

**Climate**  
**Markets**  
**Nutrition**  
**Agriculture**  
**Livestock**  
**Civil Insecurity**  
**Emerging Regional Issues**

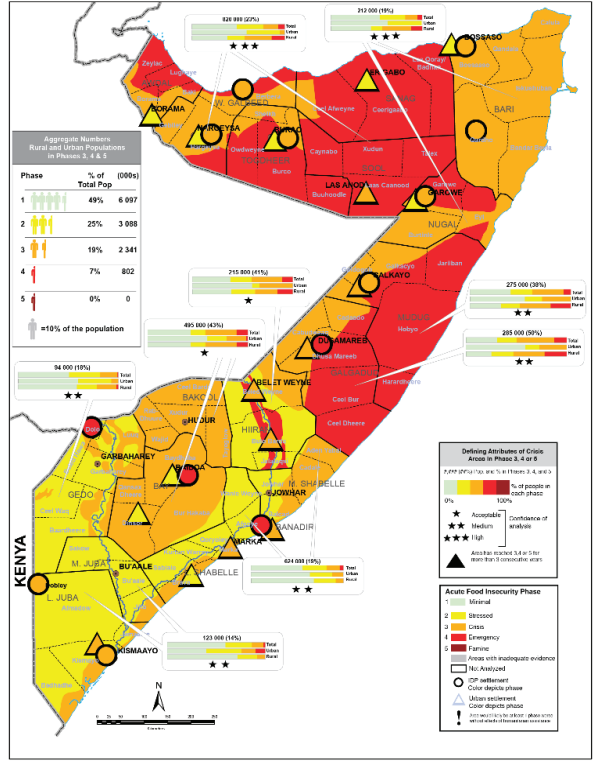
**FSNAU - Somalia**  
**Food and Agriculture Organisation - Somalia,**  
**Ngecha Road Campus**  
**Box 1230, Village Market,**  
**Nairobi, Kenya**  
**Tel: +254-20-4000500**  
**Cell: +254-722-202146 / 733-616881**  
**Fax: +254-20-4000555**  
**Email: info@fsnau.org**  
**Website: www.fsnau.org**

**KEY ISSUES** Based on results of assessments conducted across Somalia in June and July 2017 by FSNAU and FEWS NET, in collaboration with government and other partners, levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition will remain high in Somalia through the end of the year. In the worst-case scenario where humanitarian assistance is scaled down substantially, food prices increase sharply, and the Deyr rains perform poorly, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.

- In southern Somalia, which is the major crop producing part of the country, 2017 *Gu* cereal production is estimated at 78 400 tonnes, which is 37 percent lower than the long-term (1995-2016) average. In the Northwest, 2017 the *Gu*/Karan harvest is estimated at 6 500 tonnes (preliminary), which is 87 percent lower than the 2010-2016 average.
- Prices of local cereals remain well above average, and substantial livestock losses have occurred, all of which have lowered household access to food and income. Persistent drought has led to large-scale population displacement.
- The drought, which was the result of three consecutive very poor rainy season (*Gu* 2016, *Deyr* 2016, and *Gu* 2017), resulted in substantial livestock losses (decline in herd size), low conception, low births and low milk production in most pastoral livelihood zones. The above situation is expected to persist in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods through the end of the year.

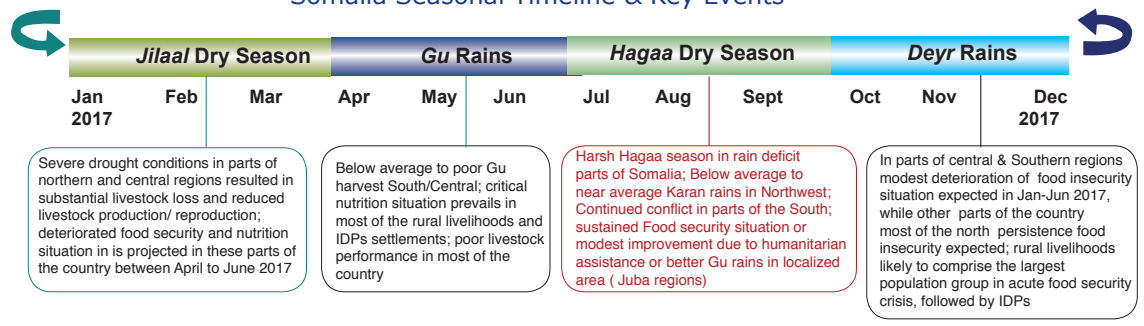
- The projected outcomes were based on an assumption that October to December *Deyr* rainfall would be average to below average, as indicated in the September forecast by ICPAC/IGAD. Additional information since then suggests there is an increased likelihood for a La Nina and below-average *Deyr* rainfall. This combined with warmer than normal temperatures during *Deyr* are expected to lead to faster depletion of pasture and water and cause moisture stress on crops during the growing season.
- Due to all of the preceding factors, over 2.3 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 802,000 are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through December 2017, totaling over 3.1 million people who need urgent humanitarian assistance. Additionally, approximately 3.1 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people in need of emergency food or livelihood support (IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 combined) through the end of 2017 to 6.2 million.
- Acute and widespread food insecurity and increased morbidity have contributed to deterioration of the overall nutrition situation in Somalia. An estimated 388 000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 87 000 who are severely malnourished.

**Map 1: Most Likely Food Security Outcome, August-December 2017**



Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET  
This map represents acute food insecurity outcomes relevant for emergency decision-making, and does not necessarily reflect chronic food insecurity. For more information on this scale, please visit [ipcfwww.ipc](http://ipcfwww.ipc)

**Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events**



- The Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/cholera outbreak that peaked in April and contributed to increased malnutrition and mortality in parts of southern Somalia has started to subside with fewer AWD cases and deaths reported since August 2017. However, according to WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health, a measles outbreak is reported (the worst in four years), with over 14 800 suspected cases reported between January and July 2017. If not brought under control, the outbreak could exacerbate acute malnutrition and mortality, especially among children.
- Sustained humanitarian assistance during the first half of 2017 was a key factor in preventing further deterioration in food security and nutrition conditions in Somalia. According to the Somalia Food Security Cluster, emergency food and cash assistance reached roughly 2.5 million people a month since April.
- Scaled-up humanitarian assistance is needed through the end of the year, targeted at populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, in order to prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition condition of the affected population. Populations in Stressed (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4) also need livelihood support to prevent livelihood asset erosion and depletion which could further exacerbate the humanitarian situation.
- Multi-cluster, integrated humanitarian response is needed in areas that have been affected by sustained high levels of acute malnutrition, morbidity and food insecurity.

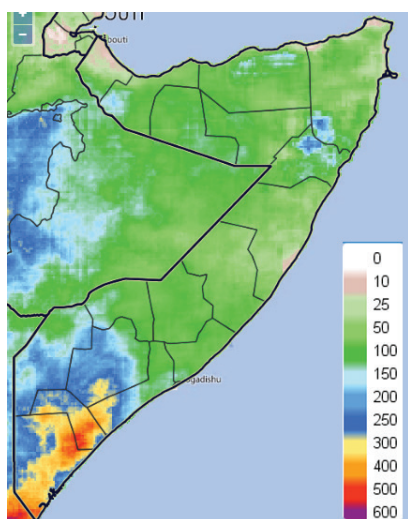
## SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

### CLIMATE

#### Rainfall Performance

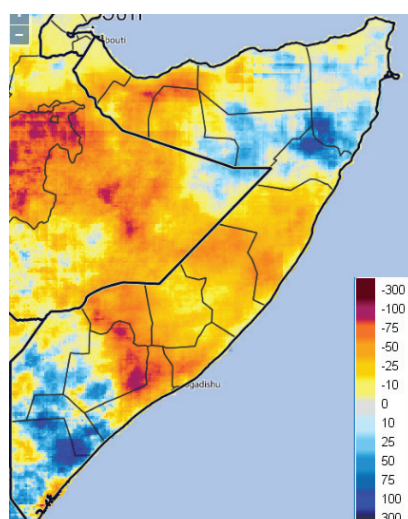
The Gu 2017 rains were delayed by one to two weeks in many parts of the country, with the exception of localized areas of northwestern regions, parts of southern Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba and Shabelle regions, where the rains started on time. Most of the rainfall during the Gu season fell during May and the season ended earlier than normal with little rainfall received during the month of June across most parts of Somalia. The overall performance of the Gu rains, in terms of amount and temporal and spatial distribution, varied across the country. Rains were below average to poor in northwestern and central regions and in adjacent parts of southern Somalia in Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle.

**Map 2: 2017 Gu (Apr-Jun) Actual Rainfall (in millimeters)**



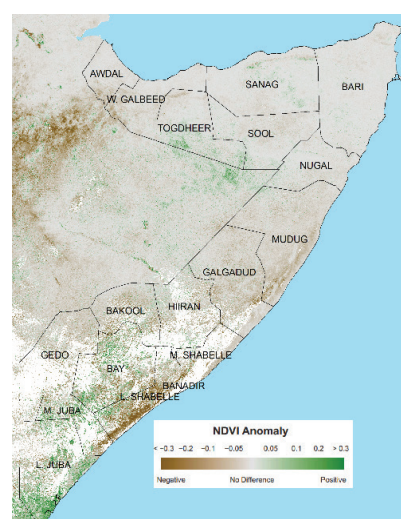
Source: CHIRPS/USGS

**Map 3: 2017 Gu (Apr-Jun) Rainfall Deviation from Normal (in millimeters)**



Source: CHIRPS/USGS

**Map 4: Vegetation Cover (NDVI) (21-30 July 2017)**



Source: USGS

The overall Gu rainfall in northwestern regions was generally below average to poor in terms of amount, temporal and spatial distribution. Precipitation was localized and overall poor to average during April. However, localized average to above-average rainfall fell during May in Northwest Agropastoral, most parts of Hawd Pastoral and West Golis livelihood zones, while all other livelihood zones received localized light to moderate rainfall. No major precipitations were reported during June except moderate rainfall reported in localized areas of West Golis Pastoral of Borama and Gabiley and parts of East Golis Pastoral zone of Sanaag region.

Most parts of the northeast received rainfall only during the month of May. Overall Gu 2017 rainfall performance in the northeast exhibited a mixed pattern with near average to above average rainfall in parts of Bari, Nugaal (Qardho, Bandarbayla, Garowe and

Eyl Districts) and below-average rainfall in other part of Bari and Nugaal and northern parts of Mudug Regions. No rainfall was reported during the month of June. Livestock in-migration from central regions is expected to lead to earlier than normal depletion of pasture and water in parts of the north during the July to September *Hagaa* dry season.

In central parts of Somalia, Gu 2017 rains started late, during the last dekad of April. Poor precipitation continued through mid-May and rains fully subsided between mid-May and the end of the season in June. As a result, pasture and water availability is poor in all livelihood zones and water trucking was still ongoing at the time of the assessment in July in most parts of Addun livelihood zone. Large numbers of livestock out-migrated towards Nugaal, Sool and Togdheer regions in the north. Despite the overall poor performance, precipitation was relatively better in Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of Abudwaq and Dhusamareb and Ccowpea Agropastoral livelihood zone of Elder, Elbur, and Harardhere districts.

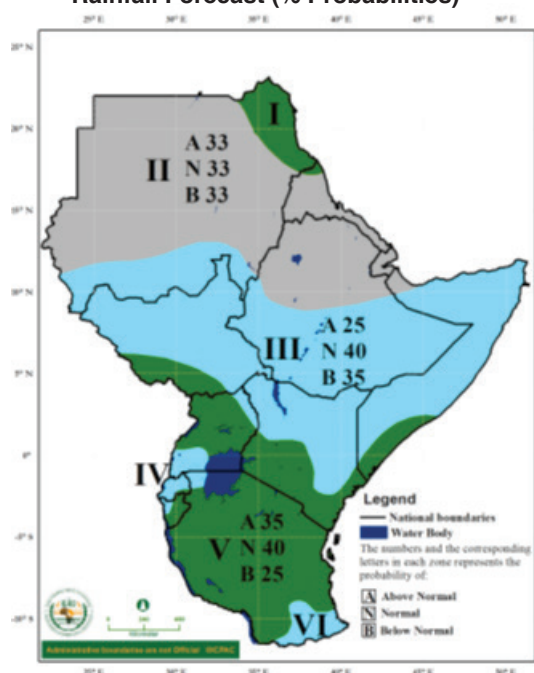
In southern parts of Somalia, Gu rainfall was late and exhibited erratic distribution across most rural livelihood zones. Between late April and early to mid-May, average to above-average rainfall fell in large parts of Lower and Middle Juba, parts of southern Gedo, and southern Bay, helping to ease the prolonged drought conditions that prevailed in these areas. However, precipitation was below average to poor in most of Bakool, northern and eastern parts of Bay, northern parts of Gedo and most parts of Hiiraan and Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions. No major rainfall was reported during June with the exception of localized average rainfall in large parts of Juba and southern parts of Bay Region. Due to poor rainfall in the upper catchments of the Shabelle and Juba Rivers in the Ethiopian highlands, water levels in both rivers remained lower than normal and no major flooding was reported during the Gu season.

### ***Vegetation Conditions***

Analysis of vegetation cover (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index- NDVI) in late July indicates above normal vegetation in Lower and Middle Juba, and parts of Bay regions, Hawd Pastoral and some parts of Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zones, while below normal vegetation conditions are observed in Mudug, Galgaduud, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions (Map 4).

### ***Deyr (October-December) Climate Forecast***

**Map 5: Deyr (October-December) Rainfall Forecast (% Probabilities)**



Source: ICPAC/GHACOF

**Map 6: Deyr (October-December) Temperature Forecast (% Probabilities)**



Source: ICPAC/GHACOF

According to the consensus climate outlook for October-December 2017 issued by ICPAC/IGAD at the end of 49<sup>th</sup> Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum, most part of Somalia are likely to receive normal to below normal rainfall during the forthcoming Deyr (October-December) season. Only coastal parts of Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba are expected to have average to above average rainfall. The outlook also indicates that most parts of Somalia is likely to experience warmer than normal temperatures between October and December. The combined impact is expected to lead to faster depletion of pasture and water sources and cause moisture stress on crops during the Deyr season (Maps 5 and 6). This forecast was used in projecting food security outcomes between October and December; however, additional information since the time of this forecast indicates there is an increased likelihood for a La Nina and below-average Deyr rainfall.

## CIVIL INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

During the first half of 2017, armed confrontations continued in central and southern Somalia between Government forces and armed insurgents. Additionally, Lower Shabelle region has experienced waves of civil insecurity as a result of recurrent clan conflict and military operations by the Somali Government and allied troops against insurgents. Abudwak District of Galgaduud Region has also been affected by localized clan conflict. Increased attacks by insurgents have also led to a deterioration in security conditions in Bossaso and Qandala Districts of Bari Region.

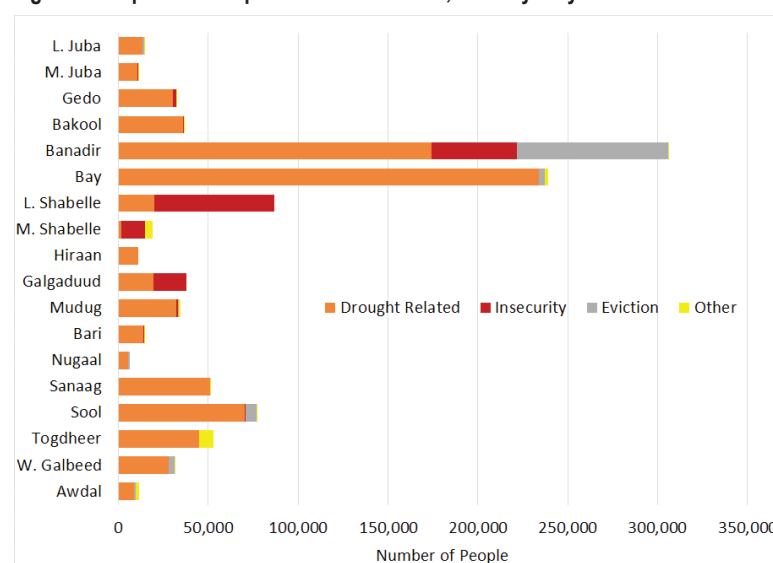
Insurgents banned the use of new Somali Shilling notes in Mudug, Galgaduud and Hiran Regions and this has hampered trading activities in the affected areas. Increased insecurity has also affected livestock movement (migration) in central regions and planting of crops in Shabelle Regions.

Humanitarian access in several rural parts of central and southern Somalia continues to be hampered by persistent insecurity.

Data from UNHCR indicates the displacement of nearly 1 074 000 people across Somalia between January and July 2017, mainly due to drought-related reasons (75%), conflict and insecurity (14%), and evictions from Government and private properties (9%). Although drought-related displacement has affected all regions of Somalia, a majority of the people displaced due to drought are in Bay and Bandir Regions. There are also substantial drought-related displaced in Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer Regions in the North and Mudug, Bakool and Gedo regions in central and southern parts of the country (Figure 1).

Displacement due to insecurity is mostly concentrated in Lower Shabelle, Banadir, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud Regions. Most of the displacement due to evictions has occurred in Banadir region (Mogadishu).

**Figure 1 : Population Displacement in Somalia, January-July 2017**



Data source: UNHCR

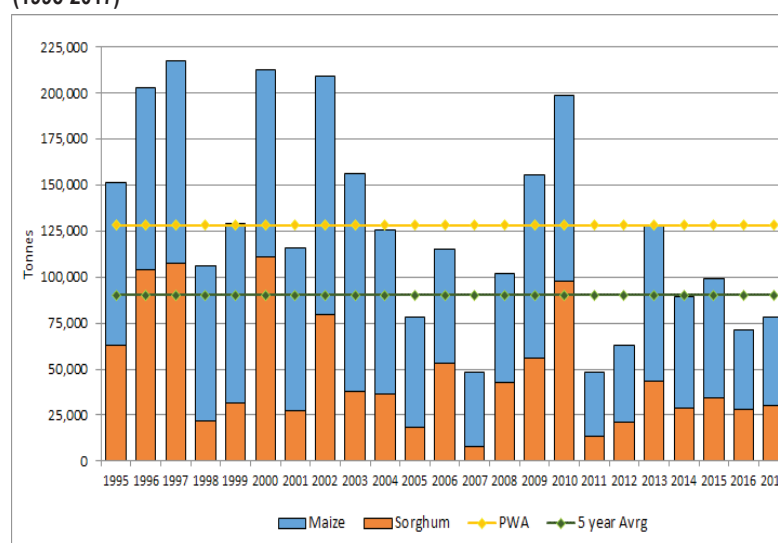
## AGRICULTURE

### Cereal Harvest

In Somalia, harvesting of 2017 Gu season cereal crops was almost completed in August/early September in southern parts of the country, while crops planted for the Gu/Karan season in northwestern regions are at varying stages of development, with the harvest expected from November.

In southern Somalia, the 2017 Gu cereal production is estimated at 78 400 tonnes, including 2 400 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in September/October in riverine areas of Juba and Gedo Regions. The 2017 Gu season cereal production is 39 percent lower than the long-term (1995-2016 post-war) average and 13 percent lower than the 2012-2016 five-year average (Figure 2). Below-average to poor rainfall, extended dry spell since mid-May, bird and pest attacks, and high cost of agricultural inputs have contributed to the reduction in the level of the 2017 Gu cereal harvest.

**Figure 2: Trends in Gu Season Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia (1995-2017)**



Source: FSNAU

In northwestern agropastoral areas, 2017 Gu/Karan cereal production expected to be harvested in November is estimated at 6 500 tonnes (Figure 3). This is 87 percent lower than the average for 2010-2016. This harvest outlook may improve modestly based on Karan rains reported in the region in September.

Due to below normal harvest, cereal stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in most of the agropastoral livelihood zones. In the major cereal producing regions of Shebelle and Bay, cereal

stocks among poor households are expected to last for two - three months (up to October 2017). Although cereal prices are expected to decline in most regions of Somalia through September 2017, following the Gu harvest, below average production is likely to trigger an early start of the lean season and push cereal prices higher, starting in October.

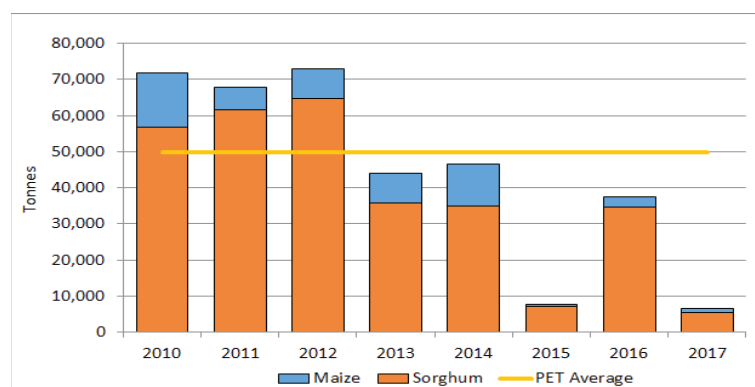
### Local Cereal Prices Trends

Prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) exhibited an increasing trend in most regions of Somalia between January and July 2017. In most of the regions, local cereal prices in July 2017 were also higher compared to local cereal prices reported both for July 2016 and the five-year average for 2012-2016. The increases in prices reflect tightening supplies of local cereals due to successive poor to below average harvests over the past three seasons.

In northwest regions, white sorghum prices increased by 7 percent between January and July 2017 and by 27 percent compared to the five-year average for 2012-2016. These increases largely reflect tightening supply and poor Gu/Karan harvest prospects. In the Northeast, the retail price of red sorghum remained stable in July 2017 compared to January 2017. On the other hand, red sorghum prices in July 2017 were 18 percent higher in central regions compared to January 2017. Compared to the 2012-2016 five-year average, red sorghum prices in July 2017 were 15 percent higher in the northeast and 21 percent higher in central regions. Similarly, cowpea prices in July 2017 in Galgaduud region increased by 28 percent between January and July 2017 and by 129 percent compared to the 2012-2016 five-year average due to successive failure of cowpea production in the region over the past three seasons.

Sorghum prices decreased slightly in Bay Region (11 %) and Hiran Region (6%) in July 2017 compared to January 2017, mainly in response to increased supply from the Gu 2017 season harvest. However, July 2017 sorghum prices were still 58 percent higher in Bay and 44 percent higher in Hiran compared to their respective five-year averages.

**Figure 3: Trends in Gu/Karan Season Cereal Production Estimates in Northwestern Somalia (2010-2017)**

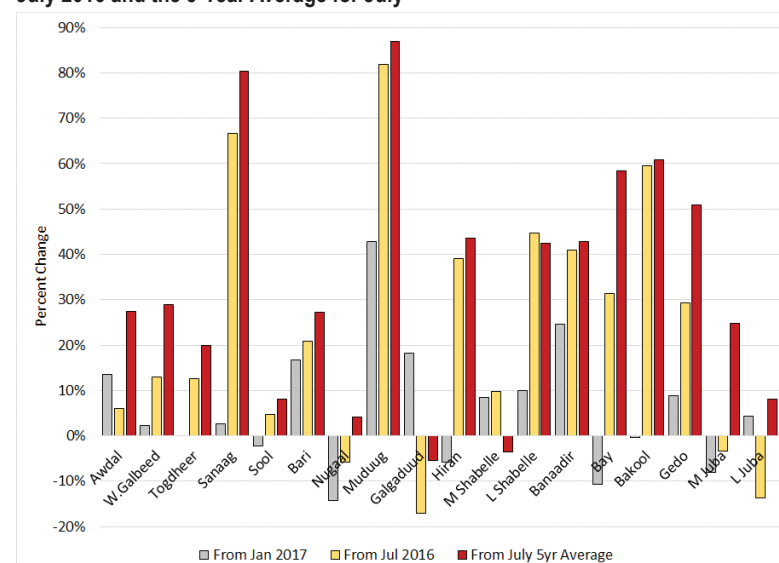


Source: FSNAU



*Poor Sorghum crop, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral, Bur Hakaba, Bay, July 2017*

**Figure 4: July 2017 Local Cereal Prices: Percent Change from January 2017, July 2016 and the 5-Year Average for July**



Source: FSNAU

Between January and July 2017, sorghum prices remained stable in Bakool Region but increased slightly in Gedo (9%) Region. The increases in sorghum prices in July 2017 were much more significant when compared with five-year average levels: 61 percent higher in Bakool and 51 percent higher in Gedo, mainly in response to the reduced Gu 2017 harvests in agropastoral areas of these Regions.

Maize prices in July 2017 were slightly higher in the main producing regions of Lower Shebelle (10%) and Middle Shebelle (8%) compared to January 2017 due to below-average production and high demand for maize from neighboring regions, including Banadir. Maize prices were also significantly higher (42%) in Lower Shebelle in July 2017 compared to the 2012-2016 five-year average. On the other hand, in Juba valley where Gu season rainfall performance and cereal production was better, maize prices declined slightly (by 8% in Middle Juba) or increased slightly (by 4% in Lower Juba) between January and July 2017, although prices remained 25 percent higher in Middle Juba and 8 percent higher in Lower Juba compared to the five-year average.

## LIVESTOCK

### *Pasture, Water, Migration, Livestock Body Condition and Reproduction*

Pasture and water are below average to poor in most rural livelihood zones in the north, with the exception of parts of Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), East Golis Pastoral, Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zones where pasture and browse conditions are average. The worst affected areas are most parts of Guban Pastoral, southern portions of NIP, central Hawd and most of Addun Pastoral and Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood zones. In southern parts of the country, pasture and browse are below average to poor in most areas, except most parts of Bay, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba Regions.

In Guban Pastoral, central regions and parts of Bakool and Gedo Regions, available pasture and browse will not be adequate to support livestock until the start of Deyr rains in October. Water trucking is still ongoing in most of the berkad-dependent pastoral livelihood zones in central regions and parts of NIP in Eyl District as most surface water catchments did not replenish fully during the Gu season. Abnormal migration of livestock from central regions towards Hiran, Sool and Togdheer Regions and from eastern parts of north Mudug (Jariban) and Nugaal (Eyl) to western parts of the same regions was reported in July.

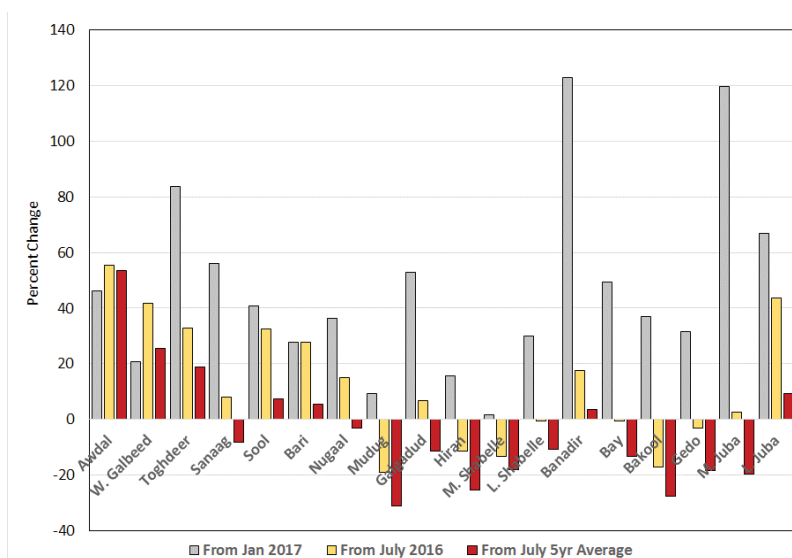
In northern regions, livestock body condition is average in most of the livelihood zones (PET score 3) owing to near average pasture and water conditions, with the exception of Guban Pastoral livelihood zone, and parts of Coastal Deeh and East Golis Pastoral livelihood zones where livestock body conditions are below average (PET Score 2) due to poor pasture availability. In central regions, livestock body condition is below average to poor (PET score 2-1) in all livelihood zones. In southern regions, the condition of livestock is below average to average (PET score 2-3) in most livelihood zones, except in Juba Regions where livestock condition is good (PET Score 4) owing to favorable rainfall performance during the Gu season.

Milk availability is poor to below average in most of the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones in all regions due to low to none births among livestock that have been impacted by persistent drought conditions.



*Poor cattle body condition, Belet Hawa, Odaa, Gedo (FSNAU, July 2017)*

**Figure 5: July 2017 Local Goat Prices: Percent Change from January 2017, July 2016 and the 5-Year Average for July**



Source: FSNAU

In July 2017, livestock holdings and herd sizes among poor households in most livelihood zones of the country were well below baseline levels, with the exception of Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Juba Regions and Sorghum High Potential of Shabelles, which indicate increased herd sizes of near to above baseline levels. The highest decline of livelihood assets was noted in northern and central Somalia where livestock holding is well below baseline. Current cattle holding in southern regions shows a declining trend to below baseline levels compared to Deyr 2016.

In the projection period, up to December 2017, poor households' holding of big ruminants (camel and cattle) are expected to decrease further in most livelihood zones with the exception of SIP of Juba, Hiran, and Shabelle Regions where slight increases are expected. However, decreasing trend of sheep and goat is expected in most livelihood zones to below baseline levels due to (i) livestock losses sustained during the drought and (ii) further off-take expected through the end of the year.

The forthcoming Deyr (October-December) rains, are expected to contribute to improved pasture and water as well as livestock body conditions in most livelihoods. Given new information that indicates an increased likelihood for below-average rainfall, improvements may be less significant than previously expected. However, milk production will remain low in most livelihoods due to the continued impact of the drought (i.e. low conception and births).

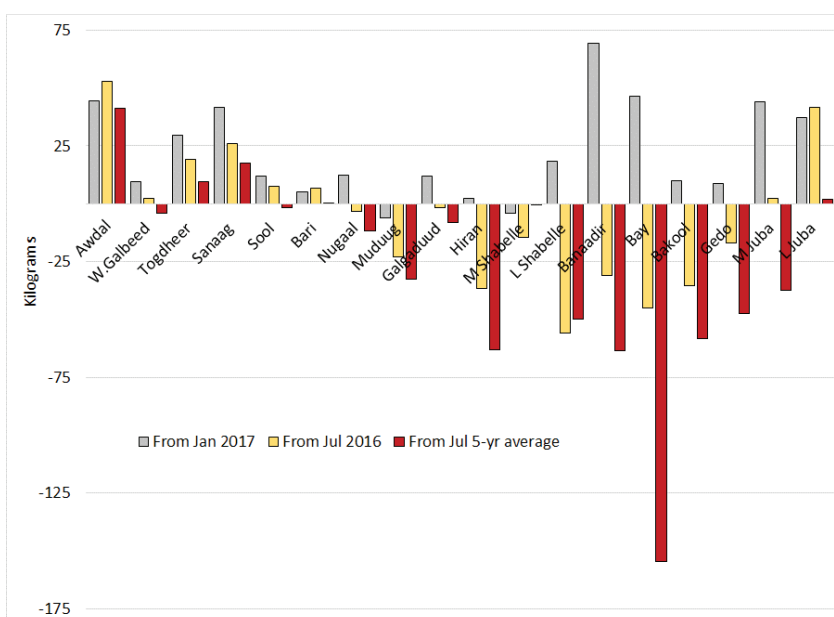
### Livestock prices

Local quality goat prices in July 2017 were higher compared to prices in January 2017 across all regions (Figure x) as a result of reduced availability of saleable animals as well as increased demand for the June-September *Ramadan* and *Hajj* period. In northern regions, local goat prices in July 2017 were also higher compared to both July 2016 and the 2012-2016 five-year average. However, in central and southern regions, local goat prices were generally lower than both July 2016 and the five-year average.

Cattle prices in July 2017 were much higher in all regions compared to January 2017, except in Hiran where prices were slightly lower (9%). However, July 2017 cattle prices were generally lower compared to prices in July 2016. Cattle prices in July 2017 were significantly lower (by 34% in Shabelle and 25% in Sorghum Belt) compared to the 2012-2016 five-year average, but were slightly higher in the Northwest (8%) and Juba (4%).

Livestock prices are expected to seasonally decline modestly between October and January. However, improvement in livestock body conditions during Deyr and low supply will help sustain near average livestock prices in most regions.

**Figure 6: July 2017 Terms of Trade Between Local Goat and Cereals:  
Change in Kilograms from January 2017, July 2016 and the 5-Year Average for July**



Source: FSNAU

### Livestock-Cereal Terms of Trade (TOT)

July 2017 terms of trade (TOT) between local quality goat and cereals was higher in most regions of Somalia compared to TOT in January 2017. Local goat to cereals TOT in July 2017 are also higher in the northwest and northeast regions compared to July 2016.

However, in most regions of central and southern Somalia, goat to cereals TOT in July 2017 were lower than both July 2016 and the 2012-2016 five-year average, due to a combination of lower goat prices and higher cereal prices these regions (Figure 6).

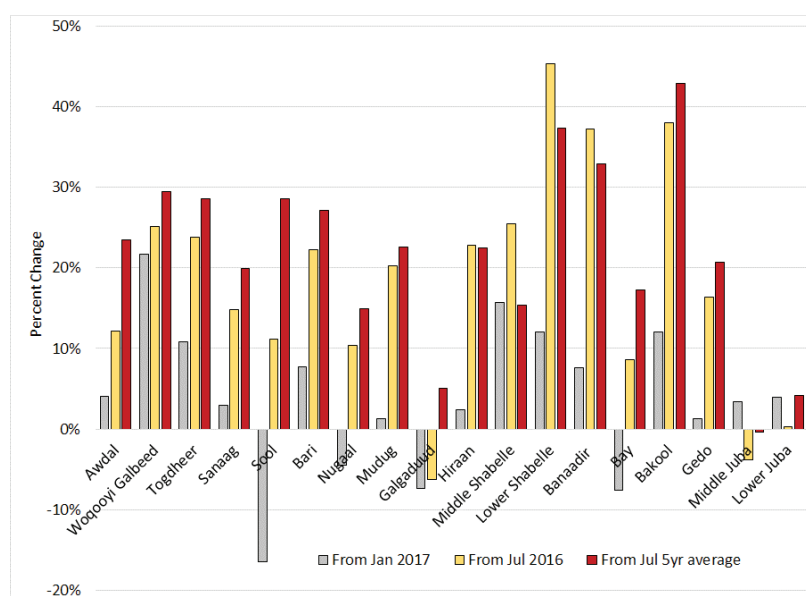
## MARKETS AND TRADE

### Exchange Rate Trends

From July 2016 to January 2017, both the Somali Shilling (SoSh) and the Somaliland Shilling (SiSh) have generally depreciated against the U.S. dollar (USD) in most reference markets in central and northern regions. In the Northeast, the Somali Shilling depreciated 11 percent against the USD between January and July 2017. Over the same period, the SiSh depreciated 17 percent against the USD in the main northwestern markets (Hargeisa, Burao, Togwajale and Borama). The main reasons reported for the depreciation of both local currencies against the USD are (i) injection of more newly printed local currency notes into the local economy and (ii) reduced livestock exports due to the prolonged drought and, consequently, a decline in foreign exchange earnings.

The Somali Shilling remained stable in southern Somalia, partly supported by sustained inflow of USD linked to ongoing humanitarian response in southern parts of the country. However, there has been depreciation of the Somali Shilling against USD in parts of central region and adjacent areas in Hiraa after insurgents banned the use of recently introduced Somali Shilling notes in favor of old Somali Shilling notes.

**Figure 7: July 2017 Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB): Percent Change from January 2017, July 2016 and the 5-Year Average for July**



Source: FSNAU

### Imported Commodity Prices

Between January and July 2017, the average prices of most essential imported commodities (rice, wheat flour, diesel, sugar, and vegetable oil) increased modestly in local currency terms in central and northern markets. The increases were the result of the depreciation of the Somali Shilling against the USD. In the south, imported commodities were generally stable. Imported commodity prices are largely near or below five-year average prices in most reference markets of the country. This reflects steady supply from international source markets and low fuel prices.

### Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB) and Consumer Price Index (CPI)

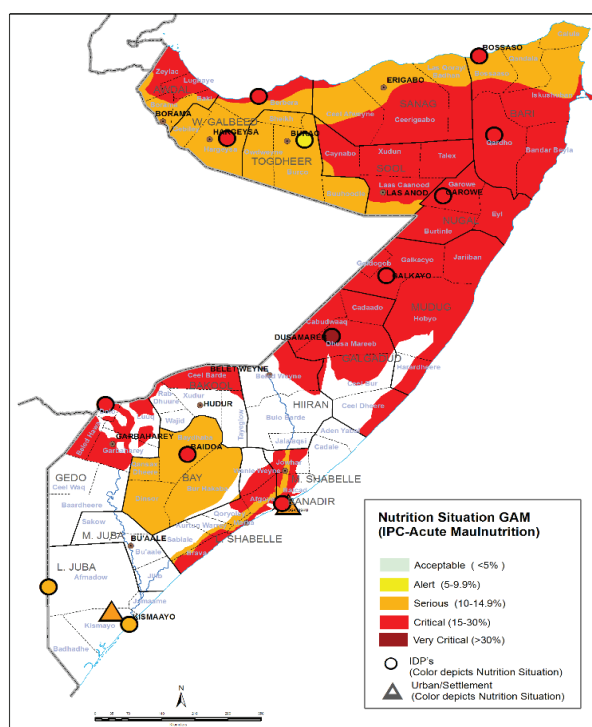
The average Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB) for poor households increased in most regions of Somalia between January and July 2017. The CMEB in July 2017 is also significantly higher across most regions of Somalia compared to both July 2016 as well as the 2012-2016 five-year average (Figure x). The increases in CMEB reflect abnormal increases in the prices of locally produced cereal (red sorghum) that makes up the bulk of the consumer basket as well as increases in the prices of imported commodities in areas affected by depreciation of the local currency.

Between January and July 2017, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban households, measured through changes in the cost of items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), showed mild changes in Somali-Shilling using areas of the country. However, CPI increased significantly (13%) in Somaliland-Shilling using areas due to increased prices of both local and imported food commodities.

## NUTRITION

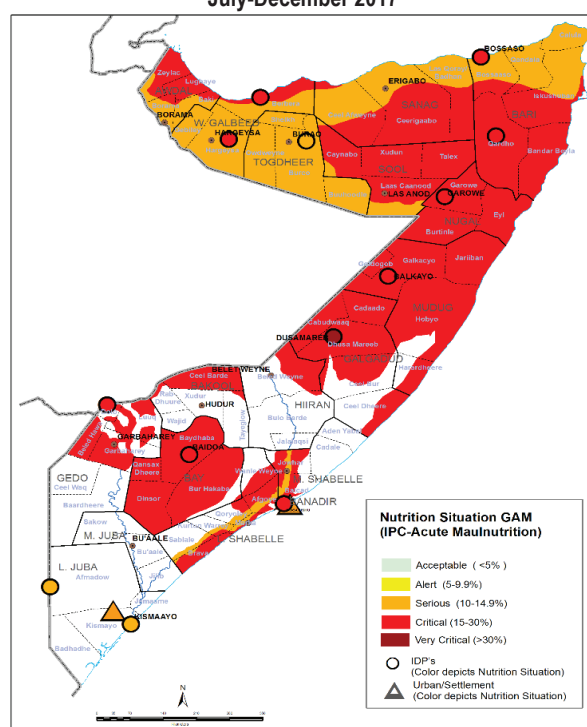
Between late June and July 2017, FSNAU conducted 31 standard nutrition surveys across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia, covering displaced, urban, and rural populations. The assessments were conducted in collaboration with Government institutions (Ministries of Health) and partners and were based on Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology.

Map 7: Current Nutrition Situation (GAM): July 2017



Source: FSNAU

Map 8: Most Likely Nutrition Situation (GAM): July-December 2017



At national level, median prevalence of acute malnutrition remained Critical although increased from 14.9 percent during the 2016 Gu to 17.4 percent during the 2017 Gu. In 20 out of the 31 population groups assessed, the prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeds the trigger for emergency action (GAM  $\geq$  15% Weight for Height Z-Scores (WHZ)). The highest prevalences of acute malnutrition were recorded among rural livelihood zones in Bakool Pastoral (23.6%), Hawd Pastoral in the northeast (21.8%), and Northern Inland Pastoral of the northwest (20.8%), and among IDP settlements in Dhusamareb (33.4%), Baidoa (29.4%), Galkacyo (21.8%), and Mogadishu (20.4%).

Critical or higher levels of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM (WHZ)  $>$ 4%) were recorded 11 out of 31 population groups surveyed. The highest SAM prevalence were recorded among Dhusamareb IDPs (11.4%), Baidoa IDPs (10.4%), Mogadishu IDPs (6.6%), and in Bakool Pastoral (6.5%) livelihood zone. A significant increase in the SAM prevalence since December 2016 was noted in Bakool Pastoral livelihood and among IDPs in Dhusamareb, Baidoa, and Mogadishu.

In five of the population groups surveyed during Gu 2017, Crude Death Rates (CDR) fell within the threshold for Emergency (1-2/10 000/day). These are Baidoa IDPs (1.62), Mogadishu IDPs (1.55), and Bay Agro-pastoral (1.18), West Golis Pastoral (1.39) and East Golis Pastoral (1.27) livelihood zones.

In terms of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR), five of the population groups surveyed during Gu 2017 fall within the threshold for Emergency or higher ( $>$ 2/10 000/day). These are Baidoa IDPs (3.09), Mogadishu IDPs (4.61), Dhusamareb IDPs (2.19), and East Golis Pastoral livelihood zone (2.28) and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of northeast (2.19).

Morbidity incidences in the two weeks prior to the assessments showed high prevalence rates ( $\geq$ 20%) in 17 out of 31 population groups surveyed for Gu 2017. The highest morbidity prevalence were reported among Dhusamareb IDPs (58.9%), Qardho IDPs (55.3%), Mogadishu IDPs (45.7%), and in Addun Pastoral livelihood zone (50.9%), and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of northeast (44.8%).

Mogadishu and Baidoa IDPs have Critical levels of acute malnutrition (GAM  $>$ 15%). The GAM for Baidoa has more than doubled since December 2016 (from 13.4% in Deyr 2016 to 29.4% in Gu 2017) and SAM has also increased significantly (more than tripled, from 3.0 percent in Deyr 2016 to 10.4 percent in Gu 2017).

Population groups that have very high levels of acute malnutrition, morbidity and mortality (GAM/SAM, morbidity, and CDR/U5DR) are: Hawd pastoral of northeast, Dhusamareb IDPs Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs. This reflects the multi-faceted nature of the problem in these areas.

Based on GAM prevalence from the Gu 2017 nutrition surveys, an estimated 388 000 children under the age of five across Somalia were suffering from acute malnutrition at the time of the assessment, including 87 000 that were severely malnourished. The total number of acutely malnourished children for Gu 2017 shows a 6.4 percent increase compared to Deyr 2016/17 and a 17 percent increase compared to Gu 2016. With regard to the number of severely malnourished children, there has been an 18.4 percent increase compared to Deyr 2016/17 and a 35 percent increase compared to Gu 2016. This indicates continued deterioration of the overall nutrition situation in Somalia over the past one year.

The AWD/cholera outbreak that peaked in April and contributed to increased malnutrition and mortality in parts of southern Somalia has started to subside with fewer AWD cases and deaths reported since August 2017. However, according to WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health, a measles outbreak is reported (the worst in four years), with over 14 800 suspected cases reported between January and July 2017, compared to 5 000 to 10 000 cases per year since 2014. If not brought under control, the outbreak could exacerbate acute malnutrition and mortality, especially among children.

## INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

Based on 2017 Post Gu season assessment conducted across Somalia in July, an estimated 6.2 million people were acutely food insecure (Table x). This includes 3.3 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and an additional 2.9 million people that have been classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

During the projection period from August to December 2017, the number of people that are acutely food insecure will remain 6.2 million (Table x). However, there will be only a modest decline in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from 3.3 million in July to 3.1 million between August and December.

### UBRAN AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Nearly 2.2 million people in urban areas across Somalia were acutely food insecure in July, including 33 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 623 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and nearly 1.5 million people classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). These figures will improve only modestly during the projection period between August and December 2017 to 29 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 552 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 1.5 million people classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The food security situation among poor urban households has deteriorated across most regions of Somalia due to several factors: increased influx of drought affected people from rural areas and consequent competition for labor employment, declining incomes, deterioration in the terms of trade between casual labor wages and cereal prices, increases in the cost of minimum expenditure basket (CMEB), reflecting the rising costs of living in urban areas. While drought is the major factor contributing to increases in food prices and increases in CMEB, other locally important factors also include depreciation of the local currency against the U.S. Dollar (central and parts of north) and continued trade disruption (parts of Bakool and Hiran) due to blockade by insurgents although the impact has been moderated by humanitarian assistance.

With very few livelihood assets, limited livelihood opportunities and poor living conditions, IDPs across Somalia remain extremely vulnerable. A majority of them are acutely food insecure. In some IDP settlements such as Baidoa and Mogadishu, where there has been a recent and large-scale influx (new arrivals), food security and nutrition outcomes have continued to deteriorate. IDPs in the main settlements have also been affected by rising food prices and cost of living in urban areas.

Expenditure on food represents the largest portion (60-95%) of total household expenditure amongst both IDPs and poor urban households and this makes them vulnerable to food price increases and reductions in income.

Between January and July 2017, there have been moderate increases in CMEB in the following regions: Woqooyi Galbeed (22%), Middle Shabelle (16%) Lower Shabelle, Bakool and Togdheer (11-12%). In the rest of the regions, CMEB was stable or slightly lower over the same comparison period. However, July 2017 CMEB was higher compared to both July 2016 and the five-year average in most regions of Somalia. Compared to the five-year average, July 2017 CMEB is 20-29 percent higher in the Northwest, 15-27 percent in the northeast, 5-23 percent in central and 15-43 percent in most of the south, with the exception of Middle Juba and Lower Juba remained stable or increased only slightly (0-4%).

**Table 1. Current number of people in acute food security Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4), Jul 2017**

Population Groups	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Total
Rural	995 000	1 371 000	651 000	3 017 000
Urban	1 466 000	623 000	33 000	2 122 000
IDPs	407 000	450 000	182 000	1 039 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 868 000</b>	<b>2 444 000</b>	<b>866 000</b>	<b>6 178 000</b>

Source: FSNAU/FEWSNET

**Table 2. Projected number of people in acute food security Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency (IPC 4), Aug-Dec 2017**

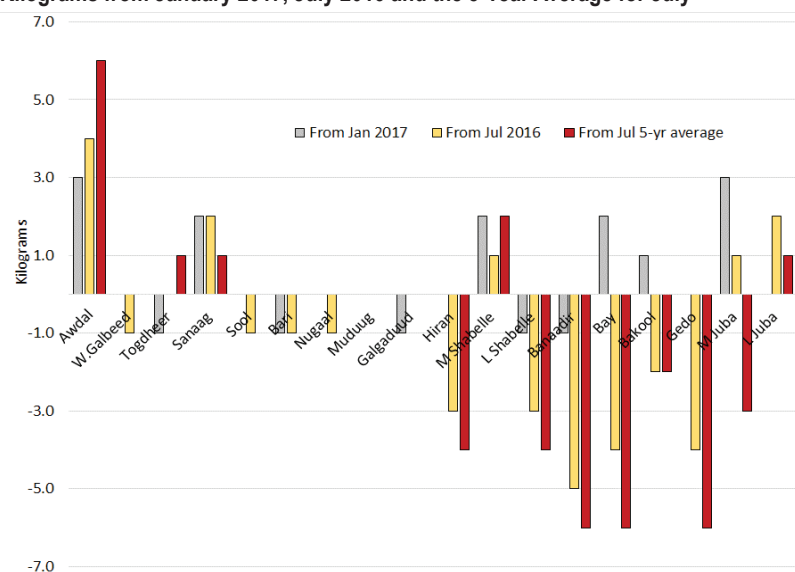
Population Groups	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Total
Rural	1 129 000	1 364 000	594 000	3 087 000
Urban	1 524 000	552 000	29 000	2 105 000
IDPs	435 000	425 000	179 000	1 039 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 088 000</b>	<b>2 341 000</b>	<b>802 000</b>	<b>6 231 000</b>

Source: FSNAU/FEWSNET

The Terms of Trade (ToT) between casual labor and cereals remained stable ( $\pm$  1kg/daily labor wage) between January and July 2017 in most regions of the country. However, TOT increased in Awdal and Middle Juba regions (3kg) as well as in Sanaag, Middle Shabelle and Bay regions (by 2kg) and higher in Bay (by 2kg) over the same period. July 2017 TOT was stable in most northern and central regions compared to the five-year average TOT with the exception of Awdal region where the TOT in July 2017 is higher by 6 kilograms. In most southern regions, July 2017 TOT is lower by 3 to 6 kilograms per daily labor wage compared to the five-year average for 2012-2016.

Results from 15 integrated surveys conducted by FSNAU in June and July 2017 across Somalia indicate significant populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) Phases (Table 1). Accordingly, Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa

**Figure 8: July 2017 Terms of Trade Between Casual Labor and Cereals: Change in Kilograms from January 2017, July 2016 and the 5-Year Average for July**



Source: FSNAU

**Figure 3: Food Security Outcome Analysis for Displaced and Urban Populations Across Somalia, June-July 2017**

Population Group	FCS		HHS		Food Consumption	Livelihood	Food Security	Nutrition	Mortality (Rate/10 000/day)		Final IPC
	Poor	Bordeline	Severe	Moderate	Phase	Coping	Phase	GAM (%)	CDR	U5DR	Phase
Group	A		B		C=(A,B)	D	E=(C,D)	F	G		H=(E,F,G)
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	31%	12%	0%	15%	31%	47%	32%	17.3	0.77	0.49	IPC 3
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	7%	31%	0%	13%	29%	63%	33%	18.7	0.8	0.65	IPC 3
Burao IDPs (Togdheer)	36%	10%	2%	63%	27%	60%	32%	9.2	0.85	1.11	IPC 3
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	6%	19%	6%	10%	53%	30%	23%	18.6	0.56	0.59	IPC 3
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	1%	8%	1%	21%	20%	94%	22%	19.4	0.43	0.99	IPC 3
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	1%	5%	0%	13%	66%	25%	74%	19.9	0.35	0.75	IPC 2!
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	3%	19%	0%	27%	22%	98%	22%	21.6	0.06	0	IPC 3
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgaduud)	25%	25%	20%	46%	29%	27%	40%	33.4	0.67	2.19	IPC 4
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	7%	12%	24%	41%	21%	22%	37%	20.4	1.55	4.61	IPC 4
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	0%	0%	0%	2%	87%	35%	36%	13.8	0.52	0.53	IPC 3
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	38%	25%	9%	56%	26%	27%	35%	29.4	1.62	3.09	IPC 4
Dolow IDPs (Gedo)	18%	19%	12%	28%	54%	22%	18%*	17.6	0.3	1.16	IPC 4
Dobley IDPs (Lower Juba)	20%	22%	4%	6%	62%	47%	55%	14	0.4	0.39	IPC 3
Kismayu IDPs (Lower Juba)	0%	8%	3%	70%	51%	91%	54%	11.3	0.33	0.62	IPC 3
Kismayu Urban (Lower Juba)	7%	2%	1%	29%	29%	27%	21%	13.1	0.45	0.5	IPC 3

Source: FSNAU

Notes: FCS=Food Consumption Score; HHS=Household Hunger Score.

Percentage figures under columns A, B, C, D and E indicate proportion of total households surveyed that fall under each category shown in column headings.

IDPs, Dhusamareb IDPs and Dolow IDPs are classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4). There have been significant influx of newly displaced people into IDP settlements in Baidoa and Mogadishu, and most are now highly reliant on humanitarian assistance and have few employment opportunities. Most of the remaining IDP settlements and the two urban areas are classified as Crisis (IPC 3).

Among IDPs in Garowe, post Gu survey results indicate that a significant proportion (35%) of households have received food and/or cash assistance. Without the assistance, the overall food security phase among Garowe IDPs is likely to be one phase worse (i.e. Crisis or IPC 3) and accordingly, they have been classified as Stressed! (IPC 2!).

No improvements are expected in the projection period among all 13 main IDP settlements and they will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4), including Garowe IDPs which will be in Crisis (IPC 3) through December 2017 in the absence of a continuation of current levels of humanitarian assistance.

In addition, urban population in the following regions will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through December 2017: Togdheer, Sool, Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraa, Marka (Lower Shabelle), Bandir (Mogadishu) Bay (Baydhaba and Qansadhere), Bakool (Wajid and Hudur), Gedo (Dolow, Ceel Waaq and Belet Xaawo), and Lower Juba (Kismayu).

## RURAL

An estimated 3 million rural people across Somalia are acutely food insecure in July, including 651 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 1.4 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 995 000 people classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). These figures will improve only modestly during the projection period between August and December 2017 to 594 000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 1.4 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 1.1 million people classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

The food security of most of the rural populations of Somalia have already been adversely impacted by the poor performance of the 2016 Deyr rains, followed by a drier and hotter than normal Jilaal (January-March) 2017 season, rising food prices, loss of livestock, and increased indebtedness. Large-scale and sustained humanitarian assistance, coupled with localized rainfall during the 2017 Gu season have modestly improved the overall food situation in rural areas.

### Northern Regions

In the post-Gu 2017, the food security situation showed mixed pattern in northern regions, with improvements in the Northeast and deterioration in large parts of the Northwest.

Despite large scale loss of livestock among poor households, significant reduction in access to own production (milk and meat) and increased indebtedness, there have been improvements in most pastoral livelihoods of Northeast regions when compared to post-Deyr 2016. These improvements are mainly due to large scale humanitarian interventions and better rainfall in localized areas. On the other hand, the food security situation has deteriorated in most livelihood zones of the Northwest when compared to Deyr 2016, owing to reduced own production (both crop and livestock), income sources, and modest humanitarian intervention.



*Poor sheep body condition, Mareer Coastal Deeh, FSNAU July 2017*

In July 2017, all livelihood zones of the North were classified as in Crisis (IPC 3) or Emergency (IPC 4), except Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast and Coastal Deeh of Northeast which were classified as Stressed! (IPC 2!), due to the impact of significant humanitarian intervention in these livelihood zones.

In pastoral livelihoods of the North, pasture and water conditions and livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate further preceding the start of the Deyr rains in October. The situation is likely to be worse in Guban Pastoral livelihood zone due to the long dry period until the start of the projected below-average Hays (December-January) rains.

Similarly, the food security situation in Agropastoral livelihood zones (Awdal, W. Galbeed and Togdheer) has deteriorated due to poor rainfall performance which affected crop establishment and production, although resumption of Karan rains from late August through September are likely to improve crop production.

Given sustained livestock losses during the prolonged drought, below average crop production during Gu/Karan season, high indebtedness, limited milk production and a projected average to below average rainfall, the food security situation in northern rural livelihoods is not expected to improve, and is projected to deteriorate in some areas through December 2017. Guban Pastoral, Hawd Pastoral of Northwest, Northern Inland Pastoral of Northwest and East Golis of Northwest are expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through December. Northwest Agropastoral, West Golis Pastoral and Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) of Northeast, and East Golis of Northeast are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

### Central Regions

In the post-Gu 2017, the food security situation in all central livelihoods has deteriorated when compared to the post-Deyr 2016, owing to poor rainfall performance which negatively affected crop and livestock production, as well as due to declining incomes. In July 2017 analysis, all rural livelihoods were classified as in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in all livelihood zones between August and December 2017, with the exception of Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone, which is expected to improve to Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The deteriorated food security situation in all livelihood zones of the central regions is mainly attributed to at least two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall performance (Deyr 2016 and Gu 2017) which resulted in severe shortage of pasture and water, leading to significant loss of livestock, limited access to own production (milk and meat), and increased indebtedness. The poor body condition (PET Score-2-1) of remaining livestock adversely affected income from livestock sales. In Cowpea-Belt Agropastoral

livelihood zone, successive seasons of crop failure are the main driving factors for acute food insecurity among poor households. Water shortage during the Hagaa (July-September) dry season has already led to earlier than normal water trucking, which began in July 2017, in Hawd, Addun and Cowpea-Belt livelihood zones. Abnormal livestock migration from Hawd and parts of Addun Pastoral livelihood zones towards Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of Togdheer, Sool and Hiiran Regions has already been reported.

In the projected period (August-December 2017), given the forecasted available at the time of near average to below-average Deyr 2017 rains, it was projected that food security would not improve significantly in all livelihood zones, with the exception of Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of central, which is expected to improve marginally to Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

### **Southern Regions**

The food security situation in most rural livelihood zones in southern Somalia continued to deteriorate through mid-2017. Poor harvests at the end of 2016, limited access to alternative income sources, limited livestock holdings, and rising food prices have led to severe food insecurity and forced substantial displacement of rural populations towards IDP settlements (Baidoa, Mogadishu and Dollow) as well as urban centers. Between April and June, agropastoral livelihood zones in Bay, Bakool and Hiran Regions were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Southern Agropastoral livelihood zone of Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba and Juba Cattle Pastoral livelihood zone of Middle and Lower Juba and Southern Rainfed Maize Agropastoral were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). However, 2017 Gu rains, which were average to above average in localized areas and sustained humanitarian assistance have contributed to some improvement in the food security situation in some areas. In the projected period (August-December 2017), given the forecasted available at the time of near average to below-average Deyr 2017 rains, it was projected that food security outcomes in most areas would remain similar or improve slightly.



*Average Maize crop, Riverine, Dolow, Gedo Region (FSNAU, July 2017)*

As a result, only Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and Southern Agropastoral of Hiran will remain in Emergency (IPC 4) through December 2017. Average to above average Gu season rainfall has also contributed to improvement in food security conditions in Juba Cattle Pastoral livelihood zone of Middle and Lower Juba from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between August and December 2017. Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood will remain classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in most regions of southern Somalia through the end of the year; an exception is Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone of Bakool, which will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The 2017 Gu season cereal harvest in southern Somalia is estimated at 78 400 metric tonnes (Table x), 39 percent lower than the 1995-2016 long-term average. It was also 13 percent lower than the 2012-2016 five-year average. The major factors that contributed to below average 2017 Gu cereal production were lower than normal area planted, below-average rainfall, and pest damage.

**Table 4. 2017 Gu Season Estimated Cereal Production in Southern Somalia**

Regions	Gu 2017 Cereal Production in Tonnes			Gu 2017 as % of Gu Long-Term Average (1995-2016)	Gu 2017 as % of 5-year average (2012-2016)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total		
Bakool	100	800	900	50%	68%
Bay	4,000	18,700	22,700	68%	105%
Gedo	3,100	1,300	4,400	89%	104%
Hiran	700	1,600	2,300	79%	147%
Middle Juba	6,500	3,000	9,500	109%	170%
Lower Juba	3,300	200	3,500	65%	103%
Middle Shabelle	7,400	0	7,400	51%	56%
Lower Shabelle	22,700	5,000	27,700	49%	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,800</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>78,400</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>87%</b>

Source: FSNAU

The above 2017 Gu season cereal production estimate includes 2 400 tonnes of off-season maize expected to be harvested in irrigated areas of Gedo and Juba Regions in September/October 2017.

Maize harvest accounts about 61 percent (47 800 tonnes) of the total 2017 Gu season cereal production in southern Somalia, while sorghum contributes the remaining 39 percent (30 600 tonnes). Additionally, 2 000 tonnes of rice is expected to be harvested off-season in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle (Jowhar). In the main cereal producing regions, 2017 Gu cereal production was well below long-term average (LTA) for 1995-2016: by 51 percent in Lower Shabelle, 49 percent in Middle Shabelle, and by 32 percent in Bay region. In Middle Juba, cereal production was slightly higher than LTA (9%) while production was 21 percent lower in Hiran and 11 percent lower in Gedo regions compared to the long-term mean.

Although the 2017 Gu cereal harvest in southern Somalia is below average, poor households have managed to harvest 1-2 months of cereal stock; There have also been some farm labor opportunities in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods. Increased livestock prices and milk availability has also benefited rural populations in parts of Shebelle, Bay and Juba regions. Accessible rural populations in many parts of southern Somalia have also benefited from sustained humanitarian interventions that have been scaled up significantly since April 2017.

**Figure 5: Food Security Outcome Analysis for Rural Livelihoods Across Somalia, June-July 2017**

	FCS		HHS		Food Consumption	Livelihood	Food Security	Nutrition	Mortality (Rate/10 000/day)	Final IPC	
	Poor	Bordeline	Severe	Moderate	Phase	Coping	Phase	GAM (%)	CDR	USDR	Phase
Livelihood Zone	A		B		C=(A,B)	D	E=(C,D)	F	G		H=(E,F,G)
Guban Pastoral	46%	12%	1%	24%	38%	70%	20%	18.8	0.92	0.79	IPC 4
Northwest Agropastoral	35%	19%	2%	9%	35%	19%*	45%	13.0	0.81	0.63	IPC 3
West Golis Pastoral	25%	30%	4%	16%	49%	18%*	55%	10.4	1.39	0.72	IPC 3
East Golis Pastoral	68%	8%	11%	23%	32%	19%*	34%	13.2	1.27	2.9	IPC 4
Northwest Hawd Pastoral	41%	6%	14%	69%	35%	47%	64%	13.2	0.69	0.77	IPC 3
Northeast Hawd Pastoral	20%	24%	12%	23%	40%	18%*	26%	21.8	0.99	2.09	IPC 4
Northwest Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP)	85%	9%	21%	63%	41%	41%	77%	20.8	0.62	0.95	IPC 4
Northeast Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP)	7%	9%	0%	11%	21%	94%	22%	15.6	0.21	0.37	IPC 2!
Coastal Deeh Pastoral	0%	21%	0%	17%	69%	95%	68%	17.4	0.28	0.32	IPC 2!
Addun Pastoral	25%	25%	3%	11%	44%	24%	46%	17.8	0.38	1.16	IPC 3
Shabelle Agropastoral	0%	3%	1%	15%	43%	21%	35%	15.3	0.30	0.78	IPC 3
Shabelle Riverine	0%	4%	0%	17%	18%*	19%*	39%	13.1	0.48	1.01	IPC 3
Bay Agropastoral	17%	39%	5%	37%	41%	20%	48%	13.8	1.18	1.72	IPC 3
Bakool Pastoral	69%	27%	4%	22%	48%	41%	48%	23.6	0.43	0.86	IPC 3
Gedo Pastoral	16%	27%	2%	4%	20%	18%*	33%	17.5	0.37	1.28	IPC 3
Gedo Riverine	9%	28%	0%	8%	21%	77%	30%	15.7	0.28	0.88	IPC 3

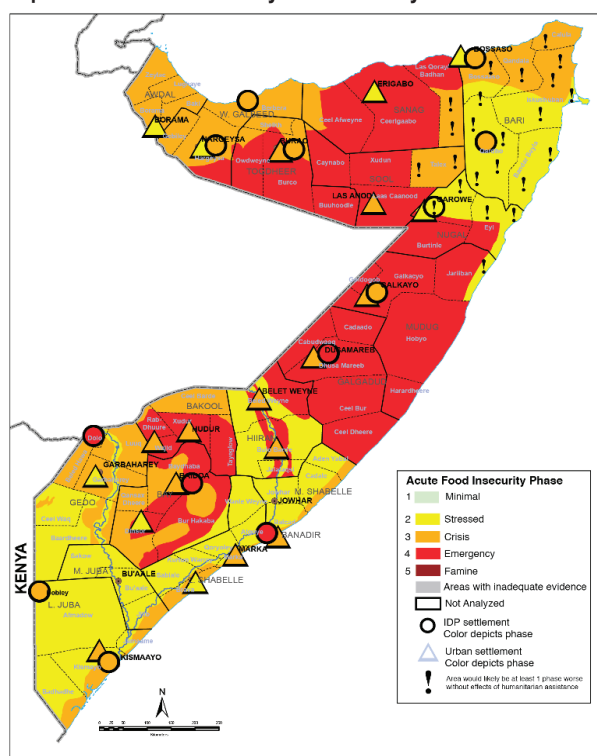
Source: FSNAU

Notes: FCS=Food Consumption Score; HHS=Household Hunger Score.

Percentage figures under columns A, B, C, D and E indicate proportion of total households surveyed that fall under each category shown in column headings.

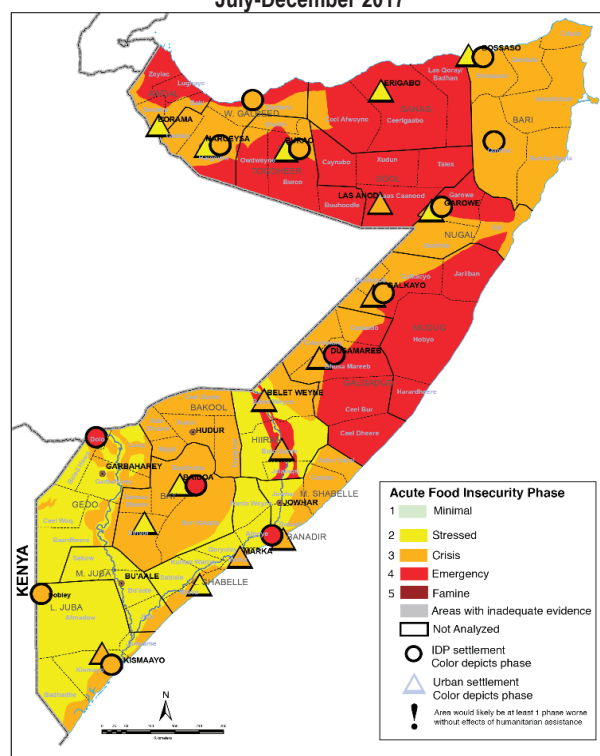
Results from 16 integrated rural surveys conducted by FSNAU in June and July 2017 across Somalia indicate significant populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) Phases (Table 5, Maps 9 and 10). Accordingly, Guban Pastoral, East Golis Pastoral, Hawd of Northeast and Northern Inland Pastoral of Northwest as Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Most of the remaining rural livelihoods are classified as in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), except Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast and Coastal Deeh of Northeast that have been classified as Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!), reflecting the significant impact of food and cash assistance. In these two livelihoods, the situation would likely have deteriorated to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of humanitarian assistance.

**Map 9: Current Food Security Outcome: July 2017**



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

**Map 10: Most Likely Food Security Outcome: July-December 2017**



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

Populations in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are priorities for food security and livelihoods support programming. Populations in Emergency (IPC 4) deserve special attention given the risk of increased mortality. These are Guban Pastoral, Hawd of northwest, Northern Inland Pastoral of northwest, East Golis of northwest, Addun of central, Southern Agropastoral of Hiran and displaced populations in Dhusamareb (Glagadud), Mogadishu (Banadir), Baidoa (Bay) and Dollo (Hiran) regions.

Population groups with GAM > 15 % or MUAC < 12.5 CMs in > 10.7 % of children are in dire need of urgent humanitarian response interventions. These are:

Northern Inland Pastoral of northeast and northwest regions

Guban pastora of northwest regions

Hawd Pastoral and Addun pastoral of central regions

Coastal Deeh pastoral of northeast

North Gedo Pastoral and North Geod Riverine

Shabele Agropastoral

Bakool pastoral

Garowe IDPs

Bosaaso IDPs

Galkacyo IDPs

Qardho IDP

Dhusamareb IDPs

Mogadishu IDPs

Baidoa IDPs

Dolow IDP

Kismayo IDPs

Hargeisa IDPs

Berbera IDPs

### Recent publications and releases

- *FSNAU Post - Gu Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Technical Release, August 2017*
- *FSNAU 2016 Post - Gu Nutrition Technical Report, December 2016*
- *FSNAU Nutrition Update December, 2016*
- *FSNAU/FEWS NET Joint Somalia Food Security Outlook, February-September 2017*
- *FSNAU Climate Update, July 2017*
- *FSNAU Market Update, July 2017*
- *FSNAU 2016 Somali Infant & Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) Assessment Report*

NOTE: The above publications and releases are available on the FSNAU website: [www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

