

## SOMALIA

AROUND 3.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN SOMALIA FACE HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY, 1.2 MILLION CHILDREN LIKELY TO BE ACUTELY MALNOURISHED.

## IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS JULY-DECEMBER 2021 Issued November 2021

### PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2021



**3.5M**

22% of the population

People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	641,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	2,825,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,713,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	8,559,000 People in food security

### ACUTE MALNUTRITION AUGUST 2021 - JULY 2022



**1.2M**

the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	213,440
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	986,380
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	1,199,820

### Overview

Between July and September 2021, over 2.2 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This figure is projected to drastically increase to 3.5 million between October and December 2021, and include poor rural, urban and displaced populations across Somalia. The projection is based on the assumed absence of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, approximately 1.2 million children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished through July 2022, including nearly 213 400 likely severely malnourished.

The key drivers of acute food insecurity in Somalia include the combined effects of poor and erratic rainfall distribution, flooding and conflict. Population displacements due to armed conflict and political tensions, drought and lack of livelihoods are expected to continue through late 2021, further exacerbating food insecurity in many areas. Nutrition specific drivers include an increase in morbidity, further decline in milk availability and access, declining household cereal food stocks and a likely increase in cereal prices.

Despite minimal damage in early to mid-2021, desert locusts will continue to pose a serious risk to both pasture availability and crop production across Somalia. Available forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of below-average rainfall during the 2021 Deyr (October-December) season across most of the country, which would adversely affect food security and nutrition outcomes.

### Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity



#### Poor rainfall

The 2021 Gu season rainfall was below average in most parts of Somalia, adversely impacting pasture and crop production. The 2021 Deyr season is likely to be below-average in central and southern Somalia and this is expected to have further adverse impacts.



#### Conflict

Overall, nearly 537 000 persons were displaced between Jan and July 2021, mainly due to insecurity/conflict (72%).

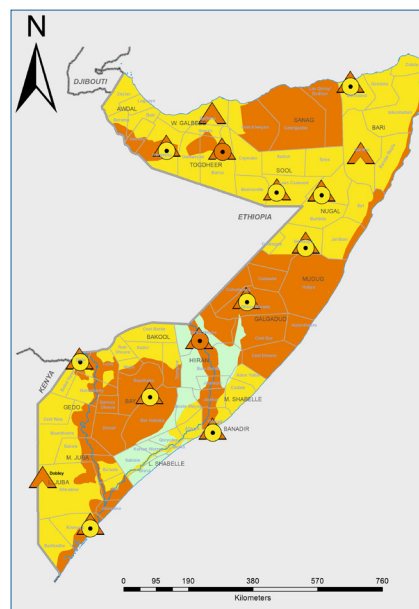


#### Flooding

Floods during the 2021 Gu season caused further population displacement and damaged crops and farmland in riverine areas of Hiraa, Shabelle and Juba regions, and disruptions in the transport network and access to markets in flood-affected areas, and increased propagation of water-borne diseases.



### Acute Food Insecurity Projection (Oct - Dec 2021)



#### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

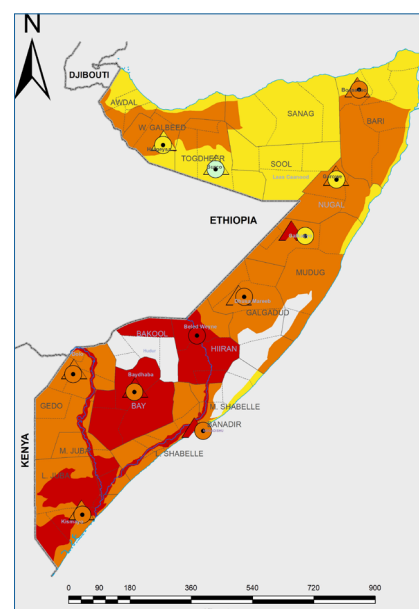
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level  
\*\* Medium



### Acute Malnutrition Projection (Sept - Nov 2021)



#### Key for the Map IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical

- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas not analysed
- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level  
\*\* Medium



## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021)

Based on the results of household surveys and field assessments conducted in June and July 2021, more than 2.2 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the presence of planned and likely humanitarian assistance between July and September 2021. An additional 3.4 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 2 or above) to 5.6 million. Humanitarian assistance for food security and nutrition, as well as government support, likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes across many parts of Somalia.

During this period, Tog-dheere Agropastoral, East Golis Pastoral of Sanaag and Coastal Deeh Pastoral of northeast and central regions, Riverine livelihoods of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and north Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Most other rural livelihoods across the country (both pastoral and agropastoral) were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Exceptions are the cowpea belt of Middle Shabelle, most parts of Southern Inland Pastoral (Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Bay, Middle Juba and Lower Juba), Southern Rain-fed Maize Agropastoral of Lower Shabelle, and Juba cattle-pastoral, which were classified in Minimal acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 1). Most of the main Internally Displaced People (IDPs) settlements and urban livelihoods were classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Exceptions are urban populations in Burao and IDP populations in Burao, Lasanood, Garowe, Beletweyne, Baidoa and Dollow that were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The April to June 2021 Gu season rains started late in mid to late April in most parts of Somalia and ended early around mid-May, followed by a prolonged dry spell between mid-May and the end of June. The overall rainfall performance in terms of amount and distribution was below average to poor in southern and central Somalia but near average to average in most parts of northwest regions. In Jowhar district (Middle Shabelle), localised and successive river floods in April/May and August resulted in displacements, destroyed farmlands and disrupted transport routes and access to markets.

The 2021 Gu season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 48 900 tons, which is 60 percent lower than the long-term average (1995-2020). This low level of production mostly reflects the cumulative impacts of poor rainfall, civil insecurity, river floods and shortage of farm inputs. In the Northwest, 2021 Gu/Karan cereal production, which will be harvested in November, is estimated at 14 500 tons, which is 63 percent below the 2010-2020 average, mainly due to poor and erratic rainfall.

After substantial deterioration since the beginning of the year, pasture, browse and water availability improved in many areas following intense rainfall between late April and mid-May. However, pasture and browse availability is below average in most parts of central Somalia, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions. Pasture is also below average to poor in coastal parts of Bari and Nugaal regions. Abnormal livestock migration from Gedo to Juba and from coastal areas of Nugaal and North Mudug to Hawd near the Ethiopian border have been reported. In the worst affected areas, drought conditions, including water scarcity, are expected to worsen, at least until the start of the 2021 Deyr rains in October. Conception among livestock has been low to medium during the 2021 Gu season, partly due to the impact of below average rainfall during the season. Livestock lambing, kidding and calving have also been low to medium. Milk production and availability is near average to poor in northern and central regions, but mostly average in southern Somalia, except in Gedo and Bakool regions, where milk availability is low due to poor pasture and browse conditions.

After limited damage to pasture in localised areas of Puntland and Somaliland in February, desert locust upsurge significantly declined in March and April 2021. Ongoing control operations, coupled with poor rainfall that was less conducive to hatching, led to declining desert locust swarms. However, some swarms and adult groups are still present in parts of Somaliland and Puntland, with only a limited impact on pasture and crops.

The Somali/Somaliland Shilling were stable in most markets against the US dollar. However, the local Somali Shilling in the northeast (Puntland) continued to depreciate due to excess supply and rejection by traders (reduced demand). Prices of both local and imported food prices have been increasing in recent months, mainly due to poor 2021 Gu season harvest prospects and inflationary pressures (both internal and external). There has also been a significant increase in the Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) related to increasing prices of items in the basket (mainly food).

One consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic on Somalia is the decline in external remittance flows to households. Accordingly, based on results of countrywide household surveys conducted by FSNAU in June and July 2021, the proportion of households who reported receiving external remittances is low (<10%) among most of the population groups surveyed. Exceptions are Mogadishu urban (23%), Hargeisa urban (19%), rural Bay Agropastoral (13%), and Galkayo urban (10%). The majority of recipients (60-69%) reported at least a 10-20% decline in amounts received compared to the norm (typical). Compared to the 2020 Post-Gu season, this shows an improvement. During the peak of COVID-19, the majority of the three groups reported a 10-30% decline in the amounts received, compared to what they normally receive.

Overall, nearly 537 000 persons were displaced between January and July 2021, mainly due to insecurity/conflict (72%), lack of livelihoods and drought (15%) and floods (11%). Most of the insecurity-related displacements occurred in February and April, while floods-related displacement occurred in May. Most of the population displacements occurred in Banadir, Bay and Gedo (insecurity) and Middle Shabelle (floods). Insecurity/conflict and floods-related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiraan, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiraan, Galgaduud and Sool).

In agro-pastoral livelihood zones, where the main shocks include erratically distributed rainfall and conflict, poor households have experienced substantial crop losses and low income from agricultural employment. With few alternative sources of food and income after current food stocks are depleted, they face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021. In riverine livelihood zones along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, where poor rains (Juba) affected crop development and seasonal floods (Shabelle) inundated farmland, destroyed crops, and displaced local populations, led to significant crop losses and loss of income from agricultural employment. Consequently, a significant proportion of poor households in riverine areas will also face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021.

Food assistance reached 1.4 million to 2 million people between January and June 2021 or an average of 1.6 million people per month. A Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Banadir) is reaching 125 000 people per month since July 2018 (\$35/month/household). A Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnabo/resilience) reached 440 900 people between January and June 2021 (\$20/month/household). Sustained humanitarian assistance and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in northern and central parts of Somalia.

A majority of the estimated 2.9 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) across Somalia are poor with limited livelihood assets, few income-earning opportunities, low communal support and high reliance on external humanitarian assistance. As a result, a significant proportion of IDPs (in both rural and urban settlements) are facing moderate to large food consumption gaps. Some of the urban poor across Somalia also face moderate to large food consumption gaps, partly due to a slowdown in economic activities in urban areas and the rising costs of food and other essential non-food items.

Between July and September 2021, in many pastoral livelihood zones, poor households are experiencing moderate to large food consumption gaps due to below-average or poor milk availability, a limited number of saleable animals, and increased indebtedness related to increased expenditures on food and water. In agro-pastoral livelihood zones, where the main shocks include erratically distributed rainfall and conflict, poor households have experienced substantial crop losses and low income from agricultural employment. Consequently, a significant proportion of poor households in riverine areas are facing moderate to large food consumption gaps.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2021)

From October to December 2021, food insecurity is expected to further worsen among poor rural, urban, and displaced populations across Somalia. This is mostly due to the depletion of food stocks among poor households in agro-pastoral and riverine livelihoods, anticipated below-average 2021 Deyr (October-December) season rainfall, continued insecurity, rising food prices and cost of living, declining availability of milk for both consumption and sale among poor pastoralists, and a likely reduction in agricultural employment opportunities during the forthcoming Deyr season.

Without sustained humanitarian food assistance, 3.5 million people across Somalia are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October and December 2021. An additional 3.7 million people are expected to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 2 or above) to 7.2 million. The October-December 2021 projection does not factor in the potential impact of food assistance, as information on planned and funded food and cash assistance through December 2021 was not available at the time of the analysis.

The forecast issued by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) through IGAD/ICPAC in late August 2021 indicated a greater likelihood of below normal Deyr (Oct-Dec 2021) season rainfall in most parts of Somalia and average rainfall in Sool and Sanaag (northwest) and Bari and Nugaal (northeast) regions. The onset of the 2021 Deyr rains is also likely to be delayed by one to three weeks in most parts of Somalia. Warmer than average temperatures are likely between October and December over most parts of Somalia.

Similarly, latest forecasts from the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) / European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF EU) and the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME USA) indicates that drier than normal conditions are expected during the October to December 2021 Deyr season in most parts of Somalia except some northern regions (Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool) that are likely to receive near average rainfall.

### Key Assumptions for the projected period

- There is an increased likelihood of below-average rainfall during the October to December 2021 Deyr season in most part of northeast, central and southern Somalia.
- Further decline of milk availability is expected through the end of 2021 due to anticipated low camel and cattle calving in most of the country and a likely below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall.
- Livestock holding among poor pastoralists in Gedo region are expected to decline to below baseline levels as drought conditions in this region worsen.
- Despite ongoing control efforts, Desert Locust will continue to pose a risk to pasture and water at least through the end of 2021.
- A below average 2021 Gu harvest and expected below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall will likely tighten domestic cereal supply and put upward pressure on local cereal prices starting in October.
- Imported food (rice, flour and sugar) prices are expected to be high through the end of 2021 due to rising prices on the international market.
- Displacements due to armed conflict and political tensions, drought, and lack of livelihoods are expected to continue through late 2021.
- Food Security Cluster plans indicate current level of food assistance will continue through September 2021. However, assistance beyond September cannot be confirmed and could not be factored in the October-December 2021 IPC projection.
- Nutrition status will deteriorate due to increase in morbidity, further decline in milk availability and access, declining household cereal food stocks, a likely increase in cereal prices, reduced social support and limited access to humanitarian assistance.



A further decline of milk availability is expected through the end of 2021 due to anticipated low camel and cattle calving in most of the country and a likely below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall.

Further decreases in livestock holding among poor pastoral households are expected towards the end of the year due to the anticipated low calving and increased selling to cover rising food and other costs. By December 2021, livestock holding among poor pastoral households will remain below baseline levels in central and most parts of northern Somalia but near baseline levels in most southern regions. However, livestock holding among poor pastoralists in Gedo region are expected to decline to below baseline levels as drought conditions in this region worsen.

Food access through market purchases is also expected to be adversely affected during the projection period. A below average 2021 Gu harvest and expected below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall will likely tighten domestic cereal supply and put further upward pressure on prices. Sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia will supplement supplies and moderate price increases in regions that are bordering Ethiopia. Imported food (rice, flour and sugar) prices are expected to be high through the end of 2021 due to rising prices on the international market.

As vegetation dries out in September, some of the swarms from hard-to-reach areas in northeast Ethiopia (due to the ongoing conflict in/around Afar Region) are expected to migrate eastwards to northern Somalia, mature, and lay eggs with the onset of seasonal rains in October. Additional migration of swarms is also expected from southern Yemen into northern Somalia. Despite ongoing control efforts, these developments pose a threat to both pasture and crops in Somalia during the 2021 October-December Deyr season and possibly into next year.

Population displacements due to armed conflict and political tensions, drought, and lack of livelihoods are expected to continue through late 2021, further exacerbating food insecurity in many areas.

In most pastoral livelihood zones, poor households will face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021 due to below-average or poor milk availability, a limited number of saleable animals, and increased indebtedness related to increased expenditures on food and water as drought conditions worsen.

In agro-pastoral and riverine livelihood zones, depletion of food stocks from the recent Gu harvest, expected decline in agricultural employment opportunities due to a likely below average October to December Deyr season rainfall and continued conflict, poor households face moderate to large food consumption gaps through the end of 2021.

From October to December 2021, in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance, the following livelihood zones are expected to be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3): Northwest Agropastoral, Tog-dheere Agropastoral, East Golis Pastoral and Northern Inland Pastoral of Sanaag; Coastal Deeh Pastoral of northeast and central regions; Riverine livelihoods of Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba; Southern Agropastoral of Hiraan, Gedo, Middle Juba; Sorghum High-Potential Agropastoral of Bay, Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral of Bay and Bakool; and Southern Rain-fed Maize Agropastoral of Middle and Lower Juba.

Most other rural livelihood zones across the country (both pastoral and agropastoral) are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Exceptions are Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiraan, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba, which are classified in Minimal acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 1).

During the projection period, the main IDP settlements across Somalia face Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Urban populations in Burao and Beletweyne also face Crisis. Most other urban populations are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

## THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

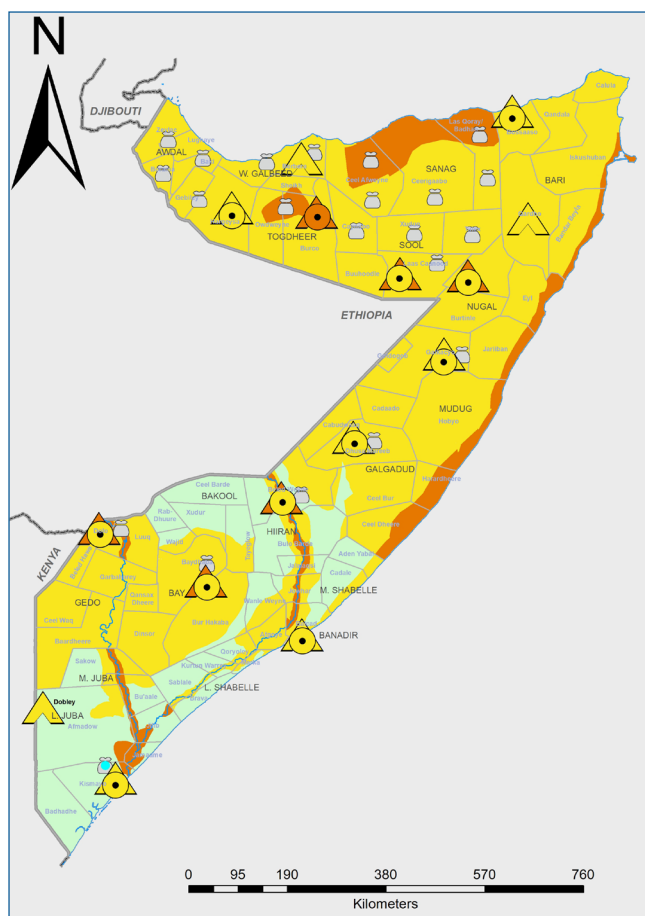
Food assistance reached 1.4 to 2 million people between January and June 2021 or an average of 1.6 million people per month. A Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Banadir) is reaching 125 000 people per month since July 2018 (\$35/month/household). A Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnabo/resilience) reached 440 900 people between January to June 2021 (\$20/month/household). Life-saving curative and preventive services have been implemented at scale under the Nutrition Cluster between January and June 2021.

Sustained humanitarian assistance and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in northern and central parts of Somalia. Levels of humanitarian assistance for food security and nutrition as well as government support were expected to continue at current levels during the July to September 2021 period. Humanitarian assistance must be sustained through the end of 2021 to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes for approximately 3.5 million people across Somalia that face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October and December 2021. Livelihood support is also required for people that have been classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse.

Urgent treatment and nutrition support are required for approximately 1 199 820 children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden), who will likely face acute malnutrition through July 2022, including 213 440 who are likely to be severely malnourished. Integrated interventions should be provided to support recovery and prevent deterioration in the nutrition situation. Urgent health and nutrition support is also required for areas with a high prevalence of maternal acute malnutrition.



## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

#### Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

#### Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

#### Evidence Level

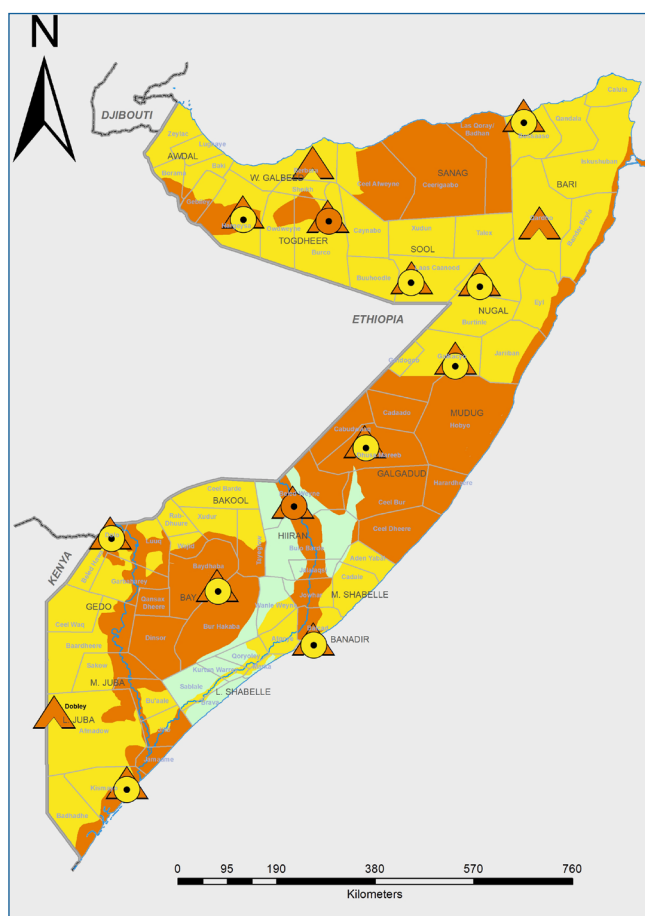
- \*\* Medium

### Population table for the current period: July - September 2021

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	538,209	366,849	68	112,780	21	36,290	7	22,290	4	0	0	58580	11
Bakool	459,747	339,297	74	70,110	15	42,730	9	7,610	2	0	0	50340	11
Banadir	2,683,312	1,965,842	73	492,900	18	224,570	8	0	0	0	0	224570	8
Bari	1,042,591	669,261	64	218,660	21	146,480	14	8,190	1	0	0	154670	15
Bay	1,055,913	623,833	59	212,550	20	180,580	17	38,950	4	0	0	219530	21
Galgaduud	687,573	381,323	55	215,910	31	86,440	13	3,900	1	0	0	90340	13
Gedo	736,704	392,674	53	231,640	31	105,960	14	6,430	1	0	0	112390	15
Hiraan	427,124	275,894	65	80,620	19	60,790	14	9,820	2	0	0	70610	17
Juba Dhexe	979,997	635,157	65	225,270	23	110,730	11	8,840	1	0	0	119570	12
Juba Hoose	1,347,934	981,234	73	238,660	18	109,800	8	18,240	1	0	0	128040	9
Mudug	363,930	236,160	65	75,700	21	46,840	13	5,230	1	0	0	52070	14
Nugaal	855,895	590,525	69	133,950	16	113,560	13	17,860	2	0	0	131420	15
Sanaag	1,243,526	734,116	59	321,770	26	179,970	14	7,670	1	0	0	187640	15
Shabelle Dhexe	534,573	300,893	56	150,760	28	76,710	14	6,210	1	0	0	82920	16
Shabelle Hoose	362,723	223,943	62	71,640	20	57,570	16	9,570	3	0	0	67140	19
Sool	464,487	263,517	57	108,510	23	70,200	15	22,260	5	0	0	92460	20
Togdheer	728,224	327,484	45	170,820	23	169,820	23	60,100	8	0	0	229920	32
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,224,715	835,855	68	250,450	20	82,710	7	55,700	5	0	0	138410	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,737,176</b>	<b>10,143,856</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3,382,700</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,901,750</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>308,870</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,210,620</b>	<b>14</b>

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

#### Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

#### Evidence Level

\*\* Medium

### Population table for the projection period: October - December 2021

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	538,209	332,869	62	125,840	23	54,090	10	25,410	5	0	0	79,500	15
Bakool	459,747	287,187	62	91,340	20	63,640	14	17,580	4	0	0	81,220	18
Banadir	2,683,312	1,605,682	60	538,100	20	449,130	17	90,400	3	0	0	539,530	20
Bari	1,042,591	619,291	59	226,410	22	180,960	17	15,930	2	0	0	196,890	19
Bay	1,055,913	423,303	40	262,830	25	286,110	27	83,670	8	0	0	369,780	35
Galgaduud	687,573	289,583	42	234,300	34	143,780	21	19,910	3	0	0	163,690	24
Gedo	736,704	337,724	46	241,280	33	140,940	19	16,760	2	0	0	157,700	21
Hiraan	427,124	216,054	51	88,350	21	96,250	23	26,470	6	0	0	122,720	29
Juba Dhexe	979,997	496,897	51	262,400	27	187,180	19	33,520	3	0	0	220,700	23
Juba Hoose	1,347,934	944,894	70	238,660	18	140,560	10	23,820	2	0	0	164,380	12
Mudug	363,930	180,540	50	91,250	25	76,160	21	15,980	4	0	0	92,140	25
Nugaal	855,895	483,865	57	141,850	17	182,220	21	47,960	6	0	0	230,180	27
Sanaag	1,243,526	623,836	50	363,620	29	234,980	19	21,090	2	0	0	256,070	21
Shabelle Dhexe	534,573	278,423	52	153,050	29	95,460	18	7,640	1	0	0	103,100	19
Shabelle Hoose	362,723	161,243	44	84,270	23	94,640	26	22,570	6	0	0	117,210	32
Sool	464,487	241,197	52	119,340	26	81,690	18	22,260	5	0	0	103,950	22
Togdheer	728,224	284,594	39	180,600	25	175,600	24	87,430	12	0	0	263,030	36
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,224,715	751,405	61	269,410	22	141,570	12	62,330	5	0	0	203,900	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,737,176</b>	<b>8,558,586</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,712,900</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,824,960</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>640,730</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,465,690</b>	<b>22</b>

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION CURRENT OVERVIEW (AUGUST 2021)

A total of 35 SMART nutrition surveys were conducted by FSNAU, government and partners among rural, urban and displaced populations across Somalia in June and July 2021. The results from these assessments indicate that the national level median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence was Serious (GAM 10–14.9% or IPC AMN Phase 3), based on the Weight for Height Z-Score. This reflects a generally stable situation over the past four seasons (11.1% in 2021 Gu; 11.8% both in the 2020 Deyr and the 2020 Gu and 13.1% in the 2019 Deyr). Five additional nutrition assessments based on the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) were conducted by FSNAU in July 2021 in some of the hard-to reach areas of southern Somalia (Bakool, Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions). The MUAC data from the five areas showed three out of five MUAC screened areas had Critical levels of acute malnutrition (IPC AMN Phase 4) - Bakool Pastoral, Juba riverine and cattle pastoral; and the remaining two areas had Serious levels of acute malnutrition (IPC AMN Phase 3) - Beletweyn urban and riverine.

Acute malnutrition remains widespread in Somalia at varying levels of severity. A Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) prevalence of GAM (15–29.9%) was observed in four out of 35 population groups assessed based on Weight for Height Z-Scores: Mogadishu IDPs (16.5%), Galkacyo IDPs (17.6%), Shabelle Riverine (15.9%) and North Gedo Riverine (15.1%). In addition, Beletweyne urban (including IDPs), Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde district and Juba cattle Pastoral were classified in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) based on MUAC analysis, while South Gedo Riverine and Juba Riverine were classified in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) based on the IPC AMN protocol on extrapolation of results from similar population groups. Twenty-six population groups were classified in Serious (GAM 10.0–14.9% or IPC AMN Phase 3). The nutrition situation in the remaining population groups was in Alert (GAM at 5.0–9.9% or IPC AMN Phase 2), with the exception of Burao urban which was classified in Acceptable (GAM <5% or IPC AMN Phase 1).

The overall acute malnutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) in rural populations was stable in Serious (GAM 10.0–14.9% or IPC AMN Phase 3) for three consecutive seasons with a median GAM prevalence of 11.5% in the 2021 Gu season, 11.5% in the 2020 Deyr season and 10.9% in the 2020 Gu season. The stability in the level of acute malnutrition in rural areas is partly due to increased access to milk and sustained humanitarian assistance. Though morbidity level has slightly declined, it remain elevated in many areas, with seven out of 15 rural population groups recording a high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) disease prevalence. Bay Agro-pastoral recorded the highest disease prevalence among rural population groups (41%). The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and the Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most rural livelihoods. Exceptions are Shabelle Agropastoral, Shabelle Riverine, Guban Pastoral, Hawd Pastoral of Northwest and Bay Agro-pastoral, which recorded a Serious CDR (0.5–1/10 000/day). Shabelle Riverine and Agro-pastoral livelihoods also recorded a Serious U5DR (1–1.9/10 000/day). Measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation facilities remain low in most rural livelihoods.

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The overall acute malnutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) among urban populations in the 2021 Gu was in Alert (GAM 9.5% or IPC AMN Phase 2), indicative of a sustained situation comparable to the 2020 Deyr (GAM 9.0%), but a slight improvement compared with the Serious (GAM 10.5%) prevalence reported in the 2020 Gu. Lower morbidity, better access to water, sanitation facilities, health and nutrition services and humanitarian assistance are likely mitigating factors. However, the acute malnutrition situation among the urban population in Hargeisa reflects a significant increase in GAM prevalence since the 2020 Gu (from 3.4 % to 9.6%), due to reduced food access among urban, reduced health and nutrition intervention and seasonal diarrhea increase.

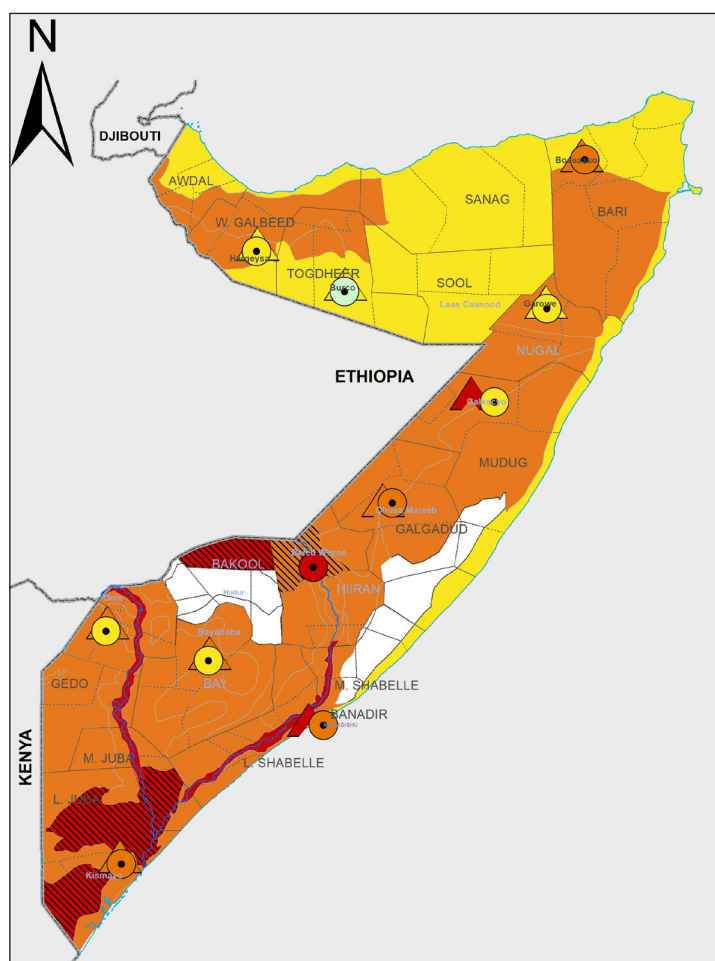
Overall, morbidity among children was low; with a high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) morbidity prevalence recorded in only three out of ten urban population groups surveyed. The highest morbidity prevalence was reported among Baidoa urban (26.4%) and Garowe urban (21.5%). CDR and U5DR were low across most urban population groups, with the exceptions of Baidoa urban which had a Serious level of CDR. Coverage for measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation facilities are higher among most of the urban populations compared to both rural and displaced populations, but mostly remain below the recommended SPHERE standard.

The overall acute malnutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) among IDPs in the 2021 Gu is Serious (GAM 11.2% or IPC AMN Phase 3), reflecting a slight improvement in terms of prevalence but a sustained Serious acute malnutrition situation since the 2020 Gu (GAM 13.0% or IPC AMN Phase 3) and the 2020 Deyr (GAM 12.9% or IPC AMN Phase 3). However, GAM prevalence remains high among displaced populations, with seven out of ten assessed groups recoding either Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) or Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) acute malnutrition levels. These results underscore the underlying vulnerability of IDP populations to acute malnutrition.

Morbidity prevalence was high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in five out of 10 IDP settlements: Baidoa, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Garowe and Galkayo. Measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation are low in several of the IDP population groups surveyed. However, household access to clean water and sanitation facilities is high in most of the displaced populations in urban areas.

Based on the results of the 2020 Post-Gu nutrition assessments, the current (September 2021) estimated number of acutely malnourished children under the age of five is approximately 1.2 million, including 213 440 children who are severely malnourished.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION CURRENT MAP (AUGUST 2021)



### Key for the Map IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas not analysed

### Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

### Evidence Level

\*\* Medium

Acute Malnutrition population table (August 2021 - July 2022)

Region	Total Population	Children 6-59 months	No. of Children (6-59 Months) in Need of Treatment			
			MAM Treatment	SAM Treatment	GAM Treatment	GAM as % of Children 6-59 months
Awdal	538,209	107,642	24,110	5,320	29,430	27%
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,224,715	244,943	54,470	12,070	66,540	27%
Togdheer	728,224	145,645	22,150	2,610	24,760	17%
Sool	464,487	92,897	18,450	1,610	20,060	22%
Sanaag	362,723	72,545	16,170	1,880	18,050	25%
Bari	1,042,591	208,518	73,850	12,030	85,880	41%
Nugaal	534,573	106,915	36,200	4,230	40,430	38%
Mudug	1,243,526	248,705	77,400	13,440	90,840	37%
Galgaduud	687,573	137,515	44,750	6,770	51,520	37%
Hiraan	427,124	85,425	23,040	4,960	28,000	33%
Middle Shabelle	855,895	171,179	56,890	13,220	70,110	41%
Lower Shabelle	1,347,934	269,587	98,510	24,080	122,590	45%
Bakool	459,747	91,949	33,430	9,270	42,700	46%
Bay	1,055,913	211,183	73,780	19,850	93,630	44%
Gedo	736,704	147,341	44,940	7,550	52,490	36%
Middle Juba	363,930	72,786	22,510	6,970	29,480	41%
Lower Juba	979,997	195,999	61,390	19,100	80,490	41%
Banadir	2,683,312	536,662	204,340	48,480	252,820	47%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,737,176</b>	<b>3,147,435</b>	<b>986,380</b>	<b>213,440</b>	<b>1,199,820</b>	<b>38%</b>



## ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION OVERVIEW (SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2021)

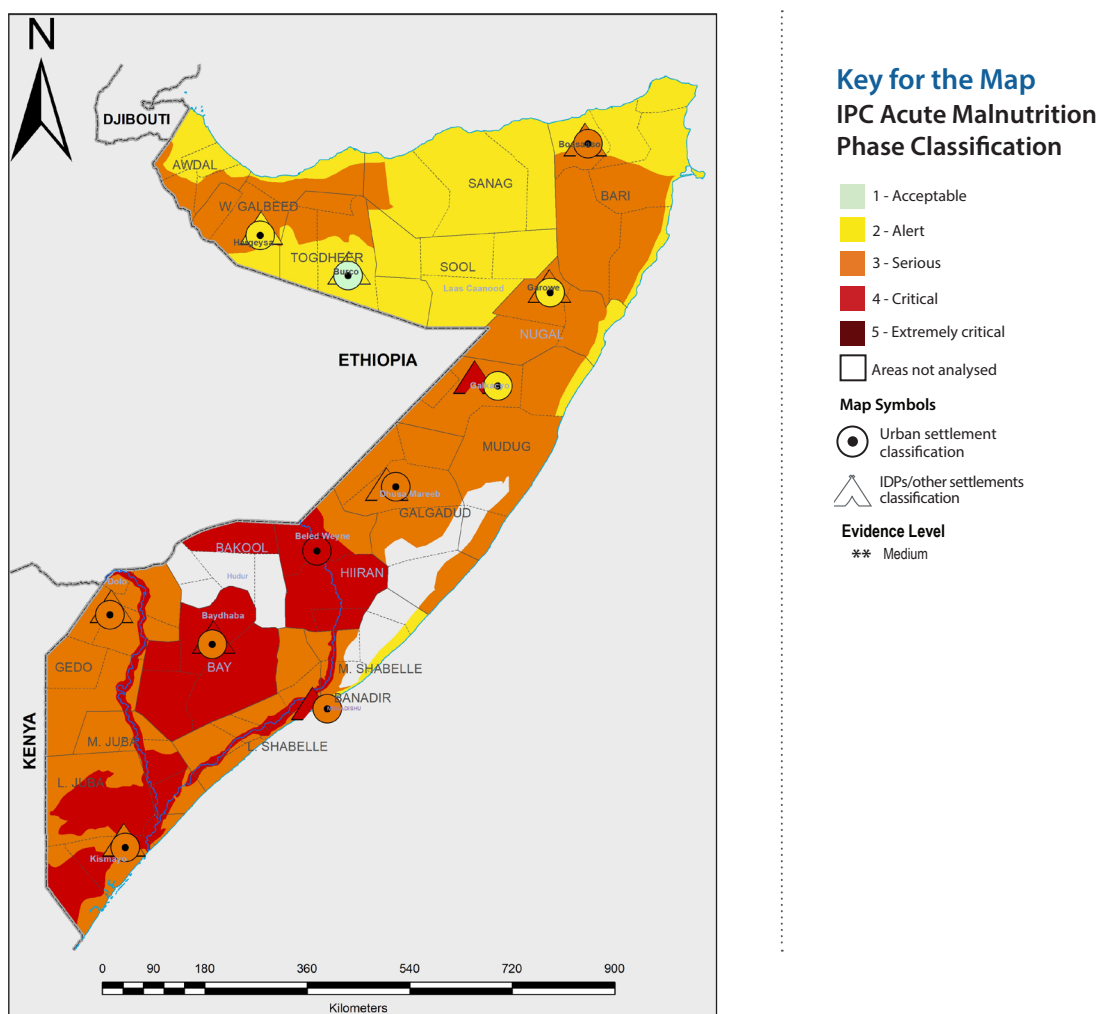
The current nutrition situation is likely to deteriorate between September and November 2021 for some population groups, mainly due to seasonal as well as chronic and acute factors. These include: high disease burden, low coverage of health and nutrition services and expected deterioration in the overall food security situation linked to successive seasons of below-average rainfall including forecasted below-average 2021 Deyr. Specific factors include a likely increase in morbidity, further decline in milk availability and access, declining household cereal food stocks, a likely increase in cereal prices, reduced social support and limited access to humanitarian assistance.

Accordingly, a deterioration from Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) to Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) is expected among Baidoa IDPs, Bay Agropastoral, South Gedo Riverine and rural populations in Hiraa Region (Beletwein, Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Mataban districts). Similarly, a deterioration from Alert (IPC AMN Phase 2) to Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) is expected in Coastal Deeh Pastoral of central regions, IDPs in Garowe and among urban populations in Baidoa and Dollow. All other livelihoods are also expected to experience some deterioration in their nutrition situation, but will likely maintain their current IPC acute malnutrition classification phases.

In the projection period, between September and November 2021, the number of population groups with a Critical GAM (15-29.9% or IPC Phase 4) is expected to increase to 13: Shabelle Riverine, Gedo Riverine and Juba Riverine, Juba Cattle Pastoral, rural populations in Hiraa Region (Beletwein, Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Mataban districts), Beletwein urban (including IDPs), Bay Agropastoral, Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde district (Bakool), Hawd Pastoral of central region and IDP populations in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkacyo and Bosasso.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the estimated total number of children under the age of five likely to be acutely malnourished between August 2021 to July 2022 (i.e. total acute malnutrition burden) is approximately 1 199 820, including 213 440 children likely to be severely malnourished.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION MAP (SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2021)



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Population groups classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse require interventions aimed at reducing food consumption gaps, eradicating acute malnutrition, saving lives, and protecting and saving livelihoods.

### Response Priorities

- Improve access to food for people affected by various shocks and are classified in/facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4);
- Provide seasonal livelihood inputs for pastoral, agro-pastoral and riverine farmers and rural IDPs in/facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4); and
- Reduce acute malnutrition and mortality among children and women. More specifically:

Objectives	Priority Response Interventions
Improved access to food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unconditional transfers (e.g. cash/food assistance);</li> <li>• Conditional transfers e.g. cash/food-for-work for the rehabilitation and establishment of community infrastructure such as water catchments, feeder roads and canals; skills training; soil and water conservation efforts such as soil bunds that support pasture regeneration and rangeland rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
Livelihood asset protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs (e.g. quality seed, farm tools, training, land preparation and irrigation support);</li> <li>• Emergency livestock assistance (e.g. supportive treatment, vaccination, feed, fodder production) for pastoral and agro-pastoral households that will be impacted by the drought and dry spells;</li> <li>• Livelihood assistance to fisher folk (e.g. basic fishing gear and related equipment);</li> <li>• Livelihood diversification (e.g. backyard poultry and kitchen gardens);</li> <li>• Continued desert locust surveillance and control of all infested areas and at-risk areas;</li> <li>• Prevention and response to other food chain threats (e.g. Fall Armyworm and transboundary animal diseases).</li> </ul>
Reduced acute malnutrition and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curative and preventive health and nutrition support for acutely malnourished children and women;</li> <li>• Expanded coverage of measles vaccination and vitamin A supplementation;</li> <li>• Expanded coverage of WASH services.</li> </ul>

In Somalia, starting in 2020, people classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are no longer eligible for urgent humanitarian assistance. Since population groups in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) could slide to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) when exposed to shocks, it is important that they receive appropriate support under the recently launched United Nations Country Framework, including through urban and rural safety net, resilience programs, maternal and child health (MCH), etc.

### Nutrition recommendations

The following are considered areas of concern and are in need of urgent nutrition and health support interventions. They currently have or are projected to have a Critical GAM prevalence (IPC AMN Phase 4), indicated by a Weight-for-Height Z-score of 15-29.9 percent or by a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference below 125 mm of 10-14.9 percent: Shabelle Riverine, Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir), Gedo Riverine, Dolow Urban (Gedo), Juba Cattle Pastoral, Juba Riverine, Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde (Bakool), Bay Agropastoral, Baidoa IDPs (Bay), Rural Hiraan (Beletwein, Jalalaqs and Buloburte Districts), Beletwein Urban and Beletweyne IDPs (Hiiran), Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug), Bosasso IDPs (Bari) and Hawd Pastoral of Central Region.

### Risk Factors to Monitor

Due to multiple threats facing the population of Somalia through the end of 2021 and possibly into 2022, the food security and nutrition situation requires close monitoring of associated risk factors:

- Market prices of food, water and livestock, wage labour rates and terms of trade
- Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment programmes
- Availability of water and pasture for pastoralist livelihoods
- Population displacement due to various factors
- Desert locust infestations, especially swarms from uncontrolled parts of Ethiopia
- Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 (including flow of external remittances to Somalia)
- Performance of the 2021 October-December Deyr season rainfall
- Shebelle and Juba river water levels (risk of flooding)
- Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) / cholera and measles outbreaks
- Civil insecurity and conflict and their impact on food security and livelihoods

## PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The 2021 Post Gu seasonal food security and nutrition assessments were conducted across Somalia in June and July 2021 and covered rural, urban and displaced populations across the country. The assessment included 35 nutrition surveys designed and conducted using the SMART methodology for nutrition assessments. Five additional nutrition assessments based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) were conducted by FSNAU in July 2021 in some of the hard-to-reach areas of southern Somalia.

The various assessments and subsequent analyses and vetting of the results were conducted in collaboration with the Government line ministries, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, technical partners and local universities.

Assessment results were analysed, presented, discussed and vetted in August 2021, concurrently in Hargeisa, Garowe, Mogadishu and Nairobi, in the form of regional food security analysis meetings and IPC analysis workshops, connected virtually, including access for analysts participating from other locations. Final dissemination of the 2021 Post Gu assessment and IPC analysis results to all stakeholders was done in early to mid-September 2021.

For the foregoing IPC analyses, new estimates of the country's population of 15.7 million were used. Disaggregated population data is available at sub-district level (rural livelihoods, urban and displaced populations). IPC analysis results from livelihood zones are applied to all constituent livelihood zone populations at district level and these populations are aggregated as needed at district and regional or national levels.

### Sources

Main data and information sources used in the analyses are: 1) Somalia 2021 Post Gu Integrated Food Security, Nutrition and Mortality Assessment of Rural, Urban and Displaced Populations. 2) Somalia 2021 Post Gu Rapid Food Security Assessment of Urban and Displaced Populations. 3) Somalia 2021 Post Gu Comprehensive Rural Food Security Assessment. 4) UNHCR's PRMN (Protection and Return Monitoring Network) data on population movement. 5) FSNAU/FEWS NET data on market prices. 6) USGS Rainfall and Vegetation Cover (NDVI) data. 7) FAO SWALIM data on River Levels. 8) IGAD/ICPAC GHACOF59 October-December 2021 Rainfall Forecast. 9) C3S/ECMWF (EU) and NMME (USA) October-December 2021 Rainfall Forecast. 10) Data on Humanitarian Assistance Provided by the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters. 11) FAO Desert Locust Watch and Forecasts. 12) Somalia Livelihood Profiles, FSNAU/FEWS NET 2016. 13) Revised 2020/2021 district level population estimates and breakdown provided by WHO/OCHA and used in the preparation of the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

### Limitations of the analysis

1. Population data used in the analyses is the only available official data from the 2014 Population Estimation. This estimate is outdated and does not take into account population increases and/or movements since 2014. However, this IPC analysis used an updated district level breakdown provided by OCHA, also used in the preparation of the 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).
2. Due to security and access difficulties, outcome data was not collected in several parts of southern Somalia. For these areas, food security and nutrition outcomes were inferred by taking into account data from similar neighbouring livelihoods, historical data and current contributing factors.

### IPC Analysis Partners:

Somalia's 2021 Post Gu IPC analysis involved 103 experts representing Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States and Somaliland, NGOs, INGOs, local universities, technical partners, UN agencies and the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters.



### What are the IPC, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition are defined as any manifestation of food insecurity or malnutrition found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact the determinants of food insecurity. The IPC Acute Malnutrition Classification's focus is on identifying areas with a large proportion of children acutely malnourished preferably by measurement of Weight for Height Z-Score (WHZ) but also by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).

### Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of FAO. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of USAID, UK Government, European Union, Sweden and Switzerland.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.