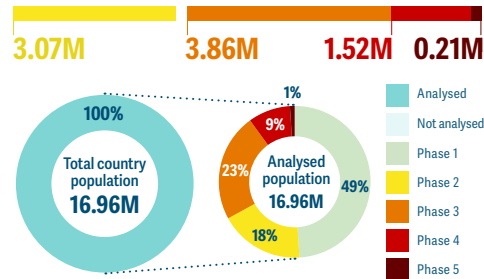


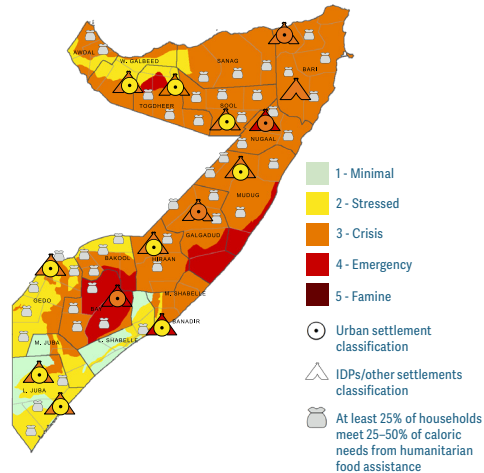
Somalia

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PEAK 2022

5.59M people or **33%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **October–December 2022**



IPC acute food insecurity situation, October–December 2022



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: Somalia IPC TWG, December 2022.

Food crisis overview

In Somalia, 5.59 million people, or 33 percent of the total population, were estimated to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in October–December 2022, representing the highest number in the seven-year history of the GRFC. This equates to more than 2 million additional people in IPC Phase 3 or above compared with the same period in 2021 (IPC, November 2021) and is attributable to the impacts of the unprecedented drought, record food and fuel prices, and continued conflict, as well as an increase of 1.2 million in the country's population analysed between the two years. Within this figure, 214 050 people faced Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in eight regions in central and southern parts of the country. Around 1.5 million people faced Emergency (IPC Phase 4) (IPC, December 2022).

A deteriorating outlook for 2023

Around 6.5 million people across Somalia are expected to face IPC Phase 3 or above between April and June 2023, an increase of 16 percentage points since 2021. This is mainly due to the persistence of drought conditions, with a sixth season of below-average rainfall forecast for April–June 2023, and inadequate levels of humanitarian assistance anticipated. However, the waning of La Niña climate conditions is anticipated to result in less severe rainfall deficits than earlier in the drought (ICPAC, February 2023), which would support somewhat better cropping and livestock conditions than the previous year, although multiple seasons of good rainfall would be required for a full recovery (IPC, February 2023).

Drivers of the crisis, 2022–23

Weather extremes Somalia is in an unprecedented drought, caused by five consecutive seasons of below-average rains since late 2020 (IPC, December 2022a). This drought has devastated livelihoods, both in terms of well-below-average harvests and the loss of 3.8 million livestock as

Risk of Famine persists until mid-2023

Famine (IPC Phase 5) has been averted thus far in Somalia and is not expected to be the most likely outcome through June 2023, due to multiple factors, including slightly better-than-expected agricultural production in 2023, and a scaling up of multisectoral humanitarian assistance that also supported market functioning.

However, the population in Baidoa and Mogadishu IDP sites established after April 2022 and in Burhakaba district will still face a Risk of Famine¹ between April and June 2023, depending on the outcome of the Gu rainfall season and the extent of humanitarian assistance. If conflict/insecurity intensify, thereby increasing the number of IDPs, this will increase the risk of Famine (IPC, February 2023).

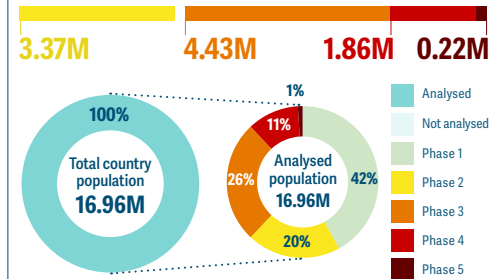
¹ 'Risk of Famine' is defined as the reasonable probability of an area going into Famine (IPC Phase 5) in the projected period, when Famine (or Famine Likely) is not the most likely scenario.

of December 2022 (FSNWG, December 2022). Reduced income sources and extremely limited access to food and other basic needs have led to widespread population displacements, with 1.18 million people internally displaced due to drought in 2022 (UNHCR, January 2023). The 2023 food security projections assume that the April–June 2023 Gu rainy season will again be below average indicating the probability of another poor rainy season (IPC, February 2023).

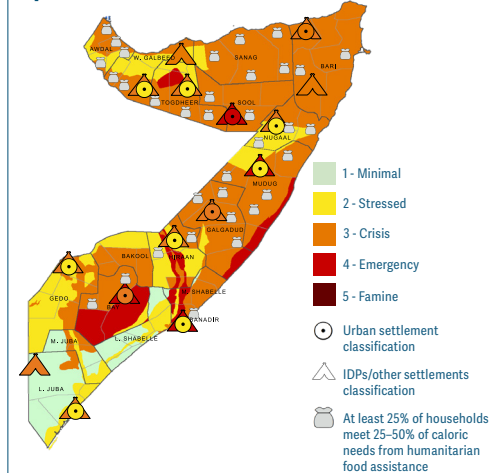
Economic shocks Across Somalia, record prices of basic commodities, including food and fuel, severely limited food access for poor households who were also facing reduced levels of income, eroding their purchasing power. In October 2022, prices of local cereals were up by 32–142 percent

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION 2023

6.51M people or **38%** of the analysed population in IPC Phase 3 or above, **April–June 2023**

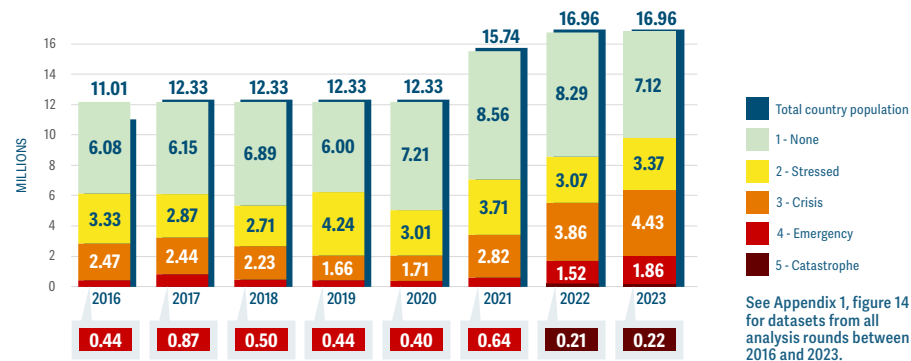


Projected IPC acute food insecurity situation, April–June 2023



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Source: Somalia IPC TWG, February 2023.

Numbers of people by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2023



Source: Somalia IPC TWG.

compared with the five-year average, while imported rice prices were up by 27–85 percent and diesel prices by 43–102 percent. Similarly, water prices escalated during the same period, up by 9–154 percent compared with the five-year average. The 2023 food security projections assume that food, fuel and water prices will remain well above average levels (IPC, December 2022).

Conflict/insecurity Continued conflict in Somalia killed over 1 000 civilians (IPC, December 2022) and drove over 600 000 displacements in 2022 (UNHCR, January 2023). Conflict impaired humanitarian assistance access with limited presence outside major cities, as well as livelihoods, markets and economic activity (IPC, December 2022). Projections for 2023 assume that an increase in conflict will further constrain markets, humanitarian assistance and access, livelihood activities, and trade (IPC, December 2022).

Acute food insecurity since 2016

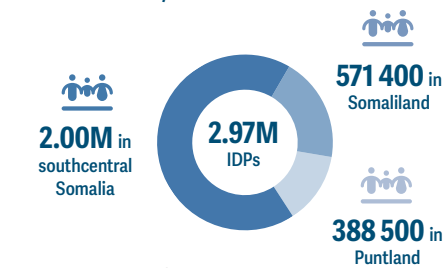
Somalia has a long history of food crises and has been included as a ‘major’ food crisis in every edition of the GRFC, driven by conflict, weather-induced shocks and economic challenges.

Prior to the current drought, two previous drought emergencies led to dire food security outcomes, with a Famine in 2011 resulting in the death of nearly 260 000 people, while in 2017, Famine was only prevented due to large-scale humanitarian assistance (IPC, October 2022). Nonetheless, almost 900 000 people were in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the agropastoral livelihoods in the mainly crop-dependent Bay and southern parts of Bakool region (FSNAU/FEWS NET, September 2017).

Between 2018 and 2022, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) more than doubled, with the most significant increases in the last two years (IPC, October 2022).

DISPLACEMENT

Number of IDPs, end 2022



Source: UNHCR, December 2022.

IDPs By the end of 2022, nearly 3 million IDPs were living in congested settlements or temporary shelters established at different sites across the country, uprooted from homes by armed conflict and drought.

Between January 2021 and November 2022, more than 1.36 million people were newly displaced by the prolonged catastrophic drought with tens of thousands of people leaving their homes in search of assistance every month in 2022. The highest numbers were in January 2022 (311 000) and June 2022 (114 000) (IOM, March 2023).

Through Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) assessments, IOM observed that 343 600 individuals had been displaced by drought across 216 settlements in Gedo (40 percent in IDP sites and 60 percent outside of IDP sites) in the year to November 2022. According to UNHCR, 79 percent of IDPs are women and children (PRMN, 2022).

In early 2023, WHO reported that 15–20 families were arriving daily – sick, exhausted and hungry – in the suburbs around Mogadishu after week-long journeys on foot from remote villages to reach IDP camps in Banadir. The IDP camp in Daynile district houses over 500 000 people and is growing each day, but the district’s fragile health system struggles to provide essential health and nutrition services and there is no access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Malnutrition, epidemic-prone diseases like acute watery diarrhoea and measles, pneumonia, anaemia in pregnant woman, and

skin infections due to lack of water intake are common among new arrivals (WHO, February 2023).

Acute food insecurity and critical levels of malnutrition are major concerns among IDPs, host communities and returnees due to limited livelihood assets and opportunities, low access to communal support and high reliance on external humanitarian assistance, including food assistance. Some 2.5 million IDPs are in IPC Phase 3 or above, including 185 400 projected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in April–June 2023.

A UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) survey of 288 000 IDP arrivals in January 2023 found that food was the priority need for 78 percent and shelter the priority need for 10 percent. Of those, 277 000 had fled conflict, and 60 000 were displaced due to drought (UNHCR PRMN, January 2023). Wasting prevalence among IDPs has increased each year since 2019, reaching 18.2 percent in 2022 (HNO 2023, February 2023).

Armed conflict and the climate-related crisis are likely to trigger further displacement and put additional pressure on already strained communities (IOM Migration Report, 2022). Up to 450 000 people are expected to be displaced by conflict in 2023 (HNO, February 2023).

Refugees Somalia hosts nearly 35 000 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen. Around 69 percent of them are women and children, and live in urban areas in relatively stable Somaliland (58 percent), Puntland (32 percent) and southcentral Somalia (10 percent). During 2022, around 5 500 newly arrived refugees were registered. In addition, around 3 000 Somali refugees returned home, including those who returned spontaneously from neighbouring countries, bringing the total to 93 700 people (UNHCR, December 2022).

Refugees in Somalia do not receive humanitarian assistance. Many cannot afford housing and live in traditional shelters, leaving them susceptible to robbery, sexual assault and harassment, while others have settled at the periphery of towns due to rental challenges, and face poor living conditions, a lack of water and sanitation, and limited access to healthcare and nutrition services (UNHCR, 2022).

NUTRITION

Number of children under 5 years old with wasting, January–December 2023



Source: Somalia IPC TWG, February 2023.

According to estimates released in June 2022, about 1.48 million children under 5 years suffered from wasting from May–December 2022. Updated analysis in September 2022 estimated an increase in the number of children expected to be wasted to 1.78 million from August 2022–July 2023, based on the post-Gu assessments. The number of children suffering severe wasting increased by over 30 percent mostly due to deteriorating food insecurity and limited access to clean water, leading to outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea and increasing incidence of diseases such as measles (IPC, February 2023). The most recent projection indicates stagnating high wasting burden of 1.8 million children expected to be affected throughout 2023 (IPC, February 2023).

Although still critical, the number of severely wasted children projected in 2023 is slightly below the estimates based on the results of the IPC acute malnutrition analysis conducted in August 2022, thanks to significant efforts in the scale-up of multisectoral humanitarian assistance, supported by slightly more favourable than previously foreseen rainfall performance (IPC, September 2022; IPC, February 2023). In April–June 2023, fewer districts were projected to be in Critical (IPC Phase 4) than in October–December 2022, and the Bay region was no longer classified in Very Critical (IPC AMN Phase 5). The highest numbers of wasted children were in Banadir, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Mudug, Bari and Lower Juba (IPC, September 2022). In addition, stunting prevalence remains high in Somalia, affecting 27.8 percent of children under 5 years (DHS, 2020).

In addition, the results from 31 integrated surveys conducted between October and December 2022 showed very high levels of mortality (Crude Death Rate and/or Under-5 Death Rate) among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts, displaced populations in Baidoa, agropastoral populations in Middle Shabelle, and displaced populations in Mogadishu, but the levels were low elsewhere (IPC, February 2023).

Drivers of undernutrition

Food insecurity and lack of access to healthy diets Severe food shortage resulting in inadequate food intake is a major cause of the high levels of acute malnutrition in Somalia (HNO, 2023).

Inadequate maternal and child-feeding practices Only 47 percent of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed and only 8.7 percent of children aged 6–23 months receive a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) (HNO, 2023; IPC, September 2022). Women and girls in Somalia often have limited access to resources and lack skills and knowledge to provide optimal nutrition for themselves and their children (HNO 2023, February 2023).

Although no recent anaemia data are available, data from 2019 indicate a ‘severe’ public health problem, with 51.8 percent of children aged 6–59 months and 43.1 percent of women of reproductive age anaemic (WHO, 2021).

Poor household environment More than 6.4 million people were facing acute water shortages in October 2022 and new IDPs had limited access to sanitation facilities (UNICEF, November 2022; OCHA, 2022). Poor water and sanitation led to outbreaks of infectious diseases in several areas.

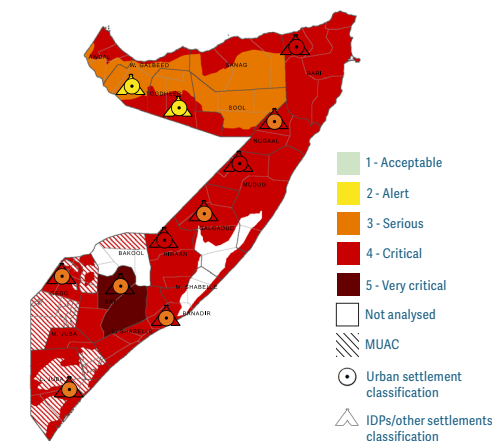
The WASH cluster reports that 8 million people are in need of emergency WASH services across the country in 2023, a 25 percent increase since 2022. According to Somalia’s Water Sources Information Management System, about 1 800 out of 8 200 water sources are non-functional and require urgent rehabilitation (UNICEF, March 2023).

High prevalence of infectious diseases Acute watery diarrhoea and measles are endemic and cases continue to rise compared with recent years, driven by severe water shortages, poor sanitation and limitations in the healthcare system (OCHA, January 2023).

Limited access to safe water, open defecation in IDP camps and insecurity leading to delayed access to care were among the factors that contributed to the cholera outbreak, with 13 383 cases across 25 districts in 2022 (WHO, December 2022). In January 2023, the Federal Ministry of Health reported 217 new cholera cases from 23 drought-affected districts, with most of the cases reported from Banadir region, and Kismayo and Afmadow districts (UNICEF, March 2023).

An estimated 90 percent of the cases of severe acute malnutrition and medical complications are attributed to diarrhoeal diseases and measles (HNO 2023, February 2023).

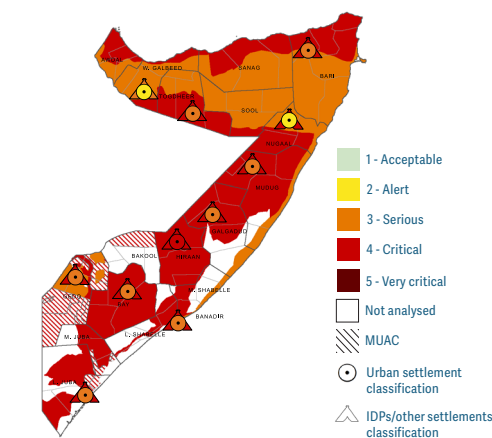
IPC acute malnutrition situation, October–December 2022



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Source: Somalia IPC TWG, September 2022.

Projected IPC acute malnutrition situation, April–June 2023



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Source: Somalia IPC TWG, February 2023.