



Food Security Analysis Unit
Somalia

Issued

February 15, 2005

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Food Security and Nutrition

February 2005 Monthly Brief

Highlights: FSAU Post *Deyr* 2004/05 Seasonal Assessment

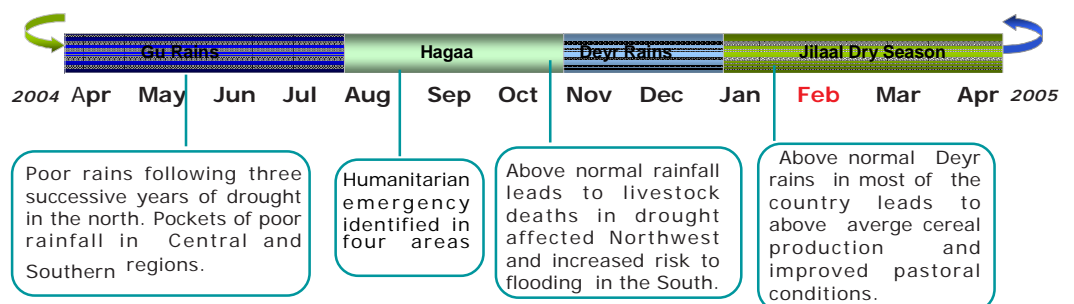
In December/January, FSAU with Fewsnat and partners completed its annual post *Deyr* food, nutrition and livelihood security assessment throughout Somalia. This assessment, updates FSAU's post *Gu* analysis presented in September, 2004 (see Technical Series Report No. IV. 2), following the outcome of the *Deyr* 2004/05 rains. Seventeen UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs and Somali authorities participated in the field work. Preliminary results were reviewed with stakeholders in regional meetings in Somalia, and with local and international partners in Nairobi. The full report will be released as an FSAU Technical Series Report in mid February.

Key Findings

- The exceptionally good 2004/05 *Deyr* rains throughout Somalia have led to above average cereal production in most cropping areas (except for flood-damaged crops in Juba and Shabelle), and have ended a 3+ year drought in the North. Despite these good rains, however, an estimated **500,000 people still remain in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or Livelihood Crisis**. These groups require immediate humanitarian assistance in the form of resource transfers and livelihood support (See Map 1 and Table 1).

Regional Highlights

- In **Northern Somalia**, the 2004/05 *Deyr* rains have ended the 3+ year drought cycle in the region, but given the multiple shocks in this region (including drought, freezing rains, flooding, Tsunami), combined with the extent of environmental degradation, cumulative livestock deaths, high levels of indebtedness, and widespread destitution there will be a considerable lag time before most pastoralists will begin to recover. An estimated 84,000 people require immediate humanitarian assistance, and another 158,000 require livelihood support in the regions of Bari, Nugal, Sanag, Sool and Togdheer. How long it will take for these pastoralists to recover and who will be able to recover, will largely depend on the outcome of the 2005-2006 *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons.
- In **Central Somalia** civil insecurity is ongoing and recurrent, which is eroding benefits gained from the fairly good 2004/05 *Deyr* rains, by distorting markets and limiting access to grazing and other resources in the region. An estimated 61,000 people in Mudug and Galgadud still require humanitarian assistance. Difficulties in access to the region will only worsen the situation.
- In **Southern Somalia**, the above normal 2004/05 *Deyr* rains have led to a much needed recovery in most of the region. Pastoralists are benefiting from renewed grazing and water. Livestock productivity is normal, as well as migration patterns. Agriculturalists and agro-pastoralists producing rainfed sorghum are benefiting from one of the highest *Deyr* production levels in the last ten years. However, excessive rains and floods in Juba and Shabelle led to one of the worst maize production seasons at 46%, 45%, and



Somalia Seasonal Timeline & Key Events

51% of PWA *Deyr* maize production in Lower & Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle respectively. On the positive side, a large off-season production of cereals and cash crops is expected from the recessional flood and rain waters. Destruction of underground cereal storage also took place along the riverine areas.

- **Juba Riverine and Northern Gedo**, remain in state of continuing and severe humanitarian emergency, affecting an estimated 195,000 people. These two areas have the highest recorded levels of malnutrition in the country, which are extreme against international standards. Both areas are beset with chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, combined with current *Deyr* 2004/05 shocks (i.e. flooding that destroyed more than half of this seasons maize crops in Juba, and civil insecurity in both Juba and Gedo). Immediate humanitarian assistance is imperative, combined with longer term support to mitigate underlying causes.
- Many of the **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**, of which there are an estimated 376,000 people (Source: FSAU Technical Series IV.2 Post Gu Analysis, September 21, 2004) scattered in thirty-four settlement camps throughout Somalia, are a special vulnerable group that require humanitarian assistance (see Map 1).

Sectoral Analysis

Civil Insecurity

- While overall steps towards the establishment of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) should ultimately lead to improved food and livelihood security for vulnerable Somali populations, there is concern that the transition phases could as well lead to increased conflict as various stakeholders assert their positions and challenge the new authorities.
- Given the direct linkages between conflict and food security, and given the proven capacity of conflict to flare up in a short period of time, it is prudent for humanitarian agencies to note the potential for acute food insecurity in the coming year.

Climate

- *Deyr* 2004/05 rains were generally well distributed and exceptionally good throughout Somalia. Most areas received between 100-200 mm, with some areas receiving up to 400 mm.
- Cumulative rainfall during the *Deyr* 2004/05 season was 160 - 300 percent more than the normal rainfall performance in much of the Northern and Southern regions, and pockets of the Central regions.
- Throughout most of Somalia the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) was above the normal range following the *Deyr* 2004/05 rains.
- Above normal rains have renewed pasture and water sources in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas throughout the country.
- While the above normal rains supported an increase in overall cereal production, the Juba and Shabelle riverine areas experienced flooding, which resulted in severe crop damage and underground stock losses.

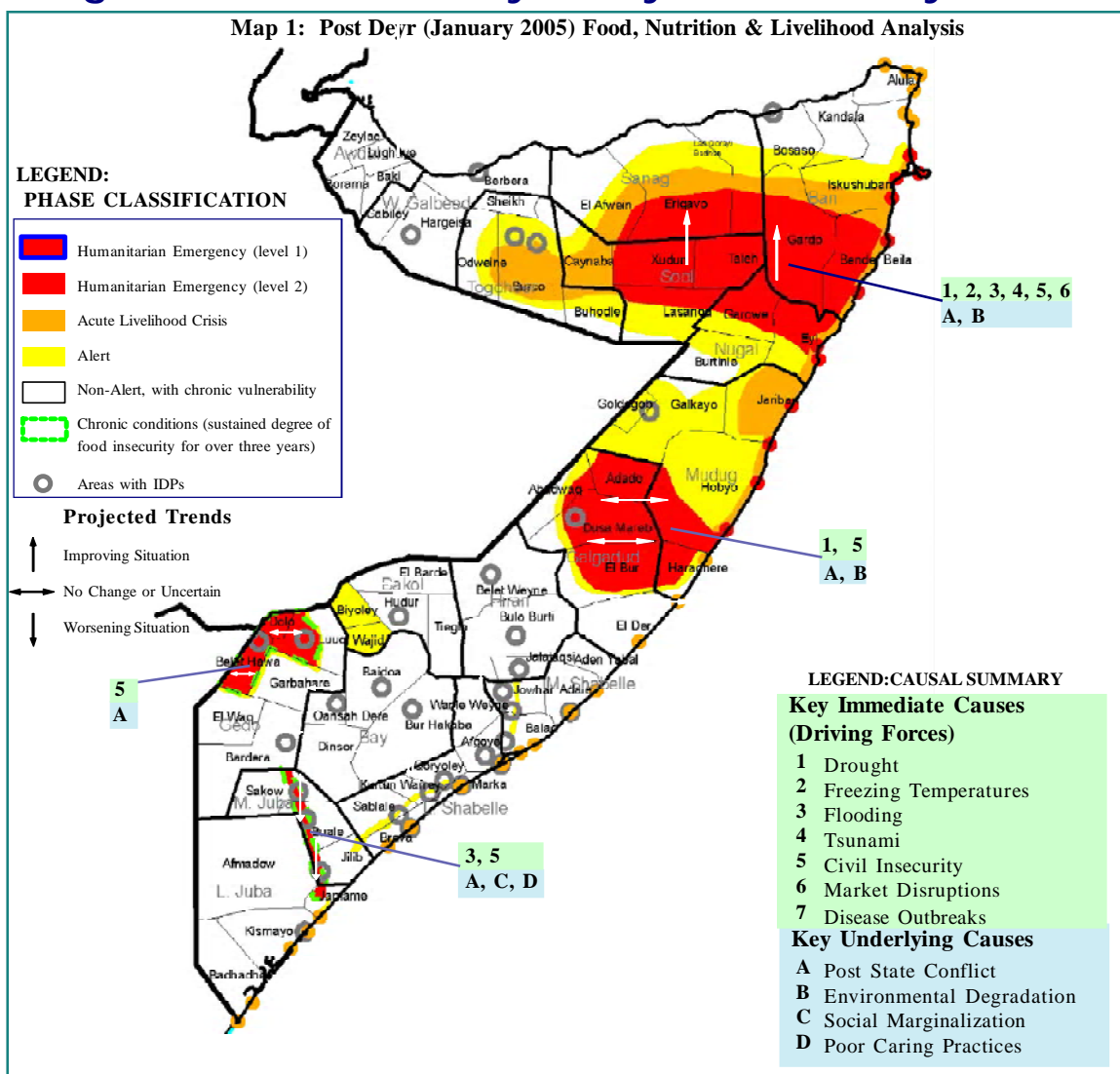
Cereal Production and Annual Cereal Balance

- *Deyr* 2004/05 cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 122,400 MT, which is 121% above post-war average (PWA) and the third best *Deyr* production season since 1995.
- The *Karan* 2004 cereal production harvest (December 2004) in the northwest agro-pastoral areas of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer was also good and is estimated at 17,100 MT, which is 117% of PWA.
- Sorghum production is above normal and accounts for most of the *Deyr* 2004/05 cereal production. Rain and river floods along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, resulted in severe maize crop losses and as a result, maize production is less than half of normal, i.e. 46% of the post-war average *Deyr* maize production. On the positive side, a very large off-season cereal and cash crop production is expected in the flood recessional areas.
- Total annual cereal production for 2004/05 agricultural year (*Gu* 2004, *Karan* 2004 and *Deyr* 2004/05 combined) is estimated at 264,800 MT, which is 93% of post war average, but is only 54% of the pre-war average (1982-1988).
- The Annual Cereal Balance for Somalia 2004/05, updated with actual *Deyr* 2004/05 and *Karan* 2004 cereal production, indicates an estimated cereal short-fall or gap of only 8,000 MT, which is 2% of total estimated cereal requirements. This gap, however, only estimates overall supply against overall population demand, and does not account for food access problems associated with states of humanitarian emergencies or livelihood crises.

Market Analysis – Exchange Rates, Livestock Exports and Cereal Prices

- The Somaliland and Somali Shilling values remained fairly constant against the US dollar during the *Deyr* 2004/05 season, between 15,000-16,500 SoSh/US\$ and 6,000-6,500 SSh/US\$.
- Both currencies, between April and Sept 2004, showed a significant gain in value of 33% and 29% increase for SoSh and SSh respectively. Both currencies, however, are still significantly lower as compared to 2000 levels, 49% and 54% for SoSh and SSh respectively.

Integrated Food Security Analysis: Post Deyr 2004/05



post deyr assessment

Table 1: Post Deyr 2004 Estimated Number of People in Need of Assistance

REGION	Region Population	Gu 2004 Estimates			Deyr 2004 / 05 Estimates		
		Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Population	Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Population
North							
Bari	266,450	38,000	25,000	24	29,000	24,000	20
Nugal	113,265	24,000	10,000	30	14,000	8,000	19
Sanag	190,455	47,000	30,000	40	37,000	26,000	33
Sool	194,660	34,000	28,000	32	30,000	26,000	29
Togdheer	302,155	79,000	0	26	48,000	0	16
Subtotal	1,066,985	222,000	93,000	30	158,000	84,000	23
Central							
Galgadud	275,720	13,000	30,000	16	13,000	25,000	14
Mudug	251,520	30,000	14,000	17	11,000	12,000	9
Subtotal	527,240	43,000	44,000	17	24,000	37,000	12
South							
Bakol	215,180	15,000	0	7	0	0	0
Gedo	385,380	59,000	53,000	29	59,000	53,000	29
Lower Juba	329,240	59,000	0	18	0	30,000	9
Middle Juba	248,620	62,000	53,000	46	0	53,000	21
Subtotal	1,178,420	195,000	106,000	26	59,000	136,000	17
Total	2,772,645	460,000	243,000	25	241,000	257,000	18
Total number in need of assistance:		703,000			498,000		

Population Source: WHO and UNICEF supplement immunization activities (2002). Numbers generated are rounded to the nearest thousand and highlight that the analysis is based on estimates and are planning numbers

FSAU Post *Deyr* 2004/05 Seasonal Assessment

- Slightly more than 2 million sheep/goats were exported in 2004, which is similar to the number exported in 2003. The number of sheep/goats exported in 2004, however, is fewer, by more than 1 million heads, than was exported prior to the 1998 livestock ban. In 2005, Bosasso Port exported the bulk of these animals, which is a shift from the pre-livestock ban time when Berbera was the main port of export.
- Export goat prices were higher this year (between 26\$-34\$) than they have been in several years and terms of trade (TOT) between rice and export quality goats is better than 1998 pre-ban period, i.e. between 65-94 kg per head of export quality goat as compared to 50-56kg in 1998.
- Cereal prices in most markets have fallen since they peaked in July-August 2004. Sorghum prices are expected to fall further following the exceptional *Deyr* 2004/05 season production, while maize prices are likely to increase continuously due to the maize crop failure.

Nutrition

- Pockets in the North (Taleh, Huddun, IDPs in Bossaso, and Dangoroyo Area) and Central (Dusamareb, Adado and Abudwaq) continue to have malnutrition rates that are critical and significantly above the usual range.
- Northern Gedo and Riverine communities along Juba River continue to have the highest and most severe acute malnutrition rates in the country, greater than 20% GAM.

tsunami impact /post deyr assessment

Impact of the Tsunami



Source: 1st Assessment Mission, 2004

The Tsunami hit the Somali northeastern coast line from Hafun in Bari Region to the village of Gara'ad in Mudug at 11.30 am on 26 December 2004. Following a rapid emergency inter-agency assessment immediately after the Tsunami, a more comprehensive inter-agency assessment mission was conducted from 28 January – 9 February 2005 (with OCHA and FSAU co-chairing the assessment task force). The assessment identified any existing humanitarian gaps and requirements for longer term livelihood recovery from a multi-sector perspective (health; food, nutrition, and livelihood security; fisheries; water and sanitation; shelter and infrastructure, education, and governance). Specific findings of the assessment will be released to the Humanitarian Response Group on February 25, 2005.



Source: John Clarke, WHO 2005



Source: FSAU 2005



Technical and Managerial Support



Funding Agencies



Technical Partners

