

**KEY
FINDINGS**

The food security situation in all livelihoods of Somalia remains as classified during the post *Gu* 2010 analysis (Aug '10). The Juba riverine livelihood, where *Gu* harvest was damaged by the floods in May 2010, has received a good off-season harvest in September this year, which has largely offset the previous losses. However, despite very positive food security and nutrition indicators, the **Humanitarian Emergency** phase is retained for the livelihood until the end of this year, considering multiple risk factors that may easily reverse the fragile improvements in the region (*La Niña* event, conflicts, etc). The food security situation continues to improve in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood, which received bumper *Gu/Karan* harvest in 2010. The production, which is estimated to be the highest in more than a decade, will reinforce food availability and access in the livelihood. However, a below-normal *Deyr* rainfall was observed across Somalia in October, which could be attributed to the recently declared *La Niña* event. Although the impact of below-normal rainfall is not yet visible, if dry conditions persist in the *Deyr* season, this will cause a rapid depletion of pasture and water and will affect crop productivity, thereby gradually reversing food security gains of the last two seasons.

Climate:

South-Central Somalia remained predominantly dry during *Hagaa* season. The exceptions are the coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba regions, agropastoral livelihoods of Bay region and parts of the Cowpea Belt livelihood in Central where *Hagaa* rains were observed in July-August. In the North, good *Karan* rains were received in Awdal and Waqooi Galbeed, while the drought affected region of Sanaag has also received good *Karan* rains during the third *dekad* of August. *Deyr* rains started early, in mid-September, falling mostly in pastoral areas of Northwest and parts of Northeast. However, *Deyr* rains were erratic and insignificant across Somalia during October, which could be a manifestation of *La Niña* event.

Civil Insecurity:

Civil insecurity and conflicts continue to be one of the main constraining factors of food and livelihood security in Somalia. Fighting between opposing groups in South-Central parts of the country in the reporting period (Jul – Oct '10) caused life and livelihood losses, destruction of buildings and other infrastructure, disruption of economic and trade activities and population displacements. Fewer incidents were reported in the North compared to the other parts of the country. Based on Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Population Movement Tracking (IASC PMT) information about 105,000 people were displaced during July-October 2010. The recent UNHCR population assessment (Sep. '10) revised the number of displaced people from 1.41 million to 1.46 million. The changes are primarily attributable to increased numbers of the displaced in Afgoye corridor.

Agriculture:

FSNAU off-season crop assessment (Sep '10) estimated good off-season harvest of maize and cash crops (sesame, cowpea) in riverine areas of Juba regions. About 84% of the off-season maize was harvested in Middle Juba. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) with the participation from FSNAU, World Food Program (WFP) and Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture carried out *Gu/Karan* crop assessment in the Northwest Agropastoral in October 2010. During the assessment, Pictorial Evaluation Tool was utilized to assess the crop yields. The assessment results indicate the exceptionally good *Gu/Karan* cereal production (79,000Mt) in the livelihood. Land preparation and *Deyr* dry planting were observed in all crop growing regions of the South-Central since early September. However, further delay in *Deyr* rains may affect proper germination of crops, particularly in agropastoral areas.

Climate

Markets

Nutrition

Agriculture

Livestock

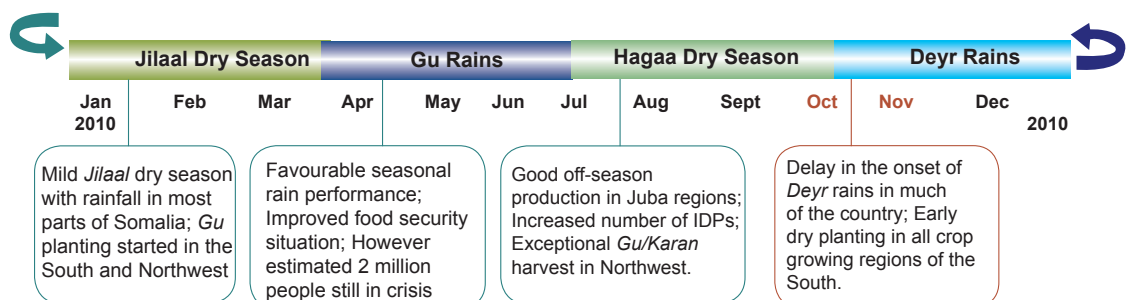
Civil
Insecurity

Emerging
Regional
Issues

Integrated
Food Security
Analysis

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Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events

Livestock:

Pasture, browse and water conditions are good in most pastoral as well as agropastoral areas of the Northwest due to the combined effect of good *Gu* 2010 rains followed by prolonged *Karan* and early *Deyr* rains in September. Improved rangeland and water conditions have also been reported in coastal areas and neighboring inlands of Shabelle and Juba regions due to good *Hagaa* rains. However, pastoral areas of Central and most of the South remained dry during *Hagaa* season and the *Deyr* rains are also delayed. Livestock exports increased for the current Hajj period up to the levels exceeding the export volume of the same period last year. The reasons for the current year exports being relatively higher include lifting of Somali livestock imports ban by the Gulf States in October 2009, as well as increased livestock ground-holding facilities in Berbera and Bossaso ports.

Markets:

Both Somali as well as Somaliland shillings have strengthened against the United States (US) dollar since June 2010 due to increased remittances during the Ramadan and Iddul Fitri festivity and foreign exchange earnings from livestock exports for the current Hajj period. The prices of most imported commodities (vegetable oil, sugar, rice, wheat flour) have moderately increased during July-September 2010 in most markets of Somalia mainly due to reduced supply during the monsoon season (Jun-Sep). In the next two months, the principal factors that will determine import commodity prices in Somalia include import supplies, commodity movements within the country and the world market price behavior with the observed increasing trend of rice price. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has shown marginal to moderate increases throughout Somalia in July-September 2010, mostly driven by increases in the sugar, wheat flour and red sorghum prices.

Nutrition:

Results of the nutrition survey in Sanaag Region in October 2010 by FSNAU/UNICEF/International Medical Corps depict a sustained **Alert** nutrition phase since the Post *Gu* 2010 integrated analysis, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of **>8.5%** (Pr= 0.90) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of **>0.6%** (Pr= 0.90). The retrospective crude death rate of **0.35** (0.14-0.86) deaths/10,000 persons/day and no under-five deaths reported, indicate an **Acceptable** situation according to the WHO classification. A rapid nutrition assessment conducted in October 2010 among the destitute pastoralists of the Northeast indicate an **Acceptable** nutrition situation, but with risk of deterioration considering the large proportion applying severe coping strategies.

The FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 integrated nutrition analysis indicated Juba Riverine community to be in a **Very Critical** nutrition phase. Health facility growth monitoring and feeding facilities admissions data currently show high but decreasing numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last three months.

Urban:

The current urban analysis did not show any significant changes in the urban food and livelihood security since the last reporting period (Jan-Jun 2010). There are indications of improved urban food security in Juba and Shabelle regions during July-September period where purchasing power of the population has considerably improved due to reduced cereal prices and increased labour wage rates. The cost of living has been driven down by reduced local cereal prices in these two regions. However, the situation is sustained from the post *Gu* 2010 analysis results in other areas. The Cost of the Minimum Basket (CMB) has increased in the range of 1-8% in these urban areas due to increased sorghum prices. However, the impact of CMB increase on food access of the urban poor is moderated by increases in labour wage rates observed across Somalia. Central Somalia is the exception with the wage rates remaining stable or declining mainly due to the recurring conflicts, which restrained trade and market activities. By zones, the highest CMB in July-September 2010 was recorded in Northwest and the lowest was in the South, which is comparable to the trend observed in the first half of 2010.

Rural:

The food and livelihood security situation has shown improvement in most regions of the South in July-September 2010 period, as indicated by strengthened purchasing power of population. The terms of trade improved between local goat and cereal as well as between wage rates and cereals due to intense agricultural (off-season, *Deyr*) activities as well as livestock trade activities. The situation has improved also in Juba Riverine livelihoods after off-season harvest in September, as indicated by improvements in terms of trade, decline in local cereal prices as well as improved nutrition indicators.

In the Central, the food security situation in Hawd and Addun Pastoral areas is sustaining the improving trend since *Gu* 2010 season as demonstrated by increasing rates of kidding/lambing and livestock price rises. However, Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods have shown no signs of improvement since *Gu* 2010 as no rains precipitated throughout the *Hagaa* period, while *Deyr* rains have not yet commenced. However, goat prices have risen due to increased demand during Hajj period, which positively impacted purchasing power as indicated by increased terms of trade between local quality goat and rice.

In the North, the food security situation has improved in most pastoral and agropastoral of Northwest due to combined positive effects of the favourable *Gu* 2010 season, good *Karan* rains and early moderate *Deyr* rains in September 2010. The rains have positively affected water and pasture, livestock conditions and milk production in the zone. In addition, a bumper harvest in agropastoral areas has further improved cereal availability and accessibility in the zone. However, the situation is deteriorating in Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau of Sanaag and Sool regions, Addun Pastoral and Coastal *Deeh* due to prevailing dry conditions.

SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

Rainfall Performance

South-Central Somalia remained predominantly dry during *Hagaa* season (July- September). However, in July *Hagaa* rains fell in coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba regions, specifically in the districts of Jowhar, Balad (Middle Shabelle), Jamamme, Jilib, Kismayo and Badhadhe (Juba). The rains were also received in agropastoral livelihoods of Bay region (Burhakaba, Baidoa, Dinsor and Qashadere). Furthermore, light to moderate showers were received in the second dekad of August in parts of Harardhere, Eldher and Elbur of the Cowpea Belt livelihood zone in Central. The other areas of central regions remained dry during the entire season. In the North, *Karan* rains started early, in the 2nd dekad of July, with the regions of Awdal and Waqooi Galbeed experiencing good *Karan* rains through the second dekad of September. Sanaag region also received good *Karan* rains during the third dekad of August.

The 2010 *Deyr* rains began in mid-September in many pastoral areas of the Northwest and some parts of Northeast, indicating an early onset of the 2010 short rains in these areas. Satellite based rainfall estimates, confirmed by field reports, show that well-distributed, light to moderate rains were received during September in Sanaag region (Golis-Guban zone, Sool Plateau), parts of the Hawd Pastoral of Togdheer region, as well as parts of pastoral areas of Bari region (Iskushuban and Bossaso districts). However, during the second *dekad* of October, the rains were light to moderate (10 to 40 mm), falling in localized areas of pastoral zones.

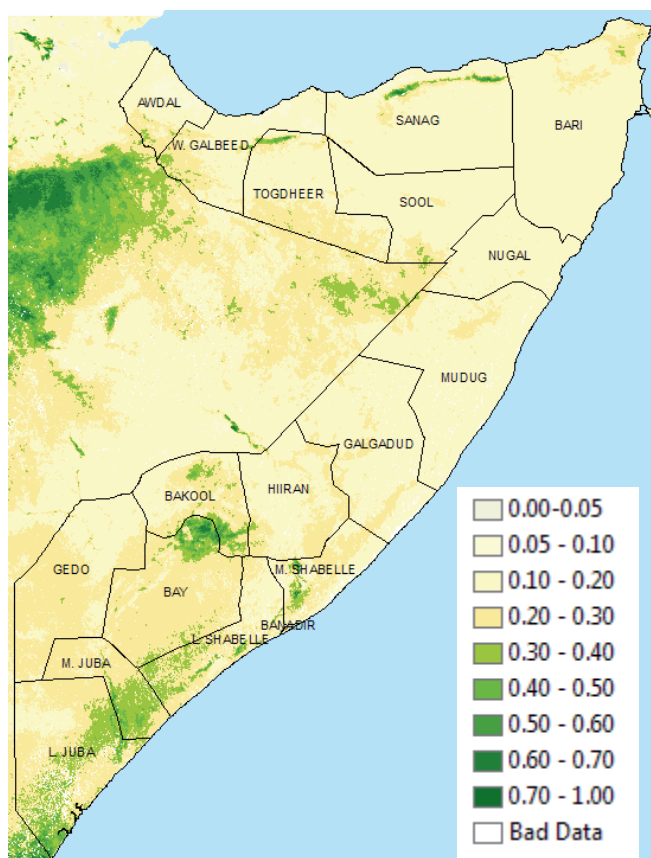
In the southern and central regions, localized areas received some rainfall, but overall, conditions were drier than normal. In Central, some parts of key pastoral areas of Addun and Hawd of Galgadud and Mudug regions and several settlements in Galkayo, Galdogob and Dhusamareb received moderate precipitation while other parts like Abudwak and Adado districts and east Galgadud as well as south Mudug remained dry in October. In the South, the onset of *Deyr* rains has been delayed and all livelihood zones remained dry with the exception of Bakool and pockets of Bay regions, which received light precipitation of 1-10mm. Reportedly, light to moderate localized rains fell in late October in Juba regions as well.

Vegetation Conditions

Due to delayed *Deyr* rains and the erratic nature of current precipitations, generally the rangeland is depleting and vegetation is losing freshness across different livelihoods of the country. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data for the second *dekad* of October indicates below normal vegetation in almost all parts of Central and Northeastern regions. In the North, normal vegetation is observed in Northwest Agropastoral of Waqooi Galbeed and Awdal regions. NDVI also shows normal vegetation conditions in pockets of Bay, Bakool, Shabelle and Juba regions. (Map 1).

The delayed and erratic nature of the season has started to raise concerns in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, especially at this time of the season, when rains are expected to gain momentum. Medium range forecasts continue to suggest a below-normal season due to the impacts of the La Nina event in this season.

Map 1: NDVI for the 2nd dekad of October 2010



Source: SPOT-VEGETATION

CIVIL INSECURITY

On-going conflicts in Somalia, particularly in South-Central, continue to constrain food and livelihood security in the country. The conflicts that occurred in the reporting period (Jul – Oct '10) have caused life and livelihood losses, destruction of buildings and other infrastructure, disruption of economic and trade activities and population displacements in and out of the country. Mogadishu, Hiran, and Galgaduud regions remained the main hotspot areas in the reporting period, while fresh fighting between political groups was also reported in Bakool (Rabdure and Elbarde) and Gedo (Beledhawa) regions in October. The political conflict between Puntland administration and opposition factions continue to prevail in Bossaso town and its adjacent mountainous settlement of Galgala (Bari). There were no major resource-based conflicts reported in the rural areas.

In the South, the continued violence with indiscriminate shelling in Mogadishu have also disrupted the trade activities at Bakara market, which is the main hypermarket serving much of the country. The violence, if continued, in the long-run could hamper the supply of goods to many parts of the country, particularly in the South-Central. The conflict in Gedo in the second half of October has also resulted in casualties, displacement and halting of trade activities. According to OCHA's Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin (22-29 Oct 2010) commercial transport was not entering Gedo region due to the conflict. A similar situation was reported in Bakool (Rabdure and Elbarde).

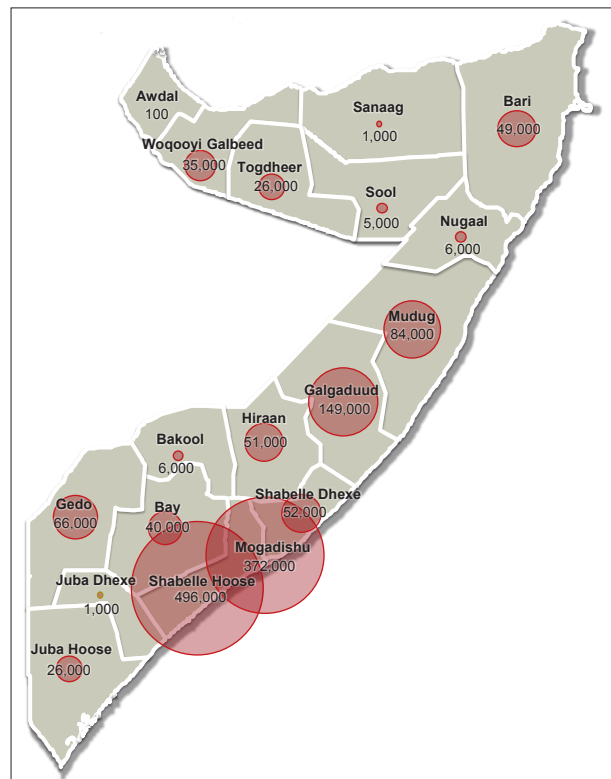
Renewed fighting in Central, particularly in parts of Galgaduud region (Dhusamareb) also resulted in human casualties, displacements and disruption of trade and commodity movements. Tension is also high in other parts of the region, where ongoing mobilizations of fighters and arms could lead to escalation of conflict to other parts of the region, which could have a devastating effect on the livelihoods in the region. Fewer incidents were reported in the North compared to the other parts of the country. The political conflict in Bossaso area over the last three months, which subsisted between Puntland authority and opposing groups, remains active and continues to affect Bossaso town population, as well as the pastoral livelihoods in the upland area of Galgala. Political tension also subsists between the Somaliland government and the newly-formed faction based in Buhodle (Togdheer region).

Based on IASC PMT information about 105,000 people were displaced during July-October 2010, of which 41,000 was displaced in the last two months. The reported displacement was mostly from Mogadishu, partially within the city but also to Afgoye corridor and other parts of the country. The results of a recent UNHCR population assessment conducted in Sep.'10 indicated that the number of displaced people increased from 1.41 million to 1.46 million mostly due to the increases in the Afgoye corridor and other parts of the country (Mudug and Bari regions). The recent fighting in Beledhawa of Gedo region (from 17th October 2010) between pro-TFG forces and an opposing factions displaced significant number of people, mostly women and children. According to a UNHCR briefing note on 29th October, about 7,100 elderly, women and children, evicted were found at one border point with limited means of living. Similarly, the recent fighting in parts of Bakool (Elbarde and Rabdure) has also disrupted pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods and caused some displacements.

In addition to the pressure against the international vessels, sea piracy continues to hamper the fishing activities and trade, particularly in North and Central Somalia. Although fishing activities re-started only in October, after a 4-months break due to the monsoon season (June-September), the presence of piracy off the Somali coast, will continue to be the main cause of reduced fish product trade affecting local fishing economies.

Humanitarian activities remain limited in most parts of the South-Central Somalia. According to OCHA's Access report (September 2010), the presence of international humanitarian staff in South-Central remains significantly lower than in the North. By the end of September, the total number of international workers in the country was estimated at around 180, indicating a slight decrease from nearly 200 in July 2010.

Map 2: IDP Numbers and Locations in Somalia



Source: UNHCR Somalia, September 2010

AGRICULTURE

During July and early September 2010, near normal to normal rains were received in coastal zone and adjacent agropastoral areas, as well as riverine areas of Shabelle and Juba regions. The rains have also extended to agropastoral livelihoods of Bay region. The Hagaa rains have enhanced the condition of late planted (June) *Gu* cereals and cash crops at standing stage as well as the off-season crops in Juba regions. The rainfall has also contributed to the early *Deyr* crop planting in September, particularly in riverine livelihoods of Shabelle regions. In the same period, good *Karan* rains were received in Northwest Agropastoral.

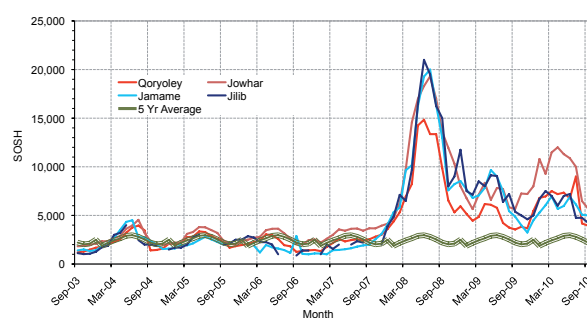


Early Planted Maize. Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, October 2010.

Land preparation and dry *Deyr* planting activities were observed in all crop growing regions of the South since early September. In Shabelle, Juba, Gedo and Hiran riverine areas, farmers started planting and irrigating maize, rice and cash crops. Furthermore, cash crops, including tomato, onion, green pepper, pumpkins, citrus fruits, etc. have been widely harvested in the riverine areas as well as the rain-fed areas (vegetables mainly) that received Hagaa rains.

In 22-27th September 2010, FSNAU conducted the Off-season Crop Assessment in riverine areas of Juba regions, where recessional crop cultivation took place in July 2010 after crop losses during *Gu* floods in May 2010. According to the assessment results, a total of 24,700 hectares of off-season maize, cowpea and sesame were harvested in Juba riverine in September 2010. The off-season maize production estimates are equivalent to 7,300MT, which is 12% lower than the FSNAU projections made during the post-*Gu* analysis. Slightly lower production compared to the earlier projections is attributed to slow receding floodwater, followed by significant soil saturation due to the rains in late July - early September as well as the stalk borer damage reported in Jammame district (Lower Juba). However some areas the July-September rains had a favourable impact on off-season crop productivity. About 84% of the off-season maize was harvested in three districts of Middle Juba (6,100MT), including Sakow (2,500MT), Jilib (2,100MT) and Buale (1,500MT). The remaining 16% of the off-season maize crops were collected in Lower Juba (1,200MT in Jammame). Sesame harvest is estimated at 4,520Mt, of which 55% is from Middle Juba (Jilib -26%; Sakow - 16%; Buale - 13%) and 45% from Lower Juba (Jammame - 40%; Kismayo -3%; Afmadow - 2%). Off-season production of cowpea, which was inter-cropped with maize during the off-season planting, is estimated at 800MT, with Middle Juba accounting for a larger share (69%) of total production. Sesame and cowpea production estimates in both regions are very close to the post-*Gu* 2010 projections.

Figure 1: Shabelle and Juba Riverine-Trends in Maize Prices

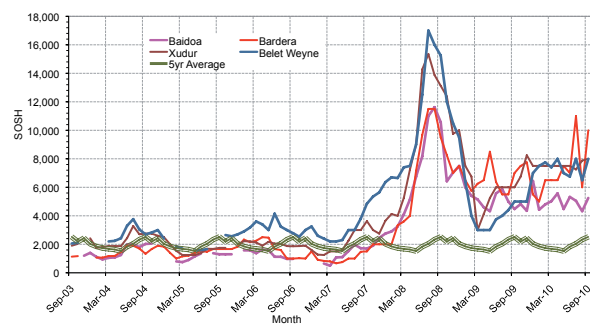


During the post-*Gu* 2010 analysis, the FSNAU also projected 48,000MT of *Gu/Karan* sorghum and maize production in Northwest Agropastoral. FAO with participation of FSNAU, WFP and Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture carried out crop assessment in Awdal, W. Galbeed and Togdheer regions of the Northwest Agropastoral on 10-23rd October 2010. During the assessment, Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) was utilized to assess the crop yields. The assessment estimates of the actual *Gu/Karan* crop production are equivalent to 79,000MT, which is the highest production in the last decade. The exceptional crop production is attributed to very good and well-distributed *Gu* and *Karan* rains with a wide coverage, as well as increased cultivated area and high crop productivity (yield/ha). Gabiley, which is the main cereal producing district in the region, contributed about 45% of the total *Gu/Karan* cereal production, while the remaining 55% came from Awdal (29%), Hargeysa (20%) and Togdheer (6%) regions.

Due to good productions in the current year (*Deyr* 2009/10 and *Deyr* off-season, *Gu* 2010 and *Gu* off-season) local cereals are widely available in most markets of southern Somalia. In addition, commercial cereal import supply has also improved in the last two months following the end of the monsoon season. However, the price dynamics of locally produced cereals have exhibited mixed trends during the July-September 2010. For example, the average maize prices have fallen since June 2010 in Juba (38%) and Shabelle (44%) regions. Compared to last year (Sep '09), the maize prices are also lower in Juba regions (15%), while the decrease is marginal in Shabelle (1%) regions (Figure 1). Conversely, the aggregated sorghum prices have increased from June to September 2010 in most regions of the Sorghum Belt (7-19%) apart from Bay region where they have declined by 20% (Figure 2). The highest price increase of 43% was recorded in Bardera (Gedo) district due to high demand from neighbouring livelihoods of the region as well as the stock retention

by households for own consumption. Compared to last year (Sep '09) sorghum prices were higher in September 2010 in most regions of the Sorghum Belt, including Bay (26%), Bakool (55%) and Hiran (60%) because of increased demand from central regions and other parts of the country, low supply of food aid, worsened civil insecurity and crop failure (Hiran) (Figure 2). However, in Gedo region the sorghum price is 9% lower compared to September 2009 levels due to significantly increased production in *Gu* 2010 compared to *Gu* 2009 (334% increase). In the South, the highest sorghum prices in September 2010 were recorded in Gedo (11,000SoSh/kg) and Bakool regions (11,000SoSh/kg), while the lowest were noted in Wanlaweyne district of Lower Shabelle (3,300SoSh/kg) and Bay region (5,000SoSh/kg). In the Northwest, the white sorghum prices in September 2010 were 7% and 18% lower than in June 2010 and September 2009, respectively, due to good supply from the current *Gu/Karan* production.

Figure 2: Sorghum Belt-Trends in Sorghum Prices



The decrease in cereal prices in Shabelle, Juba and Bay regions during July-September 2010 has translated into improving trend of household purchasing power in these regions. The terms of trade (ToT) between labour wage and cereal prices have increased by 143% in Shabelle, 67% in Juba and 11% in Bay, indicating a strengthening purchasing power of people in these regions. The ToT has also increased by 21% in Hiran (17kg of sorghum /daily labour in Sep. '10) due to increased daily labour wages (41%) attributed to intense trade activities, including livestock trade in the peak of Hajj season. The ToTs are sustained at the levels of June 2010 in Bakool (5-6kg of sorghum /daily labour) and Gedo (9-26kg of sorghum /daily labour) regions. In September 2010, the highest ToT of 26kg of sorghum per daily labour wage was recorded in Beletwaha district (Gedo), which is a result of decreased sorghum prices (21%) and high labour wages due to intense cross-border activities with Kenya. In the same month, the highest ToT between daily labour and white maize was recorded in the main maize producing districts of Qoryole (24 kg/daily labour) in Lower Shabelle and Jammame (28 kg/daily labour) in Lower Juba. In the Northwest Agropastoral, the ToT in September 2010 (16kg of white sorghum/daily labour) was 23% higher than in June 2010 due to decreased sorghum prices resulting from good *Gu/Karan* production as well as increased daily labour wage rates. Overall, purchasing power has strengthened in most cereal-producing regions of Somalia, compared to last year (Sep. '09) as indicated by the increased ToT in Shabelle, Gedo and Northwest. However, weakening purchasing power was noted in Bay, Hiran and Bakool regions, where ToT declined in the range of 15-37%, while TOT remained stable in Juba regions.

LIVESTOCK

Pasture and Water Conditions

Pasture/browse and water conditions are good in most pastoral and agropastoral areas of the North (Golis Pastoral, Karkaar-Dharoor Pastoral, Gabi valley, western parts of Sool-Sanaag Plateau, parts of Hawd of Togdheer, Nugal and Mudug and Northwest Agropastoral) as a result of good *Gu* 2010 rains followed by prolonged *Karan* and early *Deyr* rains in September. However, initial rains have prompted migration from rain deficit areas of north Bari, east Nugaal and Addun and Coastal *Deeh* of Mudug regions to Hawd, Golis and Dharoor/Karkaar valley livelihoods in the North with green pasture and abundant water, which may reduce pasture availability in these areas. Improved rangeland and water conditions are reported in Coastal *Deeh* and neighboring inlands of Shabelle and Juba regions due to good *Hagaa* rains. However, Central and most of the South remained dry during *Hagaa* season. Therefore, in central regions water prices are higher than normal for this time of year, while in key pastoral areas of Juba cost of animal watering has doubled from June to September 2010 (4,000SoSh per camel per single watering, 2,000SoSh per cattle and 1,000SoSh per goat). Fodder trucking from Juba riverine was observed in the markets of Afmadow district, first time since *Hagaa* 2008, due to overgrazed grass following a massive influx of livestock seeking water from shallow wells in the inlands of Juba. Cattle and sheep/goats in Afmadow area have also migrated to the riverine and coastal areas.

Livestock Body Condition, Reproduction and Production

Overall, livestock body condition continued to improve in parts of the North, Coastal *Deeh* and adjacent inlands of the South that received rains in the July-September 2010 period. However, deterioration was observed for the livestock in rain deficit areas of Addun, Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt of Central. The livestock body has sustained average conditions from *Gu* 2010 in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt of Elder district in Central and in the South due to early livestock migration to the coastal and riverine livelihoods of Shabelle and Juba regions during the *Hagaa* dry season. Cattle, sheep and goats reproduction is unusually high throughout the country due to high conception rate in mid *Jilaa* 2010 (early March). Significant kidding/lambing is reported in late September 2010 and rates are expected to increase in the next two months. Low cattle calving was observed in the South during late *Hagaa* but is expected to increase

as Deyr season advances. Milk production improved in central and northern regions but is still low due to low to none camel calving rate.

Livestock Trade, Prices and Terms of Trade

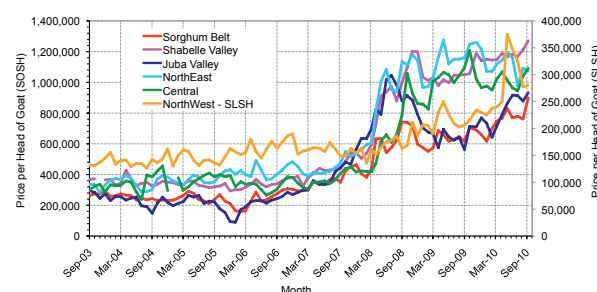
In July-September 2010, an increased volume of livestock sales for export was observed in the main markets due to high demand for Hajj, lifting of livestock export ban (Gulf States in Oct. '09) and increased access to saleable animals among all wealth groups. Total livestock exports between July and September reached 1,002,928 heads, of which 64% (644,959 heads) were exported through Berbera Port and 36% (357,969 heads) through Bosasso Port. This level of livestock exports is 37% higher than the same period last year (734,642 heads). The livestock export figures are expected to rise further in November. All five abattoirs in Galkayo, Beletweyne, Burao and Mogadishu have not operated since October 2009. However, Burao abattoir has restarted its operations in July 2010 exporting 14,206 carcass heads in July – September 2010.



Good Camel and Goat Body Condition at a Water Point. Tabta. Afmadow, Lower Juba, FSNAU, October 2010

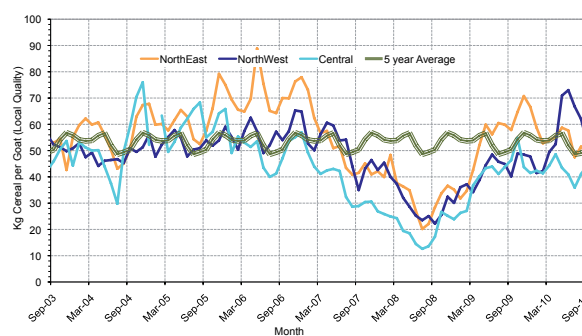
Local quality goat prices have increased in July-September 2010 in the Sorghum Belt (16%), Shabelle (8%) and Central (1%), while they have declined in the Northeast (9%), Juba (1%) and Northwest (19%) due to increased selling by the pastoralists for the repayment of debts incurred during the *Gu* and *Hagaa* seasons of 2010. Similarly, the prices have significantly increased in Shabelle valley (19%), Sorghum Belt (39%), Northwest (36%) and Juba (50%) since last year (Sep. '09) due to significantly improved livestock body condition and increased collection for Hajj. Conversely local goat prices have declined in the regions of Northeast (7%) in the same period of comparison, while remaining stable in Central (Figure 3). Local quality cattle prices have increased significantly in the regions of Sorghum Belt (55%) and Juba (45%) and moderately in Shabelle (13%) since September 2009. The significant increase in Sorghum Belt and Juba regions is attributable to increasing market demand and value of cattle at Garissa cattle market.

Figure 3: Regional Trend in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SiSh)



Average ToT between cereals and goat have significantly increased in Juba (57%), Shabelle (92%) and in Sorghum Belt regions (11%), in July-September 2010. The ToT increase is due to a significant decline of cereal prices in Juba, Shabelle and parts of Sorghum Belt and slight increase of livestock prices. Conversely, the ToT decreased in Central (8%), Northeast (19%) and Northwest (20%) (Figure 4), because of increased rice prices in these zones and decreased livestock prices in some areas. In September 2010, the highest ToT between local cereal and local goat were recorded in Shabelle (263kg of maize/head) and Juba (138kg of maize/head) regions. In North and Central, where rice is a main staple cereal, the highest ToT between rice and local quality goat was recorded in Bari region (71kg of imported rice/head), while the lowest was noted in drought affected regions of Sanaag (24kg of imported rice/head) and Central (33-34kg/head).

Figure 4: Trend in Terms of Trade - Cereal to Goat, North

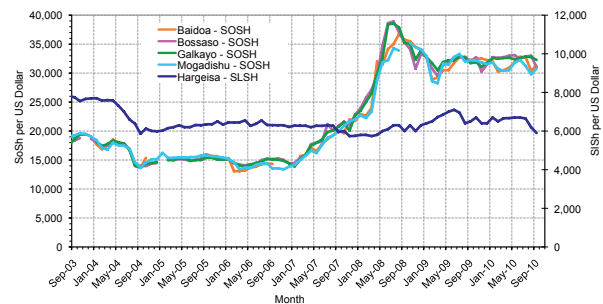


MARKETS AND TRADE

Exchange rate

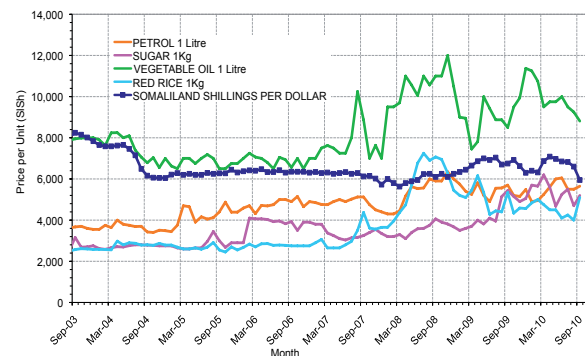
After relative stability in the first half of 2010, the SoSh has appreciated by 4% since June this year, up from 32,538 SoSh/US dollar (USD), and in September was traded at an average rate of 31,319 against the USD. Increased remittances during the Ramadan and Iddul Fitri festivity and foreign exchange earnings from live-stock exports for the current Hajj season are primarily responsible for the strengthening of the Shilling during July-September period. In addition, in most main markets the value of the Somali shilling was slightly higher (3-5%) in September 2010 compared to the same month last year with the exception of Galkayo market where it was 2% lower. However, the Somali shilling is considerably devalued, at approximately 100 percent, against the USD when compared to its pre-inflation levels (March 2007) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Monthly Exchange Rates – SoSh and SiSh in USD



Similarly, the Somaliland shilling (SiSh) has also strengthened against the USD in July - September period, appreciating by 12%. In September 2010, the SiSh was traded at an average rate of 5,900 SiSh/USD in Hargeisa market. This indicates 9% gain in value compared to the same month last year (6,500 SiSh/USD in Sep. '09). In particular, the SiSh started to appreciate significantly against the USD since July this year, which could be attributed to stabilizing political environment after peaceful elections in June.

Figure 6: Northwest- Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Commercial Import Commodity Prices

The prices of most imported commodities (vegetable oil, sugar, rice, wheat flour) increased in September 2010 from their levels in June 2010 in most markets of the SoSh areas. In particular, the prices went up in the South (1-7%), Northeast (2-16%) and Central (11%). The increase of imported commodities prices, such as rice, sugar, cooking oil and diesel was mostly observed in June-August 2010 period because of reduced supply during the monsoon season (June-September) and the increased demand during the month of Ramadan in August. However, the prices were relatively stable during September and even declined in many markets of Central due to improved supply towards the end of the monsoon season.

In the Somaliland Shilling areas, on the other hand, imported commodity prices have shown increasing trend since June this year. For example, rice and sugar prices have increased by 38% and 16%, respectively, in Hargeisa market between June and September 2010. The increase in rice price is mainly attributable to the increased outflow of this cereal to the neighboring region of Ethiopia, which has previously been limited due to tense relations between bordering communities of Somalia and Ethiopia (Figure 6).

Prices of most imported commodities in September 2010 were higher than the same period last year, particularly in the regions of Central (6-19%) and Northeast (6-29%). The increases in rice and diesel prices are mostly attributable to reduced imports at the Bossaso port compared to last year (Sep. '09), which is the main supply line for both zones. However, the volume of imported cereals at this port for the month of September 2010 is close to the average September import levels of the last three years (2007-2009).

Deyr rains (Oct. - Dec.), which may render many roads impassable in the coming weeks, increased supply of imports, world market price behavior with the observed increasing trend of rice price are among the principal factors that will determine imported commodity prices in Somalia in the next couple of months.

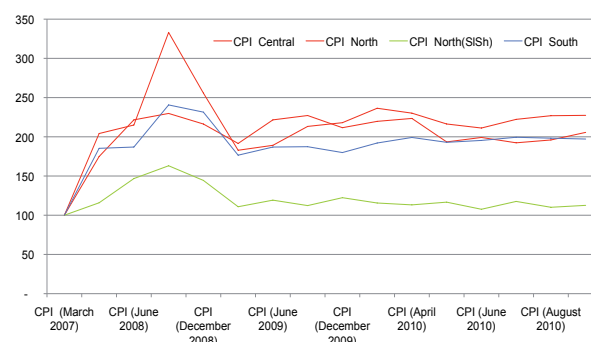
Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) indicated a relative stability of the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) in the July-September period in most SoSh areas, with a marginal increase (1-3%) in the main markets in North and South, while accelerating moderately (8%) in Central. In the SiSh areas the CPI has also shown moderate increase of

5%. The increase in the CPI was mainly driven by sugar, wheat flour and sorghum price rises (see Agriculture Sector), which together contribute 34-48% of the CMB in different zones.

Compared to September last year, the CPI has been relatively stable in both the SoSh and SISH areas. However, the CPI is significantly higher compared to the base year of March 2007 in SoSh areas, including South (97%), Central (127%) and Northeast (106%). The CPI has also increased by 13% from the base period in SISH areas in the Northwest (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Regional CPI Trends

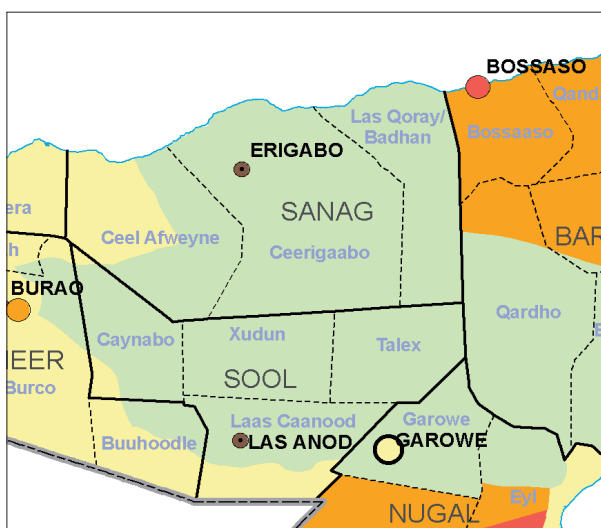


NUTRITION OVERVIEW

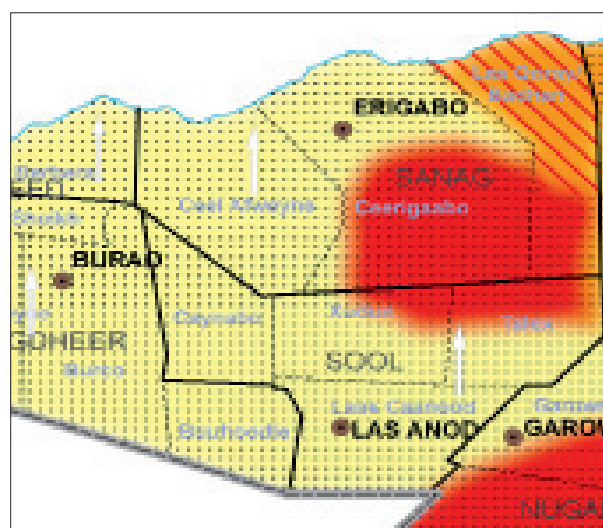
Sanaag Nutrition Survey

The International Medical Corps (IMC) in partnership with FSNAU/UNICEF conducted a nutrition survey in Sanaag region in 1-12 October 2010 using the standard methodology. The study aimed at informing on the nutrition situation following the August 2010 Post *Gu* 2010 nutrition and food security analysis which indicated an *Alert* nutrition situation, and a food security crisis in parts of Sanaag region (Map 3 and 4). This information will also serve as a baseline for nutrition interventions planned by IMC in the area.

Map 3: Nutrition Situation, Sanaag Region July 2010



Map 4: Food Security Situation Sanaag Region, July-Dec 2010



Results using the WHO growth standards and estimated by the CDC probability calculator indicate a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of **>8.5%** (Pr= 0.90) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of **>0.6%** (Pr= 0.90), with one (0.3%) oedema case. These results depict a sustained *Alert* nutrition phase in Sanaag region since the Post *Gu* 2010 integrated analysis. The retrospective crude death rate of **0.35** (0.14-0.86) deaths/10,000 persons/day and no under-five deaths reported, indicates an *Acceptable* situation according to the WHO classification. High morbidity rates are a predisposing factor to the sub-optimal nutritional status, with 27% of the assessed children reportedly having fallen ill in the two weeks prior to the survey. Also of concern is the access to safe water, sanitation and health facilities which are limited to less than 50% of the assessed population. Poor access to milk for consumption or sale mainly due to poor livestock body conditions and out-migration are aggravating factors in the pastoral population in the area during this time of the year.

FSNAU/UNICEF Nutrition Survey Schedule

FSNAU in collaboration with UNICEF are scheduled to conduct 10 nutrition surveys in Central (Hawd, Addun livelihood zones and Galgadud region, and IDPs in Bossaso, Garowe and Galkayo Towns), and parts of Somaliland (Nugal Valley livelihood zone and IDPs in Hargeisa, Burao and Berbera) in November 2010.

For details of findings in Sanaag and the November-December nutrition survey schedule, see the Nutrition Update for September-October 2010 at <http://www.fsnau.org/products/nutrition-update>.

Northeast Pastoral Destitute Assessment

In October 2010, FSNAU undertook a rapid food security and nutrition study of destitute pastoralists who had lost their livestock over several years of consecutive droughts. In the northeast regions, a rapid nutrition assessment based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) was carried out in Mudug (Galkayo, Bacadweyne and Galdogob) and Nugal (Burtinle) regions. In each district 9, 28, 4 and 9 households were assessed giving a total of fifty households in the region. Overall household sizes of the assessed households ranged between 3 and 15 with an average of 7 persons per household.

Results of the MUAC assessment indicate a low proportion (0.9%) of children with MUAC <12.5cm or oedema. Majority (100%) of the assessed households consumed diversified diet comprising of four or more food groups based on a 24 hour recall period. All assessed households consumed an average of 6.5 food groups. Consumption of cereals, sugar, oil and milk was high, and above 93% in the assessed households; unlike fruits, meat, pulses and fish which were consumed by less than 40% of the assessed households. All the assessed households reportedly purchase their daily food supplies. Majority of children under five years of age consumed three food groups(56%), however a significant proportion of 44% of the children are fed on two or less meals a day. Forty percent of the assessed households reportedly apply severe coping strategies such as sending household members to eat elsewhere, and reliance on food gifts from clan community.



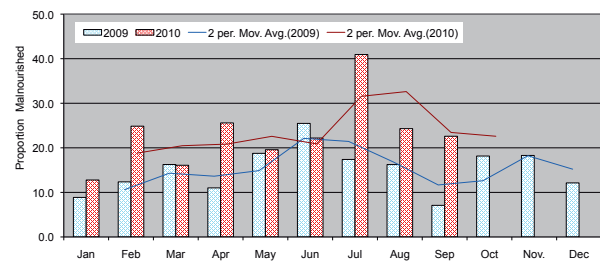
MUAC Measurement, FSNAU, May 2010

Whereas the nutrition situation in the pastoral destitute of the northeast regions is within acceptable levels, there is risk of deterioration considering the proportion applying severe coping strategies. Efforts to support this group would help mitigate the situation.

Middle and Lower Juba Nutrition Situation

The FSNAU Post *Gu* 2010 integrated nutrition analysis indicated Juba Riverine community to be in a **Very Critical** nutrition phase, attributed both to poor household food security and high morbidity. Health facility and feeding facilities data currently show high but decreasing numbers of acutely malnourished children in the last three months. Increased access to fish, fruits, vegetable and cereals from offseason harvest, together with improved access to income through agriculture labor opportunities and self employment are mitigating factors. Rehabilitation of severely malnourished children through therapeutic programs (stabilization center and out-patient therapeutic care) has also contributed to the recuperation of children.

Figure 8: HIS Malnutrition Trends in M/L Juba Riverine MCHs



The nutrition situation among the pastoral and agropastoral population remain **Serious** and **Critical** respectively as reported in the *Gu* 2010. Access to health services, sanitation facilities and safe water; reduced humanitarian support, high morbidities, and sub-optimal child care practice remain key aggravating factors in all livelihoods. The situation needs continued monitoring and nutrition assessments covering all livelihoods are scheduled for December 2010 (Figure 8).

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

URBAN

The current analysis, which is predominantly based on main market data gathered through monthly monitoring,¹ did not show any significant change in the urban food and livelihood security trends since the last reporting period (Jan-Jun 2010). There are indications of improved urban food security in Juba and Shabelle regions during July-September period with purchasing power of population improving considerably due to reduced cereal prices and increased labour wage rates. Accordingly, the cost of living has also reduced due to reduced sorghum prices in the two regions. However, no changes were observed in other parts of the country from the situation reported during post *Gu* 2010 analysis. However, high inflation levels in food and basic commodities compared to the base year of March 2007 (97-127% in SoSh areas), insecurity and tension, and reduced humanitarian interventions in southern and central parts of the country are still hampering the food access of significant numbers of the urban poor (230,000 in AFLC and 80,000 in HE in the post-*Gu* 2010).

Urban Poor Cost of Living

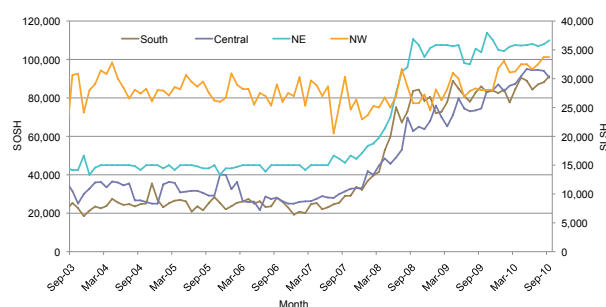
The inflation levels of the minimum expenditure basket have slightly increased since June 2010 in all zones of the country, remaining relatively stable compared to last year (Sep. '09) (See Market Sector). The rise in inflation is mostly due to increased prices of the main food items in the minimum basket such as sorghum, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil and milk products, together comprising 45-68% of the CMB, with sorghum contributing the largest share (25-37%) of CMB. Overall, the CMB increase across Somalia between June and September 2010 was equivalent to 1-8% in local currency terms. However, the USD terms the increase is higher in all zones (Northwest – 17%; Central – 28%; South -22% and Northeast -20%) due to appreciation of local currencies against the USD. The highest CMB among the zones (in USD terms) in September 2010 was recorded in the Northwest, equivalent to SISH 849,000 (US\$140). The next highest cost of living in September 2010 was in the Northeast, standing at SoSh 3,870,000 (US\$111), followed by Central at SoSh 3,206,000 (US\$93). The lowest cost of living was in the South (SoSh 1,950,000 or US\$57) compared to the other zones, which is similar to the trends observed in June 2010. The high cost of living in Northwest is indicative of relatively higher living standard in this zone compared to the others. However, in the Northeast and Central the high CMB (in local currency) is associated with higher sorghum prices in these areas due to high cost of transporting cereals from the South.

Labour availability, wage rates and purchasing power

Labour in construction and portage are among the main sources of income for the urban poor. Availability of labour was average during July-September with similar pattern in urban, semi-urban and peri-urban settings of the country. Labour wage rates were higher in September 2010 in most zones compared to the rates in June 2010 and September 2009. Only in central parts of the country (Galgadud and parts of Mudug) have the wage rates remained stable or slightly declined since July 2010, mainly due to recurring conflicts restraining trade and market activities. However, wage rates were 20-30% higher than last year (Sep. '09) due to the improved livestock marketing activities resulting from increased number of saleable animals due to favourable *Gu* seasonal performance, and lifting of the Somali livestock import ban by the Gulf States last year (Oct. '09). The wage rates are also higher compared to last year (Sep. '09) in other areas including Shabelle (29%), Sorghum Belt (18%) and Northwest (20%), but lower in Juba Valley (13%), and stable in Northeast (2%). Daily wage rates vary across the country depending on dominant types of labour, the availability, and living standards in the area (Figure 9). The lowest wages (in USD terms) in September were found in the South (USD2.4 to USD 3.0) where the cost of living is also lower. The rates in Central were equivalent to USD 2.9, increasing towards the north of the country to USD 3.5 in the Northeast and USD 5.6 in the Northwest.

Prices of locally produced cereals (sorghum and maize) have shown mixed trends in the July-September 2010 period. Cereal prices declined in some urban towns in the South (Juba and Shabelle) and in the Northwest due to increased supply from bumper *Gu* 2010 harvest as well as good production in the preceding season (*Deyr* 2009/10). However, the prices have slightly increased in Central (6%) and Sorghum Belt (4%), while remaining stable in the Northeast over the same period. The cereal price increase in the Sorghum Belt is due to high demand for sorghum from central and northern regions and reduced supply of food aid in the zone. The rise in sorghum (red) price in central regions is

Figure 9: Urban Average Wage Trends in SoSH and SISH Areas

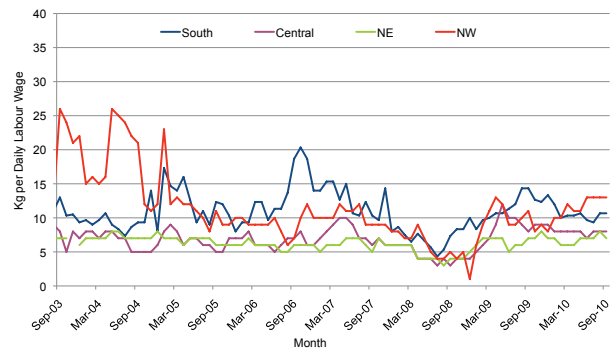


¹ Since March 2008, following the hyperinflation that started in April 2007, the FSNAU has been carrying out quarterly urban assessments across Somalia in order to assess the impact of rising prices on urban population's access to food. Up to now the FSNAU completed 10 rounds of quarterly urban assessments in Somalia. Considering a considerable slow-down in inflation starting from March 2009 the FSNAU has decided to switch from quarterly to bi-annual food security assessments in urban areas, which will be conducted concurrently with seasonal assessments in rural livelihoods of Somalia.

mainly due to ongoing conflict, which partially hampered commodity trade flows. In September 2010, average sorghum prices in SoSh areas were ranging from SoSh 8,200 (Sorghum-Belt) to SoSh 15,000 (Northeast). The sorghum price was equivalent to SISH 2,450 in the Northwest. September 2010 prices of red sorghum were lowest in Bay region, standing at SoSh 5,250 in Baidoa and SoSh 4,800 in Dinsor. Conversely, the highest sorghum price of SoSh 17,000 was noted in Bossaso (Northeast).

The trends of ToT between daily labour wages and cereals have varied by zones in July-September 2010. The ToT has remained stable in most urban areas of the country. However, Juba and Shabelle regions were exceptions, where the ToT has increased substantially in Shabelle (100%) and moderately in Juba (36%). This increase is attributed to a significant reduction of maize prices in main urban markets (43% in Shabelle and 25% in Juba) as well as some increase in labour wage rates in Shabelle (11%) and Juba (3%) regions, respectively. In the South, the average ToT in September was equivalent to 12kg of sorghum per daily labour in the main towns of Sorghum-Belt, and 14-15kg of maize per daily labour in the towns in Shabelle and Juba regions. In the Central, Northeast and Northwest zones, the ToT of labour to rice in September 2010 varied from 3kg in the Central to 5-6kg in the North, while ToT of labour to sorghum stood at 8kg, 7kg, and 13kg, respectively (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Urban Terms of Trade (ToT) Sorghum to Daily Labour Wage by Zone



RURAL

Southern Regions

The food and livelihood security situation has shown improvement in most regions of the South in July-September 2010 period. The main indicators that suggest the improvement include decreased prices of locally produced cereals in the regions of Juba, Shabelle, Bay and most areas of Gedo due to increased supply from *Gu* and off-season (Juba riverine) harvests; increased daily labour wage rates due to high demand for off-season activities, early *Deyr* planting and livestock trade activities; improved livestock prices due to increased marketing of livestock with average body conditions due to good *Gu* 2010 and mild *Hagaa* seasons.

The decreased cereal prices and improved livestock prices have strengthened households' purchasing power as indicated by increased ToT between local goat and cereal (30-95% increase in Jul-Sep '10). The ToT between local cereals and wages have also improved since June 2010 in most regions of the South following the cereal price decline and increased labour wages. Namely, the ToT between labour and cereals increased in Shabelle (143%), Bay (11%), Juba Riverine (83%) and Hiran (21%) regions. However, in Hiran region the improvement is attributable to significantly increased labour wage (41%) due to intensified livestock trade activities during the Hajj period, which negated the effect of concurrent increase in cereal price in the region (21%). The ToT remained stable in Gedo and Bakool in the July-September 2010 period. However, southern Somalia continues to be exposed to conflicts, which is a serious risk factor to food and livelihood security in the zone. Fighting in Mogadishu, Hiran (Beletweyne), Bakool (Rabdurre and El Berde), Lower Juba (Dhobley area) and Gedo (Belethawa) is ongoing, leading to increased population displacement from conflict epicenters, disruptions in trade, marketing and other economic activities.

The Juba riverine communities, which were identified in HE (15,000 AFLC and 38,000 HE) during the FSNAU post *Gu* 2010 due to significant crop damage brought about by severe river floods in May 2010, have demonstrated significant improvement in food security and nutrition situation following the off-season harvest in September 2010. The off-season maize harvest (7,300MT), which is equivalent to 81% of the average (1995-2009) *Gu* maize production in Juba Riverine, has significantly compensated for the *Gu* 2010 harvest failure. The increased supply from off-season harvest helped to reduce maize prices (5,262SoSh/kg in Sep. '10) by 35% in Juba riverine livelihood since June 2010 (see Agriculture sector). Furthermore, the labour wage rates have increased by 12% in the same period (from 101,125 SoSh/daily labour to 113,750 SoSh/daily labour) due to high demand for labour during off-season agricultural activities. Therefore, the ToT between labour and maize have improved by 83% from June 2010 levels, to 22kg of maize per daily labour in Septem-



Early Planted Rice. Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, October 2010

ber 2010, and is 5% higher compared to September 2009 levels as well. The cost of living has also indicated 12-17% decrease in CMB between June and September 2010 in the flood affected Juba riverine communities (Sakow, Jilib, Buale, Jammame).

Despite the positive food security indicators as well as improving trend in nutrition situation in the reporting period (Jul–Oct '10), the **HE** phase for the Juba riverine identified during post-*Gu* 2010 analysis, will be retained up to the end of this year. The food security phase is sustained in the livelihood due to the presence of various risk factors, which could easily undermine the current improvements in the coming months. The risk factors include an uncertainty regarding the *Deyr* seasonal performance considering the *La Niña* event forecast, which is currently manifested in the delays of *Deyr* rains in the livelihood and low river levels. Also, high tensions in the region and worsening civil insecurity in the neighboring regions is reported, which may affect the market and trade exchange, livestock movements and trigger further human displacement.

Central Regions

The food security situation in Hawd and Addun Pasoral areas is sustaining the improvements since the favourable *Gu* 2010 season, with livestock body condition being normal due to normal pasture and water availability and accessibility. However, rapid recovery from the effects of the drought is hampered by multiple factors, which include significant asset losses due to past six successive seasons of rain failure, hyperinflation and civil insecurity. However, the situation in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt where *Gu* 2010 rainfall was poor has shown no improvement. During post *Gu* 2010 assessment, FSNAU reported about 22,000 destitute pastoralists in the zone, who have abandoned pastoral livelihood due to significant losses of livestock assets, erosion of income sources and exhausted coping mechanisms over the consecutive drought years (2007 – 2009). These drop-out pastoralists are resettled in shanty towns around main towns in search of alternative sources of food and income.



Average Goat Body Condition and Poor Pasture Condition.
Lasa'adale, Galkayo, Mudug, FSNAU, October 2010

During the reporting period, central regions have again suffered from worsening civil insecurity, as well as increase in imported food prices such as sugar (9-14%), wheat flour (11-12%), rice (3-21%) and vegetable oil (3%) as an aggregate (see Market Sector). In addition, the prices of local cereals have also increased (sorghum increased by 6-9%) due to low supplies resultant from crop production failure in Central and Hiran as well as intensified conflicts disrupting trade and market exchange. In the same period, local quality goat price increased by 13% due to Ramadan and Hajj collections, which led to increased terms of trade between local quality goat and rice (17% in Dhusamareb; 17% in Galkayo).

In Hawd and most parts of Addun, significant kidding/lambing is reported, which is expected to accelerate in November. This will contribute to improved milk availability in the zone. However, in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt, low to none cattle calving is expected in *Deyr* 2010/11 due to poor pasture and water resources, which resulted in weak body conditions and low livestock conception rates. Consequently, cow and camel milk is scarce in Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh* (Harar Dheere and El Dheer) and the price of camel milk increased between June and September 2010.

In Central regions no rains precipitated throughout the *Hagaa* period, which depleted water in *berkads* and water trucking has been going on since August 2010. Current water price is equivalent to SoSh7,000 – 8,000 per 20ltr jerry can, which is 150% higher than normal price. Water prices are like to increase as the commencement of the *Deyr* rains have been delayed for more than a *dekad* and huge livestock movement is going on throughout the central zone.

Northern Regions

The food security situation has improved in most pastoral and agropastoral of Northwest since *Gu* 2010 due to the positive effects of the last *Gu* rainfall performance, followed by good *Karan* rains and early moderate *Deyr* rains in September 2010. The rains have positively affected water and pasture, livestock conditions and milk production, and contributed to bumper harvest in the agropastoral areas of Togdheer, Awdal and W.Galbeed regions. The cereal harvest (79,000MT) collected in Northwest Agropastoral is the highest in the last decade, which is going to reinforce food availability and improve access to local cereals in the zone. In the Northeast, the situation has slightly improved after localized moderate rains in rain deficit areas of East Golis and Dharoor of Bari region and Hawd of Nugal and Mudug regions. However, the situation is deteriorating in Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau of Sanaag and Sool regions, Addun Pastoral and Coastal *Deeh* due to prevailing dry conditions.

In most parts of northern regions pasture conditions are average to poor. Localized areas that received moderate rains have attracted livestock migration, which has put pressure on pasture/browse regeneration. Water access and availability is average in the areas that received rainfall, while poor in rain deficit areas. Scarcity of water is reported in Sool Plateau, upper Nugal valley and pockets of East-Golis/Gagaab. However, the herd size growth is expected for small ruminants as reproduction is anticipated to be medium to high in the current *Deyr* season due to good conception rates during *Gu* 2010. However, camel calving is expected to be low in most livelihoods in the current *Deyr* due to high camel conception rates during *Gu* 2010. The exception is Nugal valley of Sool region where medium calving of camel is expected between December 2010 and January 2011. Camel milk production is below average in all livelihoods due to low births levels throughout 2010. However, goat milk production is normal in all livelihood zones.



Overstocked Grazing Area. Dharoor Valley, Iskushuban, Bari, FSNAU, October 2010

Due to increased sales of goats for the current Hajj period, the prices of export and local quality goat have declined in the Northwest (4-15%) in July-September 2010. However, in the markets of Northeast price of export quality goat is stable since June 2010, while average prices of local quality goat have declined by 7%. The ToT (local quality goat to rice) decreased between June and September 2010 by 17% due to increased rice price as a result of low supply from external markets and increased rice prices on the international markets. However, more significant 24% decline in the ToT between local quality goat and cereal was observed in the Northwest regions in the same period due to a double effect of reduced livestock and increased rice prices. However, the ToT between daily labor wage and white sorghum in SISH areas has increased by 17% (14Kg sorghum) since June 2010 due to reduced sorghum price following the increased supply from the South as well as from local production.

Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

- FSNAU Nutrition Update, September-October 2010*
- FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, October 2010*
- FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, October 2010*
- FSNAU Technical Series Report Nutrition Situation, September 2010*
- FSNAU Technical Series Report, Post Gu '10 Analysis, September 2010*

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