



# SOMALIA

**UP TO 2.7 MILLION PEOPLE IN SOMALIA FACE HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (IPC PHASE 3 OR ABOVE) THROUGH MID-2021. APPROXIMATELY 839,000 CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO BE ACUTELY MALNOURISHED.**

**IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS**  
**JANUARY - JUNE 2021**  
**Issued March 2021**

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY APRIL - JUNE 2021		
<b>2.7M</b> 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	400,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	2,252,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	2,926,000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	6,750,000 People in food security

**Overview:** In the current period (January to March 2021), an estimated 1.6 million people across Somalia are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and are in need of continued urgent action. The drivers of acute food insecurity include the compounding effects of poor and erratic rainfall distribution, flooding, desert locust infestation, the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and conflict.

During the projection period (April to June 2021), the food insecurity is expected to deteriorate for most population groups due to multiple risk factors. Through mid-2021, around 2.7 million people across Somalia are expected to face food consumption gaps or depletion of livelihood assets indicative of IPC Phase 3 or above conditions, in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Moreover, approximately 839,000 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished, including nearly 143,000 likely severely malnourished. It is likely that sustained, large-scale humanitarian food assistance and government support since July 2020 have mitigated the magnitude and severity of the food insecurity.

Through at least mid-2021, the desert locust will continue to pose a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crops across Somalia. Available forecasts indicate an increased likelihood of below-average rainfall during the 2021 Gu (April-June) season across most of the country, which would adversely affect food security and nutrition conditions.

## Key Drivers (Acute Food Insecurity)



### Poor rainfall

The 2020 Deyr season rainfall was below average in most parts of Somalia, adversely impacting pasture and crop production. The 2021 Gu season is likely to be below-average to average in central and southern Somalia and below average in the northern regions.



### Flooding

Floods continued in the Hiiraan, Shabelle and Juba regions from late October to early November, leading to poor or failed crop production in most riverine livelihoods.



### Desert Locusts

The desert locust infestation expanded from northern to central and southern Somalia, affecting pasture and 2020 crop production continuing to pose a very high risk to both pasture and crops until at least mid-2021.



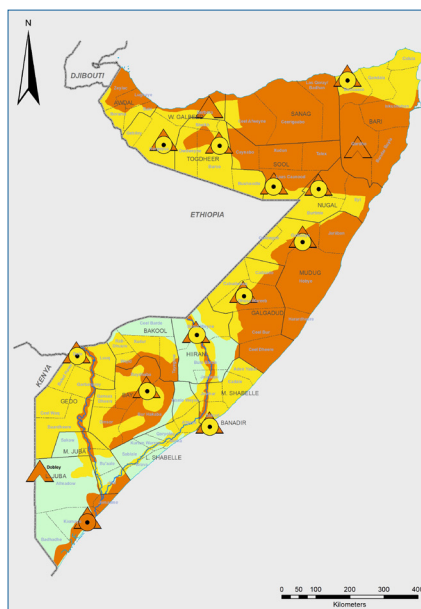
### COVID-19

The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 have led to increased food prices, a decline in remittances, and fewer employment/ income opportunities in urban areas.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021		
<b>838,900</b> the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished  IN NEED OF TREATMENT	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	143,200
	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	695,700
	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	838,900



## Acute Food Insecurity Projection (April - June 2021)



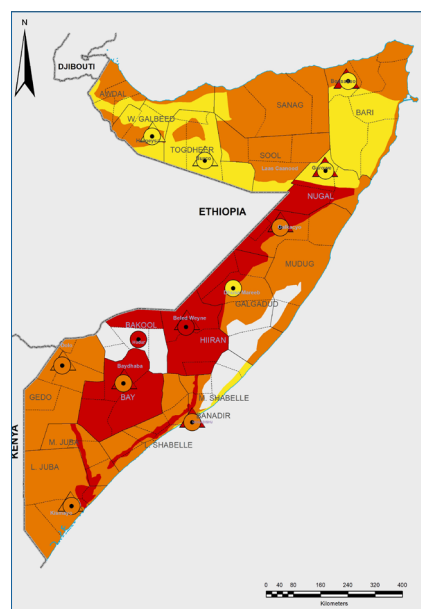
### Key for the Map IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level  
\*\* Medium



## Acute Malnutrition Projection (February - April 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  
\*\*\* High

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)

During the January to March period, it is estimated around 1.6 million people across Somalia are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), in the presence of on-going humanitarian assistance. An additional 2.5 million people are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people experiencing acute food insecurity to 4.1 million.

Accordingly, between January and March 2021 (current), in the presence of humanitarian assistance, most rural livelihoods are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of Togheer agro pastoral, East Golis pastoral of Sanaag and Coastal Deeh Pastoral of northeast and central regions, Middle Shabelle Riverine and Lower Juba Riverine livelihoods, which are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In addition, Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran, Shebelle, Bakool, Bay and Juba and Juba cattle Pastoral livelihoods are classified as being in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1). Most urban poor and displaced populations are also classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burao, Lasanod, Bossaso, Garowe, Qardho and Baidoa, which are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The 2020 October-December Deyr season rain was delayed by three to four weeks across many parts of Somalia. The overall rainfall performance in terms of amount and distribution was below average in southern Somalia and significantly below average across most livelihood zones of northern regions but above average in central parts of the country. Exceptions were parts of Bari region (Coastal Deeh Pastoral and adjacent parts of Northern Inland Pastoral) which received torrential rains, associated with cyclone GATI that made a landfall on November 22.

The 2020 Deyr season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 78,600 tons, including 4,200 tons of off-season harvest expected in March/April 2021. The 2020 Deyr season cereal production in southern Somalia was affected by successive flooding, erratic rainfall, desert locust infestation and insecurity/conflict. As a result, the overall harvest is 20 percent lower than the long-term average for 1995-2019. In northwest regions, the 2020 Gu/Karan cereal production harvested in November is estimated at 17,100 tons. The 2020 Gu/Karan cereal production in the northwest has been affected by delayed and erratic rainfall, desert locust and stalk borer infestation. Consequently, the 2020 Gu/Karan cereal production is 58 percent lower than the average for 2010-2019.

Desert locust infestations, which have mostly affected northern and central regions since late 2019, have expanded in southern Somalia since October 2020. The southward movements and breeding of desert locusts coincided on both planting and harvesting periods of the Deyr season crops. Despite ongoing control operations which are reducing the impact, desert locusts have caused significant damage to 2020 Deyr season cereal and non-cereal (cash) crop production in northern, central and southern regions. The latest forecast for January to March 2021 indicates that desert locusts continue to pose very high risk to rural livelihoods and will likely exacerbate the negative impact of the anticipated below average 2021 Gu season rainfall on pasture and crop production.

In most northern and some parts of central regions that experienced below average Deyr rains, a harsh dry Jilaal (January – March 2021) season is expected. Water scarcity is being reported in these areas as of mid-December 2020, a situation that is expected to worsen until the start of Gu season rainfall in April.

Livestock births during the 2020 Deyr season were medium, except in northern and central regions where camel births were low. Milk availability is near average to below average in northern and central regions, due to both (1) below baseline livestock holdings in most rural livelihoods that have yet to recover from the extended cumulative impact of previous droughts, and (2) insufficient pasture/browse and out-migration of the lactating animals to distant grazing areas. On the other hand, milk availability is average to above average in southern Somalia, except in Gedo where it is low due to less favorable pasture and browse conditions.

One of the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Somalia is a decline in external remittance flows to Somali households as a result of the ongoing economic contraction (i.e. decline in employment and household income) in countries with large Somali diaspora populations (mostly Europe, North America, Australia). Household surveys conducted by FSNAU in November and December 2020 indicate that up to 22 percent of urban, 12 percent of rural and six percent of IDPs received remittances between Aug/Sep and Oct/Nov 2020. A majority of recipients (>50%) reported significant declines ( $\geq 10\%$ ) in remittances compared to normal/typical amounts.

Some of the poor pastoral households in northern and central Somalia continue to face moderate to large food consumption gaps as they have limited number of livestock to help them cope with the various shocks both during the current and projection periods. In agro-pastoral livelihoods that have been affected by erratic rainfall, successive floods, desert locusts and insecurity/conflict, cereal production and agricultural employment have been affected during the 2020 Deyr and Gu/Karan seasons. As a result, some of the poor agro-pastoral households in these regions have moderate to large food consumption gaps. In riverine livelihoods of southern Somalia, recurrent floods during the 2020 Deyr season have inundated farmland, destroyed planted crops, and displaced populations, leading to a decline in crop harvests and loss of agricultural employment opportunities. Consequently, a significant proportion of poor households in riverine livelihoods have moderate to large food consumption gaps.



The total number of IDPs across Somalia is estimated at 2.6 million as of 2018. Short-term and permanent displacement have continued since then. Between July and December 2020, approximately 661,000 people were newly displaced, mainly due to floods (69%), insecurity/conflict (14%), and lack of livelihoods (14%). Most of these displacements occurred in Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and Bay regions. Flooding and insecurity/conflict related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions. A significant proportion of IDPs are poor and have moderate to large food consumption gaps. Some of the urban poor across Somalia who struggle to make ends meet also have moderate to large food consumption gaps. For both groups (i.e. IDPs and urban poor), the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 were a factor (decline in remittances, increased food prices, decline in employment and income-earning opportunities in urban areas).

Between July and December 2020, humanitarian food assistance reached 1.6 million to 1.9 million people, or an average of 1.8 million people per month. A Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Mogadishu) is reaching 125,000 people every month since July 2018. A Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnana/resilience) reached 440,900 people between July and December 2020. Life-saving curative and preventive services have been implemented at scale throughout 2020. Large-scale and sustained humanitarian assistance and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food insecurity and malnutrition conditions across many parts of Somalia.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (APRIL - JUNE 2021)

During the projection period between April and June 2021, food security conditions are expected to deteriorate for most population groups due to multiple risk factors. These include expected depletion of food stocks from own production among poor agropastoral households and farmers in riverine areas, likely below average 2021 Gu (April-June) season rainfall leading to a decline in agricultural employment opportunities and income; continued desert locust infestation threatening pasture and crops; and likely increase in local staple cereal prices through mid-2021 and reduced access to milk and limited number of saleable animals among poor pastoralists in some livelihoods (mainly northern and central regions). In addition, urban populations, including IDPs, will likely be adversely affected by the continued socio-economic impact of COVID-19 (decline in remittances and knock on effects on economic activities in urban areas).

Accordingly, during the projection period between April and June, most rural livelihoods will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, Guban Pastoral, Togheer Agropastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral, East-Golis Pastoral of Sanaag, Coastal Deeh Pastoral of northeast and central regions, Addun pastoral, Cowpea Belt agropastoral of central, Riverine livelihoods in Hiran, Gedo, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba, Bay Bakool Low-Potential agropastoral and Southern Rain-fed Agropastoral of Juba are expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Southern Inland Pastoral in most parts of southern Somalia (Hiran, Shabelle, Bakool, Bay and Juba regions) will remain in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1).

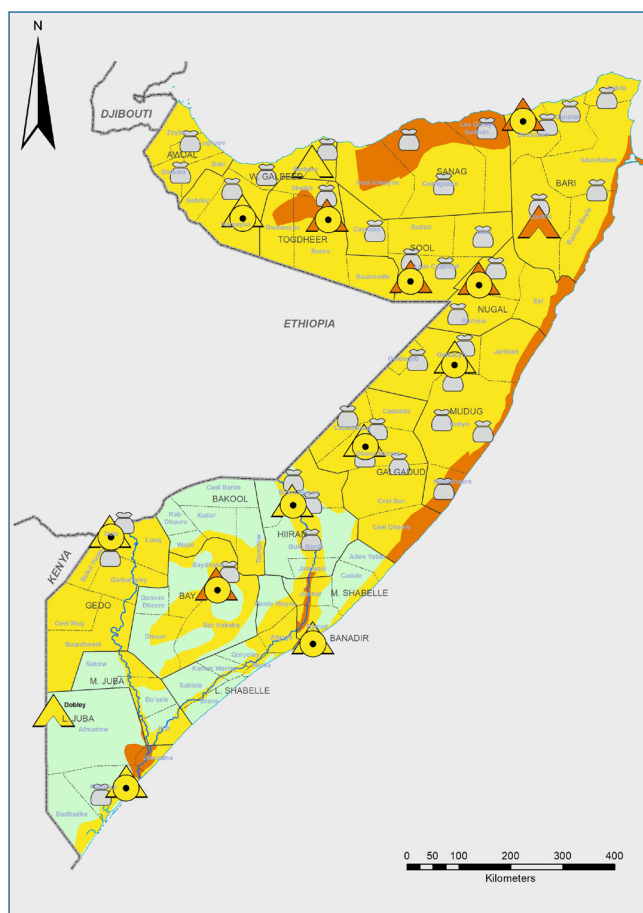
The food insecurity levels for most displaced populations are expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to or remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the projection period. On the other hand, most urban populations are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between April and June 2021, except Kismayo urban which will deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

In summary, 2.7 million people across Somalia are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and June 2021 without sustained humanitarian assistance. An additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity between April and June 2021 to 5.6 million.

### Key Assumptions for the projected period

- An increased likelihood of below-average to average rainfall expected during the April to June 2021 Gu season in central and southern Somalia but well below average Gu rains in northern regions.
- Despite ongoing control efforts, desert locusts will continue to pose a very high risk to pasture and water at least through mid-2021.
- Livestock exports and prices are expected to follow seasonal declining trends, but prices and exports are expected to increase in the lead up to and during the 2021 Ramadan and Hajj festivities.
- A below average 2020 Deyr harvest and expected below average 2021 Gu season rainfall will likely tighten domestic cereal supply and put upward pressure on local cereal prices starting in April.
- Milk availability is expected to decline through mid-2021 due to harsh conditions during Jilaal and a likely below average 2021 Gu (April-June) season rainfall, particularly in northern and central regions.
- As information on planned and funded food and cash assistance was not available at the time of the analysis, the April-June 2021 IPC projection could not factor in the potential impact of food assistance.

## ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JANUARY - MARCH 2021)



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

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
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- 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

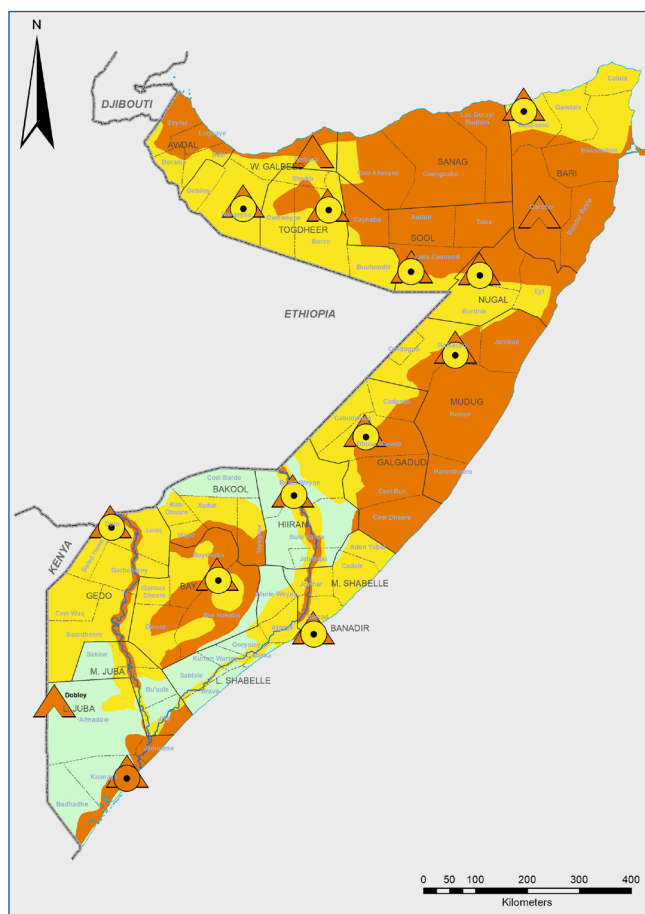
### Population table for the current period: January - March 2021

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	724,573	481,372	66	153,400	27	74,100	10	15,700	2	0	0	89,800	12
Bakool	284,354	209,354	73	47,600	18	25,900	9	1,500	1	0	0	27,400	10
Banadir	2,228,463	1,794,763	81	359,100	22	74,600	3	-	0	0	0	74,600	3
Bari	712,934	404,434	57	152,100	27	142,700	20	13,700	2	0	0	156,400	22
Bay	846,599	568,299	67	153,500	28	114,600	13	10,200	1	0	0	124,800	14
Galgaduud	427,809	272,810	64	104,000	29	47,700	11	3,300	1	0	0	51,000	12
Gedo	430,941	260,640	61	107,600	29	56,700	13	6,000	2	0	0	62,700	15
Hiraan	422,994	294,493	70	77,000	21	51,500	12	-	0	0	0	51,500	12
Juba Dhexe	286,539	209,039	73	43,100	18	34,400	12	-	0	0	0	34,400	12
Juba Hoose	648,937	407,537	63	119,400	21	119,000	18	3,000	0	0	0	122,000	18
Mudug	627,725	346,524	55	173,100	29	90,400	14	17,700	2	0	0	108,100	16
Nugaal	337,588	188,788	56	78,000	29	55,000	16	15,800	5	0	0	70,800	21
Sanaag	562,067	321,466	57	112,500	26	110,000	20	18,100	3	0	0	128,100	23
Shabelle Dhexe	436,760	292,559	67	89,200	22	52,000	12	3,000	1	0	0	55,000	13
Shabelle Hoose	911,503	626,703	69	206,000	21	77,500	9	1,300	0	0	0	78,800	9
Sool	360,431	223,831	62	74,200	27	60,200	17	2,200	1	0	0	62,400	18
Togdheer	755,795	442,194	59	172,100	22	117,100	16	24,400	3	0	0	141,500	19
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,321,524	884,725	67	275,300	26	147,600	11	13,900	1	0	0	161,500	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,327,530</b>	<b>8,229,530</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,497,200</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,451,000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>149,800</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,600,800</b>	<b>13</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 (APRIL - JUNE 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 projection period: April - June 2021

Region	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Awdal	724,573	392,672	54	185,400	26	113,500	16	33,000	4	0	0	146,500	20
Bakool	284,354	176,554	62	57,800	20	43,600	15	6,400	2	0	0	50,000	17
Banadir	2,228,463	1,497,263	67	470,600	21	235,700	11	24,900	1	0	0	260,600	12
Bari	712,934	296,734	42	178,200	25	206,000	29	32,000	4	0	0	238,000	33
Bay	846,599	451,499	54	179,500	21	176,000	21	39,600	5	0	0	215,600	26
Galgaduud	427,809	224,610	53	109,600	26	78,500	18	15,100	4	0	0	93,600	22
Gedo	430,941	224,140	52	118,500	28	76,700	18	11,600	3	0	0	88,300	21
Hiraan	422,994	257,793	61	87,900	21	68,500	16	8,800	2	0	0	77,300	18
Juba Dhexe	286,539	189,639	66	56,100	20	40,800	14	0	0	0	0	40,800	14
Juba Hoose	648,937	346,137	54	141,800	22	151,100	23	9,900	1	0	0	161,000	24
Mudug	627,725	259,624	41	177,500	28	148,300	23	42,300	7	0	0	190,600	30
Nugaal	337,588	153,888	46	85,000	25	76,700	23	22,000	6	0	0	98,700	29
Sanaag	562,067	204,466	36	140,500	25	163,200	29	53,900	10	0	0	217,100	39
Shabelle Dhexe	436,760	255,359	59	99,100	23	74,500	17	7,800	2	0	0	82,300	19
Shabelle Hoose	911,503	558,703	61	225,000	25	121,800	13	6,000	0	0	0	127,800	13
Sool	360,431	145,731	40	89,900	25	98,900	28	25,900	7	0	0	124,800	35
Togdheer	755,795	375,394	50	188,000	25	159,500	21	32,900	4	0	0	192,400	25
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,321,524	739,425	56	335,500	25	218,600	17	28,000	2	0	0	246,600	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,327,530</b>	<b>6,749,630</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,925,900</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,251,900</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>400,100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,652,000</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 (JANUARY 2021)

Results from 36 SMART nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU and partners in November and December 2020 as part of the Post Deyr seasonal assessment indicate that the national level median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence has, at 10–14.9%, remained Serious (IPC Phase 3), based on Weight for Height Z-Scores. This reflects a generally stable situation over the past three seasons (11.8% both in 2020 Deyr and 2020 Gu and 13.1% in 2019 Deyr).

Acute malnutrition remains widespread in Somalia. A Critical (IPC Phase 4) prevalence of GAM ( $\geq 15\%$ ) was observed in nine out of 36 population groups: Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde district (20.9%), Mogadishu IDPs (16.7%), Huddur urban /IDPs (16.4%), IDPs in Bossasso and Garowe (15.8%), Shabelle Riverine (15.4%); and in addition, Beletweyne IDPs, Beletweyne urban and Juba Riverine have also been classified as Critical (IPC Phase 4) based on MUAC assessment results: The nutrition situation in 28 population groups was classified as Serious (IPC Phase 3), with GAM at 10–14.9%. The nutrition situation in most of the remaining population groups was Alert (IPC Phase 2), with GAM at 5–9.9%, with only Burao urban classified as Acceptable (IPC Phase 1), with GAM at  $<5\%$ .

There has been some improvement in the overall nutrition situation among rural populations compared to the preceding two seasons. This is reflected in fewer population groups classified as Critical (IPC Phase 4) or Serious (IPC Phase 3), a lower median GAM/SAM prevalence and reduced total burden of acute malnutrition. This improvement is due to lower morbidity, increased access to milk and large-scale and sustained humanitarian assistance. However, morbidity prevalence remained high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in 15 out of 25 rural population groups surveyed, with the highest prevalence reported in East Golis Pastoral (42.7%), Bay Agropastoral (34.9%) and North Gedo Riverine (31.1%).

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and the Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most rural livelihoods. Exceptions were Northern Inland Pastoral in the northwest and Shabelle Riverine which had Serious (IPC Phase 3) levels of CDR (0.5–1/10 000/day). Measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation remain low in many rural livelihoods.

Similarly, there has also been some improvement in the overall nutrition situation among urban populations compared to the previous two seasons, with fewer population groups classified as Critical (IPC Phase 4) or Serious (IPC Phase 3), and a lower median GAM/SAM. Lower morbidity, stable food prices and access to humanitarian assistance are likely mitigating factors. Nonetheless, morbidity prevalence remained high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in six out of eleven urban populations assessed: Garowe, Baidoa, Galkacyo, Huddur, Hargeisa and Dolow.

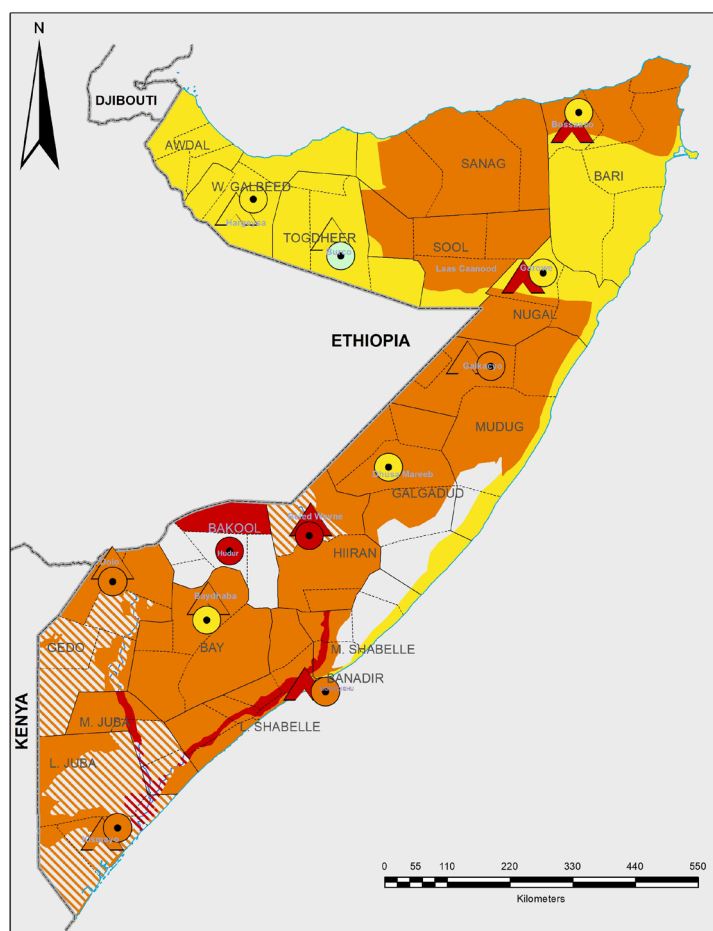
CDR and U5DR were low across most urban population groups, with the exceptions of Huddur urban and Mogadishu urban which had a Serious level of CDR (IPC Phase 3). Measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation are higher in most of the urban populations compared to both rural and displaced populations, but remain below the recommended SPHERE standard for coverage.

Among displaced populations, there has been a slight improvement in the overall nutrition situation compared to the results for 2020 Gu and 2019 Deyr seasons. However, the GAM prevalence remained high among IDPs with six out of nine IDP population groups classified as Critical (IPC Phase 4) or Serious (IPC Phase 3). These results underscore the underlying vulnerability of IDP populations. Morbidity levels were high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in six out of nine IDP population groups: Garowe, Galkacyo, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Hargeisa and Dolow IDPs.

CDR and U5DR were low across most IDP population groups. Exceptions were IDPs in Garowe and Mogadishu, which had Serious levels of CDR and/or U5DR (IPC Phase 3). Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are low in several of the IDP population groups despite their accessibility. However, household access to clean water and sanitation is high in most of the displaced populations in urban areas.

As part of the 2020 Post Deyr assessment, FSNAU has also assessed the nutrition situation of women of child-bearing age (15–49 years old) using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC). The results of these assessments indicate that acute malnutrition is high among women of child bearing age (25–49 years old) in many areas. Out of the 44 population groups surveyed, six had Critical levels (IPC Phase 4) of maternal acute malnutrition (23.4–31.4%) based on FSNAU classification: East Golis Pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral of northeast, Elberde Pastoral of Bakool, Baidoa IDPs, North Gedo River and South Gedo Agropastoral livelihoods. An additional 10 were had Serious levels (IPC Phase 3) of maternal acute malnutrition (16.8–23.3%), while 10 had Alert levels (IPC Phase 2) of maternal acute malnutrition (10.5–16.7). This highlights the vulnerability of women of child-bearing age to acute malnutrition possibly due to their increased but unmet nutrient requirements.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION CURRENT MAP (JANUARY 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

\*\*\* High

### Acute Malnutrition population table (January - December 2021)

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	724,572	144,910	24,040	4,280	28,320	20%
W. Galbeed	1,321,525	264,300	44,040	8,170	52,210	20%
Togdheer	755,794	151,160	20,030	3,780	23,810	16%
Sool	360,431	72,090	13,520	4,070	17,590	24%
Sanaag	562,066	112,410	26,820	6,540	33,360	30%
Bari	712,934	142,590	42,640	7,760	50,400	35%
Nugaal	337,588	67,520	18,500	3,330	21,830	32%
Mudug	627,724	125,540	38,260	8,020	46,280	37%
Galgaduud	427,810	85,560	24,080	5,030	29,110	34%
Hiraan	422,993	84,600	16,070	2,910	18,980	22%
M. Shabelle	436,759	87,350	29,450	5,840	35,290	40%
L. Shabelle	911,503	182,300	70,750	14,710	85,460	47%
Bay	846,599	169,320	68,350	13,260	81,610	48%
Bakool	284,354	56,870	24,000	5,480	29,480	52%
Gedo	430,940	86,190	24,440	3,850	28,290	33%
M. Juba	286,539	57,310	16,530	3,590	20,120	35%
L. Juba	648,937	129,790	35,500	8,690	44,190	34%
Banadir	2,228,463	445,690	158,650	33,880	192,530	43%
Total	12,327,531	2,465,500	695,670	143,190	838,860	34%

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION OVERVIEW (FEBRUARY - APRIL 2021)

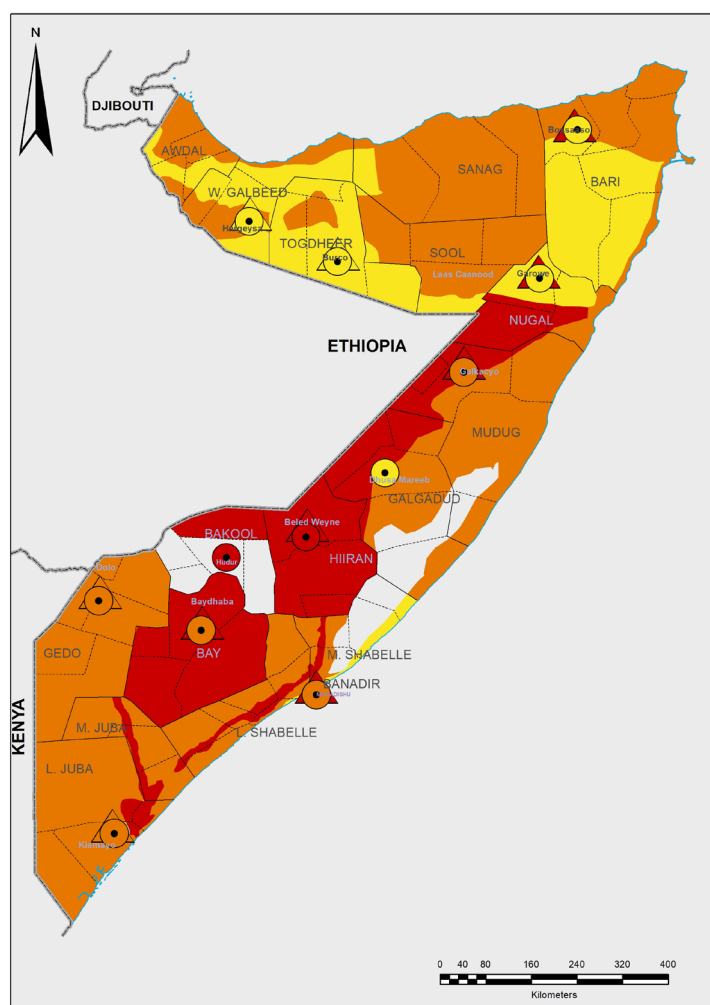
The current nutrition situation is likely to deteriorate between February and April 2021 among some population groups due to seasonal as well as acute factors, including increased disease burden and expected deterioration in the overall food security situation. Specific factors include a decline in milk availability and access, reduced access to water and increased water prices, likely increase in morbidity, declining household cereal food stocks and a likely increase in cereal prices.

Accordingly, a deterioration from Serious (IPC Phase 3) to Critical (IPC Phase 4) is expected among Galkacyo IDPs, Hawd Pastoral of northeast and central regions, rural Hiran (Beletweyne, Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Mataban districts), Baidoa IDPs, Bay Agropastoral and Lower Juba Riverine. Similarly, a deterioration from Alert (IPC Phase 2) to Serious (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Guban Pastoral, Northwest Agropastoral, Toghddeer Agropastoral, and Coastal Deeh Pastoral of northeast and central regions. A deterioration from Acceptable (IPC Phase 1) to Alert (IPC Phase 2) is expected among the urban population in Burao.

All other livelihoods will experience some deterioration, but are likely to sustain their current IPC acute malnutrition classification phases.

In the projection period, between February and April 2021, the number of population groups with a Critical acute malnutrition prevalence (GAM  $\geq$  15% or IPC Phase 4) is projected to increase from the current nine to 16: Bossasso IDPs, Garowe IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, Hawd Pastoral of northeast and central, Beletweyne IDPs, Beletweyne urban, rural Hiran (Beletweyne, Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Mataban districts), Mogadishu IDPs, Huddur urban/IDPs, Southern Inland Pastoral of Elberde district, Baidoa IDPs, Bay Agropastoral, and Riverine of Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba livelihoods.

## ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION MAP (FEBRUARY - APRIL 2021)



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

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Areas not analysed

#### Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

#### Evidence Level

\*\*\* High



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

- Improve access to food for people affected by various shocks and are classified in/facing Crisis (IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase 4);
- Provision of seasonal livelihood inputs for pastoral, agropastoral 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 through conditional and unconditional transfers	<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);</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>• Continue with desert locust surveillance and control in 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>
Reduce acute malnutrition and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide curative and preventive health and nutrition support for acutely malnourished children and women;</li> <li>• Expand the coverage of measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation;</li> <li>• Expand the coverage of WASH services.</li> </ul>

### Risk Factors to Monitor

Due to multiple threats facing the population of Somalia in 2021, 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
- Population displacement due to various factors
- Desert locust infestations
- Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 (including flow of external remittances to Somalia, livestock exports)
- Performance of the 2021 April-June Gu season rainfall
- Shabelle and Juba river levels
- AWD/cholera and measles outbreaks
- Civil insecurity and conflict and impacts on food security and livelihoods

## THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Between July and December 2020, humanitarian food assistance reached 1.6 million to 1.9 million people, or an average of 1.8 million people per month. Distribution of humanitarian food assistance was reported in most regions of Somalia even though the coverage varied by region. In Middle Juba there were no reported food assistance distribution due to insecurity and access constraints. For the same reason, food assistance coverage in some districts of Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Galgaduud and Lower Juba regions were among the lowest in the country. Humanitarian food assistance in the second half of 2020 mostly supported IDPs, crisis affected rural populations (pastoral, agropastoral and riverine) and returnees.

A Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Mogadishu) is reaching 125,000 people every month since July 2018 (\$35/month/household). A Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnabo/resilience) reached 440,900 people between July and December 2020 (\$20/month/household). Life-saving curative and preventive services have been implemented at scale across most parts of Somalia throughout 2020.

Large-scale and sustained humanitarian assistance and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition conditions across many parts of Somalia. Levels of humanitarian assistance for food security and nutrition, as well as government support, are expected to continue during the January-March 2021 period at levels similar to late 2020. Humanitarian assistance must be sustained through mid-2020 to prevent Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions for 2.7 million people across Somalia. Livelihoods 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 838,900 children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden), who will likely face acute malnutrition through December 2021, including 143,200 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 high prevalence of acute maternal malnutrition.

## PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The 2020 Post Deyr seasonal food security and nutrition assessment was conducted across Somalia in November and December 2020 and covered rural, urban and displaced populations across the country. The assessment included 36 nutrition surveys designed and conducted using the SMART methodology for nutrition assessments.

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 analyzed, presented, discussed and vetted in January 2021, concurrently in Hargeisa, Garowe, Mogadishu and Nairobi, in the form of regional food security analyses meetings and IPC Analyses Workshops. Final dissemination of the 2020 Post Deyr assessment and IPC analyses results to all stakeholders was done in the first week of February of 2021.

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 2020 Post Deyr Integrated Food Security, Nutrition and Mortality Assessment of Rural, Urban and Displaced Populations
2. Somalia 2020 Post Deyr Rapid Food Security Assessment of Urban and Displaced Populations
3. Somalia 2020 Post Deyr 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 GHACOF56 Rainfall Forecast
9. Data on Humanitarian Assistance Provided by the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters
10. FAO Desert Locust Watch and Forecasts
11. Somalia Livelihood Profiles, FSNAU/FEWS NET 2016
12. Population Estimation Survey 2014 and district level breakdown provided by OCHA and used in the preparation of the 2021 Somalia 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 updated district level breakdowns provided by OCHA, also used in the preparation of the 2021 Somalia 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 livelihoods, historical data and current contributing factors.
3. Population proportions and estimation for areas analysed were not discussed during the workshop, this will be strengthened when the TWG adopts the Information Support System (ISS) where this process is imbedded in the portal and will facilitate the vetting process during the analysis.

## Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; <b>or</b> • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; <b>or</b> • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident.  For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

## Acute Malnutrition Phase name and description

Phase 1 Acceptable	Phase 2 Alert	Phase 3 Serious	Phase 4 Critical	Phase 5 Extremely Critical
Less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished.	5–9.9% of children are acutely malnourished.	10–14.9% of children are acutely malnourished.	15–29.9% of children are acutely malnourished. The mortality and morbidity levels are elevated or increasing. Individual food consumption is likely to be compromised.	30% or more children are acutely malnourished. Widespread morbidity and/or very large individual food consumption gaps are likely evident.

## 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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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.

## IPC Analysis Partners:

Somalia's 2020 Post Deyr 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.