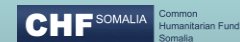


Post Deyr 2011/12

February 3, 2012



Technical
Partner



Donors

Overall Timeline

Post Deyr 2011/12

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	November 29, 2011
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	December 19 – 20, 2011
Fieldwork	December 21 – 3 Jan
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	January 4- 9
All Team Analysis Workshops (Hargeysa)	January 10 - 21
Vetting Meetings	January 24 (Nut) & 26 (FS)
Release of Results	
Post- <i>Deyr</i> 2011/12 Presentation of Findings	February 3 rd
Technical Release	February 3 rd
Regional Presentations in Somalia	February 6 th
Technical Series Reports	February 21 (Nut) & 25 (FS)

Total Number of Partners Participating in Field Assessments and Analysis Workshop and Vetting – Total-126

Food Security Field Assessment – Total 43

National Institutions	2
Local NGOs	11
International NGOs	4
Ministries	9
Local Authorities	8
UN	3
Enumerators	6

Nutrition Field Assessment – Total 21

Local NGOs	4
International NGOs	4
Ministries	8
Local Authorities	3
UN	2

Analysis Workshop – Total 26

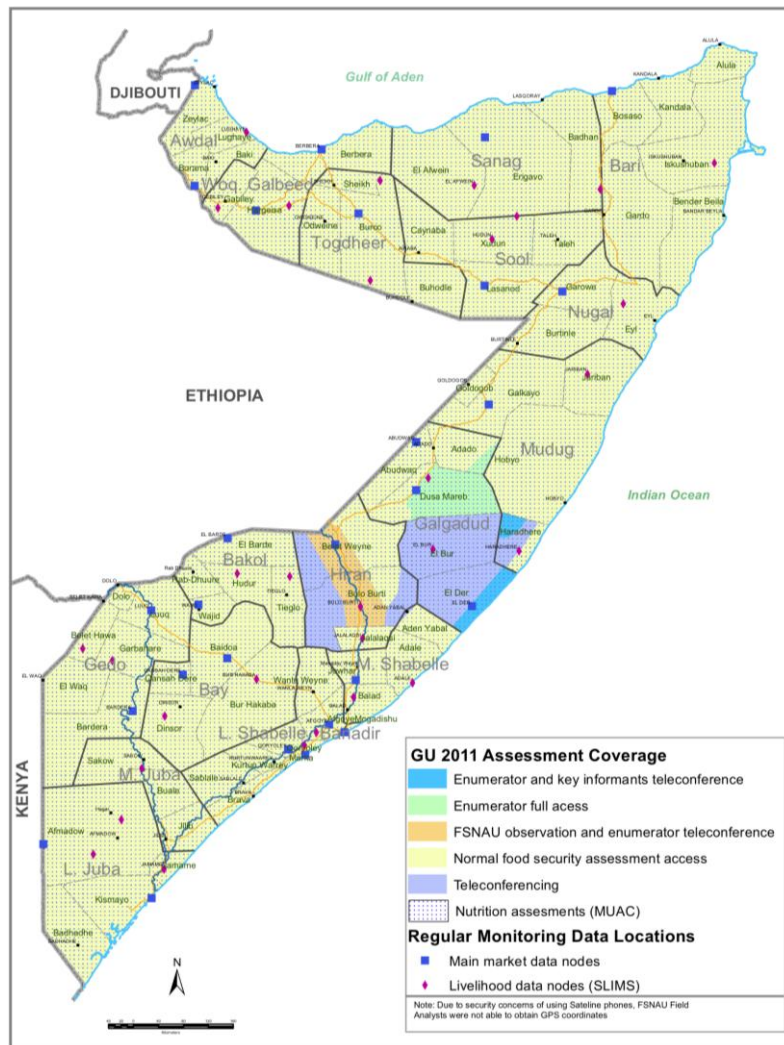
FEWSNET NAIROBI	2
WFP	6
Government Focal Points (Somaliland and Puntland)	18

Nutrition and Food Security Vetting – Total 36

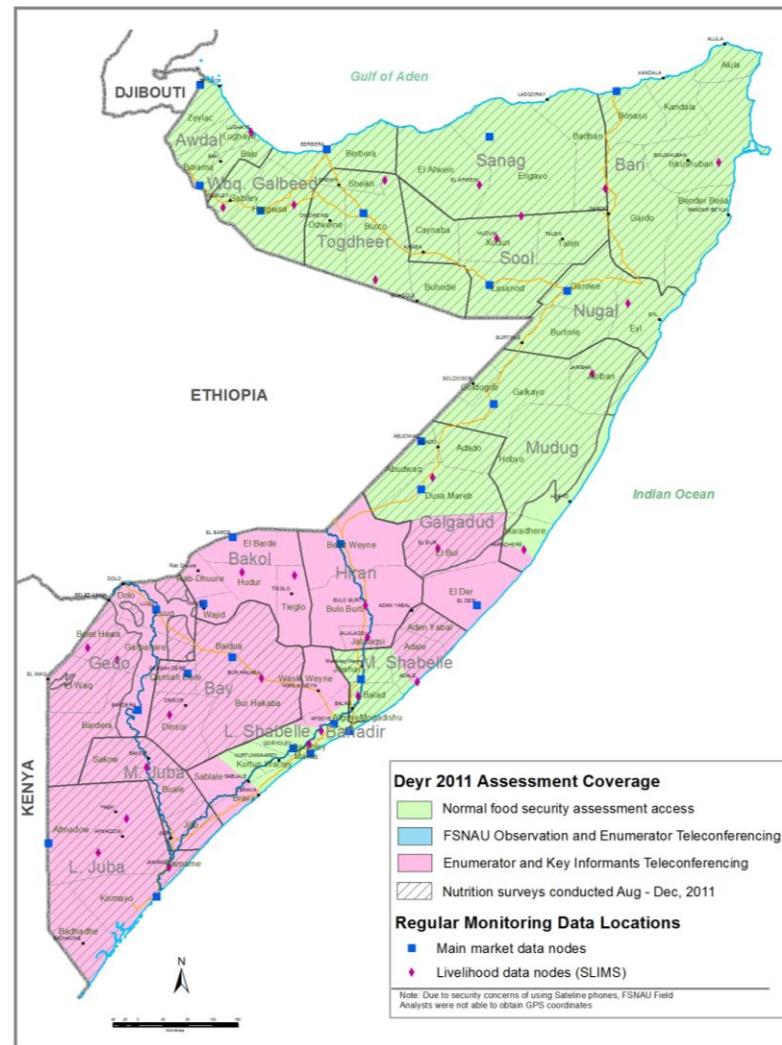
Local NGOs	24
International NGOs	5
WFP	4
OCHA	1
WHO	1
UNICEF	1

Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations

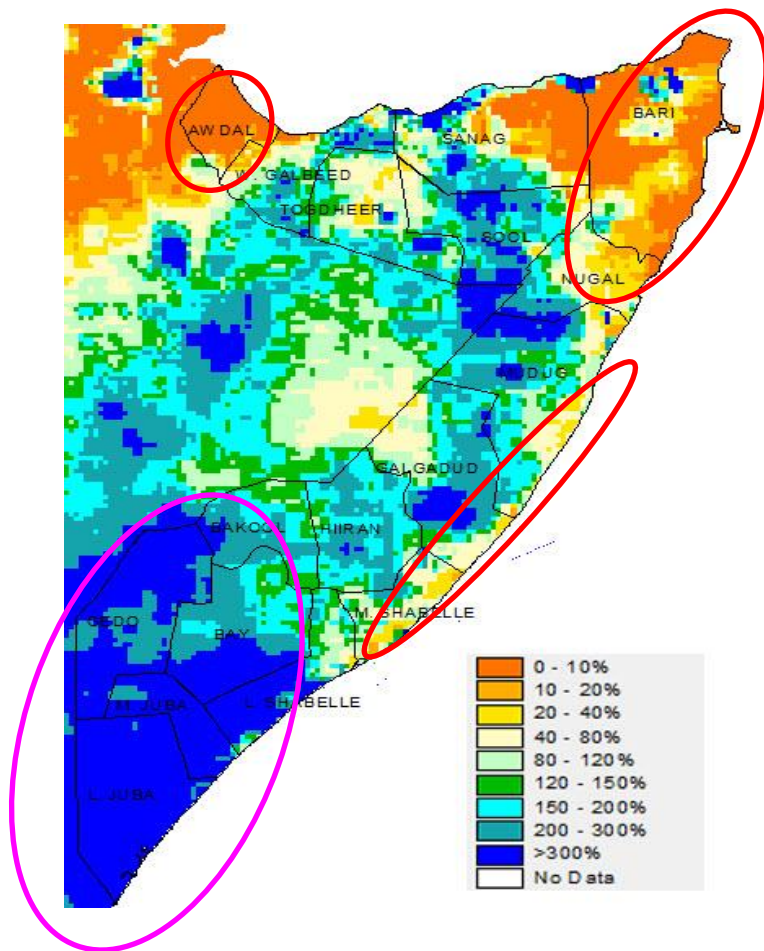
Gu 2011



Deyr 2011/12



Deyr 2011/12 RFE percentage of Normal; Oct-Dec, 2011



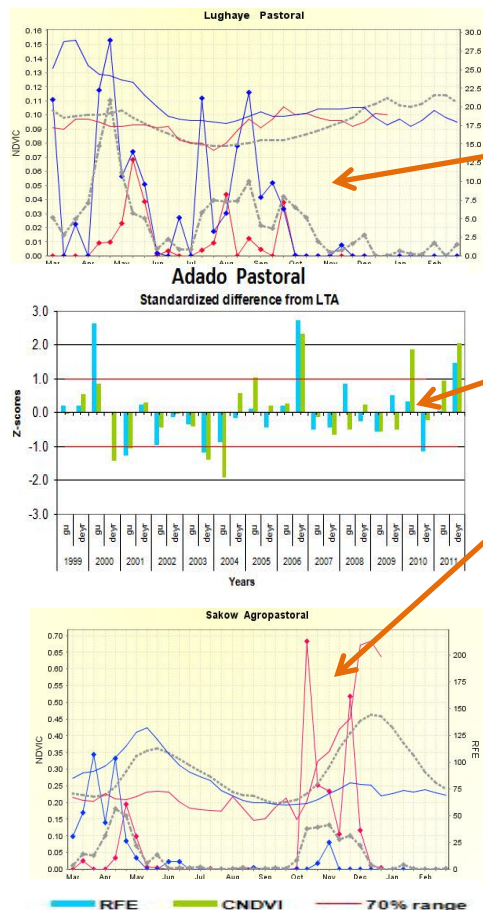
Source: NOAA

Overall Statement:

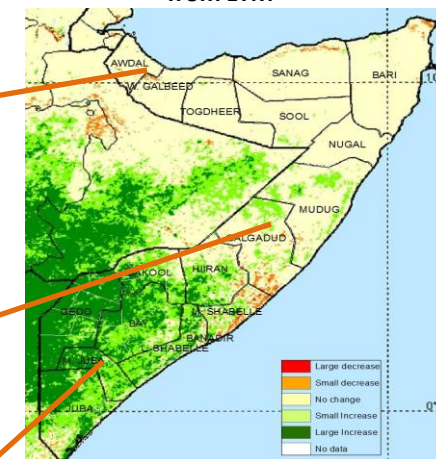
- Deyr rains were normal to above normal in most regions with the exception of **Bari** in Northeast, parts and **Nugaal** and **Sanaag** and parts of **Awdal** and **Togdheer** regions in Northwest where the rains were below normal.
- Good start of the season in the South marked with average to above average rainfall in most regions with exception of parts of **Middle Shabelle** and **Hiran**, which received unevenly distributed rains. Flash floods and river bank breakages were reported in this region, mainly affecting the cropping areas of **Juba** and **Gedo**.
- In Central, start of rains was poor marked with average to above average rainfall, except for pockets of **Addun** and **Coastal deeh**.
- Similarly, in the northern regions of the country, start of rains was also poor with average rainfall in most parts except for parts of **Nugaal**, **Sool Plateau**, **Golis/Gebi** and **West Golis**. In Northeast, rainfall remained erratic and uneven.

Overall Statement:

- Normal to above normal vegetation conditions in most parts of the country. Slightly below normal vegetation levels in most parts of North, Coastal *Deeh* of M.Shabelle and Hawd of Hiran and Dhusamareb
- Below normal vegetation condition in Awdal region, similar trend in most parts of Bari region
- Vegetation conditions improved in most parts of drought ridden Central regions
- Vegetation conditions in most parts of southern regions above average



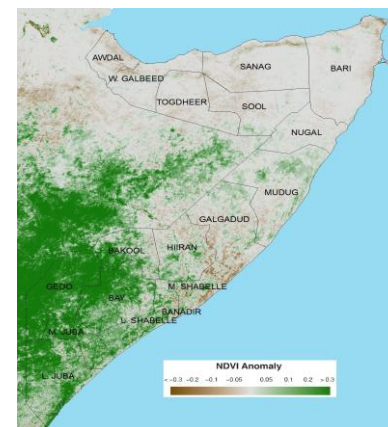
Dec 2011 NDVI Absolute Difference from LTM

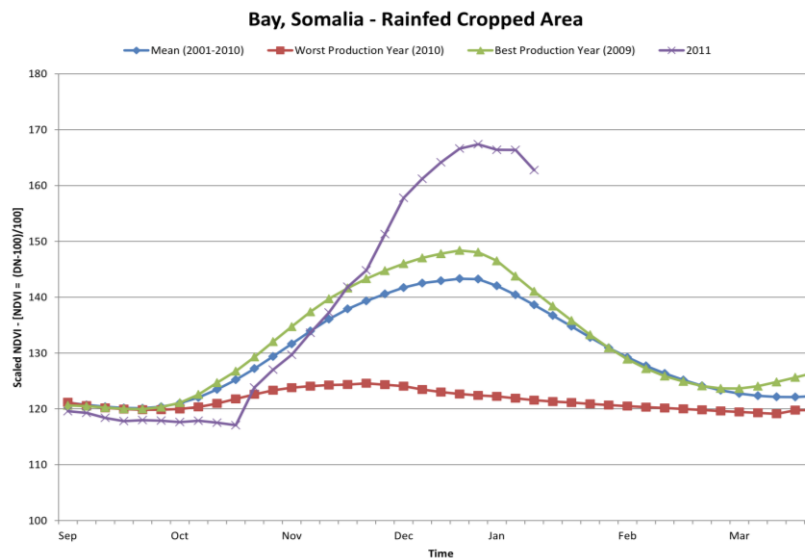
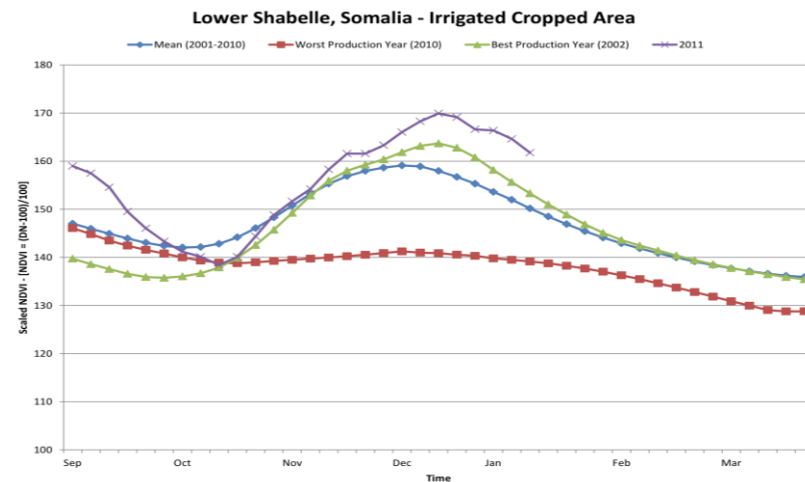
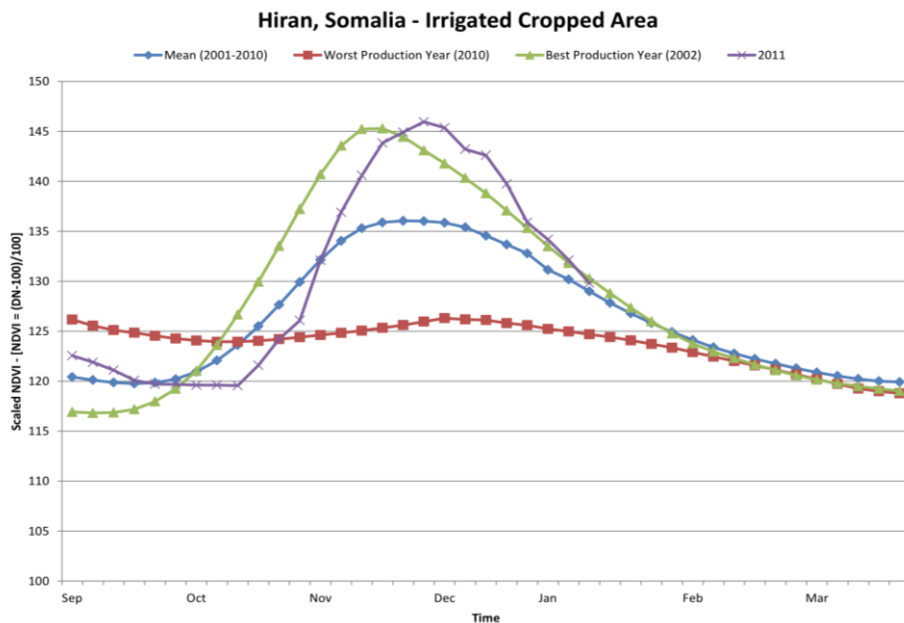


Source: JRC- SPOT NDVI



E Modis NDVI anomaly Dec 3rd Dekad





Key Events (July-Dec 2011)

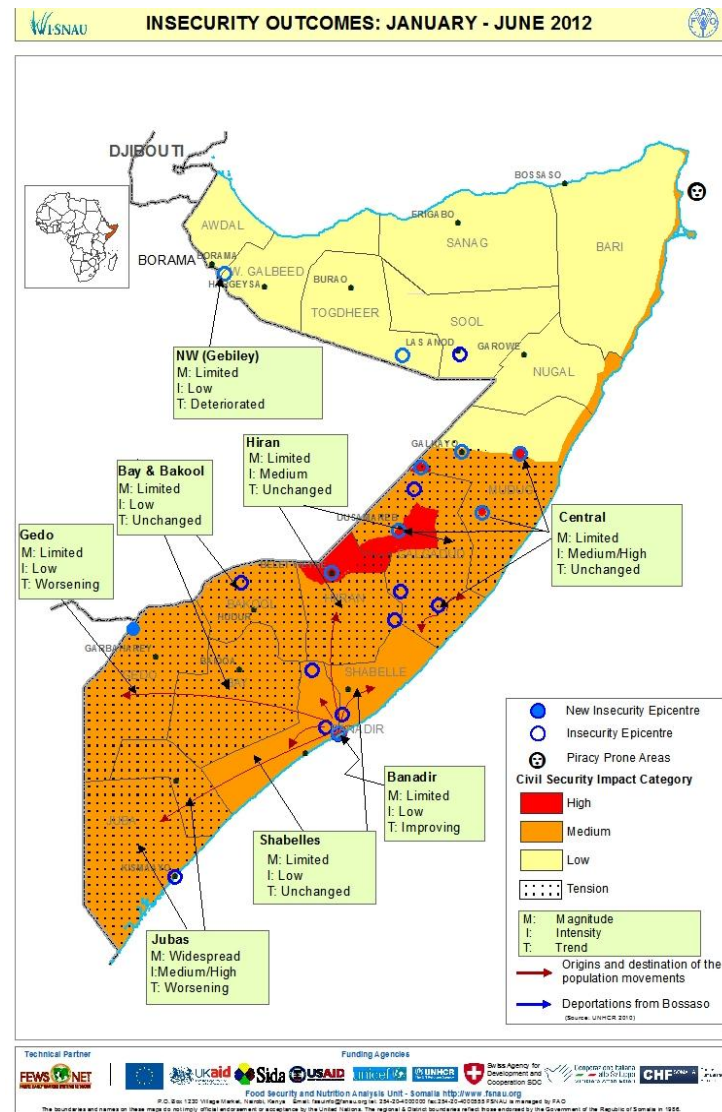
- Sustained political conflict in much of South and Central Somalia
- Hotspots of political conflicts: Jubas, Gedo, Hiran, and Galgaduud regions with tensions in Bay, Bakool and Shabelle regions
- Targeted assassinations in Bossaso, Galkayo and Laasanood
- Rangeland resource-based conflicts in parts of Central and North
- Constrained Humanitarian access in South-Central
- Fatalities (3 Humanitarian staff in Mataban in Dec '11)

Direct and Indirect Impact on Food and Livelihood Security

- Internal and across border displacements
- Trade disruptions and restricted flow of commodities (Juba & Gedo)
- Asset destruction/losses
- Restricted access to rangeland resources (Central and North)
- Limited humanitarian access (South)

Most Likely Scenario (January-March 2012)

- Increase in the political conflicts in hotspot areas and likely to spread to relatively stable regions of Shabelle, Bay and Bakool
- Continued displacement from urban areas in the hotspot regions
- Continued disruption of trade and commodity flows in tense areas
- Continued restriction of humanitarian activities in South and Central
- Continued improvement of the security situation in Mogadishu



- **Highest *Deyr* cereal production** since 1995 (200% of *Deyr* PWA of 1995-2010); sorghum and maize production of about **184,000MT**
- Off-season maize (March-April 2012) will increase the cereal supply up to **190,400MT**
 - ✓ Sorghum production: 202% of *Deyr* PWA; contributed nearly 60% of the total cereal production incl. off-season and rice
 - ✓ Maize production: 2nd highest since *Deyr* 1995 season (197% of *Deyr* PWA)
 - ✓ Rice: 3,750MT produced in Middle Shabelle (Jowhar); 125% of the last *Deyr* season

Agriculture

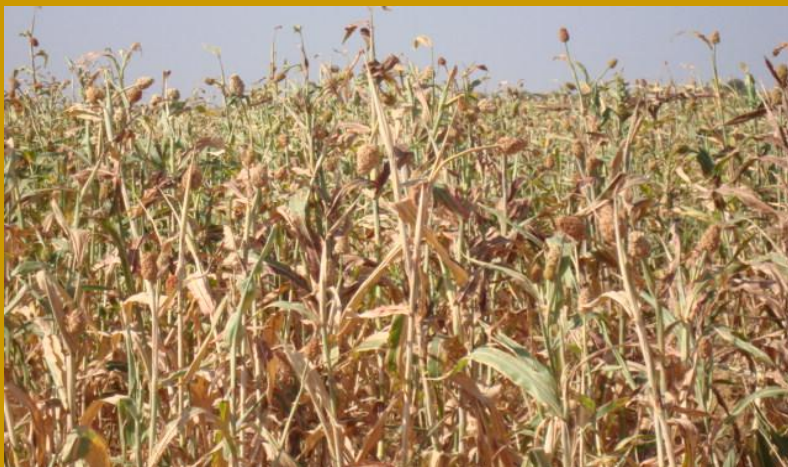
Deyr 2011/12 Good Crops



Good Maize Crop. Walamow, Balad, M. Shabelle,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Sorghum Crop. Kurto, Wajid, Bakool,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Average Sorghum Crop. Beletweyn, Hiran,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Sorghum Crop. Boodhley, Gabiley,
W. Galbeed, FSNAU, Nov. 2011

Southern riverine and agropastoral areas:

- ✓ Extremely low maize harvest in riverine areas of Gedo and Juba due to flash and river floods
- ✓ Significantly higher than normal production in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba and Gedo and in all other regions
- ✓ Major cereal producing regions of Shabelle (maize basket) and Bay (sorghum basket) account for over 80% of the total cereal production in southern Somalia

Northwest and Central agropastoral areas:

- ✓ Above normal *Gu/Karan* production of cereals (308% of PWA) in Northwest Agropastoral;
- ✓ 80% of harvest collected in W. Galbeed region (Gabiley – 66% and Hargeisa - 13%).
- ✓ 2nd harvest in the last 5 seasons in Central (cowpea and sorghum)

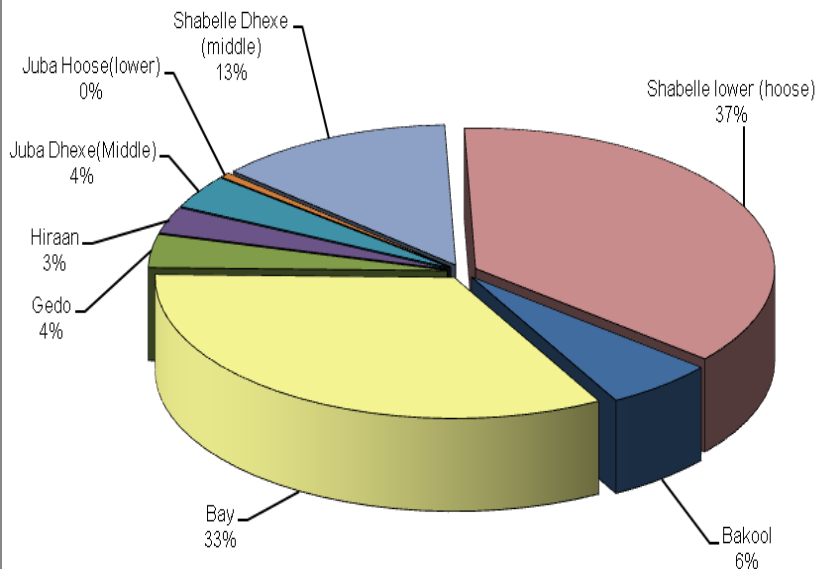
<i>Deyr Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia</i>					
Regions	<i>Deyr 2011 Production in MT</i>			<i>Deyr 2011 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2011)</i>	<i>Deyr 2011 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010)</i>
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Bakol	700	10,100	10,800	598%	396%
Bay	7,600	53,800	61,400	195%	154%
Gedo	1,300	5,700	7,000	132%	136%
Hiran	2,300	3,300	5,600	96%	176%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	1,100	6,000	7,100	173%	159%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,000	0	1,000	77%	144%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	15,100	8,400	23,500	214%	329%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	42,600	25,000	67,600	216%	410%
Deyr 2011/12 Total	71,700	112,300	184,000	200%	231%

Regions	Off-Season Maize: March 2012	
	Maize (MT)	Total Cereal
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	2660	356
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1440	1,300
Lower Shabelle	850	850
Gedo	682	682
Bay	615	615
Total	6,247	6,247

Regional Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Contributions in Southern Somalia

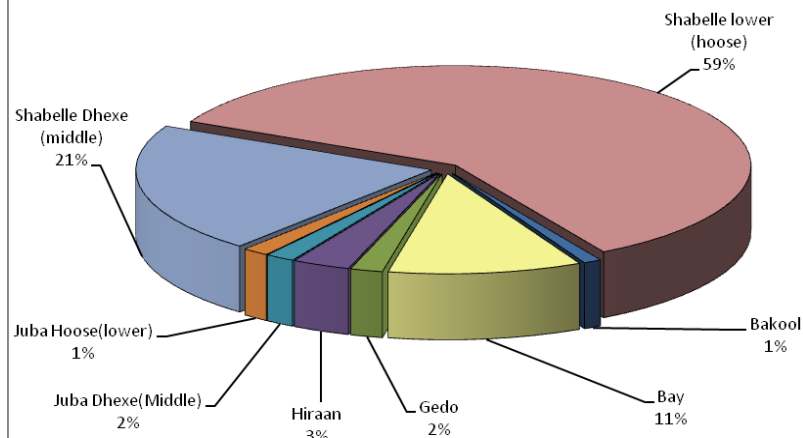
Deyr 2011/12 Cereal Production by Region

Regional Contribution of Cereal Production Deyr 2011/2012



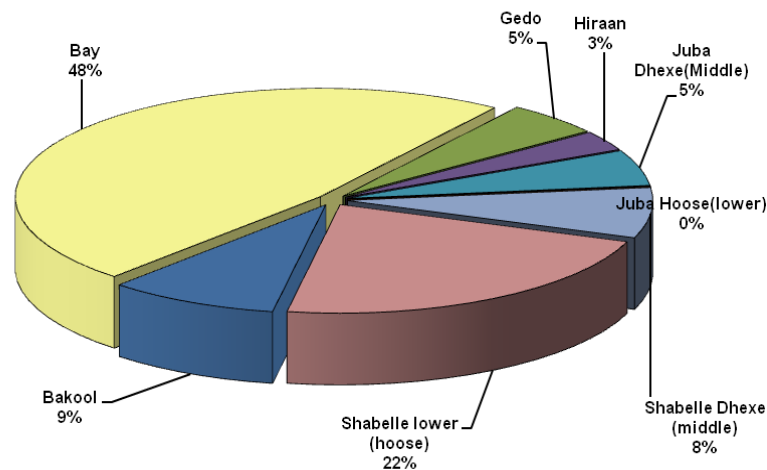
Maize Production Deyr 2011/12 by Region

Regional Contribution of Maize Production Deyr 2010/2012



Sorghum Production Deyr 2011/12 by Region

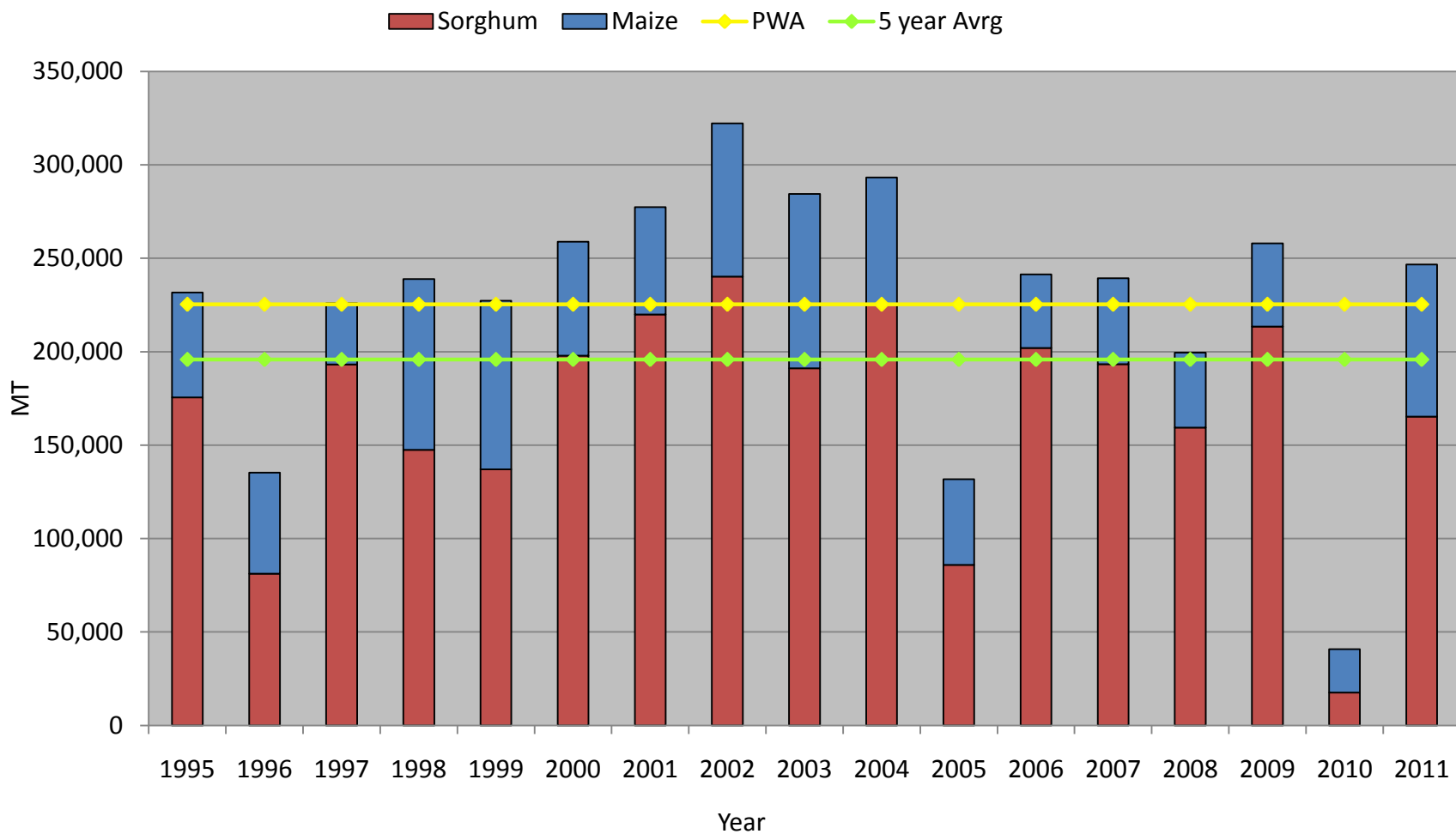
Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production Deyr 2010/2012



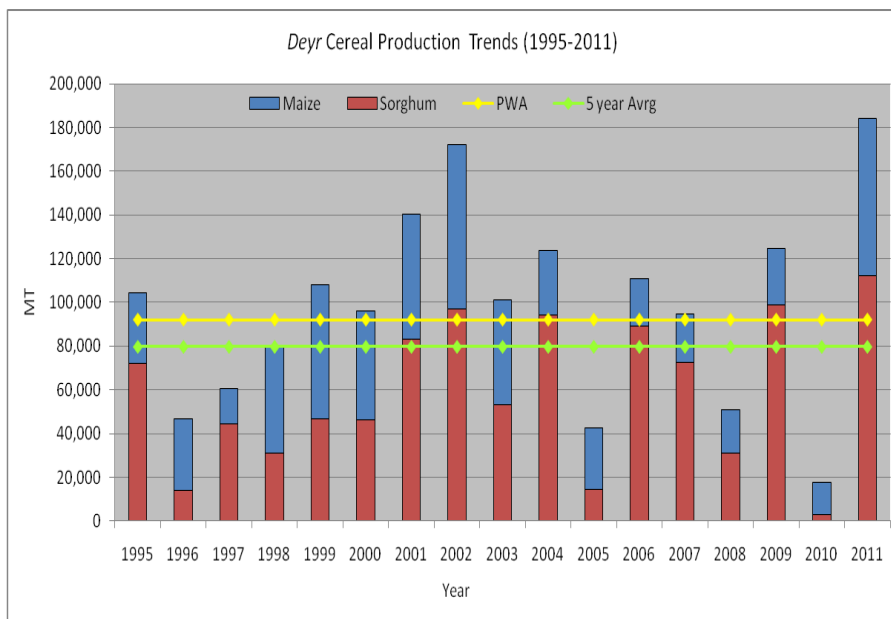
Gu-Karan 2011 Cereal Production Estimates in Northwest

Regions	Gu/Karan 2011 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2011 as % of Gu-Karan 2010	Gu-Karan 2011 as % of Gu-Karan PWA (1998-2010)	Gu-Karan 2011 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Awdal	1,010	12,740	13,750	54%	292%	348%
Togdheer	20	725	745	15%	85%	321%
Woqooyi Galbeed	5,075	48,260	53,335	128%	324%	196%
<i>Gu-Karan 2011</i> Total	6,105	61,725	67,830	94%	308%	239%

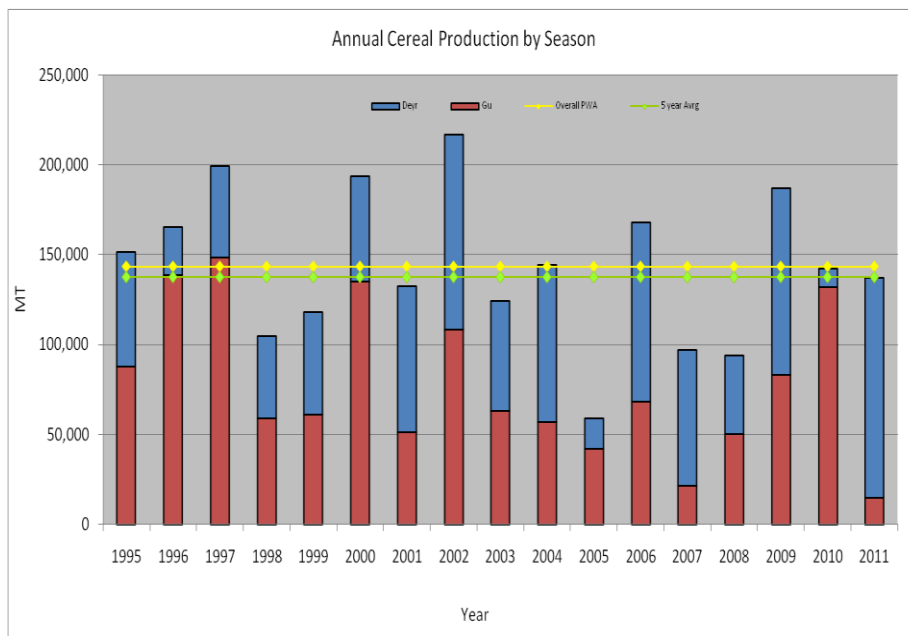
Deyr Area Harvested Trends (1995-2011) - Southern Somalia

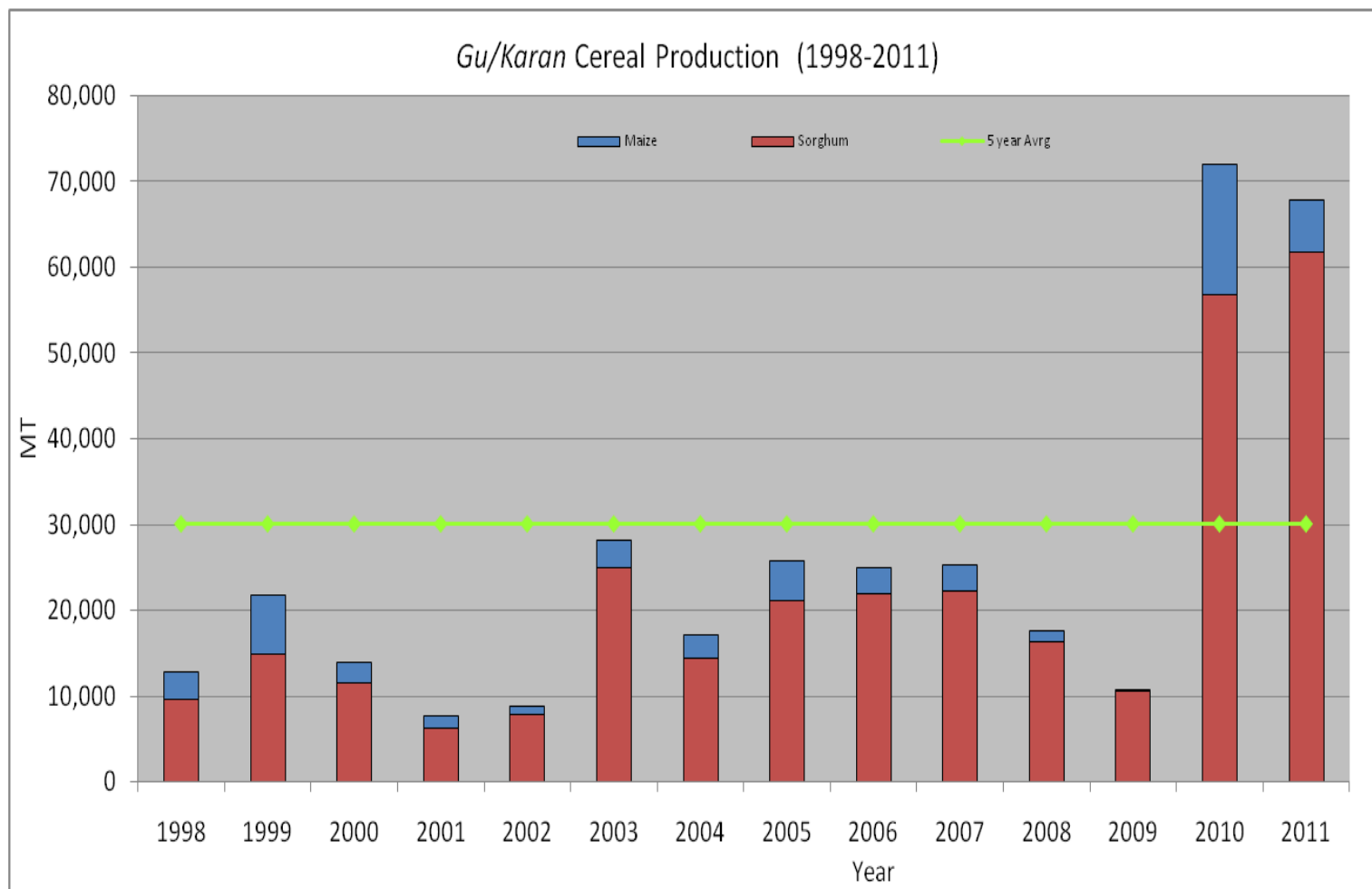


Deyr 2011/12 Cereal Production



Annual Cereal Production





Deyr 2011/12 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	Deyr 2011 Cash Crop Production in MT										
	Rice	Cowpea	Off-Season Cowpea	Sesame	Off-Season Sesame	Groundnut	Onions	Peppers	Tomato	Water-melon	Total
Bakool		650									650
Bay		3,100		1,600		1,550					6,250
Gedo		30		20			450				500
Hiran				50			5,250	70	200	1,700	7,270
Galgadud		3,750									3,750
Mudug		2,650									2,650
Juba Dhexe (Middle)			600	250	3,600						4,450
Juba Hoose (Lower)		100	200	150	2,000						2,450
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	3,750	1,250		1,550							6,550
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)		1,450		2,800	800		15,200				20,250
TOTAL	3,750	12,980	800	6,420	6,400	1,550	20,900	70	200	1,700	54,770

Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Cash Crops



Good Onion and Maize Crops. Beletweyn, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Cowpea Crop. Wisil Hobyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

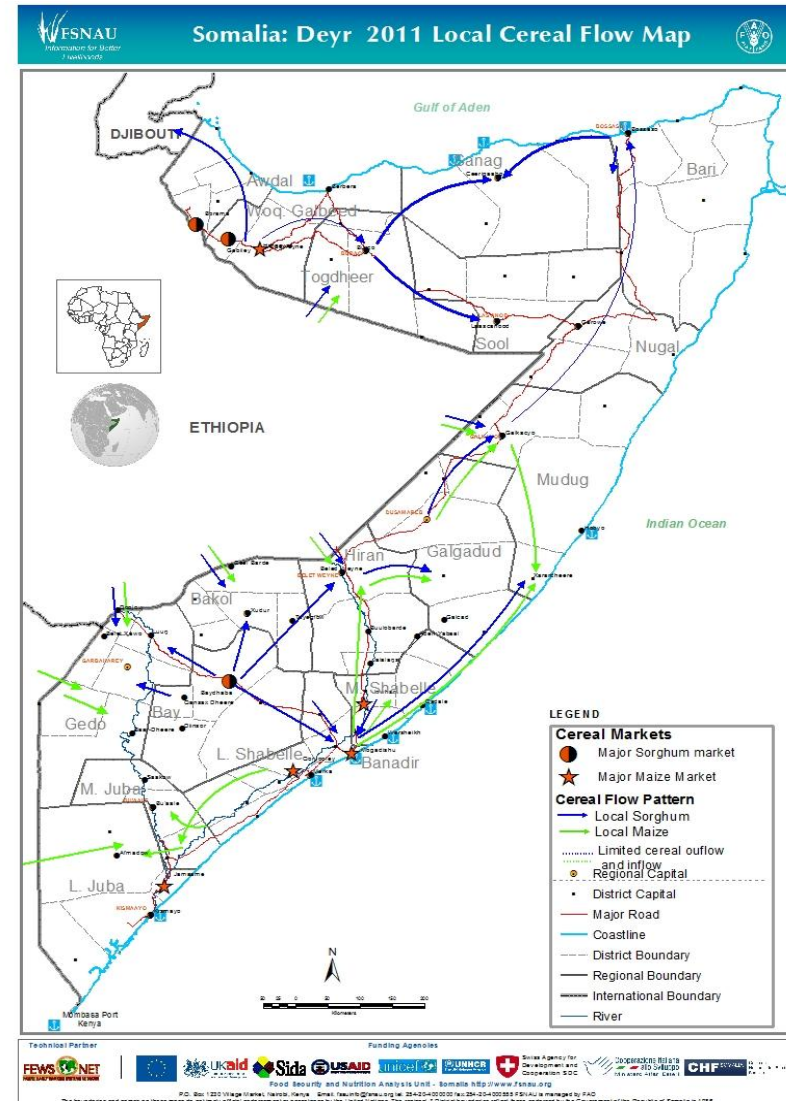


Good Rice Crop. Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU Dec. 2011



Good and Early Planted Sesame Crop. Yaqlé, Balad, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

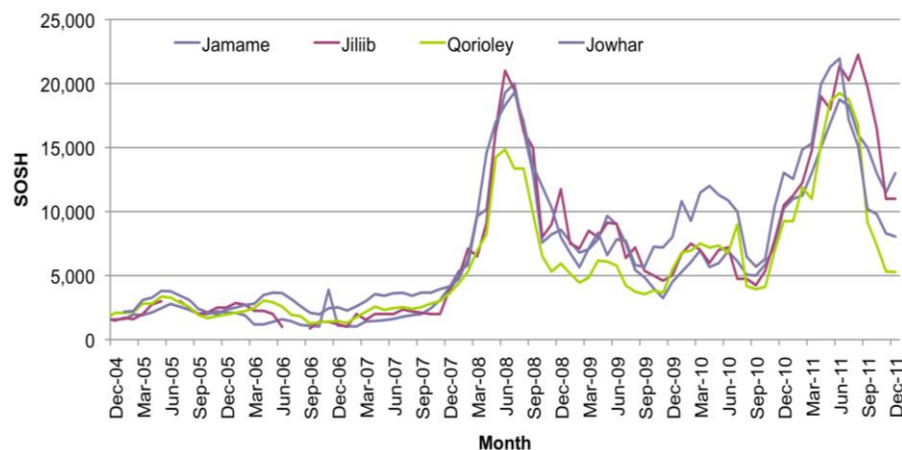
- Shabelle and Bay regions supply maize and sorghum to Juba, Gedo, Bakool, Hiran and Central and NE.
- Northwest supplies white sorghum to Sool and Sanaag as well as Djibouti. In addition, supplies of maize and sorghum come from Ethiopia and Kenya to Togdheer, Mudug, Hiran, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Juba.
- The major supply of imported commodities comes through Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu ports



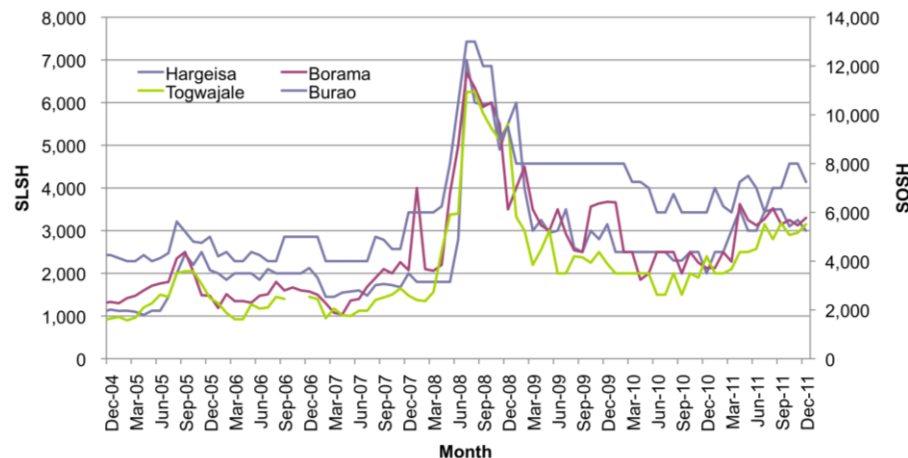
Agriculture

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices

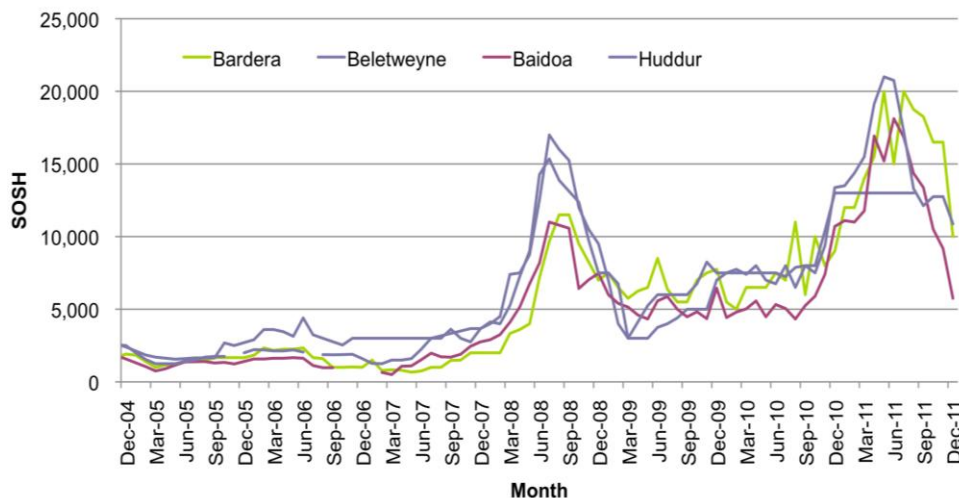
**Trends in White Maize Prices
[Shabelle & Juba Riverine]**



**Trends in White Sorghum Prices
[North West]**

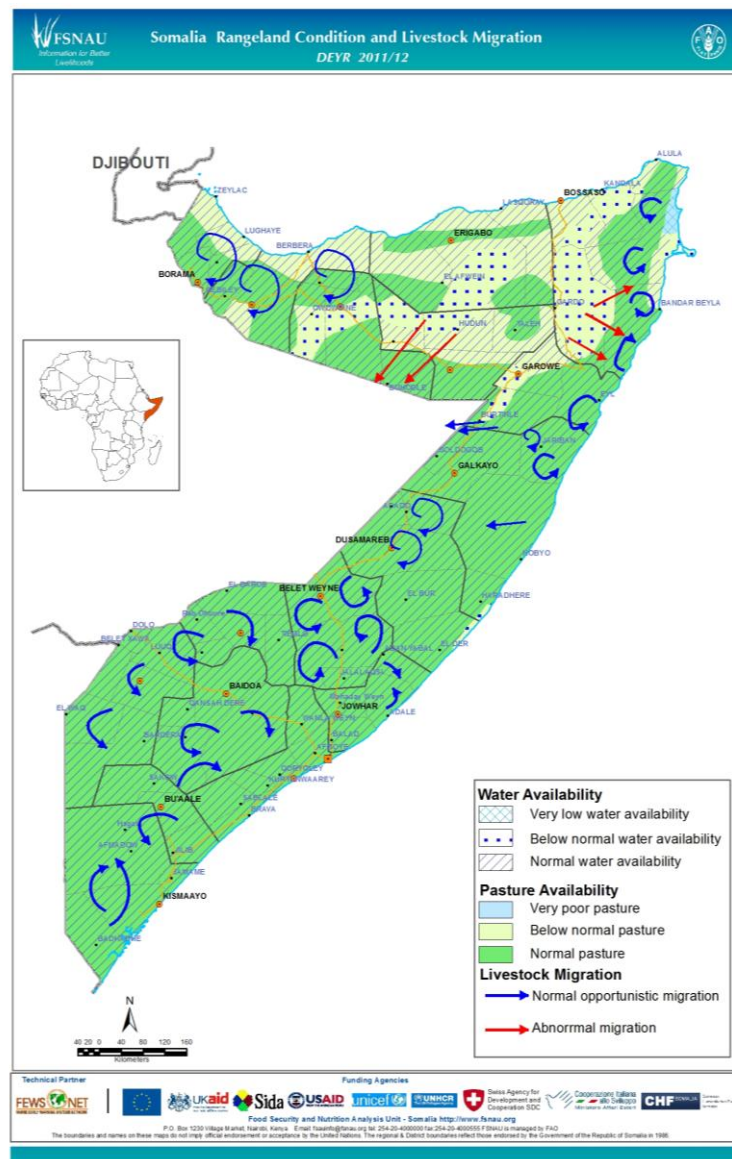


**Trends in Red Sorghum Price
[Sorghum Belt]**



Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

- Below average pasture in most of the Northern regions except in Hawd and West-Golis, Addun, parts of Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods, parts of Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, East-Golis of Sanaag and eastern part of Bari and Nugal regions.
- Rapid decrease in pasture is likely in most key pastoral areas of Northern regions due to livestock influx from rain-deficit livelihoods of Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau and Karkaar livelihoods.
- Normal water conditions in most key pastoral areas of the North except in parts of Nugal Valley, Sool plateau, Hawd of Togdheer and East-Golis of Bari region.
- Late *Hays* rains during 3rd Dekad of January 2012 improved both pasture and water conditions in Guban Livelihood of Awdal region.
- Good pasture in the key pastoral areas of South and Central regions of the country.
- Significantly improved water availability and access in all livelihoods of the South and Central regions.
- Normal livestock migration in most areas except in rain deficit areas of Nugal Valley of Sool region (towards Hawd of Togdheer), Sool Plateau of Bari (towards Coastal *Deeh* of Banderbayla district, Bari region).

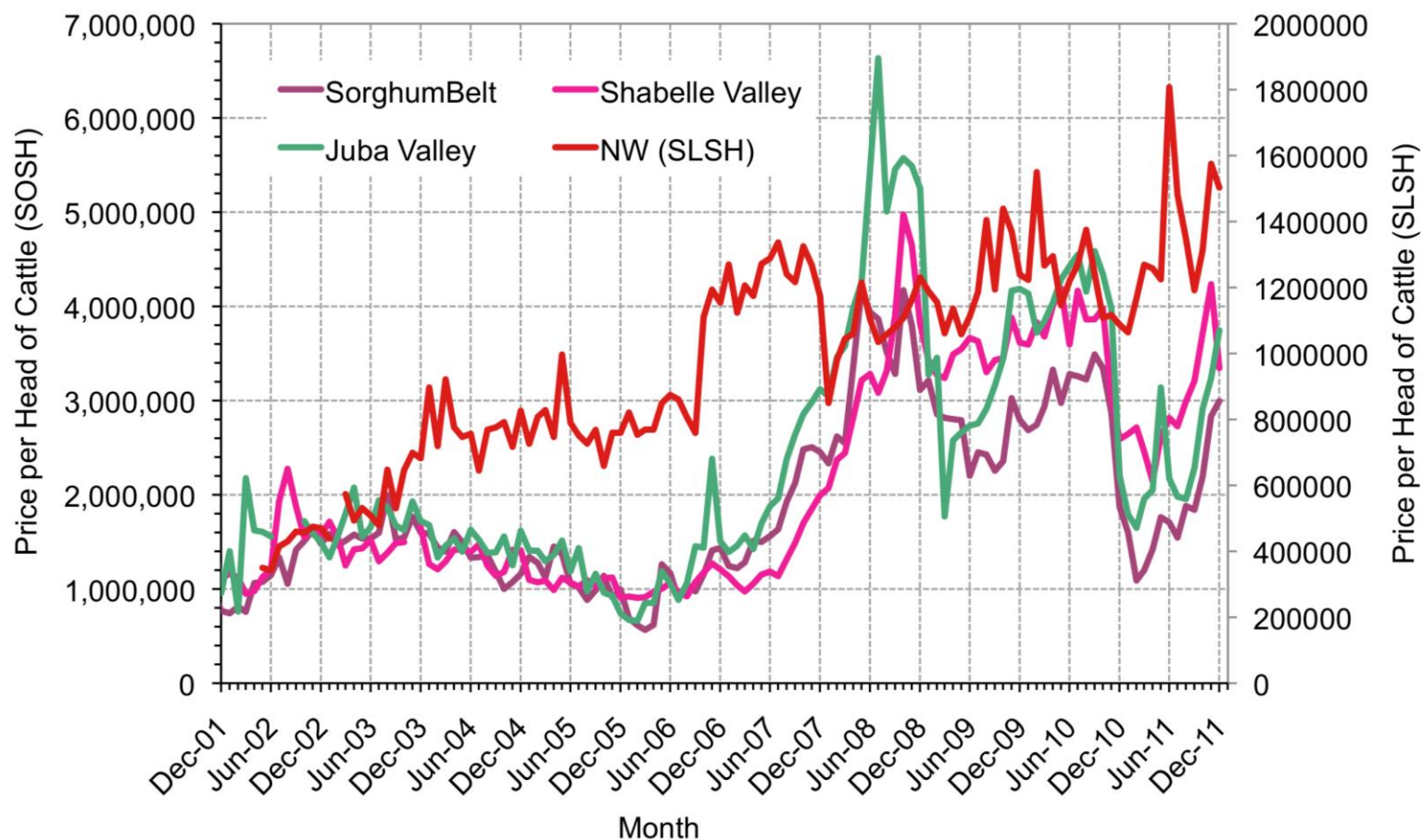


Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (Deyr'11/12)	Milk production (Deyr'11/12)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan-June '11)	Herd Size Projection (up to June'12)
NW	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: None to Low Sh/Goats: Medium to Low	Below average all regions, but Poor in Nugaal valley	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Baseline (Unchanged) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend) for all livelihoods, except Golis/Guban where all species are above Baseline)
NE	Camel : Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Low to Medium with exception of Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Camel: Low Sheep/Goats: Medium with exception Sool and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Camel: Below Average Sh/Goats: Below Average	Camel : Low Sh/Goats: Average but poor in Sool plateau and Coastal <i>Deeh</i>	Camel: Below Baseline (Unchanged) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Central	Camel : Medium to Low Cattle: High Sh/Goats: Medium to Low	Camel : Low Cattle : None Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Average Cattle: None Sh/Goats: Average	Camel: Low Cattle : None to low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Baseline (Unchanged) Cattle: Well Below Baseline (increasing Trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Unchanged)
Hiran	Camel /Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Average	Camel / Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Below Baseline (Unchanged) Cattle: Below baseline (Unchanged) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel : Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Average Cattle: Poor Sh/Goats: Average	Camel : Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: High	Camel and Cattle: Unchanged Sh/Goats: Increasing trend, No baseline to compare
Juba	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Average Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Slightly Below Average	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Camel: Near Baseline (Decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Gedo	High for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low to None Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Below Average Cattle : Very low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Camel: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	High for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low to None Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Below Average Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Camel: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)

Livestock

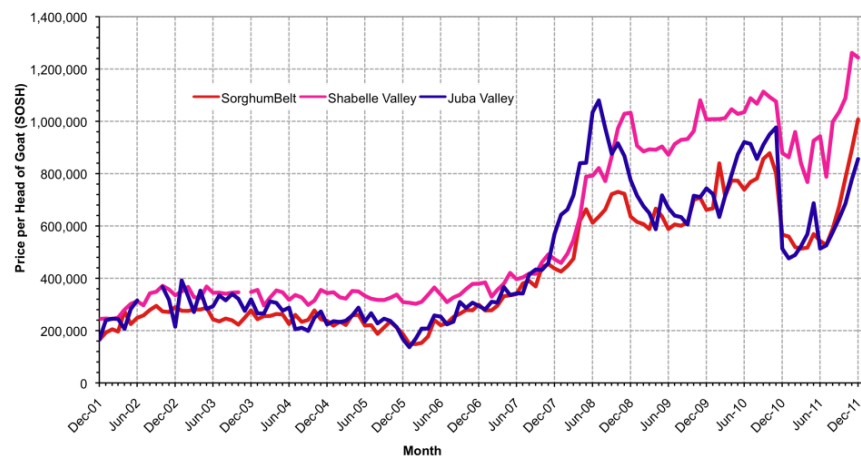
Trends in Local Cattle Prices

Regional Average Monthly Prices Cattle (SoSh/SLSH)

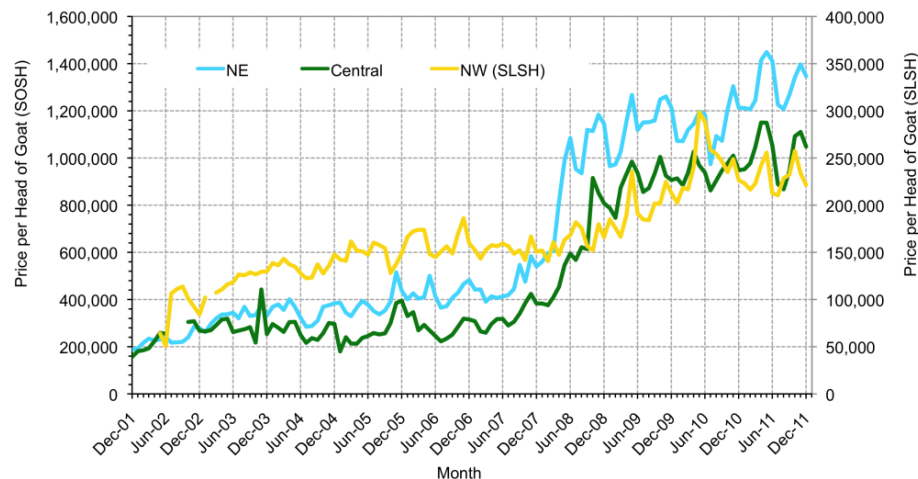


Regional Trend in Local Goat Prices and Terms of Trade

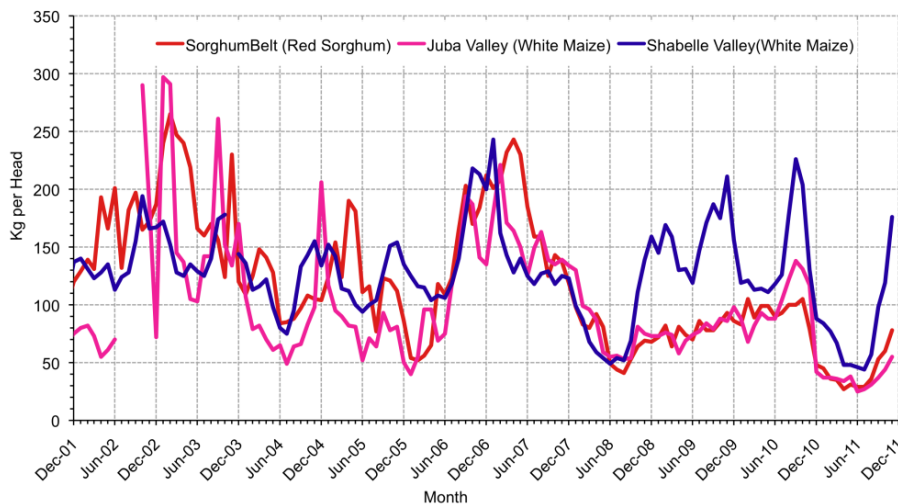
Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SOSH/SLSH)



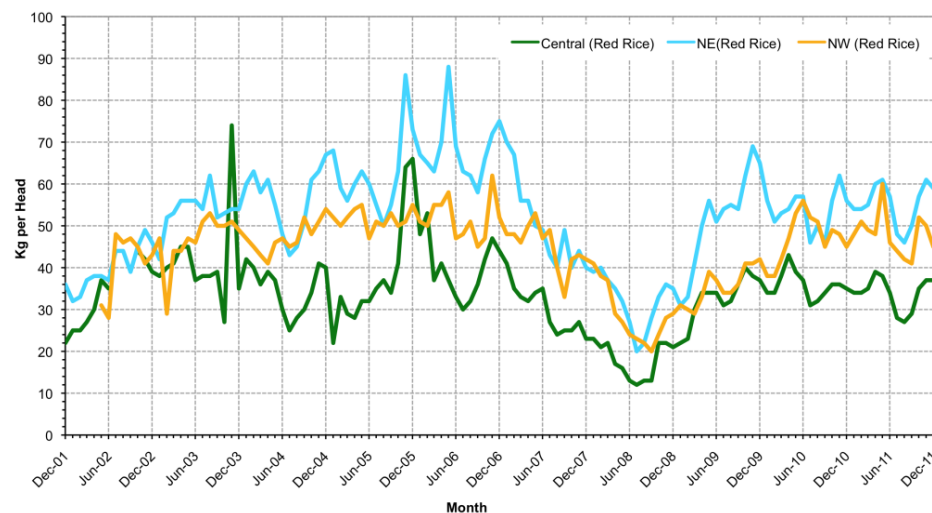
Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices in Northern and Central Regions



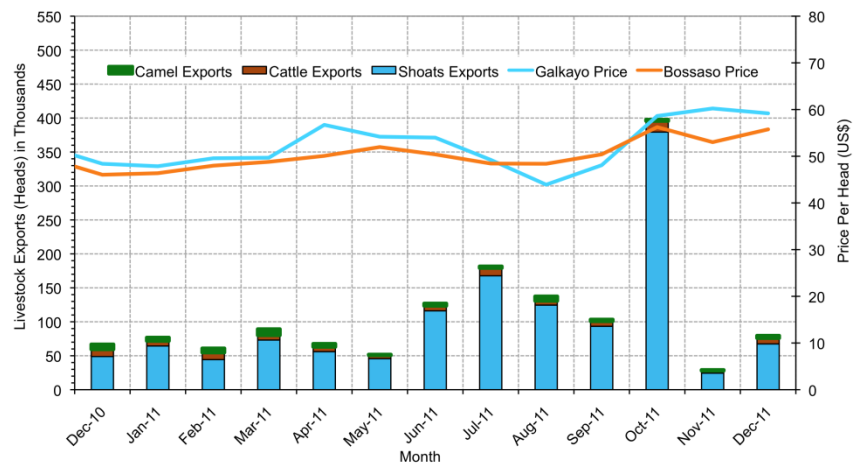
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Maize, Sorghum to Goat



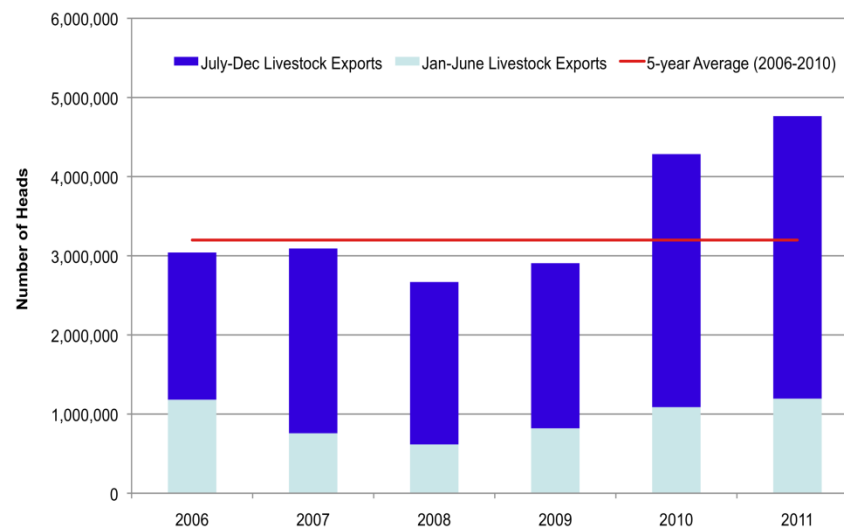
Regional Trends in Terms of Trade: Rice to Goat



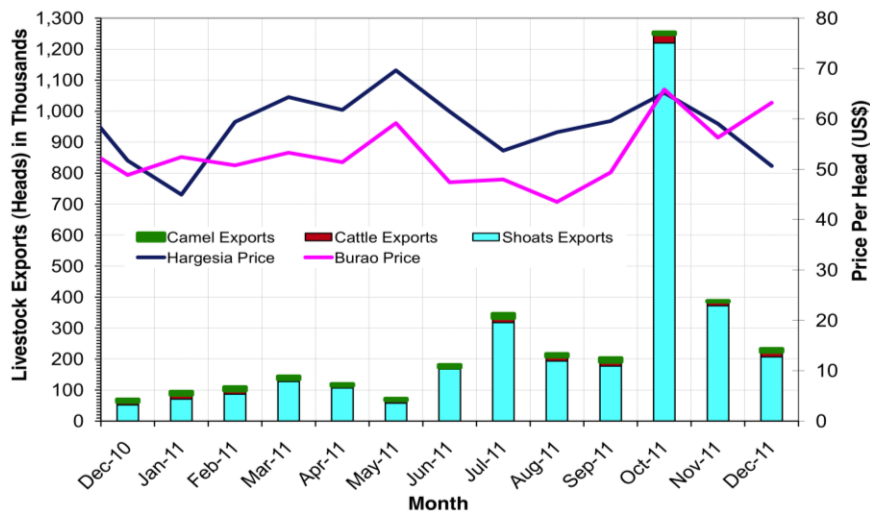
Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5 Year Average



Berbera: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



Main Developments (Jan – Dec 2011):

Exchange Rates:

- ✓ **Somali Shilling:** strengthened over the last six months. Highest appreciation over the past one year in Gedo region. Still higher rate in all markets compared to pre-inflation levels (March 2007).
- ✓ **Somaliland Shilling:** 2% decrease in value since December 2010 with slight fluctuation since January 2011

Import commodity prices:

- ✓ Slight decrease in rice prices in most markets from July 2011 due to increased supply of cereals (relief food, local production and improved imports from Mogadishu port).
- ✓ Increased rice prices in Juba due to reduced relief food interventions, reduced Kismayo port activities and trade movements as a result of increased insecurity
- ✓ Slightly increased rice prices in Somaliland Shilling areas in line with international price trends;
- ✓ Decreasing trend in the prices of diesel, sugar, vegetable oil and wheat flour, particularly in Mogadishu (25% - 39%) compared to July 2011.

Consumer Price Index

- ✓ Decrease in Central (23%) and South (30%) in the past six months, mostly driven by slow-down in food inflation; CPI relatively stable in the North

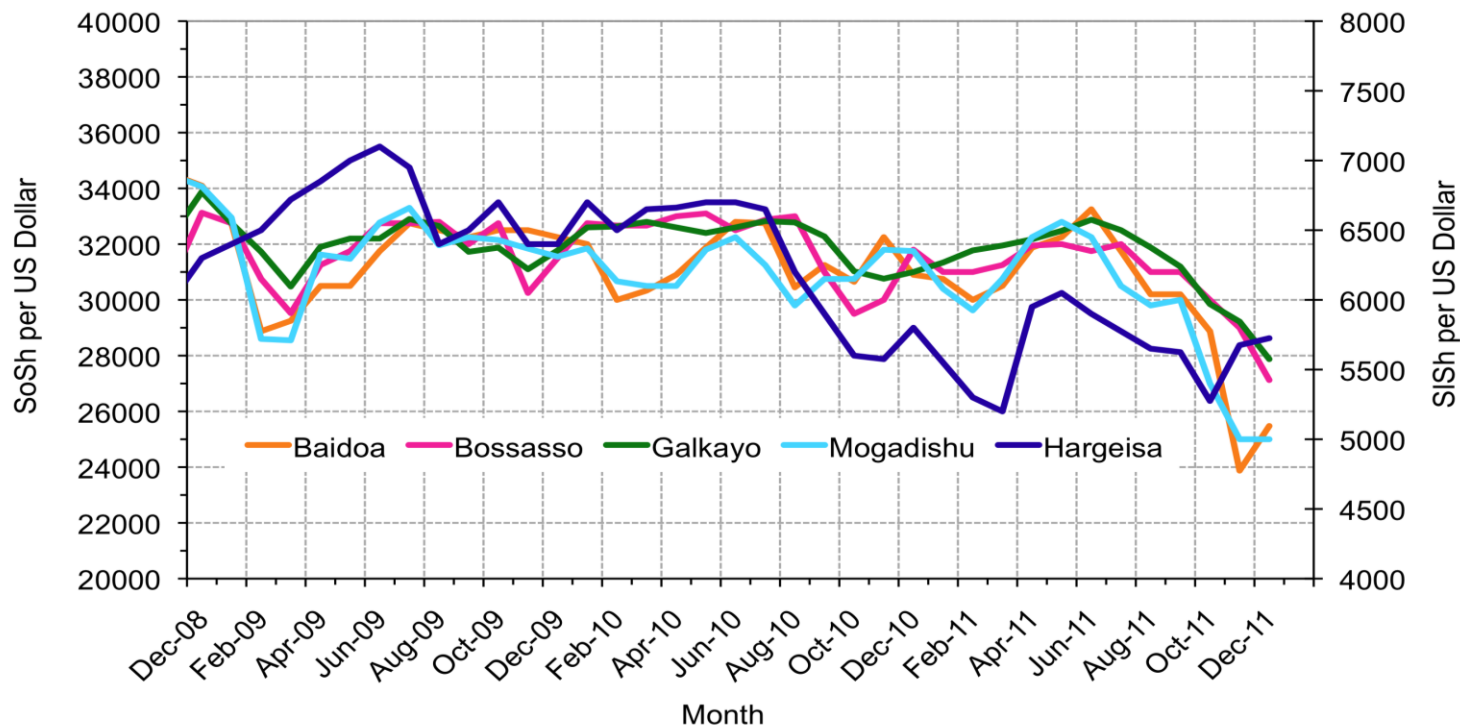
Likely developments in 2012:

- ✓ Further decreases in maize and sorghum prices at least until March 2012 due to increased supply following good *Deyr* harvest and forthcoming off-season harvest in South
- ✓ Decreases in relief interventions in the South and Central may result in the rice price increase

Markets

Trends in Exchange Rates

Post Deyr 2011/12



Significant appreciation of SoSh over the last 6 months

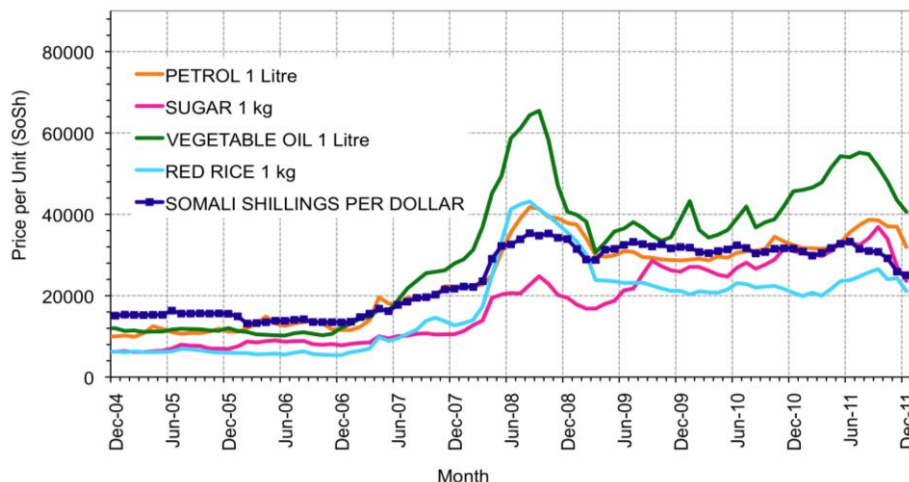
Main Contributing Factors:

- Foreign exchange earnings from livestock exports (*Hajj*)
- Cash relief interventions in most of the South
- Significant dollar injection into the market by the OIC and International NGOs through purchases of relief food from the markets

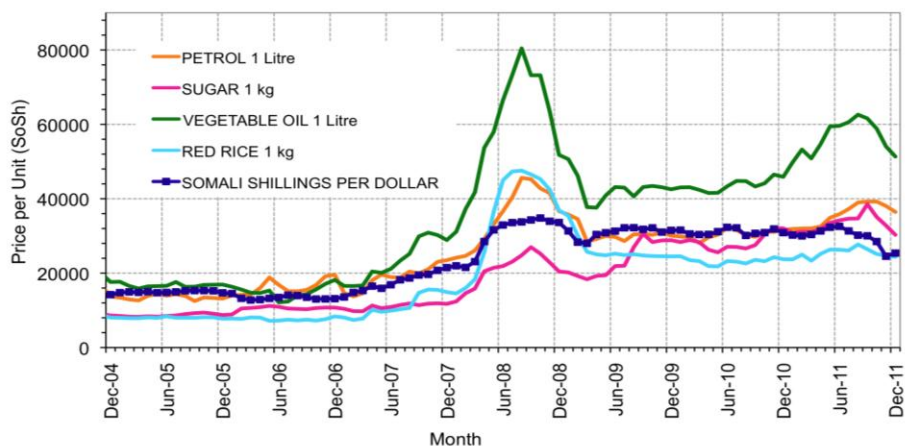
Markets

Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rates

Shabelle Regions: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Bay/Bakool: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate

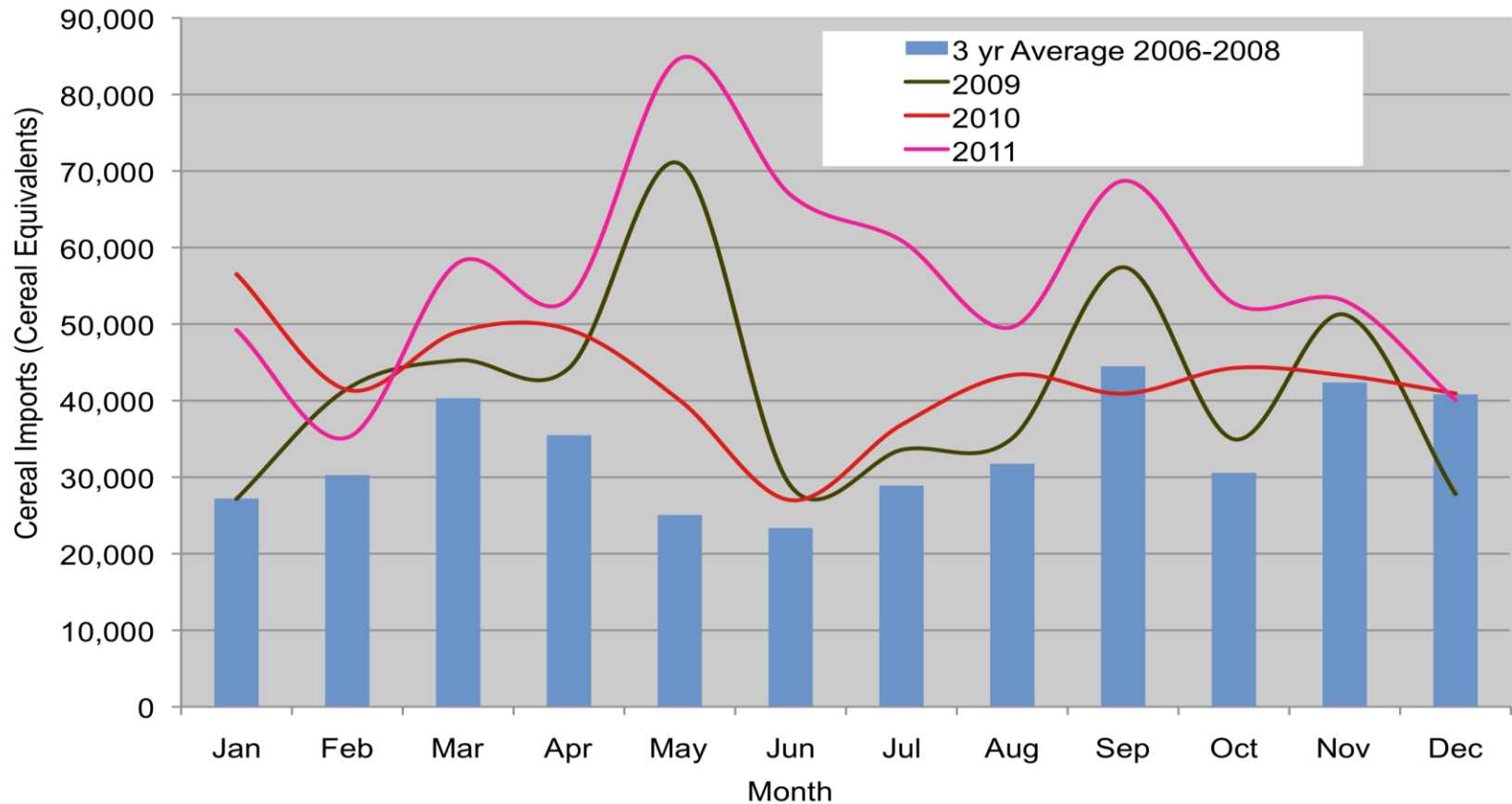


Factors Affecting Commercial Import Prices in Shabelle Regions (IDP concentration area)

- ✓ Decreasing local food prices (Jun 11-Dec 11)
- ✓ Improved Mogadishu port activities and increased supplies
- ✓ Decreased international prices of import commodities
- ✓ Significant relief interventions in the region which significantly increased market supply
- ✓ Good local cereal production during *Gu* off-season followed by good *Deyr* harvest
- ✓ Decreased reliance on imported food commodities

Commercial Cereal Import Trends in 2011

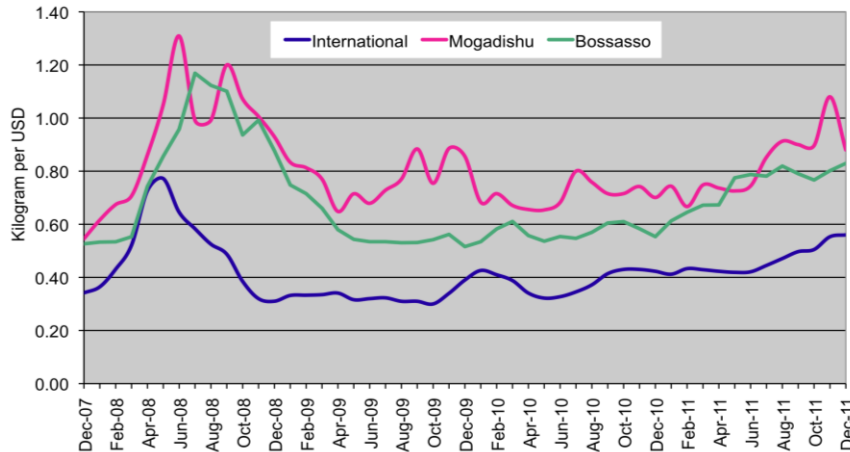
Commercial Cereal Import Berbera, Bossaso and Elmaan (Mogadishu) Trends in 2011



* Dec 2011 import figure exclude Mogadishu port data

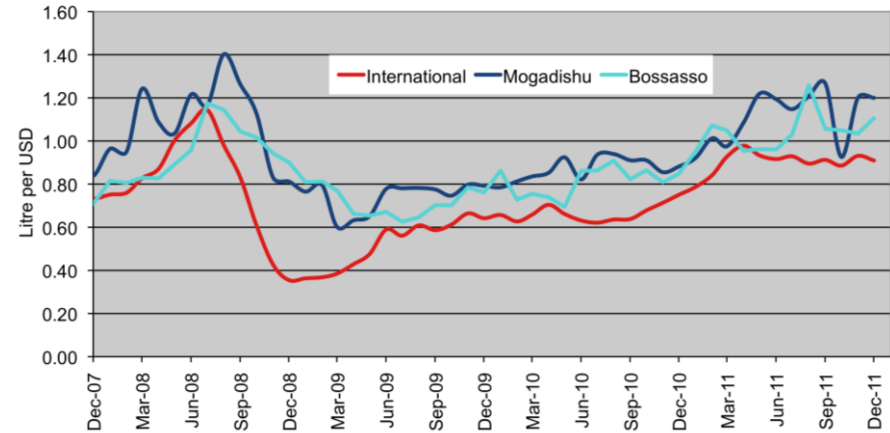
Imported Commodities (Rice, Sugar and Diesel Price)

Comparison of Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso



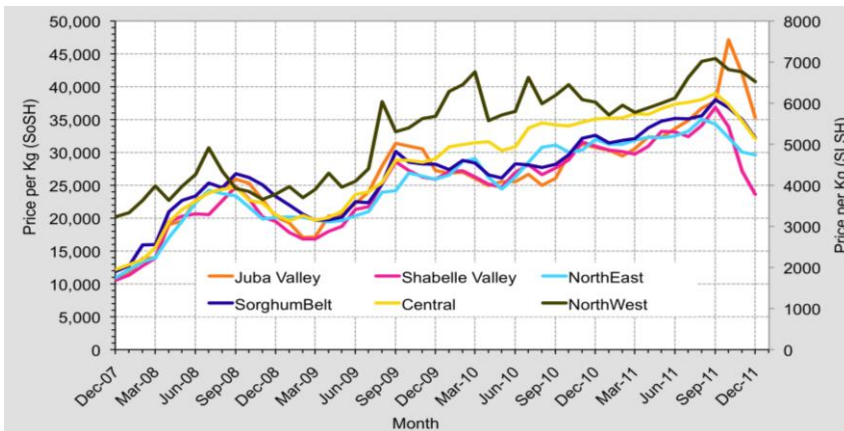
Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2011.

Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso

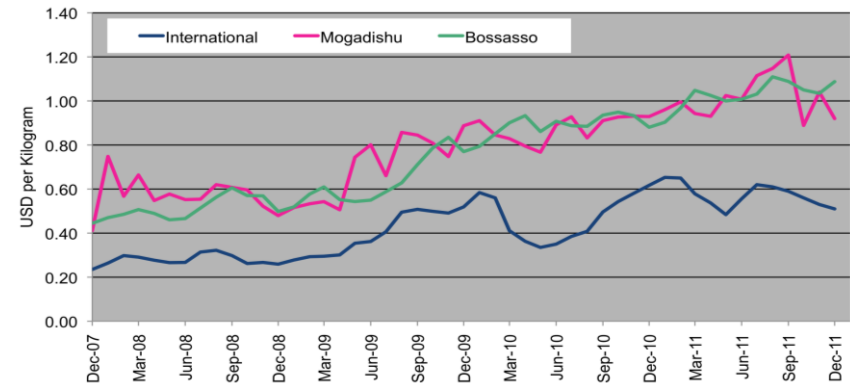


Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2011.

Regional Trends in Sugar Prices (SOSH/SLSH)



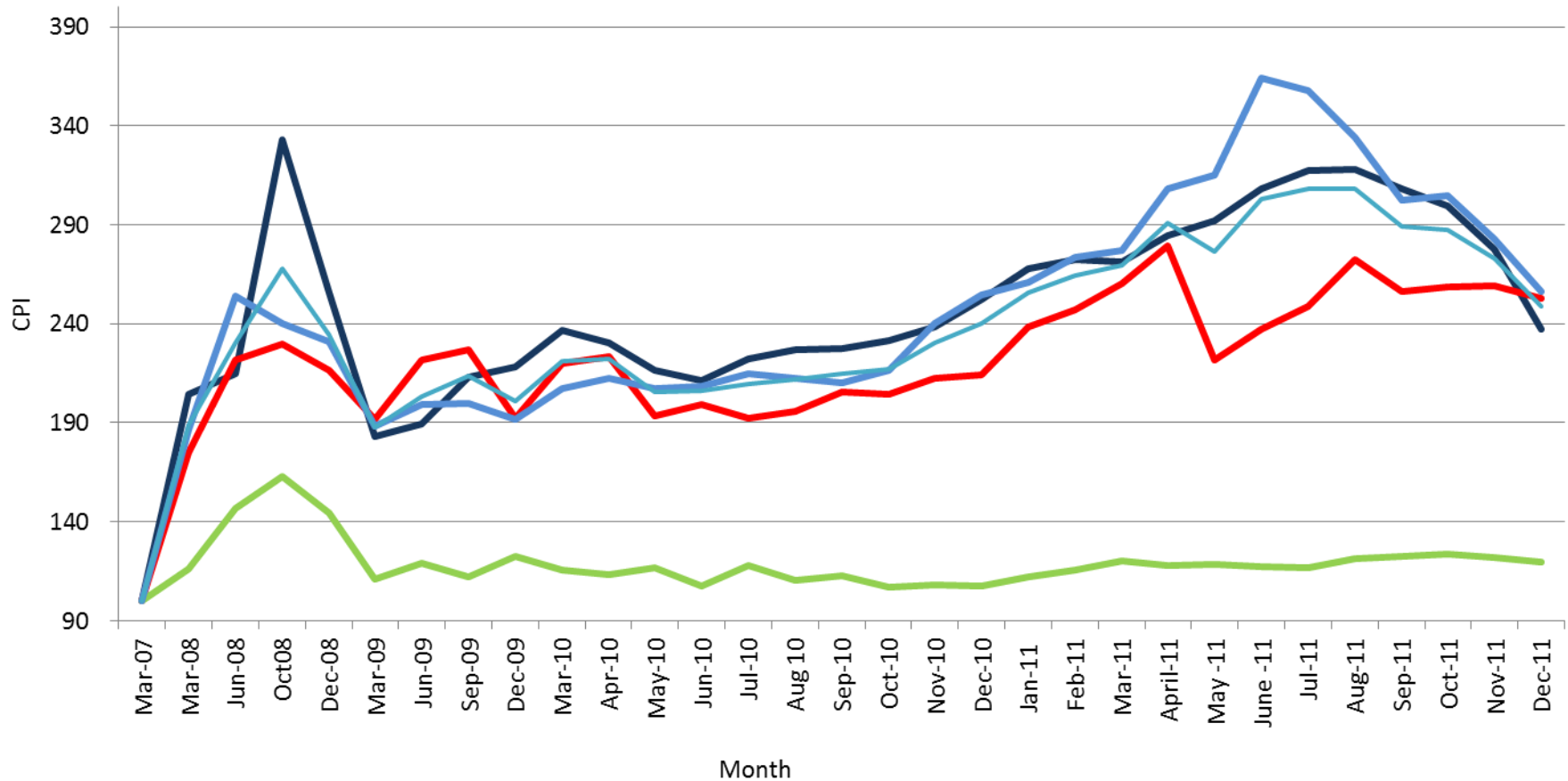
Comparison of Sugar Prices: International (ISO), Mogadishu and Bossaso



Source: International Sugar Organization and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System - 2011

Markets

Consumer Price Index



— CPI Central
 — CPI North(Sosh)
 — CPI North(SIsh)
 — CPI South
 — CPI somalia (SoShs)

Urban *Deyr* 2011/12 Assessment Results

Summary: South and Central Zones

Current Food Security:

Improved food security situation in most regions of South-Central with the exception of Juba regions.

Crisis/Emergency sustains across the regions although with some reduction in the numbers of affected population

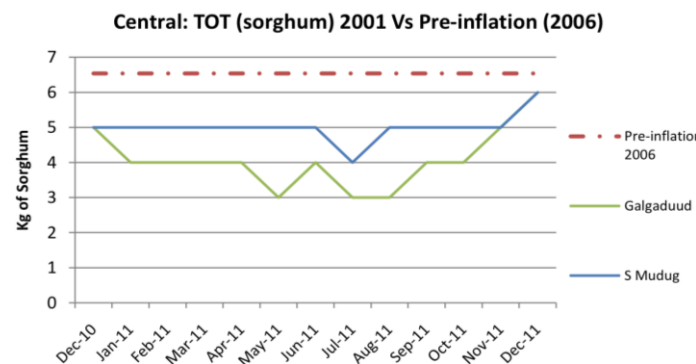
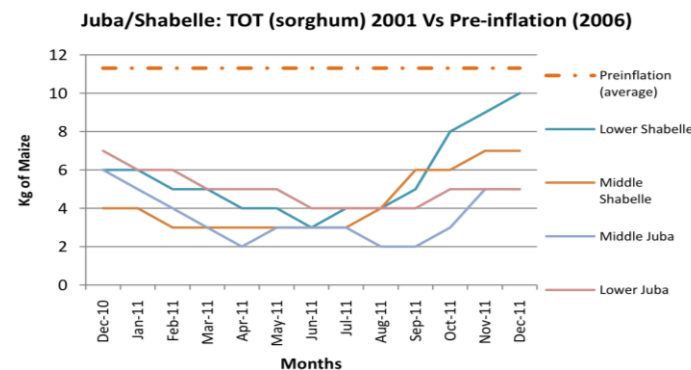
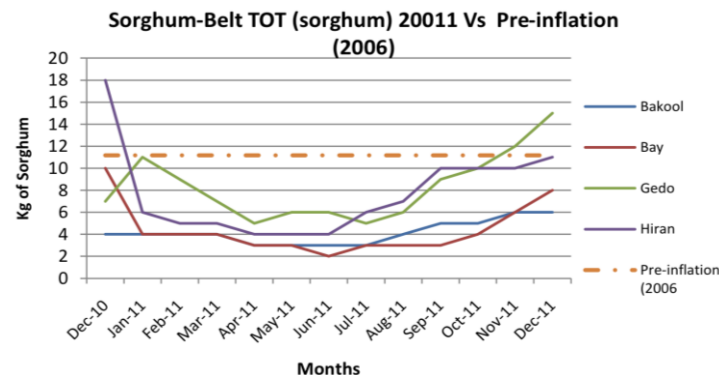
Main Influencing Factors:

Mitigating Factors:

- Slowdown in inflation due to decline in staple and non-staple food prices (relief interventions, local production)
- Increased availability of labour (interventions, agric. and other economic activities)
- Strengthening purchasing power
- Improved security situation in Mogadishu, hence increase in port activities and humanitarian access
- Reduced rural food security crisis, hence less competition for social support and employment

Aggravating Factors:

- High vulnerability of the urban poor: still very high food expenses (~80% in total expenditures)
- Sustained high cost of living compared to last year
- Possibility of conflict escalation in hot spot areas (Hiran, Gedo, Galgaduud and Juba regions) and worsening security in the rest of the South
- Dysfunctional Kismayo port and restricted humanitarian/trade activities affecting Juba population
- Reduced interventions (health, food, cash)



Current Food Security:

Sustained food security situation in the North:
Stress in the Northwest and **Crisis** in the Northeast

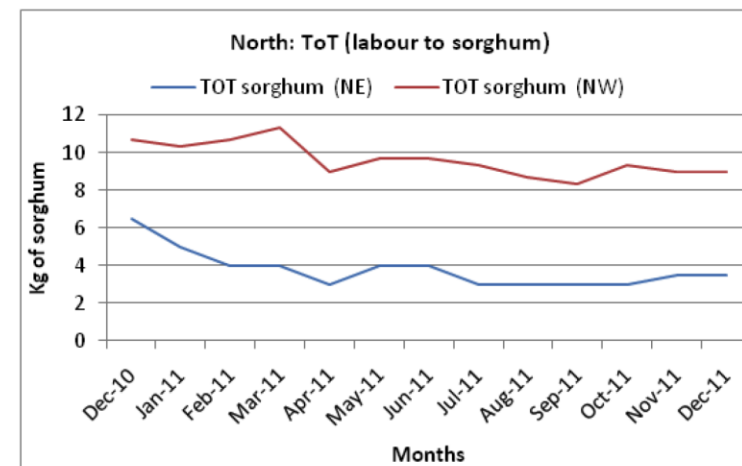
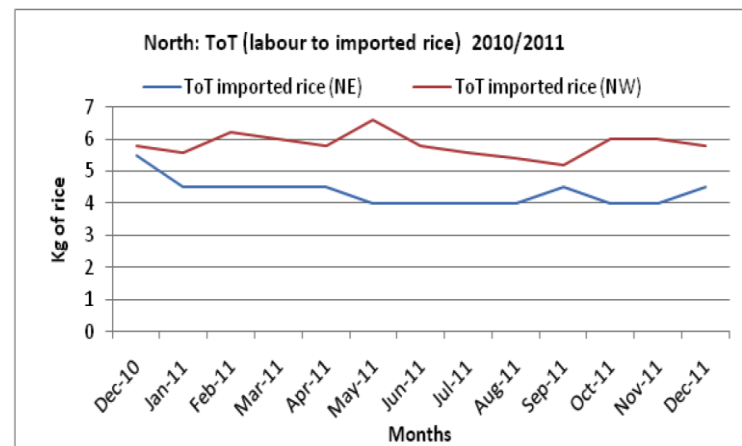
Main Influencing Factors:

Mitigation Factors:

- Relatively stable inflationn (2% incr.) in the last 6 months
- Strong purchasing power in the Northwest (10 kg of cereals per daily labour wage)
- Stability in economic activities and normal labour availability
- High remittance levels: about 30% of urban population
- Reduced reliance on severe coping strategies (<18%)
- Improved nutrition situation although still **Critical** in parts of Northeast
- Improving rural conditions
- Relatively stable security situation in most parts

Aggravating Factors:

- Volatility of international rice/oil prices in the short-term
- High vulnerability of the urban poor - increase in household food spending (60-70% in total expenses)
- Escalation of insecurity in Sool, Sanag and parts of Togdheer affecting local urban population

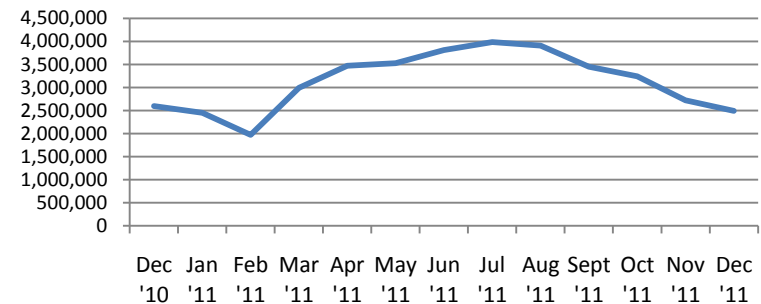


- Representative survey in Dec '11 in all districts except Huriwa and Deynille due to access constraints
- 950 households interviewed (Strata: 550 IDP/400 Urban) including Nutrition (approx. 1500 Children screened)
- Results are not directly comparable with Aug, but can be used for monitoring, trends

Factors Impacting Food Security of Urban/IDPs

- Considerable decline in the cost of the MEB, due to declining sorghum prices in Southern Somalia.
- Strengthened purchasing power
- Sustained *Very Critical* nutrition situation although reduced mortality (CDR = 1.3)
- Increased market/economic activity.
- Improved humanitarian access to more districts.
- Volatile security situation insecurity persist, particularly along the front-line.
- High dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Food assistance contributed more than 1/3 of the IDPs food basket vs 13% of that for the urban
- High vulnerability, particularly amongst IDPs, of which around 40% have to rely on severe coping strategies

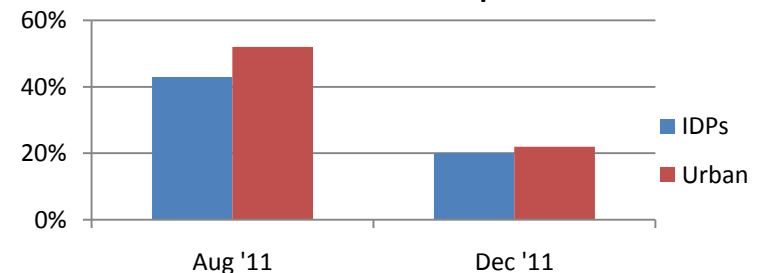
Banaadir: Minimum Expenditure Basket Cost



Banadir: ToT Labour Wage to Maize



Poor Food Consumption



Mogadishu Nutrition Findings

IDPS	August	October	December
GAM	45.6	30	20
SAM	23	10	6.4
CDR	5.7	1.8	2.06
U5DR	14.5	5	5.46

Urban	April	October	December
GAM	15.2	20	21.1
SAM	1.7	6.4	5.6
CDR	1.8	2.8	1.33
U5DR	2.2	7.5	4.12

Note: Mortality rates remain worryingly high in both population groups, however the deaths from the month of September are still included (90 day recall) - also different sampling unit 14 districts compared to 6 in Aug/Oct.

Urban:

November 2011: Humanitarian Emergency (HE- Phase 4)
January 2012: Emergency (Phase 4)

IDP:

November 2011: Famine
January 2012: Emergency (Phase 4)

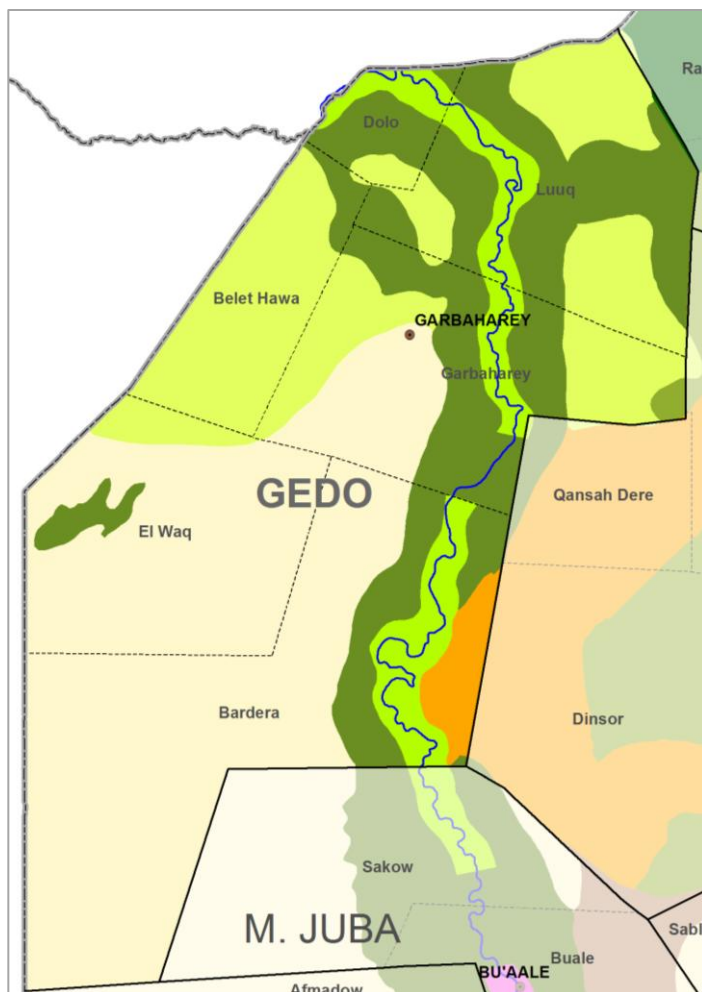
Risk factors to monitor:

- Cereal prices: good production in the South likely to keep prices stable;
- Security situation for humanitarian access and economic activities;
- Global food and crude oil prices developments (volatility);
- Disease outbreaks;
- Level of humanitarian assistance.

Rural Regional Summary Results

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr 2011/12

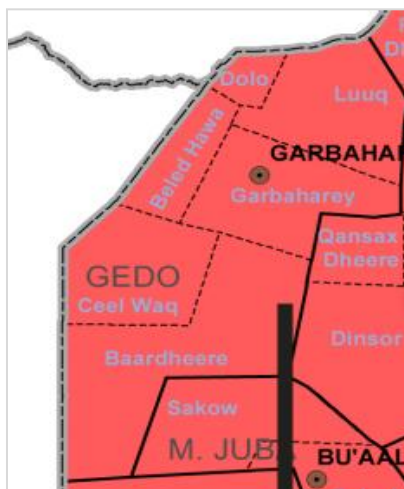


Legend

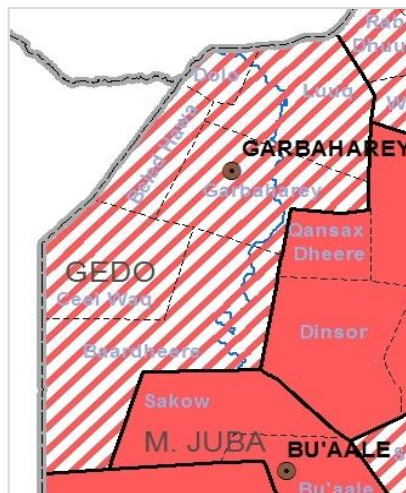
- Gedo Agro-Pastoral High potential: sorghum: Cattle, camel
- Dawo pastoral: Shoats, cattle, camel
- Juba pump irrigation: Tobacco, onions, maize
- Southern Agro-Pastoral: Camel, cattle, sorghum
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

Nutrition Situation Estimates

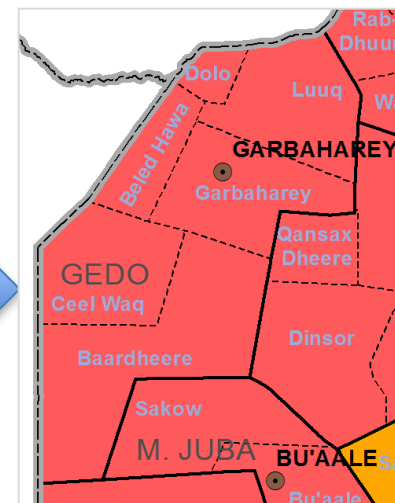
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates
February-June 2012



The nutrition situation remains ***Likely Very Critical*** with slight improvements since the Gu 2011.

Aggravating Factors

- High morbidity; Poor sanitation and lack of safe water in addition to sub-optimal infant feeding practices
- Low humanitarian interventions (health, nutrition, wash and food) due to restricted access in some areas
- Low immunization and supplementation coverage
- Insecurity/ tension limiting access to food and non-food items

Mitigating Factors

- Social support; Reducing cereal prices
- Good Deyr season-Improved access to income opportunities for poor households e.g agricultural labour;
- Increased access to milk and livestock products, both for consumption and for income

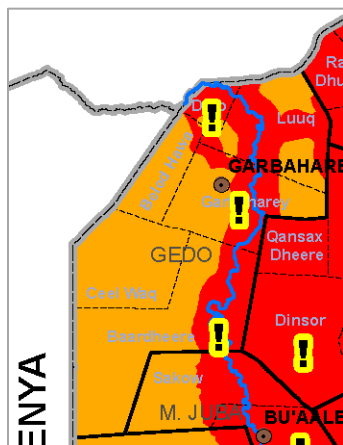
Nutrition outlook, February-June 2012

A sustained ***Very Critical*** Nutrition Phase anticipated based on seasonal trends of nutrition situation, food security and disease outbreaks (measles, whooping cough, malaria). Access to humanitarian assistance including health and nutrition services to mitigate the situation is limited.

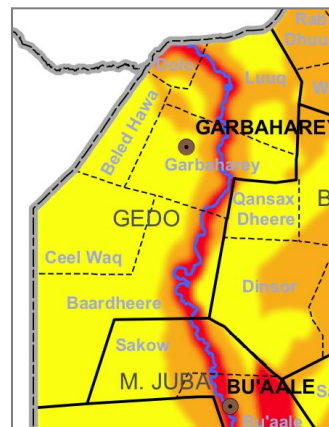
Gedo

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**Map 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov - Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Significant improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods; sustained Emergency in riverine areas.

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to the decline in cereal prices; increase in livestock prices and wage rates
- ✓ Return of outmigrated livestock and increased milk availability
- ✓ Significant humanitarian interventions (food and CFW) and improved social support
- ✓ Harvest failure in the riverine areas due to flooding

Outlook for January-June 2012:

- ✓ Early depletion of stocks (by end March '12) despite some off-season harvest in riverine areas
- ✓ Increase in livestock prices given good pasture and water
- ✓ Increased labour opportunities for *Gu* planting season and cash crops
- ✓ Normal livestock migration, hence less household expenses

Aggravating factors: Deteriorated security situation; possibility of flooding in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia; low resilience among affected population given reduced herd sizes



Good Sorghum Crop. Dabadheer, Bardera, Gedo. FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Maize Rainfed Crop. Khadijo Haji, Belethawa, Gedo, FSNAU, Dec. 2011.



Good Lemon Crop. Buulomusley, Luuq, Gedo. FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good access to labour from humanitarian assistance. Luuq, Gedo. FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Average Sheep Body Condition. Luuq , Gedo,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Cattle Body Condition. Luuq, Gedo, Dec. 2011



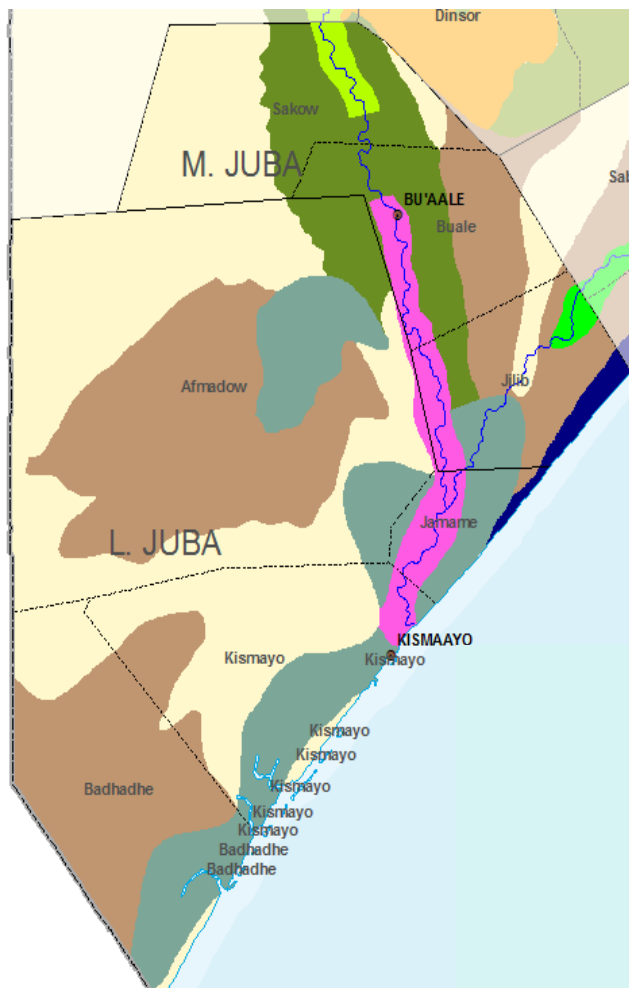
Average Goat Body Condition. Luuq , Gedo,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Average Camel Body Condition. Luuq , Gedo.
FSNAU, Dec. 2011

Main Livelihood Zones

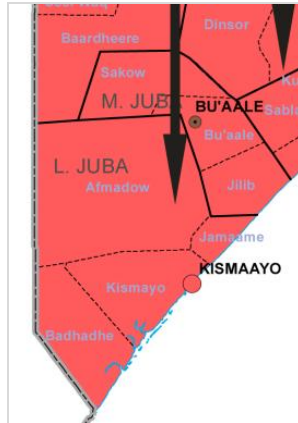
Post Deyr 2011/12



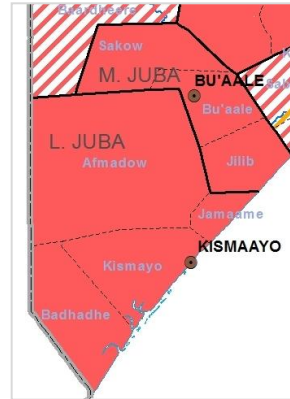
Legend

- Juba pump irrigation: Tobacco, onions, maize
- Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral: Maize & cattle
- South-East Pastoral: Cattle, sheep & goats
- Southern Agro-Pastoral: Camel, cattle, sorghum
- Southern Juba riverine: Maize, sesame, fruits & vegetables
- Southern coastal pastoral: Goats, cattle
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

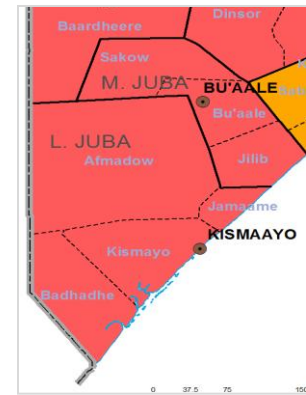
**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012**



The nutrition situation remains **Very Critical** with slight improvements since the Gu 2011.

Aggravating factors

- AWD outbreaks and high morbidity
- Suspension of humanitarian interventions due to security; Low immunization and supplementation coverage
- Insecurity limiting humanitarian access
- Poor sanitation, lack of safe water
- Sub-optimal infant feeding practices

Mitigating Factors

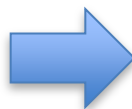
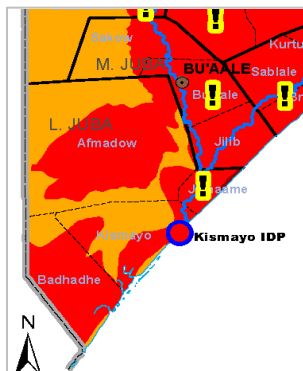
- Social support; Reduction in cereal prices
- Good Deyr season-Improved income opportunities for poor households e.g agricultural labour;
- Increased access to milk and livestock products, both for consumption and for income
- Access to some health, nutrition services and food assistance

Nutrition situation outlook, February-June 2012

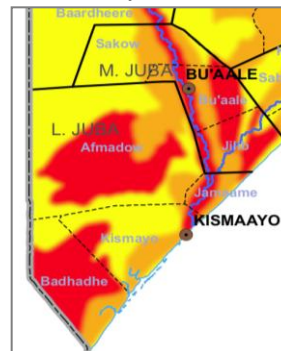
- Riverine Livelihood: Sustained **Very Critical**, consistent with seasonal nutrition trends and aggravating seasonal factors such as AWD and malaria outbreaks. There is also very limited access to humanitarian and social support to mitigate.
- Agropastoral and pastoral Livelihoods: improved food security in terms of milk access and sorghum harvests are anticipated, however the nutritional benefits will be limited due to very poor access to humanitarian health assistance

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**MAP 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov. - Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Some improvement although *Emergency/Crisis* situation sustains in riverine of both regions, parts of agropastoral and among cattle pastoralists

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Reduced cereal prices yet highest in southern Somalia; Strengthened purchasing power
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and wage rates (M.Juba)
- ✓ Increased milk availability given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Harvest failure in the riverine areas due to flooding;
- ✓ Limited humanitarian interventions and trade movement due to deteriorated security situation
- ✓ Reduced self-employment (decline in charcoal and Kismayo port activities)

Outlook for January-June 2012:

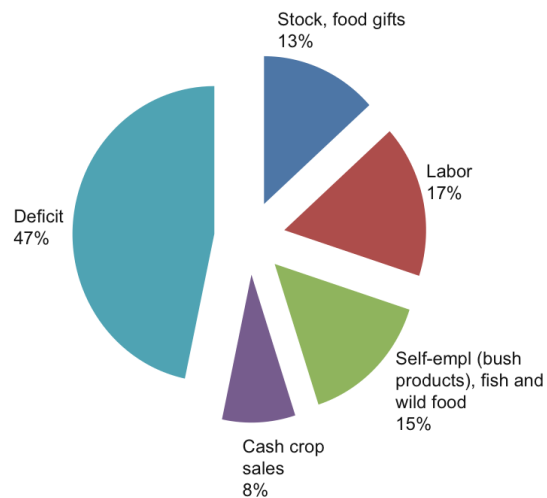
- ✓ Limited stock availability in most areas (1-2 months) apart from agropastoral of M. Juba (up to April)
- ✓ Limited off-season production, increased labour opportunities in *Gu* season; increased herd sizes for small ruminants
- ✓ Deterioration in security situation
- ✓ Limited employment in Kismayo port
- ✓ Further flooding in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia
- ✓ Low resilience among affected population given reduced herd sizes

Aggravating factors: Deteriorated security situation; possibility of flooding in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia; low resilience among affected population given reduced herd sizes

Poor HHs Sources to Meet CMB (Jan – June '12)

Lower Juba Riverine

Lower Juba Riverine Poor
HHs Sources to meet
CMB (Jan-Jun '12)



- Stock availability including off-season: 1.5 months
- *Zakaat*: 0.5 month
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 10 days/month
- Debt levels: USD 100

Poor: Cannot fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12 - a deficit of 47%

Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos

Post Deyr 2011/12



Sesame Crop Destroyed by River Floods.
Manane, Jilib, Middle, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Maize Crop Destroyed by Floods. Abdulle
Kanane, Jilib, Middle Juba, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

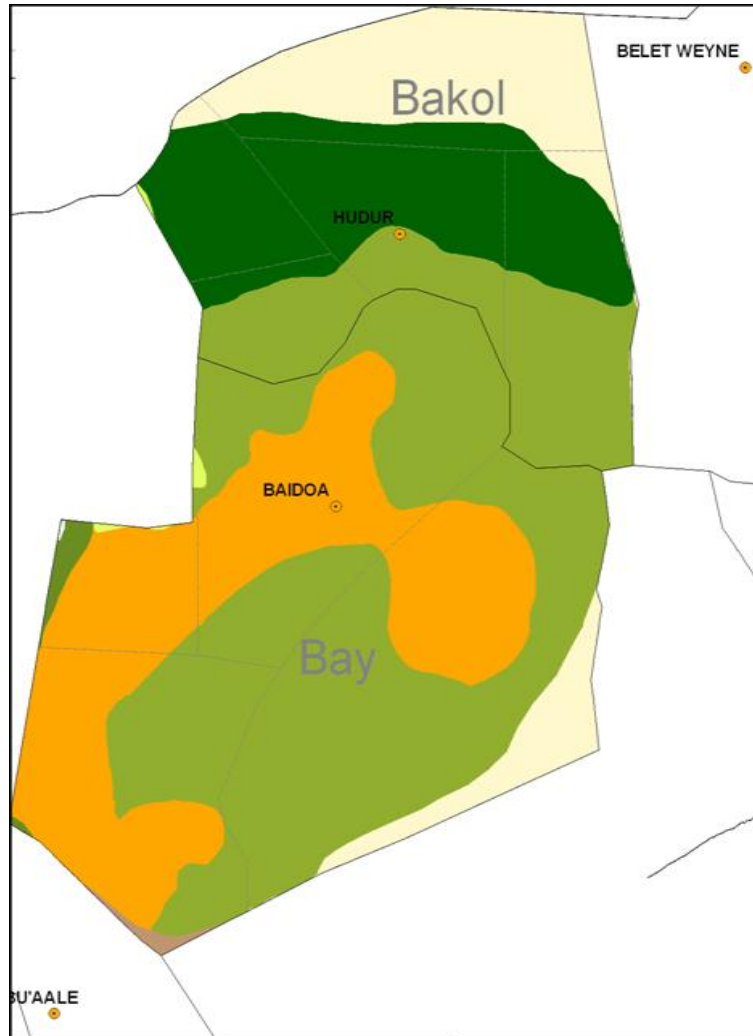


Maize Crop Destroyed by Floods. Mugambo,
Jamame, Lower Juba, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

BAY/BAKOOOL

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr 2011/12

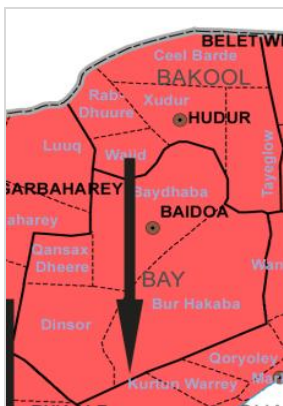


- Bay-Bakool Agro-Pastoral Low Potential
- Bakool Agro-Pastoral
- Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential
- Southern Inland Pastoral: Camel, Sheep & Goats

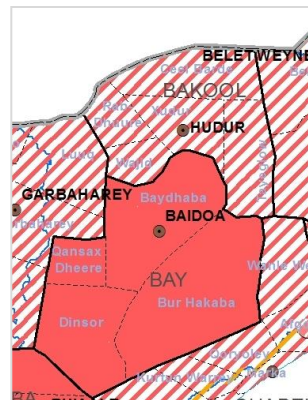
Bay/Bakool

Nutrition Situation Estimates

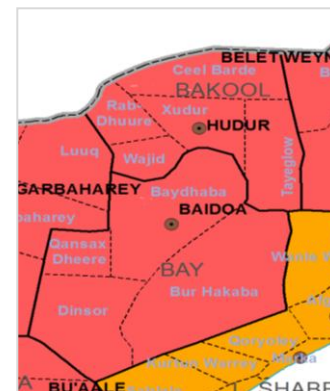
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012



The nutrition situation remains likely **Very Critical** with slight improvements since the *Gu* 2011.

Aggravating factors

- Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity- whooping cough and measles with cases of death, in Huddur, Rabdhure and Tieglow. Districts; AWD outbreak
- Low humanitarian interventions (health, nutrition, wash and food) due to restricted access
- Insecurity/ tension in both Bay and Bakool especially Rabdhure and Elberde district
- Poor sanitation and lack of safe water in addition to sub-optimal infant feeding practices

Mitigating Factors

- Social and diaspora support
- Good Deyr season - Improved access to income opportunities for poor households for e.g agricultural labour
- Reducing cereal prices

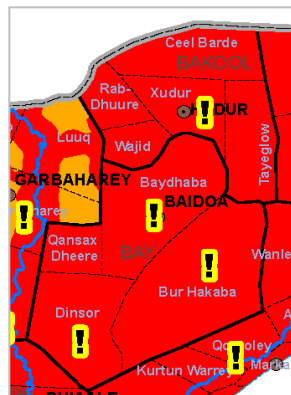
Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012

The food security outlook is favourable and likely to mitigate the current **Very Critical** nutrition phase. Nevertheless, the nutrition situation in both regions is likely to remain in sustained **Very Critical** phase due to seasonal high morbidity levels and anticipated disease outbreaks (AWD) amidst declining access to humanitarian health and nutrition assistance.

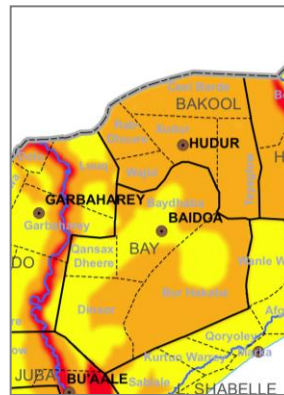
Bay/Bakool

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**Map 1: Food Security
Situation Map, Nov.- Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Significant improvement of food security situation. *Crisis* situation prevails in all livelihoods except High Potential Agropastoral areas of Bay

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices, improved livestock prices and agricultural daily wage rates
- ✓ Increased milk availability due to livestock return given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Improved remittances and social support and return of IDPs for *Deyr* cultivation
- ✓ Significant humanitarian interventions (food and cash distribution)

Outlook for Feb-June 2012

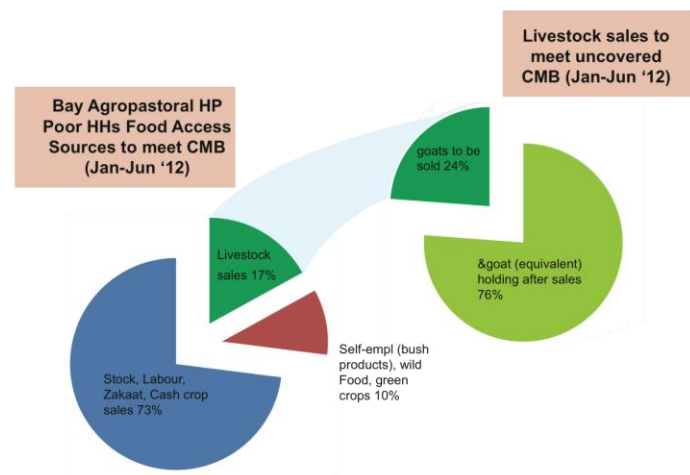
- ✓ Improved local cereal stocks (3-5 months for the poor in high potential areas) and cash crops for sales
- ✓ Likely normal seasonal trend in cereal prices
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and milk availability due to good pasture and water conditions; increased demand for livestock for Ramadan '12
- ✓ Increased labour opportunities in the coming *Gu* 2012 season
- ✓ Improved social support and remittances

Possible aggravating factors: Deteriorated security situation causing displacement, inter and intra-regional trade and cross-border movements. Below normal *Gu* 2012 rains; Low resilience given reduced livestock holding; still high debt levels

Bay/Bakool

Poor HHs Sources to Meet CMB (Jan – June '12)

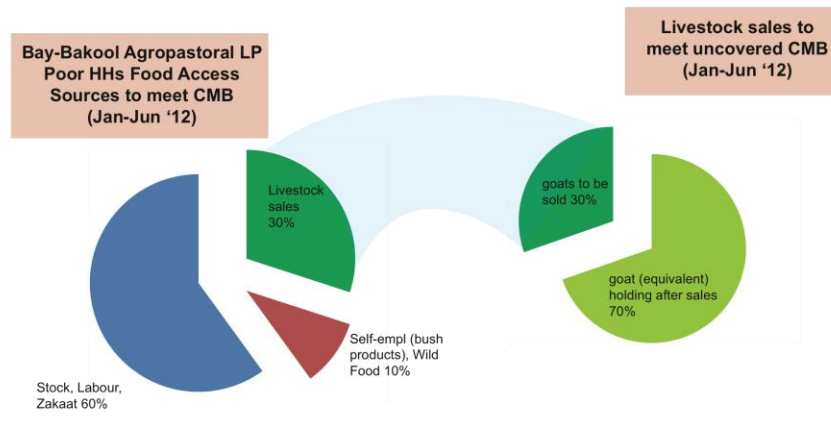
Bay Agropastoral High Potential



- Stock availability: 4.5 months
- *Zakaat*: 1.5 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 15 days/month
- Expected goat kidding: March/April
- Current livestock holding: Cattle (3); Goat (24)
- Debt level: USD 150-200

Poor: Fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12, although through asset stripping

Bay Agropastoral Low Potential



- Stock availability: 2.5 months
- *Zakaat*: 1.5 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 15 days/month
- Expected goat kidding: March/April
- Current livestock holding: Cattle (2); Goat (9)
- Debt level: USD 50-100

Poor: Fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12, although through asset stripping

Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



Good Sorghum and Sesame Crops, Weyne, Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good sorghum crop, Bulu Addoy, Dinsor, Bay, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Maize Crop. Manyo, Qansah Dheere, Bay, Dec. 2011



Good Sesame crop, Habaalbarbaar, Qansah Dheere, Bay, Dec. 2011

Livestock

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos - Bakool



Good Goat Body
Condition. Berdale,
Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU,
Dec. 2011.



Good Cattle Body Condition.
Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU, Dec.
2011.

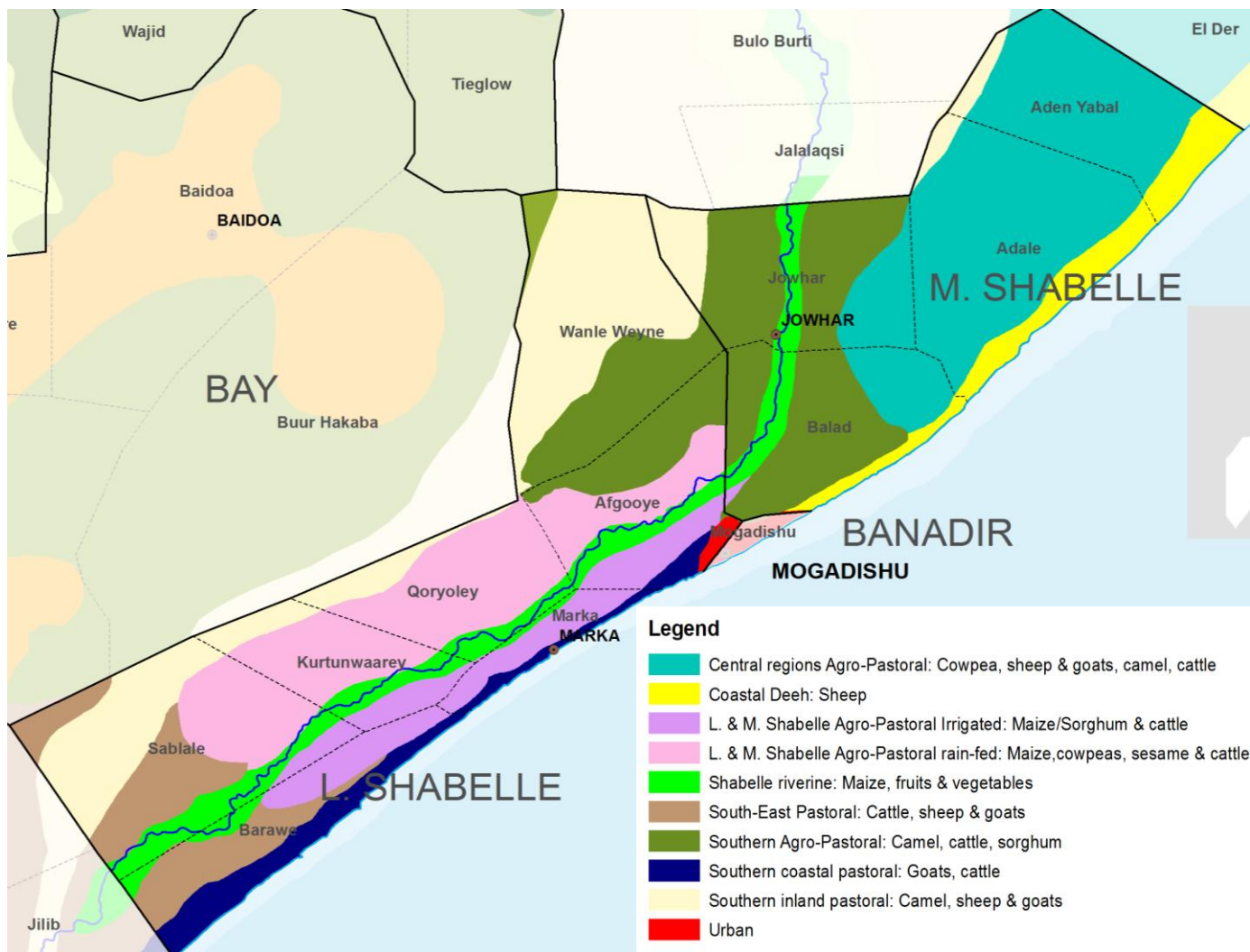


Good Goat and Sheep Body Condition. Kurto, Wajid,
Bakool, FSNAU, Dec. 2011.

SHABELLE

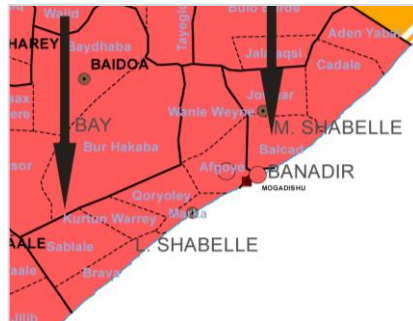
Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr 2011/12

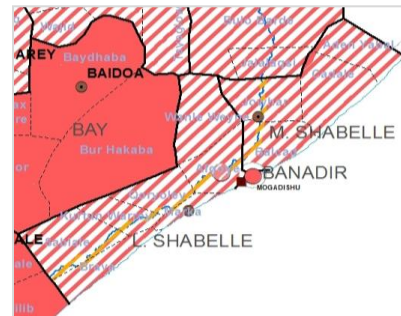


Nutrition Situation Estimates

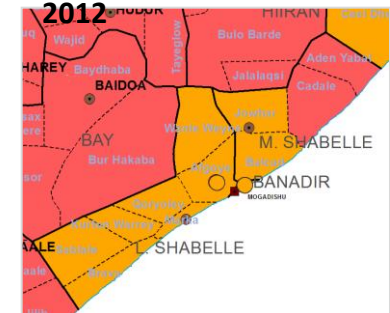
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation
Estimates, February-June
2012



The nutrition situation is likely **Very Critical** in the agropastoral livelihood, sustained from the Gu 2011. In the riverine livelihood, the situation is likely Critical, an improvement since the Gu 2011.

Aggravating Factors

- Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity
- Reduced access to humanitarian interventions specifically, feeding and health programmes
- Reduced household food access persists, but may improve with good harvests, milk availability is still low
- Inappropriate child feeding and care practices; Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water
- Civil insecurity

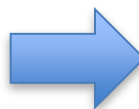
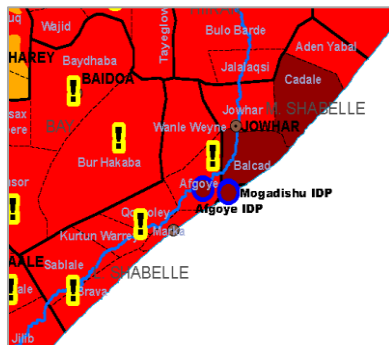
Mitigating Factors

- Increased humanitarian programmes in Banadir region (health, feeding, WASH)
- Good *Deyr* season- increased production (crop and livestock) – improved household food access & income
- Control/ reduction of disease outbreaks

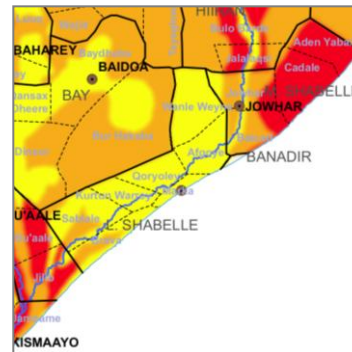
Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012

The nutrition situation is likely to improve from the current **Very Critical** to **Critical** phase across all of Lower Shabelle due to the improving food security situation. Access to humanitarian assistance is also a mitigating factor. Seasonal disease outbreaks likely to limit further improvements. In Adale and Aden Yabal districts, the situation is likely to remain **Very Critical** based on the food security outlook.

**MAP 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov. – Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Significant improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods. Emergency/ Crisis situation in Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* in Middle Shabelle and cattle pastoral in Lower Shabelle.

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices; improved livestock prices and agricultural daily wage rates
- ✓ Improved milk availability given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Improved cereal stocks as a result of *Gu* '11 off-season and early *Deyr* harvest
- ✓ Significant humanitarian interventions (CFW) and improved social support

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

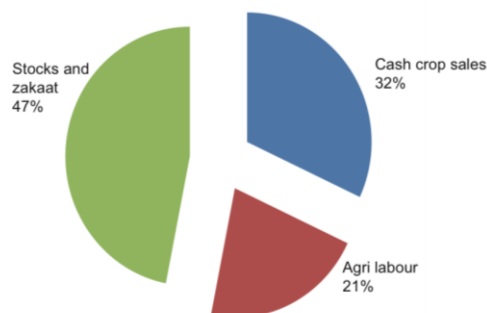
- ✓ Improved cereal stocks (up to 5 months for the poor) given the good *Deyr* performance in both regions and off-season *Deyr* maize harvest (Lower Shabelle)
- ✓ Cereal prices following normal seasonal trend
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and milk availability due to good pasture and water conditions
- ✓ Increased labour opportunities in the coming *Gu* 2012 season and continued cash crop activities
- ✓ Improved social support and remittances

Possible aggravating factors: Deteriorated security situation; flooding in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia; below normal *Gu* 2012 rains

Poor HHs Sources to Meet CMB (Jan – June '12)

Lower Shabelle Riverine

Lower Shabelle Riverine
Poor HHs Food Access
Sources to meet CMB
(Jan-Jun '12)

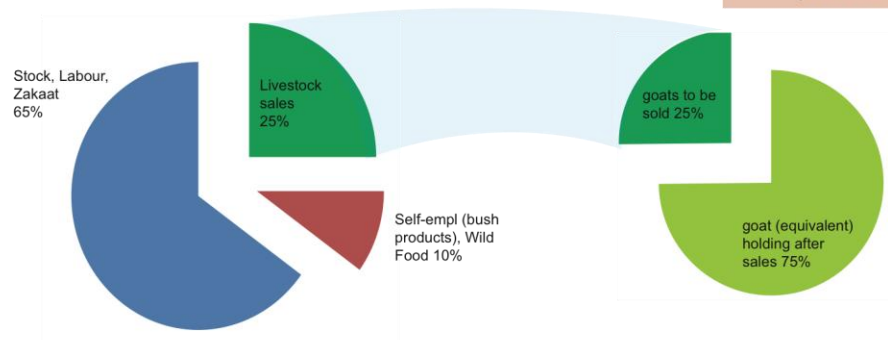


- Stock availability: 7 months
- *Zakaat*: 4 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 20 days/month
- Debt level: USD 50-100

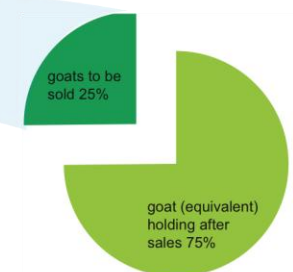
Poor: Fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12, without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. HHs might not be able to meet some of the essential non-food expenditures

Middle Shabelle Southern Agropastoral

Middle Shabelle Southern Agropastoral
Poor HHs Food Access
Sources to meet CMB (Jan-Jun '12)



Livestock sales to
meet uncovered CMB
(Jan-Jun '12)



- Stock availability: 4 months
- *Zakaat*: 2 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 20-25 days/month
- Expected goat kidding: March/April
- Current livestock holding: Goat (10)
- Debt level: USD 50-100

Poor: HHs fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12, although through asset stripping

Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



Good Maize Crop. Walamoy, Balad, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Maize, Cowpea and Sorghum Crops. Wanlaweyn, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Nov. 2011



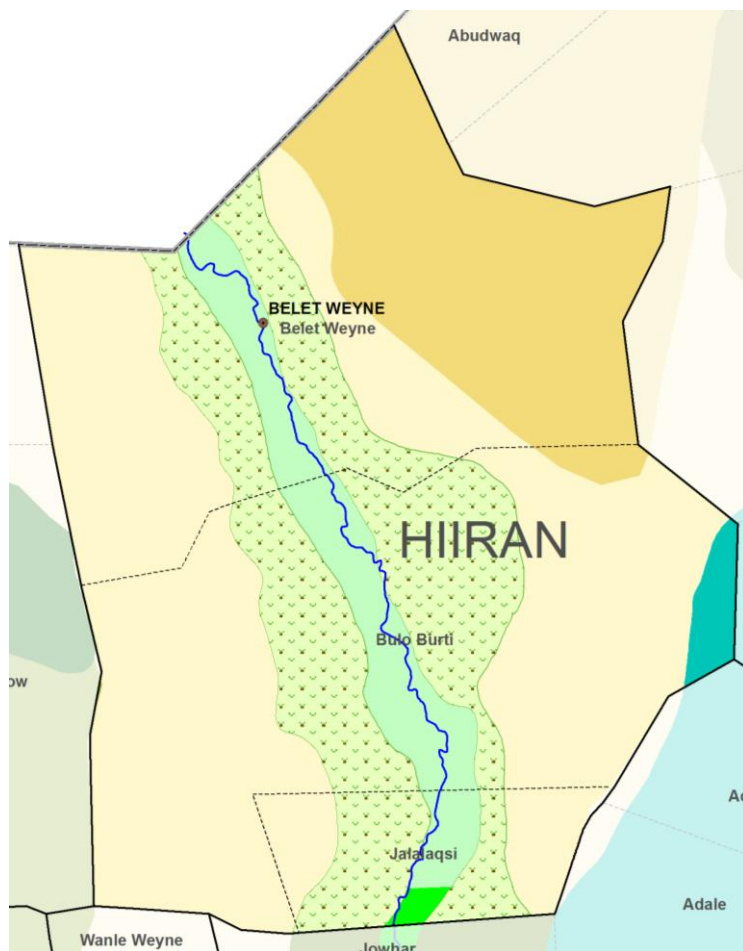
Good Rice Crop. Bananey, Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, Dec., 2011



Good Irrigation Infrastructure. Qorioley,,Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Nov. 2011

Main Livelihood Zones

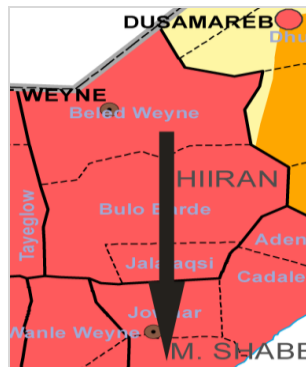
Post Deyr 2011/12



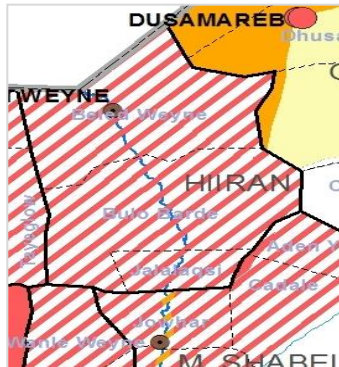
Legend

- Central regions Agro-Pastoral: Cowpea, sheep & goats, camel, cattle
- Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
- Hiran Agro-Pastoral
- Hiran riverine: Sorghum, maize, cattle & shoats
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

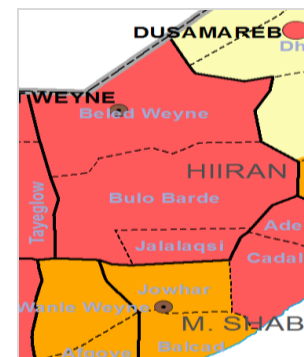
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012



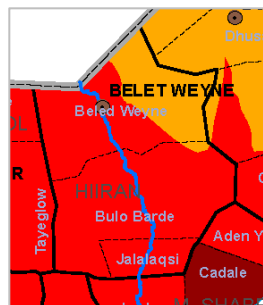
The nutrition situation remains likely **Very Critical** with slight improvements since the Gu 2011.

- **Aggravating factors**
 - Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity
 - Reduced access to humanitarian interventions specifically feeding and health programmes
 - Reduced household food access persists but may improve with good harvests, milk availability is still low
 - Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
 - Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs
 - Civil insecurity
- **Mitigating factors**
 - Limited access to humanitarian programmes in parts of Hiran (health, feeding, WASH)
 - Good Deyr season- increased production (crop and livestock) – improved household food access and income
 - Control/ reduction of disease outbreaks

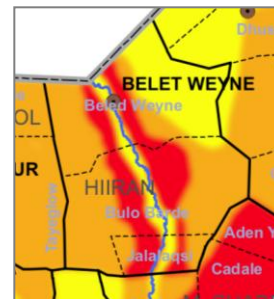
• Nutrition Outlook, February – June 2012

The nutrition situation is likely to remain in a sustained **Very Critical** phase. The anticipated seasonal trends of disease outbreaks, in a context of limited humanitarian health, nutrition, sanitation and food assistance are likely to aggravate the current situation. Further deterioration will however be mitigated by the favorable food security indicators.

Map 1: Food Security Situation, Nov.- Dec. 2011



Map 2: Current Food Security Situation, 3 Feb. 2012



Current situation: Improved food security situation. *Emergency* sustains in Agropastoral; *Crisis* among camel herders

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices; improved livestock prices and agricultural daily wage rates (riverine and agro-pastoral)
- ✓ Increased milk availability given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Improved income from self-employment (collection of bush products)
- ✓ Continuous cash crop productions due to the high demand by central/northern regions
- ✓ Reduced herd size among pastoralist/agropastoralists
- ✓ Limited humanitarian interventions and trade movement, including cross-border, due to deteriorated security situation

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

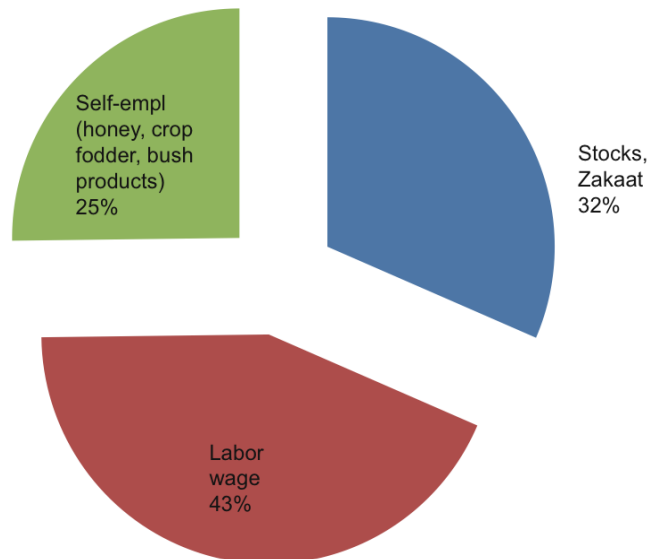
- ✓ Improved stocks (3-5 months for the poor) of local cereals given average *Deyr* harvest
- ✓ Normal seasonal trend of cereal prices
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and milk availability (mild *Jilaa*, improved livestock trade for *Ramadhan* '12)
- ✓ Increased labour opportunities in the coming *Gu* 2012 season and continued cash crop activities
- ✓ Improved social support and remittances

Possible aggravating factors: Sustained below baseline herd sizes (impact of the previous droughts); possible deterioration in security, which will affect agricultural activities, commodity movement and market prices; flooding along the river (riverine communities) in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia

Poor HHs Sources to Meet CMB (Jan – June '12)

Hiran Riverine

Hiran Riverine Poor HHs Food Access Sources to meet CMB (Jan-Jun '12)



- Stock availability: 5 months
- *Zakaat*: 2 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 15 days/month
- Self-employment : 6 months
- Debt level: USD 100-150

Poor: HHs fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12 without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. However, they may not be able to meet some of the essential non-food needs



Improved cattle body conditions - Agro pastoral. Jalalaqsi, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Replenished natural watercatchment_Hawd. Beletweyn, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Improved goat body conditions - Agropastoral, Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

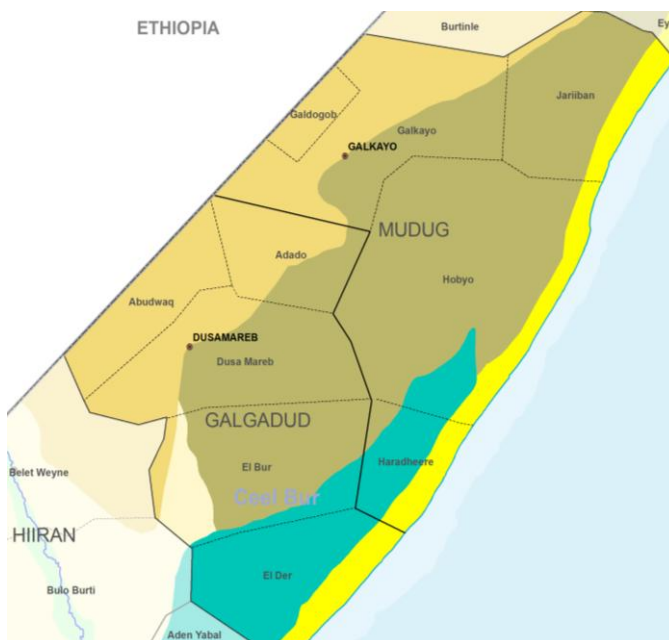


Improved camel body conditions_SIP. Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

CENTRAL REGIONS

Main livelihood zones

Post Deyr 2011/12

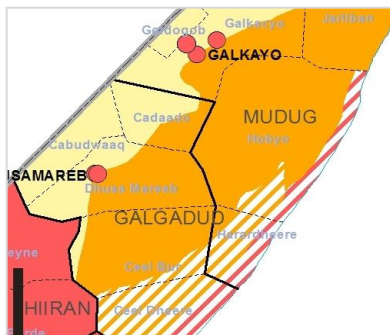


Legend

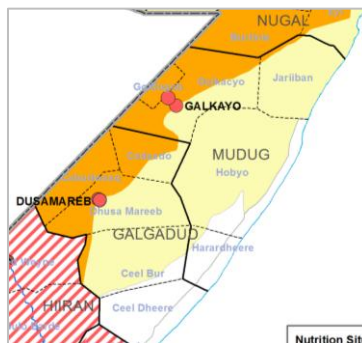
-  Addun Pastoral: Mixed sheep & goats, camel
-  Agro-Pastoral: Cowpea, sheep & goats, camel, cattle
-  Coastal Deeh: Sheep
-  Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
-  Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

Nutrition Situation Estimates

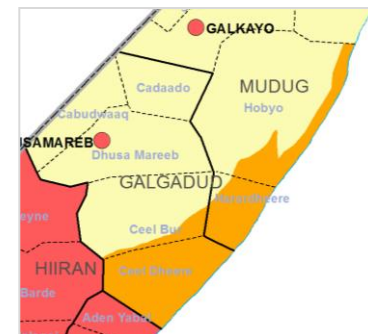
**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates
January 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates
February-June 2012**



The nutrition situation has deteriorated in Hawd to **Critical**, and in Addun, improved to **Serious** since *Gu* 2011.

Aggravating factors

- Limited milk access in Coastal areas
- High morbidity in all livelihoods – AWD & malaria outbreak in the Hawd (especially Adado District);
- Poor access to sanitation facilities & safe water
- Inappropriate child feeding and childcare practices,
- Low immunization & vitamin A supplementation
- Poor shelter and access to milk among IDPs

Mitigating factors

- Humanitarian programmes in the region (health & feeding facilities, WASH)
- Improved milk access in Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods
- Improved dietary diversity in most livelihoods; Social support

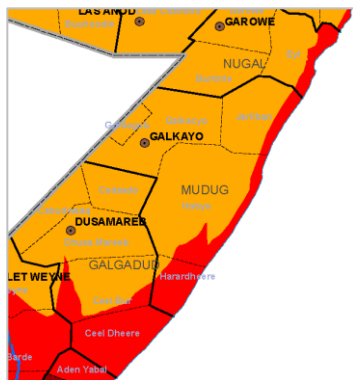
Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012

- ✓ The nutrition situation, currently in **Critical** Phase, is likely to improve to **Serious** in the Hawd of Central Regions based on the projected favorable food security outlook. An AWD/Cholera outbreak which is the aggravating factor in the current nutrition situation, is also being managed by WHO and partners. Addun Livelihood zone likely to remain in **Serious** phase based on seasonal trends. Increased cowpea production and access to milk for consumption are likely to impact positively on the nutrition situation in the cowpea belt and coastal deeh; nevertheless further gains will be limited due to poor access to health care, and humanitarian assistance.

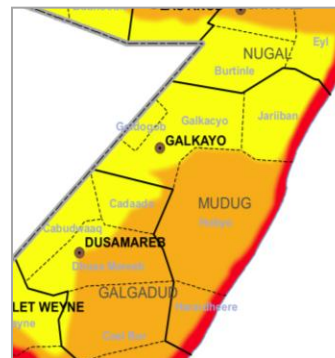
Central

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**Map 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov - Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Overall improvement in the food security situation. Emergency in Coastal *Deeh*, Crisis in parts of Addun and Cowpea Belt
Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power given higher livestock prices and reduced cereal prices
- ✓ Normal livestock migration, hence reduced HH expenses
- ✓ Enhanced livestock production and reproduction (Hawd, Addun)
- ✓ Average crop production of cowpea and sorghum
- ✓ Increased income from crop and livestock (*Haji*) sales
- ✓ Reasonable humanitarian access
- ✓ Reduced pastoral destitution (Coastal *Deeh*)

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

- ✓ Further improvement in purchasing power due to a further cereal price decline and increased livestock prices
- ✓ Improved milk availability at HH level given average kidding/lambing
- ✓ Cowpea stock availability: 3-4 months

Possible aggravating factors: limited number of saleable animals amongst the poor, insecurity (migration, trade, humanitarian access), limited humanitarian access in parts of Central, high debt levels (USD 200)

Livestock

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



Improved goat body condition.
Abudwak, Galgadud, FSNAU, Dec-2011



Average camel body condition.
Galkacyo, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec-2011



Good sheep body condition.
Wisil, Hoby, Mudug, FSNAU, Dec-2011

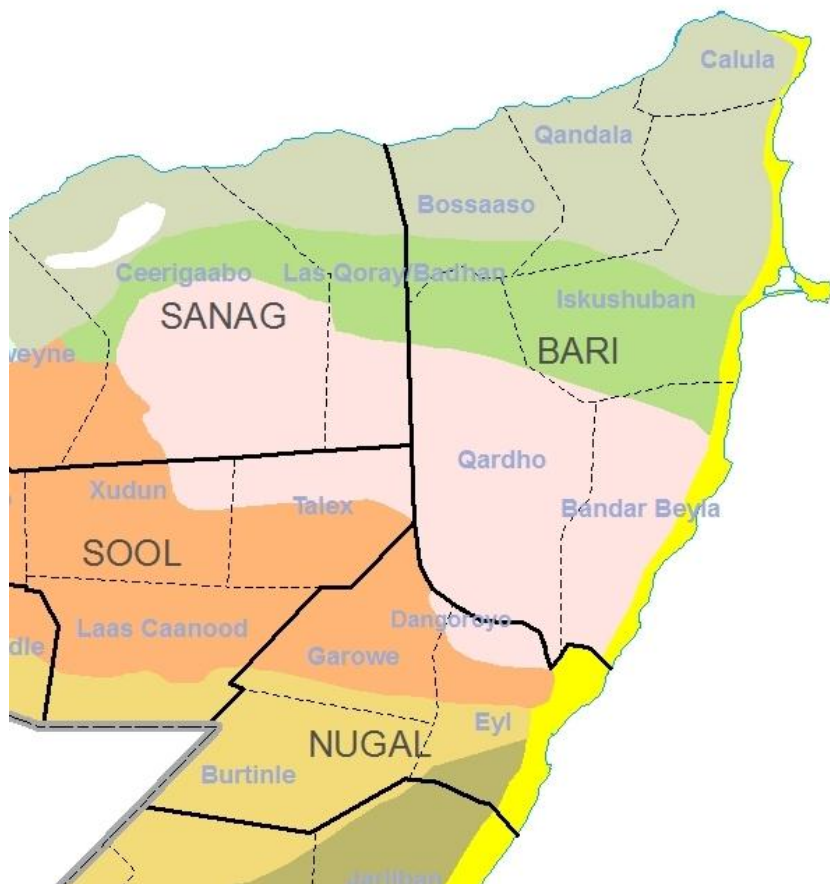


Camel, goats/sheep at water point.
Dhusamareb, Galgadud, FSNAU, Dec-2011

NORTHEAST

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Deyr 2011/12

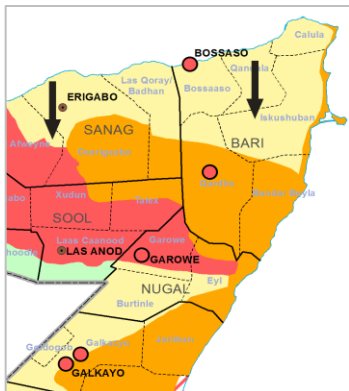


LIVELIHOOD ZONES

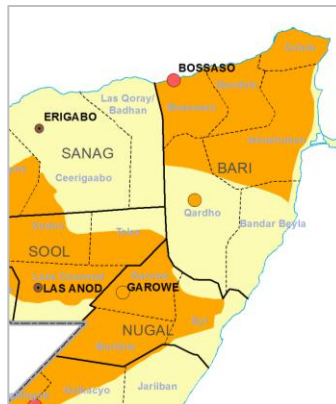
- Addun Pastoral: Mixed sheep & goats, camel
- Coastal Deeh: Sheep
- East Golis Pastoral: Frankincense
- Hawd Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats
- Kakaar-Dharor Pastoral: Sheep, goats, camel
- Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel
- Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

Nutrition Situation Estimates

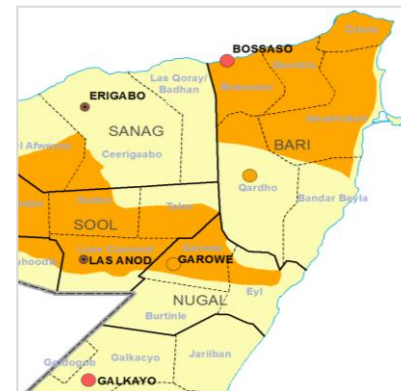
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012



The nutrition situation remains **Serious** across all livelihoods in Northeast except for Nugal Valley and East Golis that remain in a **Critical** phase. Nevertheless there are slight improvements across all livelihoods since the Gu 2011.

- **Aggravating factors**
 - Limited milk access in Golis/Karkar, Coastal areas and IDPs
 - High morbidity in all livelihoods – AWD and malaria outbreak in Galkayo district
 - Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
 - Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs.
- **Mitigating factors**
 - Humanitarian programmes in the region (health and feeding facilities, WASH); Social support
 - Improved milk access in Nugal, Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods
 - Improved dietary diversity in most livelihoods.

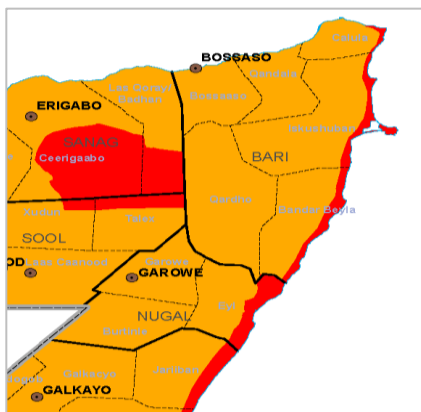
Nutrition Outlook, February – June 2012

The nutrition outlook based on seasonal trends reflect improvements in the Hawd of Northeast with an improved food security outlook. Addun, Sool, Nugal Valley and East Golis will remain in the current **Serious-Critical** phases. IDPs remain vulnerable.

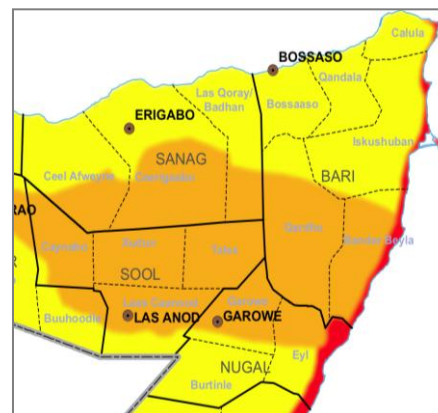
Northeast

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**Map 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov-Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Improved food security situation; Emergency in Coastal *Deeh* and Crisis in Sool Plateau and Nugaal Valley

Contributing Factors:

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power (increased ToT goat to rice)
- ✓ Improved livestock conditions, improved production (*Hawd*, *Addun*) and reproduction
- ✓ Increased incomes from livestock trade during *Hajj*
- ✓ Improved frankincense production/export
- ✓ Normal humanitarian access

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

- ✓ Sustained ToT given good livestock conditions and normal seasonal price trend
- ✓ Improved milk availability with average kidding/lambing
- ✓ Increased migration hence more HH expenses

Possible aggravating factors: declined fishing activity with seasonal trends and insecurity in main export markets (Yemen), limited access to number of saleable animals amongst the poor, high water prices (Coastal *Deeh*), high debt levels (USD 350)

Livestock

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos

Post Deyr 2011/12



Improved goat body condition - Hawd. Hasbahalle, Eyl, Nugal region, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good camel body condition – Hawd. Kalabeyr, Garowe, Nugal region, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Poor goat body condition - Coastal Deeh. Alula, Bari, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

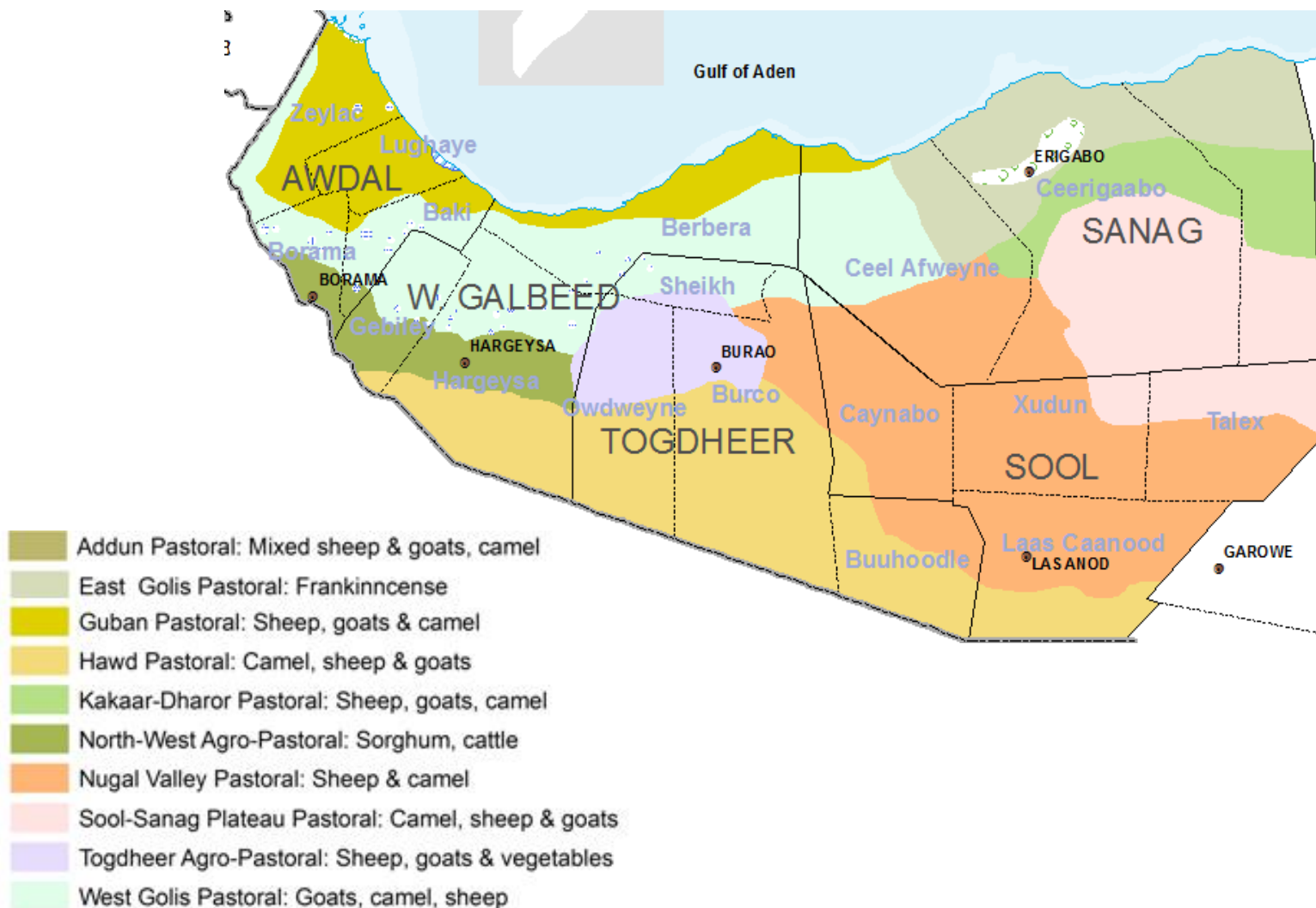


Average pasture and livestock body condition - Sool Plateau. Qardho, Bari, FSNAU Dec. 2011

NORTHWEST

Main Livelihood Zones

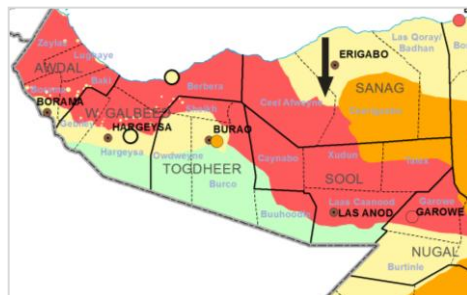
Post Deyr 2011/12



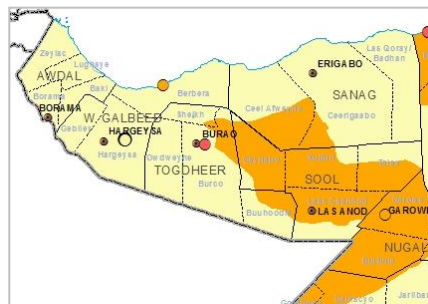
Northwest

Nutrition Situation Estimates

**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012**



With the exception of Hawd, the nutrition situation has improved across all livelihood zones, since *Gu* 2011. In Hawd, the situation has deteriorated to Serious, but is consistent with seasonal patterns.

- **Aggravating factors**
 - Reduced milk access in Hawd of Togdheer due to livestock out-migration to Ethiopia
 - High morbidity in all livelihoods; Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
 - Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs
- **Mitigating factors**
 - Increased humanitarian programmes in the region (health & feeding facilities, WASH)
 - Polio Immunization in November 2011
 - Improved milk access in most pastoral livelihoods; Social support
 - Increased cereal access following good cereal harvest in agro-pastoral livelihood

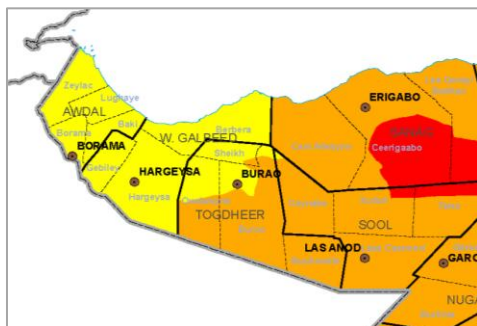
- **Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012**

The projected nutrition situation in February-June 2012 shows no change from the current situation; and is consistent with seasonal access to livestock and livestock products.

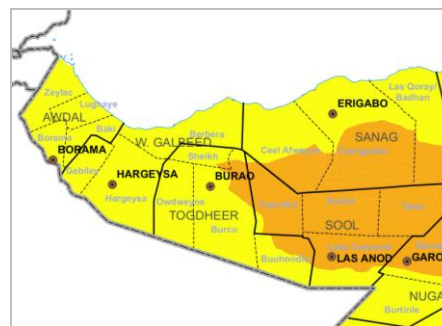
Northwest

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

**Map 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov - Dec. 2011**



**Map 2: Current Food Security
Situation, 3 Feb. 2012**



Current situation: Overall improvement in the food security situation

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to improved livestock prices (ToT goat to rice)
- ✓ Improved milk availability (Hawd and AP) due to improved pasture and kidding among small ruminants
- ✓ Normal livestock migration, hence less HH expenses
- ✓ Increased income from livestock sales
- ✓ Normal humanitarian access

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

- ✓ Sustained/improved ToT given good livestock condition and possible decline in local cereal prices
- ✓ Average kidding/lambing and improved milk availability at HH level
- ✓ Stock availability for several months among the poor

Possible aggravating factors: High indebtedness and limited herd size as a result of previous droughts (Sool, Nugaal)

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



**Good body condition - Hawd. Burao, Togdheer,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011**



**Poor Pasture in Nugal Valley. Hudun, Sool region,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011**



**Poor pasture condition. Sool plateau, Sanaag,
FSNAU Dec. 2011**



**Good Sorghum Crop. Gabiley, W. Galbeed,
FSNAU, Nov. 2011**

NUTRITION SECTOR ANALYSIS

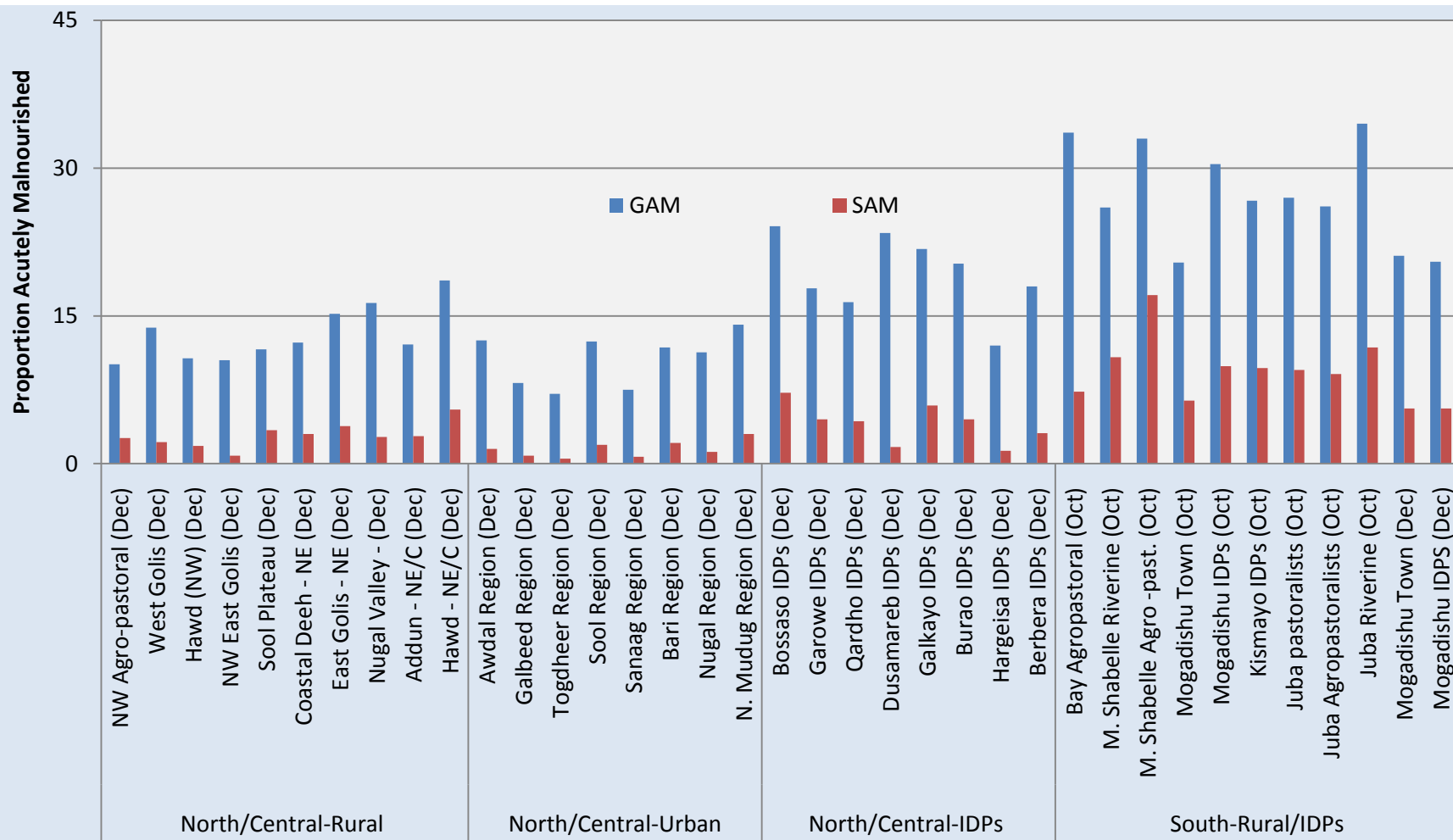


Deyr (Oct-Dec) 2011/12

Post Deyr 2011/12

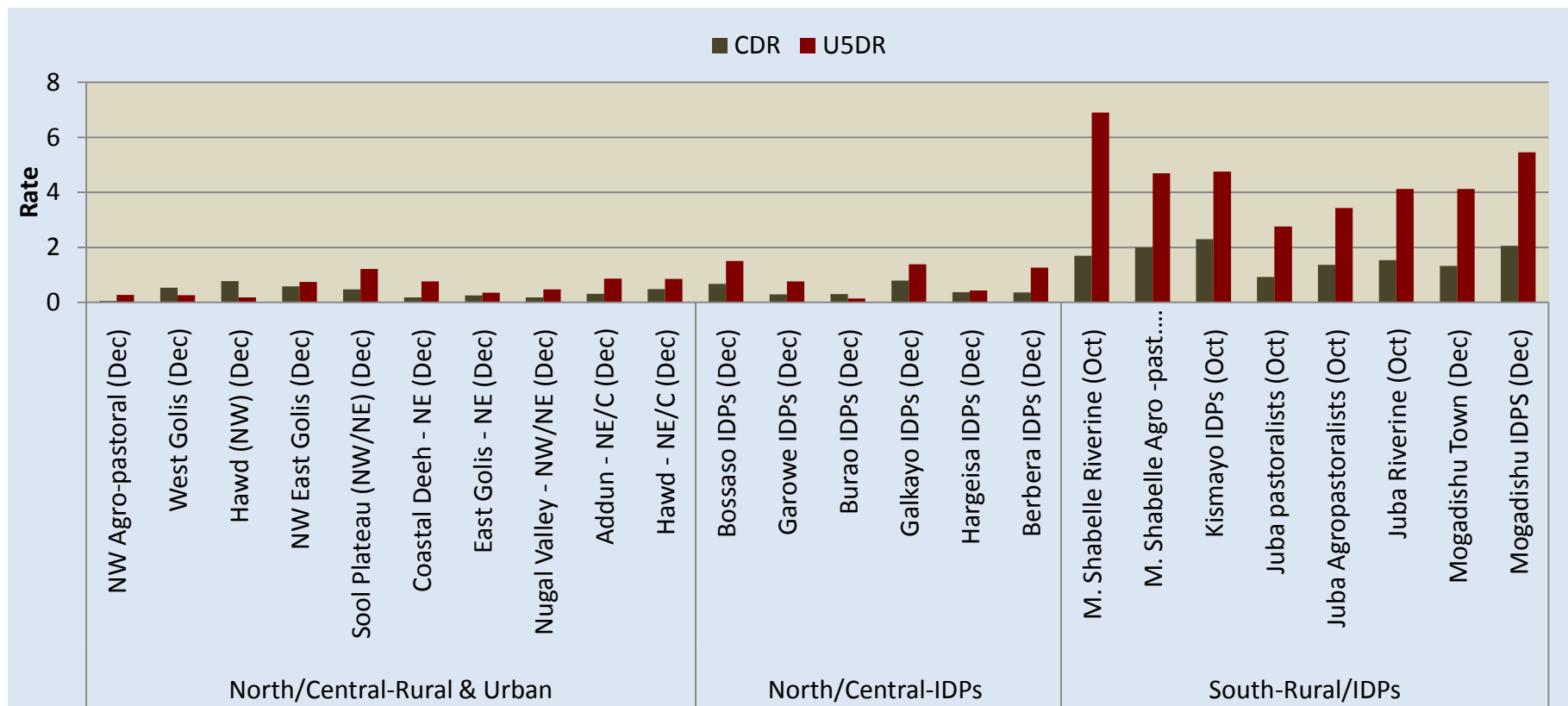
- ❑ **Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ, WHO):** 36 detailed nutrition surveys (32 large sample, 3 small sample, 1 exhaustive) conducted to establish the situation from Gu 2011:
 - 9 in the Southern populations (2 in Mogadishu Town, 2 in Mogadishu IDPs, 1 in Kismayu IDPs, 3 in Juba, 1 in Bay)
 - 2 in Central rural LZ (Hawd, Addun)
 - 8 in northwest and northeast rural livelihoods
 - 9 focused on NW/NE/Central IDP populations (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Galkayo, Bossaso, Garowe, Qardho, Dusamareb, Kismayu).
 - 8 urban LZ surveys in N/C (5 in NW & 3 in NE)
- ❑ **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from 130 health facilities in accessible regions in the period July-December 2011. (48 in NW, 29 in NE, 13 in Central, 7 in Gedo, 8 in Juba, 7 in Bay, 3 in Bakool, 9 in Shabelle/Mogadishu, 6 in Hiran)
- ❑ **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data:** 1649 centers (26 stabilization centers, 712 out-patient care, 911 targeted supplementary feeding programs), of which 1094 are in the southern, 266 in Central regions and 289 in the northern regions.
- ❑ **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
 - **Disease outbreaks:** Cholera in Shabelle, Central & Juba region
 - Elevated AWD in L & Middle Shabelle, Hiran & Bakool; Malaria in Shabelle, Juba and Central. (Source-WHO & Somalia Health Sector Bulletins, November 2011)
 - **Food security, displacements data.** (Source: FSNAU, OCHA and UNHCR bulletins).

Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS<-2, WHZ <-3, and/or Oedema, October – December 2011- SOMALIA



1. Improvements across all population groups (except Hawd of Central and Northwest), associated with favorable food security indicators, and access to humanitarian assistance.
2. GAM : <30% in all of South, except for Bay region & Juba Riverine, but likely >20% throughout

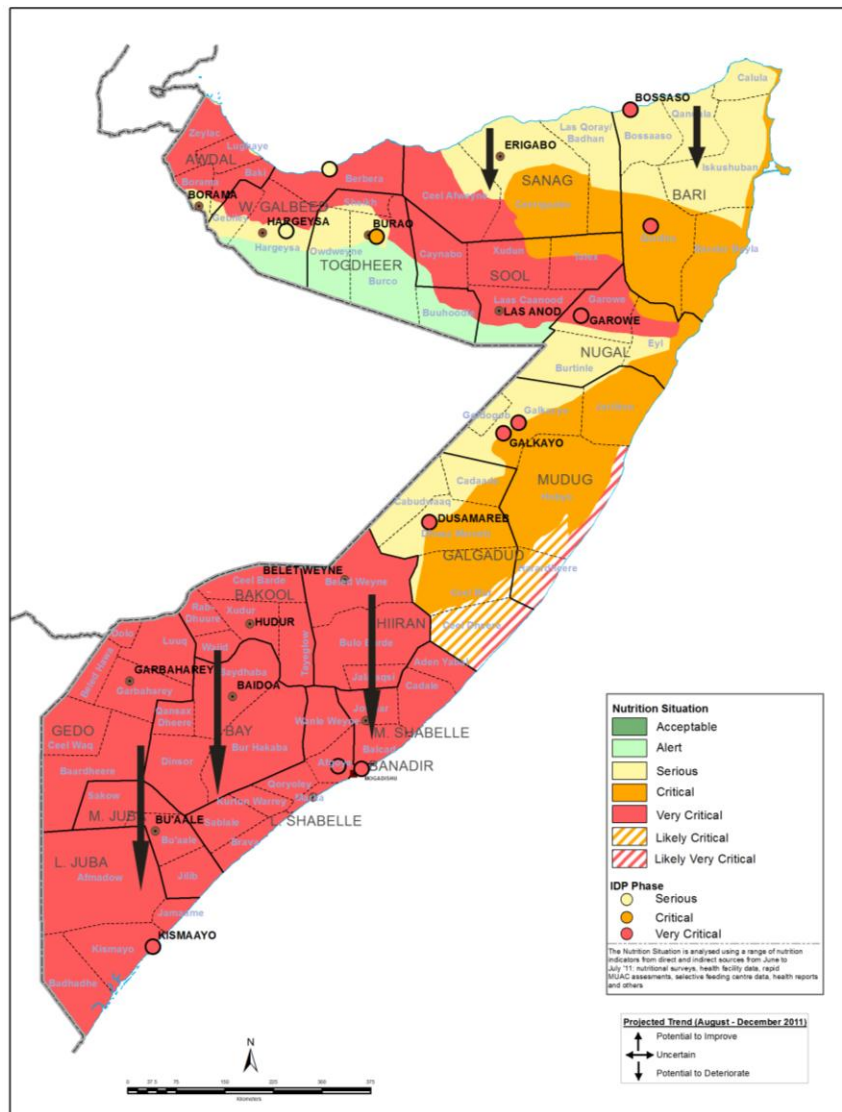
Retrospective (90 days) Crude (CDR), & Under 5 Death Rates (U5DR), Per 10,000 Per Day, October-December 2011 - SOMALIA



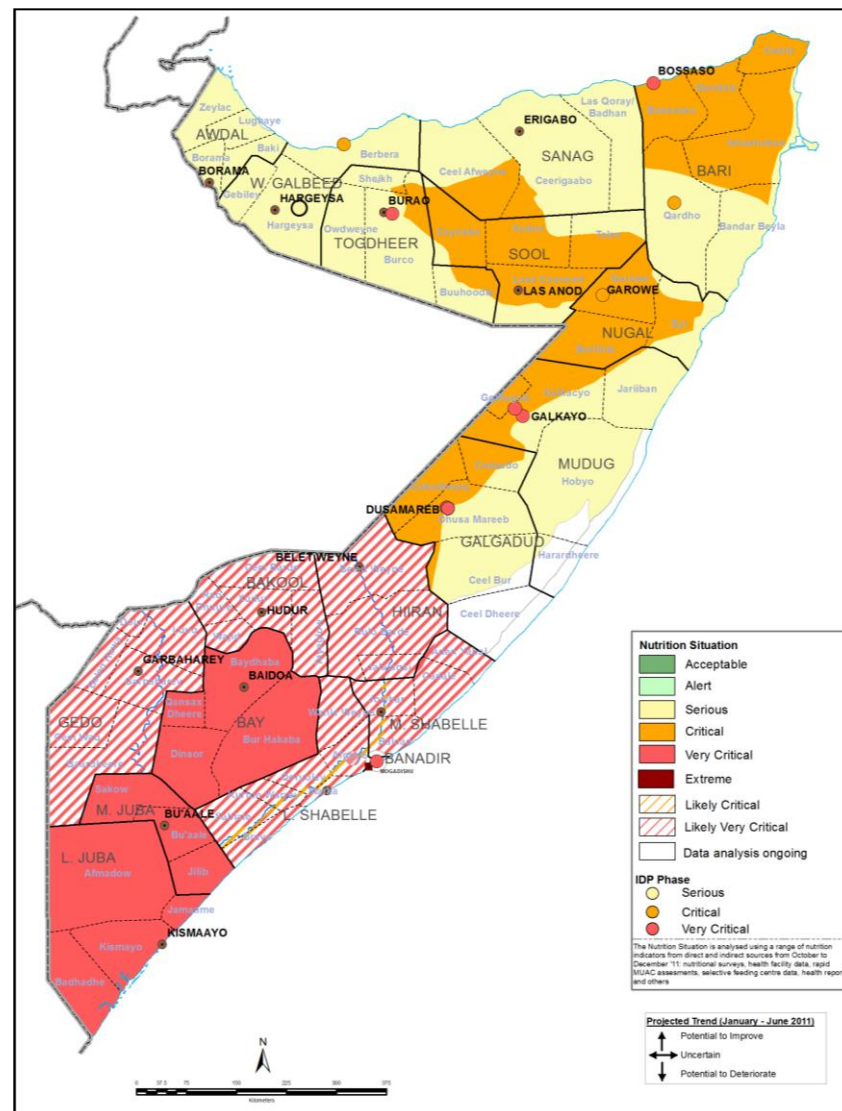
CDR < 2 except
For Mogadishu IDPs
and Kismayo Town
(2.06 and 2.3).

However the rates
are still elevated
from median levels of
0.8 CDR and 1.4
U5DR in many areas.

Somalia - Estimated Nutrition Situation August 15th 2011



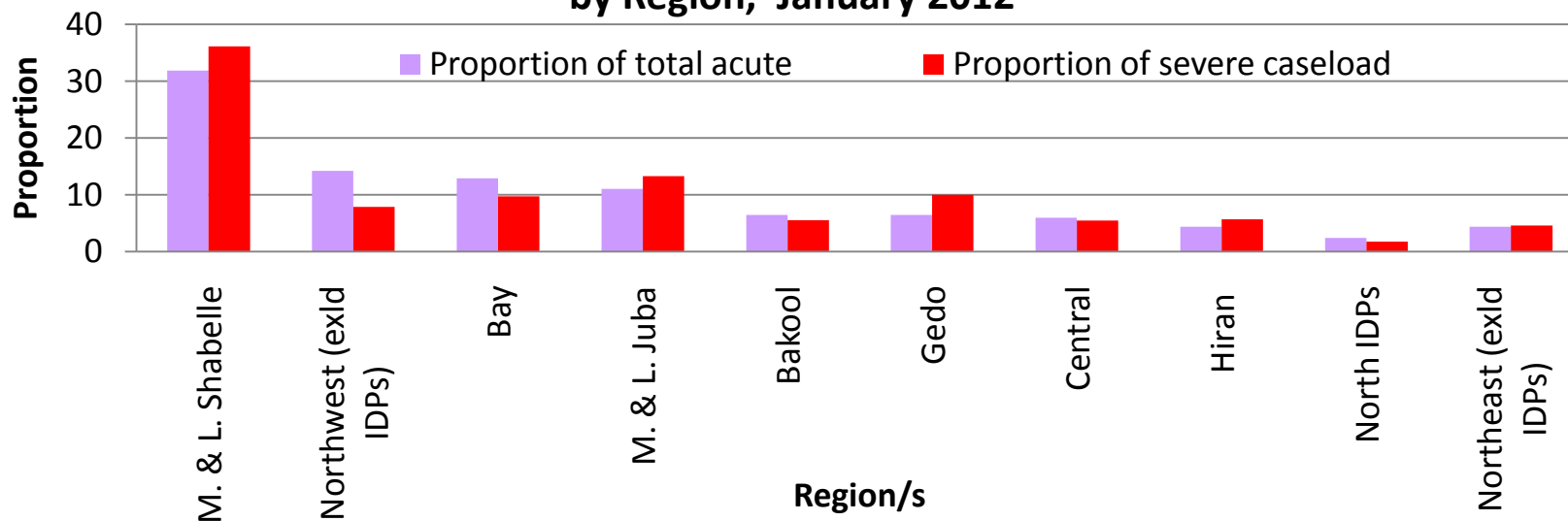
Somalia – Estimated Nutrition Situation January 2012



National Level:

- ❑ **323,000** (22% of the 1.5m) children are acutely malnourished. An improvement from 450,000 (30%) in Aug'11.
- ❑ **93,000** (6% of the 1.5m) of these are severely malnourished. An improvement from 190,000 (13%) in Aug'11.

**Proportion of the Total Acutely Malnourished Cases,
by Region, January 2012**



South Somalia hosts:

- 224, 000(70%) of all the total acutely malnourished children, from 336,000 in August 2011.
- 75,000 (80%) of all the total severely malnourished children, from 160,000 in August 2011.

Median Rates for Wasting, WHO GS North/Central Regions, *Deyr2011/12*

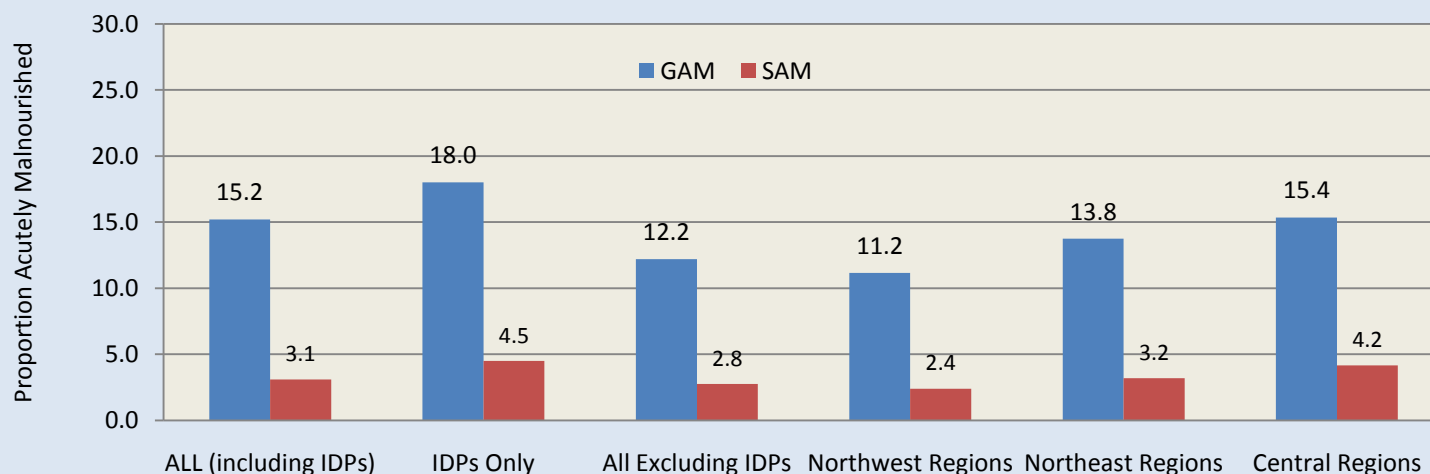
The median rate for Acute Malnutrition in the North/Central regions is 15.2%, which means **1 in 7 children**.

In IDPs in North/Central, the median rate is 18.0% which means **1 in 5 children**.

Due to lack of recent representative data, it is not possible to update the figure for the South.

Gu'11 findings indicated 40.1%, or 2 in 5 in South, as wasted.

Median Wasting, WHO GS, North and Central Regions, Deyr'11/12

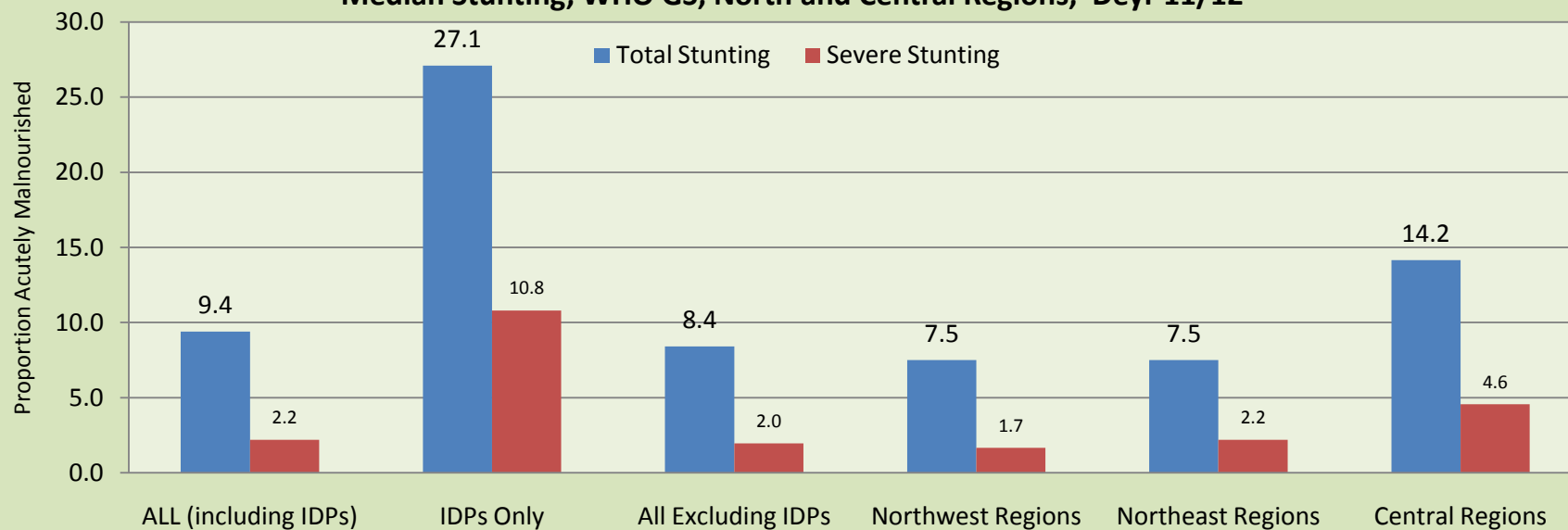


Median Levels of Stunting, WHO GS North/Central Regions, *Deyr2011/12*

The median rate for stunting in North/Central Regions is 9.4%, which means **1 in 10 children stunted and will not full developmental potential.**

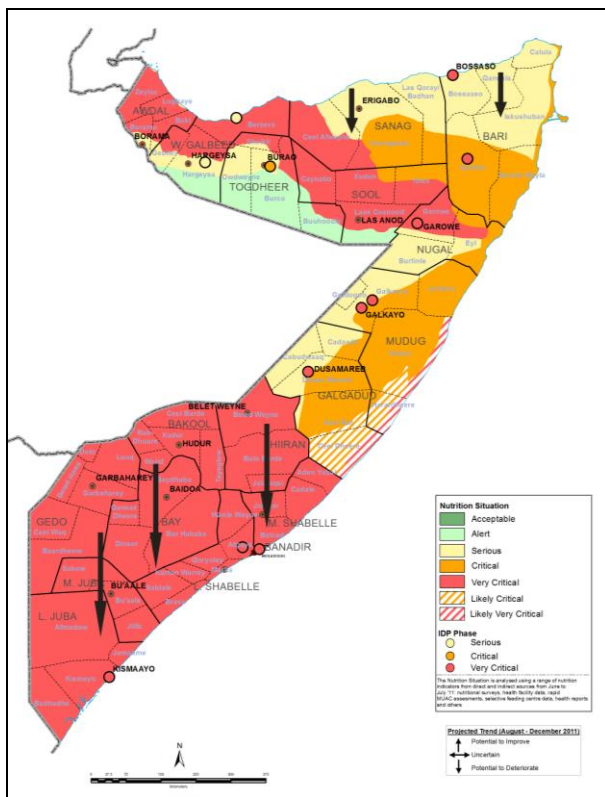
In IDPs in North/Central, the median rate is 27.1% which means **1 in 4 children stunted and will not full developmental potential.**

Median Stunting, WHO GS, North and Central Regions, Deyr'11/12

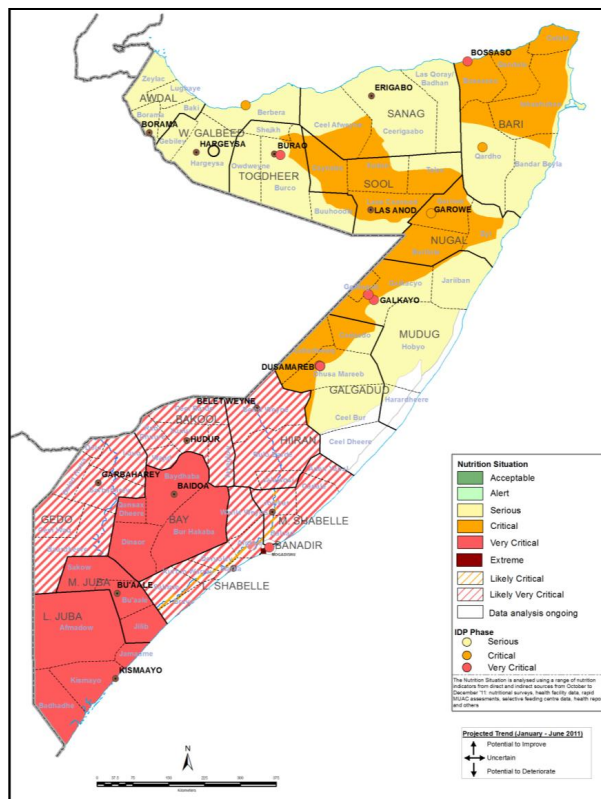


Progression of the Nutrition Situation, and February-June 2012 Outlook

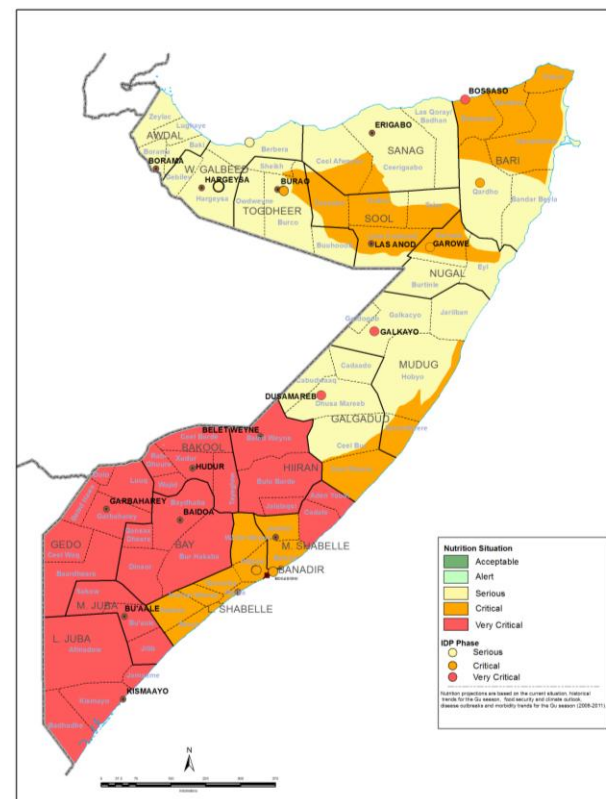
Estimated Nutrition Situation, August 2011



Estimated Nutrition Situation , January 2012



Estimated Nutrition Situation, February-June 2012



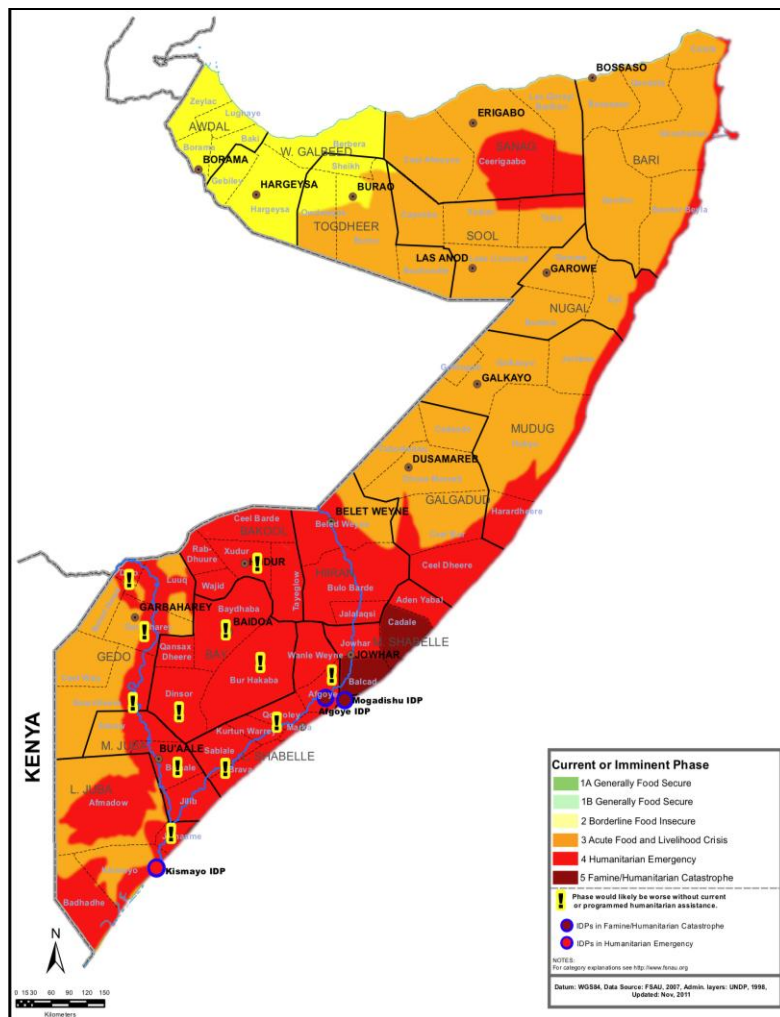
- ❑ Improvements anticipated in the Lower Shabelle and the Hawd of Central regions with more favorable food security outlook.
- ❑ Sustained *Very Critical* nutrition situation anticipated in the rest of the south and IDP settlements.
- ❑ However, with the suspension of key actors and activities in nutrition WASH and health, rapid deterioration could occur in the south in the event of a disease outbreak, increased population displacement etc.

Current Food & Livelihood Security Phase Classifications

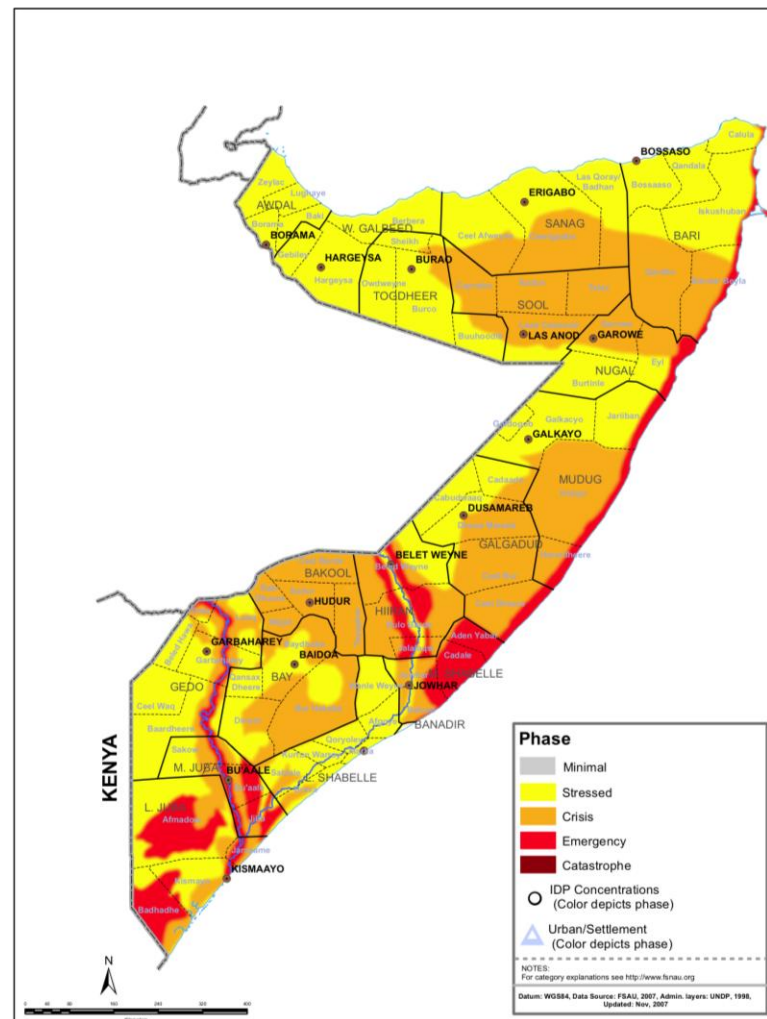
Summary Results

Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Rural IPC Populations, Nov – Dec 2011



Rural IPC Populations, 3 Feb 2012



Post Deyr 2011/12

Somalia IPC Table

Distribution of Rural Populations in Crisis

Livelihood system	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones		Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	% of Total in Crisis & Emergency
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	365,000	380,000	50,000	430,000	43
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,190,497	280,000	240,000	75,000	315,000	32
Riverine	366,683	70,000	50,000	90,000	140,000	14
Destitute pastoral	45,066	0	0	105,000	105,000	11
Grand Total	4,607,086	715,000	670,000	320,000	990,000	100

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	% of Total in Crisis & Emergency
Central	542,509	402,535	55,000	75,000	75,000	150,000	15
North East	650,626	402,836	30,000	45,000	5,000	50,000	5
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	495,000	475,000	225,000	700,000	71
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	135,000	75,000	15,000	90,000	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	715,000	670,000	320,000	990,000	100

- Emergency decreased by 78% from 1,445,000 to 320,000

- Crisis increased by 9% from 615,000 to 670,000

Rural	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	% of Total in Crisis & Emergency
Poor	610,000	515,000	280,000	795,000	80
Middle	105,000	155,000	40,000	195,000	20
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	715,000	670,000	320,000	990,000	100

Somalia IPC Table

Distribution of Urban Populations in Crisis

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	% of Total in Crisis & Emergency
Central	542,509	139,974	20,000	40,000	0	40,000	7
North East	650,626	247,790	45,000	60,000	0	60,000	11
South	4,480,780	786,632	85,000	210,000	90,000	300,000	55
North West	1,828,739	819,989	335,000	40,000	0	40,000	7
Banadir	901,183	901,183	195,000	50,000	60,000	110,000	20
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	680,000	400,000	150,000	550,000	100

Urban	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	% of Total in Crisis & Emergency
Poor	565,000	400,000	150,000	550,000	100
Middle	115,000	0	0	0	0
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	680,000	400,000	150,000	550,000	100

- Emergency decreased 59% from 365,000 to 150,000
- Crisis increased by 82% from 220,000 to 400,000

Current Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	55,000	0	20,000	0	0	5
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	10,000	25,000	35,000	0	10,000	26
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	5,000	5,000	15,000	20,000	0	5,000	27
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	40,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	0	0	20
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	5,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	0	5,000	24
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	380,000	165,000	100,000	120,000	0	20,000	10
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	10,000	35,000	20,000	30,000	0	40,000	26
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	20,000	20,000	45,000	0	35,000	30
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	20,000	55,000	40,000	75,000	0	75,000	28
South										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	0	15,000	30,000	30,000	0	40,000	30
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	40,000	15,000	80,000	15,000	75,000	36
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	0	175,000	70,000	5,000	0	5,000	9
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	65,000	20,000	140,000	5,000	0	53
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	35,000	135,000	45,000	105,000	0	0	24
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	45,000	30,000	40,000	0	10,000	24
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	5,000	0	35,000	25,000	50,000	46
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	0	15,000	0	40,000	45,000	45,000	34
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	85,000	495,000	210,000	475,000	90,000	225,000	28
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	195,000	-	50,000	-	60,000	-	12
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	680,000	715,000	400,000	670,000	150,000	320,000	21

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	550,000	7	24%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	990,000	13	42%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	800,000	11	34%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	2,340,000	31	100%

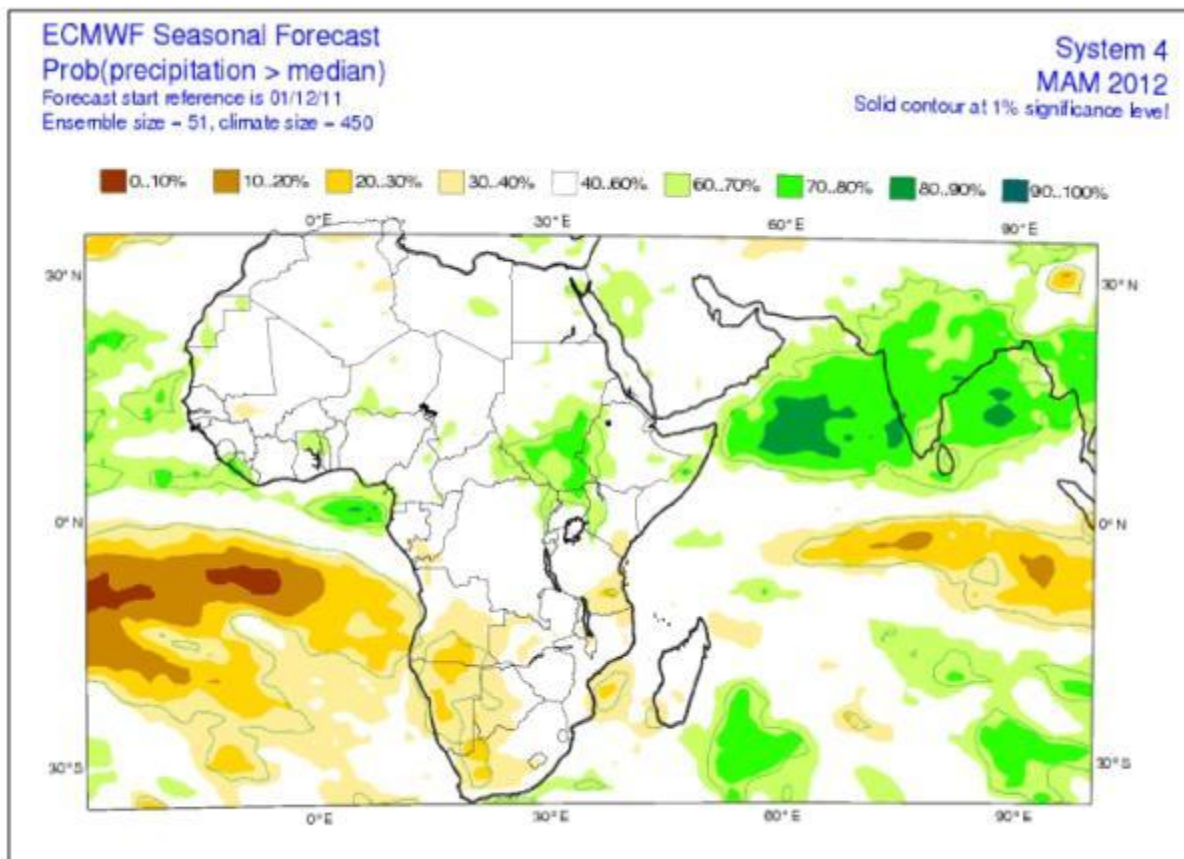
*Bossasso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Mogadishu and Burao

Somalia IPC Table

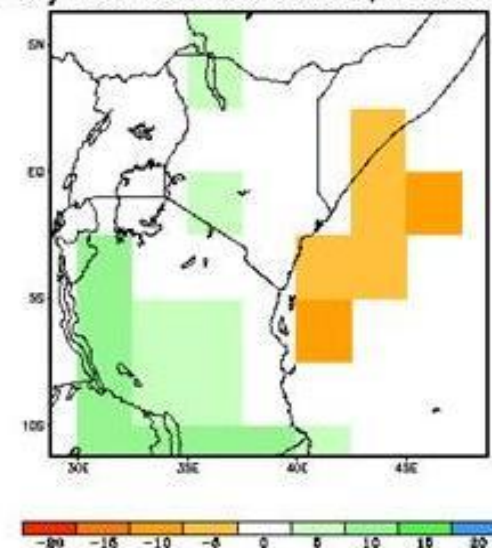
Overall Summary: Proportions and Trends in Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis

	Jan-Jun '08	Apr-Jun '08 Revised	Jul-Dec '08	Jan-Jun '09	Jul-Dec '09	Jan-Jun '10	Jul-Dec '10	Jan-Jun '11	Jul-Dec '11	Jan-Jun '12	increase/ decrease from last season
Urban	-	576,000	705,000	705,000	655,000	580,000	310,000	475,000	585,000	550,000	-6%
Rural	850,000	921,000	1,395,000	1,215,000	1,435,000	1,255,000	785,000	1,005,000	2,550,000	990,000	-61%
IDPs (UNHCR)	980,000	1,130,000	1,145,000	1,295,000	1,550,000	1,390,000	1,410,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,360,000	-
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	910,000	910,000	800,000	-
Total	1,700,000	2,347,000	2,950,000	2,770,000	2,940,000	2,685,000	1,945,000	2,390,000	4,045,000	2,340,000	-42%

Seasonal Rainfall Forecast: Mar-Apr-May 2012



CCA Depart. Clim. Prob. Forecast X 100
Mar-May 2011 East Africa Rainfall, One Month Lead



NOAA, IRI and ECMWF forecasts project a normal MAM season. In the same breath, however, there is a higher than usual likelihood of below-average rainfall

Events which could further exacerbate the crisis in southern regions

- Increased military activity from all parties of the conflict
- Next rainy season – Gu - are below average
- Uncontrolled cholera, malaria or measles outbreaks
- Remaining food access agencies suspended
- Large scale returns of refugees

Implications: Increased displacement, trade restrictions, increased cereal prices, reduced planting/land preparation for Gu harvest, further reductions in purchasing power as cereal prices rise and labour opportunities dwindle, uncontrolled disease outbreaks leading to deterioration of nutrition and mortality outcomes

Overall – Significant increase in food insecurity, numbers of population in crisis, levels of malnutrition and mortality

Key Messages

- Significant improvement in food security outcomes in southern Somalia as a result of the good harvest and significant humanitarian assistance – famine outcomes no longer exist.
- In total **2.34 million people are in crisis nationwide - 31% of the population** - of which **1.7 million are in the south**. 325,000 children are acutely malnourished of which 70% are in southern regions.
- Poor Agro Pastoral and Riverine households in southern regions previously in Famine benefitting from own production, reduced cereal prices and agricultural labour opportunities. Juba region remains exception, due to crop failure from flooding and trade restrictions
- Current Deyr harvest though exceptional at 200% of average, only provides 10-20% of annual domestic requirement therefore cereal deficit remains for the year and needs to be filled by anticipated harvest in August in addition to humanitarian assistance, market interventions and commercial cereal imports.
- Food security outcomes have also improved for pastoralists throughout the country with the exception of coastal areas of central and north east due to excessive herd losses from previous rain failure – record high livestock exports in 2011.
- Situation incredibly fragile in the south in spite of recent gains and any further shocks such as a below normal Gu rains, increased military activity leading to displacement, disease outbreaks, restrictions on trade flow and more suspension of food access agencies, will lead to a rapid decline in the situation and return to famine in localized agro pastoral and riverine areas in the worst case scenario.
- Long term at scale resilience programmes are key to reduce the populations extreme vulnerability to shocks.



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