Somalia
2023 Post *Gu* IPC Analysis
A Briefing Presentation to All Stakeholders

18 September 2023, Mogadishu

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

Participating Institutions

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

❑ **IPC Analysis process:** The 2023 Post Gu IPC AFI/AMN analysis was organized by the IPC Core Group. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis.

❑ **Participation: 145** participants drawn from **69** institutions: Government (FGS, FMS and Somaliland) – **54**, Local Universities (UOH, PSU) – **3**, UN (Agencies, Funds and Programmes) – **46**, Local and International NGOs – **30**, and other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – **12**

❑ **Unit of analysis**: Livelihoods zones in rural areas, internally displaced population groups and urban populations groups across Somalia

❑ **Analysis period** was determined considering seasonality in Somalia:
- Current: August – September 2023 (Hagaa)
- Projection: October - December 2023 (Deyr)

❑ **Population Analysed** -   **16,955,266** total population of Somalia (2023 estimate, Source: OCHA)

Data Sources:
- FSNAU-led countrywide seasonal assessments of rural, urban, and displaced populations
- CARE, UNHCR, FEWS NET/USGS, FSNAU, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, C3S/ECMWF (EU) and NMME (USA), Food Security and Nutrition Clusters, OCHA/WHO/ UNICEF, WFP, SNBS/FGS and ACLED.

- Despite some improvements, current and projected levels of acute food insecurity and malnutritionion remain high in Somalia

- During the current analysis period (August-September 2023): **3.7 million people (22%)** of the total analysed population are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) and require urgent humanitarian assistance. Out of this total, **0.9 million (5%)** are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and **2.8 million (17%)** are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

- During the projection period (October-December 2023): **4.3 million people (25%)** of the total analysed population face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) and require urgent humanitarian assistance. Out of this total, over **1 million (6%)** face IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and **3.3 million (19%)** face IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

- The increase in the number of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes from 3.7 million between August-September 2023 to 4.3 million between October to December 2023 is due to a combination of factors, including the adverse impacts of El-Nino related heavy rains and flooding and anticipated decline in the level of humanitarian assistance in the coming months because of funding constraints.

- Approximately **1.5 million** children under the age of five years face acute malnutrition between August 2023- July 2024 (total acute malnutrition burden), including **330,630** who are likely to be severely malnourished.

Somalia 2023 Post Gu IPC Population by Region: Current (Aug-Sep 2023)

Region	Total Population Analyzed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3+	
		# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%
Awdal	576,543	214,313	37%	240,120	42%	93,260	16%	28,850	5%	122,110	21%
W. Galbeed	1,311,946	439,426	33%	600,730	46%	206,180	16%	65,610	5%	271,790	21%
Togdheer	780,092	234,462	30%	393,970	51%	112,650	14%	39,010	5%	151,660	19%
Sool	497,571	155,601	31%	204,560	41%	96,550	19%	40,860	8%	137,410	28%
Sanaag	388,559	178,759	46%	128,530	33%	61,830	16%	19,440	5%	81,270	21%
Bari	1,116,850	510,180	46%	384,100	34%	166,720	15%	55,850	5%	222,570	20%
Nugaal	572,647	248,827	43%	174,330	30%	111,740	20%	37,750	7%	149,490	26%
Mudug	1,332,633	397,323	30%	452,830	34%	382,610	29%	99,870	7%	482,480	36%
Galgaduud	736,546	163,536	22%	263,390	36%	248,300	34%	61,320	8%	309,620	42%
Hiraan	457,546	217,496	48%	149,690	33%	87,150	19%	3,210	1%	90,360	20%
M. Shabelle	918,463	440,333	48%	286,670	31%	138,360	15%	53,100	6%	191,460	21%
L. Shabelle	1,477,523	812,873	55%	422,730	29%	167,470	11%	74,450	5%	241,920	16%
Bay	1,131,121	380,291	34%	388,720	34%	251,040	22%	111,070	10%	362,110	32%
Bakool	492,495	276,775	56%	144,960	29%	54,630	11%	16,130	3%	70,760	14%
Gedo	884,235	440,115	50%	259,670	29%	124,460	14%	59,990	7%	184,450	21%
M. Juba	356,269	192,449	54%	97,270	27%	57,330	16%	9,220	3%	66,550	19%
L. Juba	1,049,796	605,906	58%	258,950	25%	159,370	15%	25,570	2%	184,940	18%
Banadir	2,874,431	1,710,881	60%	751,490	26%	294,330	10%	117,730	4%	412,060	14%
Total	**16,955,266**	**7,619,546**	**45%**	**5,602,710**	**33%**	**2,813,980**	**17%**	**919,030**	**5%**	**3,733,010**	**22%**

Climate:

- Driven by El Niño and positive IOD conditions, above average rainfall is likely during the October to December Deyr season in most of the country.
- El Niño rains will likely result in flooding (mainly in riverine and low-lying areas), population displacement, increased risk of disease outbreaks, damage to infrastructure, disrupt access to health facilities and outreach services.
- Above-average rainfall and associated flooding are likely to delay and disrupt cropping activities, damage standing crops, destroy underground cereal stocks in riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones.
- Agricultural employment and income will likely be significantly reduced in flood affected areas.
- Pasture and water availability is expected to improve during the Deyr season, with a positive impact on livestock production and reproduction.

Insecurity/conflict: is likely to persist and adversely affect populations in central and southern Somalia and in Lasaanood

Humanitarian Assistance: Due to funding constraints, availability of vital humanitarian health and nutrition services, cash assistance, food aid, and wash program support will be limited

Food Access:

- Milk availability (mainly from cattle and camel) will remain limited to due to the extended impact of previous droughts.
- Food prices are likely to remain generally stable or increase slightly.
- Market supply disruptions are expected to drive atypical food price increases in flood affected areas.

Somalia 2023 Post Gu IPC Population by Region: Projection (Oct-Dec 2023)

Region	Total Population Analyzed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3+	
		# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%	# of People	%
Awdal	576,543	236,713	41%	237,430	41%	82,160	14%	20,240	4%	102,400	18%
W. Galbeed	1,311,946	495,886	38%	572,130	44%	209,870	16%	34,060	3%	243,930	19%
Togdheer	780,092	287,462	37%	365,210	47%	118,000	15%	9,420	1%	127,420	16%
Sool	497,571	167,281	34%	198,720	40%	96,550	19%	35,020	7%	131,570	26%
Sanaag	388,559	178,329	46%	131,120	34%	69,100	18%	10,010	3%	79,110	20%
Bari	1,116,850	514,240	46%	381,040	34%	214,000	19%	7,570	1%	221,570	20%
Nugaal	572,647	291,597	51%	175,980	31%	100,330	18%	4,740	1%	105,070	18%
Mudug	1,332,633	508,433	38%	516,950	39%	291,240	22%	16,010	1%	307,250	23%
Galgaduud	736,546	179,356	24%	295,600	40%	231,160	31%	30,430	4%	261,590	36%
Hiraan	457,546	166,216	36%	129,020	28%	93,900	21%	68,410	15%	162,310	35%
M. Shabelle	918,463	386,073	42%	292,450	32%	159,160	17%	80,780	9%	239,940	26%
L. Shabelle	1,477,523	686,223	46%	407,850	28%	229,870	16%	153,580	10%	383,450	26%
Bay	1,131,121	181,921	16%	440,640	39%	367,110	32%	141,450	13%	508,560	45%
Bakool	492,495	173,755	35%	186,290	38%	110,680	22%	21,770	4%	132,450	27%
Gedo	884,235	334,745	38%	298,660	34%	189,880	21%	60,950	7%	250,830	28%
M. Juba	356,269	123,259	35%	95,910	27%	94,970	27%	42,130	12%	137,100	38%
L. Juba	1,049,796	427,896	41%	277,370	26%	243,600	23%	100,930	10%	344,530	33%
Banadir	2,874,431	1,423,441	50%	895,200	31%	379,190	13%	176,600	6%	555,790	19%
Total	**16,955,266**	**6,762,826**	**40%**	**5,897,570**	**35%**	**3,280,770**	**19%**	**1,014,100**	**6%**	**4,294,870**	**25%**

Trends in the Total # of People in Crisis or Worse (IPC Phase 3+) in Somalia
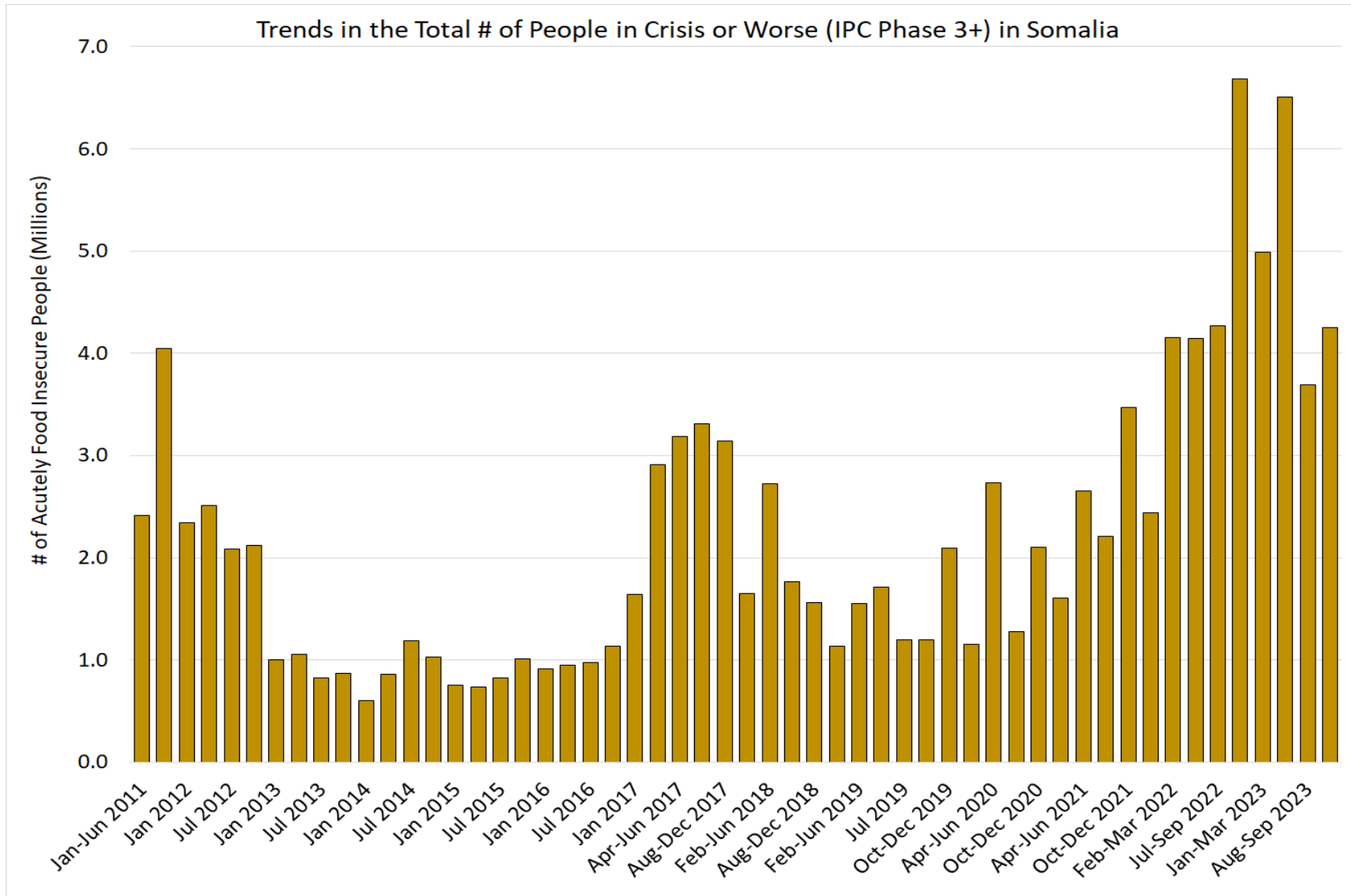
- The long-term trend in the total number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (Crisis or worse/IPC Phase 3+) in Somalia is increasing

- Current and projected levels of acute food insecurity in Somalia remain high despite a relative improvement of the food security situation compared to 2022
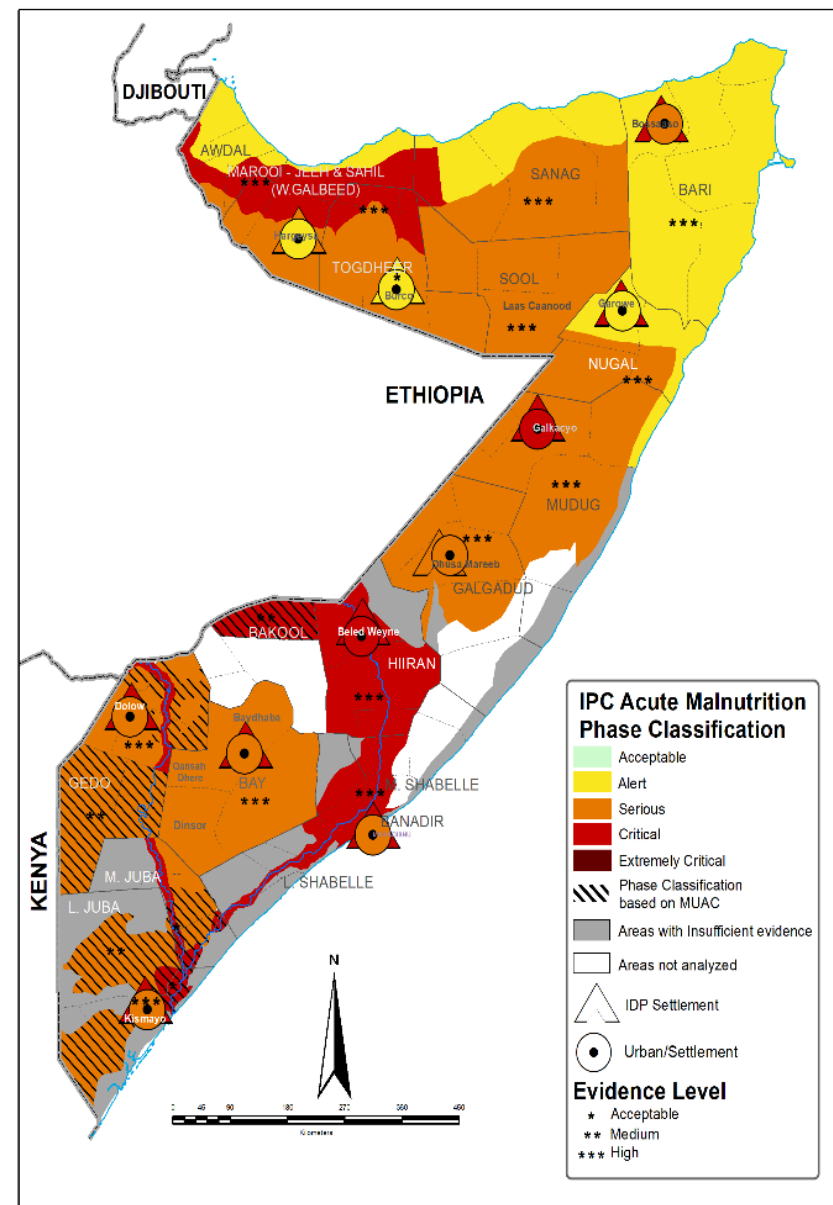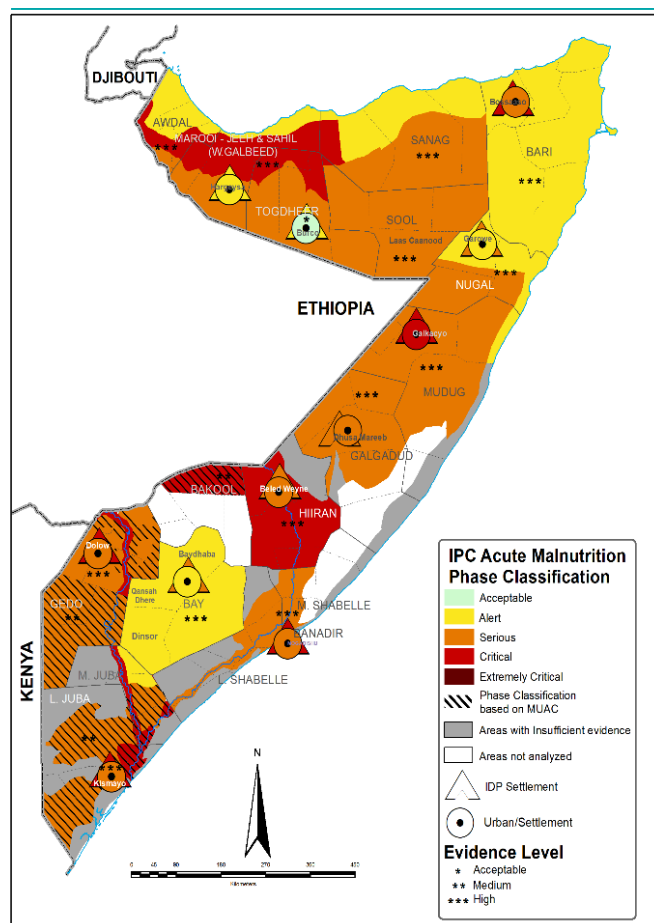
Somalia IPC 2023 Post Gu IPC AMN Key Findings

Acute Malnutrition August 2023– July 2024

1.5 M

Number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished
IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	331,000
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,121,000
1,451,000 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	

Somalia IPC Total Acute Malnutrition Burden

Regions	Under-Five Population	Acute Malnutrition Burden			Total Burden as % of Children Under-Five
		Severe (SAM)	Moderate (MAM)	Total (GAM)	
Awdal	115,309	8,850	30,360	39,210	34%
W. Galbeed	262,389	18,020	72,160	90,180	34%
Togdheer	156,018	7,200	41,670	48,870	31%
Sool	99,514	4,940	28,850	33,790	34%
Sanaag	77,712	4,710	20,850	25,560	33%
Bari	223,370	18,420	60,650	79,070	35%
Nugaal	114,529	5,030	28,610	33,640	29%
Mudug	266,527	13,180	89,650	102,830	39%
Galgaduud	147,309	6,780	46,770	53,550	36%
Hiraan	91,509	10,820	34,360	45,180	49%
M. Shabelle	183,693	20,590	65,290	85,880	47%
L. Shabelle	295,505	35,670	110,890	146,560	50%
Bay	226,224	35,930	81,300	117,230	52%
Bakool	98,499	11,840	33,600	45,440	46%
Gedo	176,847	13,270	58,840	72,110	41%
M. Juba	71,254	8,460	26,810	35,270	49%
L. Juba	209,959	19,130	60,250	79,380	38%
Banadir	574,886	87,790	229,730	317,520	55%
TOTAL	**3,391,053**	**330,630**	**1,120,640**	**1,451,270**	**43%**

Trends in Total Acute Malnutrition Burden
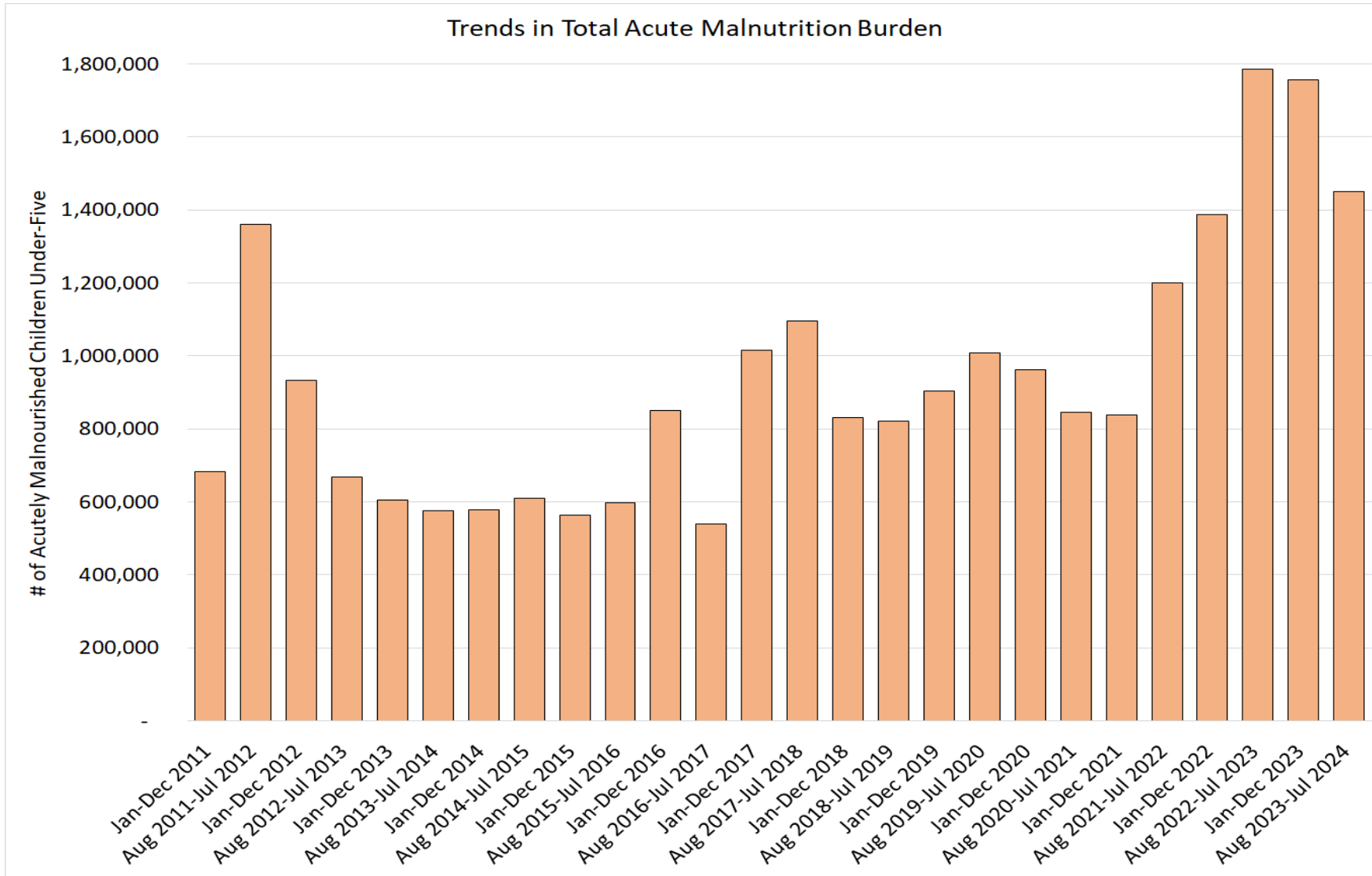
- The trend in the total acute malnutrition burden in Somalia (i.e. total number of children facing acute malnutrition over a 12-month period) is increasing

- Current and projected levels of acute malnutrition in Somalia remain high despite some declines observed since the beginning of 2023

Key Drivers

- Climatic Shocks and Hazards: Below average Gu season rainfall in central and parts of southern Somalia, early cessation of Gu rains in agropastoral areas, flooding in Gedo and Hiran; anticipated El Nino-induced flooding, especially in riverine areas; extended impact of multi-season drought in pastoral areas, including low milk availability and access

- Limited household access to food due to income constraints and elevated food prices

- Conflict: Continued insecurity and conflict in many parts of central and southern Somalia and in Lasanood (Sool region)

- Diseases and Poor Access to Services: Acute watery diarrhea and measles cases, low access to safe water and sanitation facilities, high morbidity in many areas, low vitamin A supplementation and measles vaccination coverage
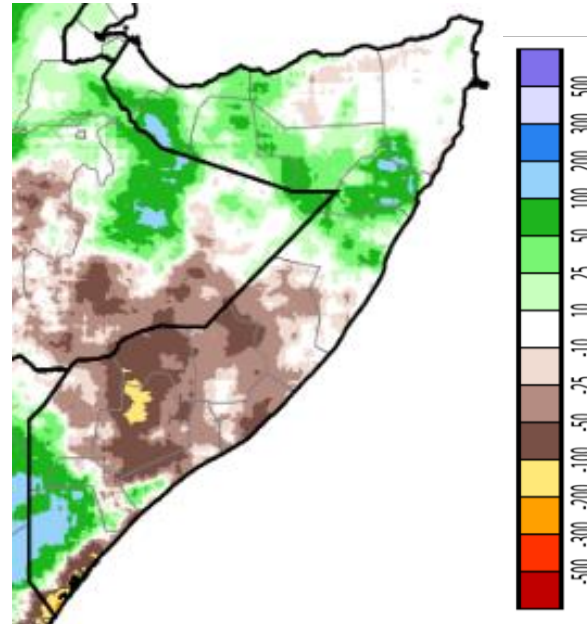
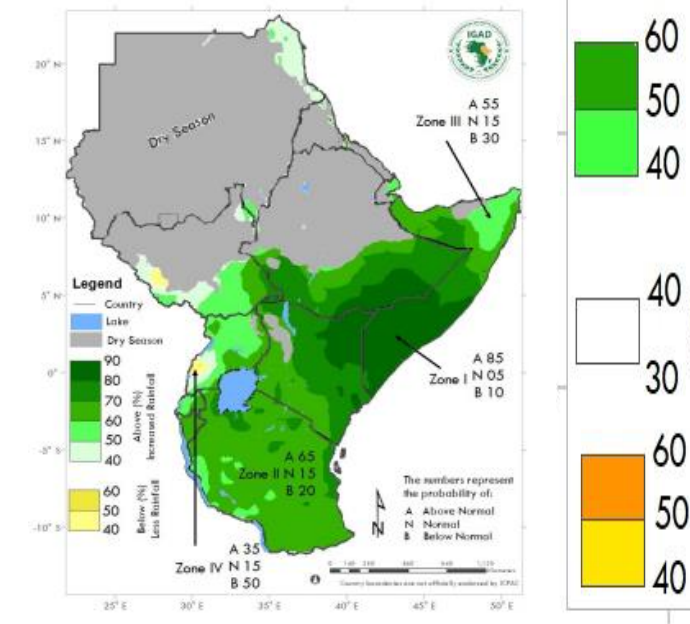- Humanitarian Assistance: Low coverage of and access to humanitarian assistance (nutrition and food security)

1.2.3

Season Rainfall Performance

CHIRPS 2023 *Gu* (April-June)
Rainfall Totals (mm)
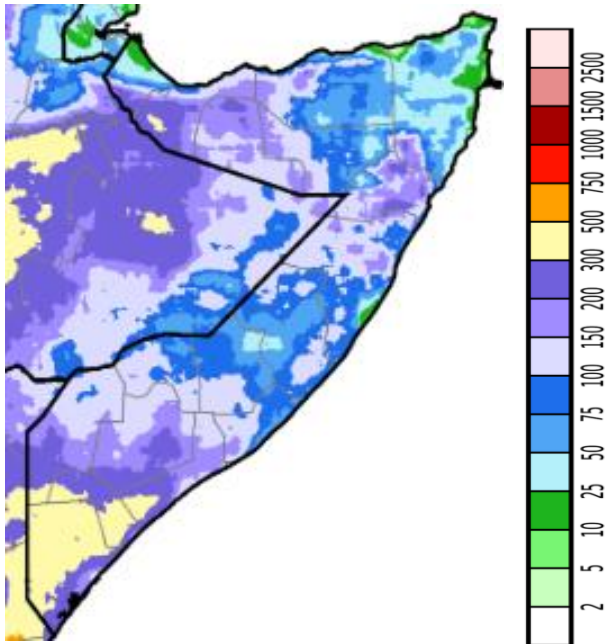
CHIRPS 2023 *Gu* (April-June)
Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

ICPAC/GHA COF65 2023 *Deyr* (Oct-Dec)
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast

- In the April-June 2023 Gu season, rainfall began on time or early across most regions, showing variable intensity and distribution. Rainfall withdrew earlier than usual for most areas in May.

- Northern areas and parts of the South (southern Gedo and Lower Juba) experienced average to above-average rainfall, while the central regions had near-average to average rainfall.

- In contrast, major parts of southern regions (Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle) had less rainfall than usual during this time. However, early rains in March have mitigated this in agropastoral and pastoral areas of Bay, Bakool, parts of Lower Shabelle.

- In July and August 2023, *Hagaa* in southern coastal and adjacent livelihood zones and */Karan* rains in the Northwest performed below-average

IPC
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Market Price Trends

January-July 2023 (Actual)

- Somali Shillings are generally stable amid increased dollarization in most markets.

- Prices of maize and sorghum in July have declined to levels below last year and are currently close to average, due to increased supply from current *Gu* production.

- Imported food prices have become stable or decreased over the past one year in most markets due to ample supply but prices remained higher than the five-year average.

- Increased sorghum and maize imports from Ethiopia due to low stocks in Somalia. Re-exports of rice and sugar and livestock trade have also increased in the reference period.

- A modest decrease in the Consumer Price Index due to decreasing food prices in the Minimum Expenditure food basket leads to reduced inflation.
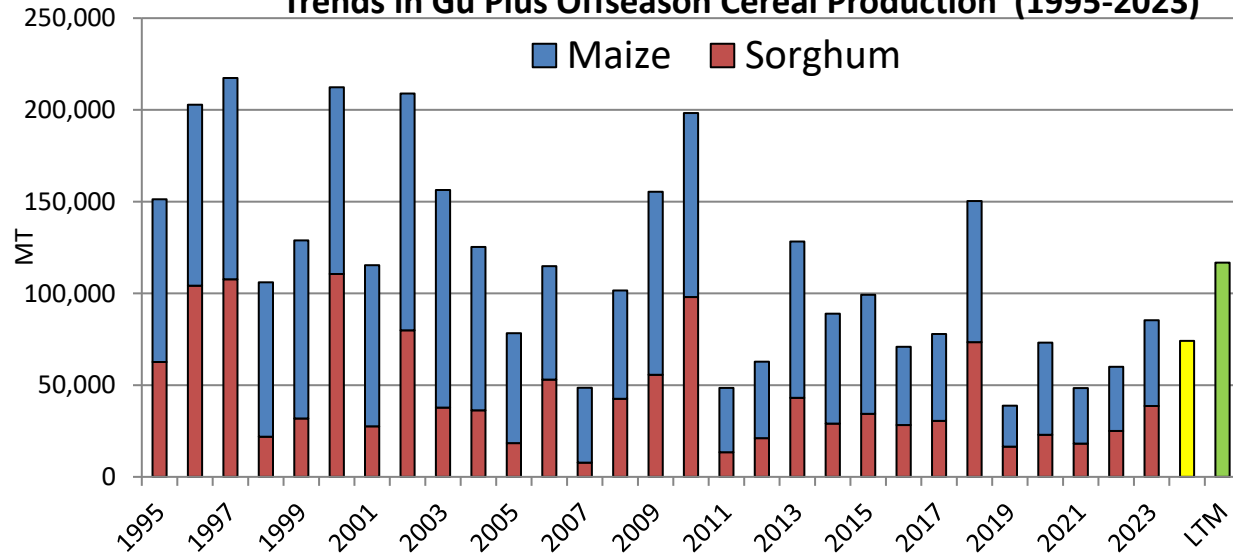
August-December 2023 (Outlook)

- GDP growth is projected to be 2.8% in 2023 and 3.5% in 2024, driven by private consumption and external demand

- Staple foods prices are expected to trend near average levels between July and Dec 2023 due to improved cereal supply from current *Gu* season production as well as expected near-average production in *Deyr* 2023 followed by expected above-average off-season harvest.

- Imported food prices are expected to trend near average levels between July and Dec 2023 due to expected record high global production

- Inflation is projected to decrease to 4.2% in 2023 and 4.0% in 2024 as supply chains stabilize. (AFB)

- WTI crude futures forecast a slight increase in Oil prices due to expectations of reduced supply from OPEC countries.

**IPC** — Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Southern Somalia
Trends in Gu Plus Offseason Cereal Production (1995-2023)

Legend: Maize, Sorghum

(Chart: MT on y-axis from 0 to 250,000; years 1995–2023 plus LTM)

- The 2023 Gu season cereal production in southern of Somalia is estimated at **85 400 tons**, including off-season harvest of **10 700 tons** expected in late Sep/early Oct 2023.

- The above production estimate is **34%** below the long-term average for 1995-2022 but the highest since 2018 Gu.

- Main reasons for the below average production in 2023 Gu are: moisture stress and long dry spells, low river levels that affected irrigation in riverine areas, floods in some riverine areas, high cost of farm inputs and civil insecurity that disrupted crop cultivation.

Northwest Regions
Gu/Karan Cereal Estimates (2010-2023)

Legend: Maize, Sorghum

(Chart: MT on y-axis from 0 to 80,000; years 2010–2023 plus PET...)
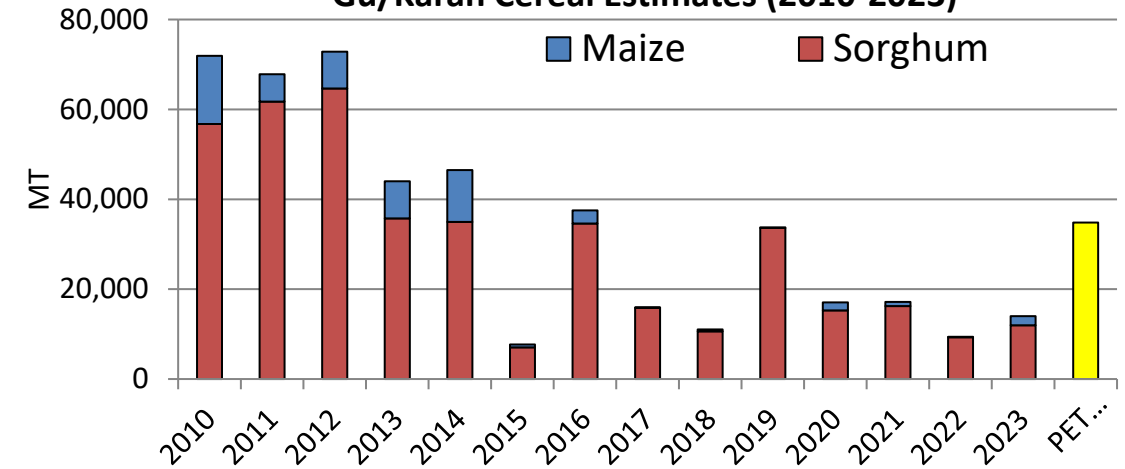
- The preliminary estimate for the 2023 Gu/Karan cereal production (harvest expected in November) is only **14 400 tons**. This is **60%** lower than the 2010-2022 average. The causes of this poor harvest include late sowing, dry spells in June, expensive inputs, pests and low Karan rainfall.

- Unlike other agro pastoral areas in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions, Togdheer agro pastoral is expected to have a good harvest, thanks to the beneficial effects of early rains and flash floods from the Golis mountains.

- The production of fodder in Toghdeer also increased, which boosted the income of poor agropastoral households.

Impact on Pasture and Water Availability and Livestock Production/Reproduction

2022 Gu (Jul) · **2022 Hagaa (Aug-Oct)** · *2022 Deyr (Dec)* · **2023 Gu (Jul-Sep)** · **2023 Gu (Oct-Dec)**
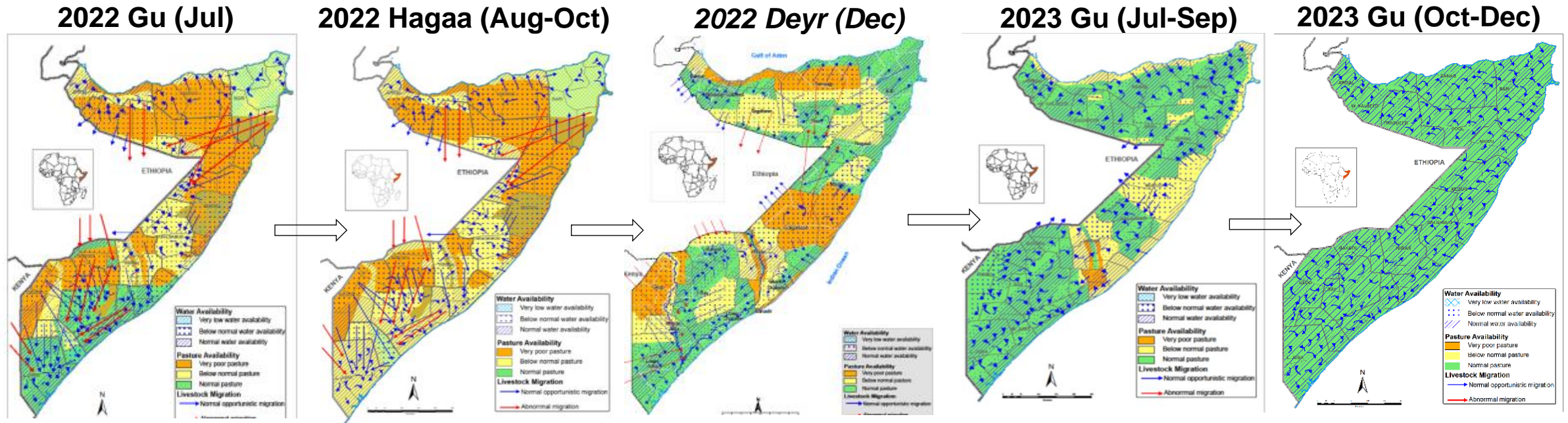

- Rangeland condition showed marked improvement during the 2023 Gu season, signaling the end of drought conditions in most parts of Somalia. Further improvements are expected between October to December and beyond, due to the anticipated above average rainfall.

- Some areas still reported below average pasture and water, especially in Central, Galgadud, south Mudug, the Coast, parts of north Mudug, Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions.

- The extended impact of multi-season drought continued to affect livestock reproduction rates during the 2023 Gu season despite improvement in rangeland conditions.

- Most animals have not been able to conceive or have had miscarriages or stillbirths because of the lack of water and pasture.

- This has reduced the livestock population and the income of pastoralists who depend on them.

- Based on UNHCR/PRMN data, approximately 1.4 million people were displaced between January to July 2023, mainly due to insecurity/conflict (40%), floods (29%) and drought (28%).

- Most of the insecurity-induced displacements occurred in the months of Jan, Feb, March and May due to government offensive against insurgents in Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Galgaduud regions and due to the ongoing conflict in Laasanood (Sool region).

- Floods caused displacement during March-May in Hiraan and Gedo

- Insecurity/conflict, drought and flood 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 flood related displacements are expected to continue through the end of 2023, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Somalia, mainly in the South/central and Sool region of North.
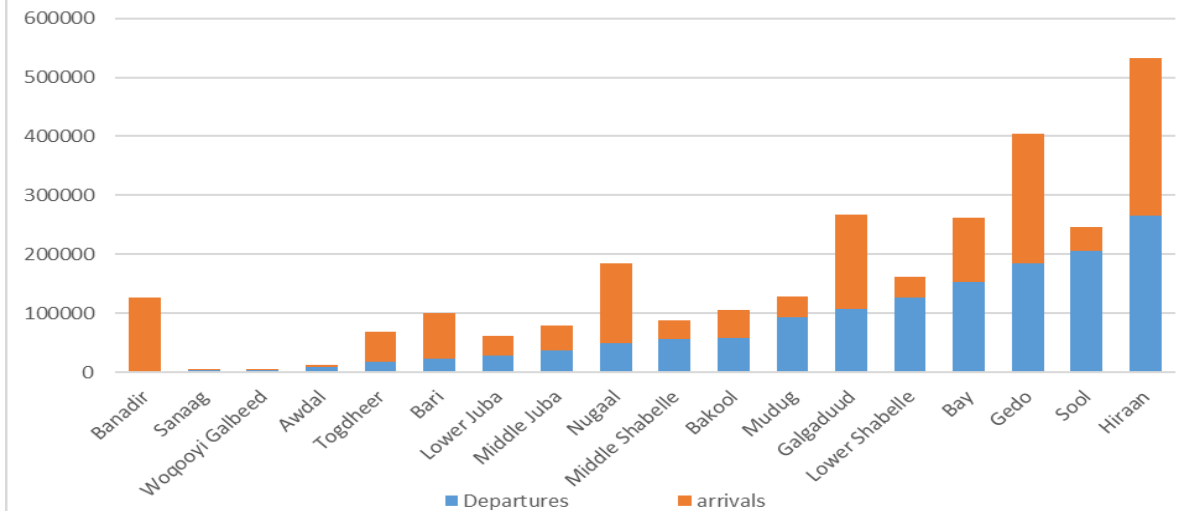
Main Reasons for Displacement

Conflict/Insecurity ■ Drought related ■ Flood ■ Other
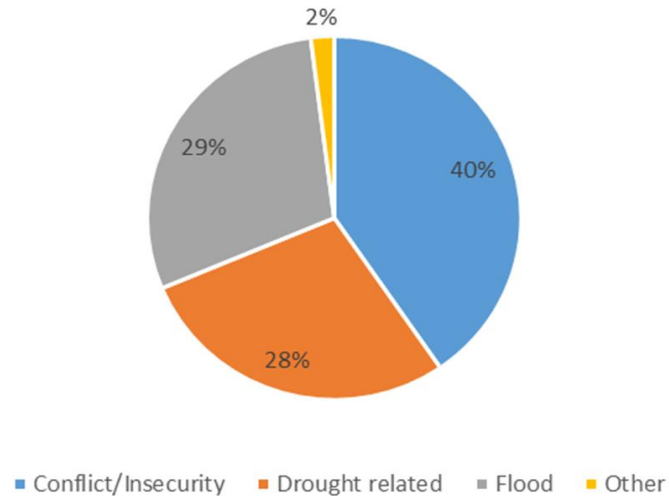
UNHCR-PRMN population displacement (Jan-July 2023)

Conflict/Insecurity ■ Drought related ■ Flood ■ Other
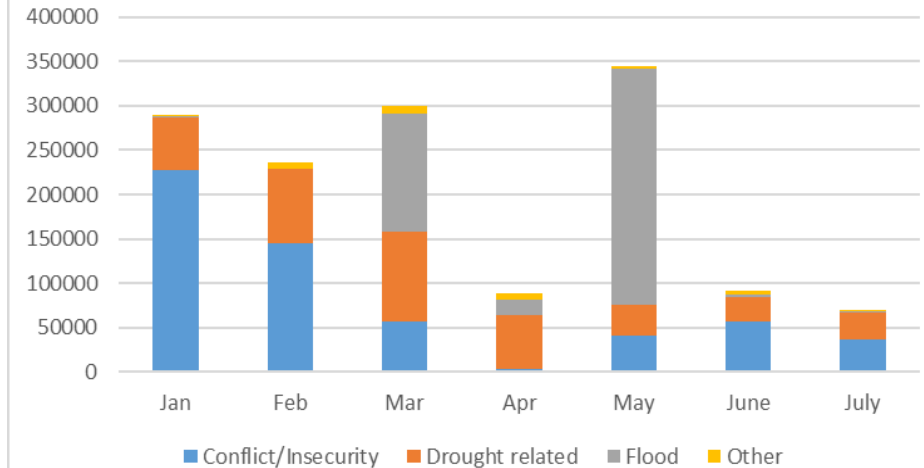
Displacement by region of depratures and arrivals (Jan-July 2023)

■ Departures ■ arrivals

Humanitarian Assistance

- Humanitarian assistance (food and cash but also others) has continued to play a critical role in preventing worse food security and nutrition outcomes in many areas

- The severe funding shortages have already forced humanitarian partners to scale down their response prioritizing the most vulnerable in areas with the greatest severity of needs.

- Humanitarian assistance is expected to decline further between October to December 2023 if additional funding is not secured.
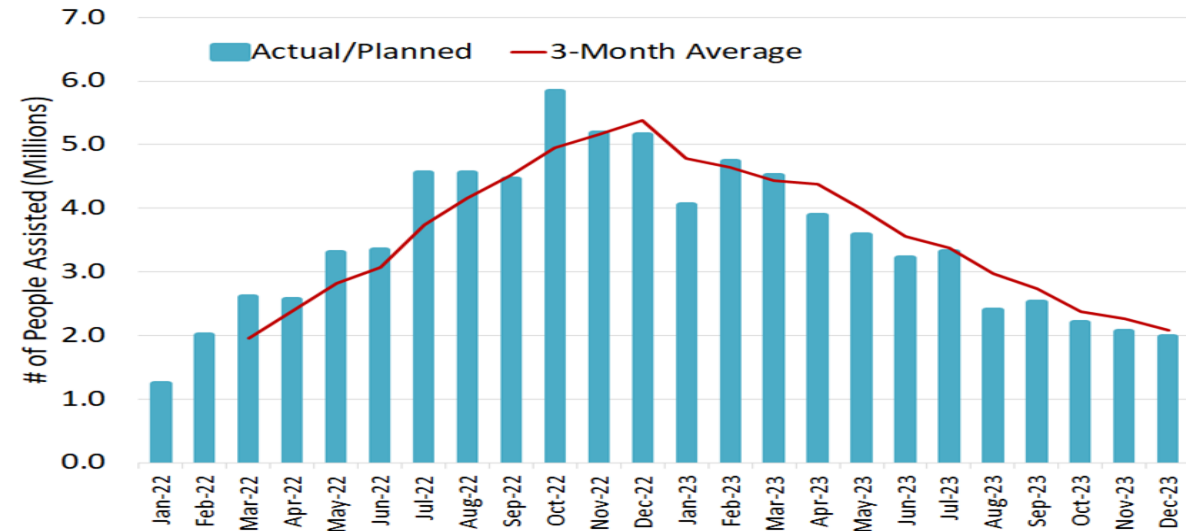
- 363,914 children (0-59 month) with severe acute malnutrition treated; 799,665 children with moderate acute malnutrition reached

- 305,603 moderately malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women were reached

- Only 37 of the 74 districts receiving Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes, with a focus on food insecure/vulnerable

- Overall, 2.4 M people reached with WASH services (sustainable water supply: 1.1 M; emergency water supply 1.4 M, improved sanitation services: 446,000; hygiene kits and hygiene promotion: 1.7 M)

Projected Nutrition response: (Sept – Dec 2023):

- Sustain treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. Sufficient nutrition supplies are available and no stockout is projected.

- Due to funding shortage, BSFP will be stopped in September 2023, across the country; there are Plans to distribute High Energy Biscuits (HEB) as a replacement for BSFP for those in an acute emergency e.g. flood affected.

- Construction and rehabilitation of shallow wells and boreholes, latrines, and provision of emergency water through water trucking

Key Recommendations

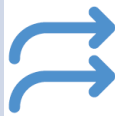| Anticipatory/ Early Action	Lifesaving Humanitarian Response	Livelihood Support	Expand Access to Health Services	Social Protection Programmes	Improved Aid Delivery	Durable Solutions
Provide timely multi-sectoral support to vulnerable communities in riverine areas to mitigate the potential adverse impact of El Nino-related flooding during the Oct-Dec Deyr rainy season	Urgent funding is required for multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance for Food Security, Nutrition, Health and WASH programmes. Treatment for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women suffering from acute malnutrition	Livelihoods support is required for populations that are classified in Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or higher)	Strengthen the access to preventative services, with a focus on immunization, micronutrient supplementation, treatment of childhood diseases, and access to clean water and hygiene services.	Expand social protection programmes in both urban and rural areas to address predictable needs Scale-up social protection programs targeting the most vulnerable and at-risk households	Improved targeting of humanitarian assistance to ensure assistance is reaching the people most in need, including marginalized communities and inaccessible locations. There is a need for an enhanced area-based integrated strategy that combines sectoral interventions to improve humanitarian outcomes in order to leverage efforts and maximize impact. Close collaboration between humanitarian and development actors (HDP Nexus approach) is needed to support diverse and layered livelihood-based interventions that tackle the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity	Somalia needs a balanced two-pronged approach that combines both addressing immediate humanitarian needs and investment in early recovery and resilience programming. Strengthen early warning and anticipatory actions and investment in climate-resilient agriculture and food systems to enhance households' capacity to mitigate risks and shocks Concerted efforts must be exerted to address insecurity, conflict and protracted population displacement

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

The following risk factors need to be closely monitored throughout the projection period:

	2023 *Deyr* season rainfall performance and likely impacts on crop and livestock production, including pasture and water availability, livestock body conditions, births, and milk availability
	Food insecurity among displaced and other vulnerable population groups
	Food prices, water prices, livestock prices, wage rates, and terms of trade
	Insecurity and conflict and likely impacts on food security and nutrition
	Population displacement due to flooding and conflict/insecurity
	Admission of acutely malnourished children to treatment and feeding centers
	Disease outbreaks, including AWD/cholera and measles
	Immunization and vaccination coverage
	Coverage of and access to humanitarian assistance, including food security, nutrition, WASH and health

Additional information on the 2023 Post *Gu* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment results can be found at: https://fsnau.org/

IPC GLOBAL PARTNERS

IPC FUNDING PARTNERS