

Climate

Civil
Insecurity

Livestock

Agriculture

Markets

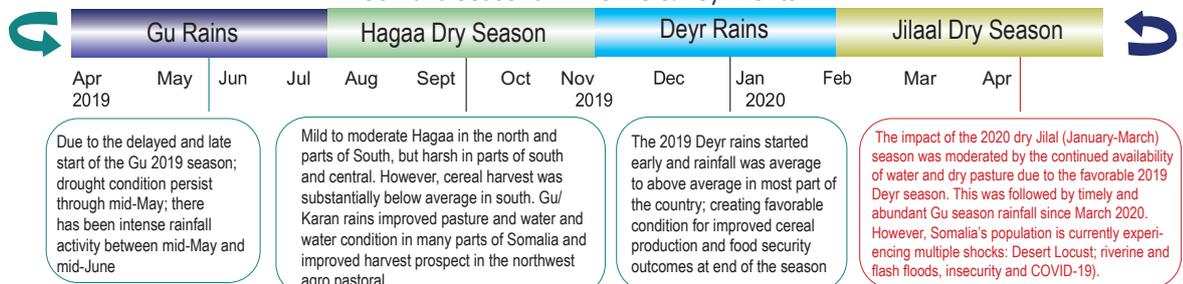
Nutrition

Integrated
Analysis

KEY ISSUES

- The 2020 Jilaal (January-March) dry season was mild in terms of continued availability pasture and water for live-stock in most parts of the country due to average to above-average 2019 Deyr (October-December) season rainfall. There were also localized light to moderate, off-season rains in many parts of Somalia during February and March, which has intensified further since the onset of the 2020 Gu (April-June) in mid-April covering most parts of the country (Maps 2 and 3).
- Moderate to heavy precipitations in the upper catchment of the Juba and Shebelle rivers in the eastern Ethiopian highlands and intensified rainfall within Somalia since mid-April have caused riverine flooding in Bardhere of Gedo region and some parts of Middle and Lower Juba. Flash floods were reported in Qardho town in Bari region. According to OCHA, as of 5 May, over 200,000 people have been affected by flooding, of whom 70,000 have been displaced and 16 killed, in 19 districts across Somalia. Heavy rains caused flash floods in northern regions and riverine flooding along the Juba River in the south. Continue availability of pasture and water across most parts of the country have improved conditions for livestock production and reproduction.
- While damages thus far remain moderate and localized, according to the latest information from FAO, Desert Locust continues to pose a risk to current Gu season crop production and it may also threaten pasture availability and crop cultivation across Somalia through the following 2020 Deyr (October-December) season.
- Despite favorable rainfall conditions, current Gu season production is expected to be 15 to 25 percent lower than average due to the likely cumulative impact of flooding and Desert Locust.
- Data from obtained from the Somalia Nutrition Cluster indicates a 13 percent increase in monthly new admissions of acutely malnourished children between January and March 2020 compared to the first-quarter average monthly admission for 2016-2019. This can be attributed to sporadic disease outbreaks (acute watery diarrhea-AWD/cholera and measles outbreak), and worsening of the food security situation in many areas.
- Data obtained from UNHCR indicates that an estimated 126,000 people were displaced between Jan and March 2020, mainly because of insecurity (76%), mostly affecting Lower Shabelle, Bay, Galgaduud and Gedo regions. Other major reasons for population displacement include lack of livelihood opportunities (17%) and drought (4%).
- Somalia's population is currently experiencing multiple shocks: Desert Locust upsurge that started in late 2019 and continues to threaten the food security and livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers in many parts of the country; riverine and flash floods during the current Gu (April-June) season that affect the food security, livelihoods and safety of farmers and people living in flood-prone, populated areas; the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that is having severe health and socio-economic impacts both in Somalia and globally; and the extended impact of previous shocks (flooding, drought, displacement, etc.) on livelihoods.
- From January to March 2020, the provision of food assistance in Somalia declined. However, the level of food assistance has increased in April 2020. The average beneficiaries reached monthly from January to March was 0.9 million, compared to 1.6 million reached in April.
- Somalia confirmed its first case of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) on 16 March. As of 8 May 2020, according to Somalia's Ministry of Health and Human Services, Somalia has a total of 928 cases and 44 deaths.
- Some of the measures taken by the Government of Somalia and Somalia's trading partners to curb the spread of COVID-19 are beginning to have economic impacts. As the spread of COVID-19 continues and measures aimed at containing its spread remain in force, this is likely to have further negative impact on the overall economy and food security outcomes in Somalia. Movement, trade and travel restrictions within Somalia and with Somalia's neighbors and trading partners and in countries with large Somali diaspora populations are expected to remain in effect up to June 2020. Disruptions to economic activity will be severe. The assumptions informing the most likely scenario for food security outcomes from April through September 2020 include:
 - A 30 to 50 percent decline in livestock exports is expected during the peak export period between April and early August 2020 (the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj festivities)
 - A 30 to 50 percent decline is expected in external remittance flows into Somalia
 - Imported food prices are anticipated to increase by 20 to 30 percent
 - Income among poor urban households and IDPS is expected to decline by 20 to 30 percent, due to declines in casual labor income, petty trade, and remittances

Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events



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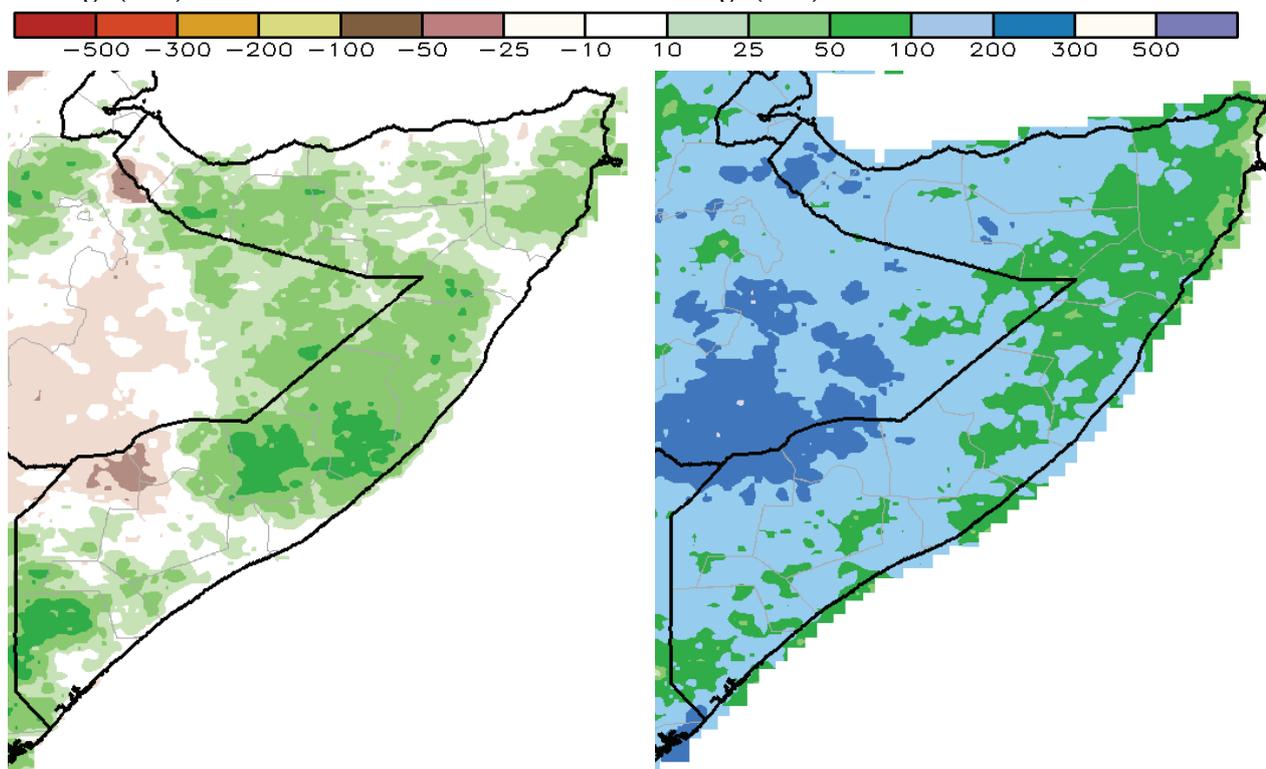
- It is assumed that movement, trade, and travel restrictions within Somalia and its major economic partners and in countries with significant Somali diaspora population will be eased by July 2020. As a result, the resumption of economic activities is anticipated by July, but the recovery will likely be gradual. Prolonged economic impacts on the Somali economy and food security outcomes will persist through at least September 2020
- An estimated 2.7 million people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between April and June without sustained humanitarian assistance. An additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to 5.6 million (Map 7). These numbers are expected to increase further between July and September 2020, when 3.5 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes and an additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to 6.4 million (Map 8). Areas of highest concern include urban IDP settlements, Riverine Pump and Riverine Gravity, and Guban Pastoral livelihood zones, where it is likely that some of the most vulnerable poor households will deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- Humanitarian assistance must be scaled up through September 2020 to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes for up to 3.5 million people. Livelihoods support is also required for people that are Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher).

CLIMATE

The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF54) forecast released in January 2020 indicated a strong possibility of average to above average Gu rainfall in most parts of Somalia, with below normal rainfall in the northwest. The forecast also indicates that Juba and Shabelle river catchments inside Somalia and adjacent areas in Ethiopia and Kenya will likely have above-average rainfall during the Gu season which would increase the risk of river flooding inside Somalia. However, the forecast also indicated that rainfall is likely to be below average to average in northwest parts of the country (Northwestern Agropastoral livelihood zone).

Map 1: March 2020 Rainfall Deviation from Average (mm)

Map 2: April 2020 Rainfall Deviation from Average (mm)

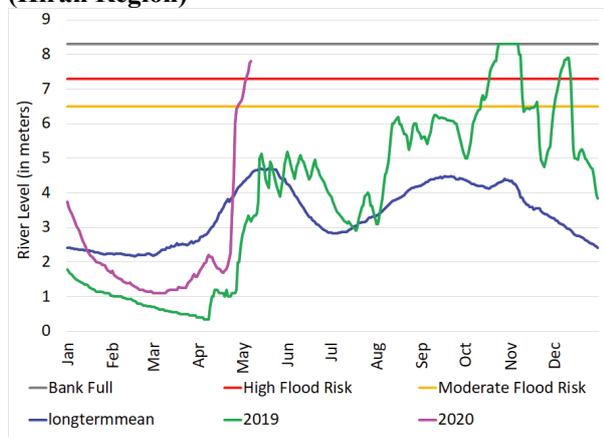


Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center

The 2020 Jilaal (January-March) dry season was mild in terms of continued availability pasture and water for livestock in most parts of the country due to average to above-average 2019 Deyr (October-December) season

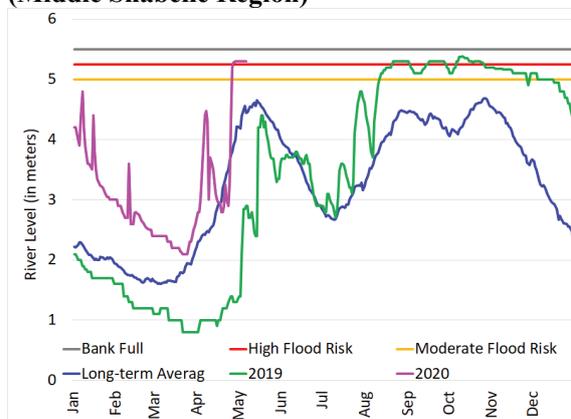
rainfall. There have also been localized light to moderate rains in many parts of Somalia during February and March which intensified further since mid-April (Maps 1 and 2) covering most parts of the country. As a result, water prices were generally below average to near average. By contrast, the Coastal areas of Nugaal, Mudug and Middle Shabelle, which experienced drier than normal Jilaal season due to below average 2019 rainfall outcomes. However, pastoralists were able to mitigate against the negative rangelands conditions in these areas by migration with their livestock to adjacent pastoral livelihoods where pasture and water availability were relatively better.

Figure 1: Shabelle River Levels at Beletweyne (Hiran Region)



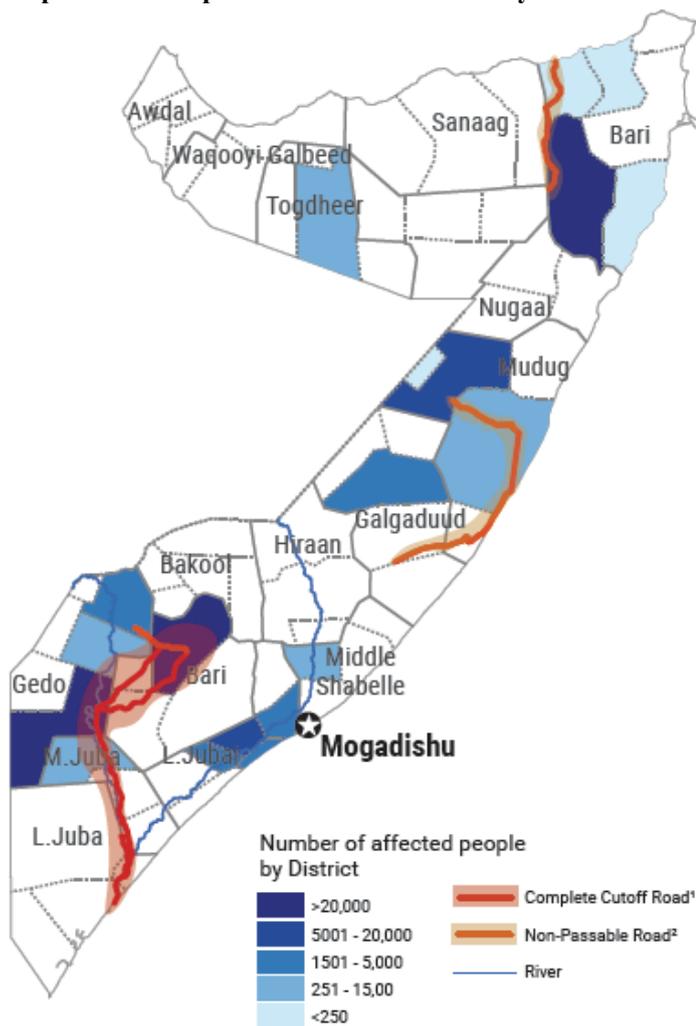
Data Source: FAO SWALIM

Figure 2: Shabelle River Levels at Jowhar (Middle Shabelle Region)



Moderate to heavy precipitations in the upper catchment of the Juba and Shebelle rivers in the eastern Ethiopian highlands and intensified rainfall within Somalia since mid-April have caused riverine flooding in Bardhere of Gedo region and some parts of Middle and Lower Juba and Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions. Flash floods were reported in Togdheer, Bari, Mudug, and Bay Regions.

Map 3: Flood Impacted Districts as of 5 May 2020



Source: OCHA

According to [OCHA](#), as of 5 May, over 200,000 people have been affected by flooding, of whom 70,000 have been displaced and 16 killed, in 19 districts across Somalia. Heavy rains caused flash floods in northern regions and riverine flooding along the Juba River in the south (Map 3).

The two-week forecast extending from 8 to 22 May indicates the likely continuation of Gu season rainfall covering most parts of southern Somalia over the next week, with rainfall confined mostly to the southern portion of southern parts of the country in the second week. Moderate to high flood risks along the Shabelle and Juba rivers are expected to persist at least until mid-May as Gu season rainfall continues within the catchments of the two rivers threatening urban populations in Beletweyne, Jowhar and other populations in rural riverine livelihoods.

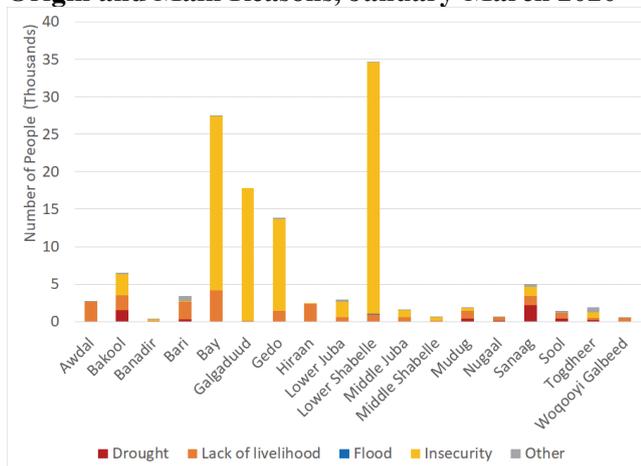
CIVIL INSECURITY

Between Jan-March 2020, insecurity continued to escalate in southern regions of Somalia while the northern regions (Somaliland & Puntland) experienced a stable security situation. Central regions concluded a peaceful but often tense presidential and parliamentary election in early February.

Key conflicts in the southern regions emanated from sustained military offensives, including airstrikes against insurgents by Somali government forces, African union mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troops and foreign forces allied to the Somali government. Insurgents continued to target government assets and personnel, civilians, infrastructure using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), suicide bombing and shelling, as well as assassinations. There have also been significant inter-clan conflict in Cadaado and Abudwak districts (Galgaduud). Defow village near Belet-weine (Hiran), Wanla-weyne (Lower Shabelle) and the outskirts of Kismayo town (Lower-Juba). Additionally, intra-security forces violence transpired in Gedo region where Somali National Army (SNA) and Jubaland troops have mobilized and fought against each other in Belet-hawo, near the Kenyan-Somalia border.

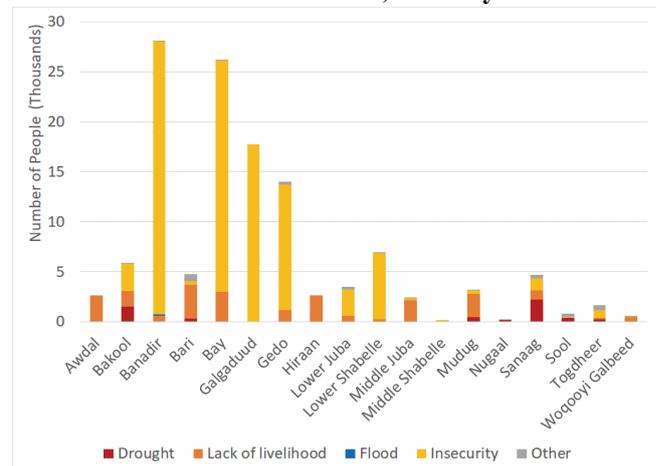
Conflict and violence resulted in loss of lives and damaged to properties. It constrained livestock migration (mostly in Galgaduud) and disrupted crop-planting activities in Lower Shabelle specifically in Wanlaweyne and Janaale. Conflicts has also resulted in population displacement in the affected regions.

Figure 3: Population Displacement by Regions of Origin and Main Reasons, January-March 2020



Data Source: UNHCR

Figure 4: Population Displacement by Regions of Destination and Main Reasons, January-March 2020



Data obtained from UNHCR indicates that an estimated 126,000 people were displaced between Jan and March 2020 (Figures 3 and 4), mainly because of insecurity (76%), mostly affecting Lower Shabelles, Bay, Galgaduud and Gedo regions. Other major reasons for population displacement include lack of livelihood opportunities (17%) and drought (4%). Most of the conflict-related displacement takes place within the affected administrative regions themselves. However, a significant proportion of those displaced from Lower Shabelle end up in Mogadishu (Banadir).

Other effects of insecurity includes disruptions of trade flows mainly in Bakool region (Hudur and Wajid), Hirran (Buloburte and, Jalalaqsi) and Bay (Dinsor and Qansahdeere); forced collection of zakat and illegal taxation including extortion and kidnapping of elders and humanitarian workers for ransom.

AGRICULTURE

The main off-season crops cultivated in riverine livelihoods of southern Somalia include maize, sesame and sorghum. Farmers also practice intercropping cowpea with maize, tomatoes, pumpkins and watermelon. A crop assessment conducted by FSNAU in March 2020 indicated that an estimated 13 700 tonnes of off-season crop was harvested between late February and early March. This includes maize (7 300MT), sesame (5 150 MT), cowpea (850 MT) and sorghum (400 MT) crops were harvested in riverine livelihoods of southern Somalia (Table 1).

Table 1: 2019/20 Deyr Off-Season Crop Harvest Estimates, March 2020

Region	Production (Tons)				
	Maize	Sorghum	Cowpea	Sesame	All Crops
Gedo	1 100				1 100
Middle Juba	2 300		700	2 700	5 700
Lower Juba	700		150	350	1 200
Middle Shabelle	1 200			1 150	2 350
Lower Shabelle	1 200			300	1 500
Hiran	800	400		650	1 850
Total	7 300	400	850	5 150	13 700

Source: FSNAU

The 2019 Deyr off-season maize harvest was 7 300 tonnes, which is 126 percent higher than the five-year average (2014-2018), mainly due to expansion of planted area. However, unfavorable weather conditions (high temperature) and pest infestations (stalk borer, aphids, black field earwig and crickets) have lowered crop yields, particularly in Hiran, Middle Juba and Gedo regions. Cereal availability has improved in markets in most of the southern regions as a result of increased supplies from the 2019/20 Deyr and off-season harvests.

The 2020 Gu (April-June) season agricultural activities (land preparation, dry planting and ridging for rainwater harvesting) started in mid-March in most of the main crop growing areas of southern Somalia in anticipation of the normal start of Gu rains in April. Farming activities in riverine areas of Shabelle and Juba started at a normal pace. However, high temperatures and low river levels of Shabelle river in downstream parts of Lower Shabelle were beginning to affect standing fruits and vegetables as well as early irrigation of maize in riverine livelihoods. However, increased river levels since mid-April has improved and



Offseason Maize Harvest in Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, March 2020

reversed the situation whereby agricultural areas in riverine livelihoods along the Shabelle and Juba rivers are experiencing flooding. Conflict and insecurity has also disrupted crop-planting activities in Lower Shabelle specifically in Wanlaweyne and Janaale and in Lower Juba (riverine and southern rain-fed maize agropastoral).

In the crop-growing areas of agropastoral livelihood zones of northwest Somalia (Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed), land preparation and planting for the 2020 Gu/Karan season began at a low pace with the start of the Gu rains in late March. Land preparation and planting is also underway in the crop-growing areas in Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood zone of central Somalia as of late March.

Increased farming activities have created improved job opportunities for poor households in southern regions. This will likely continue throughout the growing season (land preparation, planting/replanting, weeding and harvesting).

The Desert Locust Situation Update issued by FAO on 8 May 2020 highlighted the continued risk posed by Desert Locust in the East Africa sub-region, including Somalia. Thus far, damages to crop and pasture in Somalia have been limited and localized. Currently, early instar hopper bands have been reported in the northwest (Awdal, Sanaag and Bari regions) and scattered adults have also been reported in the border areas in central areas (Galguduud). Therefore, Desert Locust continues to pose a risk to current Gu season crop production and it may also threaten pasture availability and crop cultivation across Somalia in the forthcoming Deyr (October-December) season. Based on the Desert Locust infestation pattern to date and rainfall and wind forecast, FAO projections indicate that the cropping areas most at risk are in the northern part of the south on the Kenya/Ethiopia border, along with the northwestern agropastoral areas, while the cropping areas considered to be lower risk are the high production areas in Bay, the Shabelles, and lower Jubas

LIVESTOCK

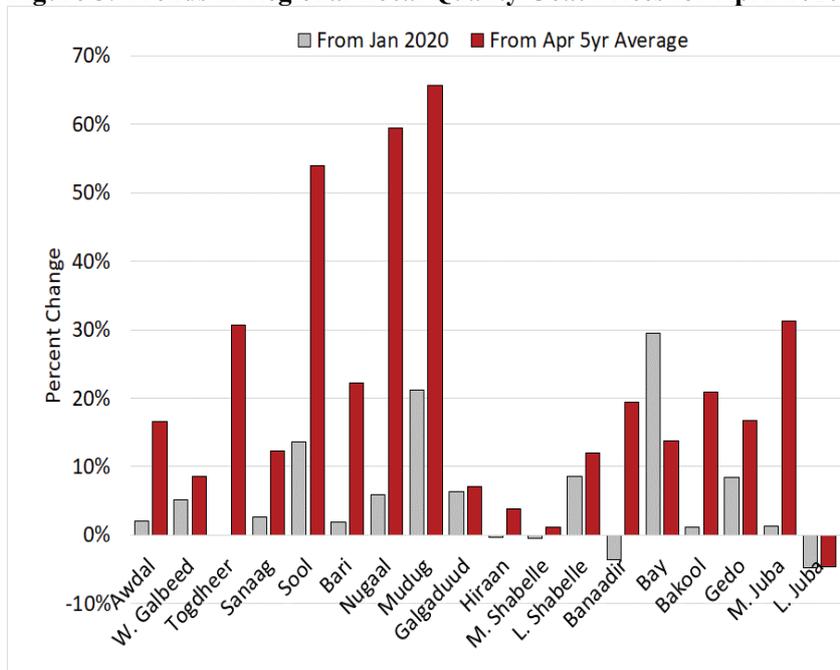
Across most parts of Somalia, the impact of the dry Jilaal (January-March 2020) season on livestock was mild as a result of continued availability of pasture and water from average to above average October to December 2019 Deyr season rainfall, which was followed by light to moderate rains between late February through April 2020. Pasture and browse declined slightly during the Jilaal but remained at or above average levels in most of the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods of the country for this time of year. In addition, crop fodder was widely available in both agro-pastoral and riverine areas in the northwest and southern regions. Although some localized areas in Bari and Sanaag regions and along the coast of Shabelle and Galgaduud regions had poor pasture and browse conditions during *Jiallal*, the impact was minimal due to livestock migration to grazing areas in adjacent livelihoods.



Dry pasture in Juba cattle Pastoral livelihood in Hagar, Middle Juba, FSNAU, March 2020

Water availability and water price remained normal during the dry *Jilaal* season, with no reports of water shortage in all rural livelihoods across Somalia. The arrival of Gu season rainfall in March and April has replenished Berkads and other water catchments in rural livelihoods. The level and the quality of the water in most of the permanent water sources such as boreholes and shallow wells also improved and water prices remained low. In April 2020, water prices in most of the rural markets are either stable or declined when compared to January 2020. However, compared to the five-year average (2015-2019), the price of a 20-liter Jerrican of water is much lower in rural northern (by 29-54%) and southern (by 6% -46%) livelihoods.

Figure 5: Trends in Regional Local Quality Goat Prices for April 2020



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

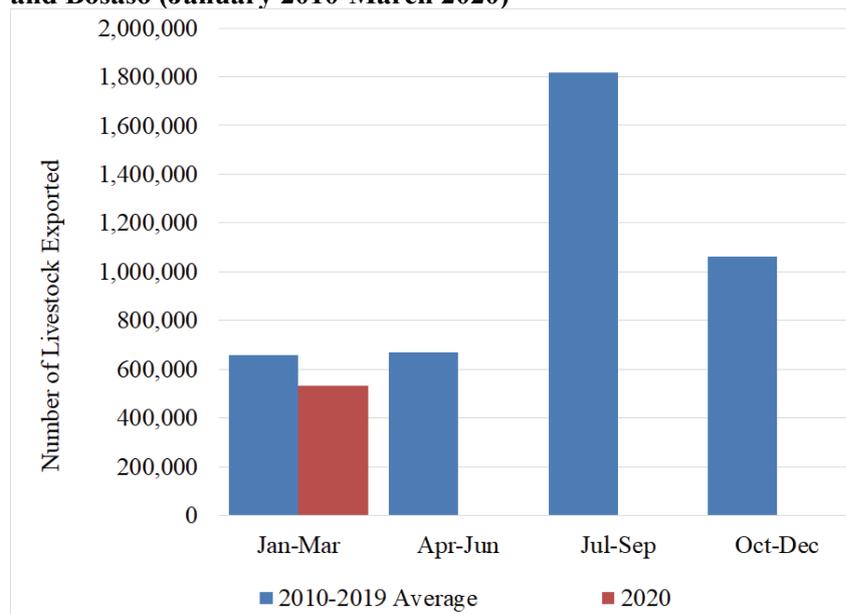
Continued availability of pasture and water facilitated normal livestock migration during the recent Jilaal season, as most of the livestock were concentrated around traditional dry season grazing areas and water points. Livestock body condition remained normal (PET score of 3). As of late March 2020, livestock reproduction was medium for small ruminants and low for big ruminants reflecting medium and low conception rates in the preceding seasons, respectively. Herd sizes for small ruminants are increasing across most parts of the country. Consistent with seasonal trends, milk production and availability declined during the Jilaal season but it is expected to improve as livestock start giving birth in May and June.

Currently, Desert Locust infestation and upsurge are mostly concentrated in northern and central regions, including Awdal, Bari, Sanaag and Galgaduud regions. However, damages to pasture were limited and localized in both northern and central regions. Nevertheless, the risk to pasture remains high due to the continued presence and breeding of Desert Locust in these regions and potential for cross-border infestations from adjacent parts of Ethiopia and Kenya. In the first week of May 2020, large number of newly hatched hoppers have been reported in the Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood of Bari region (Iskushuban district).

Livestock exports represent a major source of income for pastoral livelihoods across Somalia and a principal foreign exchange revenue source for Somalia's economy. Livestock from Somalia are mostly exported to countries in the Middle East. Typically, Somalia livestock exports peak in the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj festivities, accounting for 55 to 70 percent of total annual livestock exports (10 to 20% for Ramadan and 40 to 60% for Hajj).

This year, however, the cancellation of the pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia during Ramadan in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19 is affecting livestock exports from Somalia due to demand contraction. Somalia's livestock exports have already declined by 20 percent during the first quarter of 2020 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Somalia Livestock Exports Through the Ports of Berbera and Bosaso (January 2010-March 2020)



Data Source: Somali Port Authorities

With the 2020 Hajj festivities taking place in late July/early August, COVID-19 related restrictions are not likely to be fully lifted (and demand will not have fully recovered) in time for significant livestock exports from Somalia. This in turn threatens the livelihoods of pastoralists and people involved in the livestock value chain along the livestock export routes. As a result, poor pastoralists who own few livestock face increased risk of food insecurity in the context of rising food prices.

MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange Rate Trends

From January to April 2020, the Somali Shilling (SoSh) and the Somaliland Shilling (SISh) were stable against the U.S. dollar (USD) across most parts of Somalia. However, in the northeast, the Somali Shilling lost about 8 percent of its value between January and April 2020, mainly due to increased demand for the United States Dollar among traders, in the context of declining livestock exports. Compared to the 5-year average, the Somali Shilling depreciated significantly by 37 percent in the northeast regions (Puntland) and mildly (9-11%) in southern regions of Somalia. The depreciation in the northeast is due to increased printing of the local currency over the past couple of years. On the other hand, the Somaliland Shilling remained stable in the Northwest regions.

The Terms of Trade (TOT) between local goat and cereal prices increased mildly (0-5%) in central regions, Sorghum Belt and Juba Valley but declined moderately by 8 to 12 percent in Northwest, Northeast and Shabelle Valley when comparing January and April 2020. TOT between local goat and cereal prices in April 2020 was also mildly higher (1-3%) compared to the five-year averages in Northwest Shabelle Valley and Sorghum Belt.

Local goat prices in April 2020 were higher in most parts of the country both compared to January 2020 and the five-year averages for 2015-2019. These price increases mainly reflect reduced supply of livestock to the market due to reduced livestock holding in most of the northern and central regions and limited supply in most of the southern regions due to prevailing insecurity (Shabelle, Juba, Hiran and Bay regions).

Cereal availability has improved in markets in most regions as a result of increased supplies from the 2019/20 Deyr and off-season harvests. However, prices of staple cereals (both local and imported) have increased in most regions of Somalia in April 2020 compared to both January 2020 and the five-year average for 2015-2019. The increases are caused by increased demand due to panic buying by households in response to COVID-19 related movement and trade restrictions and increased demand for Ramadan. However, white maize prices in Middle

Juba in April 2020 were lower by 9 percent compared to prices in January due to increased supply of maize from the recent off-season harvest. Similarly, white sorghum prices in Hiran in April 2020 were lower by 15 percent compared to prices in January, possibly due to increased cross-border supply from neighboring Ethiopia.

In the first quarter of the year, most imported food items were generally stable in most markets of the south and the central. In northeast regions, the prices of imported commodities (rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil) prices slightly increased (2-7%) due to depreciation of the Somali Shilling in those markets.

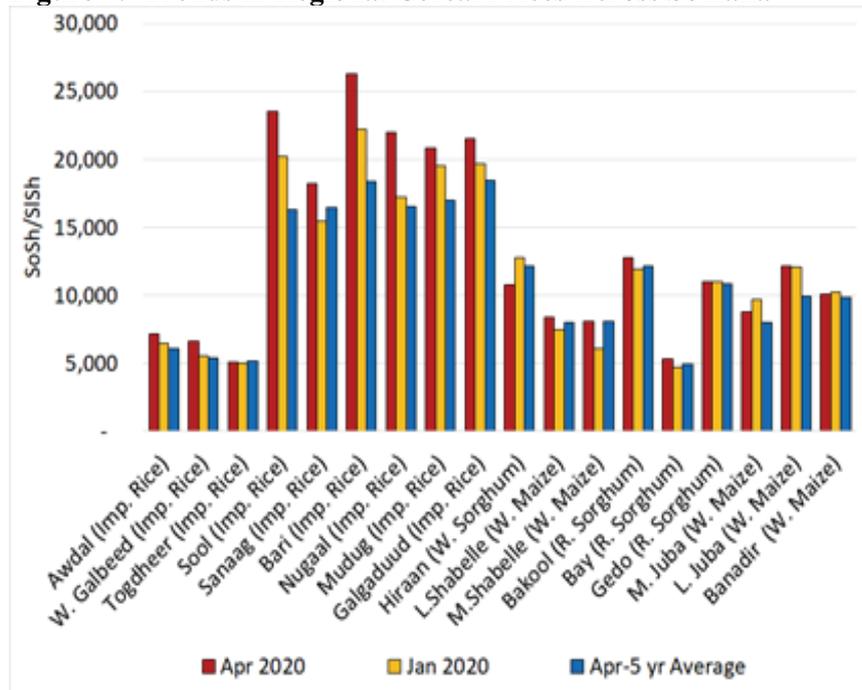
In the northwest regions, some of these food items also increased in April with rice prices increasing by 12 percent due to panic buying/increased demand by households related to COVID-19 related movement and trade disruptions. In the northern markets, prices of these items have increased from mild to moderate levels for similar reasons stated above when compared to the five-year average (2015-2019). Similarly, prices mostly exhibited mild to moderate increases (by 3-18%) in southern and central regions. Imported commodity prices are likely to increase moderately in the next few months due to likely COVID-19 related trade disruption in the supply chains from source markets and seasonal declines in Somalia's maritime trade during the monsoon season when the Indian Ocean is difficult to navigate using small merchant vessels.

Between January and April 2020, approximately 3 250 tons of sorghum and maize was imported across the border from Ethiopia to northern and central parts of Somalia, comparable to the quantities imported between January and April 2019. In addition, some 42 550 tons of various food items (sugar, wheat flour and rice) imported through Somalia ports were re-exported to Ethiopia and Kenya. The re-exports are 10 percent higher when compared to the same period last year.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) in April measured through percentage changes in the cost of items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was stable in the northwest

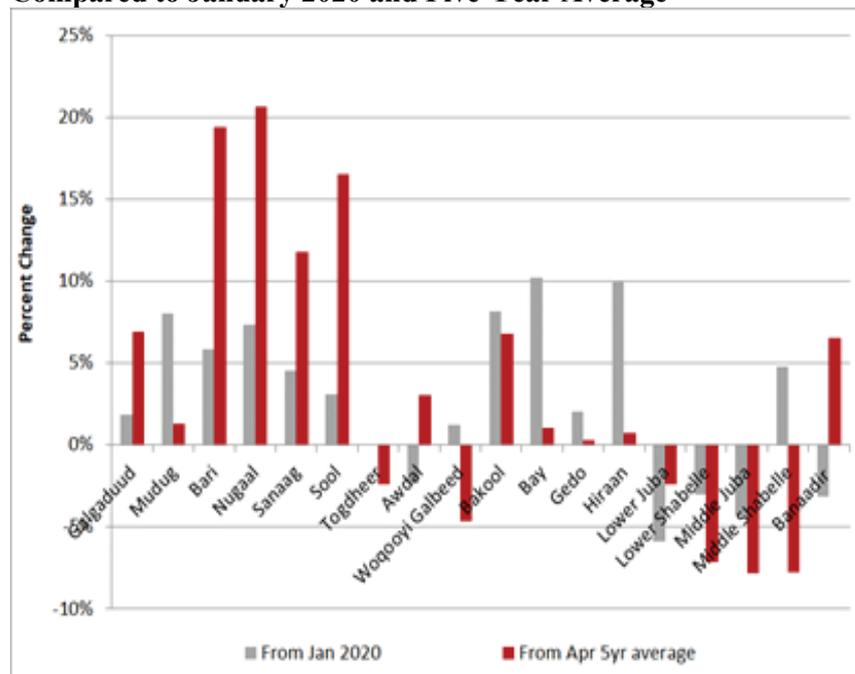
and in southern Somalia due to lower sorghum prices. However, CPI increased mildly (4-5% in central and

Figure 7: Trends in Regional Cereal Prices Across Somalia



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

Figure 8: Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB): April 2020 Compared to January 2020 and Five-Year Average



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

northeast regions due to depreciation of the local currency in these regions. For the same reason, CPI increased in the central (5%) and northeast (18%) compared to the five-year average (2015-2019). The CPI declined slightly (1-2%) in northwest and southern regions, mainly due to lower sorghum price this year.

NUTRITION

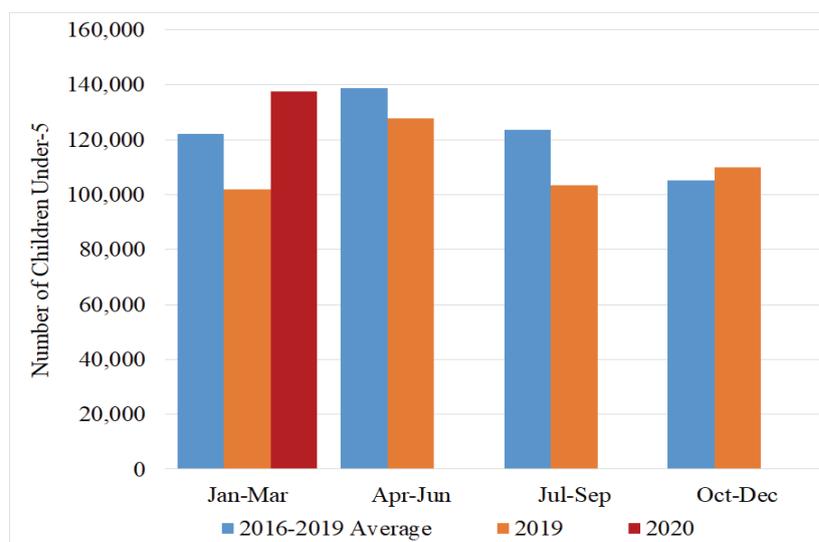
In Somalia, the median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence has remained Serious (10–14.9%) for the past three consecutive seasons (13.1% in 2019/20 Deyr, 13.8% in 2019 Gu and 12.6 % in 2018/19 Deyr). The median prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) has also remained Alert (1.1-2.4%) over the past three consecutive seasons (1.8% in 2019/20 Deyr, 2.3% in 2019 Gu and 1.9% in 2018/19 Deyr).

High levels of acute malnutrition tend to persist across Somalia due to several factors, including high morbidity, low immunization and Vitamin-A supplementation, poor care practices and acute food insecurity.

In January 2020, FSNAU and partners estimated that nearly 963 000 children under the age of five years will likely face acute malnutrition through December 2020 (total acute malnutrition burden), including 162 000 who are likely to be severely malnourished.

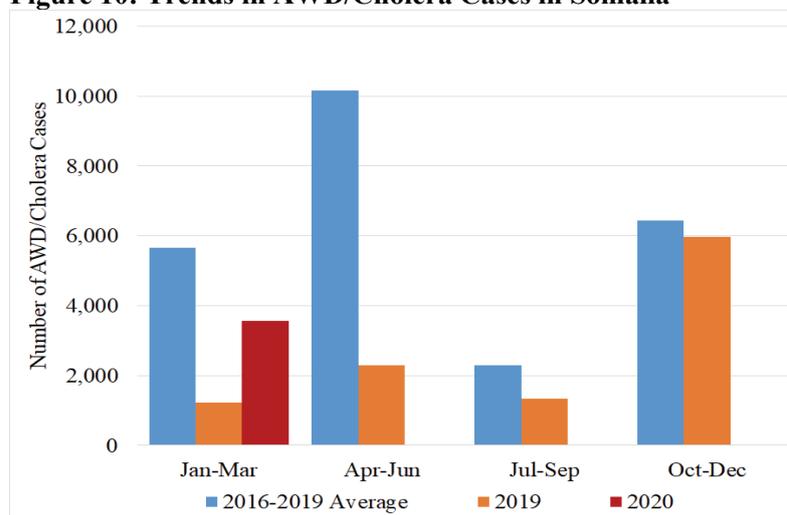
Data from obtained from the Somalia Nutrition Cluster indicates a 13 percent increase in monthly new admissions of acutely malnourished children between January and March 2020 compared to the first-quarter average monthly admission for 2016-2019 (Figure 9). This can be attributed to sporadic disease outbreaks (acute watery diarrhea-AWD/cholera and measles outbreak), and worsening of the food security situation in many areas.

Figure 9: New Monthly Admissions of Acutely Malnourished Children for Treatment



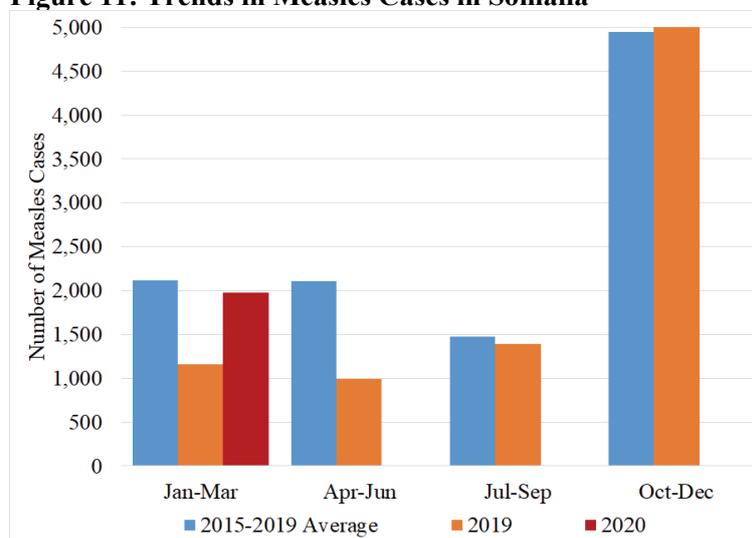
Data Source: Somalia Nutrition Cluster

Figure 10: Trends in AWD/Cholera Cases in Somalia



Data Source: Somalia Health Cluster and WHO

Figure 11: Trends in Measles Cases in Somalia



Data Source: Somalia Health Cluster and WHO

Data obtained from the Somalia Health Cluster and WHO, between January and March 2020, there has been a 37 percent decline in AWD/cholera cases across Somalia compared to the first-quarter average for 2016-2019 but 190 percent higher compared to the first quarter of 2019 (Figure 10). Past seasonal trends indicate likely increase in AWD/cholera cases during the second quarter (April-June 2020) and last quarter (October-December 2020). The largest AWD/cholera disease outbreaks (≥ 100 cases) were reported in the first quarter of 2020 in Bossasso/Bari (142 cases), Beletweyne/Hiran (560 cases), Bulo Burto/Hiran (114 cases), Jalalaqsi/Hiran (164 cases), Jowhar/Middle Shabelle (460 cases) and Mogadishu/Banadir (1,801 cases). AWD/cholera is likely to increase at least through the end of May 2020 in Hiran and Middle Shabelle as well as other riparian regions when the Shabelle and Juba rivers overflow their banks and flood residential areas. Flooding has already been reported in Bardhere (Gedo), Beletweyne (Hiran) and Jowhard (Middle Shabelle).

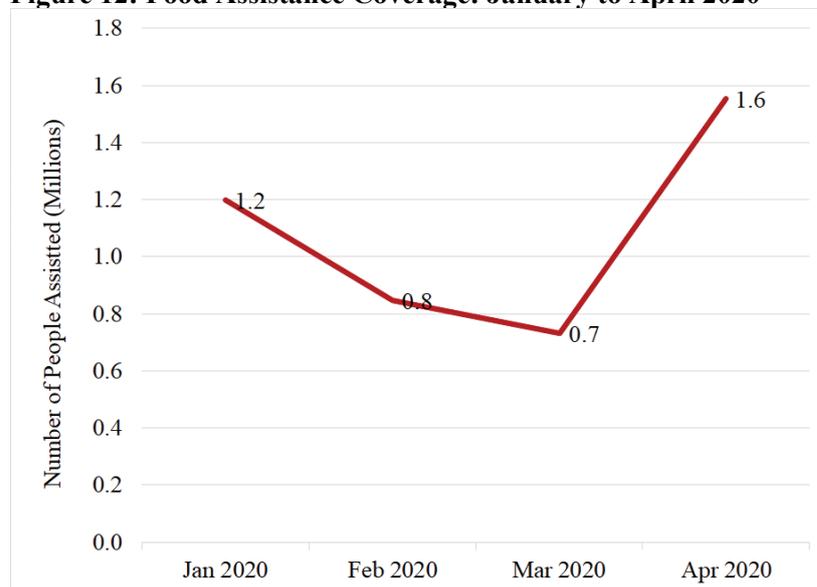
According to data obtained from the Somalia Health Cluster and WHO, there has been a 7 percent decrease in reported measles cases across Somalia compared to the first-quarter average for 2016-2019 but 71 percent increase compared to the first quarter of 2019 (Figure 11). Measles cases are expected to increase during the second quarter (April-June 2020) and last quarter (October-December 2020) based trends observed on historical data. The largest measles outbreaks (≥ 70 cases) were reported during the first quarter of 2020 in Baydhaba/Bay (81 cases), Cadaado/Galgadud (213 cases), Jilib/Middle Juba (152 cases), Saakow/Middle Juba (73 cases), Kismaayo/Lower Juba (73 cases) and Mogadishu/Banadir (909 cases).

The socio-economic and healthcare impact of COVID-19 is likely to lead to worsening nutrition outcomes among vulnerable groups, including poor households in urban areas and among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who live in crowded, unhygienic conditions and makeshift shelters in urban areas in the context of declining employment and income earning opportunities and rising food prices.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Since January 2020, there has been a decline in the provision of food assistance in Somalia between January and March 2020. However, the level of food assistance has increased in April 2020 (Figure 12). Food assistance reached between 0.7 million to 1.2 million people between January and March when the number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (IPC Phases 3 or higher) was approximately 1.2 million. The decline reflected both the availability of funding for humanitarian assistance and reduced level of food assistance needs as reflected in the IPC acute analysis of January 2020. Food assistance reached 1.6 million people in April 2020, as the number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance has increased to 2.7 million.

Figure 12: Food Assistance Coverage: January to April 2020



Data Source: Somalia Food Security Cluster

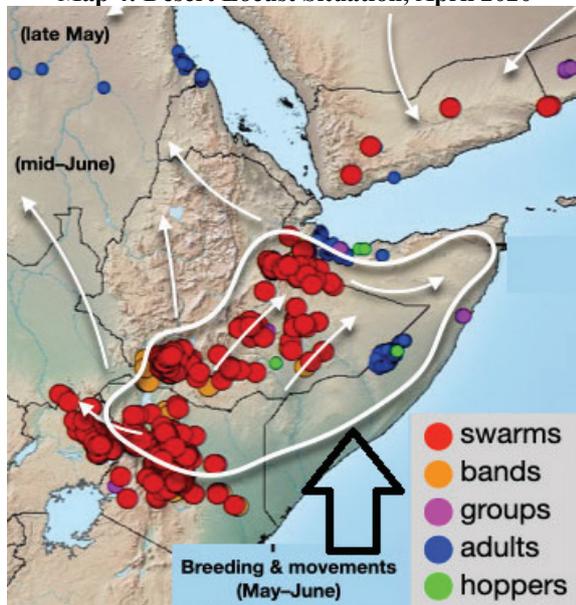
DESERT LOCUST UPSURGE

Desert Locust upsurge that started in late 2019 and continues to threaten the food security and livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers in many parts of the country. According to the latest FAO's [Desert Locust Situation Update](#) issued on 8 May 2020, breeding is in progress in the northwest and, in the past few days, in the northeast that could eventually cause groups and swarms to form. Reports from the field indicate the presence of hoppers and swarms in parts of Awdal, and Sanaag and Bari regions

Somalia is part of countries in East Africa that face the highest level of Desert Locust threat between May and July 2020 (Maps 4 and 5). While damages thus far to pasture remain moderate and localized, Desert Locust continues to pose a risk to current *Gu* season crop production and it may also threaten pasture availability and crop cultivation across Somalia through the following 2020 *Deyr* (October-December) season.

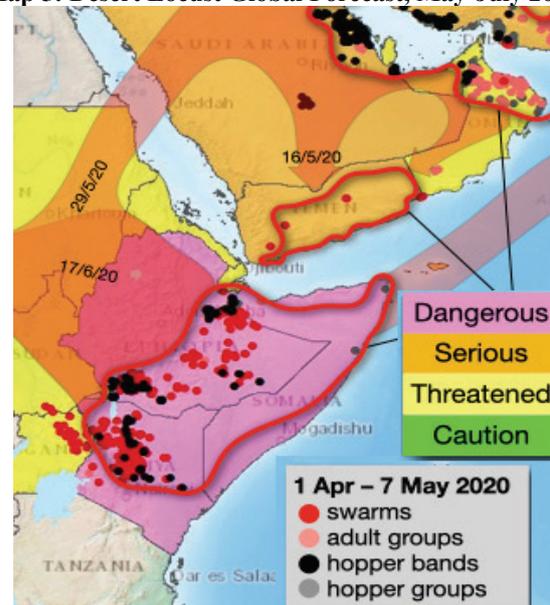
As Desert Locust, control operations continue in Somalia close monitoring of the situation and assessments on the ground are required in order to understand the extent of infestation and damage.

Map 4: Desert Locust Situation, April 2020



Source: FAO

Map 5: Desert Locust Global Forecast, May-July 2020



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

Somalia's population is currently experiencing multiple shocks:

- Desert Locust upsurge that started in late 2019 and continues to threaten the food security and livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers in many parts of the country
- Riverine and flash floods during the current *Gu* (April-June) season that the food security, livelihoods and safety of farmers and people living in flood-prone, populated areas
- The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that is having severe health and socio-economic impacts both in Somalia and globally; and
- The extended impact of previous shocks (flooding, drought, displacement, etc.)

COVID-19 was first reported in December 2019 in the Chinese province of Hubei and it was subsequently declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, a pandemic, on 30 January 2020. Globally, as of 7 May 2020, nearly 3.9 million cases and approximately 270 000 deaths have been reported. Somalia confirmed its first case of COVID-19 in Mogadishu on 16 March. As of 7 May 2020, Somalia has reported a total of 928 cases and 44 deaths. There are clear signs of community transmission of the virus in Somalia, including infection of healthcare workers. An estimated 60 percent of Somalia's population do not have access to healthcare. Hospitals, clinics and other healthcare facilities across the country are likely to be overwhelmed if COVID-19 infections continue to rise.

Some of the measures taken by the Government of Somalia and Somalia's trading partners to curb the spread of COVID-19 are beginning to have negative economic impacts. As the spread of COVID-19 continues and measures aimed at containing its spread remain in force, this is likely to have further negative impacts on the overall economy and food security outcomes in Somalia. These include:

- Reduced availability of foods and increased food prices as a result of trade and supply chain (import) disruptions and movement restrictions
- Reduced livestock exports during the peak export period (especially in the lead up to and during Ramadan from late April to late May and Hajj from late July to early August)

- Reduced flow of remittances into Somalia due to loss of employment and income among Somali diaspora who live overseas as the countries where they live and work experience economic declines due to COVID-19 and related containment measures
- Decline in export earnings and decline in flow of remittances into Somalia leading to weakening of local currencies against the US dollar, leading to increased prices of imported food and non-food items
- Reduced availability of employment in urban areas due to constrained mobility of labor

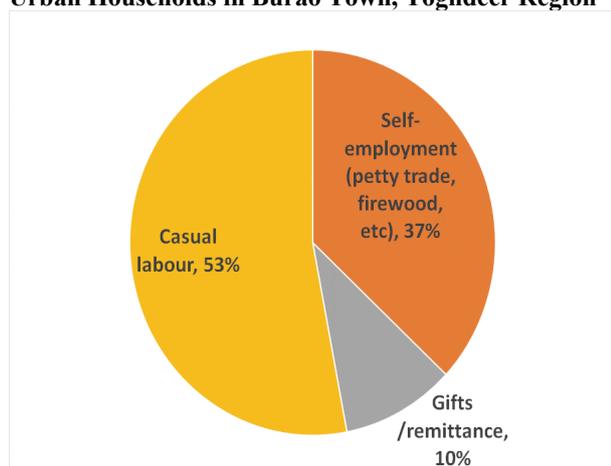
Assumptions

The April to September 2020 most likely scenario is based on the following national-level assumptions:

- Ongoing flooding and Desert Locust will lead to a 15 to 25 percent decline in the 2020 Gu season cereal harvest in July in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods
- Desert Locust will lead to localized to moderate depletion of pasture in the affected pastoral areas; more extensive damage is likely to be prevented by above-average Gu rainfall
- Movement, trade and travel restrictions within Somalia and with Somalia's neighbors and trading partners and in countries with large Somali diaspora populations remain in effect up to June 2020 and disruptions to economic activity will be severe:
 - A 30 to 50 percent decline in livestock exports is expected during the peak export period between April and early August 2020 (the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj festivities)
 - A 30 to 50 percent decline is expected in external remittance flows into Somalia
 - Imported food prices are anticipated to increase by 20 to 30 percent
 - Income among poor urban households and IDPS is expected to decline by 20 to 30 percent, due to declines in casual labor income, petty trade, and remittances
- It is assumed that movement, trade, and travel restrictions within Somalia and its major economic partners and in countries with significant Somali diaspora population will be eased by July 2020. As a result, the resumption of economic activities is anticipated by July, but the recovery will likely be gradual. Prolonged economic impacts on the Somali economy and food security outcomes will persist through at least September 2020.

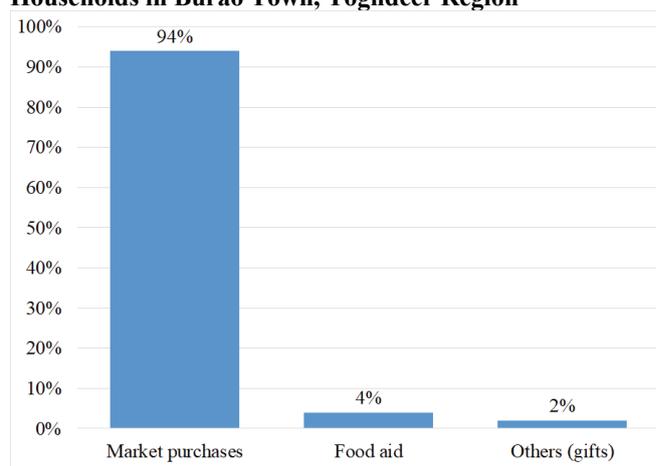
Urban and Urban Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

Figure 13: Main Sources of Income Among Poor Urban Households in Burao Town, Toghdeer Region



Source: FSNAU

Figure 14: Main Sources of Food Among Poor Urban Households in Burao Town, Toghdeer Region



Urban and urban IDP populations are heavily dependent on market purchases, not only for food access but also for many essential non-food items. Consequently, they are very vulnerable to changes in market dynamics, especially when the prices of staple food commodities increase. Key indicators used in this analysis are the cost of living measured through the cost of items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) as well as the terms of trade (TOT) between daily labor wages and cereals, which measures the purchasing power of poor urban households, including urban IDPs who rely on casual labor employment as their main source of income.

The Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB) increased at mild rates (by 1-8 %) between January and April 2020 in most northern and central regions. The pattern was mixed in southern regions with increases (2-10%) observed in Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Middle Shabelle, while CMEB declined (by 3-6%) in Lower Shabelle and Banadir and Lower Juba regions. Compared to the five-year average (2015-2019), the CMEB has shown mild to moderate increases (1-21%) in most parts of northern and central regions, with the highest increase recorded in Nugaal (21%), Bari (19%) and Sool (17%) regions. However, the CMEB was stable or lower (by 2-8%) in most southern regions compared to the five-year averages due to relatively low sorghum prices this year.

Imported red rice, which represents the main staple food in most urban and rural areas of northern and central Somalia, increased by 2 to 28 percent between January and April 2020. The highest increase in imported rice prices were recorded in Nugaal (28%), Bari (19%), Bari (18%) and Sanaag (17%) regions. Prices of sorghum and maize, which are the main staple in southern Somalia, remained stable or declined in most regions except in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle where maize prices increased by 33 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Compared to the five-year average for April (2015-2019), the prices of staple cereals (rice, sorghum and maize) were higher in April 2020 across most regions of the country.

The purchasing power of poor urban households measured through the terms of trade (TOT) between daily labor wage rate and cereal prices declined by 1-3 Kgs/daily labor wage or remained stable in most (15 out of 18) regions of the country (Figure 15). Compared to the five-year average (2015-2019), the TOT in April 2020 was stable or increased by 1-2kgs/ daily wage rates in most (16 out of 18) regions of the country. TOT in April 2020 was lower compared to both January 2020 (by 1kg) and the five-year average (by 3 Kgs).

In the first quarter of the year, most imported food items were generally stable in most markets of the south and the central. In northeast regions, the prices of imported commodities (rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil) prices slightly increased (2-7%) due to depreciation of the Somali Shilling in those markets. In the northwest regions, some of these food items also increased in March with rice prices increasing by 12 percent due to panic buying/increased demand by households related to COVID-19 related movement and trade disruptions. In the northern markets, prices of these items have increased from mild to moderate levels for similar reasons stated above when compared to the five-year average (2015-2019). Similarly, prices mostly exhibited mild to moderate increases (by 3-18%) in southern and central regions. Imported commodity prices are likely to increase moderately in the next few months due to likely COVID-19 related trade disruption in the supply chains from source markets and seasonal declines in Somalia's maritime trade during the monsoon season when the Indian Ocean is difficult to navigate using small merchant vessels.

In November 2019, FSNAU conducted the post-Deyr season integrated food security and nutrition assessment across Somalia covering 22 urban and urban IDP population groups. The results indicate that significant proportions of IDP households had Poor or Borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS), moderate to severe hunger (Crisis or worse Household Hunger Scale-HHS), and use crisis or emergency consumption-based and livelihood coping strategies. Accordingly, most of the main urban IDP settlements, which were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between January and March 2020, were expected to deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and June 2020 in the absence of humanitarian assistance. In contrast, most urban areas were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of Kismayo city of Lower Juba, which has been classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3), between January and June 2020 as they did not have and were not likely to face food consumption gaps.

However, COVID-19 is likely to have a disproportionately negative impact on the food security and livelihoods of urban and urban IDP households. Given the destitution of IDPs, as well as both the urban poor's and urban IDPs' heavy reliance on food purchases from the market and casual labor as their main sources of income, most urban poor households and most urban IDPs are likely to experience food consumption gaps due to declines in employment and income-earning opportunities, decline in remittances and gifts, and likely increase in the prices of imported food commodities driven by COVID-19 and compounded by flooding in some urban areas. Accordingly, populations in the main urban IDP settlements will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and September 2020 and populations in the main urban towns across Somalia will deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

Rural

Northern Regions

Average to above average 2019 Karan (August/September) and Deyr (October-December) rains and timely onset of the 2020 Gu season rainfall in March, the dry Jilaal (January-March) season was very mild in most rural livelihoods of northern regions. Despite some decline, dry pasture remained available in most of northern pastoral grazing areas at a level that was able to sustain livestock.

Water availability remained exceptionally sufficient for the dry season, with no reports of water shortages in all rural livelihoods of the north. In addition, the current Gu rains recharged Berkads, while the water level and quality of most permanent water sources such as boreholes and shallow wells also improved. In April 2020, the price of water price was lower in most of the northern rural markets when compared to January 2020 as well as the five-year average for 2015-2019. The price of a 20-liter Jerrican of water in April 2020 was lower in Nugaal (54%), Sool (47%), Sanaag (37%) and Bari (48%) compared to five-year average (2015-2019).

Livestock remained within traditional dry-season grazing areas, with no abnormal livestock out migration reported in all of the pastoral livelihood zones. Livestock body conditions were average (PET Score 3) for all species due to adequate availability of pasture and water. However, camel disease (pneumonia) was reported in Hawd Pastoral and Northern Inland Pastoral of Togdheer and Sanaag regions and this has caused some deaths among camels.

In April 2020, local goat prices increased both compared to January 2020 (3-5%) and the five-year averages (16-32%) in northern regions. The higher prices mainly reflect improved body condition of livestock and limited livestock supply to markets, as herd sizes among pastoralists in northern regions have not yet fully recovered from the devastating impacts of the 2017 severe drought.

The local quality cattle price in the northwest showed a mild decline of 5 percent between January and April 2020. Compared to the five-year average (2015-2019), April 2020 local quality cattle prices in the northwest were also slightly lower by 3 percent due to oversupply of cattle in the market as agropastoralists in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions repay debts accumulated in previous seasons.

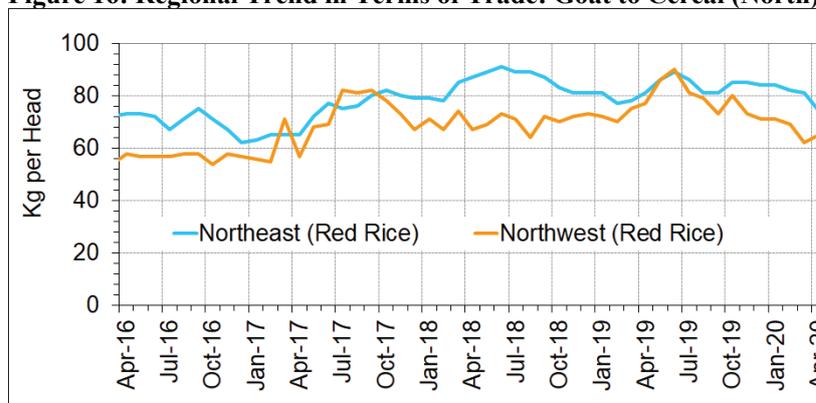
April 2020 rice prices indicate moderate to significant increases in northern markets compared to prices in January 2020 and the five-year average. Between January and April 2020, rice price increased by 19 percent in northeast regions and by 12 percent in the northwest. Similarly, the rice price increased by 16 percent in northeast regions and by 38 percent in the northwest compared to the five-year average for 2015 -2019. As a result, despite increases in livestock prices, the

Terms of Trade (ToT) between local goats and imported rice declined by 12 percent (from 84 to 74kg/head) in the northeast and 9 percent (from 71 to 65 kg/head) in northwest between January and April 2020. The TOT also decreased by 3 percent (from 76 to 74kg/head) in the northeast but slightly increased by 1 percent (64 to 65 kg/head) in the northwest compared to the five-year average (2015-2019) – Figure 16.



Average Sheep Body Condition, Northern Inland Pastoral, Qardho District, Bari Region, FSNAU, March 2020

Figure 16: Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Goat to Cereal (North)



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

damage. Planting of maize is also expected to be limited due to farmers' concerns over recurrent insect infestation on maize crops experienced over the 2019 Gu/Karan season. Land preparation and planting in Togdheer Agropastoral livelihood zone started late due to late start of the Gu rains in this area. However, increased rainfall since early April has improved Gu season production prospects.

Despite ongoing control efforts, Desert Locust continues to pose a threat to Gu season crop production and to a lesser extent to pasture and browse in northern livelihoods. Thus far, damage to pasture has been limited and localized. Currently, hoppers and swarms are reported in parts of Awdal, and Sanaag and Bari regions

Based on the outcome of the 2019 post-Deyr analysis, all of northern livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC 2) between January and March 2020 in the presence of humanitarian assistance. However, due to the cumulative impacts of Desert Locust on crops, pasture and migration expenses, reduced purchasing power (TOT) in the face of rising food prices, the negative impact of COVID-19, especially among poor households who own limited livestock with limited livelihood options, more households are expected to face food consumption gaps from April through September. Accordingly, in the absence of food assistance, food security outcomes of Guban Pastoral and East Golis Pastoral livelihoods are expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC 2) to Crisis (IPC 3) between April and September 2020. Between June and September, further deterioration from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Hawd Pastoral of northwest and northeast and in all of Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone. In each rural livelihood zone that has been classified as Crisis (IPC 3), the number of people in Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) is expected to increase between April and September 2020.

Central Regions

While parts of central regions remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Hawd Pastoral of central and Addun Pastoral of central livelihood zones remain in Crisis (IPC3) due to the impact of recent droughts, limited saleable animals given low asset holdings, high outstanding debt levels and fatigued social support. All pastoral livelihoods of central regions experienced a mild dry Jilaal (January-March) season. Dry pasture and water were widely available. Field reports confirmed an early start of the current Gu (April-June) rains in late March which contributed to further improvement in pasture and water availability across most of the central regions. Livestock body conditions are mostly average (PET Score 3) and livestock migration remained normal and confined to traditional dry-season grazing areas. Medium kidding and lambing started in late March and will continue up to May 2020, while low camel calving is expected to start in May. Milk availability is low in most of the central pastoral livelihoods due to low number of lactating animals triggered by low conception in the preceding seasons. However, milk production and availability at the household level is expected to gradually improve as the current Gu season progresses. In all livelihood zones, the average livestock holding among poor households is slightly increasing for small ruminants; however, camel herd sizes remain below baseline levels through June 2020. Debt levels among poor households in central regions declined slightly compared to the 2019 Gu season but remained high across all livelihoods: Hawd (USD 380), Addun (USD350), Coastal Deeh (USD 380) and Cowpea-belt (USD 300). Further reduction in debt levels is not expected before the end of 2020.

Land preparation and dry planting of the cowpea and sorghum crops were reported in most of the Cowpea Belt agropastoral livelihood of central regions in late March. However, survival of the germinated seedlings was threatened by a dry spell in the first dekad of April. However, the situation is likely to have improved following the increased intensification of rainfall since mid-April.

Desert Locust infestation remains a serious concern in large parts of central regions this year, threatening both pasture and current Gu season crop production. According to the FAO Desert Locust Situation Update of 28 April 2020, scattered adults have been reported in central region (Galguduud) near the border with Ethiopia. However, thus far, actual damages to pasture remained moderate and localized.

Local quality goat prices exhibited a moderate increase (14%) between January and April 2020. However, the price increases were significant (31%) compared to the five-year average (2015-2019) due to low supply to the market on account of fewer saleable animals (reduced livestock holding). Imported rice prices increased mildly (8%) between January and April 2020. Rice price increases were moderately high (19%) compared to the five-year average. As a result, in April 2020, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice indicated a moderate increase of 12 percent (from 58 to 65 kg/head) compared to the five-year average (2015-2019). This is mainly due to large increases in goat prices relative to the increase in the price of imported rice. Similarly, ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum showed a mild increase of 4 percent (from 93 to 97 kg/head) in the first four months of 2020 and a moderate increase of 18 percent (from 82 to 97 kg/head) compared to the five-year average (2015-2019).



Average Camel Body Condition Hawd Pastoral, Dhusamareeb, Gal-gadud Region. FSNAU, March 2020

Based on the outcome of the 2019 post-Deyr analysis, most central livelihood zones were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between January and March 2020 in the presence of humanitarian assistance. However, due to limited availability of saleable animals and access to milk among poor households and the likely cumulative impacts of Desert Locust on crops, pasture and migration expenses and the negative impact of COVID-19, especially among poor households who own limited livestock with limited livelihood options, more households are expected to face food consumption gaps. Accordingly, in the absence of food assistance, food security outcomes of Hawd Pastoral of central and most parts of Addun Pastoral of central livelihood zones are expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between April and September 2020.

Southern Regions

During the 2020 dry *Jilaal* (January-March) season, dry pasture and water were abundant in most livelihoods across rural livelihoods of southern Somalia. This improvement of rangeland resources was attributable to average to above average rainfall during the October to December 2019 Deyr season, followed by moderate to good rains during the last dekad of March. Intensification of rainfall in April has further improved pasture, browse and water throughout southern Somalia. Livestock body conditions at end of the *Jilaal* were average to above average (a PET score of 3-4) throughout the regions. Livestock migration has been normal in most parts of southern Somalia. Medium kidding/calving were reported among small ruminants in southern Somalia. There were also no major outbreak of livestock diseases.

Due to above average 2019/20 Deyr season cereal production, cereal stocks among poor agropastoral households are expected to last until the end of May in Sorghum Agropastoral High Potential of Bay, Shabelle and Gedo as well as in Lower Shabelle Riverine Gravity Irrigation livelihood zones. Cereal stocks from the recent off-season harvest (March 2020) in Riverine livelihoods of Middle and Lower Juba, Hiran and Middle Shabelle are also likely to be exhausted by the end of May 2020.



Early Gu Maize planted in riverine Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU March 2020

Current Gu (April-June) season agricultural activities started in March in most southern regions, although there have been disruptions in Lower Shabelle specifically in Wanlaweyne and Janaale due to insecurity. These agricultural activities have created employment opportunities for poor households although this is likely to be adversely impacted by flooding in riverine livelihoods.

While rainfall conditions remain mostly favorable for crop production during the current Gu season across most parts of Somalia, current Gu season crop production in southern Somalia is threatened both by riverine floods, flash floods and Desert Locust infestations. Riverine livelihoods are highly vulnerable to consecutive seasons of flood damage to crops, including most recently during the October to December 2019 Deyr season. Based on the Desert Locust infestation pattern to date and rainfall and wind forecast, FAO projections indicate that the cropping areas most at risk are in the northern part of the south on the Kenya/Ethiopia border, along with the northwestern agropastoral areas, while the cropping areas considered to be lower risk are the high production areas in Bay, the Shabelles, and lower Jubas

Between January and April 2020, agricultural daily labor wage rates declined in Middle Shabelle (24 %), Lower Shabelle (17%) and Hiran (6%) regions while wage rates increased in Bay (3%) and Bakool (22%). However, the Terms of Trade (ToT) between agricultural labor and cereals indicated a mixed trend across southern regions between January and April 2020. Wage rates increased in Juba Valley (50 %) and were stable in Sorghum Belt, but decreased in Shabelle Valley (25%). Compared to the five-year average, TOT is higher in Sorghum Belt (27%) and Shabelle (20%), but lower (25%) in Juba regions.

Compared to January 2020, the ToT in April 2020 between local quality goat and cereals showed a slight increase in Sorghum Belt (4%) but remained stable in Juba regions. However, TOT declined slightly in Shabelle regions (8%) due to increases in cereal prices since January. ToT was mostly higher cross southern Somalia compared to the five-year average (2015-2019).

Between January and March 2020, most of rural livelihoods of southern Somalia were classified as Stressed (IPC 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 2) in the presence of humanitarian assistance based on the outcome of the 2019 post-Deyr analysis. Exceptions were Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral, Hiran Riverine, Southern Agropastoral of Hiran and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba livelihood zones, which were classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Due to expected improvements during the current Gu season, driven by favorable crop production and agricultural labor income, Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral, Southern Agropastoral of Hiran and Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba livelihood zones are expected to improve from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between April and September 2020. Southern Inland Pastoral of Bakool is also expected to improve from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) due to expected improvements in livestock herd sizes and income among poor households.

However, due to the likely cumulative impacts of Desert Locust on crops, pasture and migration expenses, flooding in riverine livelihoods and the negative impacts of COVID-19, some of the poor households are expected to face food consumption gaps. Riverine Pump Irrigation, Riverine Gravity Irrigation, and the northern part of Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral livelihood zones are expected to experience crop production shortfalls due to floods and/or Desert Locust and, in the absence of food assistance, food security outcomes are expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC 2) to Crisis (IPC 3) between April and September 2020. In other livelihood zones, the proportion of households with food consumption gaps is not expected to reach the 20 percent threshold for a higher/worse level IPC phase classification. In the riverine livelihood zones, some poor households are likely to deteriorate to Emergency (IPC Phase 4), based on past trends and current assumptions on crop losses due to river floods.

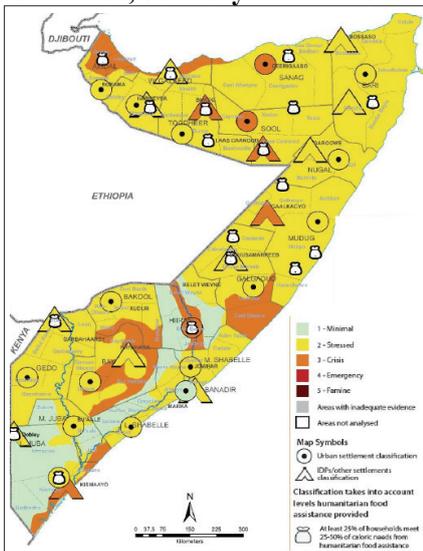
Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Based on results of assessments conducted in November and December 2019 and subsequent IPC analysis conducted in January 2020, an estimated 1.15 million across Somalia faced Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between January and March 2020 in the presence of humanitarian assistance. An additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to 4 million (Map 6).

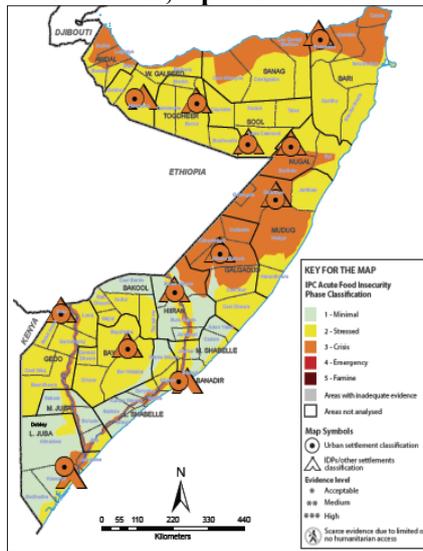
An estimated 2.7 million people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between April and June without sustained humanitarian assistance. An additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to 5.6 million (Map 7). These numbers are expected to increase further between July and September 2020, when 3.5 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes and an additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to 6.4 million (Map 8).

Humanitarian assistance must be scaled up through September 2020 to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes for up to 3.5 million people. Livelihoods support is also required for people that are Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher).

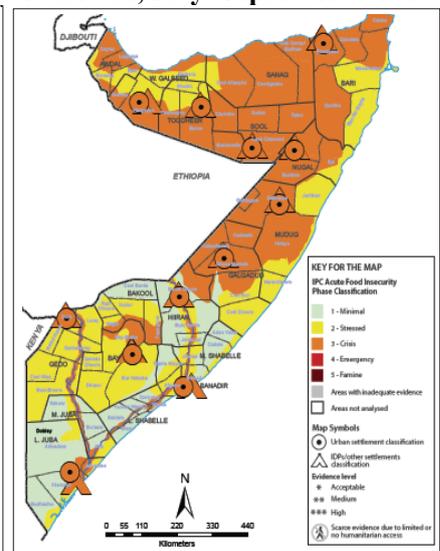
Map 6: Projected food security outcomes, January–March 2020



Map 7: Projected food security outcomes, April–June 2020



Map 8: Projected food security outcomes, July–September 2020



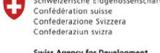
Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

The above FSNAU and FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

Recent publications and releases

- *FSNAU Climate Update (April 2020)*
- *FSNAU Market Update (April 2020)*
- *Somalia Food Security Outlook, Feb–Sept 2020 (March 2020)*
- *NDVI Index for Somalia, Jan 2002–Mar 2020 (April 2020)*
- *RFE for Somalia, Jan 2002–Mar 2020 (April 2020)*
- *Early Warning Early Action Dashboard Time Series Chart, Jan 2015–Mar 2020 (April 2020)*
- *Early Warning Early Action Indicators progression, Jan 2015–Mar 2020 (April 2020)*

NOTE: The above publications and releases are available on the FSNAU website: www.fsnau.org

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