IPC
Integrated Food Security **P**hase **C**lassification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

SOMALIA

UP TO 2.1 MILLION PEOPLE IN SOMALIA EXPECTED TO FACE HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (IPC PHASE 3 OR ABOVE) IN LATE 2020. APPROXIMATELY 850,000 CHILDREN WILL LIKELY BE ACUTELY MALNOURISHED.

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS

JULY - DECEMBER 2020
Issued October 2020

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020

2.1M
17% of the population

People facing high 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	**1,705,000** People in Crisis
Phase 2	**3,010,000** People Stressed
Phase 1	**7,213,000** People in food security

ACUTE MALNUTRITION JULY 2020 - JUNE 2021

849,900
the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

|	
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	**143,400**
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	**706,500**
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	**849,900**

Overview

Due to the combined effects of widespread and severe flooding, desert locust infestation, socioe-conomic impacts of COVID-19 and the cumulative impacts of previous shocks, up to 2.1 million people across Somalia are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) through December 2020 in the absence of humanitarian assistance. In addition, 849,900 children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished through August 2021.

Sustained and large-scale humanitarian assistance and government support are currently preventing a more severe situation in many areas. Desert locusts continue to pose a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crops at least until the end of 2020. In the current period, between July and September, the number of people in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) was estimated at 1.3 million.

The 2020 *Deyr* (October-December) rainfall season is likely to be below-average to average across the country, which could lead to drought and trigger a worsening of the humanitarian situation if the 2021 *Gu* (April-June) season rainfall is also delayed or performs poorly.

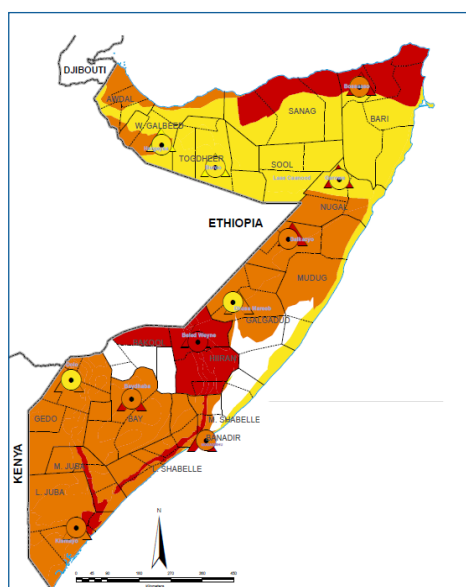### Acute Food Insecurity Projection (Oct - Dec 2020)
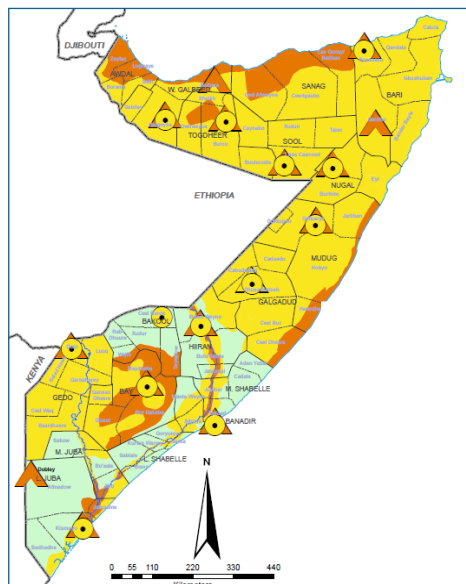
Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

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

Urban settlement classification

IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level
** Medium

Key Drivers (Acute Food Insecurity)

Flooding
Severe riverine and flash floods have caused significant population displacement, damage to property, infrastructure, farmland, and crops.

Desert Locusts
Desert locusts continue to pose a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crops until at least the end of 2020.

COVID-19
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 Projection (Oct- Dec 2020)

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Mal-nutrition 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 (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020)

The rainfall during 2020 has been characterized by heavy rainfall in April and extended dry spells since mid-May in many parts of Somalia. *Hagga/Karan* (July-September) rains have been mostly favorable in agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods. Excessive rainfall has also led to riverine and flash floods in April and May, with flooding continuing between July and September in some areas. Severe riverine and flash flooding in April and May have caused significant population displacement, damages to property, infrastructure, farmland, as well as planted crops. There has also been continuing riverine flooding and flood related damage since July, as river levels continued to rise to moderate or high flood-risk/bank full levels, exacerbated by broken and weak river embankments in multiple locations.

The 2020 *Gu* season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 74,000 tons, including 11,500 tons of off-season harvest that was expected in late September/October 2020. The 2020 *Gu* harvest in southern Somalia is 40% lower than the long-term average for 1995-2019. The main factors for the 2020 *Gu* cereal production decline in southern Somalia include: successive and severe flooding, erratic rainfall and a prolonged dry spell and insecurity/conflict. In northwest regions, the 2020 *Gu/Karan* cereal production (harvest expected in November) is estimated at 22,500 MT. This is 45% lower than the average for 2010-2019, mainly due to erratic rainfall. Despite ongoing control efforts, Desert locusts have caused significant damage to crops (cereals and vegetables) and fruit trees in northwest regions, especially in Togdheer and W. Galbeed.

Carryover water and pasture from the 2019 *Deyr* season supported livestock through the dry *Jilaal* (January-March 2020) season. Despite some desert locust damage in northern and central regions, heavy 2020 *Gu* season rainfall in April through mid-May and *Hagaa/Karan* rains in July-September have moderated the impact and replenished pasture and browse across most regions. In most parts of the country, current pasture, browse and water availability is adequate to support livestock, at least through the start of the 2020 *Deyr* season rainfall in October.

As a result of favorable pasture and water conditions, conception among small ruminants (sheep and goats) is medium to high. Conception among large ruminants (camels and cattle) is low to medium as most of them have already conceived during the preceding (2019 *Deyr*) season and they have longer gestation periods. Lambing/kidding and calving follow a similar trend for the same reasons: medium to high for sheep and goats and low to medium for camels and cattle. Milk production and availability is below average in northern and central regions due to limited number of milking/lactating animals. This is due to both: (1) low to medium calving during the season, and (2) below baseline livestock holdings in most rural livelihoods that have yet to recover from the extended cumulative impact of previous droughts. On the other hand, milk availability is average to above average in southern Somalia, except in Gedo where milk availability is low due to less favorable pasture and browse conditions. Milk availability is expected to increase through the end of the year as animals that conceived during the 2019 *Deyr* and 2020 *Gu* season are expected to give birth, leading to medium to high kidding/lambing and calving. Reported livestock holdings among poor pastoral households increased or remained stable compared to the 2019 *Deyr*.

In Somalia, desert locust infestations have been mostly confined to the northern and central regions since the beginning of 2020. Government-led control operations are making good progress against Desert locust swarms in Somaliland and Puntland. Despite these ongoing efforts, Desert locusts have caused damage to cereal crops, vegetables, fruit trees and pasture in northern and central regions.

Between January and August 2020, approximately 893,000 people were internally displaced, mainly due to floods (71%) and insecurity/conflict (20%). Most of the displacements occurred between April and August, mainly driven by floods. Although flood-related displacements tend to only last 1-3 months, they have a lasting impact on the food security and livelihoods of those who have been affected. Most of the population displacements occurred in Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Bay and Banadir regions. While most population displacements are internal (within regions), there have also been displacements to other regions, e.g. from Shabelle to Mogadishu (Banadir). Flooding and insecurity/conflict-related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions.

Household surveys conducted by FSNAU indicate that up to 6% of IDP households, 10% of rural households and 28% of urban households received remittances between April and August 2020. The majority of the three groups reported a 10-30% decline in the amounts received compared to what they normally receive. Declines in aggregate remittance flows to Somali households and businesses were also reported in April and May.

The 2020 *Gu* season rainfall has been favorable in most pastoral areas, with a positive impact on the food security and livelihoods of pastoral households. Some of the poor pastoral households in northern and central Somalia continue to face moderate to large food consumption gaps, as they have a limited number of livestock to help them cope with the various shocks, both during the current and projection periods.

In agro-pastoral livelihoods of Somalia that have been affected by erratic rainfall, extended dry spells and desert locusts, the 2020 *Gu* season cereal harvest and agricultural employment have been affected significantly. 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, devastating floods during the 2020 *Gu* season have destroyed farm land, planted crops, and caused population displacements, leading to a significant decline in crop harvest, and a loss of agricultural employment opportunities. Consequently, a significant proportion of poor households in riverine livelihoods have moderate to large food consumption gaps.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), a majority of whom are poor and live in urban/peri urban areas in desperate conditions, with limited livelihood assets or options, and who have a greater reliance on external humanitarian assistance, are a major vulnerable group. As a result, a significant proportion of IDPs 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 impact of COVID-19 was a factor (decline in remittances, increased food prices, decline in employment and income-earning opportunities in urban areas).

Accordingly, between the current period of July and September 2020, in the presence of humanitarian assistance, most rural livelihoods are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of East Golis pastoral and Coastal Deeh pastoral of northeast regions and Juba riverine livelihoods which are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran, Shabelle, Bakool, Bay and Juba, which are classified in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1). For the current period, most urban and displaced populations are also classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), except Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Garowe and Kismayo which are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The estimated number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the current period is 1.3 million, in the presence of humanitarian assistance.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)

In pastoral livelihoods, pasture and water availability will likely decline towards the end of the year due to the anticipated below average *Deyr* season rainfall. Livestock exports are likely to decline through the end of the year as the peak export season is already over (i.e. Ramadan and Hajj related demand for exports between April and July 2020). Milk availability is expected to increase through the end of the year, as animals that conceived during the 2019 *Deyr* and 2020 *Gu* season are expected to give birth, leading to medium to high kidding/lambing and calving. Livestock holdings among poor pastoral households are expected to increase towards the end of the year due to the anticipated medium to high kidding/lambing and calving through December 2020.

During the projection period (October-December 2020), the food security situation is expected to deteriorate for most population groups due to multiple risk factors: a likely below-average to average rainfall between October and December 2020 across most parts of Somalia leading to a decline in agricultural employment opportunities and income, desert locust infestations threatening pasture and crops across Somalia at least through the end of the year, below average 2020 *Gu* season harvest leading to reduced food stocks among poor households, a likely increase in local staple cereal prices through December 2020, and the continued socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 (decline in remittances and knock-on effects on economic activities in urban areas) on urban populations, including IDPs.

Accordingly, during the projection period of October-December 2020, most rural livelihoods are expected to remain classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of Guban pastoral, Toghdeer agro-pastoroal, East Golis pastoral of Sanaag, and Coastal Deeh pastoral of central regions, Hiran riverine, Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba riverine livelihoods and Bay Bakool low-potential agro-pastoral, which are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and Southern Inland Pastoral of Hiran, Shabelle, Bakool, Bay and Juba, which are classified in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1).

During the projection period, most displaced populations will likely be classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), except IDPs in Dhusamareb, which are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). On the other hand, most urban populations are expected to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) during the projection period.

The estimated number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) is 2.1 million between October and December 2020.

Key Assumptions for the projected period

• An elevated likelihood of below-average to average rainfall across Somalia during the October to December 2020 *Deyr* season, but wetter than usual rainfall conditions expected in some areas in the north-east.

• Desert locusts continue to pose a serious risk to pasture and water, at least through the end of 2020.

• Livestock prices are expected to follow seasonal trends and remain slightly above or near average levels in most markets.

• As a result of the below average 2020 *Gu* season harvest, prices of local staple cereals are expected to increase to average and above average levels through December 2020.

• Informal cross-border cereal imports from Ethiopia are expected to continue to supplement food availability in central and northern markets.

• Milk prices will decline through December, 2020 as more livestock give birth.

• Livestock migration patterns are expected to remain normal.

• Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 will continue to affect urban populations, including IDPs.

• At the time of the analysis, humanitarian assistance through December 2020 was not considered, as adequate information was not available.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT MAP AND POPULATION TABLE
(JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020)
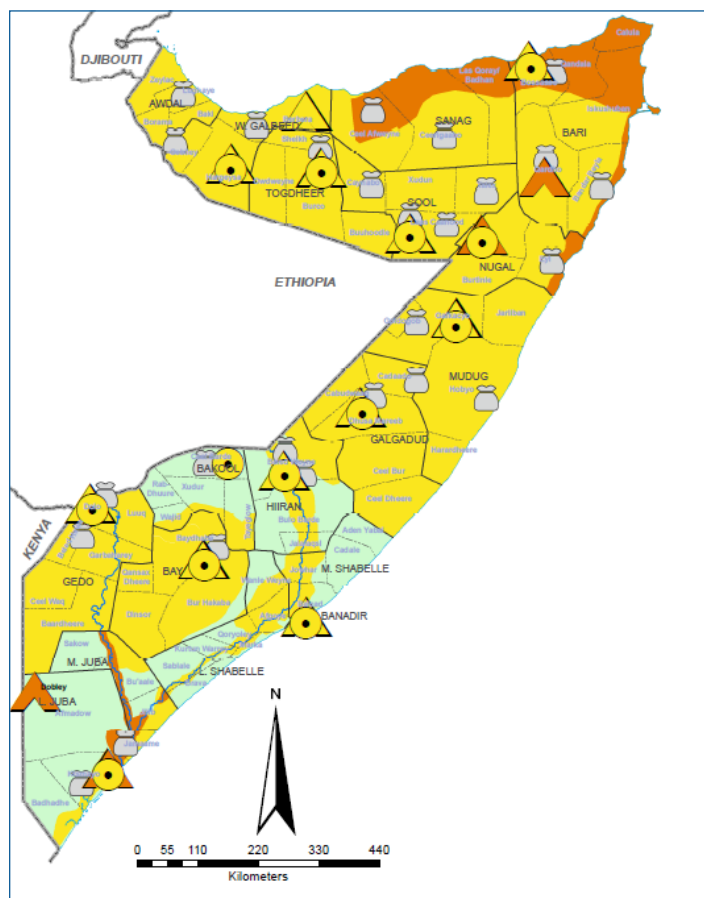
Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 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
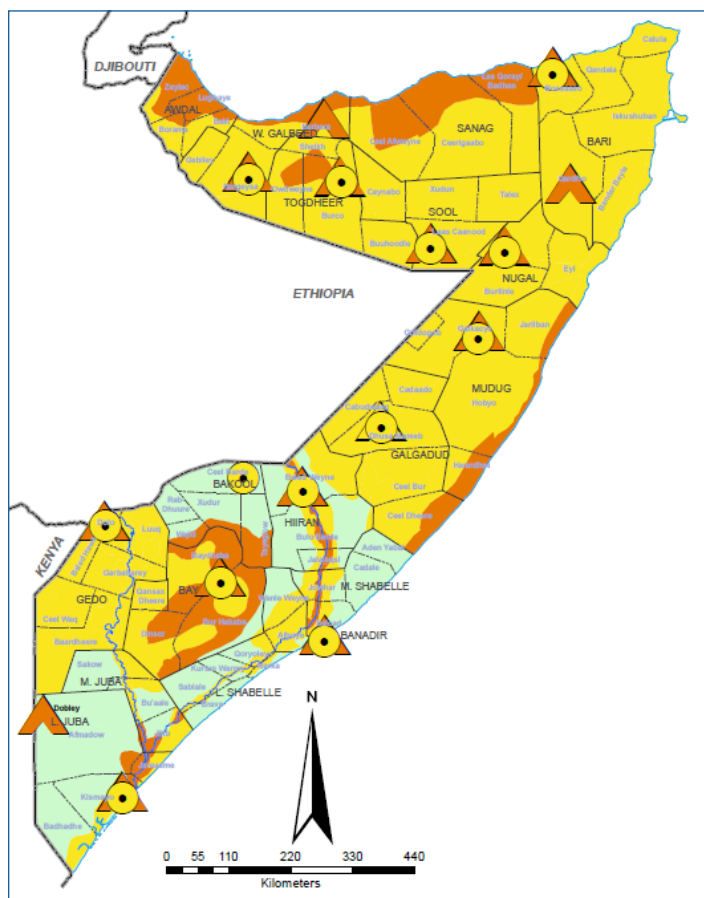
Evidence Level
** Medium

Population table for the current period: July - September 2020

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	465,573	64	173,000	24	53,000	7	33,000	5	0	0	86,000	12
Bakool	284,353	222,353	78	35,000	12	22,000	8	5,000	2	0	0	27,000	9
Banadir	2,228,463	1,627,463	73	427,000	19	149,000	7	25,000	1	0	0	174,000	8
Bari	712,934	432,934	61	169,000	24	79,000	11	32,000	4	0	0	111,000	16
Bay	846,600	551,600	65	181,000	21	91,000	11	23,000	3	0	0	114,000	13
Galgaduud	427,809	282,809	66	109,000	25	36,000	8	0	0	0	0	36,000	8
Gedo	430,943	276,943	64	109,000	25	34,000	8	11,000	3	0	0	45,000	10
Hiraan	422,993	318,993	75	71,000	17	24,000	6	9,000	2	0	0	33,000	8
Juba Dhexe	648,936	465,936	72	108,000	17	66,000	10	9,000	1	0	0	75,000	12
Juba Hoose	911,502	701,502	77	144,000	16	60,000	7	6,000	1	0	0	66,000	7
Mudug	286,538	199,538	70	47,000	16	31,000	11	9,000	3	0	0	40,000	14
Nugaal	436,759	333,759	76	71,000	16	27,000	6	5,000	1	0	0	32,000	7
Sanaag	627,723	392,723	63	167,000	27	65,000	10	3,000	0	0	0	68,000	11
Shabelle Dhexe	337,588	195,588	58	88,000	26	42,000	12	12,000	4	0	0	54,000	16
Shabelle Hoose	562,067	350,067	62	122,000	22	59,000	10	31,000	6	0	0	90,000	16
Sool	360,432	246,432	68	75,000	21	25,000	7	14,000	4	0	0	39,000	11
Togdheer	755,793	575,793	76	128,000	17	41,000	5	11,000	1	0	0	52,000	7
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,321,524	884,524	67	298,000	23	79,000	6	60,000	5	0	0	139,000	11
Total	**12,327,530**	**8,524,530**	**69**	**2,522,000**	**20**	**983,000**	**8**	**298,000**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1,281,000**	**10**

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 (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2020)

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 projected period: October – December 2020

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	393,573	54	195,000	27	99,000	14	37,000	5	0	0	136,000	19
Bakool	284,353	195,353	69	51,000	18	31,000	11	7,000	2	0	0	38,000	13
Banadir	2,228,463	1,361,463	61	495,000	22	322,000	14	50,000	2	0	0	372,000	17
Bari	712,934	358,934	50	193,000	27	128,000	18	33,000	5	0	0	161,000	23
Bay	846,600	405,600	48	241,000	28	164,000	19	36,000	4	0	0	200,000	24
Galgaduud	427,809	244,809	57	124,000	29	58,000	14	1,000	0	0	0	59,000	14
Gedo	430,943	238,943	55	123,000	29	58,000	13	11,000	3	0	0	69,000	16
Hiraan	422,993	258,993	61	90,000	21	62,000	15	12,000	3	0	0	74,000	17
Juba Dhexe	648,936	402,936	62	134,000	21	100,000	15	12,000	2	0	0	112,000	17
Juba Hoose	911,502	632,502	69	190,000	21	77,000	8	12,000	1	0	0	89,000	10
Mudug	286,538	193,538	68	52,000	18	35,000	12	6,000	2	0	0	41,000	14
Nugaal	436,759	298,759	68	94,000	22	37,000	8	7,000	2	0	0	44,000	10
Sanaag	627,723	325,723	52	184,000	29	111,000	18	7,000	1	0	0	118,000	19
Shabelle Dhexe	337,588	174,588	52	97,000	29	52,000	15	14,000	4	0	0	66,000	20
Shabelle Hoose	562,067	288,067	51	148,000	26	83,000	15	43,000	8	0	0	126,000	22
Sool	360,432	191,432	53	95,000	26	47,000	13	27,000	7	0	0	74,000	21
Togdheer	755,793	485,793	64	167,000	22	85,000	11	18,000	2	0	0	103,000	14
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,321,524	761,524	58	337,000	26	156,000	12	67,000	5	0	0	223,000	17
Total	**12,327,530**	**7,212,530**	**59**	**3,010,000**	**24**	**1,705,000**	**14**	**400,000**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2,105,000**	**17**

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 (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020)

Results from FSNAU's 2020 Gu (July-August) season SMART nutrition assessments indicate that the median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has remained Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) (10–14.9%) over the past three seasons (11.8% in 2020 *Gu*, 13.1% in 2019 *Deyr* and 13.8% in 2019 *Gu*). During the 2020 *Gu* season, a Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM ≥ 15%) was observed in seven out of 37 population groups (based on Weight for Height Z-Scores): Garowe IDPs (18.8%), Mogadishu IDPs (17.1%), Bosaaso IDPs (15.8%), Galkacyo IDPs (15.6%), East Golis pastoral (16.2%), Shabelle Riverine (16%), and Beletweyne urban (15.4%).

There has been some improvement in the overall nutrition situation among rural populations compared to previous seasons: fewer population groups with Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) and Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) GAM/SAM, lower median GAM/SAM. This is due to a relatively lower morbidity, and increased access to milk and humanitarian assistance during the current season. Morbidity rates were high (≥ 20%) among some rural population groups: East Golis Pastoral, Coastal Deeh Pastoral, Shabelle Agropastoral and Bay Agropastoral. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and the Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most rural livelihoods. Exceptions were W. Golis Pastoral and East Golis Pastoral, which had serious 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.

There has also been some improvement in the overall nutrition situation among urban populations, compared to the 2019 *Deyr* season: fewer population groups with Critical (IPC AMN Phase 3) or Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) GAM/SAM, lower median GAM/SAM. Relatively lower morbidity and humanitarian assistance during the current season are likely contributing factors. Morbidity rates were high (≥ 20%) among urban populations in Garowe, Mogadishu and Baidoa. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and the Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most urban population groups, with the exceptions of Garowe Urban which had a serious level of CDR. Measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation are high in most of the urban populations surveyed, also better compared to coverage among both rural and displaced populations.

On the other hand, the nutrition situation among IDPS has shown no improvement. There are as many IDP population groups with Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) and Serious (IPC AMN Phase 3) GAM as in previous three seasons. SAM prevalence has increased in most IDP population groups compared to the previous three seasons. These results underscore the underlying vulnerability of IDP populations. Morbidity rates were high (≥ 20%) among some IDP population groups: Garowe IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, Mogadishu IDPs and Baidoa IDPs. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and the Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most IDP population groups. Exceptions were IDPs in Garowe, Mogadishu, Dollow and Baidoa, which had serious levels of CDR and/or U5DR. Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are low in several of the IDP population groups. However, household access to clean water and sanitation is high in most of the displaced populations.

Based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessments, Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) levels of acute malnutrition were observed among women of child-bearing age in the following population groups: East Golis Pastoral, Bossasso IDPs, Hawd Pastoral of Central, Galkacyo IDPs, South Gedo Pastoral, South Gedor Riverine, South Gedo Agropastoral, and Elberde Pastoral of Bakool.

Based on the results of the 2020 Post *Gu* assessment, approximately 326,900 children under the age of five across Somalia are acutely malnourished, including 55,200 children who are severely malnourished.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION OVERVIEW (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)

The current nutrition situation is likely to deteriorate between October to December 2020 among some population groups (Addun Pastoral, Guban Pastoral, NW Agropastoral, Hargeisa Urban, Burao Urban, Baioa IDPs and Hiran region) due to seasonal factors as well as an expected deterioration in food security conditions (access to milk, declining household cereal food stocks and a likely increase in cereal prices). All other livelihoods are likely to sustain their current IPC AMN classification phases.

In the projection period, between October and December 2020, a Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4) prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM ≥ 15%) is anticipated in these population groups: Bossasso IDPs, Garowe IDPs, Galkacyo IDPs, Beletweyne IDPs and urban, Mogadishu IDPs, Baidoa IDPs, East Golis pastoral, Hiran region, Elbarde district of Bakool region, Middle and Lower Shabelle Riverine and Middle and Lower Juba Riverine livelihoods.

The estimated number of children under the age of five likely to be acutely malnourished through June 2021 (total acute malnutrition burden) is 849,900, including 143,400 children likely to be severely malnourished.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION CURRENT MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2020)
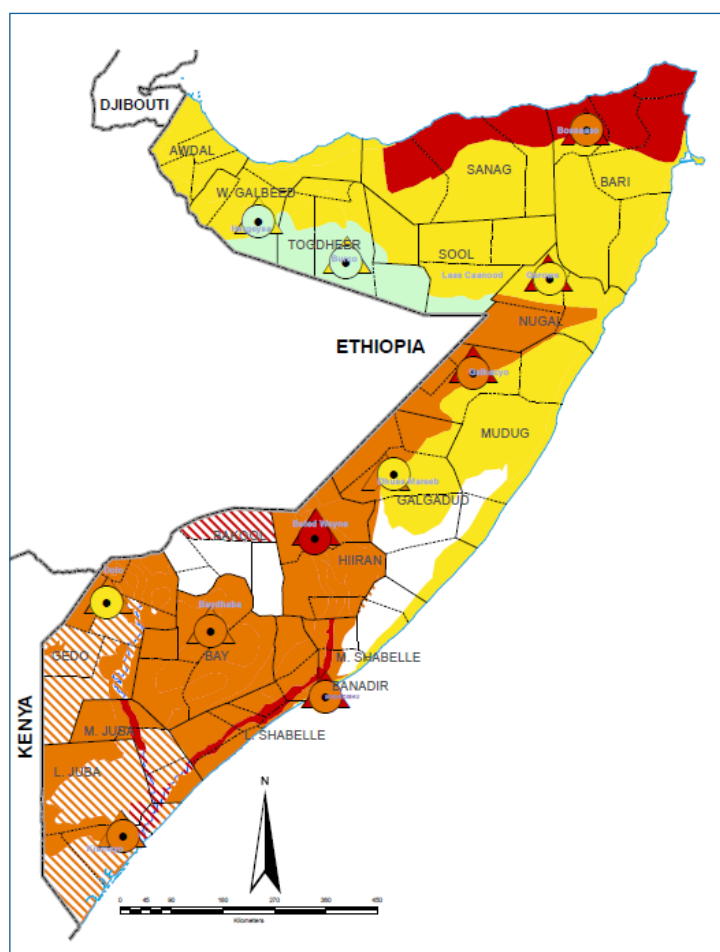
Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

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

Map Symbols

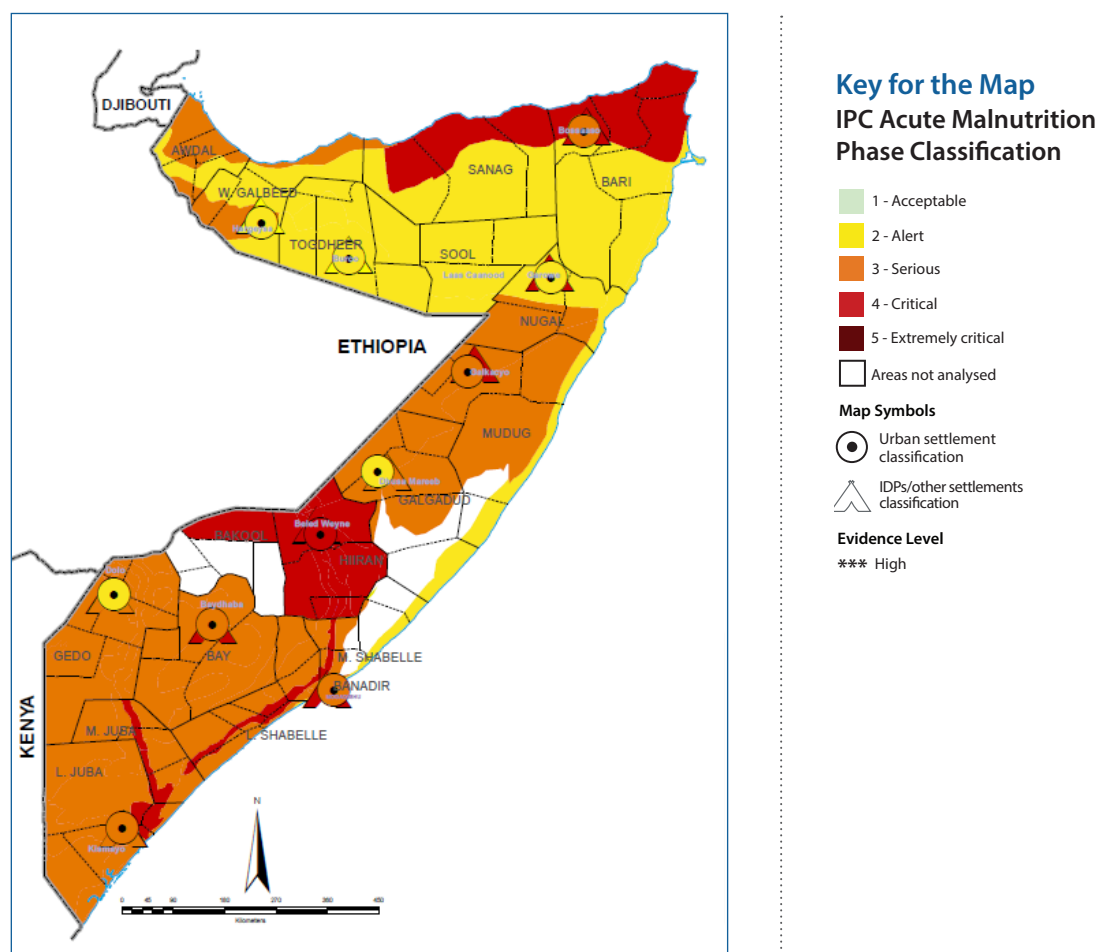- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level

*** High

Acute Malnutrition population table (July 2020 - June 2021

Region	Total	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	724,573	144,915	21,900	3,500	25,400	17.5%
W. Galbeed	1,321,524	264,305	32,200	4,300	36,500	13.8%
Togdheer	755,793	151,159	13,900	2,200	16,100	10.7%
Sool	360,432	72,086	10,800	2,900	13,700	19.0%
Sanaag	562,067	112,413	24,000	6,700	30,700	27.3%
Bari	712,934	142,587	49,400	9,700	59,100	41.4%
Nugaal	337,588	67,518	22,300	3,100	25,400	37.6%
Mudug	627,723	125,545	45,000	6,100	51,100	40.7%
Galgaduud	427,809	85,562	24,700	3,500	28,200	33.0%
Hiraan	422,993	84,599	33,000	5,800	38,800	45.9%
M. Shabelle	436,759	87,352	29,300	5,400	34,700	39.7%
L. Shabelle	911,502	182,300	71,600	14,700	86,300	47.3%
Bay	846,600	169,320	63,000	15,000	78,000	46.1%
Bakool	284,353	56,871	21,100	4,100	25,200	44.3%
Gedo	430,943	86,189	22,500	4,500	27,000	31.3%
M. Juba	286,538	57,308	18,700	4,300	23,000	40.1%
L. Juba	648,936	129,787	33,100	10,500	43,600	33.6%
Banadir	2,228,463	445,693	170,000	37,100	207,100	46.5%
Total	12,327,530	2,465,506	706,500	143,400	849,900	34.5%

ACUTE MALNUTRITION PROJECTION MAP OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020

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

THE ROLE OF HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

The delivery of humanitarian assistance to poor households and IDPs in the districts of concern has improved significantly since April in response to multiple and growing threats such as floods, desert locusts, COVID-9, etc. Food assistance reached 1.6 million to 2.3 million people between April and August 2020, or an average of 1.8 million people per month. Nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reached 253,200 to 321,700 people between April and August 2020, or an average of 293,700 people per month.

There has also been significant government support between January and August 2020. A Government (Banadir Administration) and WFP safety net in urban areas (Banadir) has reached 125,000 people every month since January 2020. In rural areas, A Government safety net (Baxnano/resilience) reached 264,000 people between January and June 2020.

In April 2020, the Federal Government of Somalia took measures to support the alleviation of the economic impact of COVID-19 on the population. This includes a 100% tax exemption on rice and dates, and a 50% tax exemption on wheat flour and cooking oil issued by the Federal Government of Somalia. At the same time, the Somaliland government also issued a 20% tax exemption on the importation of wheat flour, cooking oil, sugar, and pasta.

Large scale and sustained humanitarian assistance (food security and nutrition) and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition conditions across many parts of Somalia.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

• Save lives and reduce food consumption gaps for people in IPC Phases 3 and 4;

• Protect and save livelihoods for people in IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4; and

• Reduce acute malnutrition and mortality.

More specifically:

Objectives	
Improved access to food through conditional and unconditional transfers	• Food Assistance provided using the most appropriate modality (direct food distribution, cash or vouchers). • Support households through cash plus for farmers and livestock keepers. • Multipurpose income assistance. • Construction/rehabilitation of community productive assets. • Capacity building, training and knowledge transfer on areas that can enhance household income generating potential (Good agricultural practice, CAHWS, Fall Army Worm control, desert locust control, community-based disaster risk management, vocational trainings, etc.)
Livelihood asset protection	• Agriculture: Provide support to agriculture-based livelihoods in the form of input packages including essential items such as seeds, tools, fertilizers. • Support to irrigation systems. • Support agriculture-based community/households with tillage (tractors hours). • Support to fisher folk through provision of essential assets such fishing gears. • Provide input support for poultry farming. • Livestock: Support communities who keep livestock by launching country-wide vaccination campaigns, disease identification, treatment and vaccinations.
Reduce acute malnutrition and mortality	• Provide health and nutrition support for acutely malnourished children. • Expand the coverage of measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation. • Expand the coverage of WASH services. • Maternal and Child Health programmes.

Situation Monitoring and Update

Due to multiple threats facing the population of Somalia, the food security and nutrition situation requires close monitoring of risk factors associated with food security and nutrition.

Risk Factors to Monitor

• Performance of the 2020 October-December *Deyr* season rainfall

• Shabelle and Juba river levels

• Availability of pasture and water

• Food prices, price of water and livestock prices, wage labor rates and terms of trade

• Desert Locust infestation

• Livestock exports

• Flow of external remittances to Somalia

• Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19

• Civil insecurity and conflict

• Population displacement due to various factors

• AWD/cholera and measles outbreak

• Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment programmes

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The 2020 Post *Gu* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment was conducted across Somalia in July and August 2020 and covered rural, urban and displaced populations across the country. Assessment results were analysed between early to mid-September, concurrently in Hargeisa, Garowe, Mogadishu and Nairobi, in the form of regional food security analyses meetings and IPC Analyses Workshops.

The 2020 Post *Gu* seasonal food security and nutrition assessments, subsequent analyses and vetting of the results in the form of IPC analysis workshops were conducted in collaboration with the Government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, technical partners and local universities.

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

1. Somalia 2020 Post Gu Integrated Food Security, Nutrition and Mortality Assessment of Rural, Urban and Displaced Populations

2. Somalia 2020 Post Gu Rapid Food Security Assessment of Urban and Displaced Populations

3. Somalia 2020 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 GHACOF56 Rainfall Forecast

9. Data on Humanitarian Assistance Provided by the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters

10. FAO Desert Locust Watch forecasts on Desert Locust

11. Somalia Livelihood Profiles, FSNAU/FEWS NET 2016

12. Population Estimation Survey 2014

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.

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.

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: