

Somalia 2021 Post *Gu* 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 to Stakeholders
9 September 2021

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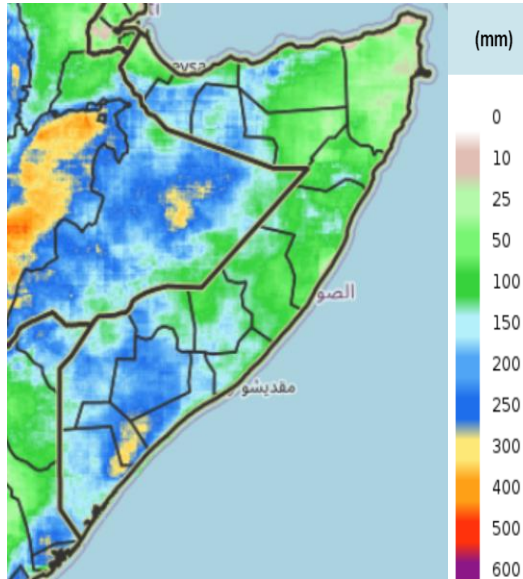
2021 Post-*Gu* Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

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

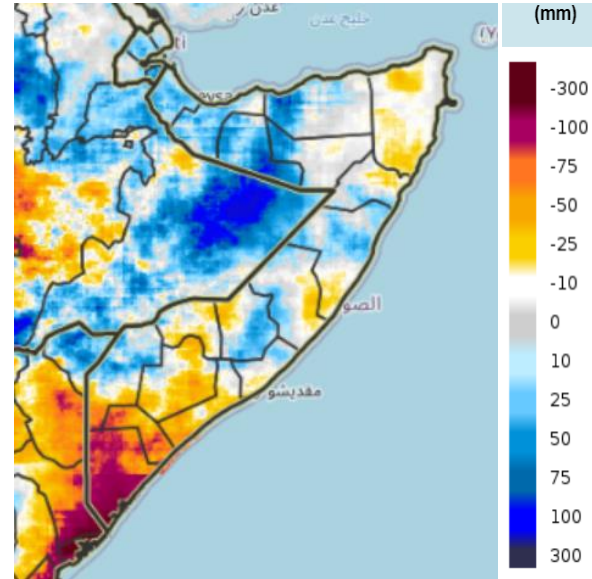
- Briefing of partners on 2021 Post Gu assessment plan and survey protocol – **May/Jun 2021**
 - Regional Planning Workshop/Training for rural food security assessment: Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo: **Jul 2021**
 - Fieldwork (data collection): **Jun-Jul 2021**
 - Regional Analyses Workshops: **11-15 Aug 2021**
 - IPC Analyses Workshops and Technical Vetting: **16-23 Aug**
 - Technical Briefing for Government (virtual): **7 Sep**
 - Briefing for Senior Government Officials: (virtual): **8 Sep**
 - Final Dissemination to All Stakeholders (virtual): **9 Sep**
- **Participation in the 2021 Post Gu IPC Analysis:**
 - Total number of participants: **200 participants**
 - Government institutions: **56 participants**
 - Federal Government of Somalia
 - Galmudug
 - Hirshabelle
 - Southwest
 - Jubaland
 - Puntland
 - Somaliland
 - NGOs/INGOs: **45 participants**
 - Local Universities (UOH, PSU): **3 participants**
 - Technical partners (FEWS NET, IPC GSU and): **10 participants**
 - UN (FAO/FSNAU, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR): **79 participants**
 - Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Clusters: **7 participants**

2021 *Gu* Season Rainfall Performance

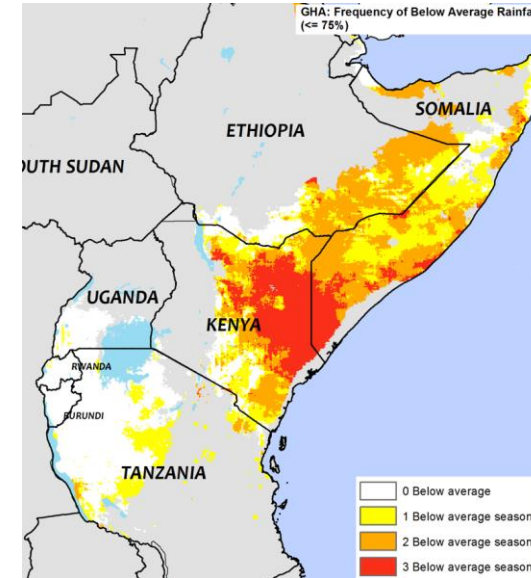
Cumulative Rainfall in MM (CHIRPS), April-June 2021



Cumulative Rainfall Deviation from Average in MM (CHIRPS), April-June 2021



Increased likelihood for 2 to 3 sequential poor rainfall seasons in the Horn

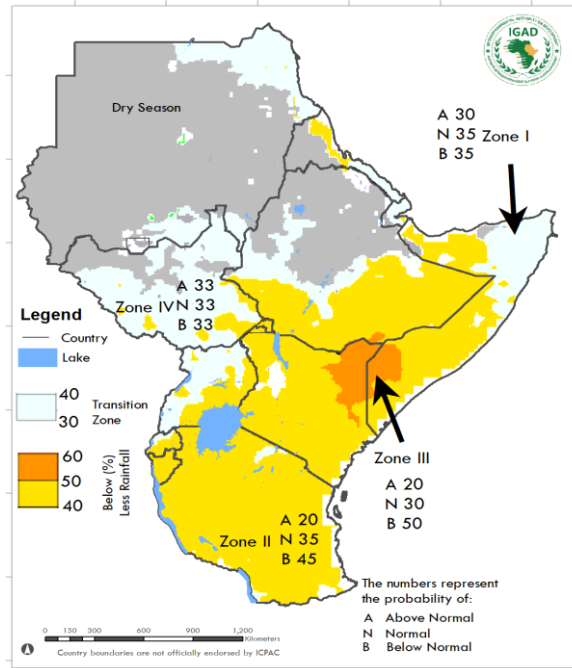


- 2 to 3 successive seasons of poor rainfall becoming more likely in most of southern and central regions of Somalia.

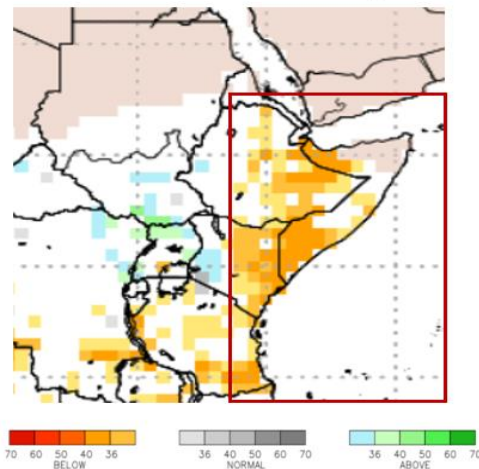
- During the 2021 *Gu* (Apr-Jun) season, 100-200 mm rainfall totals were recorded in southern and north-western regions; 50-100 mm recorded in large parts of central and north-eastern areas; with the least amount (25-50 mm) reported in Bari region.
- Relative to average rainfall, rainfall deficit ranging 25-100 mm were observed in most parts southern and northeast and some parts of central regions. Rainfall totals were equivalent to 50-80% of the long-term average in many areas, except in northwest regions which received average or above average levels although both temporal and spatial distribution was poor.
- River flooding was reported in Jowhar district in May and in August, leading to disruptions in the transport network and access to markets in flood-affected areas and increased propagation of water-borne diseases.

2021 *Deyr* Season Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

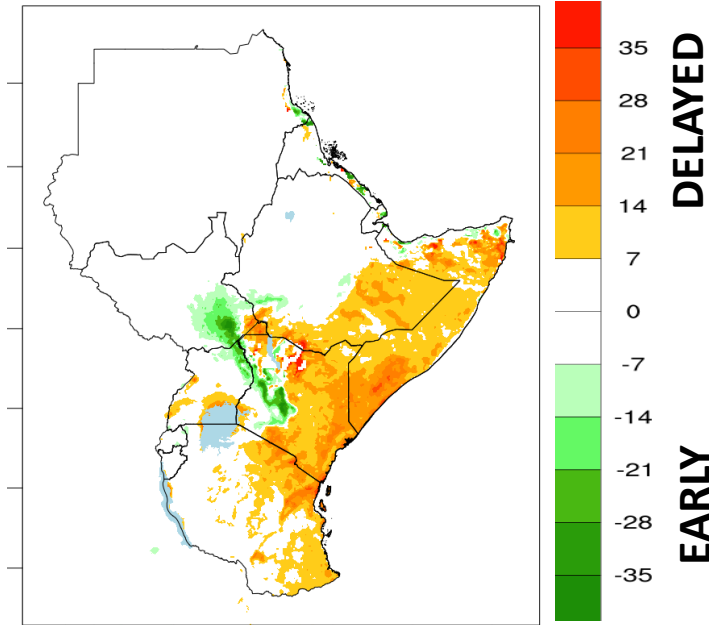
ICPAC Consensus Rainfall Forecast:
October – December 2021



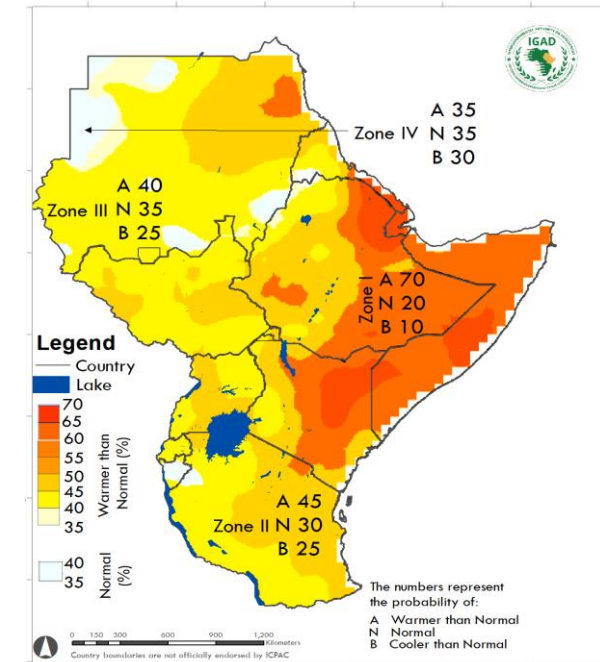
NMME: October - December, 2021



Onset of Oct-Dec 2021 Deyr Season



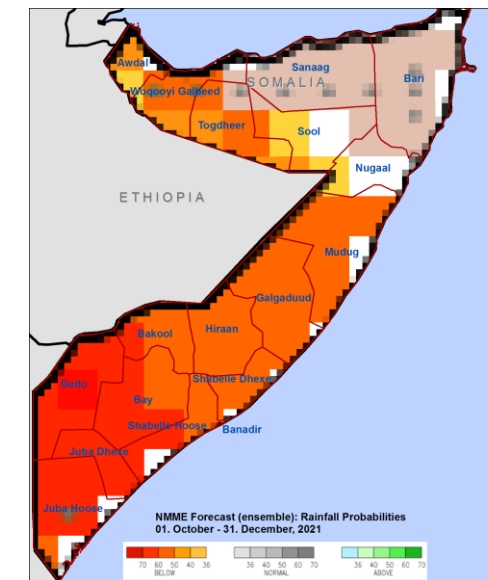
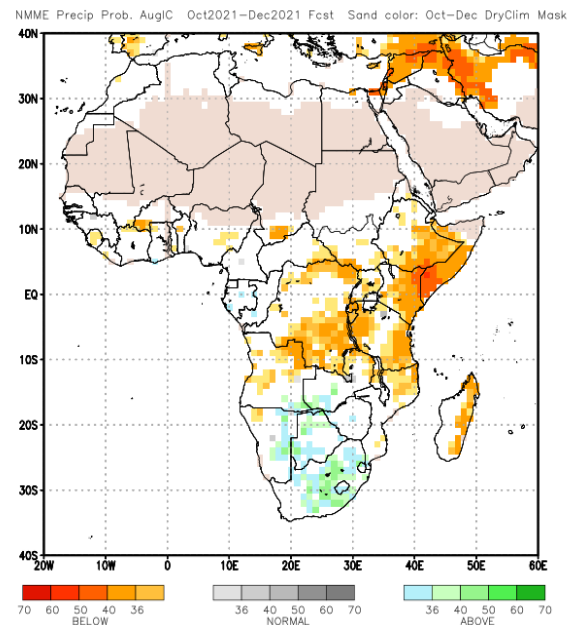
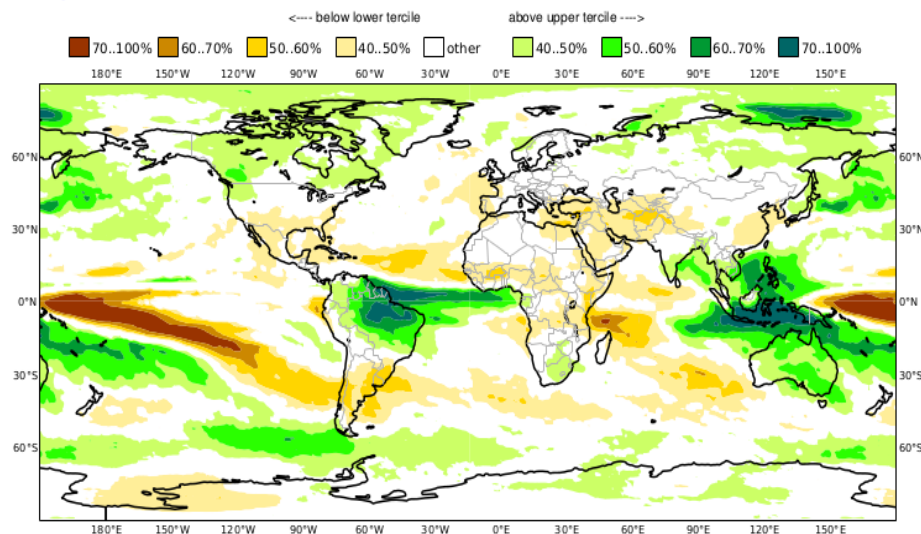
Oct-Dec 2021 Temperature Outlook
(Probabilistic Forecast)



- Forecast issued by the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) through IGAD/ICPAC in late August 2021 indicated a greater likelihood of below normal *Deyr* (Oct-Dec 2021) season rainfall in most parts of Somalia and average rainfall in Sool and Sanaag (northwest) and Bari and Nugaal (northeast) regions.
- Below average *Hays* (Dec-Jan) rainfall was also considered likely in northwestern Somalia.
- The onset of the 2021 *Deyr* rains is also likely to be delayed by one to three weeks in Most parts of Somalia.
- Warmer than average temperatures are likely between October and December over most parts of Somalia.

2021 *Deyr* Season Rainfall Forecast (Continued)

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Nominal forecast start: 01/08/21
 Unweighted mean
 OND 2021



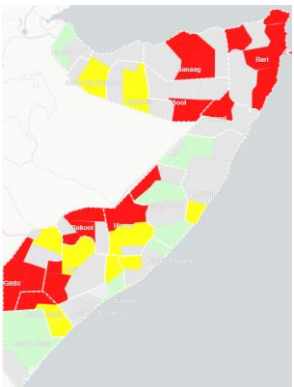
- In the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region, La Niña is usually associated with drought conditions and El Niño with flooding. GHA climate is also influenced by the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD).
- Latest forecasts from C3S/ECMWF (EU) and NMME (USA) indicates that drier than normal conditions are expected during October – December in most parts of Somalia except some northern regions (Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool) that are likely to receive near average rainfall.
- Based on assumptions of increasing La Niña conditions, near average sea surface temperature and negative IOD will likely persist through November, There is also greater likelihood (54-66%) of a below-average rainfall in March to April 2022 (start of Gu season rainfall in Somalia),

Market Prices

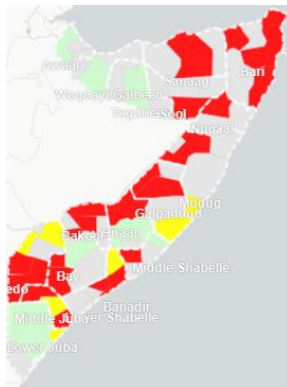
January-July 2021

- The Somali/Somaliland Shilling were stable in most markets against the US dollar.
- However, the local Somali Shilling in the northeast (Puntland) continued to depreciate due excess supply and rejection by traders (reduced demand)
- Prices of both local and imported food prices have been increasing in recent months mainly due to poor 2021 Gu season harvest prospects and inflationary pressures (both internal and external)
- There have also been significant increase in the Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) related to increasing prices of items in the basket (mainly food).

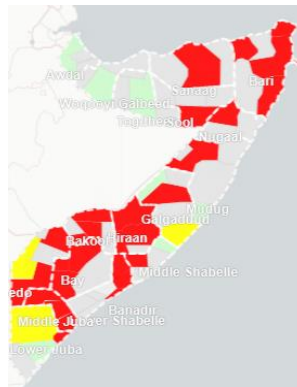
Jan 2021 CMB



Apr 2021 CMB



Jul 2021 CMB

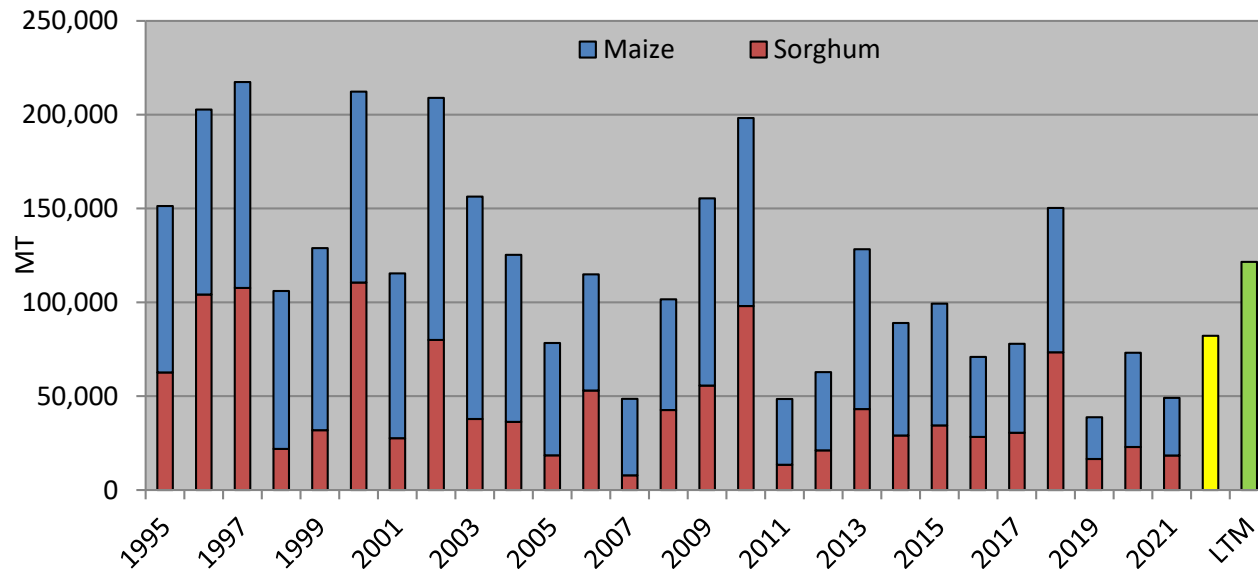


August-December 2021 Outlook

- The SOSH/SLSH exchange rate against USD are likely to remain stable in most markets, partly boosted by continued livestock exports. However, some exchange rate fluctuations is expected in northeast markets.
- A below average 2021 Gu harvest and expected below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall will likely tighten domestic cereal supply and put further upward pressure on prices.
- Sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia will supplement supplies and moderate price increases in regions that are bordering Ethiopia.
- Food import (rice, flour and sugar) prices are expected to be high through end of 2021 from strong international prices.
- Livestock prices will likely follow a seasonal trend through December 2021 from improved livestock condition and productivity as well as increased exports. Livestock prices are expected to be close to or above the average in most markets.

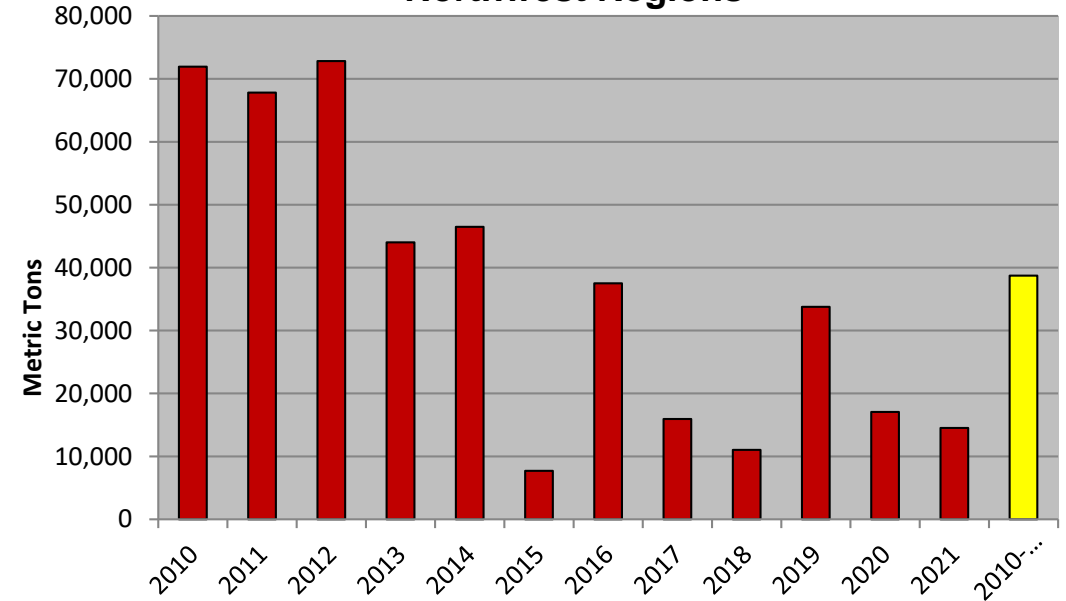
Impact on Agriculture (Maize and Sorghum Production)

Southern Somalia



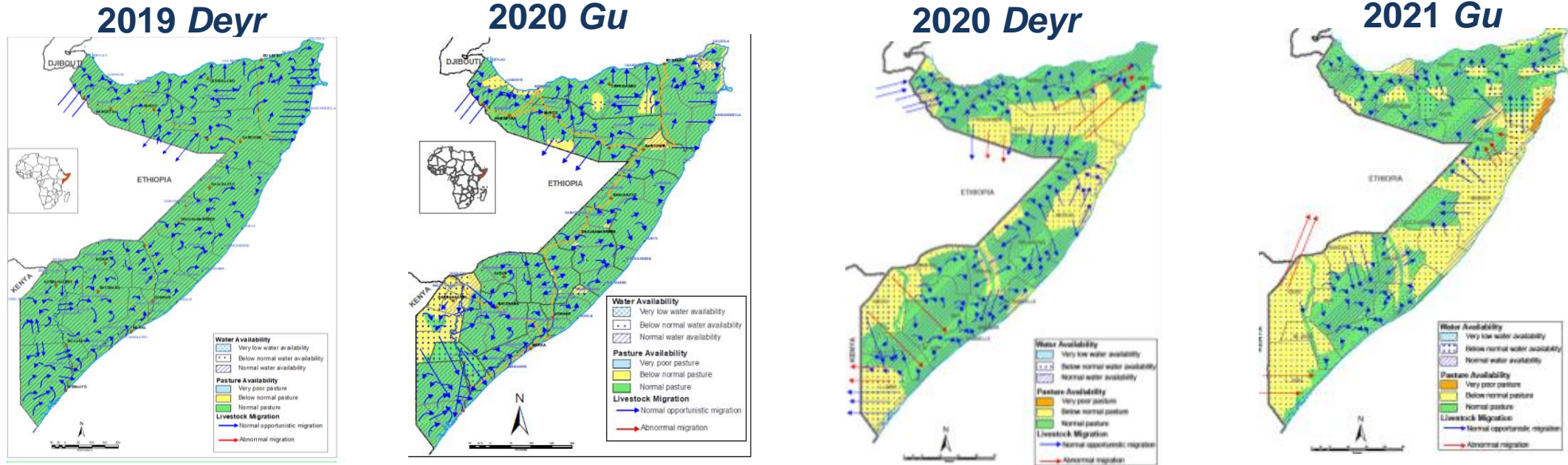
- The 2021 Gu season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 48 900 tons, including 8 100 tons of off-season harvest expected in late September/Oct 2021. 2021 Gu harvest in southern Somalia is 60 percent lower than the long-term average for 1995-2020. It is the third lowest Gu harvest since 2010.
- The lower production in 2021 Gu mainly reflects the impact of the poor rainfall, ongoing civil insecurity, river floods, shortage of farm inputs and pests.

Northwest Regions



- In northwest regions, the 2021 Gu/Karan cereal production is expected to be harvested in November.
- Based on preliminary assessments conducted in July, production is estimated to be 14 550 tons. This is 63 percent lower than the average for 2010-2020.
- The production decline is mainly due to erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and Desert Locust damage during the growing season.

Impact on Pasture and Water Availability



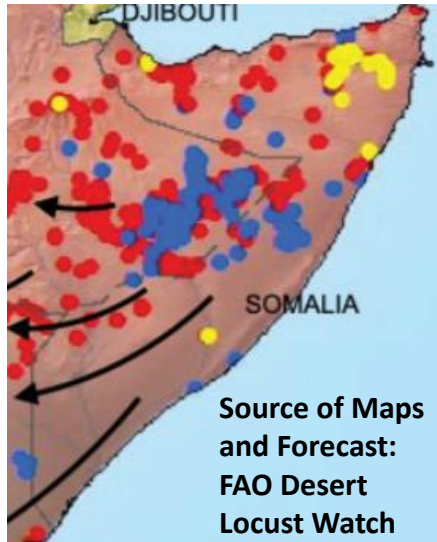
- After substantial deterioration since the beginning of the year, pasture, browse and water availability improved in many areas following intense rainfall between late April and mid-May.
- However, pasture and browse availability is below average in most parts of central Somalia, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions. Pasture is also below average to poor in coastal parts of Bari and Nugaal regions.
- Abnormal livestock migration from Gedo to adjacent areas in Ethiopia and from coastal areas of Nugaal and North Mudug to Hawd near the Ethiopian border have been reported.
- Observed improvements in pasture and water availability that followed increased rainfall in late April and early May are expected to be short-lived in the northeast and parts of the southern regions, due to early cessation of the Gu rains and overgrazing as livestock congregate in areas with relatively better pasture.

Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

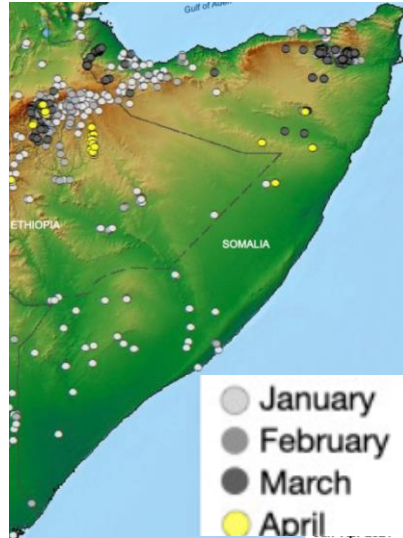
- Conception among livestock has been Low to Medium during 2021 Gu season, partly due to the impact of below average rainfall during the season. Livestock lambing, kidding and calving have also been Low to Medium.
- Milk production and availability is near average to poor in northern and central regions but mostly average in southern Somalia, except in Gedo and Bakool regions where milk availability is low due to poor pasture and browse conditions.
- Further decline of milk availability is expected through the end of 2021 due to anticipated low camel and cattle calving in most of the country and a likely below average 2021 Deyr season rainfall.
- As of July 2021, livestock holding among poor pastoral households is lower in most of the pastoral livelihoods in the country compared to reported holdings in December 2020 . Further decreases are expected towards the end of the year due to the anticipated Low calving between now and increased off-take to cover rising food and other costs.
- By December 2021, Livestock holding among poor pastoral households will remain below baseline in central and most parts of northern Somalia but near baseline to baseline levels in most southern regions.
- However, livestock holding among poor pastoralists in Gedo region are expected to decline to below baseline levels as drought conditions in this region worsen.

Desert Locust Infestation and Outlook

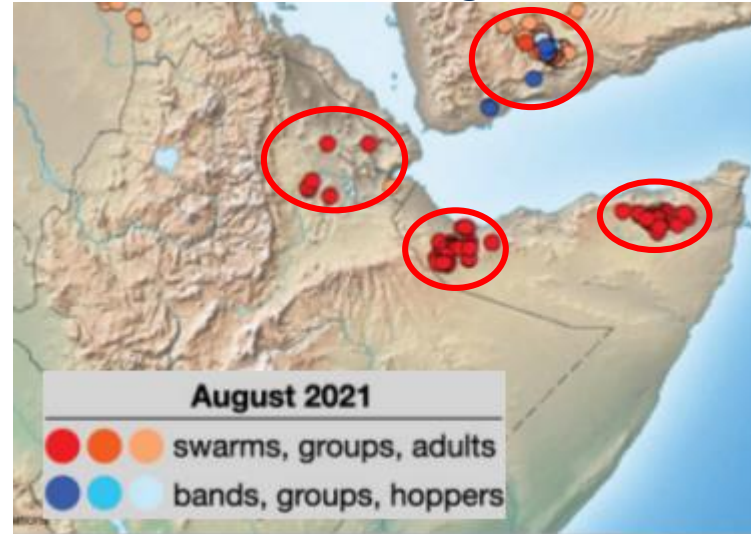
Dec 2020



Jan-Apr 2021

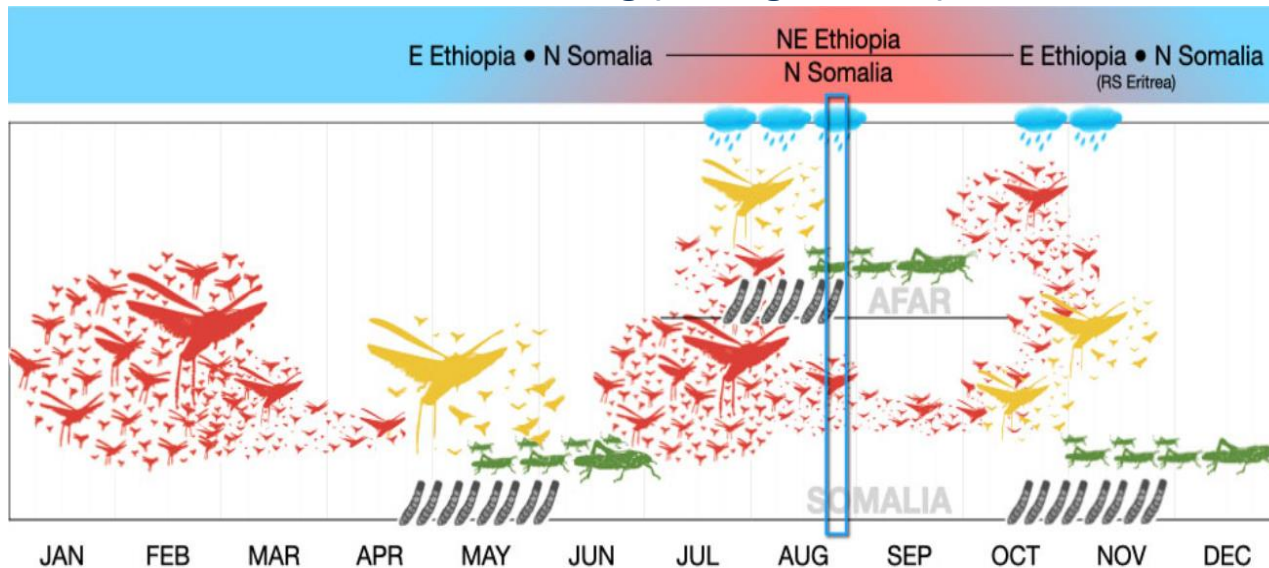


Current Situation: August 2021



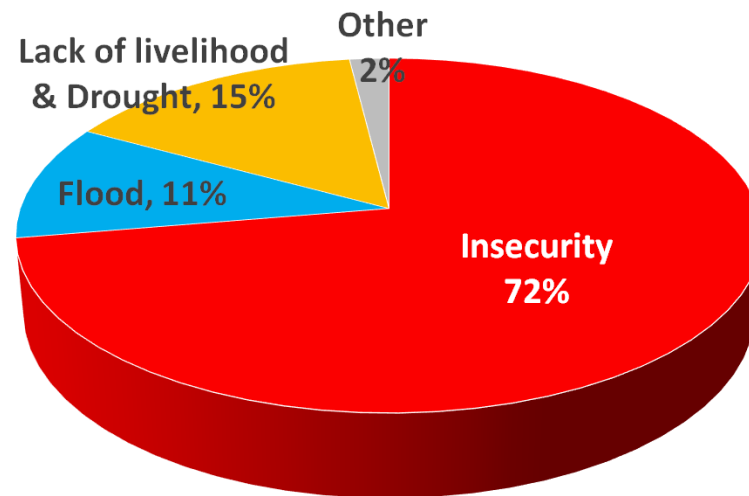
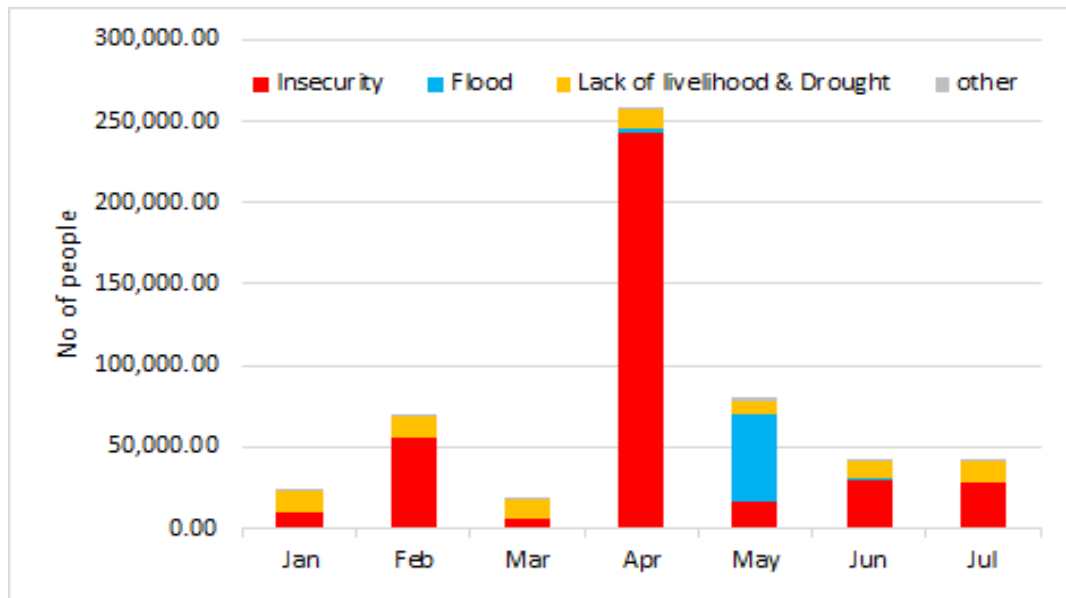
- After limited damage to pasture was reported in localized areas of Puntland and Somaliland in February, Desert Locust upsurge had significantly declined in March and April. Ongoing control operations, coupled with poor rainfall that was less conducive to hatching, led to declining Desert Locust swarms.
- However, some swarms and adult groups are still present in parts of Somaliland and Puntland.

Horn of Africa Breeding (25 August 2021)

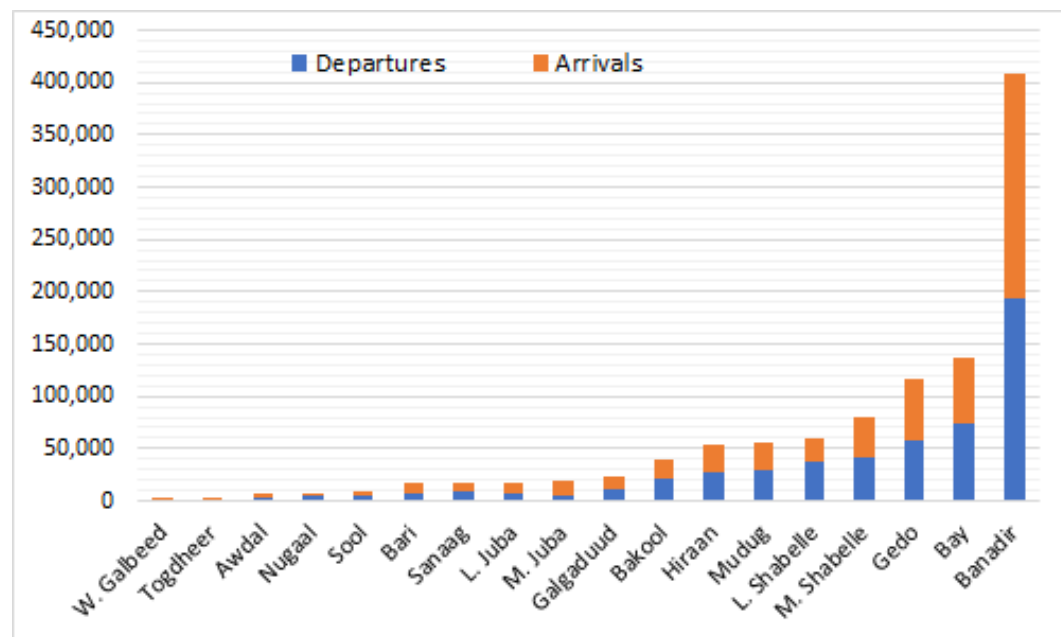


- As vegetation dries out in September, some of the swarms from hard-to-reach areas in northeast Ethiopia (due to the ongoing conflict in/around Afar Region) are expected to migrate eastwards to northern Somalia, mature, and lay eggs with the onset of seasonal rains in October. This poses a threat to both pasture and crops during the Deyr season.
- Therefore, ongoing surveillance and control measures in Somalia should be maintained at least through the end of the year.

Somalia Population Movement/Displacement and Impact, Jan-Jul 2021



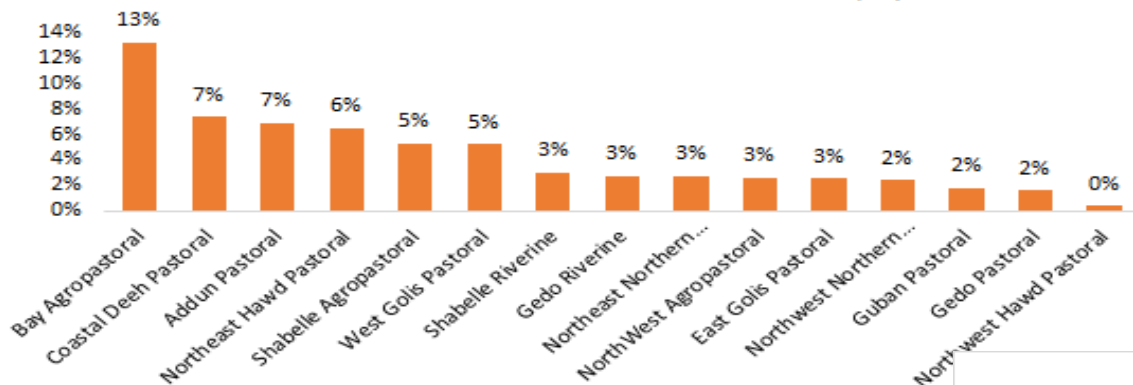
- Overall, nearly **537 000** persons were displaced between Jan and July 2021, mainly due to insecurity/conflict (72%), lack of livelihoods and drought (15%) and floods (11%).



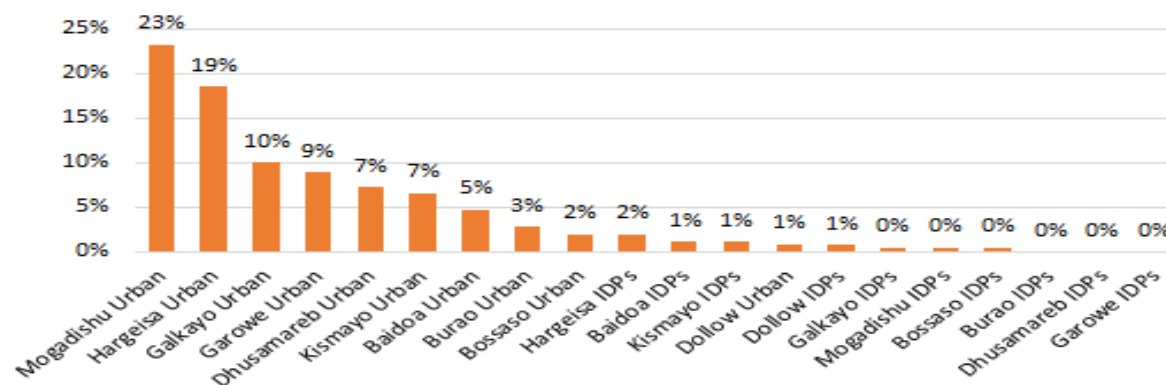
- Most of the insecurity related displacements occurred in February, April while floods related displacement occurred in May.
- Most of the population displacements occurred in Banadir, Bay and Gedo (insecurity) and Middle Shabelle (floods).
- Insecurity/conflict and floods related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hirran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran, Galgaduud and Sool)
- Displacements due to armed conflict and political tensions, drought, and lack of livelihoods are expected to continue through late 2021, further exacerbating food insecurity in many areas.

Remittance Receipts by Households, Mar/Apr-May/Jun 2021

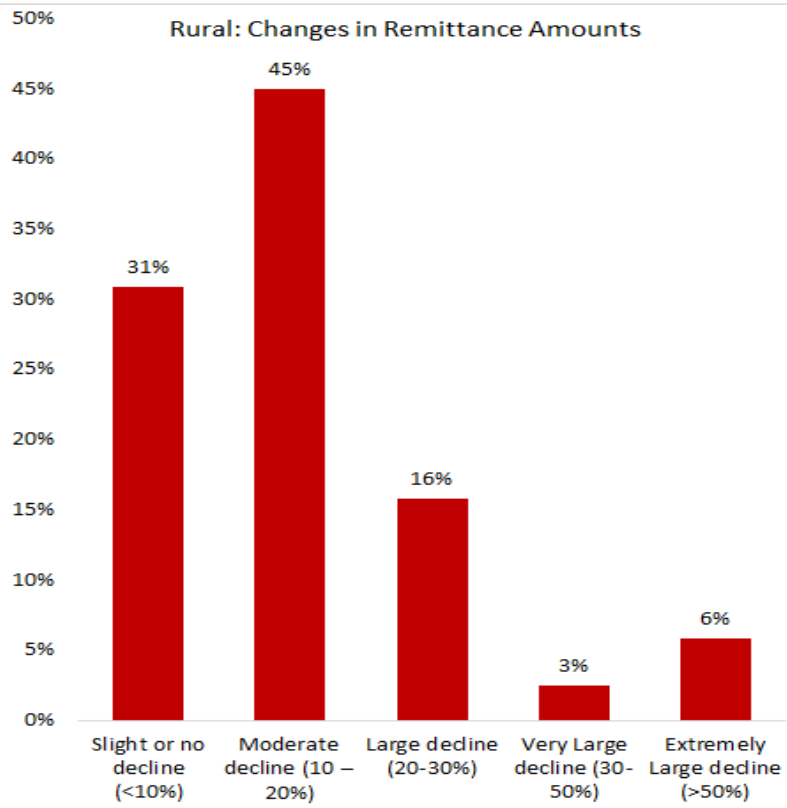
Rural HHs who Received Remittances (%)



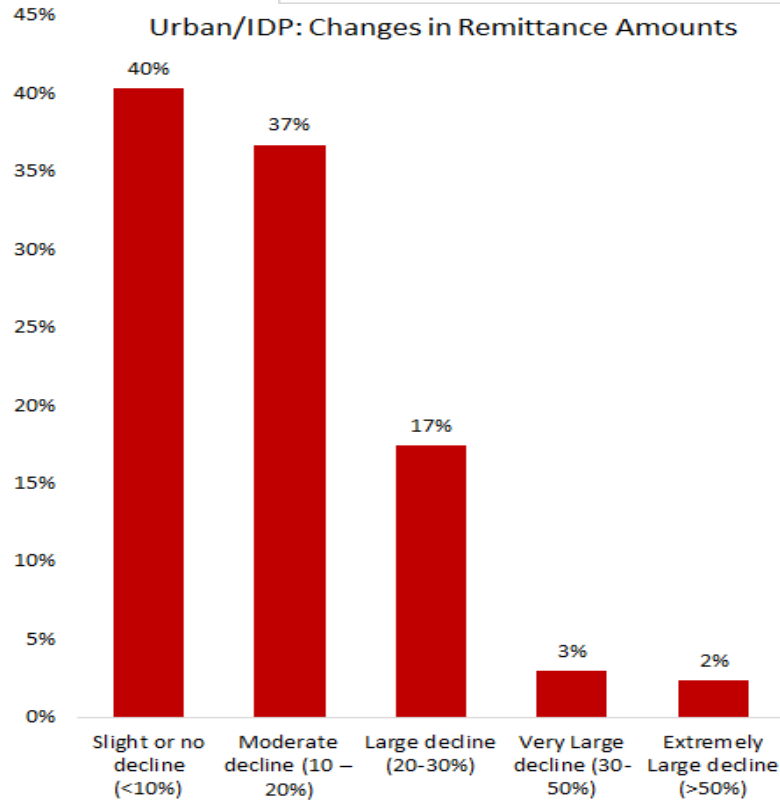
Urban/IDP HHs who Received Remittances (%)



Rural: Changes in Remittance Amounts

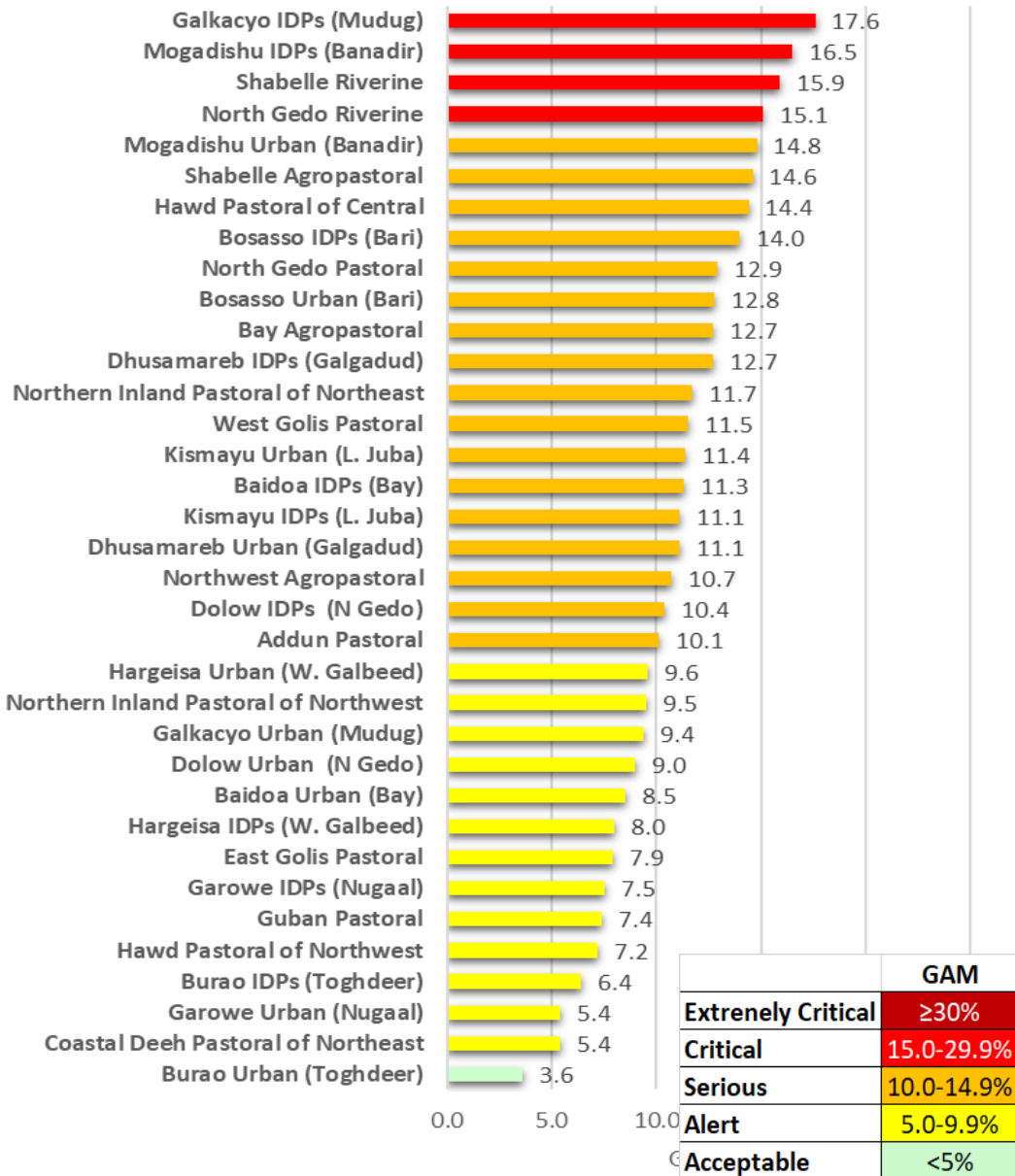


Urban/IDP: Changes in Remittance Amounts



- Proportion of households who reported receiving remittances is fairly low (<10%) among most population groups surveyed. Exceptions are Mogadishu urban (23%), Hargeisa urban (19%), rural Bay Agropastoral (13%), and Galkayo urban (10%).
- A majority of recipients (60-69%) reported at least 10-20% decline in amounts received compared to normal (typical).

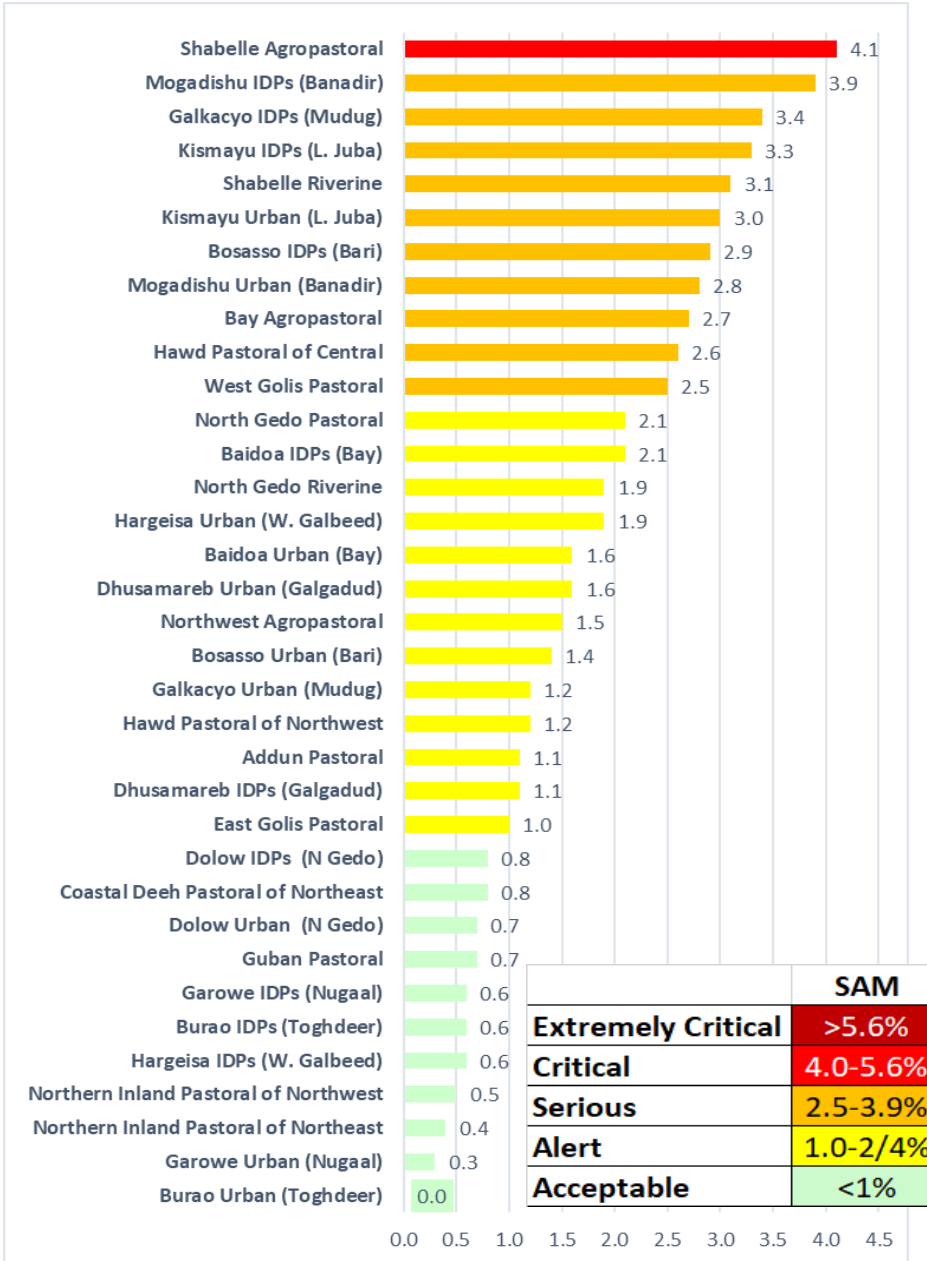
2021 Post *Gu* Nutrition Situation: GAM and SAM



At the national level, the median prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has remained Serious (10–14.9%) over the past three seasons: 2021 Gu (11.1%), 2020 Deyr (11.8%), and 2020 Gu (11.8%).

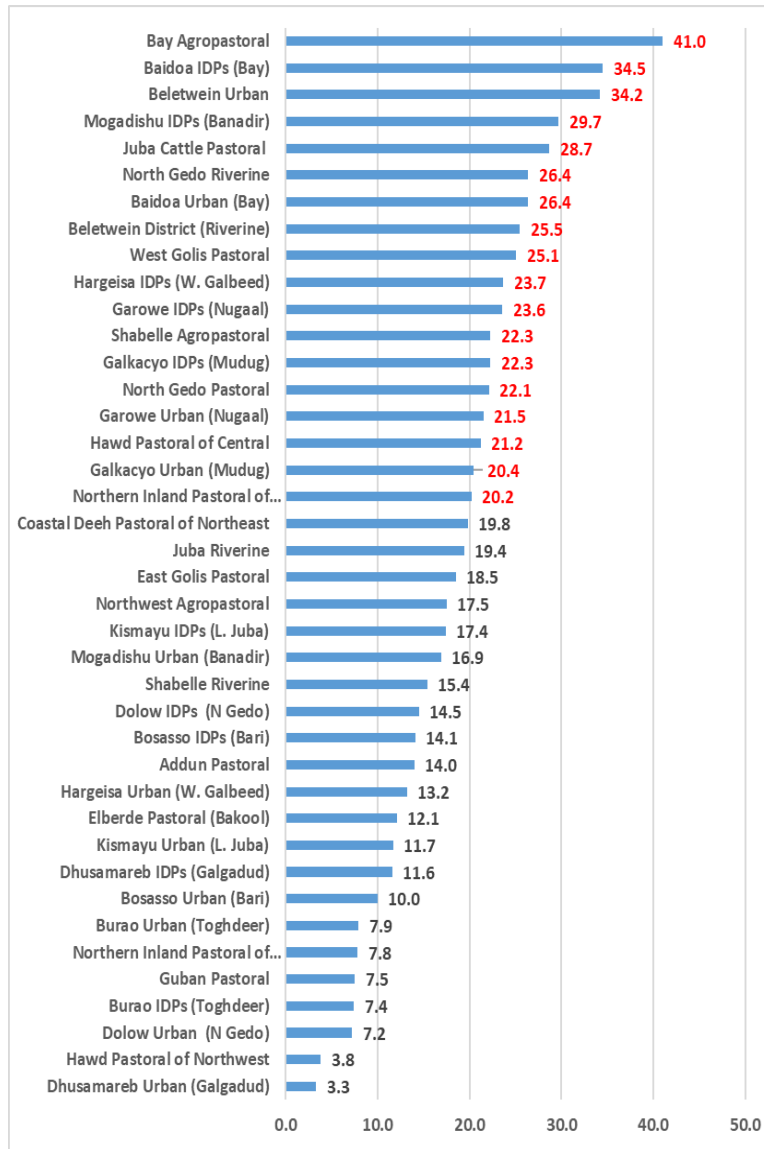
Serious or worse GAM prevalence reported in 21 out of 35 population groups surveyed

Serious or worse SAM prevalence reported in 11 out of 35 population groups surveyed.

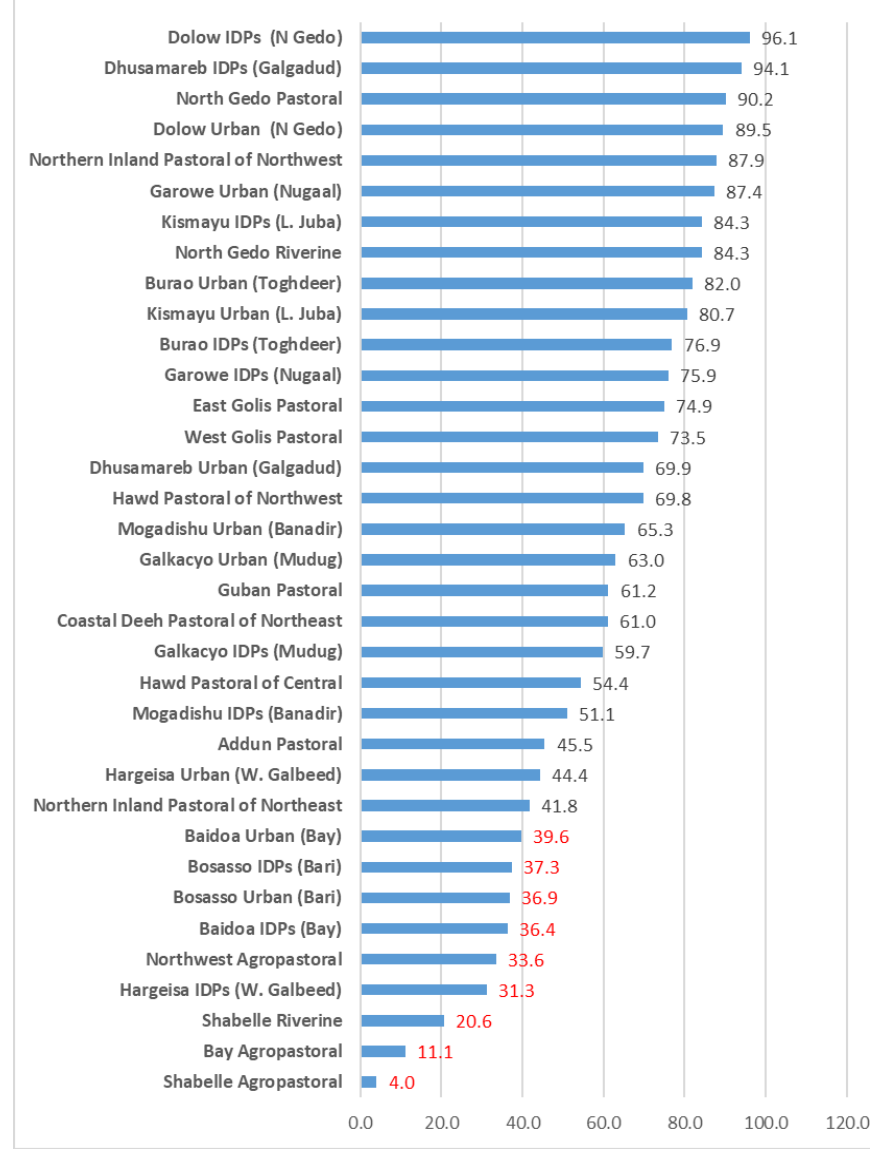


Morbidity, Vit A Supplementation and Measles Vaccination among Children

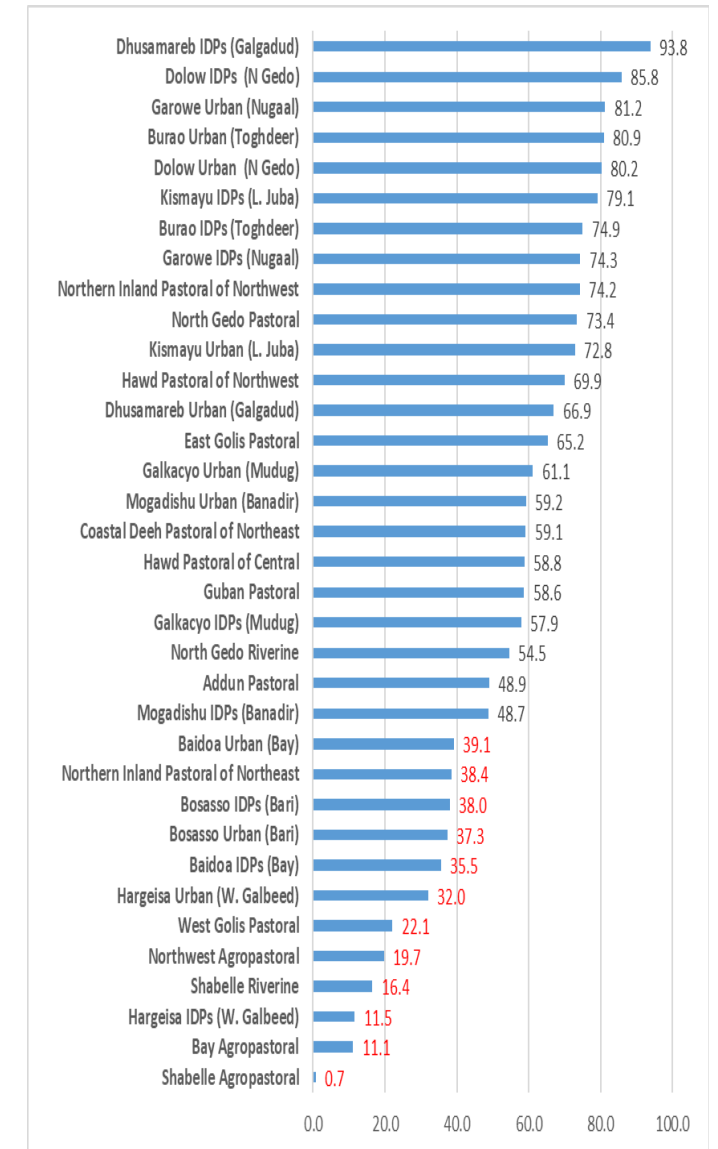
Morbidity (%)



Vitamin A Supplementation (%)



Measles Vaccination (%)



Nutrition Situation in Rural Livelihoods

	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five		Household	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Coverage (%)		Access to	
Population Group	GAM (%)	SAM (%)				Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
Guban Pastoral	7.4	0.7	0.61	0.35	7.5	61.2	58.6	79.9	44.3
West Golis Pastoral	11.5	2.5	0.27	0.18	25.1	73.5	22.1	37.8	39.5
Northwest Agropastoral	10.7	1.5	0.09	0.14	17.5	33.6	19.7	18.8	30.2
Northern Inland Pastoral of	9.5	0.5	0.23	0.7	7.8	87.9	74.2	5.6	100
Hawd Pastoral of Northwest	7.2	1.2	0.61	0.00	3.8	69.8	69.9	5.6	100
East Golis Pastoral	7.9	1.0	0.45	0.17	18.5	74.9	65.2	28.4	95.8
Northern Inland Pastoral of	11.7	0.4	0.11	0.00	20.2	41.8	38.4	44.1	83.6
Hawd Pastoral of Central	14.4	2.6	0.14	0.28	21.2	54.4	58.8	38.3	71.3
Coastal Deeh Pastoral of North	5.4	0.8	0.23	0.62	19.8	61.0	59.1	60.3	20.7
Addun Pastoral	10.1	1.1	0.08	0.14	14.0	45.5	48.9	48.1	85.1
Shabelle Riverine	15.9	3.1	0.59	1.68	15.4	20.6	16.4	20	60.5
Shabelle Agropastoral	14.6	4.1	0.63	1.91	22.3	4.0	0.7	62.2	38.8
Bay Agropastoral	12.7	2.7	0.50	0.15	41.0	11.1	11.1	0.8	2
North Gedo Pastoral	12.9	2.1	0.32	0.36	22.1	90.2	73.4	18.3	18.8
North Gedo Riverine	15.1	1.9	0.14	0.17	26.4	84.3	54.5	22.6	51.6
Median	11.5	1.5	0.27	0.18	19.8	61.0	54.5	28.4	51.6

- The overall nutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) in rural population is stable at Serious level (11.5%) but a slight increase is noted compared with 2020 Gu season (10.9%). Critical (GAM \geq 15%) was recorded in 2 out of 15 rural population assessed: Shabelle Riverine and North Gedo Pastoral.
- Morbidity prevalence was high (\geq 20%) among majority (7 out of 15) of rural population groups.
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most rural livelihoods. Exceptions are: Shabelle Agropastoral, Guban Pastoral, Hawd Pastoral of Northwest and Bay Agro-pastoral which recorded Serious CDR (0.5-1/10 000/day)). Serious CDR in were also observed. Shabelle Riverine also recorded Serious U5DR (1 to 1.9/10 000 /day).
- Measles vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation and household access to clean water and sanitation remain low in many rural livelihoods.

Nutrition Situation in Urban Populations

	ute Malnutrition Prevalen		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under- Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five		Household	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR)		Coverage (%)		Access to	
Population Group	GAM (%)	SAM (%)				Vit A Suppl.	Measles Vaccination	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
Hargeisa Urban (W. Galbeed)	9.6	1.9	0.10	0.00	13.2	44.4	32.0	99.6	100
Burao Urban (Toghdeer)	3.6	0.0	0.29	0.00	7.9	82.0	80.9	98	100
Bosasso Urban (Bari)	12.8	1.4	0.09	0.40	10.0	36.9	37.3	99.5	99.5
Garowe Urban (Nugaal)	5.4	0.3	0.18	0.18	21.5	87.4	81.2	81.9	99
Galkacyo Urban (Mudug)	9.4	1.2	0.00	0.00	20.4	63.0	61.1	94.4	100
Dhusamareb Urban (Galgadud)	11.1	1.6	0.17	0.39	3.3	69.9	66.9	99.5	87.7
Mogadishu Urban (Banadir)	14.8	2.8	0.33	0.81	16.9	65.3	59.2	98.2	99.1
Baidoa Urban (Bay)	8.5	1.6	0.54	0.80	26.4	39.6	39.1	83.2	99.6
Dolow Urban (NGedo)	9.0	0.7	0.43	0.18	7.2	89.5	80.2	100	99.6
Kismayu Urban (L. Juba)	11.4	3.0	0.27	0.38	11.7	80.7	72.8	90.1	98.8
Median	9.5	1.5	0.23	0.28	12.5	67.6	64.0	98.1	99.6

- The overall nutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) among urban populations in 2021 GU is Alert (9.5%), indicative of a sustained situation compared with 2020 Deyr (9.0%) but a slight improvement compared with the Serious level reported in 2020 Gu (10.5 %).
- The nutrition situation among the urban population in Hargeisa reflects a significant increase in GAM prevalence since the 2020 Gu (3.4 % to 9.6%).
- Overall, morbidity among children was low, with high morbidly prevalence ($\geq 20\%$ _ recorded in only 3 out of 10 urban population groups surveyed. The highest morbidity prevalence was reported among Baidoa urban (26.4%) and Garowe urban (21.5%).
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most urban population groups, exceptions for Baidoa urban which had a serious level of CDR.

Nutrition Situation in IDP Populations

	Acute Malnutrition Prevalence		Per 10 000 per Day		Children Under-Five Morbidity (%)	Children Under-Five		Household	
	Children Under-Five		Crude Death Rate (CDR) CI	Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) CI		Coverage (%)		Access to	
Population Group	GAM (%)	SAM (%) CI				Vit A	Measles	Clean Water (%)	Sanitation (%)
Hargeisa IDPs (W. Galbeed)	8.0	0.6	0.18	0.00	23.7	31.3	11.5	100.0	95.1
Burao IDPs (Toghdeer)	6.4	0.6	0.43	0.35	7.4	76.9	74.9	92.5	100.0
Bosasso IDPs (Bari)	14.0	2.9	0.07	0.29	14.1	37.3	38.0	96.2	71.6
Garowe IDPs (Nugaal)	7.5	0.6	0.35	0.59	23.6	75.9	74.3	95.9	96.8
Galkacyo IDPs (Mudug)	17.6	3.4	0.04	0.00	22.3	59.7	57.9	99.6	92.6
Dhusamareb IDPs (Galgadud)	12.7	1.1	0.08	0.00	11.6	94.1	93.8	100.0	93.7
Mogadishu IDPs (Banadir)	16.5	3.9	0.82	1.35	29.7	51.1	48.7	100.0	89.7
Baidoa IDPs (Bay)	11.3	2.1	0.81	1.19	34.5	36.4	35.5	83.5	97.7
Dolow IDPs (NGedo)	10.4	0.8	0.27	0.31	14.5	96.1	85.8	99.6	98.6
Kismayu IDPs (L. Juba)	11.1	3.3	0.47	0.49	17.4	84.3	79.1	70.1	89.7
Median	11.2	1.6	0.31	0.33	19.9	67.8	66.1	97.9	94.4

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) were low across most IDP population groups. Exceptions were IDPs in Mogadishu and Baidoa which had Serious level of CDR and/or U5DR.
- Measles vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation are low in most of the IDP population groups.
- However, household access to clean water and sanitation is high among most of the displaced populations.

- The overall nutrition situation (median GAM prevalence) among IDPs in 2021 Gu is Serious (11.2%), reflecting a slight improvement but sustained Serious nutrition situation since 2020 Gu (13.0%) and 2020 Deyr (12.9 %).
- Serious prevalence of acute malnutrition persisted in most of the IDPs since 2019 Deyr, with the exception of Hargeisa and Burao. These results underscore the underlying vulnerability of IDP populations.
- Morbidity prevalence were high ($\geq 20\%$) in 5 out of 10 IDP population groups surveyed: Baidoa IDPs (34.5 %), Mogadishu IDPs (29.7%) and Hargeisa IDPs (23.7%).

Results of MUAC Assessments Among Children in Hard to Reach Areas

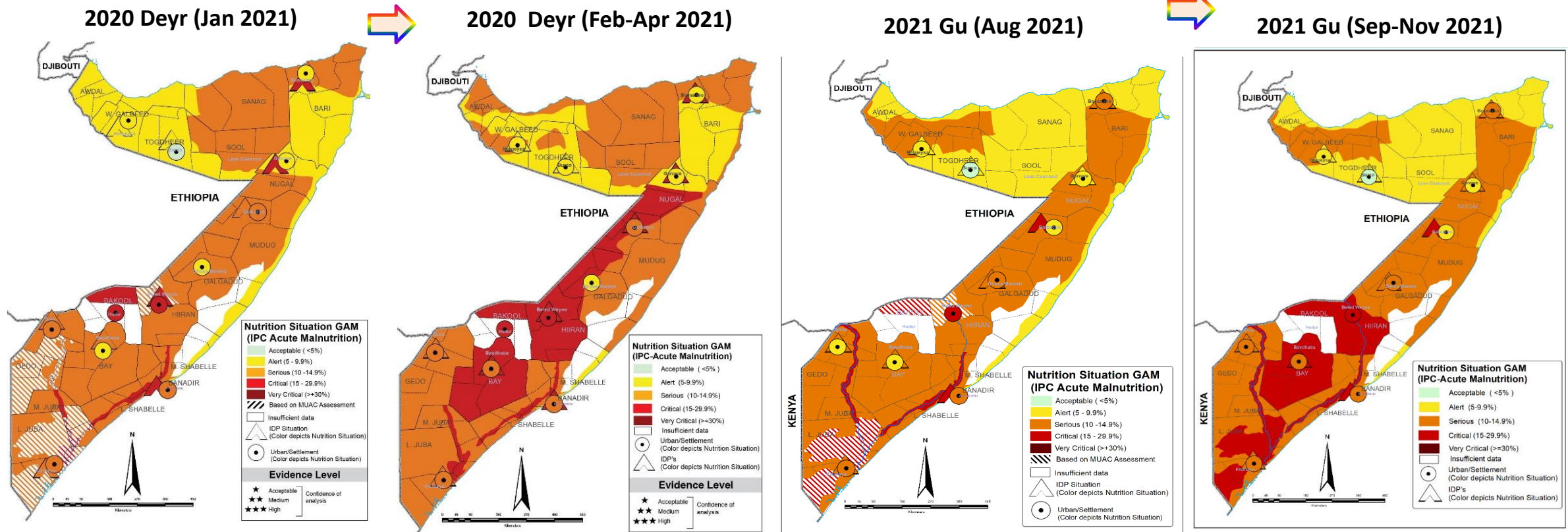
- MUAC assessment/screening was conducted among children in five hard-to-reach areas.
- One out of 5 MUAC screened areas, one (Bakool Pastoral); is Classified as Extreme Critical, two are Critical, while two areas are classified as Serious.
- Out of 5 surveyed areas, 3 recorded high morbidity prevalence of ($\geq 20\%$).

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	13.8	3.4	28.7
Juba Riverine	15.7	3.9	19.4
Elberde Pastoral (Bakool)	25.4	5.0	12.1
Beletwein District (Riverine)	9.2	1.7	25.5
Beletwein Urban	10.6	1.7	34.2

Nutrition Key Messages

- Acute malnutrition remains high in many parts of Somalia.
- Critical prevalence of acute malnutrition persisted in Shabelle Riverine livelihood and among IDPs in Mogadishu since 2019 Deyr due to high morbidity and reduced food access.
- Morbidity: Out of a total of 40 surveyed population groups, 18 recorded high morbidity prevalence ($\geq 20\%$). Highest morbidity was reported in Bay Agropastoral (41.0%), Baidoa IDPs (34.5%), Mogadishu IDPs (29.7%), Beletwein Urban (34.2%) and Juba Cattle Pastoral (28.7 %). Vitamin A Supplementation and Measles Vaccination remain Low (<40%) in several population groups.
- Current acute malnutrition situation is projected to worsen among some population groups:
 - Serious to Critical among Baidoa IDPs, Bay Agro-pastoral and Hiran Region
 - Alert to Serious among Coastal Deeh Pastoral in Central, Garowe IDPs, Baidoa urban and Dollow urban
 - Other areas may also worsen but will likely sustain current acute malnutrition IPC Phase.
- Population groups with Critical or worse level of acute malnutrition in the current or projection period are considered Hotspot Areas required urgent humanitarian response. These are: Shabelle Riverine, Gedo Riverine, Juba Riverine, Juba Cattle Pastoral, Hiran Region (including urban and IDPs), Pastoral population in Elberde district, Hawd Pastoral of Central regions, Mogadishu IDPs , Galkacyo IDPs and Bosasso IDPs.
- The nutrition situation in the above hotspot areas calls for urgent and sustained humanitarian interventions in the form of integrated nutrition but also include nutrition sensitive programs with special focus on resilience and prevention.
- 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.

Nutrition Outcomes and Projections



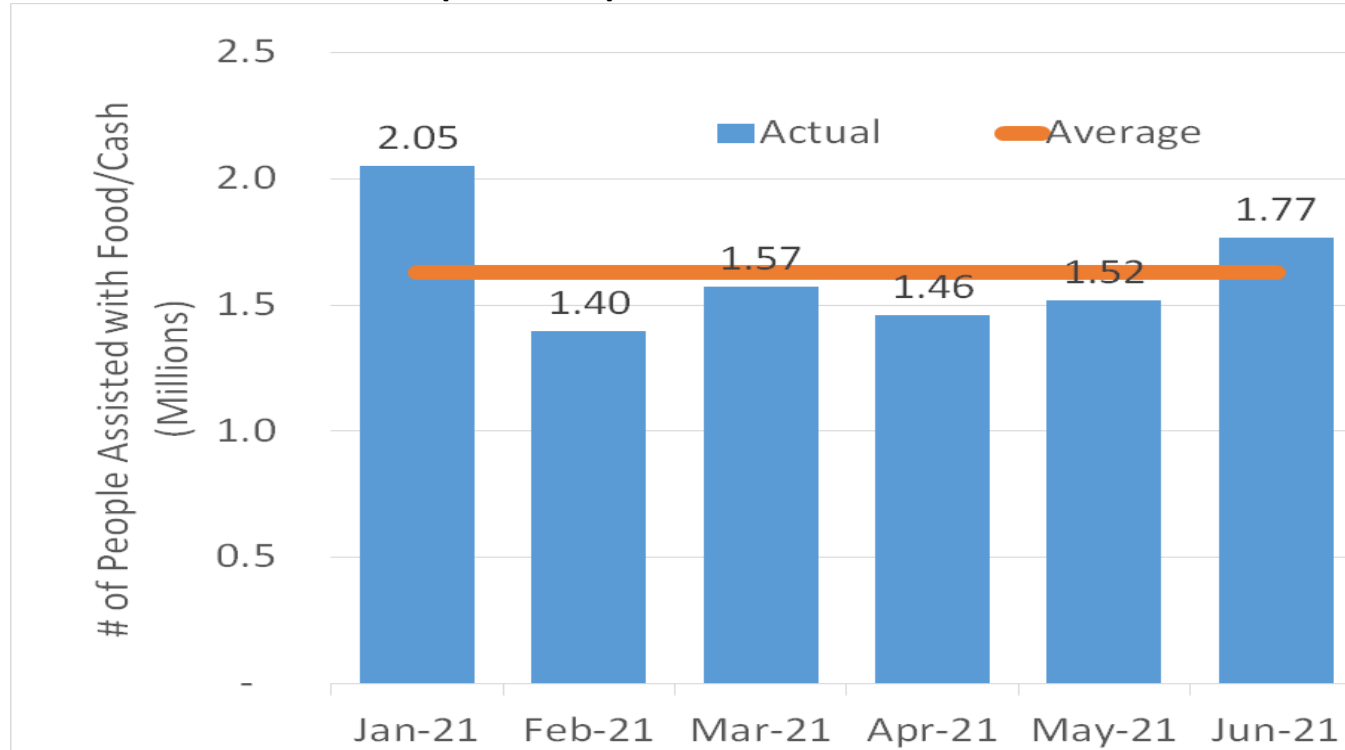
Total Burden (Jan 2021 and Dec 2021): **838 800** acutely malnourished, including **143 200** who are likely to be severely malnourished

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

- Based on results of the 2021 Post Gu assessment **and revised population figures (15.7 million total)**, an estimated **1.2 million** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition between August 2021 and July 2022, including **213 400** likely to be severely malnourished.

Humanitarian Assistance

Food Assistance Coverage: January to June 2021
(FSC Data)



Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treated	140 600
Number of boys and girls 6-59 months with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treated	327 700
Number of PLW with acute malnutrition treated	100 600

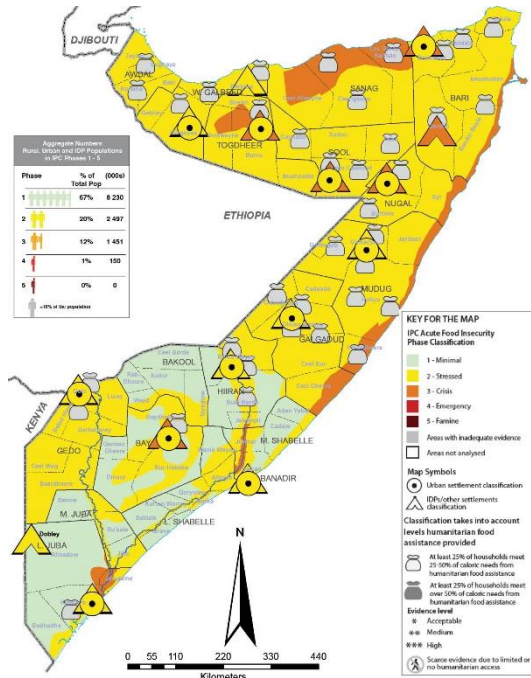
- Food assistance reached **1.4 million** to **2 million** people between January to June 2021 or an average of **1.6 million** people per month.
- Government/WFP safety net in urban areas (Banadir) is reaching **125 000 people** every month since July 2018 (\$35/month/HH). Government safety net in rural areas (Baxnano/resilience, reached **440 900 people** between January to June 2021 (\$20/month/HH) .
- Life-saving curative and preventive services have been implemented at scale under the Nutrition Cluster between January and June 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.

Key Food Security Related Findings

- In many pastoral livelihood zones, poor households will face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021 due to below-average or poor milk availability, a limited number of saleable animals, and increased indebtedness related to increased expenditures on food and water.
- In agropastoral livelihood zones, where the main shocks include erratically distributed rainfall and conflict, poor households have experienced substantial crop losses and low income from agricultural employment. Consequently, a significant proportion of poor households in riverine areas will also face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021.
- 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 communal support and high reliance on external humanitarian assistance. As a result, a significant proportion of IDPs (in both rural and urban settlements) face moderate to large food consumption gaps through late 2021. Some of the urban poor across Somalia also continue to face moderate to large food consumption gaps over the same period, partly due to a slowdown in economic activities in urban areas and the rising costs of food and other essential non-food items.
- More than 2.2 million people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in the presence of planned and likely humanitarian assistance during the July to September 2021 period. An additional 3.4 million people are Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people experiencing acute food insecurity to 5.6 million.
- From October to December 2021, food insecurity is expected to further deteriorate among poor rural, urban, and displaced populations due to the impacts of anticipated, below-average 2021 Deyr (October-December) season rainfall, continued insecurity and other food security related risk factors, including rising food prices and cost of living, declining availability of milk for both consumption and sale, and a likely reduction in agricultural employment opportunities during the forthcoming Deyr season. Without sustained humanitarian food assistance, 3.5 million people across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes between October and December 2021. An additional 3.7 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to 7.2 million.
- 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.

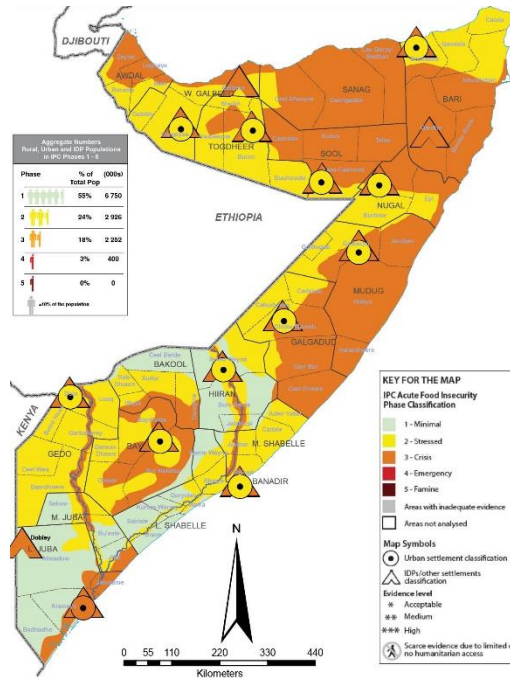
Food Security Outcomes and Projections

2020 Post Deyr (Jan-Mar 2021)



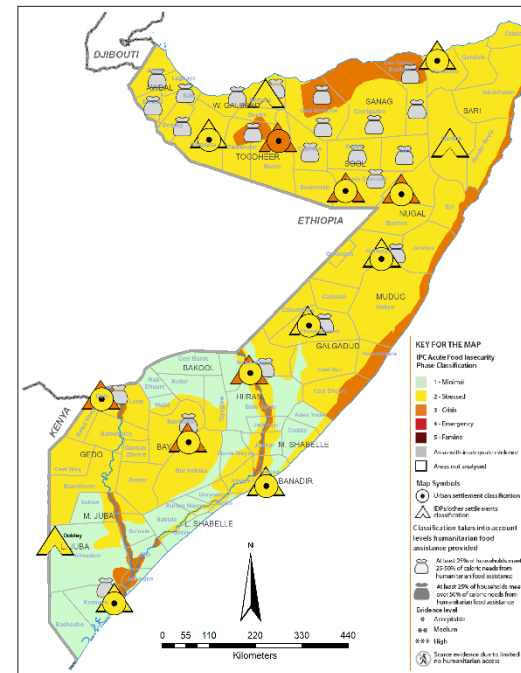
People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
and Emergency (IPC Phase 4):
1.6 Million

2020 Post Deyr (Apr-Jun 2021)



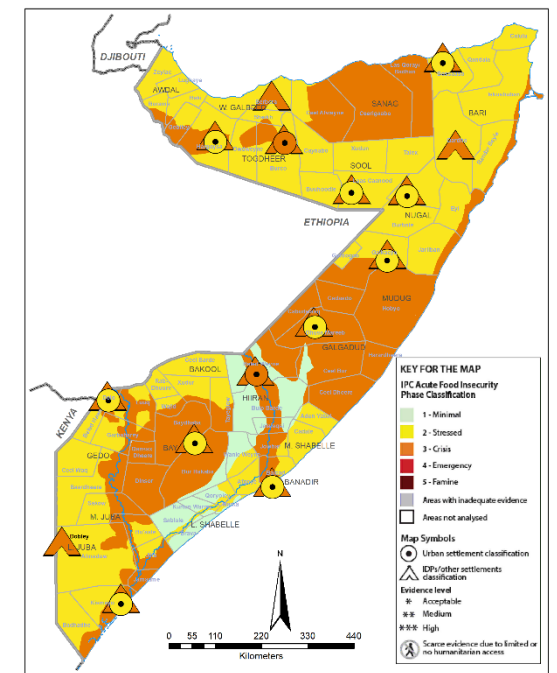
People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
and Emergency (IPC Phase 4):
2.65 Million

2021 Post Gu (Jul-Sep 2021)



People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
and Emergency (IPC Phase 4):
2.2 Million

2021 Post Gu (Oct-Dec 2021)



People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
and Emergency (IPC Phase 4):
3.5 Million

- Based on results of the 2021 Post Gu assessments **and revised population figures (15.7 million total)**, the estimated number of people in urgent need is currently **2.2 million** (Jul-Sep 2021), even in the presence of humanitarian assistance.
- Considering various risk factors (likely below average 2021 Deyr 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 **3.5 million** (Oct-Dec 2021) in the absence of humanitarian assistance.

Key Messages

- In conclusion, levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia remain high.
- An estimated **1.2 million** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition between August 2021 and July 2022, including **213 400** likely to be severely malnourished. Urgent nutrition and health support is required to address their needs. Urgent health and nutrition support is also required for areas with high prevalence of acute maternal malnutrition.
- 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.
- Currently (July-September 2021), an estimated **2.2 million** people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and need urgent humanitarian assistance. This number is expected to increase to **3.5 million** people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between October and December 2021 due to multiple risk factors.
- Ongoing humanitarian assistance must be scaled up and sustained through the end of 2021 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.
- Below average rainfall during the forthcoming October to December Deyr season could worsen the current situation and could potentially evolve into a major drought by early to mid-2022.

Thank you!

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

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



FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK



vam

food security analysis



SOMALIA

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