

The special FSNAU brief provides a summary of the key findings of the post *Gu* '09 Assessment and Analysis, which are the results of fieldwork (July 1-21), regional (July 22-29) and national analysis workshops (August 1-14) and a Technical Verification and Partner Vetting Meetings (Nutrition, August 17 and Food Security, August 19). FEWS NET Somalia along with 102 partners, including regional authorities, UN and international agencies and local and international NGOs participated and supported in this post *Gu* '09 assessment and analysis process. FSNAU presented these results in Nairobi at a Somalia Support Secretariat Special Meeting on August 21 and Issued a Press release on August 24. The press release and presentation are available on the FSNAU Website.

Climate

Markets

Nutrition

Agriculture

Livestock

Civil Insecurity

Emerging Regional Issues

Integrated Food Security Analysis

KEY FINDINGS

The findings of the FSNAU, FEWSNET, and partner post *Gu* '09 seasonal assessment confirms that **Somalia faces its worse Humanitarian Crisis in eighteen years, with half of the population or an estimated 3.64 million people in need of emergency livelihood and life saving assistance at least until December 2009.** This signals a serious deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation from earlier this year. Most of the 3.64 million people in crisis or 75% of the population are concentrated in south and central Somalia. Of increased concern is that the escalating fighting and conflict is occurring in the same areas that are recording the greatest problems of food access and malnutrition. This will not only place additional burdens on the people already in crisis, but will also make it difficult for humanitarian relief to reach the populations most in need of assistance. Given the context of an escalating civil war, FSNAU issues an early warning for an even further deterioration in the humanitarian situation depending on the extent of the fighting in the coming weeks and months.

Emergency nutrition levels in several parts of the country have deteriorated further since January, such that now one in five children is acutely malnourished, while one in twenty is severely malnourished. Earlier this year the number of acutely malnourished children was one in six children. These national rates of acute malnutrition are amongst the highest in the world. Currently, an estimated, 285,000 children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished, of which 70,000 are severely malnourished and are at an increased risk of death if they do not receive the appropriate specialist care. More than two thirds of these children are located in south and central Somalia. The people currently in humanitarian crisis include 1.4 million rural people affected by a severe drought, 655,000 urban poor who continue to struggle with very high food and non-food prices, and 1.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs) who are fleeing from the fighting and conflict (Map 1 and Table 1). The key driving factors of the current humanitarian crisis are severe drought, very high food and non-food prices and increased conflict forcing massive displacement of population.

Deteriorating Humanitarian Emergency (HE) in the Central Regions

The epicentre of the humanitarian crisis is in Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiran and Bakool regions of south and central Somalia, where there is a two and a half year ongoing drought. The depth of the crisis in these areas is severe, with up to 65% of the total population in crisis, of which most, or 73%, are in **Humanitarian Emergency**. The drought has intensified following five consecutive seasons of rain failure. Livestock herds are decimated and destitute pastoralists are gathering in main villages and towns in search of assistance. The nutrition situation is alarming, as most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in these areas are classified as **Critical**, with a risk to deterioration. The nutrition situation is worse for Bakool pastoralists, who are classified as **Very Critical**. The contributing factors are the acute food insecurity situation, ongoing displacement, and high morbidity burden coupled with a complete lack of access to basic services for the affected populations.

Increasing Number of Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs)

The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has increased significantly since the January, from 1 million to now 1.3 million people, a twenty-five percent increase in six months. Most of the new IDPs are fleeing conflict and violence and are concentrated in the Shabelle and central regions. Nutrition surveys confirm that IDP populations are highly vulnerable, as IDPs consistently record higher median rates of global acute malnutrition rates, 20% compared to the non-IDP rates of 18%.

Continuing Food Insecurity for the Urban Poor

A significant number of urban poor continue to be in crisis struggling to meet basic their survival needs despite the declining food prices and improving wages. Nearly a quarter (23%) of the total urban population or 655,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance. This is a slight decline from the figure of 705,000 people in *Deyr* '08/09. Out of the total people in crisis, 520,000 urban poor are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** requiring emergency livelihood support, while 135,000 urban poor are in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** requiring livelihood and life saving emergency assistance.

Emerging Drought and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) in Northern Pastoral Areas

There is an alarming deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation of the pastoral and agropastoral communities in the north, caused by an emerging drought after 2-3 consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall.

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These areas are suffering from consecutive seasons of severe water shortages, stressed livestock migration, high livestock off-take and high debt levels. The situation is now deteriorating further, as indicated by increased malnutrition rates reaching the emergency level threshold of 15% in some areas. An estimated 255,000 people are identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, while another 25,000 are in **Humanitarian Emergency**. Unlike south and central Somalia, humanitarian access to these regions is good, therefore it is critical that these areas receive appropriate levels of emergency livelihood support and nutrition response, to prevent a further deterioration into **Humanitarian Emergency**.

Normal Crop Production and Improving Food Access in Some Areas of the South

The Gu '09 cereal production in southern Somalia is the second highest in the last seven years and is near the Post-War average Gu production (102% of PWA). Most of the cereals, however, were produced in three regions of Lower Shabelle (51%), Bay (27%), and Middle Juba (14%). There is also a significant off-season cereal production in Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle due to above normal Hagaa showers. The main contributing factors to the good production in these three regions include a combination of near normal rainfall levels (*Gu* rains and *Hagaa*), above normal off-season production, improved irrigation systems (in Lower Shabelle), increased access to water, as well as significant increases in cultivated area in Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba. Food access has improved for most farmers in Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Juba regions due to improved own crop production, as well as improved agriculture labor opportunities and high wage rates.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESPONSE

Humanitarian Access

- Actions to increase humanitarian space and safety to ensure that the growing number of people in need receive assistance.

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance: To Save Lives

- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups identified in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**
- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups identified with **Critical** and **Very Critical** nutrition status
- Increased attention to areas where past/current needs exceed response.
- Scale-up in **HE** areas continuing to deteriorate (i.e. Central, Hiran, M. Shabelle, and Bakool).
- Targeted to IDP and Urban populations identified in **HE** and with high rates of malnutrition.
- Targeted to populations at high risk to **HE** areas in the north (Togdheer Agropastoral and Sool Plateau Pastoral).

Emergency Livelihood Support: To Save Livelihoods and Prevent Deterioration to HE

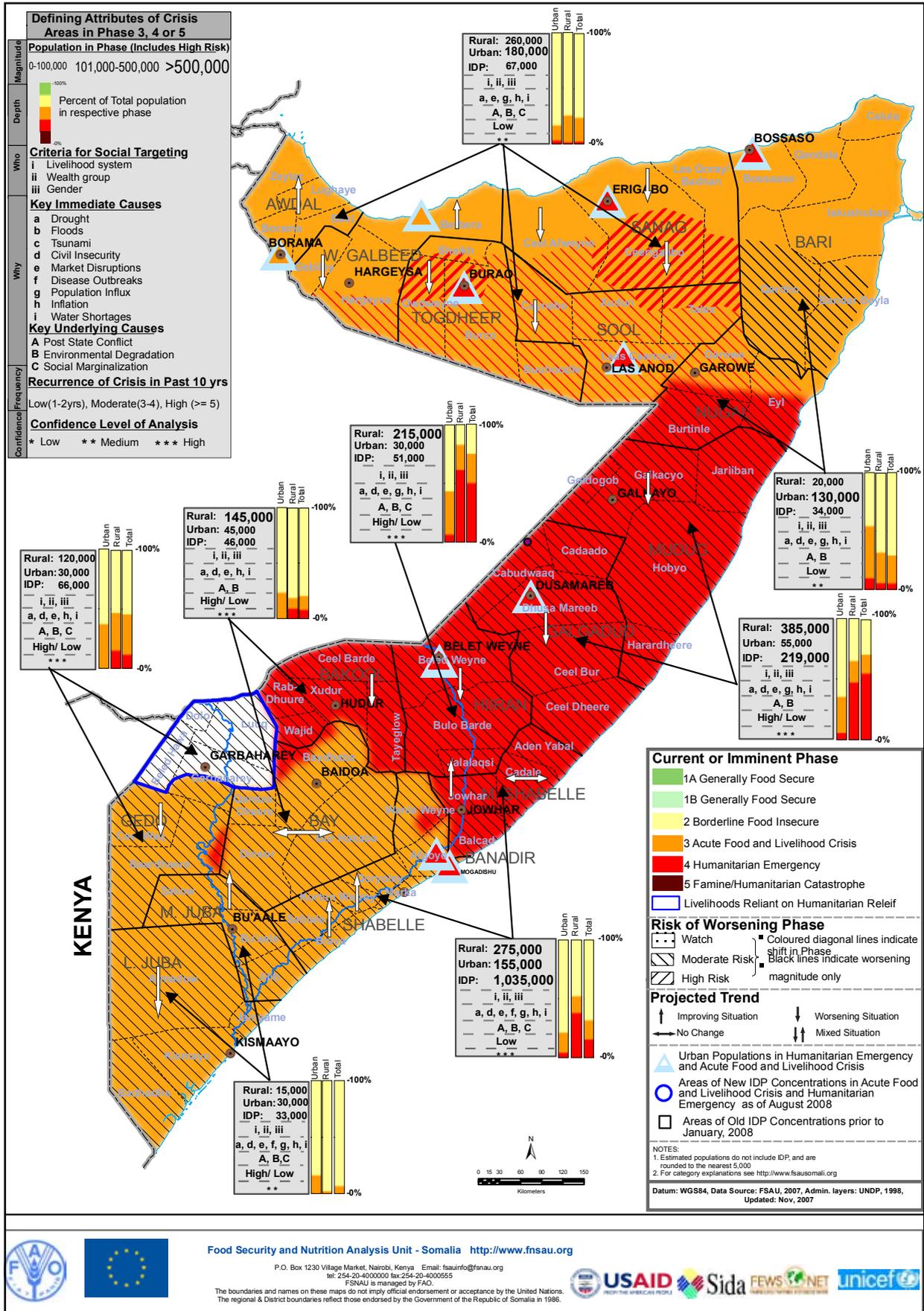
- Targeted to areas and livelihood groups in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**
- Targeted to populations in **HE**, to complement life saving interventions.
- Scale-up of emergency livelihood support for populations in **AFLC** in the south (Middle Shabelle, Gedo, and Bakool).
- Increase emergency livelihood support to populations identified in **AFLC** in the northern drought affected areas.
- Targeted to poor urban populations who continue to be identified in **AFLC**

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, July - December 2009

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	5,000	25,000	0	0	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	55,000	30,000	0	0	12
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	75,000	20,000	5,000	39
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	75,000	5,000	15,000	43
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	35,000	5,000	0	37
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	0	25,000	0	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	5,000	31
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	255,000	255,000	55,000	25,000	25
Central								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	30,000	40,000	0	110,000	51
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	15,000	35,000	10,000	200,000	79
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	45,000	75,000	10,000	310,000	65
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	25,000	55,000	5,000	160,000	74
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	25,000	60,000	0	160,000	48
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	50,000	10,000	5,000	12
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	65,000	0	70,000	52
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	20,000	5,000	0	5,000	5
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	80,000	0	40,000	46
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	10,000	5,000	0	0	6
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	20,000	10,000	0	0	8
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	190,000	330,000	15,000	440,000	27
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	30,000	-	55,000	-	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	520,000	660,000	135,000	775,000	28

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in AFLC and HE	655,000	9	18%
Assessed Rural population in AFLC and HE	1,435,000	19	39%
Estimated number of new IDPs-updated 1st Sept 2009 (UNHCR)	1,275,000	17	35%
Estimated number of protracted IDPs	275,000	4	8%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	3,640,000	49	100.0%

Map 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, July - December 2009



integrated phase classification maps



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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

CLIMATE

Rainfall Performance

The start of the *Gu* '09 seasonal rains was normal (late March/early April) in most of northern Somalia, as well as in parts of southern Somalia. However, rainfall intensity and spatial distribution was mixed and overall performance was largely below normal, especially in the drought affected central regions and most of the northern pastoral areas. Areas where the *Gu* rains performed poorly or failed completely include the regions of Hiran, Mudug, Galgaduud, Nugal, Sool and parts of Sanaag and Togdheer.

In the northwest, *Karan* rains started late with limited distribution in western agropastoral areas of W/Galbeed and Awdal regions, while there was no rainfall in western part of Togdheer agropastoral. Rainfall performance in the neighboring Somali regions of Ethiopia and northeastern province of Kenya was also largely below normal. In the southern agricultural regions of Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba *Gu* rainfall performance was fairly good in terms of total amount (150-250 mm), number of rainy days and spatial distribution. In addition, there were good and largely beneficial *Hagaa* rains with extensive coverage in the coastal areas and adjacent plains of Juba and Lower Shabelle. However, pastoral and agropastoral areas in Bay, Bakool, Lower Juba and most of Gedo region received only light, sporadic and localized rains.

Vegetation Conditions

Vegetation conditions in pastoral areas of central and northern regions are extremely poor due to the multiple effects of intermittent coverage and poor *Gu* '09 rainfall performance in the northern and central pastoral rangelands, an early and prolonged dry *Jilaal* season and successive seasonal failures. Rangeland conditions have improved in localized areas that received moderate rains, including parts of west Golis and Guban pastoral in the northwest, parts of Bari, localized areas of Addun pastoral in central and Coastal *Deeh* pastoral of central and north. The improved vegetation conditions in Nugal pastoral in the north and Addun pastoral in central regions are shown by comparative trend analysis of the current year relative to 18-years long-term Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) datasets derived from satellite (Figure 1 and 2).

The NDVI map shows that the vegetation conditions during the third dekad of July were largely near normal in most of the southern regions, especially in the coastal and near inland areas of Juba and Shabelle regions (Map 2). Compared to the historical average, there is also near normal vegetation in most of Bari region. The NDVI map also shows extremely poor vegetation conditions in central regions, most of Gedo and Bakool, as well as in most parts of the north.

Climate Outlook Forum Rainfall Projections for Coming Deyr Rains (mid-Oct – Dec.)

An El Nino phenomenon for September-December season has been confirmed in the greater Horn of Africa, which increases the likelihood of near to above-normal rainfall over most of Somalia during the next *Deyr* season. Heavy rainfall is expected in the south and central regions. The expected impact of such a development include the end of the drought, increased mortality among weak drought-affected animals and serious flooding along the Juba and Shabelle river basins.

Map 2: Actual NDVI for the 3rd Dekad of July, 2009.

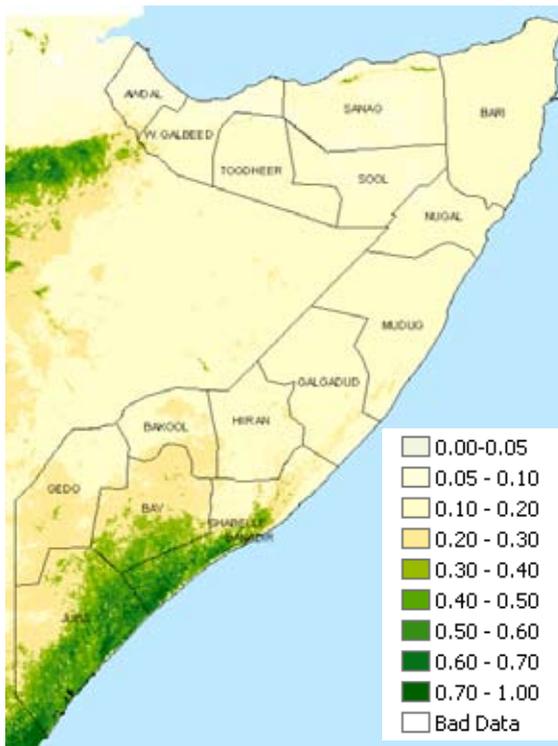


Figure 1: Nugaal Valley, Vegetation conditions (NDVI Trend) July 1981- June 2009

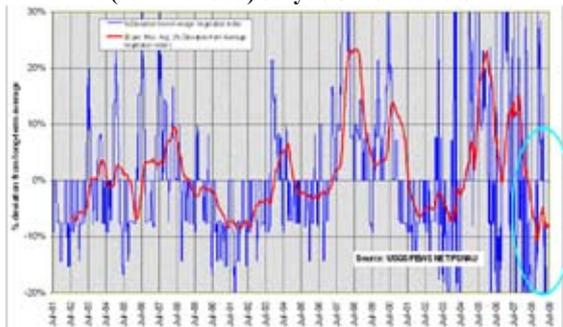
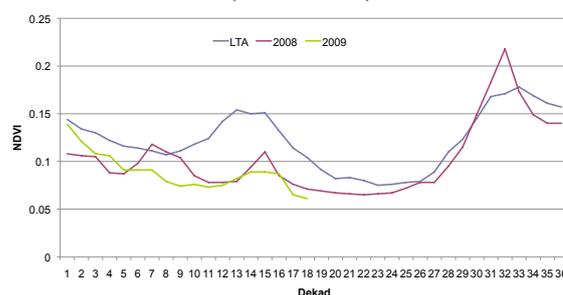


Figure 2: Central Regions Addun Pastoral Vegetation Condition (NDVI Trend)



CIVIL INSECURITY

In the first half of 2009, the civil insecurity situation has improved slightly in some areas, but overall the south and central are experiencing further deteriorations. Conflict epicenters in south and central fluctuate between relative stability and direct battle confrontations and the security situation has generally worsened since the start of May'09. This increased volatility and insecurity is directly impacting urban areas. Direct impacts include increased conflict-related deaths and injuries, destruction of private and public assets, increased human right abuses, increased recruitment of child soldiers, and the displacement of 91,000 people since July '09.

Indirect impacts are also significant, leading to further deteriorations in food security and livelihood options. These include disruption of markets, trade and transportation, reduced economic activities, and reduced humanitarian access. The areas of high and moderate impact are highlighted in Map 3.

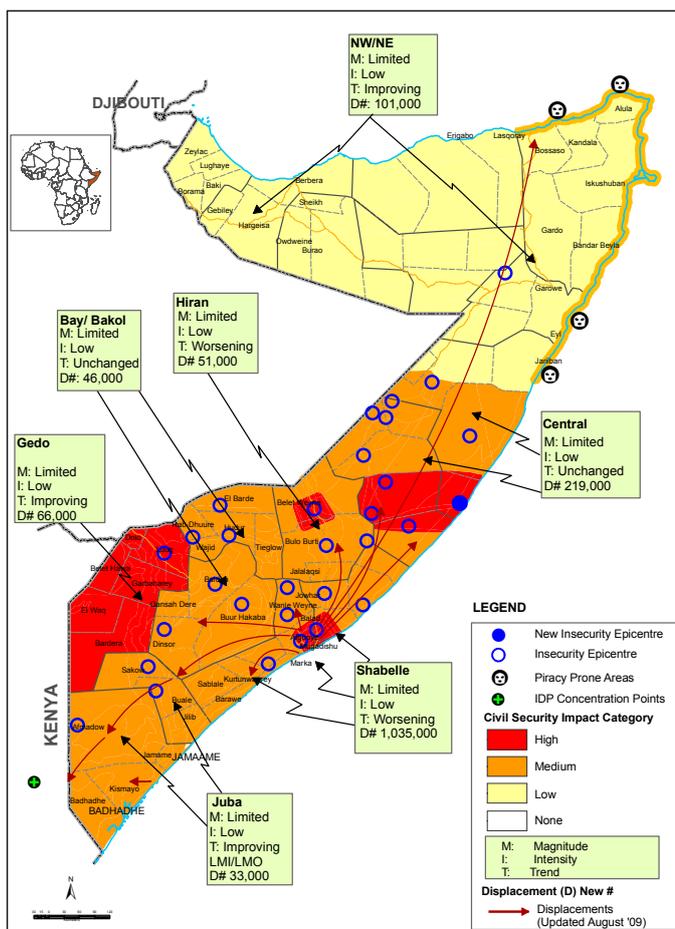
Fresh fighting exploded in Mogadishu in May '09 between insurgents and the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) causing civilian deaths, looting or destruction of houses and business assets, as well as massive displacement within the country and towards refugee camps of Kenya. Fighting also spread into parts of Middle Shabelle, Hiran and Galgaduud regions, temporarily halting transport to the north. Clashes between TFG supporters and insurgents in Gal-cad (Galgadud), Beletweyne (Hiran), Buloburti (Hiran), Bulohawa (Gedo) and Luuq (Gedo) disrupted human and trade movement, increased transport costs and reduced food commodity market supplies. There are confirmed reports that former faction leaders supported by Ethiopia have amassed their forces along the border with Ethiopia and partially entered into Beletweyn, Luuq and Atto in Elberde town (Bakool), aiming to recapture their respective areas. In the first six months of 2009, about 500 innocent civilians died in Mogadishu alone and 2,500-2,800 wounded were admitted in the main surgical hospitals in Mogadishu. The true scale of civilian loss is not known due to the lack of official records and limited access to key conflict areas.

Resource based conflicts are increasingly reported, especially disputes over land tenure in parts of Shabelle and along the border between Hiran and Middle Shabelle. Clan disputes over water and pasture resources at the border of Jowhar and Jalalaqsi districts of Middle Shabelle led to forced displacement of population who are abandoning valuable water and pasture resources. However, road blocks, banditry, extortions and high taxation have declined and the situation has slightly improved in some areas of southern/central Somalia, which contributed to the improved access to irrigation and agriculture land, especially in the Lower Shabelle area.

Since early 2008 pirates have carried out approximately 144 attacks and hijacked 44 ships. However, incidents of sea piracy have decreased over the last three months, after a series of helicopter and ship counter attacks and the arrest of dozens of pirates by multinational naval forces.

Since January 2009, 7 aid workers were killed and 7 were abducted. In total 13 humanitarian aid workers are currently in captivity in Somalia. The safety and security situation is worsening for humanitarian workers in south and central Somalia where most of the population in humanitarian crisis, 80% of the rural and 52% of the urban, are located. Humanitarian access in these areas is reduced as UN organizations were forced to evacuate from Bay, Bakool and Middle Shabelle in June and July '09 due to the direct threat, as well as property looting. Given the context of the escalating conflict and war in these areas, FSNAU is issuing an early warning of a further deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation in these areas, depending on the outcome of civil war in the coming months.

Map 3: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes, July '09



Source: FSNAU, July 2009

Gu '09 CEREAL CROP PRODUCTION

Cereal Production

Gu '09 cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 144,000 MT, of which 60% is maize, 39% sorghum and 1% rice. This production is 2% higher than the *Gu* Post-War Average (PWA 1995-2008), 58% higher than the five-year average and is the second highest *Gu* cereal production in the last seven years (Table 2 and Figure 3). Most of the *Gu* '09 cereals were produced in three regions - Lower Shabelle (51%), Bay (27%), and Middle Juba (14%). The main factors that contributed to increased production include average rainfall levels (*Gu* rains and *Hagaa* showers), improved irrigation systems, increased access to water in the riverine areas of Lower Shabelle, and high local cereal prices. As a result there were significant increases in area under cultivation in Lower Shabelle (by 30%) and Middle Juba (99%). In contrast, *Gu* '09 crops failed in Lower Juba, Hiran, Bakool and Gedo regions due to late, poor and unevenly distributed rains. Cereal production in these regions is estimated at only 10%- 26% of *Gu* '09 PWA.

Table 2: *Gu* '09 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Gu 2009 Production in MT			Gu 2009 as % of Gu 2008	Gu 2009 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2008)	Gu 2009 as % of 5 year average (2004-2008)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	100	400	500	484%	23%	76%
Bay	3,800	34,500	38,300	113%	106%	167%
Gedo	1,300	100	1,400	148%	26%	67%
Hiran	300	500	800	38%	20%	38%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	10,300	10,100	20,400	817%	242%	727%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	600	0	600	12%	10%	29%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	5,200	1,800	7,000	129%	44%	50%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	64,100	8,300	72,400	218%	118%	170%
Gu 2009 Total	85,700	55,700	141,400	170%	102%	158%

In the northwest agropastoral areas of Awdal, Galbeed and Togdheer regions, cereal crop establishment estimates are significantly below average due to the below normal and unevenly distributed *Gu* '09 rains. The *Gu/Karan* cereal establishment estimates are the lowest in more than a decade, equivalent to 6,605MT, or 36% of the PWA. However, *Karan* rains started in Awdal and Galbeed districts in late July 2009 and are on-going, which could increase crop production above the crop establishment estimates, depending on the performance of these rains in the coming months. FSNAU, along with its partners, will conduct the regular post *Gu/Karan* '09 Crop Harvest Assessment in late November and early December '09.

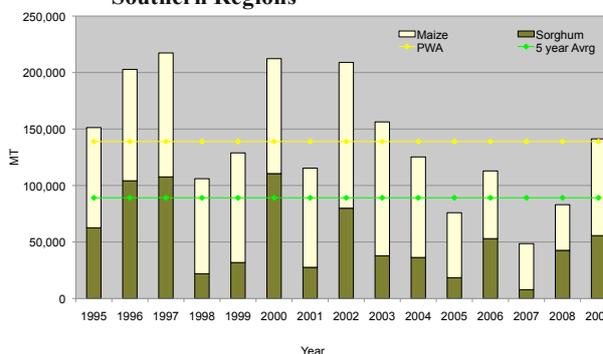
Off-Season Cereal Production

Unusual *Hagaa* rains in June through August '09 in Juba regions, particularly Lower Juba, provided opportunities for off-season food and cash crop production. The projected off-season crop establishment is estimated at 14,000MT of maize (89% from Lower Juba), 2,000 MT of sesame (65% from Lower Juba) and 800 MT cowpea (83% from Lower Juba). The projected off-season maize production is equivalent to about 10% of *Gu* '09 actual cereal production. The combined *Gu* '09 and projected off-season production, including rice, is estimated at 157,900MT. FSNAU will carry out with partners post off-season crop assessments to confirm production estimates in September 2009.

Annual Cereal Production and Stocks

This *Gu* season cereal production is the fourth highest in the last seven years and exceeds the total annual production (*Gu* and *Deyr*) of the last two years (Figure 3). The combined *Gu* '09 cereal production and estimated off-season cereal production is equivalent to 158,000MT, which is 67% of the annual cereal PWA (Figure 4). FSNAU cereal stock analysis indicates that cereal stocks of rural households in Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Bay regions will last up to 7-8 months,

Figure 3: Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2008) - Southern Regions



Good Sorghum Crop. Finka Weer, Sakow, M. Juba, July '09

starting from June '09. Cereal stock availability in these regions is due to the combination of good cereal crops in previous seasons and consecutive good off-season crop production in Lower Shabelle (Gu '08) and M. Juba (both Gu '08 and Deyr '08/09).

Cash Crops

Cash crops, or crops that are grown for sale as opposed to subsistence, are an important source of income for rural riverine and agropastoral areas in many areas. These cash crops include sesame, vegetables, fruits, cowpeas, groundnuts, banana, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, onions, and fodder. Given the importance of these cash crops, FSNAU has begun to roughly estimate production for some of these cash crops in three riverine and agropastoral areas (Bay, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Juba). Gu '09 cash crop production from these three regions is roughly estimated at 13,000MT, of which 46% is cowpea, 38% sesame and 15% groundnut. About 38% is from Bay, 32% from Lower Shabelle and 23% from Middle Juba. In addition, about 3,000 MT of off-season sesame and cowpea production is expected in Lower and Middle Juba regions in September 2009.

Local Cereal Prices and Terms of Trade

Prices of maize and sorghum have decreased by 50-60% in July '08 - July '09, but are still about 100 -200% higher than long term or five-year average (Figure 5). In July 2009, the lowest maize and sorghum prices were recorded in Lower Shabelle and Middle Juba regions (4,000/kg in Qoryole and 5,000/kg in Buale), whereas sorghum prices were lowest in Hiran (4,000/kg) and other main markets of the Sorghum Belt (5,000-6,000/kg). Both maize and sorghum prices are expected to continue to decline in the coming two months in Lower Shabelle, Bay and Juba regions, as harvests enter the main markets in August-September. Conversely, cereal prices are expected to increase in the other regions due to the overall poor performance of Gu '09, disruptions of market activities and restrictions of inter-regional trade due to civil insecurity. FSNAU will closely monitor cereal market availability and prices in the main markets in the coming months.

Terms of Trade (TOT) between cereals and labour have significantly improved in the last 12 months in all regions. The TOT are significantly above the 5-year average in Bakool, Gedo, Hiran and Shabelle regions, while these are the same or below (the north) in the others. This improvement is primarily due to falling cereal prices and increased wage rates. The highest TOT, about 22-23 kg/daily labour wage, was recorded in Middle Juba and Hiran due to higher labour wage rates and local cereal prices (maize 5,000 SoSh and sorghum 4,000 SoSh in July '09) since mid-2008. Labour opportunities in Shabelle, Juba and Bay regions improved with the increasing labour demand for Gu '09 and off-season farm activities in Juba region (Figure 6).

Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS)

The Annual Cereal Balance Sheet for the period of April 2009-May 2010 is estimated with current Gu '09 cereal production, Gu/Karan crop establishment estimates for the northwest, off-season projected Gu '09, and anticipated average cereal production in Deyr '09/10. Projected commercial imports are estimated using the three year average of 2006-08. Actual food aid stocks as of April '09 are incorporated, as well as food aid in transit and pipeline. The overall annual cereal balance indicates a range from a surplus of 65,000MT to a deficit of 45,000MT, depending on the pattern of cross-border trade. Domestic cereal availability is expected to be near normal due to a good Gu '09 and off-season production and an anticipated good Deyr '09/10. Commercial cereal imports between Jan. - July '09 (418,000MT) were higher than the total 2008 cereal imports (352,000MT) (Figure 7).

Figure 4: Trends in Annual Cereal Production (1995 - 2008) - Southern Regions

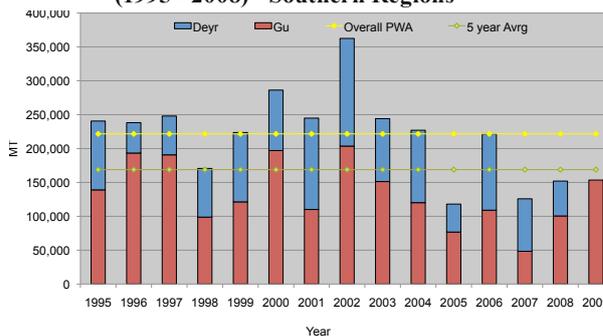


Figure 5: Regional Trends in Cereal Prices (SoSh)

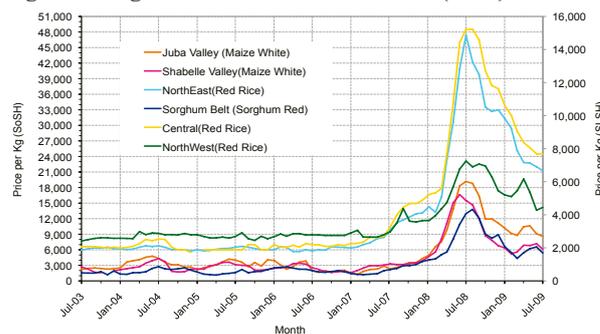


Figure 6: Juba Terms of Trade, Cereal (Maize) to Labour

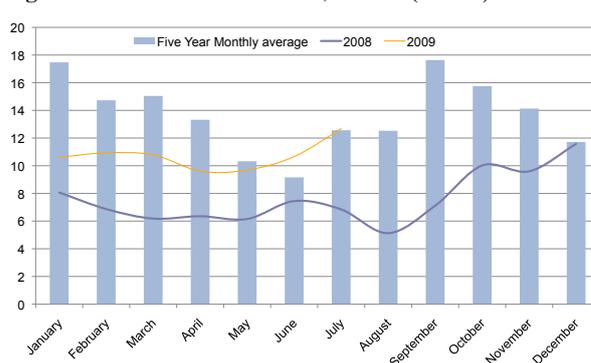
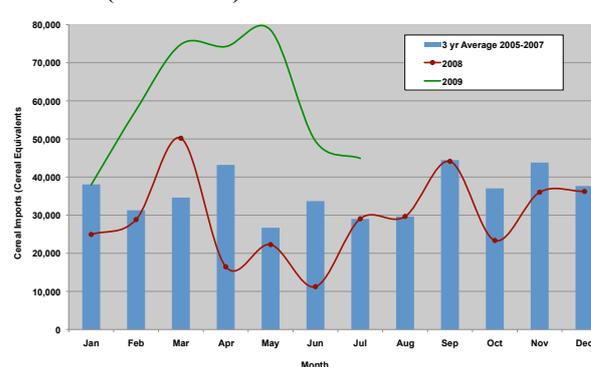


Figure 7: Trends in Commercial Cereal Imports (2005 - 2008)



agriculture

LIVESTOCK

Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

Rangeland conditions in most key pastoral areas are poor due to largely below normal *Gu* seasonal rainfall. This is the fifth consecutive season of rain failure for the severe drought-affected areas of Hiran, Galgadud, and Mudug. For the northern regions, these are 2-3 consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall, including the rain deficit areas of Hawd and Nugal valley of Togdheer, Sool and Nugal regions, west Golis of Togdheer and North-west agropastoral.

In the southern pastoral areas, pasture and browse areas are poor in Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Gedo and parts of Lower Juba. Most pastoral households have already started to migrate to the neighboring regions in Somalia, as well as to Zone five of Ethiopia. Water shortages are critical in most pastoral areas. In the central regions, all *berkads*, water catchments and most shallow wells are dry, and in the north water trucking is ongoing and continuing. *Hagaa* rainfall in the south and *Karan* rainfall in the west Golis of northern regions, however, has improved water volume of streams, catchments and the shallow wells, and subsequently improved rangeland conditions.

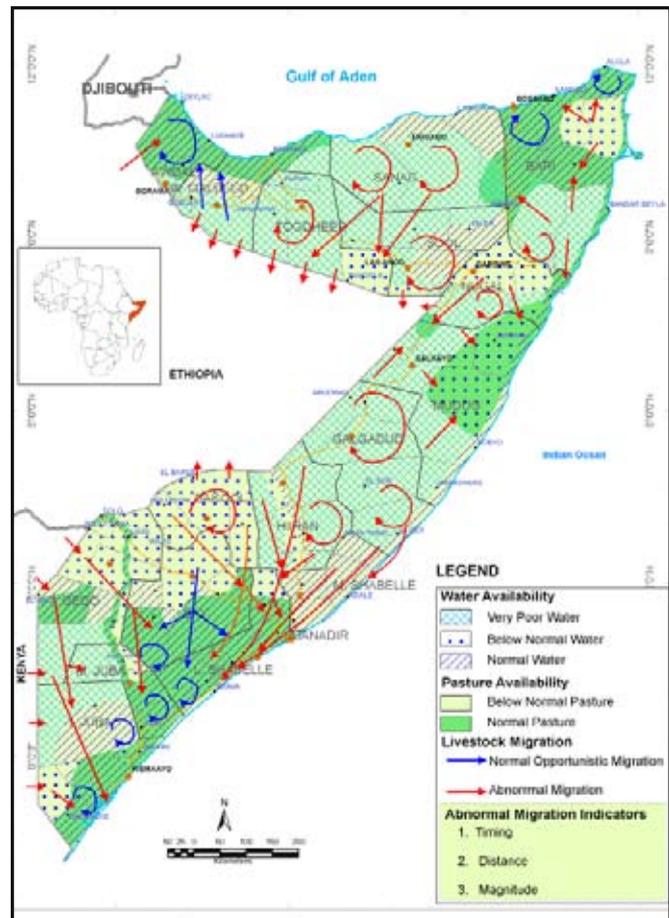
Abnormal stressed livelihood migration is dominated throughout most pastoral areas of Somalia (Map 4). Normal livestock migration, although significantly reduced during the first six months of 2009, is still observed in four regions of the south and localized areas of Bari and Awdal regions in the north. There was a quick depletion of water and pasture resources due to massive in-migration of livestock in the areas that received rains, as well as stressed migration within the region due to poor rangeland conditions in the drought-affected neighboring regions.

Livestock Body Conditions and Herd Dynamics

The overall deterioration of pasture and water conditions resulted in poor to very poor livestock body conditions in the drought-stricken regions of Galgadud, Mudug, Hiran, Bakool and Middle Shabelle and the rain deficit areas of Gedo, southern Nugal, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer and Hawd of W. Galbeed. There was no camel conception during the past four seasons and no cattle calving in most of the drought-affected regions. Sheep/goats lambing/kidding rate is zero to low in central regions of Galgadud, Mudug and Hiran but low to medium in the rain deficit areas of Bakool, Sanaag and Middle Shabelle. In contrast, due to the overall improved pasture and water conditions, livestock body conditions are average to good in west Golis/Guban of Awdal and W. Galbeed, Bari, Lower Shabelle, Bay and Juba regions. In these areas calving rates for camels are none to low due to medium to high conception rates in *Deyr* '08/09, whereas cattle calving is medium in Juba, Bay and Lower Shabelle. In the northeast, as well as in Juba, Bay and Lower Shabelle regions, sheep/goats lambing/kidding rates are medium, whereas in the northwest they are medium to high with medium conception rates.

The FSNAU *Gu* '09 pastoral herd dynamics model generally indicates a continued decreasing trend in herd sizes compared to the end *Deyr* '08/09 season. The drought-affected areas of central regions, which face the fifth seasonal rain failure, have experienced the worst decline in cattle and sheep/goat herds. Since Jan. '09, in pastoral and agropastoral areas of Hiran, Sool, Middle Shabelle and Bakool camel herds are also declining, but at a lower rate compared to central regions. Cattle and sheep/goats are worst affected by the drought. The reasons are further deteriorated pasture and water conditions, high livestock death rates, as well as increased sales to cover high costs of water trucking and high food prices.

Map 4: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, July 2009



Source: FSNAU, July 2009

Similarly, the rain deficit areas of Southern Inland and Dawa Pastoral of Gedo and Juba, East Golis of northeast livelihood zones are also showing a decreasing trend, although they are at borderline baseline levels. In Hawd and Nugal valley pastoral livelihoods of northwest, camel populations are above or equal to baseline levels, however, sheep/goat holdings are now below baseline levels. Sool Plateau pastoralists have had the largest reduction in sheep/goat holdings in the northern pastoral livelihoods. In contrast, most of the northeastern regions, as well as the Southern Inland Pastoral areas of Juba and Gedo regions are close to the baseline levels. Cattle in Gedo and Juba districts have declined for the poor wealth groups and are now below baseline levels. Generally, there are no outbreaks of major livestock diseases. However, cases of CCPP are reported in the drought-affected regions. Common livestock diseases (i.e. tick born disease and endoparasites) are widely reported in most of the regions.

Livestock Prices and Pastoral Purchasing Power

Prices of camel and sheep/goats throughout Somalia have steadily increased since Nov. '08. There was a short-term price decline in June '09, but they began to increase again in July '09, and have stayed significantly higher than the 5-year average (2003-2007). The price increase across most of Somalia is a macro-economic trend (also observed in wage rates) in response to hyper-inflation pressure through 2008 following the significant devaluation of the Somali Shilling (SoSh). Other more local factors that contribute to price increases are the reduction of saleable animals in the drought-affected key pastoral areas and increased demand during Ramadan. For example, average July '09 export prices for quality goats in northeast, northwest and central are 19%-49% higher compared to July '08. Conversely, cattle prices declined in the first six months of 2009, by 11%-15%, in the Sorghum Belt and Juba (Figure 8). However, these are still higher than the five year average (by 77% in Sorghum belt and 80% in Juba). However, poor and most of the middle households in drought affected and rain deficit areas of Galgadud, Mudug, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Sanaag and Mudug regions will not benefit from these increases due to the limited number of marketable animals.

Due to the significant increase in livestock prices and the dramatic decline of cereal prices, pastoralists purchasing power, as measured by the terms of trade (TOT) between local quality goat and cereals, has considerably increased in all regions (Figure 9), with the exception of Juba regions. Since January '09, the highest increase in TOT of local goat/rice (90%) is observed in northeastern regions. Compared to July '08, the largest increase in TOT, by 95%-226%, was in northeast, northwest and central.

Livestock Exports

Drought in the northeastern province of Kenya halted cross border cattle trade in southern Somalia, as cattle prices in Garissa market fell due to over-market supply of cattle by Kenyan pastoralists migrating to Somalia. However, in the central and northern regions, export volumes of all livestock species in Jan.-July '09 (1,055,183 heads) were 32% higher than the same period last year. Export volumes are expected to increase further during the Ramadan and Hajj. Household access to export quality goats, however, is limited in the drought-affected regions of Galgadud, Mudug, Sool and Hiran.

Out of five abattoirs in the country only two, Galkacyo and Burao, are operating continuously, whereas the abattoir in Mogadishu and Beletweyn are constantly interrupted by civil insecurity and air transport instability. For example, after a long 22 months halt since Jan. '07, exporting from Beletweyn resumed in Nov. '08 and a total of 24,328 carcasses were exported in Jan.-July '09. In the same period, carcass exports from Galkacyo (31,497) and Burao (46,240) have declined by 36% and 52% respectively, compared to the same period last year, due to increased competition in Gulf markets, low demand, and the lack of good quality animals.

Figure 8: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Prices (SoSh/SISh)

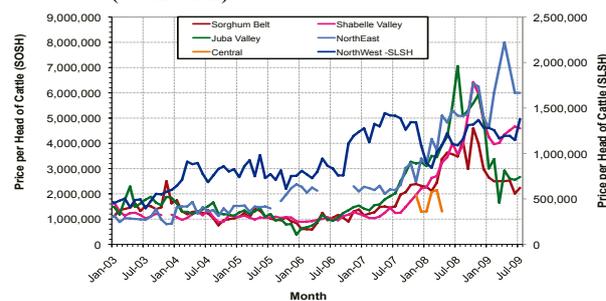


Figure 9: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices

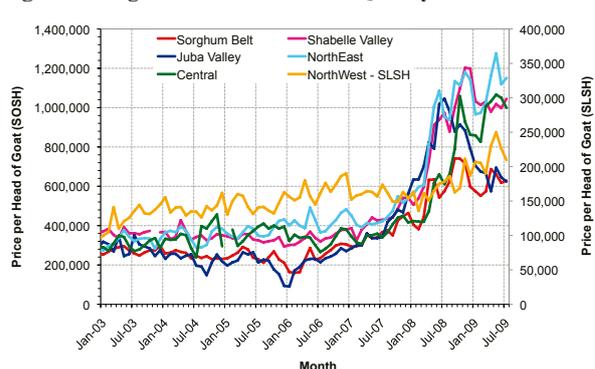
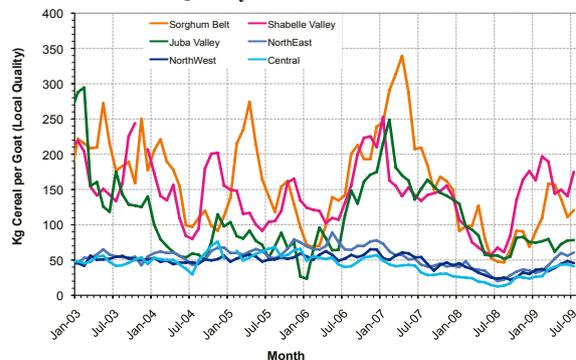


Figure 10: Regional Trends in Terms of Trade, Cereal to Local Quality Goat



MARKETS

The Somali Shilling (SoSh) appreciated significantly between Oct '08 and Feb. '09 (by 10 – 19%) in most markets. However, the currency began to devalue again between March – August '09 (Figure 11). By July '09, the value of SoSh was the same as in Jan. '09 but still 10% greater than in July '08. The level of depreciation is still significant compared to the five-year average (90-100%).

The Somaliland Shilling (SISh) has also devaluated in January-July '09 (9%) after several years of relatively stable exchange rate against the US dollar. In July '09, the SISh in Hargeisa market was traded at 6,950 SISh/USD.

The commercial import prices in Jan-Jun. '09 slowed in their declining trend, and began to increase again in March '09, in line with the renewed devaluation of the Somali Shilling. However, they are still significantly below their record high levels in 2008. In July '09 the prices of all major imported food commodities, except sugar, were also lower in most markets compared to the start of the year. For instance, rice price in central markets decreased by 28% (Figure 12). The prices are 62 – 122% above the five-year long term levels.

The retail rice prices in Mogadishu follow the general trends of international rice prices, however, the average differential between the two prices is 0.41 Kg/USD. This is approximately 25% up from the average price differential prior to the period prior of the sharp increase in March 2008 (Figure 13). This increased differential is due to greater shipping costs and other macroeconomic factors.

Urban Poor Cost of Living and the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Currently, the average CPI for the SoSh areas are 43% lower compared to June '08, however, this is still significantly higher than normal (82% higher than March '07) (Figure 14). The reduction in the cost of minimum expenditure basket (MEB) is mainly attributed to the decreased prices of various food commodities, and primarily the cereals, which account for the largest share (50-60%) in MEB of the urban poor. Since March '09, the largest decrease in MEB was observed in central and southern regions, 11% and 4%, respectively. In the regions of northeast and northwest, however, the CPI shows a slight increase in the period March-June '09, 13% and 2%, respectively. In the Somaliland Shilling areas, the CPI is very near normal baseline levels (March '07), indicating low inflationary impact.

Figure 11: Trends in Exchange Rates - SOSH and SLSH to USD

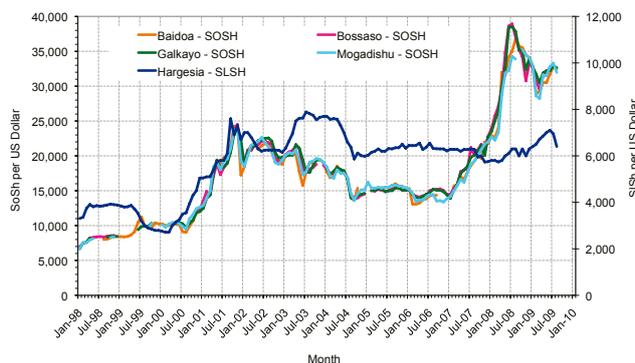


Figure 12: Shabelle Valley Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate

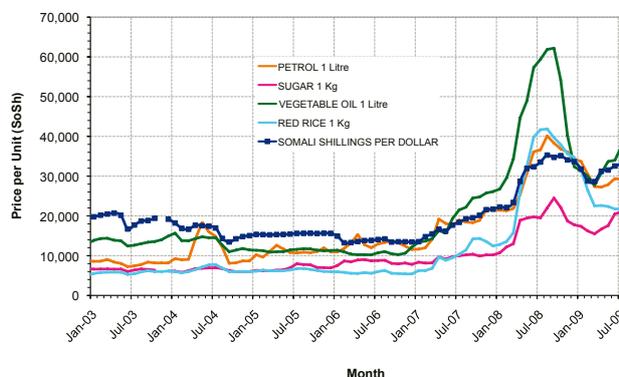
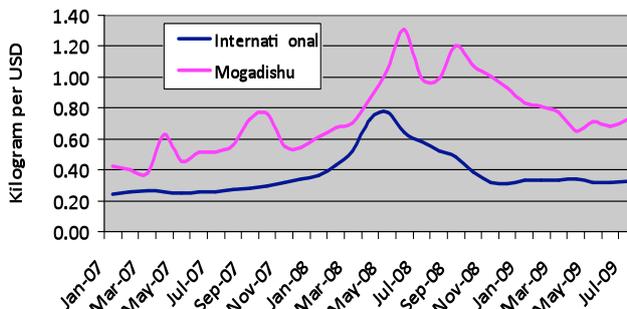
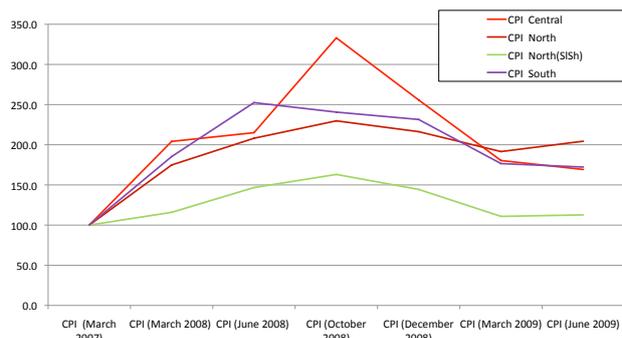


Figure 13: Comparison of Mogadishu and International Rice Prices from Jan. '07 to Dec. '08



Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2009.

Figure 14: Regional CPI Trends



NUTRITION OVERVIEW

An integrated analysis of the nutrition information¹ collected from January to July 2009 indicates a varied yet alarming situation throughout the country (Maps 5 and 6). Civil insecurity in Mogadishu led to on-going population displacement, a severe and deepening drought in central regions, parts of the south and now emerging areas in the northwest regions, and the ongoing elevated commodity prices. The key driving factors in the current analysis are high morbidity, disease outbreaks, limited access to basic services, and poor child care practices further underpinning the chronic nutrition crisis faced by the Somali populations. Major contributing factors to the chronic nutrition crisis are the lack of safe water and sanitation facilities, both of which contribute to widespread diarrhoea in young children. Safe water coverage in rural areas of Somalia stands at just 11.3%, and only 12.6% for sanitation. In many areas of the country, people are living on the equivalent of just one bottle of contaminated water a day, and using the cover of a tree or bush as a toilet. Water and sanitation interventions were poorly funded in 2009, when compared with other sectors such as food and health, and yet poor water and sanitation are often the underlying causes of many health and nutrition related illness in emergencies. The deteriorating health and nutrition status of the population is confirmation of a water and sanitation sector that is outpaced by the increasing needs of populations affected by drought, conflict and displacement. Unless a concerted effort is made to rectify the poor water and sanitation situation in Somalia, very little sustained health and nutrition improvements will be realised.

FSNAU and partners conducted a total of 33 representative nutrition surveys to date in 2009. Of these surveys, and referring to the WHO Growth Standards, 6 surveys reported rates of global acute malnutrition² (GAM) <15%, 11 reported rates in the 15-20% range, with the remaining 16 reporting rates >20% (Figure 15). The median rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) for all 33 surveys was 19%, an increase from 17% from the last round of comparable surveys. Rates of severe acute malnutrition remained high in many areas, with a median rate of 4.5% for all 33 surveys. When applying the national median rate of 19% for GAM and 4.5% for SAM (WHO Growth Standards), this translates into an estimated 285,000 acutely malnourished children, of which 70,000 are severely malnourished, representing 1 in 5 and 1 in 20 of all children, respectively, under 5 years of age in Somalia. However, crude and under five years mortality rates, remained below the respective emergency thresholds of 2 and 4 deaths per 10,000 population per day, with the exception of alert levels (CMR of 1-2/10,000/day and U5MR of 2-4/10,000/day) reported in 4 surveys (Shabelle Agropastoral, Juba Agropastoral and Riverine and Gedo Agropastoral). 70% of these children are in south and central regions, the area's most affected by insecurity and limited humanitarian access. A summary of the key findings are presented below, with detailed analysis by region and livelihood within the upcoming **Post Gu Nutrition Technical Series**, due in mid September 2009.

South and Central regions

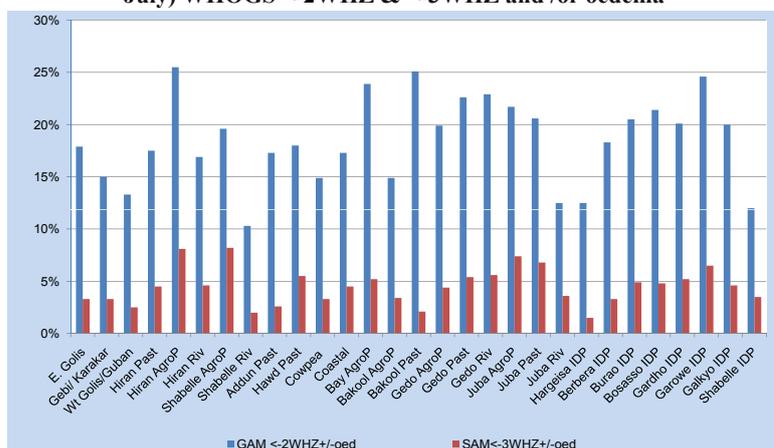
The sustained **Critical** and **Very Critical** nutrition situation in south and central Somalia continues to highlight the impact of years of civil war on the population's ability to deal with shocks. Without appropriate access to basic health services, children start life vulnerable, and common childhood illness, like respiratory infection and diarrhea, can be fatal. The widespread lack of safe water and improved sanitation further increase the risk of diarrhoeal disease, which is currently widespread. Children are fed a predominantly cereal and oil base diet, missing the essential micronutrients and protein essential for health growth and development.

During times of crisis, even these cereals and oils are limited, which further exacerbates the nutrition situation and results in the prevalence of high levels of wasting. Although levels of acute malnutrition are currently high all over the country, the very high stunting of 30% in the South and Central regions compared to the 10% reported in the northwest, further illustrates the chronic nature of this crisis. With the ever shrinking humanitarian space, the nutrition situation remains in crisis with a poor outlook for the coming months.

Northern Regions

In the northwest region, there is a mixed picture with notable recovery to **Serious** from the previous **Very Critical** situation in the western Golis Guban, as a result of in-migration of livestock, increasing access to milk and increased access to humanitarian support. This recovery is to a lesser degree in the eastern parts, likely due to less positive food security and basic service indicators there. In the other areas there is no significant change from the **Serious** situation

Figure 15: Global Acute and Severe Acute Malnutrition Gu 2009 (April - July) WHOGS <-2WHZ & <-3WHZ and /or oedema



in the Post *Deyr* '08/09, however localized areas of higher concern are apparent in the agropastoral parts of Galbeed, southern Togdheer, and Sool Plateau linked to a combination of water crisis increasing diarrhoeal disease and increasing household food insecurity. Given the population density, even without *Very Critical* rates of acute malnutrition, 20% of all acutely malnourished Somali children reside in the northwest, therefore integrated efforts to meet their needs are key.

In the northeast region, analysis of the nutrition situation is also providing a mixed picture, though overall a deterioration from 6 months ago. *Critical* rates of malnutrition are now reported in East Golis, Guban and Karkar with *Serious* rates and risk of deterioration in Nugal Valley. The sustained *Critical* rates in Hawd and Addun highlight the concerning nutrition situation in the northeast and the elevated needs.

IDPs

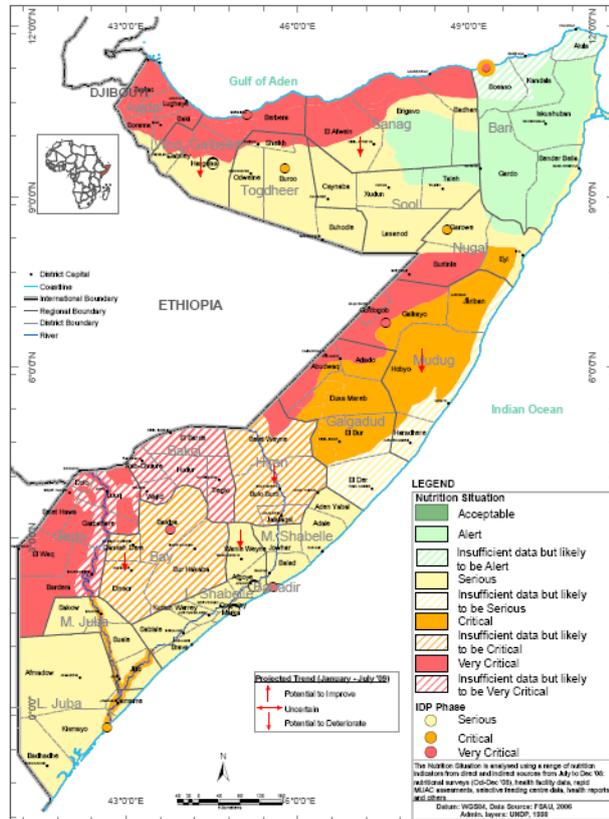
The IDP populations continue to be the most nutritionally vulnerable group, even in areas of relative peace in the northern regions. The median GAM rate of 20% is higher than the national rate and with a median SAM rate of 4.8% and the highest stunting levels of 36%, the increased vulnerability of the IDPs is apparent. However, it is notable that one of the lowest rates of GAM reported so far in 2009, is in the IDP camps of Afgoye and Merka, likely linked to large scale and sustained access to appropriate humanitarian services. This illustrates that the nutrition situation can improve in the presence of appropriate quality and quantity of care.



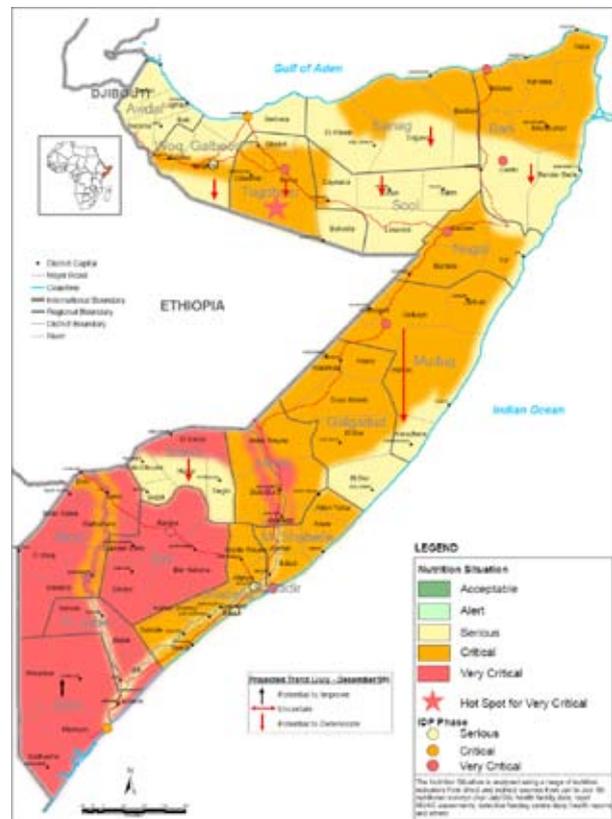
IDPs concentration, Dhusamareb, Galgadud, FSNAU, July '09

nutrition

Map 5: Estimated Nutrition Situation Post *Deyr* '08/09



Map 6: Estimated Nutrition Situation Post *Gu* '09



INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

URBAN

A significant number of urban poor continue to be in crisis struggling to meet their basic food needs, despite declining food prices and increasing wages. Nearly a quarter (23%) of the total urban population of 655,000 people, are in need of humanitarian assistance (Map 7). This is a decline from 705,000 people in *Deyr* '08/09. Out of the total people in crisis, 520,000 people are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**, requiring emergency livelihood support, while 135,000 are in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**, requiring livelihood and life saving emergency assistance.

Food access for the urban poor has improved since *Deyr* '08/09. This is due to declining prices of local and imported food commodities, as well as improving labour opportunities and wage rates. This has increased the purchasing power of a number of urban poor households in Lower Shabelle, Bay and Juba regions. The average cost of minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and the consumer price index (CPI) have reduced in most parts of the country since December 2008 due to the declines in cereal prices (see *Market section*). The largest decrease in the cost of MEB is in southern (26%) and central (34%) regions. In the northern regions the cost of the MEB decreased by 22% in the northwest and only 5% in the northeast.

The terms of trade (TOT) for labour to cereals in June '09 are significantly higher compared to June and Dec. '08, but are still significantly below the pre-inflation levels (March '07) (Figure 17). However, income from labour for many of the urban poor in central, as well as some parts of northern regions is low, which significantly reduced their ability to cover the minimum expenditure basket. The overall level of cash transfers received by urban households in the form of remittances, cash, gifts and loans, which comprise their coping safety net, significantly reduced in June '09. The main reasons were the continuing crisis in many parts of the country, as well as the global economic problems affecting remittance inflow. For instance, between Dec. '08 and June '09, the average decline in cash gifts, loans and remittances is equivalent to 30-60%. By June '09, cash transfers to the urban poor throughout the country covered 6-29% of the MEB cost versus 15-35% in Dec. '08.

Despite the improvement in food prices and purchasing power in many parts of the country a large number of urban poor still remain in **AFLC** and are prone to further deterioration. The deepening drought in central and emerging drought in northern regions that caused movement of destitute pastoralists into main towns are likely to prompt resource sharing and competition issues, undermining coping options and social support mechanisms of the urban poor. The *Gu* '09 rapid urban nutrition assessment conducted in 48 centers provided data on mid-upper arm circumference for children aged below five, household dietary intake in the preceding 24 hours, and coping strategies adopted compared to a similar period in 2008, both of which were based on recall. An integrated analysis of the findings, based on the *Nutrition Situation Framework (Feb '08 Draft)* indicate a worrisome nutrition situation, similar to the adjacent rural livelihoods across all regions, with the exception of Huddun in Sool and Garadag in Sanaag regions where the situation is **Critical** and worse off. Compared to the Post *Deyr* '08/09, the urban nutrition situation has improved in the northern parts of Awdal (West Golis livelihood zone), Galgaduud and Mudug regions (Hawd Livelihood zone), but has worsened or remained stable in the other parts of the country.

Map 7: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Urban Populations, Projections, July - December 2009

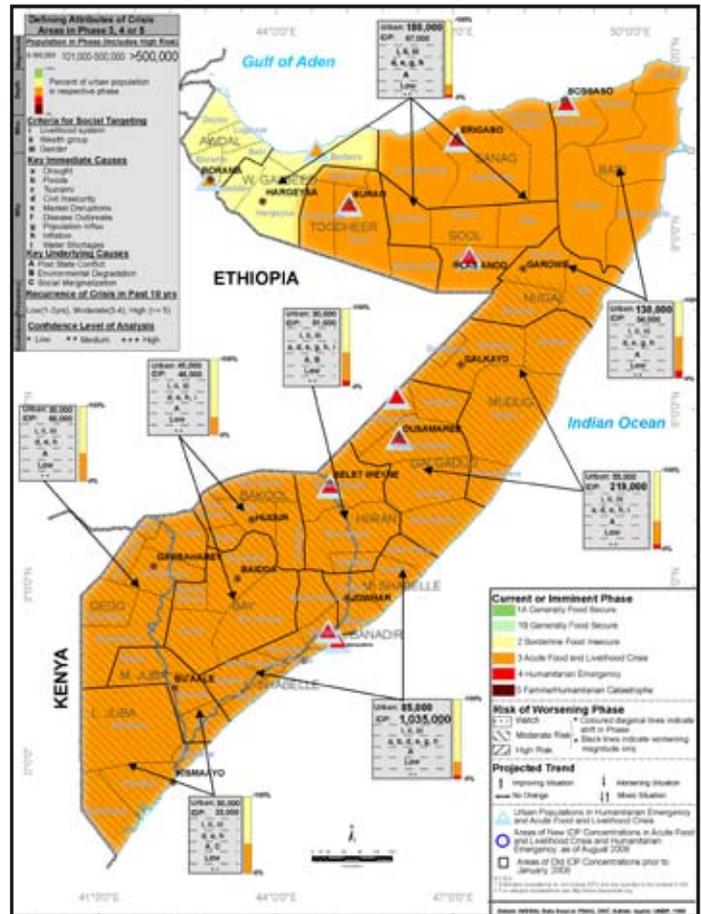
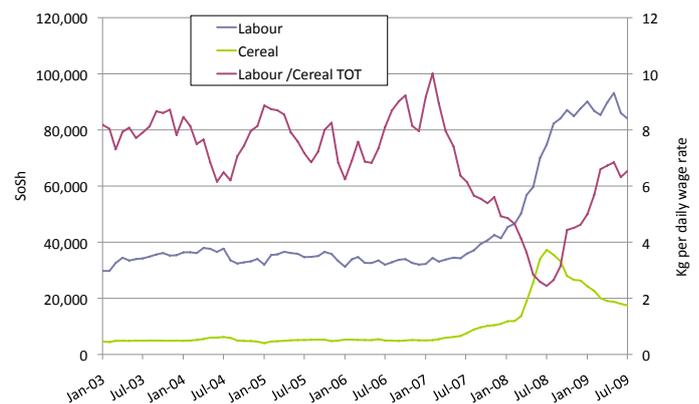


Figure 17: Central, South, Northeast Average Wage Rate, Cereal Price and Terms of Trade Cereal to Labour



urban

RURAL

The post *Gu* '09 livelihood based integrated food security analysis indicates an acute humanitarian crisis for 1,435,000 million rural people in Somalia. The number of people in crisis increased since the post *Deyr* '08/09 by 18%. The number of people in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**, 775,000, exceeds the number in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**, 660,000. The largest concentration of rural population in crisis is in Galgaduud, Hirran, Mudug, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Gedo. In these regions populations in **AFLC** and **HE** account for 50-87% of total rural population. Some improvements are seen, with 7-24% reduction in the number of people in crisis in Guban Pastoral (Awdal), Shabelle riverine (M. and L. Shabelles), Southern Inland Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral (L. Shabelle), Bay-Bakool-Bardera Agropastoral (Gedo) and Riverine (M. and L. Juba) livelihoods. The integrated Food Security Phase Classification Evidence Templates for each of the regions by livelihood zone are available on the FSNAU website.

Gedo

The overall food security situation continues to deteriorate in Gedo region, although there are some localized areas of improvement, especially in the riverine areas of Baardheera district in the south. Since *Deyr* '08/09 the number of people in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** increased from 35,000 in to 40,000, and those in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** increased from 60,000 to 80,000 people. In addition, 30,000 urban poor remain in **AFLC** (Table 1). Most of the deterioration is due to another season of poor rainfall, high livestock off-take and significant declines in livestock prices. The IPC map for northern Gedo is 'flagged' as an area where **'Livelihoods are Reliant on Humanitarian Relief'** (Map 8).

FSNAU is flagging a high dependency on humanitarian relief because the livelihoods analysis confirms that the livelihood patterns have changed and are now dependent and integrated with humanitarian relief, as a result of more than 15 years of continuous emergency interventions. The rural population in this area continue to have the highest chronically acute malnutrition rates in Somalia (>20% GAM), in combination with food access, livelihood asset, and coping strategy indicators that continuously place the population in **HE and AFLC**. Flagging this population as humanitarian relief dependent livelihoods, highlights the critical need for addressing the negative impact of long-term humanitarian relief on livelihoods and the need for a phased shift in response that addresses the underlying structural causes of chronically acute levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The overall food security situation has declined, primarily due to another season of poor rainfall, especially in the northern areas. Rangeland conditions and livestock production are very poor in most parts of the region, with the exceptions of localized areas of Baardheera, Garbahaarrey and El-Wak districts where there is a slight improvement in the pasture and water conditions, due to near normal rains. In southern El-wak, the slight improvement of rangeland conditions was short lived due to a massive livestock in-migration from bordering areas of Kenya and Ethiopia. Calving/kidding rates, as well as milk production are poor throughout most of the region and no improvements are expected in the coming *Deyr* '09/10. Reductions in livestock herds varies by species with sheep/goats and cattle being worst affected, showing significantly below the baseline levels throughout Gedo due to high off-take from livestock sales (to cover food and non-food purchases and pay for high water costs) and endemic diseases. Poor rainfall in the agricultural areas contributed to very low cereal crop production (26% of *Gu* PWA cereal production) in Baardheera, although this district accounts for 89% of the total cereal production in the region during *Gu* '09. Production of cash crops was also poor in this district.

Map 8: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Rural Populations, Projections, July - December 2009

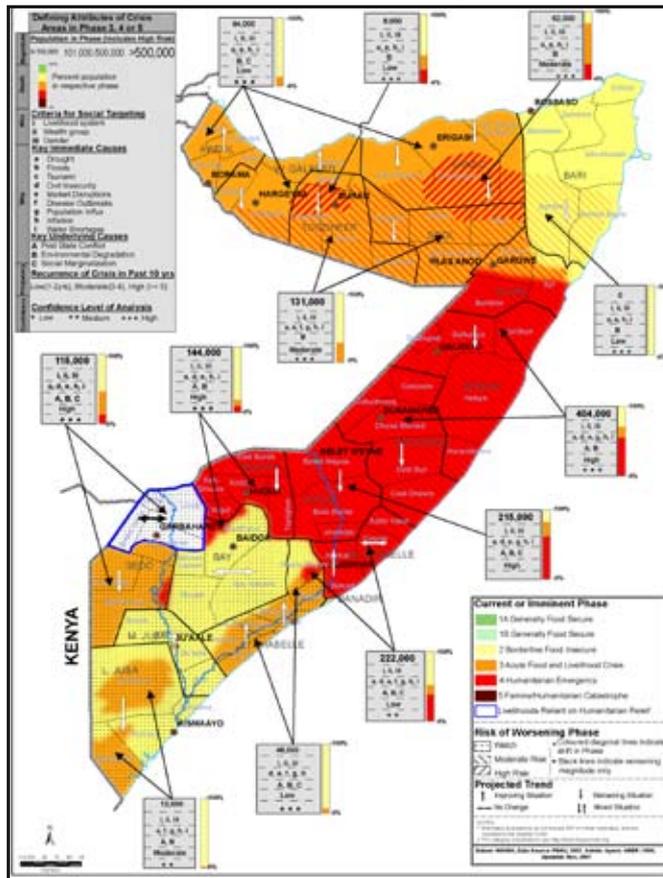
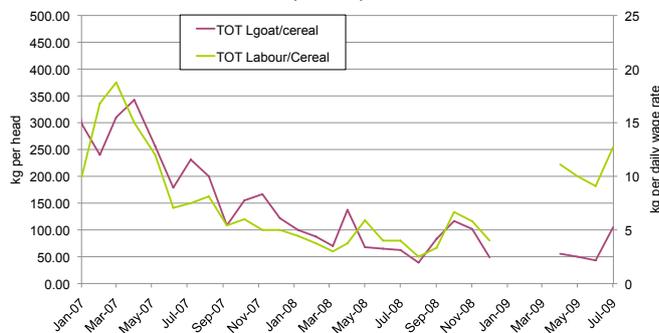


Figure 18: Gedo (Luq) Terms of Trade, Local Goat and Labor to Cereal (Maize)



Incomes have reduced as a result of declining crop and milk and livestock sales and limited labour opportunities due to low/ none agricultural, construction and trade activities in affected areas. The exception is the riverine area of Bardheera district where maize production improved compared to the past *Gu* Seasons (*Gu* '08 and *Gu* '07). Prices of cereals and livestock have reduced since July '08 (by 30% and 19%, respectively), although both are still above 5-year average. Consequently, purchasing power has also significantly improved since last year, but is still weaker compared to preceding 5-year period. TOT for goat to cereal is estimated at 50kg/head, while TOT for the labour to cereal is about 12kg/day labour wage (Figure 18). However, livestock holding (specifically cattle, sheep and goats) is declining due to high off-take for market purchases, water costs and endemic diseases.

The integrated analysis of nutrition information in Gedo for the *Gu* '09 season indicates a **Very Critical** nutrition situation in the pastoral and riverine livelihoods and a **Critical** nutrition situation in the agropastoral livelihood. This illustrates sustained crisis in the pastoral and riverine populations and a slight improvement of the agropastoral population from *Deyr* '08/09. The sustained poor nutrition situation is partly attributed to the high morbidity, poor dietary diversity, exacerbated by low milk consumption, poor child care practices and constant interruption of the delivery of health and nutrition services by humanitarian agencies to the affected children due to insecurity. The improved immunization status in the region, however, is worth noting, and is likely linked to the child health days.

Lower and Middle Juba

After continued improvements over several seasons since the drought of '05/06, the food security situation of the Southeast Pastoral (cattle) and Lower Juba Agropastoral (maize and cattle) of Afmadow and Badhaadhe districts in Lower Juba has begun to deteriorate. As a result there is an emerging **Acute and Food Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** for an estimated 15,000 poor people in agropastoral and pastoral areas in these districts. In contrast, in the riverine areas of Lower and Middle Juba regions there is an improving food security situation, where 21,000 people (12,000 in Middle Juba, 9,000 in Lower Juba) previously identified in AFLC in *Deyr* '08/09, are now identified as **Borderline Food Insecure (BFI)**. Additionally, an estimated 30,000 of urban people are identified in **AFLC** in both regions.



Good Maize and Sesame Crops. Arabaay Riverine, Sakow, Middle Juba, July '09.

The food security situation of the Southeast Pastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods is deteriorating primarily due to high livestock off-take resulting from the cumulative effects of a poor *Gu* '09 rainfall preceded by harsh and prolonged *Jilaal*; a rapid depletion of rangeland resources following large in-migration of cattle from Kenya and Gedo; severe water shortages; early migration to riverine areas; an increase in common livestock diseases; and high water and food prices. For the Lower Juba Agropastoralists, their rainfed *Gu* maize crops also failed. The herd sizes of the Southeast Pastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral, both cattle and sheep/goats, have decreased below baseline levels and will require 2-3 seasons to return to normal levels. Livestock owners have suffered from limited milk sales, low livestock prices and decreased terms of trade, low livestock demand in Garissa market (Kenya), low calving and kidding, and poor livestock body conditions. Poor households in the affected areas cope through labour migration to main towns, skipping meals and seeking social support.

In contrast, the food security situation has improved for all riverine livelihoods and for agropastoral livelihoods of Middle Juba, and Kismayo and Jamame districts of Lower Juba. Food access has improved for these livelihoods due to a good *Gu* crop production in Middle Juba (10,300MT of maize or 210% of *Gu* maize PWA) and good off-season crop production (14,000MT of maize) in Middle and Lower Juba agriculture areas. Exceptional *Hagaa* rains in June-August 2009 provided cycle of off-season cereal and cash crop production in Lower Juba riverine, Kismayo and Jamame agropastoral areas, as well as the coastal areas. Riverine areas in both regions, agropastoral in Middle Juba and agropastoral in Kismayo and Jamame districts of Lower Juba have also benefitted from better milk supply from in-migrated livestock, increased job opportunities with higher labour wage rates, and improved terms of trade between maize and labour.

The Post *Gu* '09 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a significant deterioration of the nutrition situation in the pastoral and the agropastoral population in Lower and Middle Juba regions from **Critical** levels recorded in Post *Deyr* '08/09 to a **Very Critical** phase currently. This deterioration is largely attributed to morbidity related factors, especially the outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea since March '09 across all livelihoods. The riverine population, however, shows an improvement in the nutrition situation from **Critical** levels recorded six months ago to **Serious** levels. This improvement is likely linked to increased access to fish, fruits, vegetables and milk (from own livestock as well as those migrating into Juba from other regions), income though increased labour opportunities, and a relatively better access to health services as compared to other livelihoods. The nutrition situation of Kismayo IDPs is in a sustained **Critical** phase since the *Deyr* '07/08. Overall, chronically poor child care practices, limited access to safe water, and sanitation facilities, as well as health services are key underlying factors to malnutrition in the Juba regions.

Bay and Bakool

The food security situation in Bakool has deteriorated since *Deyr* '08/09 for all rural livelihoods, as well as the urban areas. Over half of the population, or 190,000 agropastoralists, pastoralists and urban population are now either in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (61% are in AFLC)** or in **Humanitarian Emergency (39% are in HE)**, with an early warning level of **Watch** over a six-month period (July '09 - Dec. '09). In Bay region, the food security situation remains unchanged since *Deyr* '08/09. Here most of the rural agropastoral communities are identified as **Borderline Food Insecure (BFI)**, with the exception of **Bardaale** (part of Baidoa district) agropastoral livelihood bordering Bakool region, where 5,000 people are in **AFLC** and 5,000 people are in **HE**. An estimated 20,000 urban poor in Bay region are also in **AFLC**.



Failed Maize Crop Iyow-kooyow Village, Hudur, Bakool, July '09

The food security situation of Bakool Agropastoral has deteriorated due to fourth consecutive season of crop failure. *Gu* '09 is only 23% of the Post War Average (PWA) due to severe moisture stress at the crop development stage and short, as well as irregular and localized rains that ended early. Both pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods have also suffered from pasture and water shortages, poor livestock body conditions, low milk production and family splitting due to abnormal livestock migration. Income is also reduced as a result of very limited agricultural activities, low investments and reduced brokerage activities in livestock marketing, and overall reduction in wage labour availability. Poor households in the affected areas have resorted to distress coping strategies, such as increased bush product collection, migration of active members of the family to the main towns, and seeking social support.

In Bay region, with the exception of **Bardaale** (part of Baidoa district) agropastoral livelihood, the food security situation is normal, following a good *Gu* '09 cereal production (106% PWA and 167% of 5-year average) which favorably affected households' own production, labour opportunities and wages. Households' cereal stocks are sufficient to last for up to 7 months; purchasing power has improved with the decline in cereal prices and increased labour wages; while labour opportunities increased with the increased demand for seasonal agricultural activities. In contrast, in **Bardaale** agropastoral livelihood the food security situation continued to deteriorate due to three consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. Food access in this livelihood zone is stressed due to consecutive seasons of crop failure and depleted stocks, as well as poor pasture and water shortages that caused poor livestock body conditions and limited livestock and milk sales. Poor households in this livelihood cope through accelerated asset stripping (close to depletion), collection of firewood and building materials, labour migration to high potential agro-pastoral and seeking social support.

The integrated analysis of nutrition information from the **Bakool** agropastoral livelihood indicates a **Serious** nutrition situation, which is an improvement from **Very Critical** reported in *Deyr* '08/09. The improvement is likely attributed to the positive impact of humanitarian services, including targeted supplementary food programmes, general food distribution, and a relatively improved access to basic services. However, due to the unstable situation in relation to access by humanitarian actors and the ongoing insecurity, there is a projection that the situation may deteriorate in the coming months. For the Bakool pastoral livelihood, the nutrition situation indicates a sustained **Very Critical** phase. The underlying causes include high morbidity coupled with poor health indicators, sub-optimal childcare and feeding practices, combined with poor water and sanitation. In **Bay region** the nutrition situation indicates a **Very Critical** phase among the agropastoral population, which is a deterioration from *likely* to be **Critical** in the Post *Deyr* '08/09. The deterioration is attributed to chronically high morbidity rates, including the recent acute watery diarrhea outbreak (AWD), exacerbated by the diminishing access to humanitarian health and nutrition services, and poor dietary quality where children are predominantly on cereal diets. The persistently poor child care, poor access to safe water and adequate sanitation services have also continued to impact negatively on the nutrition situation and together with high morbidity are the major underlying causes of malnutrition in Bay region.

Lower and Middle Shabelle

Almost half of the population or 48% of the population in Middle Shabelle is in crisis with 158,000 people in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** and 59,000 in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crises (AFLC)**, with a projected early warning level of **Watch** up to the December '09. Agropastoral livelihoods have continued to deteriorate since *Deyr* '08/09, however, the overall numbers in **AFLC** and **HE** are slightly reduced since *Deyr* '08/09 (AFLC was 164,000 and HE was 65,000) due to a small improvement in the riverine areas. The urban poor in **AFLC** is slightly reduced from *Deyr* '08/09 (AFLC was 30,000) to 25,000. Lower Shabelle, in contrast, has a significant improvement in the food security situation for riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, such that there is now only 5,000 people in **HE** (53,000 in *Deyr* '08/09) and 50,000 people in **AFLC** (71,000 in *Deyr* '08/09). Similarly, there is also a significant

improvement in the food security situation for the urban poor such that the urban poor in **AFLC** is 35,000 which is reduced from 65,000 estimated in the *Deyr* '08/09.

The key determining factors of the current food security situation in Middle Shabelle are five consecutive seasons of below average productions due to poor rainfall; limited irrigation and lack of inputs; deteriorated rangeland conditions causing abnormal livestock out-migration; poor livestock body conditions; low milk production; and high livestock off-take. The situation is exacerbated by highly volatile civil insecurity with clan conflict over limited resources, as well as political conflict between opposing groups struggling for power. *Gu* '09 regional cereal production is 44% of PWA and 50% of the 5-year average, which is the 3rd lowest in over a decade. Labour opportunities are limited to agricultural activities in riverine areas, while there is a significant reduction in livestock trading due to lack of saleable animals. Poor households are resorting to distress strategies, such as increased charcoal production, collection of firewood/building materials, labour migration to main towns and seeking social support (in-kind food or cash).



Fodder Market, Jowhar Middle Shabelle, July 0'9

In contrast, the food security situation has significantly improved in Lower Shabelle primarily due to an exceptionally good *Gu* cereal and cash crop production and an off-season *Gu* production. This has not only improved food access through increased own production, but is also generating increased opportunities for income from product sales, wage labour, and marketing activities. *Gu* '09 cereal production is 118% PWA and 170 % five-year average, which is the 4th highest production in over a decade. This good production is due to improved irrigation accessibility, increased in cultivated area, enhanced security situation, reduced tensions over land tenure and increased access to water. There is also normal grazing and browsing conditions and good livestock body conditions for all species leading to normal calving and kidding rates. Milk production is normal and herd sizes are increasing for all species. Labour opportunities and daily wage rates have also improved due to high labor demand for *Gu* '09 agricultural activities.

The integrated nutrition situation analysis conducted by FSNAU and partners in the Post *Gu* '09 indicated a deterioration to a **Critical** situation in the Shabelle Agro-pastoral livelihood zone from the previous **Serious** situation in the *Deyr* '08/09. The deterioration is attributed to a high disease burden in the area over the past few months, with outbreaks of cholera, measles and acute watery diarrhoea reported. If the outbreaks are brought under control, it is likely that the situation will improve as the food security indicators, such as dietary diversity, are at acceptable levels. The Shabelle Riverine livelihood remains in a sustained **Serious** phase since *Gu* '08, as the Shabelle IDPs (Merka-Afgoye corridor). This stability, especially in the IDPs, could be attributed to the humanitarian interventions in place. Nevertheless, high incidences of morbidity (>42% ill in the two weeks prior to the assessment) and the continuing displacement of vulnerable households from Mogadishu remain aggravating factors that need to be monitored. In Mogadishu, the nutrition situation is likely to be **Very Critical** based on an integrated analysis, with no notable change over the last few years.

Hiran

The overall food security situation in Hiran region deteriorated since *Deyr* '08/09. An estimated 245,000 people in rural and urban areas, or 74% of the total regional population, are in humanitarian crisis, of which 165,000 are in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**, while 80,000 are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)**. Majority of the people in **HE** are in rural areas (97%), which increased since last *Deyr* '08/09 by 14% and currently are estimated at 160,000 people. The agropastoral livelihood zone is worst affected with 94,000 people in **HE** and 29,000 in **AFLC**. This is followed by pastoral livelihood where 36,000 people are in **HE** and 27,000 are in **AFLC**. An estimated 30,000 of riverine livelihood population are also in **HE**. The number of affected urban population is almost unchanged since Jan. '09 with 25,000 people in **AFLC** and 5,000 in **HE**. Current estimates of the number of people displaced in the region stands at 51,000 people.

Figure 19: Hiran Region, Trends in Sorghum Prices



The food security situation in Hiran region is continuing to deteriorate due to a combination of factors including another season of poor rainfall, recurrent conflict, and fluctuating and low economic activity. Food access is severely stressed due to the cumulative impacts of five consecutive seasons of below normal crop production. This seasons *Gu* '09 rains were only 40-60% of long term average and resulted in another very poor cereal crop production which is 20% of the Post War Average (PWA). There are also limited income earning opportunities due to the lack of agriculture activities and reduced number of marketable livestock. Repayment of accumulated debts continues to curtail both urban and rural households' ability to buy food. Increased civil insecurity, characterized by recurrent fighting, and tensions in both urban and rural areas leads to intermittent disruptions in trade and economic activities. Food access is further constrained by high cereal prices, which are still significantly higher than the 5-year average, although July '09 prices of cereals were lower compared to the same month last year (maize – 65% and sorghum - 75%) (Figure 19). The terms of trade (TOT) between labour to red sorghum is significantly improved compared to July '08 and 5-year average, by 454% and 169%, respectively. Likewise the TOT between red sorghum and local goat has the similar trend. However, few households are able to fully benefit from this improved purchasing power, as there are limited labor opportunities and the number of marketable livestock is extremely low.

The integrated nutrition analysis of the data from nutrition assessments, trends of admissions from the health facilities and selective feeding programme data indicates a **Very Critical** nutrition situation in the agro-pastoral and **Critical** nutrition situation in the riverine and pastoral livelihoods in Hiran region. This indicates a deterioration of the nutrition situation in the agropastoral livelihood from *likely Critical* in *Deyr* '08/09, likely linked to the high morbidity burden (51.4%) reported during the nutrition assessment in April '09 coupled with the sustained food security crisis in the region. On the other hand, the pastoral and riverine livelihoods have indicated a sustained **Critical** phase from *Deyr* '08/09, a situation that is also attributed to continuing poor performance of the food security indicators as a result of consecutive shocks negatively affecting household food security. Of major concern is the volatile security situation that has adversely affected humanitarian support activities and also led to high presence of IDPs. As a result there is increased nutritional vulnerability of affected population as feeding programme data especially in the riverine livelihood indicates high (>20%) and stable numbers of admissions of acutely malnourished children.

Central

The food security situation in the drought-affected central (Galgadud and Mudug) regions has significantly deteriorated. Since the *Deyr* '08/09, the number of people in **Humanitarian Emergency (HE)** has increased by 20-21% in all livelihoods of central regions. The severity of the crisis is deepening, such that now 79% of the population of Galgadud and 51% of the population of Mudug are either in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) or Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**. Another measure of the increased severity is that now most or 75% of the 440,000 people in crisis are in **HE**. Of the 440,000 in crisis, an estimated 385,000 are rural pastoralist and 55,000 are urban poor. An estimated 124,000 are in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) and 319,000 are in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)**. There is also an overall early warning of a moderate risk to further deterioration before the end of Dec. '09, depending on the extent of fighting and conflict in the coming weeks and months.



Households displaced by drought, Adbwak, Galgadud, July '09

The food security situation continues to deteriorate due to the cumulative impact of successive seasonal rain failures, high food and non-food prices, and increased civil insecurity. Food access is significantly deteriorated in all pastoral livelihoods as the result of extremely deteriorated rangeland conditions (water and pasture) resulting in very poor livestock body conditions; low to none calving/kidding rates for all livestock species; high livestock off-take and declines in livestock herds significantly below baseline; and very few marketable livestock available for selling. Poor pastoralists are now becoming destitute after losing all their livestock and have begun to move to towns and villages in search of support. Agropastoralists have experienced successive crop failure due to high winds at an early cropping stage that wilted the crops, while the crops in the areas that received near normal rains suffered from high pest attacks (Elder district in Galgadud). The current crop failure has compounded the effects of previous successive below average seasons.

The situation in central is further exacerbated by resource based conflict in Xaradheere district and clashes between the Local Militia and Al-Shabab in Elder district, causing displacement of population (187,000 IDPs) and halting humanitarian access. Cereal prices are still at high levels compared to other regions and labor opportunities are limited due to low to none agricultural and construction activities. Households continue to rely on distress coping options to access food, such as buying on credit, collecting firewood/building materials, migrating to main town in search of labour and seeking social support (in kind food or cash).

The Post *Gu* '09 integrated nutrition analysis conducted by FSNAU and partners has indicated an alarming nutrition situation in the two main pastoral livelihoods in the central region. The Hawd pastoral livelihood has reported a **Critical** nutrition situation, with risk of deterioration, indicating an improvement although not significant from the *Very Critical* phase in the Post *Deyr* '08/09. This situation is attributed to a variety of factors, including the acute food insecurity situation, ongoing displacement, and high morbidity burden coupled with a complete lack of access to basic services and humanitarian assistance for the affected populations.

The Addun Pastoral livelihood has reported a persistent **Critical** nutrition situation, with risk to deteriorate further, due to worsening food security indicators and lack of humanitarian assistance. The analysis also indicated that high morbidity burden and lack of access to services are other factors linked to the persistent nutrition situation. However, due to shrinking humanitarian space as a result of volatile security situation in the central region, the affected population are at increased risk of humanitarian crisis as essential life saving operations have scaled down hence increased nutritional vulnerability. For the Cowpea Belt Agropastoral livelihood and the Pastoral Coastal Dhee, the nutrition situation is less acute with sustained **Serious nutrition levels** reported.

Northeast

The food security situation of the Hawd and Addun Pastoral livelihoods in southern Nugal and north Mudug regions have deteriorated from **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** with moderate risk to Humanitarian Emergency (HE) in *Deyr*'08/09 to **Humanitarian Emergency** in *Gu* '09. The total population in crisis in Bari, Nugal and northern Mudug regions is estimated at 210,000, of which 145,000 are urban poor. Of the total population in crisis, 169,900 or 79% are in **AFLC** and 44,100 or 21% are in **HE**. There are also 66,000 IDPs in the region that are in need of humanitarian assistance.

The food security situation has deteriorated for the Hawd and Addun Pastoral livelihoods due to another season of poor rainfall. This is now the fourth successive season of poor rainfall (*Deyr* '07/08, *Gu* '08, *Deyr* '08/09 and *Gu* '09), which affected pasture and water conditions in Hawd and Addun Pastoral, as well as parts of Coastal Deeh Pastoral in north Mudug and Nugal regions. Poor rangeland conditions, combined with limited options for out-migration (because of poor rangeland conditions throughout the whole of the north and central Somalia), has led to weak and emaciated livestock, low to none calving rates for camels, low milk production and high livestock off-take with herd size of all livestock species well below the baseline levels.



Emaciated Camel, Tula Oman, Hawd, July '09

Water trucking is on-going with water prices 200% above the normal. Although cereal prices have declined since July '08, they still remain high compared to 5-year average and many poor households have switched consumption patterns from imported rice to cheaper local cereals in order to reduce the food costs. Labour opportunities in the affected areas are limited due to lower investments in construction activities and low brokerage activities in livestock marketing. Incomes of poor pastoralists are also reduced due to the lack saleable animals. Poor households are employing distress coping mechanisms, including increased charcoal production, seeking social support (in-kind or cash) and labour migration to main towns.

The integrated nutrition situation analysis in the northeast for the Post **Gu** '09 recorded changes in the nutrition situation in most of the livelihoods from the Post *Deyr* '08/09. The Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar pastoral livelihoods has deteriorated to **Critical** from the *Alert* and likely *Alert* phase in the post *Deyr*'08/09. The Nugal Valley Pastoral livelihoods have deteriorated from *Serious* in the *Deyr*'08/09 to the **Critical** phase. Similarly, the Sool Plateau Pastoral livelihoods have also deteriorated to **Serious** from the *Alert* phase in the *Deyr* '08'09. The Hawd and Addun livelihoods in the northeast region also continue to report a **Critical** nutrition situation, with a projection of deterioration given the current food security environment. The deterioration in the nutrition situation in these livelihoods is mainly attributed to unfavorable food security indicators particularly low milk production, an ongoing water crisis and limited health services.

Of great concern, are the protracted IDPs in Bossaso, Garowe, Galkacyo and Qardho who are currently classified in a **Very Critical** phase with no change from the Post *Deyr* '08, This alarming situation is due to a combination of factors, including a high morbidity burden, reduced access to a diversified diet due to the increasing food prices, and sub optimal child care practices. The results are consistent with historical data on nutrition surveys conducted among IDP in the northeast region, which highlight chronic nutritional vulnerabilities.

Northwest

The food security situation has deteriorated in almost all pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in the northwest. Currently, pastoral livelihoods of Hawd and Nugaal Valley are identified in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)** with a *Moderate Risk to deteriorate to Humanitarian Emergency (HE)* before Dec. '09. The Togdheer Agropastoral and Sool Plateau Pastoral livelihoods are even worse, as they are identified in **AFLC**, but with a *High Risk to deteriorate to Humanitarian Emergency (HE)* before the end of Dec. '09. All agropastoral areas of Awdal and W. Galbeed regions, as well as the Golis/Guban pastoral livelihood are remaining in **AFLC**. The total population in crisis in rural areas is estimated at 20,000 people in **HE** and 240,000 in **AFLC**. In urban areas, the number of poor in **AFLC** is estimated at 150,000 people (36% increase), while 30,000 are remaining in **HE**.



Poor Sorghum Establishment, Garabis, Hargeysa, W. Galbeed, July '09.

The food security situation in northwest has deteriorated gradually due to the cumulative effect of three consecutive rain failures, which have negatively affected both rangeland and water conditions and resulted in poor livestock body conditions, low to none calving and kidding and high livestock off-take for all species. Agropastoral areas have also suffered from crop (cereals, fodder) failure. Acute water shortage exists in Sool plateau, Hawd and Upper Nugal, where expensive water trucking has been on-going during the last 9 months. Food access of the poor is stressed due to reduced own production of livestock products (milk) and cereals, the lack of saleable animals, as well as limited labour opportunities due to an almost absent construction activities. There is an emerging displacement among very poor pastoralists (e.g. Sool, Togdheer, and Sanaag regions) who are moving to camps and villages in search of support. Other coping mechanisms of poor households include household splitting, switching to cheaper cereals, skipping 1-2 meals and seeking social support (in-kind of food or cash).

The current Post Gu '09 integrated nutrition analysis indicates an improvement in the nutrition situation of the West Golis/Guban livelihood zones from *Very Critical* to **Serious**, while the East Golis of Sanaag showed slight improvement from *Very Critical* to **Critical** from the Post Deyr '08/09. The improvement of the nutrition situation in the West Golis/Guban livelihood zone is mainly attributed to an improved food security situation and the establishment of humanitarian interventions in the area. The nutrition situation of the Sool Plateau livelihood zone however has deteriorated from *Alert* to **Serious**, *likely linked to the deteriorating food security conditions*.

The Gebbi Valley livelihood zone also deteriorated from *Serious* to **Critical**. Other areas showing deterioration were the agropastoral populations of Togdheer and Galbeed regions from *Serious* to **Critical** and the Hawd livelihood zone of Togdheer region, from *Serious* to **Critical**, with the southern part of the Hawd of Togdheer classified as **Very Critical**, the deterioration is mainly attributed to the poor performance of the Gu '09 rains. Furthermore the lack of adequate safe water among the household resulted in increased diarrhoeal incidences, directly affecting the nutritional status of the population. The Hawd of Hargeysa and Sool regions and the Nugal Valley livelihood zones were stable at **Serious**; however show a risk of deterioration. The IDPs from Burao were classified as **Very Critical**, from *Critical* in the previous season, while the Berbera IDP population was classified as **Critical**. The nutrition situation of the Hargeysa IDPs remains stable at **Serious**.

Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

FSNAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, July 2009
 FSNAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, July 2009
 FSNAU Technical Series Report Nutrition Situation, September 2009 (Forthcoming)
 FSNAU Technical Series Report, Post Gu '09 Analysis (Forthcoming)
 FSNAU Technical Series Report, SIS Manual February 2009
 FSNAU Technical Series Report, Data Systems Team Manual, February 2009
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