

# Somalia 2022 Post *Gu* Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

Somalia IPC TWG/IPC Core Team Members: FGS Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management and SNBS), FSNAU/FAO, FEWS NET, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, Action Against Hunger, REACH, Food Security Cluster and Nutrition Cluster

A Briefing for All Stakeholders  
12 September 2022, Mogadishu

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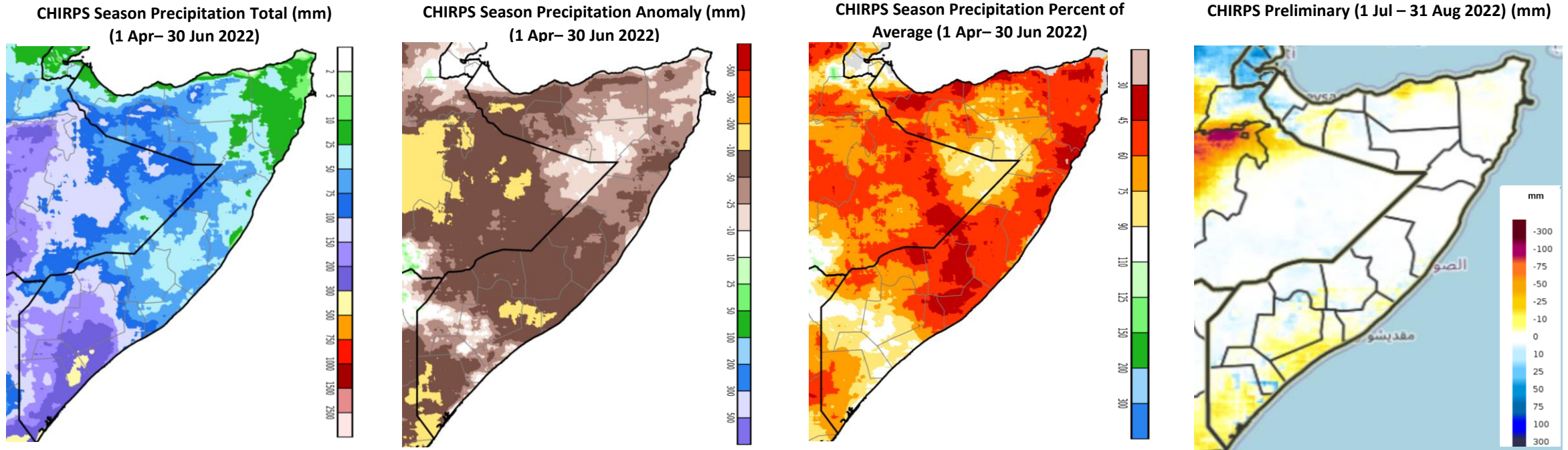
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# 2022 Post-*Gu* Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

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 2022 Post Gu assessment plan and survey protocol – **May 2022**
  - Regional Planning Workshop/Training for rural food security assessment: Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo: **Jul 2022**
  - Fieldwork (food security and nutrition data collection): **Jun-Jul 2022**
  - Regional Analyses Workshops: **9-14 Aug 2022**
  - IPC Analyses Workshops and Technical Vetting: **15-25 Aug**
  - Briefing for UN Heads of Humanitarian Agencies: **8 Sep**
  - Briefing for Senior Government Officials and Technical Officers: **11 Sep**
  - Final Dissemination to All Stakeholders: **12 Sep**
- **Participation in the 2022 Post Gu Assessment and IPC Analysis:**
  - Total number of participants: **221 participants**
    - Government institutions: **106 participants** (Federal Government of Somalia, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, Jubaland, Puntland and Somaliland)
    - NGOs/INGOs: **31 participants**
    - Local Universities (UOH, PSU): **5 participants**
    - Technical partners (FEWS NET, REACH, IPC GSU): **8 participants**
    - UN (FAO/FSNAU, WFP, UNICEF, etc.): **65 participants**
    - Food Security, Nutrition and Protection Clusters: **6 participants**

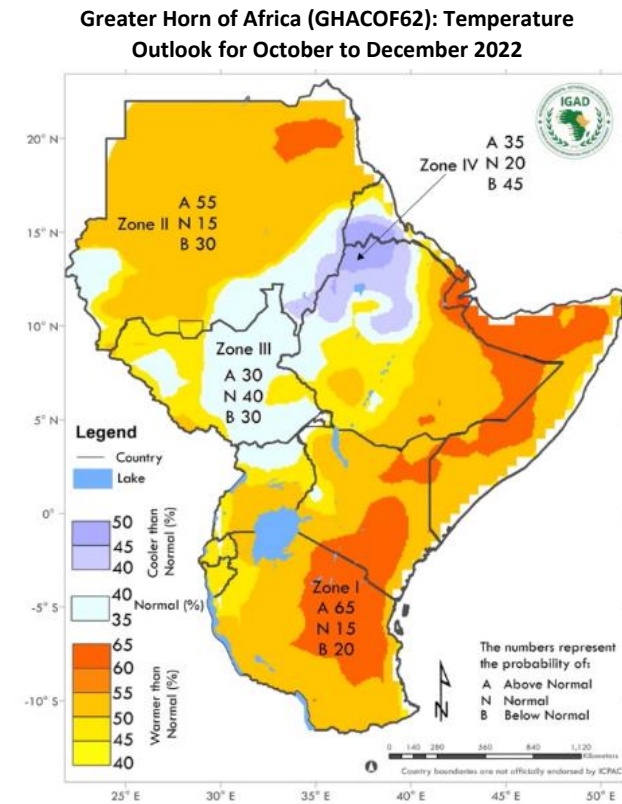
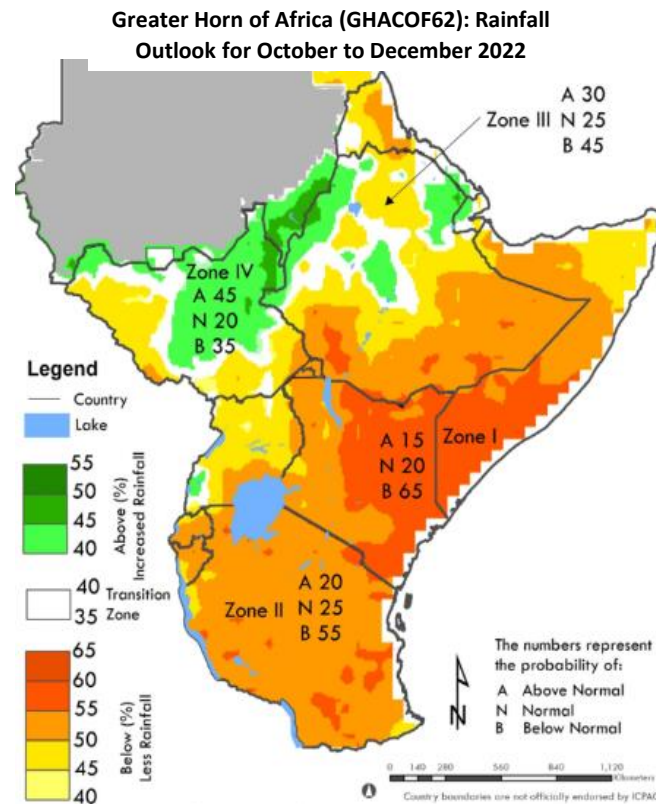
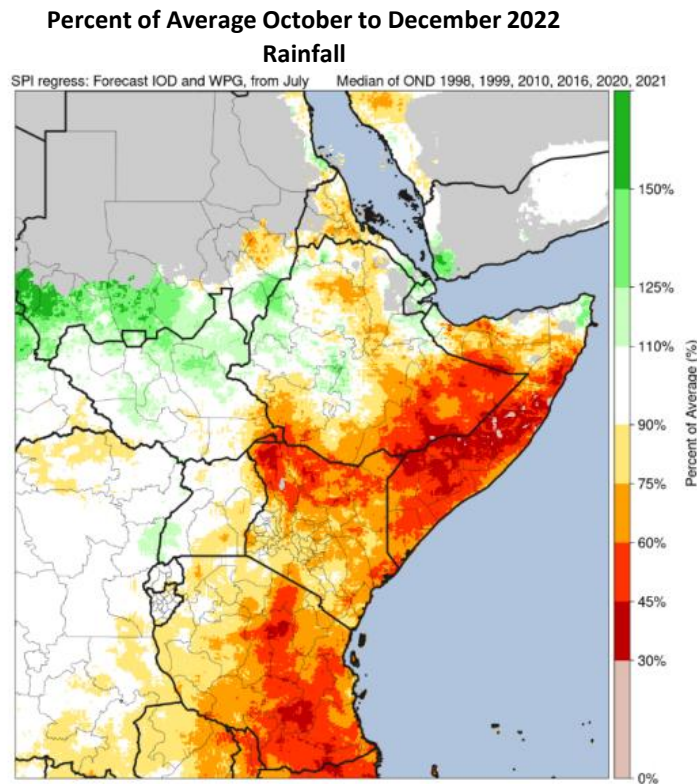
# 2022 *Gu* Season Rainfall Performance



- The April-June *Gu* 2022 rainfall was significantly below average across most parts of Somalia in terms of intensity and spatial/temporal distribution. Even in areas that received near average rainfall amounts, the distribution was erratic.
- Most areas in northern and central regions and adjacent parts of southern received 50-150 millimeters less rainfall than normal and 40-70 percent below average in many areas.
- The April-June 2022 *Gu* rainfall marks Somalia's fourth consecutive poor rainfall season and among the top three driest *Gu* seasons on record across most of Somalia.
- Early start of July to August *Hagaa* showers with near average intensity, distribution and frequency in late June to July in most coastal areas and adjacent agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones in the South improved both pasture and water availability and supported late planted crop growth and development



# 2022 *Deyr* Season Rainfall and Temperature Forecasts



- Climate outlook based on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME), and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) forecast systems indicate very strong chances that the October to December 2022 rainfall in the eastern Horn of Africa (including Somalia) will be in the lowest 20<sup>th</sup> percentile on record. In addition, rainfall is expected to be less than 60 percent of average based on analog years.
- According to the recent Greater Horn of Africa (GHACOF62) outlook released on 25 August 2022, there are high chances of drier than average conditions with a 55-65 percent chance of below average October-December 2022 *Deyr* season rainfall across most areas of Somalia. The GHACOF62 outlook also suggests higher than normal temperature across Somalia during October-December period.
- The June to September *Karan* rainfall season is expected to be near average in northwestern Somalia, based on the ECMWF, NMME and WMO forecasts.

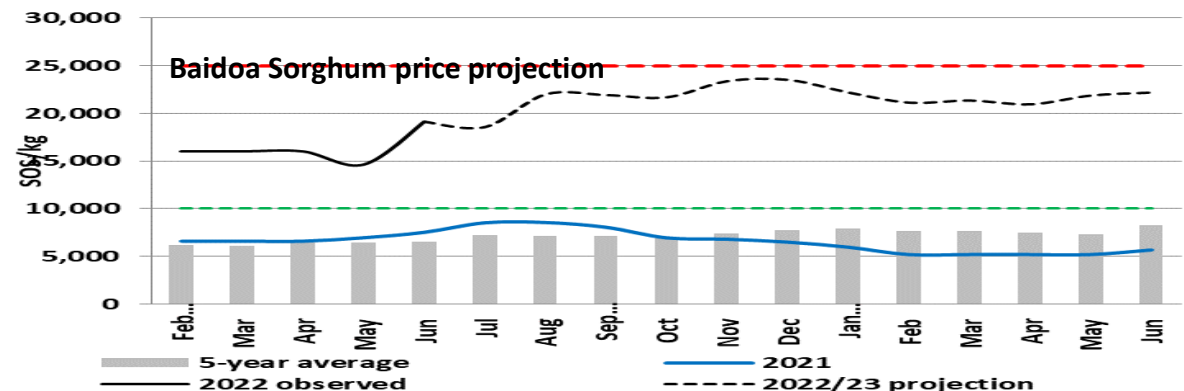
# Market Price Trends

## January-July 2022 (Actual)

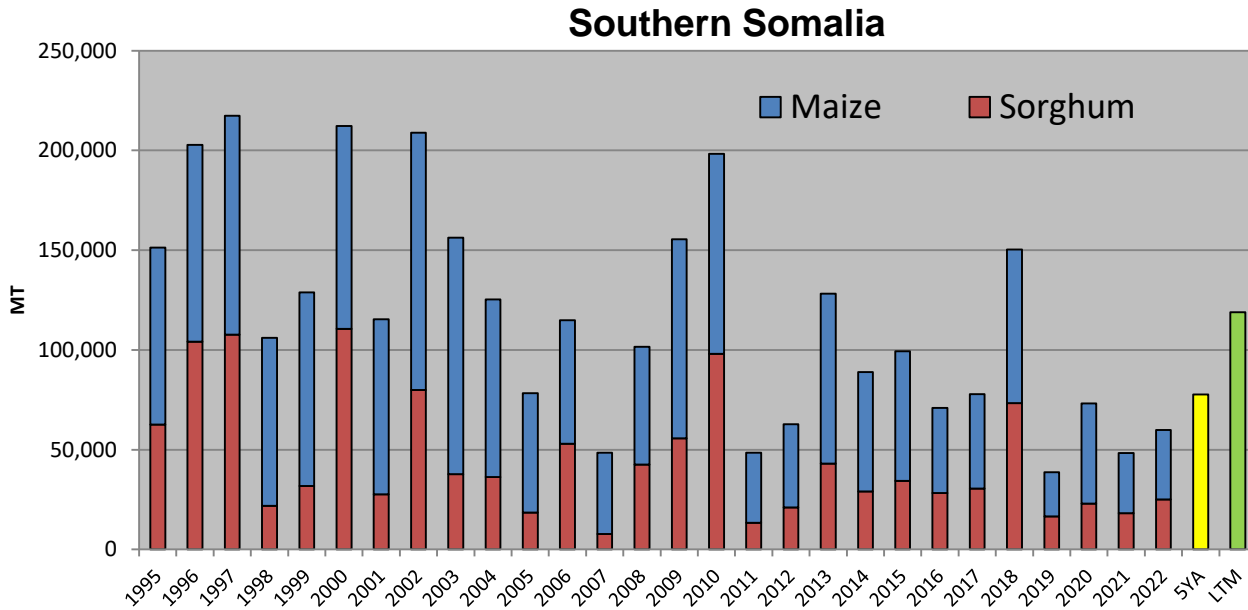
- The Somali Shilling (SOS) was generally stable amid continued decline as medium of exchange and increased dollarization in most markets
- Prices in July 2022 were abnormally high compared to the five-year average in half of the markets monitored: cereals (60-234%), imported rice (27-85%), and diesel (66-130%).
- Increased international staple food price and increased global fuel prices have contributed to high domestic prices of rice and wheat
- Informal cross-boarder imports of sorghum and maize from Ethiopia have declined due to below average production in Ethiopia and conflict related supply disruption inside Somalia
- Re-exports of rice and sugar and livestock trade with Ethiopia and Kenya remained stable
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase significantly due to increased food prices.
- According to data obtained from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), food inflation in Somalia averaged 5.62% between 2018 and 2022 but reached an all time high of 16.86% in June of 2022 (SNBS).

## August – December 2022 Outlook

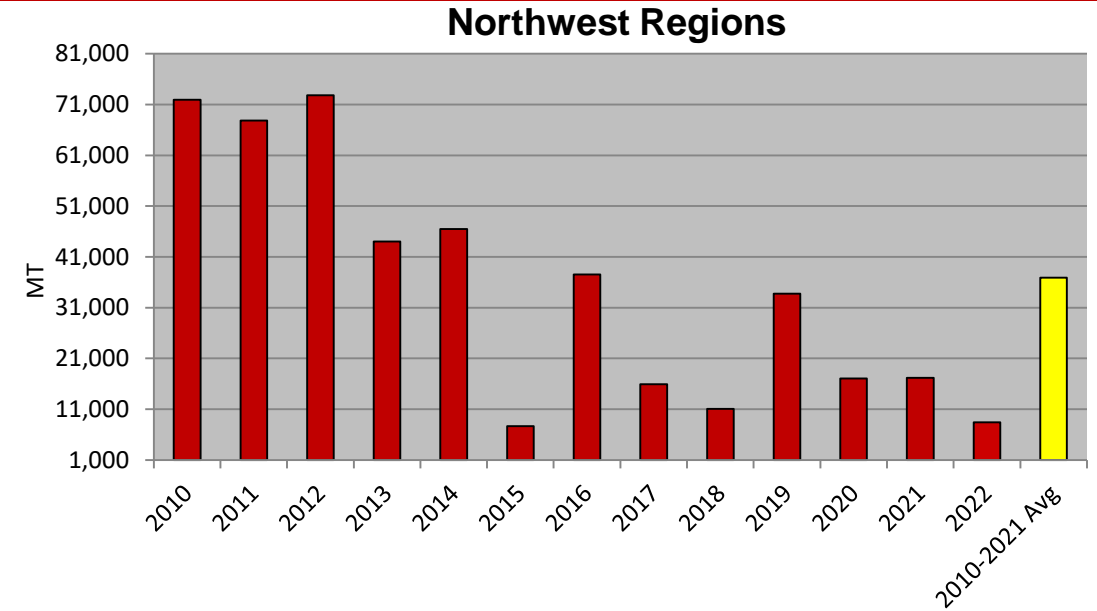
- Staple foods prices are expected to trend above average between July and Dec 2022 due to large cereal deficit resulting from four consecutive seasons of below-average harvests and anticipated below-average 2022 *Deyr* season production
- World food price forecasts for 2022 point to a continuation of strong international prices through the end of 2022 amid high demand and tight supplies (FAO)
- Inflation in Somalia is projected to surge to 9.4% in 2022 due to higher food and oil prices because of drought and the Russia–Ukraine conflict (AfDB)
- In view of the soaring cereal prices, concerns about the forthcoming *Deyr* season rainfall and increased market uncertainties stemming from the war in Ukraine, forecasts point to a likely tightening of food markets and prices reaching new record highs in Somalia



# Impact on Agriculture (Maize and Sorghum Production)



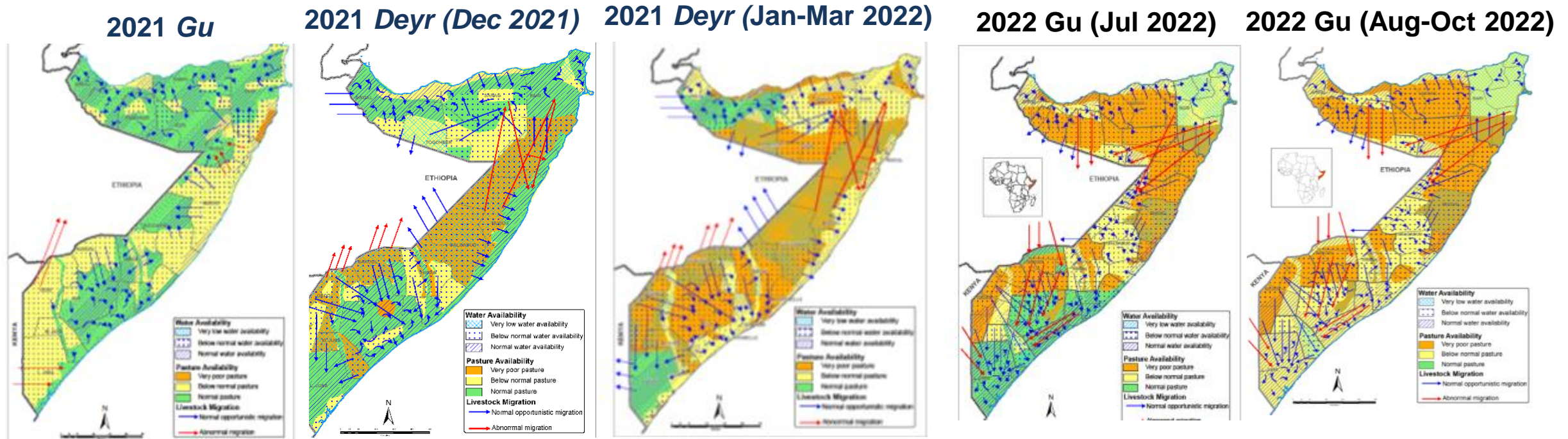
- The 2022 *Gu* season cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at **59 900 tons**, including **10 200 tons** of off-season harvest expected in late September/October 2022.
- The 2022 *Gu* season harvest in southern Somalia is **50%** lower than the long-term average for 1995-2021, representing the fourth consecutive season with a low cereal production (i.e. four successive poor harvests)
- The lower production during the 2022 *Gu* season mainly reflects the impact of poor rainfall and long dry spells coupled with low river levels to support irrigation in riverine areas, high cost of farm inputs and civil insecurity hampering crop cultivation.



- In northwest regions, the 2022 *Gu/Karan* cereal production (harvest expected in November) is estimate at **8 400 tons** (July 2022 preliminary estimate). This is **77%** lower than the average for 2010-2021, mainly due to poor rainfall, high input cost and prolonged dry spells.
- Good rainfall performance in August- September 2022 can only improve *Gu/Karan* production prospects marginally but poor rainfall in August and September can cause further declines in yield and production.
- The 2022 *Gu* season crop production in Togdheer Region was a total failure due to poor rains and absences of seasonal flash floods from Golis mountains to support irrigation.



# Impact on pasture and water availability



- A delayed and poor start and performance of the 2022 Gu (March/April to June) season rainfall and late Hagaa rains were inadequate for crop production but improved pasture, browse and water in parts of Shabelle, Juba and Bay regions
- However, pasture and browse are largely below average to poor in most parts of Somalia due to poor performance of the 2022 Gu rains and faster depletion due to overgrazing triggered by massive livestock migration into areas that received relatively better rainfall
- Widespread water shortage and earlier than normal water trucking are reported in most northeast and central regions
- Below average to poor pasture and water availability is expected to adversely affect livestock production and reproduction, including livestock conception, births and deaths, body condition, herd sizes, and milk availability

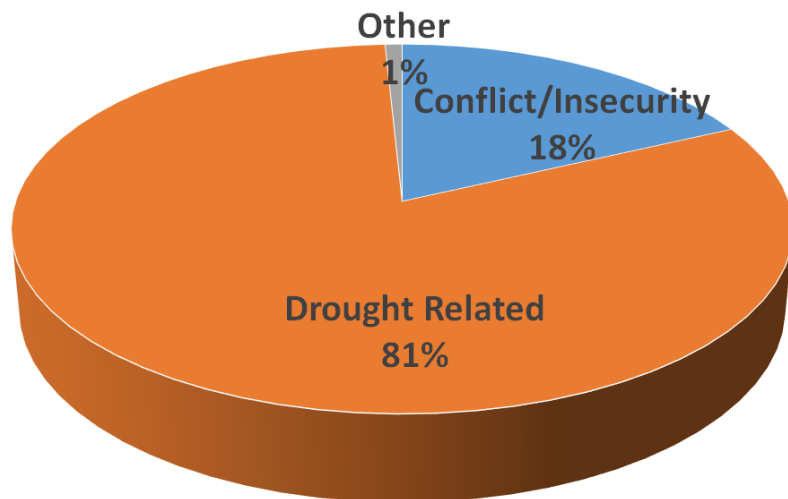
# Impact on Livestock Production and Productivity

- Conception among small ruminants (sheep and goats) is Low to None In north and central regions, but Low to Medium in southern Somalia. Conception among large ruminants (camel and cattle) is also Low to None in most parts of the country due to poor pasture/browse for consecutive seasons.
- Lambing/kidding of among small ruminants is Low in north and central regions, but Low to Medium in the south, while calving among large ruminants (cattle and camel) is Low to due to poor pasture/browse for consecutive seasons.
- Milk production and availability is poor to very poor across the country due to low reproduction and poor pasture and browse conditions, except among camel pastoral livelihoods in Juba and Shabelle where milk availability is average due to relatively better rainfall performance in these areas.
- Further decline of milk availability is expected through the end of 2022 due to harsh *Hagaa*, low calving, kidding and lambing between July and December 2022 and anticipated below average Deyr 2022 rains in most parts of the country
- Reported livestock holding in July 2022 among poor pastoral households showed a declining trend in most pastoral livelihoods of the country compared to December 2021. Further decreases are expected in late 2022 due to anticipated low reproduction, below average 2022 Deyr rainfall and increased off-take and death in the projection period
- By December 2022, livestock holding among poor pastoral households will remain below baseline in most of the country with the exception of Southern Inland Pastoral of Juba and Shabelle regions where livestock holdings are expected to be at or above baseline levels.

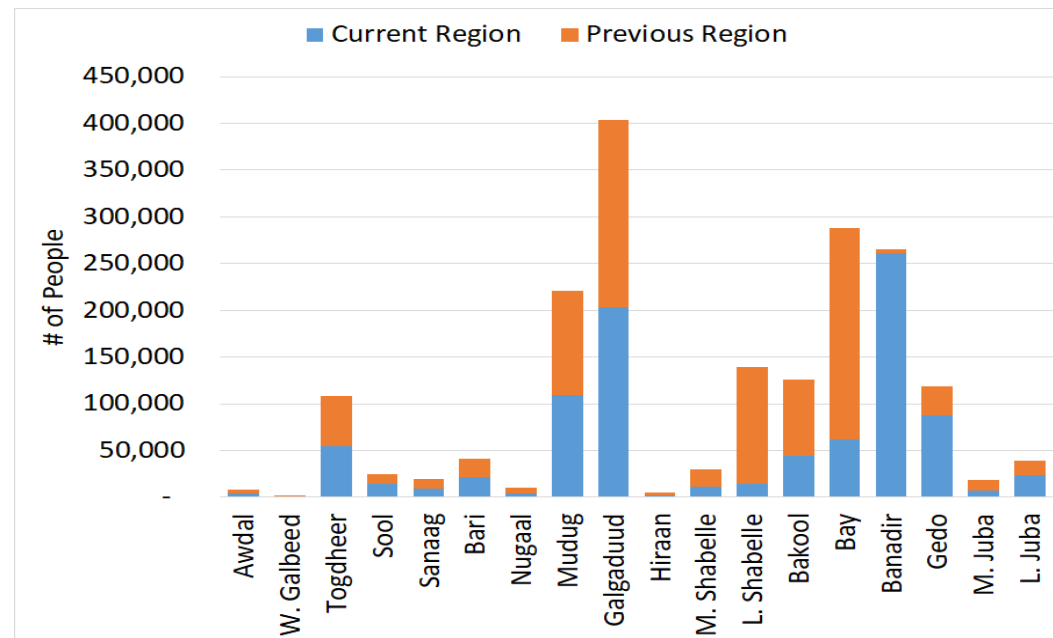
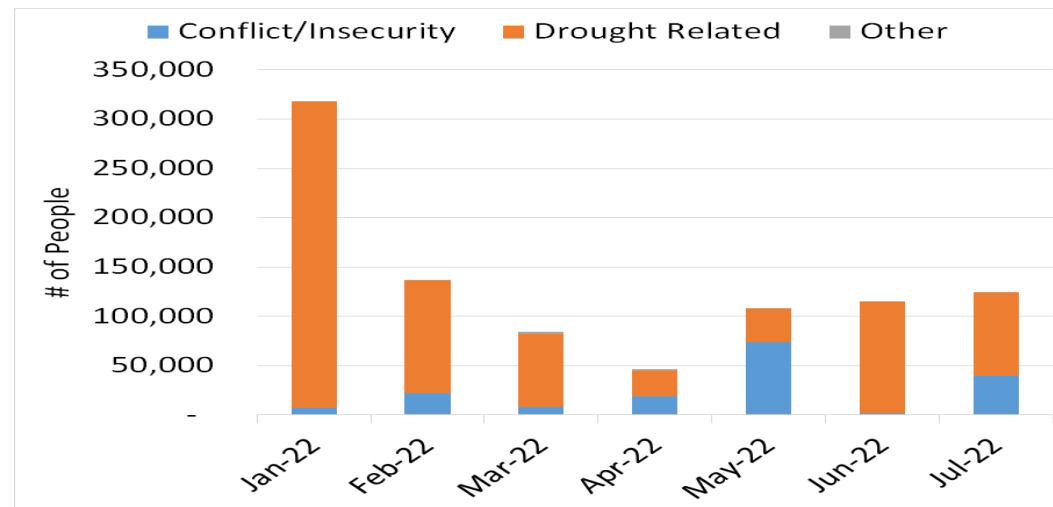


# Population Movement/Displacement and Insecurity: Jan-Jul 2022

- Over **934 000** people were displaced between January and July 2022, mainly due to drought related (**81%**) and insecurity/conflict (**18%**).

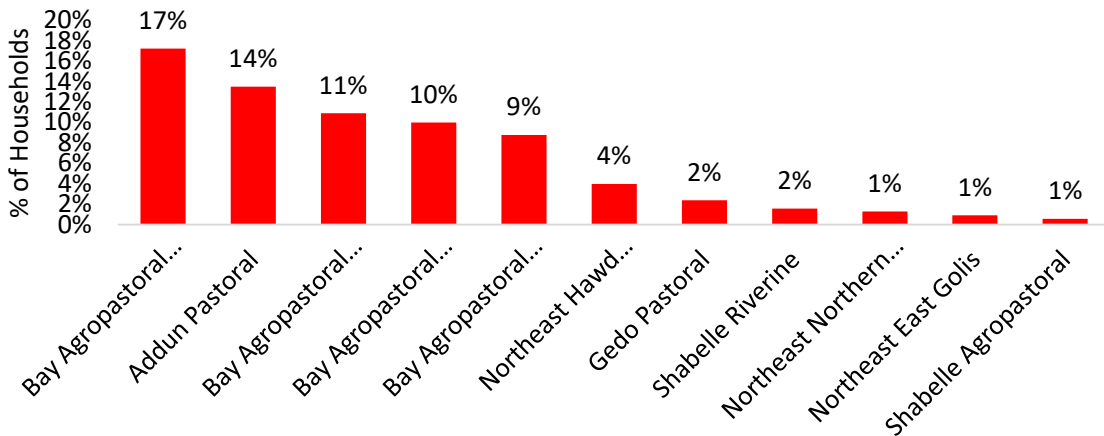


- Most drought related displacement occurred in January and February but continued through July.
- Most of the population displacements occurred in Galgaduud, Mudug, Bay, Bakool and L/shabelle and Togdheer regions.
- Insecurity/conflict and drought related displacements have contributed to lower crop production in Hiran, Middle and Lower Shabelle regions and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran, Galgaduud)
- Conflict, insecurity and drought related displacements are expected to continue through the end of 2022, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of central and southern Somalia.

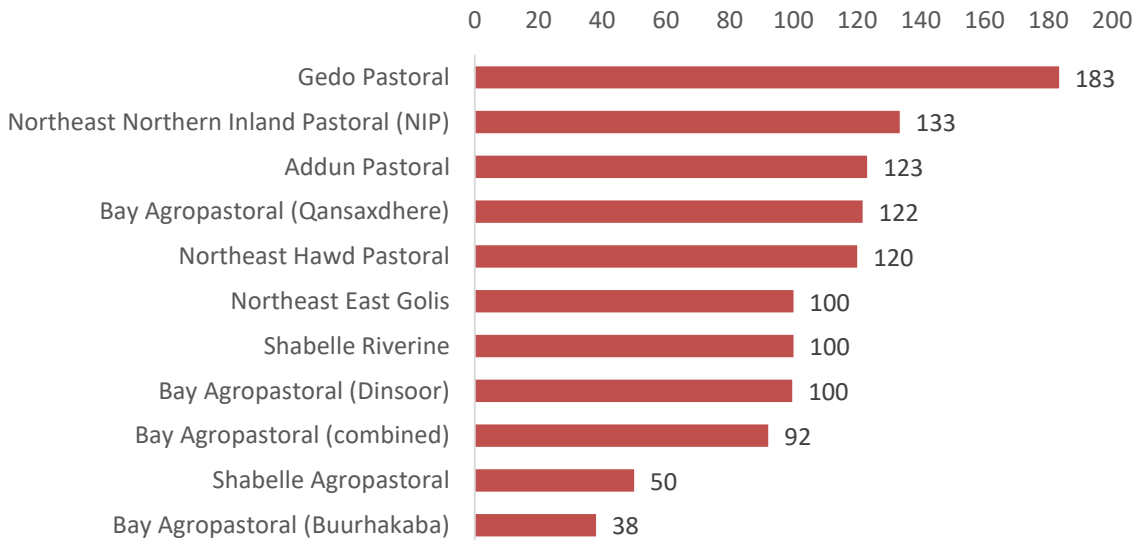


# Remittance Receipts by Households (Mar-May/Apr-Jun 2022)

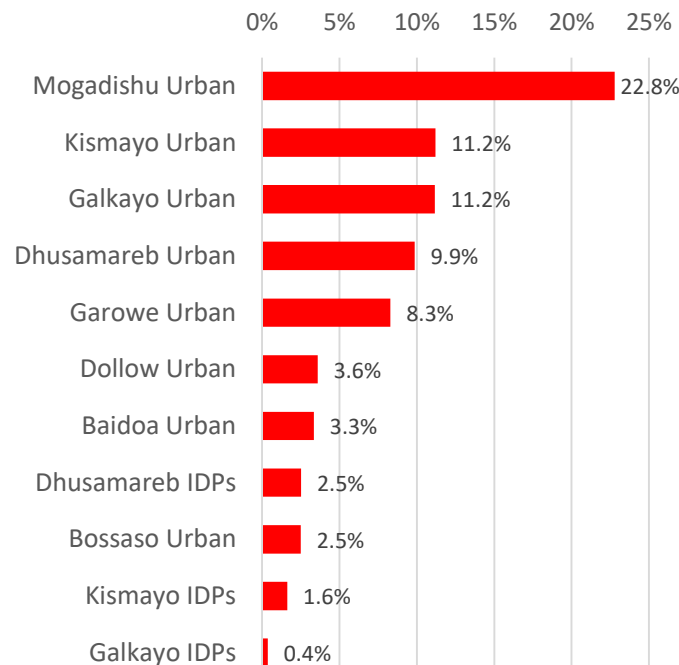
## Received cash remittance in rural livelihood zones



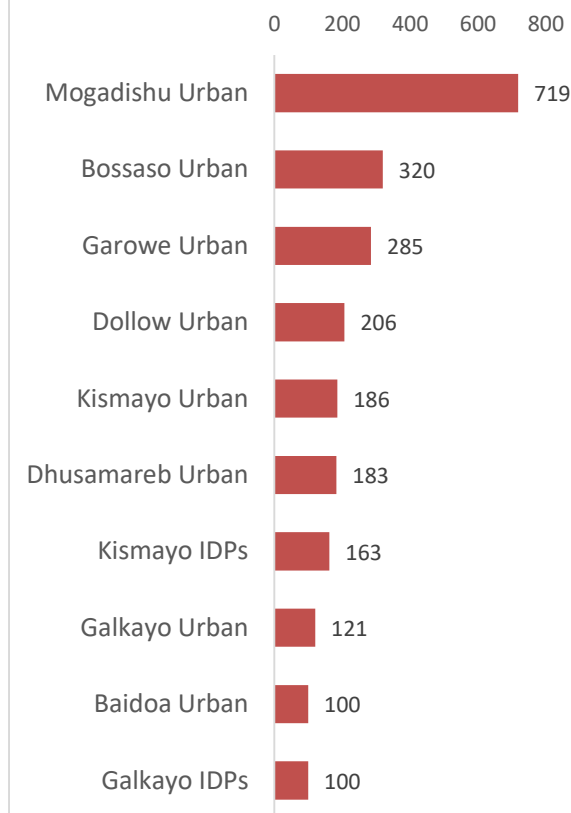
## Average amount received in USD



## Received cash remittance in Urban and IDP settlements

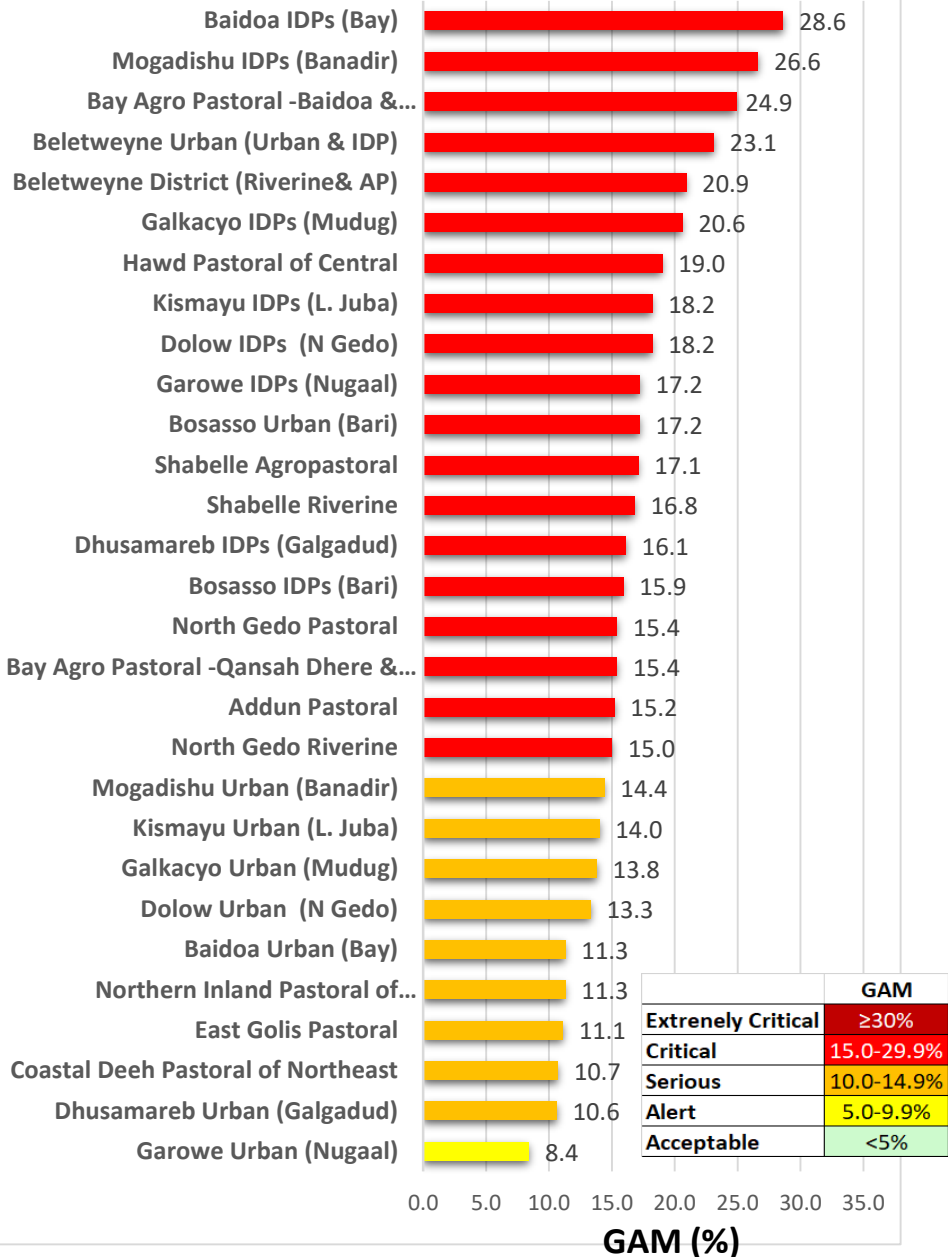


## Average amount received



- The percentage of households who reported receiving remittance in the 3 months prior to survey was low ( $\leq 20\%$ ) in most areas
- However, average amounts are significant and in some regions and possibly reflect social support in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis

# Nutrition Situation: GAM and SAM (Apr, Jun-Jul 2022)

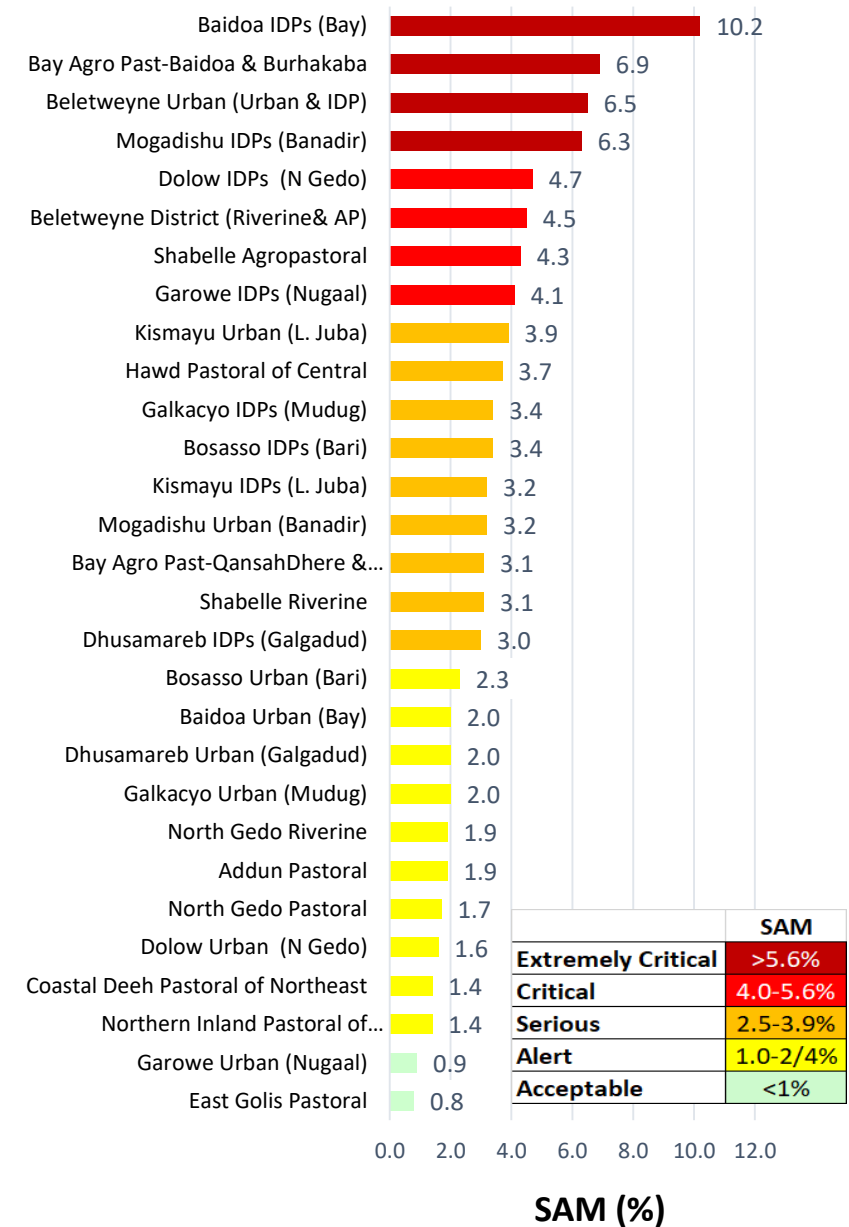


- At the national level, the median prevalence of acute malnutrition (GAM) has increased from Serious in 2021 Gu (11.1%) and 2021 Deyr (13%) to Critical in 2022 Gu (15.9 %).

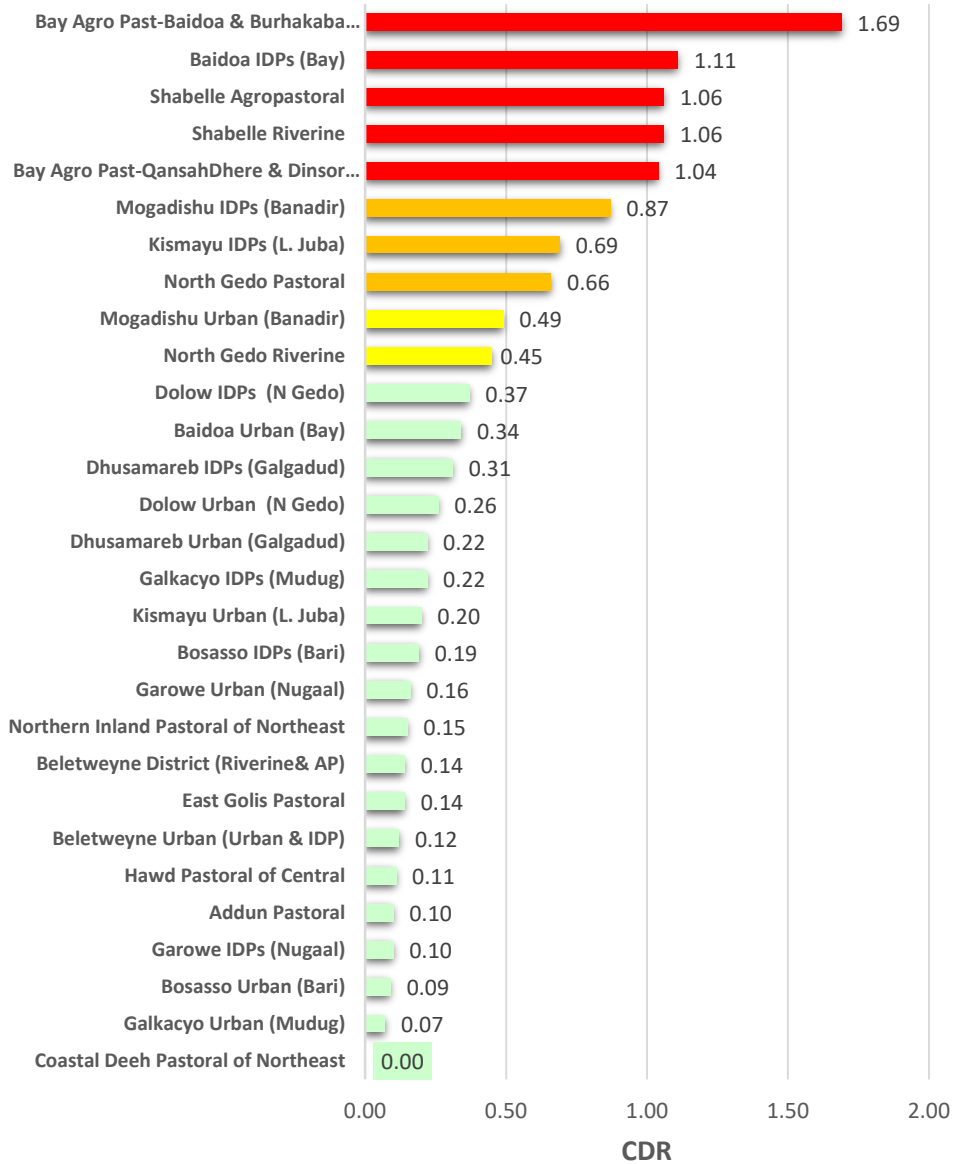
- The number of population groups recording Critical GAM (15-29.9%) has increased from 4 in 2021 Gu and 11 in 2021 Deyr to 15 in 2022 Gu.

- The median SAM prevalence has also worsened from 1.5% in 2021 Gu and 2.1% in 2021 Deyr to 3.1% in 2022 Gu.

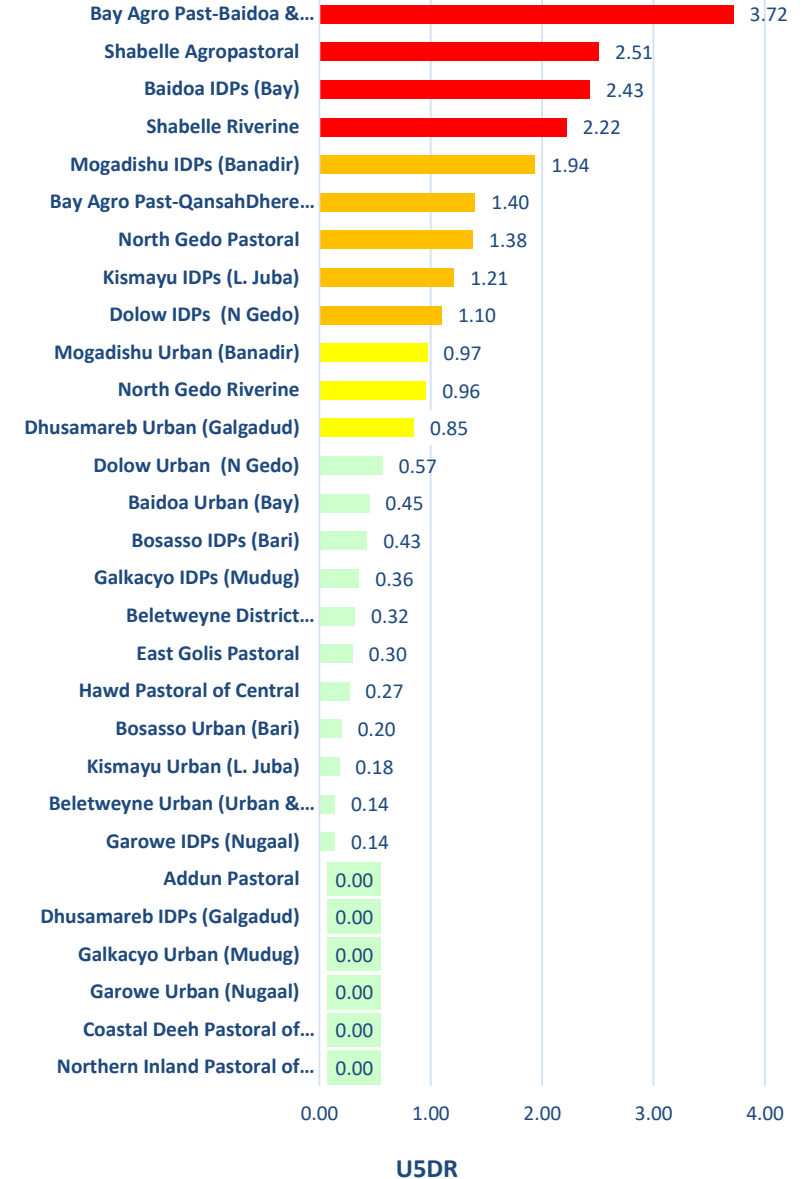
- A humanitarian Emergency is observed (GAM>15% accompanied by CDR > 1 and U5DR >2/10,000/day) in Shabelle Riverine, Shabelle Agropastoral, Baidoa and Burhakaba Agropastoral, and among Baidoa IDPs.



# Mortality Among Children and Adults: Apr, Jun-Jul 2022



- Critical levels of Crude Death Rates ( $>1/10\ 000/\text{day}$ ) and Under-Five Death Rates ( $>2/10\ 000/\text{day}$ ) were observed among Shabelle Riverine, Shabelle Agropastoral, Baidoa and Burhakaba Agro Pastoral and Baidoa IDPs.
- Qansah Dhere and Dinsor Agro Pastoral reported Critical levels of Crude Death Rates ( $>1/10\ 000/\text{day}$ ) and Serious levels of Under-Five Death Rates (1 to  $1.9/10,000/\text{day}$ ).
- North Gedo Pastoral, Mogadishu IDPs and Kismayu IDPs registered Serious levels of Crude Death Rates ( $0.5 < 1.0/10\ 000/\text{day}$ ) and Under-Five Death Rates (1 to  $1.9/10,000/\text{day}$ ).





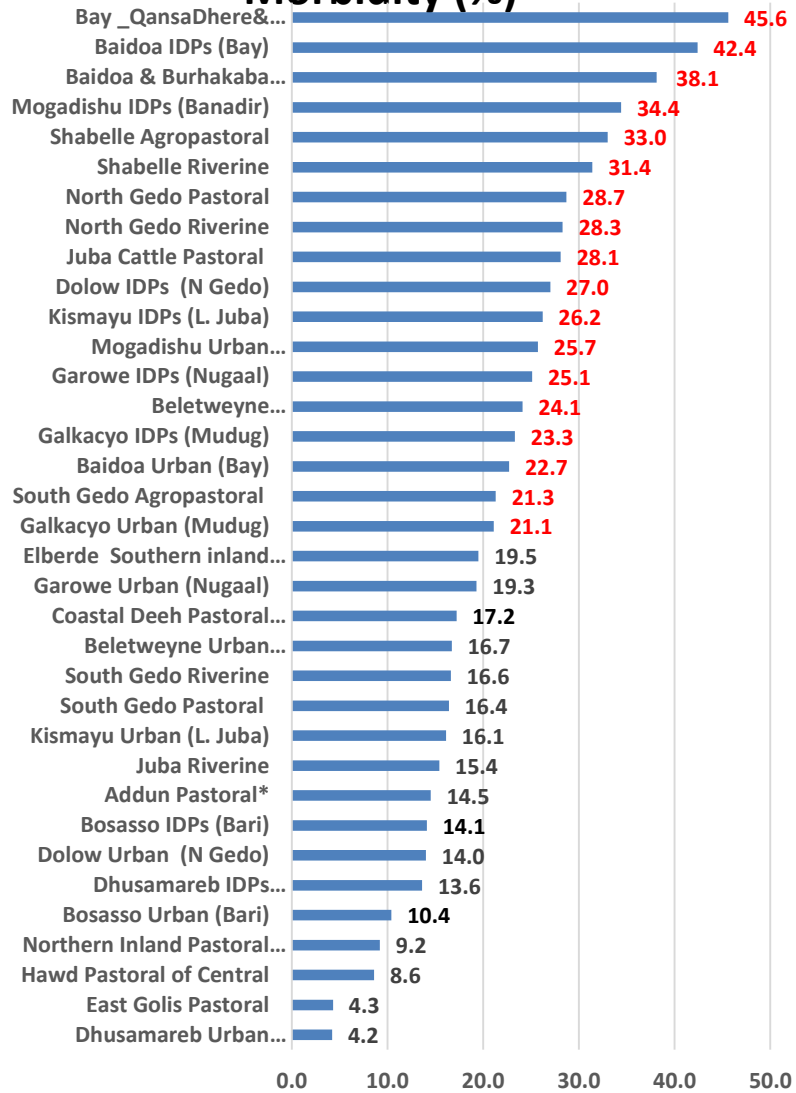
# MUAC Assessments in Hard-to-Reach/Insecure Areas, Jul 2022

| Population Group                 | Acute Malnutrition Prevalence Among Children Under-Five |                        | Children Under-Five Morbidity (%) |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                  | GAM MUAC < 12.5 CM (%)                                  | SAM MUAC < 11.5 CM (%) |                                   |
| Juba Cattle Pastoral             | 17.8  | 4.5                    | 28.1                              |
| Juba Riverine                    | 14.1  | 2.6                    | 15.4                              |
| South Gedo Pastoral              | 13.1  | 0.9                    | 16.4                              |
| South Gedo Agropastoral          | 11.8  | 0.9                    | 21.3                              |
| South Gedo Riverine              | 12.0  | 1.3                    | 16.6                              |
| Elberde Southern inland Pastoral | 8.1   | 0.4                    | 19.5                              |

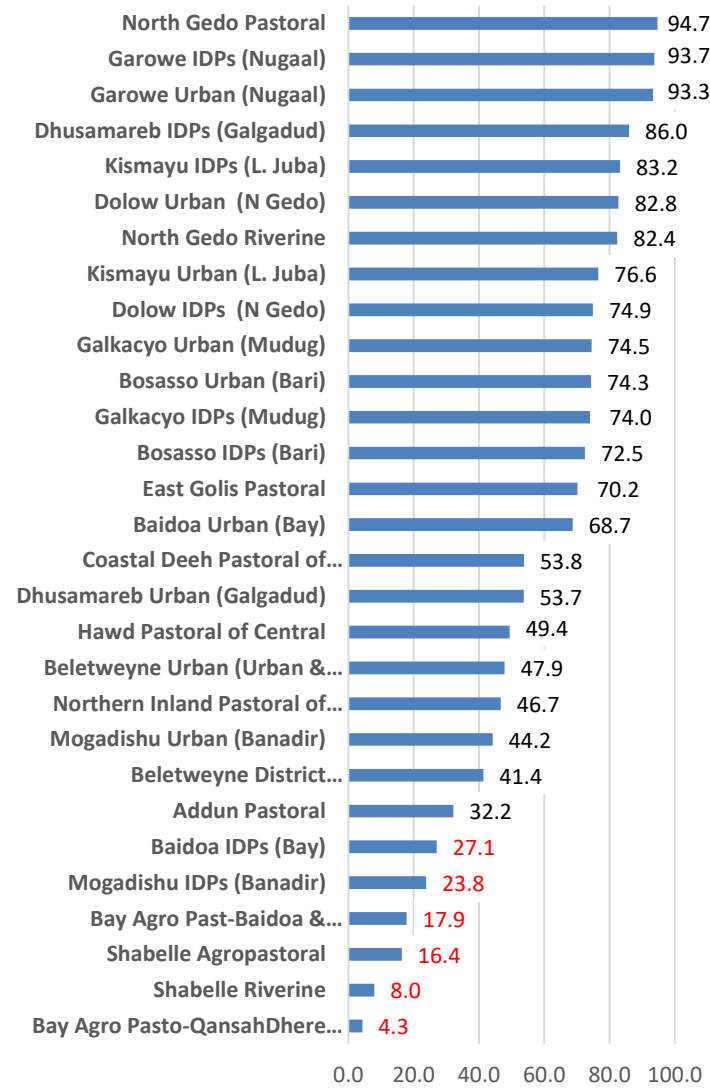
- FSNAU conducted Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)-based nutrition assessments in hard-to-reach/insecure areas.
- Five out of six areas have Critical levels of acute malnutrition based on MUAC assessment results: Juba Cattle Pastoral, Juba Riverine, South Gedo Pastoral, South Gedo Agropastoral and South Gedo Riverine.
- High morbidity prevalence ( $\geq 20\%$ ) was reported among Juba Cattle Pastoral and South Gedo Agropastoral livelihoods.

# Morbidity, Vit A Supplementation and Measles Vaccination among Children

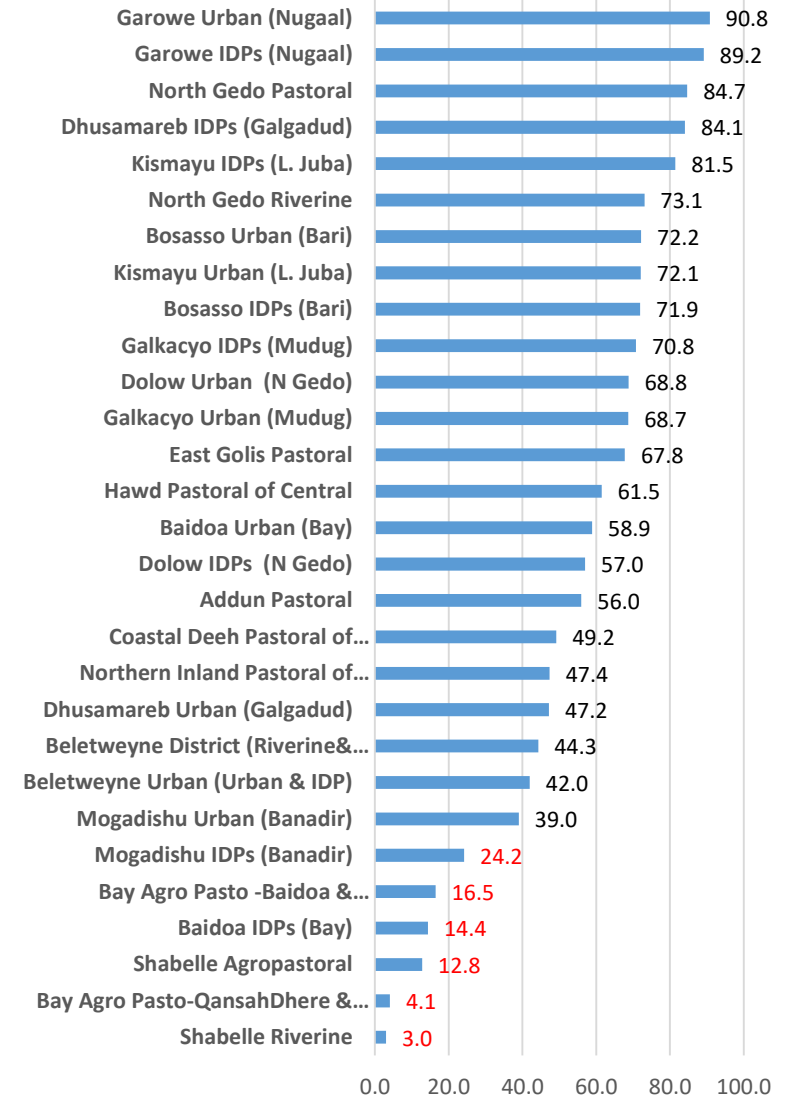
## Morbidity (%)



## Vitamin A Supplementation (%)

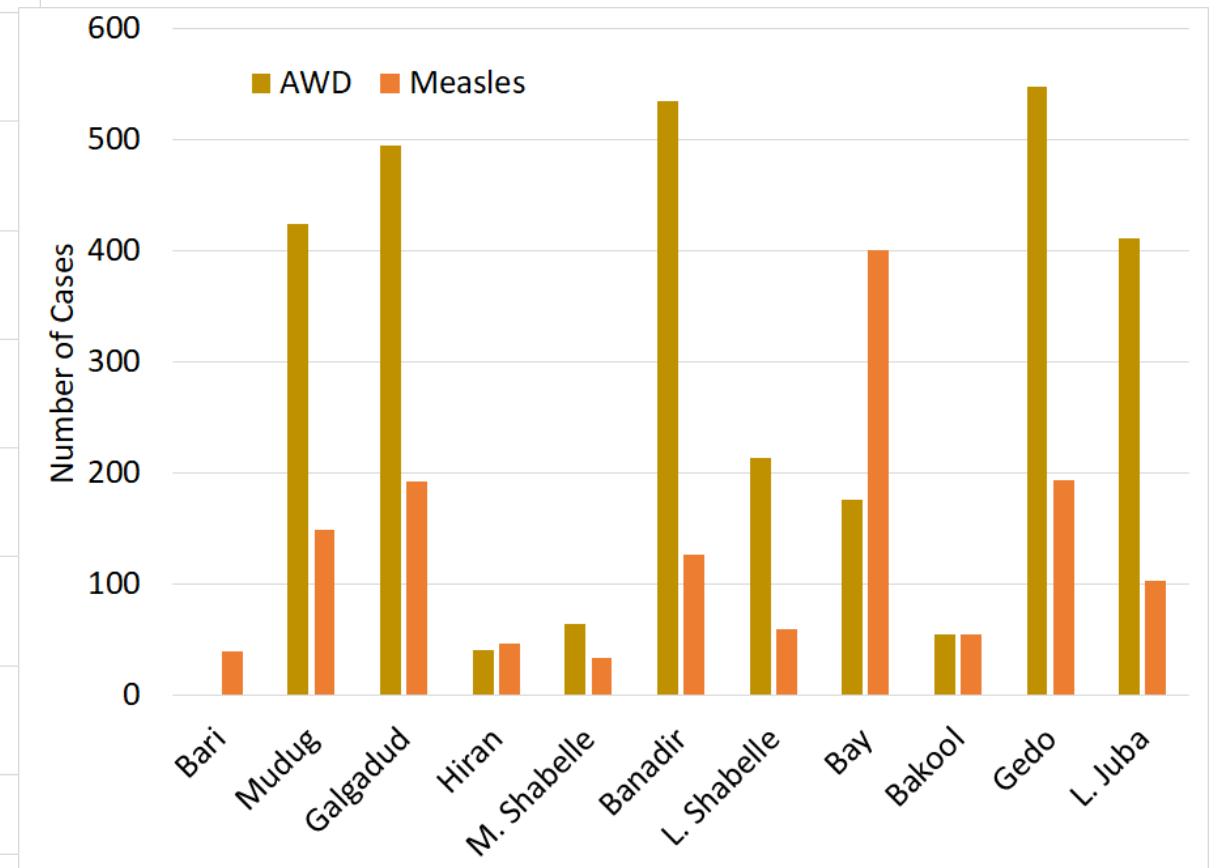
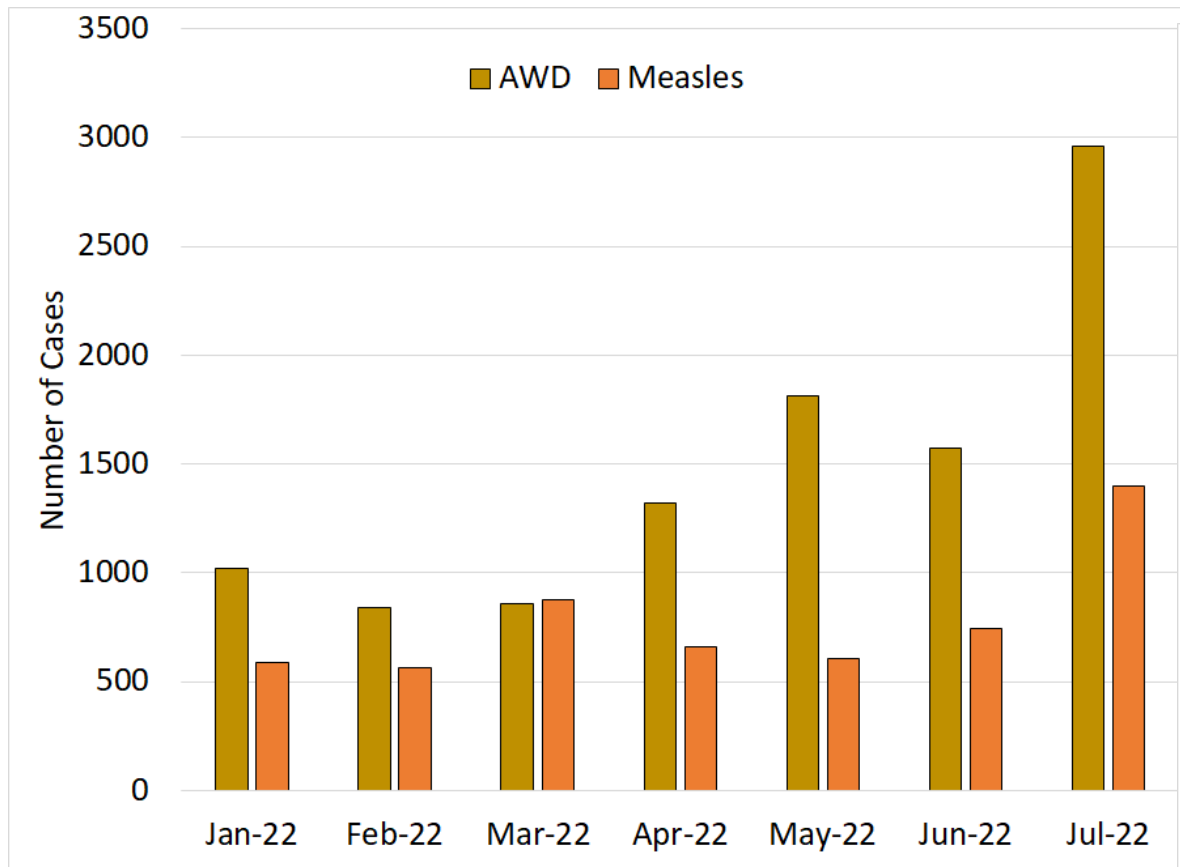


## Measles Vaccination (%)



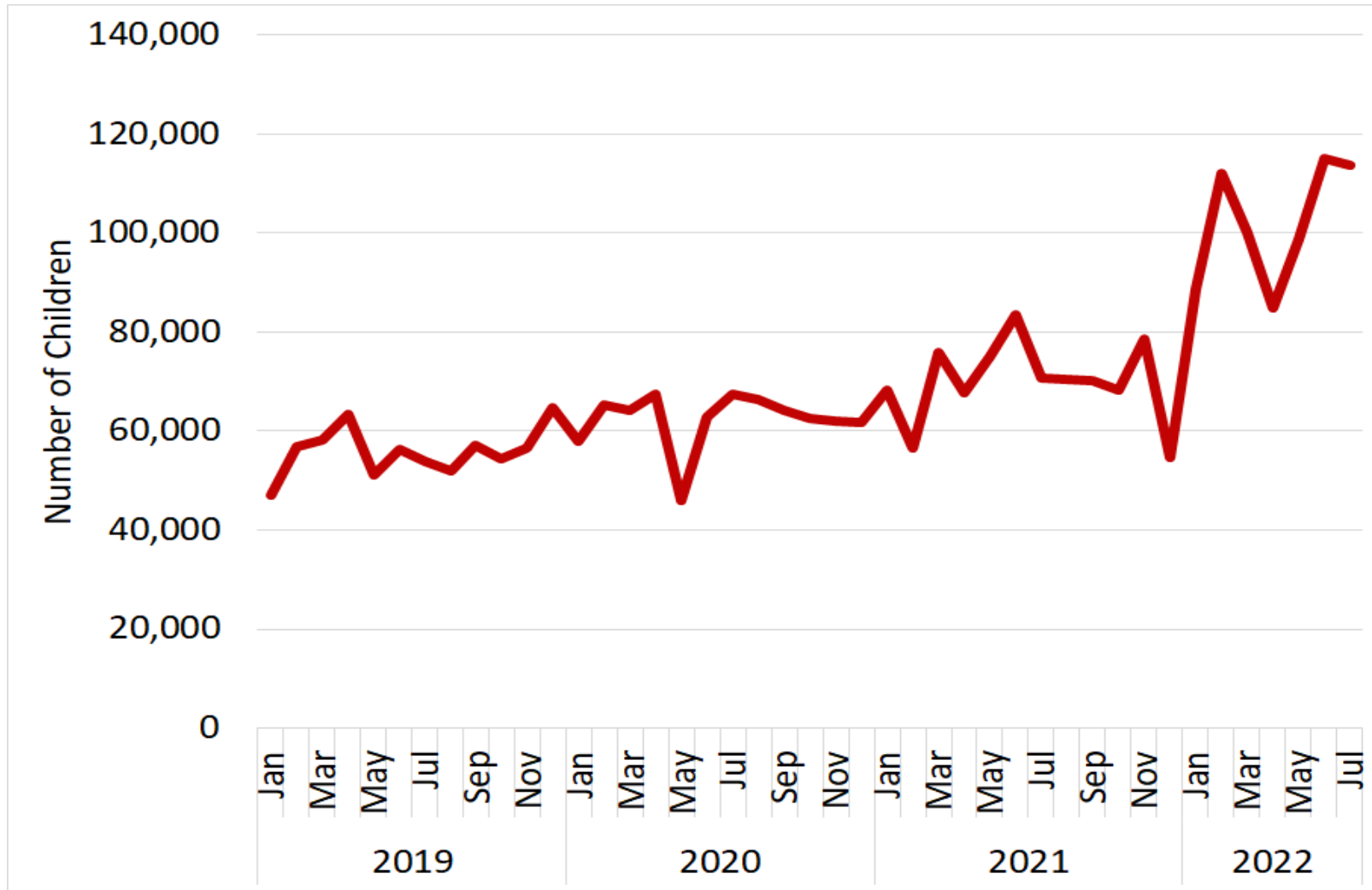
- Morbidity prevalence is high and Vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination remain low among children in many of the surveyed areas

# Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) and Measles Cases (Data Source: MOHHS)



- Acute Water Diarrhea (AWD) and measles cases have been increasing sharply since the early months of 2022
- Most of the Acute Water Diarrhea and measles cases were concentrated in parts of central and southern Somalia that have been severely affected by drought

# Trends in the Number of Acutely Malnourished Children Admitted for Treatment (Data Source: Nutrition Cluster)



- Acute malnutrition case admissions among children under the age of have shown an increasing trend over since 2019
- Case admissions among children rose significantly between January and July 2022
- Admissions between January to July 2022 were significantly higher (43%,
- 66% and 84%, respectively) compared to those in the preceding three years (2021, 2020 and 2019).



# Nutrition Outcomes and Projections

2021 Deyr (Jan 2022)



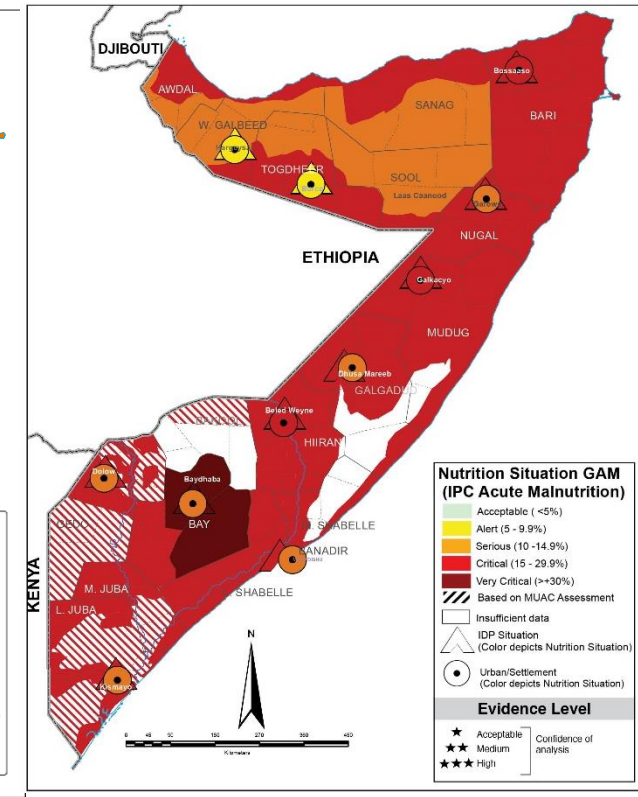
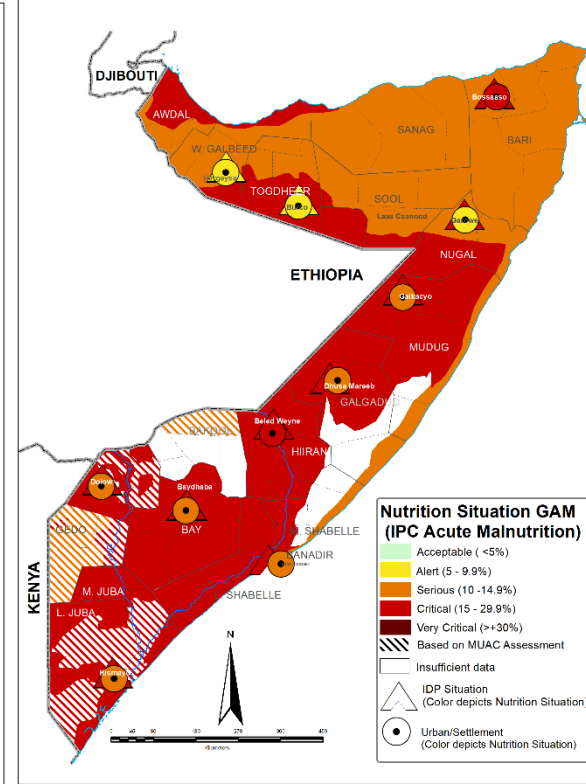
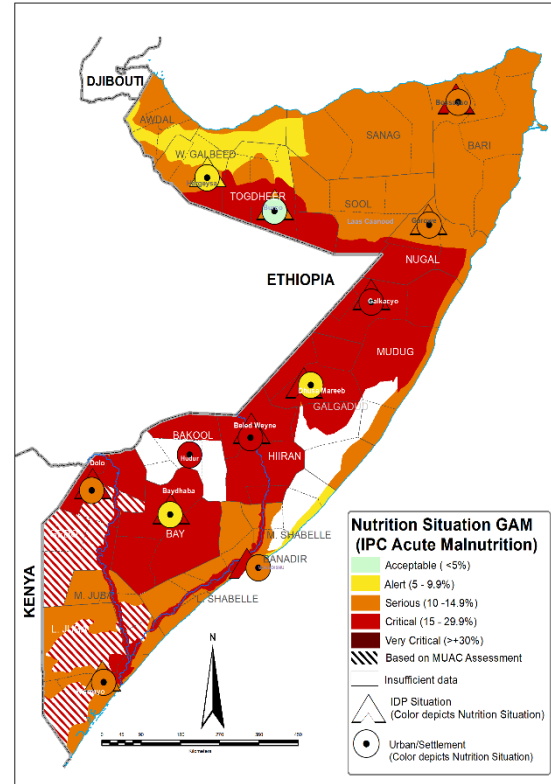
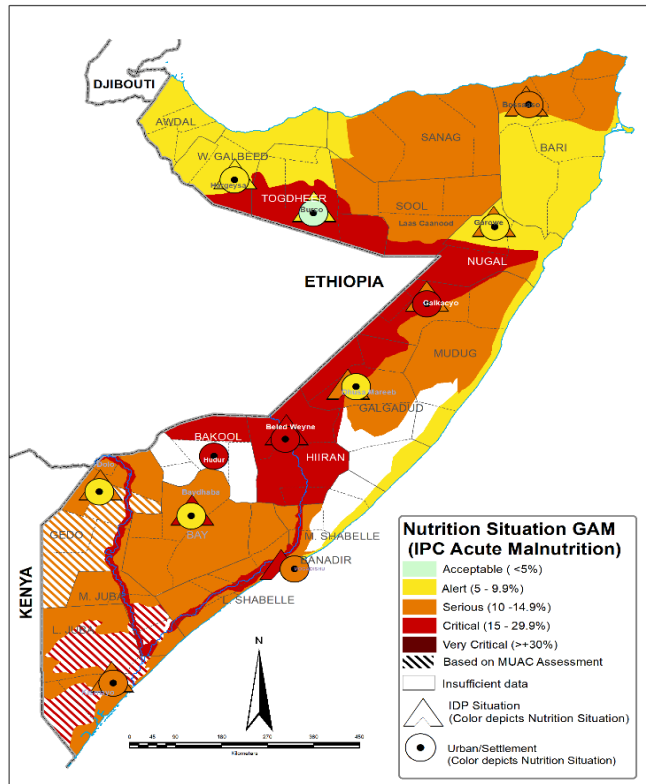
2021 Deyr (Feb-Apr 2022)



2022 Gu (Jul-Sep 2022)



2022 Gu (Oct-Dec 2022)



Total Burden (Jan-Dec 2022): **1.4 million** acutely malnourished, including nearly **0.33 million** who are likely to be severely malnourished

Total Burden (August 2022–July 2023): nearly **1.8 million** acutely malnourished, including more than **0.5 million** who are likely to be severely malnourished

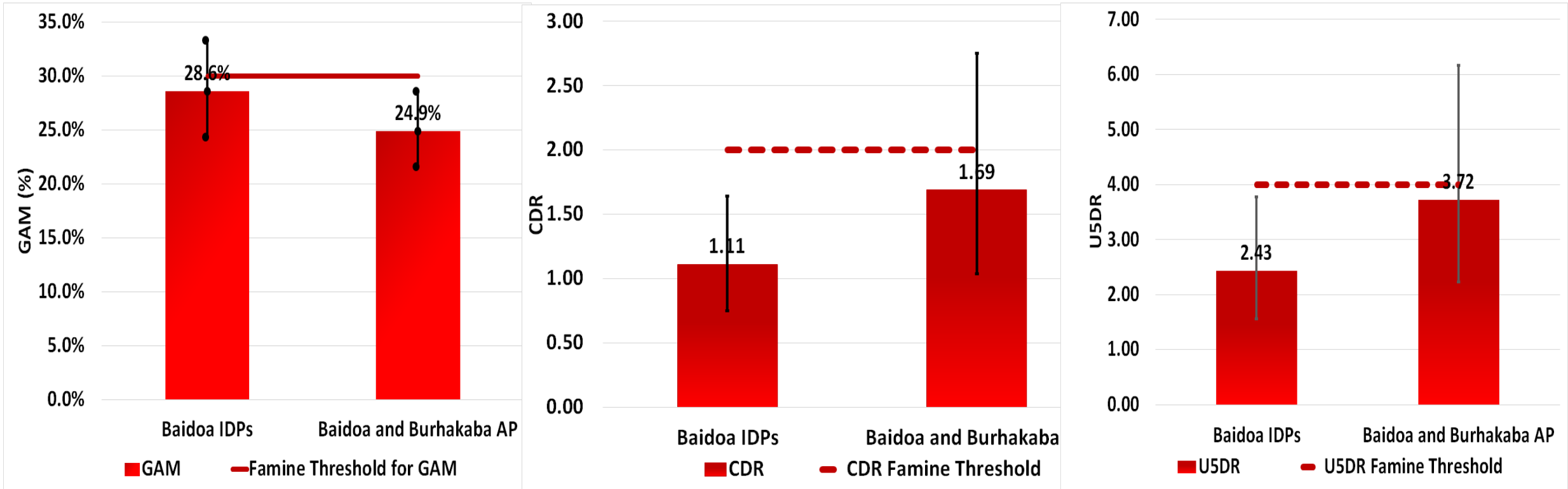
- Based on results of the 2022 Post Gu assessment and updated total population figures (16.4 million in 2022), approximately **1.8 million** children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) face acute malnutrition between August 2022 and July 2023, including more than **0.5 million** children are likely to be severely malnourished.

# Food Security, Nutrition and Mortality Outcomes in Bay Region, Jun-Jul 2022

| INDICATORS    |  | Baidoa-Burhakaba (Combined) |       |       |       |       | IPC       | Baidoa IDPs (new settlements) |       |       |       |       | IPC       |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
|               |  | IPC 1                       | IPC 2 | IPC 3 | IPC 4 | IPC 5 | Phase     | IPC 1                         | IPC 2 | IPC 3 | IPC 4 | IPC 5 | Phase     |
| Food Security | Food Consumption Score (FCS)           | 27%                         |       | 29%   | 43%   |       | Emergency | 4%                            |       | 29%   | 68%   |       | Emergency |
|               | Households Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) | 78%                         |       | 21%   | 1%    |       | Crisis    | 53%                           |       | 44%   | 3%    |       | Crisis    |
|               | Households Hunger Score (HHS)          | 22%                         | 10%   | 65%   | 2%    | 2%    | Crisis    | 3%                            | 10%   | 86%   | 1%    | 0%    | Crisis    |
|               | Reduced Coping Strategy (rCSI)         | 23%                         | 27%   | 50%   |       |       | Crisis    | 1%                            | 55%   | 44%   |       |       | Crisis    |
|               | Livelihood Coping (LCS)                | 22%                         | 25%   | 26%   | 27%   |       | Emergency | 16%                           | 64%   | 6%    | 14%   |       | Emergency |
| Nutrition     | GAM WHZ                                | 24.9% (21.6-28.6)           |       |       |       |       | Emergency | 28.6% (24.3-33.3)             |       |       |       |       | Emergency |
|               | SAM WHZ                                | 6.9% ( 5.0- 9.5)            |       |       |       |       |           | 10.2% ( 8.1-12.9)             |       |       |       |       |           |
| Mortality     | CDR                                    | 1.69 (1.04-2.75)            |       |       |       |       | Emergency | 1.11 (0.75-1.64)              |       |       |       |       | Emergency |
|               | U5DR                                   | 3.72 (2.23-6.16)            |       |       |       |       | Emergency | 2.43 (1.56-3.77)              |       |       |       |       | Emergency |
| Morbidity     | Morbidity                              | 38.1%(34.3-41.8)            |       |       |       |       |           | 42.2 (35.2-49.7)              |       |       |       |       |           |

- The food security, nutrition and mortality situation is particularly worrying among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba and among IDPs in Baidoa town of Bay Region.
- At the time of the surveys in June and July, nutrition and mortality outcome indicators were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) accompanied by food security outcome indicators in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- Morbidity prevalence is also very high (38.1-42.2%)

# Nutrition and Mortality Outcomes in Bay Region, Jun-Jul 2022

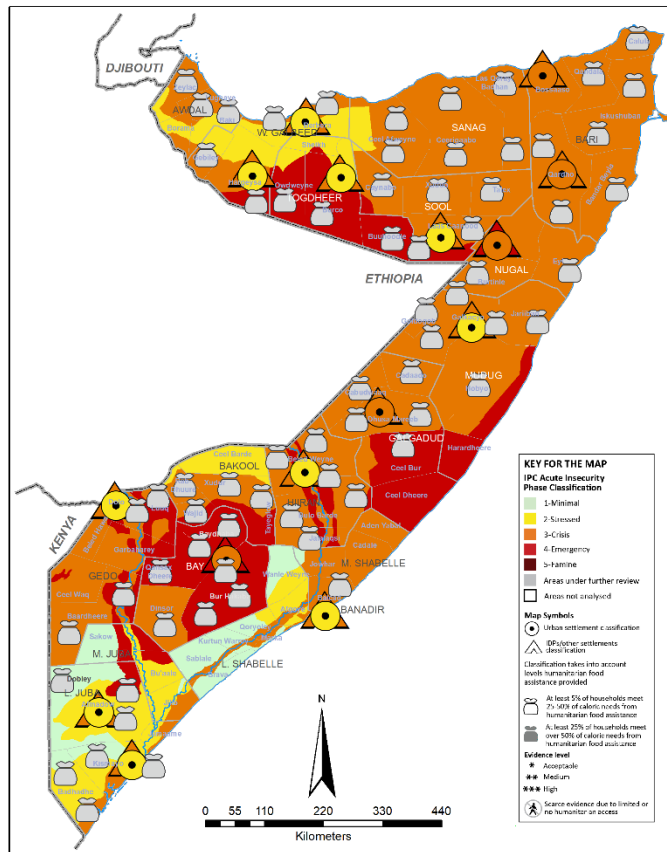


- The food security, nutrition and mortality situation is particularly worrying among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba and among IDPs in Baidoa town of Bay Region. At the time of the surveys in June and July, nutrition and mortality outcome indicators are already approaching the thresholds for Famine (30% GAM, 2/10,000/day CDR and 4/10,000/day U5DR).
- Among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba and among IDPs in Baidoa town, food security, nutrition and mortality outcome indicators are expected to cross Famine (IPC Phase 5) thresholds between October and December 2022, based on anticipated further deterioration of the food security, nutrition and mortality situation and a scaling down of humanitarian assistance in late 2022 due to funding constraints.

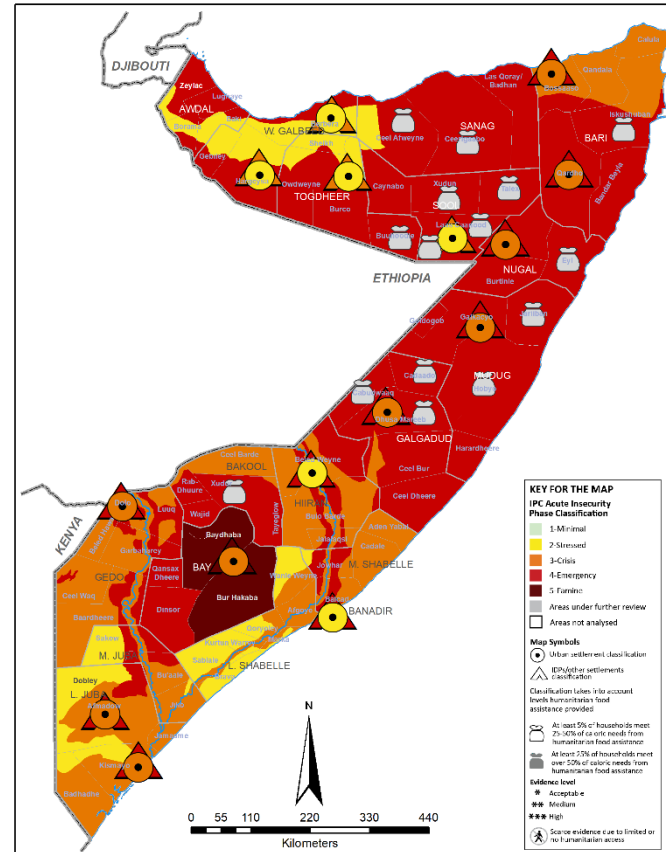
# Current and Projected Food Security Outcomes, Jul-Dec 2022

|              | People in Stressed | People in Crisis | People in Emergency | People in Catastrophe | People in Crisis or Worse | People in Stressed or Worse | Remarks                         |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Period       | IPC Phase 2        | IPC Phase 3      | IPC Phase 4         | IPC Phase 5           | IPC Phase 3+              | IPC Phase 2+                |                                 |
| Jul-Sep 2022 | 2.9                | 3.0              | 1.1                 | 0.12                  | 4.3                       | 7.2                         | In the presence of humanitarian |
| Oct-Dec 2022 | 3.1                | 4.2              | 2.2                 | 0.30                  | 6.7                       | 9.8                         |                                 |

Current (Jul-Sep 2022)



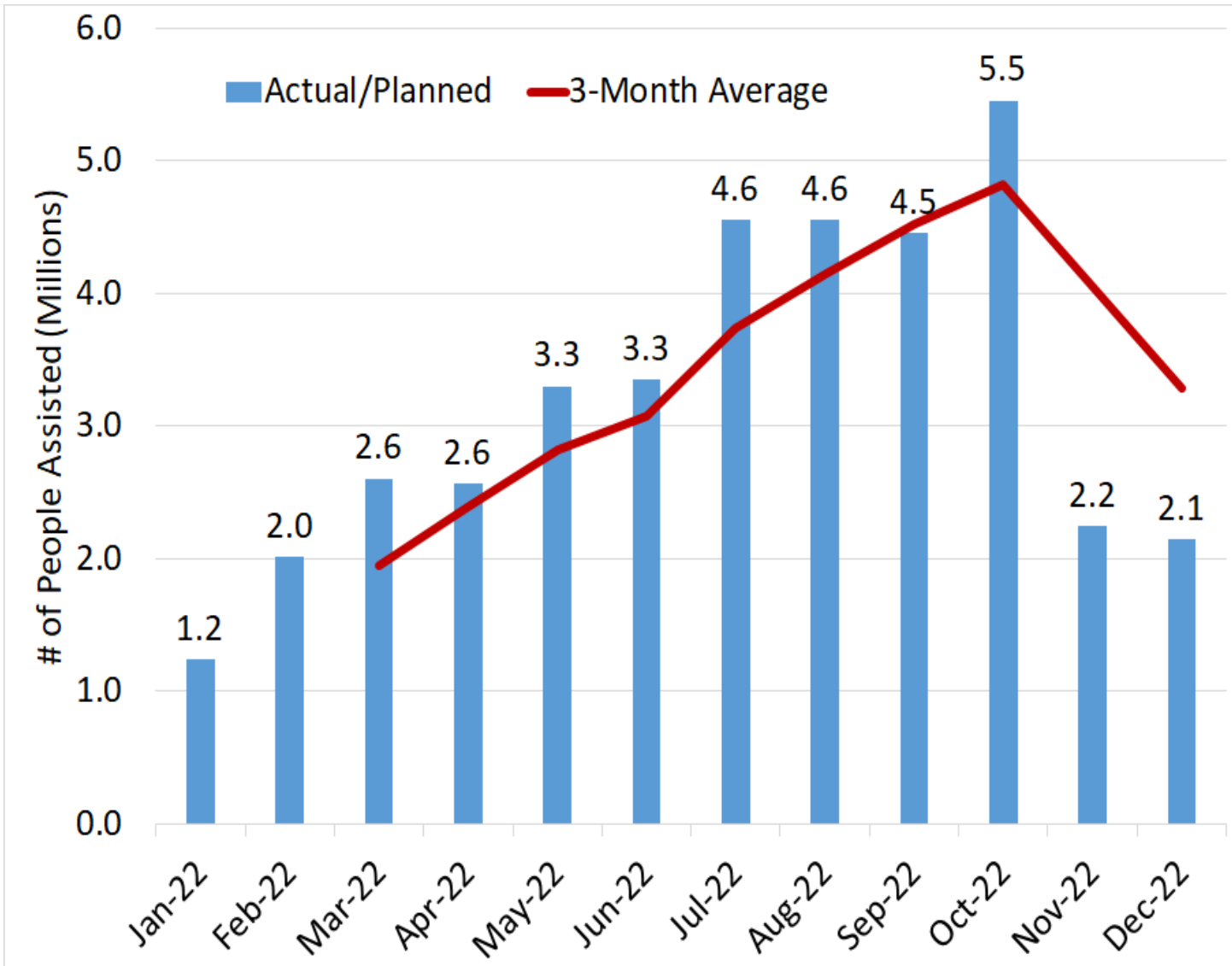
Projection (Oct-Dec 2022)



- Despite ongoing and planned humanitarian food assistance, an estimated **4.3 million people** are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes, including approximately **1.1 million people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **121 000 people** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) between June and September 2022.
- Amid anticipated scale-down in humanitarian assistance in late 2022 due to funding constraints, approximately **6.7 million people** face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between October and December 2022, including **2.2 million people** that will likely be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and at least **300,560 people** that will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).



# Humanitarian Food/Cash Assistance, Jan-Dec 2022 (Data Source: FSC)



- Following a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation across Somalia since the beginning of the year, food assistance delivery has been increasing and reached an average of 3.1 million people per month between April and June 2022 and 4.5 million people per month between July and September 2022 and has likely prevented the worsening of food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas.
- However, based on current funding levels, humanitarian assistance delivery is expected to reduce by half in November and December 2022.
- Moreover, current level of assistance in other related sectors such as nutrition, WASH and health remain low.

# Key Messages

- The humanitarian situation in most parts of Somalia has been deteriorating since the beginning of 2022; levels of acute food insecurity, malnutrition and mortality are worsening and approaching the thresholds for Famine (IPC Phase 5) in several areas.
- Humanitarian needs are extremely high due to the cumulative and extended impacts of four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, an anticipated fifth season of below-average rainfall from October to December, and exceptionally high food prices, exacerbated by concurrent conflict/insecurity and disease outbreaks (primarily acute watery diarrhea/cholera and measles).
- Moreover, the nutrition situation has deteriorated across most of the country. Acute malnutrition case admissions among children under age five have continued to rise sharply.
- Despite ongoing and planned delivery of humanitarian food assistance, levels of acute food insecurity across Somalia remain high, with an estimated **4.3 million people** (or 26% of the total population) already experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) outcomes, including approximately **1.1 million people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and **121 000 people** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) between June and September 2022.
- Amid a scale-down in funded humanitarian assistance in late 2022, approximately **6.7 million people** (or 41% of the total population) across Somalia are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between October and December 2022, including **2.2 million people** that will likely be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and at least **300,560 people** that will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- Furthermore, **Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected** among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and displaced people in Baidoa town of Bay region in southern Somalia, where malnutrition and mortality levels are already very high.

# Key Messages (Continued)

- The total estimated acute malnutrition burden for Somalia from August 2022 to July 2023 is approximately **1.8 million** children. This figure represents 54.5 percent of the total population of children in Somalia and includes **513,550 children** who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- While projections were not produced for 2023, persistent drought is expected to worsen the level of humanitarian needs during the January to March 2023 dry *Jilaal* season across most of Somalia.
- In addition to the Famine (IPC Phase 5) projection in two districts of Bay Region, several areas in central and southern Somalia have an increased Risk of Famine through at least December 2022 if (1) the 2022 Deyr season rainfall turns out to be poorer than currently predicted, leading to more crop and livestock production failures and (2) humanitarian assistance does not reach the most vulnerable.
- The eight areas and population groups facing an increased Risk of Famine are: (1) Hawd Pastoral of Central and Hiiraan; (2) Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central; (3) Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Central; (4) Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral of Middle Shabelle; (5) Mogadishu IDPs, (6) Garowe IDPs, (7) Galkacyo IDPs, and (8) Dollow IDPs.
- Urgent, scaled up, coordinated and sustained humanitarian assistance is required to prevent Famine (IPC Phase 5) and prevent starvation and excess mortality caused by worsening levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition.
- Coverage of health and nutrition services, including vitamin A supplementation and cholera and measles vaccination should be expanded, especially in areas classified as IPC Phase 5, IPC Phase 4 and populations facing the Risk of Famine .

# Key Messages (Continued)

- Continued and close monitoring and assessment of the humanitarian situation is also critical to support timely and appropriate decision making.
- The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:
  - Conduct follow up integrated food security, nutrition and mortality assessments in all areas facing Famine (IPC Phase 5) and Risk of Famine
  - Food prices, livestock prices, wage rates and terms of trade
  - 2022 *Deyr* season rainfall performance and river levels
  - 2022 *Deyr* season crop production
  - Pasture and water availability, livestock body condition, births, deaths and milk availability
  - Population displacement
  - Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding programmes
  - Acute malnutrition and mortality levels among children and adults (GAM, U5DR and CDR)
  - Coverage of and access to humanitarian assistance, including food security, nutrition, WASH and health



# Thank You

Additional information on the 2022 Post *Gu* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at:

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

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