



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia



FEWS NET

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

A Briefing on the Outcome of the 2019 Post Gu Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment

**A Presentation by FSNAU/FEWS NET to All Stakeholders
2 September 2019, Mogadishu**

FSNAU Managed by



Food and Agriculture
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SWALIM



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JRC
EUROPEAN COMMISSION



World Health
Organization



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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UKaid
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SWEDEN



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

2019 Post-Gu Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

Assessment, analysis and vetting of the results conducted in collaboration with government, UN agencies, local and international NGOs and technical partners

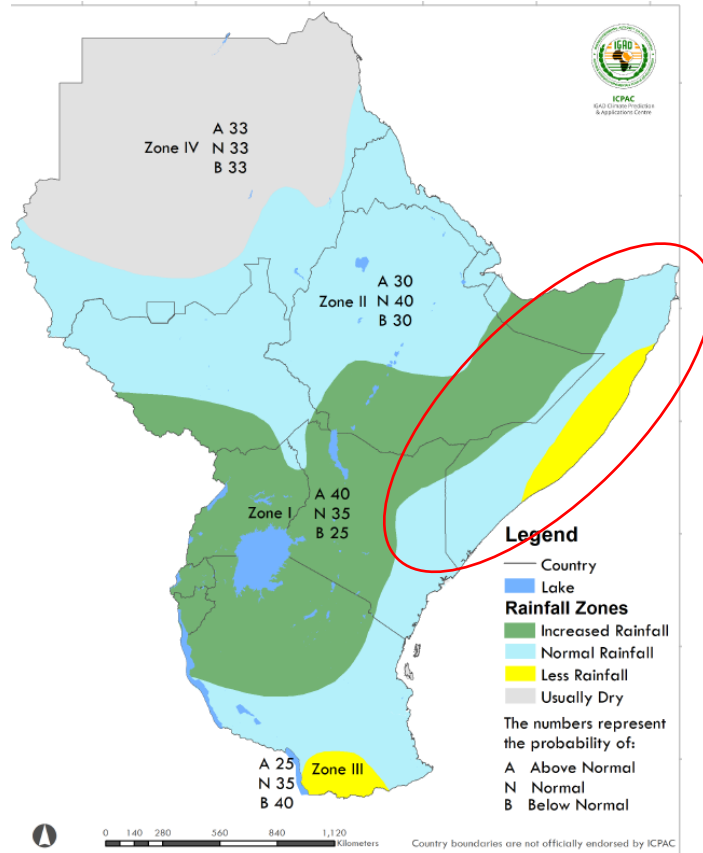
- Planning Workshop/Training: Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkacyo, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow, Dhobley and Kismayo
- Fieldwork (data collection): June and July 2019
- Regional Analysis: Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu (28 July-4 August)
- All Team IPC Analyses: Hargeisa (5-18 August)
- Technical Vetting: Hargeisa (19 August)
- Technical Briefing for Government: Mogadishu (25 August)
- Briefing for Senior Government Officials: Mogadishu, Federal Member States and Hargeisa (29 August)
- Dissemination: Mogadishu (2 September)
- Dissemination: Nairobi (4 September)

Government Participation in the All Team IPC Analysis: Hargeisa, (5-19 August)

Federal Government of Somalia			
Ministry of Agriculture & irrigation			
Min of Livestock, Forestry and Range			
Ministry of Health and Human Services			
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management			
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development			
Federal Member States			
Ministry of Agriculture- Hirshabelle			
Ministry of Agriculture - Southwest			
Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock- Galmudug			
Ministry of Agriculture -Jubbland			
Ministry of Livestock/Animal Husb. Puntland			
Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (HADMA) - Puntland			
Ministry of Environment, Agriculture/Climate Change-Puntland			
Somaliland			
Ministry of Agriclture Development			
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development			
Ministry of Health Development			
National Disaster and Food Reserve Authority			
Ministry of Envirnoment and Rural Development			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Technical Partners			
FSNAU/FAO, WFP, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, FEWS NET, Save the Children, CARE, REACH, ACTED, IPC-GSU, World Vision, Mercy-USA, ACF, Mercy-USA, and several local NGOs			

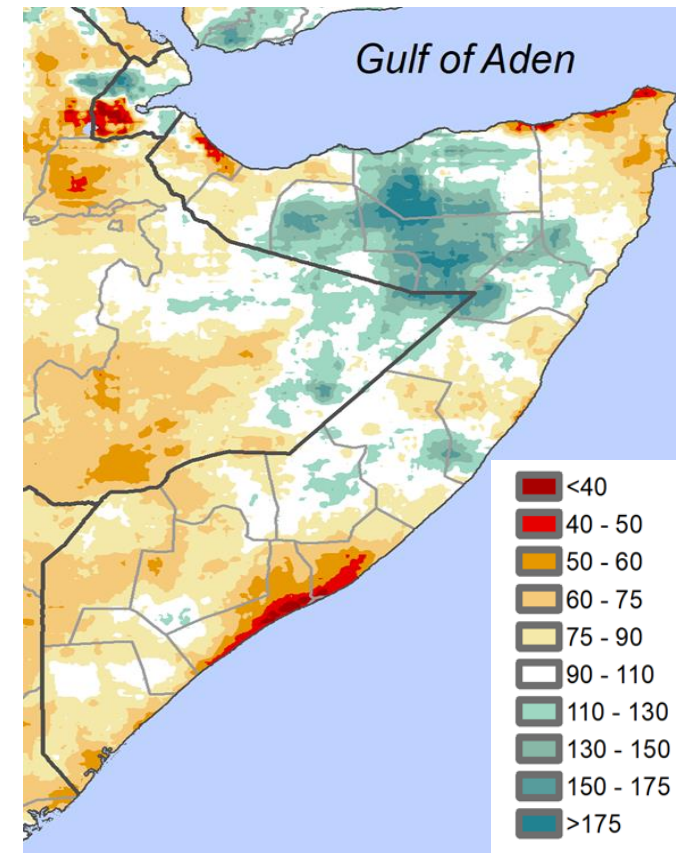
2019 *Gu* (April-June) Rainfall Forecast and Performance

March-May 2019 Rainfall Outlook (Probabilistic Forecast)



Forecast in February had indicated a strong possibility of average to above average *Gu* rainfall in most parts of Somalia

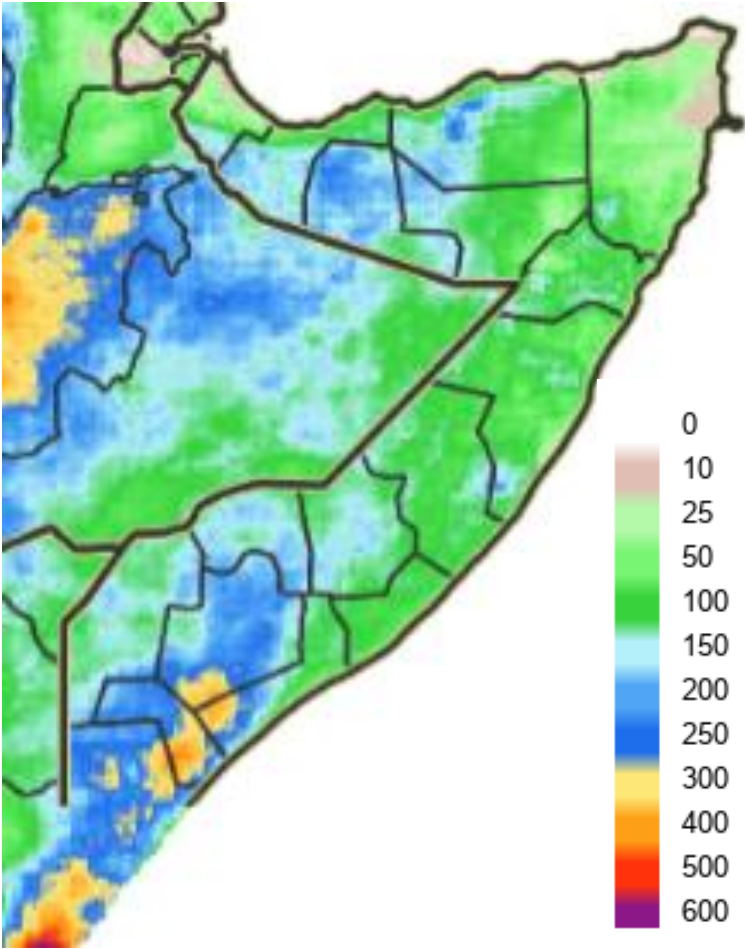
March-June 2019 Actual Rainfall Performance (% of Average)



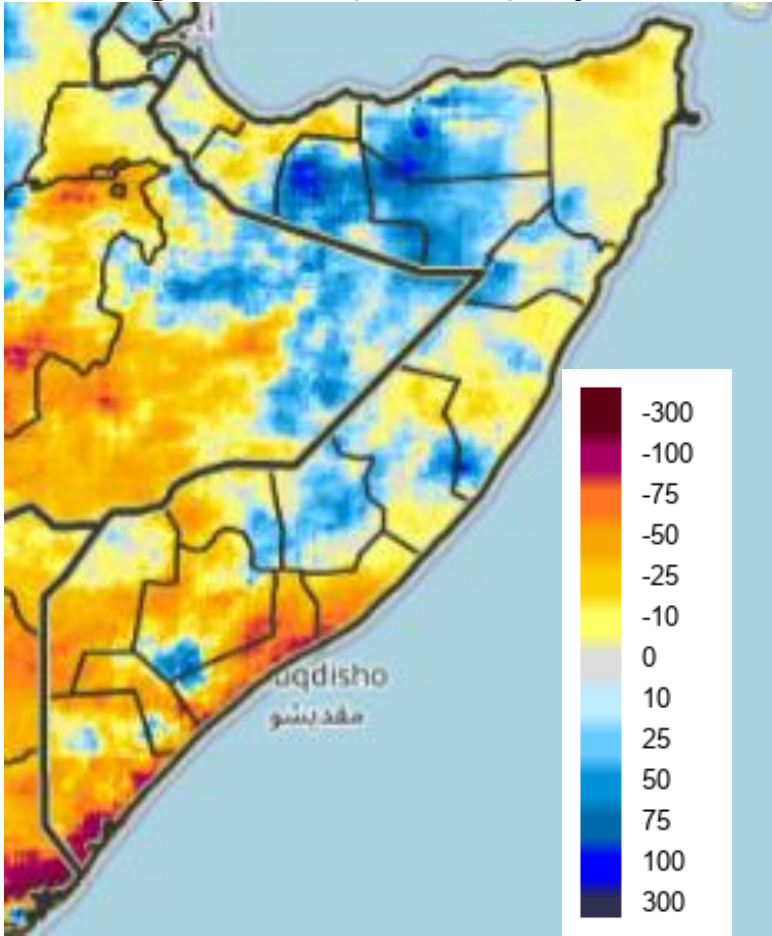
Actual *Gu* season rainfall was below average 40-60% below average in most parts of Somalia

2019 Gu Cumulative Rainfall Performance

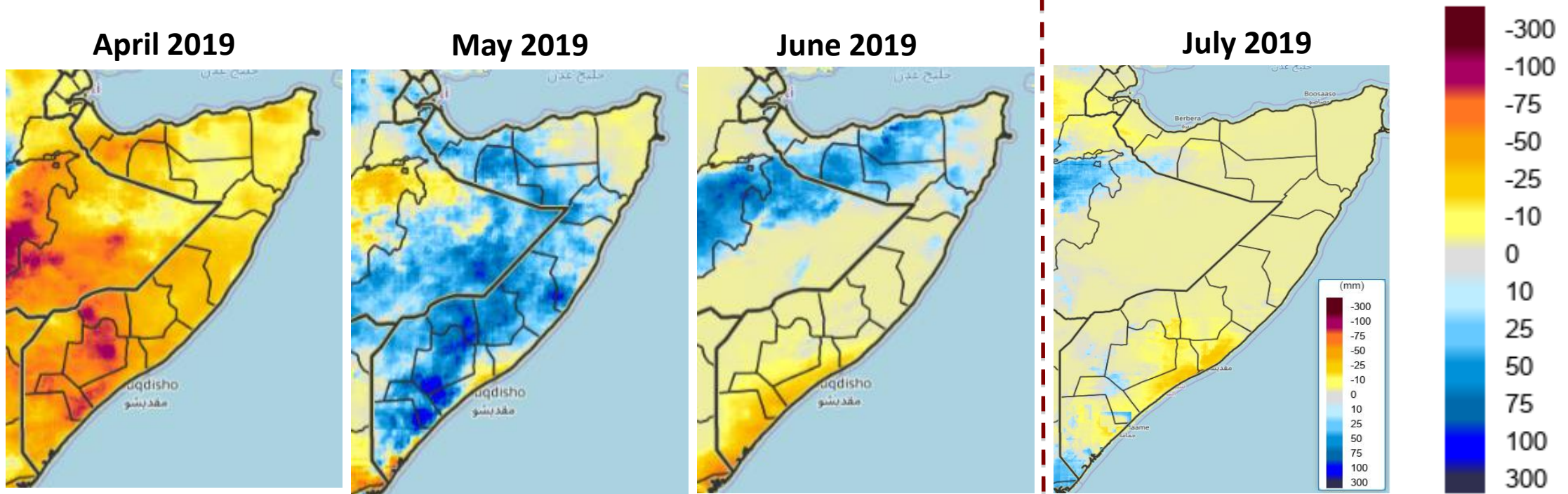
Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall in MM
(CHIRPS), Apr-Jun 2019



Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall Deviation from
Average in MM (CHIRPS), Apr-Jun 2019



2019 *Gu/Hagaa/Karan* Monthly Rainfall Deviations from Normal in MM (CHIRPS)



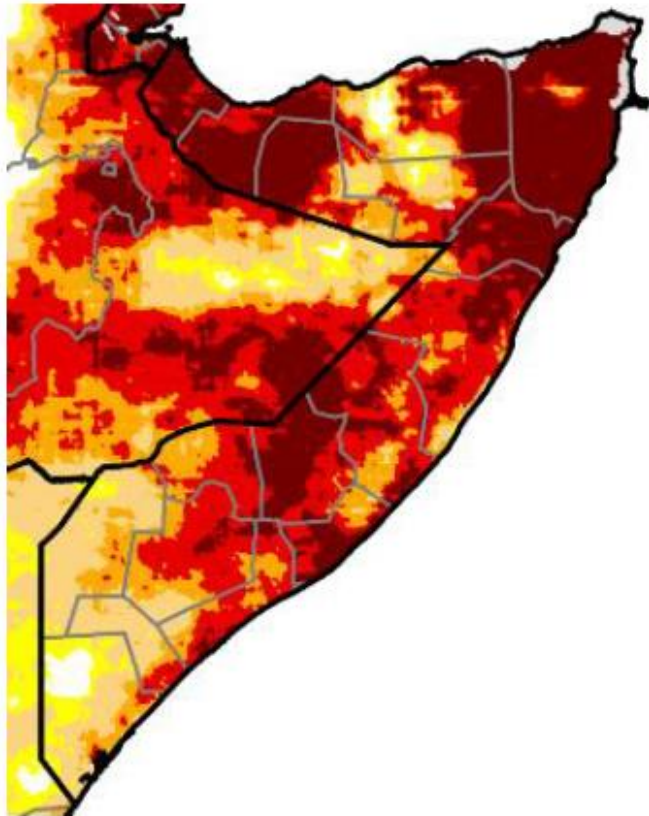
Moderate to severe drought conditions prevailed in most parts of Somalia. The 2019 *Gu* rains started late and ended early; significant rainfall was received between mid-May and mid-June.

Hagaa showers in southern Somalia and *Karan* rains in northwest regions normally provide essential moisture for crops planted during the *Gu* season. The 2019 *Hagaa/Karan* rains were poor in southern Somalia but relatively better in the northwest. Preliminary reports indicate that *Karan* rains have intensified in August in the northwest.

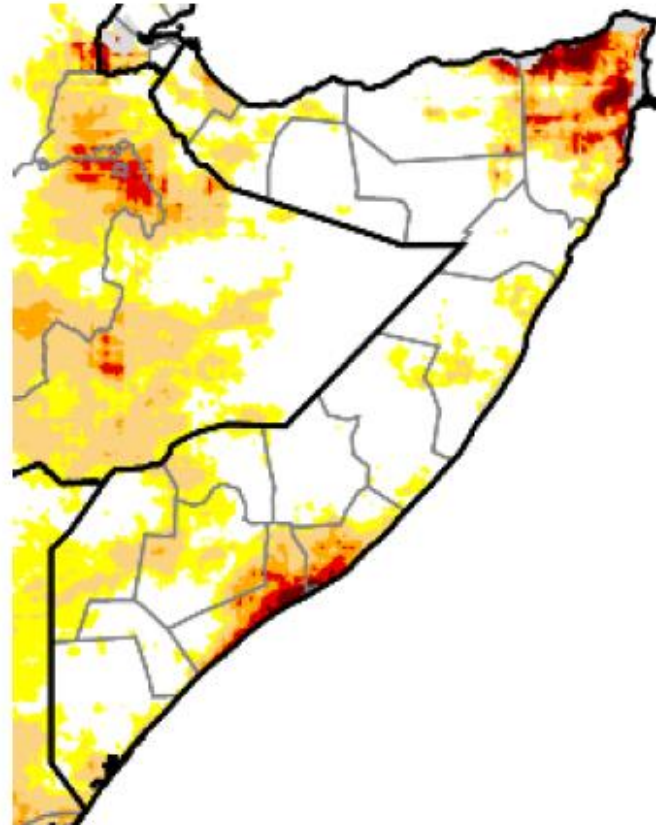
Drought Conditions Between March and May 2019

CHIRPS Standard Precipitation Index Drought Monitor

March 6 - May 5, 2019



March 16 - June 15, 2019



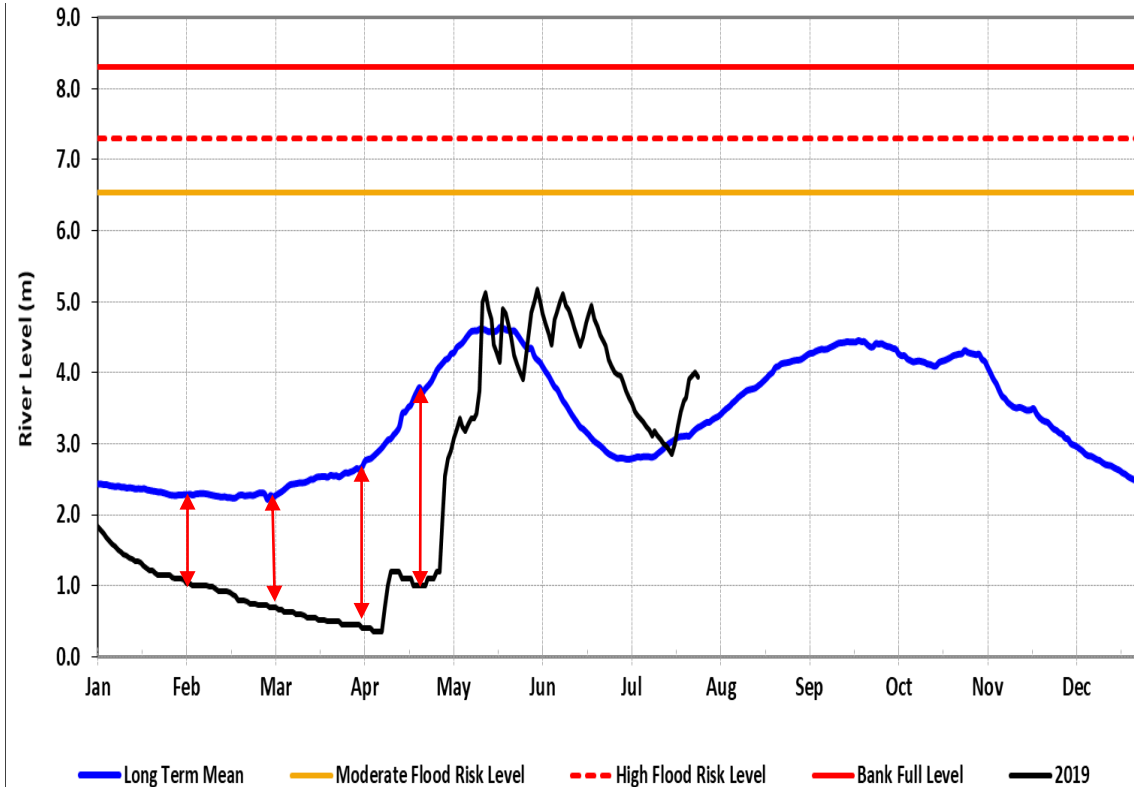
Due to the dry and harsh *Jilaal* (January-March) season and a significant delay in the start of the 2019 Gu season rainfall, Moderate to Severe drought conditions prevailed in most parts of Somalia between March and mid-May



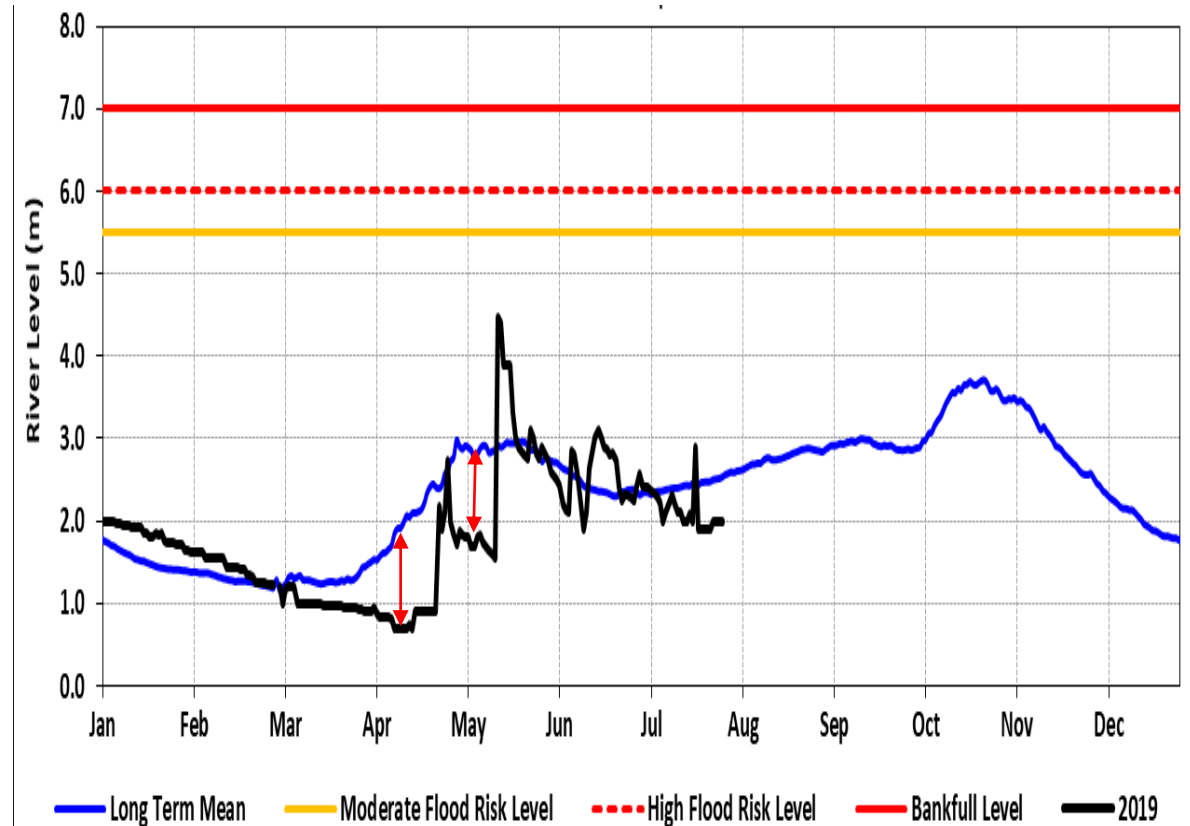
Source: FEWS NET/Climate Hazards Group

Juba and Shabelle River Levels During 2019 *Gu*

Shabelle River at Beletweyne



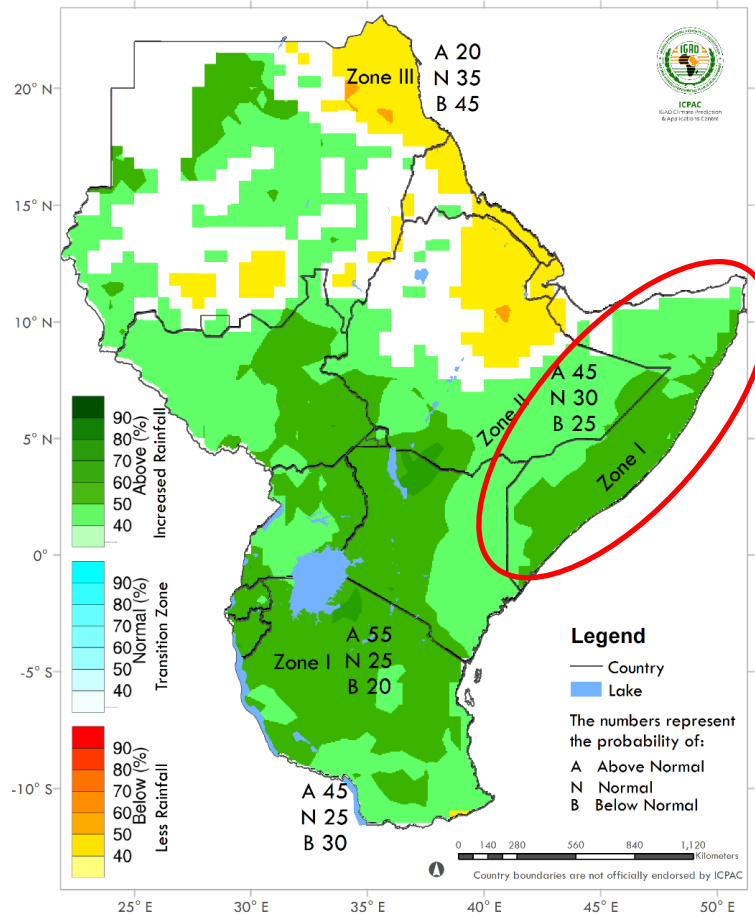
Juba River at Luuq



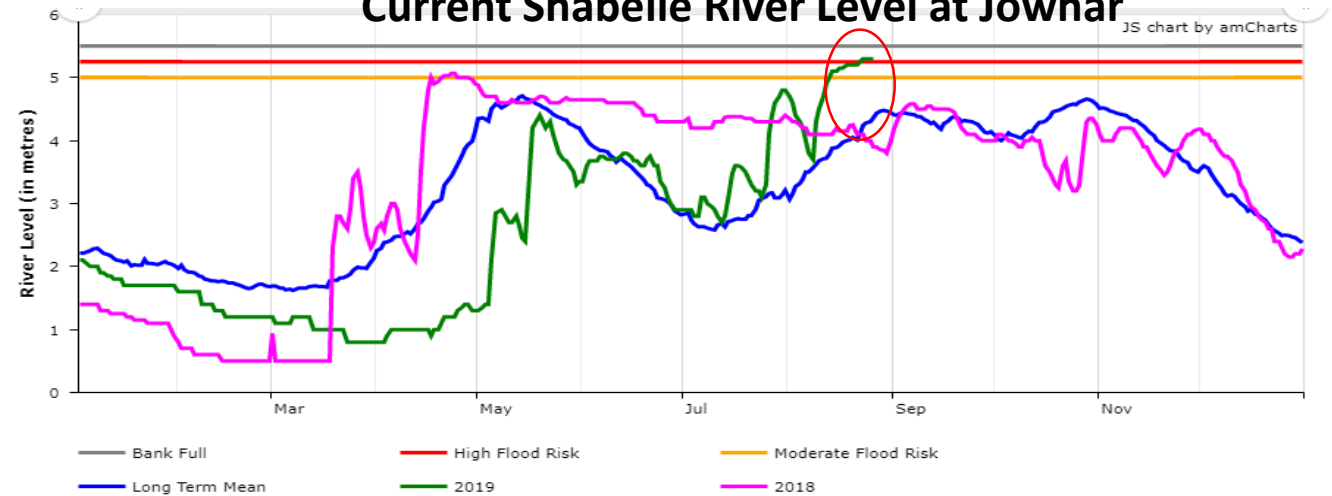
Shabelle and Juba river levels remained very low through mid-May; this has severely limited the ability of farmers in riverine areas to plant crops and irrigate their farms

2019 *Deyr* (October-December) Season Rainfall Outlook

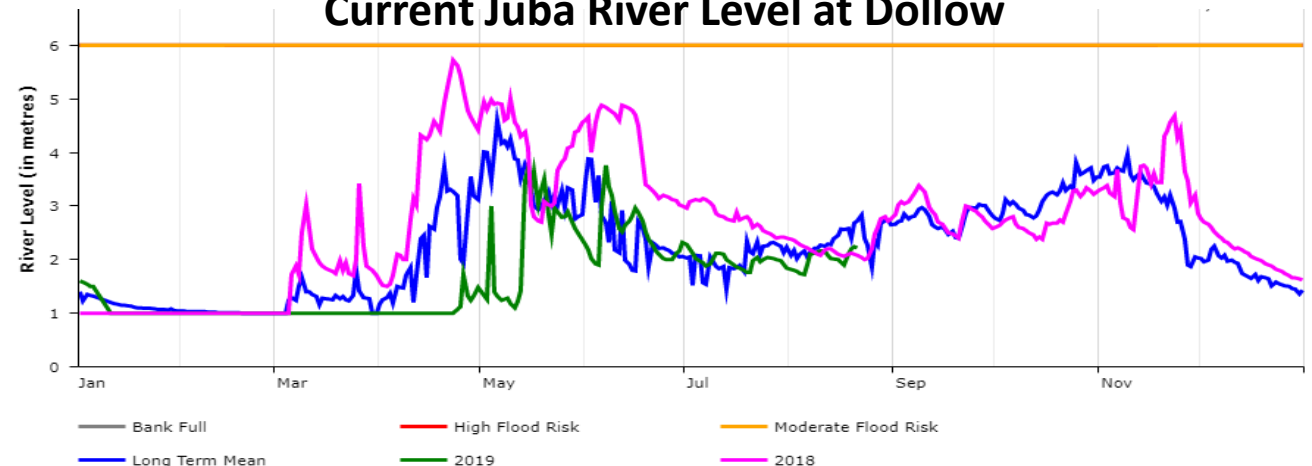
The Fifty Third Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 53)



Current Shabelle River Level at Jowhar

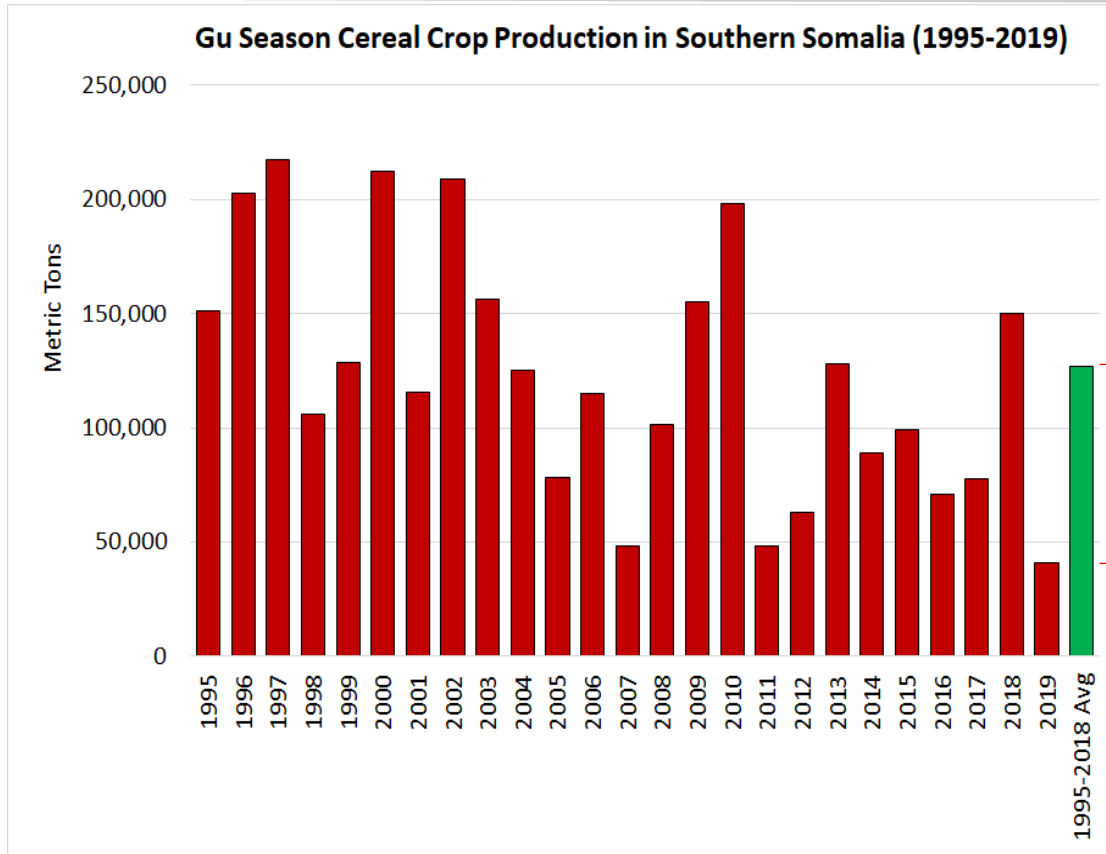


Current Juba River Level at Dollow



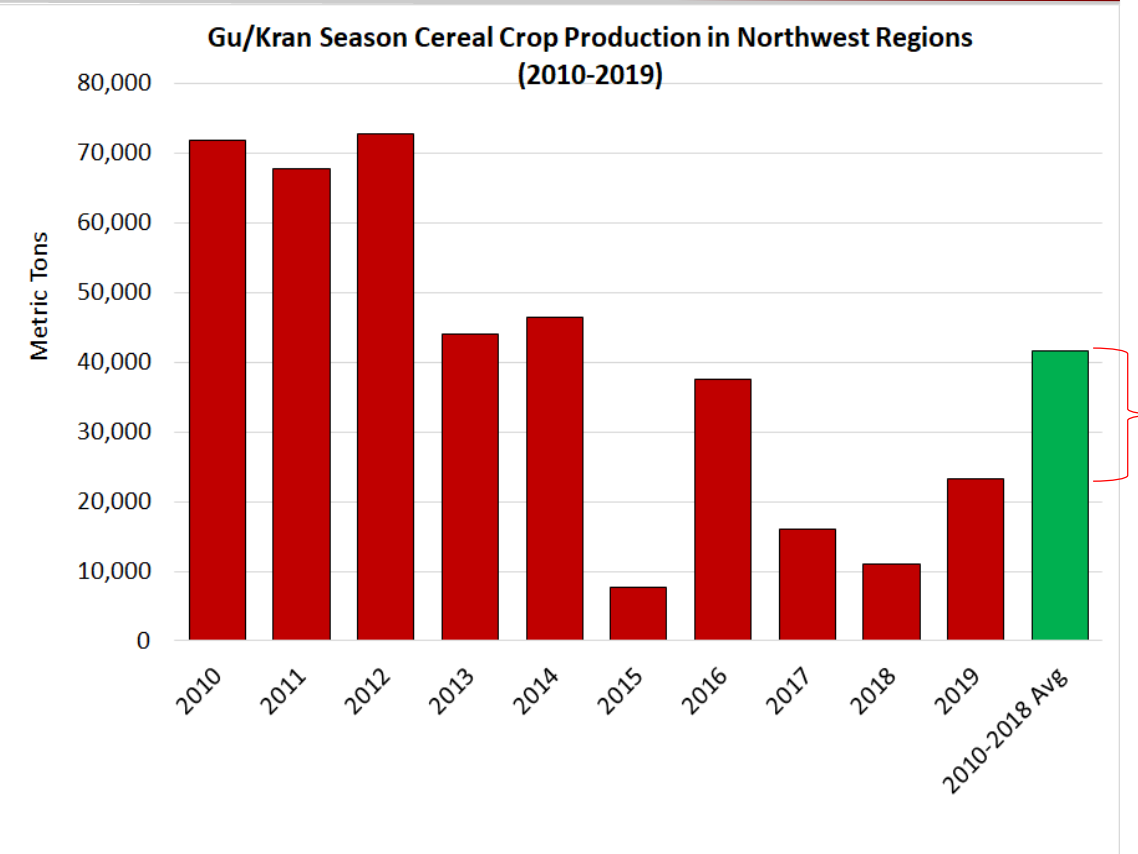
Current forecast indicates a greater likelihood of above average to average *Deyr* season rainfall in most parts of Somalia. While this is expected to be mostly beneficial in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, it also increases the risk of flooding in Riverine and low-lying areas

Impact on Agriculture (Cereal Production)



Gu production is estimated at 41 000 tons, 68 percent lower than the long-term average for 1995-2018

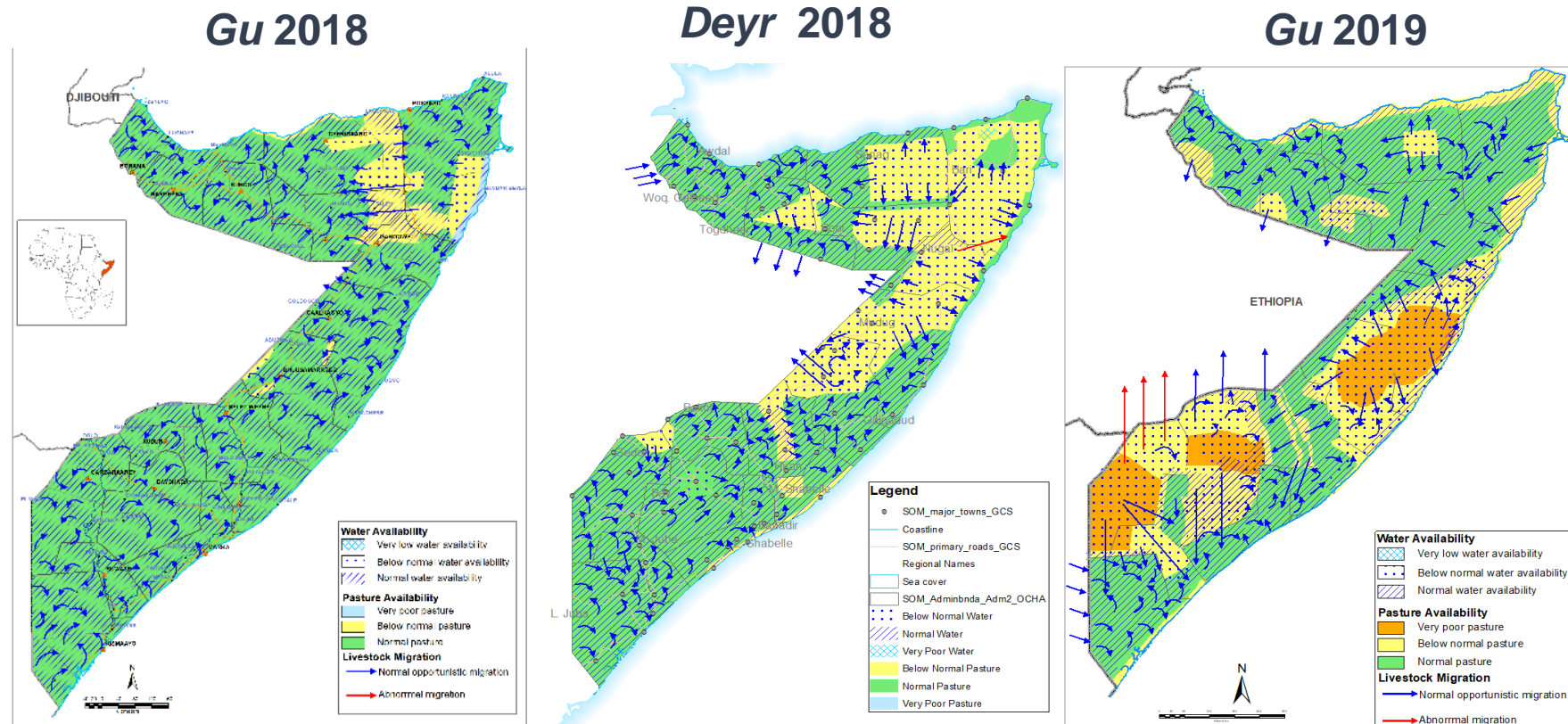
It is the lowest *Gu* harvest since 1995



Gu/Karan cereal production estimated at 23 200 tons, 44 percent below the 2010-2018 average

Production could be further reduced if *Karan* (August-September) rains perform poorly

Impact on Pasture and Water Availability



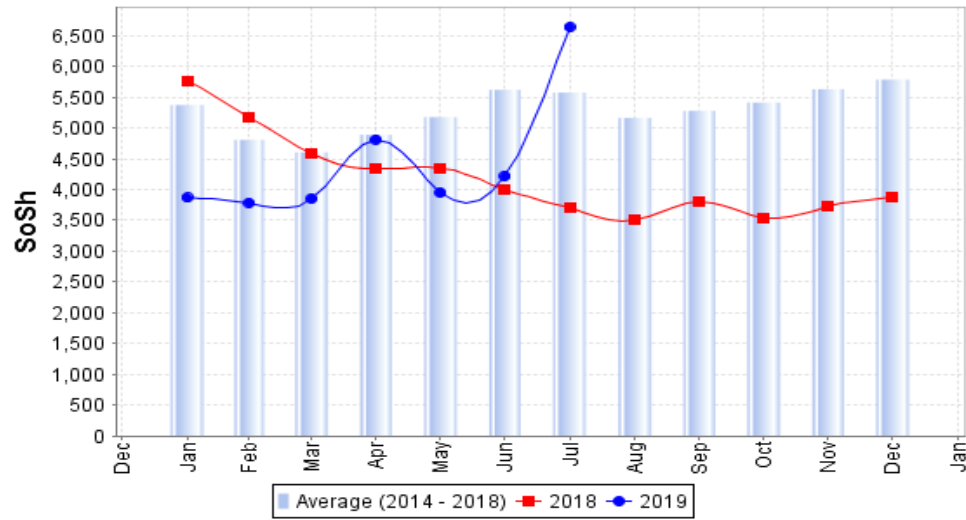
- In most of the northern regions, rangeland condition improved as a result of Gu season rainfall
- Poor pasture conditions are again evident in central regions and in Mudug, Galgadud, Bakool, Bay, Gedo and Middle Juba, with atypical livestock migration reported in Gedo

Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

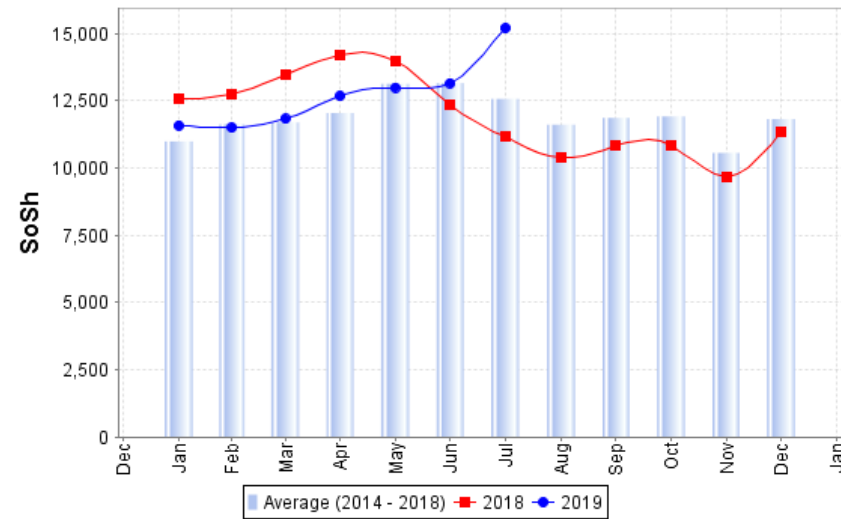
Region	Livestock Type	Conception (Gu 2019)	Calving/ kidding (Gu 2019)	Milk production (Gu 2019)	Expected calving/ kidding (July–Dec 2019)	Trend in Herd Size by December 2019
North	Camel	low to medium	low to medium	Improved/average milk production but poor in East Golis, Coastal Deeh and Guban	low to medium	increasing trend, still below baseline
	Cattle	low to medium	low		low	increasing trend, still below baseline
	Sheep/ goat	medium	low to medium		medium	increasing trend, still below baseline
Central	Camel	low	medium to low	Poor for all species and livelihoods	low	decreasing trend Below baseline
	Sheep/ goat	Low	Low to medium		Low	decreasing trend below baseline
South	Camel	low to medium	Medium	Average milk production but below average in SAP of Hiran and Southern Rain-fed Maize of Juba	low	increasing trend Mostly at baseline or above
	Cattle	low	low to medium		medium	increasing trend Mostly below baseline
	Sheep/ goat	medium			medium	increasing trend mostly

Impact on Market Prices

Red Sorghum 1kg-Bay Agg market

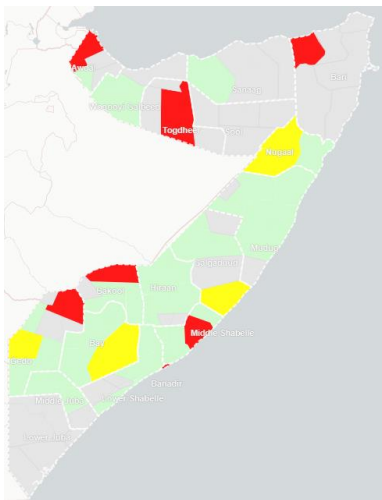


Red Sorghum 1kg-Bakool agg. markets

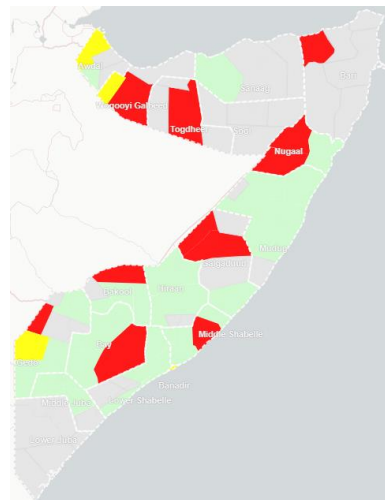


Abnormally high sorghum prices were reported in many areas in July, precipitated by dwindling stocks from 2018 *Deyr* and poor *Gu* harvest prospects

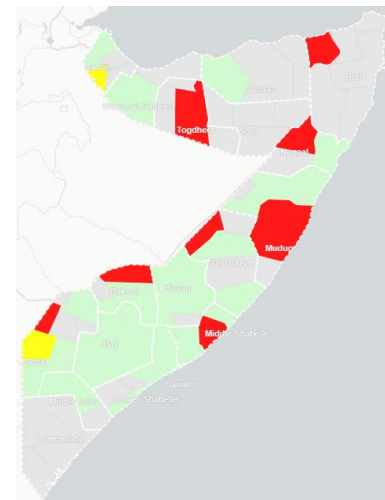
Apr 2019



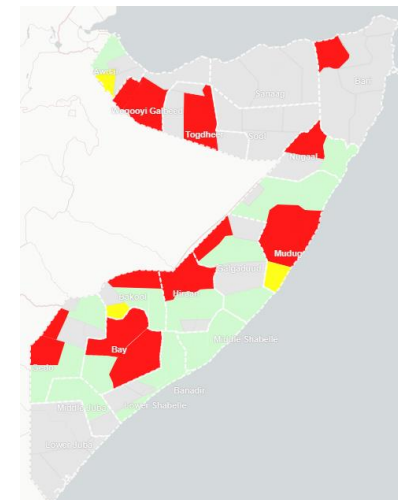
May 2019



Jun 2019



Jul 2019



Market Prices (Feb-Jul 2019)

- Exchange rate between the Somali Shilling and the USD was stable in Central, South and Northeast. In the Northwest, the Somaliland Shilling appreciated against the USD due to intervention.
- Imported commodities prices were generally stable in most markets, with some decreased in northwest markets due to appreciation of the local currency
- Cereals prices are high and on an increasing trend in many markets due to dwindling stocks from previous harvests and poor 2019 Gu harvest prospects
- There has been a significant increase in the Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) due to increased food prices in the MEB basket (mainly sorghum) in southern and central Somalia

Market Outlook (Aug-Dec 2019)

- Domestic markets supply are expected to be tight through at least December 2019 due to the poor 2019 Gu harvest and low carryover stocks from previous harvests. However, sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia are expected to be average and will likely contribute to stable supply in bordering regions
- Prices of imported food commodities (rice, flour and sugar) are expected to be stable
- Livestock prices will likely follow a seasonal trend through December and remain close to or above the five-year average in most markets

Nutrition and Health

Population assessed	Acute Malnutrition			Per 10 000 per Day		Morbidity (%)	Coverage (%)	
	GAM (%)	SAM (%)	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	CDR	U5DR		Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccin.
Guban Pastoral	8.2	1.5	2.9	0.92	0.30	22.1	3.5	7.4
West Golis	10.4	1.6	3.4	0.60	0.49	9.1	57.8	55
NW Agropastoral	9.6	2.2	1.1	0.77	0.46	10.2	70.5	45.8
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	11.6	1.8	2.3	0.46	0.43	23.6	60.4	45.7
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	5.5	0.4	1.7	0.88	1.41	12.6	30.9	51.2
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	9.6	1.7	2.3	0.87	1.14	6.1	75	75.9
Lasanood(Sool)	9.8	2.8	3	0.21	0	8.1	61.1	57.6
Northern Inland Pastoral NW	14.6	2.3	7.1	0.38	0.31	15.9	54.2	55.1
Hawd Pastoral NW	10.8	1.8	4	0.44	0.32	8.8	76.2	78.8
East Golis	15.8	1.8	8.8	0.4	0.41	21.0	56.2	52.2
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	14.2	3	8.8	0.2	0.47	25.5	77.9	66.6
Northern Inland Pastoral NE	13.8	1.1	9.1	0.2	0.13	13.9	53.7	42.9
Hawd Pastoral NE	17.4	3.2	6.9	0.3	0.12	27.9	62.5	56.0
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	14.3	2.9	13.8	0.3	0.23	26.0	56.3	52.8
Coastal Deeh NE	6.9	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	21.5	66.9	78.0
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	9.4	1.3	9.3	0.3	0.34	24.8	91	90
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	20.2	3.8	7.8	0.1	0.09	31.7	89.2	87.3
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	8.3	0.9	7.4	0.04	0.18	42.2	75.8	71.1
Addun Pastoral	13.6	2	4.9	0.06	0	26.9	65.5	70.0
Beletwein District(Riverine)	19.6	4.1	7.8	0.26	0.74	4.6	26.7	26.2
Beletwein Urban	17.4	4.2	7.8	0.49	1.26	12.3	41.9	23.2
Shabelle Riverine	13.2	2.2	7.1	0.36	0.9	20.4	49.3	45.8
Shabelle Agropastoral	15.9	2.4	4.8	0.40	1.15	27.6	20.2	20.0
Mogadishu urban (Banadir)	14.6	2.5	5	0.2	0.4	19.1	72.4	72.2
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16	3.4	6.8	0.45	0.89	29.3	56.9	51.2
Bay Agropastoral	12.6	2.5	12.2	0.35	0.37	17.6	24.6	21.9
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	14.5	3.3	13.3	0.67	1.35	31.2	64.8	51.2
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	18.6	3.4	9.8	0.36	0.96	3.9	94.4	87.9
North Gedo pastoral	16.4	2.5	3.4	0.5	0.75	16.5	67.8	63
North Gedo Riverine	17.9	2.7	8	0.5	0.71	12.4	64.4	60.5
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	14.4	2.7	12.5	0.34	0.68	18.1	53.1	54.5
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.7	1.1	4.6	0.47	0.61	6.2	91.7	70.8
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	10.5	1.5	9.5	0.19	0.58	13.5	90.7	81.1
MEDIAN GAM and SAM	13.8	2.3	7.1					

Median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 13.8% (Serious)

A Critical (15-29.9%) prevalence of GAM was observed in 10 out of the 33 population groups surveyed, with more areas likely to deteriorate from Serious to Critical between August and October 2019

A Critical (4-5.6%) prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was observed in the Riverine livelihood of Beletweyne district and in urban Beletweyne

Morbidity among children was high ($\geq 20\%$) in 15 out 33 population groups surveyed. However, Crude Death Rate and Under-Five Death Rate were relatively low in most areas

In most of the populations surveyed, measles immunization & Vitamin A supplementation remain well below the recommended SPHERE standard (95% coverage)

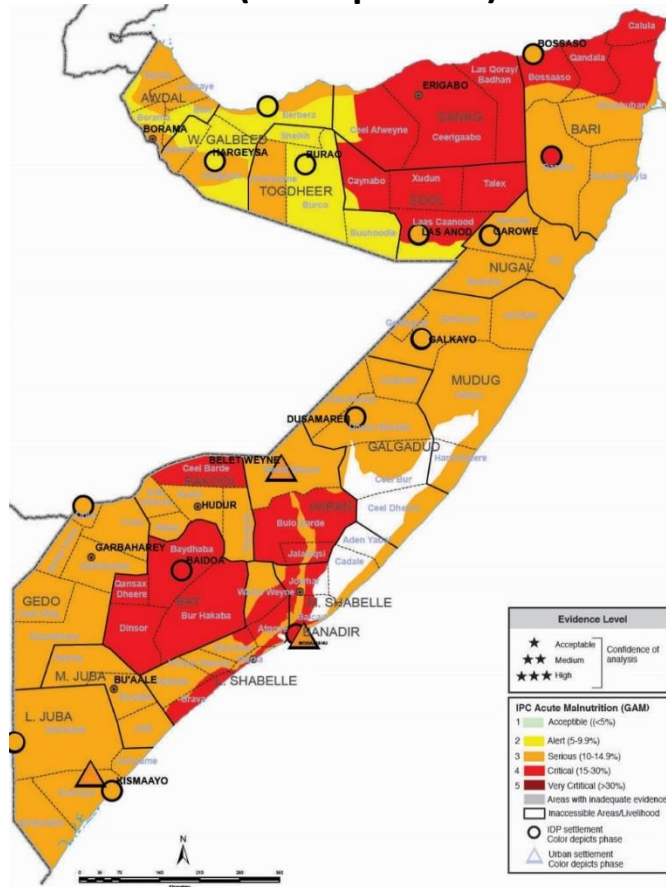
2019 Gu Season Potential Contributing Factors of Acute Malnutrition (Highlighted Cells)

Population Group Assessed	Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM Prevalence (%)	Severe Acute Malnutrition-SAM Prevalence (%)	Potential Contributing Factors of Acute Malnutrition (Highlighted Cells)						Summary of Factors	
			Childhood Illness (Morbidity) ≥ 20% of children 6-59 months	VIT A Supplementation < 50% children 6-59 months	Measles vaccination <50% of children 6-59 months	Poor/ Borderline food consumption in ≥ 20% of HHs	≥ 15% of HHs experienced Crisis to Worse Hunger	(>18) of HHs using Crisis-emergency Coping Strategies	Morbidity, vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are important	Food Security related factors are important
Guban Pastoral	8.2	1.5	22.1	3.5	7.4	36%	7%	29%	YES	YES
West Golis	10.4	1.6	9.1	57.8	55	21%	4%	0%	YES	YES
Northwest Agropastoral	9.6	2.2	10.2	70.5	45.8	14%	0%	0%	YES	YES
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	11.6	1.8	23.6	60.4	45.7	31%	4%	0%	YES	YES
Berbera IDPs (W. Galbeed)	5.5	0.4	12.6	30.9	51.2	16%	7%	0%	YES	YES
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	9.6	1.7	6.1	75	75.9	1%	76%	6%		YES
Lasanood(Sool)	9.8	2.8	8.1	61.1	57.6	49%	38%	0%		YES
Northern Inland Pastoral of NW	14.6	2.3	15.9	54.2	55.1	49%	1%	0%		YES
Hawd Pastoral of NW	10.8	1.8	8.8	76.2	78.8	0%	13%	0%	YES	
East Golis Pastoral	15.8	1.8	21	56.2	52.2	12%	6%	0%	YES	YES
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	14.2	3	25.5	77.9	66.6	46%	13%	7%	YES	YES
Northern Inland Pastoral of NE	13.8	1.1	13.9	53.7	42.9	21%	2%	0%		YES
Hawd Pastoral of NE & Central	17.4	3.2	27.9	62.5	56.0	13%	11%	0%	YES	YES
Qardho IDPs (Bari)	14.3	2.9	26	56.3	52.8	17%	25%	0%	YES	YES
Coastal Deeh of NE	6.9	1.2	21.5	66.9	78.0	22%	0%	0%	YES	YES
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	9.4	1.3	24.8	91	90	9%	19%	0%	YES	
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	20.2	3.8	31.7	89.2	87.3	38%	75%	0%	YES	YES
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	8.3	0.9	42.2	75.8	71.1	2%	53%	7%	YES	YES
Addun Pastoral	13.6	2	26.9	65.5	70.0	38%	1%	6%	YES	YES
Beletwein District (Riverine)	19.6	4.1	4.6	26.7	26.2	2%	30%	14%	YES	YES
Beletwein Urban	17.4	4.2	12.3	41.9	23.2	1%	31%	8%		YES
Shabelle Riverine	13.2	2.2	20.4	49.3	45.8	0%	0%	1%	YES	
Shabelle Agropastoral	15.9	2.4	27.6	20.2	20.0	1%	12%	2%	YES	
Mogadishu Urban (Banadir)	14.6	2.5	19.1	72.4	72.2	0%	1%	0%	YES	YES
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16	3.4	29.3	56.9	51.2	5%	32%	7%	YES	YES
Bay Agropastoral	12.6	2.5	17.6	24.6	21.9	30%	0%	0%	YES	YES
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	14.5	3.3	31.2	64.8	51.2	43%	22%	3%	YES	YES
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	18.6	3.4	3.9	94.4	87.9	12%	18%	10%		YES
North Gedo Pastoral	16.4	2.5	16.5	67.8	63	0%	9%	9%	YES	
North Gedo Riverine	17.9	2.7	12.4	64.4	60.5	2%	6%	24%	YES	
Dobley IDPs (L. Juba)	14.4	2.7	18.1	53.1	54.5	4%	39%	1%	YES	YES
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.7	1.1	6.2	91.7	70.8	0%	5%	1%	YES	
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	10.5	1.5	13.5	90.7	81.1	9%	60%	7%		YES

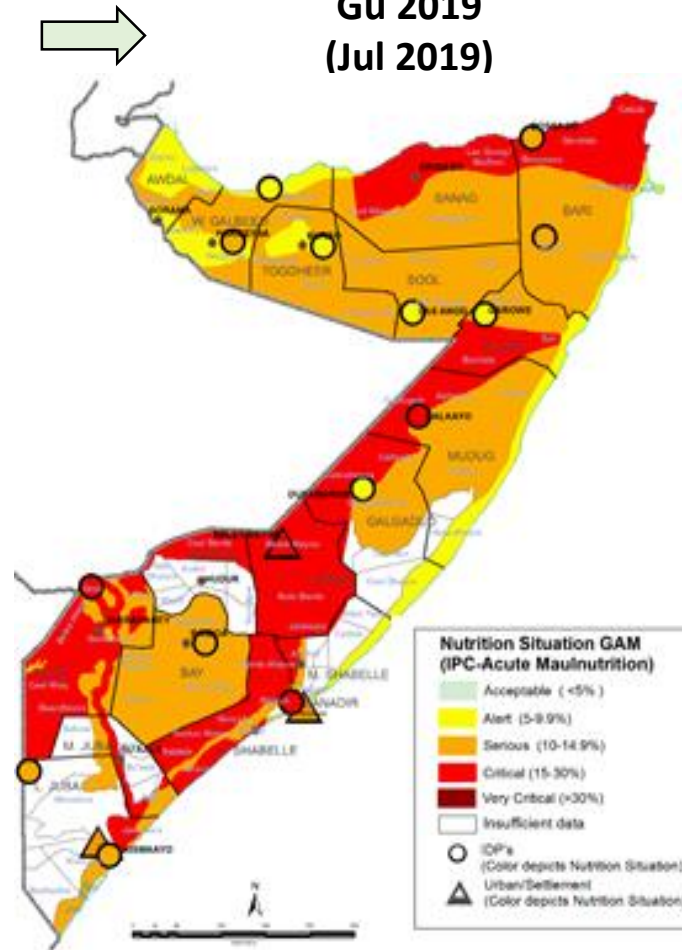
Note: Highlighted cells are those that exceed thresholds stated in the headings of each column

Nutrition

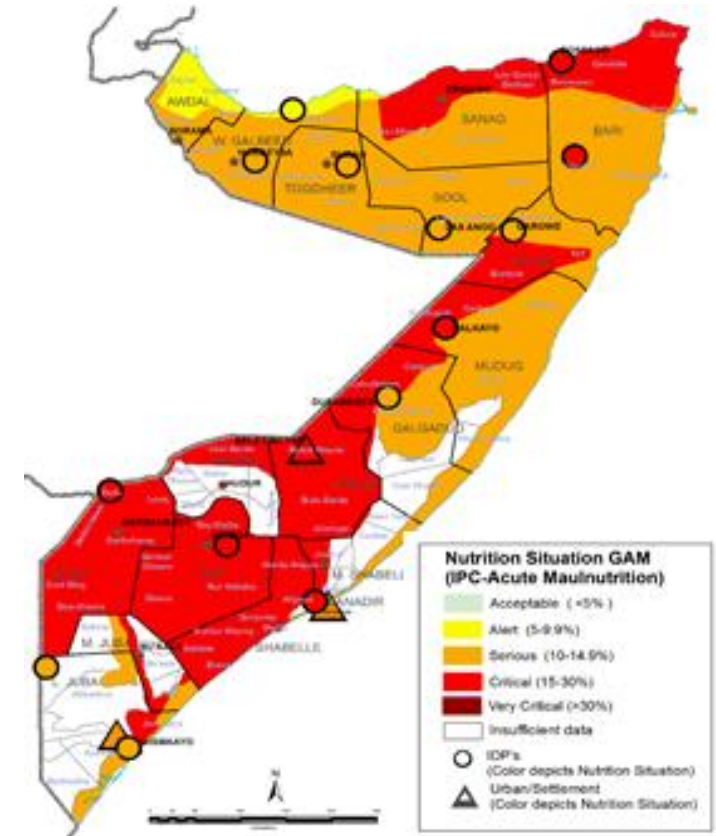
Deyr 2018/19
(Feb-Apr 2019)



Gu 2019
(Jul 2019)

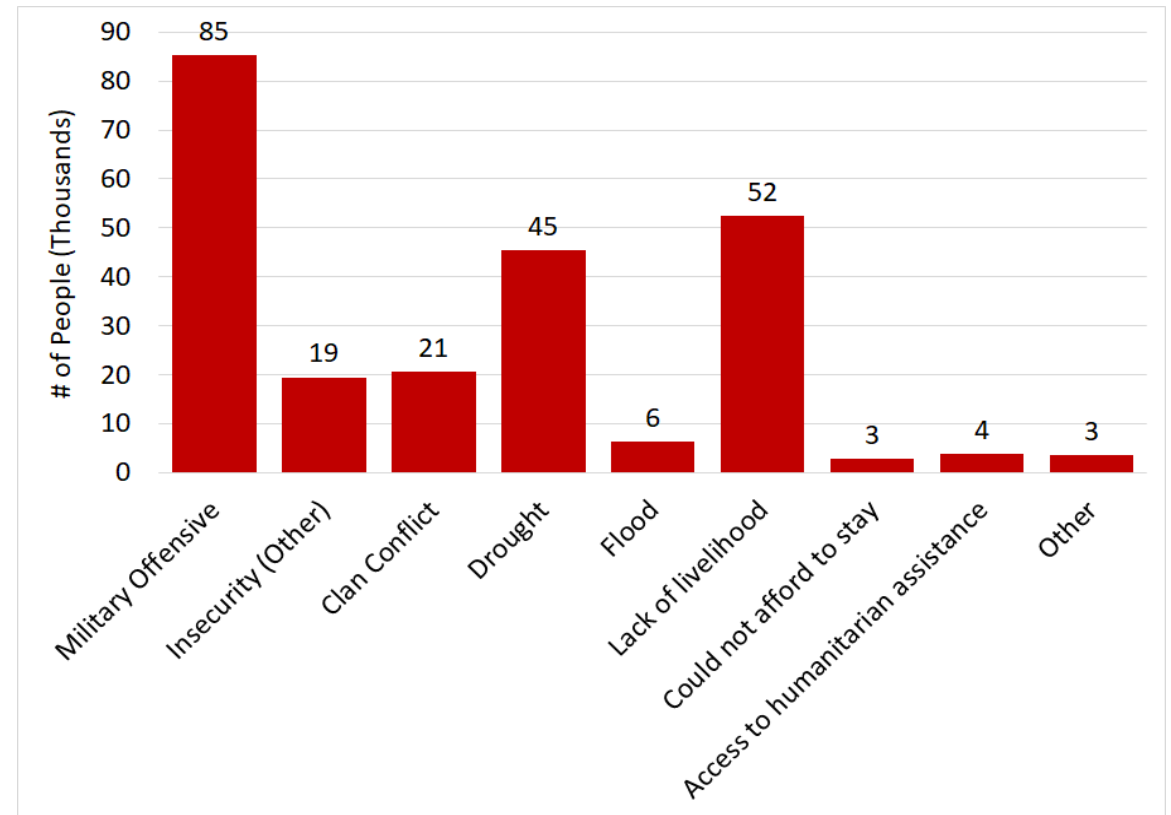
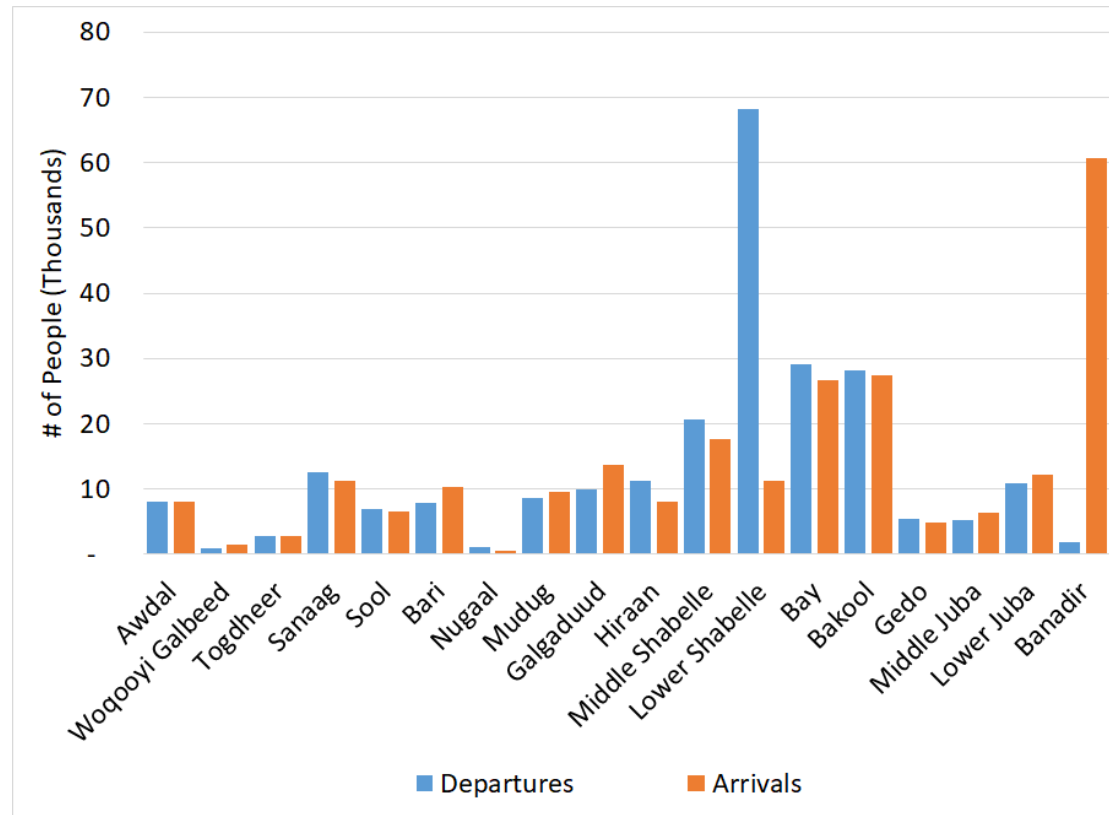


Gu 2019
(Aug-Oct 2019)



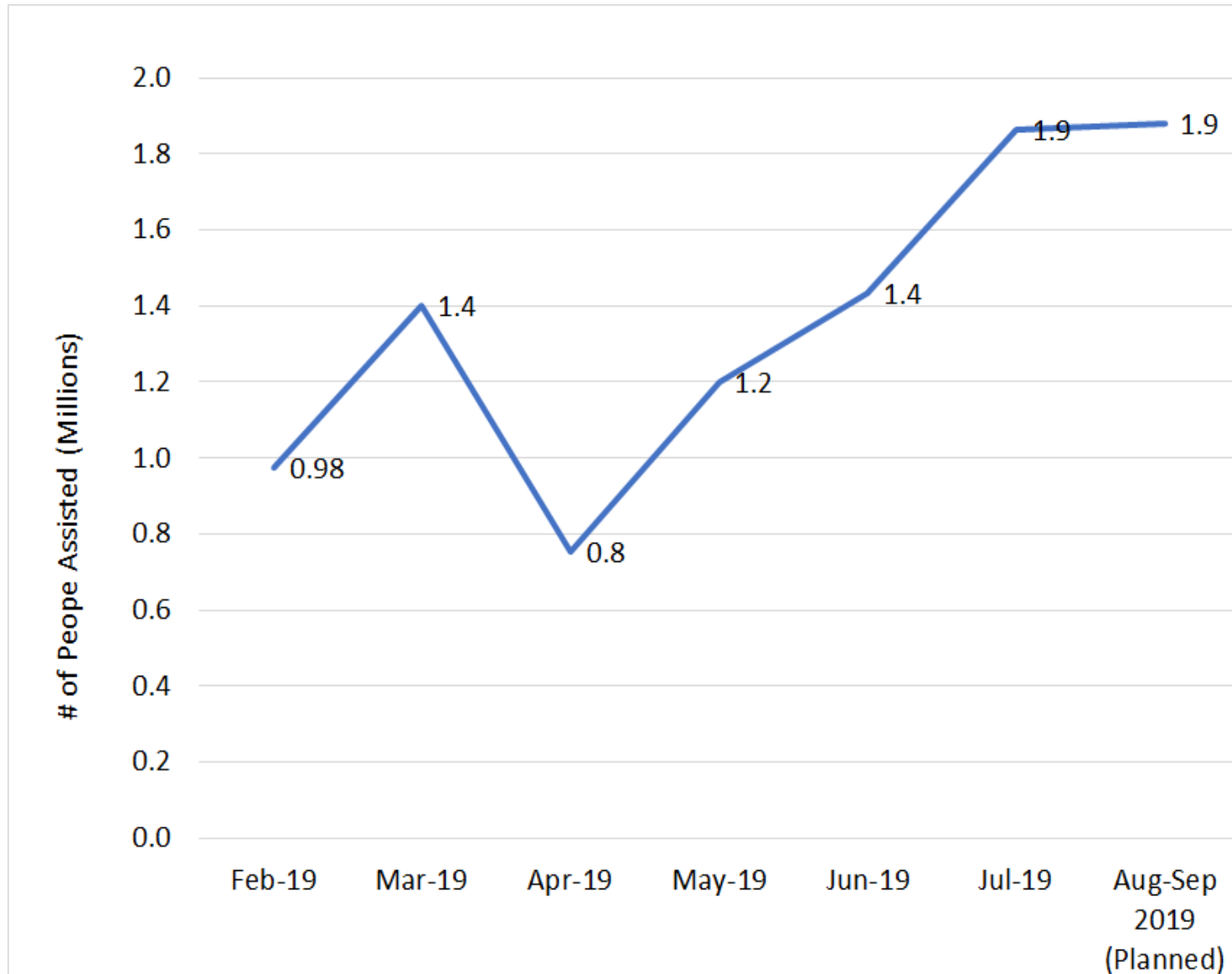
An estimated **1 008 500** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden), who will likely face acute malnutrition through June 2020, including **178 400** who are likely to be severely malnourished

Population Movement, Jan-May 2019 (Departures and Arrivals, UNHCR/PRMN Data)



- A total of 239 600 people were displaced between January and July 2019
- Main reasons for displacement are conflict/insecurity (52%), lack of livelihoods (22%) and drought (19%)
- Displacements were more significant in southern Somalia (main departure regions are L. Shabelle, Bay and Bakool; main arrival regions are Bay, Bakool and Banadir)

Food/Cash Assistance for Improving Food Access (FSC Data)



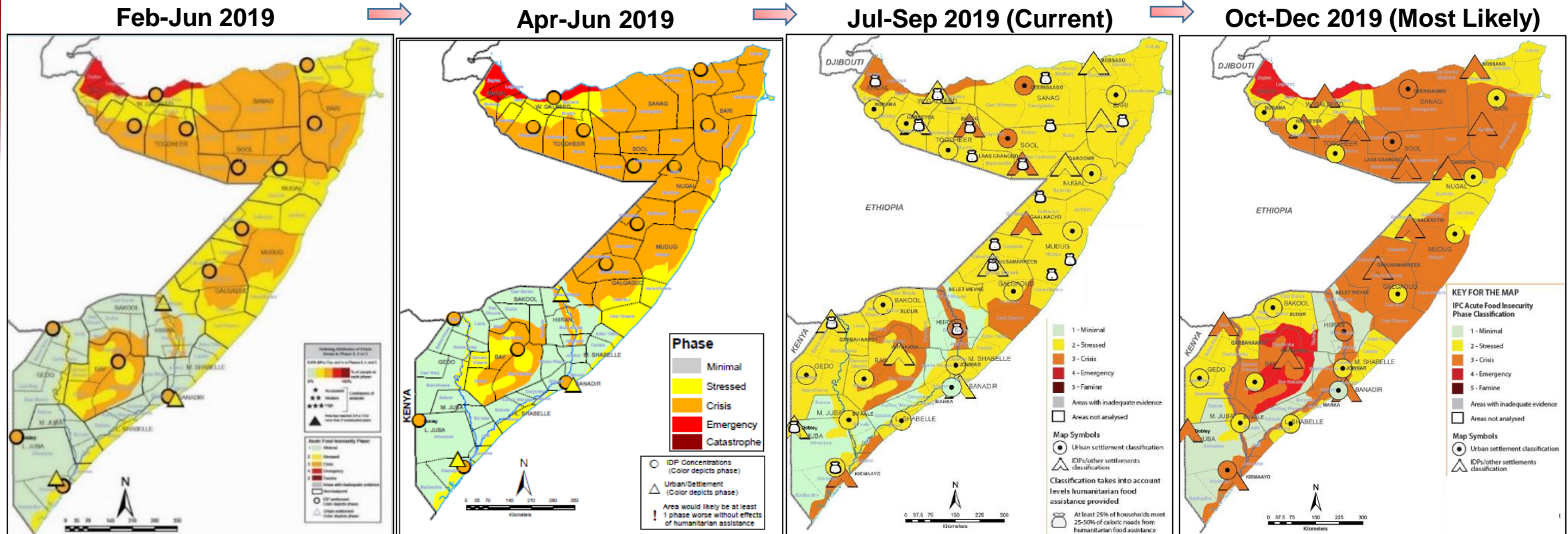
There has been a significant scale up of emergency food assistance since May 2019, reaching 1.9 million people in July

Planned assistance is expected to continue at current levels in August and September

The increased and sustained level of assistance is likely preventing worse food security outcomes in many areas

Assistance must be sustained at current levels to prevent a deterioration

2019 Food Security Outcomes



1.55 million in IPC 3 & 4
3.4 million in IPC 2
= 4.9 million People in Need

1.7 million in IPC 3 & 4
3.4 million in IPC 2
= 5.1 million People in Need

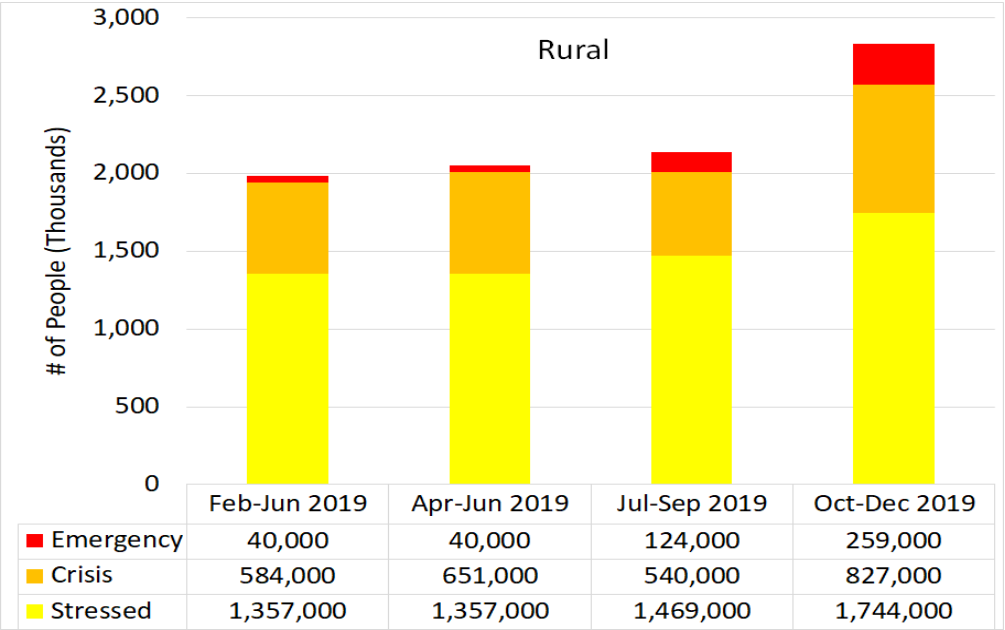
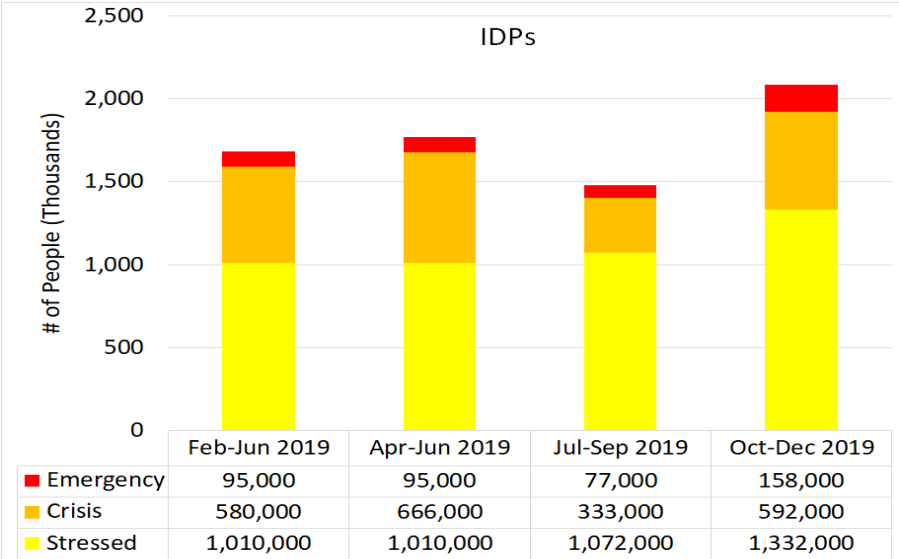
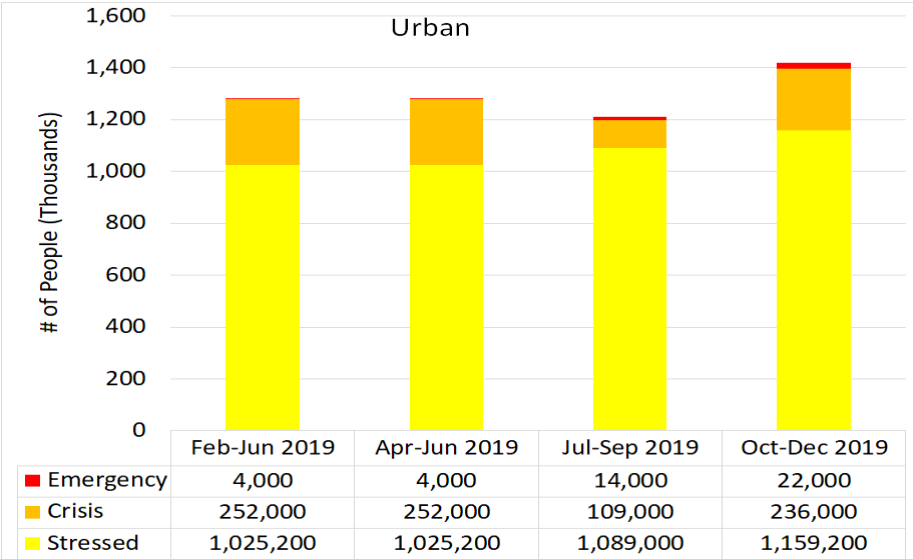
1.2 million in IPC 3 & 4
3.6 million in IPC 2
= 4.8 million People in Need

2.1 million in IPC 3 & 4
4.2 million in IPC 2
= 6.3 million People in Need

1.2 million people face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) and an additional **3.6 million** are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between July and September 2019, in the presence of humanitarian assistance. Without sustained humanitarian assistance, **2.1 million** people will face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes between October to December 2019, including an additional **4.2 million** people expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to **6.3 million**

The October-December 2019 food security situation could get worse than indicated above if the forthcoming *Deyr* rains perform poorly.

Number of Acutely Food Insecure People (2019)





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Thank you



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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK