FSAU
Food Security Analysis Unit
Somalia

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Special Brief - Post Deyr 06/07 Analysis

This special FSAU Brief provides highlights of the key findings of the Post Deyr 2006/'07 Assessment and Analysis, which are the results of Fieldwork (December 13, 2006 to January 3, 2007), Regional and National analysis workshops (January 4–10 and January 11–24, respectively) and Technical Verification and Partner Vetting meeting (January 29). FEWS NET Somalia, along with forty partners, including regional authorities, international agencies, local NGOs and INGOs participated in and supported this Post Deyr 2006/'07 assessment and analysis process.

Fieldwork was extended by one week to provide additional time to assess flooded areas. Conflict led to the cancellation of regional analysis workshops planned for Kismayo, Marka, Belet Weyn and Wajid. FSAU would like to extend special thanks to our partners who provided or facilitated the use of boats and helicopters to enable assessment teams to access flooded or otherwise inaccessible areas.

Several presentations of these results have been made, including the SSS FSRD Special Meeting (January 31), UN OCHA/IASC Meeting (February 1), UN OCHA HRG (February 7), and, to date, two Regional Presentations (Wajid, February 8; Hargeisa, February 12). Further regional presentations are planned for Garoowe, Mogadishu, Hiran and Buale. The presentation, in addition to the Phase Classification Map and estimated population numbers by region, district and livelihood zone, as well as the sector and integrated regional analysis, are also available on the FSAU website.

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KEY FINDINGS

Based on the post *Deyr* '06/'07 Assessment, the Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia (FAO/FSAU) and FEWS NET Somalia confirm that despite serious flooding leading to the short-term displacement and conflict that took place in most regions of south and central Somalia during the month of December, the overall humanitarian situation has generally improved. This is due to continuing improvements following a second consecutive season of good rainfall, to good *Deyr* '06/'07 rainfed cereal production and widespread improvements in pastoral conditions. The improvements are reflected in a decrease in the overall numbers of people requiring humanitarian assistance and livelihood support from 1.8 million to **990,000**, **including an estimated 400,000 IDPs**, for at least the period between January and June 2007 **(Map 1 and Table 1)**.

Most of the 590,000 rural people in either **Humanitarian Emergency or Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, or an estimated **480,000** people, are in the drought affected regions of Gedo and Lower and Middle Juba, of which **230,000** are in **Humanitarian Emergency** and **270,000** are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. Of the remaining 20%, **90,000** people are in Bay and Bakool regions classified in a phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** and **20,000** are located in the riverine areas of Hiran, of which **10,000** are in **Humanitarian Emergency** and **10,000 are in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** (Table 1)**.**

Although the overall humanitarian situation throughout much of the country has improved, the humanitarian situation of the riverine populations in Juba, Gedo and Hiran regions is critical and deteriorating due to the compounding impacts of the previous drought and severe flooding this season. Of greatest concern are 147,000 people in the riverine areas of Juba and Gedo regions, where all the poor and middle wealth groups (133,000 people) are in a state of **Humanitarian Emergency** and their situation continues to deteriorate. Of the two regions, Juba Region is the most severely affected by the crisis, with more than 80% of the total population in crisis (of the 147,000) or **118,000 people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance**. The nutrition situation is classified as **Critical** and at further risk of deterioration (Map 6). This season's severe flood shock compounds an already serious humanitarian situation following four consecutive seasons of low crop production and a socially marginalized population with limited access to social support or remittances from other areas inside or outside the country *(see page 9)***.**

Similarly, the humanitarian situation in riverine areas of Hiran region has also deteriorated significantly since the *Gu* '06 (previously identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** with a high risk of falling into **Humanitarian Emergency).** Currently, due to the compounding impact of drought and now flooding the situation has also worsened with an estimated 10,000 people identified in **Humanitarian Emergency** and another 10,000 people in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** *(see page 10).*

In Juba and Gedo regions, the regions most severely affected by the drought, the food, livelihood and nutrition situation for both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists has improved since the *Gu* '06 and is expected to continue to improve over the next six months. The total number of people in crisis, however, is roughly the same as in the *Gu* '06, but there is a shift of populations from **Humanitarian Emergency** to **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. In Juba region, **151,000** agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** and **2,000** pastoralists are in **Humanitarian Emergency**. The situation is more severe in Gedo, as the drought was longer and the impacts more profound in this region. A total of 167,000 agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are in crisis, with 86,000 in **Humanitarian Emergency** and 81,000 in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** *(see page 9).*

Bay and Bakool regions show the most notable improvement, due to the combination of the continued improvements from *Gu* '06, very good Deyr crop production, and improved livestock conditions. Most pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, or 350,000 people, are downgraded from **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** to the usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure.** Currently, there are 75,000 people in Bakool region and only 8,000 people in Bay region who remain in a phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** for at least the next six months *(see page 9*).

Pastoral areas in Galgaduud, southern Mudug, and Hiran, previously identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis,** are now downgraded to their usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure** as the result of continuing pastoral recovery since the *Gu* '06. Pastoral areas of the northwest and northeast have experienced gradual, but significant recovery from the drought of 2002/04 for over five seasons. As a result, the pastoral areas of the Hawd, Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley are now identified as recovered and retain their usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure** (Map 1). Pastoral areas of Coastal Deeh and Gagaab are also downgraded from **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, following improvements over the last two seasons *(see pages 9-10)***.**

FSAU further identifies areas with **Early Warning Levels of Moderate Ris**k and **Watch**, which require close monitoring over the next six months. The areas of Juba and Gedo regions are identified at a **Moderate Risk** (Map 1) of deterioration in the humanitarian situation depending on the: 1.) confirmation and vector of spread of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) *(see pages 6-7)***;** 2.) duration of the disruption in cattle markets and trade and the continued market access and demand to livestock markets in southern Somalia. *(see pages 6-7)***;** 3.) deterioration in security conditions, which results in loss/destruction of assets, or significantly reduced access to markets, agricultural land, grazing/browsing, and water. The remaining areas of southern Somalia, Central Somalia and most parts of the northeast are identified at an Early Warning Level of **Watch** (Map 1) and will be monitored for deterioration in security conditions, which results in loss/destruction of assets, or significantly reduced access to markets, agricultural land, grazing/browsing, and water (see page 4-5)**;** and the spread and impact of the unknown camel disease *(see page 7)***.**

Implications for Action:

- **Populations in Humanitarian Emergency** – require urgent complementary interventions focusing on immediate needs, including increased access to food and sector support as needed, such as water, health, sanitation, and shelter. In addition, populations require immediate protection against the complete loss of their livelihood assets to ensure future recovery.
- **Populations in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** – require immediate interventions to support livelihoods and either halt the stripping or help recover livelihood assets. This may include strategic sectoral interventions, including repair and maintenance of boreholes, water catchments, and irrigation and water management infrastructure, facilitation of increased access to credit and debt relief, recovery of livelihood assets, improved access to human and livestock services, and others depending on the region and livelihood context.
- **Populations identified as Chronically Food Insecure -** Although immediate humanitarian and livelihood support is not required, these areas do require urgent strategic interventions to improve the resilience of livelihood systems to reduce risks and vulnerabilities to future shocks and to redress structural hindrances to achieving food security.

population figures

Table 1: Estimated Rural Population by Region in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), inclusive of the High Risk Groups.

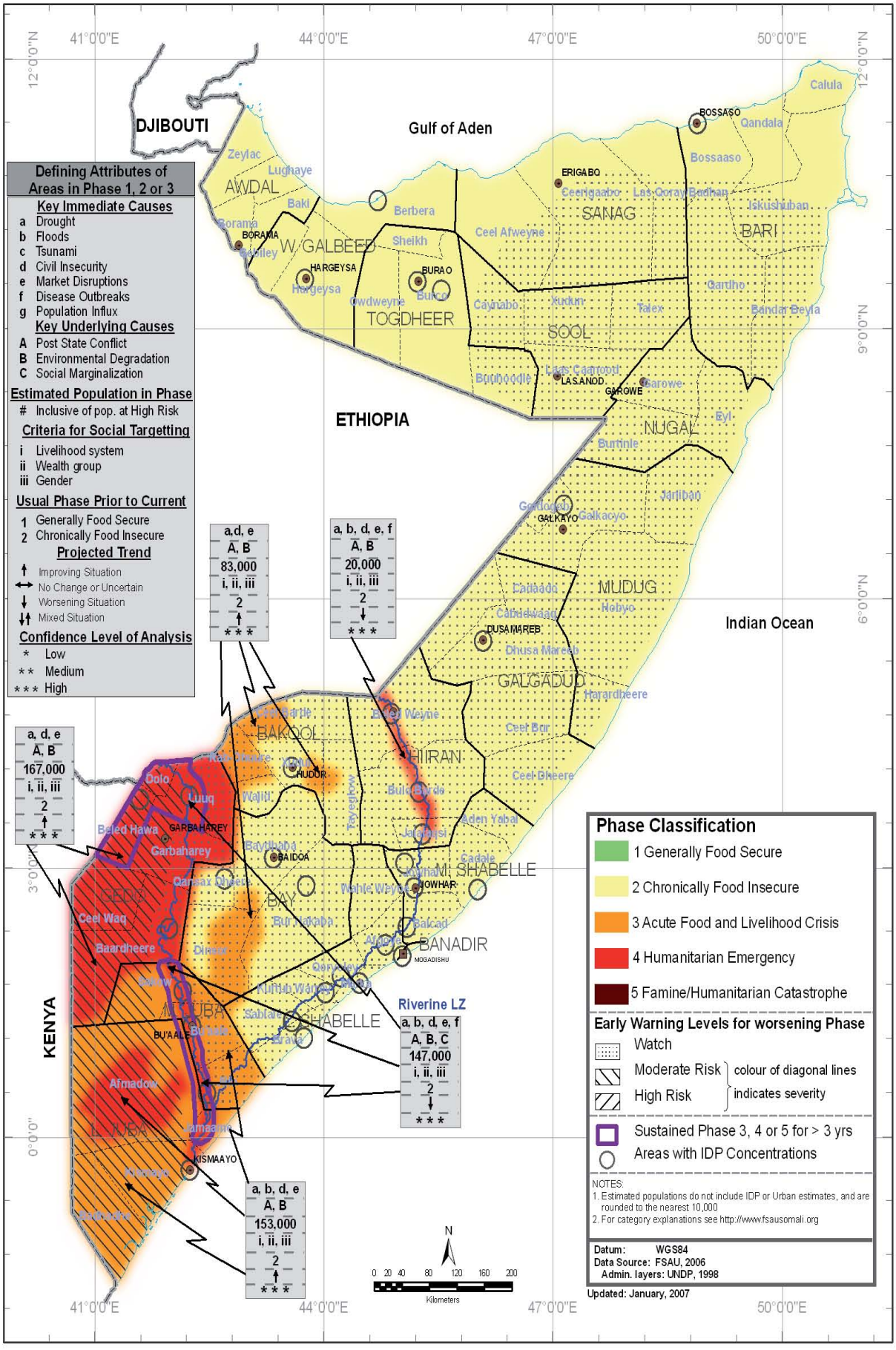
Affected Regions	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE		
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)[2]	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)[2]	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Region population
North[3]	**2,341,718**	0	0	0
Central	**680,156**	0	0	0
Banadir	**901,183**	.	.	.
South				
Bakool	310,627	80,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	10,000	0	2
Gedo	328,378	90,000	110,000	61
Hiraan	329,811	10,000	10,000	6
Juba Lower	385,790	90,000	40,000	34
Middle Juba	238,877	80,000	70,000	63
Lower Shabelle	850,651	0	0	0
Middle Shabelle	514,901	0	0	0
Sub-Total (South)	**3,579,597**	**360,000**	**230,000**	**13**
GRAND TOTAL	**7,502,654**	**360,000**	**230,000**	**8**

Table 1B: Summary Table[2]

Assessed and Contingency **Rural** Population Numbers in AFLC and HE	**590,000**	**8**[2]
Estimated Number of IDP's[1]	**400,000**	**5**[2]
Estimated Total Population in Crisis	**990,000**	**14**[2]

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP
2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning
3 Dan Gorayo is included within Bari Region following precedent set in population data prior to UNDP/WHO 2005
4 Source: UN-OCHA updated April 2004 (376,630) and UNHCR IDP map Dec.2005 (407,000), rounded to 400,000 as an estimate
5 Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Map 1: Somalia Food Security Situation Analysis: Post Deyr 06/07 Projection, January Through June 2007



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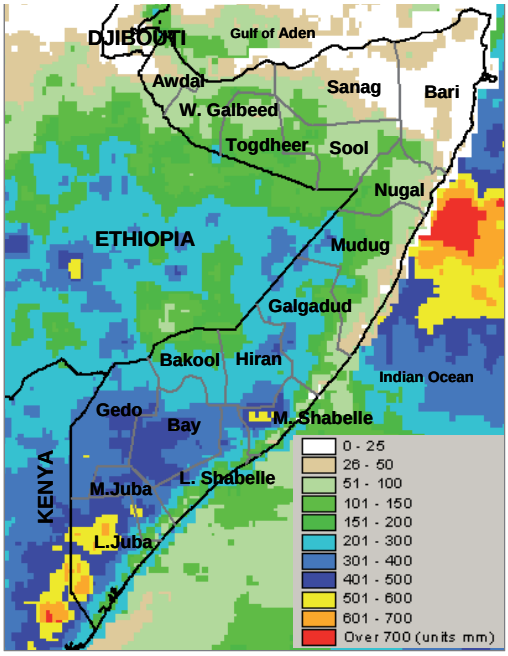
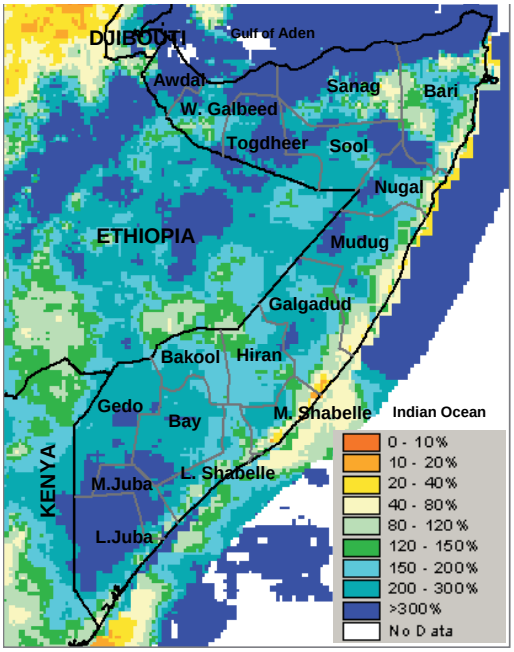
The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The regional & District boundaries reflect those endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Somalia in 1986.

SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Map 2: Cumulative Rainfall: October-December '06



Map 3: Rainfall as % of Long Term Mean October-December '06



Source: USGS/FEWSNET

CLIMATE

The *Deyr* 2006/07 season rains started on time (early October) in many parts of the country and stopped in late December. Rainfall performance in terms of the intensity, coverage, and distribution over time was above normal for most of the country (Map 2 and 3). Although the *Deyr* 2006/07 season was characterized by a moderate El Niño event caused by above average Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) throughout much of the equatorial Pacific, most regions received rainfall that was significantly less, between 50-80 percent, than the rainfall received during the 1997/98 El Niño, with no extension of the short *Deyr* rains season into the usually dry month of January.

Total cumulative rains for the season were considerably above normal, greater than 150% of long term trends in most regions, with greater than 300% in parts of the key pastoral areas of the Juba and northern regions (Map 3). Satellite imagery, confirmed by ground-truthing, indicates that water availability, crop and rangeland conditions (NDVI or Normalised Difference Vegetation Index) have improved accordingly and remain well above normal in nearly all key agricultural and pastoral areas (see FSAU/FEWSNET Climate Update, January 2007). Exceptions include localised pockets of poor rainfall in Sanaag, Bari and some coastal areas of Galgaduud.

Rainfall of 150% to greater than 300% of long term mean in the upper river catchment areas in the highlands of Ethiopia and in northeastern Kenya, coupled with the heavy in-country rainfall, led to serious flooding in the Juba and Shabelle riverine areas and in non-riverine areas, such as Afmadow district in November. Flash flooding was also reported in several other locations, including Burao (Somaliland) and Belet Hawa (Gedo Region). Flooding destroyed food stores, inundated *Deyr* season riverine crops, flooded villages, damaged canals, bridges and roads, disrupted transportation and market access, and displaced thousands of people. Based on the FSAU Post *Deyr* '06/'07 Flood Impact Survey (December 2006), it is roughly estimated that a total of 255,000 people were displaced by the floods along the Juba and Shabelle rivers during the months of November and December, of which 150,000 were in the Shabelle riverine areas (including Hiran), and 105,000 in Juba riverine areas (including Gedo). In Hiran estimated flood displacement of 102,000 represented 31% of the total regional population. In Middle Juba flood displacement of 60,000 people represented 25% of the regional population. It is estimated that approximately 90% of the total flood displaced population returned to their places of origin. This does, though, hide regional and district variations where, for example, it is estimated that in Lower Juba only 66% have returned (see Agriculture section for the impact of flooding on crop production).

CIVIL INSECURITY

In previous publications FSAU highlighted the potential risks associated with widespread conflict (see FSAU Quarterly Brief, December 2006). FSAU noted that the implications for food, nutrition and livelihood security could be significant, compounding problems associated with widespread flooding and an already serious humanitarian situation in much of south and central Somalia. However, based on FSAU Post *Deyr* '06/07 Field Assessment the direct impacts of the December 2006

conflict between the TFG and the Council of Somali Islamic Courts (CSIC) on agricultural and pastoral production and market access were not significant, due to several mitigating factors related to the nature of the conflict. Firstly, the wave of conflict was of ***short duration*** in most areas, i.e. a total duration of 10-14 days with conflict passing through some areas in as little as 1-2 days, with the exception of some pastoral areas in Lower Juba, where conflict continued into January. Secondly, ***the timing of the conflict in relation to the ongoing Deyr*** farming activities meant that most seasonal agricultural planting (and main weeding) activities were completed before the conflict intensified. Thirdly, there were ***limited reports of targeting of non-combatants and productive resources,*** for example, livestock, food stores, cereal crops, and water sources.

Furthermore, there was ***no concentrated fighting in agricultural areas*** and where it did take place in pastoral areas, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists moved their livestock away from conflict areas. Lastly, and importantly, seasonal ***rainfall performance was normal to above normal*** throughout south and central Somalia (see Climate Section). This last factor, in conjunction with local reconciliation initiatives, led to a significant reduction in resource based conflicts and pastoralists could easily move their livestock away from conflict epicentres to surrounding areas where water, pasture and browse were available. The direct impacts on seasonal agricultural and livestock activities, including flood recession planting and livestock migration, were limited though there was some reduction in the labour supply for second stage weeding activities, notably in parts of the High Potential Sorghum area of Bay region, and off-season planting in the Juba Valley.

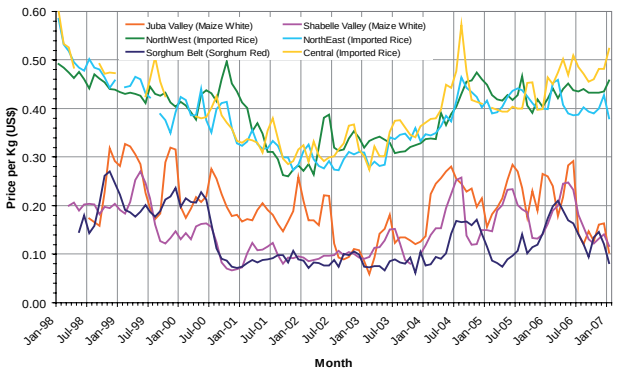
In general, ***conflict induced displacement*** was of ***short duration*** and ***distance*** from urban to rural surrounding areas, though this did place some resource pressure on host communities, with some longer distance displacement, for example to the Somalia/Kenya border area. Indirect impacts of conflict included disruptions in the transportation of food and other commodities, which compounded previous difficulties and market price rises due to poor road access as result of flooding in some areas, for example, Lower Juba (see FSAU, Quarterly Brief, and December 2006). The conflict also led to the ***closure of the Kenya-Somalia border*** on 3rd January 2007, which ***continues to disrupt cross-border livestock trade*** (see Livestock Section) and ***population movement.*** Importantly, insecurity dramatically restricted humanitarian space, compounding problems associated with the flood response and ***hampered efforts to investigate the presence of RVF*** in the cross-border regions.

Currently, the risk of a renewed widespread conflict is low. However, already there is an increase in localized insecurity and conflicts, and this is expected to continue until effective governance measures are established. Already observed increased localized insecurity includes, increasing levels of banditry and roadblocks, tensions within and between clans, including clan retaliation, resource based conflicts and a renewal of marine piracy. Areas most affected by increased insecurity are Lower and Middle Juba, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Hiran, Galgadud and South Mudug. Due to the potential implications of insecurity on food and livelihood security and nutrition, FSAU identifies areas of Lower and Middle Juba at **Moderate of Risk** of deterioration in the humanitarian situation, and **Watch** for other areas in South and Central regions.

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2006/07 cereal production in southern Somalia, estimated at roughly 111,000 MT, is 113% of *Deyr* Post War Average (1995-2005) and 262% of *Deyr* '05 (Table 2). Sorghum contributes 79% to this production and maize 21%. Sorghum production is greater than maize due to the exceptional sorghum harvest, from Bay Region in particular. Above normal rainfall contributed to good rainfed production in many regions, with three regions recording cereal production above long term trends (Bakool 398%, Bay 228%, and Middle Juba 124% of Deyr PWA). Cereal production in Hiran region is also near normal (94% of PWA) due to good rainfed production, despite the almost complete failure of riverine crop production. Sorghum from Bay region contributes 57% of the total *Deyr* '06/'07 cereal production.

Figure 1: Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (US$)



In addition to above normal production in Bay, Bakool and Middle Juba regions, several districts in other regions also had good rainfed production leading to near normal to above normal district cereal production levels, including Gabaharey district in Gedo (87% of PWA), Bulo Burti in Hiran (155% of PWA), Kismayo district in Lower Juba (370% of PWA), and Afgoye and Wanlaweyne districts in Lower Shabelle (95% and 87% of PWA, respectively).

Deyr 2006/'07 maize production is only 50% of *Deyr* maize PWA production due to the failure of most of the Juba and Shabelle riverine maize production as the result of river flooding during October-November. Based on the FSAU Post *Deyr* Flood Impact Survey (December 2006), it is estimated that roughly 40% of the *Deyr* season cereal planted was flooded in riverine areas, or a total of approximately 53,000 hectares, of which 42,000 hectares was in the Shabelle Valley (including Hiran) and 11,000 was in the Juba Valley (including Gedo). In addition, it is estimated that approximately 70,000 hectares of sesame and 9,000 hectares of cowpeas were flooded. Furthermore, flash floods destroyed an estimated 22,000 hectares of rainfed sorghum in the Shabelle Valley.

Table 2: Deyr '06/'07 Cereal Crop Production Estimates - Southern Somalia

Regions	Deyr 2006 Production in MT			Deyr 2006 as % of Deyr 2005	Deyr 2006 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2005)	Deyr 2006 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2003)	Deyr 2006 as % of Deyr PWA (2001-2005)
	Sorghum	Maize	Total Cereal				
Bakool	4,699	839	5,538	2206%	398%	403%	306%
Bay	52,975	9,870	62,845	888%	228%	224%	192%
Gedo	2,535	173	2,708	317%	50%	57%	36%
Hiran	5,600	1,040	6,640	544%	94%	92%	81%
Lower Juba	88	785	873	3635%	52%	45%	102%
Lower Shabelle	13,420	7,420	20,840	82%	55%	53%	46%
Middle Juba	4,882	0	4,882	1627%	124%	116%	144%
Middle Shabelle	4,850	1,680	6,530	89%	51%	47%	39%
Deyr 2006 Total	**89,049**	**21,807**	**110,856**	**262%**	**113%**	**110%**	**96%**

Source: FSAU Post Deyr '06/07 Crop Survey

On the positive side, extensive flooding provides the opportunity for off-season flood recessional crop production, both cereal and cash crops, as well as increased opportunities for agricultural labor in the coming months. Flood recessional planting of cereals and cash crops (especially sesame) is ongoing in many riverine areas as flood waters recede and planting is expected to continue into February. It is roughly estimated from the FSAU Flood Impact Survey (December 2006) that the recessional off-season cereal crop could contribute an additional 20,200 MT of maize in southern Somalia between March/April 2007. Pest outbreaks, plus potential seasonal overlaps with Gu '07 rains for late planted off-season crops may reduce this total anticipated harvest. FSAU will conduct a post-harvest off-seasonal *Deyr* crop assessment in April '07.

In Somaliland, the *Gu/Karan* '06 cereal production harvested in November is higher than earlier crop establishment estimates due to the exceptional performance of the *Karan* rains. Cereal production is estimated to be 25,000MT, which is 147% of PWA and 97% of *Gu/Karan* '05. Annual cereal production for '06/07 (*Gu* '06 and off-season, *Gu/Karan* plus *Deyr* '06/'07 and *Deyr* potential off-season) is estimated at around 272,000 MT, which is 101% of PWA. This year's annual cereal production is considerably higher than last year's, which at 144,000 MT, was the lowest annual cereal production in a decade. The updated 2006/07 Annual Cereal Balance Sheet (with actual production levels for *Deyr*'06/07) indicates that at the national level there will be no shortfall of cereal supply if the expected off-season cereal production and food aid in the pipeline are taken into account.

Currently, cereal prices in all three main southern Somalia regions are significantly lower than their peak levels in early 2006 (Figure 1). In the Sorghum Belt (Gedo/Hiran/Bay Bakool) January 2007 sorghum prices are 62% lower than their peak levels in March 2006; in Juba Valley January 2007 maize prices are 66% lower than their peak levels in June 2006, and in the Shabelle Valley January 2007 maize prices are 52% lower than their peak levels in May 2006. Cereal prices peaked in early 2006 due to overall low cereal supplies following the extremely poor crop performance of the *Gu* '05 and *Deyr* '05/'06. Cereal prices began to decline in most regions, following improved production in *Gu* '06. Sorghum prices are continuing to decline and are expected to decline further as the bumper sorghum harvest of the *Deyr* season enters the market. Maize prices, however, increased slightly from December '06 and are expected to continue to increase over the coming months, due to the overall poor performance of *Deyr* season maize production. In the coming months, one of the critical risk factors to monitor will be the flow and prices of cereals from areas of high production (rainfed), to areas of low production (riverine), as well as the progress of the off-season cereal and cash crop production in riverine areas.

LIVESTOCK

Rangeland conditions throughout most of the country have significantly improved due to well distributed and above normal *Deyr* '06/'07 rains. Water and pasture availability is average to very good in most parts of the key pastoral areas in the Northwest, Northeast, Central, and in the previously drought affected regions in Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Juba. Exceptions are localized pockets in eastern Sanaag and the area between Garowe and Jariban districts where rains were below normal. Importantly, the abundance of water, pasture and browse ensures a mild *Jilaal* season, the normally harsh long dry season between January and March. As the result of widespread availability of pasture, browse and water, there is minimal livestock migration in most regions and migrations are confined to the traditional wet season grazing areas. Exceptions include pastoralists in localized areas of poor rainfall in eastern Sanaag who have moved westwards into good pasture areas and pastoralists on the Kenya/Somalia border area who have moved further inland due to fears of conflict (Map 4). No unusual cross border livestock movements have been reported from the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia and Kenya, as rainfall performance in these countries was also reported to be average or above average.

Improved rangeland conditions have led to significant improvements in livestock body conditions and productivity for all livestock species throughout the country. In the drought affected areas of the south and central regions, livestock recovery began to recover following the *Gu* '06 rains and the exceptional rangeland conditions following the *Deyr* '06/'07 rains will serve as a further boost to their recovery.

In the worst drought affected regions of Gedo, Juba, Bay and Bakool, as well as in Hiran and parts of Central region, calving and kidding, as well as milk production was low in *Deyr* '06/'07. However, high conception in the Haga (Sept-Oct. '06) following livestock body condition recovery in the *Gu* '06, means that high kidding is anticipated in February-March '07 and high calving in April-May '07. Currently, most livestock in all the drought affected regions are conceived. This follows normal trends in which exceptionally high rates of conception follow extended drought periods as livestock body conditions recover. In the northwest and northeast regions, sheep/goat kidding and lambing rates, as well as milk production were good in most areas during the *Deyr* '06/'07. Camel calving rates, however, were low, but conception during this time was high.

In southern and central regions, livestock prices for all species have increased significantly over the last six months, following the recovery of livestock body conditions and productivity. January 2007 cattle prices increased 247% in Juba, 195% in the Sorghum Belt and 140% in Shabelle since they collapsed last January '06. Sheep and goat prices have shown similar levels of increase and are currently at their highest levels in several years. As a result, terms of trade (goat to cereals), the measure of purchasing power for pastoralist, is also significantly improved in all markets, between 105-905% over the same period.

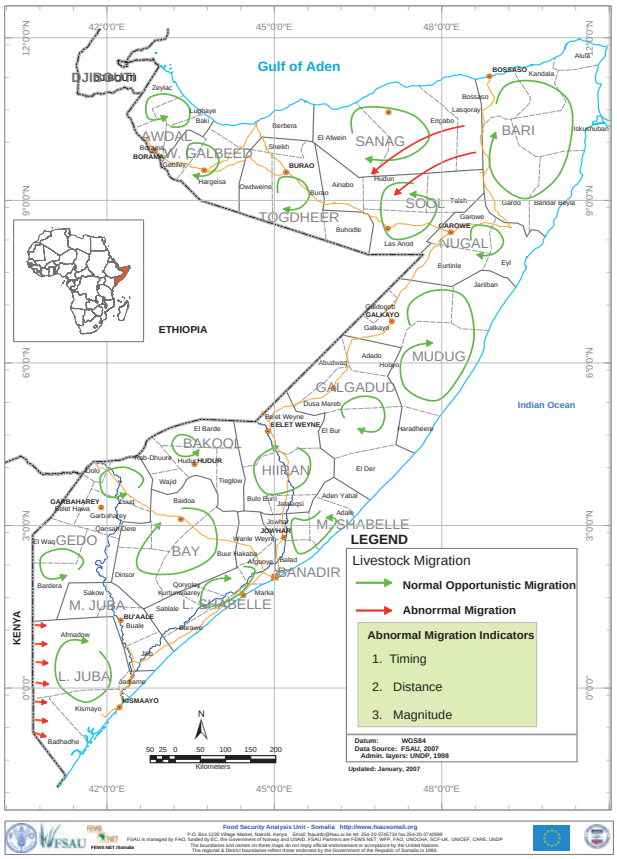
Cases of an unknown camel disease, affecting mainly adult animals, have been reported in all the regions except Juba. The camel disease was first reported in Afar Region, Ethiopia, where it has been monitored for the last few 3-4 years. The disease is disperse, not affecting all pastoralists or herds, has no observable symptoms, and results in the sudden collapse and death of the camel. Reports suggest that localised rates of mortality within herds affected are around 10-20%. FSAU will continue to monitor the situation and its potential impact on the livestock sector. Rift Valley Fever (RVF), which has been confirmed in cross-border areas of northeastern Kenya, also remains a concern for pastoral recovery in southern Somalia. After an analysis of the conditions and vector of spread, the most likely scenario is that if RVF were to be confirmed in Somalia, the likely impact would not be as severe as the 1997/1998 outbreak in terms of spread and direct impact. This is due to the shorter rainfall period (*Deyr* '97/'98 compared to *Deyr* '06/'07 season), the current drying of previously flooded pastoral areas, and the limited cross-border livestock migration.

The closure of the cattle market in Garissa in Kenya and the disruption of cattle trade, will negatively impact pastoral livelihoods and the livelihoods of traders and herders dependent on cattle trade. However, in the short term, over the next six months, it is projected that the impact on pastoral food and livelihood security will be less, as most pastoralists recovering from the drought are currently retaining cattle for restocking and high calving is anticipated in April-March '06. In addition, the prospect of an extremely mild *Jilaal* dry season ensures there is limited need to sell cattle to cover costs of water and transportation (one of the primary reasons pastoralists sell cattle during the Jilaal season). In terms of cereals, pastoralists generally only trade sheep/goats for cereal, and these markets within Somalia remain functional.

Livestock exports and prices in the north continued to increase and peaked in December '06 in response to the high export demand period of the Hajj. Total live animal exports from Berbera and Bossaso ports reached approximately 3 million heads in 2006, of which 2.8 million were sheep and goats. Total exports in 2006 reached their highest level since the livestock ban of 2000 (124% of the average annual total exports for 2003-05) and were almost as high as the pre-1997/98 livestock ban levels (93% of the average annual total exports for 1995-97).

In late January, Gulf States began to return livestock shipments and chilled meat from Somalia and impose an informal livestock ban in response to reported outbreaks of RVF in northeastern Kenya and suspected cases in Southern Somalia. The immediate impact of this ban on pastoralist food and livelihood security in the very short term is minimized as pastoralists have benefited from the peak export demand period (Oct. – Dec.), with high terms of trade. FSAU, however, will continue to monitor the livestock trade market, the livestock ban, and its potential impact on food and livelihood security carefully in the coming months.

Map 4: Somalia Livestock Migration Trends (Oct-Dec 06)



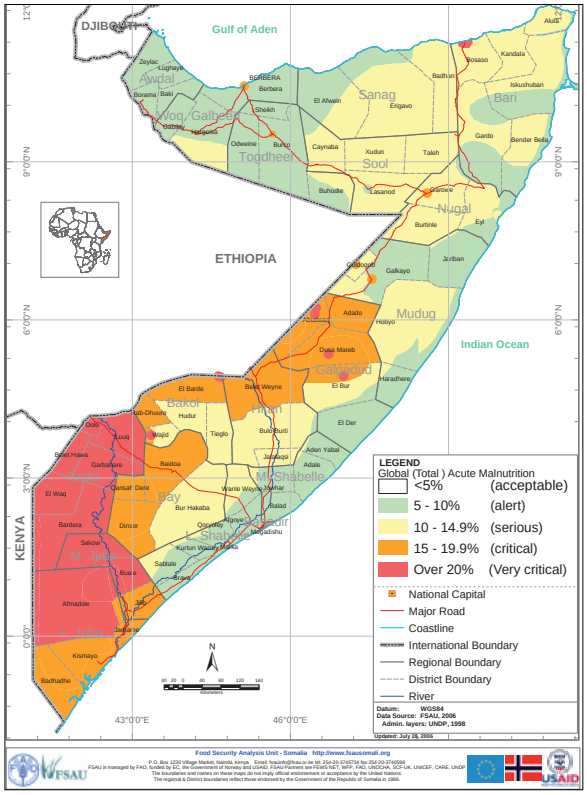
MARKETS

Both the Somali and Somaliland Shillings were stable in most markets (around SoSh 14,000 per dollar and SlSh 6,300 per dollar, respectively), for the last six months (July to December 2006). However, the Somali Shilling appreciated or gained slightly in value against the US dollar by 4%, (14,000 to 13,400 SoSh per US dollar) for the period of September to December 2006 in most southern markets. Nonetheless, the value of both currencies is still significantly lower than pre-livestock ban levels.

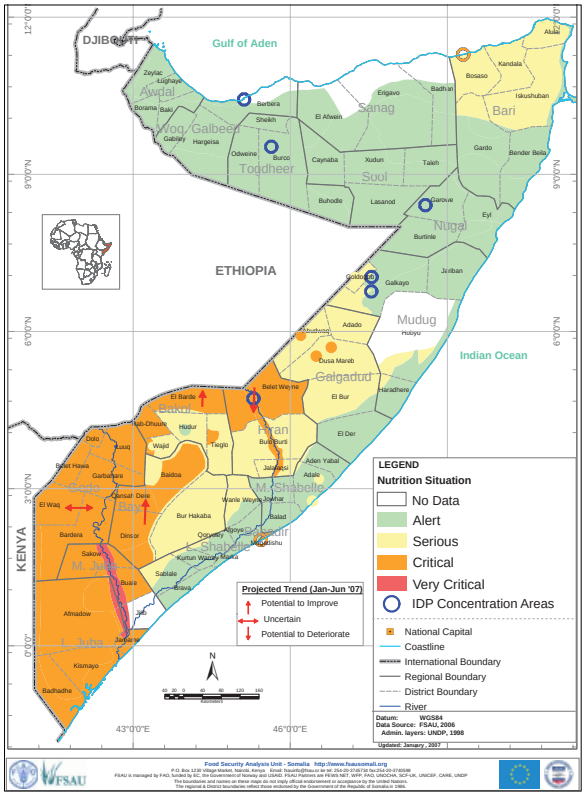
Imported commodity prices such as sugar, rice, edible oil and petrol, are high in most of the main inland markets in southern regions compared to 2003 and have risen steadily during this period. The increase of imported commodity prices in the southern regions is attributed to a number of factors, including increased fuel prices that raised not only shipping costs but also transportation costs, high numbers of 'taxed' road blocks, and disruptions to inter regional trade flows. The price increase is transferred to the consumers through higher commodity prices.

The current closure of the Kenya Somalia border (on 3rd January 2007) due to insecurity not only restricts the movement of the pastoral community in these border areas, it has also had an impact on the important cross-border cattle trade in the Garissa market catchment. This will have an impact on local market prices and commodity flows and will be important to monitor over the coming few months.

Map 5: Nutrition Status July '06



Map 6: Nutrition Status January '07



NUTRITION

An analysis of the nutrition information collected over the past 6 months indicates an improvement in nutrition situation in some parts of the country with no significant change in others (Map 5 & 6). The improvement is most apparent in the northern zones where the current situation, although it remains in an alert situation, has improved from the serious situation in the post *Gu* analysis.

In central regions a slight improvement has also been noted though the recent reports of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) outbreaks may have contributed to a deteriorating nutrition situation observed in Hiran most notably in the riverine community in Belet Weyn district. AWD outbreaks have also been reported in parts of Middle and Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba and this has also contributed to localised pockets of increasing acute malnutrition. In general in Bay and Bakool, although high rates of acute malnutrition persist, an overall improvement in trends has been noted over the past six months and this is likely to continue with the improvement in food security indicators.

Juba remains critical in terms of acute malnutrition, though a slight improvement has been observed in the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas where the situation has deteriorated in the riverine zone. This is possibly associated with the flooding that occurred in November and exposure to water borne diseases compounding problems associated with an underlying nutritionally compromised community. Finally, Gedo continues to remain in a critical nutrition situation however, it is hoped that in the coming months an increasing emergency nutrition response will have a mitigating impact. A more detailed analysis of the nutrition situation is available in the Nutrition Update for January, just released.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

SOUTHERN REGION

Although southern Somalia continues to experience conditions of **Humanitarian Emergency** and **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** the overall situation has continued to improve over the last six months. Currently, for the southern regions it is estimated that 570,000 people require humanitarian assistance and livelihood support, of which 350,000 people are in **Humanitarian Emergency** and 220,000 people are in a state of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** (Map 1 and Table 1). This is a 53% reduction in the number of people in humanitarian crisis since the Gu '06. Most of this improvement is due to the continuing pastoral and agro-pastoral recovery following two seasons of good rains since last year's drought (drought shock was in Gu '05 and Deyr '05/'06). Of the total 570,000 people in humanitarian crisis, 84% are located in the worst drought affect areas of Gedo and Juba Region. Of most concern are the 147,000 agriculturalists residing in the riverine areas of Juba and Gedo regions who are faced with a further deterioration in their food and livelihood security and nutrition situation and require immediate humanitarian assistance (Map 1).

The humanitarian situation of the riverine population is critical and continues to deteriorate. Most of the rural riverine agricultural population (90%) or 133,000 people are in a state of **Humanitarian Emergency** and another 14,000 are in a state of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. Of the two regions, Juba Region is the most severely affected by the crisis with more than 80% of the total population in crisis (of the 147,000) or **118,000 people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance located in Middle and Lower Juba**. Juba was one of the regions most severely affected by floods in November and December '06.

In Juba floods destroyed all *Deyr* '06/'07 riverine crops, displaced an estimated 84,000 people (of which between 66-99% have returned), and led to the destruction of assets, including food stores, irrigation infrastructure, river banks, and bridges. All shallow wells and rivers are contaminated and/or silted, due to poor sanitation and flooding. Nutrition situation is **Critical** and at further risk of deterioration (Map 6), with high numbers of acute watery diarrhoea and seasonal increases in Malaria, Measles and ARI (see FSAU Nutrition Update, January 2007). This severe flood shock follows four and three consecutive seasons of low or completely failed riverine crop production for Lower Juba and Middle Juba, respectively. A further compounding factor is that the riverine population is socially marginalized with limited access to social support or remittances from other areas inside or outside the country. Increased options of fishing and wild food collection, as well as the potential for off-season crop production are mitigating factors, however, this population requires continued humanitarian assistance and livelihood support.

The food, livelihood and nutrition situation of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in both Juba and Gedo region, however, has improved since *Gu* '06 and is expected to continue to improve over the next six months. The total number of people in crisis is roughly the same as in *Gu* '06, however, the improvement is seen in the shift of populations from Humanitarian Emergency to Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis. In Juba 151,000 agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** and 2,000 pastoralists are in **Humanitarian Emergency**. The situation is more severe in Gedo, as the drought was longer and impacts more profound in this region. A total of 167,000 agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are in crisis, with 86,000 in **Humanitarian Emergency** and 81,000 in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. Livestock body conditions for all species are good and the abundance of pasture and water following the exceptionally good *Deyr* '06/'07 rains means a mild dry *Jilaal* season and continued improvement in livestock body conditions and productivity. High sheep/goat kidding and lambing is expected from February to May '07 due to high conception in the Hagaa (Sept.-Oct.'06) and *Deyr* '06/'07 season and currently most cattle are conceived (from the Hagaa Sept. – Oct '06) and high rates of calving are expected in April-May '07. Livestock prices have increased with improved livestock conditions for all species. For example, in Juba camel prices increased 120%, cattle 273%, and goat 165% between Dec. '05 and Dec. '06. Similarly, terms of trade (local quality goat to sorghum) increased 39% from July to Dec. '06, and 142% from Dec. '05 to Dec. '06. Herd sizes, however, have not recovered, as the losses during the drought were significant (cattle 40-60%, sheep/goats 15-50%) and will take several seasons to recover. The nutrition situation also shows improvements over the last six months for most rural areas and is downgraded from **Very Critical** to **Critical** (Map 5 & 6).

Bay and Bakool Regions show the most notable improvement, as most pastoral and agro-pastoralists or 350,000 people, were downgraded from **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** to the usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure.** Currently, there are 75,000 people in Bakool region and only 8,000 people in Bay region who remain in a phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** for at least the next six months. In Bay region, the population that remain in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis are poor cattle pastoralists who have not yet recovered their pre-drought herds. In Bakool, the population in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis are mostly from areas of Rab Dhuure and parts of El Barde and consists of the most poor and vulnerable who still have not fully recovered their assets and livelihoods from previous conflicts and last year's drought, and still indicate critical nutrition status (Map 6). Also in Bakool, an agro-pastoral area bordering Hudur and Tieglow, also remains in **Acute Food and Livelihood Cri**sis, as both the Gu '06 and *Deyr* '06'/'07 rainfed sorghum production was below normal, due to poor rains in *Gu* '06 and low yields resulting from 'rattoon' cropping in *Deyr* '06/'07.

Most agro-pastoral households in Bay and Bakool, however, have fully recovered from the previous drought, as there is recovery in both livestock and cereal production following two consecutive seasons of good rains (*Gu* '06 and *Deyr* '06/'07). Near normal sorghum production in the *Gu* '06 (98% of PWA), provided opportunities for debt repayments and improved access to income and food. The exceptionally good sorghum in *Deyr* '06/'07 (398% of PWA and 228% of PWA for Bakool and Bay, respectively) ensures significantly improved access to income and food, with food stores fully recovered. All livestock are in good condition, with high kidding/lambing (Feb.-May), as well as calving (April-May) expected soon due to good conception in Hagaa (Sept.-Oct. '06) and Deyr '06/'07. Generally, livestock holdings of agro-pastoralists are small (2 – 5 sheep/goats and 1-3 cattle for the poor), therefore with the minimal livestock stock losses during the drought (cattle losses of only 10-25% and sheep and goat losses of 0-15%), livestock herd size are fully recovered or will be within the next six months (either through kidding/calving or by purchase).

CENTRAL REGION

Pastoral areas in Galgaduud, southern Mudug, and Hiran, previously identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis,** are now downgraded to their usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure** as the result of continuing pastoral livelihood recovery since the *Gu* '06. Water, pasture and browse is widely available and good in most areas due to the well distributed and above normal *Deyr* '06/'07 rainfall (200-300% of long term trends). Exceptions are localized pockets in Adado, Dhusamareb, some coastal areas of Galgaduud district, and pockets in Belet Weyn and Buloburti districts. Livestock body conditions for all species are good and high kidding and

lambing is expected from February to May '07 due to high conception in the Hagaa (Sept.-Oct.'06) and Deyr '06/'07 season. Livestock prices have increased with improved livestock conditions and terms of trade (local quality goat to rice) increased 57% from July to Dec. '06, and 100% from Jan. '06 to Dec. '06. Herd sizes are considered normal, as there was minimal livestock mortality and stress sales during last year's drought. The nutrition situation also shows improvements over the last six months for most rural areas and is downgraded from **Serious** to **Alert** (Map 6). Of concern are reports of an unknown camel disease (see Livestock section) and indications of increasing tensions and insecurity in the region, with the potential for displacement, reduced access to water and grazing, and disruptions in market access (see Civil Insecurity section). FSAU identifies the area in **Watch** and will closely monitor developments and their impact on food and livelihood security.

Similarly, in Hiran region agro-pastoral areas have also improved and are downgraded from the previous phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** (see Map 1). In addition to improvements in livestock conditions, productivity, prices and terms of trade, *Deyr* '06/'07 rainfed sorghum production in agro-pastoral areas was near average (94% of PWA and 544% of *Deyr* 2005/'06).

The humanitarian situation in riverine areas of Hiran region, however, have deteriorated significantly since the *Gu* '06 (previously identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** with a high risk of falling into **Humanitarian Emergency**). Currently, the situation has worsened with an estimated 10,000 people identified in **Humanitarian Emergency** and another 10,000 people in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis.** This deterioration is the result of the compounding effect of three successive seasons of crop failure (*Gu* '05 was 3%, *Deyr* '05/'06 16%, *Gu* '06 33% of PWA), followed by severe flooding this season. Floods in late October '06 resulted in high numbers of population displacement (roughly estimated at 102,000 people), damage to or loss of livelihood assets, destruction of 85% of all riverine crops, a reduction in agriculture labour opportunities, high cereal prices and a nutrition situation identified as **Serious** (10-15%) (Map 6).

NORTHERN REGION

Pastoral food and livelihood security and nutrition in the 2002/03 drought affected areas of the northwest and northeast have experienced gradual, but significant recovery over the previous four seasons. As a result, the pastoral areas of the Hawd, Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley, previously identified in **Humanitarian Emergency** (*Gu* '03 to Gu '04) and then downgraded to **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (***Deyr* '04/05 to *Gu* '06) are now identified as recovered and retain their usual phase of **Chronically Food Insecure** (Map 1). Pastoral areas of Coastal Deeh and Gagaab are also downgraded from **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, following improvements over the last two seasons.

In all but localised pockets (in eastern Sanaag and the area between Garowe and Jariban districts where rains were below normal), water availability and rangeland conditions are good following *Deyr* '06/'07 rains, which were 200-300% above normal for the season. Livestock body conditions, productivity and milk production are good for all species and livestock herd sizes are now generally at pre-drought (2001-2002/03) levels. Dispersed cases of an unidentified camel disease, originating from Ethiopia, have led to some localised rates of camel mortality of 10-20% in the Nugal Valley and Hawd pastoral areas, as well as other areas in central and southern regions (see Livestock Section). FSAU identifies these areas in a state of **Watch** and will continue to monitor the spread and impact of this camel disease over the coming months (Map 1).

In line with improved livestock body conditions and increased local and export demand, livestock prices and terms of trade have improved as well. Pastoralists have benefited from a significantly improved livestock export market, in which exports are now comparable to peak pre-1997/98 livestock ban levels (see Livestock section). Export quality goat prices in the northeast increased by 22% from December 2005 to December 2006. At the same time over the year, rice prices remained relatively stable (SoSh 6,000/kg) leading to improved terms of trade (sheep/goats to rice). Gulf States importing livestock and chilled meat began returning shipments to Somalia in an informal livestock ban from early February following the confirmed RVF outbreak in north eastern Kenya. Although this will negatively impact negatively on the pastoralists if the ban is enforced over several months, its impact on pastoral food security in the immediate term is limited, especially as pastoralists have just benefited from the peak export season (Oct. – Jan.), with high terms of trade. FSAU will closely monitor the enforcement of the current livestock ban and its impacts. Income from fishing in the coastal northeastern areas has also improved for the first time since the Tsunami of 2004, and frankincense production and trade in the Gagaab highland areas has also improved.

Nutrition indicators also signify significant improvements in the areas previously identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, with nutrition situation now only at **Alert**, which is an improvement over the long term nutrition trends for the area (**Serious**) (Map 6 and Nutrition Section) and most households have improved dietary diversity, consuming 4 or more food groups (FSAU Nutrition Update, January 2007).

Although the area is downgraded from Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, FSAU identifies the area in **Watch** and will closely monitor the spread and impact of the unknown camel disease and the enforcement of the livestock ban and its impact on food and livelihood security.

Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

FSAU Nutrition Update, January, 2006
FSAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, February 2006
FSAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, February 2006
FSAU Technical Series 2006 Post Gu Analysis, September 2006
FSAU Technical Series '06 /07 Post Deyr Analysis, February 2007 (forthcoming)

***NOTE:** The above publications and releases are available on the FSAU website: www.fsausomali.org*

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