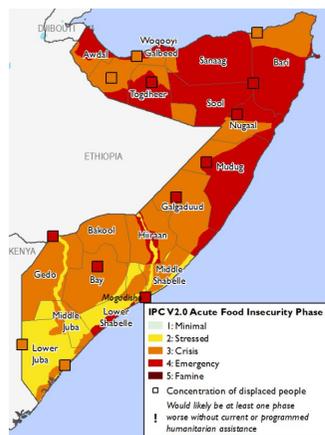
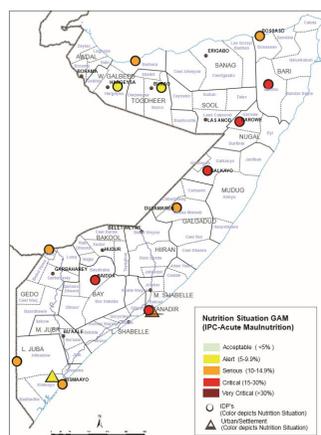




Food insecurity and nutrition situation



IPC food insecurity Feb - May 2018
Source: FEWSNET, 12/2017



Acute Malnutrition Prevalence (GAM) among IDPs and Urban Populations Covered in the 2017 Deyr Assessment
Source: FSNAU, 11/2017

Key figures and findings

Demography



12.3 million

total population of Somalia

53

life expectancy at birth, in years (62 in South Sudan, 65 in Kenya, 63 in Ethiopia)

150

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (75 in South Sudan, 48 in Kenya, 68 in Ethiopia)

Source: OCHA, 2017; US Census Bureau, 2018

Areas covered by Emergency Appeal

Region	Total Population	Population in IPC Phase 3 and 4 (Aug - Dec 2017 projection)	% of IPC Phase 3 and 4 from total population	Total internal displacements Jan - Oct 2017	Drought-induced displaced (departures Jan - Oct 2017)	Drought-induced displaced (arrivals Jan - Oct 2017)
Awdal	673,264	141,000	21	11,019	1,811	9,126
Bari	730,147	105,000	14	17,911	17,834	18,141
Mudug	717,862	275,000	38	40,617	43,619	38,070
Nugaal	392,698	107,000	27	6,016	8,839	7,896
Sanaag	544,123	215,000	40	60,304	52,698	59,989
Sool	327,427	143,000	44	73,435	97,842	71,861
Togdheer	721,363	171,000	24	58,706	48,975	49,769
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,242,003	150,000	12	38,717	6,181	31,755
Grand Total	5,348,887	1,307,000		306,725	277,799	286,607

Source: FEWSNET, 2017; OCHA, 2017; UNHCR, 2017

Key Findings and key highlights

6.2 million

people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2018

0.8 million

people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity situation

Source: FEWSNET, 2017; OCHA, 2017

3.5 out of 5

are at risk of water shortages

17.4%

GAM amongst children under 5 (over 15% the emergency is considered critical)

Source: OCHA, 2017

1 million

internal displacements (Jan - Oct 2017)

874,000

people drought-displaced (Jan - Oct 2017)

Source: OCHA, 2017; UNHCR, 2017

Crisis overview

Background: The Horn of Africa is facing a complex and longstanding crisis. The risk of famine continues in several areas and has been prevented in 2017 due to large-scale humanitarian assistance. Drought, exacerbated by ongoing conflict and displacement, severely impacted large segments of the population. 1 million people have been newly displaced (of which 874,000 because of drought) between January and October 2017, adding up to a total of 2.1 million IDPs. Source: FAO, 2017; OCHA, 2017; UNHCR, 2017

Current food security situation: Key drivers of the crisis are governance challenges, conflict and climate shocks. Four consecutive poor seasons led to well below average production and large-scale livestock losses, which have reduced household access to food and income. La Niña-like conditions caused erratic and – about 50% – below average rains in the deyr season (October–December), despite additional November rains modestly improving crop, pasture and water conditions. In northern pastoral areas, pasture and water resources were below average. Source: FAO, 2017; OCHA, 2017

Main sectors of concern: In 2017, the health sector was severely impacted by drought and worsening humanitarian crisis, leading to increased levels of malnutrition. GAM is at 17.4 % amongst children under five years, with 3.2 % being severely malnourished. According to the 2017 Deyr season nutrition assessment by FSNAU, despite the persistence of high prevalence of acute malnutrition, the nutrition situation of IDPs has improved in Baidoa, Dhusmareeb, Hargeisa and Berbera since June 2017 (Gu season). In Somaliland and Puntland, the highest levels of malnutrition amongst displaced people can be found in Galkayo, while alert levels of GAM are found in Berbera and Bosasso. Across the country, threats to health and resilience are exacerbated by inadequate WASH facilities. Open defaecation rates are high, and there are limited household assets for maintaining facilities, including de-silting of berkads, which collect water during the wet season for use in the dry season. In 2017 a major AWD/cholera outbreak with over 78,000 cases was reported, including a measles epidemic affecting all regions with a total of nearly 19,000 cases. An IOM assessment in Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer regions show that from the 1,004,400 IDPs, the majority (77%) stay with host communities, others in planned or spontaneous sites (total 595 sites). More than half of the sites have been there over one year. Food was stated as a priority need (30%), followed by medical services (24%), NFIs/shelter (21%), drinking water (18%) and WASH (7%). Source: FSNAU, 11/2017; IOM, 11/2017; OCHA, 2017

Projected outlook for 2018: In Somalia, 6.2 million people face continued high or increasing levels of acute food insecurity. 3.1 million are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – a nearly threefold increase in one year. A further 3.1 million are under Stress (IPC Phase 2). Crop production is expected to be 70-80% below the average, and drought conditions are likely to persist in the Horn of Africa from April - June, potentially leading to below-average 2018 gu season (April–June). Millions of rural Somalis face the prospect of a fifth consecutive below-average season. Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains a possible outcome in the worst-affected areas in 2018, including areas where humanitarian access is limited or impeded. Large-scale assistance is needed throughout 2018 to protect lives and livelihoods. Source: FAO, 2018; FEWSNET, 12/2017; OCHA, 2017