

Somalia 2016 Post Gu Seasonal Food Security And Nutrition Assessment: Major Findings and Key Messages

20 September 2016, Nairobi

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4. **Food Security Analysis:** Tamara Nanitashvili, Food Security Analyst, FSNAU
5. **Summary Findings & Key Messages:** Daniel Molla, Chief Technical Advisor, FSNAU
6. **Comments & Questions from Participants to All Presenters:** Plenary Discussion

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY FINDINGS

- **Somalia IPC Technical Working Group** established in early 2016 with membership from Government, I/NGOs, UN agencies and other technical partners
- **2016 Post-Gu season assessment** was conducted in June-July 2016
- **Participation in 2016 Post-Gu Seasonal Assessment Planning and Preparation:** Somalia IPC Technical Working Group member institutions and other partners (Nairobi and field level)
- **Participation in 2016 Post-Gu All Team Analysis Workshop in Hargeysa :** Somalia Disaster Management Agency (DMA/FGS), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Somaliland), Ministry of Agriculture (Somaliland), Ministry of Planning (Somaliland), NERAD (Somaliland), Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Adeso, WASDA, Save the Children,, World Vision, FSNAU, FEWS NET, WFP, OCHA
- **Participation in 2016 Post-Gu Technical Vetting of the results in Nairobi:** Ministry of Agriculture (MOA/FGS), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA/Somaliland), Food Security Cluster (FSC), FSNAU, FEWS NET, WFP, OCHA, REACH, UNICEF, BRICS/NRC
- **Briefing to government authorities** were provided in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeysa on 31 August 2016



Based on results from 28 nutrition surveys, an estimated **193 200** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including **36 900** who are severely malnourished;



The overall number of acutely malnourished across Somalia (extrapolated) is likely to remain substantially high, with more than **300 000** children under the age of five acutely malnourished, including over **50 000** children likely to be severely malnourished.



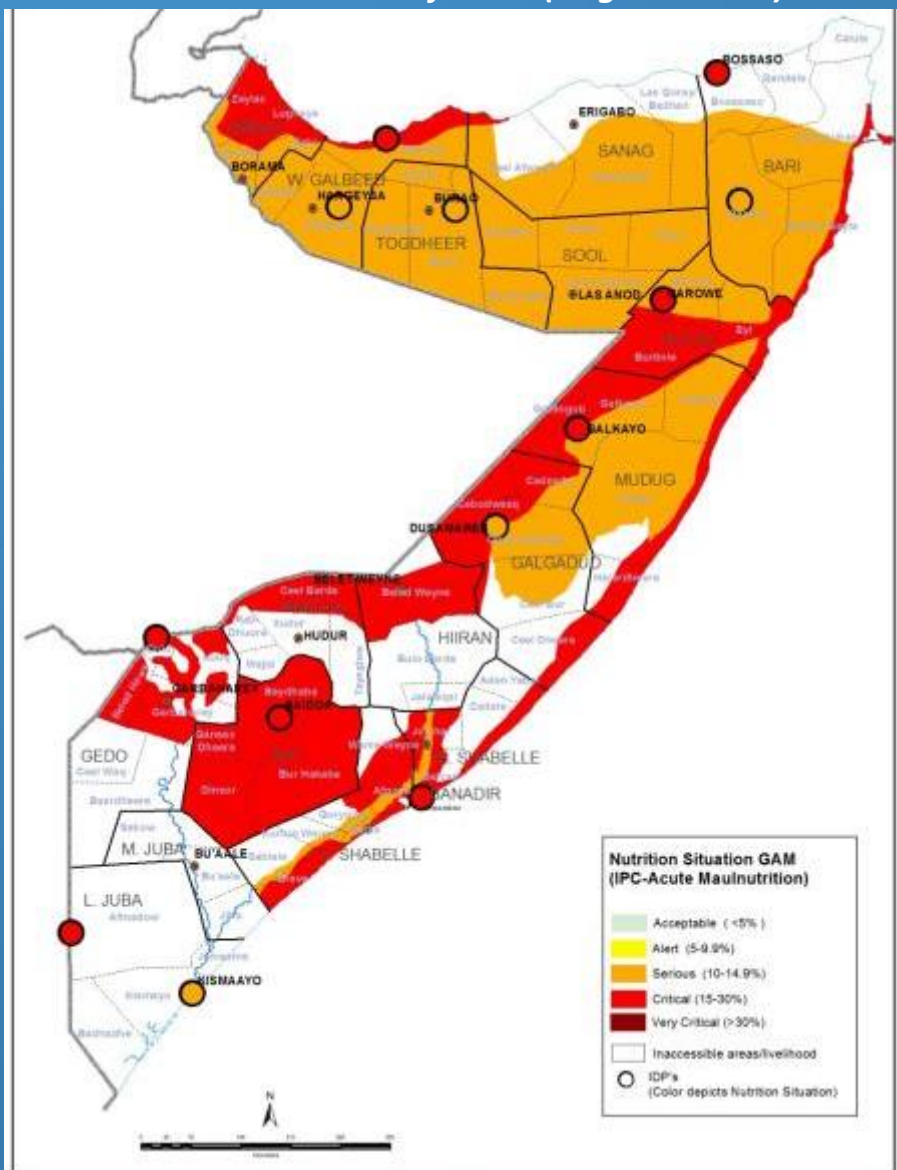
1 139 000 face acute food security Crisis and Emergency through December 2016; a 20 percent increase from Feb-Jun 2016;

Nearly **3.9 million** additional people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

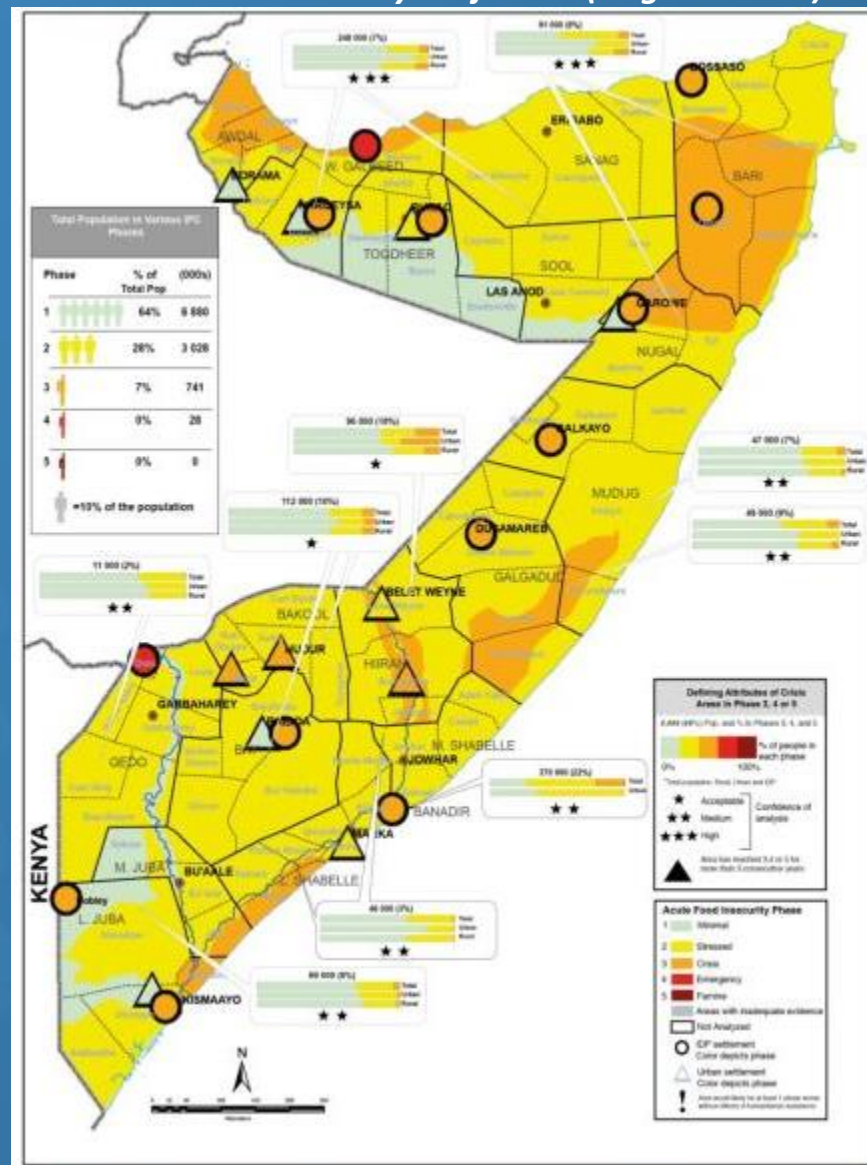


The total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4) between now and the end of 2016 is **5 million**

Acute Malnutrition Projection (Aug-Oct 2016)

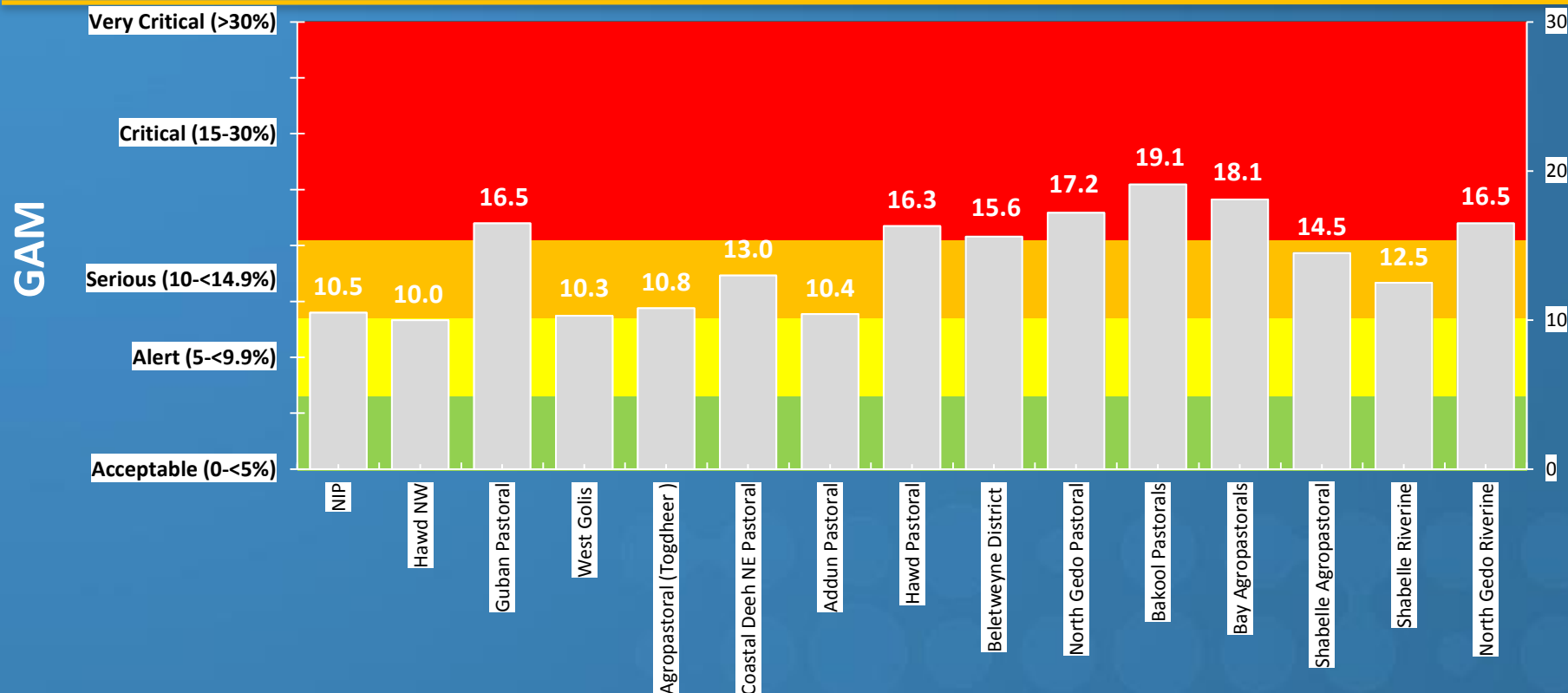


Acute Food Insecurity Projection (Aug-Dec 2016)



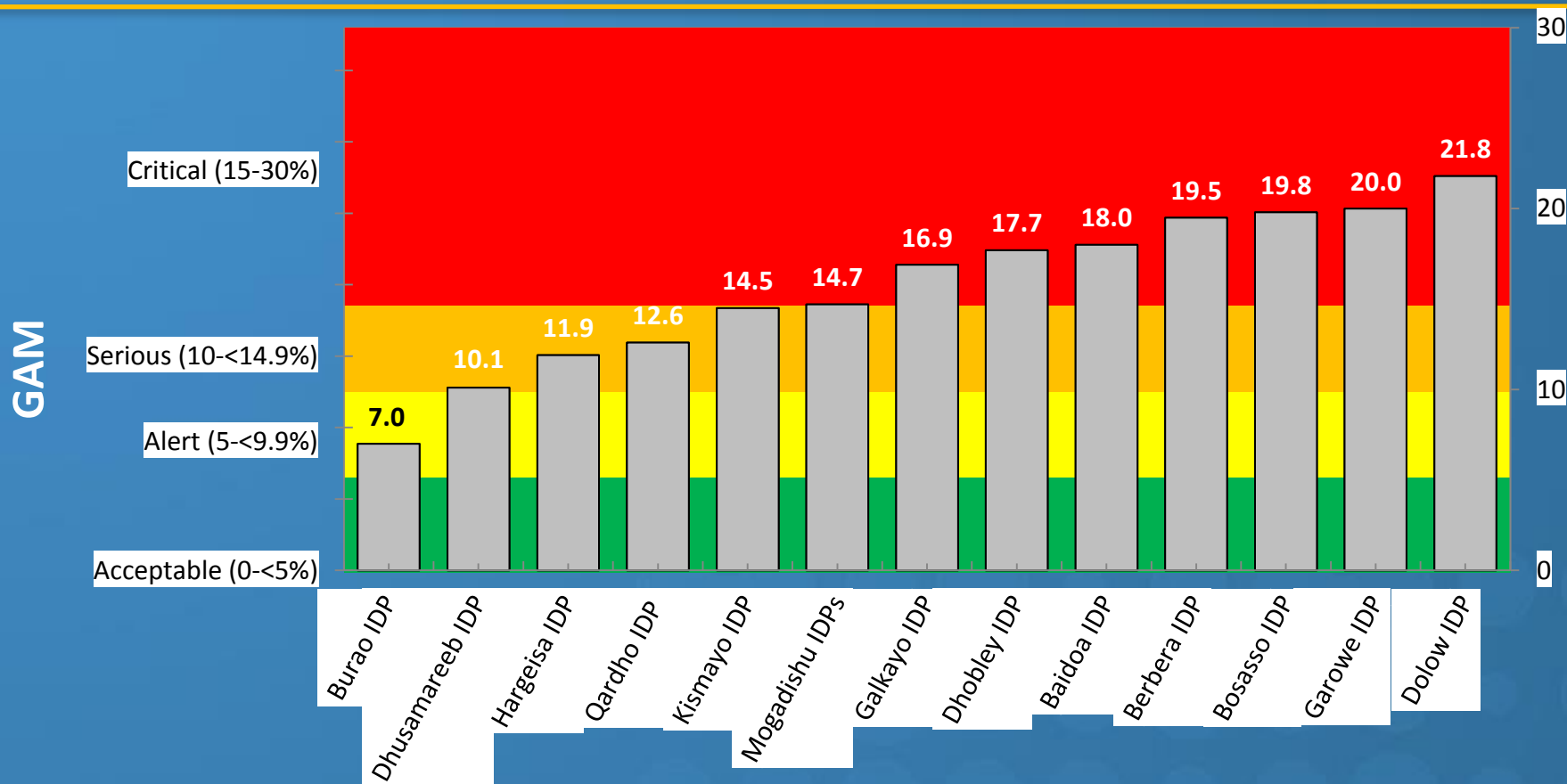
NUTRITION ANALYSIS

Prevalence of GAM and SAM Among Rural Livelihoods in Somalia

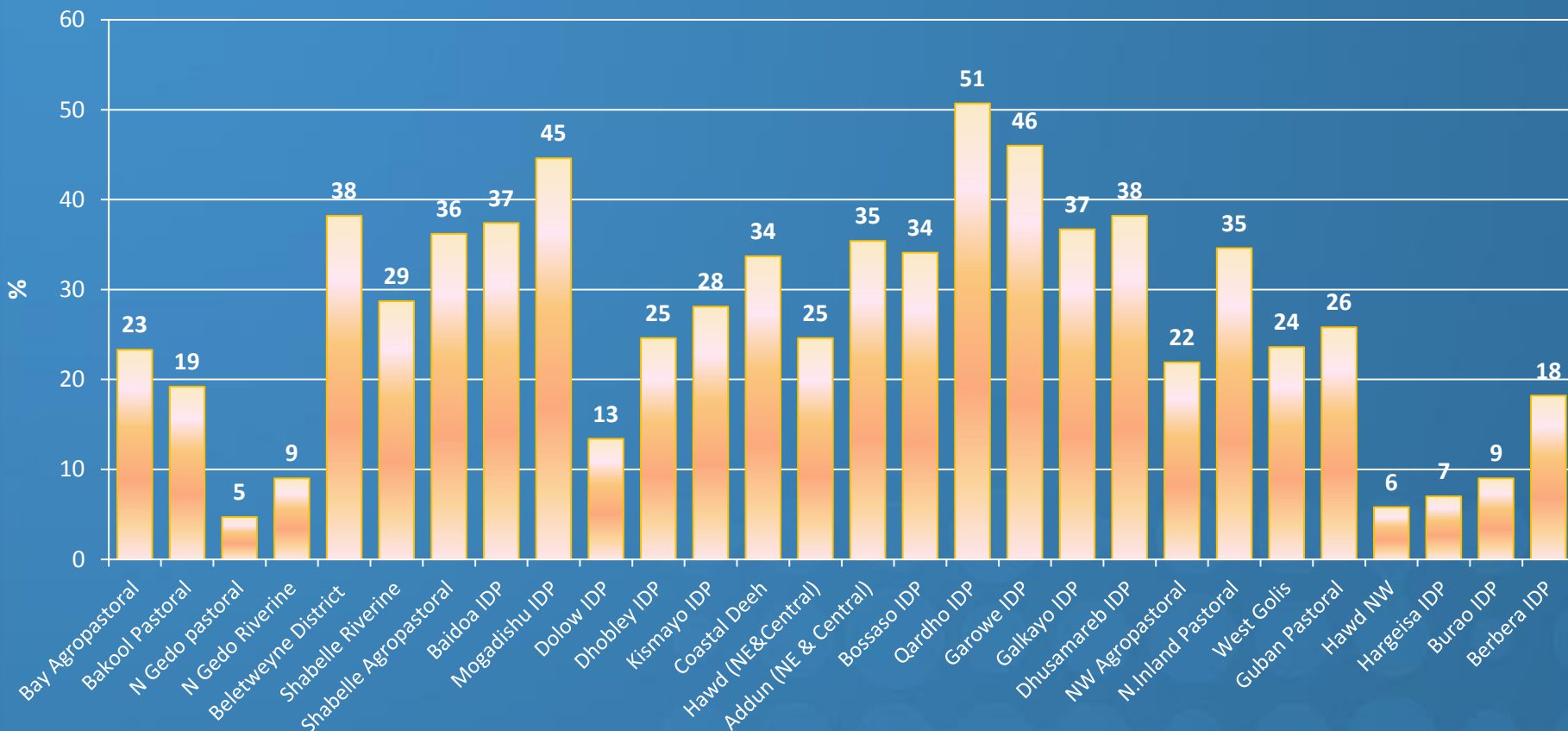


- In 7 out of 15 rural livelihood zones surveyed GAM prevalence is Critical (GAM 15-30%)
- Prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition is Critical (SAM 4.0-5.6%) in 3 out of 15 rural livelihood zones surveyed
- The overall weighted prevalence of acute malnutrition for rural livelihoods in Somalia in Gu 2016 are **14.3 % GAM** and **2.9% SAM**

Prevalence of GAM and SAM Among IDPs

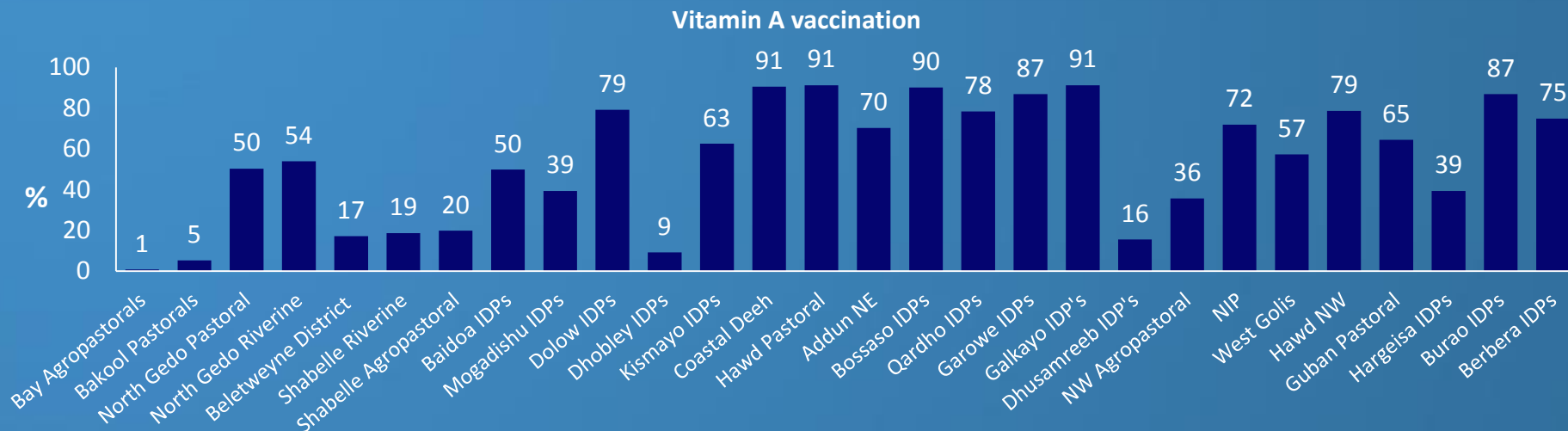


- Prevalence of Malnutrition is Critical (GAM >15-30%) in 7 out of the 13 main IDP settlements surveyed
- Prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition is Critical (SAM 4.0-5.6%) in 4 out of the 13 IDP settlements
- The overall weighted prevalence of acute malnutrition for IDPs across Somalia in Gu 2016 are **14.8 %** GAM and **3.1%** SAM

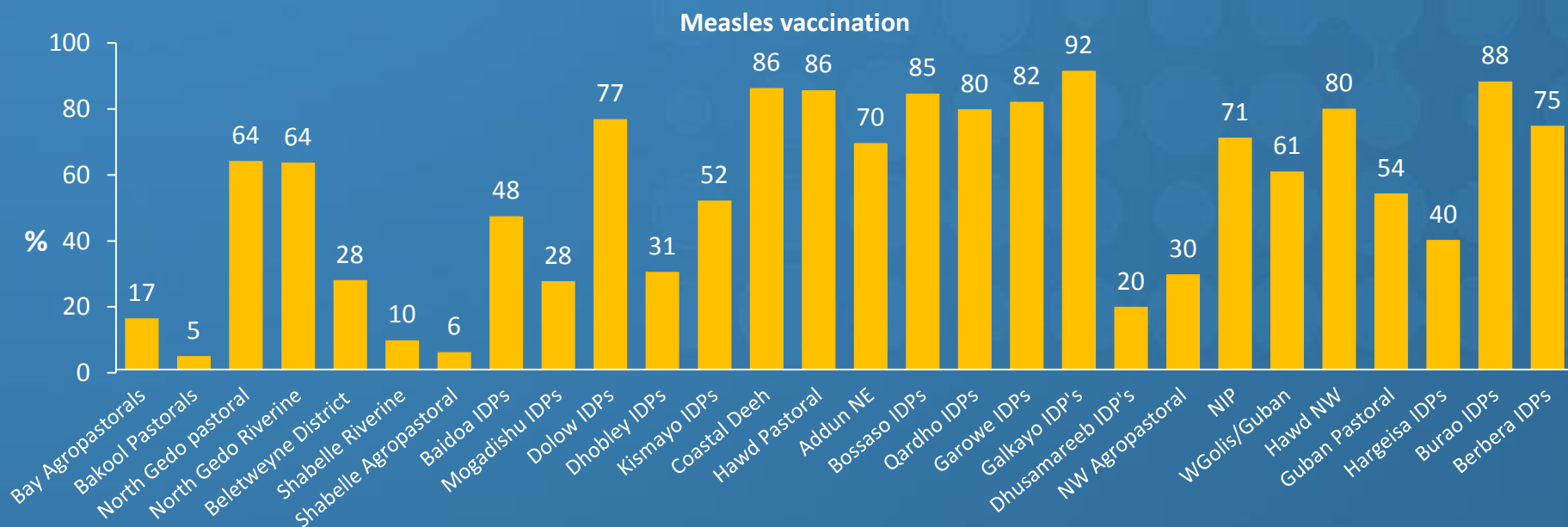


- Sickness among children in the two weeks before the survey (morbidity) was high for most of the population groups surveyed
- In 20 out of 28 population groups surveyed, at least one in five children (i.e. 20%) were sick in the two weeks prior to the survey

Vaccination/Vit A Supplementation Among Children Under-Five



Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination coverage are well below the recommended SPHERE standard in most areas



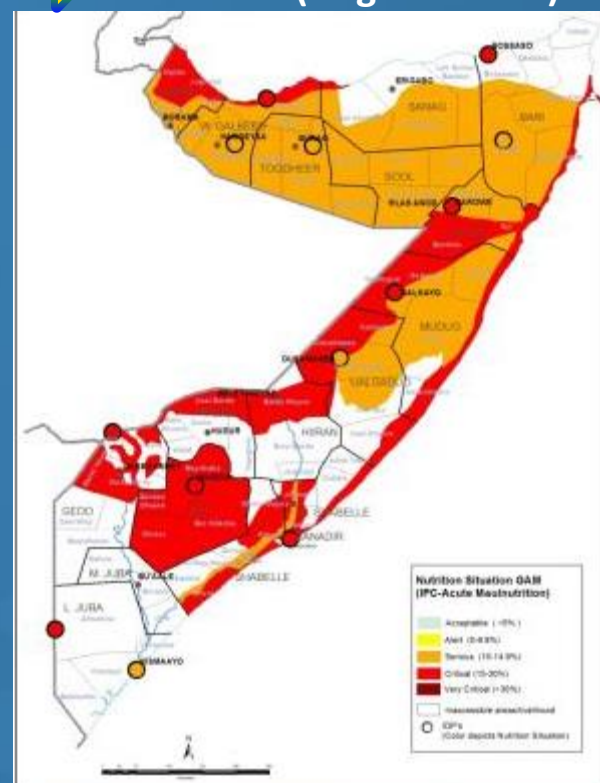
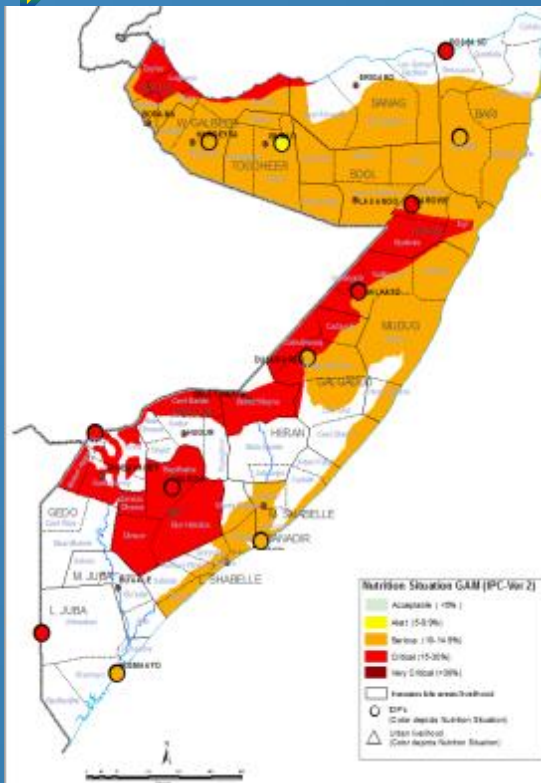
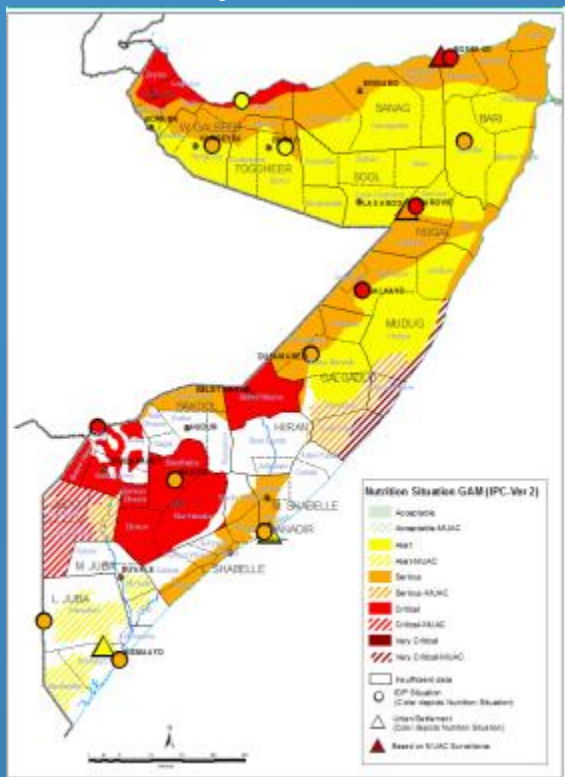
Deyr 2015/16



Gu 2016 (Jul 2016)



Gu 2016 (Aug-Oct 2016)



A deteriorating nutrition situation was observed in Gu 2016 in NIP, Hawd NE, NW Agro Pastoral/Togdheer AP, Bakool Pastoral and a sustained Critical levels of GAM level in Guban Pastoral


In Bakool Pastoral livelihood zone, acute nutrition situation deteriorated from Alert to Critical within one year

Further deterioration of the current nutrition situation is expected in Coastal Deeh and Agropastoral livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions

- There has been a deterioration in the overall nutrition situation in Somalia over the past six months

- The number of population groups with Critical ($\geq 15\%$) GAM has increased from 8-9 in Gu 2015, Deyr 2015/16 to 14 in Gu 2016

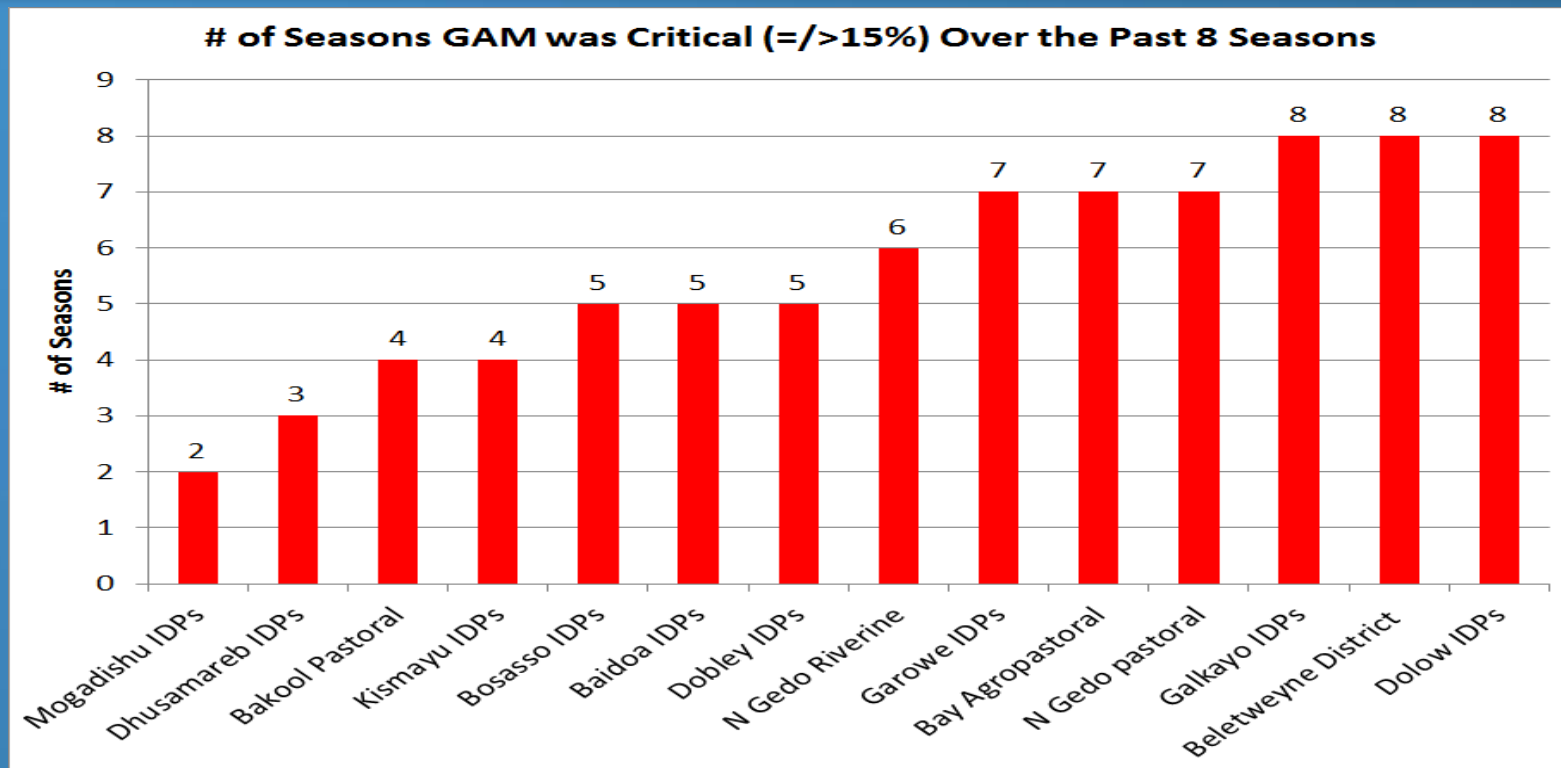
- Results from 28 nutrition surveys during 2016 Gu indicate that an estimated **193 200** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including about **36 900** who are severely malnourished



Livelihood Zone/Population Group	Gu 2015	Deyr 2015	Gu 2016
NW Agropastoral	5.6	6.4	10.8
Hawd NW	N/A	9.6	10.0
Guban Pastoral	N/A	22.3	16.5
West Golis	12.8	13.7	10.3
Hargeisa IDPs	10.5	12.1	11.9
Burao IDPs	7.1	6.4	7.0
Berbera IDPs	7.3	9.9	19.5
Hawd NE	14.3	12.0	16.3
Addun Pastoral	12.5	9.5	10.4
Coastal Deeh NE	13.0	11.2	13.0
Bosasso IDPs	12.5	16.8	19.8
Garowe IDPs	15.7	19.5	20.0
Galkayo IDPs	20.2	16.5	16.9
Qardho IDPs	14.0	10.4	12.6
Dhusamareb IDPs	10.5	10.9	10.1
Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP)	N/A	8.0	10.5
Bay Agropastoral	14.0	17.3	18.1
Bakool Pastoral	9.8	11.2	19.1
N Gedo pastoral	20.3	21.3	17.2
N Gedo Riverine	18.8	19.5	16.5
Beletweyne District	16.8	19.0	15.6
Shabelle Riverine	10.0	11.4	12.5
Shabelle Agropastoral	13.6	14.3	14.5
Mogadishu IDPs	14.9	11.4	14.7
Baidoa IDPs	15.3	14.5	18.0
Dolow IDPs	26.4	25.0	21.8
Kismayu IDPs	12.5	12.9	14.5
Dobley IDPs	20.7	14.0	17.7
# of population groups with Critical ($\geq 15\%$) GAM:	8/25	9/28	14/28

- Estimates for all of Somalia based on extrapolation to areas not covered by the 28 surveys indicate that the overall number of acutely malnourished is likely to remain substantially high, with over **300 000** children under the age of five acutely malnourished, including more than **50 000** children likely to be severely malnourished.

Protracted Acute Malnutrition Crisis In some Parts of Somalia



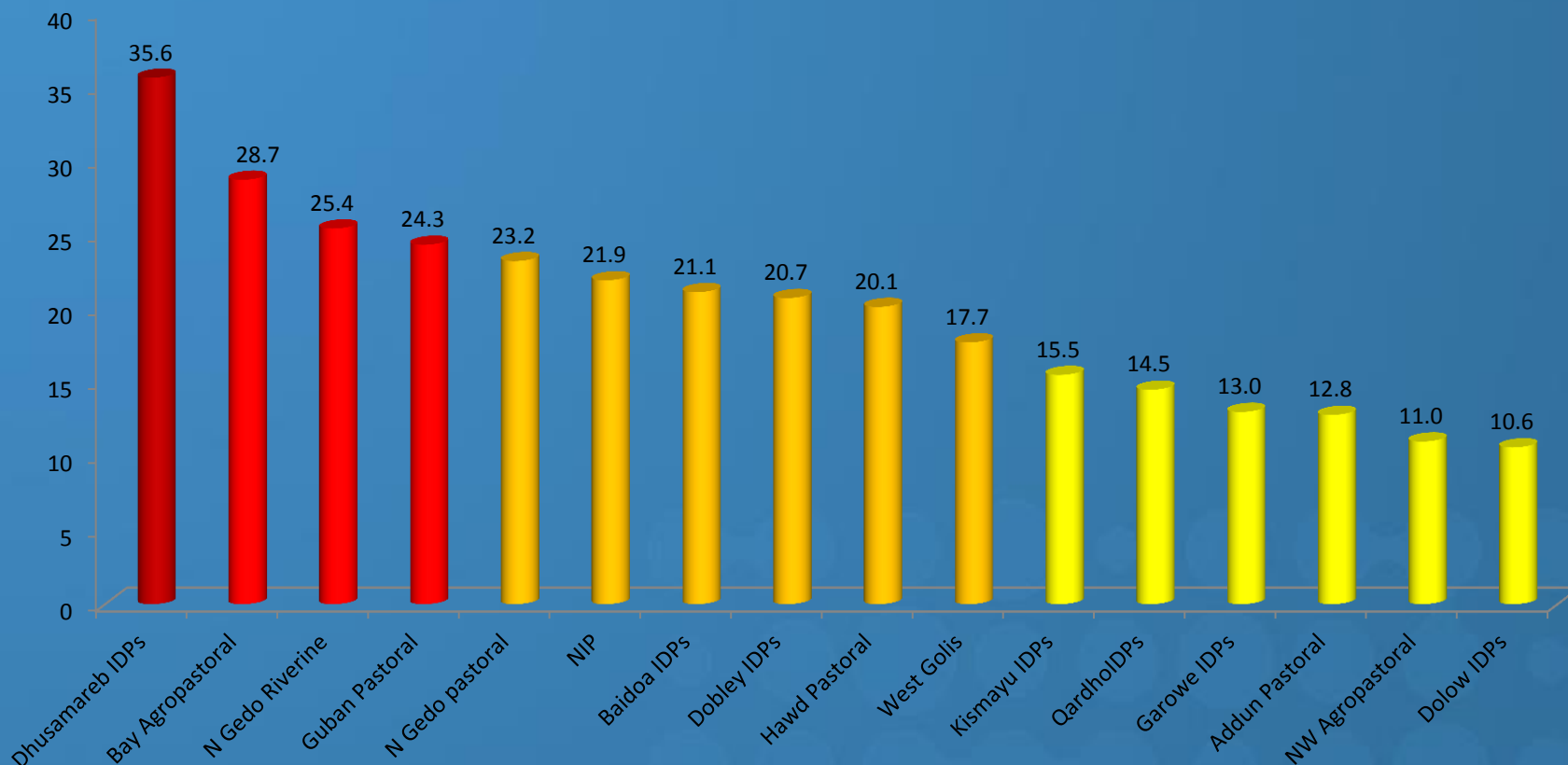
- Critical levels of acute malnutrition ($\text{GAM} \geq 15\%$) tend to persist in a number of population groups, highlighting the protracted nature of the acute malnutrition crisis in these areas
- In almost all of the past eight seasonal assessments, Critical GAM level were reported for the following population groups: Dollow IDPs, Beletweyned District, Galkayo IDPs, North Gedo Pastoral, Bay Agropastoral, Garowe IDPs and North Gedo Riverine.

Livelihood Zone/Population assessed	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Prevalence	Association between malnutrition and contributing factors						Summary	
		Childhood illness (Morbidity) =/>20%	VIT A Supplementation <50%	Measles vaccination <50%	Poor/Borderline FCS in =/>20% of HHs	=/>20% of HHs using Moderate to Severe Coping Strategies	=/>15% of HHs experienced Moderate to Severe Hunger	Morbidity and vaccination related factors are important	Food Insecurity related factors are important
NW Agropastoral	10.8	21.9	35.6	29.9	36	3	8	Yes	Yes
Hawd NW	10.0	5.8	78.6	80.1	21	0	7		Yes
Guban Pastoral	16.5	25.8	64.5	54.4	62	20	54	Yes	Yes
West Golis	10.3	23.6	57.3	61.1	45	21	25	Yes	Yes
Hargeisa IDPs	11.9	7.0	39.3	40.3	22	1	Not assessed	Yes	Yes
Burao IDPs	7.0	9.0	86.8	88.3	2	0		Yes	
Berbera IDPs	19.5	18.2	74.9	74.9	50	0			Yes
Northern Inland Pastoral	10.5	34.6	71.9	71.3	51	2	5	Yes	Yes
Hawd NE	16.3	24.6	91.2	85.7	8	3	11	Yes	
Addun Pastoral	10.4	35.4	70.3	69.7	7	0	7	Yes	
Coastal Deeh	13.0	33.7	90.5	86.3	10	1	3	Yes	
Bosasso IDPs	19.8	34.1	90.1	84.7	4	2	Not assessed	Yes	
Garowe IDPs	20.0	46.0	86.8	82.2	4	0		Yes	
Qardho IDPs	12.6	50.7	78.4	79.9	8	1		Yes	
Galkayo IDPs	16.9	36.7	91.2	91.6	6	0		Yes	
Dhusamareb IDPs	10.1	38.2	15.5	20	7	0		Yes	
Beletweyne District	15.6	38.2	17.2	28.1	12	7	17	Yes	Yes
Bakool Pastoral	19.1	19.2	5.2	5.1	34	0	20	Yes	Yes
Bay Agropastoral	18.1	23.3	0.8	16.5	5	0	2	Yes	
Baidoa IDPs	18.0	37.4	49.8	47.5	35	15		Yes	Yes
N Gedo pastoral	17.2	4.7	50.3	64.2	20	2	14		Yes
N Gedo Riverine	16.5	9.0	53.9	63.7	28	1	13		Yes
Dolow IDPs	21.8	13.4	79.1	76.9	49	5			Yes
Shabelle Riverine	12.5	28.7	18.6	9.9	1	10	1	Yes	
Shabelle Agropastoral	14.5	36.2	19.8	6.3	3	11	14	Yes	
Mogadishu IDPs	14.7	44.6	39.3	27.8	18	29	Not assessed	Yes	Yes
Kismayu IDPs	14.5	28.1	62.5	52.2	9	1		Yes	
Dobley IDPs	17.7	24.6	9.2	76.9	16	21		Yes	Yes



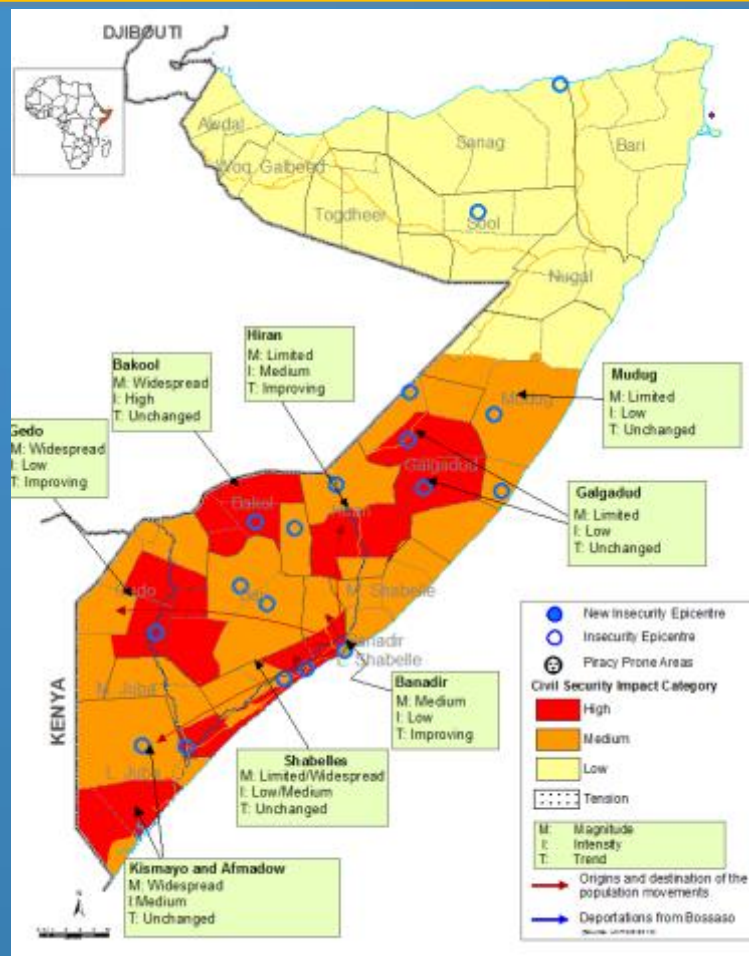
Exploring the linkages between acute malnutrition and its various contributing factors may be important in identifying potential causes and appropriate programme interventions.

Acute Maternal Malnutrition Prevalence in Somalia (% with MUAC<23.0 CM) - 16.4% (National)



- Maternal malnutrition among women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) ranges between Critical to Very Critical in 4 out of 16 livelihoods population surveyed in Gu 2016 assessment

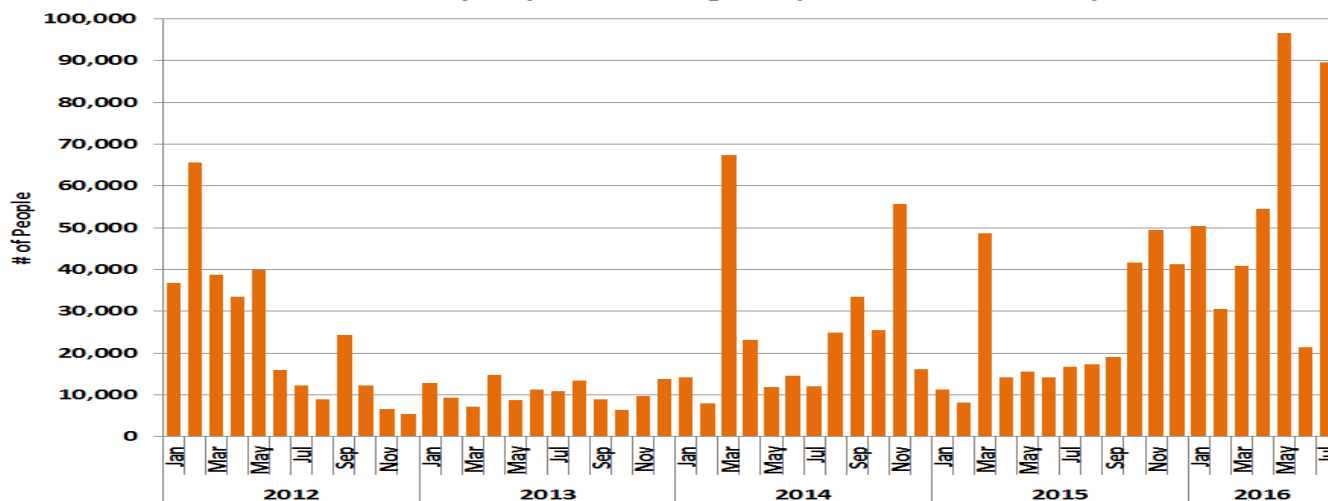
SECTOR ANALYSIS



- Armed conflict against and attacks by the insurgents persist in most regions in the South (Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba, and Lower and Middle Shabelle, Gedo and Hiran)
- Clan and Political conflicts over resource and economic opportunity are frequent (Merka - Lower Shabelle, Beletweyne - Hiran and Elbur - Galgaduud)
- Increased road blockades (high taxation) and armed clashes in southern and central Somalia have hindered population and trade movements and shrunk humanitarian access.
- Politically instigated conflicts within and between regional states on issues related to borders and resources sharing e.g Galmudug state/Ahlu Sunnah, Hiran/Shabelle.
- Continued evictions from governments /corporate lands prompting renewed displacements and more IDP camps emerging in the outskirts of major towns

- Insecurity had High or Medium impact on food security in southern and central Somalia.
- The impact of insecurity is Low in northern and parts of central Regions

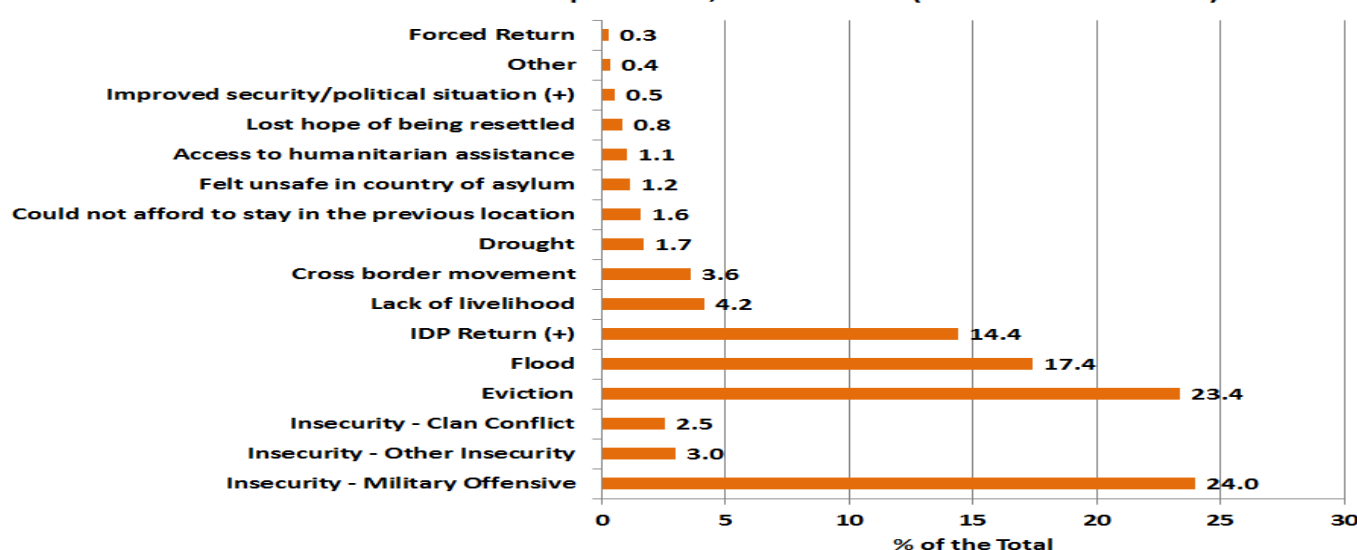
Somalia Monthly Displacement Figures (Data Source: UNHCR)



Population displacement has continued in 2016

The scale of displacement has increased since mid 2015

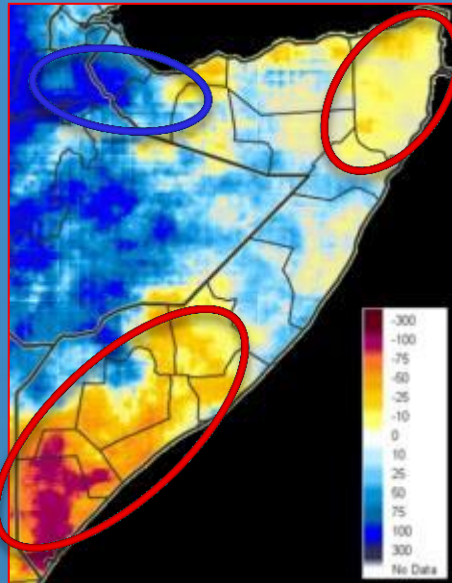
Somalia: Main Reason for Displacement, Feb-Jul 2016 (Data Source: UNHCR)



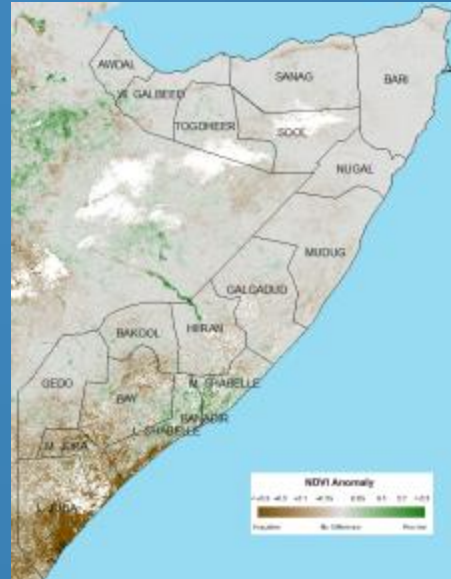
In 2016, main reasons for displacement were insecurity, eviction, flood

2016 has also witnessed return of IDPs in some areas

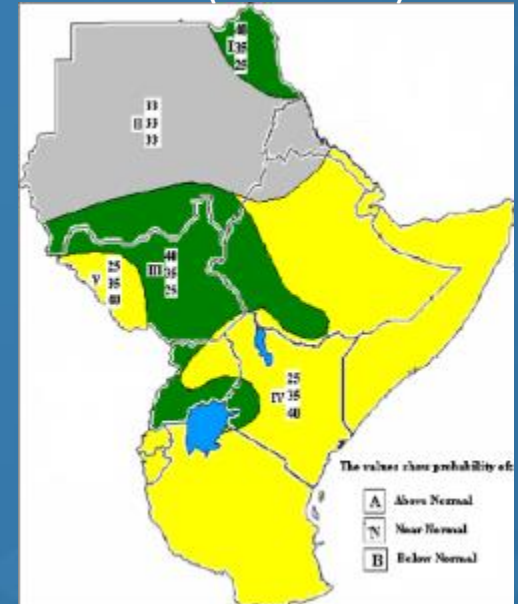
GU 2016 CHIRPS rainfall anomaly (mm)



NDVI Anomaly
(2nd Dekad of July)



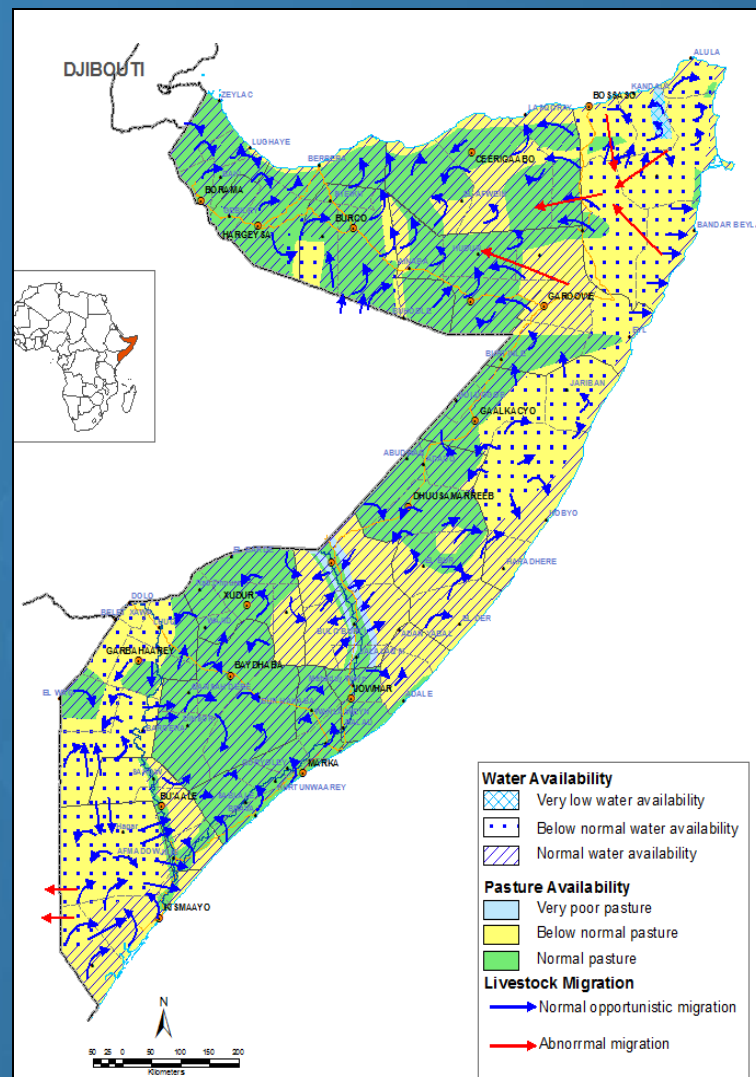
IGAD Consensus Climate Outlook (Oct-Dec 2016)



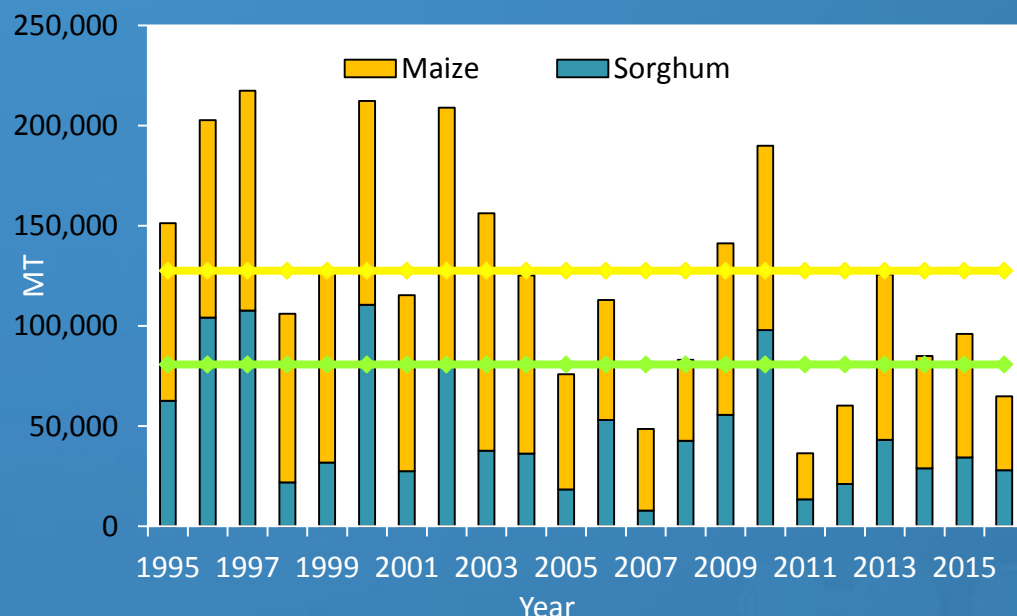
- Average to good *Gu* (April-June) rainfall received in most parts of the previously drought affected northwest region and some parts of south g and central Somalia
- Late start and early withdrawal as well as below average precipitation in other parts of the country (northeast, parts of northwest and central regions and key agricultural areas of southern Somalia)
- Severe river flooding has affected riverine areas of Hirran, parts of Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) and Juba region in May 2016; the floods inundated most of Beletweyne town and adjacent cropped farms.
- Although the latest forecast does not indicate a likely development of a La Niña event, forecast negative sea surface temperatures and a continued negative Indian Ocean Dipole are expected to drive below-average *Deyr* (October to December) rainfall.; IGAD/COF consensus Climate Outlook indicates increased likelihood of below normal rainfall for all parts of Somalia between October December 2016.

- Low livestock production and reproduction was reported in rain deficit areas in the northeast and parts of southern and central Somalia, adversely affecting food security outcomes in these areas.
- Pasture and water remain poor in many parts of northeast, central and southern Somalia
- Abnormal migration is reported and expected from rain deficit area of Bari and Nugal and parts of Lower Juba regions to areas that received better rainfall in Sool and northeast Kenya.
- Large livestock concentration in areas with better rainfall was observed leading to accelerated pasture and water depletion
- Hotter and drier than normal Xagaa (July-September) season is expected to lead to increased cost of water and water trucking and increased livestock off-take in rain deficit areas of Northern and central Somalia
- Due to projected below normal Deyr rains, pasture and water availability is expected to deteriorate further in areas that received poor 2016 Gu rains

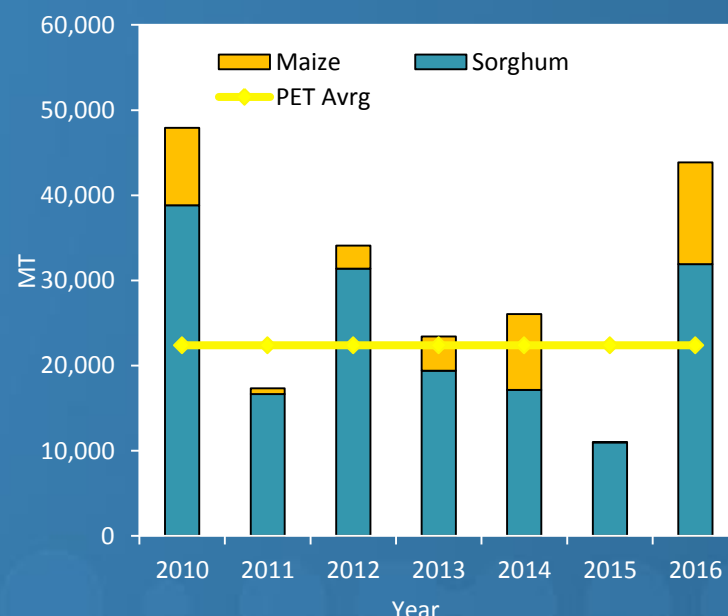
Water/Vegetation Condition and Migration Pattern (July 2016)



Trends in Gu Cereal Production (1995-2016)



Gu/Karan Cereal Production (2010-2016)

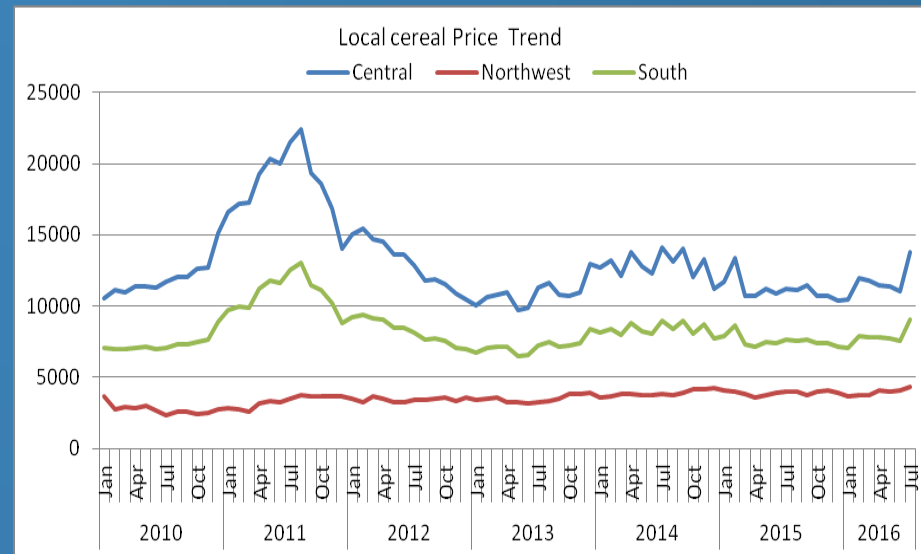


In central and southern Somalia which on average accounts for about **90%** of total annual cereal production in the country, the 2016 Gu cereal production (estimated at **65 000 MT** including **7 200 MT** off-season); **49%** below long-term average (1995-2015); and **20%** below the five year average for 2011-2015.

The 2016 Gu plus off-season cereal production is below average in most regions including Bay and Lower Shabelle, the two main surplus producing regions.

In the northwest , the anticipated 2016 Gu/Karan cereal production is estimated at **43 850 MT**; **96%** higher than the Average for 2011-2015 due to above average Gu/Karan rains and increased agricultural input support

- Local cereal prices increased in July on account of below average Gu 2016 harvest prospects.
- Owing to recent conflicts in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiran and Lower Shabelle, cereal prices increased abnormally from five-year average. However, in besieged towns prices declined slightly as communities found ways of getting around the trade disruptions (movement restrictions imposed by insurgents)
- With the exception of Bay and Bakool regions, wage labor declined in most parts of southern Somalia due to a significant decline in agriculture labour demand
- In SoSh user markets, livestock prices seasonably declined due to reduced demand
- In both Sosh/ SISH markets, prices of imported commodities were generally stable or declined from previous levels



Market Outlook:

- Sorghum and maize prices may decline somewhat following the Gu harvest but are likely to remain above the five-year average.
- Imported commodity prices will likely largely remain stable through December
- Prices are likely to remain high in markets affected by trade disruption.

FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

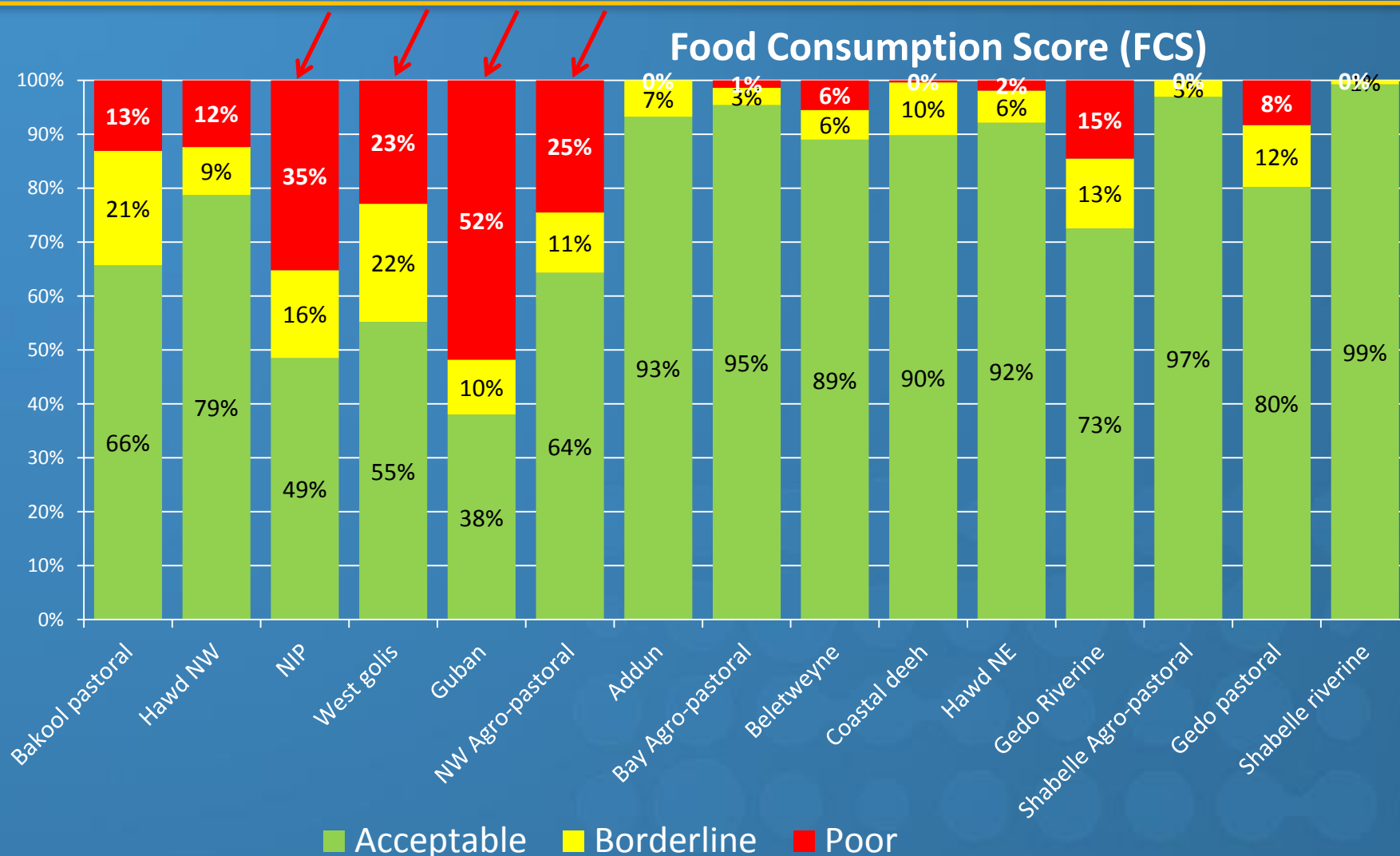
Mainly livestock-dependent livelihoods (3.6 million people)

- Average to below average milk availability in most of the livelihoods except in Coastal Deeh, Guban, Northwest Agropastoral and large parts of Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) where it is low
- Camel/cattle holding is near to above baseline levels across most livelihoods; sheep/goat mostly below baseline in the North and Central, near baseline in the South
- Decreasing herd size trend for sheep/goat in Guban, West Golis, NIP, East Golis, Addun
- The goat to cereals ToT declined in most regions since Jan 2016, Jul 2015 as well as the five-year average (2011-2015), attributable to goat price decline and/or cereal price increase

Mainly crop-dependent livelihoods (2.4 million people)

- Cereal stock availability is 1-2 months for most livelihoods, following the harvest
- Farm labour wages have mostly declined since Jan 2016 and Jul 2015 in most southern regions
- Projected below average Deyr rains in southern regions are likely to affect farm labour opportunities
- The labor wage to cereals ToT has declined in most crop-growing areas since Jan 2016, Jul 2015 and 5yr average due to increased cereal prices/decreased labour wages
- The labor wage to cereals ToT is likely to reduce during Deyr season due to likely below normal Deyr rains

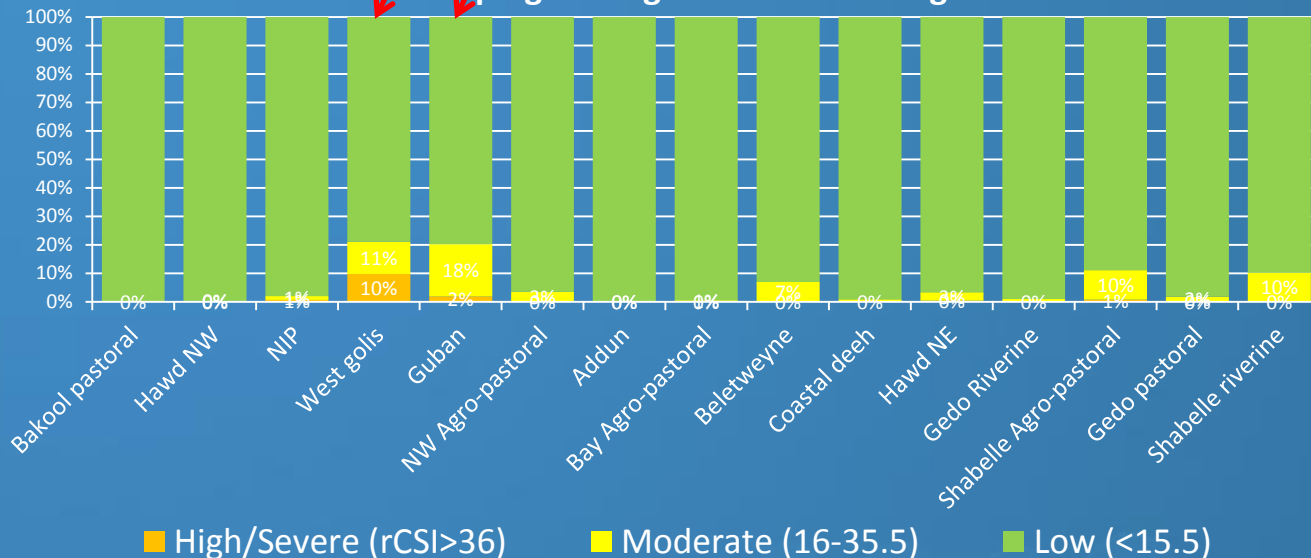
Rural Livelihoods (Household Survey Results)



Based on FCS, the worst food consumption was recorded in Guban, Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), West Golis, and Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zones.

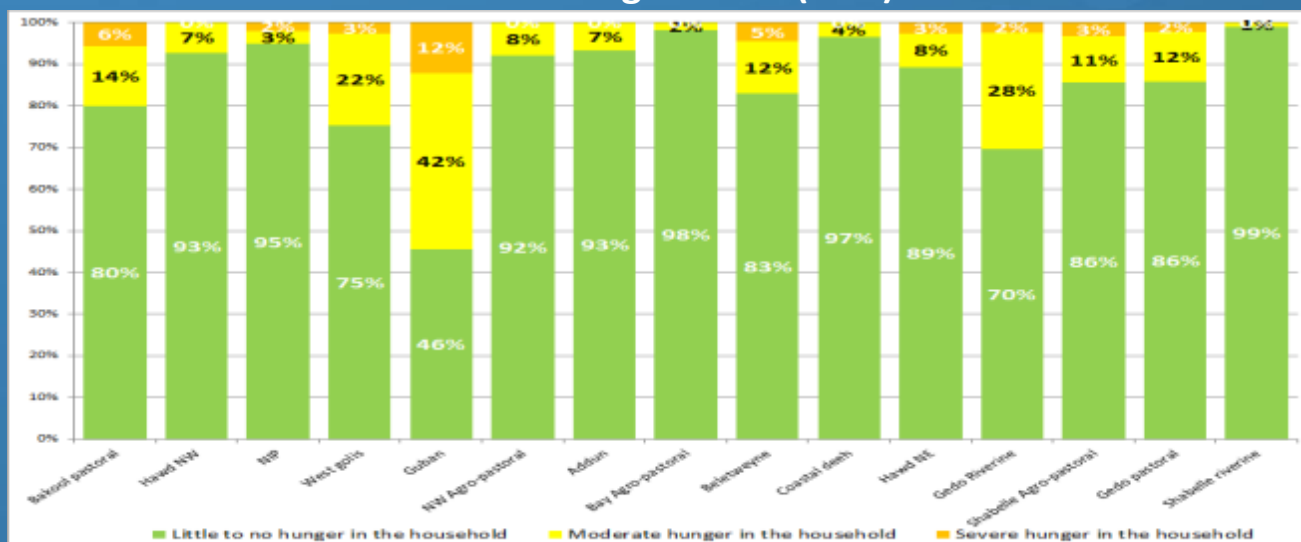
Rural Livelihoods (Household Survey Results)

Reduced Coping Strategies Index-CSI categorized



Reduced CSI indicates high proportion of households (>15%) with moderate to high/severe coping in Guban and West Golis

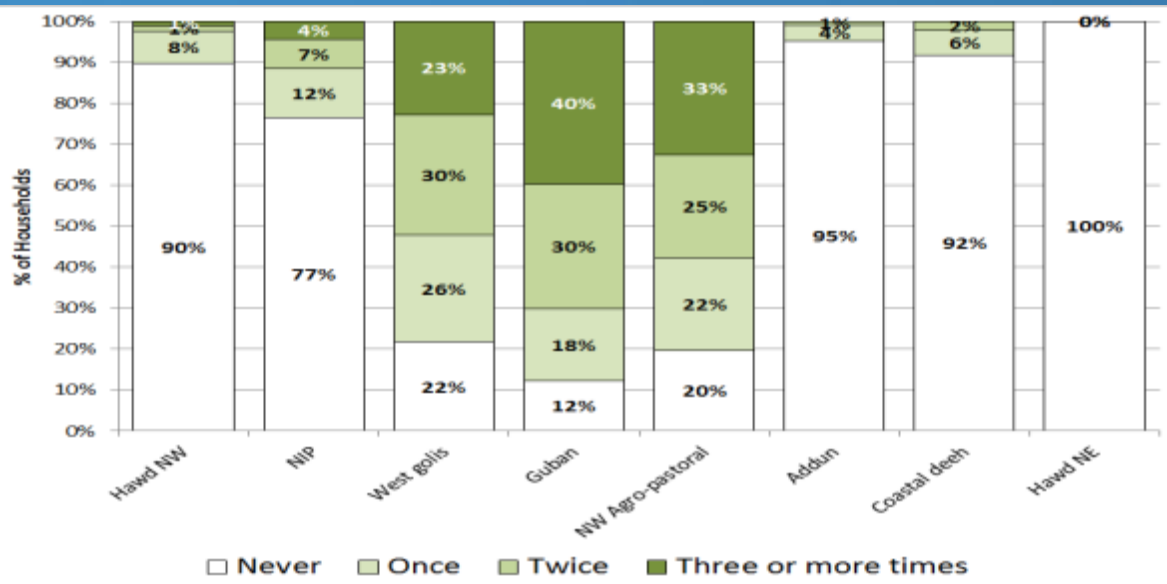
Household Hunger Score (HHS)



Household Hunger Score indicates high proportion of households (>15%) with moderate to severe hunger in Guban, Gedo Riverine, West Golis, Bakool Pastoral and Beletweyne Riverine

Rural Livelihoods (Household Survey Results)

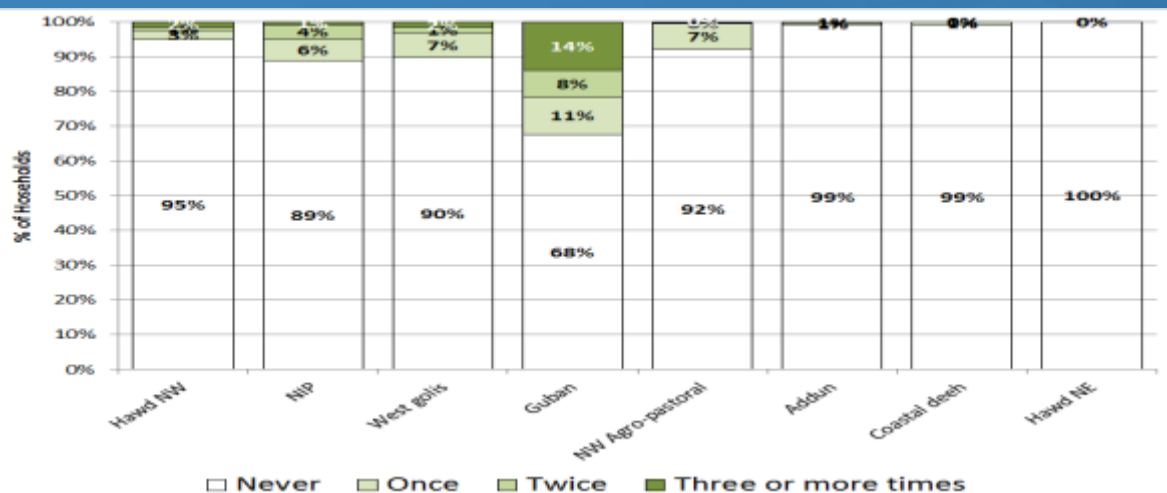
Household Food Aid Receipt Over Past Six Months



A relatively high proportion (**>75%**) of households in West Golis, Guban and NW Agro-pastoral have received food assistance

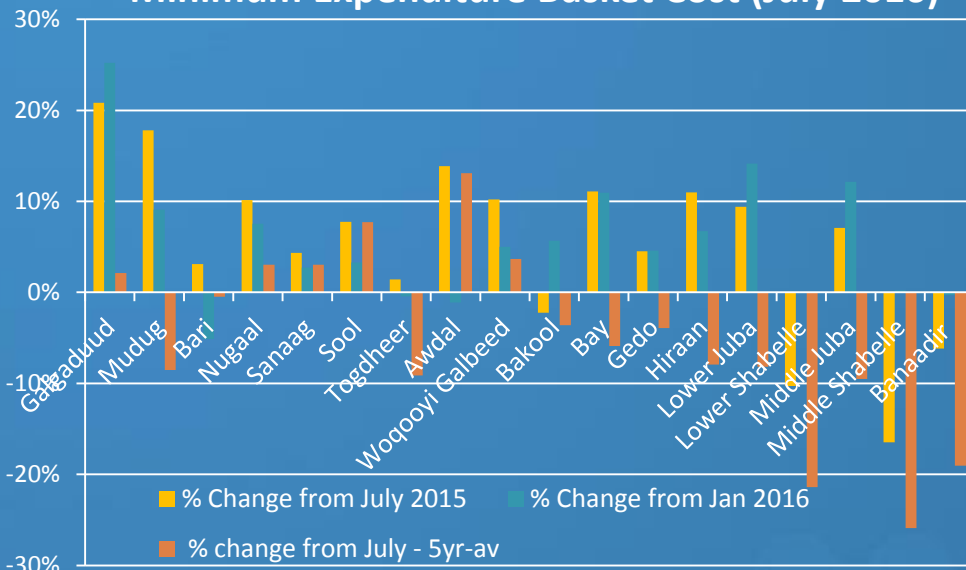
A relatively few proportion (**<15%**) of households have received cash assistance with the exception of Guban (32%)

Household Cash Assistance Receipt Over Past Six Months



Poor food security and nutrition outcome in Guban pastoral livelihood zone indicates humanitarian assistance may not have been sufficient despite the relatively high coverage

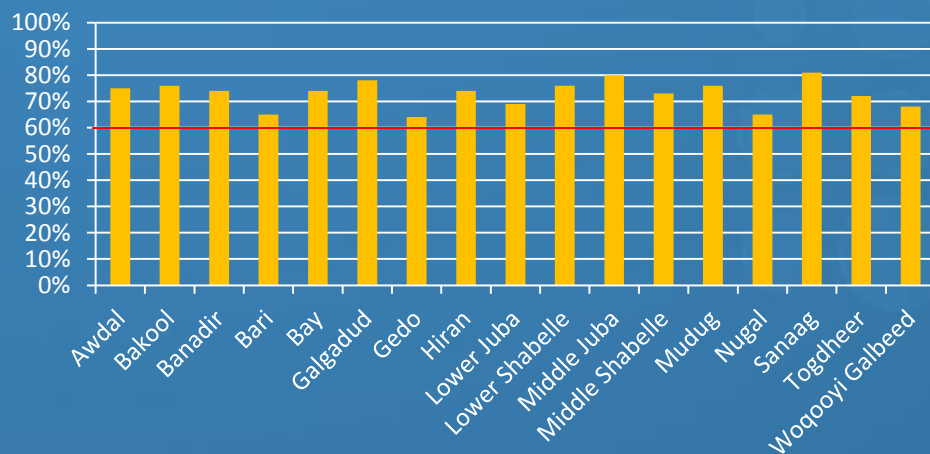
Minimum Expenditure Basket Cost (July 2016)



Market purchase: the main source of food for urban households

- Increase in MEB cost in July in most of regions from January 2016 (12 out of 18) and July 2015 (14 out of 18); mostly decrease/ marginal increase in the cost compared to 5yr average.
- ToT mostly declined since Jan 16 (11 out of 18 regions); stable/ increased annually (11 out of 18); higher than 5-year average in Central-North and most of the Southern regions. This trend is mostly driven by cereal price movements.

% of food in total spending (July 2016)



- High to very high vulnerability to food insecurity (HH food spending is >60% of income) in all urban areas of Somalia (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008)

Urban Livelihoods

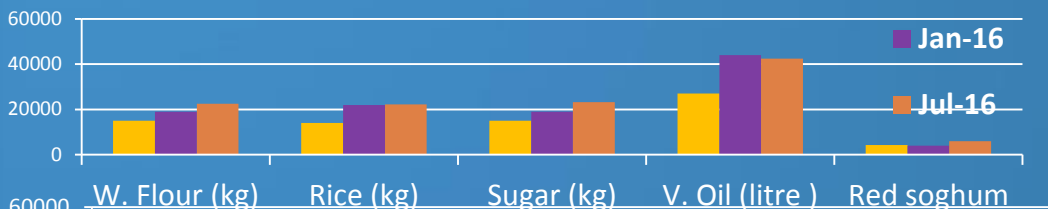
Siege-Affected Towns in Southern Somalia

Food prices for Dinsor

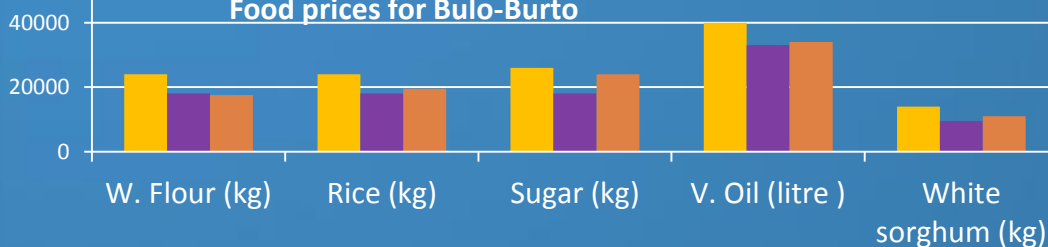
Jul-15

Jan-16

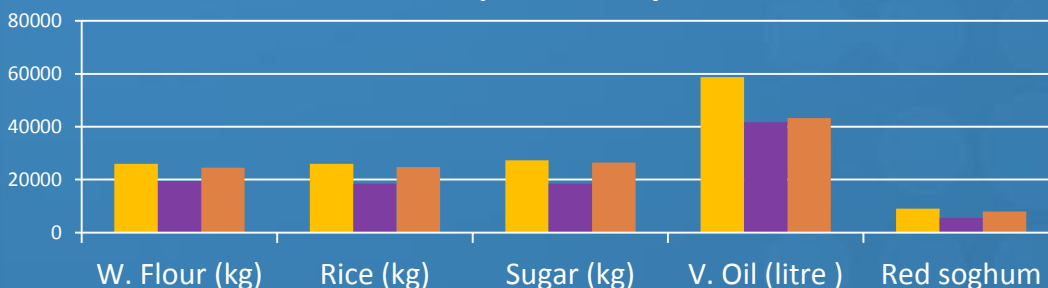
Jul-16



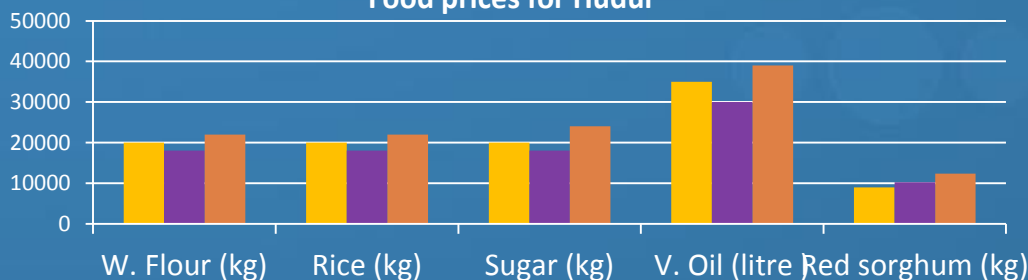
Food prices for Bullo-Burto



Food prices for Wajid



Food prices for Hudur

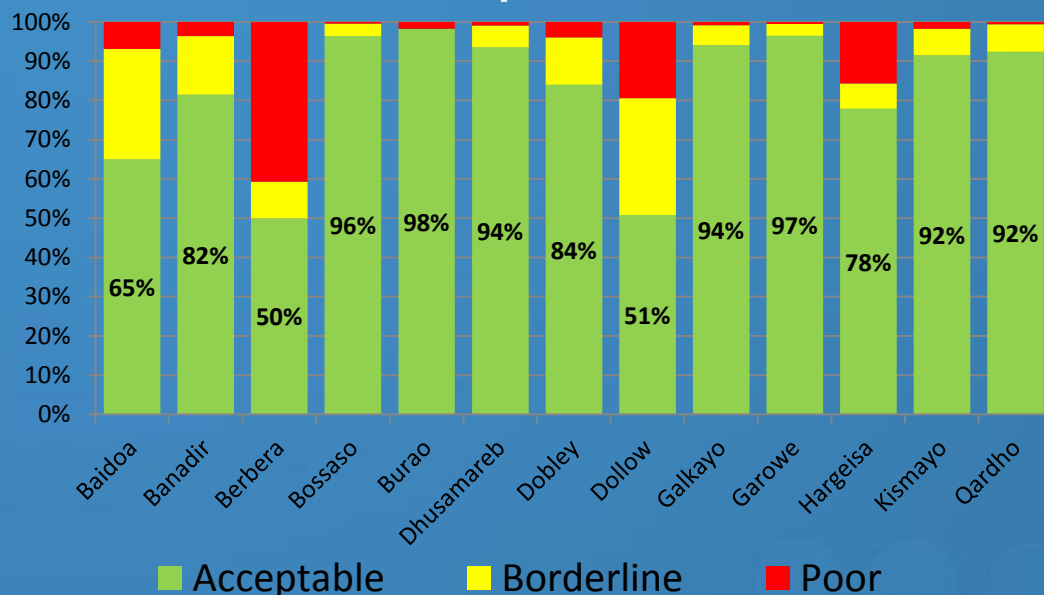


Cereal prices increased since Jan 2016 in all conflict-affected urban areas (Hudur, Wajid, Bullo-Burto, Dinsor) but are slightly lower than last year in Wajid and Bullo-Burto due to improved supply (trader access humanitarian assistance,)

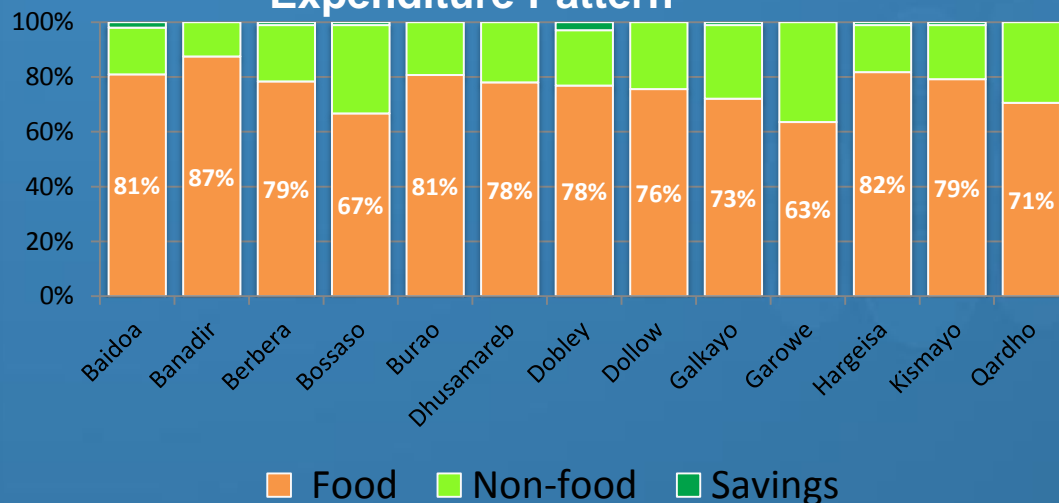
Prices of imported food (sugar, oil, rice, wheat flour) have mostly shown some increases since Jan 2016, as well as last year (particularly Dinsor and Hudur)

In the affected towns, trade restrictions are likely to sustain, hence food prices will remain high, although somewhat mitigated by humanitarian assistance and relatively improved trade flow

Food Consumption Score



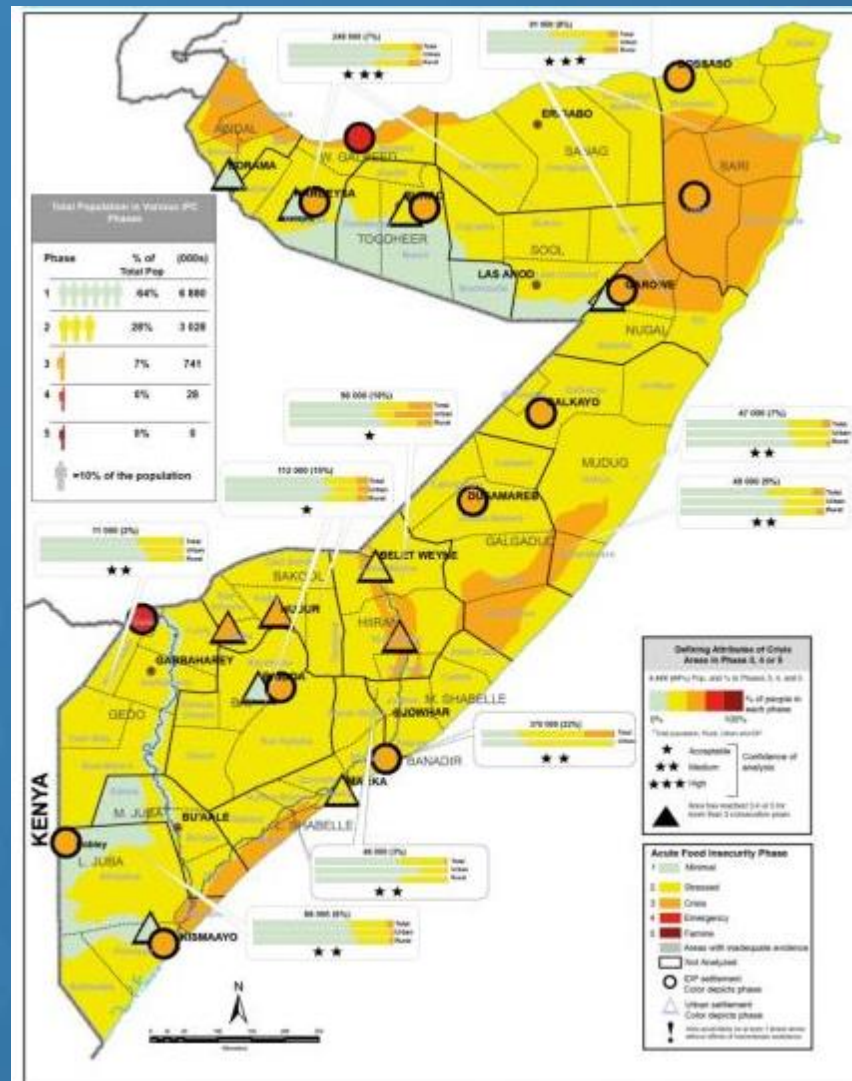
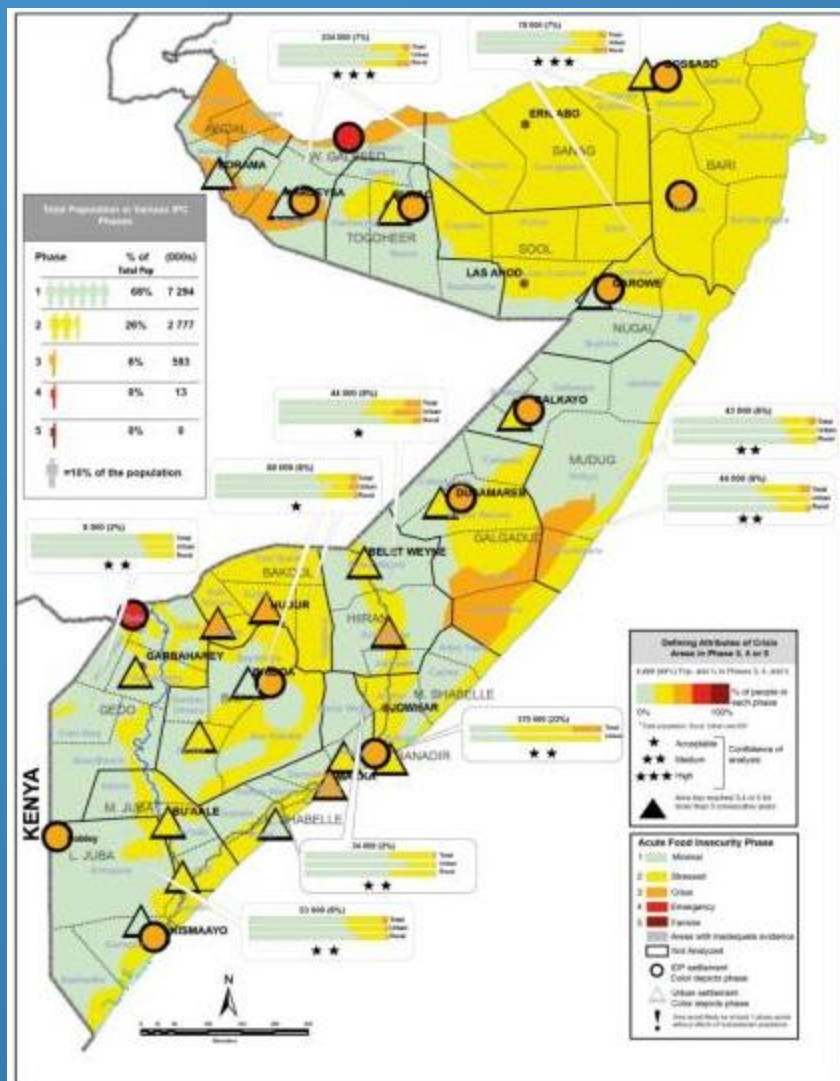
Expenditure Pattern



- Poor to Borderline food consumption in over 20% of IDP HH in four (Dolow, Baidoa, Berbera and Hargeisa) out of 13 assessed IDP settlements
- The vast majority of IDPs in all settlements are asset poor (0-4 assets)
- Very high vulnerability to food insecurity (HH food spending is >75% of income) in most IDP settlements
- Likely conflicts/ insecurity/ poor performance of short rainy season and closure of Dadaab may trigger more displacements and new IDP arrivals to the existing settlements

Current (July 2016)

Projection (August-December 2016)



Large number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) can be found even in Regions that are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2 or yellow color) on the IPC Projection map.

Current: Jul 2016				
IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	1 985 000	1 306,000	319 000	3 610 000
Crisis (IPC 3)	38 000	283 000	627 000	948 000
Emergency (IPC 4)	0	0	28 000	28 000
Total (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	2 023 000	1 589 000	974 000	4 586 000
Crisis & Emergency	38 000	283 000	655 000	976 000
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	4%	29%	67%	100%

- In July 2016, **976 000** people were in acute food security Crisis and Emergency across Somalia.
- Current (July 2016) total number of people in need (IPC 2, 3 & 4) is approximately **4.6 million**.

Projection: Aug-Dec 2016				
IPC Phase	Urban	Rural	IDP	Total
Stressed (IPC 2)	2 026 000	1 515 000	320 000	3 861 000
Crisis (IPC 3)	46 000	412 000	638 000	1 096 000
Emergency (IPC 4)	0	15 000	28 000	43 000
Total (Stressed, Crisis & Emergency)	2 072 000	1 942 000	986 000	5 000 000
Crisis & Emergency	46 000	427 000	666 000	1 139 000
Crisis & Emergency (% of Total)	4%	38%	58%	100%

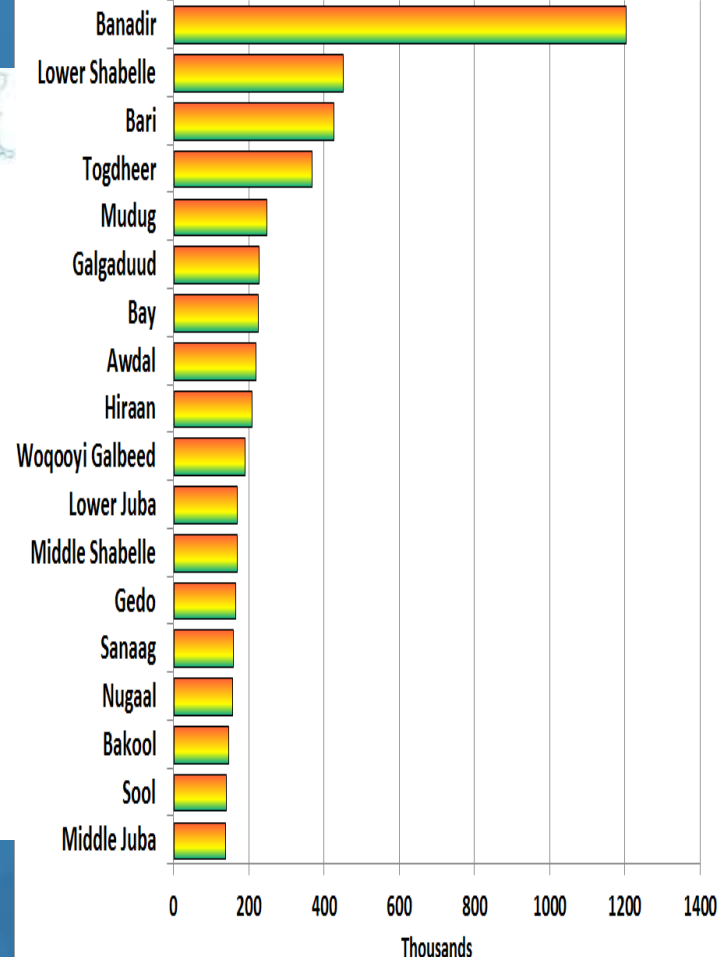
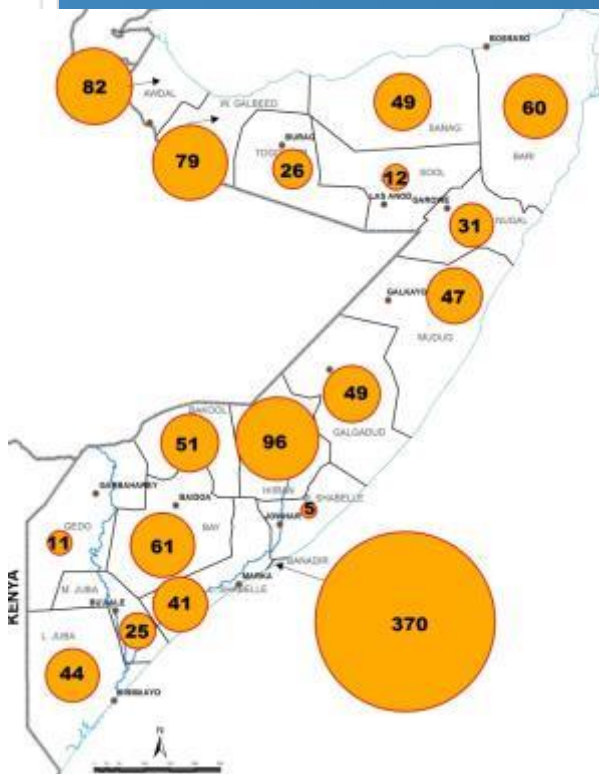
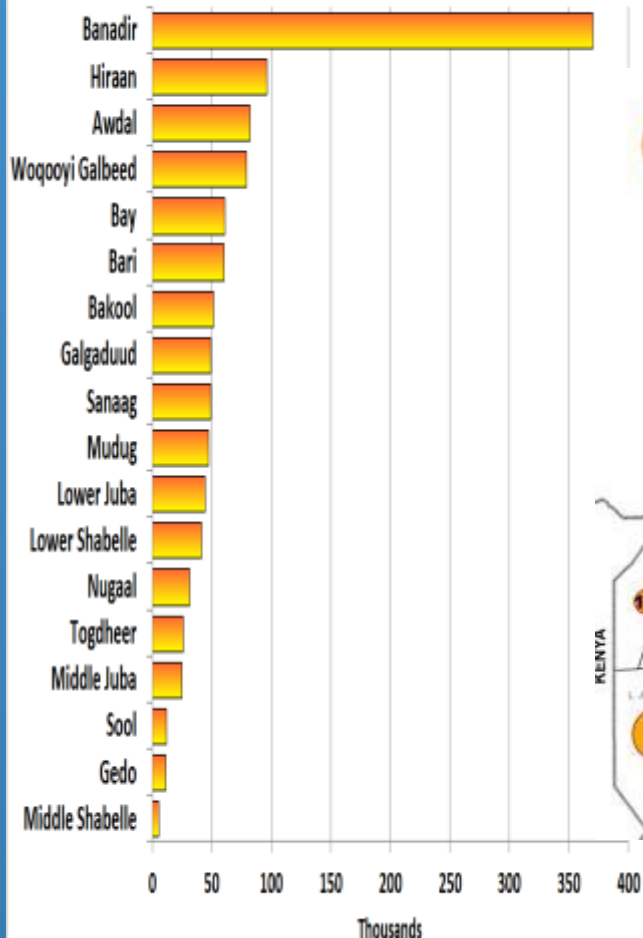
- 1 139 000** are projected to experience acute food security Crisis and Emergency through December 2016; a **20** percent increase from Feb-Jun 2016; IDPs account for about 58 percent of the total.
- Projected (Aug-Dec 2016) total number of people in need (IPC 2, 3 & 4) is **5 million**.

Somalia Post Gu 2016 IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Aug-Dec 2016)

of People in Crisis & Emergency (IPC 3 & 4)

of People in Crisis & Emergency ('000s)

of People in Need (IPC 2, 3 & 4)



Banadir (32.5%), Hiran (8.4%), Awdal (7.2%) and Woqoyi Galbeed (6.9%) Regions have the largest number of people in Crisis and Emergency across Somalia. They account for 55 percent of the Total

Banadir (24.1%), Lower Shabelle (9%), Bari (8.5%) and Togdheer (7.4%) Regions have the largest number of people in need across Somalia. They account for nearly 50 percent of the Total.

SUMMARY RESULTS AND KEY MESSAGES



The 2016 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) rains were **poor, started late and ended early** in most regions; **rainfall was above average** in parts of the previously drought affected northwest; flooding affected some riverine and urban areas



Poor rains **affected pasture and water availability and livestock production & reproduction**

In central and southern Somalia, which typically accounts for **90%** of total annual cereal output in the country, cereal production **49%** below long-term average and **20%** below five-year average as a result of poor rainfall; seasonal employment among the poor has also been adversely affected

Cereal production is better in the northwest (**92%** above five-year average)

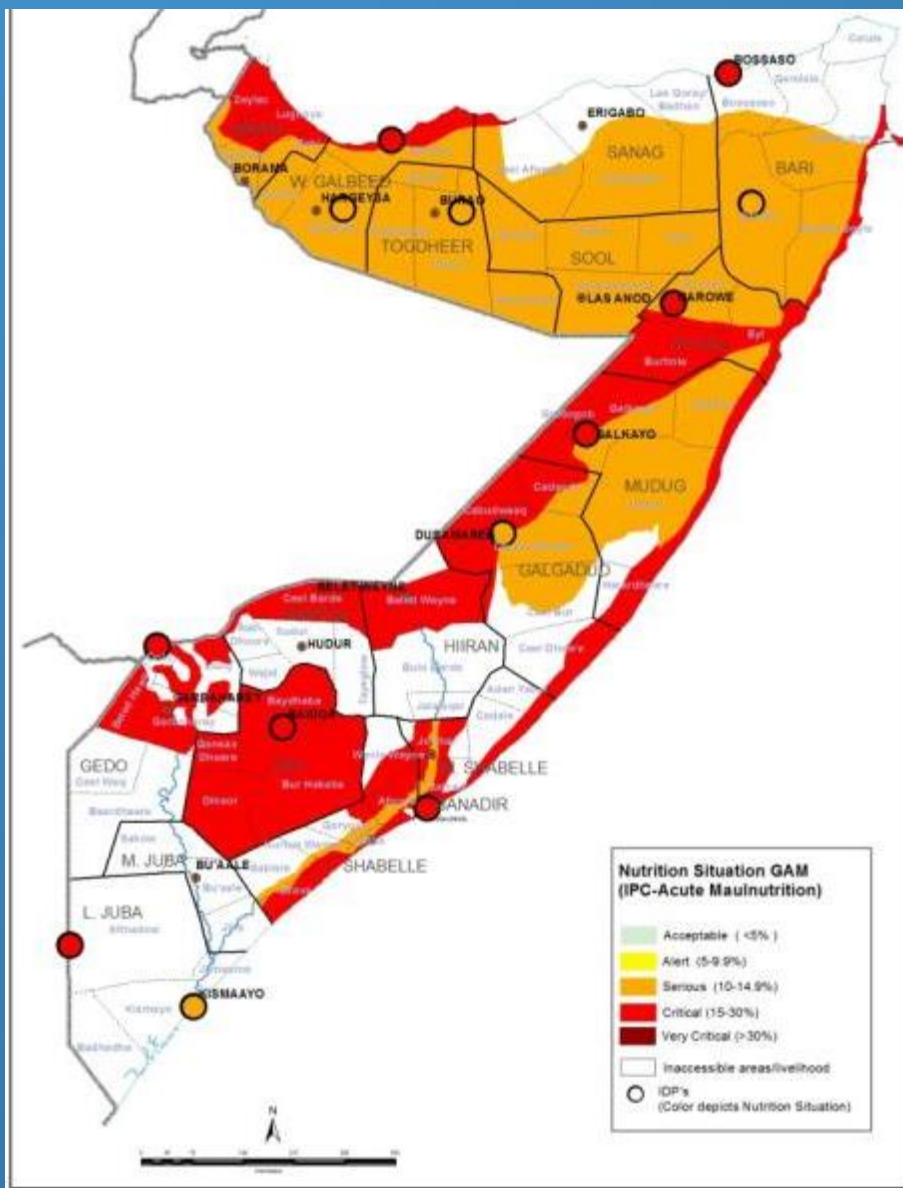


Some urban areas in Southern Somalia continue to experience **trade disruption** due to insurgent activities

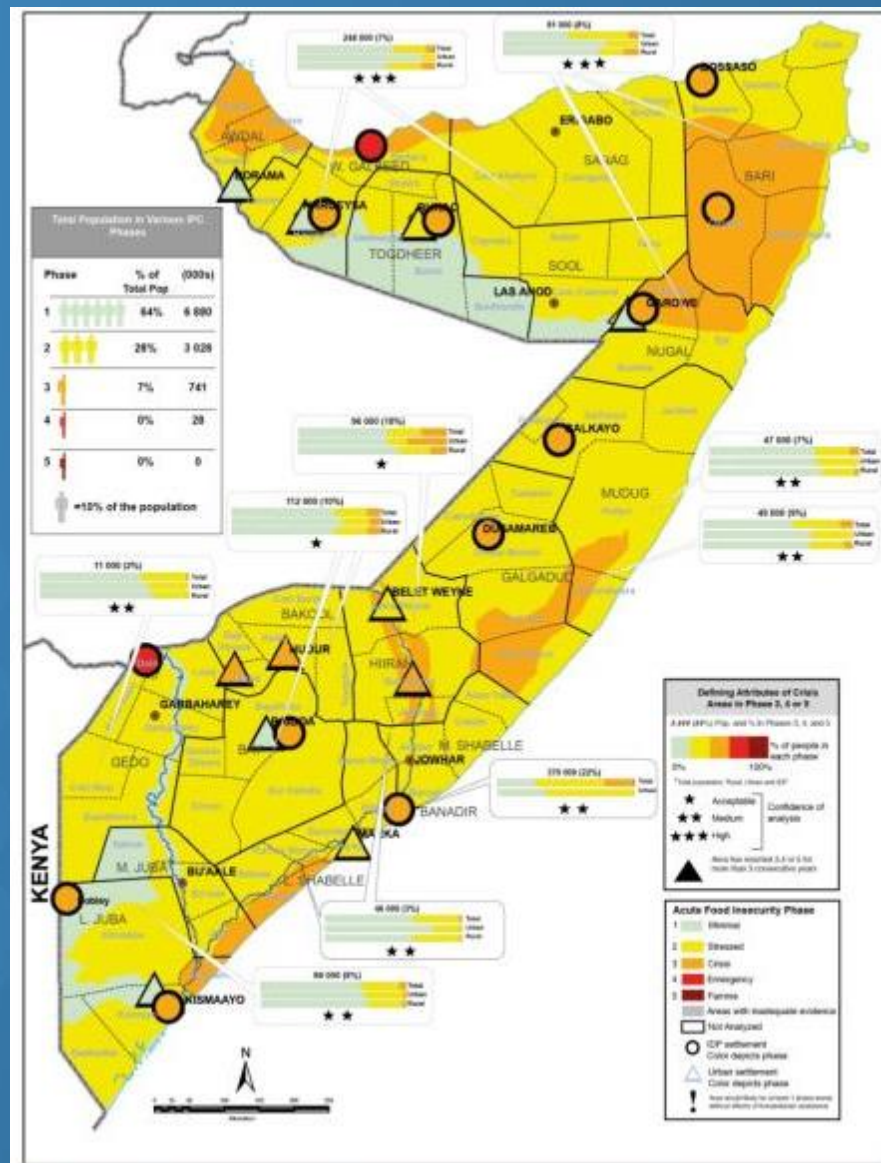


The 2016 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec) rains are likely to be below normal due to forecast negative sea surface temperatures and a continued negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD); continued adverse impact on crop and livestock expected

Acute Malnutrition Projection (Aug-Oct 2016)



Acute Food Insecurity Projection (Aug-Dec 2016)





Based on results from 28 nutrition surveys, an estimated **193 200** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including **36 900** who are severely malnourished;



The overall number of acutely malnourished across Somalia (extrapolated) is likely to remain substantially high, with more than **300 000** children under the age of five acutely malnourished, including over **50 000** children likely to be severely malnourished.



1 139 000 face acute food security Crisis and Emergency through December 2016; a 20 percent increase from February-June 2016;

Nearly **3.9 million** additional people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2)



The total number of people in need (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4) between now and the end of 2016 is **5 million**



IDPs account for about **58** percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4);



Population displacement has started to increase since mid 2015 and continued in 2016



Main reported reasons for displacement were **insecurity, eviction and floods**



This situation is likely to be further exacerbated due to ongoing repatriation of Somali refugees from Dadaab (Kenya)



High prevalence of wasting in Gu 2016 and an increasing trend from Gu 2015 and Deyr 2015 warrants an immediate scale up of treatment and feeding programmes, with priority given to identified hotspots



Morbidity is high in most of the population groups surveyed. There is a need for scaling up vaccination programs and campaigns to include population groups with high morbidity and/or low vaccination coverage and in population groups with immunization coverage significantly below SPHERE standards





More than **300 000** acutely malnourished children need **urgent treatment and nutrition support**, including over **50 000** who are severely malnourished



In areas where Critical levels of acute malnutrition persist, **efforts aimed at identifying and addressing underlying causes** deserve attention and concerted effort. These include integrated multi-sectoral (WASH, health and food security) interventions, including Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)



There is an urgent need to provide nutrition support to acutely malnourished women of reproductive age group, with priority given to identified hotspots

- **Urgent humanitarian assistance** is needed to support more than **1.1 million** people who face acute food security **Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)** between now and December 2016
- **Livelihood support** is needed for nearly **3.9 million** people who have been classified as **Stressed (IPC Phase 2)** through the end of the year
- **Addressing the root causes of displacement and poverty** in both rural and urban areas could contribute to a gradual reduction to vulnerability and food insecurity and a consequent decline in humanitarian needs in Somalia as people become more resilient

Thank you

For additional related information on
Somalia, visit:
www.fsnau.org and www.fews.net