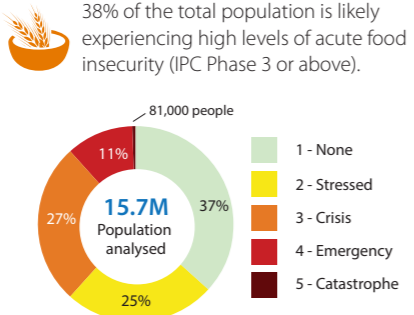
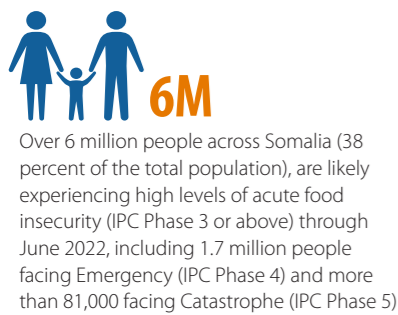


Key Figures: Updated IPC Analysis | April - June 2022



Overview of the Situation

Worsening drought is putting some areas and population groups across Somalia at risk of Famine through June 2022 if the current April to June Gu season rains fail, food prices continue to rise sharply and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the country's most vulnerable populations. These areas are Hawd Pastoral livelihood of Central and Hiran, Addun Pastoral livelihood of Northeast and Central, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agro Pastoral livelihood and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhusamareb.

Acute food insecurity in Somalia has drastically worsened since the beginning of 2022, with an estimated 4.8 million people experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) conditions (or 31% of the total population). Further and faster deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation is expected during the April to June 2022 projection period, with over 6 million people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher), representing 38 percent of the total population, including 1.7 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and more than 81,000 facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). High levels of humanitarian needs are expected to persist through late 2022. Urgent and timely scaling up of humanitarian assistance is required to prevent extreme food security and nutrition outcomes, including the risk of Famine.

The deteriorating food security and nutrition situation across many parts of Somalia is due to worsening consecutive multi-season drought that has gripped the country since late 2020. Current climate forecasts indicate increased likelihood of below average 2022 Gu season rainfall in most parts of central and southern Somalia. In northern regions where Gu rains are forecast to be near average, the extended impact of the ongoing drought will persist at least through mid-2022.

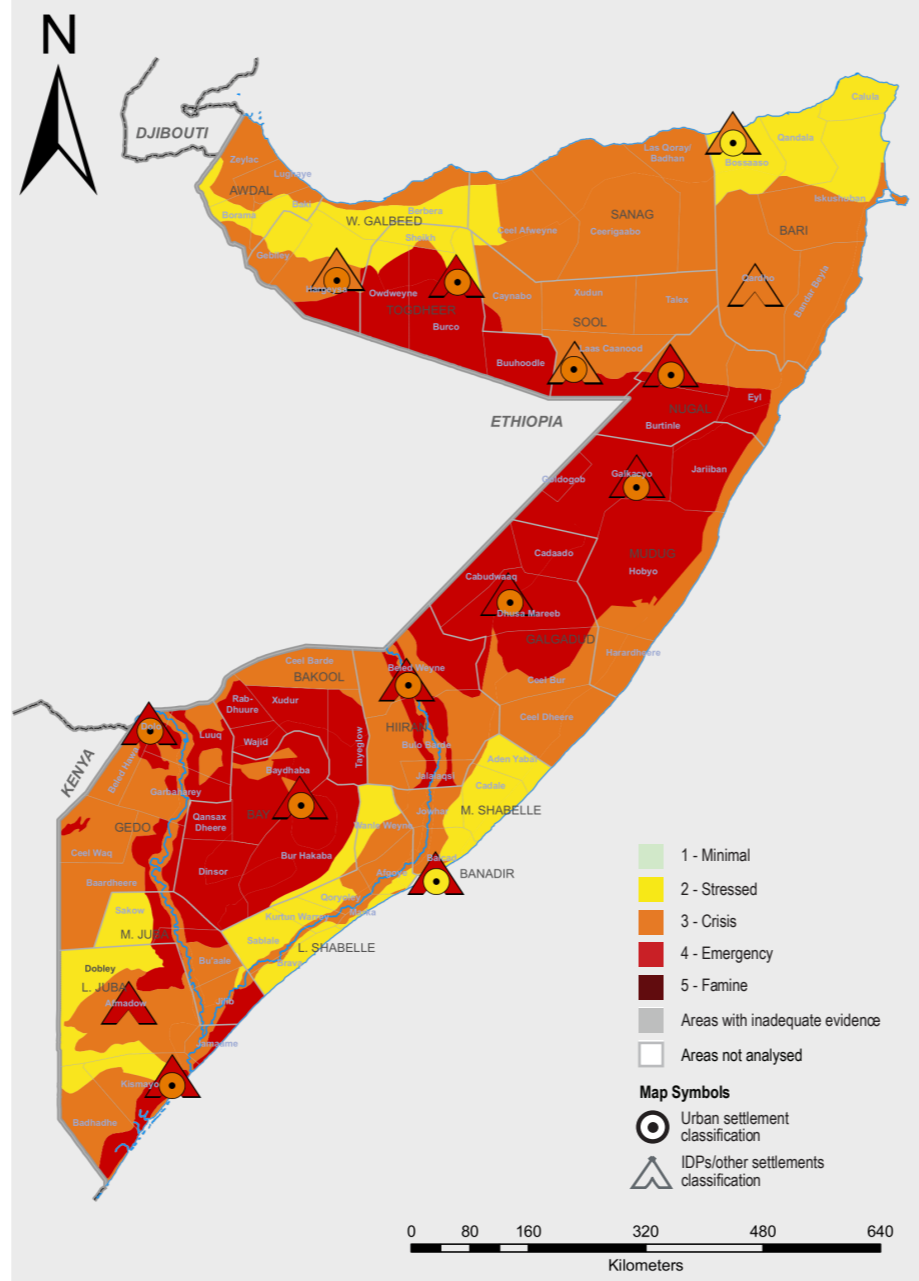
Many rural households face widening food consumption gaps and the erosion of their livelihoods limits their coping capacity, contributing to a surge in population displacement from rural areas to IDP settlements and towns and cities. Acute malnutrition is already at Critical levels in many areas of central and southern Somalia and the number of acutely malnourished children being admitted to treatment centers is rapidly increasing, with two to four-fold increases reported in some districts.

In addition to the six population groups that face the risk of Famine, other areas of concern include Southern Agropastoral, Southern Rain-fed Agropastoral of Middle and Lower Juba, Togdheer Agropastoral livelihood zones and IDP settlements in Burao, Garoowe, Belet Weyne, Doolow and Kismaayo which face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between April and June 2022.

Current levels of humanitarian food assistance which reached 1.3 million people in January and 2 million people in February are quickly being outpaced by the rapid increase in the size of the food insecure population, influx of newly displaced people, widening of household food consumption gaps, loss of livelihood assets, and worsening hunger and acute malnutrition. Past trends demonstrate the potential for multi-season droughts to lead to famine in Somalia, as observed in 2010-2011 when an estimated 260,000 people died of hunger-related causes. Timely humanitarian action prevented more extreme outcomes during the severe drought of 2016-2017. Urgent and timely scaling up of humanitarian assistance is required to prevent extreme food security and nutrition outcomes, including the risk of Famine between now and June 2022.

The above is based on updated IPC and Famine Risk Analyses conducted between March and April 2022 by more than 20 food security and nutrition experts drawn from the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU/FAO), Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), World Food Programme (WFP VAM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Somalia Food Security Cluster, and Somalia Nutrition Cluster, with the technical support of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Global Support Unit (IPC GSU).

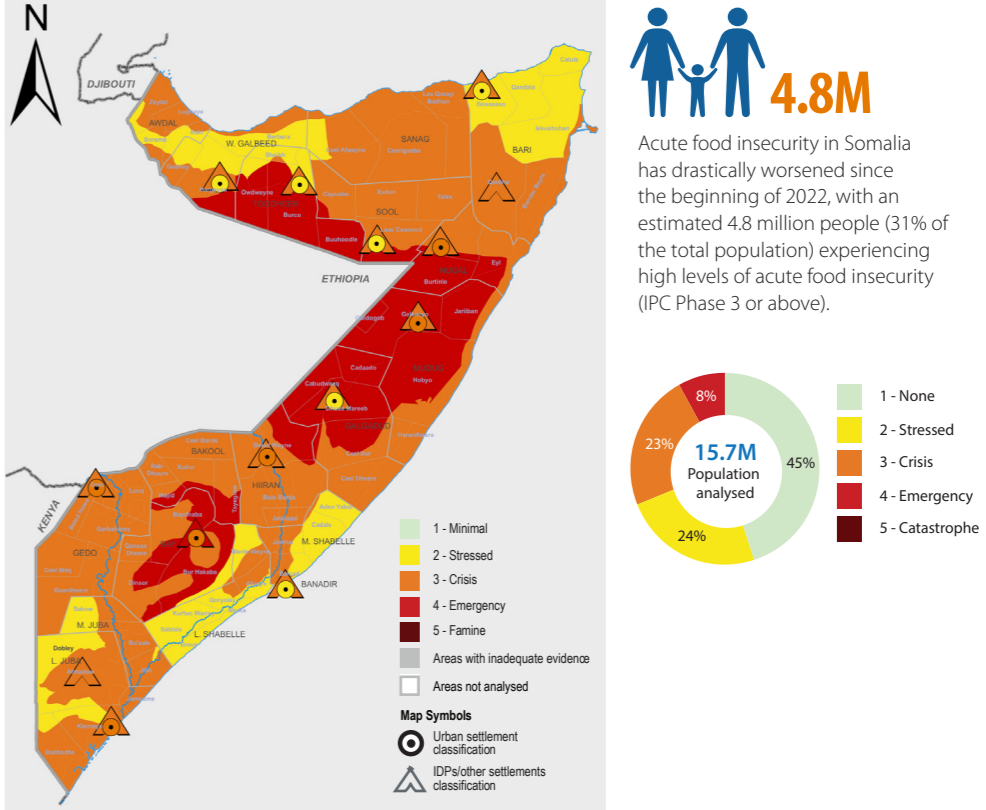
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | April - June 2022



Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

- Prolonged Drought**  
Persistent drought condition across most parts of the country during the dry and harsh January to March 2022 Jillaal season have aggravated acute food insecurity among poor and vulnerable households in most pastoral livelihoods due to water shortage, limited availability of milk and lack of saleable animals as more animals die and the body condition of remaining livestock deteriorates.
- High Food Prices**  
Consecutive failed harvests and a record increase in global food prices have been driving staple food prices beyond the reach of most poor rural, urban and displaced families across Somalia as they are heavily dependent on purchases from the market to access food. In the coming months, the production and supply chain impact of the conflict in Ukraine is expected to put further upward pressure on food prices, thereby threatening the food security of millions across Somalia.
- Conflict and Displacement**  
Persistent insecurity is further exacerbating the food security situation, particularly in central and southern Somalia. Population displacement due to the ongoing drought and conflict has increased sharply since late 2021, with the current number of IDPs standing at 2.9 million.

Acute Food Insecurity | March 2022



### The Risk of Famine

Although area level Famine is not projected to occur within the next three months, there is a reasonable chance that Famine will occur if prospects evolve in a manner worse than anticipated. Risk of Famine is warranted in three livelihood zones of Somalia (Hawd Pastoral livelihood zone of Central and Hiran, Addun Pastoral livelihood zone of Northeast and Central and Bay Bakool Low Potential Agro Pastoral livelihood zone) and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhusamareb. Famine would likely happen if:

- Drought**  
the April to June 2022 Gu season rainfall is performing poorly. This would imply a fourth consecutive season of below average rainfall, with likely worsening drought conditions. This is especially a major concern in central and southern parts of the country.
- Food Prices**  
there are further and substantial food price increases driven by failed local harvests, continuing regional drought affecting neighbouring countries and cross-border supplies, record high global food prices and further impacts of the war in Ukraine on global food and fuel prices, among other factors.
- Displacement**  
drought conditions worsen, leading to influx of newly displaced people to IDP settlements and urban areas where opportunities remain limited, thereby further exacerbating their food insecurity. Overcrowded IDPs settlements with poor water and sanitation conditions could also exacerbate acute malnutrition especially among children under five.
- Conflict**  
there is increased conflict, insecurity and unresolved political tensions. This will lead to further increases in population displacement, disrupt market access and functionality and access to livelihood opportunities as well as access to humanitarian assistance and potential exclusion of vulnerable groups, especially in central and southern Somalia.
- Acute Malnutrition**  
worsening drought conditions and other confounding factors lead to rapid deterioration of the nutrition and mortality situation in the most affected areas, with the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence and excess mortality approaching and reaching the thresholds for Famine.
- Humanitarian Assistance**  
humanitarian assistance does not keep pace with the rapidly increasing level of needs and does not reach the most affected areas.

How Drought Drives Acute Food Insecurity in Somalia



**Livestock Deaths**  
Poor pasture conditions and water scarcity resulting from drought lead to widespread livestock deaths, distress sale of livestock and devastating livelihoods for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Somalia's traditional livestock sector is based on nomadic pastoralism with a growing private sector-led export industry.



**Crop Failure**  
Poor rains lead to crop failure in the rain-fed and irrigated agricultural regions of southern and northwestern Somalia, resulting in below-average production and high prices for staple food many poor households rely on.



**High Food Prices**  
Shortfalls in food production lead to substantial increases in imports to meet local needs, resulting in increased prices and pressure on household food access. Domestic maize and sorghum prices rise by more than 50 percent in many southern regions during Somalia's more severe season.



**Water Scarcity**  
In pastoral areas, water and pasture shortages have forced pastoralists to migrate to distant grazing areas. Poor pastoralists in many areas are unable to cope with the rising costs of water and food, especially when they are already experiencing a significant decline in saleable animals due to distress sales, weak/emaciated body conditions, and excess deaths.



**Acute Malnutrition**  
As food security conditions worsen and water availability and quality decline, outbreak of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) is being reported in many parts of the country. Coupled with increases in measles cases, these are contributing to rising levels of acute malnutrition as reflected in the increasing number of moderately and severely malnourished children being admitted to treatment centers in many areas. Another major contributing factor of the current high acute malnutrition levels in Somalia is low milk availability due to limited livestock holding among the poor stemming from prolonged drought, water scarcity and livestock deaths.

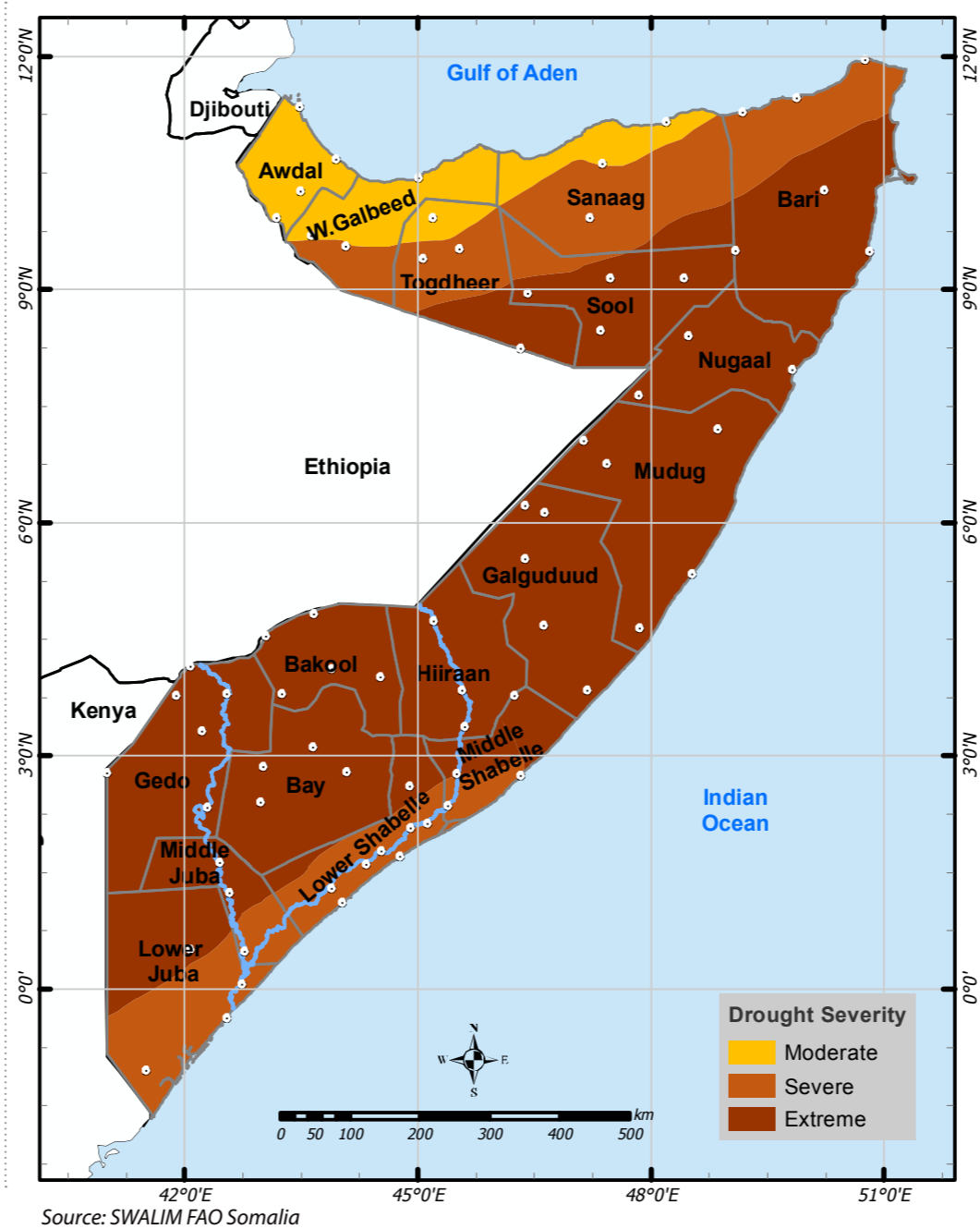



**Drought-induced Conflict**  
Drought breeds competition over scarce pasture and water resources, leading to clashes among pastoral communities. Drought also causes livestock price shocks that lead to conflicts by reducing participation opportunities.



**Population Displacement**  
Faced with failed cropping, depleted livelihood assets, and severe water scarcity, hundreds of thousands of Somalis in rural areas are forced to migrate to urban areas for labour opportunities.

Somalia Drought Conditions Map | March 2022





**About the IPC Risk of Famine**

For the IPC, Risk of Famine...

... refers to a reasonable probability of an area going into Famine in the projected period. While this is not perceived necessarily as the most-likely scenario, it is a scenario that, generally speaking, has a realistic chance of occurring.

... complements the Famine and Famine Likely projections of the most likely scenario by providing insights into potential Famine if prospects evolve in a worse manner than anticipated.

... differs from Famine and Famine Likely projections because it focuses on a worst-case scenario that has a reasonable and realistic chance of happening.

... is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation from what is expected. It is not a new classification, and it is not to be accompanied by population estimates.

... is an additional assessment that focuses on assessing if the area could realistically go into Famine during the projected period. Not all areas need to undergo assessment for Risk of Famine.

Download the [IPC Famine Fact Sheet](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Factsheet_2020.pdf) to understand better how the IPC defines and classifies Famine and how it differs from the 'Famine Likely' classification and the Risk of Famine.

Link: [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Famine\\_Factsheet\\_2020.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Famine_Factsheet_2020.pdf)

Understanding Somalia's Seasonal Calendar

Somalia generally has a semi-arid to arid climate. The main climatic features are distinct wet and dry seasons and the absence of any large seasonal temperature change. Rainfall is the most important meteorological element affecting life in Somalia. It is the defining characteristic of the climate and has great spatial and temporal variability. The dramatic variation from season to season - and variations within the seasons - determines the success or failure of agricultural activities. The year is divided into four seasons as follows:

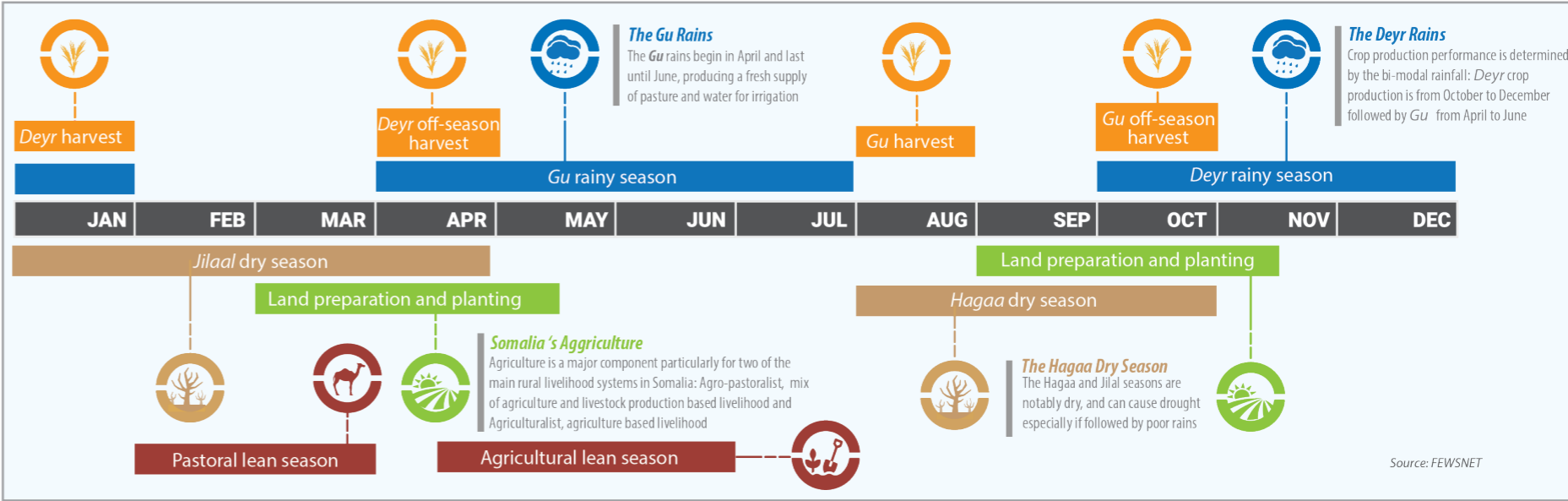
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**Jilaal:** a warm, sunny and dry season from December to mid-March.
- 

**Haggai:** a cool, dry and rather cloudy season starting in July and lasting until mid-September; some weather stations along the southern coast and in the northwestern regions receive significant amounts of rainfall.
- 

**Gu:** the main rainy season starting in mid-March and running to June.
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**Deyr:** the secondary rain season, from mid-September to November.

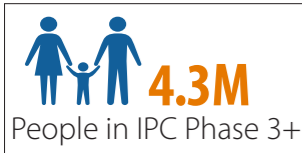


Major Droughts in Somalia | 2010 - 2022

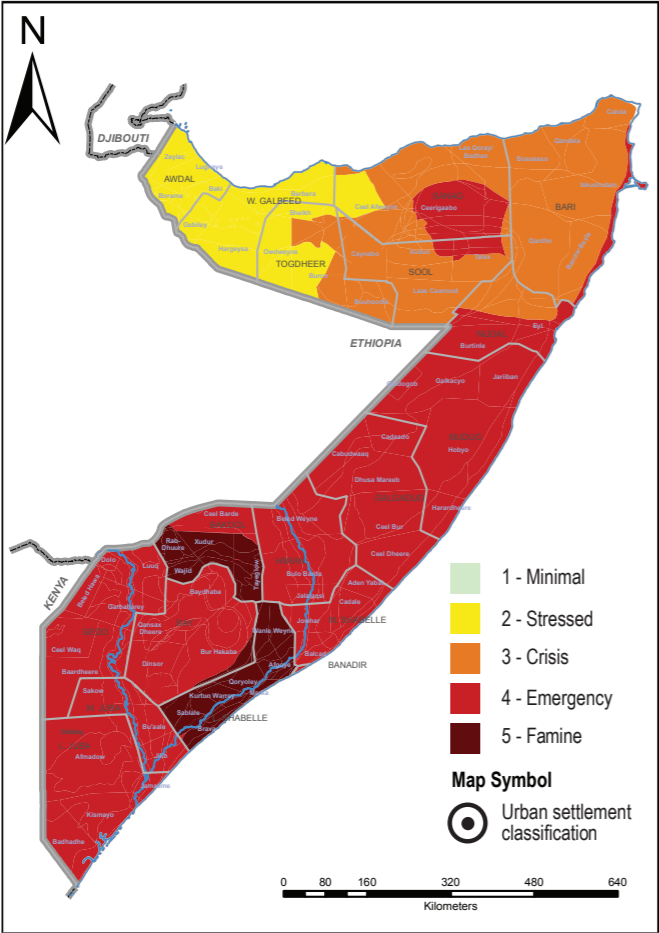


By nature, Somalia is an arid and semi-arid climate, with two major rainfall seasons. However, erratic rainfalls and severe droughts rising in intensity and frequency exacerbate the country's water scarcity, consternating livelihood activities, forcing drought-induced migration and population displacements. This is further exacerbated by the protracted conflict and insecurity. In part, Somalia's long-running food crisis has been driven by recurrent and severe droughts and conflict. Somalia has experienced three major drought crises in the past decade; in 2010/11, 2016/17, and now 2021/22. The 2010/11 drought crisis led to a famine known to have left at least 260,000 people dead.

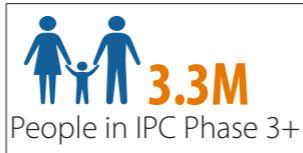
Acute Food Insecurity | July 2011



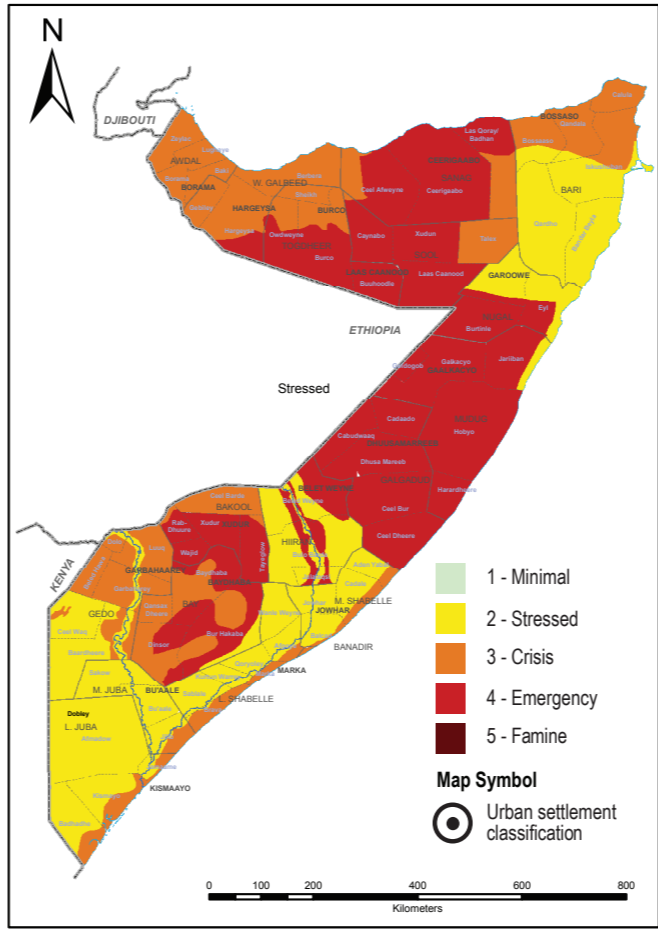
Due to prolonged drought, conflict, and high food prices, a Famine was declared in southern Somalia in July 2011. Some 4.3 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, and an estimated half million children were acutely malnourished.



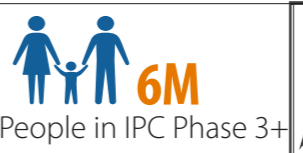
Acute Food Insecurity | July 2017



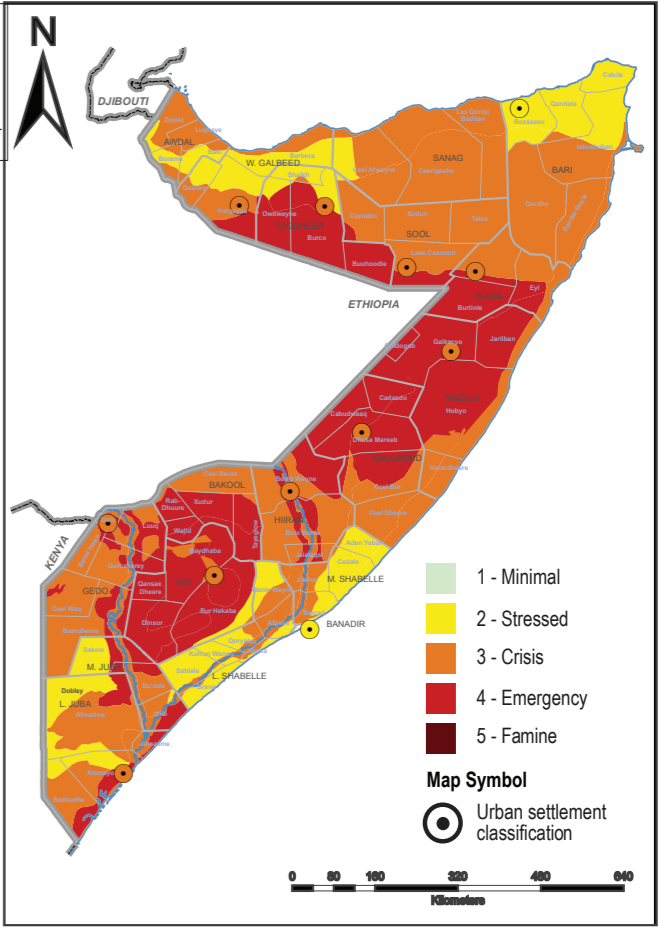
Somalia was on the brink of Famine in mid-2017. Sequential seasons of reduced rainfall, low harvests, and dying livestock exposed the country to famine from drought, compounding decades of climatic shocks and conflict. Timely and scaled up humanitarian assistance averted worse outcomes.



Projected Acute Food Insecurity | April - June 2022



Worsening drought is putting some areas across Somalia at risk of Famine through June 2022 if the current April to June Gu season rains fail, food prices continue to rise, and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the countries' most vulnerable populations.

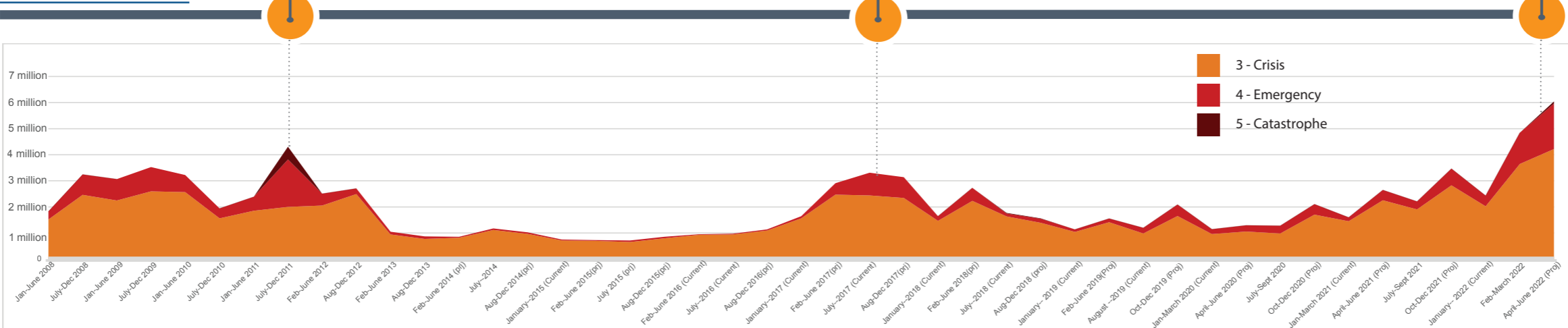


2011

2017

2022

People in IPC Phase 3+ | 2008 - 2022



**NOTE:** Whereas this infographic plots Somalia's population classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse on the area graph covering the last 14 years, while comparing, it is essential to consider that the methodology and base population data have changed over time.