelihoods with GAM $\geq 15\%$ / MUAC < 12.5 cm in $> 10.7\%$ children are considered **hotspots (priorities)** for nutrition programmes/interventions

“Out of 16 livelihoods identified as hot spots, **12 have sustained Critical** levels of acute malnutrition

“Cowpea Agropastoral livelihood , Bari urban, Nugal urban and Dhobley IDPs are **new hotspots**

GAM and SAM Caseload, *Gu* 2015

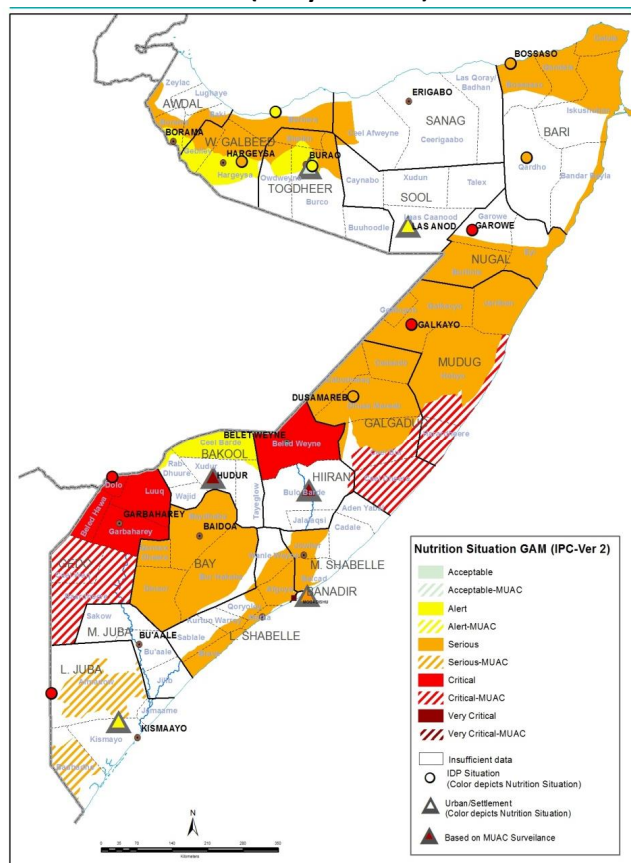
	GAM Caseload			SAM Caseload		
	Prevalence	Incidence	% GAM caseload	Prevalence	Incidence	% SAM caseload
Northwest	40 200	64 320	17	6 900	10 640	16
Northeast	27 100	43 360	12	3 700	4 880	8
South Central	147 350	235 760	63	29 050	41 600	67
IDPs	18 850	30 160	8	3 950	6 320	9
TOTAL	214 650	343 440		39 650	63 440	

“Lower Shabelle , Banadir and Bay regions account for **one third** of caseload for acute malnutrition

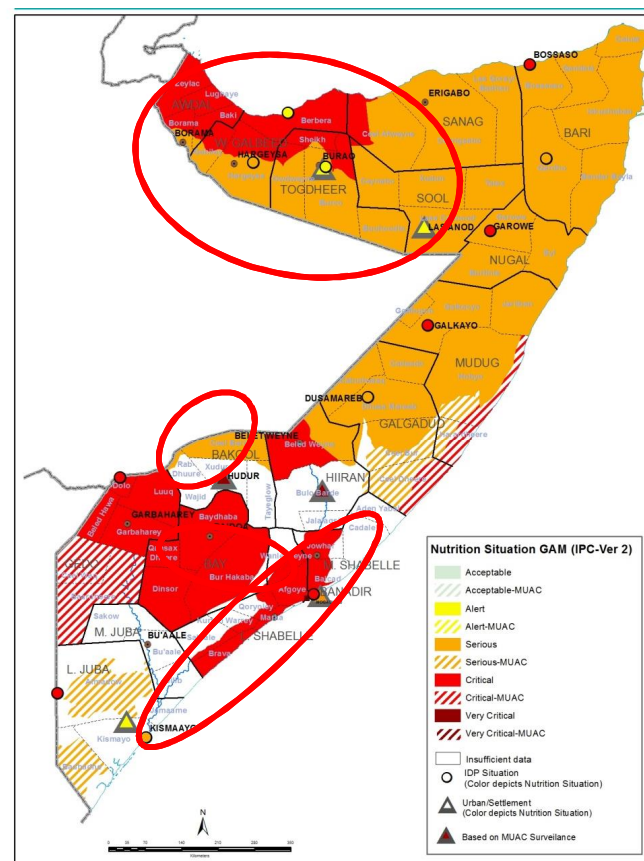
“Among IDPs - **62% caseload is from Mogadishu IDP**

Nutrition Situation: Current and Projected

Current (July 2015)



Projected (August-October 2015)



“Deterioration of the current nutrition situation is expected in:

“Northwest (Guban Pastoral, West Golis, and Northwest Agro pastoral);

“Northeast (Bossaso IDPs)

“South (Bay Agro pastoral, Shabelle)

Key Nutrition Highlights

- “Acute malnutrition persists across Somalia; Serious levels of acute malnutrition (GAM >10) with aggravating factors in Northeast and South Central Zones indicate the need for robust and sustained nutrition support; **there is a need to strengthen and scaled up existing/ongoing therapeutic and supplementary feeding programme**
- “Out of 16 livelihoods identified as hot spots, 12 have sustained Critical levels of acute malnutrition: **addressing malnutrition in a sustainable manner will require scaling up nutrition interventions**
- “Unless issue of access to safe water/sanitation is addressed , prevalence of acute malnutrition will not reduce in livelihoods which show prevalence morbidity of over 40% (Qardho IDP, Dhobley IDP, Dhusamareb IDP, Baidoa IDP, Mogadishu IDP, Garowe IDP); **these require strengthening water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming**
- “U5DR is higher (Serious) in areas with high prevalence of Maternal malnutrition (Shabelle Agropastoral and Beletweyne District) or high prevalence of Morbidity (Dhobley IDP, Mogadishu IDP and Baidoa IDP); **here, efforts should be directed at systems and interventions to prevent maternal and child under-nutrition.**
- “High stunting is seen in in livelihoods where maternal malnutrition is high (Beletweyne and Kismayo IDP) and this is associated with higher U5DR. **Addressing stunting, requires integrated, multi-sectoral action**
- “Low access to health services (reflected in low Measles coverage) appears to be responsible for Critical levels of GAM observed in Mataban, Beletweyne, North Gedo Pastoral and among Dhobley IDPs; **this would require strengthen the capacity of the health system through technical, logistical and financial support to implement the nutrition programme.**
- “Identifying and ranking the main risk factors and causal pathways of under nutrition will help in identifying the most appropriate mixture of actions. **ASSESS → ANALYZE → ACTION**

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

"Rural Livelihoods

"Urban Livelihoods

"Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Pastoralists and agropastoralists who mainly depend on livestock/ livestock product sales represent 36% of the total population of Somalia

Milk availability (source of income/ food):

- Average to near average in most parts of South and North; Below average in Central regions; Poor in Guban, Coastal Deeh and East Golis and NW Agropastoral due to poor rainfall/ low camel calving

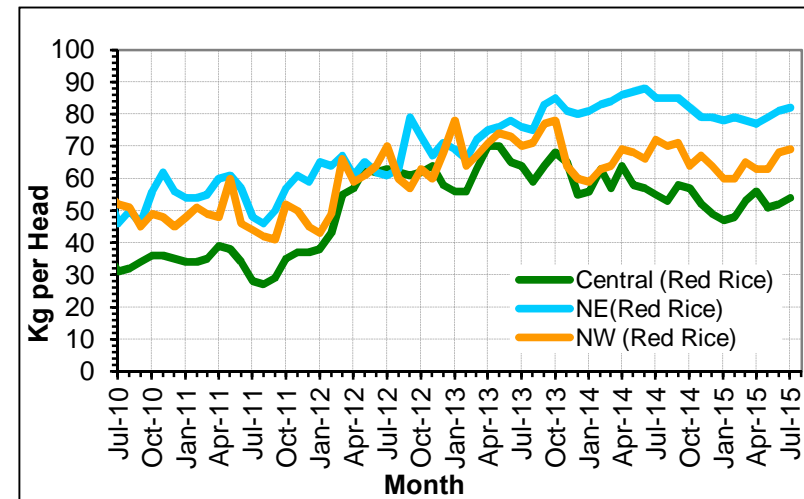
Livestock holding (main asset):

- Livestock (camel/ sheep/goat) herd size of poor households: mostly at/ above baseline levels in the North, apart from Guban (below BL); near baseline/above baseline in South-Central, apart from coastal areas, parts of Bakool and Hiran.
- Further increase in livestock (sheep/ goat) herd size is expected through December 2015 in most livelihoods apart from Guban (decrease).

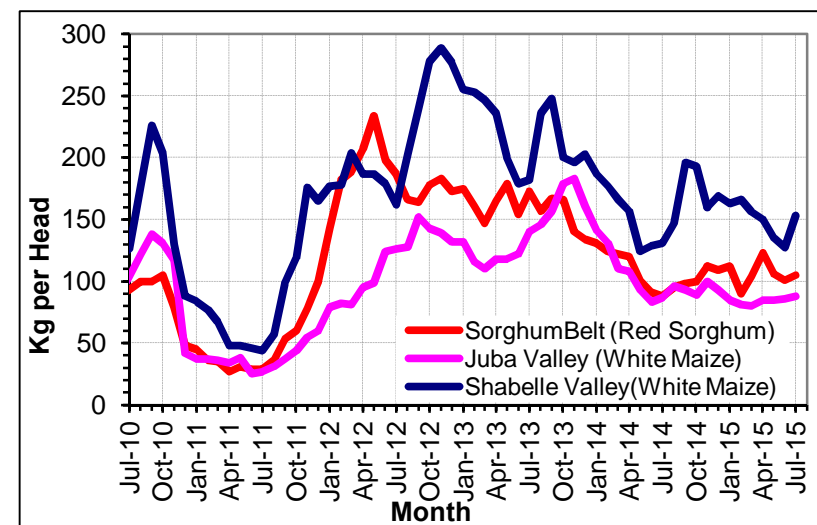
Purchasing Power: Terms of Trade (ToT) goat/ cereals:

- The ToT has shown increase in most regions since the beginning of the year but declined in the Sorghum Belt and Shabelle regions due to increase in cereal prices
- ToT is higher/ close to 5yr average (2010-2014) in most regions, apart from Sorghum Belt and Juba regions, which are lower due to declined goat prices

Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



Crop-dependent (production/sales) populations in riverine and agropastoral represent 24% of the total population of Somalia

Cereal stock availability among poor households:

- Cereal stock availability is up to 3-4 months among poor farmers in major cereal-producing livelihoods of Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Gedo and Bay regions;
- Only 1-2 months of stocks is available in other farming regions

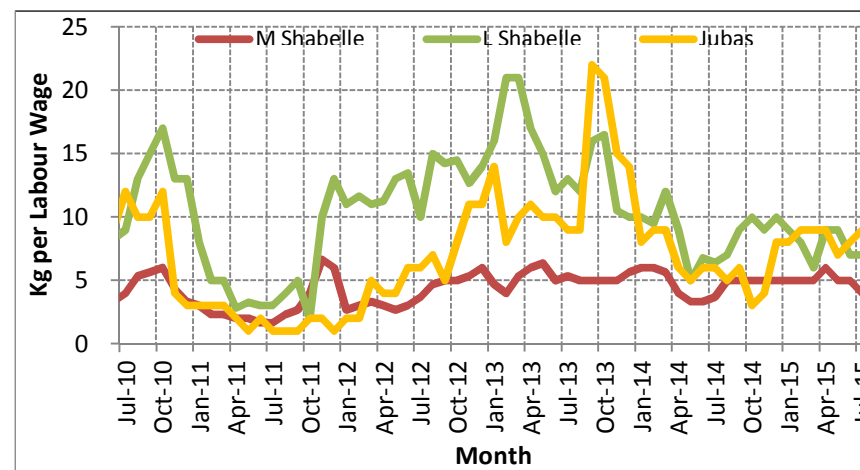
Farm Labour (income source):

- Farm labour wages have declined/ relatively stable since the beginning of the year in most southern regions due to below normal seasonal performance. However, they are higher compared to last year and 5yr averages in most regions
- Projected above average rains (Oct-Dec) in southern regions and possible floods, are likely to constrain access to farm labour in riverine areas

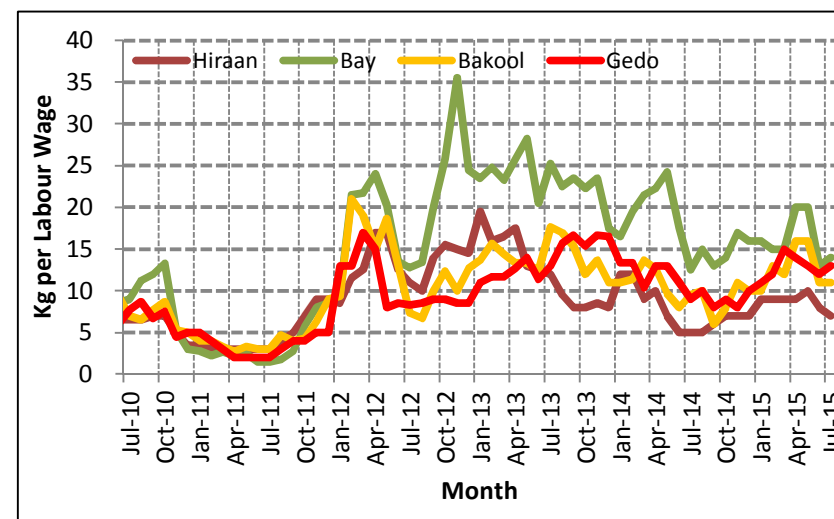
Terms of Trade (daily farm labour wage/ cereals):

- ToT has changed (decr/incr) by 1-2 kgs in most crop-growing areas since the start of the year but is higher compared to a year ago and 5yr average in most areas due to declined cereal prices/ increased labour wages; the highest ToT (14kg of farm labour wage/ cereals) recorded in Bay region and lowest (4kg farm labour wage/ cereals) is in M. Shabelle

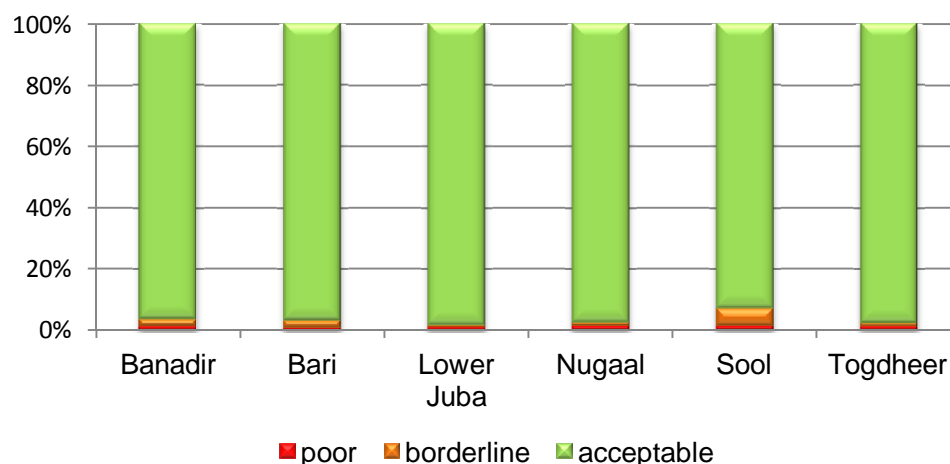
Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal



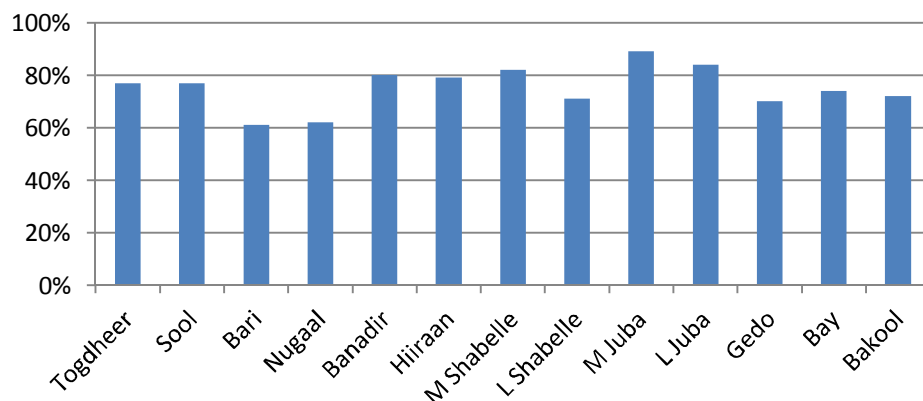
Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal



Food Consumption Score



% of food in total spending (July 2015)



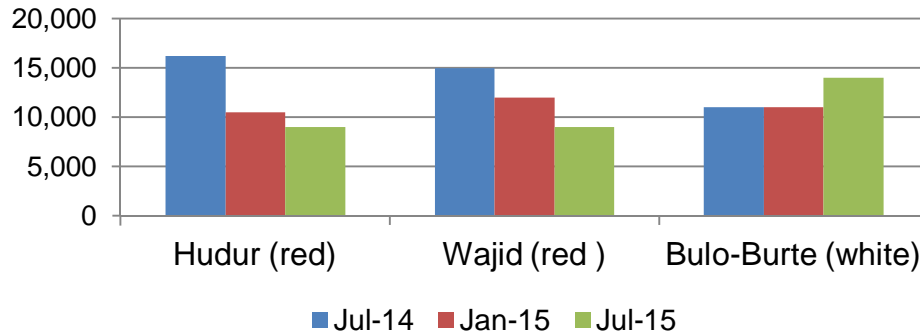
Market purchase: the main source of food for urban households

- Declined/ relatively stable MEB cost across the regions compared to a year ago and the July 5yr average)
- Purchasing power (ToT casual labour wage/ cereals) increased or stable compared to last year and July 5yr AVG in most regions
- ~~A~~ Acceptable+food consumption levels for the vast majority of urban population (based on food consumption score) in the surveyed urban areas (Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bari, Nugal Sool, Togdheer)
- High to very high vulnerability to food insecurity (HH food spending is **>60%** of income) in all urban areas of Somalia (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008)

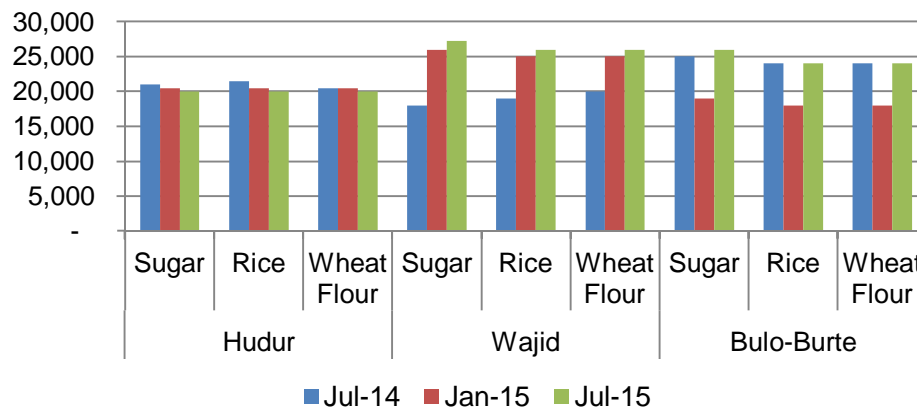
Urban Livelihoods

Conflict-Affected (Trade Embargo) Districts

Sorghum Prices



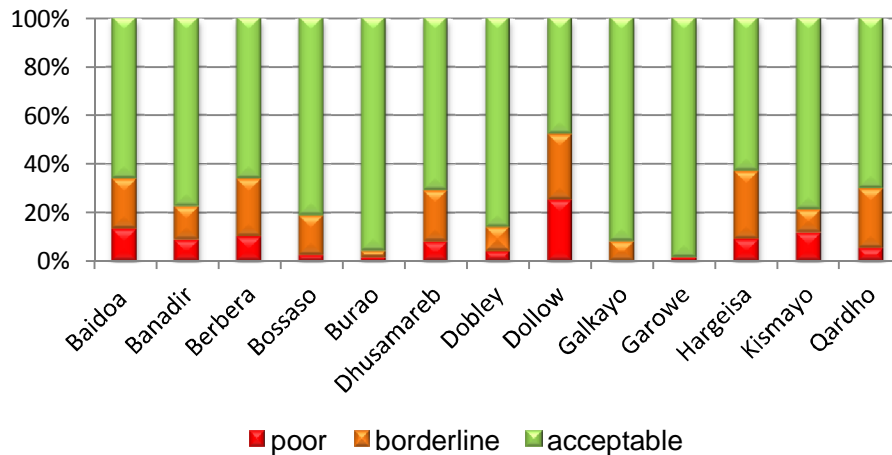
Imported Food Prices



- Cereal prices have declined in Bakool conflict-affected urban areas (Hudur, Wajid) due to improved access to food through secondary supply routes (El-Barde district), improved local cereal production and humanitarian assistance. Cereal price increase in Bulo-Burte (Hiran) due to continued trade restrictions and continued siege of all food supply routes
- Imported food prices have shown minor declines in Hudur, but increased in Wajid and Bulo-Burte
- Lowest ToT in the country is in Wajid town (2kg cereals/ daily labour wage)
- In the affected towns, trade restrictions are likely to sustain, hence food prices will remain high, although somewhat mitigated by airlifted humanitarian assistance.

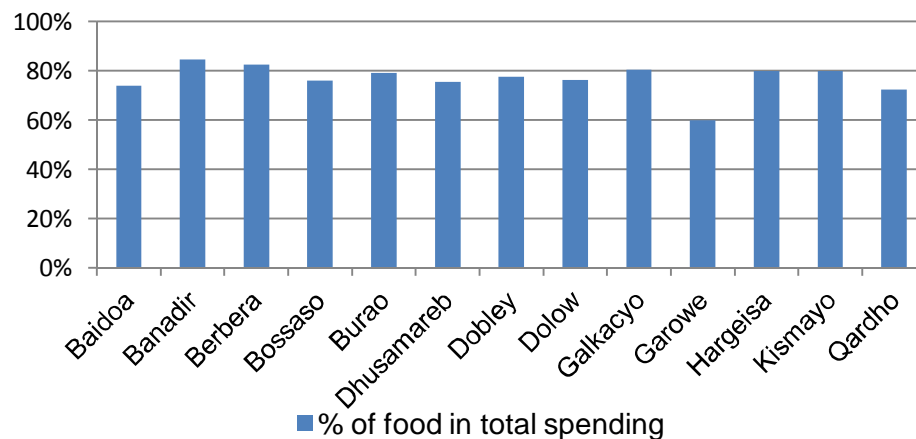
IDP Settlements

Food Consumption Score



- About 25% of IDPs in Dolow have poor food consumption, while more than 20% of IDP HHs have poor to borderline consumption in most of the assessed IDP settlements
- The vast majority (>70%) of IDPs in all settlements are asset poor (0-4 assets)
- Very high vulnerability to food insecurity (HH food spending is >75% of income) in most IDP settlements
- Likely conflicts/ insecurity/ floods in South/Central may trigger more displacements and new IDP arrivals to the existing settlements

% of food in total spending



Current (Jul 2015)

Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	65,000	9%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	72,000	10%
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis & Emergency	579,000	81%
100%		
Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency	716,000	10% of total pop
Estimated Total Population in Stress	2,334,000	31% of total pop

- In July 2015, **716,000** people were in food security crisis across Somalia with IDPs constituting the vast majority (81%)

Projected (Aug-Dec 2015)

Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	65,000	8%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	211,000	25%
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis & Emergency	579,000	68%
Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency	855,000	11% of total pop
Estimated Total Population in Stress	2,263,000	30% of total pop

- **855,000** are projected to experience food security crisis through December 2015; IDPs account for about 68 percent of these people.

SUMMARY RESULTS AND KEY MESSAGES

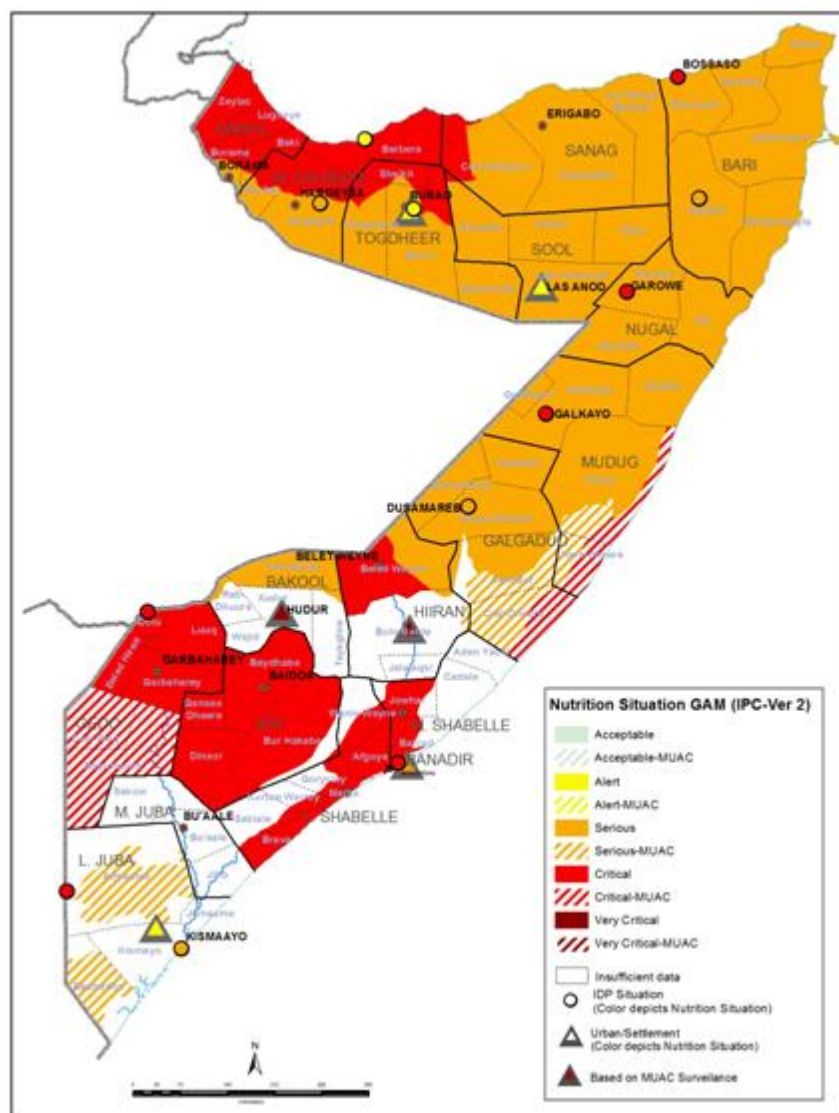
- Widespread acute malnutrition persists across Somalia and large numbers of people will be acutely food insecure through December 2015
- The main factors are:
 - Below average cereal harvests in crop dependent areas;
 - Poor rainfall in some northern pastoral and agropastoral areas;
 - Trade disruption in some southern urban areas due to insurgent activities; and
 - New and continued population displacement.
- This situation is likely to be exacerbated by heavier than normal expected rains and possible flooding in the October to December *Deyr* rainy season due to El Niño.

Summary Results, Gu 2015

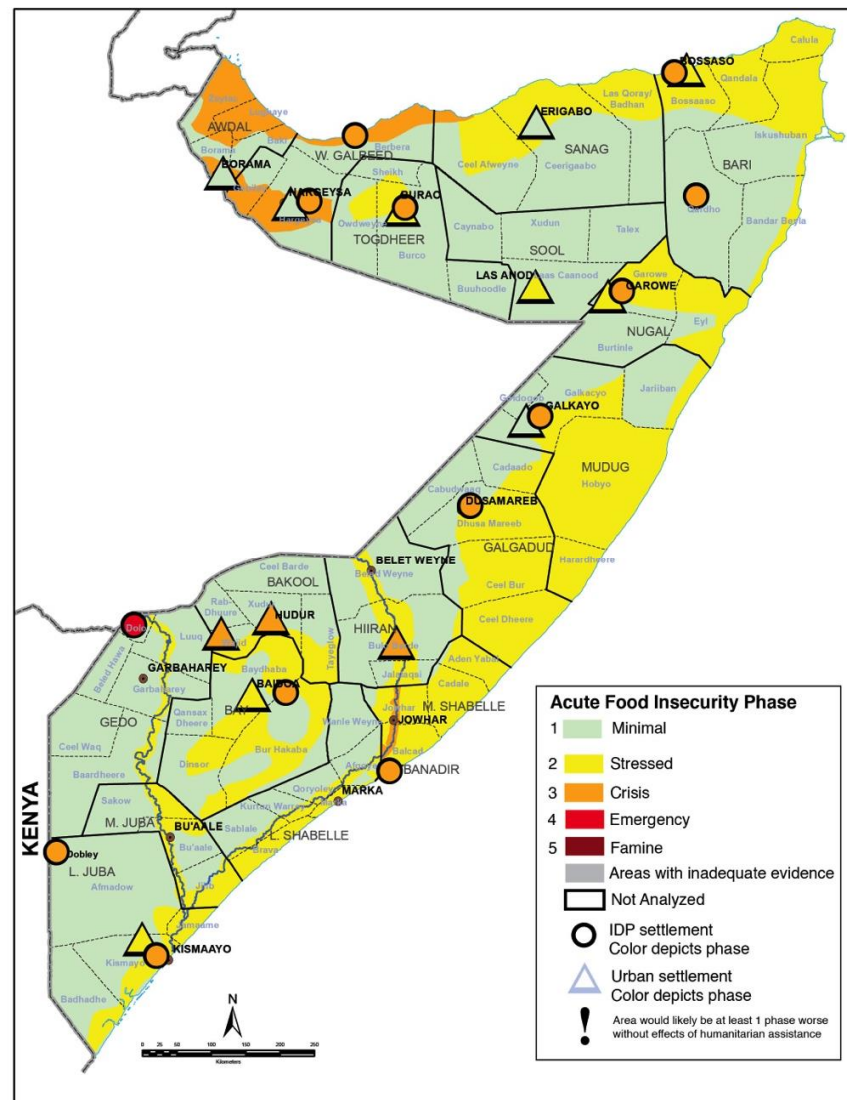
- An estimated **214 700** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (**39 700** of them severely) – prevalence estimate
- The number of acutely and moderately malnourished children is expected to increase to **343 400** and **63 400**, respectively, through the end of the year (incidence)
- **855 000** people across Somalia will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through December 2015 – a **17** percent increase from the estimate for Feb-Jun 2015
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute **68** percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4)
- Approximately **2.3 million** additional people acute food security Stress (IPC Phase 2) through Dec 2015
- As breakdown of the New (2014) population estimate for Somalia is not available at lower (district) level, the 2015 Post *Gu* assessment results are reported based on the 2005 UNDP population estimate, as in previous seasons

Summary Results

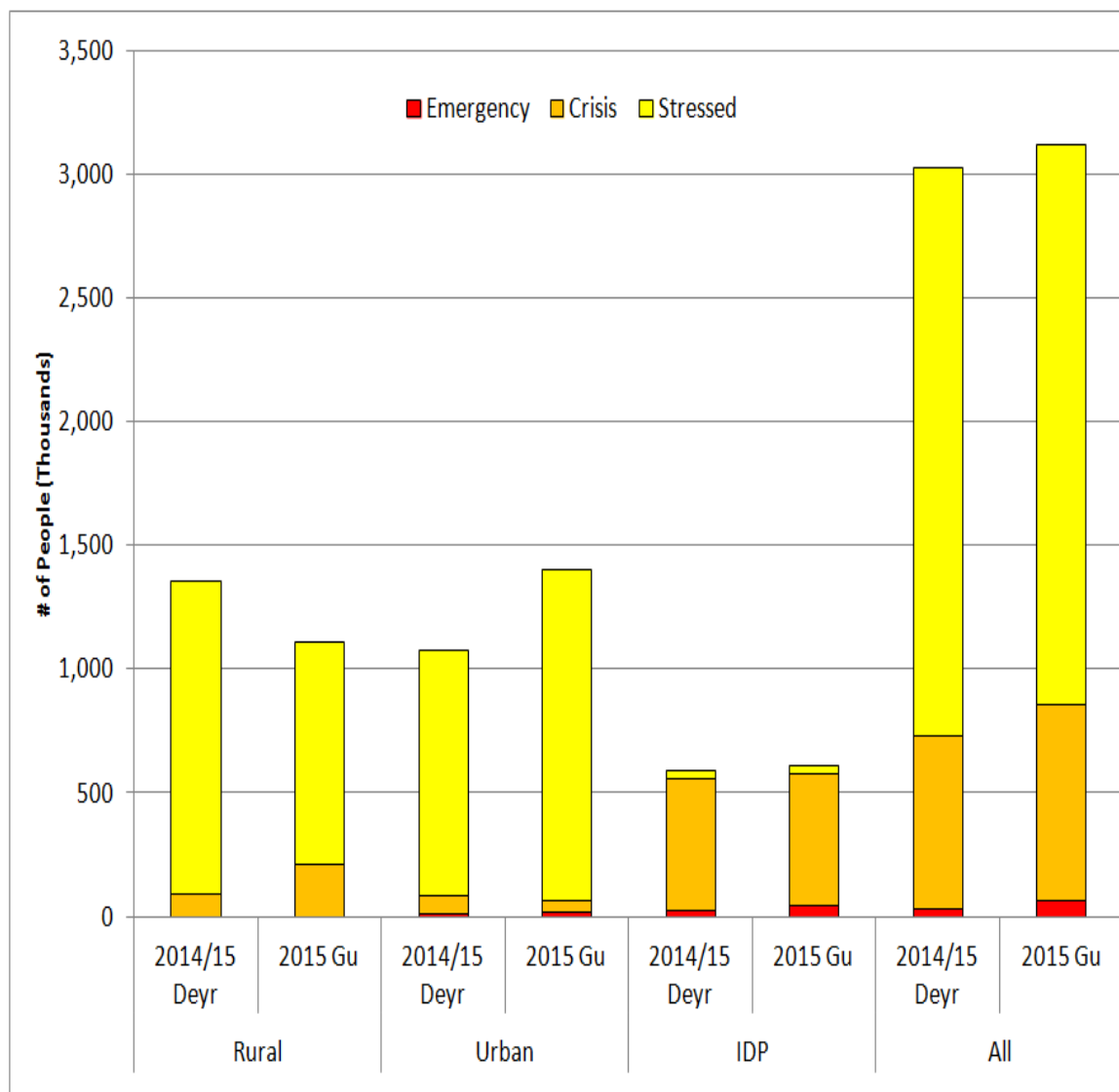
SOMALIA ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION
Global Acute Malnutrition: Aug-Oct 2015 Projections



ACUTE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW
Rural, Urban and IDP Populations: Aug-Dec 2015, Projection

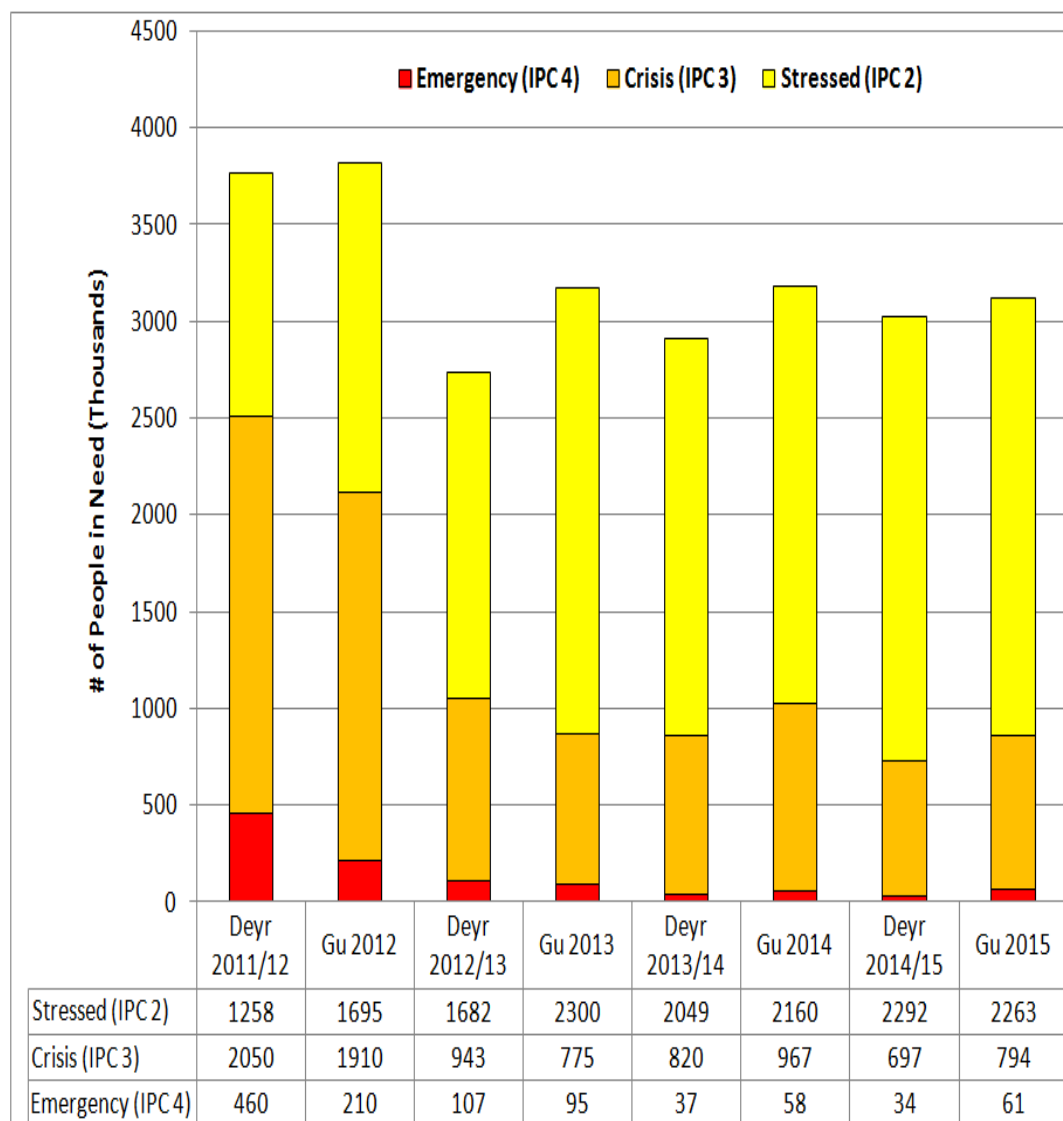


Summary Results



- Decreases in Stressed (IPC 2) population in rural areas (-369 000) reflect improvement in most pastoral and some agropastoral populations
- Increases in Crisis (IPC 3) (+122 000) population in rural areas reflect deterioration in some riverine populations due to poor *Gu* harvest and expected heavy rains and flooding during *Deyr*
- Increases in Stressed (IPC 2) population in urban areas (+344 000) reflect deterioration from Minimal (IPC 1) in the previous season (mostly in Mogadishu, Bari and and Sool)

Key Messages



- 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

Key Messages

- Populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3) need urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support
- Urgent nutrition and health support is required for the acutely malnourished between now and December 2015
- Populations experiencing acute food security Stressed (IPC Phase 2) remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4).
- Early preparedness measures should be taken to mitigate against the potential adverse impacts of heavy rains and flooding (due to El Nino) during the forthcoming Deyr season

Areas and Populations of Concern

- 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 percent)
 - South Mudug and Bari (21 percent)
 - Awdal and Lower Juba (13 percent)
 - Woqooyi Galbeed (11 percent), and
 - North Mudug (10 percent)
- Other priority groups include poor and vulnerable urban populations in the South that have been affected by trade disruption due to insurgent activities in Bulo Burto (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.

The following livelihood zones and population groups with Critical levels of acute malnutrition are priorities for nutrition programming:

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

Thank you!