

FAMINE PERSISTS, IMPROVEMENTS OBSERVED

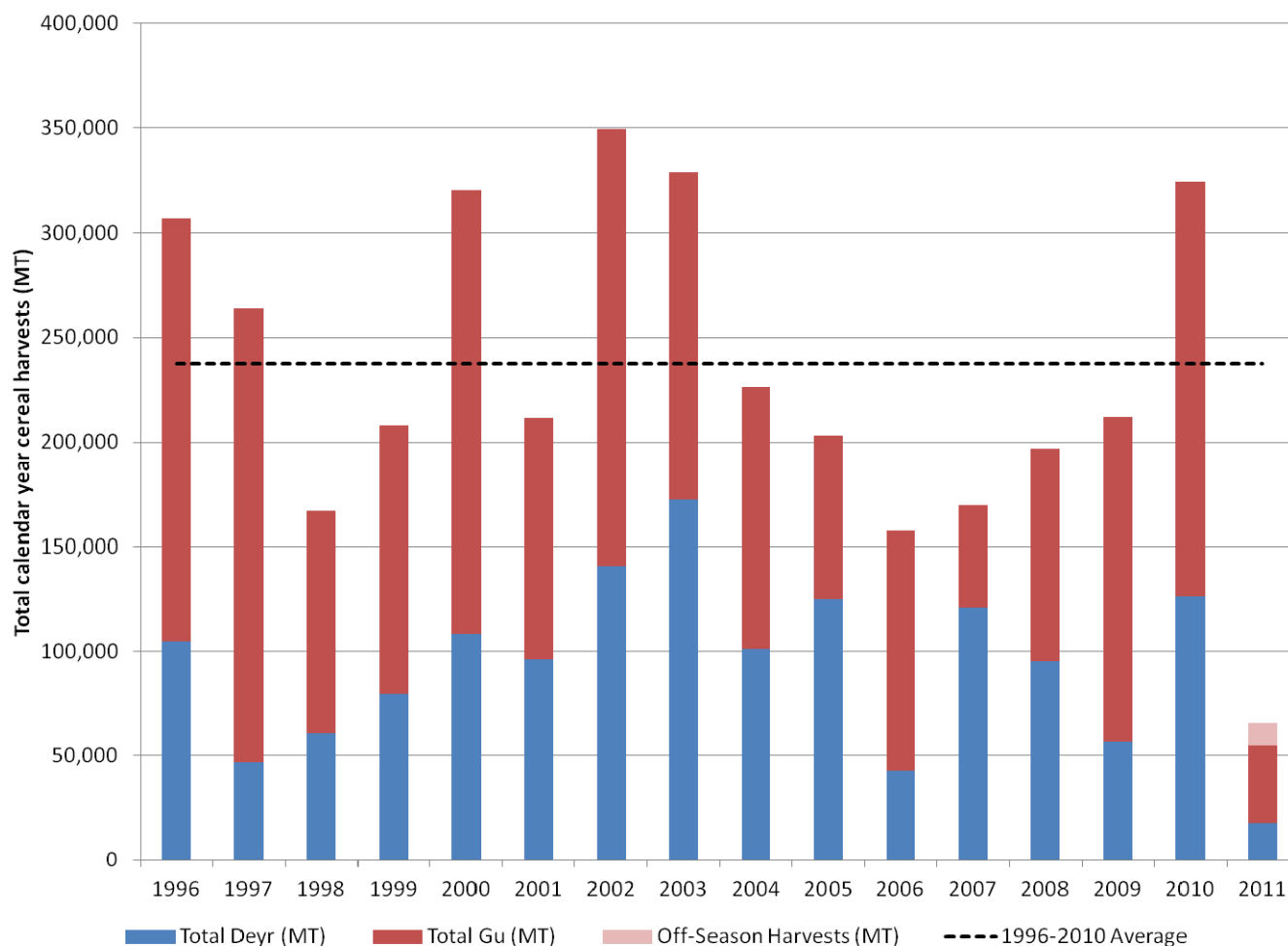
*Nairobi, Kenya
November 18, 2011*



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

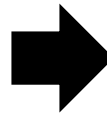
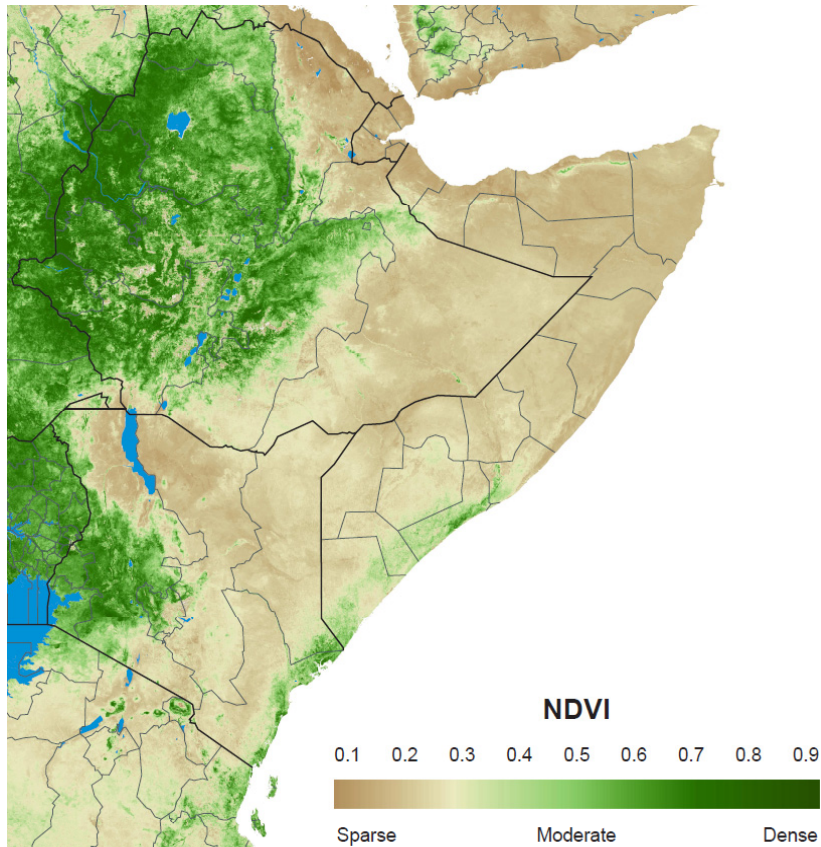
Extremely poor 2010/11 crop harvests

Calendar year cereal harvests in southern Somalia (1996-2011) compared to average

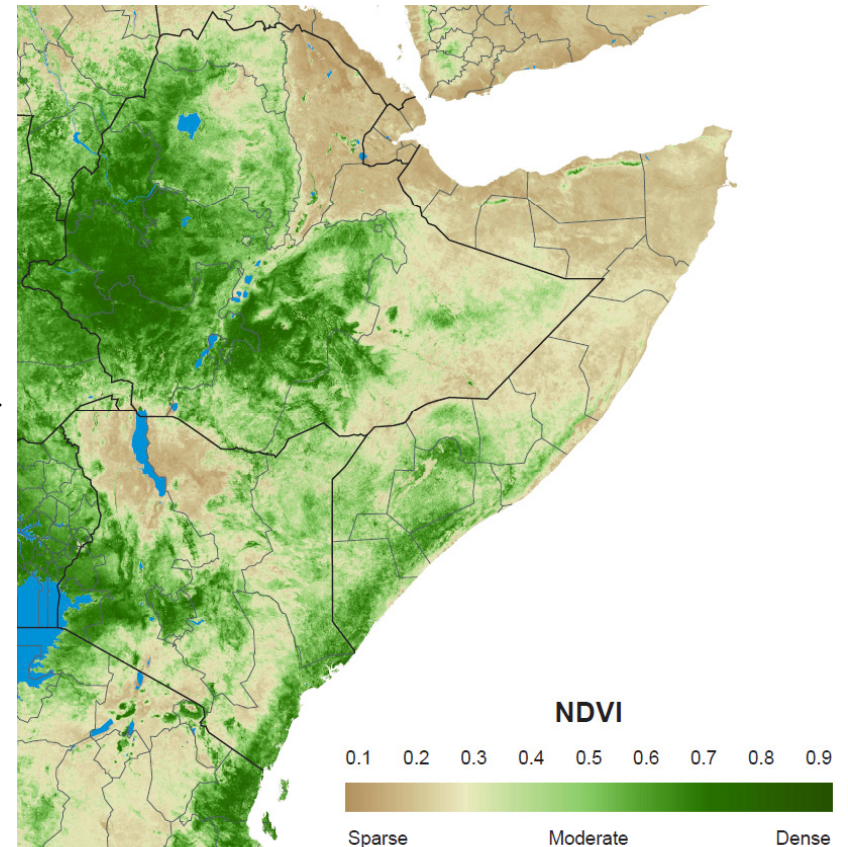


Improved pasture and browse availability

Temporally smoothed eMODIS 250m NDVI
(September 1-10, 2011)



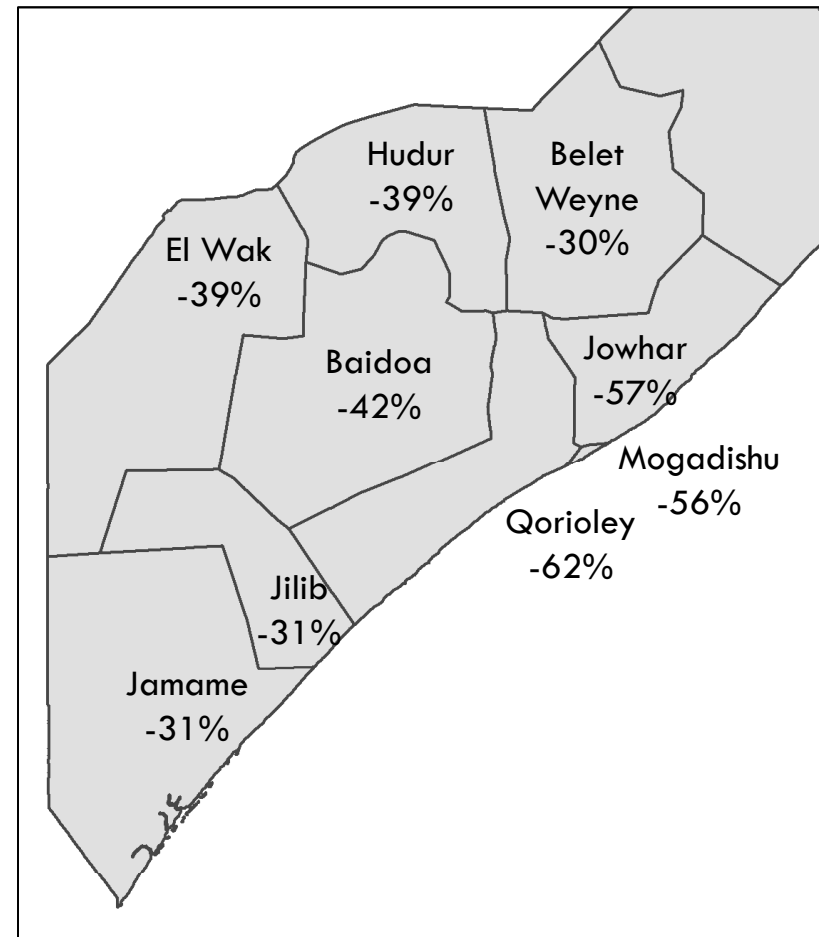
Temporally smoothed eMODIS 250m NDVI
(November 1-10, 2011)



Current local cereal price patterns

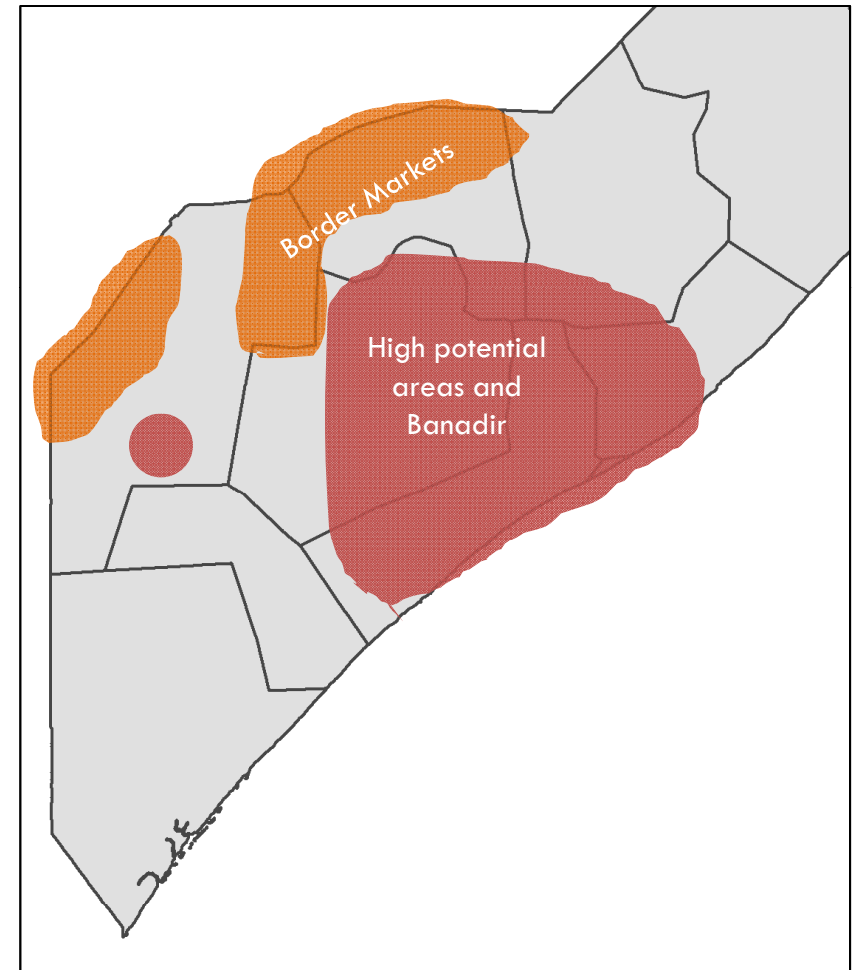
- Overall, prices for both maize and sorghum declined significantly across most markets of southern Somalia between June and October.
- These declines are due to a combination of Gu harvests, off-season harvests, and substantial assistance flows to both households and markets.
- Nonetheless, prices remain above both last year and the 5-year average in almost all markets.

June to October price change for key staples



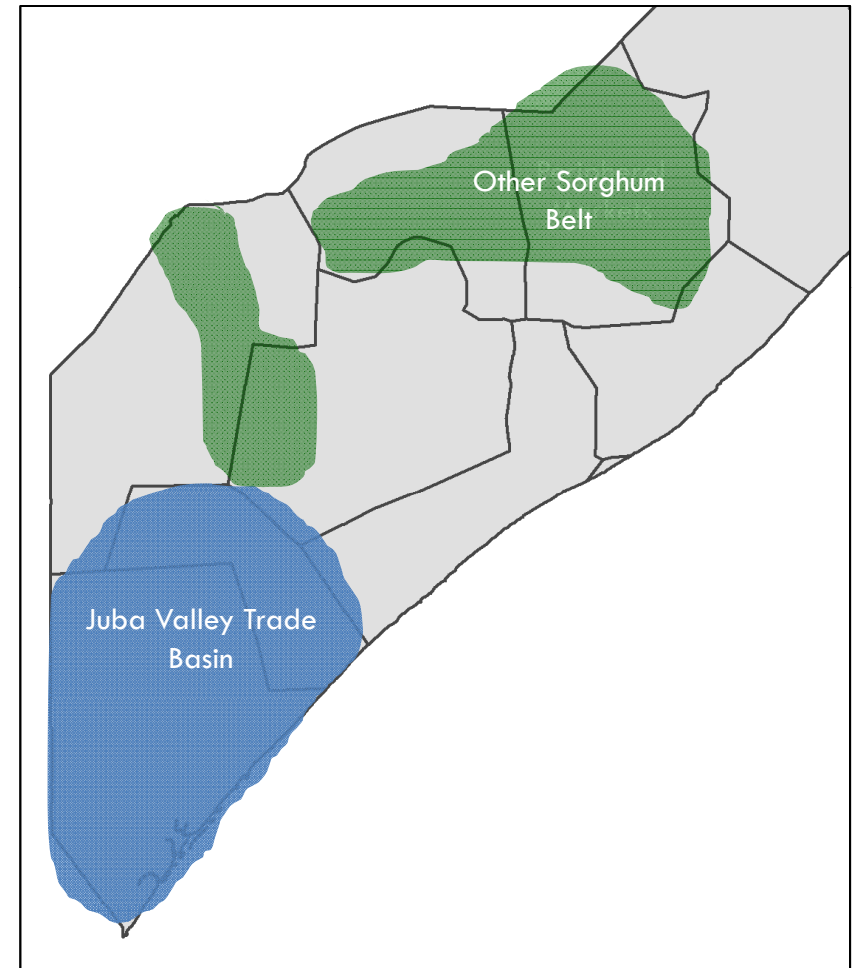
Current local cereal price patterns

- In border markets and high potential areas, prices are the lowest in the south due to a combination of direct assistance, increased flows of aid commodities onto markets, cross-border trade, and off-season harvests.



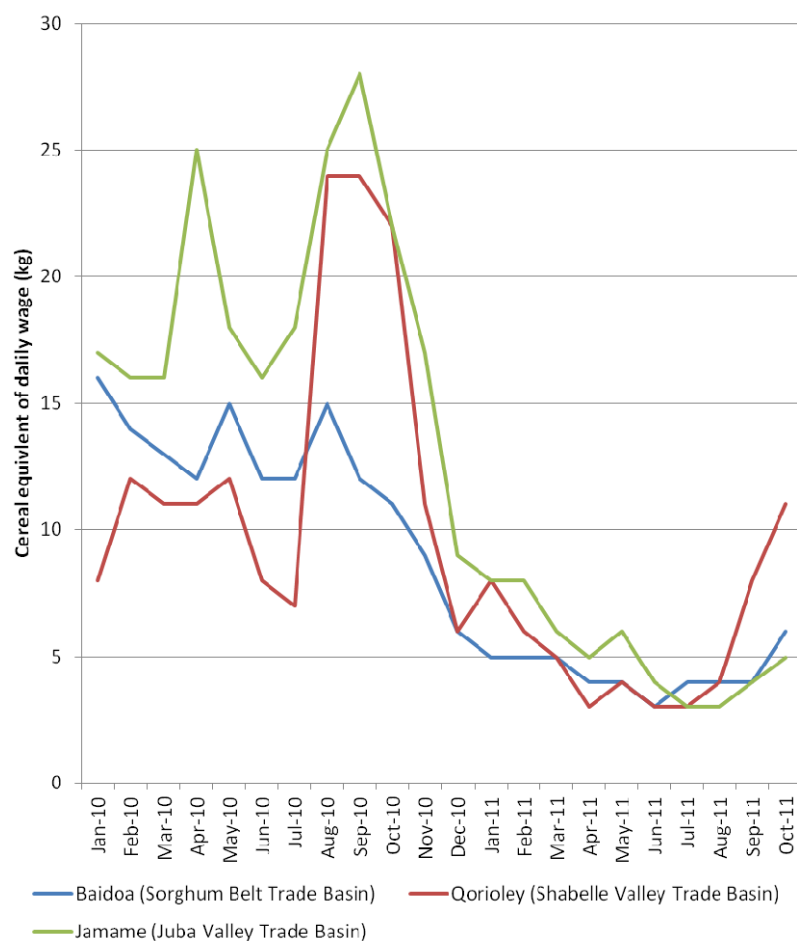
Current local cereal price patterns

- In the Juba Valley Trade Basin and peripheral markets of Hiran, Bakool, Gedo, and Bay prices remain relatively high, despite recent declines, due to relatively lower flows of both assistance and trade and the impacts of the current heavy rains on transport.

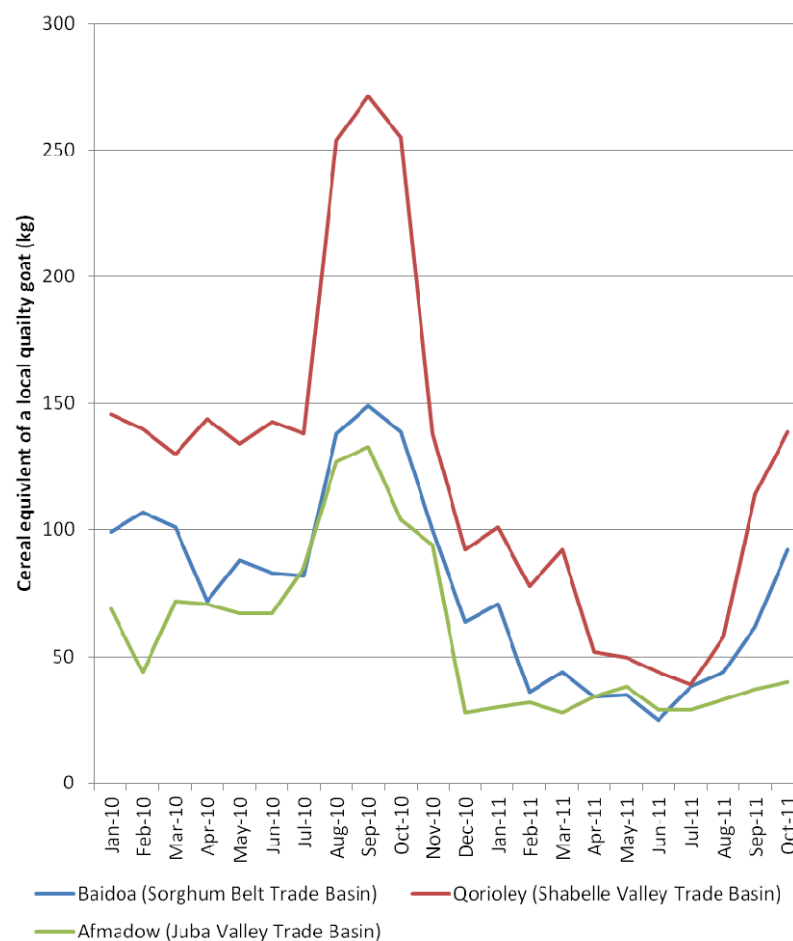


Short-term improvements in purchasing power

Daily wage:cereal Terms of Trade



Local quality goat:cereal Terms of Trade

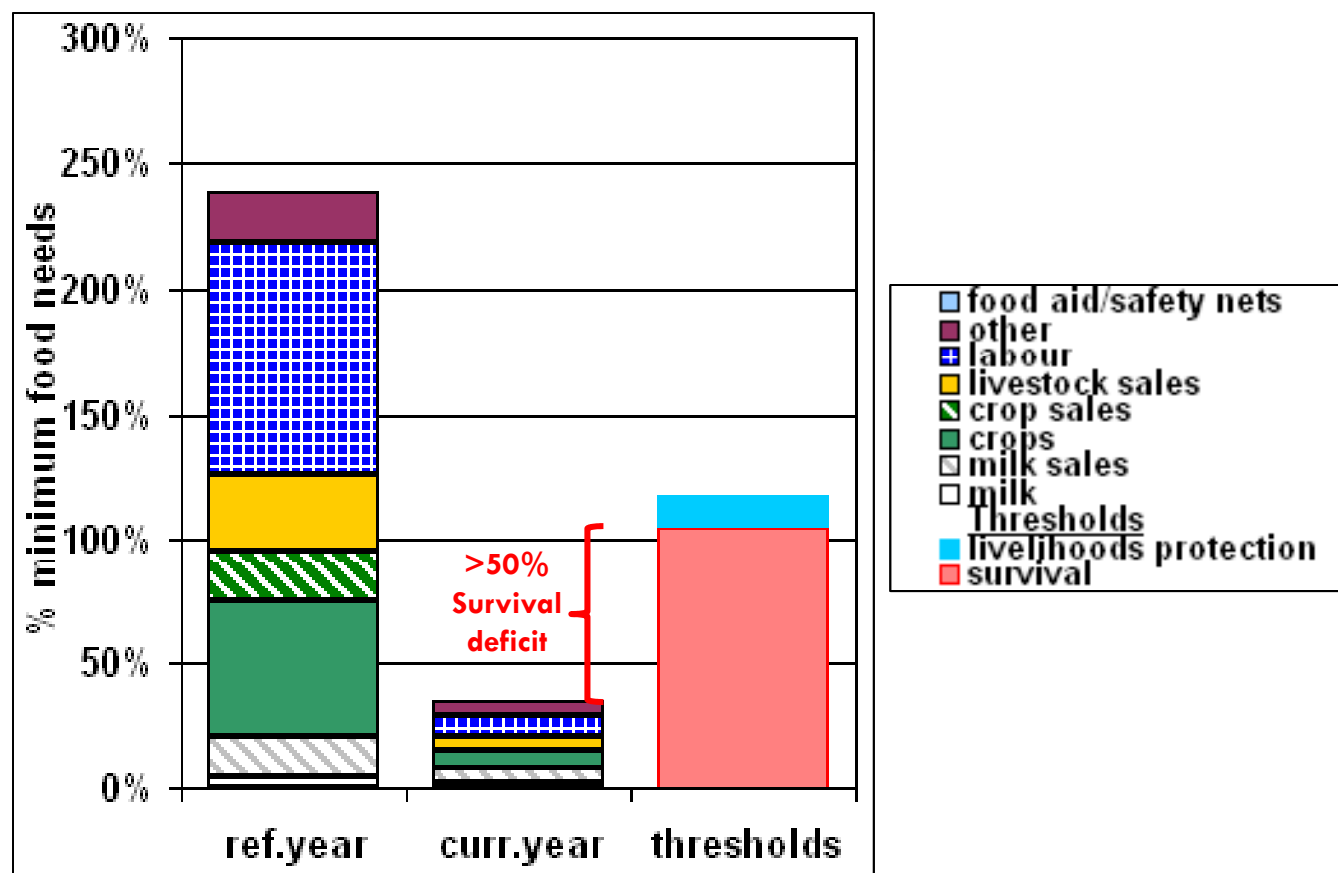


Source: FSNAU/FEWS NET

Significant household-level food deficits remain

Bay Agro-Pastoral Low Potential LZ (BAPLP)- Poor HHs

Total Income (Food+Cash) during Jul-Dec 2011
compared to the reference year



Evidence of elevated GAM – Oct surveys

Region	Livelihood	GAM prevalence Oct	GAM Median for Deyr	SAM Prevalence Oct	SAM Median for Deyr
Middle Shabelle	Riverine	Unchanged	12.4%	Unchanged	4%
	Agpast.	Unchanged	15.8%	Unchanged	5.2%
Bay	Agpast.	↓~30%	20.9%	↓7 %	6.9%
Middle/Lower Juba	Riverine	↓34.5%	13.8%	11.8%	6.1%
	Agpast.	↓26.1%	15.6%	9.1 %	4.6%
	Pastoral	↓27.3%	15.9%	9.5 %	3.8%
Kismayo	IDP	26.7 %	15%	9.5%	5%
Mogadishu	IDP	↓~30%	No previous surveys	↓10 %	No previous surveys
	Town	unchanged 15-20%	15.1%	↑6.4 %	1.7%

**South Median Deyr GAM = 15.9% and SAM= 4.9%*

Evidence of elevated GAM – July/ August

Region	Survey date	Livelihood	GAM prevalence July/Aug	GAM Median Deyr	SAM Prevalence July/Aug	SAM Median Deyr
Hiran	July 2011	Riverine	20.7%	18.5%	9.1%	4.2%
		Agropastoral	42.2%	16.7%	15.8%	4.0%
		Pastoral	27.3%	15.9%	12.8%	4.9%
Lower Shabelle	July 2011	Riverine	28.7%	12.4%	14.2%	4%
		Agpast./Past	40.6%	15.8%	20.9%	5.2%
Afgoye	August 2011	IDP	46.0%	14%	24.7 %	5.4%

Evidence of elevated mortality

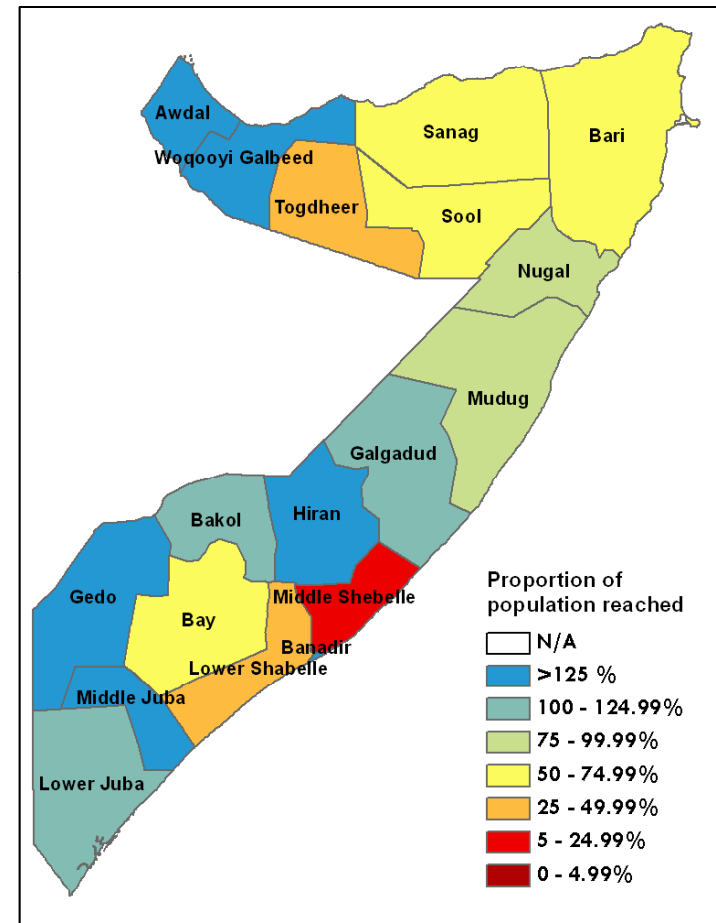
Region	Survey date	Livelihood	CDR	U5DR
Middle Shabelle	October 2011*	Riverine	stable <2.0	
		Agpast.	stable 2.0	
Bay	October 2011	Agpast.	↓ <2.0	
Middle/Lower Juba	October 2011	Riverine	↓ 1.54	↓ 4.12
		Agpast.	↓ 1.37	↓ 3.43
		Pastoral	↓ 0.93	↑ 2.76
Kismayo (new area)	October 2011	IDP	2.3	4.76
Mogadishu	October 2011	IDP	↓ 1.78	↓ 5.0
	October 2011	Local	↑ 2.81	↑ 7.49

South Median CDR = 0.7/10,000/day and U5DR = 1.3/10,000/day

Substantial improvement in assistance flows

- Massive increase since July/August in assistance across the south including food aid, cash/vouchers, agricultural inputs, and nutrition support.
- Market analysis indicates that food assistance has improved market supplies and offset purchases, contributing to reduced cereal prices.
- Gaps remain and access has deteriorated in recent weeks due to heavy rains and insecurity

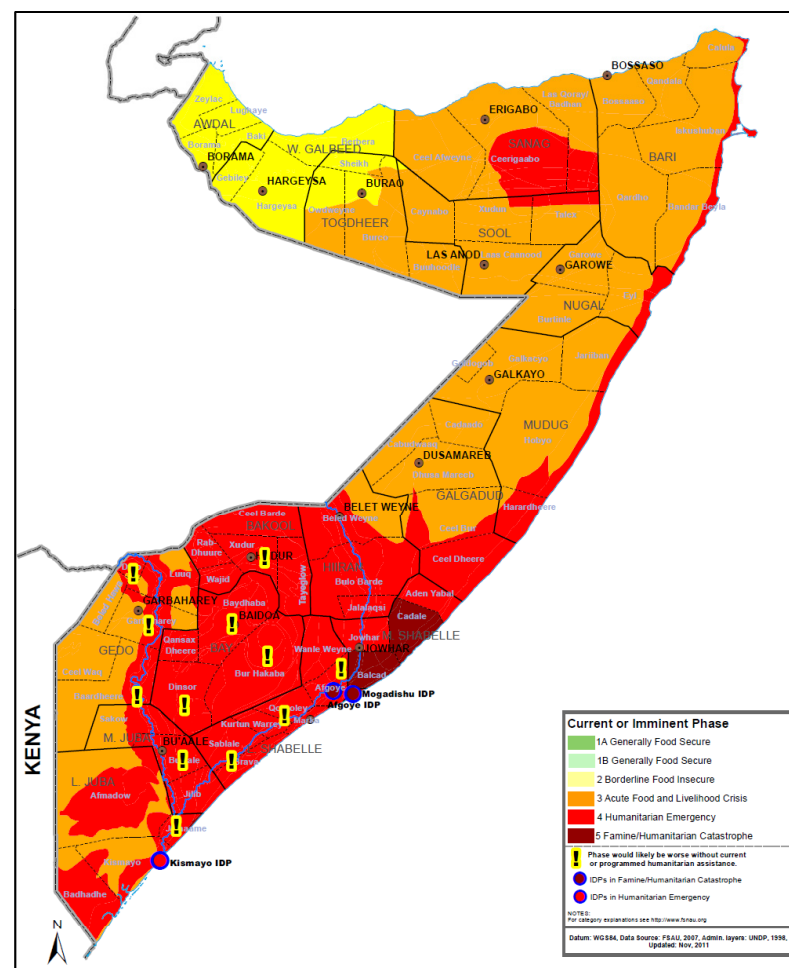
% of population in need reached with
food access response in October 2011



Data Source: Somalia FA and Agriculture clusters,
Graphics: FEWS NET

November/December food security classification

- Number of people in crisis nationwide (AFLC, HE, and Famine): **4.0 million**, compared to 3.7 million in July 2011 and 2.85 million in June 2011. 3.0 million are in the south.
- Number in need of lifesaving assistance nationwide: (HE and Famine): **3.3 million**
- Number in need of lifesaving assistance in southern Somalia (HE and Famine): **2.6 million** compared to 1.75 million in June 2011.
- Famine will persist through December in Middle Shabelle agropastoral and among Afgoye and Mogadishu IDPs.
- Famine-level food deficits would persist among poor agropastoral households in the absence of assistance



Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

Disease related mortality likely to remain very high

Measles

- In south & central Somalia, suspected measles cases have reduced by 47%, likely due to an effective August measles campaign that reach >1 million children. Mogadishu accounts for over 37% of all cases

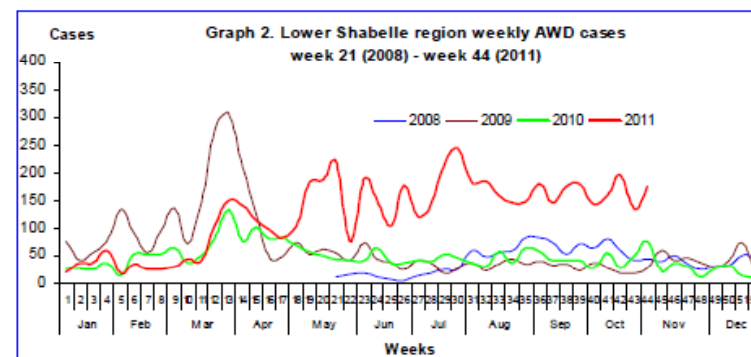
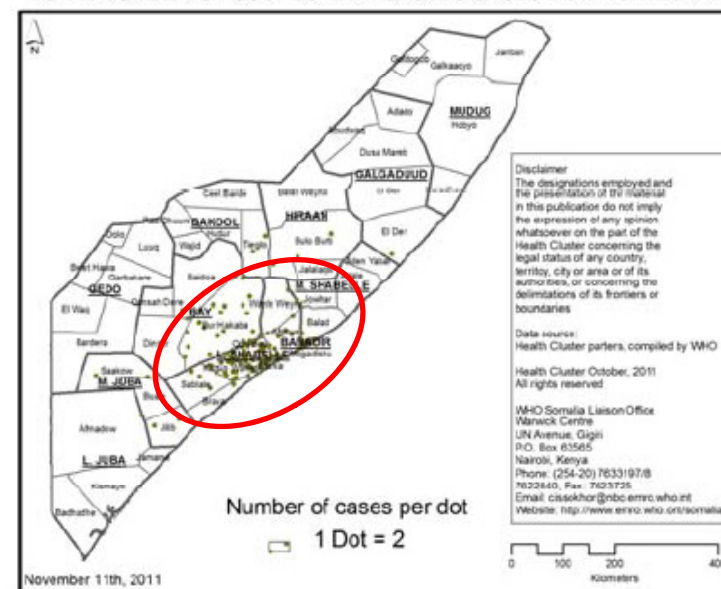
Acute Watery Diarrhea

- Cases persist throughout Southern Central & southern Somalia. Number of cases remain especially high in Banadir, with 71% of cases <5yrs, but showing decreasing trend
- Risk of waterborne disease remains very high due to rains and displacement from ongoing conflict

Malaria

- High number of positive cases confirmed in Lower Shabelle and the M & L Juba – risk of increase with rains

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSPECTED MEASLES CASES DURING WEEK 43

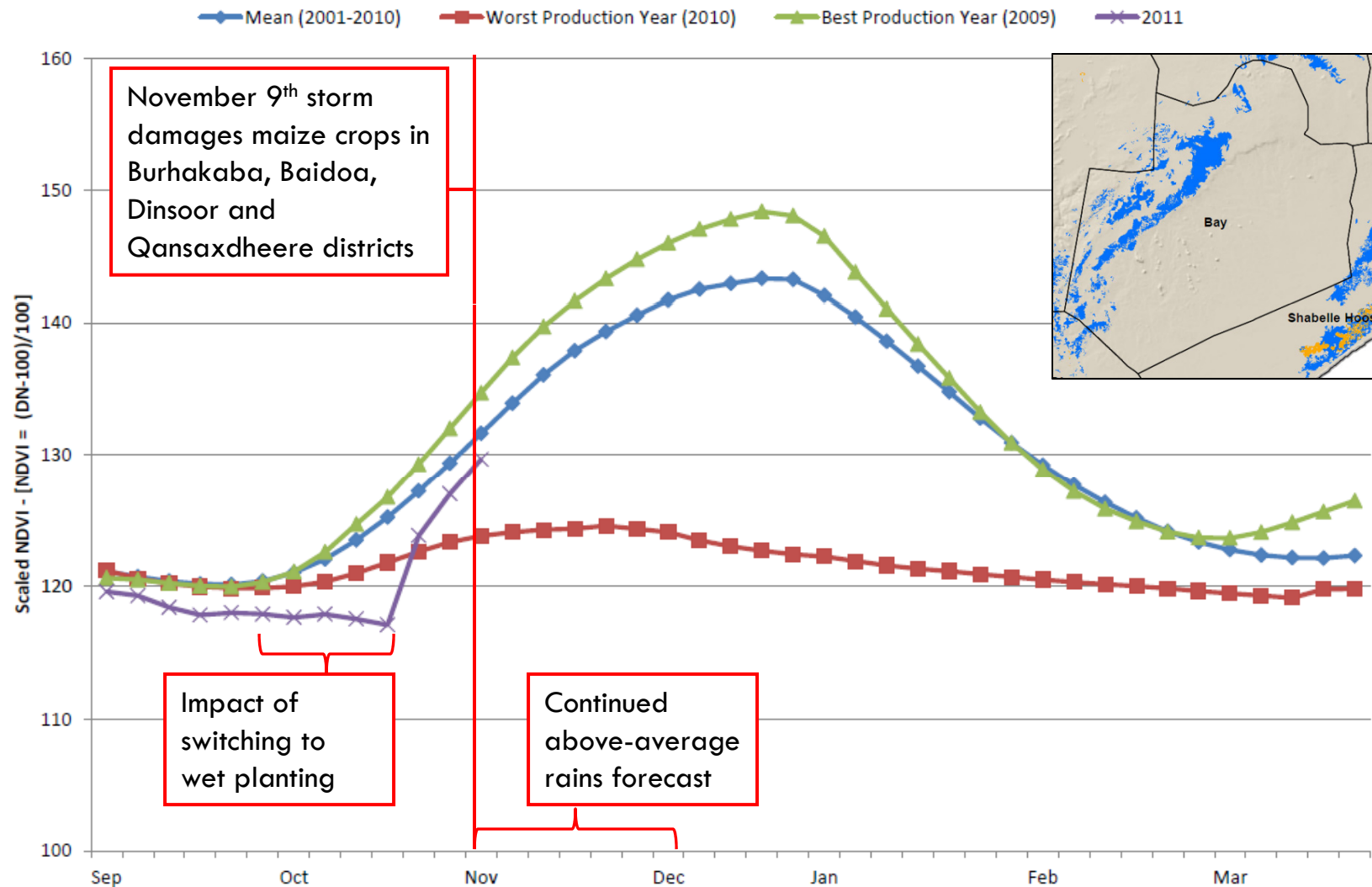


Key Messages

1. Famine is expected to persist through December in Middle Shabelle and among Afgoye and Mogadishu IDPs
2. Substantial humanitarian assistance has resulted in improved food access and reduced levels of malnutrition and mortality. Therefore, areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle that had been classified as Phase 5 – Famine, have been downgraded to Phase 4 – Emergency.
3. However, malnutrition remains at famine levels in many regions and mortality levels, especially for children, remain extremely high due to a heavy disease burden. Overall, food security outcomes remain the worst in the world, and the worst in Somalia since the 1991/92 famine.
4. Continued multisectoral interventions, at scale, are required due to the extreme vulnerability of the population. Any significant interruption to humanitarian assistance or trade during this period will result in a return to famine.

MOST-LIKELY PROJECTION

Current season crop conditions – Bay (high potential)

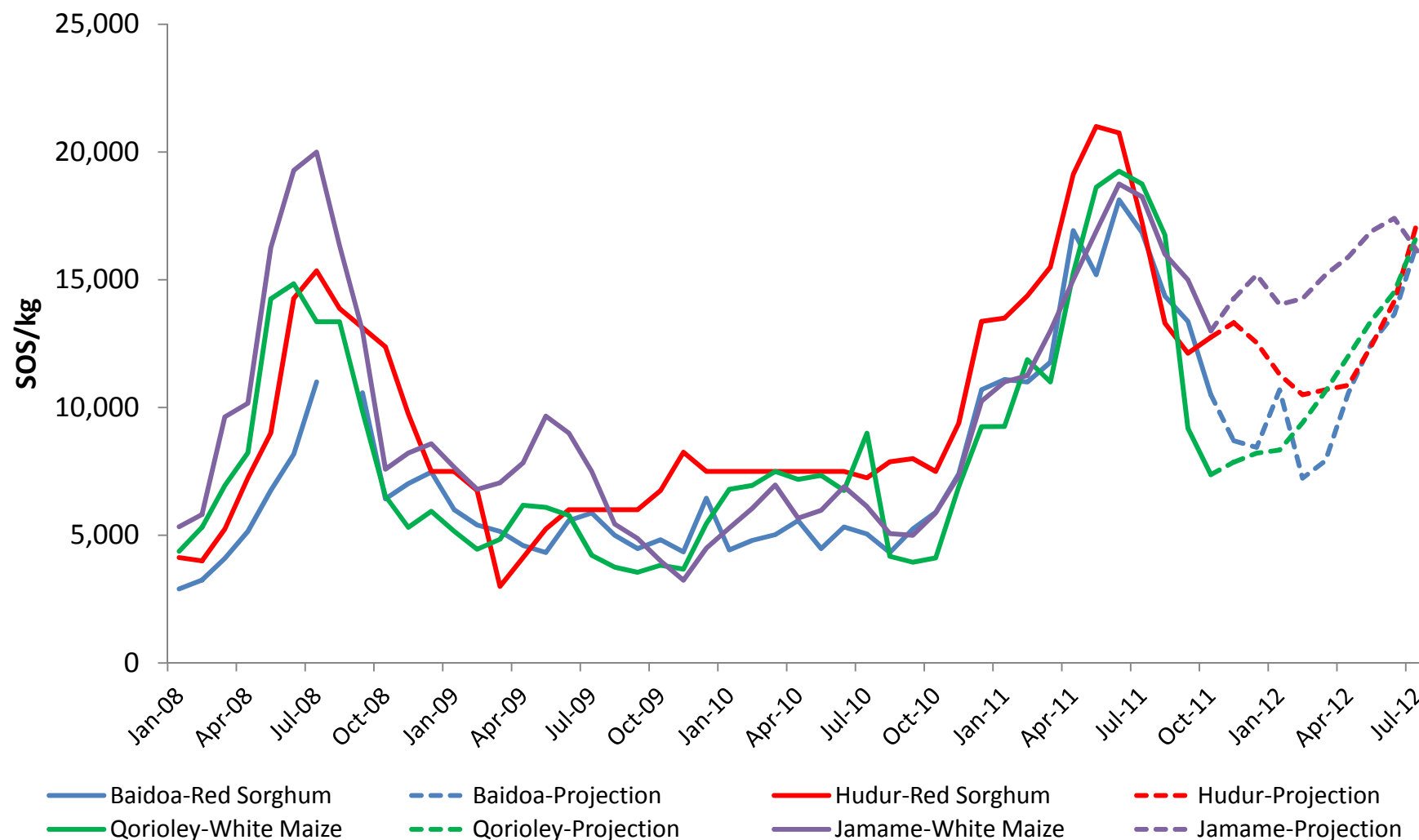


Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Current season crop conditions and prospects

Region	Avg. Share	Cropping regime	Area planted	Conditions	Harvest prospects
Bay	44%	Rainfed	Near-average	Below-average (Heavy rains and limited labor)	Below-average, late
L. Shabelle	24%	Rainfed	Above-average	Above-average	Above-average
		Irrigated	Average	Average	Average
M. Shabelle	10%	RF & IR	Average	Average	Average
Hiran	5%	RF & IR	Above-average	Average	Average
Gedo	5%	Rainfed	Average	Below-average (Heavy rains and limited labor)	Below-average, late
M. Juba	5%	Rainfed	Near-average	Above-average	Average
		Irrigated	Average	Below-average (Floods)	Below-average, late
Bakool	4%	Rainfed	Near-average	Below-average (Heavy rains and limited labor)	Below-average
L. Juba	2%	Rainfed	Below-average	Below-average	Below-average
		Flood rec.	None yet	-	Average, late
North/Central	1%	Rainfed	Average	Above-average	Above-average
TOTAL	100%	Average to below-average and 1-2 months late			

Likely price trends (Nov '11 – Jul '12)



Data: FSNAU/FEWS NET, Analysis: FEWS NET

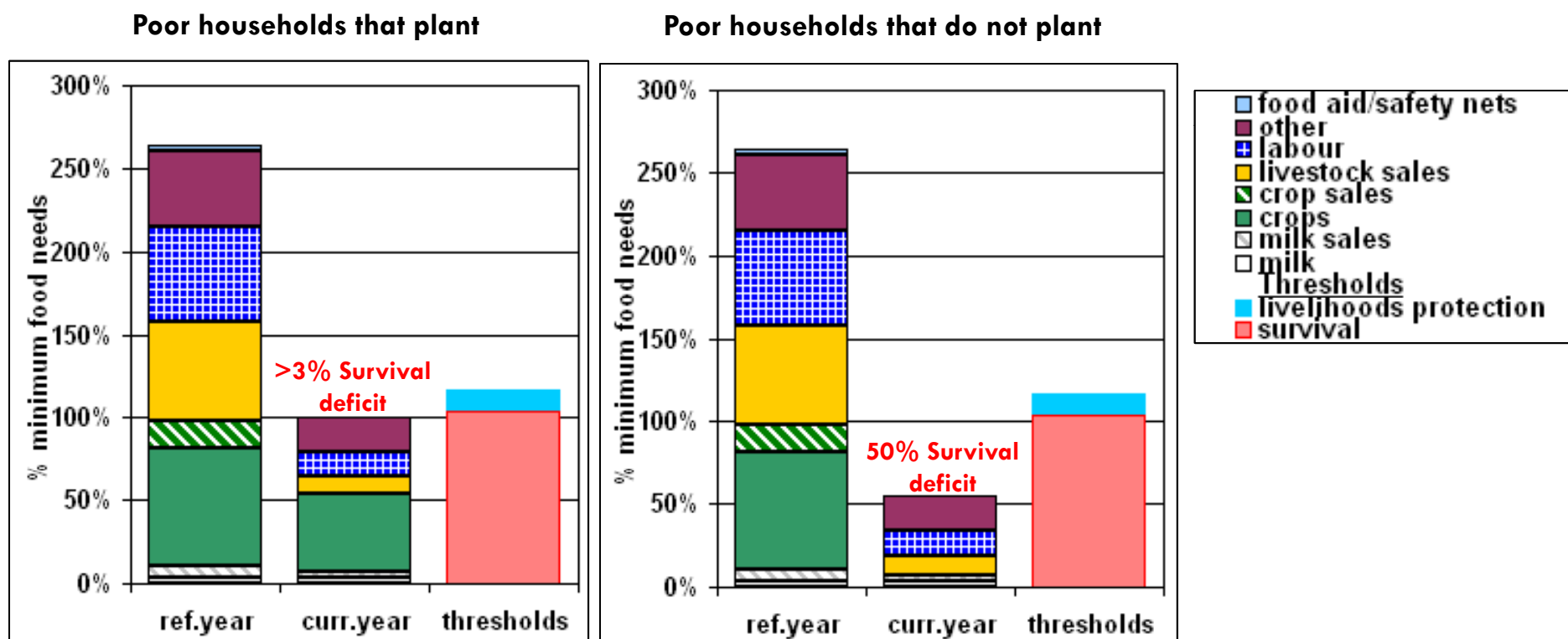
Additional assumptions for the Most-likely scenario

- Higher than usual debt repayment obligations will mitigate the benefits of the Deyr harvests, especially in areas where social support networks are weaker (Shabelles, Bay, Bakool, riverine communities)
- Rice prices are expected to be largely stable, despite flooding in SE Asia.
- Conflict/insecurity are likely to be most severe during the January to March dry season and would impact humanitarian access, cross border trade, and local trade, especially for imported commodities fuel, rice etc.
- While levels will likely remain lower than the 2011 peak, displacement is expected to continue and be higher than during previous years.
- Cholera/AWD and malaria outbreaks are likely to be most severe as the dry season begins.
- Assistance levels are assumed to remain at current levels, with reduction in localized areas due to insecurity

Significant household-level food deficits remain

Bay Agro-Pastoral Low Potential LZ (BAPLP)- Poor HHs

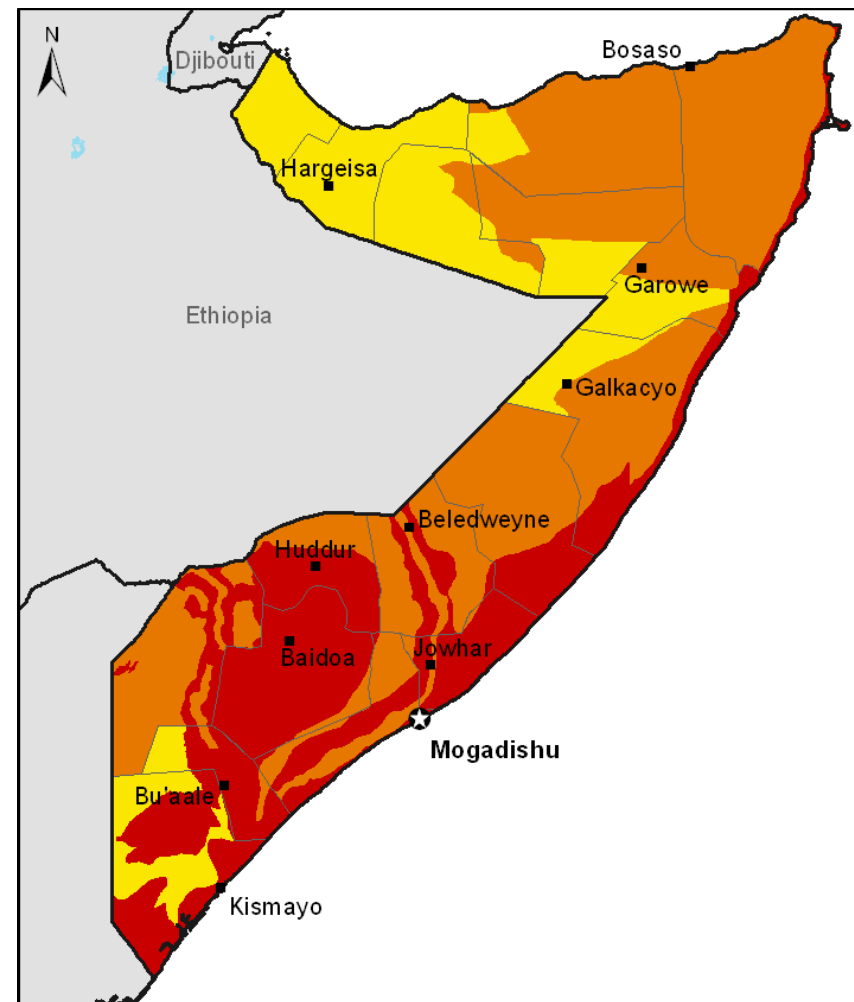
Total Income (Food+Cash) during Jan-Jun 2012 compared to the reference year



....plus the impact of debt repayment

Most likely food security outcomes (Jan-Mar 2012)

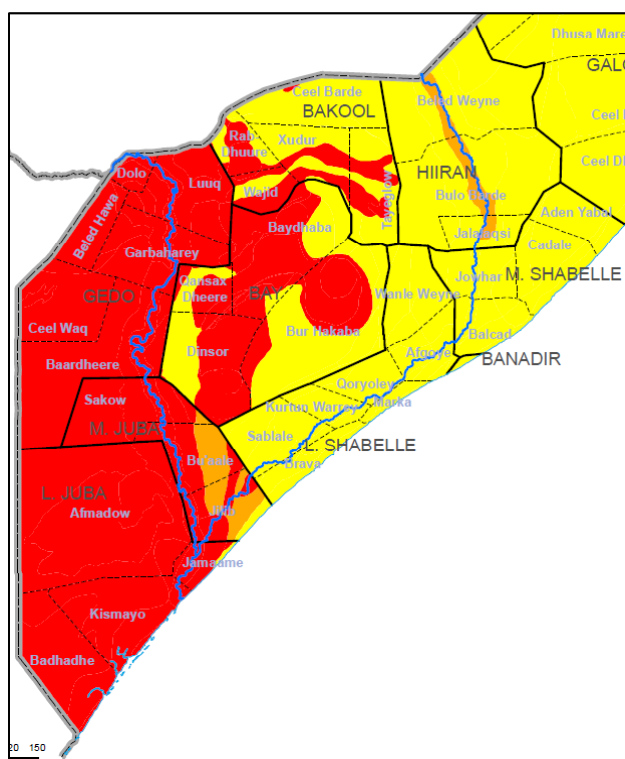
- No famine is anticipated during the January-March period given the Deyr harvest. IDP populations are a possible exception.
- The number of people classified as Phase 3 Crisis or higher is likely to remain largely unchanged through August 2012



Source: FEWS NET

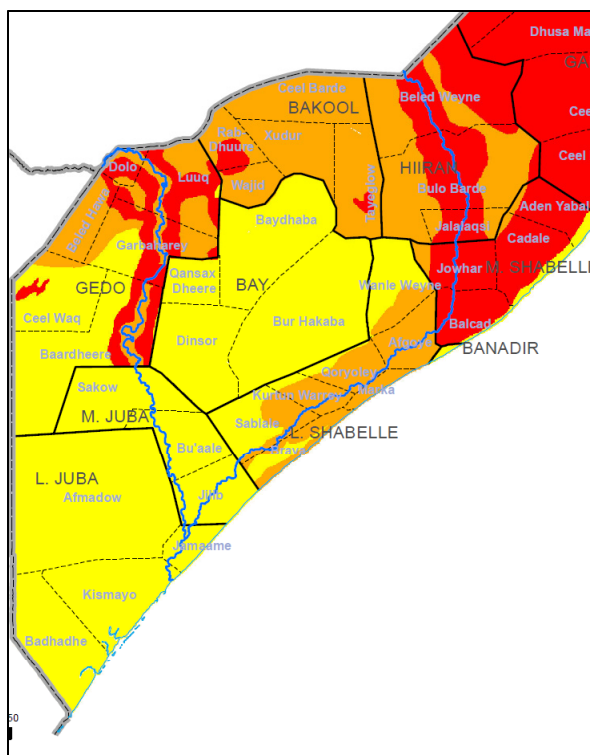
Food insecurity remains the worst since 1991-92

Post-Deyr 05/06



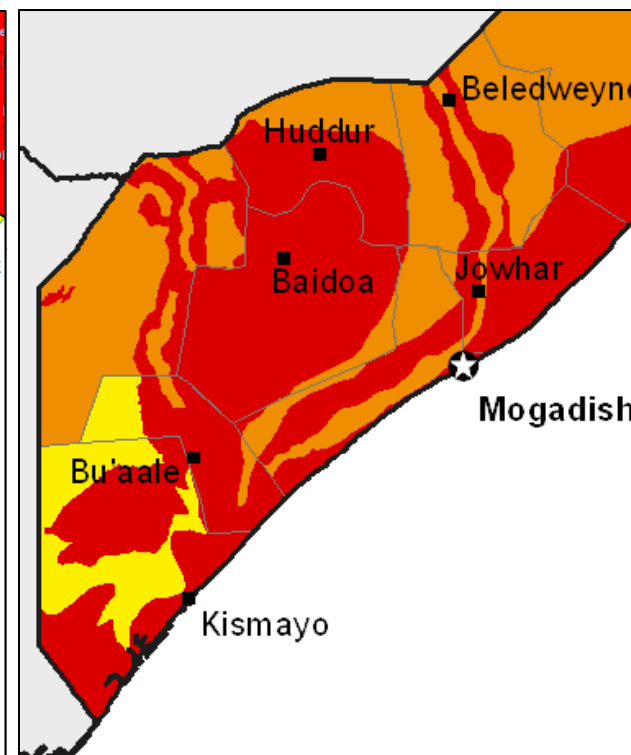
0.8 million people > Phase 3 in the south (0.8 million total)

Post-Deyr 08/09



1.7 million people > Phase 3 in the south (2.7 million total)

Projected Jan-Mar 2012



3.0 million people > Phase 3 in the south (4.0 million total)

Source: FSNAU and FEWS NET

Less likely events which would change the outlook

EVENT	IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY
Substantial reduction in rains over the coming 2-3 weeks	Improved crop production prospects in the Sorghum Belt
Significant reduction in humanitarian access compared to current levels and/or substantial trade disruption.	A deterioration in food security with a possible return to Famine in Bay, Bakool, and agpast./riverine Juba and Gedo

Key Messages

1. No famine is expected following the Deyr harvest, except possibly among IDPs. However, large areas will remain in Phase 4 – Emergency until at least August 2012.
2. The number of people in Phase 3 – Crisis or higher will likely remain near current levels for the coming 9 months. Therefore, continued high levels of multisectoral humanitarian response are needed through at least August 2012.
3. Risk of large scale disease outbreaks still remain, and could lead to excess mortality due to the fragile nutritional status of the population.
4. Evaluations of the 2006 and 2008/09 emergencies in Somalia have identified overly rapid draw-downs of emergency programming as one major shortcoming of the humanitarian responses to these crises.

Next Steps

- November 18th joint press release by FSNAU/FEWS NET.
- Afgoye IDP and Lower Shabelle nutrition/mortality surveys to be conducted as soon as possible, access permitting.
- Next round of nutrition/mortality surveys for accessible areas begin mid-December.
- Post-Deyr Assessment begins December 2011.
- Joint FEWS NET/FSNAU update in December.
- Outlook through June published Jan/Feb 2012