

# KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2014/15 POST *Deyr* SEASONAL FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT IN SOMALIA

29 January 2015, Nairobi

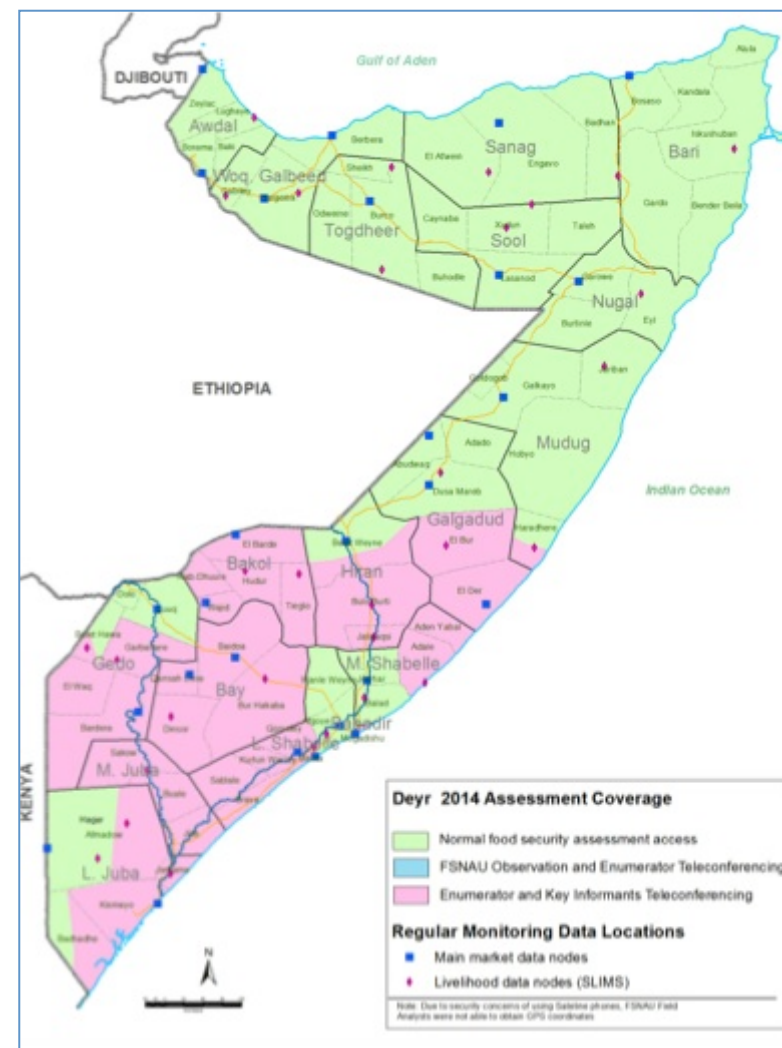


# FSNAU Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Seasonal Assessment

**Scope and timeline:** Food security and nutrition assessment of rural, urban and displaced populations across Somalia between October-December (for field work)

**Process:**

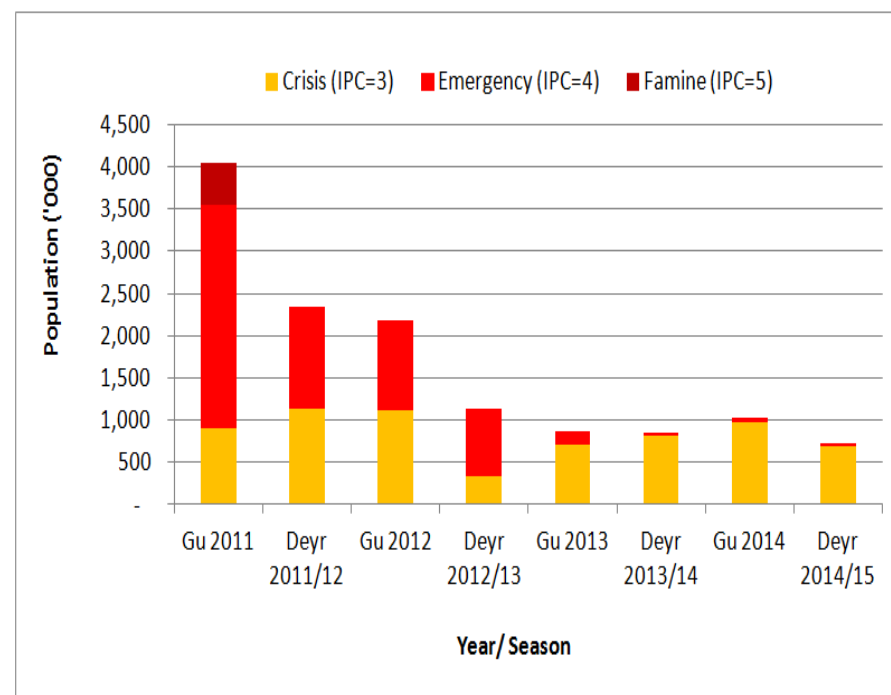
- (1) FSNAU-led assessment with the participation of Technical staff of other UN agencies, partners and government institutions
- (2) Regional and All-Team analysis workshops in Garowe & Hargeisa with government and partners
- (3) Technical vetting in Mogadishu (Nutrition) and Nairobi with government and partners
- (5) Presentation to Government authorities (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa)
- (6) Presentation to other stakeholders in Nairobi and technical release
- (7) Public dissemination (technical release, food security and nutrition outlook; comprehensive technical reports)



# Key Message Highlights

- A largely favorable Deyr season has contributed to a reduction in the number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) – a nearly 29% decrease since July 2014 and the lowest since the peak of the famine period in 2011.
- However, **731 000** people remain acutely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) and require urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support through mid 2015
- Nearly **2.3 million** additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); This group of households may struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year, they remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if no appropriate support is provided.
- **202 000** children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished of which **36 700** are severely malnourished and face a higher risk of morbidity and death;
- In flood affected and rainfall deficit areas, the situation is likely to continue deteriorating further until the start of off-season harvest in March and Gu rains in April.

Population Group	Total # of people				
	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	In Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	In Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	In Need (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4)	In Crisis & Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)
IDP	34,000	534,000	22,000	590,000	556,000
Rural	1,268,000	89,000	-	1,357,000	89,000
Urban	990,000	74,000	12,000	1,076,000	86,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,292,000</b>	<b>697,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>3,023,000</b>	<b>731,000</b>



- **Sectoral Analysis** – Abdullahi Khalif, National Technical Manager, FEWS NET Somalia
- **Nutrition Analysis** – Nina Dodd, Nutrition Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Integrated Food Security Analysis** – Tamara Nanitashvili, Food Security Technical Manager, FSNAU
- **Summary Results and Key Messages** - Daniel Molla, Chief Technical Advisor, FSNAU

## **SECTORAL ANALYSIS**

- **Civil Insecurity**
- **Markets**
- **Agriculture**
- **Climate**
- **Livestock**



# Civil Insecurity- Most Likely Scenario (Jan-Jun 2015)

- Most of the South and Central Somalia are either High or Medium security Risk. However in the North and parts of Central are low security risk
- Some improvements in trade flow in Hiran, Shabelles, Bay/Bakool, Gedo.

**Current Security Hotspots:** Banadir, Bay, Bakool, Hiran, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Lower Juba and Middle Juba.

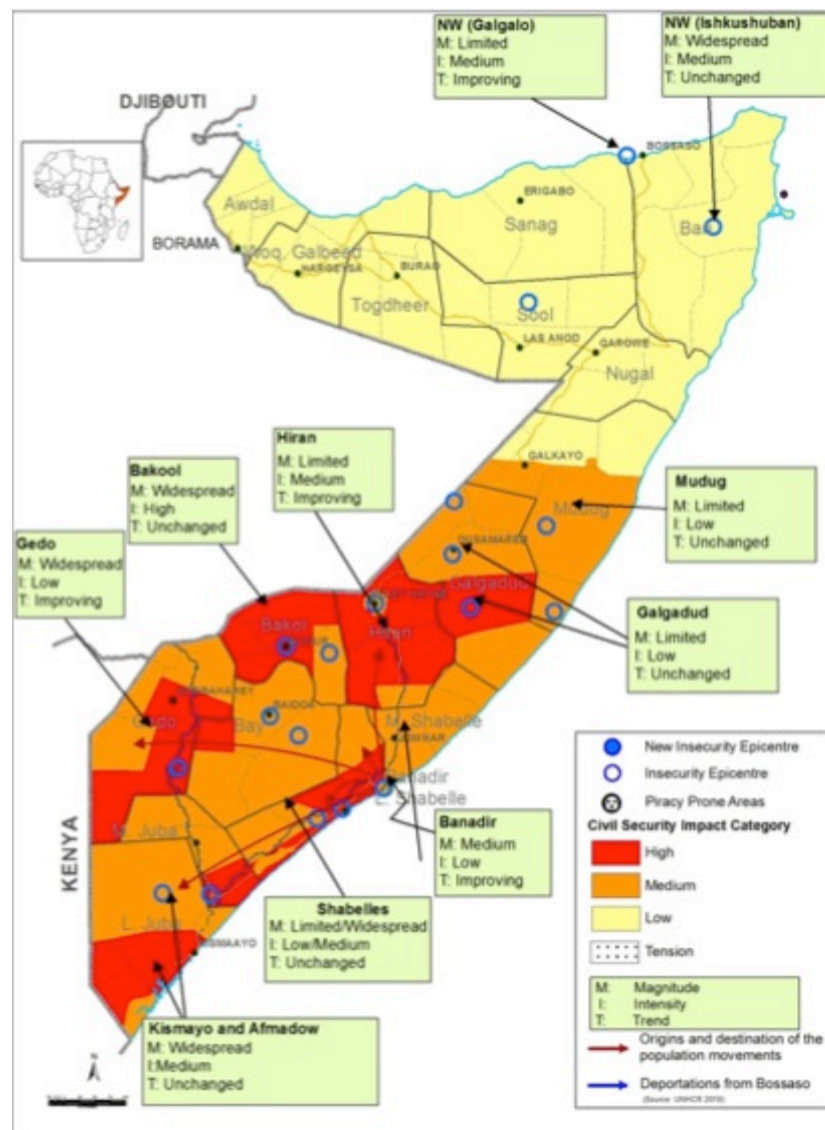
**Political Developments :** Establishments Southwestern State regional government and new cabinet under formation

## Impact to Livelihoods:

- Informal taxations (frequent check points), periodic request of contributions, collections of Zakat, evictions from governments and corporate properties.

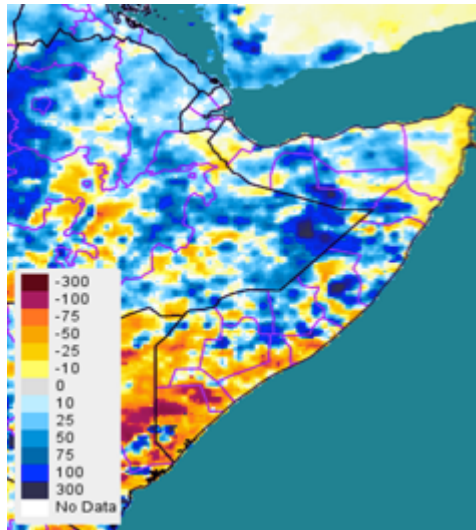
## Justice and rule of law:

- Areas where the governments has re-established territorial control, local civilian governance including functioning justice are weak or absent.

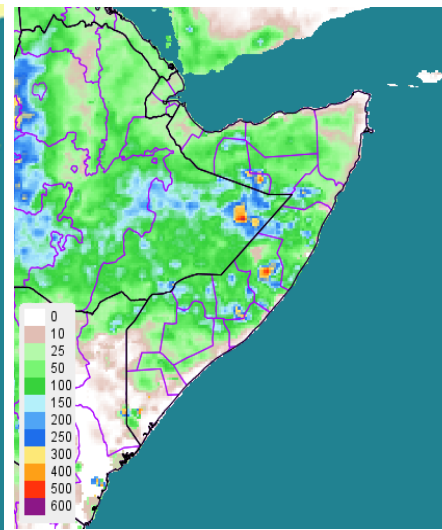


# 2014 Deyr Rainfall Performance

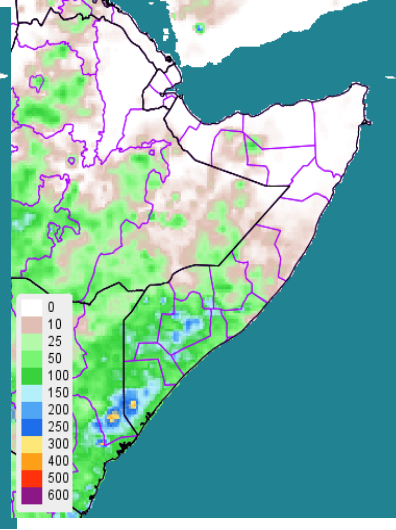
**Deyr 2014 rainfall**  
(comparison with 2001-2013 mean)



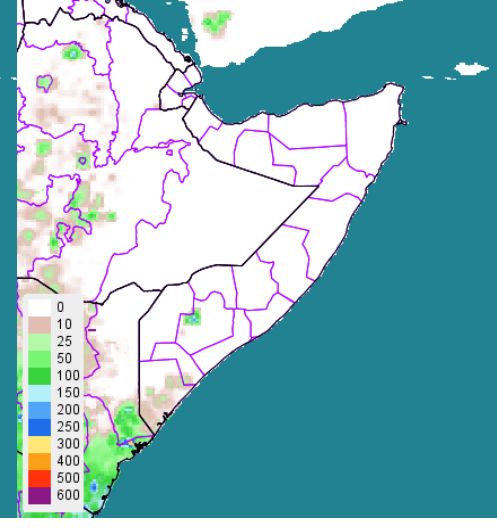
**Oct. RFE Totals (mm)**



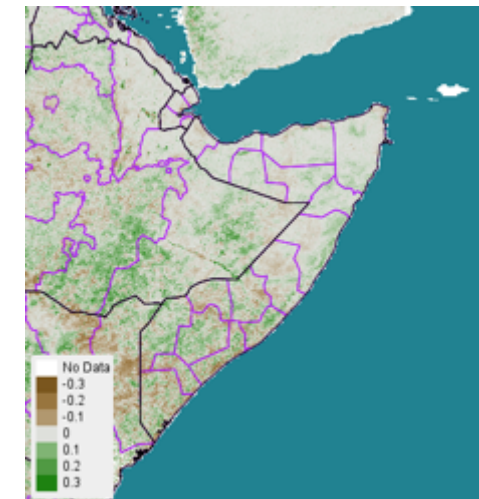
**Nov. RFE Totals (mm)**



**Dec. RFE Totals (mm)**



**NDVI (3<sup>rd</sup> Dekad of Dec)**



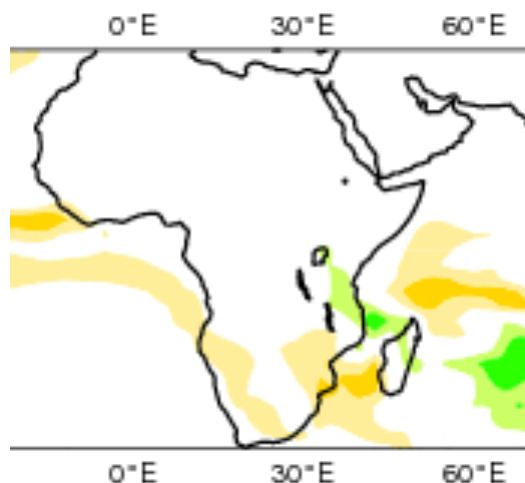
**Deyr 2014 Statement:** 2014 Deyr rains (October-December) were largely normal rains in most parts of the country.

- Areas with below normal rainfall: Localized parts of Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool plateau and East Golis (Northwest regions). Few pockets in North Mudug and Bari regions Northeast regions parts of Hawd and Addun of Central Regions. Agro-pastoral and riverine livelihoods of Hiran Region. Parts of Garbaharey and Bardera districts (Gedo region). Coastal areas in both Middle and Lower Shabelle Regions. Most of the Juba region, with minimal Deyr rains in Coastal Deeh and Juba agropastoral livelihoods
- River Flooding: areas of Balad in Middle Shabelle Region and riverine areas of Middle and Lower Juba regions.

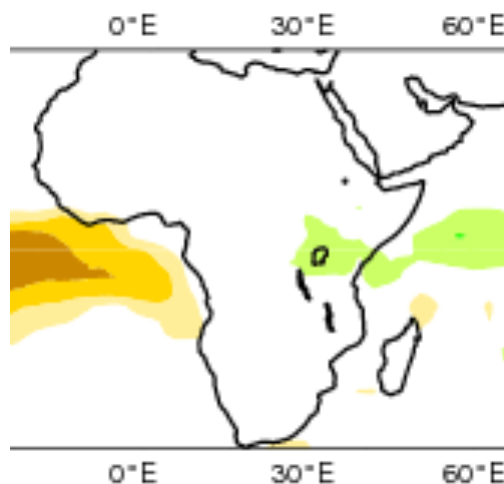
## Outlook for Xays/Gu 2015

- The remainder of the October to February Xays rains over coastal areas of northwestern Somalia are likely to be near average.
- The March to May 2015 rains in Somalia are likely to be near average in terms of cumulative rainfall (especially over southern Somalia) and near-normal onset of seasonal rains.

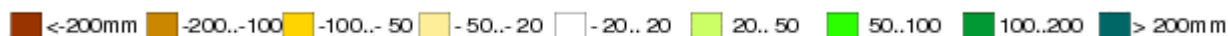
JFM, 2015: rainfall anomalies



MAM, 2015: rainfall anomalies



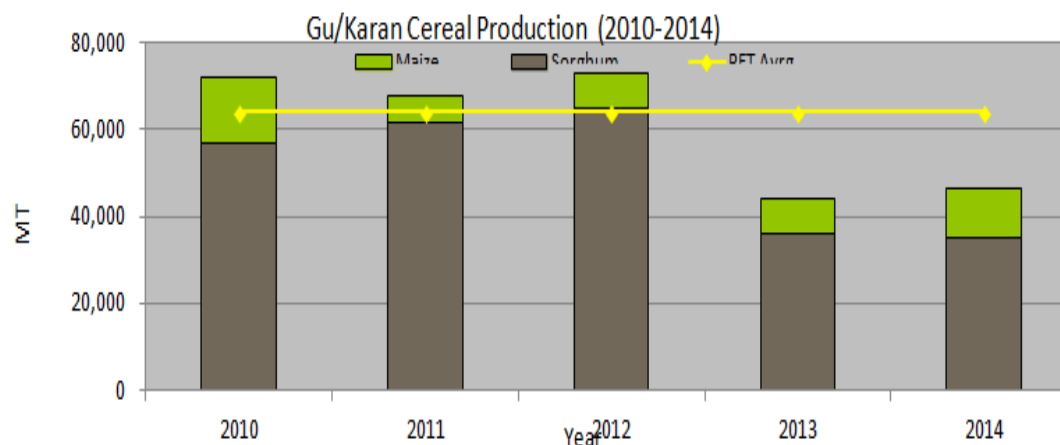
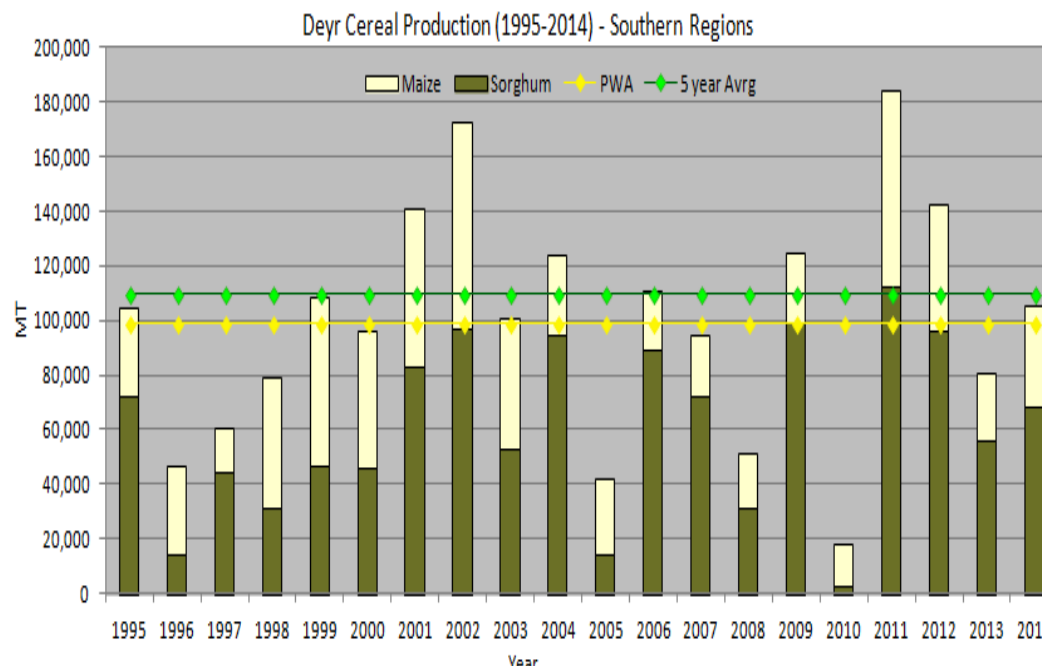
**wetter-than-average  
MAM for parts of S.  
Somalia,**



**Long-term forecasts have very low reliability skills and will require close monitoring and updates.**



- 2014 Deyr cereal production (sorghum & maize) in Southern Somalia is estimated at 110 000 MT (including 4300 MT off-season).
- 2014 Deyr plus off-season production is 130% of 2013 production, 106% of Post-War Average (1995-2003) and 96% of five year average (2009-2013).
- 2014 Deyr cereal production is above average in Bay and near average in Lower Shabelle, the two main surplus producing regions
- Poor to below average harvest in Juba & Hiran regions but off-season harvest is expected in Juba riverine areas in March-April
- 2014 Gu/Karan season cereal production in Northwest is estimated at 46 500 MT, which is 106% of 2013 production but only 70% of the Average production for 2010-2013 (PET).

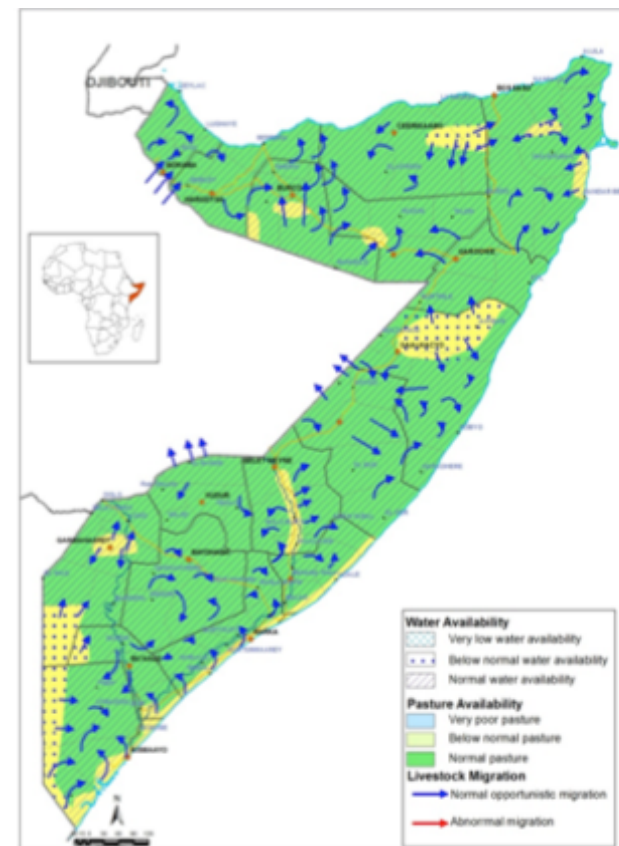


## Deyr 2014/15 Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Production in Southern Somalia

Deyr Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia <b>FINAL (rounded to 100)</b>						
Regions	Deyr 2014 Production in MT			Deyr 2014 as % of Deyr 2013	Deyr 2014 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	Deyr 2014 as % of 5 year average (2009-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	400	4,100	4,500	164%	166%	91%
Bay	2,800	41,900	44,700	139%	130%	99%
Gedo	1,700	4,000	5,700	98%	104%	117%
Hiran	1,400	2,900	4,300	120%	74%	114%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	1,600	1,800	3,400	326%	79%	69%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	500	0	530	46%	38%	41%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	9,100	4,800	13,900	137%	117%	106%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	20,000	8,700	28,700	117%	86%	90%
<b>Deyr 2014 Total</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>68,200</b>	<b>105,700</b>	<b>130%</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>96%</b>

<b>FINAL (rounded to 100)</b>						
Deyr plus Off-season Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia						
Regions	Deyr 2014 Production in MT			Deyr 2014 as % of Deyr 2013	Deyr 2014 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	Deyr 2014 as % of 5 year average (2009-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	400	4,100	4,500	164%	166%	91%
Bay	2,800	41,900	44,700	139%	130%	99%
Gedo	2,800	4,000	6,800	104%	123%	131%
Hiran	1,400	2,900	4,300	120%	74%	114%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	3,400	1,800	5,200	239%	109%	87%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,800	100	1,900	118%	96%	63%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	9,100	4,800	13,900	117%	111%	103%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	20,000	8,700	28,700	107%	86%	88%
<b>Deyr 2014 Total</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>109%</b>	<b>96%</b>

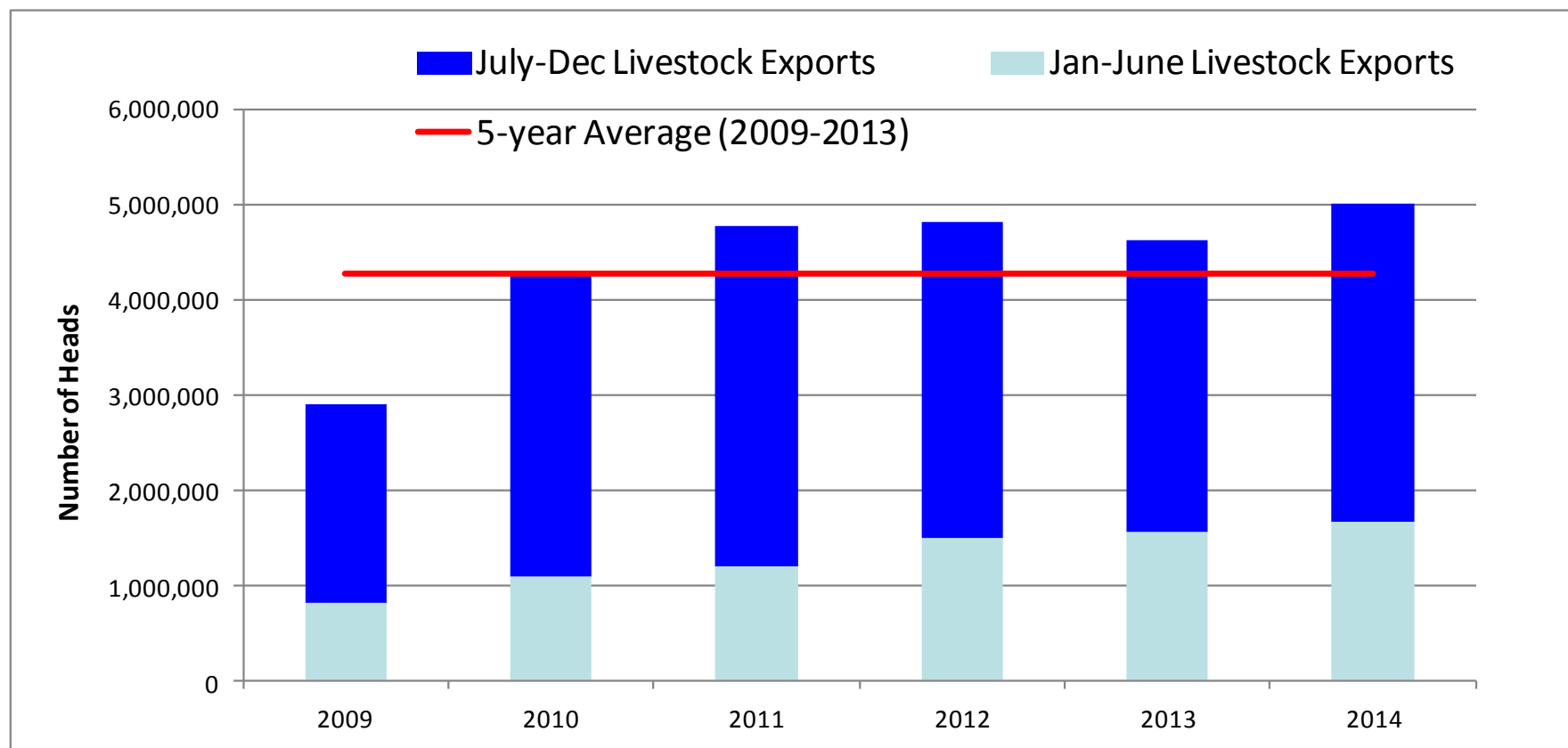
- Pasture and water remain favorable in most regions, except localized areas in Sanag, Bari, Mudug, Hiran, and border areas in Lower Gedo and Juba regions
- Livestock body conditions are also mostly average to above average in most pastoral areas of the country
- Milk availability is average in most of the livelihoods
- Camel disease has caused some livestock deaths in Juba and has affected camel milk prices
- Average milk production reported also in most of the livelihoods in South and north



## Outlook through June 2015:

- Livestock body conditions are likely to remain near average. Pasture, browse, and water availability will be lower than usual in the areas that received less rainfall during the Deyr.
- Milk availability will typically, seasonally decline during the Jilaal dry season as pasture availability and the number of milking females decrease.
- Medium kidding/lambing, and cattle calving are expected in late March to June, so milk availability will increase, also increased pasture and water availability due to near normal forecast Gu 2015

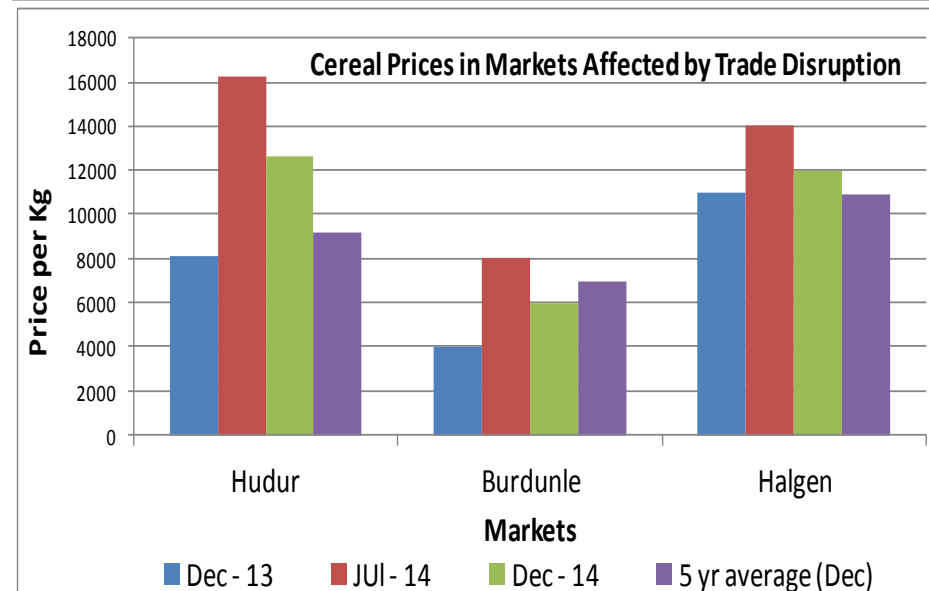
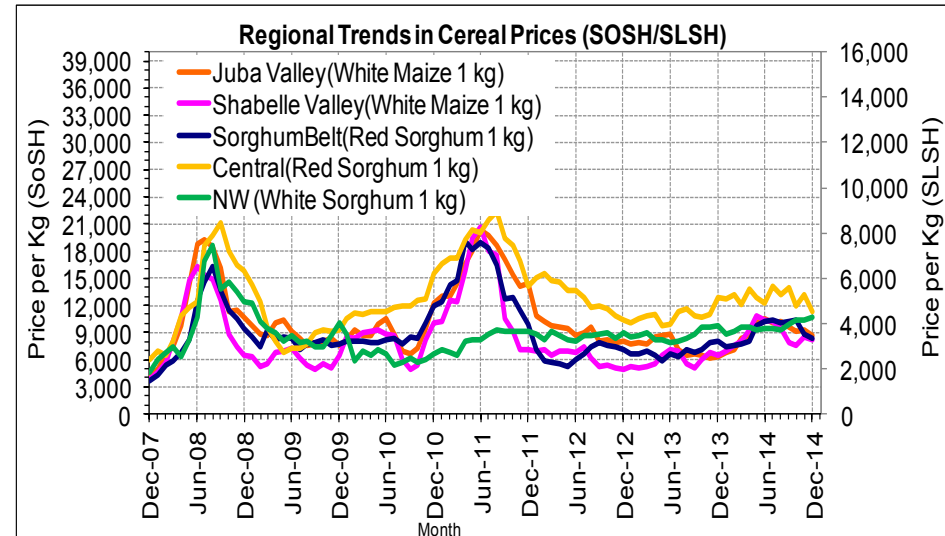
## Total Livestock Exports through Berbera & Bossaso Ports



- Livestock exports in the year 2014 is 4,999, 688 heads compare to recent years. For instance, 8% and 4% higher than 2013 and 2012 respectively
- Livestock export is expected to increase over the coming months due Ramadan demand.

# Market Prices

- Local cereal prices increased or were stable from July to November in most markets, but they started declining with the start of the December Deyr Harvest with exception of Lower Juba
- In markets in South-Central parts of the country affected by trade disruption, cereal prices have also declined from levels reported in July but remain above five-year average
- Wage labor also stable trend in most regions
- There has been a decline in livestock prices due to excess market supply
- Prices for most imported commodities have declined or remained stable
- Wage labor to cereal Terms of Trade remain mostly favorable
- Mainly due to depressed livestock prices, livestock to cereals Terms of Trade showed a declining trend and are below the five-year average in some regions





## Price Projection Summary through June

- Staple Sorghum and maize prices expected to decline seasonably in January through March in most of the southern producer regions (Bay and Shabelle) as a result of average to above average harvest in January
- Some markets remain poorly integrated with producer markets and not well served by the local supplies from seasonal production, hence price decline is always shorter period
- As a result of record Global rice production in 2014, rice prices are likely to remain stable; however during the high-seas (monsoon) season between May to September prices are expected to increase, consistent with seasonal trends
- Cattle prices in the South markets have been affected by increased border patrols which restricts movements related to insecurity incidents in northern Kenya. Their price is expected to decline further as markets will be over supplies and market disrupted by border patrols.

## **NUTRITION ANALYSIS**

# Deyr 2014 Nutrition Survey: Main Results

- Critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) are seen only in South Central Somalia or among IDPs in South Central and Northeast; no Critical GAM in the Northwest.

- Deterioration in GAM was observed among Hargeisa IDPs, Bossaso IDP, and Baidoa IDPs, East Golis, Nugal Valley, and N Gedo Pastoral livelihood zones.

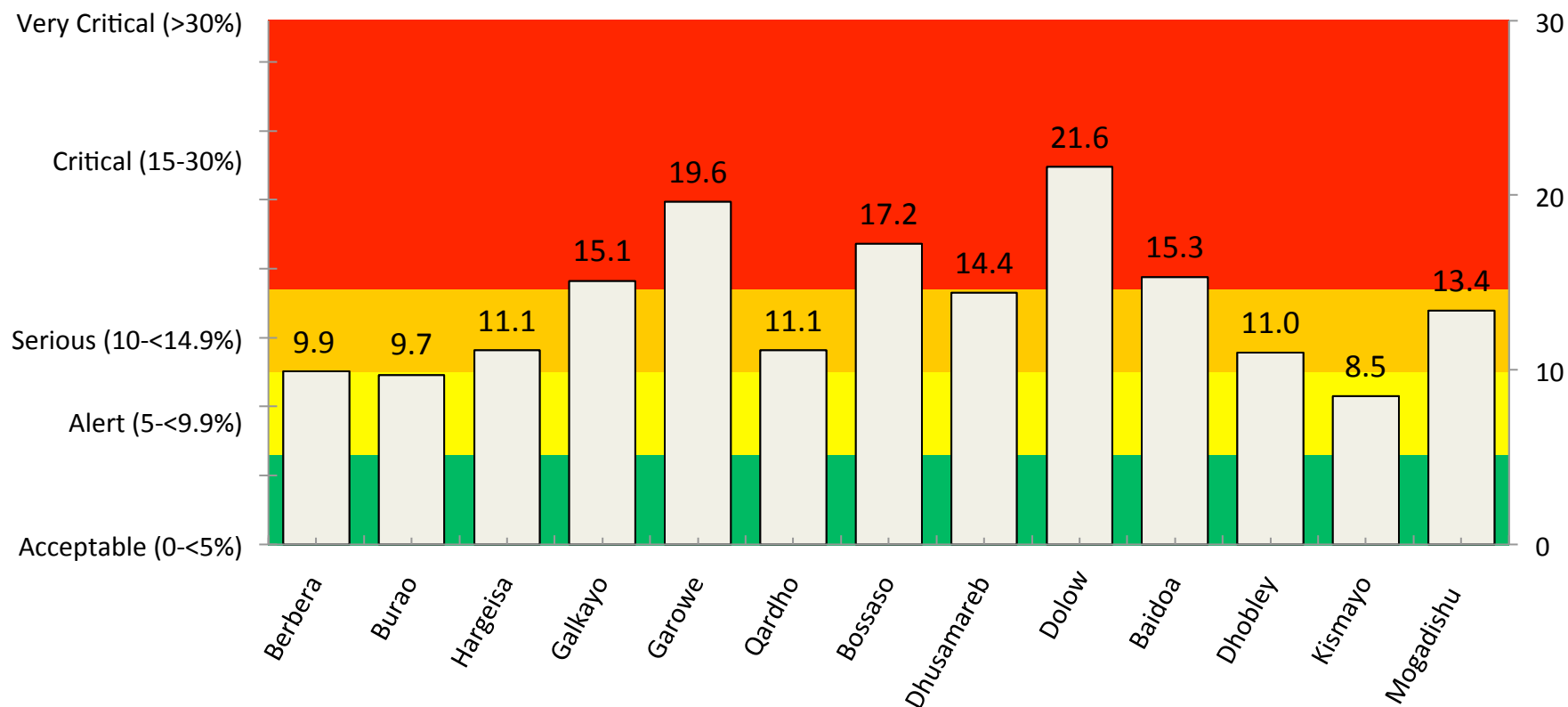
- Significant improvement is observed among Bakool pastoralists (24.8% in 2014 Gu to 12.3% in 2014 Deyr) as well as among Mogadishu and Kismayo IDPs

- There has been a doubling of Crude Death Rate (CDR) among Dhobley IDPs, indicating a deterioration.

- There has also been a doubling of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) among Kismayo IDPs even though GAM has improved

Livelihood assessed	GAM	SAM	Stunted	Underweight	CDR	U5DR	Morbidity
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL REGION</b>							
Bay Agropastoral	19.0	5.5	25.2	28.8	0.26	0.27	19.3
Bakool Pastoral	12.3**	1.5**	2.7	7.7	0.21	0.52	31.7
N Gedo pastoral	25.2	3.7**	15.3	23.3	0.51	1.01	27.1
N Gedo Riverine	19.9	3.2	16.8	22.6	0.41	0.82	20.9
N Gedo Agro-pastoral	24.7**	4.2**	11.2	19.4	0.48	0.53	21.6
Beletweyne District	17.3	4.2	24.2	26.4	0.29	0.41	38.9
Mataban District	17.8	3.2	11.6	16.8	0.47	0.00	50.3
Shabelle Riverine	9.6	1.8	10.4	10.1	0.52	1.00	34.6
Shabelle Agropastoral	12.3*	3.5	9.7	11.1	0.35	0.52	29.6
Baidoa IDP	15.3	3.3	31.1	26.2	0.74	1.21	45.2
Mogadishu IDP	13.4*	2.5**	12.1	14.3	0.60	0.87	39.2
Dolow IDP	21.6	4.3	29.0	32.0	0.46	0.89	36.9
Dhobley IDP	11.0**	1.4**	9.4	8.1	1.25	1.55	34.1
Kismayo IDP	8.5**	1.6*	38.9	23.2	0.84	2.08	62.3
Mogadishu urban	9.7	0.9	7.9	9.8	0.48	0.75	15.3
Dhusamareb IDP	14.4	4.2	7.7	12.0	0.07	0.00	28.6
Hawd Central	16.1	2.7	11.1	14.7	0.33	0.89	42.9
Addun Central	9.7	1.2	8.4	9.5	0.13	0.15	38.3
Kismayo Urban	8.9*	1.7*	26.1	14.7	0.55	0.62	47.6
Median	15.3	3.3	11.6	14.7	0.5	0.8	
<b>NORTHEAST REGION</b>							
E Golis (NE)	10.4**	1.5	6.4	8.3	0.11	0.00	34.8
Hawd Central	16.1	2.7	11.1	14.7	0.33	0.89	42.9
Addun Central	9.7	1.2	8.4	9.5	0.13	0.15	38.3
Sool plateau	9.4	1.4	6.0	6.0	0.10	0.00	20.3
Coastal Deeh	11.7	1.4	6.5	8.9	0.21	0.75	27.4
Bari Urban	14.0	2.7	15.9	16.9	0.41	0.65	~
Bossaso IDP*	17.2	3.1	32.7	29.8	0.36	0.61	30.9
Qardho IDP	11.1	1.8	16.7	15.9	0.36	1.09	37.8
Garowe IDP	19.6	3.9	18.4	23.1	0.20	0.59	45.2
Galkayo IDP	15.1	2.6	15.4	19.0	0.05	0.00	23.2
Median	12.9	2.2	13.3	15.3	0.2	0.6	
<b>NORTHWEST REGION</b>							
NW Agro pastoral*	4.8	0.2**	2.4	2.6	0.17	0.00	11.5
W Golis/Guban	8.0	0.8**	12.2	8.6	0.19	0.00	14.5
Nugal Valley	11.0	1.1	3.7	4.6	0.00	0.00	21.7
EGolis (NW)	11.2	1.6	2.6	7.0	0.04	0.00	17.3
Hawd NW	8.9	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.08	0.00	19.1
Sool Region Urban	11.3	1.0	0.4	5.5	0.10	0.00	~
Hargeisa IDP	11.1	1.6	3.3	6.7	0.11	0.18	9.7
Burao IDP	9.7	0.6	9.7	3.0	0.04	0.34	17.8
Berbera IDP	9.9	1.9	1.5	4.1	0.14	0.00	5
Median	9.9	1.1	2.6	4.6	0.1	0.0	
<b>MUAC</b>							
	<12.5	<11.5					
Coastal deeh Central	12.6	4.1	~	~	0.57	1.3	15.8
Cowpea Belt	7.2	1.8	~	~	0.17	0.0	13.9
South Gedo Pastoral	12.9	1.5					36.4
South Gedo Agropastoral	14.4	1.0					32.9
South Gedo Riverine	14.6	1.3	~	~	~	~	30.4

## Post Deyr 2014/15 Prevalence of GAM Among Displaced Populations Across Somalia



- In 5 out of 13 IDP settlements (Galkayo, Garowe, Bossaso, Dolow and Baidoa), prevalence of GAM is Critical (they ranged between 15 to 22%)
- Compared to Post Gu 2014 (July), nutrition situation has deteriorated among Bossaso, Baidoa and Dolow IDPs but improved among IDPs in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Doble.

## Recent Trends in Nutrition situation in Somalia

Region:	GAM (%)			SAM (%)		
	Deyr 2014	Gu 2014	Deyr 2013	Deyr 2014	Gu 2014	Deyr 2013
South	16.3	16.9	15.1	3.3	3.6	2.8
Central	14.4	17.3	13.2	2.7	4.6	2.4
South & Central (Combined)	15.3	17.2	15.1	3.3	3.7	2.8
North East	12.9	12.7	14	2.2	2.2	2.6
North West	9.9	10.0	10.6	1.1	1.7	2.5
IDPs	13.4	16.5	15.8	2.5	4.1	3.4
Rural livelihood	9.9	14.9	13.2	1.3	3.0	2.3
OVERALL	12.0	14.9	14.2	1.9	2.6	2.5

- Nutrition situation in Somalia is improving but the current median rate in South Central region is still above the “Critical” threshold ( $\geq 15\%$ )
- However, changes in median GAM/SAM over time is not statistically significant



## Underweight in Somalia

Underweight	South central	Northeast and Central	Northwest
< 10%: Low prevalence	Bakool Pastoral, Dhobley IDP Addun Central, Mogadishu urban	EGolis (NE), Sool plateau and Coastal Deeh	Burao IDPs, Berbera IDPs, Hargeisa IDP, NW Agropastoral, WGolis/Guban, Nugal Valley, EGolis (NW), Hawd NW and Sool Region Urban
10-19.9%: Medium prevalence	N Gedo Agro-pastoral, Mataban District , Shabelle Riverine, Mogadishu IDP, Hawd Central, Shabelle Agropastoral, Kismayo Town	Bari Urban, Qardho IDP and Galkayo IDP	
20-29%: High prevalence	Bay Agropastoral (19%) N Gedo pastoral (25.2) N Gedo Riverine (19.9) Beletweyne District (17.3) Baidoa IDP(15.3) Kismayo IDP (8.5) Dhusamareb IDP (14.4)	Bossaso IDP (17.2) Garowe IDP(19.6)	
= 30%: Very high prevalence	Dolow IDP (21.6)		

- High prevalence of underweight (WHO cut-offs for level of public health significance >20%) - is seen in some livelihoods in South and among IDPs not in Northeast/Northwest

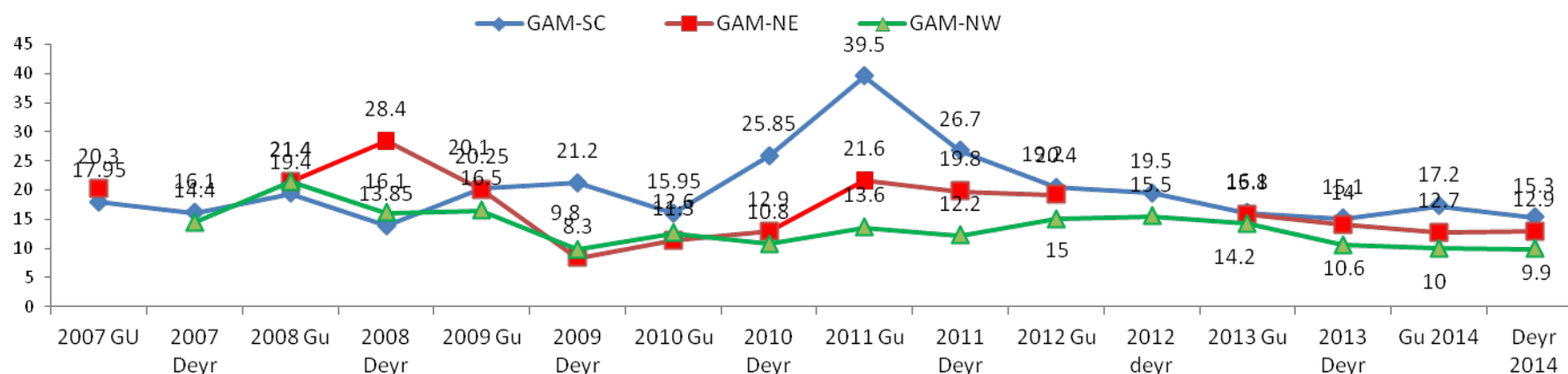
## Chronic Malnutrition in Somalia

Stunting	South Central	Northeast	Northwest
< 20%: Low prevalence	Bakool Pastoral, N Gedo pastoral, N Gedo Riverine, N Gedo Agro-pastoral, Mataban District, Shabelle Riverine, Mogadishu IDP, Dhobley IDP, Hawd Central, Addun Central, Shabelle Agropastoral and Mogadishu rban	EGolis (NE), Sool plateau Coastal Deeh, Bari Urban Qardho IDP. Garowe IDP, Galkayo IDP	NW Agropastoral, WGolis/Guban, Nugal Valley, EGolis (NW), Hawd NW, Sool Region Urban, Hargeisa IDP, Burao IDP Berbera IDP
20-29%: Medium	Bay Agropastoral (19.0), Beletweyne District (17.3), Dolow IDP (21.6), Kismayo Town (8.9)		
30-39%: High	Baidoa IDP (15.3), Kismayo IDP (8.5) Dhusamareb IDP (14.4)	Bossaso IDP (17.2)	
= 40%: Very high prevalence			

- High chronic malnutrition/Stunting (exceed the 30% threshold) is seen only among IDPs
- Low Stunting prevalence in NW

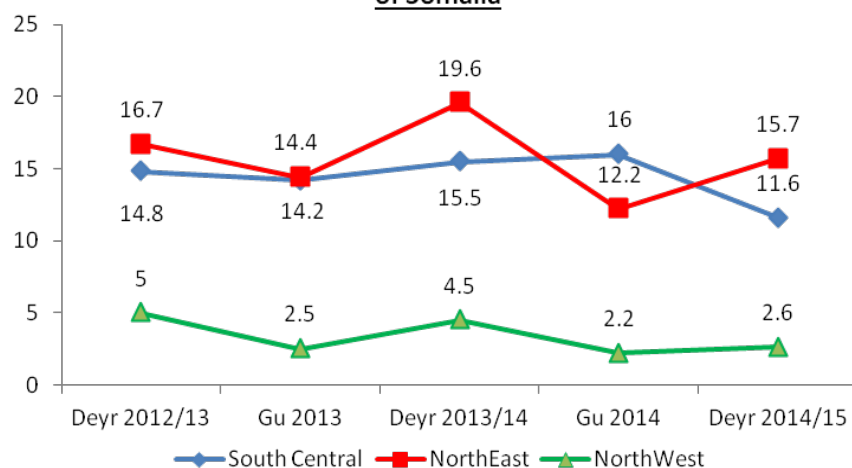
# Nutrition Trends in Somalia

Trends in Acute Malnutrition prevalence in different regions of Somalia

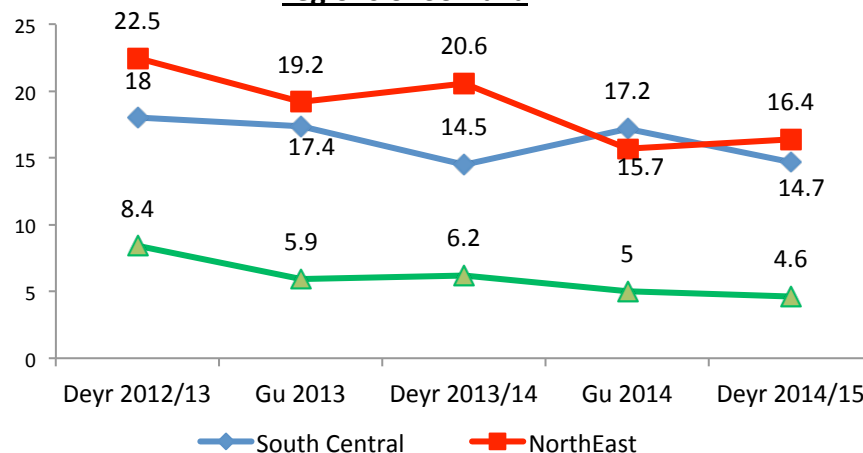


- Consistent with recent historical trends, Median GAM in South Central ( 15.3 %) is higher than in the Northeast (12.9%) and Northwest regions (9.9%).

Trends in Stunting prevalence among different regions of Somalia



Trends in Underweight prevalence among different regions of Somalia

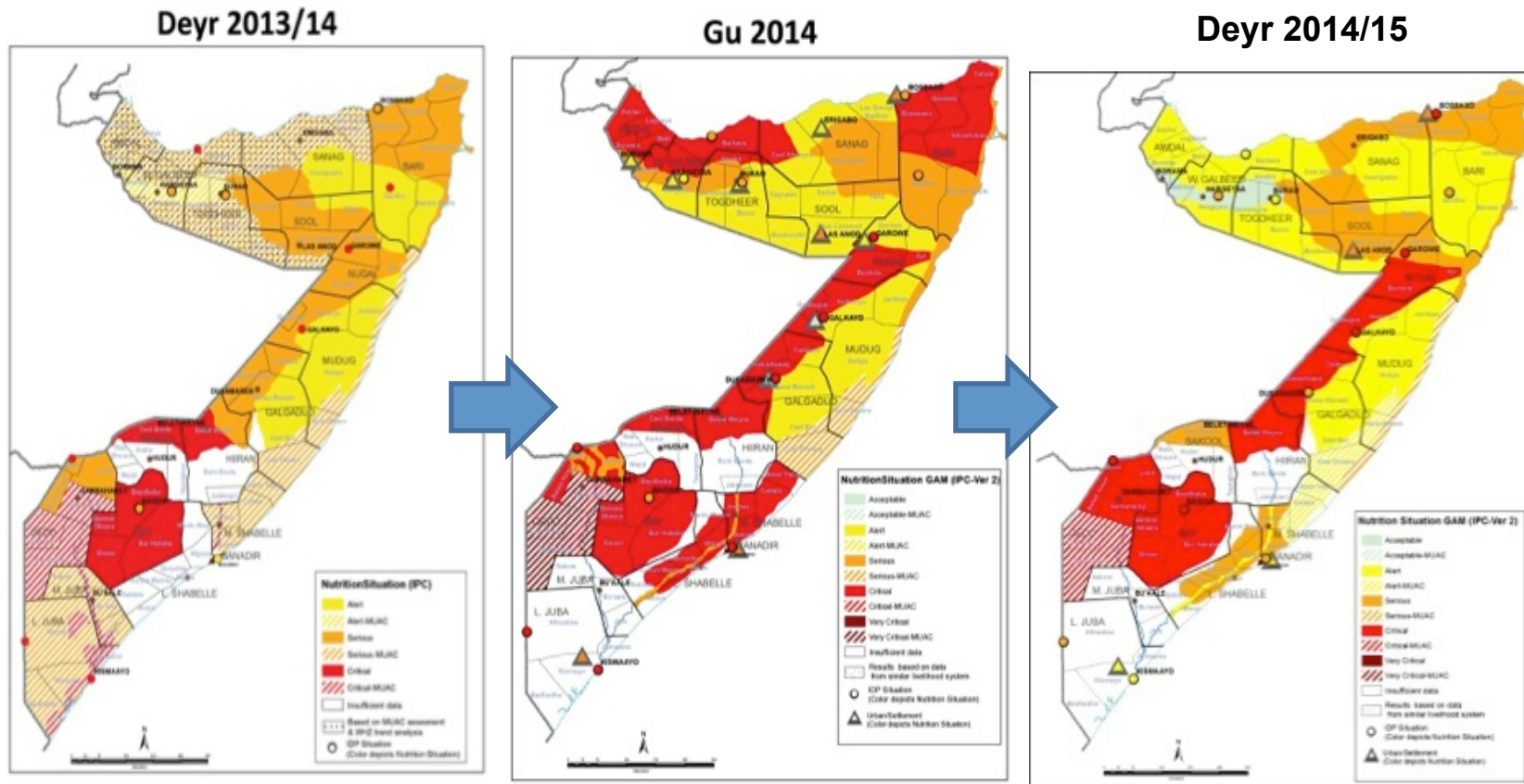




**FSNAU**  
Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia

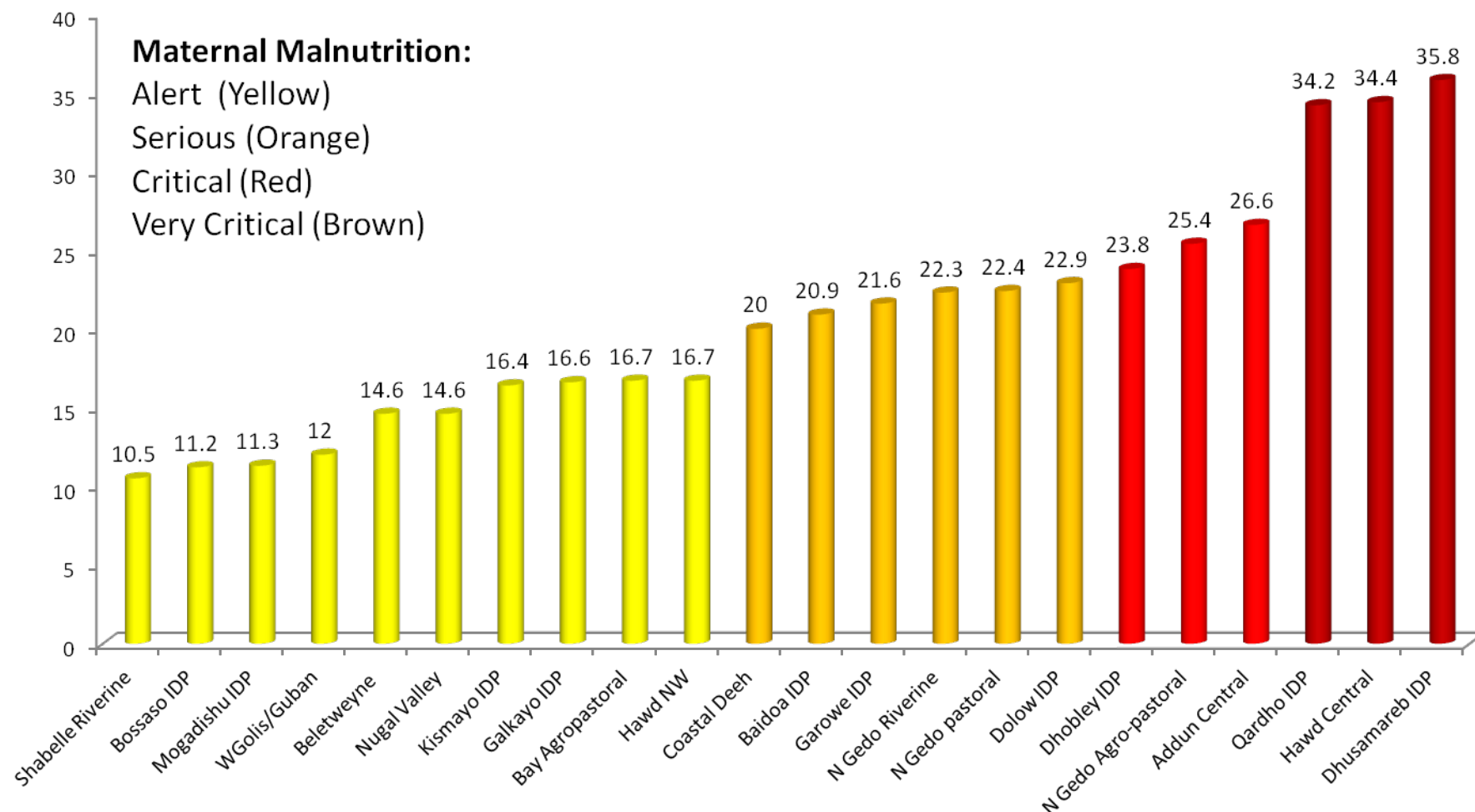
# Change in Nutrition Situation in Somalia

Improving in NW/NE is seen by decrease in Critical (red),  
some Acceptable (green) but SC remains critical (red)



Despite the overall improvement, deterioration in GAM was observed among Hargeisa IDPs, Bossaso IDP, and Baidoa IDPs, East Golis, Nugal Valley, and North Gedo Pastoral livelihood zones.

## Maternal Malnutrition in Somalia



- Very Critical levels of maternal malnutrition was observed among IDPs in Qardho and Dhusamareb and in Hawd Central livelihood zone



# Key Nutrition Highlights

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- The overall level of acute malnutrition in Somalia has declined since Post Gu (6 months ago) but the **current median rate in South Central region is still “critical” ( $\geq 15\%$  GAM)**.
- The number of acutely malnourished children across Somalia (prevalence) is estimated at **202 600** (UNDP-2005) which represents a 7 % decline from Post Gu 2014 (6 months ago). Of these **38 200** are severely malnourished which is a 13% decline since Gu 2014 and 31% decline since Deyr 2013/14 (one year ago). More than 80 % of these children are located in South Central region.
- Nutrition situation remains Serious to Critical amongst IDPs which indicates a need to **scale up and sustain ongoing interventions**. This is also suggested by improvement in nutrition situation demonstrated by coordinated scaling up of interventions among the Mogadishu and , Kismayo IDPs where situation of humanitarian emergency existed in Gu 2014
- High levels of **sustained acute malnutrition** seen in most of the livelihoods in SC Somalia/IDPs suggest an urgent need for **Nutrition Causal Analysis** for humanitarian actors to identify and rank causes of undernutrition and plan more effective interventions to tackle persistent malnutrition in certain livelihoods.
- Although mortality is low, the high levels of wasting , stunting, underweight and , maternal malnutrition recorded in areas where prevalence of acute malnutrition is high requires **further strengthening and expanding implementation of comprehensive multi-sectoral interventions** to address the nutritional situation of under 5 children
- Current **nutrition hotspots** where malnutrition rates are Critical are the following: Bay Agro pastoral, N Gedo Pastoral, N Gedo Riverine, N Gedo Agropastoral, S Gedo Riverine, S Gedo Pastoral, and S Gedo Agropastoral, Beletweyne District, Mataban District, Dolow IDPs, Baidoa IDPs, Bossasso IDPs, Garowe IDPs and Galkayo IDPs.

## **INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS**

- Rural Livelihoods
- Urban Livelihoods
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

# Rural Livelihoods

## (Livestock Dependent)

**An estimated 2.7 million pastoralists and agropastoralists across Somalia mainly depend on livestock/ livestock product sales**

### Milk availability (source of income/ food):

- Average to near average in most livelihoods, which is also reflected in declined prices in most markets
- Livestock prices have declined in most regions of Somalia, o/w most significantly (21%) in Central regions

### Livestock holding (main asset):

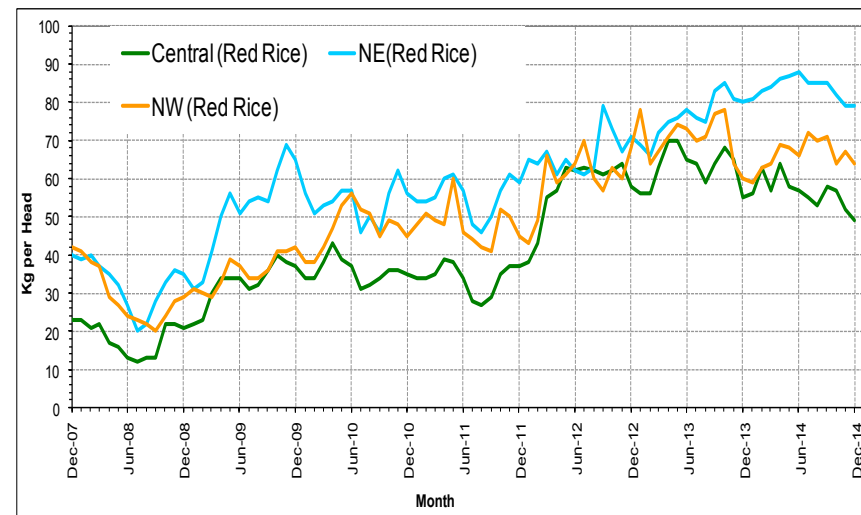
- Livestock (camel/ sheep/goat) herd size of poor households in the North is mostly at/ above baseline levels; near baseline/ below baseline in most livelihoods of South-Central; Further increase in livestock (sheep/ goat) herd size is expected through June 2015.

### Purchasing Power: Terms of Trade (ToT) goat/ cereals:

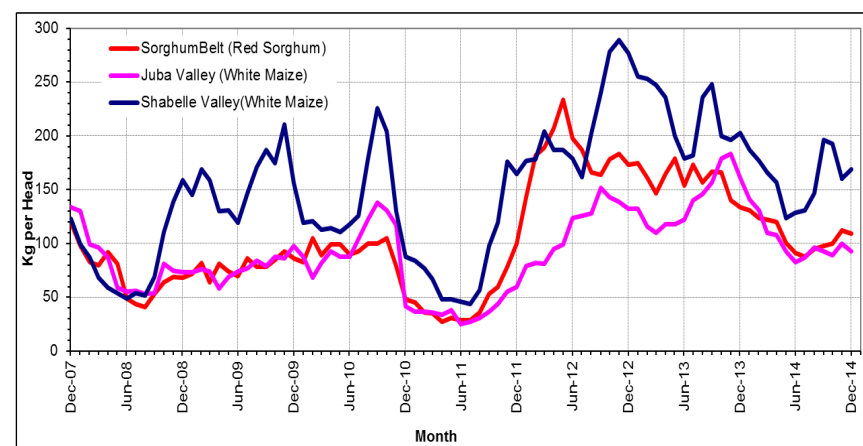
- In the past 6-month ToT has shown increase in most southern regions due to declined cereal prices; it dropped in other regions, most significantly in Central (18%) due to declined livestock prices

- ToT is higher/ close to 5yr average (2009-2013) in most regions, apart from Bakool, Gedo, Northern and Central Regions, which are lower

### Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



### Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



**An estimated 1.8 million riverine and agropastoral populations depend on crop production/ sales as a source of living**

### Cereal stock availability among poor households:

- Average cereal stock availability (3-5 months) at household level in major cereal-producing areas (Shabelle, Bay and Gedo regions);
- 1-2 months of stocks in other farming regions apart from Lower Juba with no stocks available up to March '15 off-season harvest and in Hiran Agropastoral

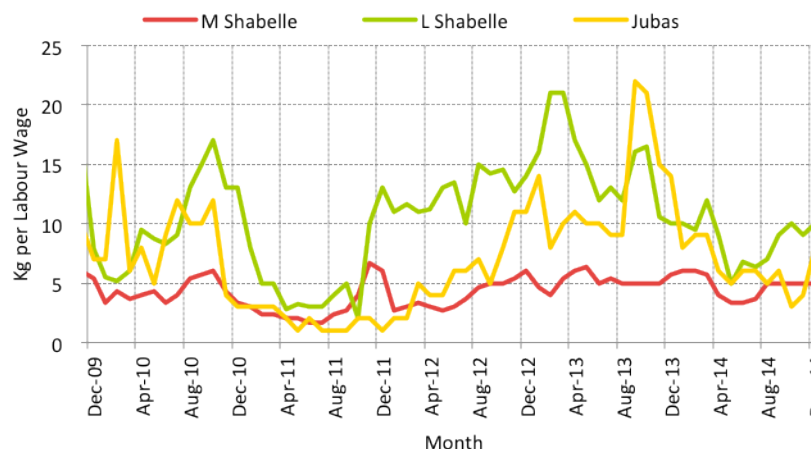
### Farm Labour (income source):

- Farm labour wages have increased significantly (17-37%) since July 2014 in most southern regions with the exception of Juba regions where they dropped (by 35%) due to poor seasonal performance. Labour wages are also higher compared to last year and 5yr averages in most regions, apart from Hiran and Juba
- High access to farm labour opportunities is anticipated with the expected average *Gu* rains (Apr-Jun)

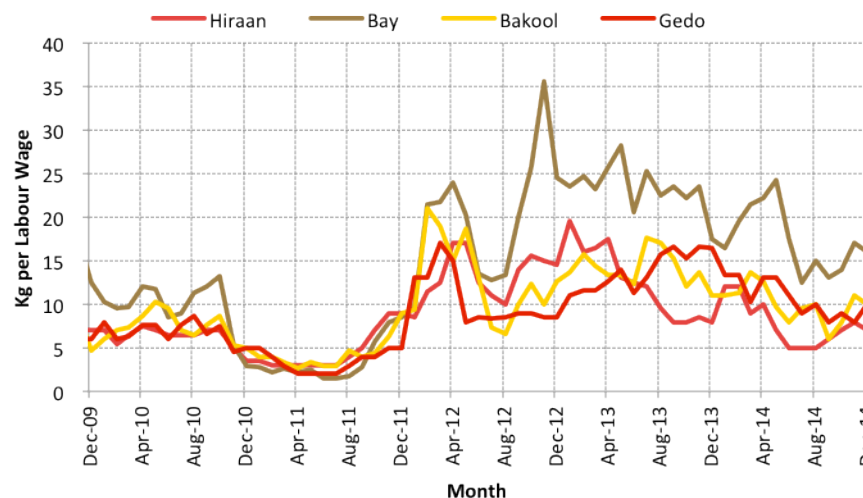
### Terms of Trade (daily labour/ cereals):

- ToT has improved in most crop-growing areas compared to 6m and 5yr average due to declined cereal prices/ increased labour wages; the highest ToT (17kg of cereals/ daily farm labour rate) recorded in Bay region.

### Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal

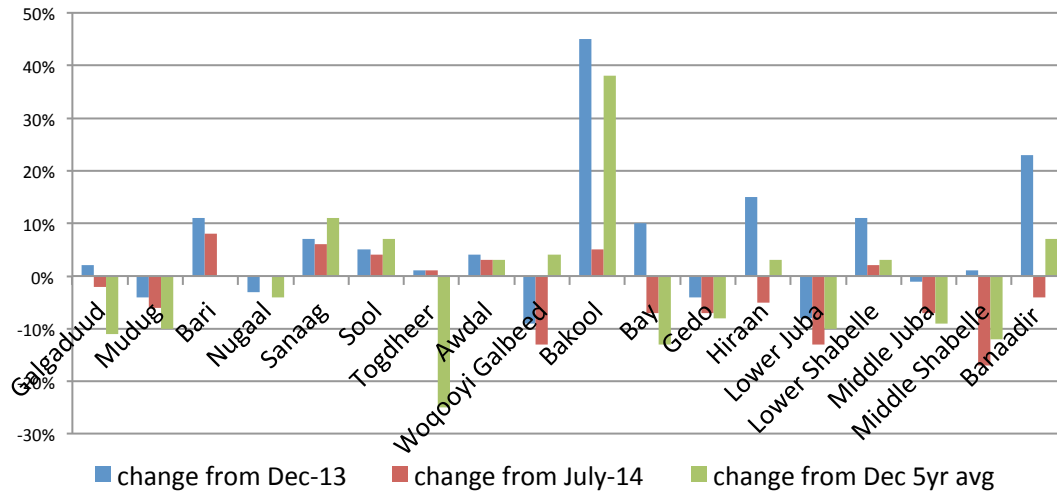


### Terms of Trade Agriculture Labour Wage to Cereal



# Urban Livelihoods

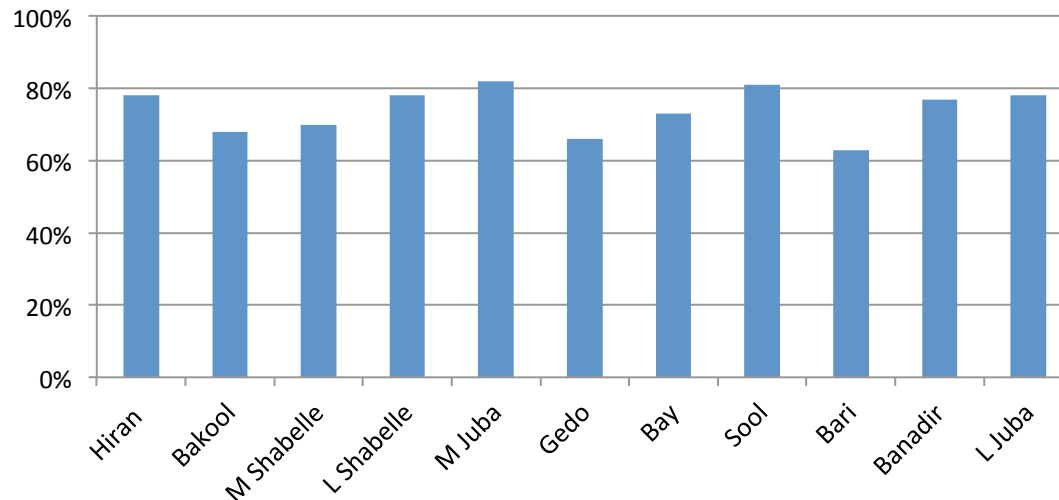
**Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket Trend**



**Market purchase - main source of food for urban households**

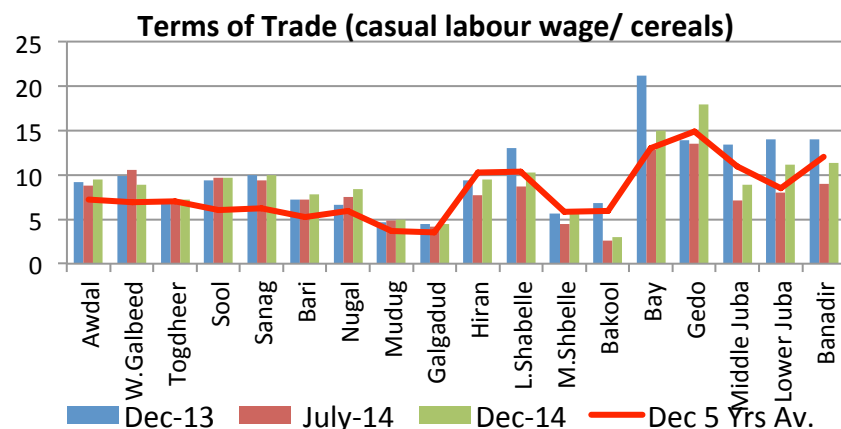
- The MEB cost declined in most regions in the last 6 months; a significant increase in MEB cost is recorded in Bakool region compared to a year ago and 5 year average

**% of Food Expenditures**



- High to very high vulnerability to food insecurity in most urban areas of Somalia – HHs spend **more than 70 percent** of their income on food alone in most urban areas (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008)





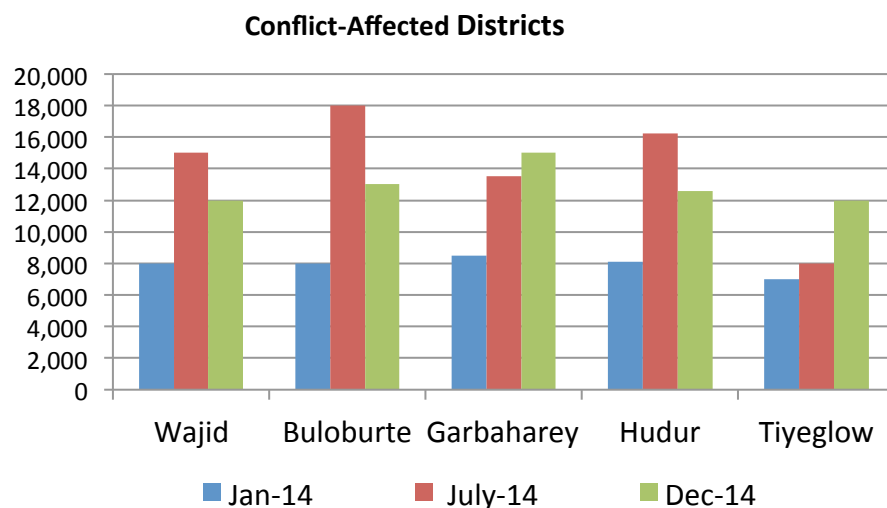
- Increased ToT casual labour wage to cereals in most regions; ToT is higher/ near than 5yr average in most regions apart from Bakool, Hiran and M. Juba regions where it is lower

- The lowest ToTs (3kg of cereals per daily labour wage) is recorded in Hudur (Bakool) due to trade disruptions

- Cereal price have declined in most conflict-affected urban areas (Hudur, Wajid, Buloburte) since July 2014, mostly due to improved harvest prospects in the surrounding regions, access to humanitarian assistance and local traders smuggling in cereals; however, prices remain significantly higher compared to the beginning of the year (50-70%) and the five-year average.

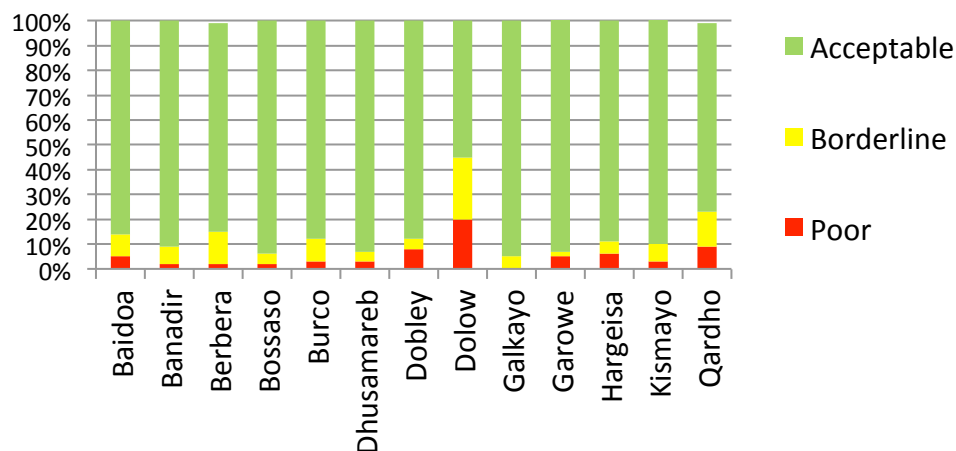
- Insecurity in the South is likely to persist in the coming months affecting trade flow and humanitarian access in the affected regions; the risk is even higher for areas that may be affected by military operations in coming months

- Cereal prices are likely to remain high in conflict-affected urban areas in the coming months.

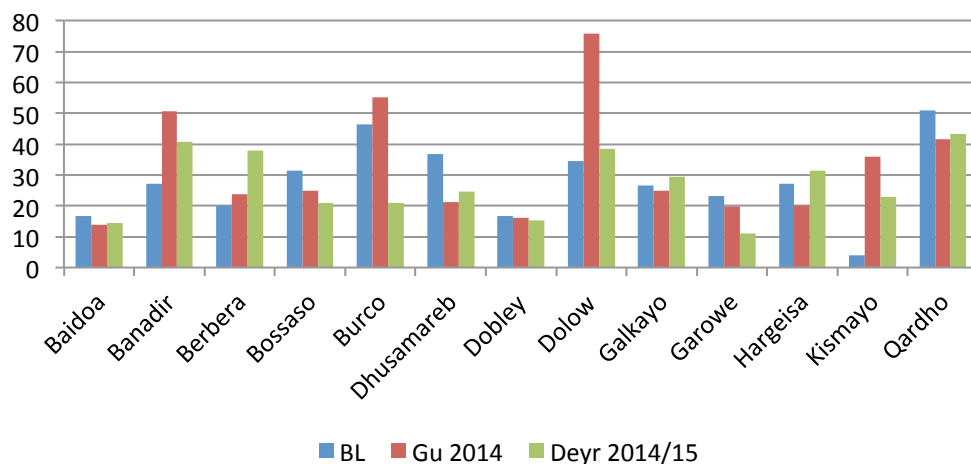


# IDPs: Food Consumption

**Food Consumption Score**



**CSI Index Trend**



- Over 80% of IDPs have 'Acceptable' food consumption in most settlements apart from:
  - 20% of IDPs in Dolow have poor food consumption
  - 23% of Poor + Borderline in Qardho
- Coping Strategies Index (CSI) shows improvement (i.e. decline) in the last 6m in most IDP settlements apart from Berbera, Dhusamareb and Galkayo
- CSI is higher than baseline in: Kismayo, Dolow, Banadir, Galkayo, Berbera, Hargeisa
- Analysis of food security at household level among IDPs considered a combination of contributing factors, but mainly household food Consumption and share of food expenditure out of total household expenditure

## **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) Vulnerability**

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- The vast majority of IDPs (>80%) are asset poor (0-4 assets)
- High expenditures on food (over 75% on average) of IDP households signifies their high vulnerability to market price shocks.
- Market purchase represents the major food source for all IDP HHs regardless of the sex of the income provider
- Insecurity is likely to sustain in most southern regions that may cause further displacements
- High likelihood of continued forced evictions of IDPs from public and private premises in Mogadishu

## Current (Jan 2015)

Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	<b>84,000</b>	<b>11%</b>
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	<b>111,000</b>	<b>15%</b>
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis & Emergency	<b>556,000</b>	<b>74%</b>
		<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency</b>	<b>751,000</b>	<b>10% of total pop</b>
<b>Estimated Total Population in Stress</b>	<b>2,286,000</b>	<b>30% of total pop</b>

- **751,000** people are currently experiencing a food security crisis across Somalia; IDPs account for nearly three quarters of the total population in food security crisis

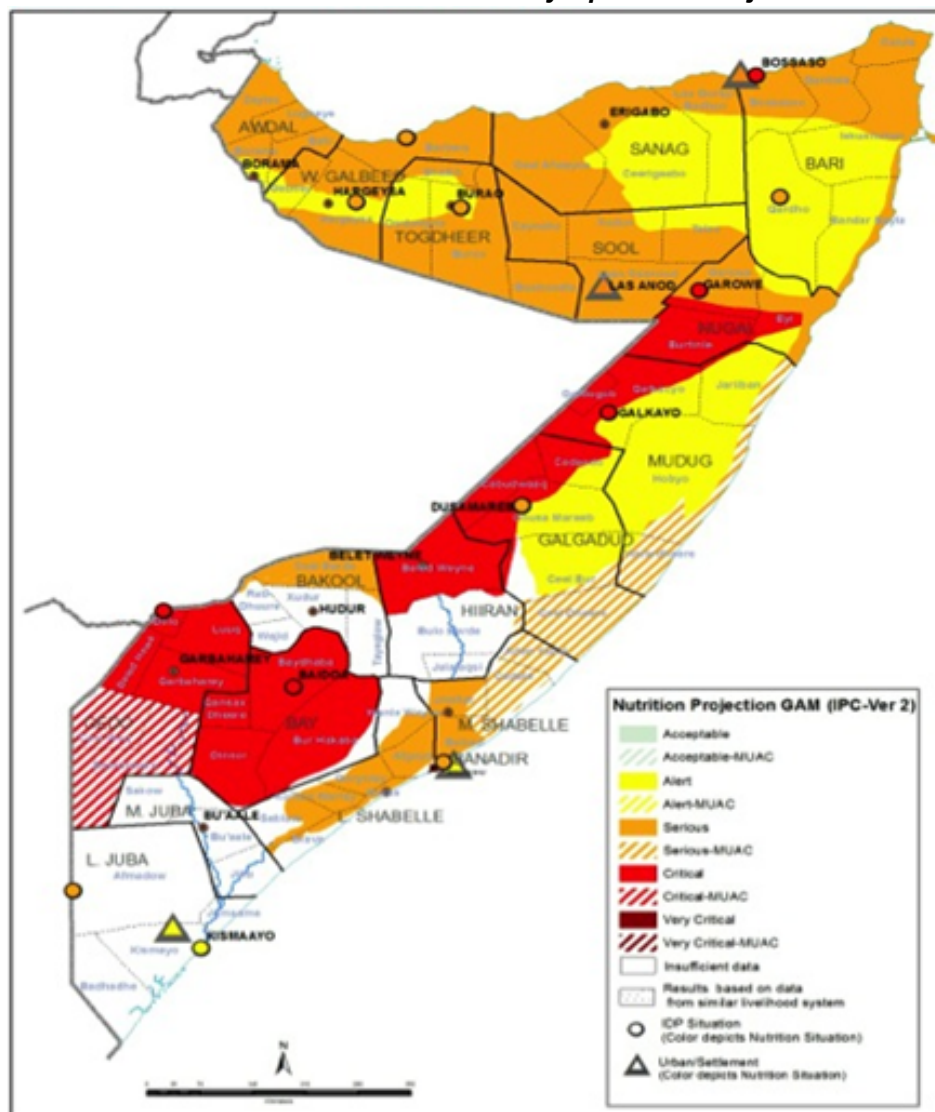
## Projected (Feb-Jun 2015)

Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number of people affected	% Distribution
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	<b>86,000</b>	<b>12%</b>
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	<b>89,000</b>	<b>12%</b>
Assessed IDP population in settlements in Crisis & Emergency	<b>556,000</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Estimated Total Population in Crisis and Emergency</b>	<b>731,000</b>	<b>9% of total pop</b>
<b>Estimated Total Population in Stress</b>	<b>2, 292,000</b>	<b>31% of total pop</b>

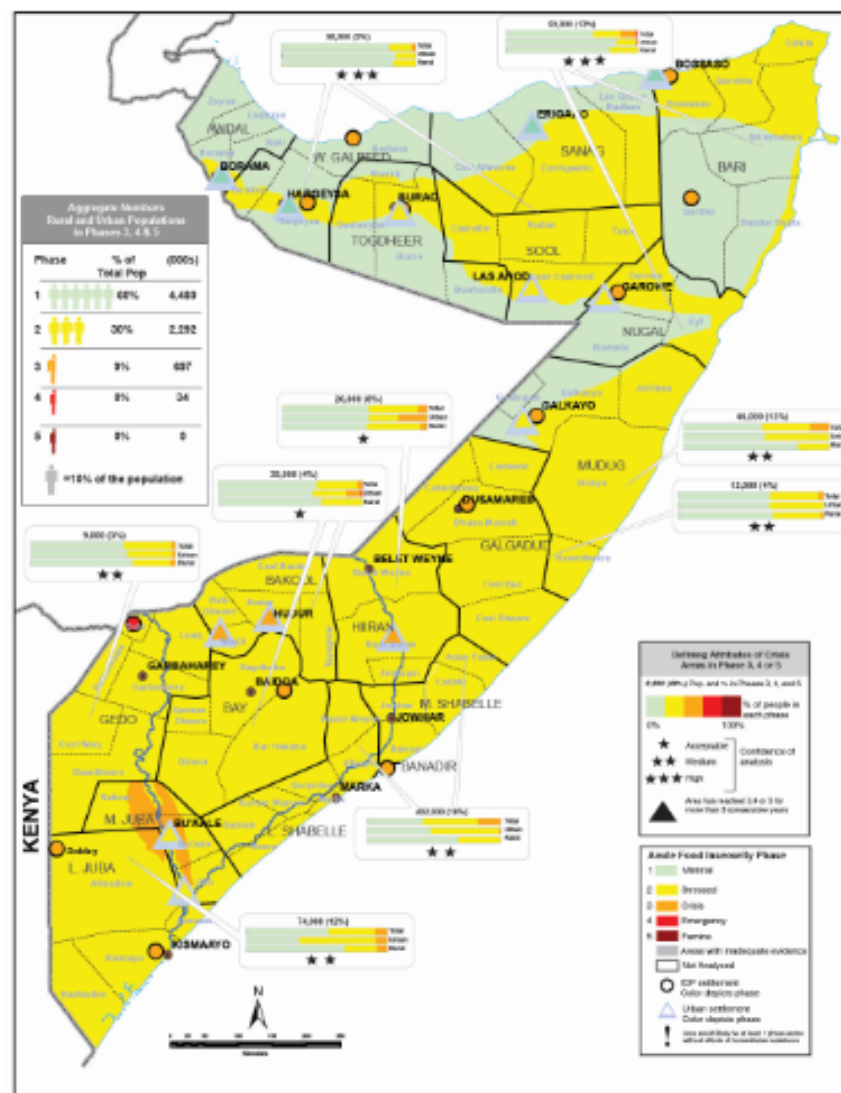
- **731,000** people are projected to experience food security crisis through June 2015 with IDPs representing the majority.

## **SUMMARY RESULTS AND KEY MESSAGES**

**SOMALIA ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION**  
*Global Acute Malnutrition: February-April 2015 Projections*



**ACUTE FOOD SECURITY SITUATION OVERVIEW**  
*Rural, Urban and IDP Populations: February-June 2015, Projection*





## Key Message Highlights

■ A largely favorable Deyr season has contributed to a reduction in the number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) – a nearly 29% decrease since July 2014 and the lowest since the peak of the famine period in 2011.

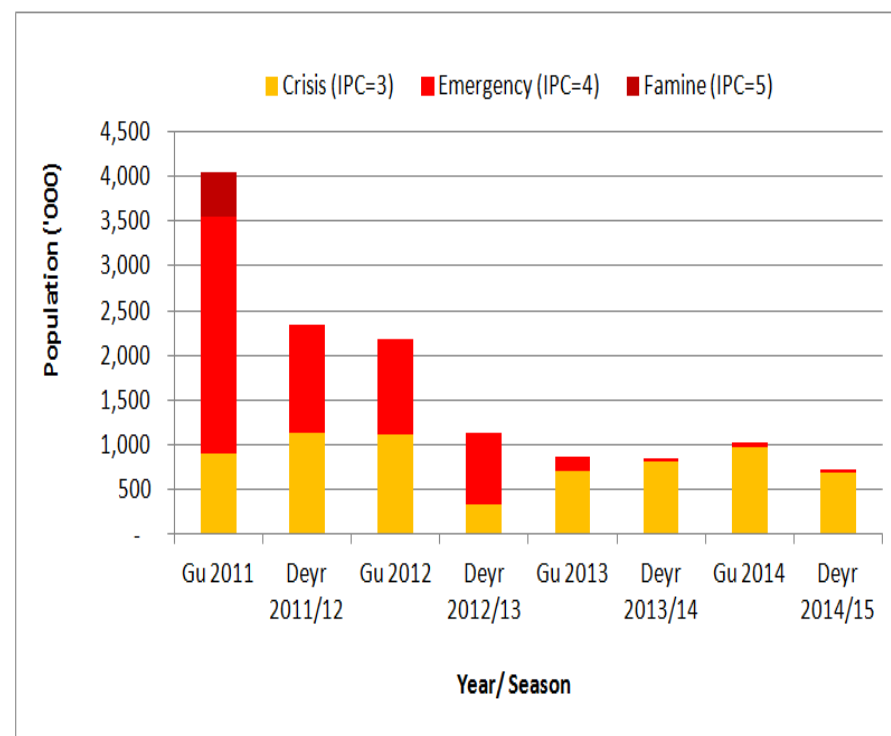
■ However, 731 000 people remain acutely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) and require urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support through mid 2015

■ Nearly 2.3 million additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); This group of households may struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year, they remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if no appropriate support is provided.

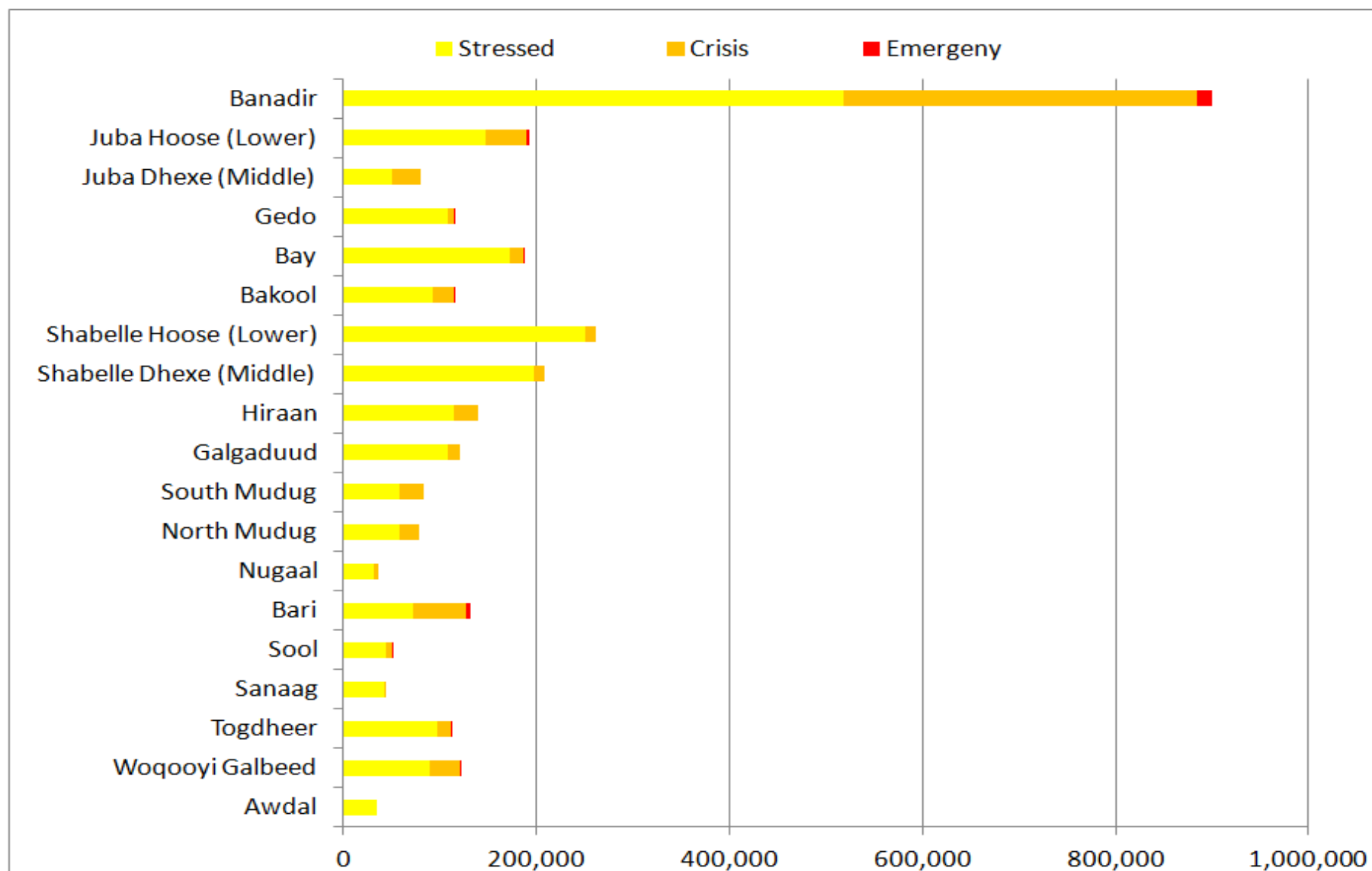
■ 202 600 children under 5 years of age are acutely malnourished of which 38 200 are severely malnourished and face a higher risk of morbidity and death;

■ In flood affected and rainfall deficit areas, the situation is likely to continue deteriorating further until the start of off-season harvest in March and Gu rains in April.

Population Group	Total # of people				
	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	In Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	In Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	In Need (IPC Phases 2, 3 & 4)	In Crisis & Emergency (IPC Phases 3 & 4)
IDP	34,000	534,000	22,000	590,000	556,000
Rural	1,268,000	89,000	-	1,357,000	89,000
Urban	990,000	74,000	12,000	1,076,000	86,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,292,000</b>	<b>697,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>3,023,000</b>	<b>731,000</b>



## Regional Distribution of Population in Acute Food Security Stress, Crisis and Emergency



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# Thank you!

## Questions/Comments?

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# Extra Slides for Q & A

# Approach for IPC Classification for IDP & Urban Populations

## For urban representative surveys

Food Consumption Score	% Expenditure on Food							
	Low (less than 50)		Medium (50-65)		High (66-75)		Very high (>75)	
	Moderate Coping strategies	Severe Coping strategies	Moderate Coping strategies	Severe Coping strategies	Moderate Coping strategies	Severe Coping strategies	Moderate Coping strategies	Severe Coping strategies
<b>Acceptable</b>								
<b>Borderline</b>								
<b>Poor</b>								

## For IDP representative surveys

Food Consumption Score	% Expenditure on Food			
	Low (less than 50)	Medium (50-65)	High (66-75)	Very high (>75)
<b>Acceptable</b>				
<b>Borderline</b>				
<b>Poor</b>				

- Internal movements of **114,730** people between September and November; in the last six months main reasons for movements included insecurity, floods and evictions (79%) source: UNHCR,

Based on FSNAU survey results:

- Highest proportion of recent (past one year/ past 3 months) of IDP arrivals: Kismayo (45%/ 20%); Doble (38% / 14%) and Banadir (32% / 10%)

**Duration of residency in IDP settlements**

