



**Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit Somalia**

*Information for Better Livelihoods*

# ***Post Deyr 2010/11***

January 28th 2011



# **FSEDC/SSS**



EUROPEAN COMMISSION





# FSNAU Post *Deyr* '10/11 Assessment

## Overall Timeline

Post *Deyr* '10/11

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	November 29
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	December 12 - 14
Fieldwork	Dec 14 – Jan 4
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	Jan 4 – Jan 9
All Team Analysis Workshops (Hargeisa)	Jan 10 - 21
Vetting Meetings	Jan 24 (Nut) & 26 (FS)
<b>Release of Results</b>	
SSS Special Presentation	January 28
Somalia Regional Presentations	January 29 (NW & NE)
Press Release	January 28
Special Food Security & Nutrition Brief	February 14
Technical Series Reports	February 21 (Nut) & 28 (FS)



# FSNAU *Deyr* '10/11 Assessment Partner Participation

**Total Number of Partners Participating in Field Assessments  
and Analysis Workshop – Total 103**

**Total Number of Partners Participating in Food Security Field Assessments– Total 59**

	National Institutions	NGO		Government		UN & Int'l	TOTAL
		Local	Int'l	Ministries	Local Authorities		
Gedo		2	4		4		10
Central Region		7			1	1	9
Hiran		1				1	2
Northeast		9	4	6		4	23
Northwest	2	1		6		3	12
Juba Valley		1			2		3
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>59</b>

**Total Number of Partners  
Participating in Nutrition  
Field Assessments– Total 27**

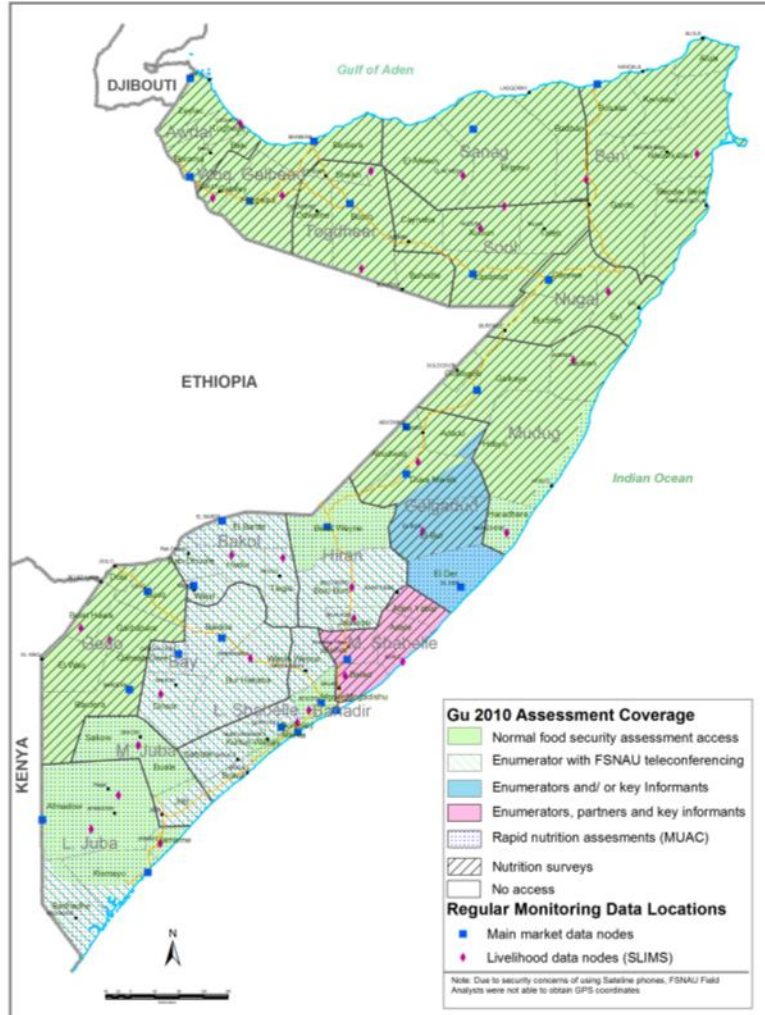
Local NGOs	8
Int'l NGO's	11
Local Authority	3
Ministries	3
UN	2

**Analysis Workshop – Total 17**

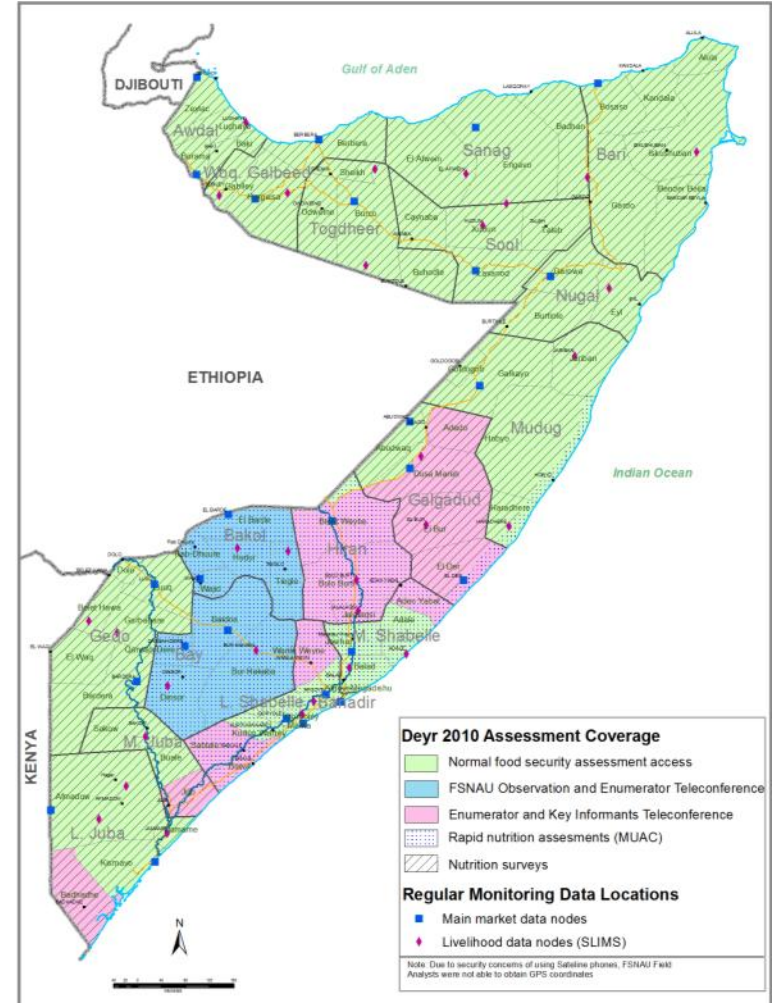
FEWSNET NAIROBI	2
WFP	7
OCHA	1
FAO Somalia	1
Ministry of Agriculture	3
NERAD	1
NGOs	2

# Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations

**Gu 2010**



**Deyr 2010/11**



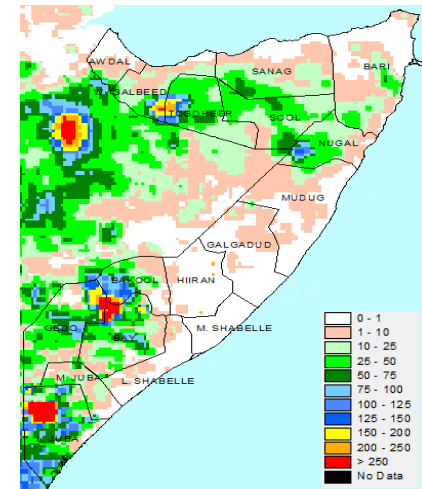
# Climate

## Performance of the *Deyr* Season 2010/11

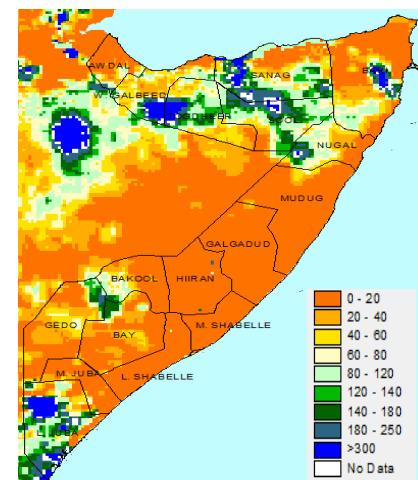
Post Deyr '10/11

- Dismal rainfall performance , both in space and time, in most regions of Somalia with significant rainfall deficits in Northeast, Central South.
- Early start (mid-September) of the *Deyr* 2010 rainy season in parts of Northwest, which was preceded by good *Karan* rains.
- Near normal rainfall in parts of Awdal, Galbeed and Toghder regions.
- Long dry spell in November-December across the country followed by harsh dry *Jilaal* season.
- Low river levels in Juba and Shabelle due to poor rains in upper catchments and Ethiopian highlands.

Cumulative rainfall (mm)  
Oct - Dec, 2010



Percent of Normal Rainfall  
Oct - Dec , 2010



# Climate

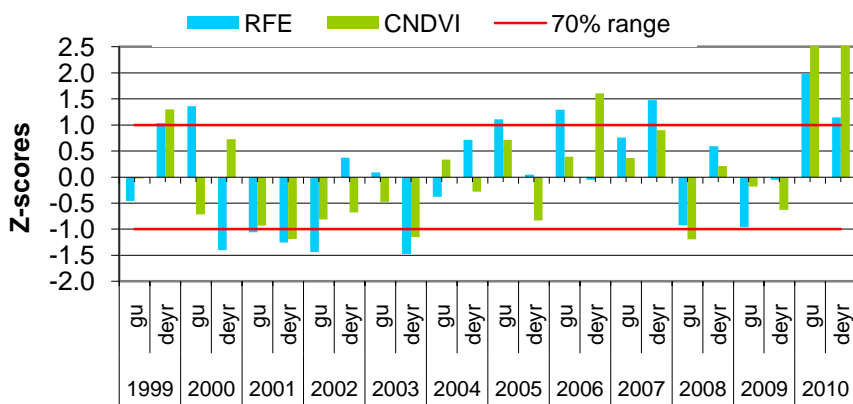
## Deyr 2010/11 Overall Rainfall Performance

- Poor vegetation in key agropastoral and pastoral regions of the South, particularly in Juba, Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and parts of Bakool

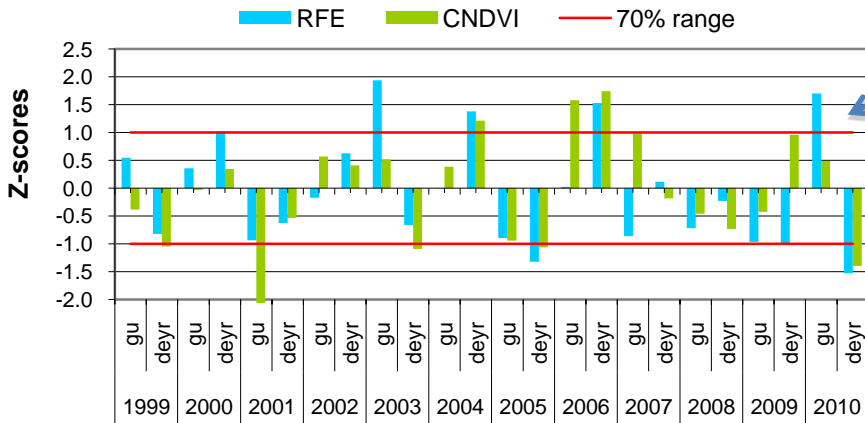
- Further deterioration of vegetation in drought affected regions of Sool, Sanaag and Central.

- Improved vegetation conditions in parts of Northwest and Alula (NE) regions.

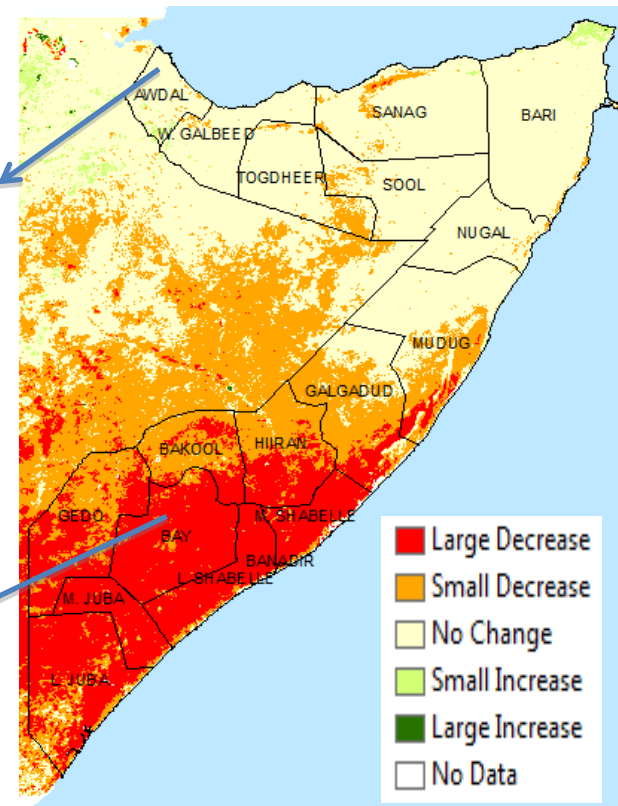
Borama agropastoral Standardized difference from LTA



Baidoa Standardized difference from LTA



December NDVI absolute difference from LTM



Source: USGS/FEWS NET



## Key insecurity events (July-Dec.2010)

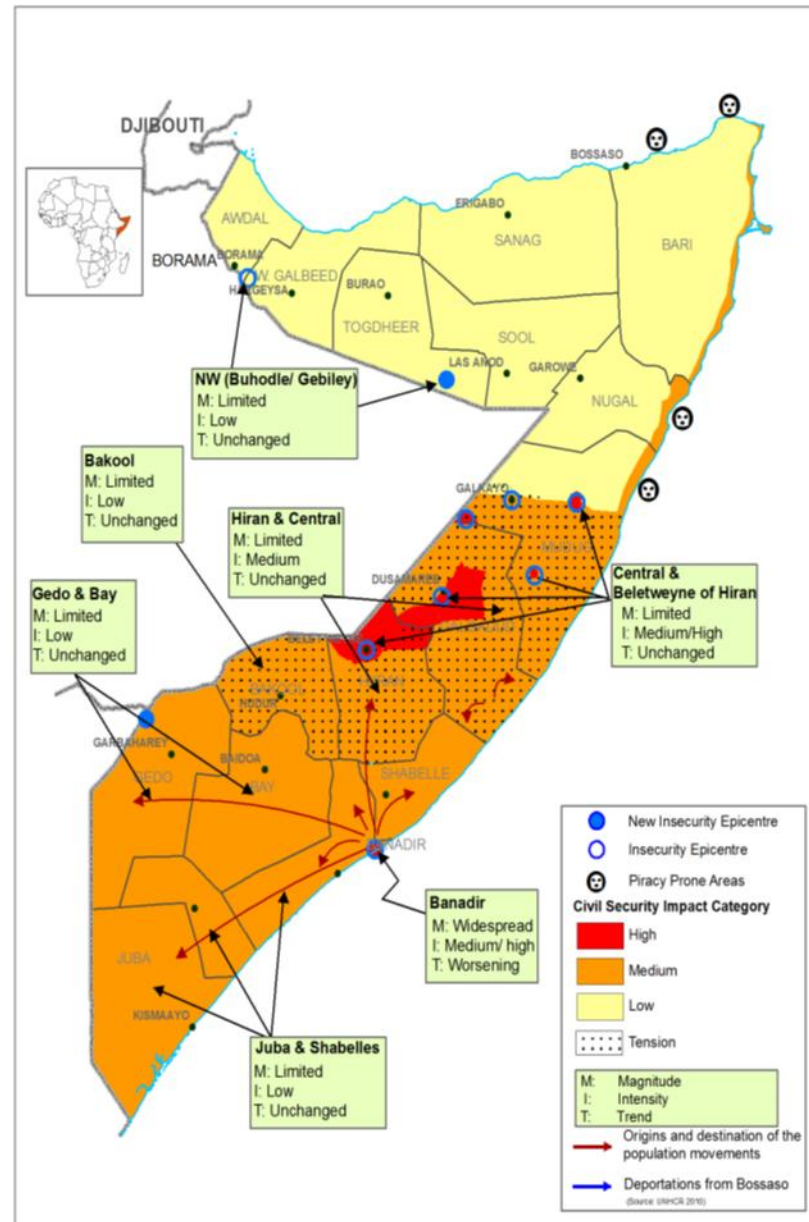
- ❑ Continued political conflicts in Mogadishu, Central (Dhusamareb), Hiran (Beletweyne/Maxaas), parts of Bakool (Elbarde/Yeed) and Gedo (Belethawa)
- ❑ General tension in other parts of the South and Central Somalia
- ❑ Resource-based conflicts in rural parts of Central (Godad, Xeraale, and other parts); and parts in the North (El-Berdaale of Gabiley and Kalshaale of Buhodle)
- ❑ Continued sea piracy activities along the coastal areas of Central and Northeast

## Direct and Indirect Impact on Food and Livelihood Security

- ❑ Human casualties
- ❑ Destruction of assets (houses, markets, and other properties)
- ❑ Population displacements (mainly from Mogadishu and Central) with about 1.46 million displaced internally
- ❑ Disruptions of trade (Mogadishu and parts in the Central)
- ❑ Disruption in fishing activities and trade in coastal areas due to sea piracy
- ❑ Restrictions of livestock movements between clan boundaries (rural areas)
- ❑ Continued shrinking of humanitarian space (expulsion of humanitarian agencies), particularly in the South.

## Most Likely Scenario (January-June 2011)

- ❑ Sustained violence in the hotspots (particularly Mogadishu, Hiran and Central (Galgaduud)).
- ❑ Human casualties and population displacements both to internal and external destinations
- ❑ Increased resource competition among the rural populations due to the reduced rangeland resources
- ❑ Continued restriction of trade (Mogadishu and Central) with implications of high food prices
- ❑ Limited humanitarian space in South





# Agriculture

## Cereal Production Estimates

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### **Deyr 2010/11 Cereal Production in Southern Somalia:**

- 18,000MT of maize and sorghum production without off-season - the lowest cereal production since *Deyr* 1995 (19% of *Deyr* PWA)
- Production by cereal types:
  - ✓ Maize (15,000 MT without off-season) - the lowest production since *Deyr* 1995 season (39% of *Deyr* PWA)
  - ✓ Sorghum (3,000MT) - the lowest production since *Deyr* 1995 season (5% of *Deyr* PWA)
  - ✓ Rice 3,000MT – 88% of the last *Deyr* season
- Regional differences in crop production performance:
  - ✓ Significantly below PWA ( in the range 4%-46%) for all regions:
    - Extreme production decline: M. Juba (4%), Hiran (7%), L. Juba (9%), Bay (9%), Bakool (10%);
    - Significant production decline: Gedo (21%), L. Shabelle (23%) and M. Shabelle (46%);
    - Shabelle regions account for 76% (16,000MT) of total cereal production (incl. rice)

### **Gu/Karan 2010 Cereal Production in Northwest Agropastoral Areas:**

- 72,000MT (maize and sorghum) of *Gu/Karan* production – highest estimates since 1998 (402% of PWA) for all districts
- W. Galbeed region accounts for 58% of total cereals (Gabiley 36% and Hargeisa 22%).





# Agriculture

## Deyr Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Production in Southern Somalia

Regions	Deyr 2010/11 Production in MT			Deyr 2010 as % of Deyr 2009	Deyr 2010 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2009)	Deyr 2010 as % of 5 year average (2005-2009)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	100	100	200	8%	10%	7%
Bay	0	2,700	2,700	4%	9%	8%
Gedo	1,200	0	1,200	26%	21%	17%
Hiran	300	200	500	24%	7%	9%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	200	0	200	2%	4%	4%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	100	0	100	7%	9%	24%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	5,300	0	5,300	51%	46%	73%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	7,700	0	7,700	34%	23%	34%
<b>Deyr 2010/11 Total</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>

### Off-Season Cereal Estimates in Southern Somalia

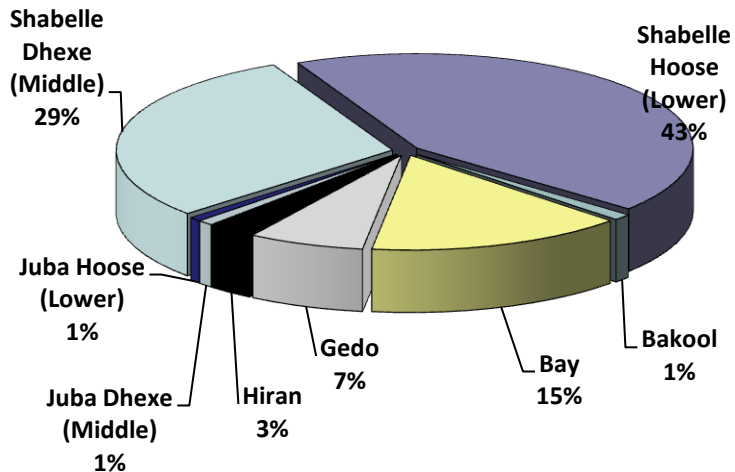
Regions	Maize			
Middle Juba	130			
Lower Juba	40			
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>			



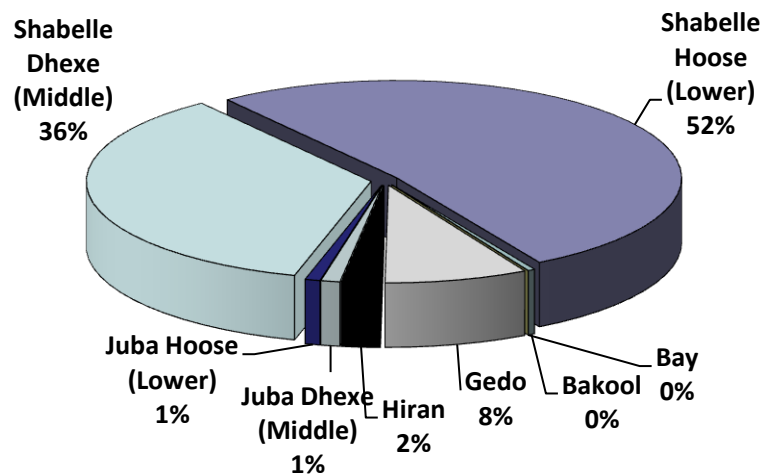
# Agriculture

## Regional Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Contributions in Southern Somalia

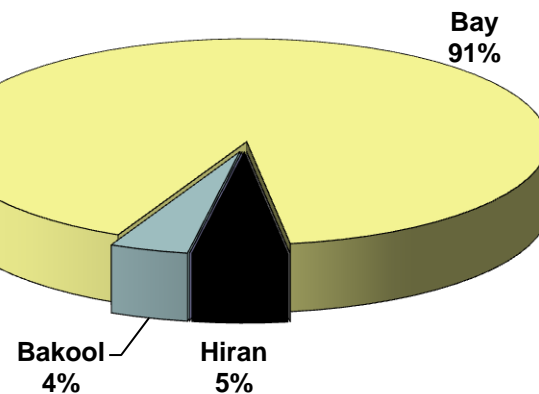
### Regional Contribution Deyr 2010/11 Cereal Production



### Maize Production Deyr 2010/11 Regional Contribution



### Sorghum Production Deyr 2010/11 Regional Contribution

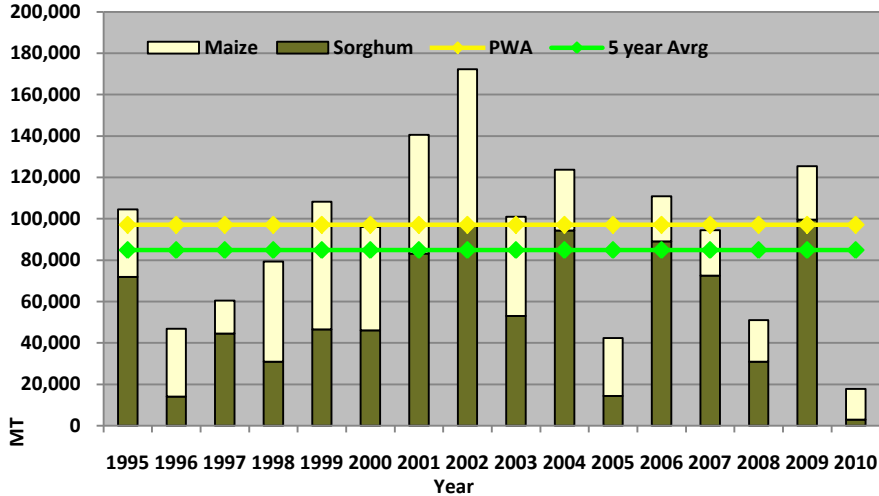




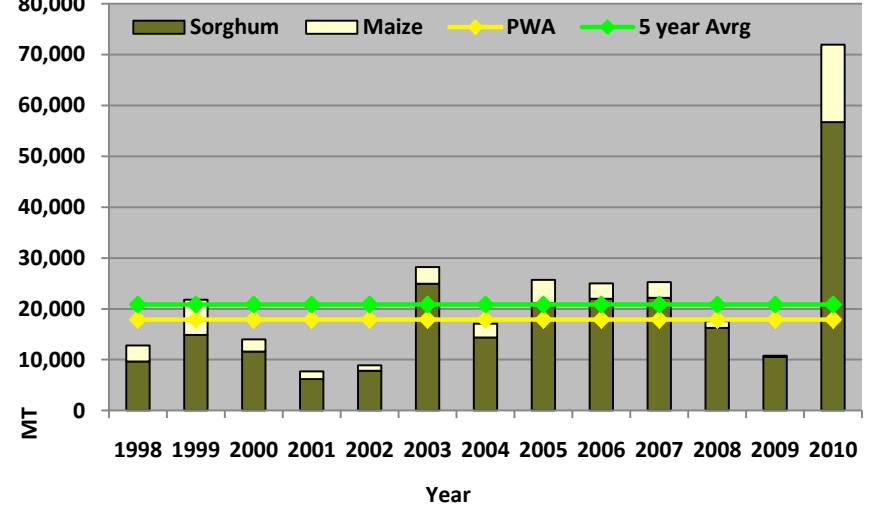
# Agriculture

## Trends in Cereal Production Southern Somalia and Northwest

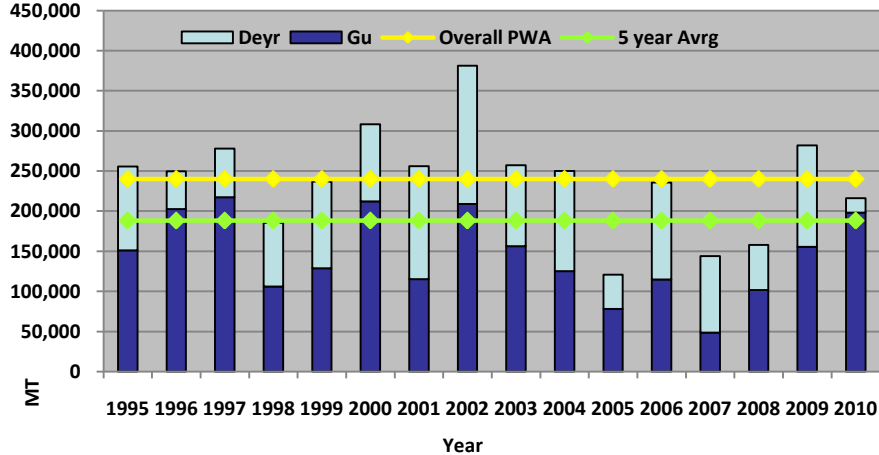
Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2010) - Southern Regions



Gu/Karan Cereal Production (1998-2010) - Somaliland (North West)



Annual Cereal Production by Season





# Agriculture

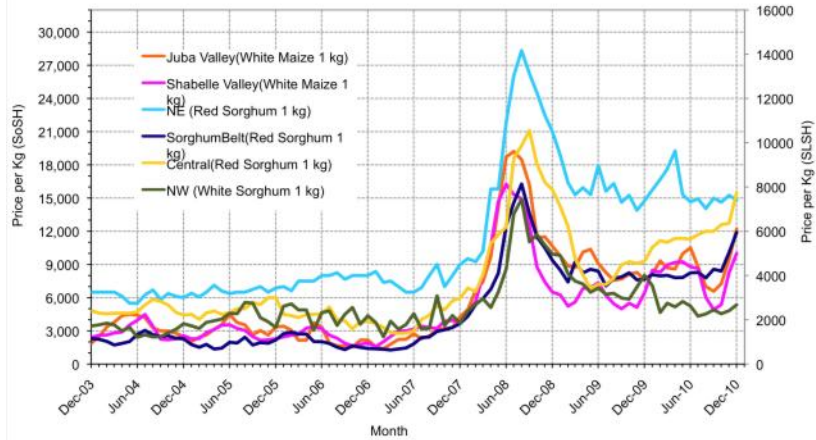
## Deyr 2010/11 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Deyr 2010 Production in MT							
	Rice	Cowpea	Sesame	Onions	Off-Season Cowpea	Off-Season Sesame	Pepper	Total
Bakol								0
Bay								0
Gedo		50		1,550				1,600
Hiran				5,500			50	5,550
Juba Dhexe (Middle)		50	150		50	150		400
Juba Hoose (Lower)		50	250			100		400
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	3,000	200	650					3,850
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)		600	3,250					3,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15,650</b>

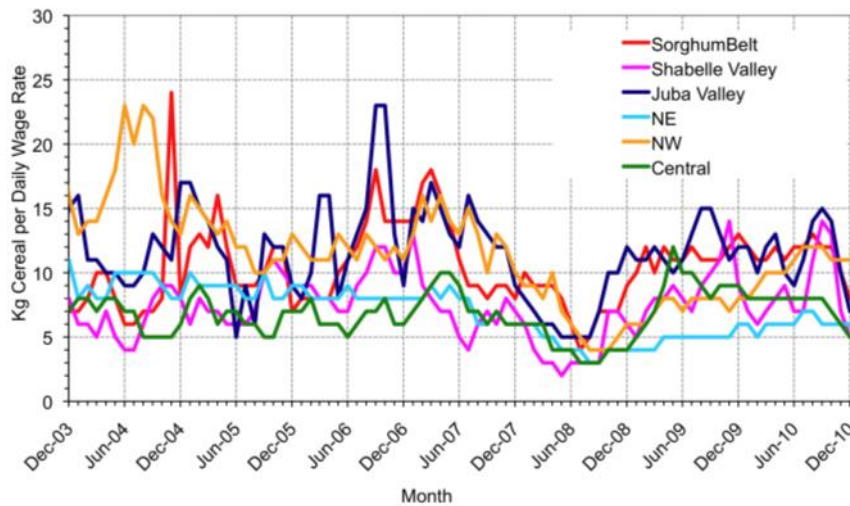


# Agriculture

## Regional Trends in Cereal Prices & Terms of Trade



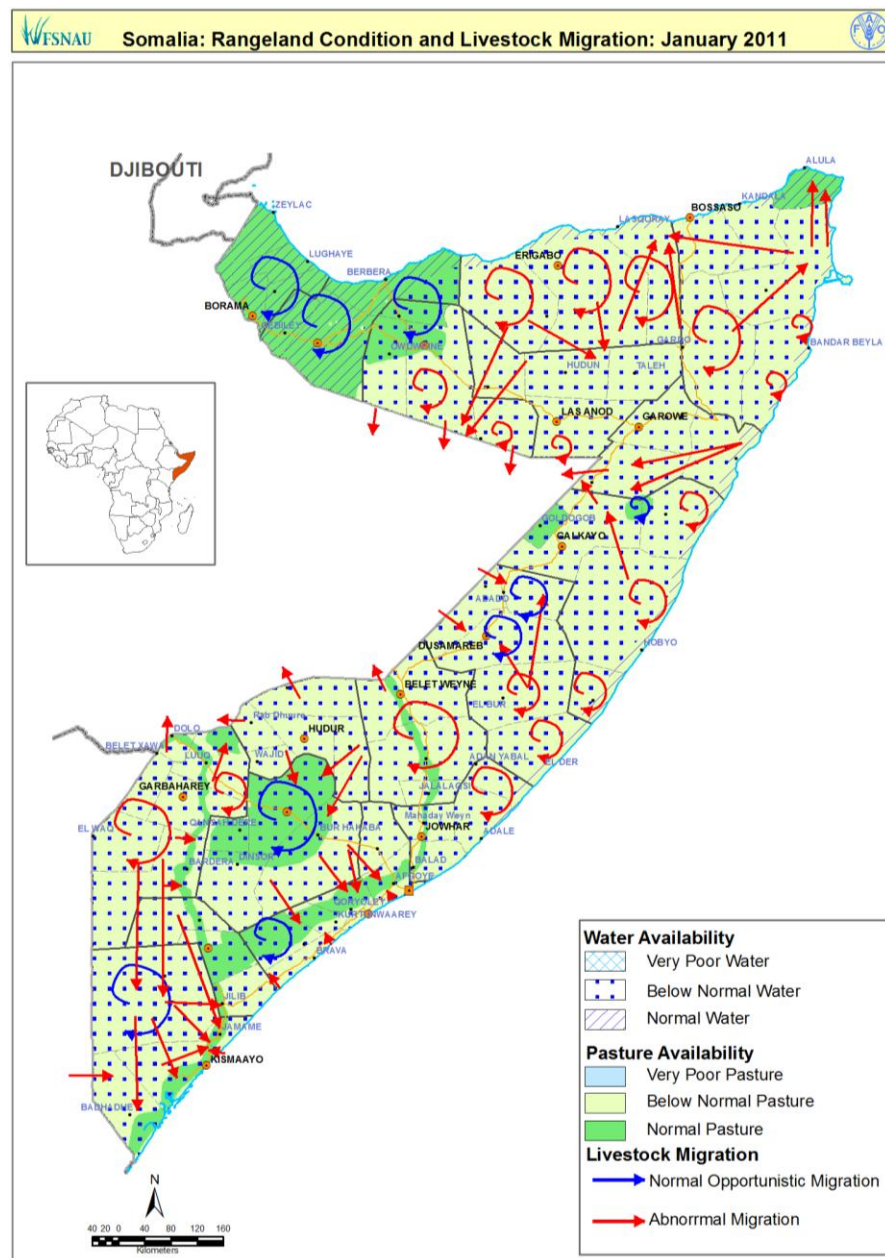
**Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (SoSh/SISh)**



**Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Labour (kg of cereal/daily wage)**

## Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration Dec. 2010

- Deteriorated pasture, browse and water conditions in most parts of the country due to below average rains
- Early start of water trucking and significant increase in water prices in most pastoral areas
- Deteriorating livestock body conditions (from average to poor) in rain-deficit areas
- Abnormal livestock migration in most areas
- Areas with average pasture and water due to average rainfall: East Golis LZ (Alula district), All livelihoods in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions and northern part of Togdheer, most of lower Shabelle and Bay regions and Lower Juba agropastoral of Kismayo district





# Livestock

## Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Deyr '10/11)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '10/11)	Milk production (Deyr '10/11)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan - Jun '11	Herd Size Projection ( up to Jun '11)
NW	Camel: low to none Sh/goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Low except Sool (Medium) Sh/goats: High to Medium	Below average for All species in rain deficit areas, but average in W. Galbeed & Awdal	Camel: High to Medium Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline: sustained unchanged
NE	Low to None for All species in All livelihoods	Camel: low Sheep/Goats: Medium	Below average	Camel: Low to None Sh/Goats: Low to None	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend with the exception of Hawd and Golis/Guban and Addun LZs – Same as Baseline Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline. decreasing trend
Central	None to Low for all species	Camel: Low - Medium Sh/Goat: Medium to High Except Coastal/Cowpea which is Low to None	Below average	Cowpea belt and coastal Deeh: Low to None Hawd and Addun: Camel: Medium Goat/sheep: None	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend except Addun Pastoral – Above Baseline and in increasing trend Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend except Addun and Hawd – Near Baseline
Hiran	Low to None for All species	Low to None for All species	Below Average	Low to None for All species	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend
Shabelle	Low for all species in all livelihoods	Medium for all species	Below average for all species	Camel : Medium Cattle: Low-None Shoats: Low	All Species: At Baseline level – Decreasing trend
Juba	Low to None for All species	Medium to High for All species	Cattle: Very Poor Camel: Average	Camel: Medium to Low Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: None to Low	Camel: Same as Baseline. Sustained unchanged trend Cattle/Sh/Goats: Same as Baseline. Decreasing trend Sh/goats: Below Baseline with increasing trend in SIP but Above Baseline in SEP and L. Juba agropastoral with decreasing trend
Gedo	Low to None for all species	Medium for All species	Camel: Below average Cattle and Sheep: Significantly below average	Camel: Medium Cattle/Sh/Goats: Low to None	Camel: Same as Baseline. Decreasing trend Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend
Bay/Bakool	Low to None for All species except goats in Bay - Medium	Medium for All species except cattle in Bakool - Low	Poor for All species in Bakool but Average in Bay with the exception Cattle and Sheep - Poor	Medium to Low for All species	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Increasing trend Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend

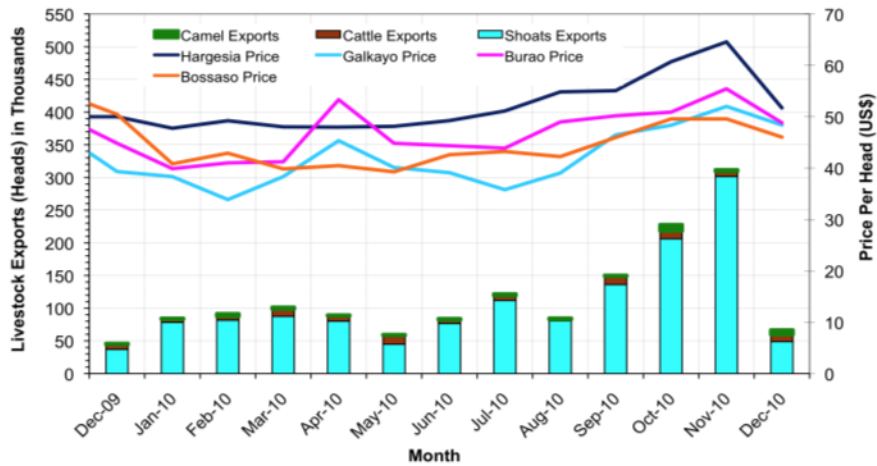




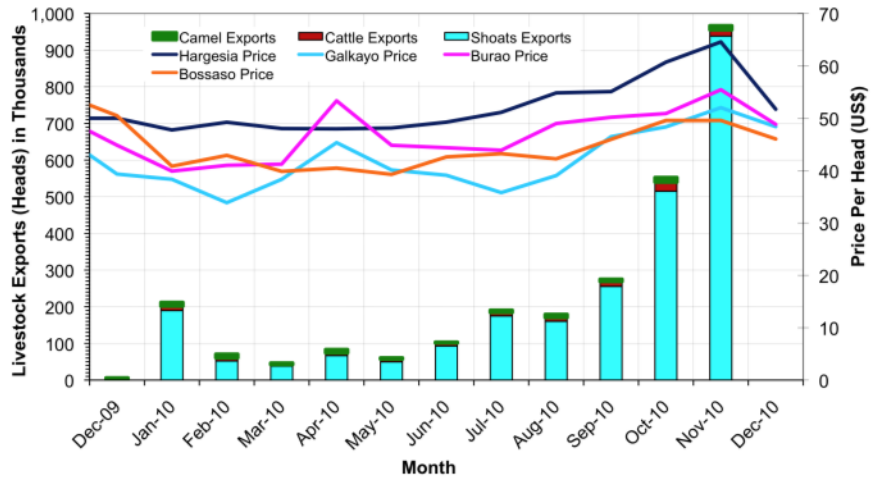
# Livestock

## Trends in Livestock Exports – Berbera & Bossaso

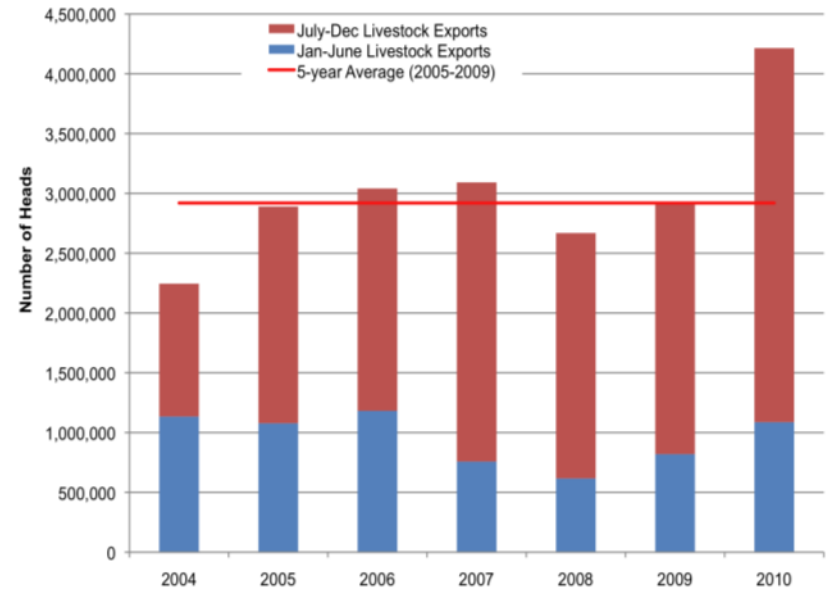
**Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)**



**Berbera : Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)**



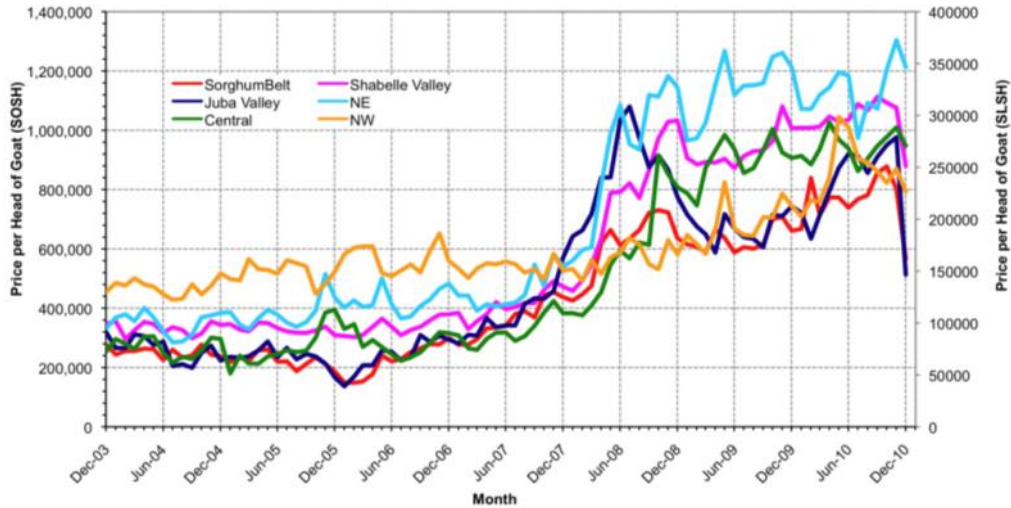
**Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5-Year Average**



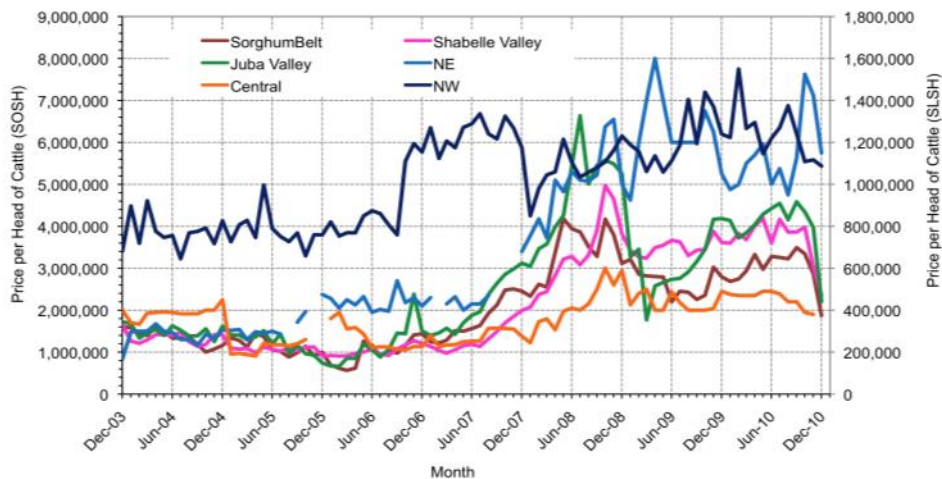
# Livestock



## Regional Trend in Local Quality Livestock Prices



**Regional Trend Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH)**

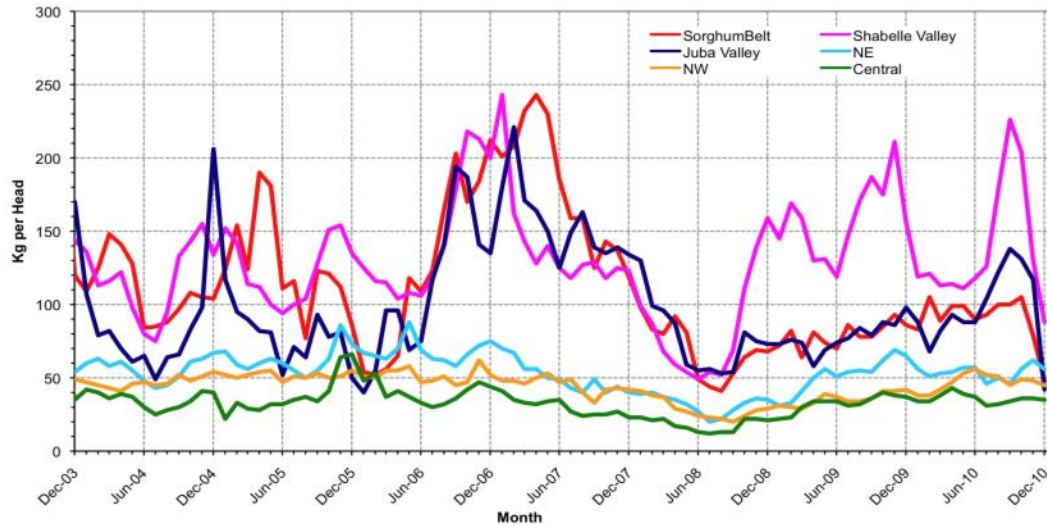


**Regional Trend Local Quality Cattle Prices (SOSH/SLSH)**

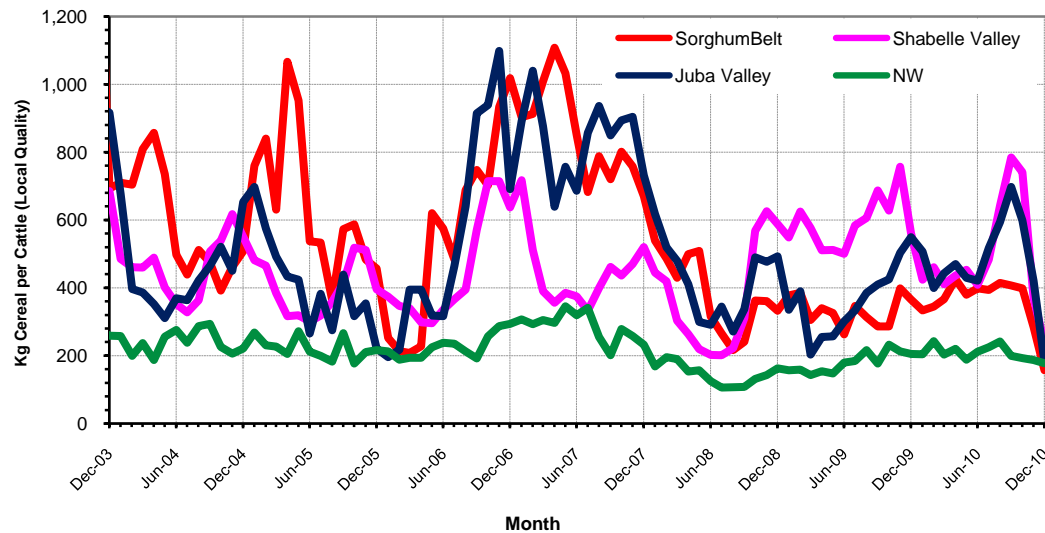


# Livestock

## Regional Trend in Terms of Trade (Local Quality Livestock To Cereals)



**Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat**



**Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Cattle**



# Markets

## Main Developments and Contributing Factors

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### Main Developments (Jan – Dec 2010):

- Somali Shillings remained stable or depreciated slightly over the past one year. However, depreciation is significant compared to pre-inflation levels (March 2007).
- Somaliland Shilling: 11% increase in value since December with gradual appreciation since May 2010
- Import commodity prices: Rice - moderate increase in Central and Northeast and relative stability in other areas; Increasing trend in food (sugar, wheat flour, vegetable oil) and diesel prices
- Increasing local cereal prices (maize and sorghum), reaching record high levels for *Deyr* season in South and Central.
- Accelerated Consumer Price Index in Central (16%) and South (32%), quite stable in Northeast (-3%) and decreased in Northwest (-12%)

### Main contributing factors:

- Poor local cereal harvest in the South
- Bumper Gu/Karan harvest in Northwest
- Increased prices of imported commodities.
- Lingering effects of hyperinflation.

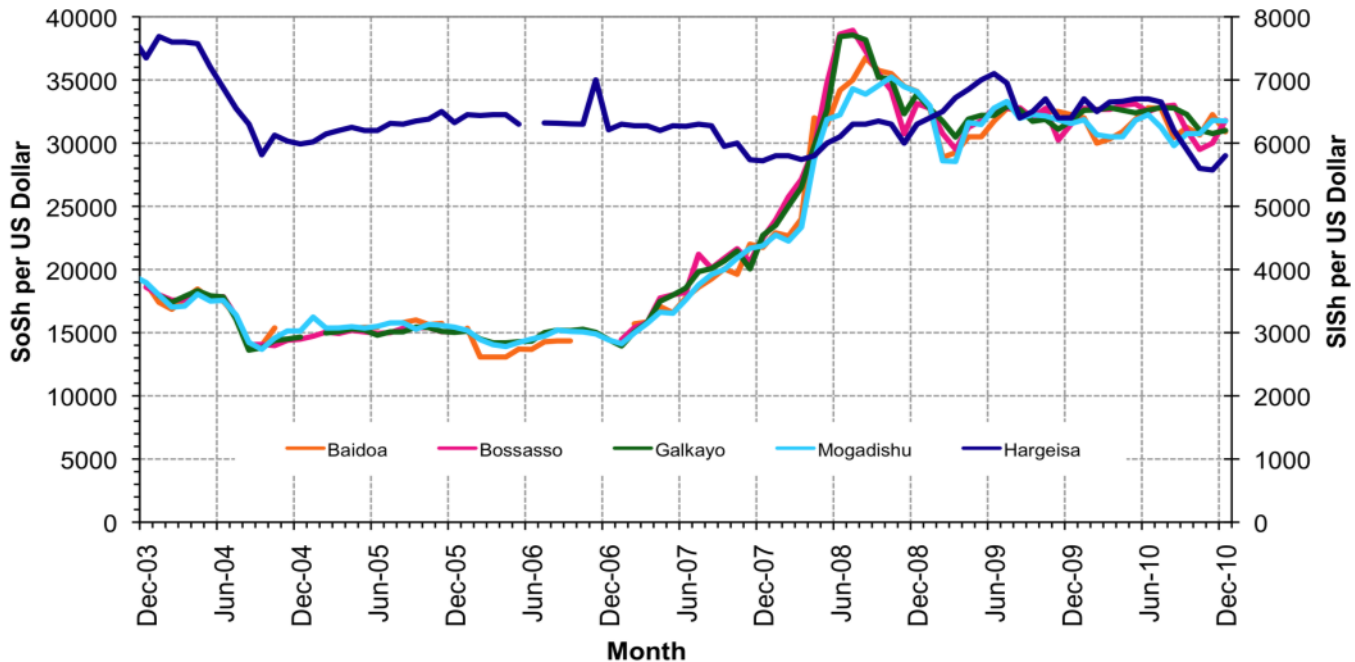
### Likely developments in 2011:

- Further increases in maize and sorghum prices at least until June 2011 due to reduced supply in markets following poor *Deyr* harvest
- Further increases in imported commodity price

# Markets

## Trends in Exchange Rates

Monthly Exchange Rates - SoSh and SISH to USD



### Significant appreciation of SISH over the last 5 months

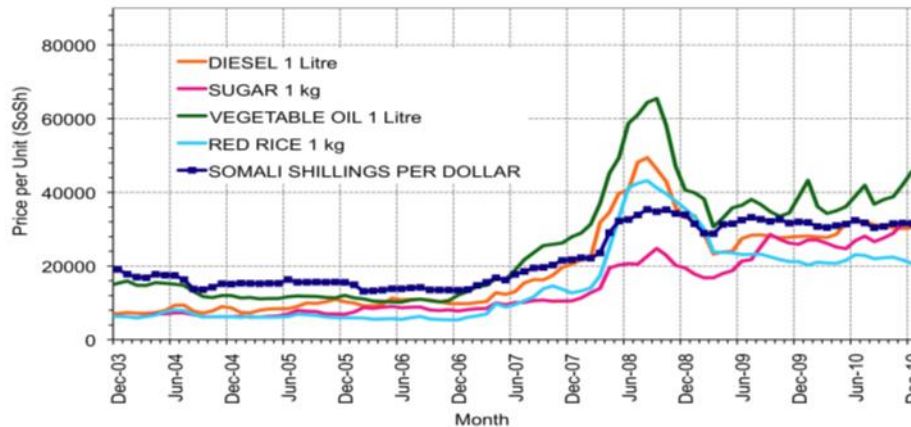
*Main Contributing Factors:*

- Foreign exchange earning from livestock exports (Hajj)-Berbera
- Improved political/economic environment
- Somaliland Government intervention

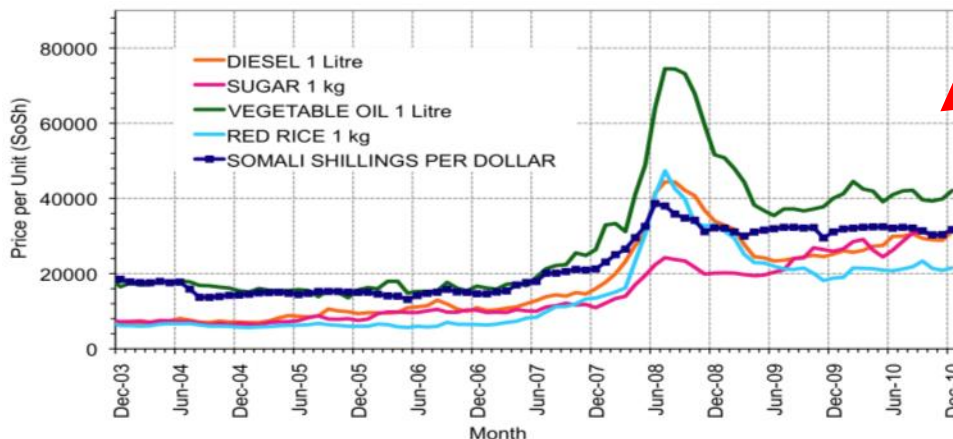
# Markets

## Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rates

**Shabelle Regions: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate**



**Central: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate**



### Factors Affecting Commercial Import Prices in Shabelle Regions (IDP concentrated area)

- Increasing food prices (Dec 09-Dec 10) due to:
  - ✓ Market disruption(Mogadishu)
  - ✓ Increased international prices of import commodities
  - ✓ Increased transport costs /fuel

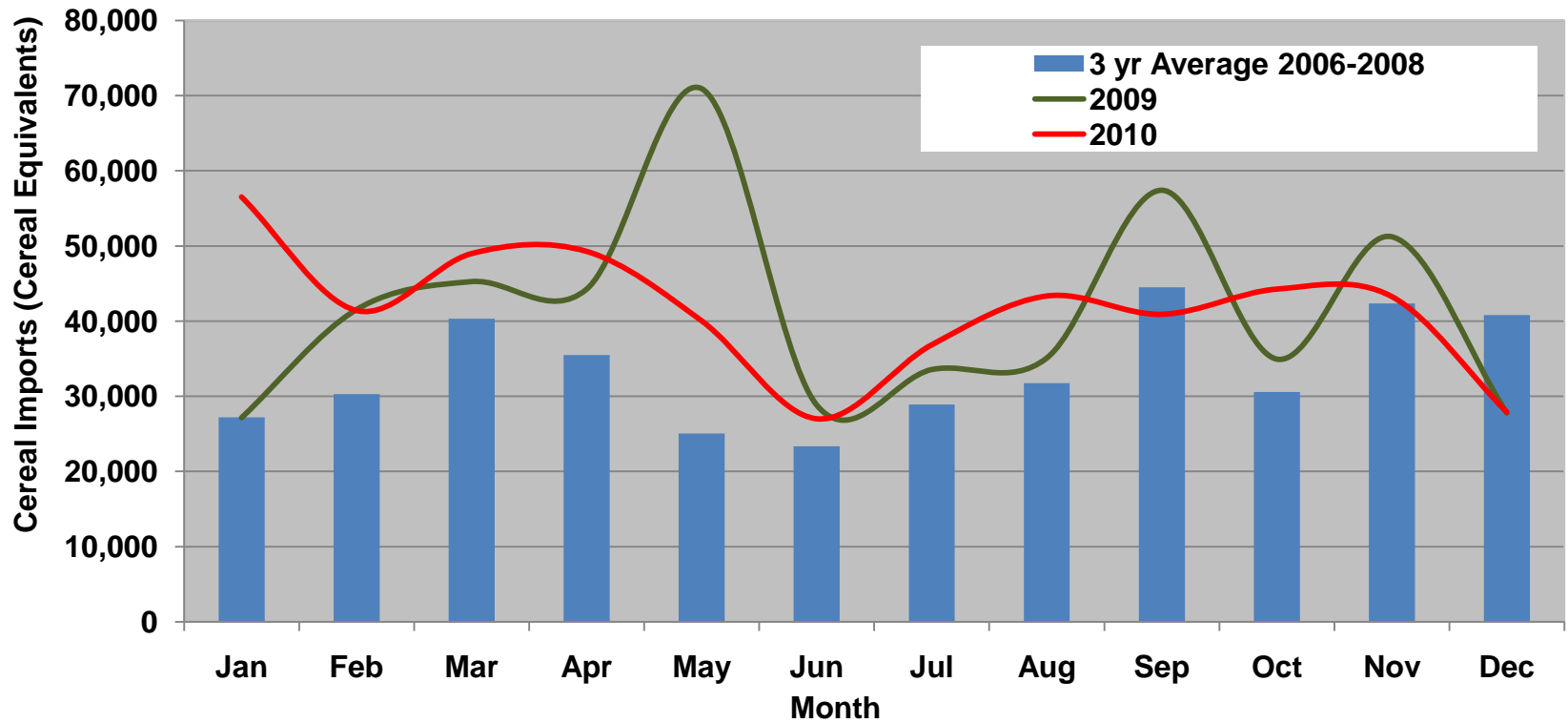
### Factors Affecting Commercial Import Price Increases in Central markets

- Disrupted market activities (insecurity)
- High transportation costs (fuel, tax roadblocks)
- Reduced trade flows due to insecurity and road inaccessibility
- Increased reliance on import food commodities

# Markets

## Commercial Cereal Import Trends in 2010

Commercial Cereal Import (Mogadishu, Bossaso and Berbera\* ports)  
Trends in 2010



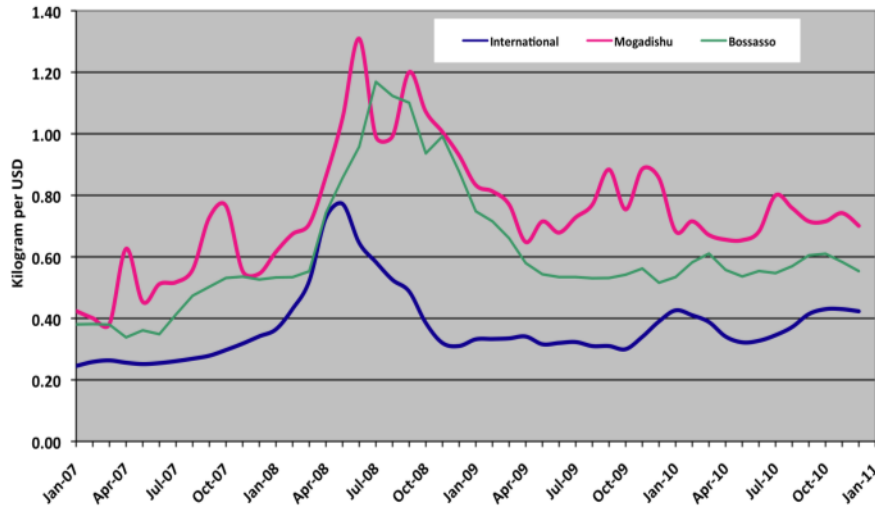
\* Dec 2010 import figure exclude Berbera port data



# Markets

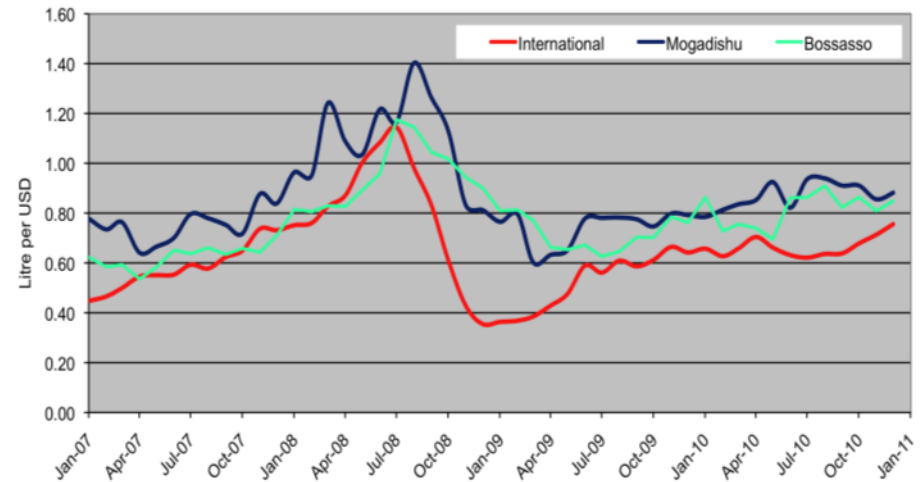
## Rice, Sugar and Diesel Price (imported commodities)

**Comparison of Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso**



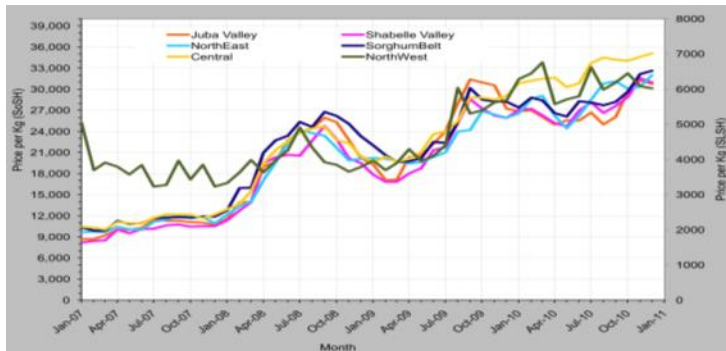
Source: FAO Statistics and FSAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2010.

**Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso**



Source: FAO Statistics and FSAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2010.

**Regional Trends in Sugar Prices (SOSH/SLSH)**



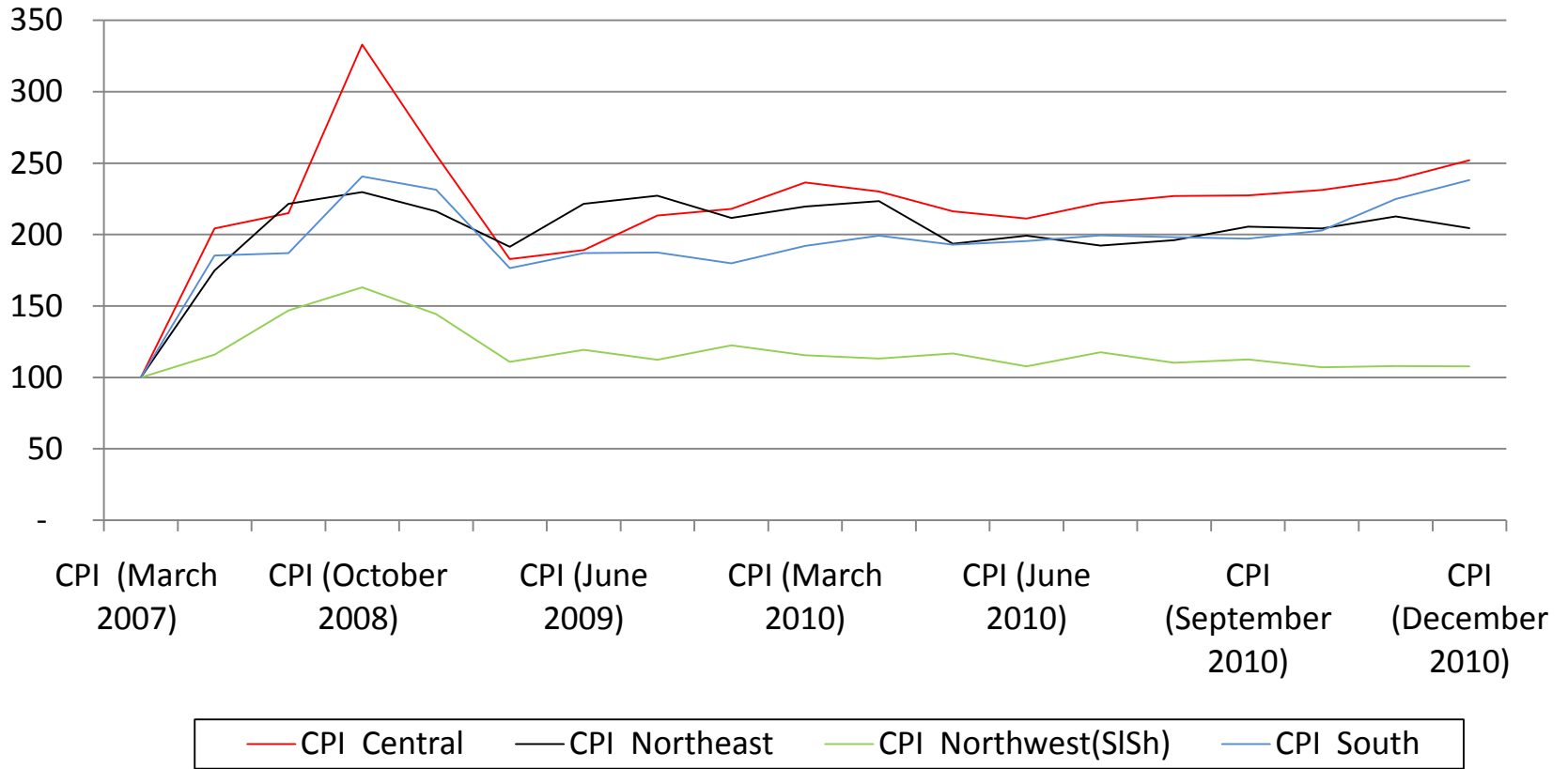
**International Sugar Prices (ISA)**





# Markets

## Consumer Price Index



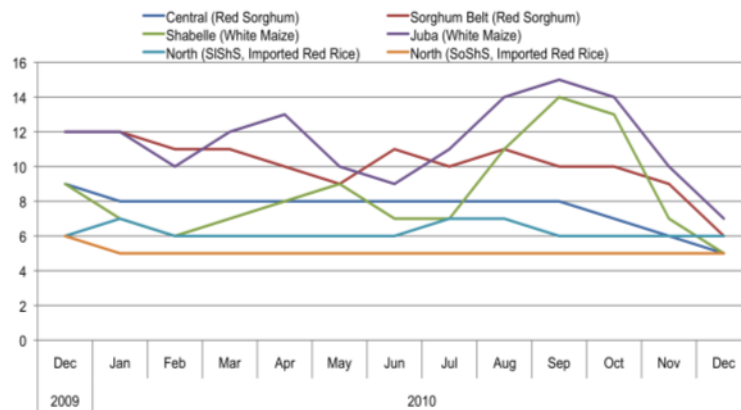
## Main Factors Influencing Urban Food Security

- Significant increase in locally produced cereal prices (since Dec. '09) in South-Central following a drastic decline in *Deyr* '10/11 crop production (19% of PWA): maize in Shabelle (55%) and Juba (66%); sorghum in Sorghum Belt (78%) and Central (67%)
- Low labour availability and reduced social support in crop producing zones in the South due to crop production failure
- Increased import commodity prices – sugar, vegetable oil, wheat flour
- Competition for resources by IDPs, destitute pastoralists, and other rural poor, particularly in Central and Sanag regions
- Conflicts leading to displacement and trade disruption (South-Central)
- Bumper harvest in Northwest and reduced cereal prices
- Humanitarian interventions (North and Central)

## Key Food and Nutrition Security Outcomes

- Increased cost of living : MEB June '10 cost is 16-32% higher compared to Dec. '09 (19-22% up from June '09) with the highest increase observed in the South and Central zones.
- Accelerated decline of the purchasing power (ToT) of the poor in South and Central (36-60% down from Dec '09); however, increase in Northwest (38% up from Dec. '09)
- Increased spending on food (60-80% of the total expenditures) in South, Central and Northeast and limited resources for other essential non-food goods and services
- Lower proportion of food expenditures in Northwest (50-56%). However, about 17% of MHH and 20% of FHH spent between 61-80% of their income on food average. Fewer options for labour for female household heads with most of them being illiterate (65%), while more diverse income opportunities for men with relatively higher education levels.
- Severe coping strategies employed by poor households: 70-80% in South, 63% in Central, 35% and 45% in the North
- High malnutrition rates, particularly in the South but low in Central and North

## Trends in Zonal Terms of Trade (Labour to Cereal)



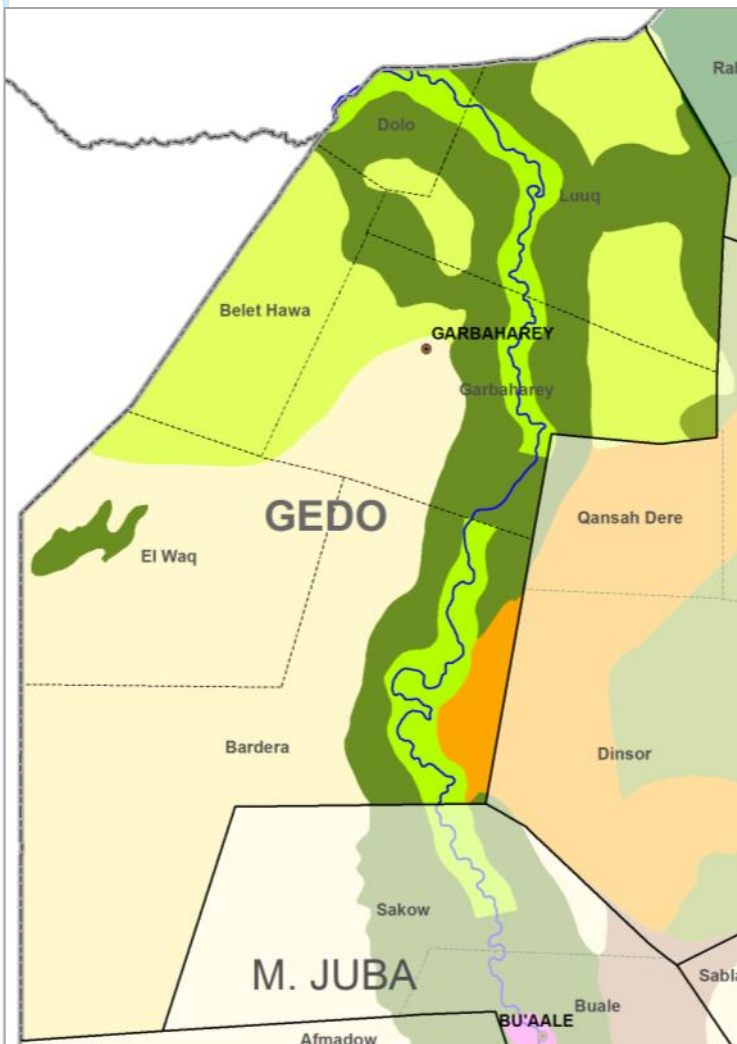
Women in retail cereal trade, Borama, Awdal

# **Summary Integrated Regional Analysis**

# GEDO

## Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr '10/11



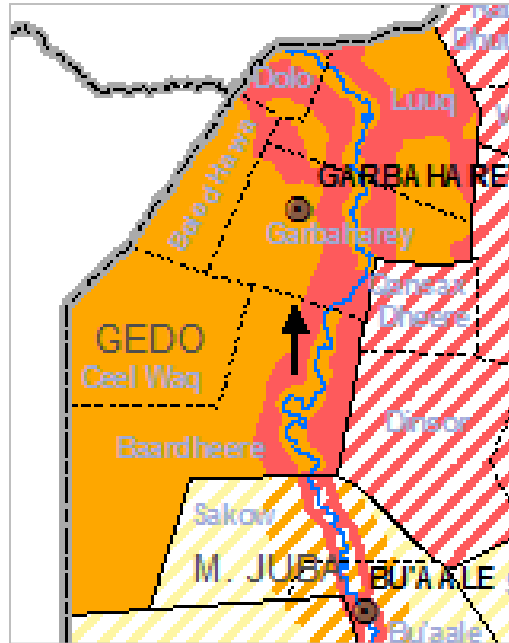
### Legend

- Gedo Agro-Pastoral High potential: sorghum: Cattle, camel
- Dawo pastoral: Shoats, cattle, camel
- Juba pump irrigation: Tobacco, onions, maize
- Southern Agro-Pastoral: Camel, cattle, sorghum
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel,, sheep & goats

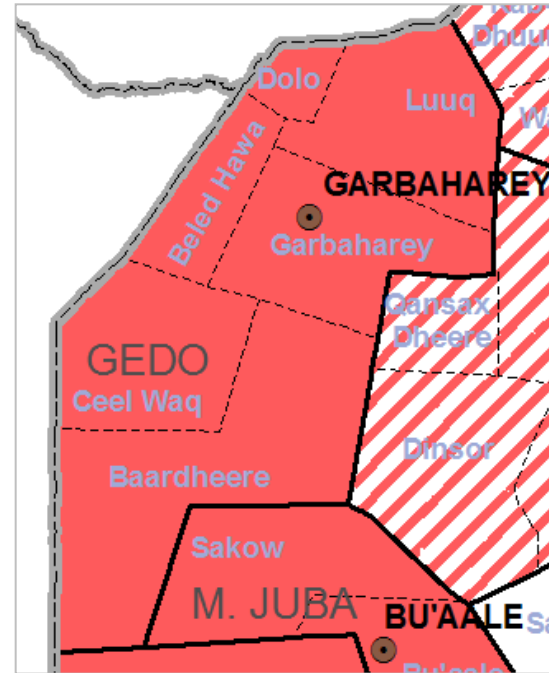
# GEDO

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



**Aggravating factors:**

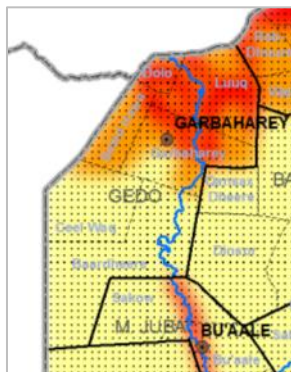
- Impact of failed *Deyr* '10/11 rains affecting crop and livestock production, subsequently limited access to milk and poor diet quality
- High morbidity (AWD and suspected measles) and poor health seeking behaviors
- Limited access to safe water, sanitation and health facilities
- Poor infant and young child feeding practices

**Mitigating factors:**

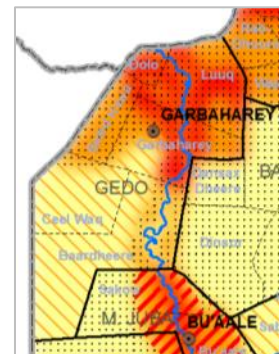
- Humanitarian interventions – targeted feeding (OTP) and provision of health services
- Improved immunization status through Child Health Days and polio campaigns
- Sale of fodder among riverine communities providing households with income to buy food & non-food items

Post Deyr '10/11

**MAP 1: IPC, Gu 2010**



**MAP 2: IPC, Deyr 2010/11**



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Negative Factors :

1. Poor *Deyr* rainfall performance (0 – 20% of normal) leading to:
  - Significantly reduced cereal production (22% of PWA) with a complete sorghum failure (riverine maize 55% of PWA, sorghum 0% of PWA).
  - Poor pasture and water access/availability
  - Consecutive 9 seasons in Humanitarian Emergency for Southern AP
  - Reduced herd size for cattle and sheep/goat (< 30% of baseline levels) with a decreasing trend
  - Decreased livestock reproduction and low milk production
  - Reduced livestock trade as a result of disrupted access to Garissa livestock market
  - Increased cereal prices and deteriorated terms of trade (6 – 8kg of sorghum/daily wage and 40 – 42kg of sorghum/goat)
  - Decreased number of saleable animals and reduced livestock prices
  - Abnormal livestock migration (towards Juba and Somali State of Ethiopia) and reduced milk availability
2. Limited humanitarian interventions in most parts of Gedo

#### Positive Factors :

- Agricultural labour activities and increased income in riverine livelihoods since last *Gu* season
- Relatively stable security situation however mobilization of militia build up continues at the border
- Sustained camel herd size at near baseline levels (95%)
- Cereal supply through cross-border trade with Ethiopia (Dolow) and Kenya (Belethawa)



# Gedo

## Photos from *Deyr '10/11* Assessment



Good Crop/ Onion Harvest. Hiloshiid, Bardera, Gedo, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Good Maize Crop for Fodder. Bakalarose, Garbaharey, Gedo, FSNAU Dec . 10



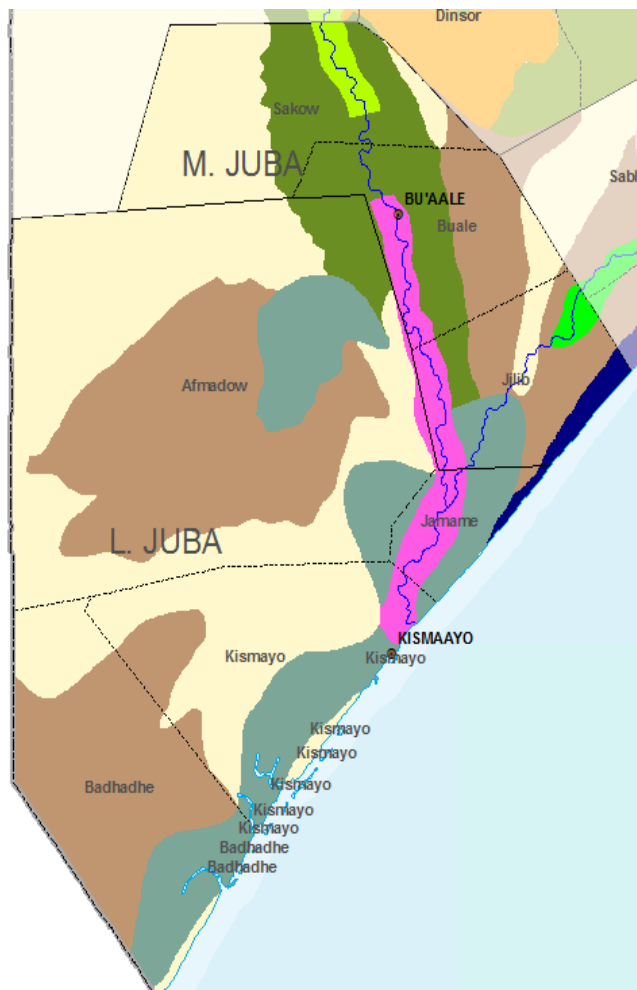
Riverine Labour Availability. Hamare, Dolow , Gedo, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Average Camel Body Condition. El Wak, Gedo, FSNAU, Dec. '10

# JUBA

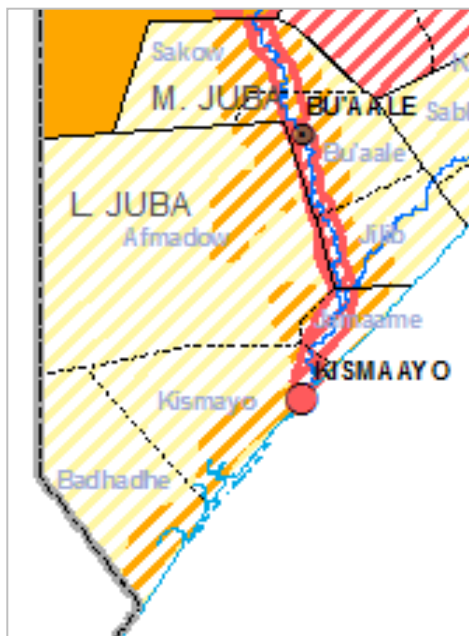
## Main Livelihood Zones



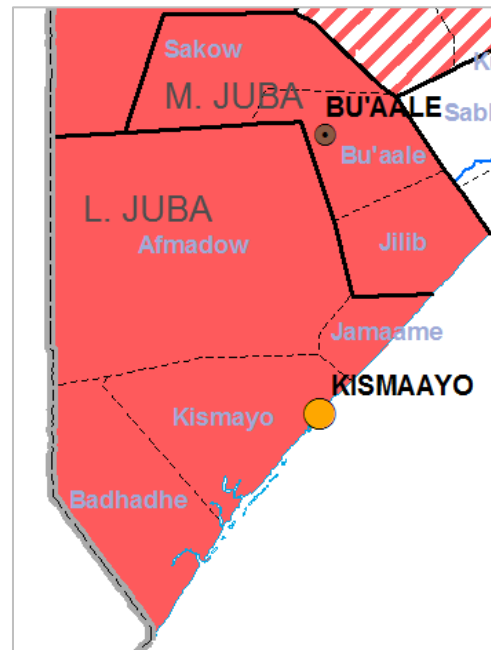
### Legend

- Juba pump irrigation: Tobacco, onions, maize
- Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral: Maize & cattle
- Shabelle riverine: Maize, fruits & vegetables
- South-East Pastoral: Cattle, sheep & goats
- Southern Agro-Pastoral: Camel, cattle, sorghum
- Southern Juba riverine: Maize, sesame, fruits & vegetables
- Southern coastal pastoral: Goats, cattle
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



### Aggravating factors

- Limited food access due to impact of drought on crop and livestock production
- Disruption of humanitarian services affecting delivery of health and nutrition services
- High morbidity and poor health seeking behaviors
- Limited access to safe water, sanitation & health facilities
- Poor infant and young child feeding

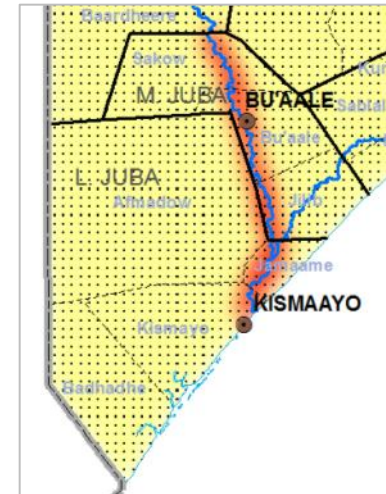
### Mitigation factors

- Limited social support from the local community
- Increased charcoal burning for income to buy food (but with long-term negative impact on the environment)
- Sale of fodder among the riverine communities generating income for food and non-food items

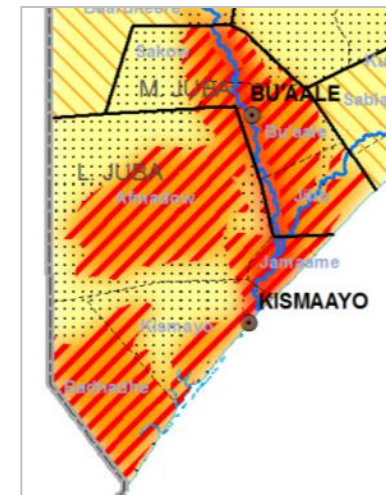
### Main Influencing Factors:

- Negative factors:
  - Late start of Deyr rains with very poor coverage and intensity;
  - Significant decrease in maize production: L. Juba (167MT; 10% PWA; 12% 5yr Avg); M.Juba (288MT;6% PWA; 5% 5yr Avg)
  - Poor pasture across the region - except river banks but infested with tsetse fly
  - Poor water availability in the key pastoral areas.
  - Poor cattle body conditions and decline in livestock production and reproduction (cattle/sheep)
  - Abnormal livestock migration
  - Increasing trend in maize prices (66% from Dec . '09)
  - Low livestock prices
  - Increased taxation of commercial imports
  - Weakened purchasing power: ToT of 7kg maize/labour wage (42% decline) and 42kg maize/local goat (57% decline)
  - Drastically reduced humanitarian access and interventions.
  - Increased negative coping strategies (charcoal production, indebtedness)
- Positive factors:
  - Sustained BL levels of livestock holdings (camel and cattle);
  - Relatively stable security although tense
  - Cash crop production: L/M Juba (cow pea -100MT; sesame-400MT;
  - Off-season maize production (170MT), sesame and cowpea in March

MAP 1: IPC, Gu 2010



MAP 2: IPC, Deyr 2010/11





# Juba Regions

## *Deyr 2010/11 Assessment Photos*



**Not Germinated Crops in Planted Farms, Jammame, L. Juba, FSNAU, Dec.'10**



**Poor Lactating Cattle Body Condition. Jilib, M. Juba, FSNAU, Dec. 10.**



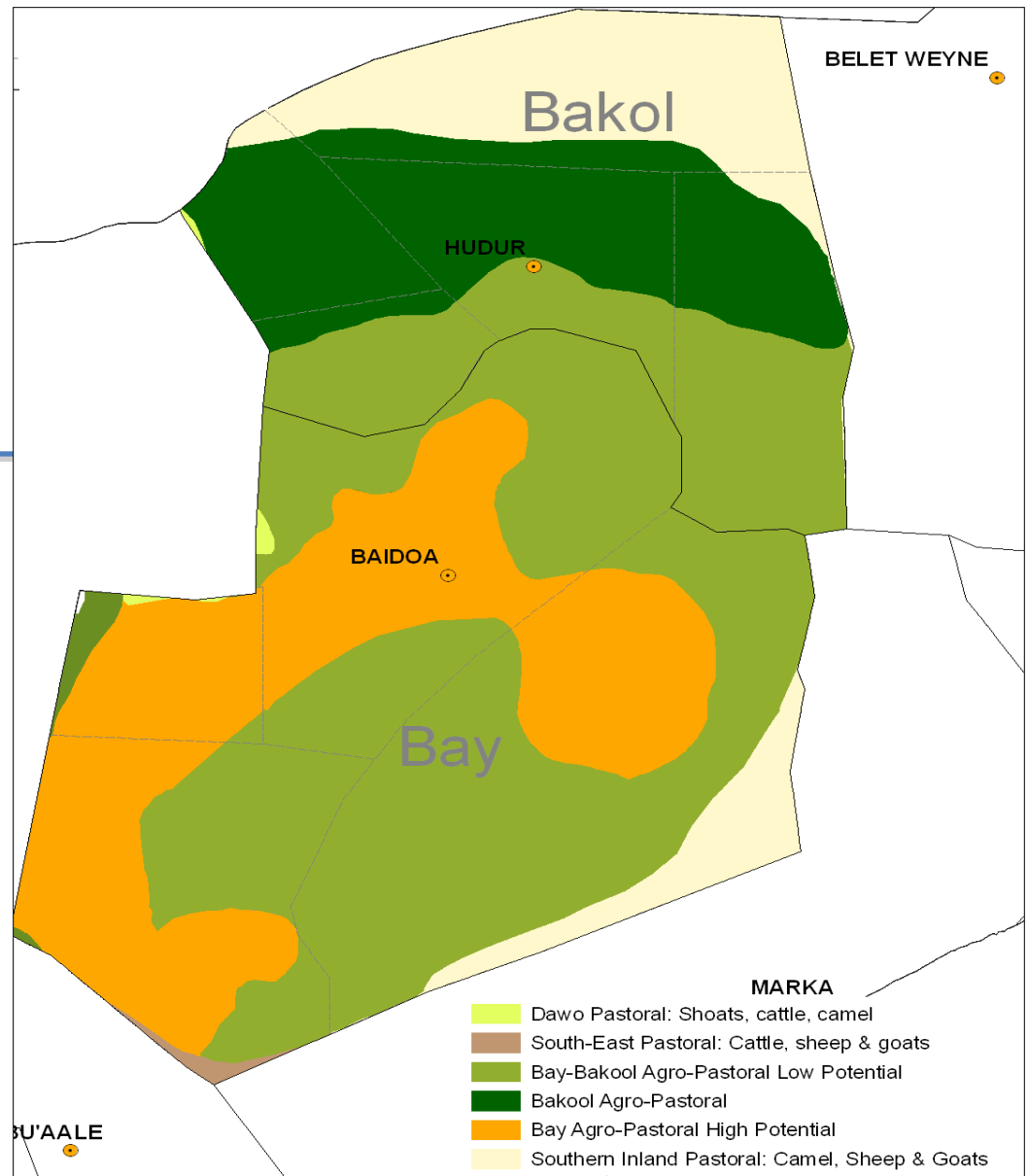
**Severely Malnourished Child. Biroole, Kismayo, Lower Juba, FSNAU, Dec. '10**



**Insignificant recede cultivation, Jambarow Jammame, L. Juba, Dec '10.**



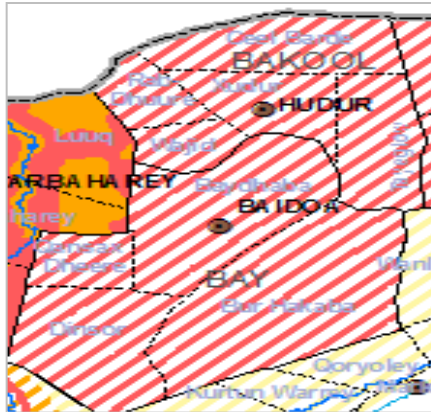
# Bay/Bakool: Main Livelihood Zones



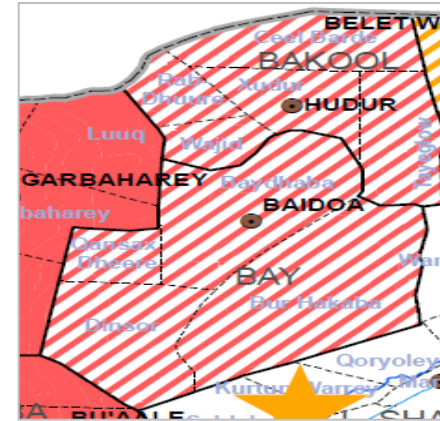
# BAY/BAKOOL

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



### Aggravating Factors:

- Reduced humanitarian interventions (water, health and nutrition-MCH and outreach services, SFP, OTP and SC)
- Increased seasonal morbidity levels especially, whooping cough, intestinal parasite, diarrhoea, ARI, suspected measles and malaria
- Deteriorated food security in Bay and Bakool due to poor *Deyr* rain performance resulting in crop failure and weakened livestock body condition
- Low measles immunization and vitamin A supplementation status
- Limited access to health services, safe water and sanitation facilities in both regions
- Limited investment and humanitarian space due to political instability and civil insecurity
- Heightened security situation in both regions and especially in Rabdure and Elberde districts
- Chronically poor infant and young child feeding practices
- Limited opportunities for income

### Mitigating Factors:

- Reliance on social support
- Provision of health and nutrition services by the humanitarian actors in Huddur, Dinsor, Rabdure and Wajid districts



### Main Influencing Factors:

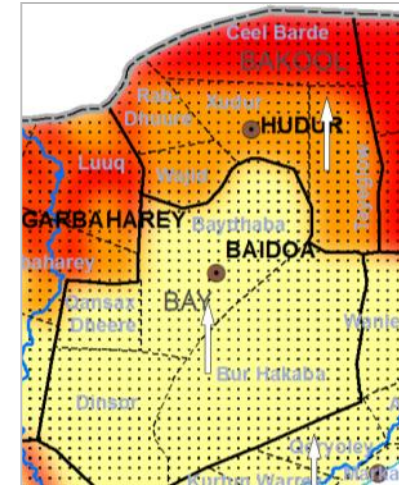
#### Negative Factors:

- Poor *Deyr* rainfall performance
- Poor cereal production: Bay - 4% of *Deyr* '09/10, 8% of *Deyr* PWA; Bakool - 8% of *Deyr* '09/10, 10% of *Deyr* PWA
- 7 successive previous seasons of crop failure and declined cattle herd size in Bakool (from *Deyr* '07/08 to *Gu* '10).
- Abnormal livestock migration and reduced milk availability in Bay and Bakool
- High crop fodder and grass fodder prices
- Deteriorated livestock body condition in both regions
- Increased food prices (local cereals – 84-107%, milk, imported commodities) due to reduced production and stock (*Gu* '10) hoarding, and international price increases.
- Reduced labour opportunities due to poor *Deyr* '10/11 performance
- Weakened purchasing power: ToT red sorghum to labour wage- 3 - 6kg/wage; ToT goat and red sorghum: 35 - 59kg/head ( 60-70% decline)
- Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups, particularly in Bakool region
- Limited space for humanitarian support

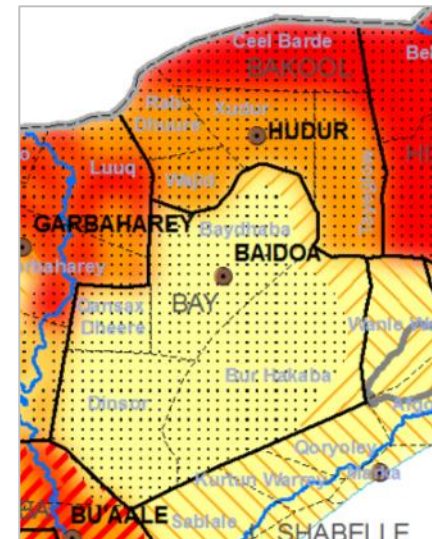
#### Positive Factors:

- Carryover cereal stock availability from previous seasons in Bay (*Gu* '10: 205% of *Gu* PWA; *Deyr* '09/10: 105% of *Deyr* PWA productions)
- Labour migration to L. Shabelle riverine and Juba regions for agricultural labour and charcoal production opportunities, respectively)
- Average camel body condition in pastoral areas

**MAP 1: IPC, *Gu* 2010**



**MAP 2: IPC, *Deyr* 2010/11**



# BAY/BAKOOL

## Photos from *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment

1



1. Below Average Goat Body Condition.  
Geliyo, Wajid, Bakool. FSNAU, Dec. '10

2. Deteriorating Cattle Body Condition,  
Ceel Malable, Wajid, Bakool. FSNAU,  
Dec. '10

3. Average Camel Body Condition.  
Dhurrey, Wajid, Bakool. FSNAU, Dec. '10

2



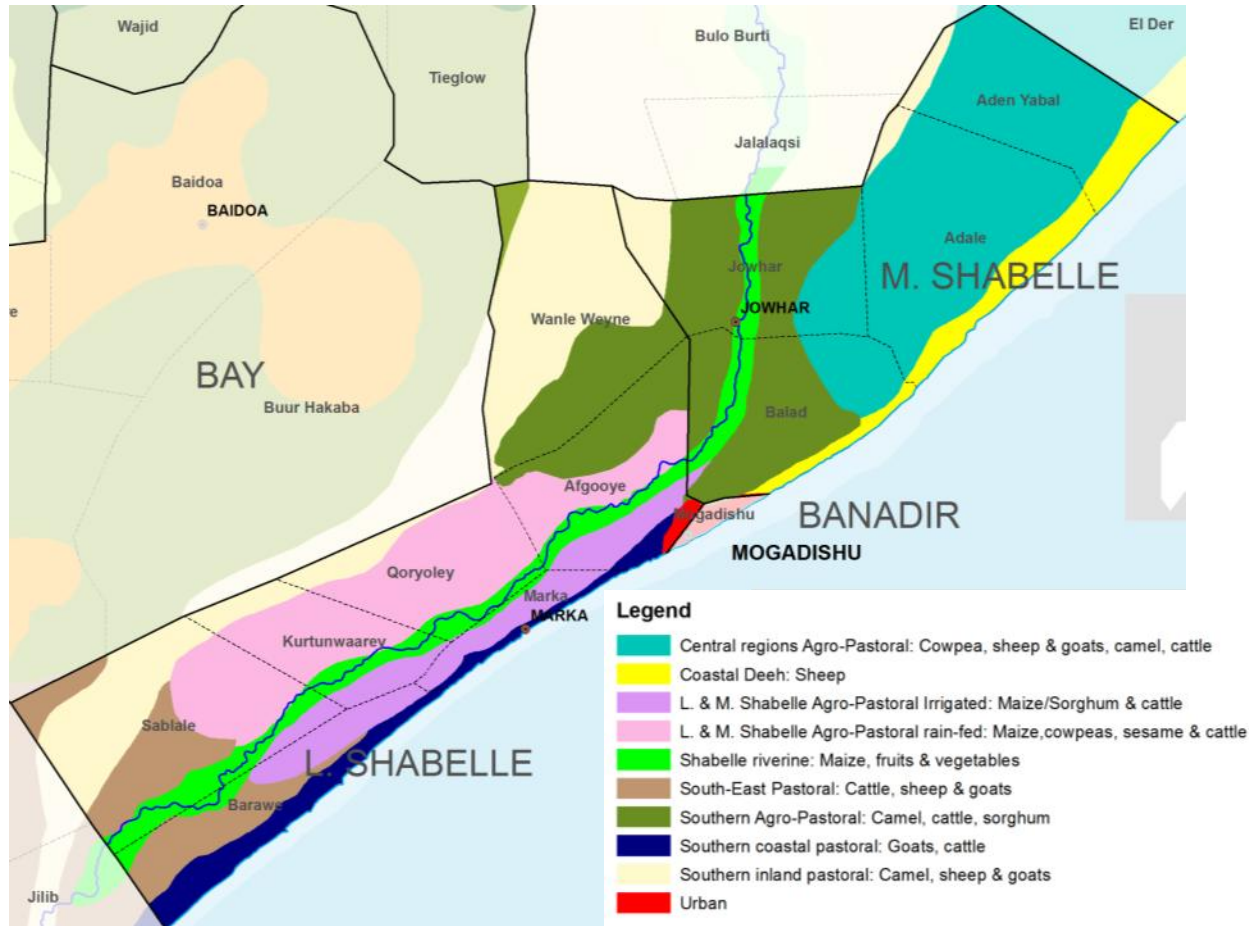
3



# Shabelle

## Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr '10/11

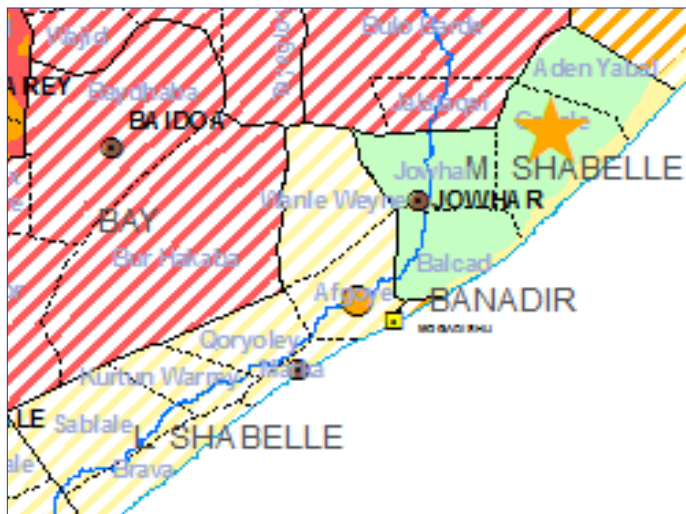




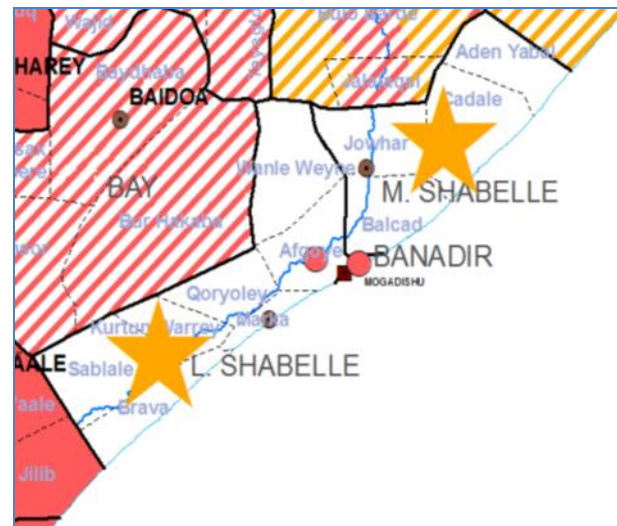
# Shabelle

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



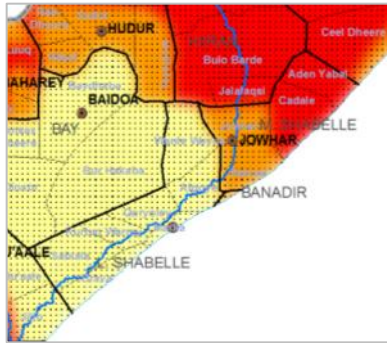
### Aggravating factors:

- Civil insecurity and associated disruption including increasing number of IDPs in the region
- Very limited humanitarian space for interventions
- Outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria, measles and whooping cough reported in the region
- Taxation
- Limited access to health centers in the area

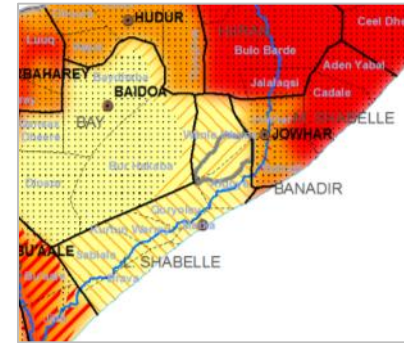
### Mitigating factor:

- Limited access to SF programs
- Income from sale of fodder and some labour opportunities among the riverine
- Social support

**MAP 1: IPC, Gu 2010**



**MAP 2: IPC, Deyr 2010/11**



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Negative Factors:

- Poor *Deyr* rainfall performance (0 – 20% of the normal)
- Significant drop down of river levels affecting irrigation activities
- Poor irrigation infrastructure (mainly in Middle Shabelle) and river embankment
- Poor cereal production (39% of *Deyr* '09/10, 29% of *Deyr* PWA and 47% of *Deyr* 5-year average)
- 7 successive previous seasons of crop failure and declined cattle herd size in M. Shabelle
- High influx of livestock from neighbouring regions stressing the limited pasture resources
- High crop fodder and grass fodder prices
- Deteriorated livestock body condition in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods
- Increased food prices (local and imported commodities) due to reduced production and hoarding
- Decreased livestock prices
- Limited milk availability with high prices
- High labour migration towards riverine areas of the region leading to labour wage rate decline.
- Weakening purchasing power: ToT between maize and labour - 5 - 6kg/wage; ToT between goat and maize: 65 - 100kg/head.
- Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups in the regions
- Limited space for humanitarian support
- High IDP concentration in the regions

#### Positive Factors:

- Carryover cereal stock availability from previous season (*Gu* '10 113% of *Gu* PWA in both regions combined - (L. Shabelle 138% *Gu* PWA and M. Shabelle 107% *Gu* PWA)
- Agricultural labour opportunities in L. Shabelle (cash for work, crop and grass fodder sales)
- Cash crop production (sesame, cowpea, rice, citrus, vegetables, etc.)



Canal Rehabilitation for the Coming Season.  
Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. '10

# Shabelle

## Photos from *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessments



Good Riverine Rice Crop. Kallundi, Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. '10



A community draws drinking water from a canal, Balad, Middle Shabelle, Dec. '10



Average Maize Performance. Furuqley; Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Average Maize Crop. Barey, Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Shabelle River Bed. Qoryoley, L. Shabelle. FSNAU, Dec. '10

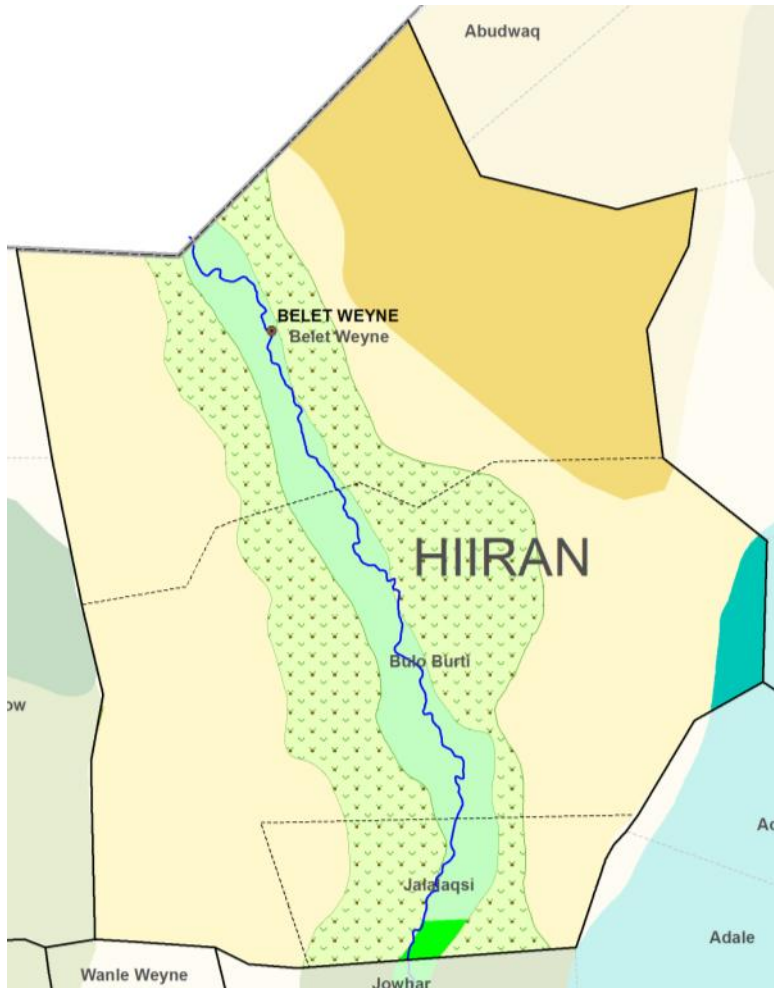


Good Sesame. Goosarow, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. '10



# HIRAN

## Main Livelihood Zones



### Legend

-  Central regions Agro-Pastoral: Cowpea, sheep & goats, camel, cattle
-  Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
-  Hiran Agro-Pastoral
-  Hiran riverine: Sorghum, maize, cattle & shoats
-  Shabelle riverine: Maize, fruits & vegetables
-  Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats



# HIRAN

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

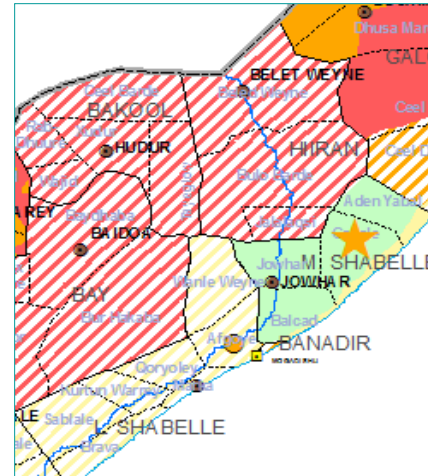
### Aggravating factors:

- Civil Insecurity and associated disruption including increasing number of IDPs in the region
- Very limited humanitarian space
- Outbreaks of diarrhea and whooping cough reported in the region
- Taxation
- Limited access to health centers and medical supplies in the area
- Increasing food insecurity

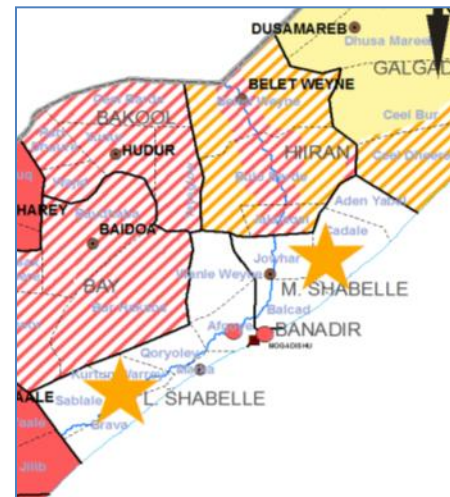
### Mitigating factor:

- Limited access to SF programs
- Income from sale of fodder and some labour opportunities among the riverine
- Social support
- Increased milk availability after *Gu*

Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
January 2011



# HIRAN

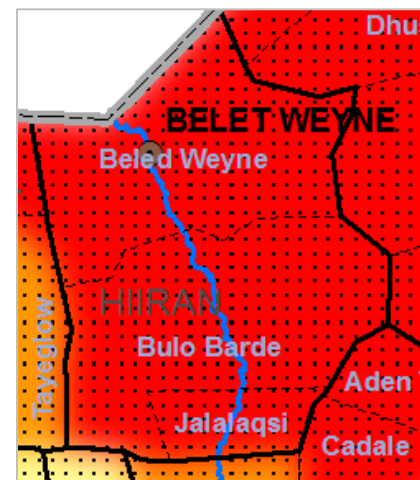
## Main Influencing Factors

### Main Influencing Factors:

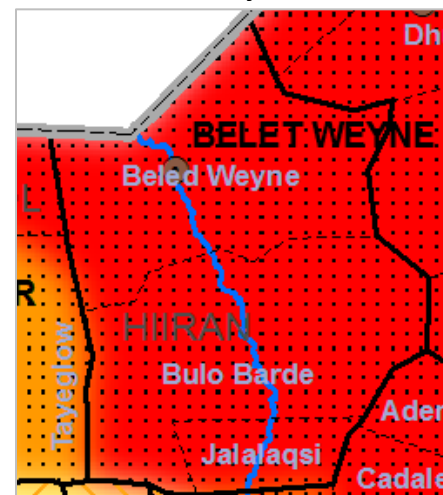
#### Negative factors

- Very poor rainfall in all livelihoods in terms of coverage and intensity;
- 6 - 7 consecutive seasons of poor rainfall leading to consecutive seasons of crop failures
- Very low cereal production of 473MT ( 8% PWA; 14% of 5yr Avg)
- Very poor pasture conditions
- Water shortages and increased water prices in pastoral and agropastoral areas
- High fodder prices for pastoralists
- Very poor livestock body condition with reported livestock (cattle and sheep) death
- Normal migration to riverine areas sharing the limited resources which may create natural resource conflict
- Decreasing trends in herd size of all species
- Increasing trend in sorghum prices (86% from Dec. '09) and decrease of labour wage rates due to low demand and high supply
- Weakened purchasing power: ToT sorghum /daily labour wage of 7kg (36% ; 47kg red sorghum per local goat (36 % and 51% decline from Dec '09)
- Recurrent armed clashes between opposing parties over the control of the region
  
- Positive factors:
- The farmers are benefitting from crop fodder price increase - 200% (10,000 to 30,000 SoSh/bundle increase from Dec '09)
- Agricultural labour activities for cash crop productions (by better off and upper middle farmers)
- Migration options to Galgadud and Somali Region of Ethiopia for safe place, better pasture and humanitarian assistance.

MAP 1: IPC, Gu 2010



MAP 2: IPC, Deyr 2010/11



# HIRAN

## Photos from *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment



**Poor camel body condition. Teedaan, Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec '10**



**Poor cattle body conditions in agropastoral. Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec '10**



**Average sorghum crop – irrigated. Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. '10**

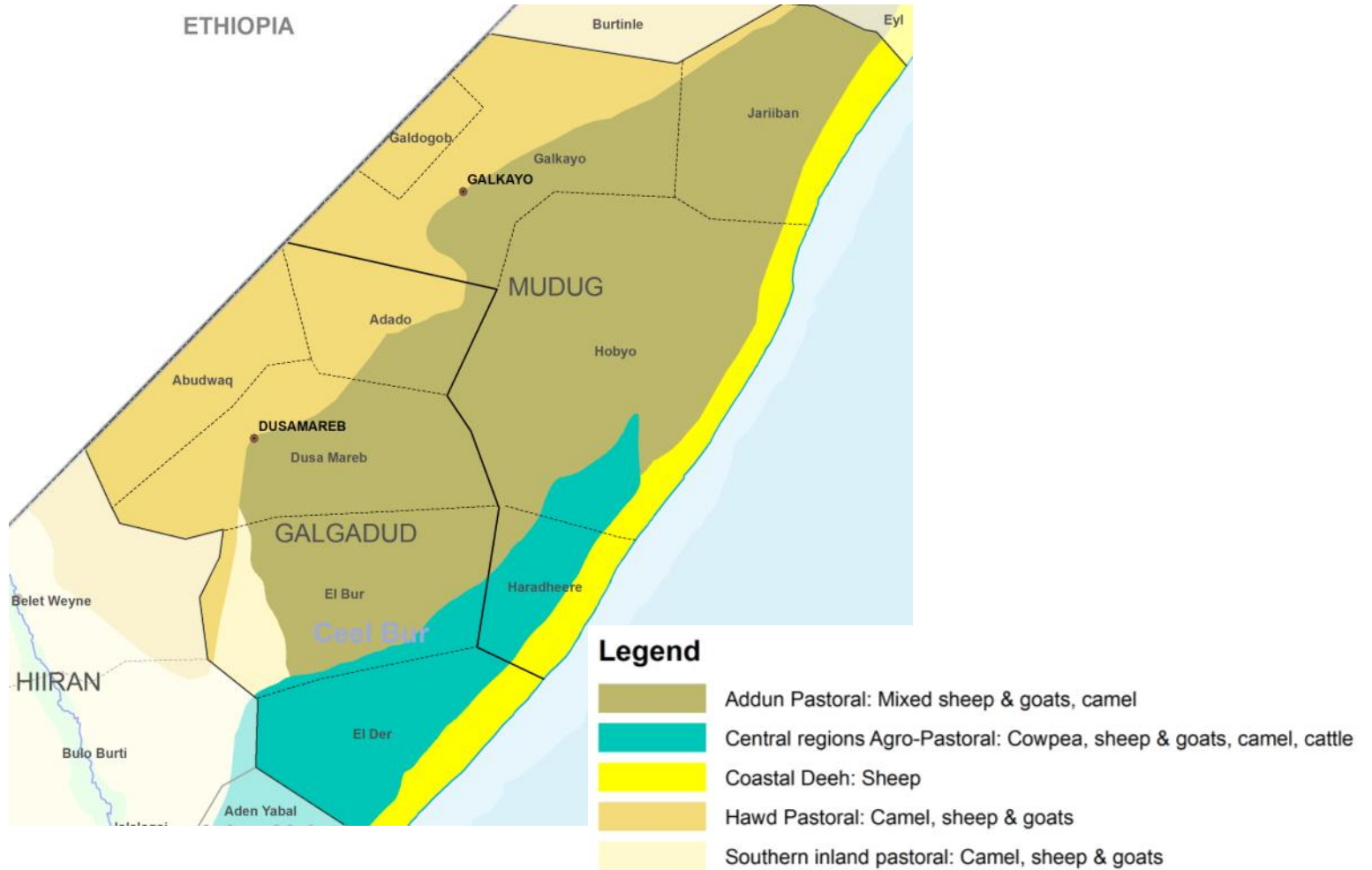


**The farmers benefitting from crop fodder, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. '10**

# CENTRAL

## Main Livelihood Zones

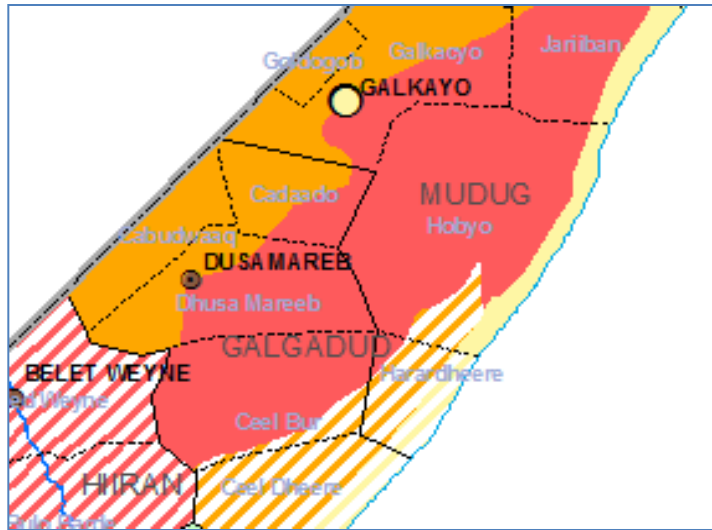
Post Deyr '10/11



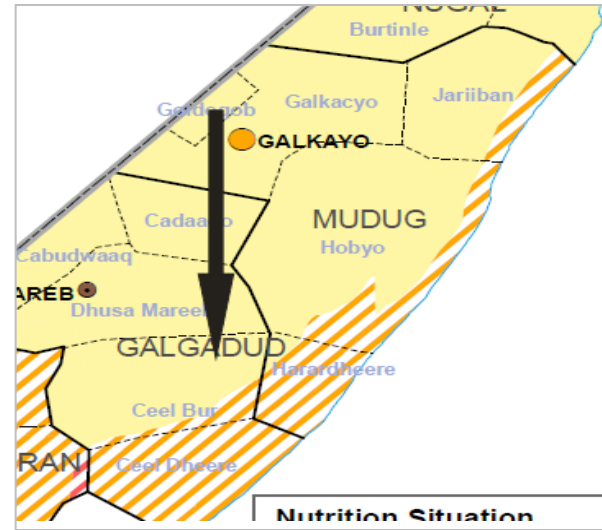
# CENTRAL

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



### Mitigating factors :

- Increased access to milk and milk products - after good Gu.10 in the Hawd and parts of Addun LZs
- Access to humanitarian assistance (health, nutrition, WASH) and active social support but limited kinship support)

### Aggravating factors :

- Deteriorating FS situation
- Insecurity & displacements with limited interventions, in Addun, Cowpea belt & Coastal Deeh
- Limited milk availability in Coastal Deeh and Cowpea belt LZ
- High morbidity and poor health seeking behavior, sub-optimal child feeding, poor access to safe water and health care services across all the livelihoods

Post Deyr '10/11



### Main Influencing Factors:

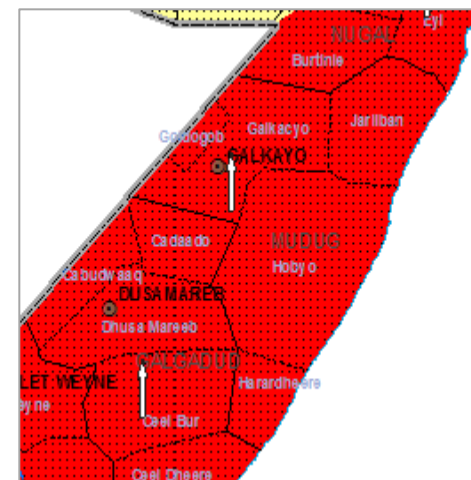
#### Negative Factors:

- Very poor *Deyr* '10/11 rainfall performance leading to very poor pasture/browse condition and water shortages
- Early (November 2010) water trucking in Hawd, Cowpea Belt and parts of Adduun increasing HH expenses on water
- Poor livestock body condition with high deaths, particularly in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods
- 7 consecutive previous seasons of humanitarian emergency for all livelihoods of the region
- Declined livestock herd sizes over several seasons of droughts
- Increased pastoral destitution
- Limited options for migration due to similar poor pasture and water in neighbouring livelihoods
- Deteriorated livestock body condition and reduced access to marketable animals at household level
- Decreased livestock prices
- Limited milk availability with high prices
- Complete crop production failure in Cowpea Belt Agropastoral
- Increased food prices (local cereals - 66% inc. from Dec. '09 and imported commodities) due to reduced cereal production in the South
- Weakened purchasing power: ToT of 5kg red sorghum/labour rate (43% declr from Dec. '09) and 61kg of red sorghum for a local goat (37% decr. From Dec. '09)
- Continuous armed clashes between opposing parties leading to human death and casualties of active workforce and displacement
- Poor road infrastructures in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt
- Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups in the regions
- Limited space for humanitarian support (Harardheere, Eldheer and Elbuur districts)
- High IDP concentration in the regions

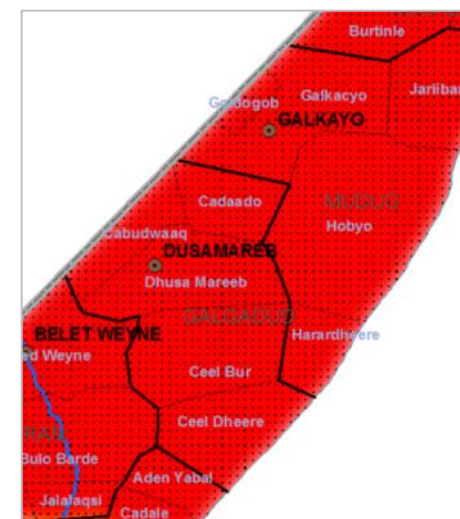
#### Positive Factors:

- On-going humanitarian support (Dhusamareeb, Abudwaq, Adado, Hobyo and Galkayo).
- Average access to main markets in the region (Dhusamareeb, Abudwaq, Adado, Hobyo and Galkayo)
- High livestock export sale during the Hajj period (2010)

MAP 1: IPC, *Gu* 2010



MAP 2: IPC, *Deyr* 2010/11





**Severe Coping Strategy- Destocking, Dumaaye, Haradere, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. '10**



**Skinned Sheep. Hin Barwqo, Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. '10**



**Destitute Pastoral Household. Harar Dheere, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. '10.**



**Water Trucking. Wisil, Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec '10.**



**Abnormal migration from Mataban to Hawd of Dusamareeb. Dusamareeb, Galgadud, FSNAU, Dec. '10**



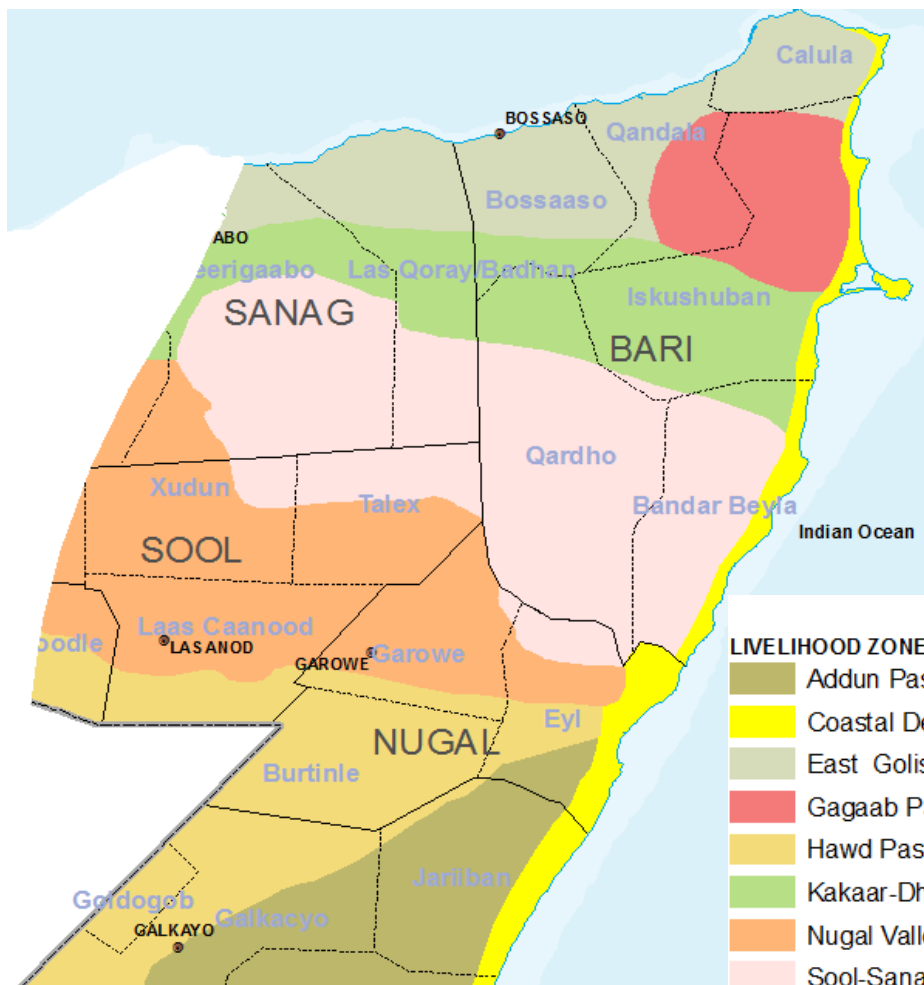
**Complete Crop failure. Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec '10.**



# Northeast

## Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr '10/11

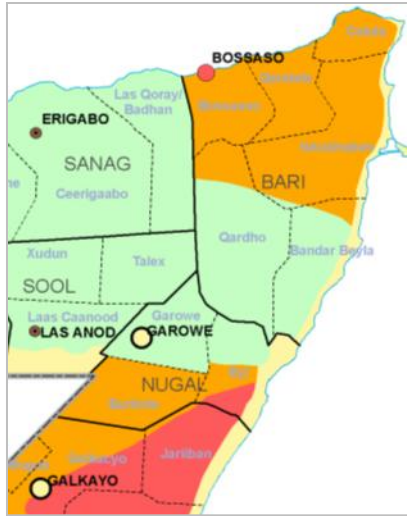


- LIVELIHOOD ZONES**
- Addun Pastoral: Mixed sheep & goats, camel
  - Coastal Deeh: Sheep
  - East Golis Pastoral: Frankincense
  - Gagaab Pastoral: Frankincense
  - Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
  - Kakaar-Dharor Pastoral: Sheep, goats, camel
  - Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel
  - Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

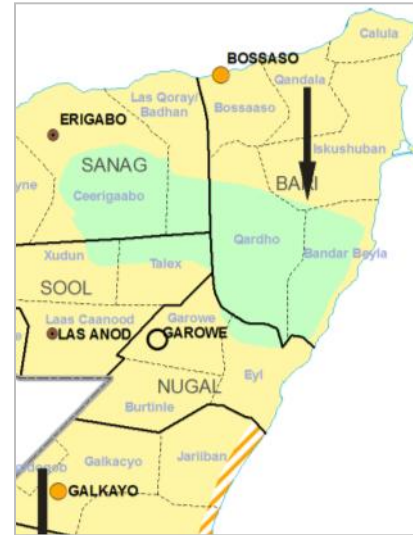
# Northeast

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011



**Mitigating factors :**

- Increased humanitarian support in the Addun/Hawd in NE and parts of central regions
- Improved coverage of health programmes (polio and Vit A) in all LZs , with exception of Hawd and Addun.
- Active social support : limited kinship support

**Aggravating factors:**

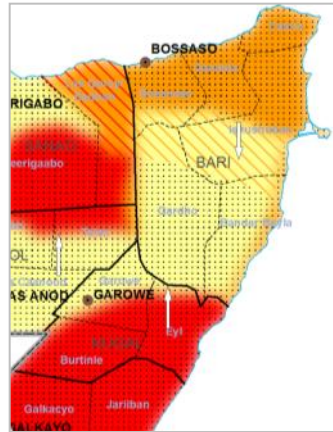
- Low income and food access (low frankincense production, fishing and low milk production in Golis/Karkaar/Coastal in NE
- Poor infrastructure, hindering transportation of commodities, or access to humanitarian assistance
- Poor shelter in IDPs , high morbidity, inappropriate child feeding and care practices

Post Deyr '10/11

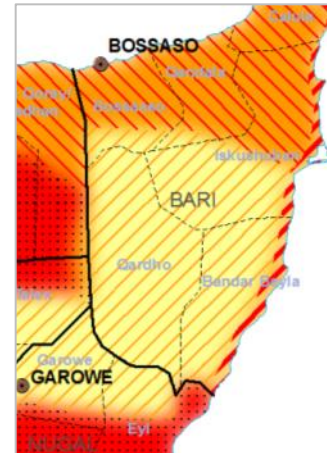
# Northeast

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC *Gu* 2010



MAP 2: IPC *Deyr* 2010/11



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Negative factors:

- Below average rainfall in most parts of Northeast regions
- Deteriorated rangeland and water conditions in all LZs
- 3 successive seasons of below normal rains and further worsened rangeland conditions in Coastal *Deeh* and parts of Addun LZs
- Worsened livestock body condition in all livelihood zones except parts of Hawd of Burtinle, Goldogob and Galkacyo districts
- Increased abnormal migration of livestock
- Stressed water and pasture access in the region due to *Deyr* rain failure
- Deteriorated livestock production & reproduction and reduced conception rates
- Failed production of frankincense (Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar/Dharoor zones)
- Reduced fishing activities due to piracy in Coastal *Deeh*

#### Positive factors:

- Increased income from livestock exports during Hajj season
- Localized moderate rains in East Golis of Alula district, parts of Hawd of Burtinle and Galkacyo districts
- Significant relief interventions ongoing in the region
- Stable security situation
- Effective trade activities

# Northeast

## Photos from *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment



Average camel body condition at water point in Galdogob, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Destroyed trees to feed goats, Meeladayn, Karkaar Valley, Iskushuban district, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Poor pasture and livestock body condition, Sool Plateau, Banderbeyla, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Poor Pasture and Sheep Body condition in Rebanti, Garowe district, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Goats at Watering Point Bubi, Jariiban, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. '10

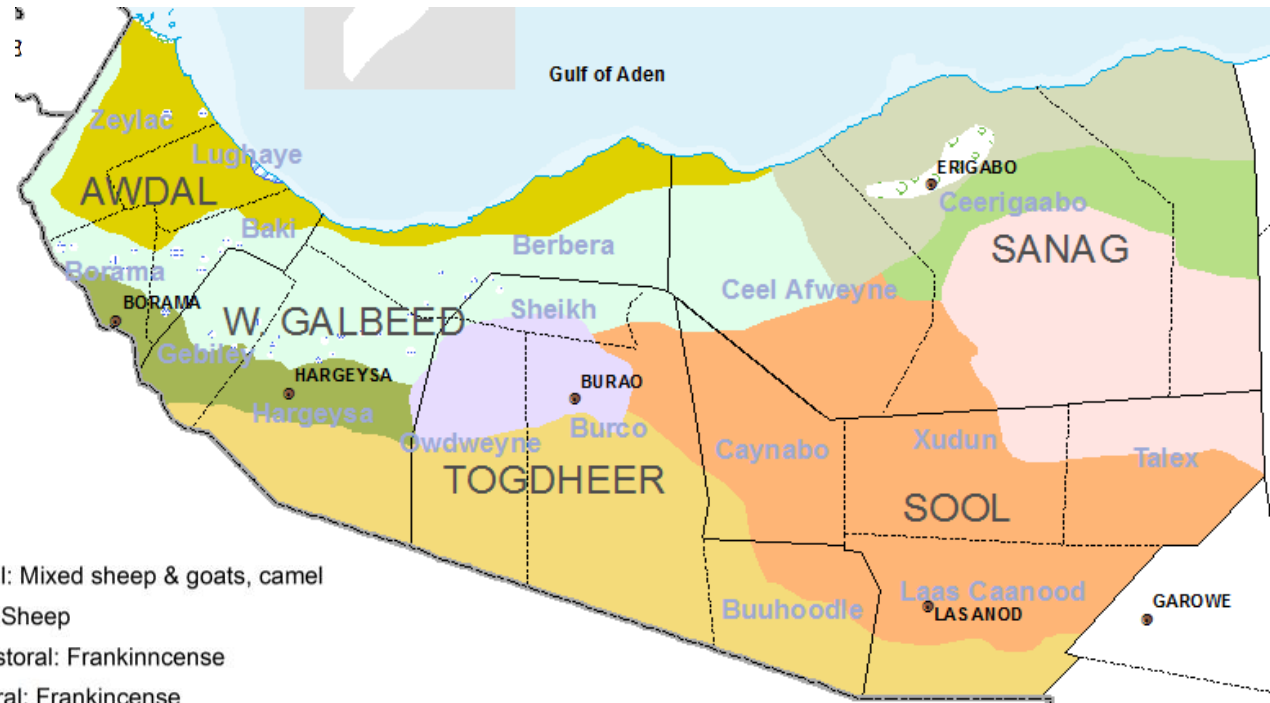


Tankers Queuing for water, Rako, Iskushuban, FSNAU, Dec. '10

# Northwest

## Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr '10/11



-  Addun Pastoral: Mixed sheep & goats, camel
-  Coastal Deeh: Sheep
-  East Golis Pastoral: Frankincense
-  Gagaab Pastoral: Frankincense
-  Guban Pastoral: Sheep, goats & camel
-  Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
-  Kakaar-Dharor Pastoral: Sheep, goats, camel
-  North-West Agro-Pastoral: Sorghum, cattle
-  Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel
-  Potato zone & vegetables
-  Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
-  Togdheer Agro-Pastoral: Sheep, goats & vegetables
-  West Golis Pastoral: Goats, camel, sheep



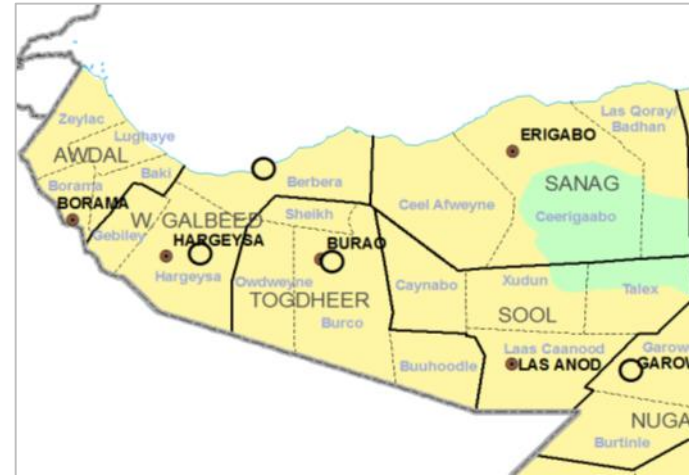
# Northwest

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

**Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2011**



**Mitigating factors:**

- Increased humanitarian programmes in the region (health, feeding, WASH)
- Child Health Days conducted in the area in the months of December/ January 2011

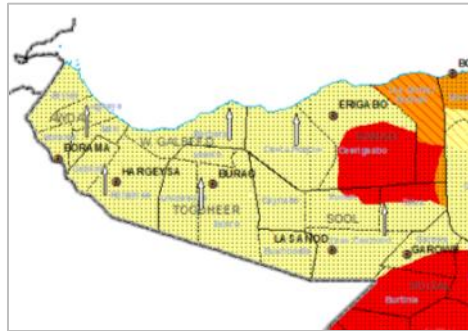
**Aggravating factors:**

- Limited milk availability in the pastoral LHZs
- High morbidity (increased incidences of diarrhoea following the water shortages in the area)
- Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
- Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs

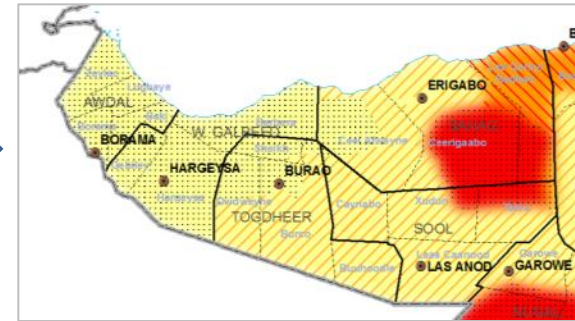
# Northwest

## Summary Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Gu 2010



MAP 2: IPC Deyr 2010/11



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Negative factors

- Poor *Deyr* rainfall in Sanaag, Sool and most parts of Togdheer regions
- Poor rangeland condition in all pastoral livelihoods of Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer
- Poor pasture and low frankincense production in Golis/Gebi LZ of Sanaag region
- Poor milk production (camel) in all pastoral areas due to low camel calving and limited pasture and water availability
- Reduced household income from own production (milk sales)
- High indebtedness from previous drought seasons (loans)
- Continuing water trucking in Sool due to *Deyr* rain failure resulting in high water prices (120,000 – 200,000SoSh/drum)

#### Positive factors

- Good *Gu/Karan* rains followed by moderate *Deyr* rainfall in Awdal, W. Galbeed and north of Togdheer regions
- Improved rangeland and water conditions in all livelihoods of Awdal, W. Galbeed and north of Togdheer
- Improved livestock body condition in all livelihood zones of Awdal, W. Galbeed and north Togdheer
- Sustained normal migration in Awdal, W. Galbeed and north Togdheer
- Improved livestock production & reproduction and increased livestock conception rates in Awdal, W. Galbeed and north Togdheer
- Bumper crop harvest : 72,000MT of maize and sorghum with significant cash crops harvested
- Improved Terms of Trade: 11kg of white sorghum/labour rate (38% increase) and 83 kg of white sorghum for local goat (57%)
- High livestock exports (2,740,722 heads) highest ever recorded
- Increase of livestock herd size projected till June '11



# Northwest

## Photos from *Deyr* 2010/11 Assessment



Trucked water in drums for HH consumption, Sarmanyo, Huddun, Sool region, FSNAU, Dec. '10



Traditional water storage containers, Golis, FSNAU, Nov. '10



Good Sorghum Establishment. Haahi, Odweyne, Togdheer, FSNAU, Dec '10



Medium calved camel in Nugal Valley, Sool region, FSNAU, Dec '10



Average Goat Body Condition in Hawd Plateau of Togdheer Region, FSNAU, Dec. '10

# Nutrition Overview, *Deyr* 2010/11



# Nutrition Information Sources (Jul-Dec'10)

## □ Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ)

**24 detailed nutrition surveys (23 PPS & 1 small sample) conducted Oct-Dec.2010.**

- 8 focused on updating the situation in SC, at livelihood & regional level, from 6 months ago (*Gu* 2010)
- 8 focused on northwest and northeast from 6 months ago (*Gu* 2010)
- 8 focused on IDP populations (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Galkayo, Bossaso, Garowe, Qardho, Afgoye)

## □ Rapid Nutrition assessments based on MUAC

- 9 Rural livelihood level rapid assessments in Bay, Bakool, Hiran, Shabelle, and (n=13,000)
- Kismayo IDPs (n=1185)
- Rapid Urban in 37 sites (n=8700 children 6-59months)

□ **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from 100 health centres from all regions (irregular in places e.g. Bakool)

## □ Related Selective Feeding Centre Data

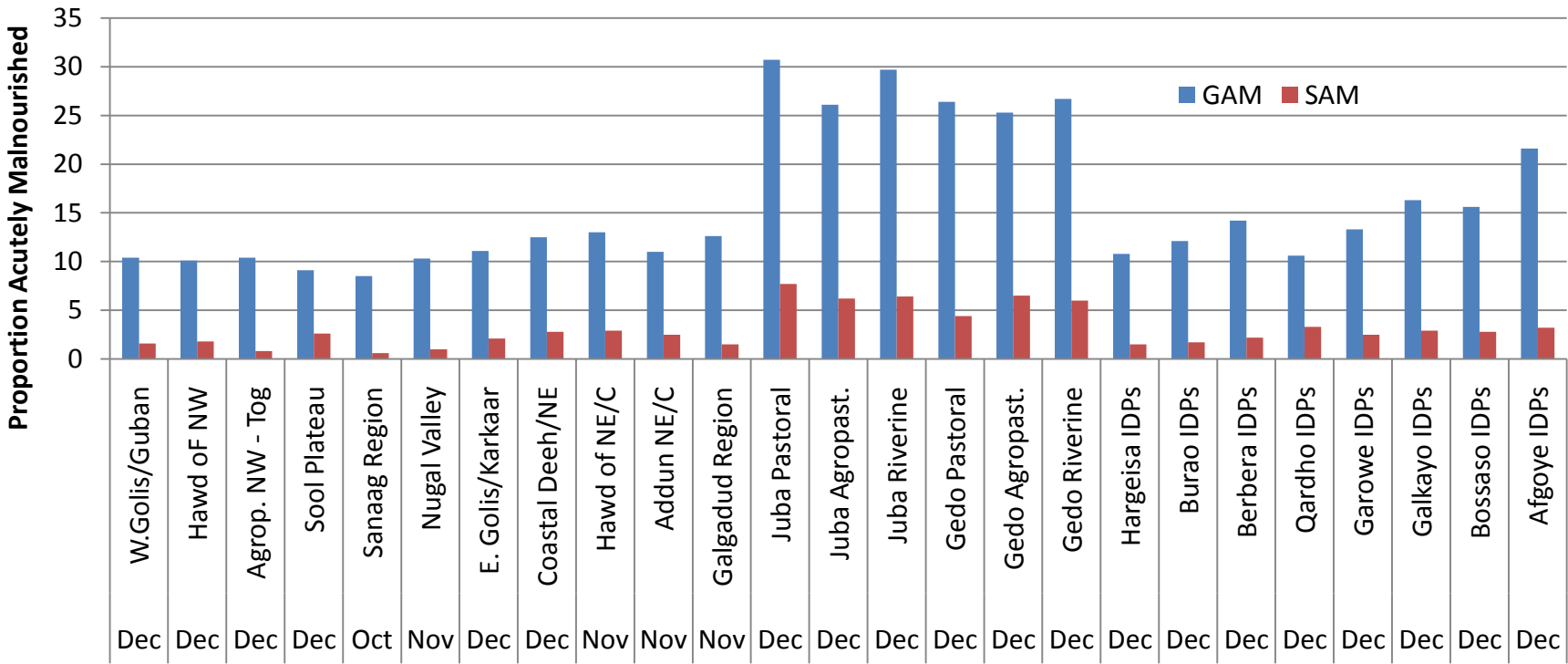
## □ Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)

- **Disease outbreaks: AWD in Shabelle, Juba & Whooping cough in Hiran & Bakool** (*Source-Somalia Health Sector Bulletins, July-Dec 2010*)
- **Drought, food insecurity and displacements in most parts of SC** (*Source: FSNAU, OCHA and UNHCR bulletins*)



# Nutrition

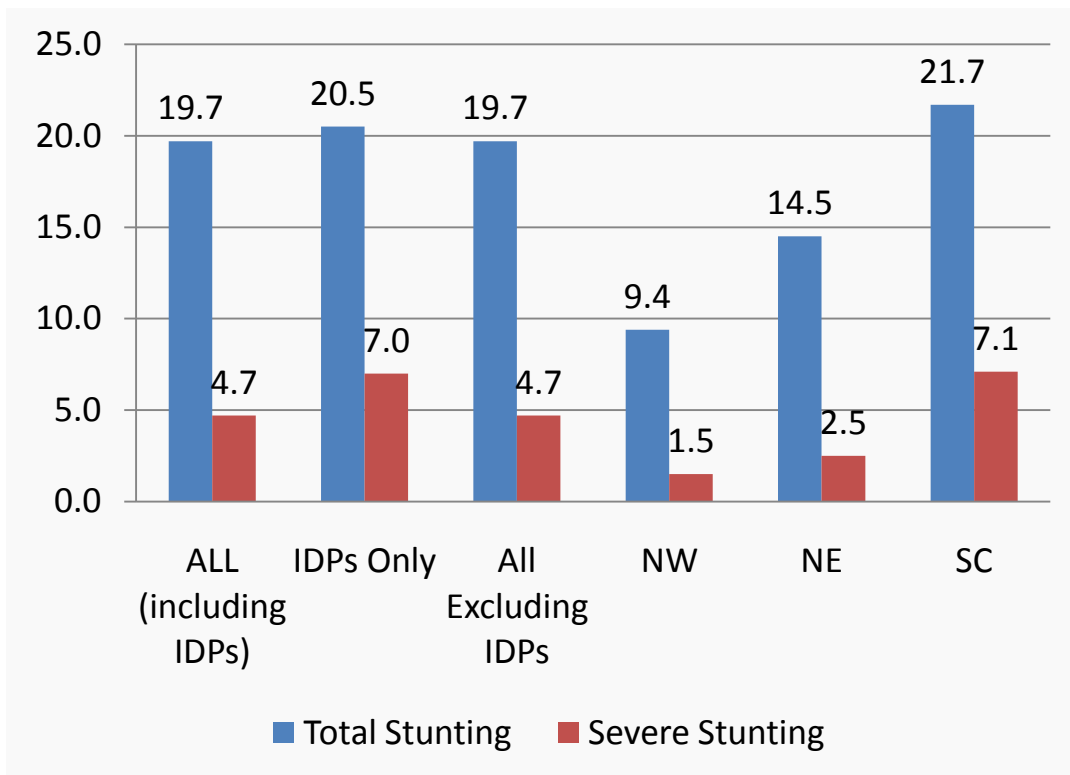
**Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS < -2 WHZ & < -3 WHZ and /or Oedema;  
Deyr (Oct. – Dec.) 2010**



Crude and under 5 yrs Mortality rates generally stable with exception of Galkayo IDPs, *CMR of 1-Serious*; W. Golis and Addun pastoralists in Alert *CMR (0.5-0.9)*

# Stunting – Median Rates, (WHO GS) Deyr 2010/11

Post Deyr '10/11



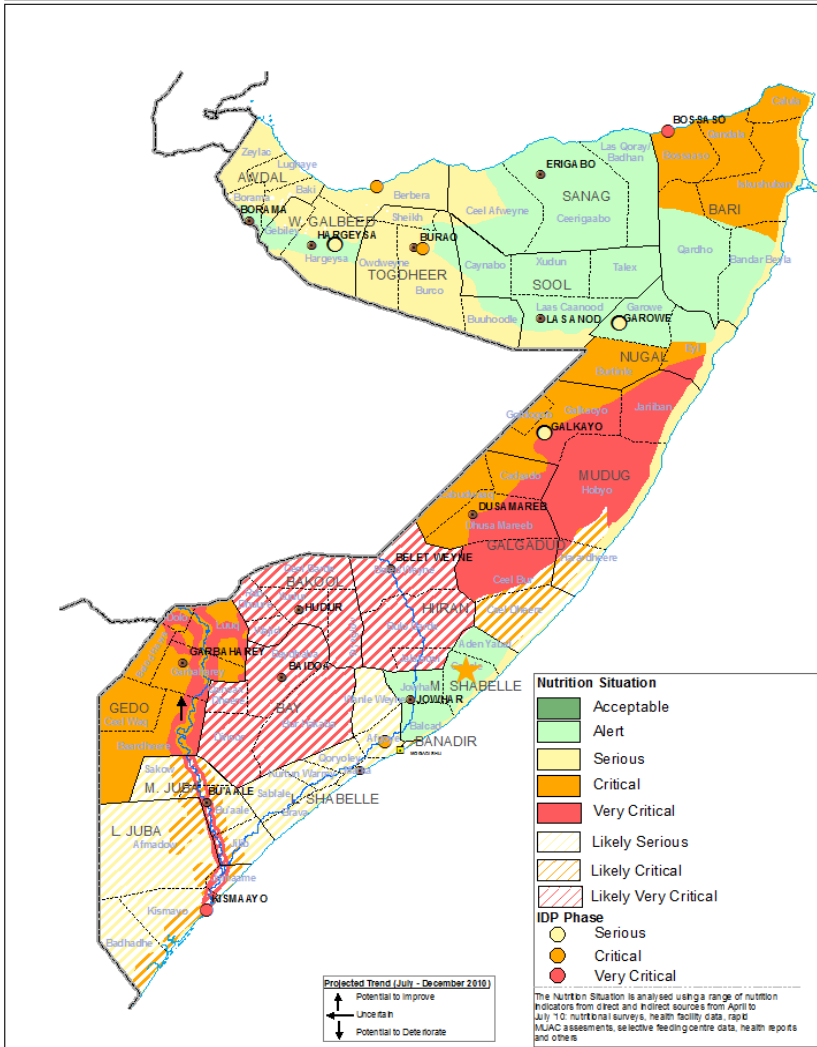
The national median rate of stunting is 20% (sustained from the Gu'10), which means **1 in 5 children stunted who will not reach their full developmental potential;** The IDPs and SC rates are consistent.

In the Northwest, the median rate is 9.4% which means almost **1 in 10 children stunted will not reach their full developmental potential, 50% of the burden in the south.**

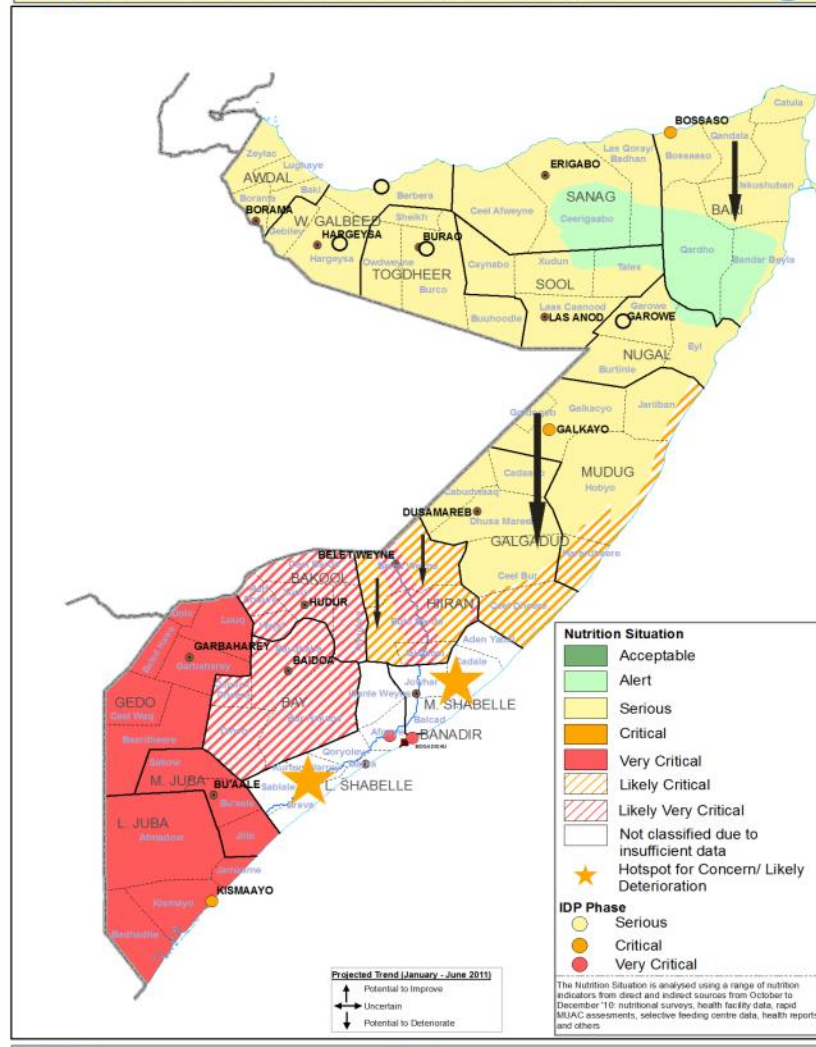


# Nutrition Situation Estimates

**SOMALIA - ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION JULY 2010**



**SOMALIA - ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION JANUARY 2011**



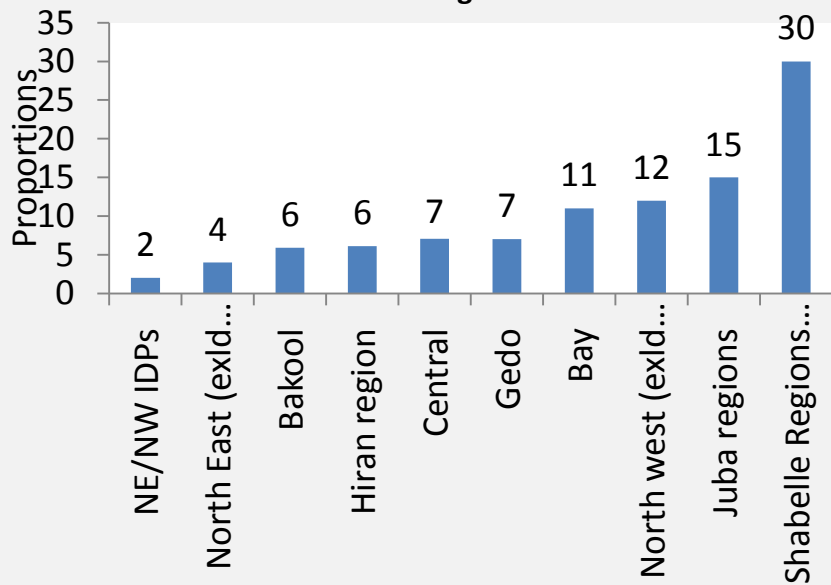
The national estimated caseloads of acutely malnourished children is 16.0%, with 4% severely; which means:

**1 in 7 children acutely malnourished and 1 in 25 severely malnourished.**



This means approx. **241,000 children acutely malnourished, with 57,000 severely;** Reflecting a 6.6% increase in caseloads from *Gu' 10*.

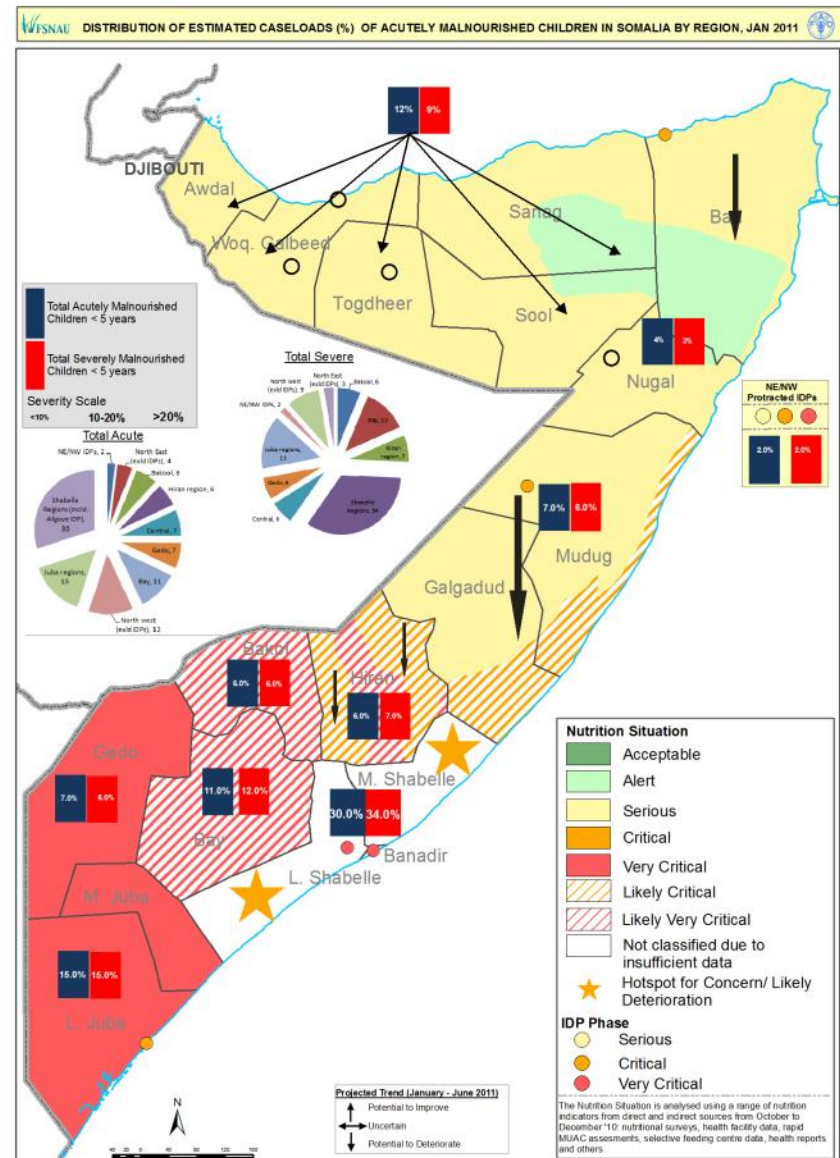
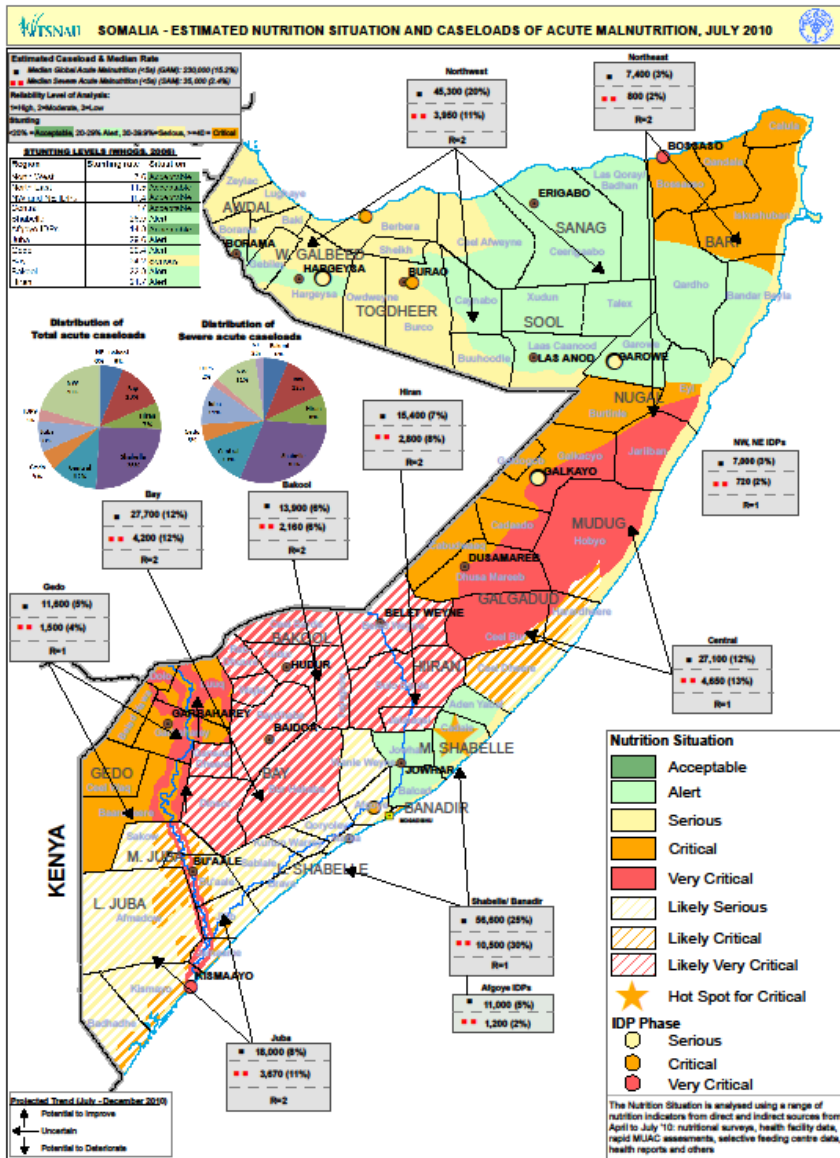
**Distribution of Caseloads of Acute Malnutrition, by Region**



**However, The South hosts 75%, or 181,000, of all the acutely malnourished children and 80%, or 46,000, of all severely malnourished children.**

**1 in 4 are acutely malnourished and 1 in 23 severely malnourished**

# Caseload Distribution





**Post Deyr '10/11**

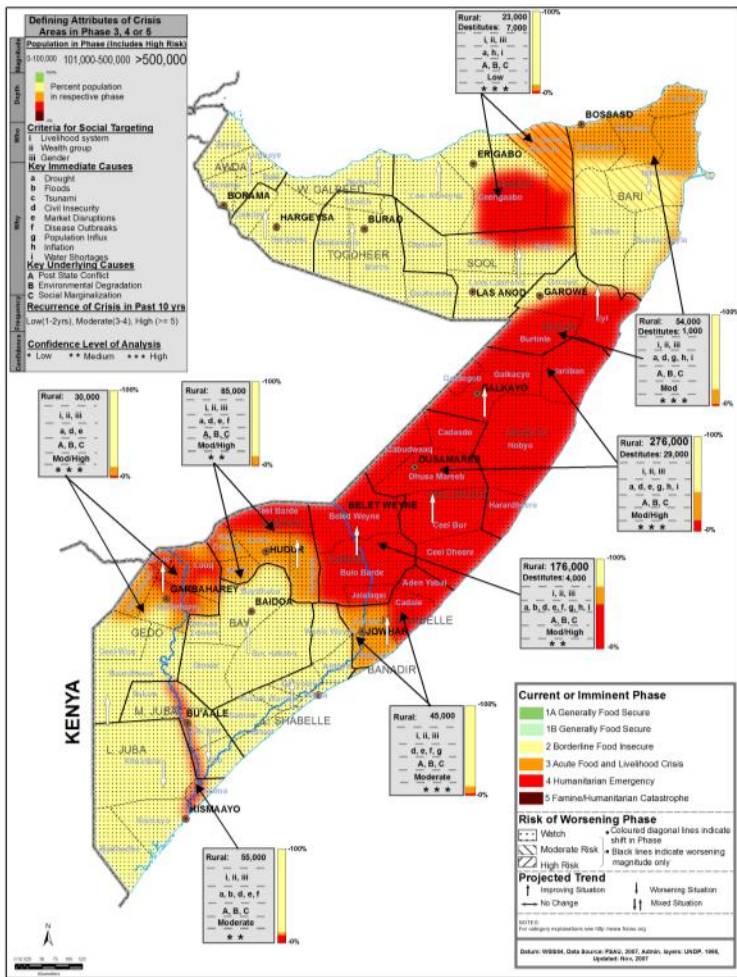
**B. Current Food &  
Livelihood Security  
Phase Classifications**

**Summary Results**

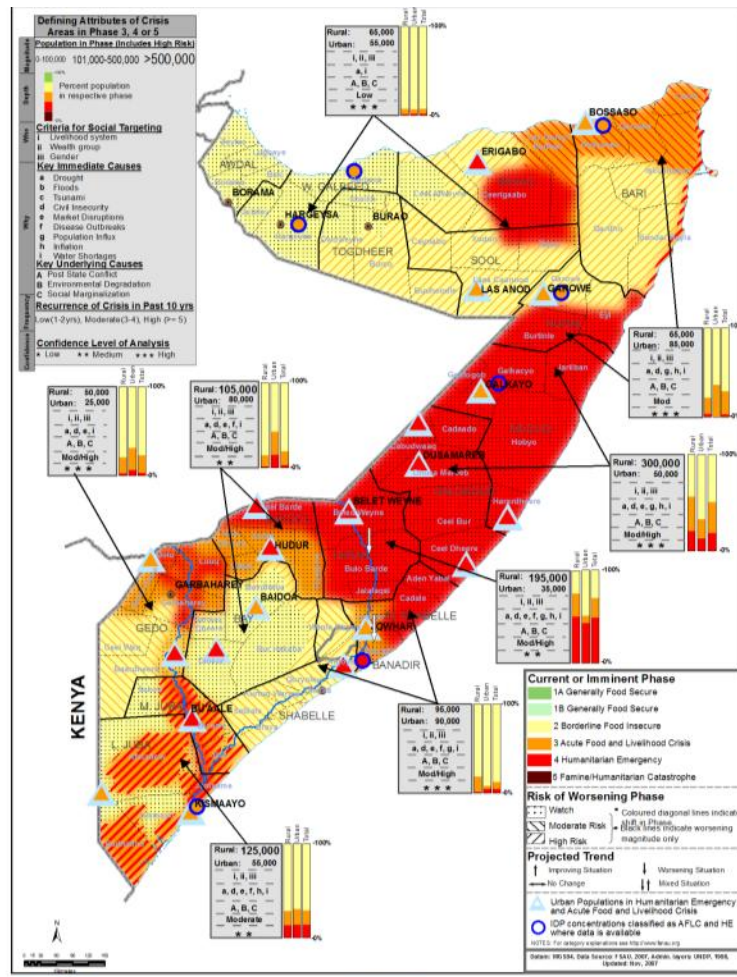


# Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

## Rural IPC Populations July – December 2010



## Rural IPC Populations January – June 2011

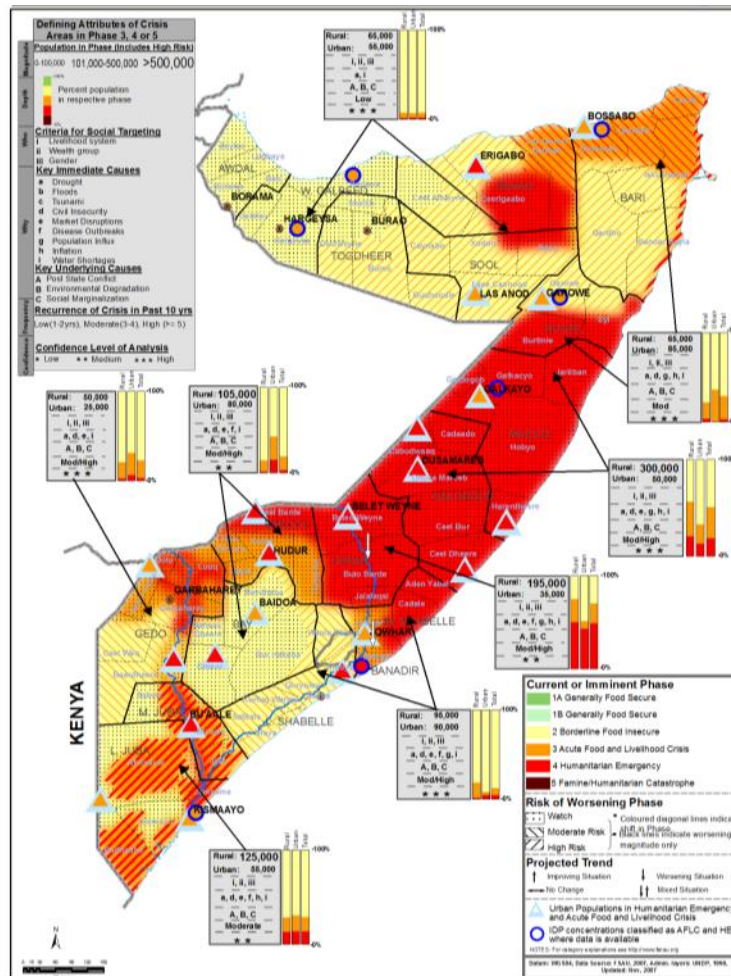
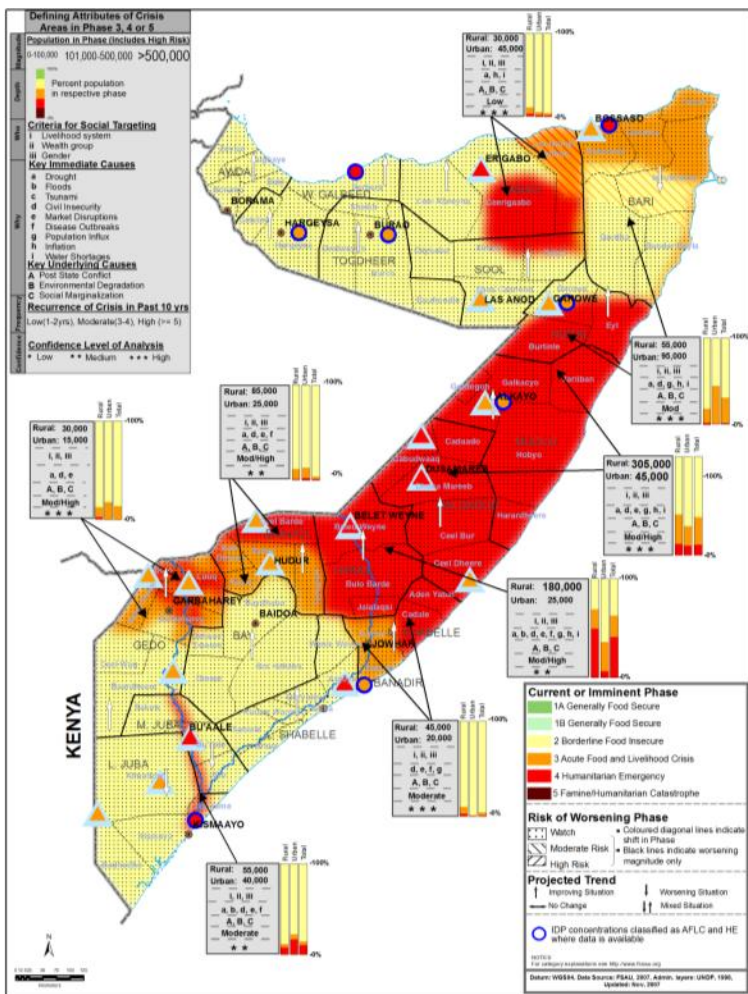




# Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

## Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations July – December 2010

## Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations January – June 2011





# Somalia IPC Table

## Distribution of Rural Populations in Crisis

Livelihood system	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	280,000	130,000	410,000	41
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,190,497	320,000	110,000	430,000	43
Riverine	366,683	45,000	70,000	115,000	12
Destitute pastoral	45,066	0	45,000	45,000	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	402,535	190,000	110,000	295,000	30
North East	650,626	402,836	60,000	15,000	75,000	8
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	355,000	215,000	570,000	57
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	40,000	15,000	60,000	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Rural	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	450,000	300,000	750,000	75
Middle	195,000	55,000	250,000	25
Better-off	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Comparison of *Deyr* '10/11 and *Gu* '10

- **HE increased**– from 290,000 to 355,000 (22% increase)

- **AFLC increased** – from 490,000 to 645,000 (32% increase)

- ✓ Increase is mainly in the South

- ✓ Due to poor Deyr rains that adversely affected crops and pasture conditions



# Somalia IPC Table

## Distribution of Urban Populations in Crisis

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	542,509	139,974	30,000	20,000	50,000	11
North East	650,626	247,790	105,000	0	105,000	22
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	140,000	145,000	285,000	60
North West	1,828,739	819,989	20,000	15,000	35,000	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>475,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Comparison of *Gu '10* and *Deyr '10/11*

- **HE increased**– from 80,000 to 180,000 (125% increase)
- **AFLC increased** – from 230,000 to 295,000 (28% increase)

Urban	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Poor	280,000	180,000	460,000	97
Middle	15,000	0	15,000	3
Better-off	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>475,000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Main influencing factors for population increase in HE or AFLC:** Increase in the cost of the living (inflation) increase in local cereal prices and weakened purchasing power, the general insecurity and resource competition from IDPs and destitute pastoralists in urban towns and limited labour opportunities.

## Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis, Jan – Jun 2011

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
<b>North</b>								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	15,000	0	0	4
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	28
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	20,000	10,000	0	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	60,000	40,000	0	5,000	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	10,000	0	10,000	31
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,341,718</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Central</b>								
Mudug	350,099	80,997	131,455	30,000	90,000	0	50,000	49
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	0	100,000	20,000	60,000	53
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,156</b>	<b>139,974</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>South</b>								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	5,000	65,000	30,000	130,000	70
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	20,000	70,000	0	15,000	20
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	15,000	10,000	55,000	0	9
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	5,000	90,000	25,000	5,000	40
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	45,000	10,000	5,000	0	10
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	20,000	45,000	5,000	5,000	23
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	30,000	25,000	30,000	36
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	30,000	35,000	0	30,000	25
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,882,160</b>	<b>4,482,847</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>355,000</b>	<b>20</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed <b>Urban</b> population in AFLC and HE	<b>475,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20%</b>
Assessed <b>Rural</b> population in AFLC and HE	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42%</b>
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	<b>1,465,000</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	<b>910,000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38%</b>
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	<b>2,385,000 – rounded to 2.4 million</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Somalia IPC Table

## Overall Summary: Proportions and Trends in Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis

	Jan-Jun '08	Apr-Jun '08 Revised	Jul-Dec '08	Jan-Jun '09	Jul-Dec '09	Jan-Jun '10	Jul-Dec '10	Jan-Jun '11	increase/ decrease from last season
Urban	-	576,000	705,000	705,000	655,000	580,000	310,000	475,000	+53%
Rural	850,000	921,000	1,395,000	1,215,000	1,435,000	1,255,000	785,000	1,005,000	+27%
IDPs (UNHCR)	980,000	1,130,000	1,145,000	1,295,000	1,550,000	1,390,000	1,410,000	1,465,000	+4%
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	910,000	+7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>2,347,000</b>	<b>2,950,000</b>	<b>2,770,000</b>	<b>2,940,000</b>	<b>2,685,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,390,000 – rounded to 2.4 million</b>	<b>+20%</b>

### Summary:

- Population in crisis accounts for about **one third** (32%) of the total Somali population
- **20% increase** in population in crisis since *Gu* '10
- Most in the **South (58%)** and **Central (24%)**.



## Key Messages

- **Severe water crisis** throughout most of country - will continue up to early April
- Deterioration **mostly in the South** and for the **poor households**, who do not have the resilience to cope with a shock. Middle and better off still benefiting from the Gu gains
- **Food Access** for poor HH in the South is a major concern – due to increased cereal prices, and reduced labour activity – support needed to **provide income or food at households urgently.**
- **Malnutrition rates in the South are extremely worrying** and need immediate attention to treat cases but also support food access and safe water in their homes
- Outlook for next season still not clear however assuming average Gu now is the time to support agriculture preparations and sustain livestock assets to increase resilience
- IPC reflects food security **but nutrition reflect this plus public health and social care environment – these indicators remain at crisis levels (Health, Water, Sanitation, IYCF)** and unless addressed at scale nutrition levels will not improve



# Comparison with Previous Crisis Years

## Southern Regions

Post Deyr '10/11

### 1991/92 Famine: Higher Rates of:

- Mortality (CMR 7.3-23.4/10,000/day)
- Malnutrition (GAM 40-70%)
- Inflation (600% increase in price of sorghum)
- Devaluation (800% devaluation)
- Human and livestock disease (Measles/Rinderpest)
- Looting/destruction of assets and food relief
- Consecutive cereal crop failure (Southern Somalia ) and cereal stock destruction

### Additional Mitigating Factors in 2011:

- Exceptional Gu (crop and livestock) = more resilience for middle and better off
- Significantly increased remittances/social support (Diaspora)
- Greater money accessibility due to well-developed money transfer systems(*Hawalla*)
- Improved communication links (extensive cell phone network)
- Some opportunity for civilian population movement cross border, to neighboring regions for aid and to IDP camps
- Alternative income – e.g. charcoal
- Availability of humanitarian interventions
- Stable currency

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