FSNAU

Information for Better Livelihoods

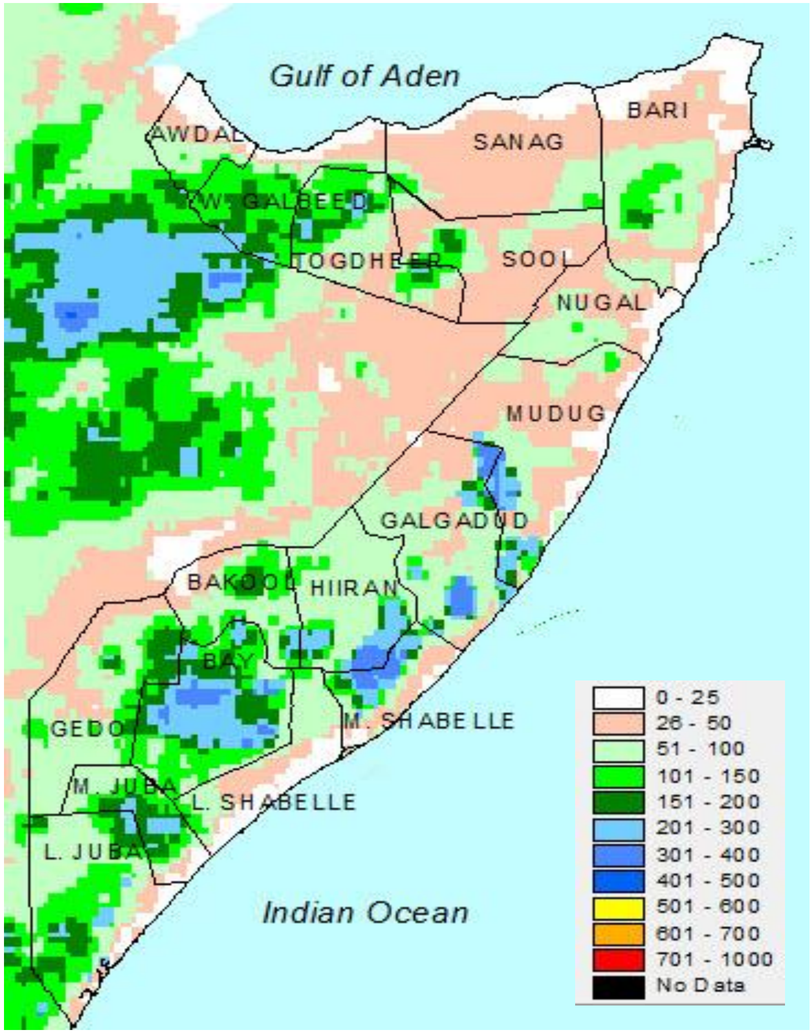
Current Situation

July 6th 2011

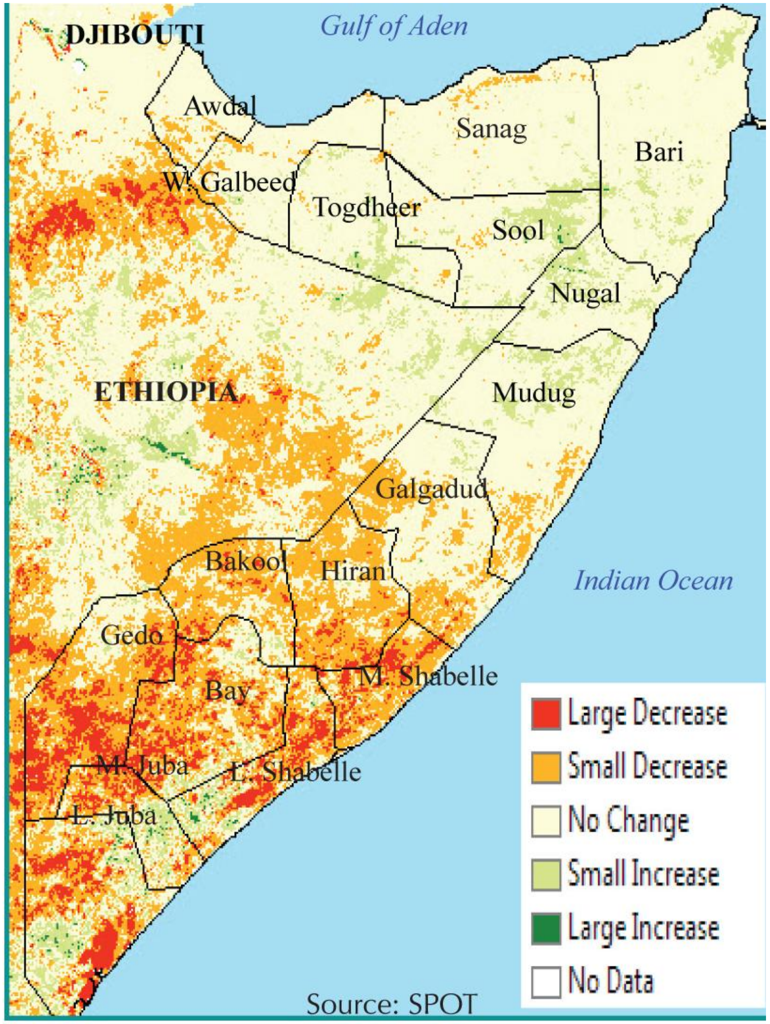
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Rainfall Perfomance

Gu '11 Cumulative Rainfall (Mar-May)



NDVI Absolute difference from LTM



Summary of *Gu* 2011 Rainfall Performance

- The *Gu* 2011 rainy season had a late onset in most parts of the country
- Overall rainfall performance was below average in the South, and moderate to good *Gu* rains were received in most livelihoods of Central and North
- Most regions of Somalia remained dry until the third dekad of April when moderate rains started to fall in pockets of the South, and some parts of Northwest Somalia.
- Vegetation conditions in most parts of Somalia showed progressive improvement over the month of May and early June following the start of the wet season positive for livestock
- In late May to June, rains subsided again with the exception of some pockets in the North. This led to poor germination and crop failure in most regions of the south of greatest concern in parts of Bay and Lower Shabelle where 70% of Gu cereal is harvested. Harvest from M Shabelle, parts of Bay and parts of Middle Juba is expected from 2nd week August
- For the period July-September 2011, there is enhanced probability for near normal to above normal rainfall in the Northwest, while the rest of the country will remain dry during this period – with the exception of Lower Shabelle and Juba where localized rains are expected July – September this should lead to off season harvest from October

Cereal Availability

•Prediction for Gu harvest is at best **50% of average,** with failure expected in Hiran, Gedo, Bakool and most of Juba.

•Production expected in, Wanlaweyne district of Lower Shabelle, Jilib and Buale of Middle Juba Bay and Middle Shabelle Bay from 2nd week of August and off season – from October in Juba and Lower Shabelle assuming next rains perform as expected.

•Therefore cereal prices will remain high through December – next major harvest due in January assuming Deyr rains are normal as expected

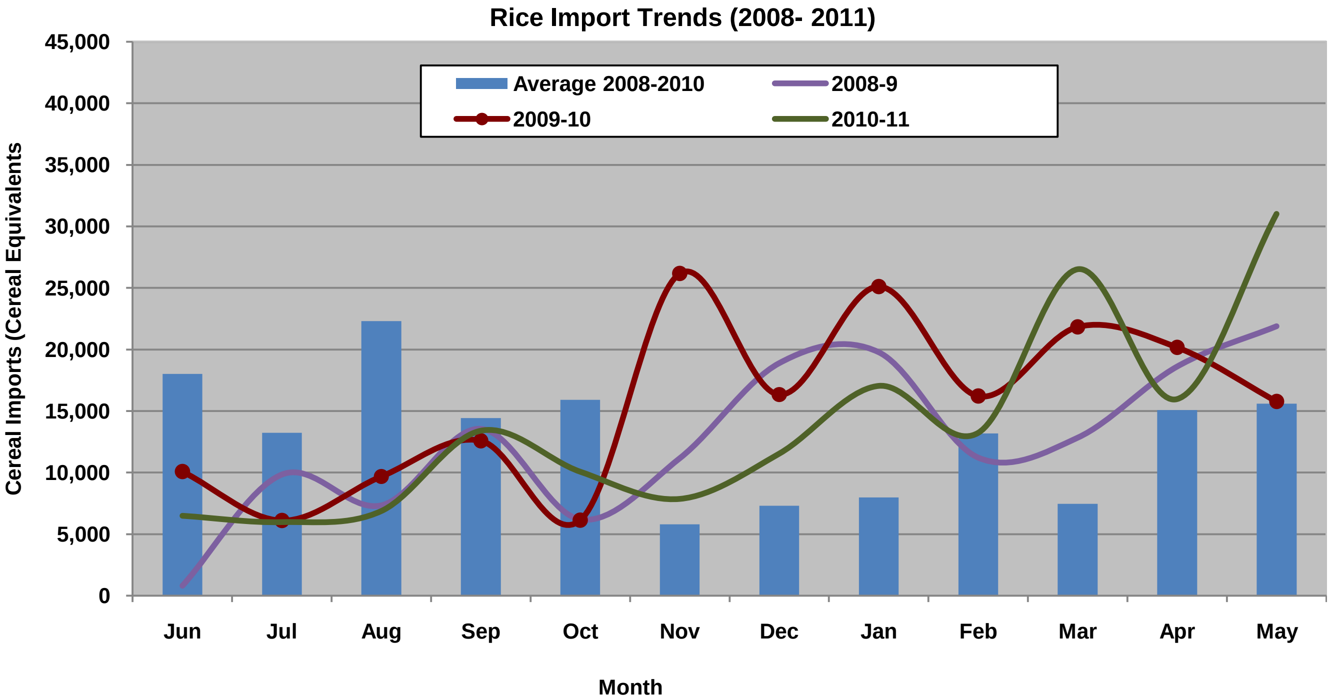
•Climate outlook – La Nina conditions are over and we are now in neutral conditions so outlook for next season currently for average – will know more in September.

•In a normal year local cereal production accounts for 40% of domestic requirement with regional cross border trade and sea commercial imports supplying the rest.

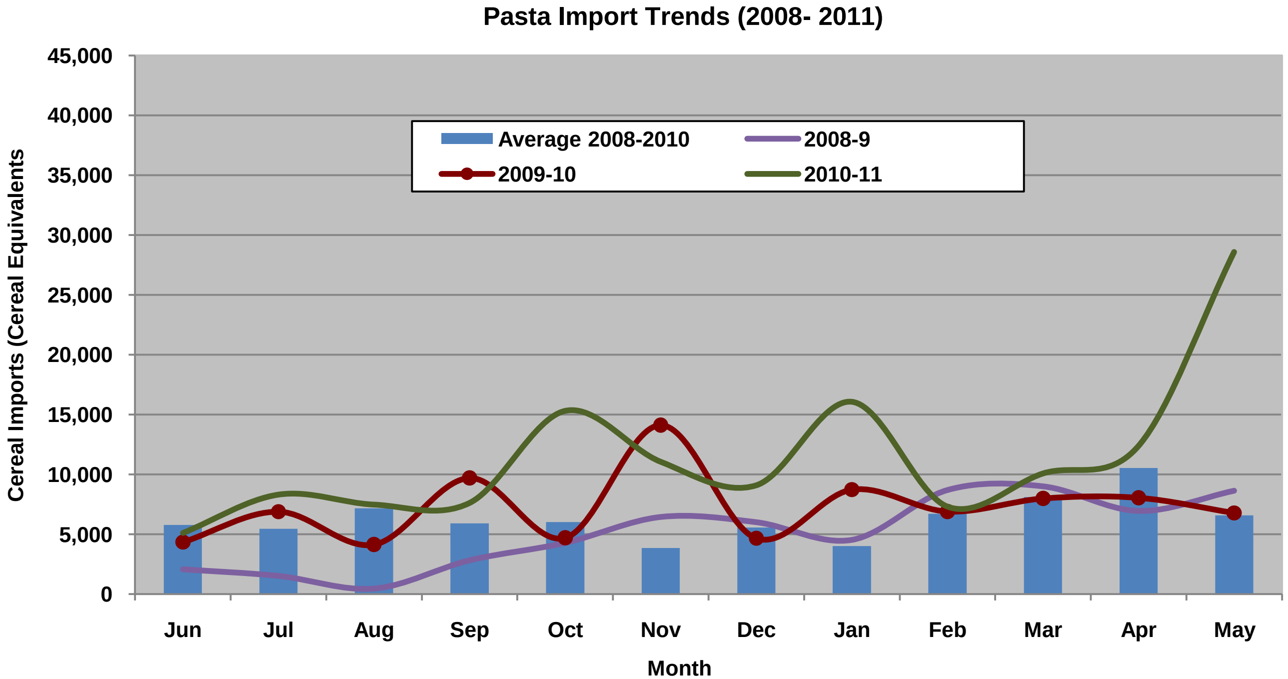
•Prediction for this 2011 that 15-20% of domestic requirement will be provided by local cereals and commercial imports are already increasing in response to the deficit. Mogadishu port from Jan to May 2011 reports an increase of 82% in cereal imports (rice & wheat flour/pasta) compared to the same time last year and 104% compared to the 2008-2010 average.

•However rice prices still on average 1/3 higher than staple cereals

•Reports of white maize from Ethiopia also on southern markets (see next slide with qualitative data from field staff on cereal flow)



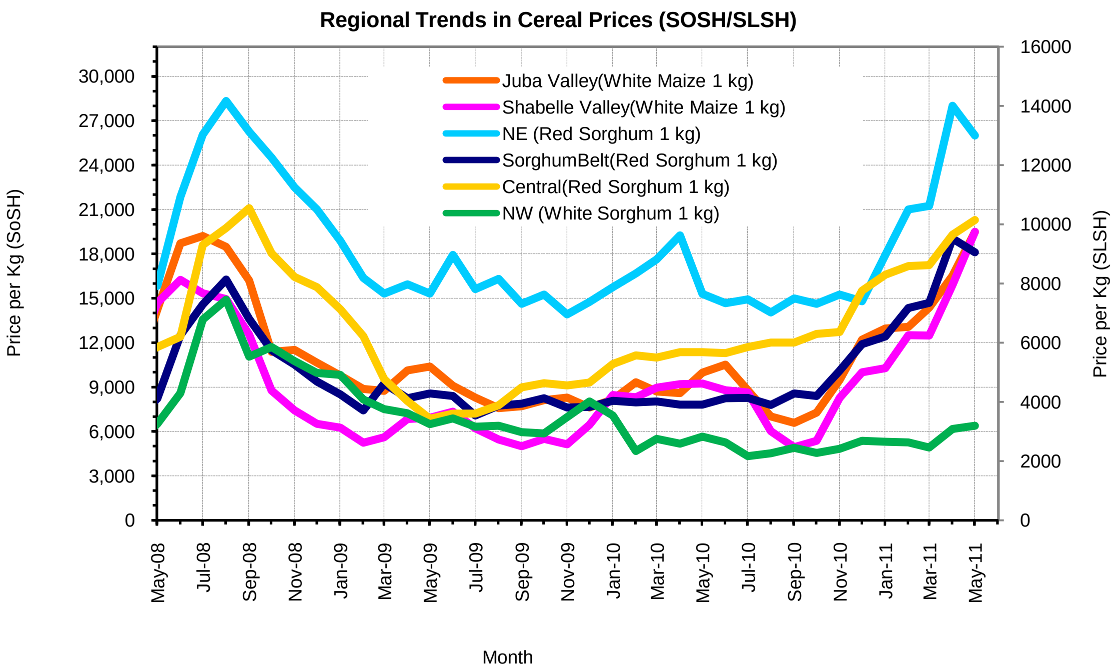
Rice Import Trends (2008- 2011)
Average 2008-2010
2008-9
2009-10
2010-11
Cereal Imports (Cereal Equivalents
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Month



Pasta Import Trends (2008- 2011)
Average 2008-2010
2008-9
2009-10
2010-11
Cereal Imports (Cereal Equivalents
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Month

Region [1]	Cereal	Availability	Origin	Cereals mostly bought	Risks
Hiran region	Sorghum (red & white)	• Very scarce	• Local production (white sorghum)	• White maize • Rice	• Insecurity • Conflicts *in* Beletweyn district • Insurgency • Intensified cross-border cereal trade bans
	White maize	• Lower than normal	• Ethiopia via Hargeisa, Mataban & Qurajomo		
	Rice	• Normal	• Imported (Bosaso & Mogadishu port)		
	Wheat flour		• Bosaso port and small quantity from Mogadishu		
	Wheat grain		• Ethiopia via Hargeisa, Mataban & Qurajomo of Hiran region		
Lower Shabelle	Sorghum (red)	• Very low	• Local production	• Rice (*1kg of maize cannot feed a family of 6 people for a meal, but 1 kg of rice can feed the same family*)	• Insecurity • Trade restrictions from authorities
	White maize		• Local production • Cross-border trade from Ethiopia		
	Rice	• Normal, but high prices	• Imported from Asia through UAE to Mogadishu port		
Middle Shabelle	Sorghum	• Extremely scarce	• Bay through Mogadishu • Local production	• Local rice most preferred.	• Limited/No cross border trade between Ethiopia/Kenya
	White maize	• Below normal (*Except in Jowhar)*	• Local production		
	Rice	• Normal, but high prices	• Imported		
Bakool	White maize	• Below normal	• Ethiopia	• Maize & Sorghum	• Conflicts
	Sorghum		• Bay, Banaadir Hiran regions		
	Rice	• Normal	• Imported		
	Wheat flour				
Lower Juba	Sorghum	• Very limited	• Local	• Maize • Rice	• Military confrontation along Kenya/Somalia border • Trade restrictions
	White maize	• Lower	• Garissa and Dadaab Refugee camps in Kenya		
	Rice	• Slightly low	• Import (Kismayo port)		
	Wheat flour	• Low			
	Wheat grain				
Bay	White maize	• Below normal	• Ethiopia	• Maize • Wheat	• Heavy fighting (TFG & Al-shabaab)
	Sorghum		• Ethiopia & Baidoa/Dinsor districts		
	Rice		• Local		
	Wheat flour		• Ethiopia		
	Wheat grain				

Cereal Price Trends

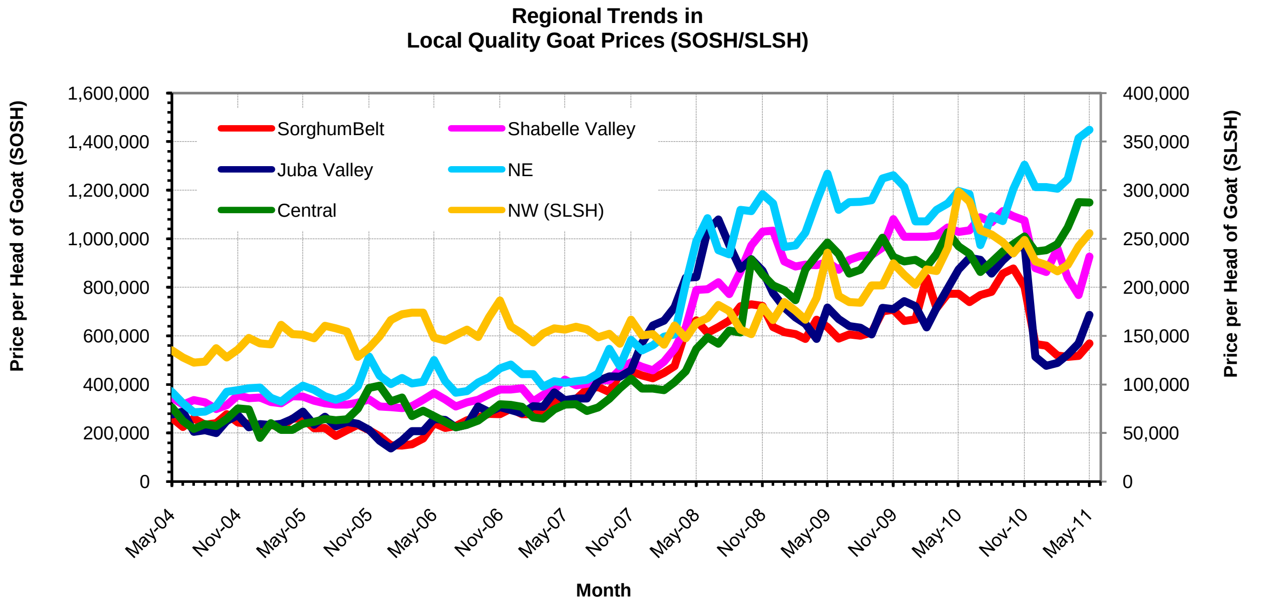


Regional Trend in Local Cereal Prices (SoSh/SlSh)

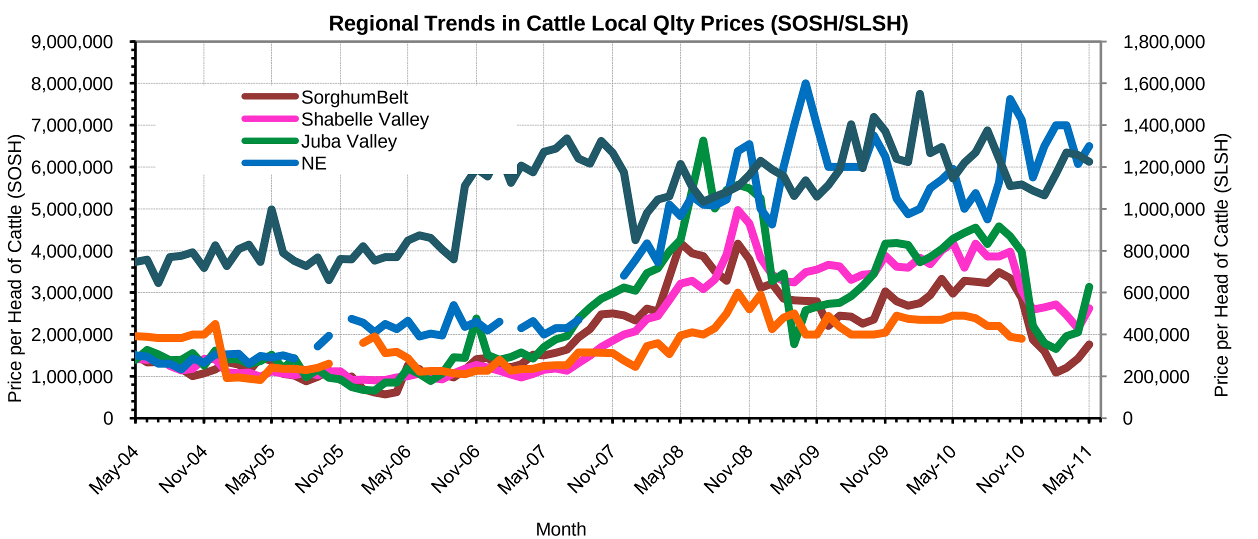
- **Annual increases in local ceral prices throughout the country (May '10 to May '11) :**
  - Sorghum Belt – 132%
  - Jubas – 96%;
  - Shabelles – 211%
  - NE – 70%; NW – 13%
  - Highest in Bay region at 270%

Labour ToT - only 3kg of cereal / day compared to 11kg same month last year if labour available

Regional Trend in Local Quality Livestock Prices

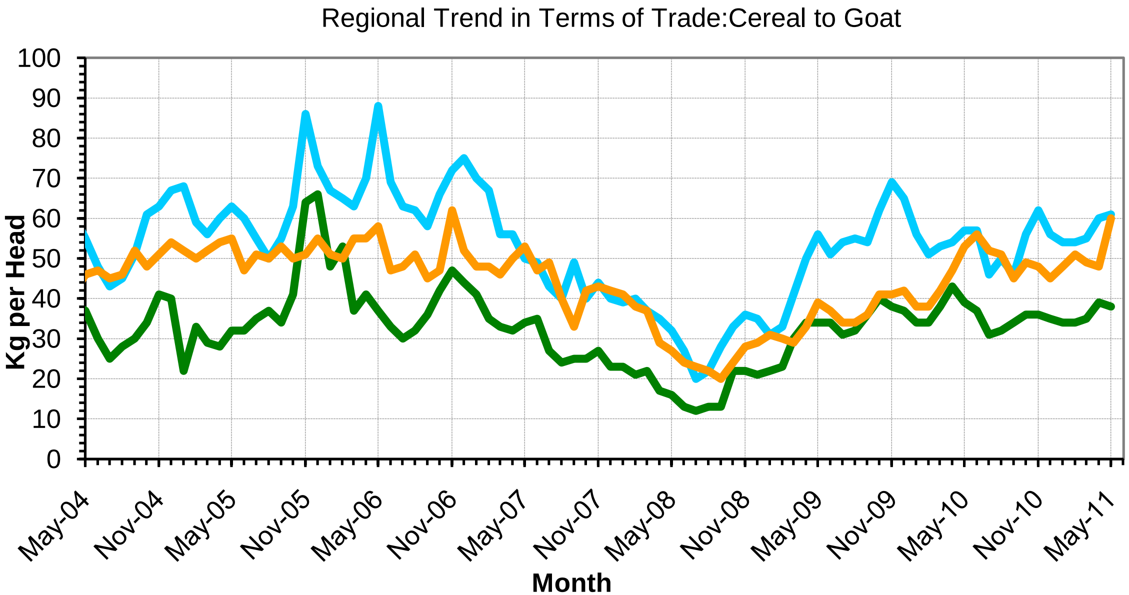


Regional Trend Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH)

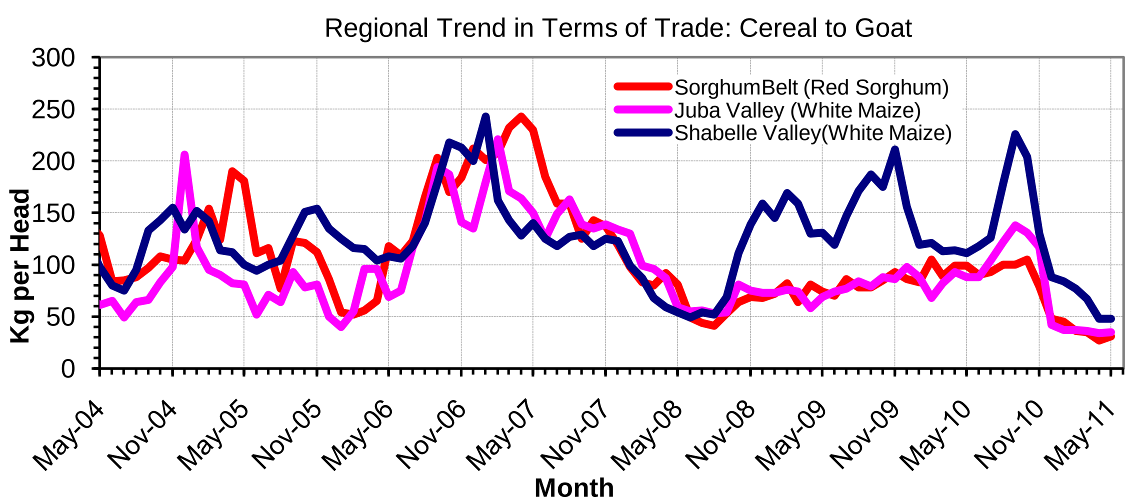


Regional Trend Local Quality Cattle Prices (SOSH/SLSH)

Regional Trend in Terms of Trade
(Local Quality Livestock To Cereals)



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat Central & North



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat South -

Dropped by 66% in last 7 months

SOMALIA – Current Food Security Outcomes

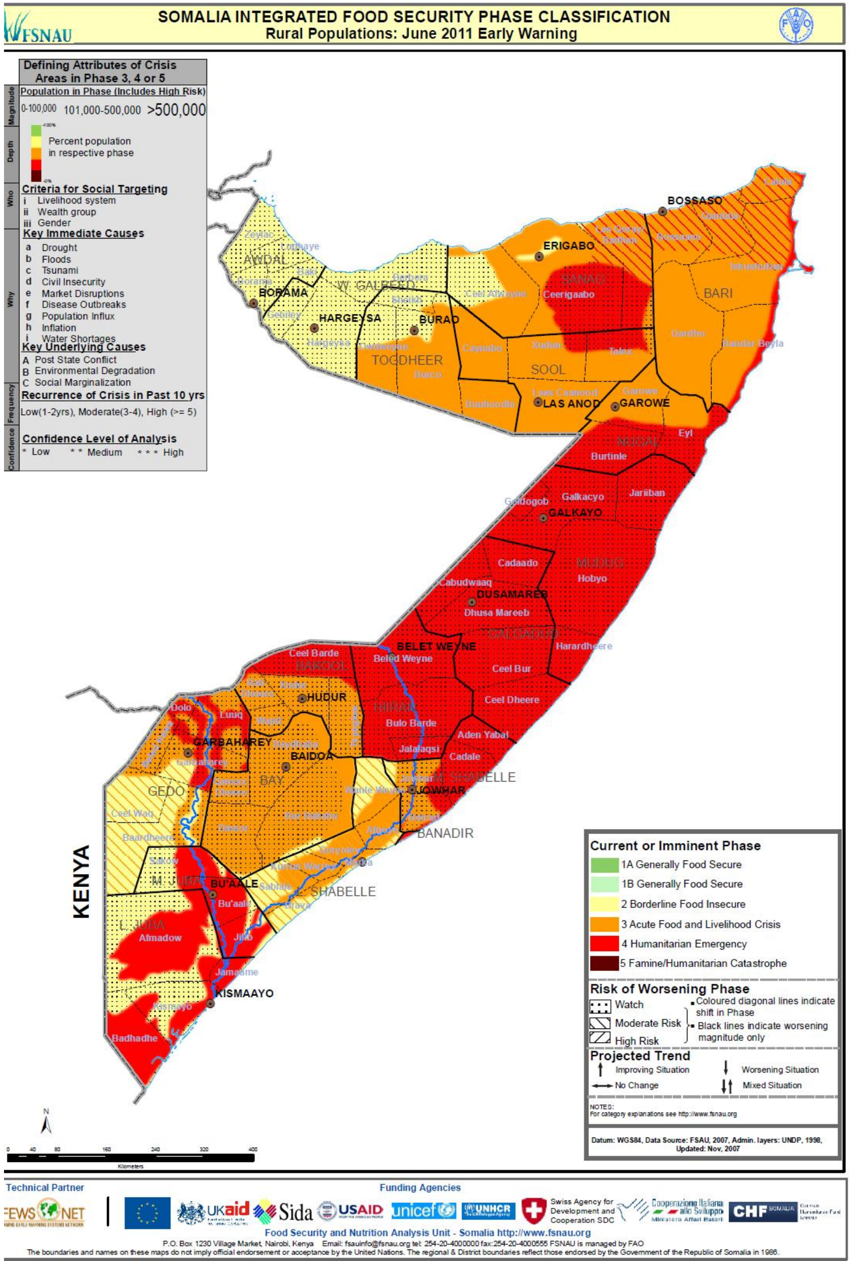
Number of population in a food security crisis was 2.4million in January.

Current numbers as of June 28th now **2.85million** – increase predominantly farmers and urban poor in southern regions due to food access crisis

1.75million of the 2.85 (61%) reside in southern Somalia in areas not receiving food assistance and in general limited humanitarian assistance.

Situation will not improve until early 2012 assuming a normal harvest in January.

Coping: A significant increase in population movement due to the food security crisis is being reported across international borders Kenya & Ethiopia and into Mogadishu where assistance is being provided



SOMALIA – Current Nutrition Outcomes

•Rates of acute malnutrition amongst the highest in the world in Southern Somalia with 1in 4 children acutely malnourished

• 75% of all acutely malnourished children reside in the South where the food crisis is most acute .

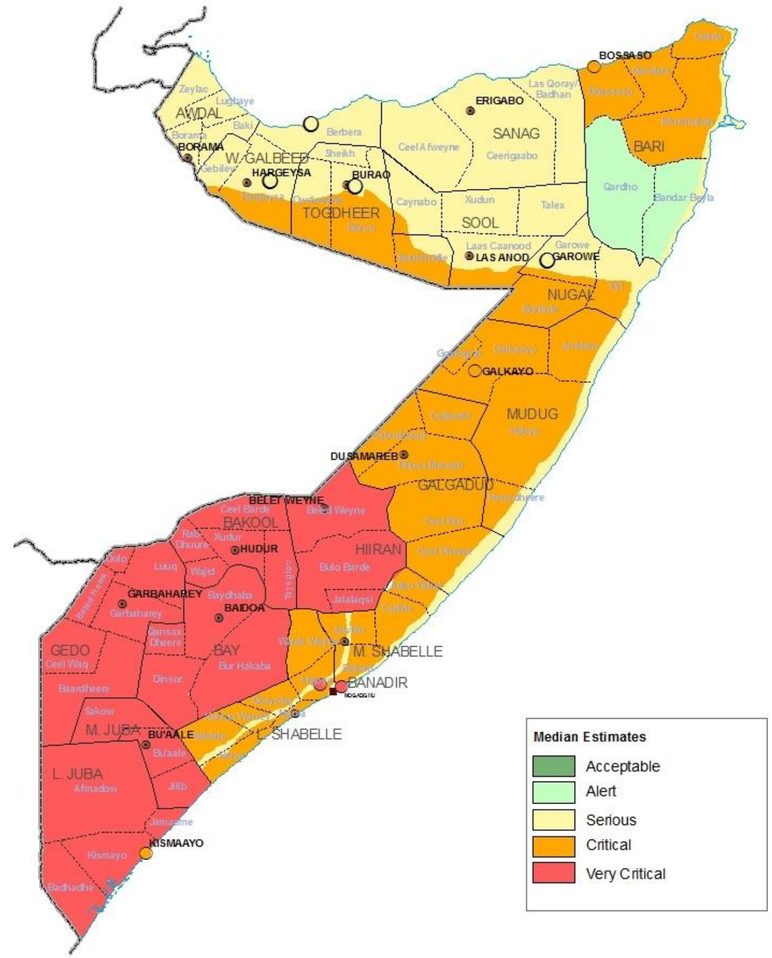
•Nutrition situation is likely to have deteriorated from previous surveys due to the poor food security conditions – ongoing surveys across all southern regions - results expected mid July

•Nutrition situation across the border equally affected in rural communities putting severe pressure on existing resources

•New Somali refugee arrivals to camps in Ethiopia and Kenya reporting very high levels of acutely malnourished children (45%) and increased mortality

•Acute watery diarrhoea cases being reported in the south, ? Measles – risk of outbreak with poor nutritional status and population movement

Nutrition Situation - April 2011



Opportunities for Response in the South

•Upcoming short rains season (Oct-Dec) predicted to be average – need to ensure sufficient agricultural inputs by late Sept. to maximize cereal availability in early 2012

•Cereal availability (*though only 50% of normal*) to improve from mid August with Gu harvest but prices likely remain high through Dec – cash transfers could be an option where cereal is available – estimated cost of commodities, based on May prices of minimum expenditure basket, for all 1.75million currently in crisis: - needs localized market study by agencies implementing

•Full basket (food & non food)- 26 million USD/mnth

•Food only basket - 22 million USD/mnth