

# Somalia 2021 Post *Deyr* Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

Somalia IPC Core Team Members: FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Food Security Cluster and Nutrition Cluster

A Virtual Briefing for All Stakeholders  
10 February 2022

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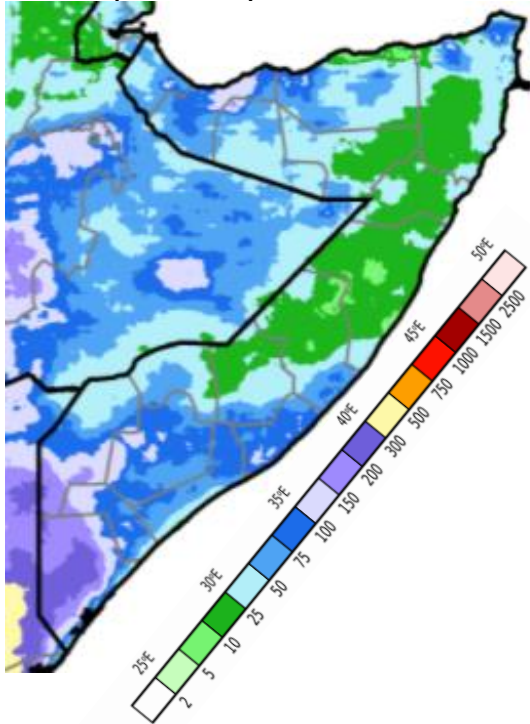
# 2021 Post-*Deyr* Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

Planning, assessment, analysis and vetting of the results were conducted in collaboration with government institutions, local and international NGOs, technical partners, UN agencies and IASC Clusters.

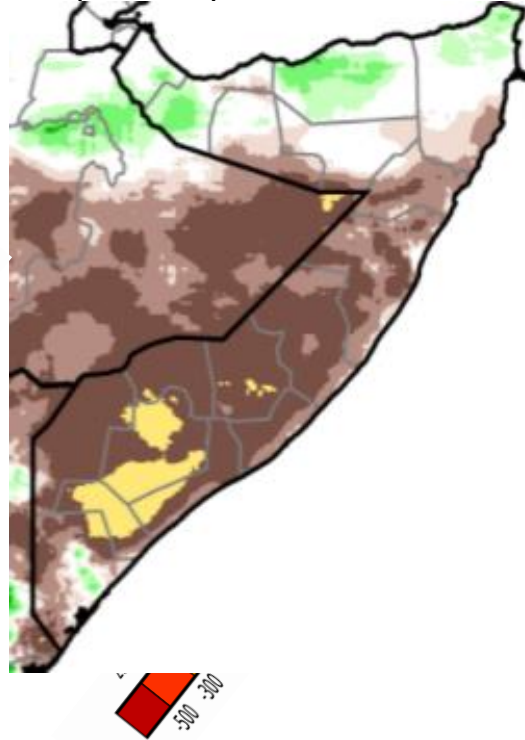
- Briefing of government and partners on 2021 Post Deyr assessment plan and survey protocol – **October 2021**
  - Regional Planning Workshop/Training for rural food security assessment: Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo: **Dec 2021**
  - Fieldwork (food security and nutrition data collection): **Nov-Dec 2021**
  - Regional Analyses Workshops: Jan **5-9 Jan 2022**
  - IPC Analyses Workshops and Technical Vetting: **10-20 Jan**
  - Briefing for Senior Government Officials and Technical Officers: (virtual): **8 Feb**
  - Briefing for UN Heads of Humanitarian Agencies: (virtual): **9 Feb**
  - Final Dissemination to All Stakeholders (virtual): **10 Feb**
- **Participation in the 2021 Post Deyr IPC Analysis:**
  - Total number of participants: **149 participants**
    - Government institutions: **45 participants**
      - Federal Government of Somalia
      - Galmudug
      - Hirshabelle
      - Southwest
      - Jubaland
      - Puntland
      - Somaliland
    - NGOs/INGOs: **16 participants**
    - Local Universities (UOH, PSU): **3 participants**
    - Technical partners (FEWS NET, IPC GSU): **7 participants**
    - UN (FAO/FSNAU, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR): **63 participants**
    - Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Clusters: **3 participants**

# 2021 *Deyr* Season Rainfall Performance

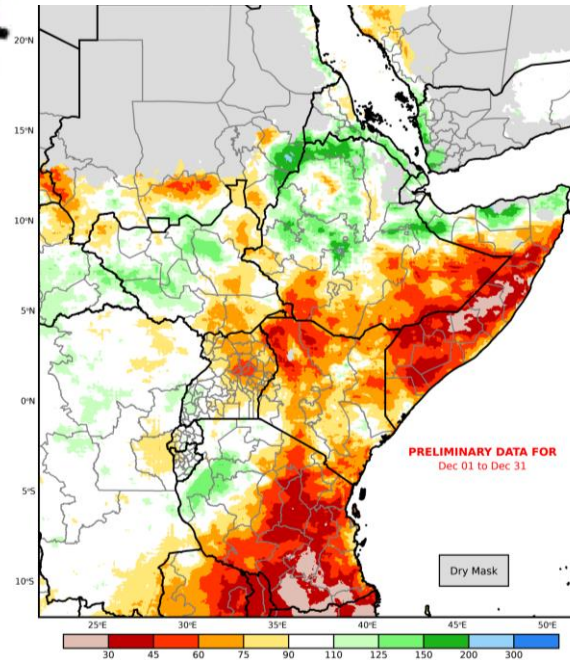
Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall in MM (CHIRPS), Oct-Dec 2021



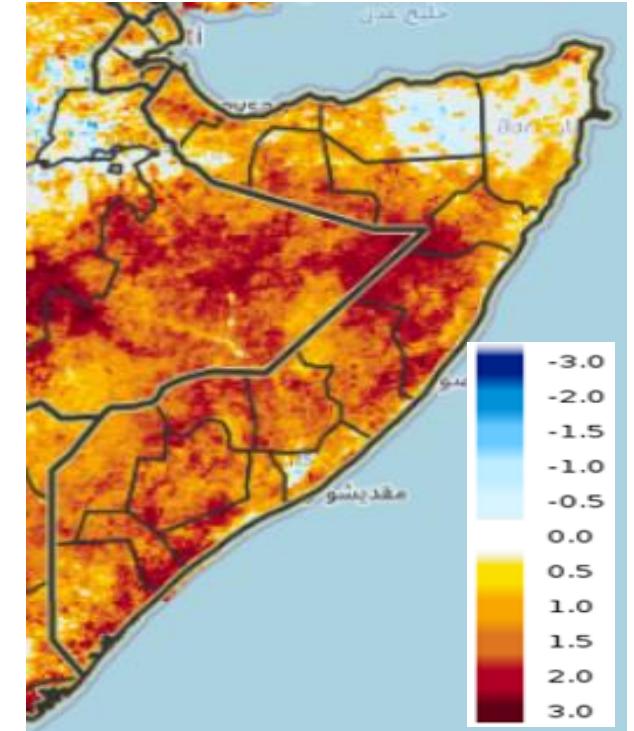
Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall Deviation from Average in MM (CHIRPS), Oct-Dec 2021



Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall (% of Average), Oct-Dec 2021



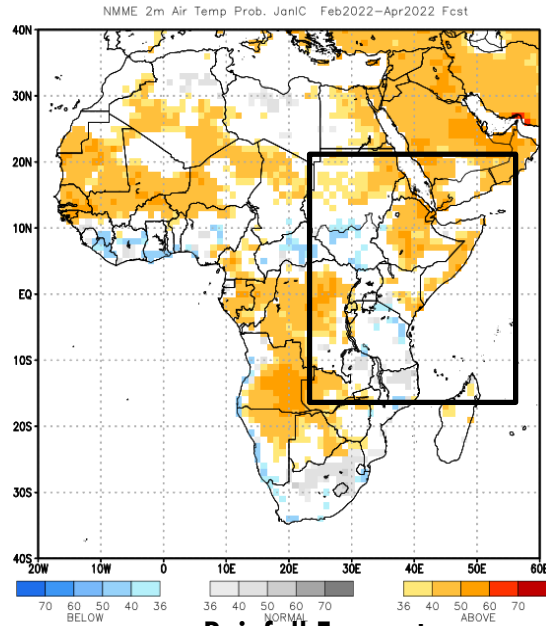
Land Surface Temperatures (z-scores), October - December 2021



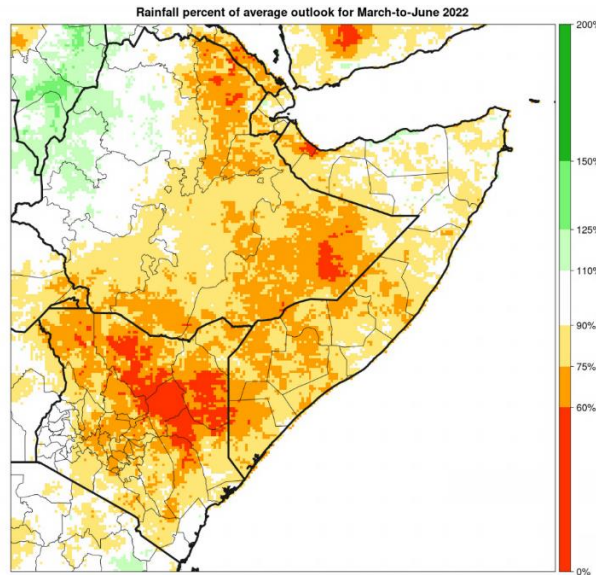
- Most parts of southern and northwestern regions received only 25-100 millimetres, but 100-200 mm recorded in southern Gedo and Juba regions; Most of central and northeastern Somalia received 10-25 mm of rain.
- These rainfall totals generally translate to deficits of 25-100 mm in most southern, central, and northeastern regions, and even larger deficits of 100-200 mm were recorded in several southern cropping areas.
- Rainfall totals in southern, central and northeastern parts of the country are equivalent to 40-70% below average
- Exceptionally hotter than normal conditions prevailed in most parts of the country during the 2021 *Deyr* season.

# 2022 Jilaal and Gu Season Forecasts

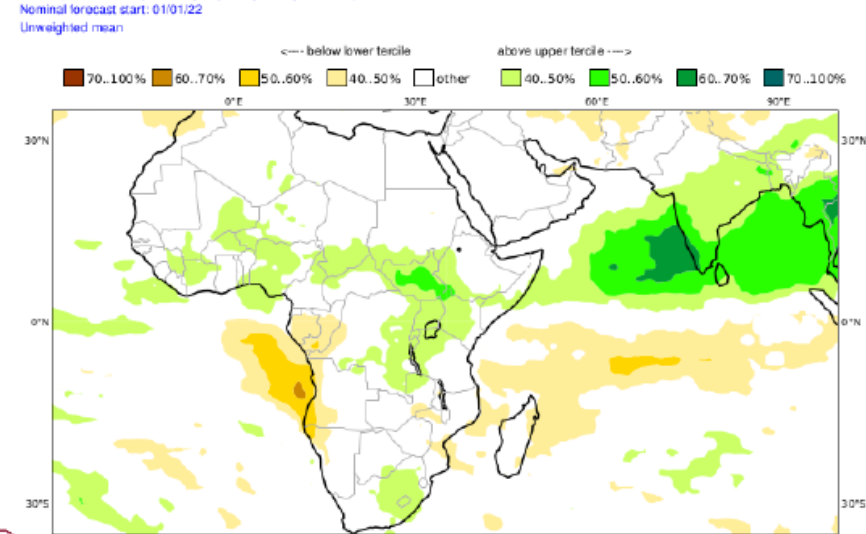
## February- April 2022 Land Surface Temperature



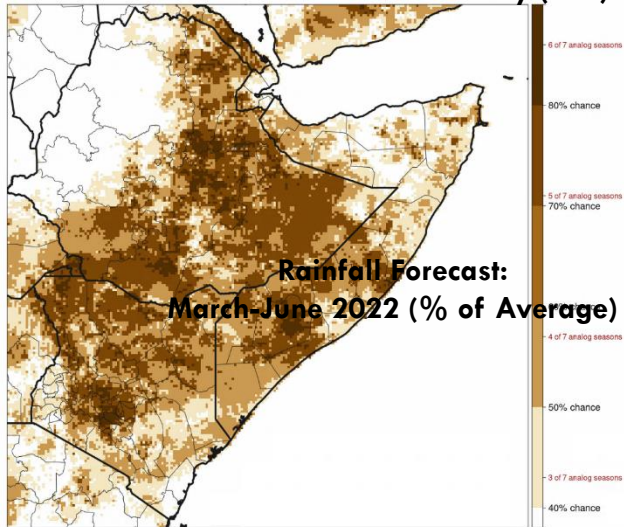
## Rainfall Forecast: March-June 2022 (% of Average)



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCG/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC  
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation) MAM 2022



## March-June 2022 Rainfall Anomaly (mm)



Based on NMME December forecast for MAM Western V Gradient SST  
 Map shows the percentage of analog seasons with below normal rainfall Analog seasons: 1999, 2000, 2008, 2011, 2017, 2018, 2021

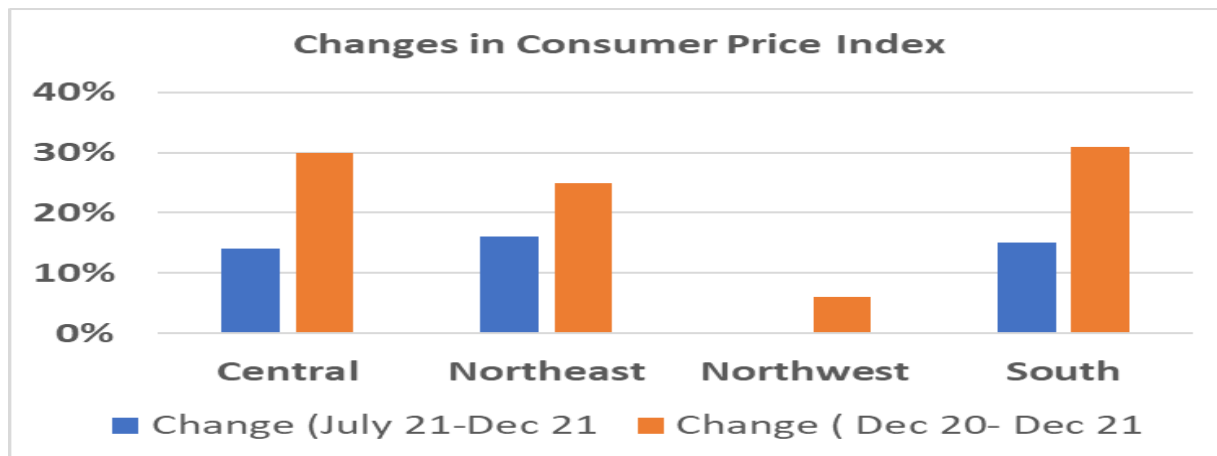
Windy and drier than normal conditions are expected during the Jan-Mar 2022 Jilaal season in most parts of central and northeastern Somalia.

- Due to uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast, forecast ensemble models (NMME, WMO, ECMWF) at the time of the Post Deyr analysis had limited skill at predicting March to May rainfall in the Horn of Africa. However, based on historical analogs of La Niña transitioning from La Niña to ENSO neutral and the forecast strength of the warm Western Pacific Gradient, there is an elevated (~60 percent) likelihood that the April-June 2022 Gu season rainfall in Somalia will likely range from 60-90 percent of average in general, though deficits of up to 60 percent of average are likely in parts of Guban pastoral.
- *The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF60) is scheduled to take place from 15-17 February and will generate updated climate outlook (rainfall and temperature forecasts) for the 2022 Gu season.*

# Market Prices

## July-December 2021 (Actual)

- Somali/Somaliland Shilling was stable. There is increased dollarization in most Somali-Shilling using areas due reduced supply and reluctance by traders to use/trade in the local currency (reduced demand)
- Prices of imported food commodities increased moderately and were generally above average in most markets, driven by increased global food prices, high freight costs and fuel prices. In the northeast (Puntland) ,inflation exacerbated food price increases.
- Cereal food prices (maize and sorghum) increased significantly above the five-year average due to three consecutive below average productions in 2020/2021
- Significant increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was observed in most regions due to rising staple food prices.



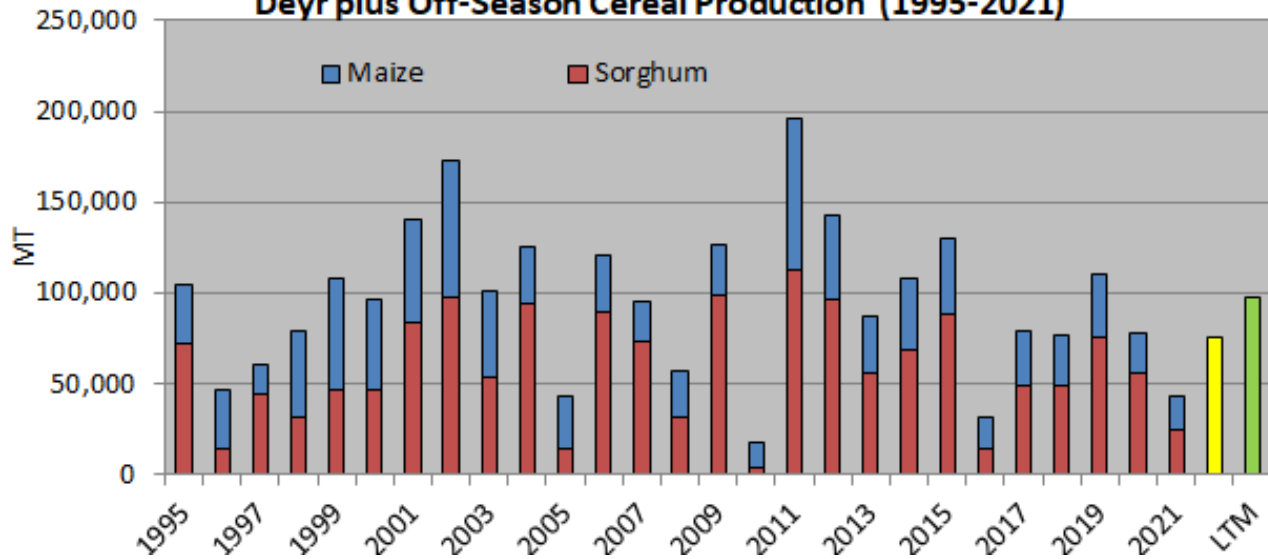
## January-June 2022 Outlook

- The Somali/Somaliland Shilling exchange rate against USD is likely to be stable in most markets, with increased dollarization in most markets.
- Three seasons of below average harvest and expected below average 2022 Gu season rainfall will greatly tighten domestic cereal supply; cereal prices are expected to increase further and remain above average.
- Import volumes to central and northern Somalia through cross-border trade with Ethiopia will likely be limited due to anticipated below average 2022 Gu/Genna production in southern Ethiopia.
- Prices of imported food commodities (rice, flour and sugar) are expected to be high through most of 2022 due to high prices on the international market and rising fuel and transportation costs.
- Livestock prices will likely follow a normal seasonal trend, partly supported by reduced supply on account of the ongoing drought and increased demand in the lead up to and during the *Ramadan and Hajj* festivities (April-July) but prices in different regions will be influenced by prevailing drought conditions.

# Impact on Agriculture (Maize and Sorghum Production)

## Southern Somalia

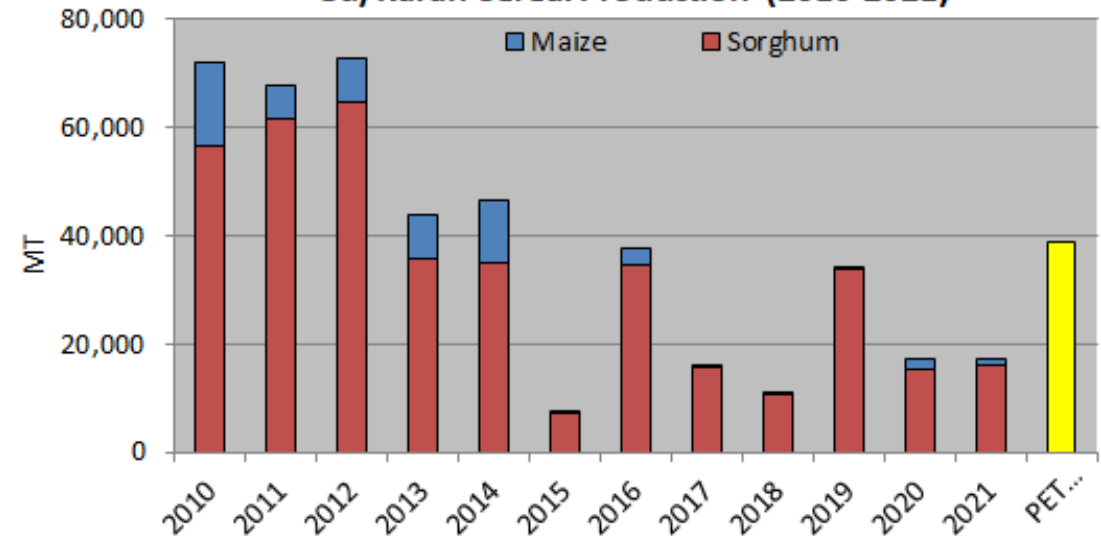
### Deyr plus Off-Season Cereal Production (1995-2021)



- The 2021 *Deyr* season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at **42 700 tons**, including **3 100 tons** of off-season harvest expected in late Feb/Mar 2022. The 2021 *Deyr* harvest in southern Somalia is **58 percent** lower than the long-term average for 1995-2020. It is the third lowest *Deyr* harvest since 2010.
- The lower production in 2021 *Deyr* mainly reflects the impact of poor rainfall and long dry spells coupled with lower river levels to support irrigation in riverine areas, civil insecurity hampering cultivation and the high cost of farm inputs.

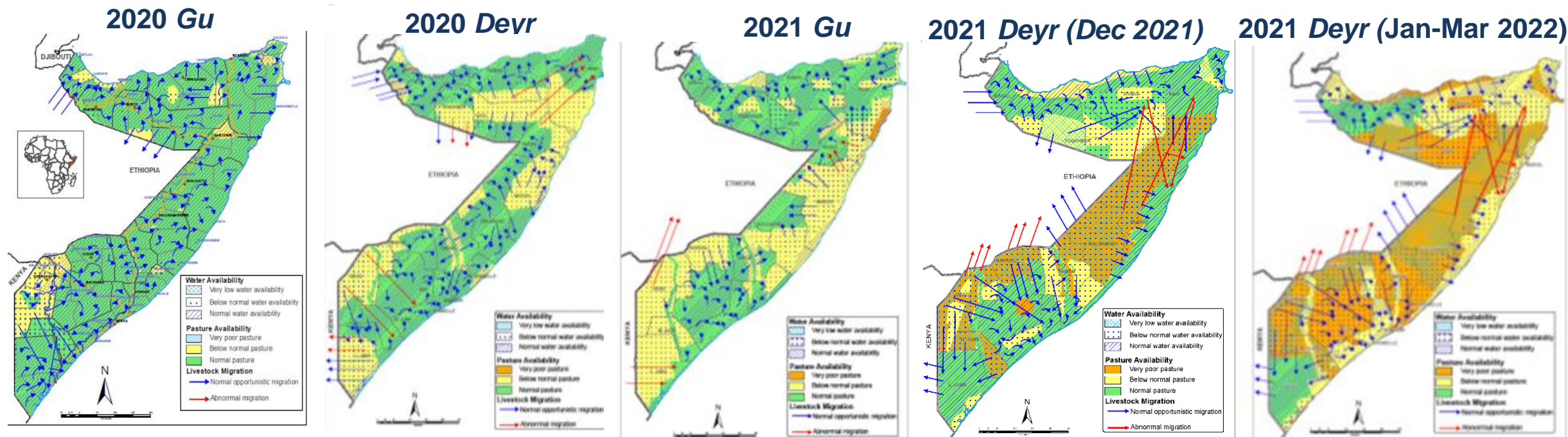
## Northwest Regions

### Gu/Karan Cereal Production (2010-2021)



- In northwest regions, the 2021 Gu/Karan cereal production is estimated at **17 200 tons**. This is **56 percent** lower than the average for 2010-2020, mainly due to erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spell, pests and bird attack.
- In Togdheer agro pastoral livelihood zone, total crop failure was reported due to poor rainfall and pests, including Desert Locust

# Impact on Pasture and Water Availability



- Below average 2021 Deyr (October– December) season rainfall partially replenished pasture, browse and water in parts of northern regions and localized areas of southern and most of the coastal areas.
- However, this improvement is short-lived and faster depletion is ongoing since January due to influx of livestock from other drought-affected areas and consequent overgrazing/overutilization of browse/biomass and water resources
- A very harsh and drier than normal condition is in progress during the current January-March 2022 Jilaal season across most parts of Somalia. Large scale abnormal livestock outmigration has been reported in many pastoral areas of the country.
- Widespread water shortage and use of water trucking and sharp increase in the price of water prices have also been reported in most of the northern and central regions.
- Signs of severe water shortage are observed in southern Somalia due to successive seasons of poor rainfall, early decline of Shabelle and Juba rivers (dry river beds observed in the lower reaches of the Shabelle River)

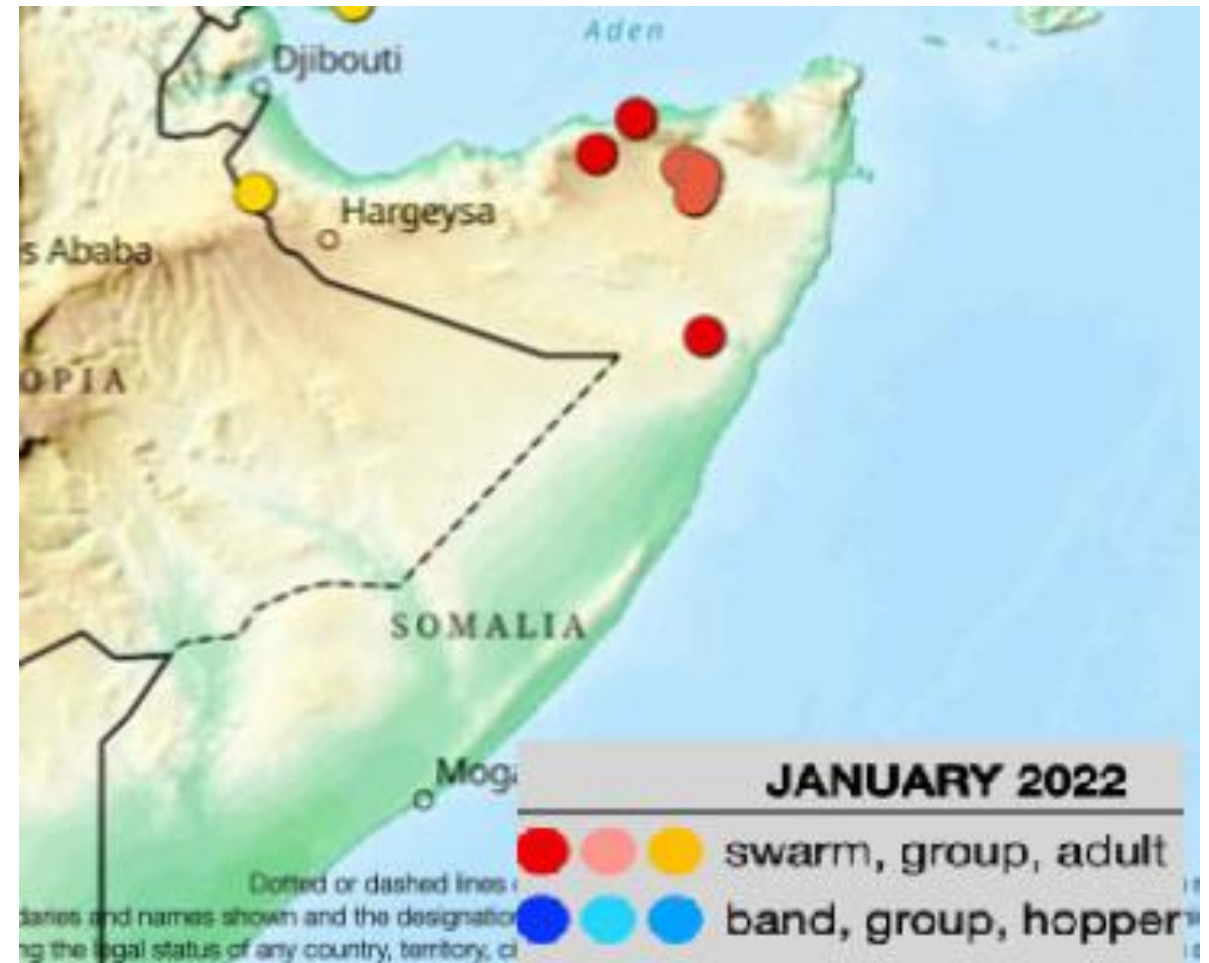
# Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

- Conception among small ruminants (sheep and goats) is low to medium in parts of southern Somalia and northern regions due to relatively better pasture and water but conception is low to none in Central and other parts of southern Somalia.
- Conception among large ruminants (camels and cattle) is low due to the cumulative effect of successive below average to poor rains since late 2020.
- Camel and cattle calving during the 2021 Deyr season is also low due below average to poor seasonal rains during three consecutive seasons. While kidding of small ruminants (goat and sheep) are low to medium in parts of southern and northern Somalia but low in Central regions and other parts of the south that have been more affected by drought.
- Milk production and availability is low to below-average in most of the country due to limited number of milking/lactating animals. This is due to both (1) declining and below baseline livestock holdings in most rural livelihoods that have been affected by the cumulative impact of current and previous droughts (2) insufficient feeding (pasture/browse and water) in most parts of the country. Only southern Inland Pastoral of Juba and Shabelle in southern Somalia reported near average to average milk availability but with a declining trend due to rapid deterioration of pasture/browse triggered by large influx of livestock from other more drought affected areas
- Milk availability is expected to decline further through mid-2022 due to very harsh Jilaal expected in most of the country, anticipated below average Gu 2022 rains; and low camel and cattle calving through mid-2022.
- In December 2021, reported livestock holding among poor pastoral households declined in most of the pastoral livelihoods in the country compared to July 2021 (Gu season). Further decline in herd sizes are expected through mid-2022 and beyond due to the anticipated low births and increased off-take to cover rising costs of water and food.
- By June 2022, livestock holding among poor pastoral households will be below baseline in central, northern and parts of southern regions but remain at or near baseline levels in the predominantly camel-herding livelihoods of southern Somalia.

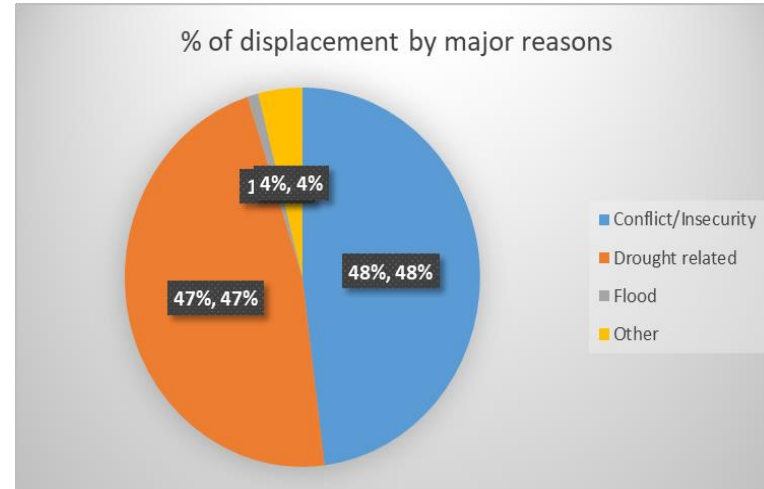
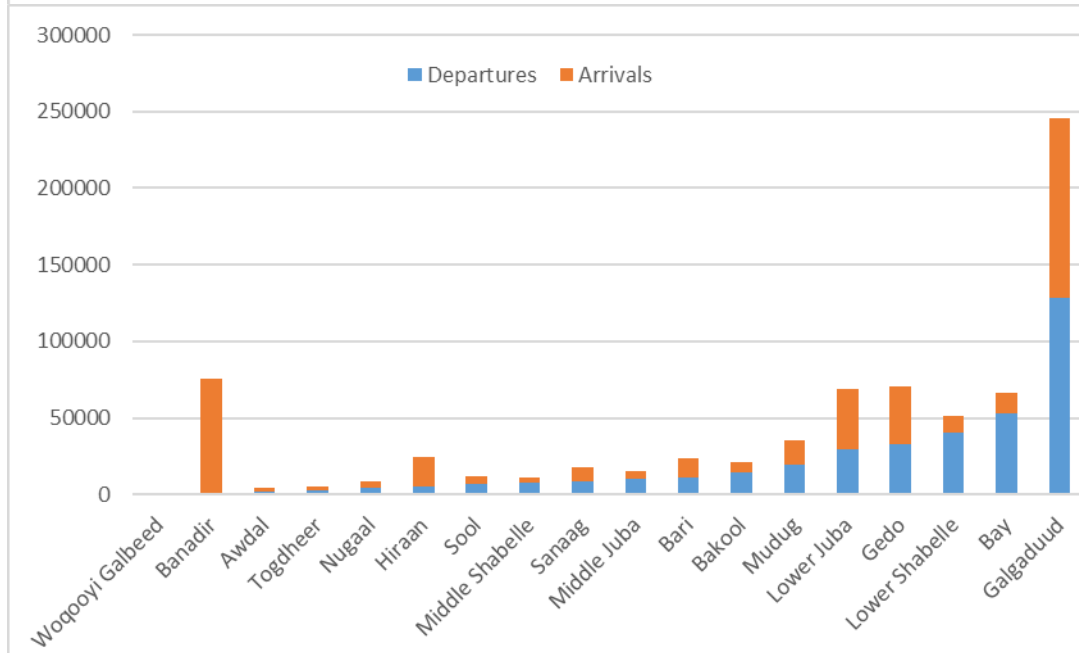
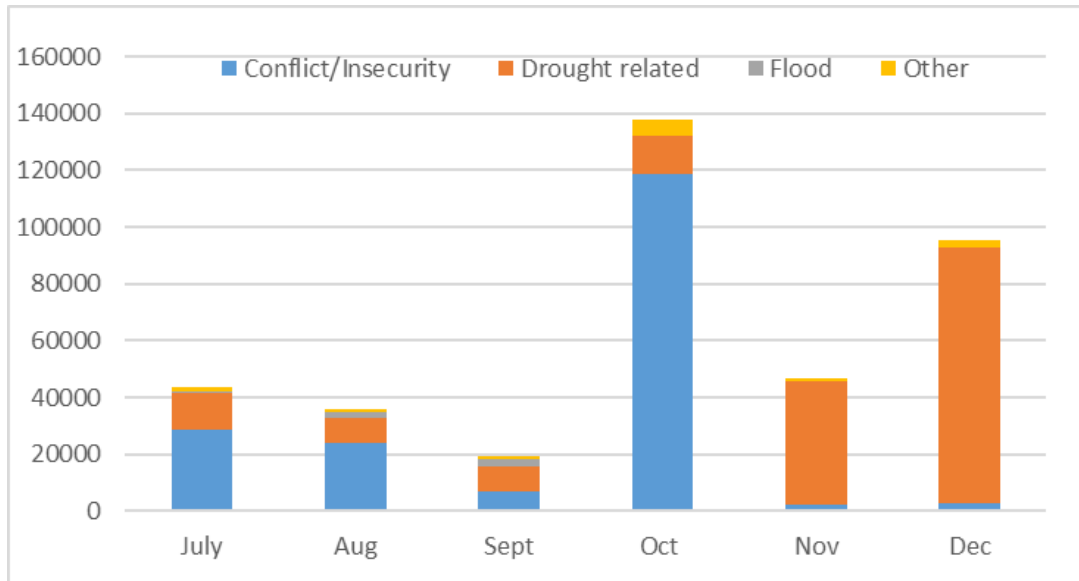


# Desert Locust Infestation and Outlook

- In October 2021, the few remaining Desert Locust swarms in northeast Somalia matured and laid eggs that hatched. Some of these swarms moved to northwest Somalia and eastern Ethiopia.
- In November 2021, aerial and ground control operations continued in northeast Somalia against an increasing number of very small but numerous hopper bands
- By December 2021, Desert Locust remained confined to northeast Somalia.
- Aerial control operations against the few small immature swarms that remained in northeast Somalia (Puntland) ended on in early January 2022.
- There are reports of some immature swarms and scattered adults in Puntland and parts of Somaliland. No locusts are currently observed in other parts of Somalia
- After more than two years, the current Desert Locust upsurge has finally declined and the risk it poses to pasture and crop production has also subsided.
- As ecological conditions are dry due to lack of rainfall in the Horn of Africa, the likelihood of any further developments in the region is low but vigilance and continued monitoring and surveillance is recommend. Small-scale breeding may occur on the northwest coast causing a light increase in locust numbers.



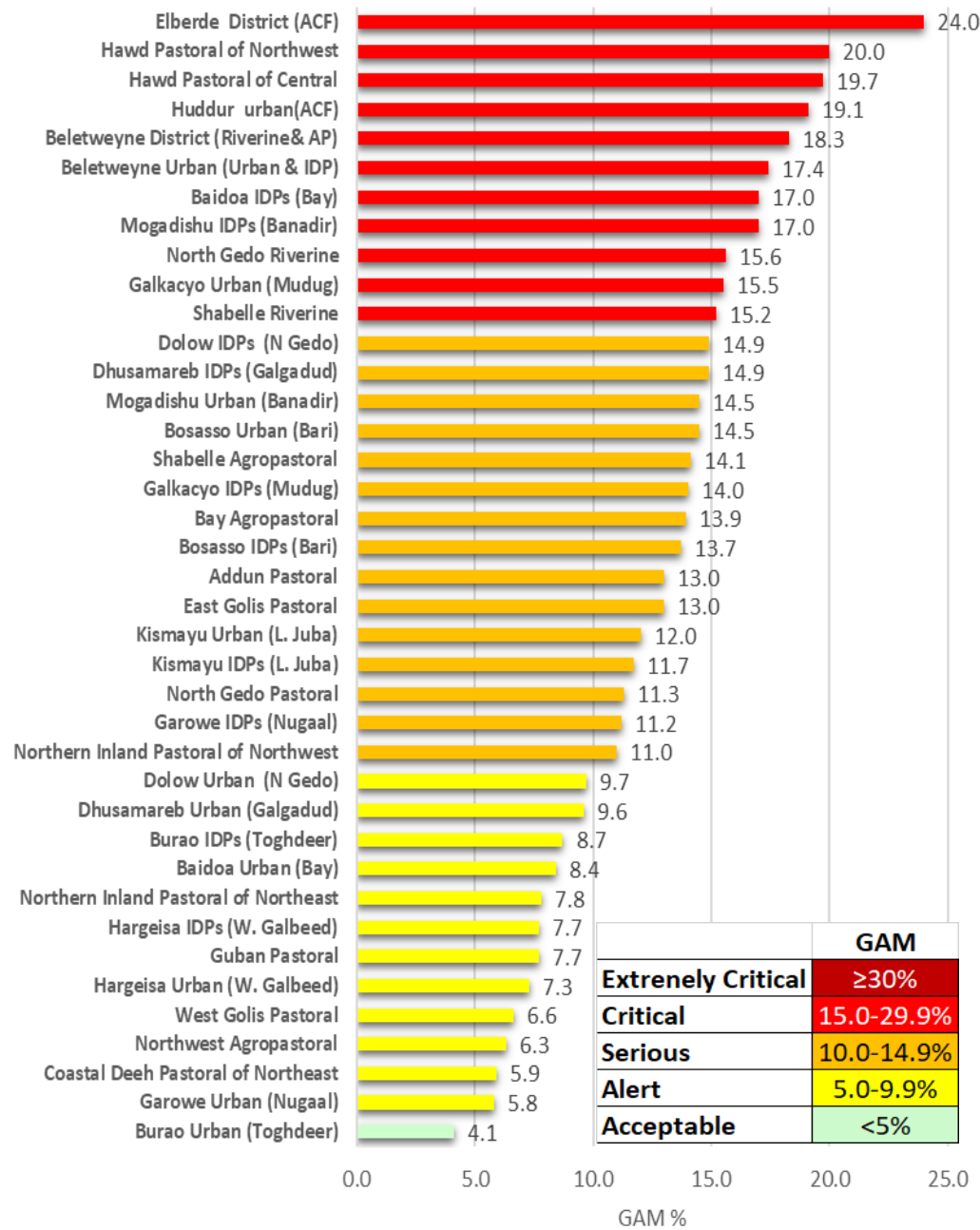
# Somalia Population Movement/Displacement and Impact: Jul-Dec 2021, UNHCR/PRMN



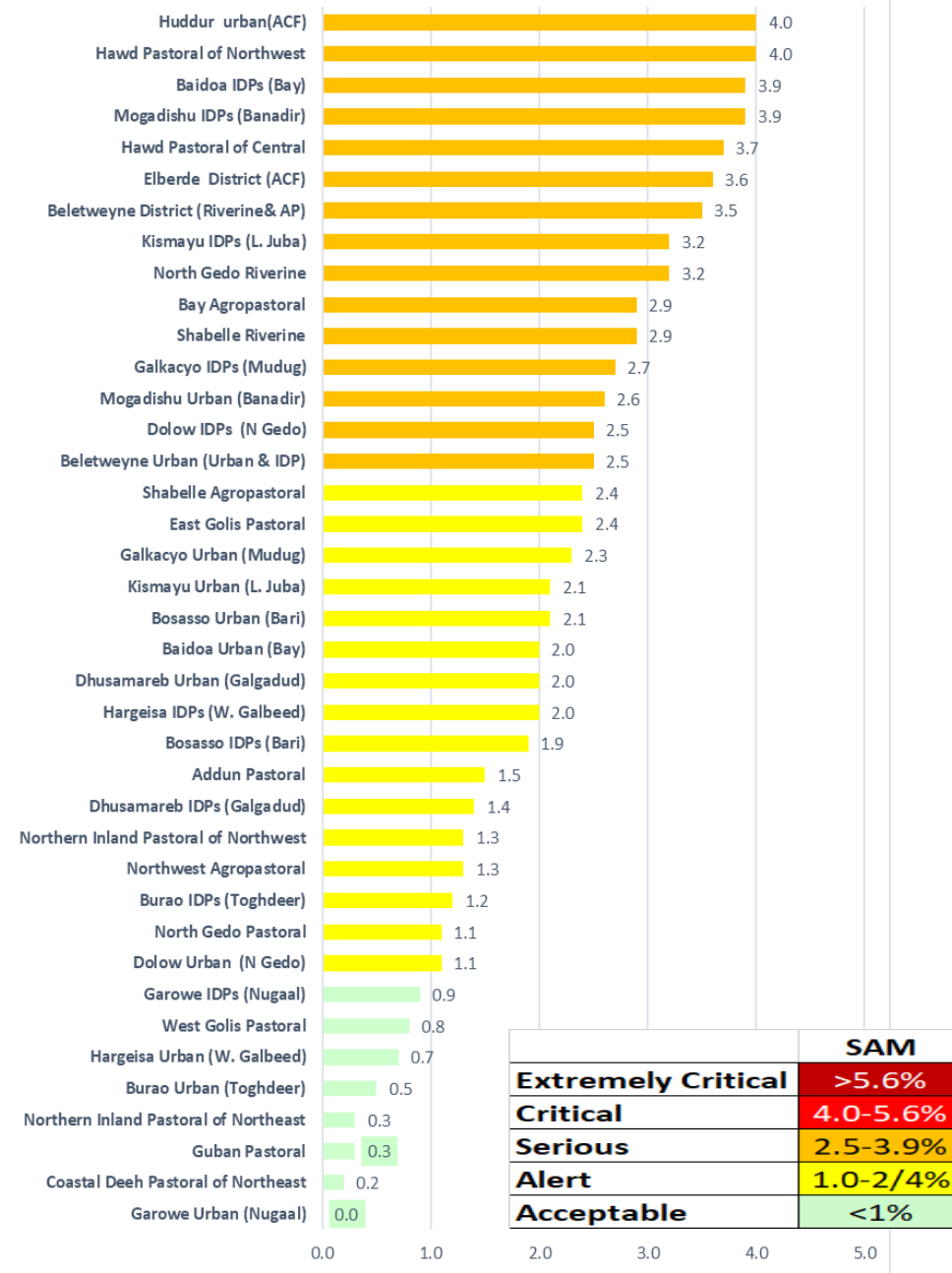
Overall, nearly **379 300** persons were displaced between July and Dec 2021, mainly due to insecurity/Conflict (**48%**), drought related (**47%**) floods (**1%**) and other (**4%**)

- Most insecurity related displacements occurred between July and October 2021 and while drought related displacement increased sharply starting in November, following the poor performance of the Deyr rains.
- Most of the population displacements occurred in Galgaduud, Gedo and Lower Shabelle, Bay, Lower Shabelle and lower Juba.
- Insecurity/conflict and drought related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran, Galgaduud)
- Population displacement due to drought (including lack of livelihoods), armed conflict and political tensions are expected to continue through mid-2022, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Somalia.

# 2021 Post *Deyr* Nutrition Situation: GAM and SAM



At the national level, prevalence of acute malnutrition has deteriorated as reflected with increased median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) from 11.8% in 2020 Deyr and 11.1% in 2021 Gu to 13% in 2021 Deyr.



# Nutrition Situation in Rural Livelihoods (n=17)

Population Group	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five Coverage (%)		Household Access to	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
	GAM (%)	SAM (%)							
Guban Pastoral	7.7	0.3	0.33	0.18	11.5	63.7	47.0	53.9%	52.2%
West Golis Pastoral	6.6	0.8	0.15	0.19	12.6	56.0	54.9	32.7%	36.0%
Northwest Agropastoral	6.3	1.3	0.03	0.00	14.7	37.2	33.8	29.1%	33.6%
Northern Inland Pastoral of Northwest	11.0	1.3	0.39	0.16	15.6	13.9	46.0	32.6%	64.8%
Hawd Pastoral of Northwest	20.0	4.0	0.09	0.18	13.5	56.2	57.6	34.7%	56.7%
East Golis Pastoral	13.0	2.4	0.51	0.66	20.3	67.7	64.3	24.0%	48.0%
Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast	7.8	0.3	0.10	0.18	4.4	22.8	30.7	48.1%	84.3%
Hawd Pastoral of Central	19.7	3.7	0.03	0.00	22.9	52.8	64.9	60.1%	63.5%
Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Northeast	5.9	0.2	0.23	0.62	10.5	34.6	31.2	70.0%	13.8%
Addun Pastoral	13.0	1.5	0.26	0.43	17.0	43.1	49.2	50.7%	54.0%
Beletweyne District (Riverine& AP)	18.3	3.5	0.09	0.36	5.7	1.4	5.1	30.8%	89.5%
Shabelle Riverine	15.2	2.9	0.39	0.85	23.5	31.7	20.8	30.7%	46.6%
Shabelle Agropastoral	14.1	2.4	0.29	0.49	20.5	17.4	17.2	59.9%	19.9%
Elberde District	24.0	3.6	0.86	0.51	24.7	24.7	62.4	17.9%	42.9%
Bay Agropastoral	13.9	2.9	0.37	0.67	35.2	12.4	11.1	4.6%	2.7%
North Gedo Pastoral	11.3	1.1	0.36	0.90	26.3	93.9	75.5	22.6%	2.4%
North Gedo Riverine	15.6	3.2	0.28	0.80	35.8	76.0	61.3	9.3%	40.4%
Median	13.0	2.4	0.28	0.43	17.0	37.2	47.0		

- The overall nutrition situation in rural population has deteriorated but remained at Serious level with median GAM prevalence of 13.0 percent in 2021 Deyr compared to 11.5 percent in Deyr 2020. Critical level of acute malnutrition (GAM WHZ-score  $\geq 15\%$ ) was recorded in six out of 17 rural population assessed: Hawd Pastoral of Northwest and Central; Beletweyne District (rural), Elberde District (rural), Shabelle Riverine and North Gedo Riverine.
- Morbidity prevalence were high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in eight out of 17 rural population groups surveyed. Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most rural livelihoods. Exceptions are East Golis Pastoral and Elberde District which recorded Serious level of CDR (0.5-1/10 000/day). Measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and access to safe water and sanitation facilities are low (<60%) in many rural livelihoods.

# Nutrition Situation Among IDPs Populations((n=10)

Population Group	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)CI	Children Under-Five Coverage (%)		Household Access to	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR) CI	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) CI		Vit A Suppl.CI	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
	GAM (%) CI	SAM (%) CI							
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	7.7	2.0	0.12	0.00	17.8	41.1	17.7	99.6%	86.9%
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	8.7	1.2	0.31	0.33	27.6	65.9	64.6	99.6%	99.6%
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	13.7	1.9	0.04	0.00	11.7	59.3	58.1	57.6%	86.4%
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	11.2	0.9	0.09	0.27	20.6	72.2	71.1	93.1%	86.1%
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	14.0	2.7	0.04	0.00	22.6	57.9	62.6	99.6%	83.6%
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	14.9	1.4	0.29	0.27	3.3	66.8	66.8	100.0%	91.9%
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	17.0	3.9	0.57	1.81	27.8	28.8	26.5	100.0%	87.2%
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	17.0	3.9	0.33	0.81	39.5	41.4	43.4	73.6%	90.0%
Dolow IDPs (N Gedo)	14.9	2.5	0.35	0.68	28.5	91.4	92.3	99.6%	92.8%
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	11.7	3.2	0.48	0.77	14.3	86.6	80.5	78.1%	100.0%
Median	13.9	2.3	0.30	0.30	21.6	62.6	63.6		

- Overall, the median GAM (WHZ) prevalence among IDPs was Serious (13.9%) in 2021 Deyr, reflecting a slight deterioration but sustained compared to 2020 Deyr (12.9%) and 2021 Gu (11.2%).
- Serious prevalence of acute malnutrition persisted since 2019 Deyr in most of the main IDP settlements surveyed, with the exception of Hargeisa and Burao IDPs. These results underscore the underlying vulnerability of IDP populations.
- Morbidity prevalence were high ( $\geq 20\%$ ) in six out of 10 IDP population groups surveyed. Highest morbidity prevalence was recorded among IDPs in Baidoa (39.5 %), Dollow (28.5 %) and Mogadishu (27.8%).
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most IDP population groups. Exceptions were IDPs in Mogadishu which recorded Serious level of CDR and U5DR. Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation are low in most of the main IDP settlements surveyed.

## Nutrition Situation Among Urban Populations (n=12)

Population Group	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five Coverage (%)		Household Access to	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
	GAM (%)	SAM (%)							
Hargeisa Urban (W. Galbeed)	7.3	0.7	0.04	0.00	10.7	44.1	31.3	100.0%	99.6%
Burao Urban	4.1	0.5	0.69	0.00	4.2	65.0	66.1	97.2%	100.0%
Bosasso Urban (Bari)	14.5	2.1	0.04	0.00	12.2	55.4	52.9	95.3%	99.1%
Garowe Urban (Nugaal)	5.8	0.0	0.10	0.35	17.9	72.4	70.5	79.9%	100.0%
Galkacyo Urban (Mudug)	15.5	2.3	0.07	0.00	15.8	55.9	62.2	93.6%	99.6%
Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	9.6	2.0	0.28	0.39	4.8	77.1	77.1	100.0%	90.4%
Beletweyne Urban (Urban & IDP)	17.4	2.5	0.13	0.34	23.5	31.7	20.8	91.0%	100.0%
Mogadishu Urban (Banadir)	14.5	2.6	0.56	0.43	14.7	43.9	35.7	97.7%	100.0%
Hudur Urban	19.1	4.0	0.16	0.08	23.4	91.8	91.4	N/A	72.9%
Baidoa Urban (Bay)	8.4	2.0	0.46	0.64	18.1	47.9	55.1	72.9%	98.6%
Dolow Urban (N Gedo)	9.7	1.1	0.31	0.53	17.3	95.8	87.9	100.0%	99.6%
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	12.0	2.1	0.52	0.59	11.4	80.5	73.2	71.2%	99.6%
Median	10.9	2.1	0.22	0.35	15.3	60.5	64.2		

- Overall nutrition situation among urban populations surveyed in 2021 Deyr is Serious (median GAM prevalence of 10.9%), indicative of deterioration compared with Alert in 2020 Deyr (9.0%).
- Galkacyo and Beletweyne urban reported increased GAM prevalence since 2020 Gu, likely due to increased morbidity as well as reduced food access.
- Overall, morbidity prevalence among children was low (<20%), with the exception of Beletweyne urban (23.5%) and Huddur urban (23.4%). Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most urban population groups, except for Burao, Mogadishu and Kismayo urban which reported Serious level of CDR.

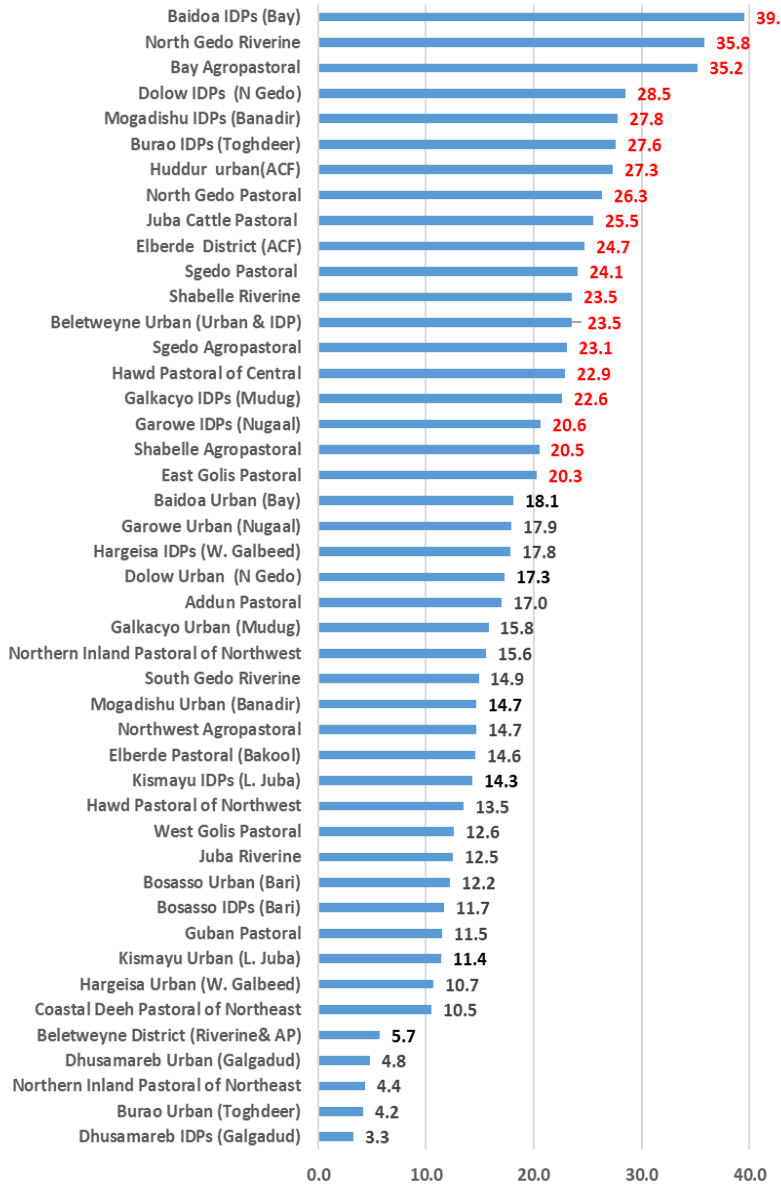
# Results of MUAC Assessments Among Children in Hard to Reach Areas

- Three out of five MUAC screened areas are Classified as Critical, while two areas are classified as Serious.
- Out of 5 surveyed areas, 3 recorded high morbidity prevalence of > 20%.
- MUAC data is analyzed following IPC AMN protocol to give a conclusive phases.

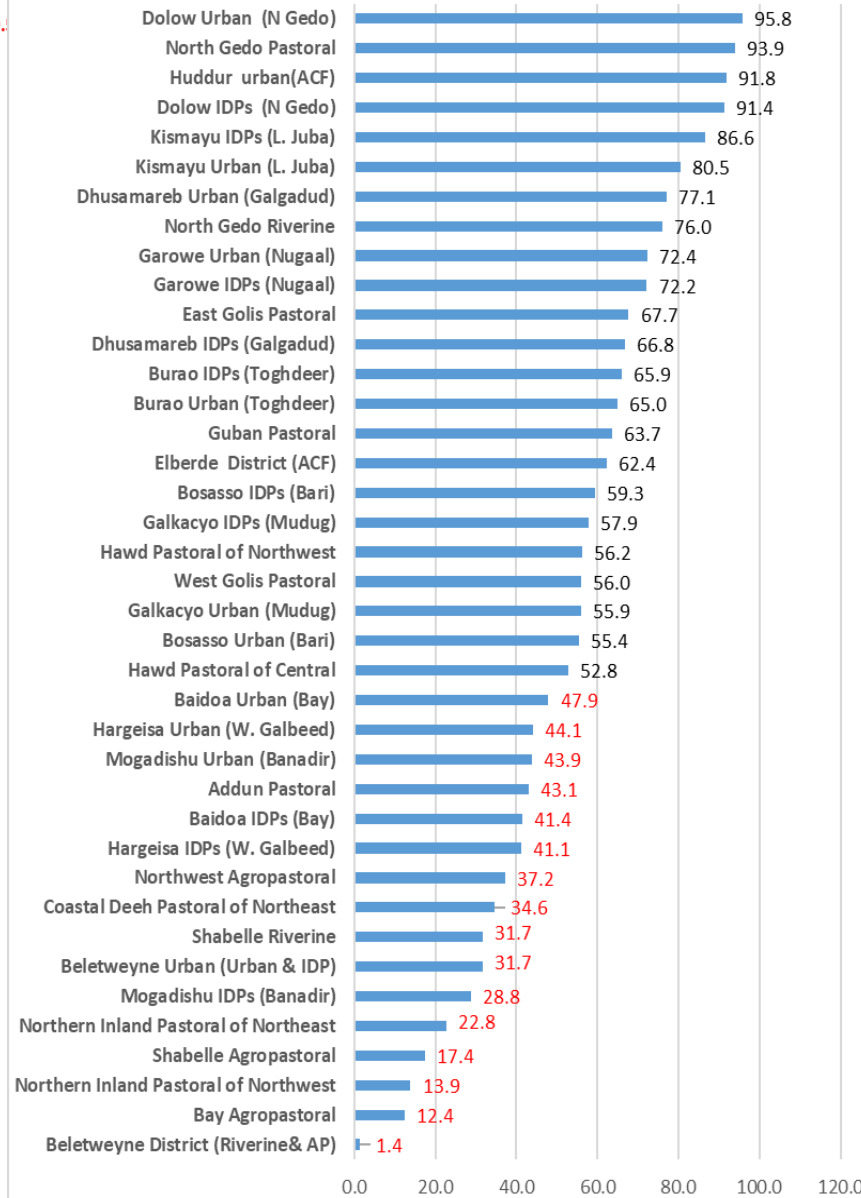
Population Group (Areas Where Assessment was Based on MUAC Only)	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Morbidity (%)
	Children Under-Five		
	MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)	MUAC < 11.5 CM (%)	Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)
Juba Cattle Pastoral	16.5	3.4	25.5
Juba Riverine	11.3	3.8	12.5
South Gedo Riverine	11.8	1.5	14.9
South Pastoral	9.2	0.4	24.1
South Agropastoral	7.8	0.6	23.1

# Morbidity, Vit A Supplementation and Measles Vaccination among U5 Children

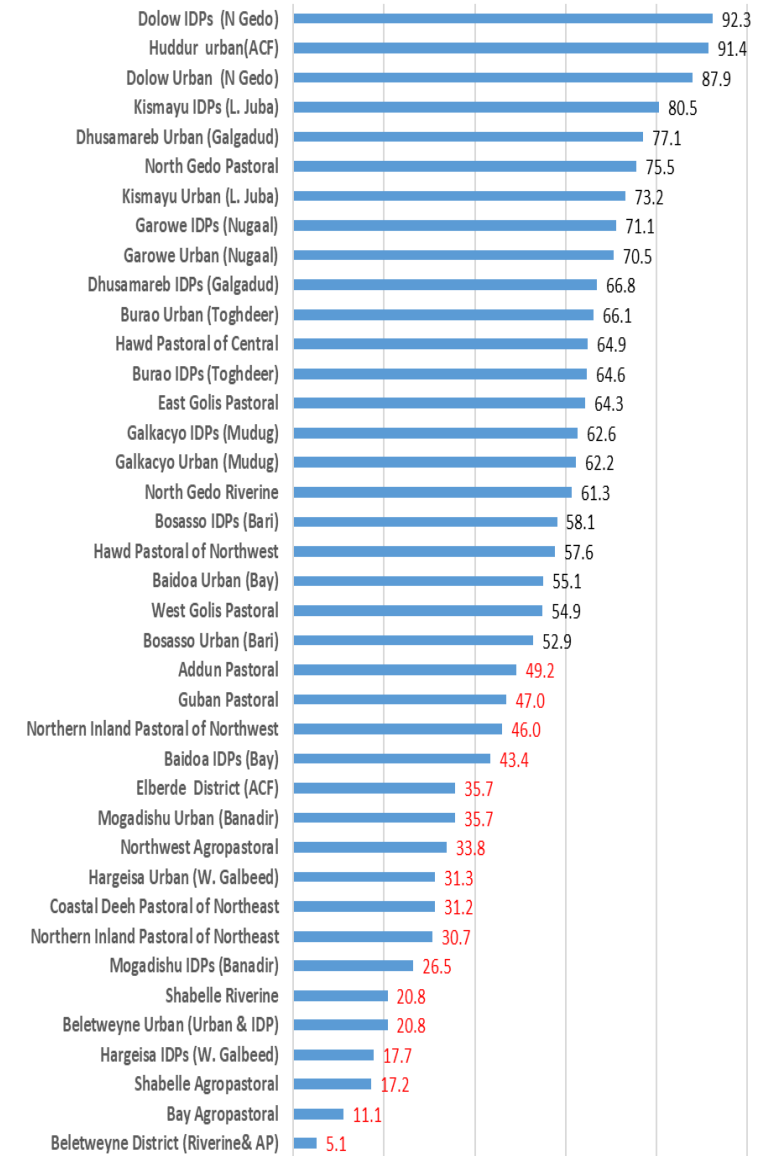
## Morbidity (%)



## Vitamin A Supplementation (%)



## Measles Vaccination (%)





# Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

2021 Gu (Aug 2021)

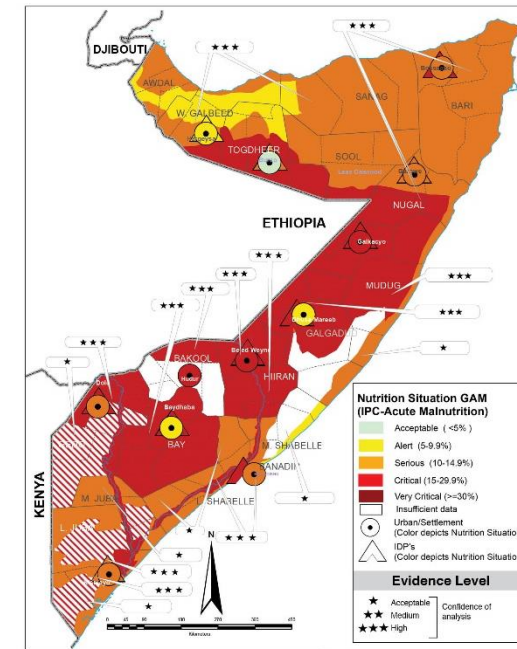
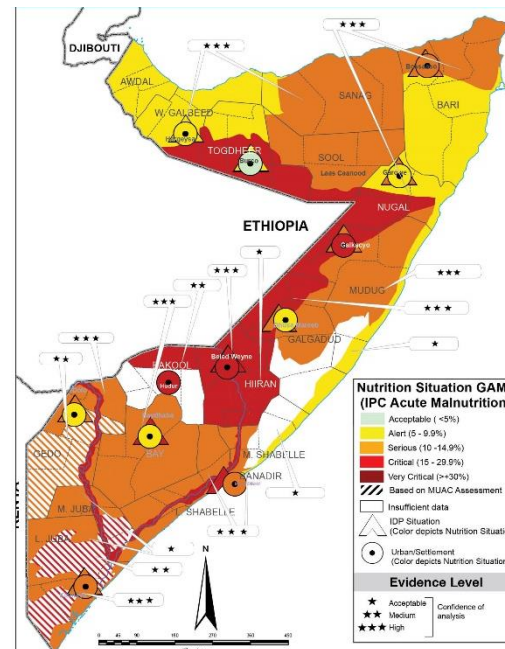
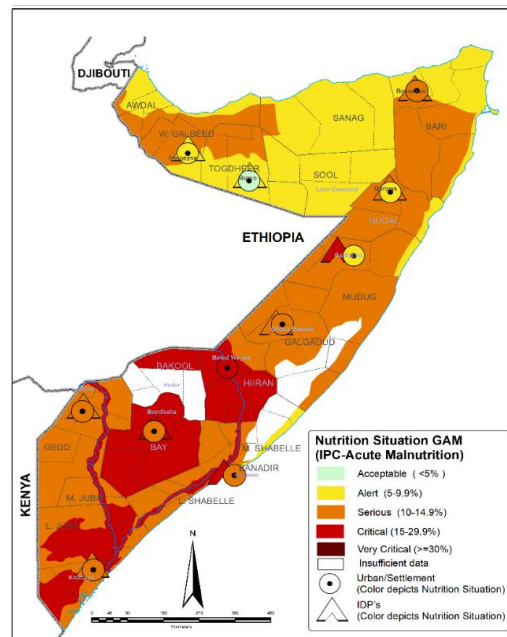
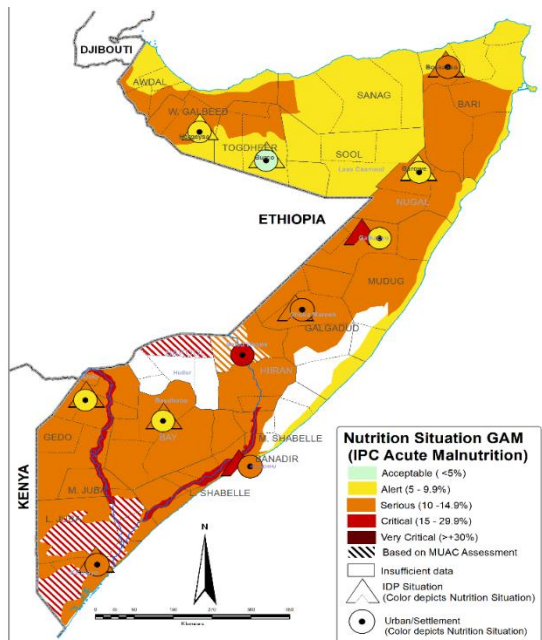


2021 Gu (Sep-Nov 2021)

2021 Deyr (Jan 2022)



2021 Deyr (Feb-Apr 2022)



**Total Burden (Aug 2021–July 2022): 1 199 900 acutely malnourished, including 213 400 who are likely to be severely malnourished**

**Total Burden (Jan-Dec 2022): 1 386 400 acutely malnourished, including 329,500 who are likely to be severely malnourished**

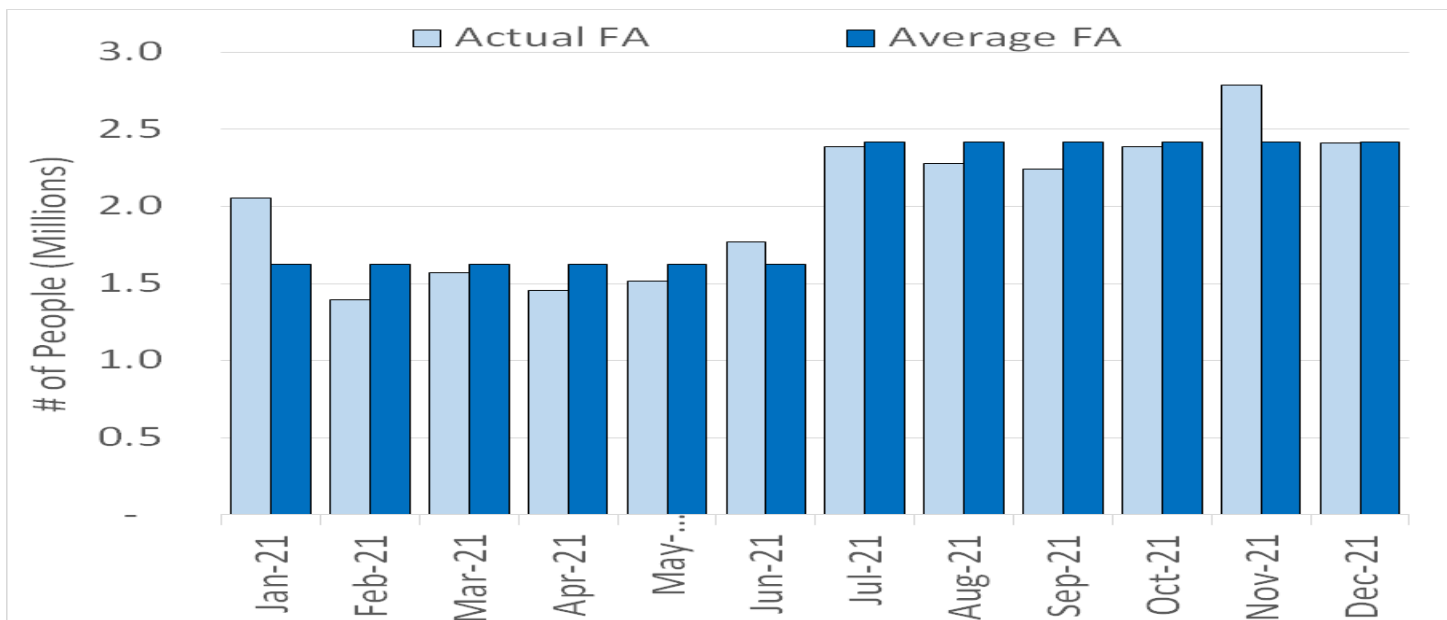
- Based on results of the 2021 Post Deyr assessment, revised incidence correction factor for Severe Acute Malnutrition-SAM and revised population figures (15.7 million total), an estimated 1.4 million children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition between January and December 2022, including approximately 330 000 likely to be severely malnourished.
- Riverine areas of Middle and Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Juba; Juba Cattle Pastoral, Gedo Pastoral and Gedo Agropastoral livelihood zones; Beletwein Urban and IDP populations and rural livelihoods in Jalalaqsi, Buloburte and Mataban districts; Bay agropastoral; Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone of Elberde district; Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of Northwest; Hawd and Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central regions; IDPs in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dolow Dhusamareb Bosaaso and Galkayco as well as urban populations in Galkacyo and Huddur are considered areas of high concern and need urgent nutrition and health support interventions.

# Nutrition Key Messages

- At the national level, prevalence of acute malnutrition has deteriorated, Median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) increased from 2020 Deyr (11.8%) and 2021 Gu (11.1%) to 2021 Deyr (13.0%).
- The number of population groups recording Critical GAM levels (15-29.9%) has also increased from six in 2020 Deyr and four in 2021 Gu to 11 in 2021 Deyr. However, the overall nutrition situation still remained within the same category of Serious (10-14.9%). The Median Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence has equally worsened from 2020 Deyr (1.8%) and 2020 Gu (1.5%) to 2021 Deyr (2.1%). Critical SAM prevalence persisted since 2019 Deyr in Riverine populations of Middle and Lower Shabelle and among IDPs in Mogadishu due to high morbidity and reduced food access.
- Morbidity: There has been a decline in the overall/median prevalence of morbidity at national level compared to a year ago: 2021 Deyr (17.3%) versus 2020 Deyr (23.1%) but similar to the low morbidity in 2020 Gu (17.5%). Highest morbidity prevalence was reported among Baidoa IDPs (39.5%), North Gedo Riverine (35.8%) and Bay Agropastoral (35.2%).
- Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination: coverage is generally low in many areas but lowest (<20%) in rural Beletweyne District, Bay Agropastoral, Shabelle Agro-pastoral and among IDPs in Hargiesa.
- Projection (February- April 2022): The nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate through April 2022, mainly due to worsening food insecurity (including declining/lack of access to milk), expected increase in morbidity and limited access to health and nutrition services.
- The situation in the hot-spot areas and most of the IDP settlements calls for scaled up and sustained humanitarian interventions in the form of integrated nutrition (both curative and preventive)
- Current ongoing nutrition interventions should be scaled up and expanded to areas with low coverage.

# Humanitarian Assistance

Food Assistance Coverage: Jan-Jun 2021 Vs Jul-Dec 2021 (FSC Data)



- Food assistance reached **2.2 million to 2.8 million** people between July to December 2021 or an average of **2.4 million** people per month, up from an average of **1.6 million** people per month between January and Jun 2021.
- Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Banadir) is reaching **125 000 people** every month since July 2018 (\$35/month/HH). Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnano/resilience, reached **1.1 million people** between July to December 2021 (\$20/month/HH) .
- Life-saving curative and preventive services have been implemented at scale under the Nutrition Cluster between July to December 2021.
- Sustained humanitarian assistance and government support have contributed to preventing the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in northern and central parts of Somalia.

# of boys and girls 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treated (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>131 900</b>
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# of boys and girls 6-59 months with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treated (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>294 000</b>
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# of PLW with acute malnutrition treated (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>95 600</b>
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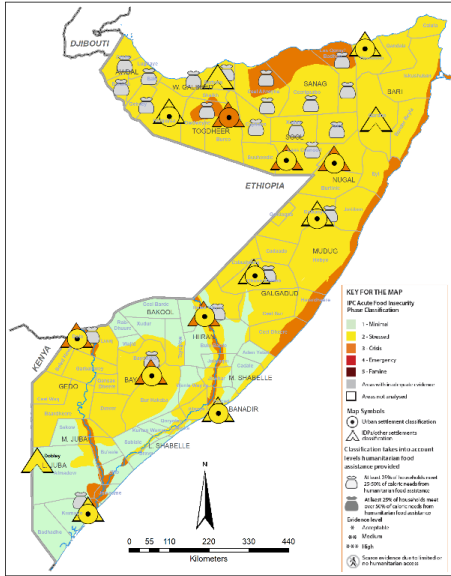
# of PLW receiving individual counselling on IYCF/IYCF-E (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>593 000</b>
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# of boys and girls (06-23 months) receiving preventive supplementary nutrition products (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>101 200</b>
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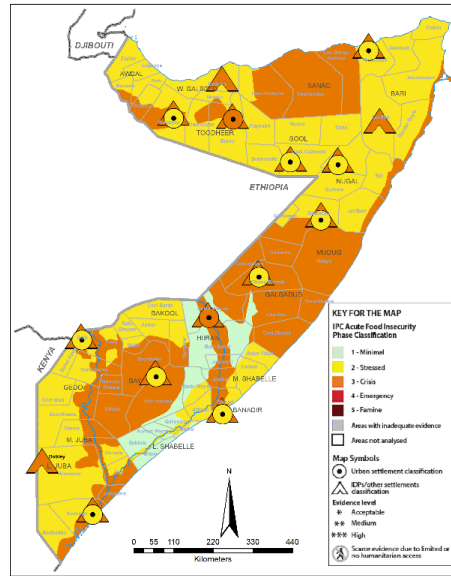
# of PLW and girls (15-49 Years) receiving preventive supplementary nutrition (Jul-Dec 2021)	<b>46 200</b>
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# Food Security Outcomes and Projections

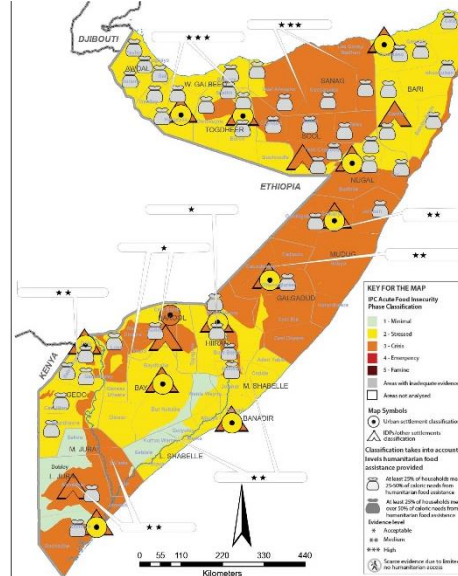
2021 Post Gu  
(Jul-Sep 2021)



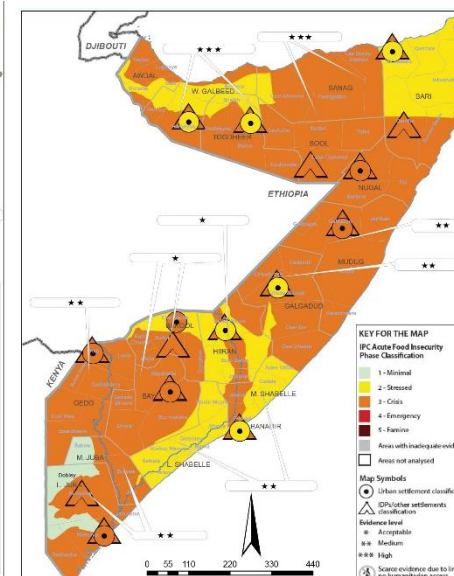
2021 Post Gu  
(Oct-Dec 2021)



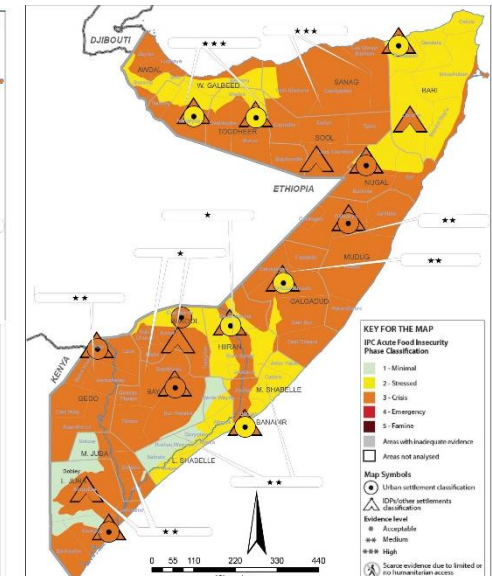
2021 Post Deyr  
(Jan 2022)



2021 Post Deyr  
(Feb-Mar 2022)



2021 Post Deyr  
(Apr-Jun 2022)



	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Feb-Mar 2022	Apr-Jun 2022
IPC 3 (millions)	1.9	2.8	2.0	3.5	3.6
IPC 4 (millions)	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
IPC 3 & 4 (millions)	2.2	3.5	2.4	4.1	4.1

- Based on results of the 2021 Post Deyr assessment results **and revised population figures (15.7 million total)**, the estimated number of people in urgent need is currently **2.4 million** (Jan 2022), even in the presence of substantial humanitarian assistance.
- Considering various risk factors (further deterioration during the 2022 *Jilaal*, a likely below average 2022 Gu season rainfall and other food security related risk factors, the number of people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance (i.e. IPC 3 and above) is expected to increase to **4.1 million** between February and June 2022 if humanitarian assistance is not scaled up and sustained.

# Key Food Security Findings

- In agropastoral livelihood zones, poor households have experienced substantial crop losses and low income from agricultural employment due to erratically distributed rainfall and conflict and they face moderate to large food consumption gaps through mid-2022. In riverine livelihood zones, poor rainfall and low river levels contributed to crop losses and the loss of income from agricultural employment; a significant proportion of poor households in these areas will also face moderate to large food consumption gaps through mid-2022.
- A majority of the estimated 2.9 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) across Somalia are poor with limited livelihood assets, few income-earning opportunities, low access to communal support and high reliance on external humanitarian assistance. As a result, a significant proportion of IDPs face moderate to large food consumption gaps through mid-2022. Drought-related population displacement has increased in late 2021 and could increase further through mid-2022 unless humanitarian assistance is urgently scaled up and able to reach the affected areas. Some of the urban poor across Somalia also continue to face moderate to large food consumption gaps over the same period, partly due to slow economic activities and rising costs of food.
- Approximately 2.4 million people faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in the presence of humanitarian assistance in January 2022. An additional 3.4 million people were Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with some of them likely at the brink of Crisis (IPC Phase 3), bringing the total number of people experiencing acute food insecurity to 5.9 million.
- Humanitarian food and cash assistance reached an average of 2.4 million people per month between July and December 2021 and has likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes across many parts of Somalia.
- From February to June 2022, food insecurity is expected to further deteriorate across most parts of Somalia due to the impacts of anticipated, below-average 2022 Gu season rainfall, high and rising food prices and cost of living, continued insecurity, declining availability of milk and anticipated reduction in agricultural labor demand during the forthcoming Gu season. If humanitarian food assistance is not scaled up and sustained, an estimated 4.1 million people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes through June 2022, inclusive of a significant increase in the number of households facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

# Key Messages

- Levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia are worsening and remain high.
- Approximately **1.4 million** children under the age of five years (44% of the total) face acute malnutrition between January to December 2022 (total acute malnutrition burden) , including **329 500** likely to be severely malnourished. Urgent nutrition and health support is required to address their needs.
- Coverage of health and nutrition services (both treatment and prevention), including vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination should be expanded, especially in areas where coverage is currently low.
- In January 2022, an estimated **2.4 million** people were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and need urgent humanitarian assistance. This number is expected to increase to **4.1 million** people or in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between February and June 2022 due to multiple risk factors.
- Ongoing humanitarian assistance is preventing worse food security and nutrition outcomes and must be immediately scaled up and sustained through June 2022 to address urgent needs. Livelihoods support is also required for people that are likely to be Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher). Population in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) could slide into Crisis or Emergency when they are unable to cope with shocks.
- Given underlying vulnerabilities of a majority of the Somali population and repeated exposure to multi-season poor rainfall and other shocks, if the 2022 Gu rains perform more poorly than currently forecast (i.e. a significantly delayed start of season, severe rainfall deficits, or very erratic rainfall distribution), more severe food security and nutrition outcomes than currently projected would be possible.
- The food security and nutrition situation requires an immediate and robust humanitarian response
- Continued close monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation across Somalia is essential in the months to come.

# Thank you!

Additional information on the 2021 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at:

[www.fsnau.org](http://www.fsnau.org)

## Somalia IPC Core Team Members:

**FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF , Food Security Cluster and Nutrition Cluster**



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**FSNAU**  
Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia

*Information for Better  
Livelihoods*



**FEWS NET**  
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK



**vam**

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Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Somalia  
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CLUSTER