



**Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit Somalia**

*Information for Better Livelihoods*

*Post Gu 2010*

# Presentation

August 20th 2010



## FSEDC/SSS



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



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Swiss Agency for Development  
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Cooperazione Italiana  
allo Sviluppo  
Ministero Affari Esteri



Common  
Humanitarian Fund  
Somalia



# FSNAU Post *Gu* '10 Assessment

## Overall Timeline

POST GU '10

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	June 14
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	June 28 - 29
Fieldwork	July 9 - 26
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	July 27 - 30
All Team Analysis Workshops (Nairobi)	August 1 - 6
Vetting Meetings	August 16 (Nut) & 18 (FS)
<b>Release of Results</b>	
SSS Special Presentation	August 20
Somalia Regional Presentations	August 23 - 26
Press Release	August 23
Special Food Security & Nutrition Brief	September 3
Technical Series Reports	September 13 (Nut) & 20 (FS)



# FSNAU *Gu* '10 Assessment

## Partner Participation

**Number of People Participating by Agency**  
**Food Security Field Assessment - Total 125**

	NGO		Government		UN & Int'l	TOTAL
	Local	Int'l	Ministries	Local Authorities		
Gedo	2			4		12
Central Region	9				2	11
Hiran					1	1
Northeast	4	2	5		4	15
Northwest	2		20		2	24
Juba Valley	2					3
Middle Shabelle	1					1
Lower Shabelle						
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>66</b>

### Total Number of Participating Partner Agencies (FS + Nut) 84

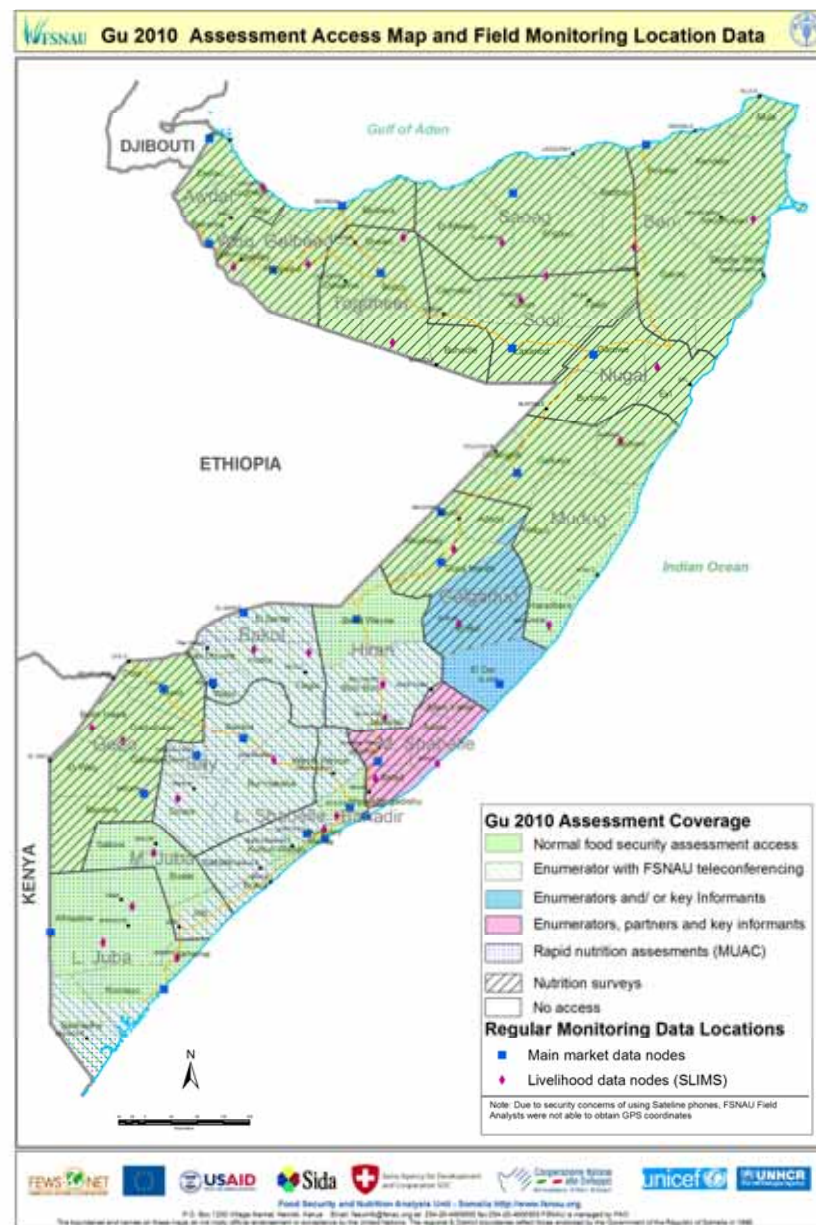
Local NGOs	25
Int'l NGO's	13
Local Authority	7
Ministries	28
UN	11

### Analysis Workshop – Total 19

FEWSNET NAIROBI	3
WFP	2
OCHA	1
HORN RELIEF	1
SOUTH AFRICA TEAM	9
JRC	1
FAO Somalia/ RAST	2



## Gu 2010 Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations





# A.Sector Analysis

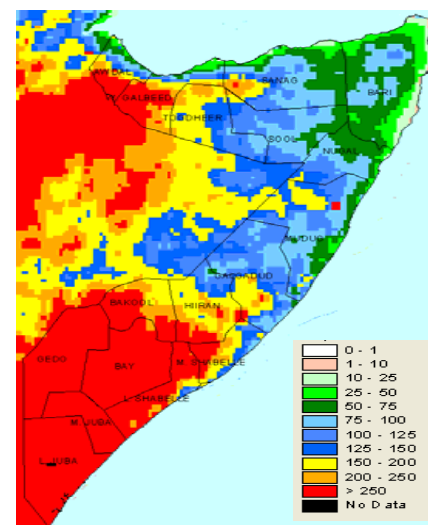
## Summary Results

# Climate

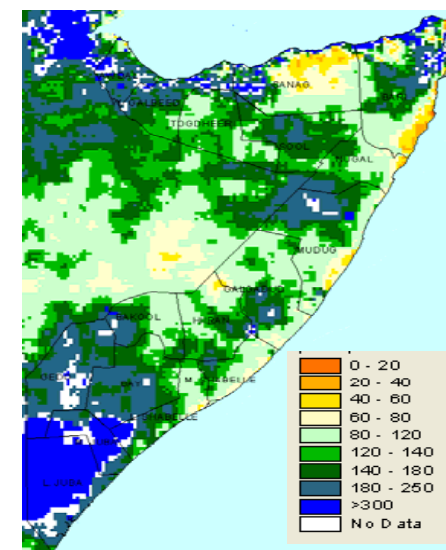
## Performance of the *Gu* Season 2010

- The Gu 2010 rainy season started in early April, following unseasonal rains during *Jilaal* dry season (February-March).
- The overall rainfall performance has largely been average to above average.
- Parts of Galgadud, Bari, Sanaag and Hiran regions received below normal rainfall.
- Rains in upper catchments and Ethiopian highlands led to flooding in Juba and Hiran
- Rains subsided in many parts of the country in June followed by Hagaa (south) and Karan (northwest) rains.

Cumulative rainfall (mm) March 1 - June 30, 2010



Percent of normal rainfall March 1 - June 30, 2010

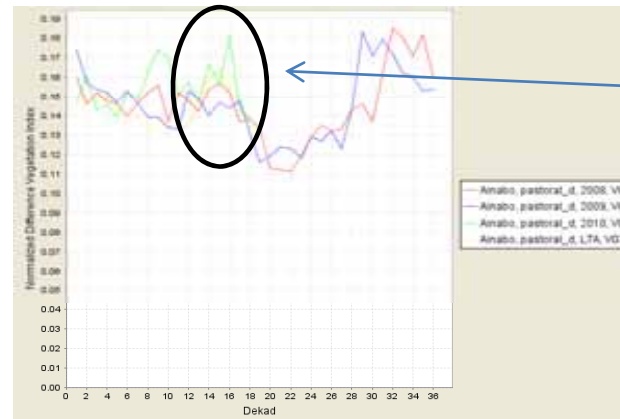


# Climate

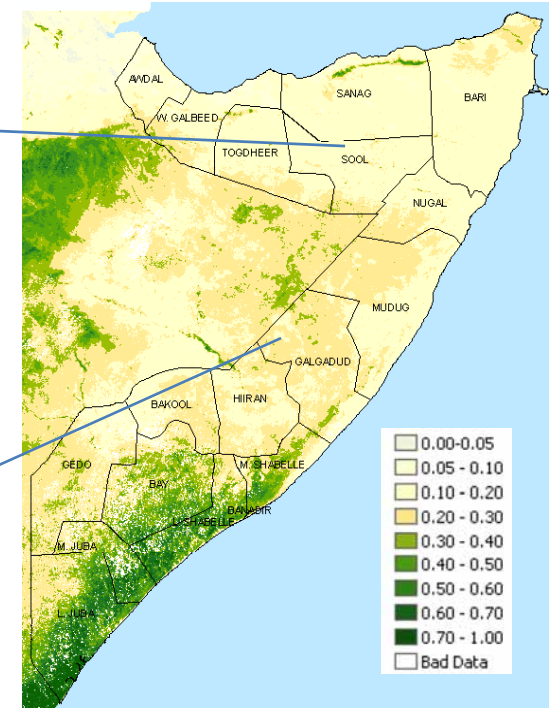
## Gu 2010 Overall Rainfall Performance

- Vegetation in key agropastoral and pastoral regions of the South particularly Juba, Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and parts of Bakool are good
- Vegetation of drought affected Sool plateau and Central regions improved
- Ground truthing agreed with satellite images in most parts of the country

NDVI June, 2010 difference from LTM



NVDI SPOT End of June, 2010





# Civil Insecurity

## Key Events – from January 2010

### Political conflicts

- Sustained conflict in Mogadishu between rival groups
- Sporadic clashes and frequent tensions in:
  - Galgaduud (Central) and Beletweyne (Hiran)
  - Kenya-Somalia border of Dhobley (Juba)
  - Elberde and Yeed area (Bakool)
  - Buhodle (Togdheer) and (Lasanod)
- New conflict in Bossaso area (July 2010) with large deportations of nearly 1,000 people to the central and south of the country

### Resource-based conflicts

- Conflict over grazing area in Ceel Muluq of Adale district in April/May'10 - resolved
- Conflict over agricultural area in north of Wanlaweyn district in June 2010 – resolved
- Conflict over land ownership in Bacaadweyn (Hobyo) in May'10 – area remains tense
- Conflict over rangeland resources in Uurjire and Duudhooyo of Bari region in June/July'10- area remains tense

### Piracy

- Continued sea piracy off the Somali coast
- Acts of piracy against local producers and fishing traders; hijacking of boats, etc.

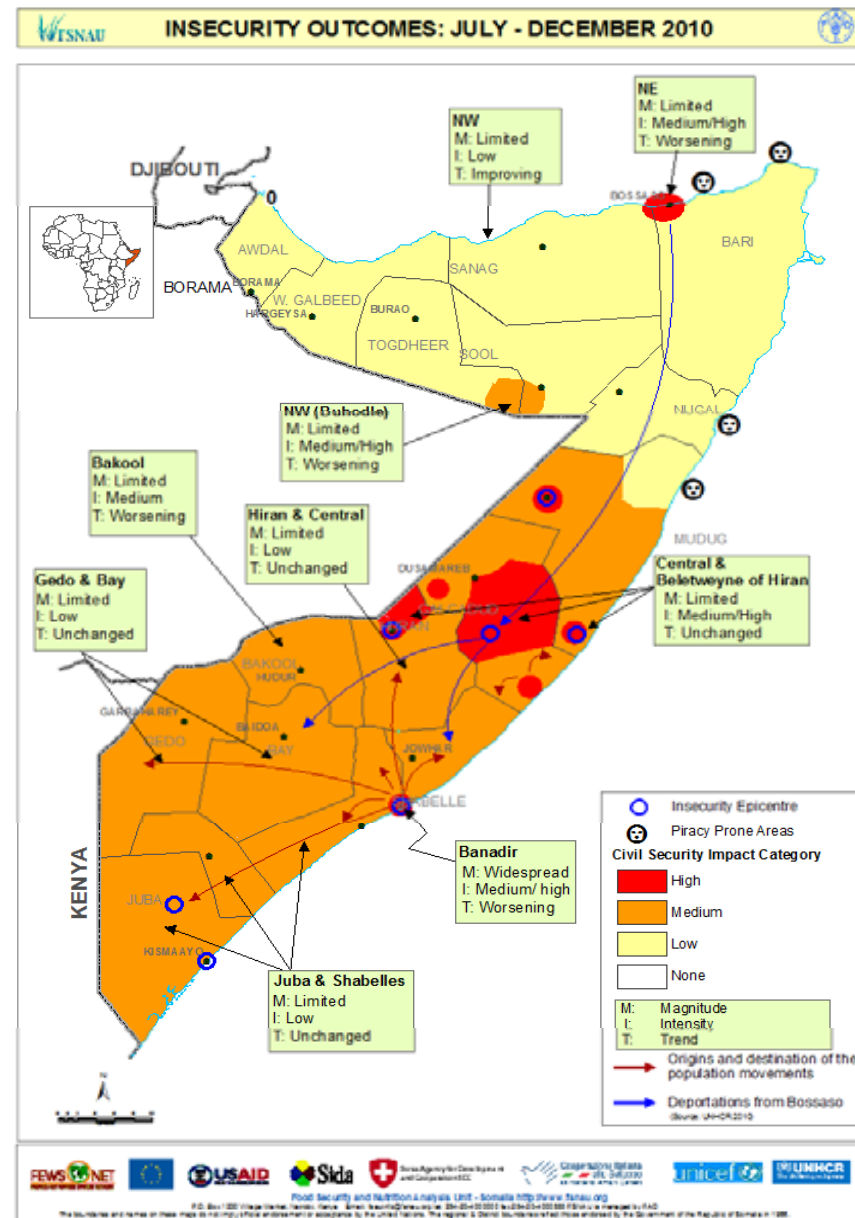
## Likely Scenario between Aug-Dec. 2010

- Continued confrontations and hostilities in hot-spot areas (Mogadishu, Beletweyne, Dhusamareb)
- Spread of violence in South and Central
- Sustained population displacements (mainly from Mogadishu)
- Continued disruption in trade activities and commodity movements (Central)
- Continued acts of sea piracy and restricted fishing production and trade imports
- Sporadic conflicts over natural resources

### Main Areas of Concern

- South: Mogadishu, Beletweyne, Juba (the border), Bakool (Elberde, and Yeed)
- Central - Galgaduud (Dhusamareb, Elbur, Eldher) and Mudug (Harardhere)
- North – Bossaso and Lasanod
- Coastline of Central and Northeast

- Human killings and casualties
- Destruction of assets (Mogadishu)
- Loss of livelihoods by IDPs in Bossaso and urban population in Mogadishu
- Continued internal and external population displacements.
- Disruptions of trade (South and Central)
  - Low supply of commodities
  - High prices of imported commodities
- Disruption in fishing production and trade in Coastal areas (Sea Piracy)
- Restrictions of livestock movements between clan boundaries (rural areas)
- Restrictions to humanitarian operations and shrinking humanitarian space: mainly in southern and central Somalia





# Agriculture

## Cereal Production Estimates

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### **Gu 2010 Cereal Production in Southern Somalia:**

- Total cereal production of 190,000MT without off-season maize - the second highest cereal production (sorghum & maize) since *Gu* 2001 (137% of *Gu* PWA)
- Production by cereal types:
  - ✓ Sorghum (50% of total cereals) - the highest production in the last 10 *Gu* seasons (184% of *Gu* PWA)
  - ✓ Maize (47% of total cereals without off-season) - the highest production in the last 7 *Gu* seasons (107% of *Gu* PWA)
  - ✓ Rice 3%
- Regional differences in crop production performance:
  - ✓ Crop failure: Hiran (19% of PWA).
  - ✓ Near normal: L. Juba (93% of PWA)
  - ✓ Average to good production: all other regions of southern Somalia

### **Gu/Karan Cereal Production in Northwest Agropastoral Areas:**

- The highest cereal production projection since 1998 (268% of PWA)
- Average to above average production in all districts of AP
- Highest contribution (62% of the total) from Gebiley district



# Agriculture

## Gu Cereal Production in Southern Somalia

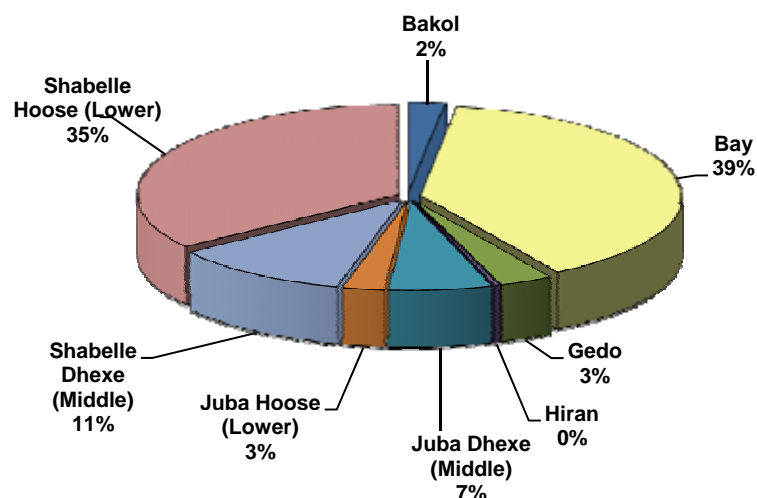
Gu Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia						
Regions	Gu 2009 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Gu 2010 as % of Gu 2009	Gu 2010 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2009)	Gu 2010 as % of 5 year average (2005- 2009)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bakool	400	3,800	4,200	897%	216%	679%
Bay	9,700	64,600	74,300	194%	205%	294%
Gedo	2,900	3,400	6,300	434%	117%	417%
Hiran	100	500	600	89%	19%	54%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	5,500	6,700	12,200	60%	133%	188%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	4,700	200	4,900	837%	93%	246%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	12,100	9,000	21,100	300%	138%	177%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	56,600	9,700	66,300	92%	107%	153%
Gu 2009 Total	92,000	97,900	189,900	134%	137%	206%
Off-Season Cereal Estimates in Southern Somalia						
Region		Maize				
Middle Juba		6,600				
Lower Juba		1,700				
Total		8,300				



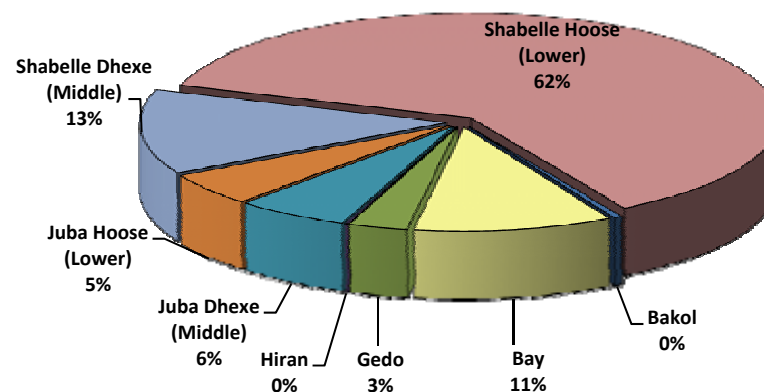
# Agriculture

## Regional Cereal Contributions in Southern Somalia

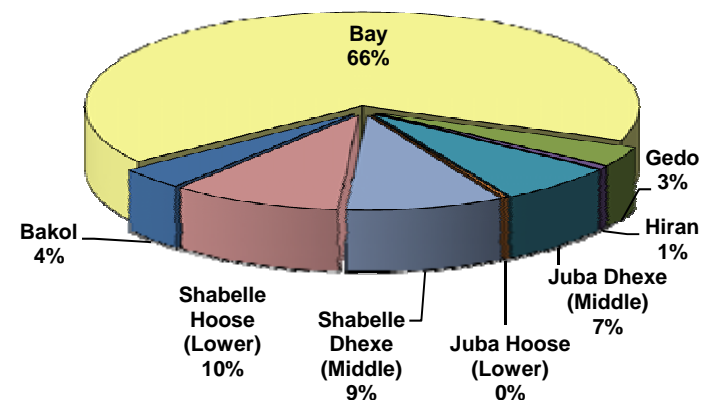
**Regional Contribution  
Gu 2010 Cereal Production**



**Maize Production Gu 2010  
Regional Contribution**



**Sorghum Production Gu 2010  
Regional Contribution**



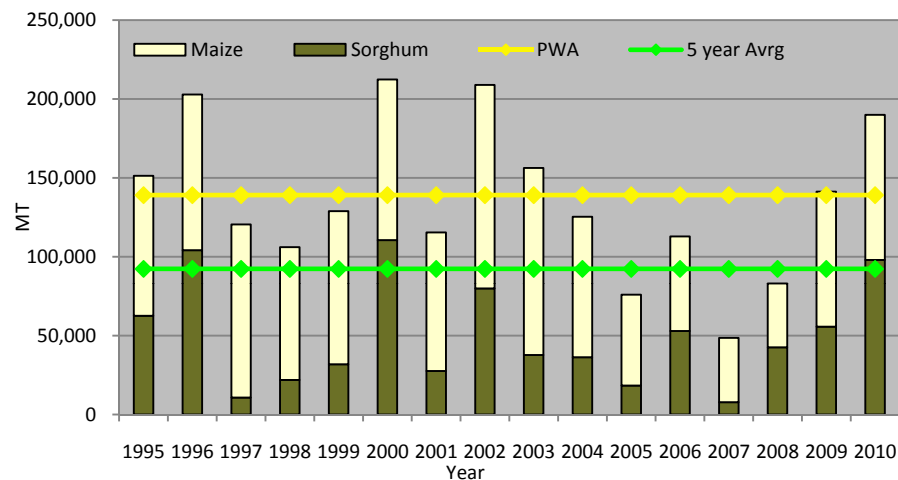




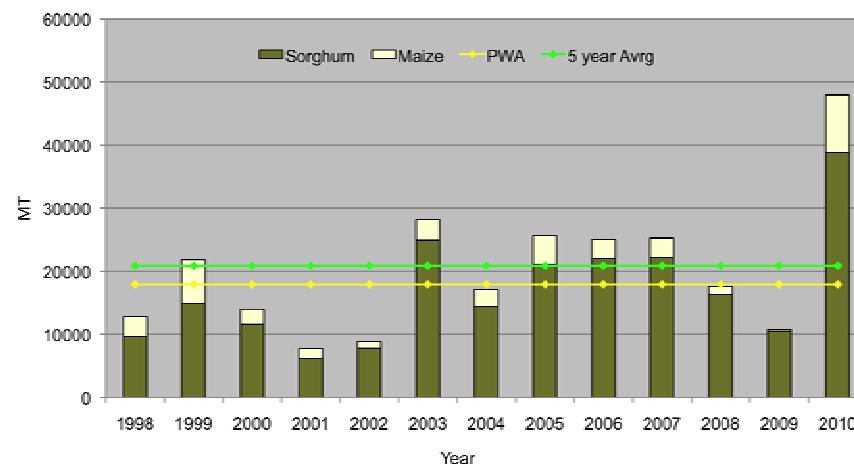
# Agriculture

## Trends in Cereal Production Southern Somalia and Northwest

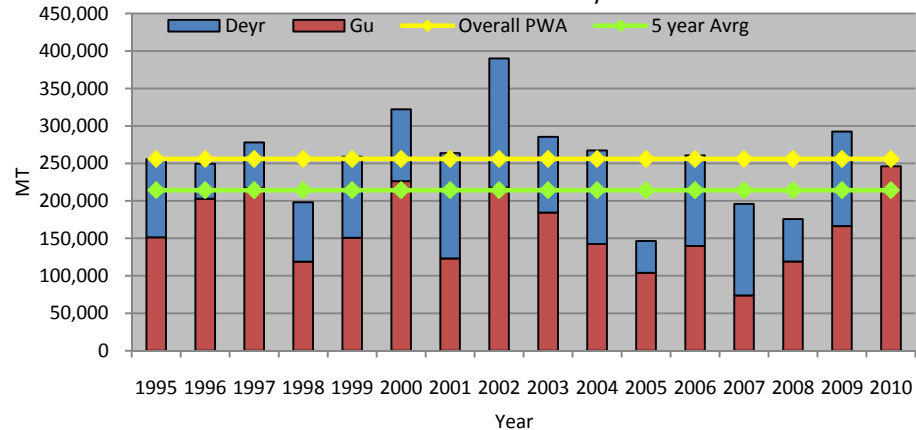
Gu Cereal Production (1995-2010) - Southern Regions



Gu Cereal Production (1998-2010) - Somaliland (North West)



Annual Cereal Production by Season





# Agriculture

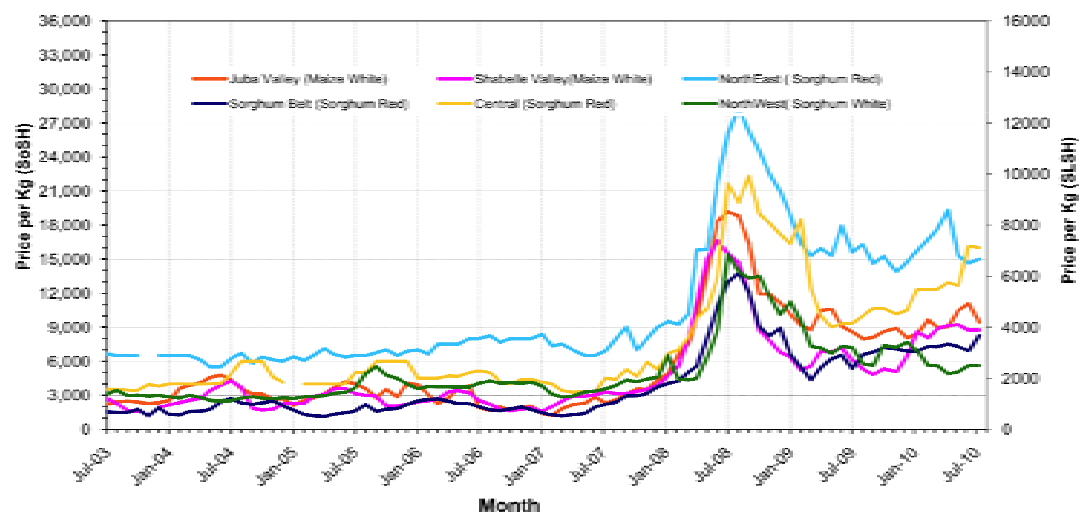
## Gu 2010 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	Gu 2010 Production in MT							
	Rice	Cowpea	Sesame	Ground Nut	Onions	Beans	Tomato	Watermelon
Bakool		400						
Bay			2,500	3,300		5,200		
Gedo		300	200		1,700			
Hiran			300					
Galgadud		1,100						
Mudug		600						
Juba Dhexe (Middle)		1,400	5,500					
Juba Hoose (Lower)		500	2,300					
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	4,500	600	700					
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)		2,400	1,100					
Awdal								4,100
Togdheer							200	4,100
Woqooyi Galbeed		100					100	22,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>30,700</b>

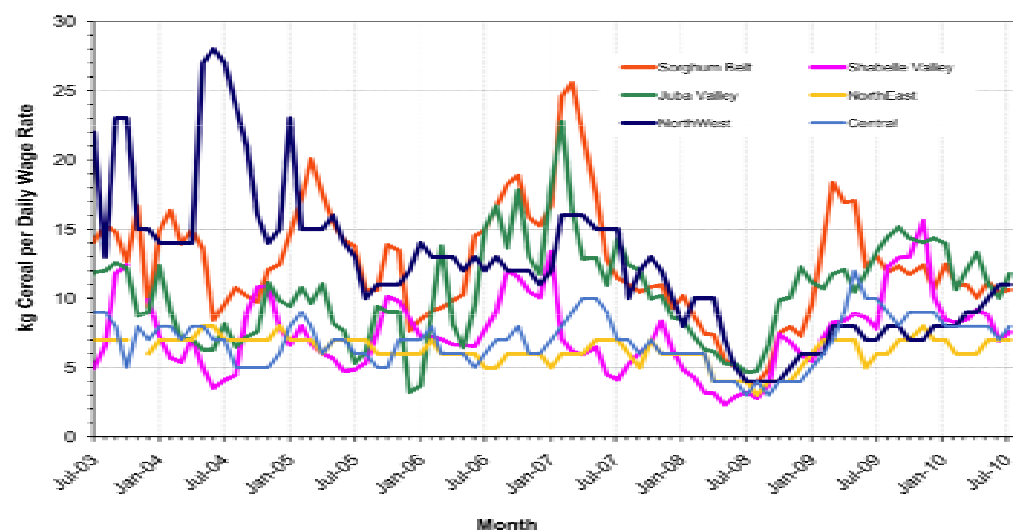


# Agriculture

## Regional Trends in Cereal Prices & Terms of Trade



**Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (SoSh/SI\$)**



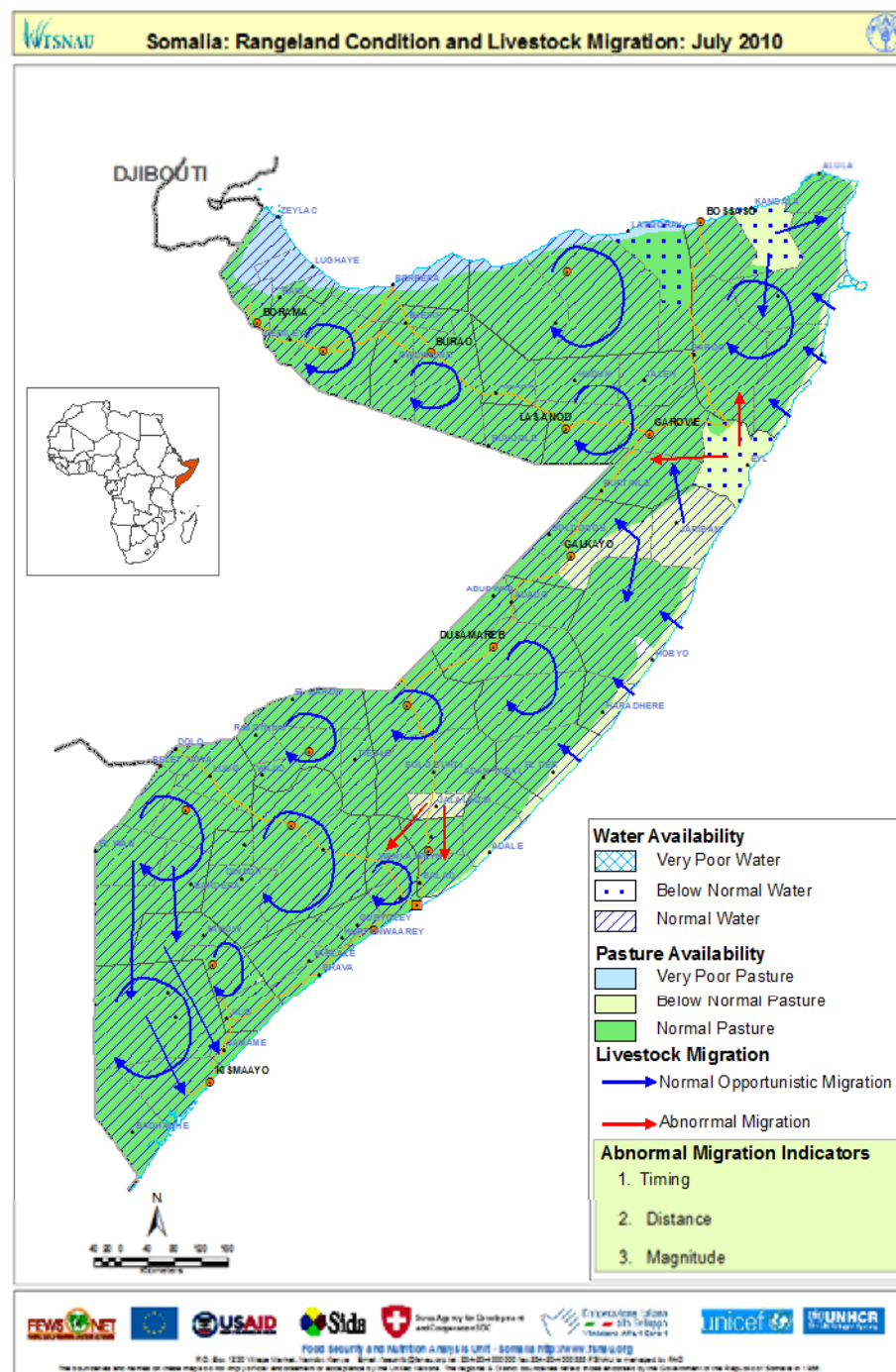
**Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Labor (kg of cereal/daily wage)**



# Livestock

## Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration July 2010

- Improved pasture, browse and water conditions in most parts of the country due to average /above average rains
- Significantly reduced water prices due to eased water stress
- Good to average livestock body conditions
- High to medium conception for all species
- Normal livestock migration
- Areas with poor pasture and water due to below average rainfall: East Golis LZ (Qandala district), Coastal Deeh (Eyl district), eastern Addun and Coastal Deeh of central regions, pastoral areas of Jalalaqsi district(Hiran)





# Livestock

## Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Gu '10)	Calving/kidding (Gu '10)	Milk production (Gu '10)	Expected calving/kidding July - Dec '10	Herd Size Projection ( up to Dec '10)
NW	High - Medium for all species	Camel: Low - None Sh/Goat: Medium - High	Below average	Camel: Low - Medium Sh/goats: High -Medium	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend with the exception of Hawd and Golis/Guban LZs – Above Baseline level Sh/Goats: Near Baseline: Increasing trend except Nugaal Valley LZ - <b>Below Baseline</b>
NE	Medium - High for all species	Camel: Low - None Sh/Goat: Medium	Below average	Camel: Low - None Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Decreasing trend with the exception of Hawd and Golis/Guban LZs – Above Baseline level Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend except Addun and Hawd LZs – <b>Below Baseline</b> and in decreasing trend
Central	Medium - High for all species	Camel: Low - None Sh/Goats: Medium	Average except parts of Addun/Hawd	Camel: Low - None Sh/goats: High –Medium	Camel: Near Baseline. Increasing trend except Addun Pastoral – <b>Below Baseline</b> and in decreasing trend Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend except Addun– <b>Below Baseline</b> and increasing trend
Hiran	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sheep/Goats: High	Camel/cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel/Cattle: Poor Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel/Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Near Baseline – Hawd increasing trend except Southern Inland Pastoral – <b>Below Baseline</b> and increasing trend Sh/Goats: Near Baseline – Hawd Increasing trend except Southern Inland Pastoral – <b>Below Baseline</b> and increasing trend
Shabelle	Camel/Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Medium for All species	Average for all species	Camel: Low - None Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium – High	All Species: At Baseline level – Increasing trend
Juba	Camel/Cattle Medium Sh/Goats: High –Medium	Camel/Cattle Medium Sh/Goats: High –Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High – Medium	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend Cattle/Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend
Gedo	High - Medium for all species	Camel cattle: Low - Medium Sh/Goats: Medium – High	Average	Camel: Low Cattle/Sh/Goats: High – Medium	Camel: Above Baseline. Increasing trend Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Increasing trend Sh/Goats: Near Baseline. Increasing trend
Bay/Bakool	Camel/Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel/Cattle: Low – Medium Sh/Goats: Medium – High	Good – Average for all species	Camel/Cattle: Medium – Low Sh/Goats: High	Camel: At Baseline Levels. Increasing trend except Bakool Agropastoral and SI Pastoral – <b>Below Baseline</b> and decreasing trend Cattle/Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> . Increasing trend



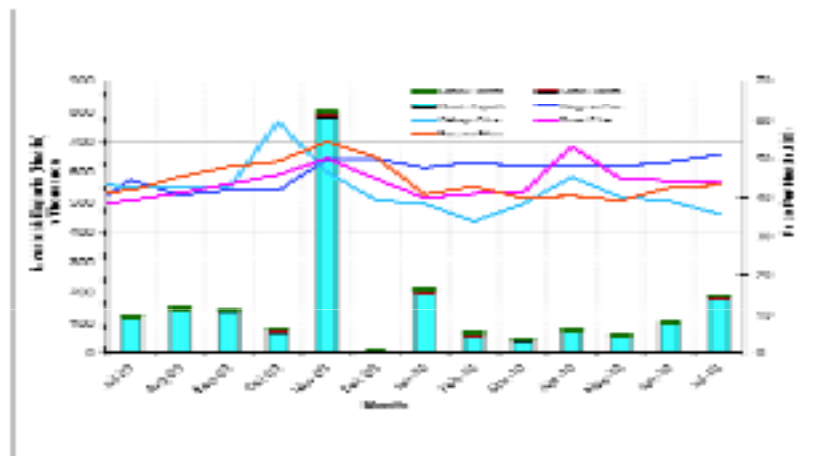
# Livestock

## Trends in Livestock Exports – Berbera & Bossaso

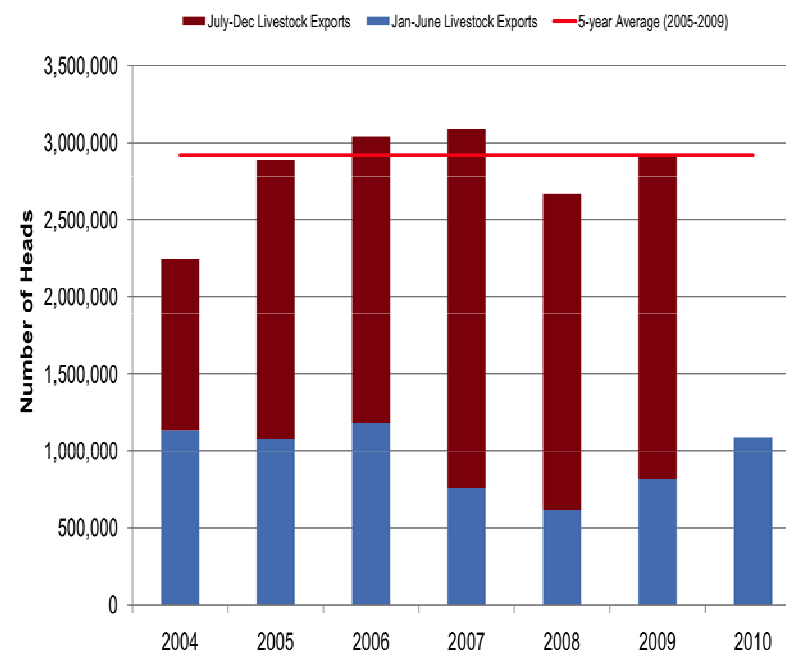
**Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)**



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



**Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5-Year Average**





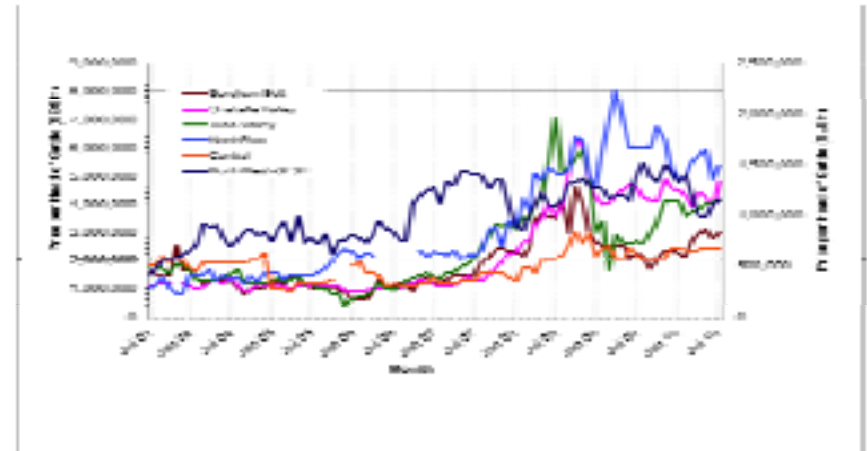
# Livestock

## Regional Trend in Local Goat Prices and Terms of Trade

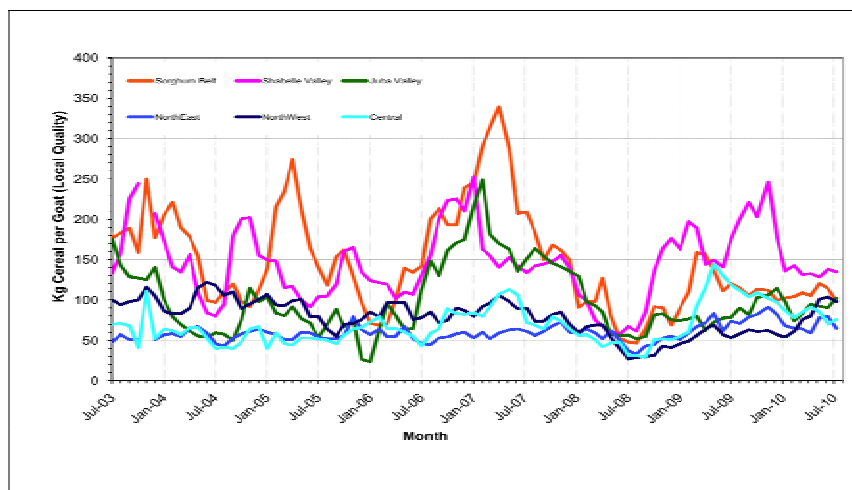
Regional Trend Local Quality Goat Prices



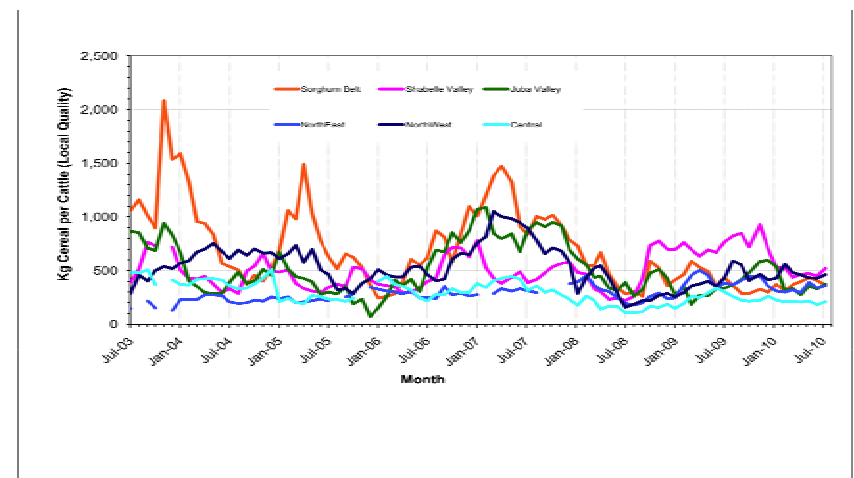
Regional Trend Local Quality Cattle Prices



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Cattle



# Markets

## Main Developments and Contributing Factors

### Main Developments (Jan - Jun 2010):

- Somaliland and Somali shillings show slight depreciation since January 2010. Still high level of depreciation compared to pre-inflation levels (March 2007).
- Relatively stable imported rice and increased prices of food (sugar, vegetable oil) and diesel
- Relatively stable local cereal prices (maize and sorghum), but above pre-inflation levels in most areas
- Slightly decreased/stable Consumer Price Index (with the exception of Central)

### Main contributing factors:

- Average to above average cereal harvest
- Stable shillings and increased volume of imports in anticipation of Ramadhan and rough seas to come.
- Lingering effects of hyperinflation

### Likely developments in 2010:

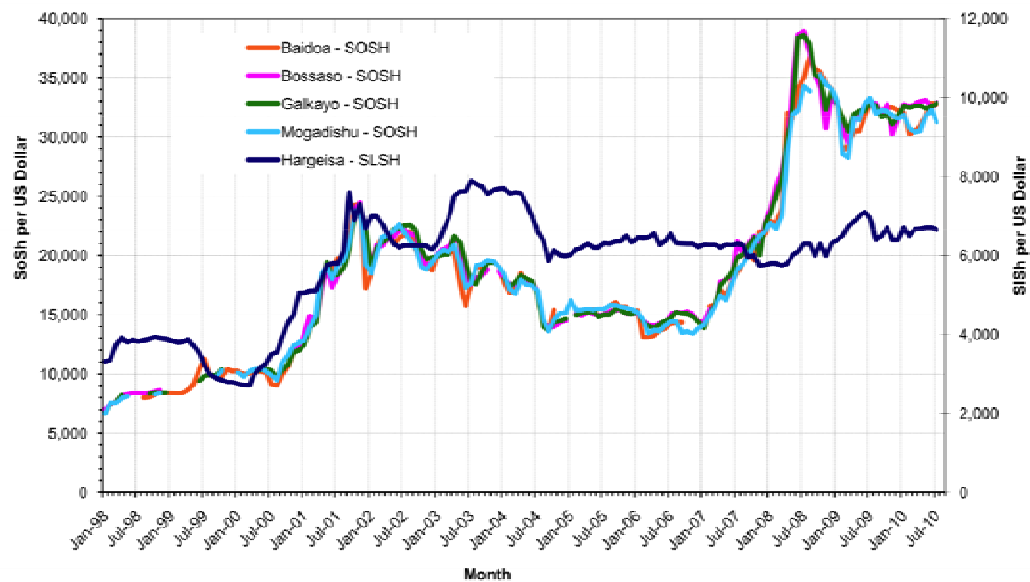
- The staple maize and sorghum prices to decline in August 2010 due to increased supply on markets after *Gu* harvest
- End of monsoon season and 70 days livestock export peak likely to contribute to the imported commodity price decline.



# Markets

## Trends in Exchange Rates

Monthly Exchange Rates - SoSh and SiSh to USD



**Slight depreciation over the last 6 months**

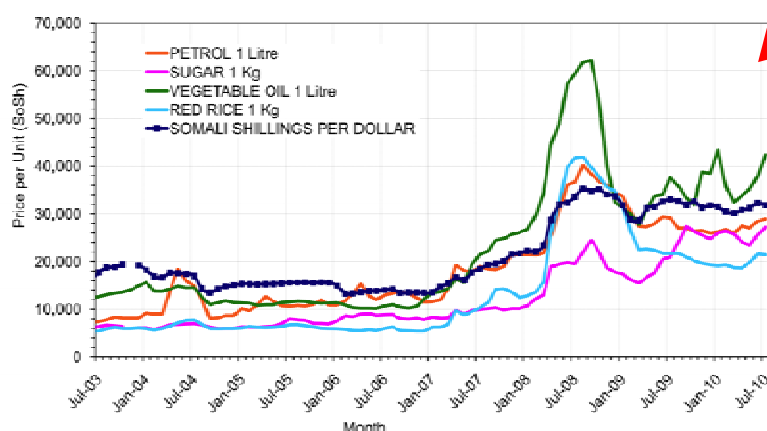
*Main Contributing Factors:*

- Increased insecurity and political instability
- Reduced piracy activities
- Slow down of business activities and exports(Mogadishu)

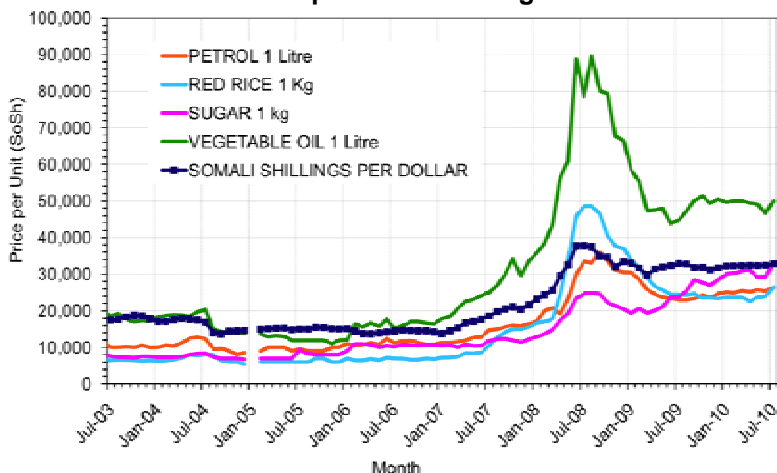
# Markets

## Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rates

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



**Central: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate**



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

- Reduced food prices (Jan-April) due to:
  - ✓ Stable Somali Shilling
  - ✓ Improved trade flows
  - ✓ Increased local cereal supply in the markets
- Increase in petrol price and food prices in May-July:
  - ✓ Increased international crude oil price
  - ✓ Increased transport costs
  - ✓ Seasonal reduction in imported commodity market supply (rough seas season)

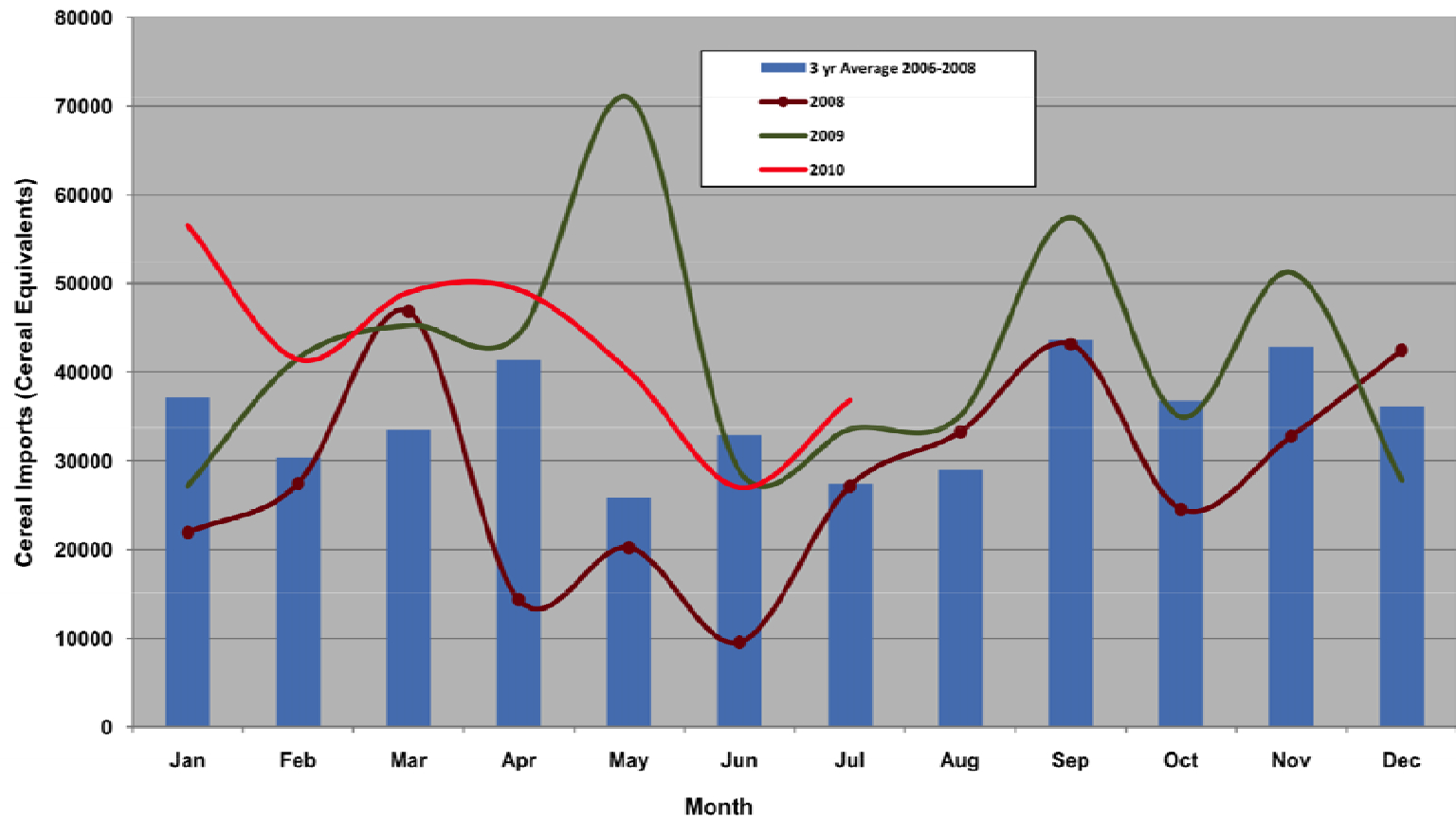
### Factors Affecting Commercial Import Price Increases in Central markets

- Disrupted market activities (insecurity)
- High transportation costs (fuel)
- Reduced trade flows due to insecurity and road inaccessibility

# Markets

## Commercial Cereal Import Trends in 2010

POST EU '10

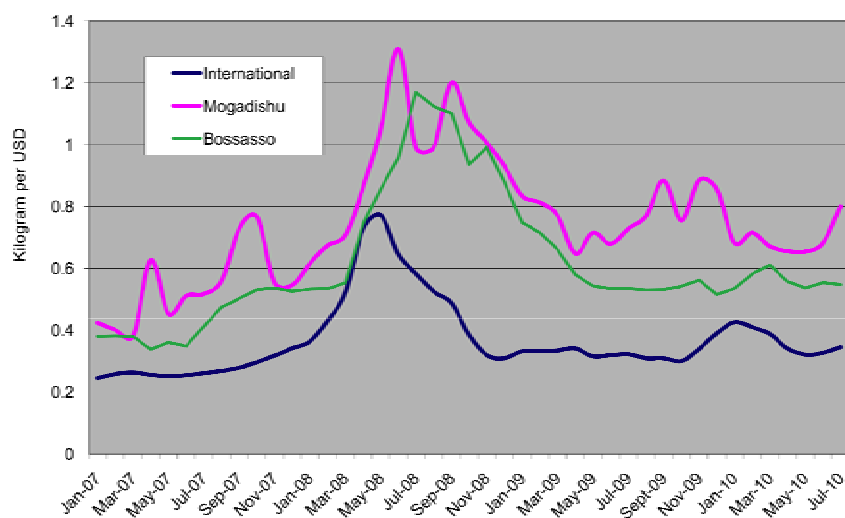




# Markets

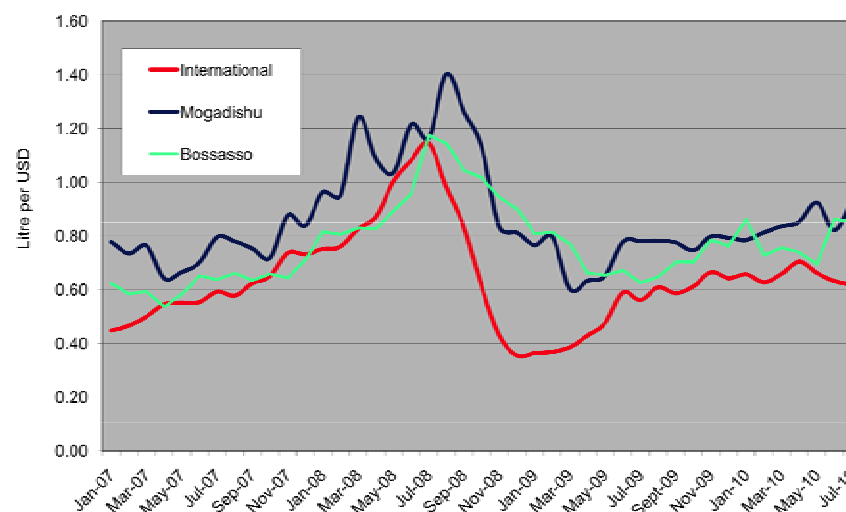
## Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB) and Global Oil Price

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



Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2010.

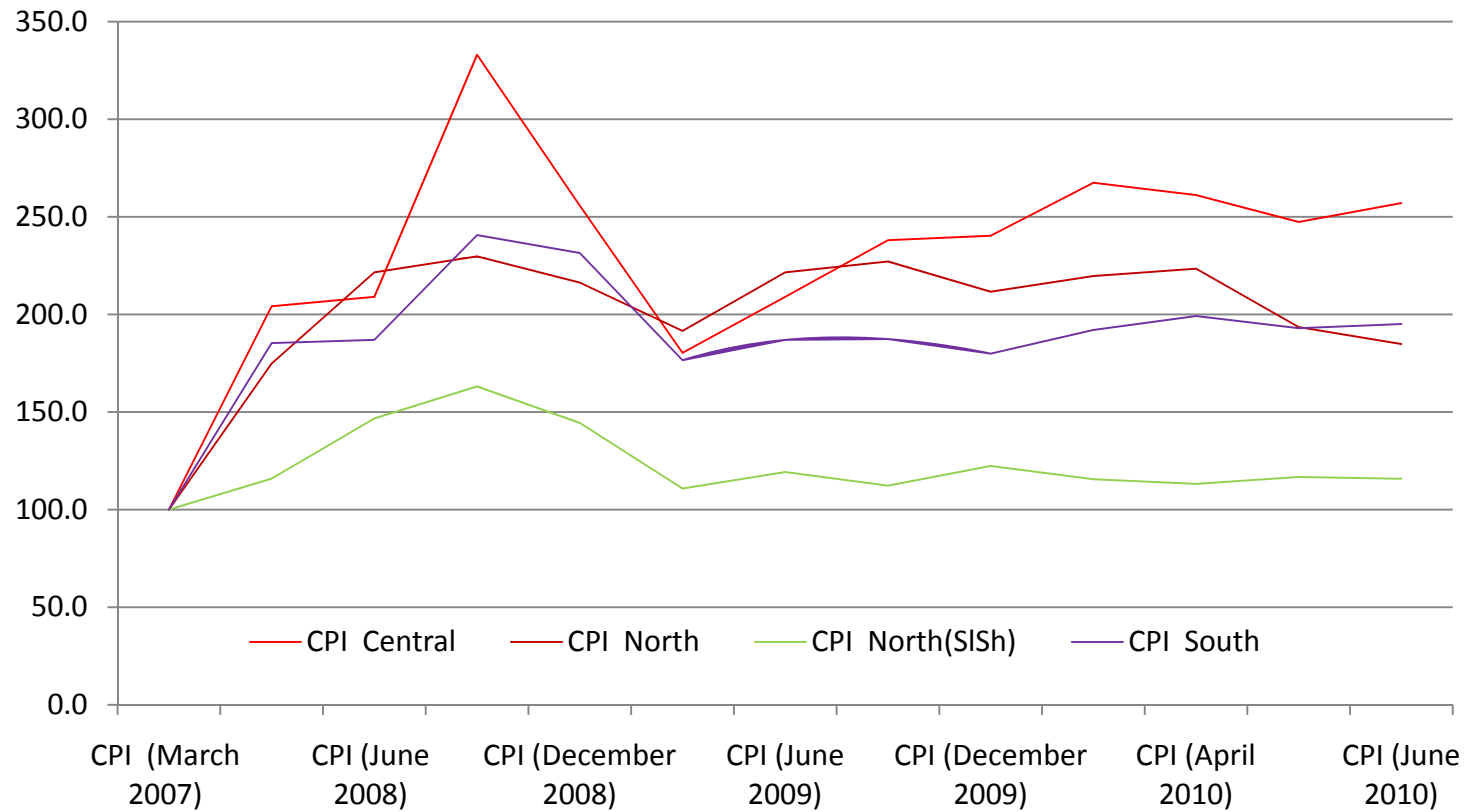
Comparison of Diesel Prices  
(Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso



# Markets

## Consumer Price Index

POST EU '10





# Urban Analysis Matrix

Assessed Town	CPI change since March 2007	% Deviation of Food Expenditure from CMB (June '10)	Expenditure Gap (Diff. Between income and CMB)	Labour Availability compared to 3-year average (2007-2009)	Purchasing Power (ToT)		% of IDPs in the town population	Rural IPC Gu 2010	Nut. Situation
					% change since Jan '10	% change since Jun '10			
North SiSh									
Borama	16%	-9%	40%		114%	133%	0%		Critical (s)
Hargeisa		-8%	41%		100%	120%	8%		V.Critical (s)
North SoSh									
Bossaso	85%	-35%	24%	Average	80%	80%	21%		Critical (s)
Garowe		-30%	44%	Average	83%	83%	15%		Alert (s)
Erigabo		7%	-8%	Low	100%	125%	3%		Critical
Lasanod		-25%	34%	Average	100%	150%	12%		V.Critical (s)
Burco		-12%	39%	Average	140%	140%	21%		V.Critical (c)
Central									
Abudwaq	157%	9%	-41%	Average	100%	150%	48%		Critical (s)
Dhusamareb		22%	-38%	Low	150%	150%	80%		Serious (vc)
Eldheer		80%	-34%	Low	89%	53%	61%		V.Critical (vc)
Harardheere		-1%	130%	Low	91%	63%	49%		Series
Galkayo		-1%	-5%	Average	100%	125%	45%		Series (s)
South									
Afgoye	95%	7%	9%	Low	120%	67%	94%		Critical (vc)
Beledweyne		-3%	103%	Average	82%	58%	47%		V.Critical (c)
Buale		-10%	-24%		67%	36%	25%		Critical (c)
Dhobley		-3%	81%		100%	89%	x		Serious
Elbarde		13%	78%	Average	100%	55%	2%		V.Critical (lvc)
Xudur		18%	5%	Average	125%	71%	2%		V.Critical (ls)
Bardhere		-25%	121%	Average	56%	69%	22%		Critical (c)
Beledhawa		-47%	216%	Average	169%	220%	69%		V.Critical (c)
Jowhar		-14%	57%	Average	100%	75%	34%		V.Critical (s)
Baidoa		-11%	40%	Average	75%	133%	22%		V.Critical
Diinsoor		-11%	43%	Average	88%	100%	22%		V.Critical (lvc)
Kismayo		-17%	57%		55%	155%	21%		V Critical (vc)

# Urban

## Areas of Concern

### Northern Regions

#### *Erigavo, Bossaso*

- Erigavo remains in HE due to previous drought, poor infrastructure, low economic activities, low labour availability, concerning nutrition situation.
- Bossaso in AFLC – insecurity, reduced purchasing power (ToT between labour wage and cereals), and large presence of IDPs competing for resources, high malnutrition levels.

### Central Regions

#### *Dhusamareb, Abudwak, Elder (HE)*

- Continued insecurity, effect of droughts; limited trade activities; high level of inflation (157%); and high level of destitute and IDP populations:
- Low labour opportunities; high spending on food; inadequate food access and high malnutrition levels.

### Southern Regions

#### *Afgoye, Beletweyne, Buale, Elberde, Huddur, Bardera (HE & AFLC)*

- Afgoye remains in HE due to high presence of IDPs competing for labour and social support, low labour availability.
- Beletweyne continues to be in HE due to recurrent conflicts, severe floods, low labour rates and high cereal prices, resulting in weak purchasing power; failure of local food production.
- Buale and other riverine towns in Juba in HE – poor food production due to severe floods, limited labour availability; considerable decline in ToT (33% and 64% lower than last 6 months and last 12 months)
- Elberde and Huddur remain in AFLC – Insecurity; low labour opportunities, reduced purchasing power (ToT) compared to last year.
- Bardera remains in AFLC – declining ToT due to increased cereal price (since May)

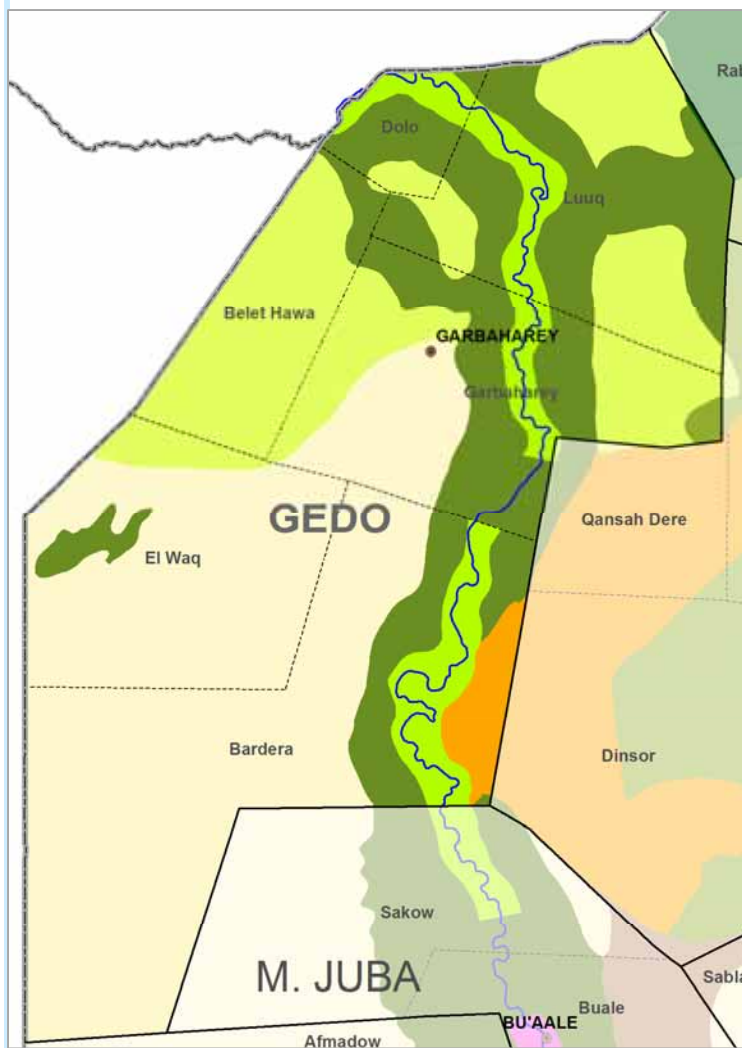
# Summary Integrated Regional Analysis



# GEDO

## Main Livelihood Zones

POST GU'10



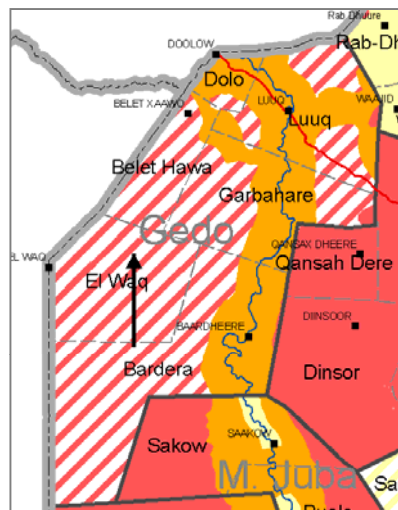
### Legend

- Bay-Bakool 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

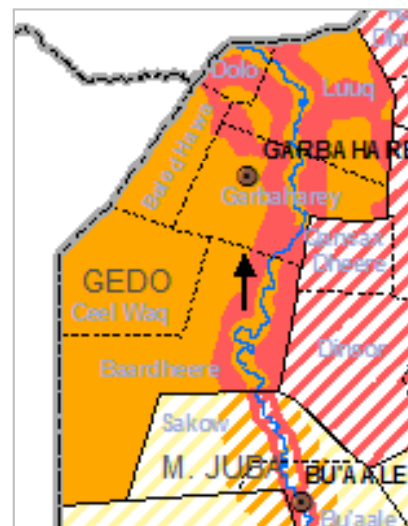
# GEDO

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



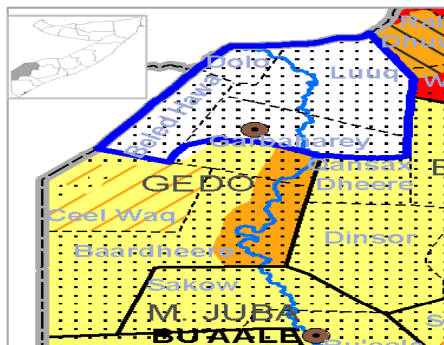
### Mitigating factors:

- Increased availability and access to milk & milk products, and better crop production-improving dietary diversity among pastoralists.
- Humanitarian interventions – targeted feeding (OTP), immunization programmes, agricultural input interventions.

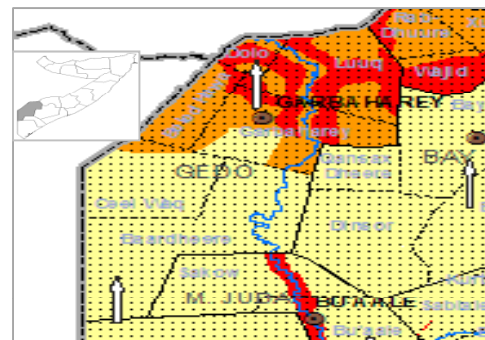
### Aggravating factors:

- The impact of previous seasons with low crop production, affected cereal access in the agro-pastoralist areas contributing to a nutritional crisis. The situation is anticipated to improve following favourable *Gu '10* harvests
- High morbidity and poor health seeking behaviours in all the livelihoods
- Limited access to safe water, sanitation & health facilities
- Poor infant and young child feeding practices

MAP 1: IPC, Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC, Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive Factors :

Good rainfall performance in this Gu 2010 leading to:

- ☐ Above average crop production 117% of PWA and 417% of 5-year average (Riverine and Agropastoral)
- ☐ Improved pasture and water access/availability
- ☐ Improved livestock production and reproduction and reduced milk price
- ☐ Increasing trend of livestock herd size for all species (camel > BL, sheep/goats = BL, cattle < BL)
- ☐ Normal livestock migration
- ☐ Improved labour availability and income (agri labour & FAO intervention )
- ☐ Increased number of saleable animals at high prices
- ☐ Reduced cereal prices & improved terms of trade (10 – 12kg of sorghum/daily wage & 80 – 130kg/goat)
- ☐ Relatively stable security situation however mobilization of militia build up continues at the border

#### Negative Factors :

- ☐ Consecutive 8 seasons in Humanitarian Emergency for Southern AP
- ☐ Less than half of baseline herd size (cattle, shoats)
- ☐ Limited humanitarian interventions

# GEDO

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment



Good Goat Body Condition. Vil. Ceel-gaduud, Garbaharey, Gedo: July '10



Good Maize Crop. Vil. Kukato, Bardera, Gedo, July 2010



Medium Camel Calving. Vil. Ceelgaduude, Garbaharey, Gedo, July 2010.



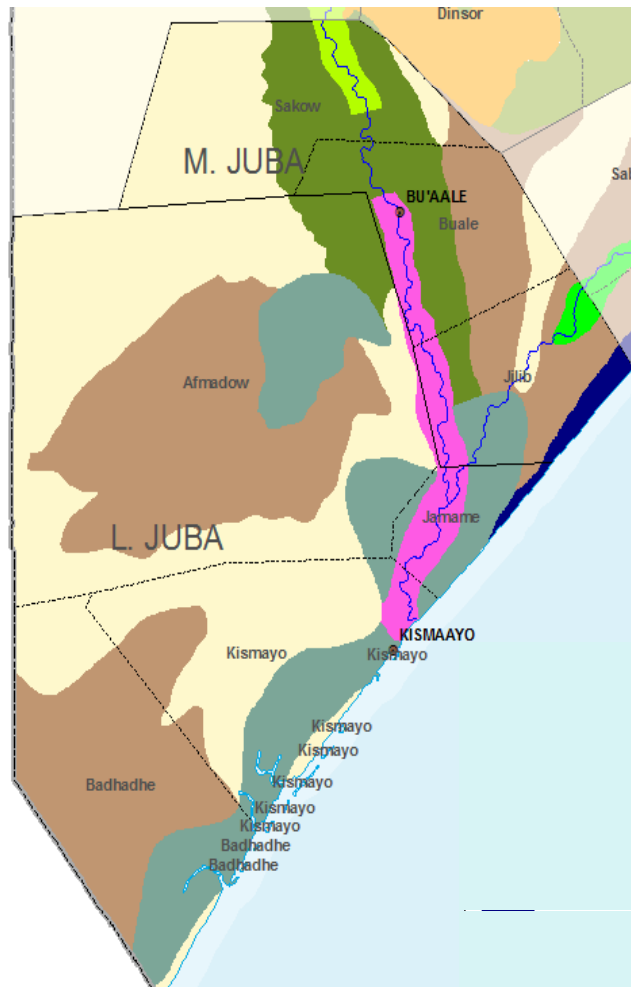
Average Sesame Crop. Vil. Tubaako, Bardera, Gedo, July 2010



A Water Point Along the River in Bardera Town, June 2010

# JUBA

## Main Livelihood Zones



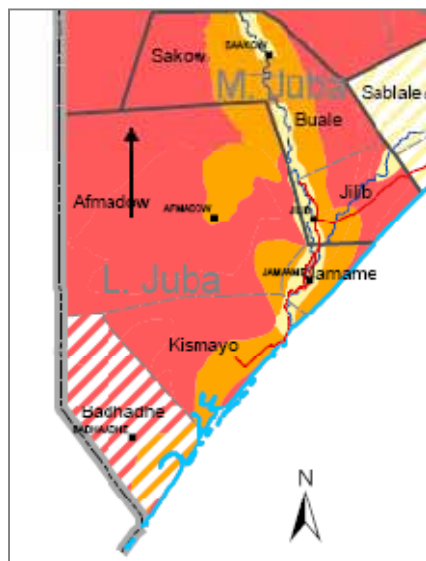
### Legend

- Juba pump irrigation: Tobacco, onions, maize
- Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral: Maize & cattle
- Shabelle riverine: Maize, fruits & vegetables
- 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

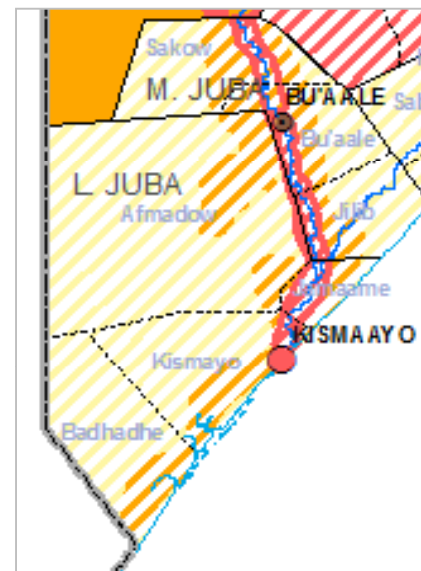
# JUBA

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



### Mitigating factors

- Improved availability and access to milk and milk products mainly in the pastoral livelihood zones
- Improved dietary diversity following good crop & livestock production (pastoral and agro-pastoral) and fishing from flooded areas
- Humanitarian interventions including active case finding of malnourished children on-going but mostly limited to riverine areas.

### Aggravating factors

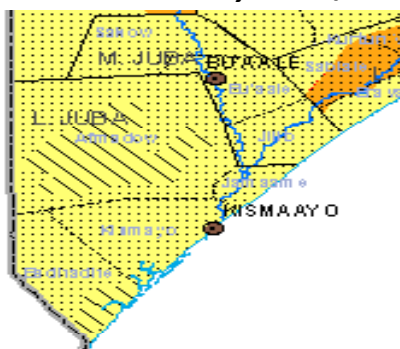
- Limited food access in riverine areas due to impact of floods and insecurity
- Disruption of humanitarian services, due to insecurity, affecting delivery of health & nutrition services
- High morbidity (and AWD) and poor health seeking behaviors in all livelihoods
- Limited access to safe water, sanitation & health facilities; Poor infant and young child feeding in all LZ



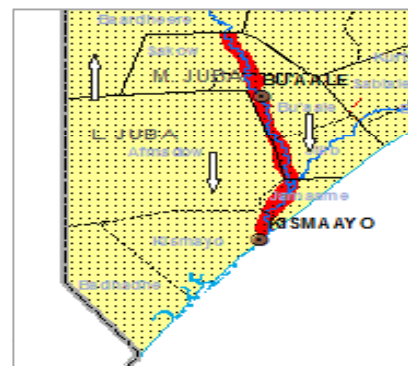
# JUBA

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive factors:

- ☐ Consecutive seasons of good crop production in agropastoral areas
- ☐ Good rainfall performance in this Gu 2010 leading to above average crop production: 118% of PWA for Juba regions; maize 87% of PWA (LJAP), sorghum 252% of PWA (SAP)
- ☐ Sufficient cereal stock at households level in the agropastoral population up to next harvest
- ☐ Average cash crops (sesame, cowpea)
- ☐ Off-season opportunity from riverine areas (maize 8,000MT) as well as sesame and cowpea – late Sept. and early Oct. 2010
- ☐ Improved pasture and water access/availability
- ☐ Improved livestock production and reproduction :
- ☐ Increasing trend of livestock holdings for all species (camel > BL, sheep/goats near BL, cattle near BL)
- ☐ Normal livestock migration
- ☐ Improved household income options: Labour availability (from recessionary planting and cash crops), increased number of saleable animals at high prices; improved terms of trade (7– 18kg of sorghum/daily wage & 80 – 130kg/goat); improved fishing opportunity from *Desheks*

#### Negative factors:

- ☐ Floods in Riverine: Damaged standing maize crops (Jammame 12500 ha, Jilib 4800ha, Buale 3700ha and Sakow 7000ha)
- ☐ Limited agricultural labour opportunities in the riverine livelihood
- ☐ Lack of cereal stock availability at household level in the riverine areas
- ☐ Reduced labour opportunities at Kismayo port due to high tides in monsoon season
- ☐ Damaged shelters and food stores
- ☐ Reduced cross-border activities due to volatile security situation along the border between Somalia and Kenya

# JUBA

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment

1



1. Flooded Crop Maize Field. Jammame, L. Juba, July '10.

2. Maize Crop Anole, Buale, M. Juba, July '10

3. Good Cattle Body Condition. Bula-Gadud, Kismayo, Lower Juba, July '10

4. Flooded Tanzania Village, Jilib District, Middle Juba

2



3



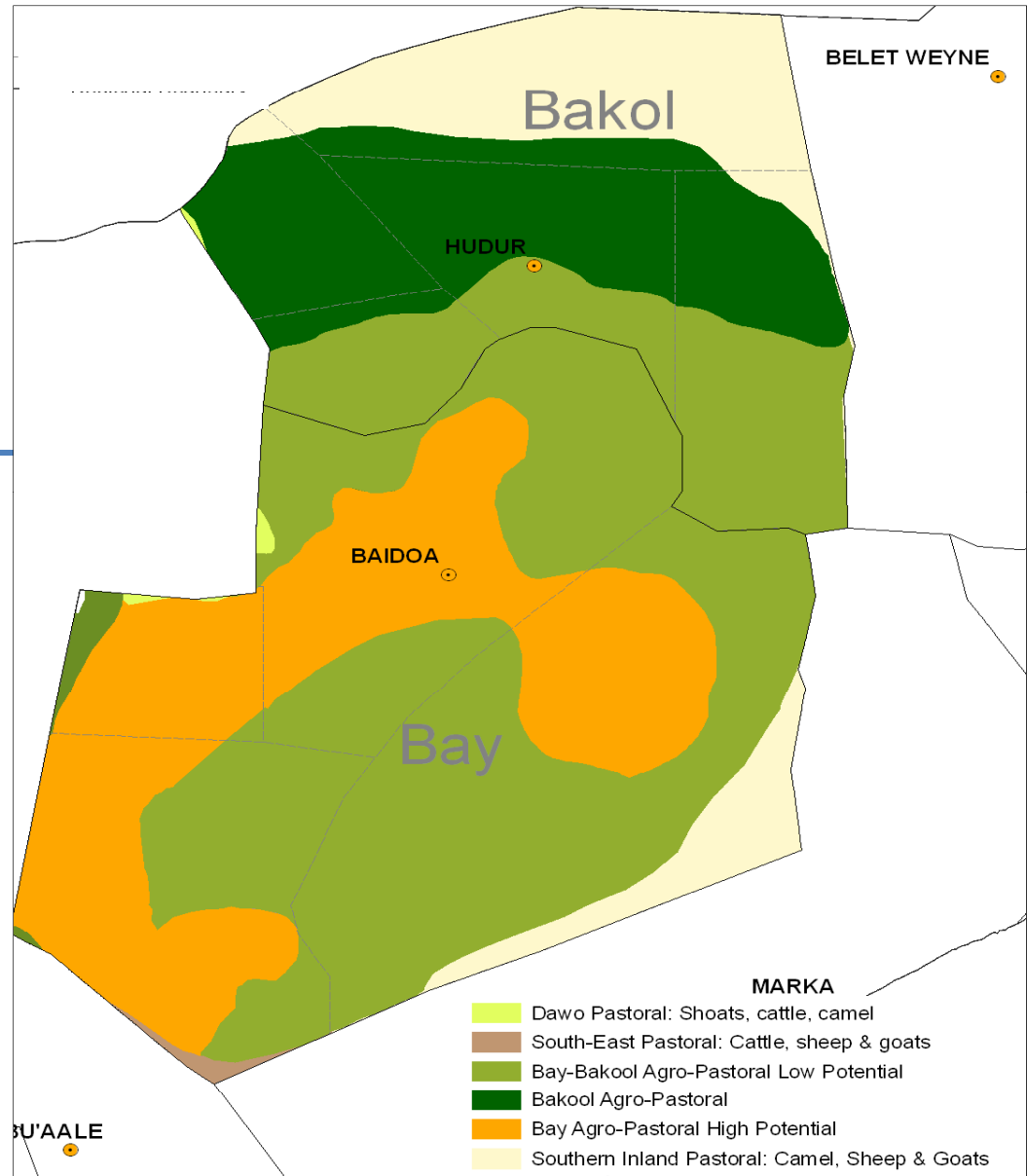
4







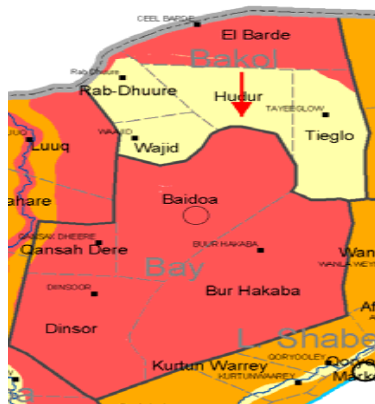
# Bay/Bakool: Main Livelihood Zones



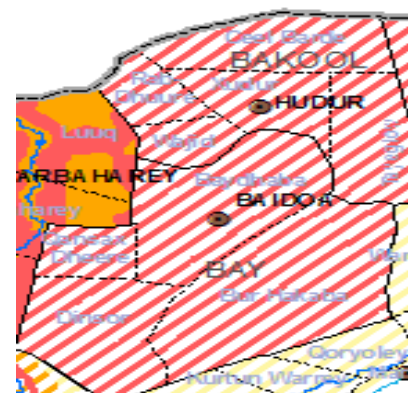
# BAY/BAKOOL

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug  
2010



### Aggravating Factors – Both Regions

- Reduction in availability of humanitarian interventions (food aid, water, health and nutrition-MCH and outreach services, SFP, OTP and SC)
- Seasonal increase in morbidity levels
- Disease Outbreaks - Outbreaks of whooping cough and measles in (Bakool-Tieglo and Rabdure)
- Food Insecurity in Bakool Poor crop performance.
- Coverage of measles immunization Status, vitamin A supplementation and access to safe water and sanitation remain below SPHERE recommendations in both regions
- Political instability and civil insecurity continue to limit investment and humanitarian presence, increasing IDP with border tensions - Income access is therefore low
- Chronically poor infant and young child feeding practices

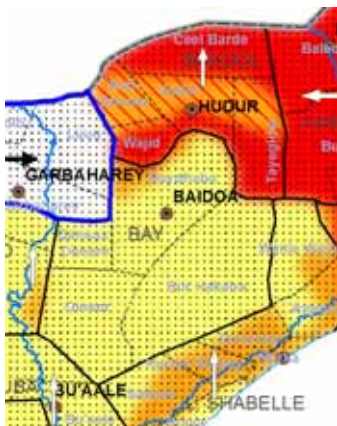
### Mitigating Factors

- Good crop production Bay – should lead to reduced cereal prices in coming months
- Improvements in livestock body condition in Bakool- should lead to increased milk production in coming months

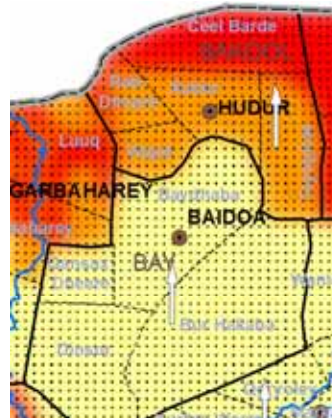
# BAY/BAKOOL

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC, Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Bakool:

- Average to above average *Gu* rains preceded by unseasonal rains (Feb-March) in Bay and Bakool
- Improved crop production in AP: 116% higher than PWA, and 579% higher than 5-yr average (2005-2009).
- Stable sorghum prices since Jan '10 but 25% incr. from Jun '09
- Strengthened purchasing power: ToT (goat/sorghum) 31% > than in Jan '10 (8% lower than Jun '09)
- Increased local goat price: 32% higher than Jan '10, 16% > Jun '09
- Increasing herd size trends in July -Dec 10: near baseline for camel and shoats (S.I.P), but below baseline for Bakool Agropastoral.
- Improved milk production and access

#### Bay:

- Crop Prod: 105% higher than PWA; 194% higher than 5-yrs average,
- Good cereal several previous consecutive seasons of average to above production (Deyr '09/10 and Gu '09)
- Reduced cereal prices, improved agricultural labour opportunities
- Improved milk production

# BAY/BAKOOL

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment

1



2



1. Good Rain-fed Crop, vil. Mookbow, Qansahdheere, Bay, July '10

2. Camel Calving, vil. Goofgadud, Baidoa, Bay, July '10

3. Harvested Sorghum Panicles, vil. Garasmaamow, Wajid, Bakool, July '10.

4. Good cattle body condition, Vil. Awr-gaafan, Wajid, Bakool, July '10

5. Good goats kidding Vil. Abaq-dheere/Teyeglow, Bakool, July '10

6. A young girl takes care of a sibling, Huddur, Bakool, July '10

3



4



5

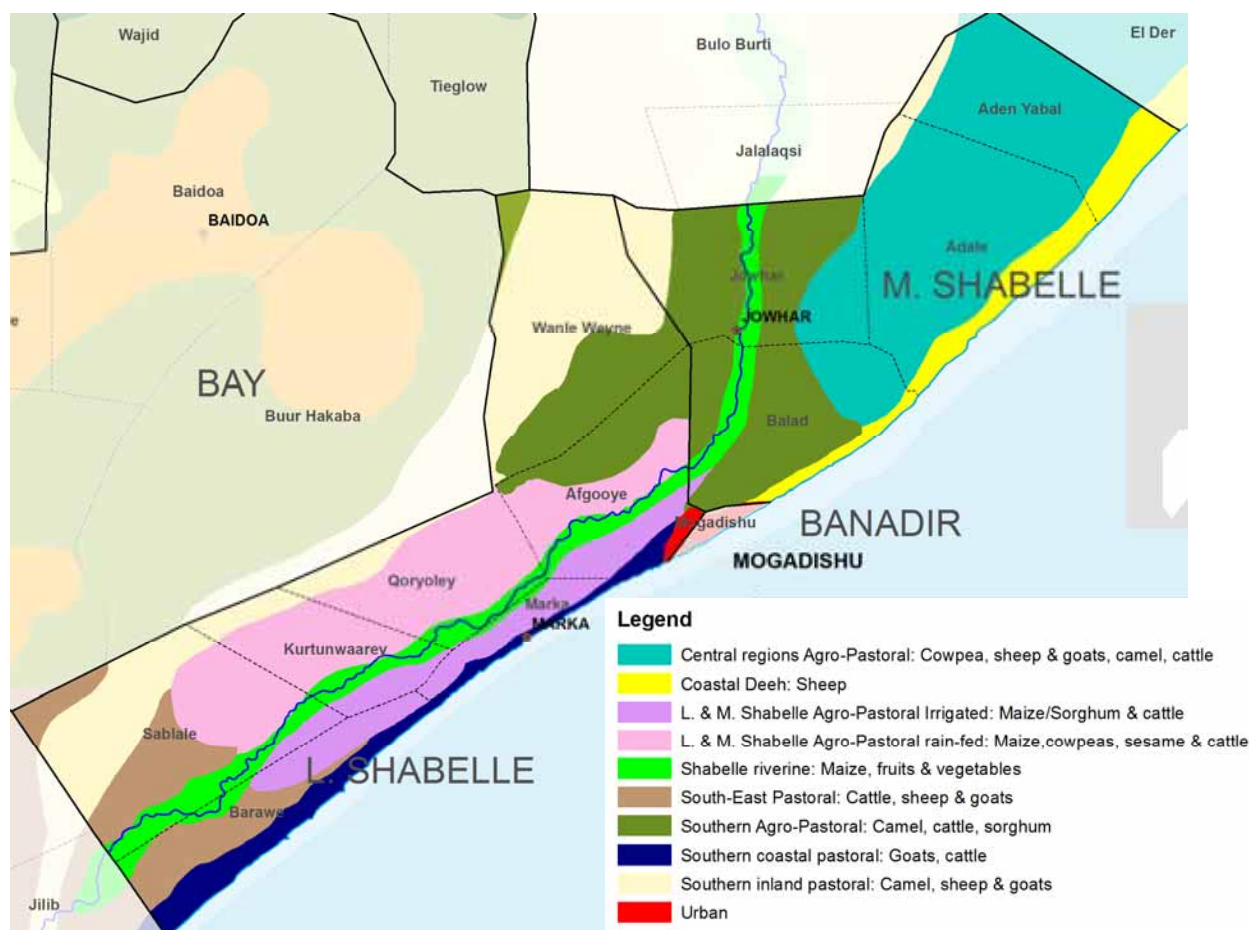


6



# Shabelle

## Main Livelihood Zones

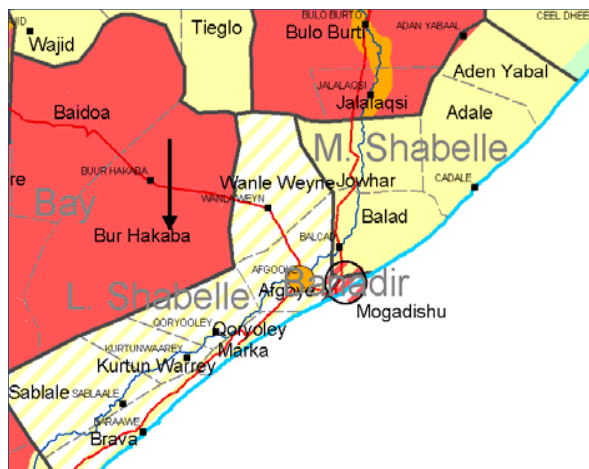




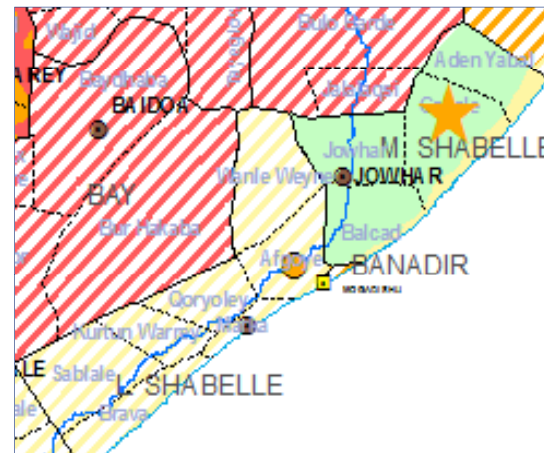
# Shabelle

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

## Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



## Nutrition Situation Estimates, July, 2010



### Mitigating factors:

- Improved dietary diversity - with increased fruits and vegetable consumption
- Increased access to milk and milk products following in migration of livestock from Hiran and Bay
- Increased access to farm labor opportunities and income from irrigation canal and farming activities

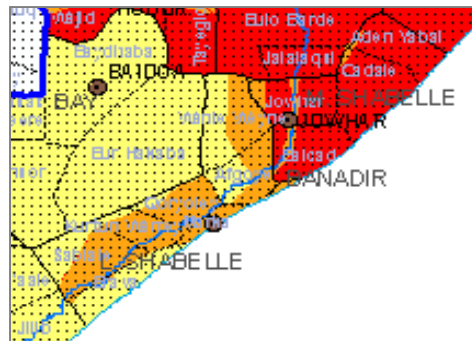
## Aggravating factors

- Localized AWD and measles outbreak reported in L. Shabelle
- Civil Insecurity and associated displacements, disruption and limitation of humanitarian access
- Poor immunization status and suboptimal child feeding practices

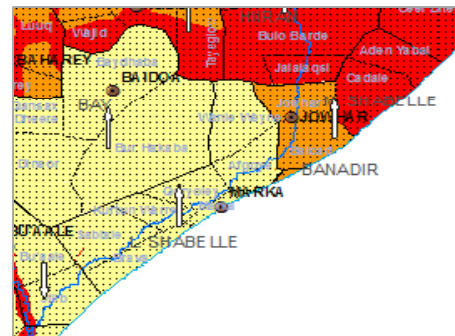
# Shabelle

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive Factors:

- ☐ Above average rainfall performance with good distribution (125-200% LTA)
- ☐ Good cereal production in Shabelle Valley (110% of Gu '09, 113% of PWA and 158% of 5-year average)
- ☐ Carryover cereal stock availability from previous season (*Deyr* '09/10) in Lower Shabelle
- ☐ Improved purchasing power: ToT between maize and labour - 6 - 8kg/wage; ToT between goat and maize: 100 -130kg/head.
- ☐ Increased agricultural labour opportunities
- ☐ Good cash crop production (sesame, cowpea, rice, citrus, vegetables, etc.)
- ☐ Good livestock body condition with increased livestock price (13% from June '09 and 2% from Jan.'10)
- ☐ Average milk production

#### Negative Factors:

- ☐ Floods in localized areas
- ☐ Poor irrigation infrastructure and river embankment in Middle Shabelle
- ☐ 7 successive previous seasons of crop failure and declined cattle herd size in M.Shabelle
- ☐ Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups in the regions
- ☐ Limited space for humanitarian support
- ☐ High IDP concentration in the regions

# Shabelle

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessments



Good Riverine Maize Crop, Barey ,  
Jowhar, M. Shabelle, July 2010



Good Maize Performance ; B/mareer;  
K/warey; Lower Shabelle, July 2010



Good Sesame Crop Moiko, Jowhar,  
M. Shabelle, July 2010



A woman draws drinking water,  
Middle Shabelle, July 2010



Flood damaged maize crop, Bardheere,  
Jowhar, M. Shabelle, July 2010



# HIRAN

## Main Livelihood Zones



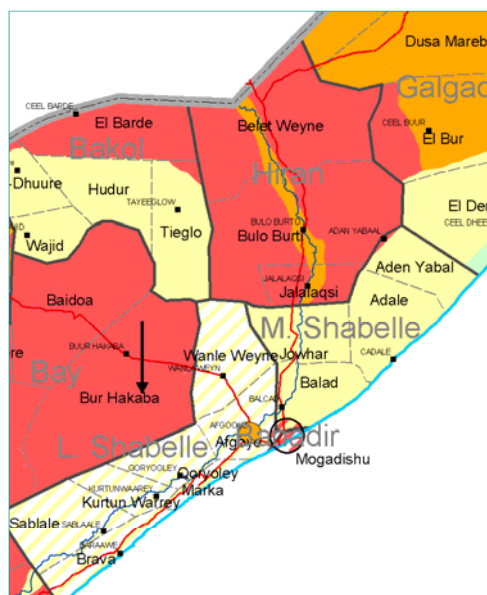
### Legend

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

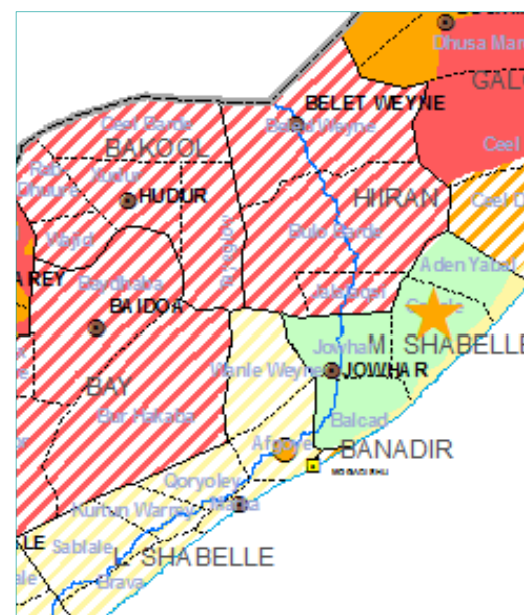
# HIRAN

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



### Aggravating factors:

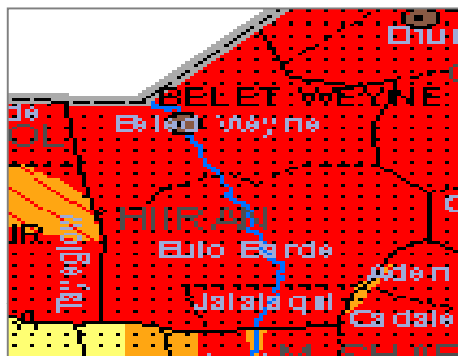
- Outbreaks of measles and whooping cough/with 4 related deaths reported in all the four districts
- Flooding and associated displacements in Beletweyne – loss of assets
- High levels of food insecurity
- Poor access to milk due to low calving and abnormal livestock migration from Jalalaqsi to Shabelle regions
- Civil Insecurity and associated disruption
- Reduced access to integrated interventions (health, wash , food aid etc)

Mitigating factor: Presence of SFPs/OTPs in some locations

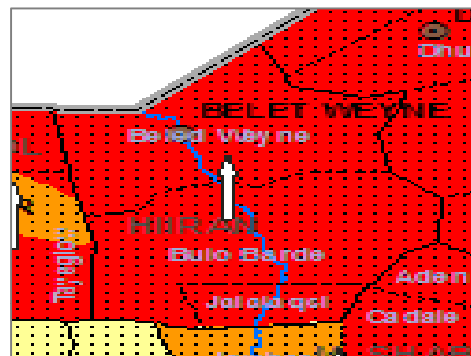
# HIRAN

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive factors

- Improved pasture, browse and water availability in pastoral areas (pastoral areas apart from Jalalabsi)
- Improved livestock body condition / increased number of sellable animals
- Average goat milk production in pastoral areas
- Increased livestock conception and expected high kidding in pastoral areas
- Increased number of sellable animals
- Favorable livestock price
- Reduced cereal prices due to good production in the South (improved TOT)
- Coping strategies to change livelihood practices (sale of fodder in place of cereals)

#### Negative factors

- 6 - 7 consecutive seasons of poor rainfall in agropastoral and riverine areas leading to:
- Consecutive seasons of crop failures - 19% of PWA (riverine and agropastoral)
- Floods affecting crop production and damaged irrigation infrastructure
- Low cash crop production
- Reduced agricultural labour opportunities
- Civil insecurity and frequent displacement



# HIRAN

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment



**Poor cattle body conditions in agropastoral  
Buloburti, Hiran, July '10**



**Improved camel body condition,  
Beletweyne, Hiran, July '10**



**Women drawing water**



**Flooded sorghum, Buloburte, Hiran, July '10**

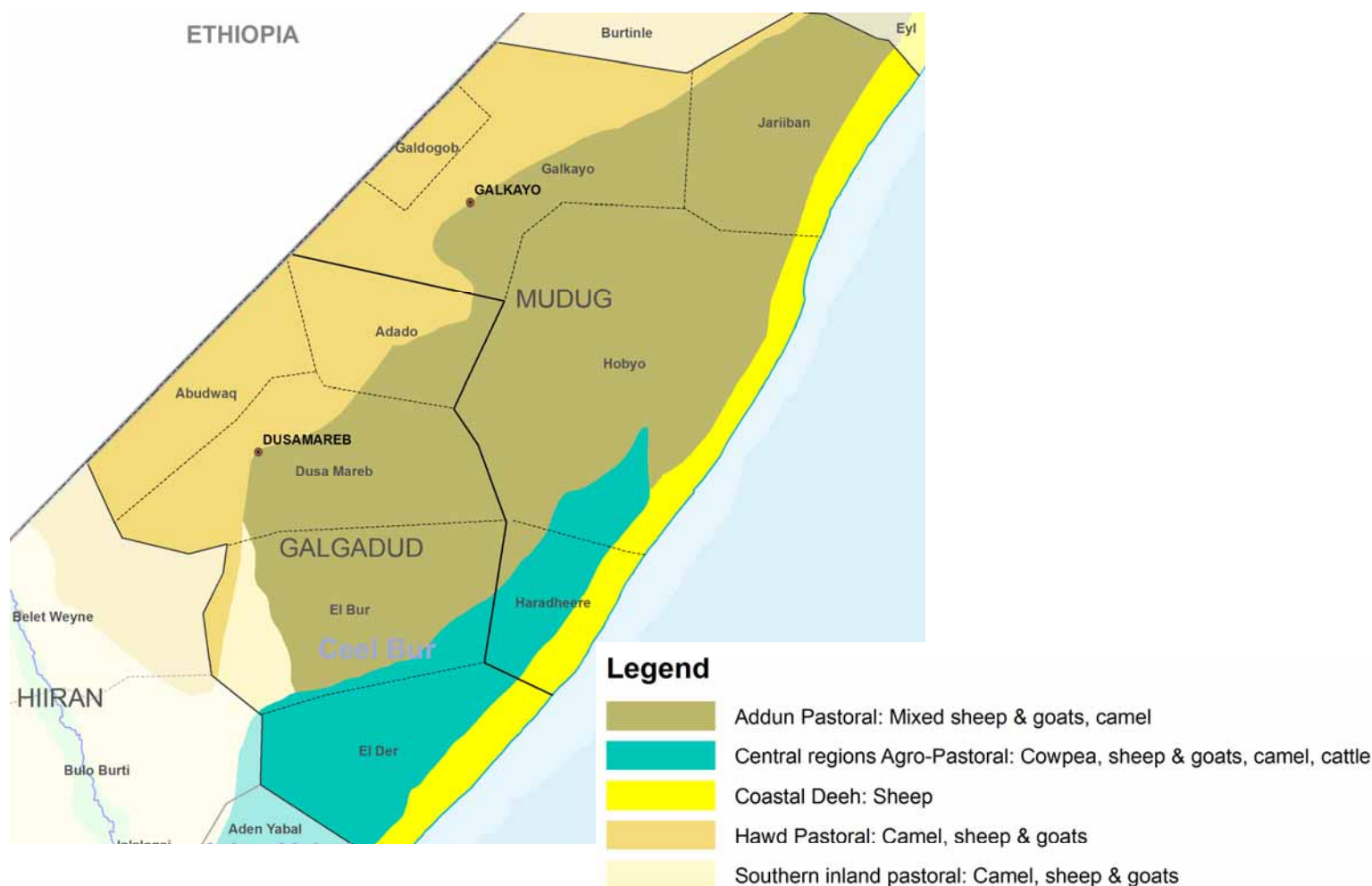


**Sorghum crop failure due to moisture stress,  
Buloburti, Hiran, July '10**

# CENTRAL

## Main Livelihood Zones

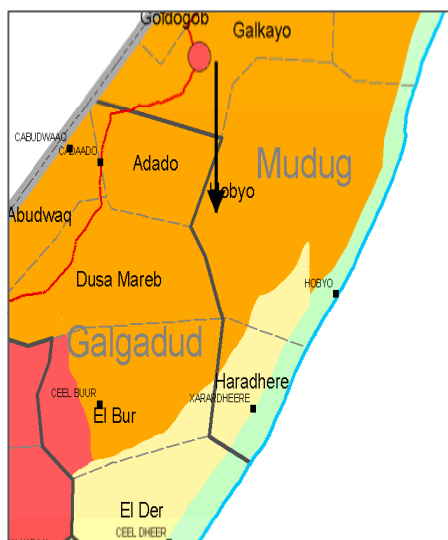
POST GU '10



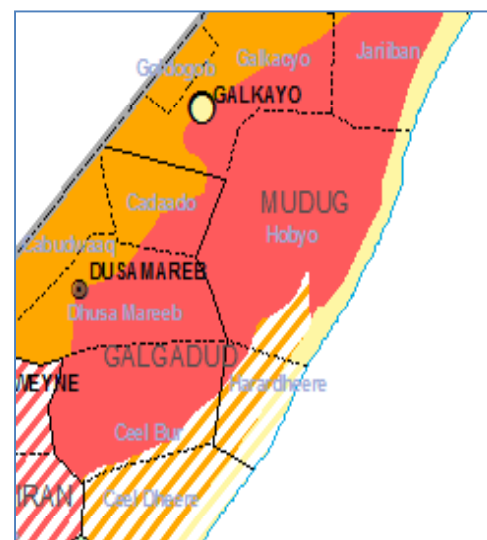
# CENTRAL

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



### Mitigating factors :

- Increased access to milk and milk products resulting from returning lactating livestock in the Hawd LZ
- Access to humanitarian assistance and social support (e.g. in-kind or cash)

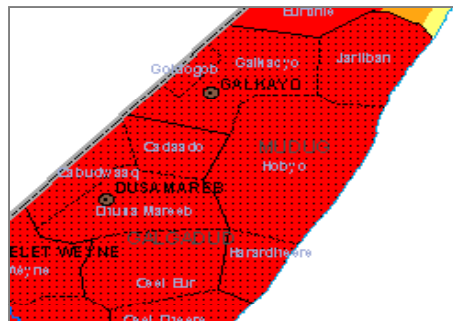
### Aggravating factors :

- Low milk consumption; Low asset holdings with limited outmigration options in Addun, Coastal Deeh and Cowpea belt LZ due to insecurity
- Insecurity & displacements with limited interventions, in Addun, Cowpea belt & Coastal Deeh
- High morbidity and poor health seeking behavior, sub-optimal child feeding, poor access to safe water and health care services across all the livelihoods

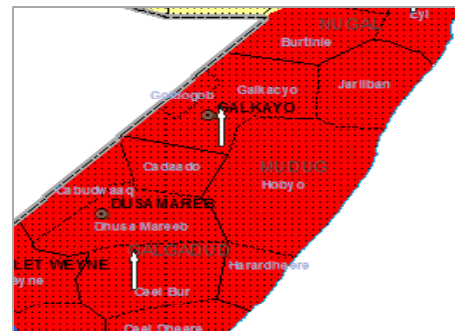


## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

### MAP 1: IPC *Deyr* 2009/10



### MAP 2: IPC *Gy* 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

**Positive factors:**

- ☐ Above average rainfall after 6 consecutive seasons of rain failure in pastoral areas
- ☐ Improved rangeland and water conditions in Hawd and Addun
- ☐ Good livestock body condition for camel, sheep and goat for all livelihood zones
- ☐ Return of livestock from out-migration since 2008 increased milk availability in Hawd
- ☐ Increased livestock herd size – current and projected

**Negative factors:**

Average to below average rains in Coastal Deeh and Cowpea Belt

- ❑ Long dry spell in May and June
- ❑ Poor rangeland condition in Coastal Deeh
- ❑ Slightly below average water and rangeland condition in Cowpea Belt
- ❑ Poor cowpea production resulting in reduced incomes and limited stock at household level
- ❑ Chronic conflicts in Addun LZ affecting trade movements and causing pop displacement
- ❑ Chronic resource based conflicts in Addun LZ which limits pastoral mobility
- ❑ Poor infrastructure (Road network in Addun and Coastal Deeh LZ)
- ❑ Increased pastoral destitution due to past recurrent droughts (2008, 2009)

# CENTRAL

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment



**Failure of cowpea crop, Haradere,  
July 2010**



**Improved camel body condition,  
Abudwak, Galgadud region, July 2010**



**Destitue pastoralists in Abudwak,  
Galgadud region, July 2010**



**Improved cattle body  
condition, July 2010,  
Hobyo, Mudug**



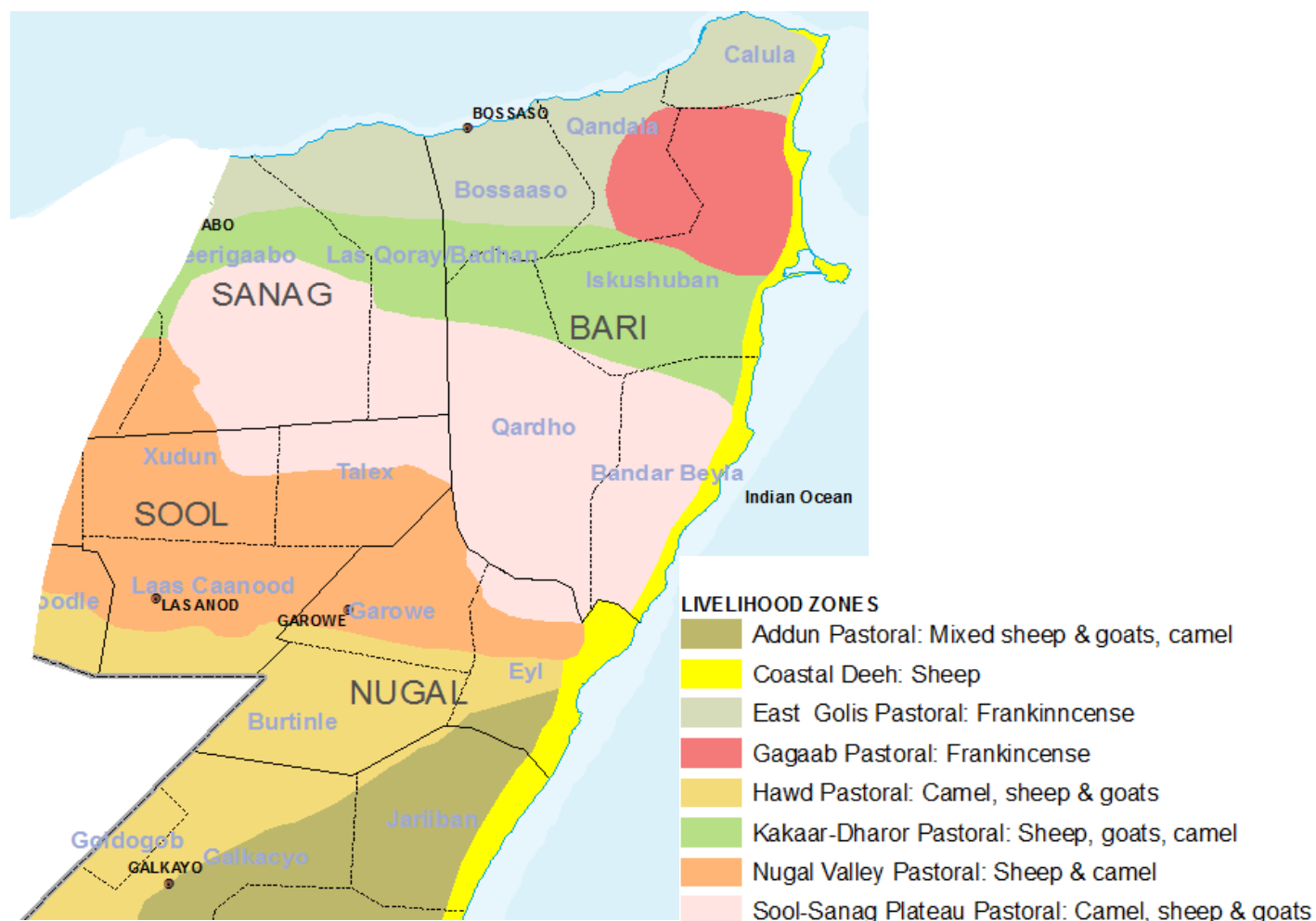
**Weight  
Measurement,  
Hawd, May 2010**



# Northeast

## Main Livelihood Zones

POST GU '10



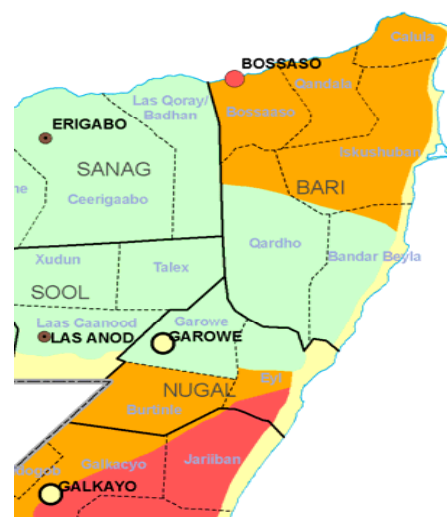
# Northeast

## Nutrition situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010



### Mitigating factors :

- Increased access to milk and milk products in Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley
- Increased humanitarian support and active case finding of malnourished children in Garowe & Galkayo IDPs
- High coverage of measles immunization status and Vitamin A supplementation except in Golis LZ .

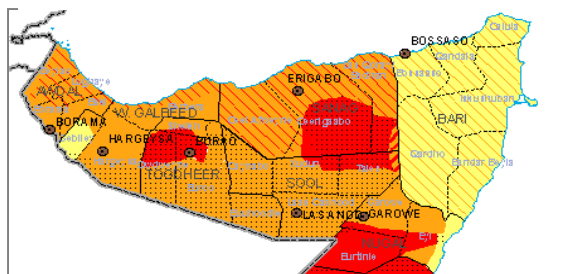
### Aggravating factors

- Reduced humanitarian assistance in Bossaso IDPs since the post Deyr '09/10
- Poor income access in Bossaso IDPs and Golis following: seasonal port closure; lack of fishing due to high sea tides; outmigration of the better off; low frankincense production/sales in cyclone hit LZ
- Poor infrastructure, hindering transportation of commodities, or access to humanitarian assistance
- High morbidity in Bossaso IDPs and also in the rural livelihood zones

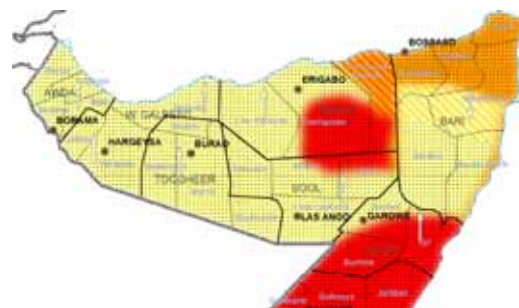
# Northeast

## Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive factors

- ☐ Above average rainfall in most parts of Northeast regions
- ☐ Improved rangeland and water conditions in Sool, Nugal, Hawd and most parts of Addun LZs
- ☐ Good livestock body condition in all livelihood zones
- ☐ Improved livestock mobility
- ☐ Enhanced water and pasture access in the region due to in-migrated livestock in Deyr '09 retuning to their origin
- ☐ Improved livestock production & reproduction and increased conception rates
- ☐ Decline of local cereal and rice prices improved ToT (local q. goat to rice)
- ☐ Increased income from livestock exports during upcoming Ramadan and Hajj season

#### Negative factors

- Two previous seasons of poor rains (Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar/Dharoor zones)
- 2 successive seasons of below normal rains and further worsened rangeland conditions in Coastal Deeh/ parts of Addun Lzs
- Failed production of frankincense (Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar/Dharoor zones)
- Damaged assets (houses, date palms, boreholes) and deteriorated road infrastructure (market access) due to cyclone in East Golis/Gagaab zones of Alula and Qandala districts (Bari)
- Reduced fishing activities due to piracy in Coastal *Deeh*



# Northeast

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment



**Good Cattle Body Condition in vil. Magacle, Hawd Pastoral, Burtinle district, July '10**



**Good Pasture and Livestock Body Condition in vil. Meeladayn, Karkaar Valley, Iskushuban district, July '10**



**A house destroyed by the cyclone**



**Poor Pasture and Livestock Body condition in Coastal Deeh, Eyl district, July '10**



**Good Pasture and Camel Body Condition, vil. Sinujiif, Nugal Valley, Garowe, Nugal region, July '10**

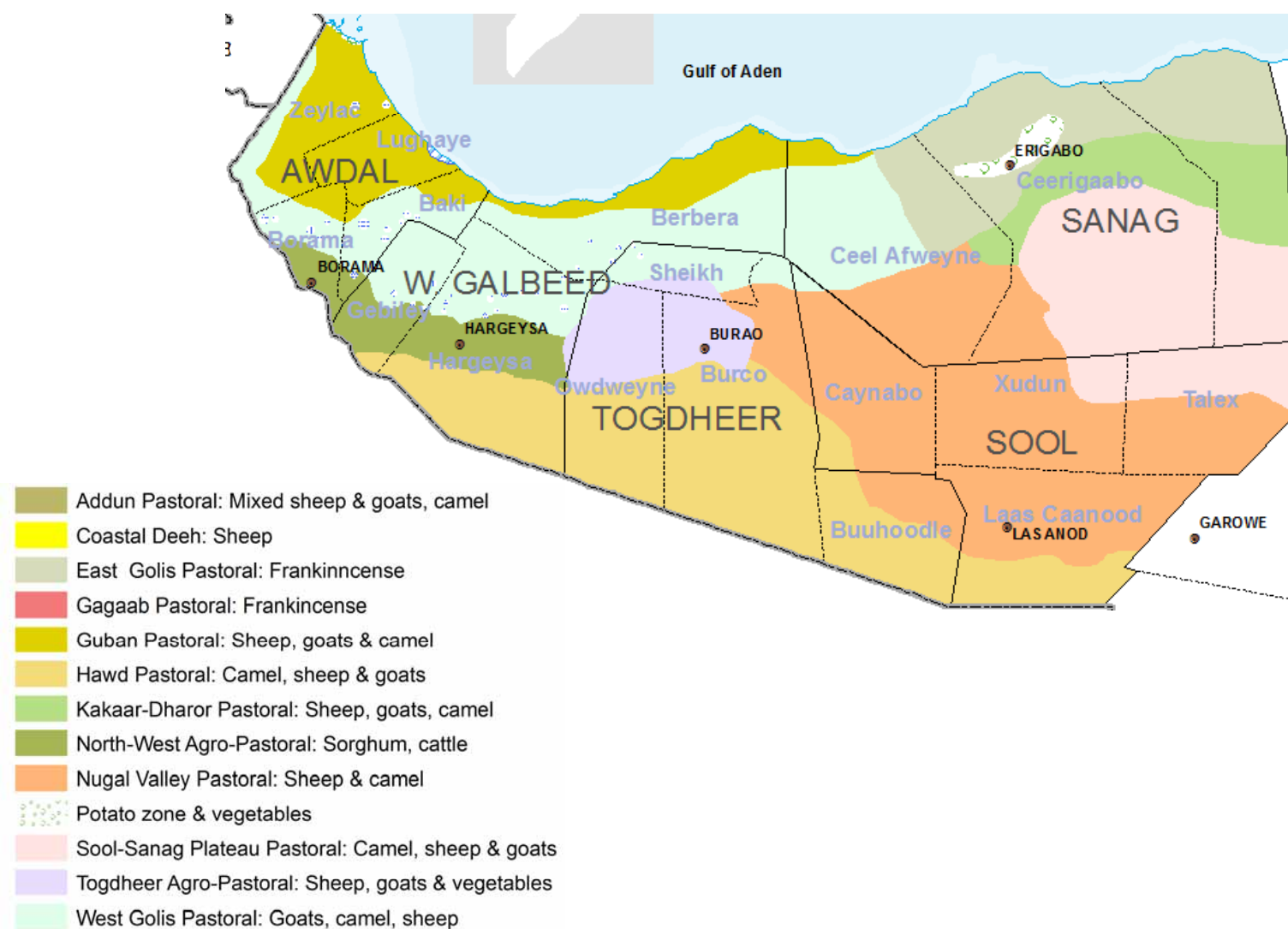


**Good Pasture and Water in Addun Pastoral, Jariiban, Mudug, July '10**

# Northwest

## Main Livelihood Zones

POST GU'10



# Northwest

## Nutrition Situation Estimates

**Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010**



### Mitigating factors

- Increased access to water, livestock products and income in East Golis, Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley following good *Gu* '10 rains ;
- Favorable harvests (and income from sales) and expected off season crops in the agro-pastoral LZs.
- Increased humanitarian programs in the region (health, feeding, water and sanitation)

### Aggravating Factors

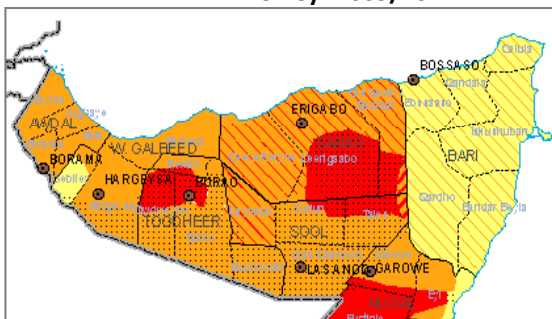
- Seasonal low milk availability in the West Golis and Hawd pastoral livelihood zones
- High morbidity (increased incidences of diarrhea following the rains), low Immunization levels
- Inappropriate child feeding practices and poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural livelihood zones



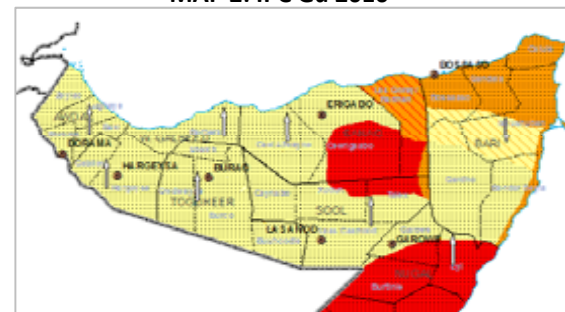
# Northwest

## Summary Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC Deyr 2009/10



MAP 2: IPC Gu 2010



### Main Influencing Factors:

#### Positive factors

- ☐ Above average unseasonal rains followed by good Gu rains
- ☐ Improved rangeland and water conditions in Hawd and Addun
- ☐ Good livestock body condition for camel, sheep and goat for all livelihood zones
- ☐ Return of livestock from out-migration since Gu 2009 increased milk availability
- ☐ Improved livestock production & reproduction and increased conception rates
- ☐ Good crop production: 11,529MT of maize and sorghum with significant cash crops harvested
- ☐ Increased planted area due to considerable livelihood –support interventions (FAO, UNHCR, etc.)
- ☐ Good *Karan* crop production projected in mid -October – November: estimated production is 36,375 MT Maize/Sorghum

#### Negative factors

- ☐ 3 consecutive previous seasons of poor rainfall in Sool Plateau of Sanaag and Sool regions
- ☐ Significantly reduced livestock asset holding in Sool/Sanaag Plateau of Sanaag and Sool regions
- ☐ Poor rangeland condition in Guban LZ
- ☐ Poor pasture and low frankincense production in Gebi LZ of Lasqoray/Badhan district
- ☐ Lack of milk production (camel) due to low calving in all pastoral areas
- ☐ Reduced household income from own production (milk sales) due to increased conception of livestock
- ☐ High indebtedness from previous drought seasons (loans)
- ☐ Continuing water tracking in Sool due to lack of pack camel for poor households

# Northwest

## Photos from Gu 2010 Assessment



**Good Crop Harvest, Gatiitalay,  
Oodweyne, Togdheer, July '10**



**A boy drinking unsafe  
water, Golis, July 2010**



**Good Sorghum Establishment. Idhanka,  
Gabiley, W. Galbeed, July '10**



**Average Camel Body Condition,  
Golis-Guban of Awdal Region,  
July '10**

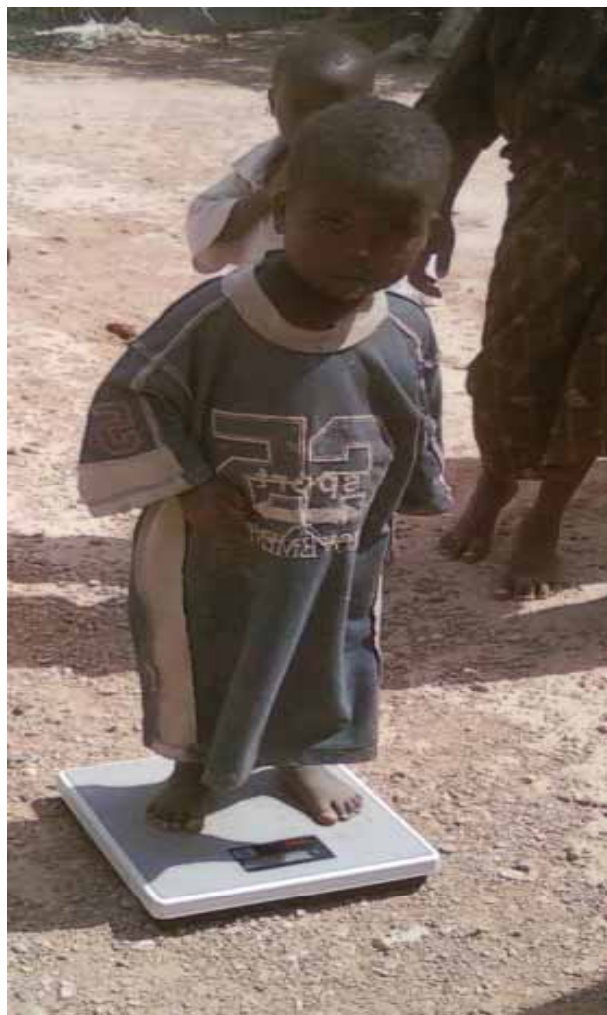


**Good Body and Pasture Condition in Sool  
Plateau of Sool Region, July '10**



# Nutrition Overview *Gu '10*

POST GU '10



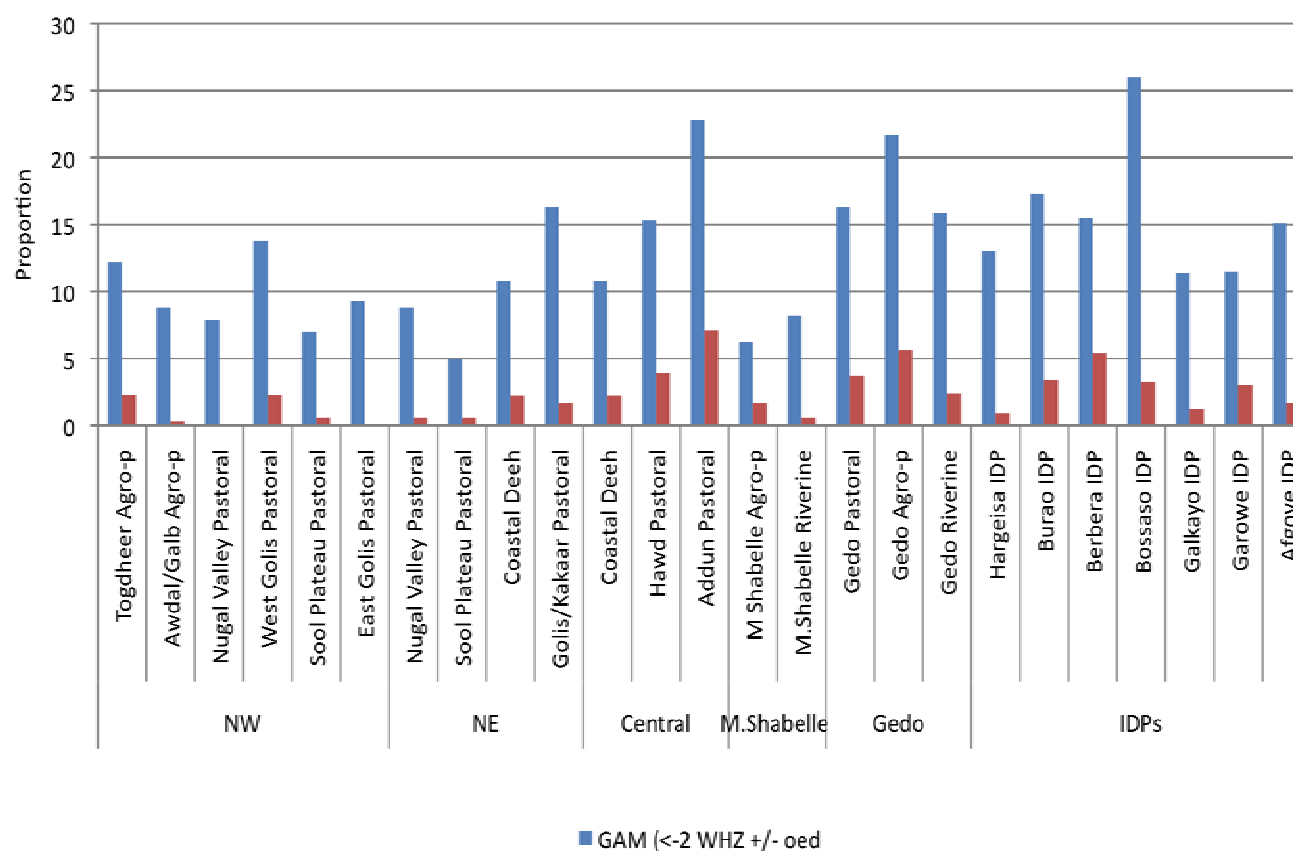
## Nutrition Information Sources *Gu '10* (Jan – Jul'10)

POST GU'10

- ☐ **Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ)**  
 25 detailed nutrition surveys conducted (Includes 4 large & 21 small sample surveys).
  - 5 focused on repeating livelihood level surveys from 6 months ago for South Central
  - 11 focused on concerning areas in northwest(7) and northeast (4) from Deyr'09/10 analysis
  - 7 focused on IDP populations (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Galkayo, Garowe, Bossaso, Afgooye)
- ☐ **Nutrition assessments based on MUAC**
  - 13 livelihood level rapid assessments in Juba, Bay, Bakool, Hiran, L. Shabelle (n=16,150)
  - Kismayo IDPs (n=1447)
- ☐ **Rapid Urban Nutrition Assessments using MUAC conducted in 29 sites (n=5280 children 6-59months)**
- ☐ **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from 100 health centres from all regions (irregular in places e.g. Bakool)
- ☐ **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data**
  - Information from partners: Central, Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Juba and Mogadishu –patchy & limited due to interrupted programming
- ☐ **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
  - Disease outbreaks: AWD in Shabelle, Juba & & Whooping cough in Hiran & Bakool
  - Floods in Juba Riverine
  - Programme access disruption: Hiran, Juba, Bay Bakool, IDP settlements and Central
  - Displacement

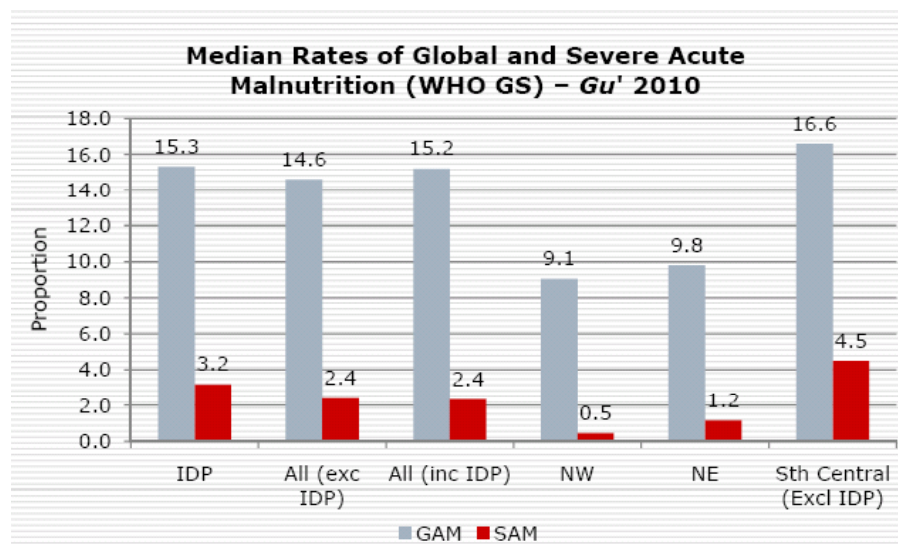
# Nutrition

Global Acute and Severe Acute Malnutrition, Gu (April-July) 2010  
WHO GS < -2 WHZ & < -3 WHZ and /or Oedema



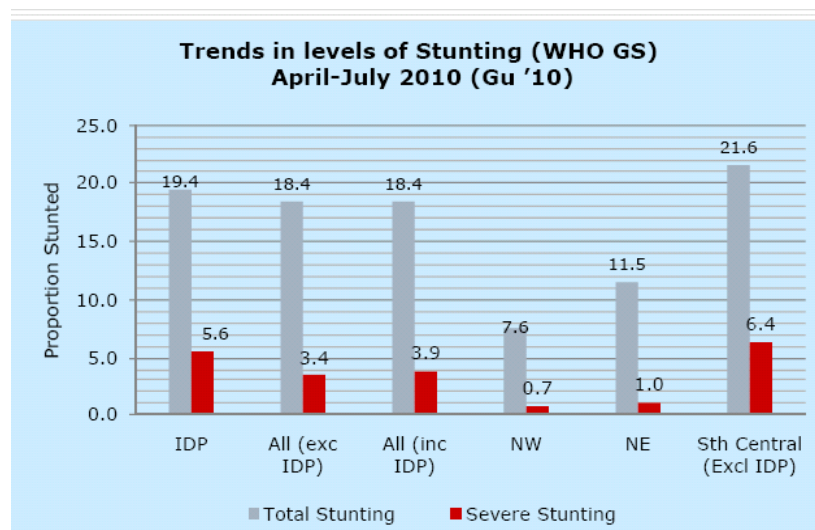
POST GU '10

# Nutrition



The national median rate is 15.2% GAM and 2.4% SAM, which means almost **1 in 6 children acutely malnourished** and **1 in 42 severely malnourished**.

For South Central, however, the median rate is 16.4% GAM and 4.5% SAM, which means almost **1 in 6 children acutely malnourished** and **1 in 22 severely malnourished** – unchanged from 6 months ago



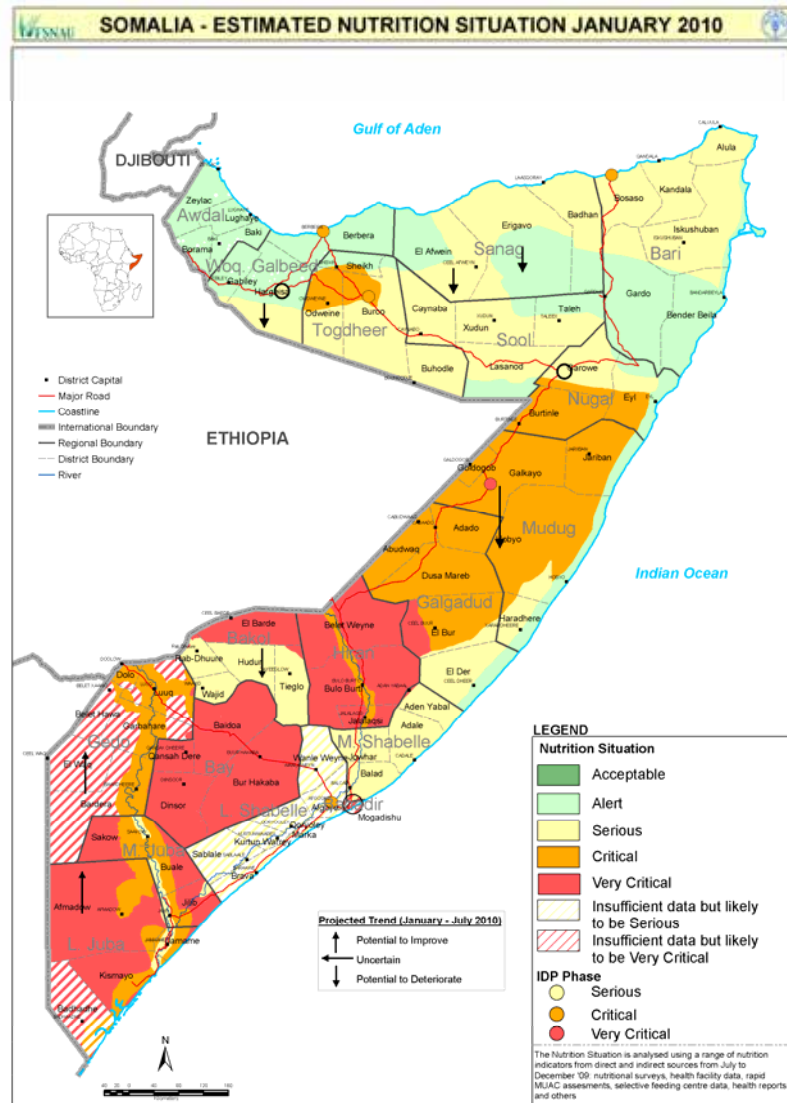
This means approx **230,000 children are acutely malnourished**, of which **35,000 are severely malnourished** – **81% of all acute cases are in South Central** & **89% of all severe cases are in South Central**



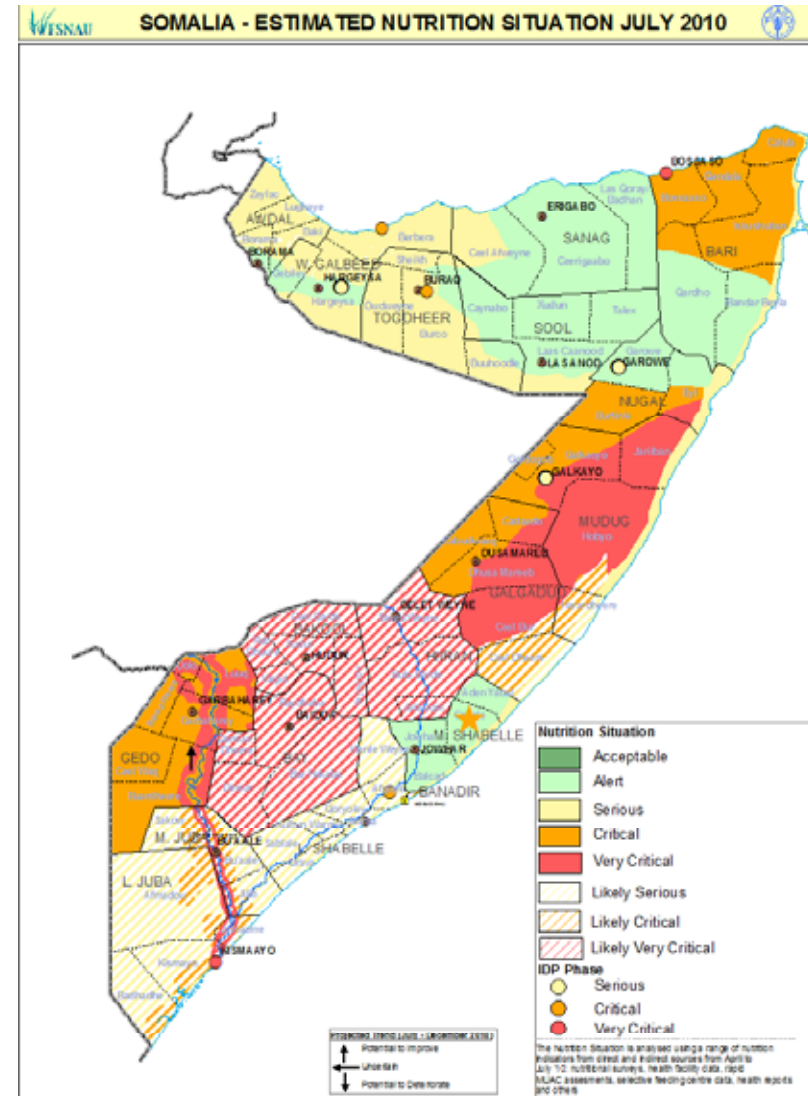


## Nutrition Situation Estimates - Maps

## Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010



## Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2010

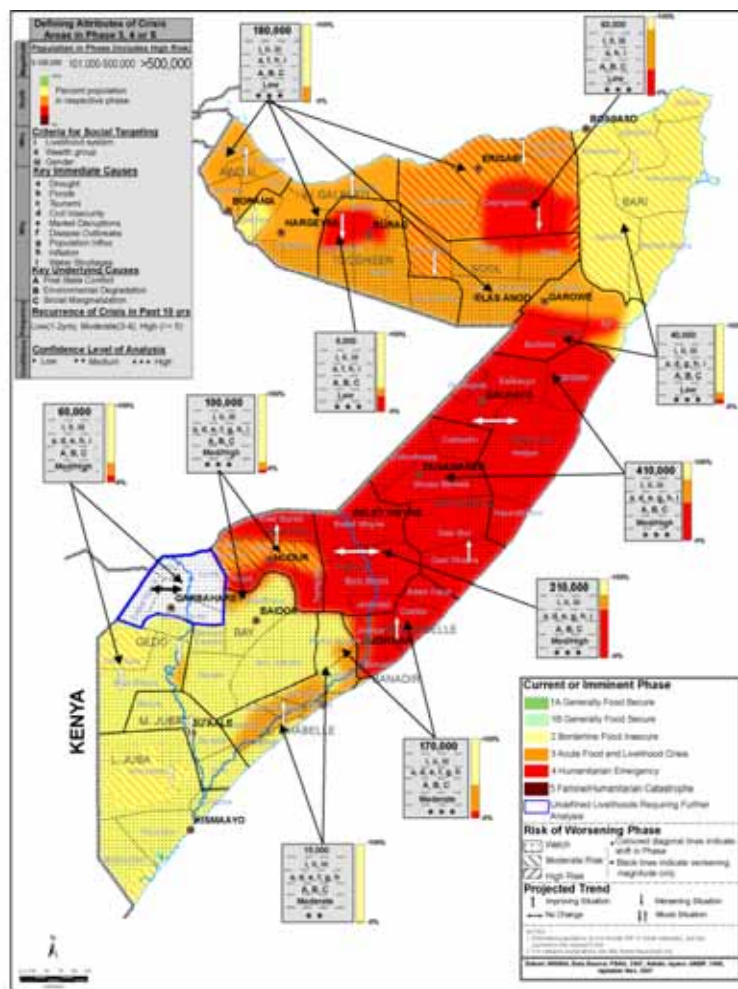


## **B. Current Food & Livelihood Security Phase Classifications**

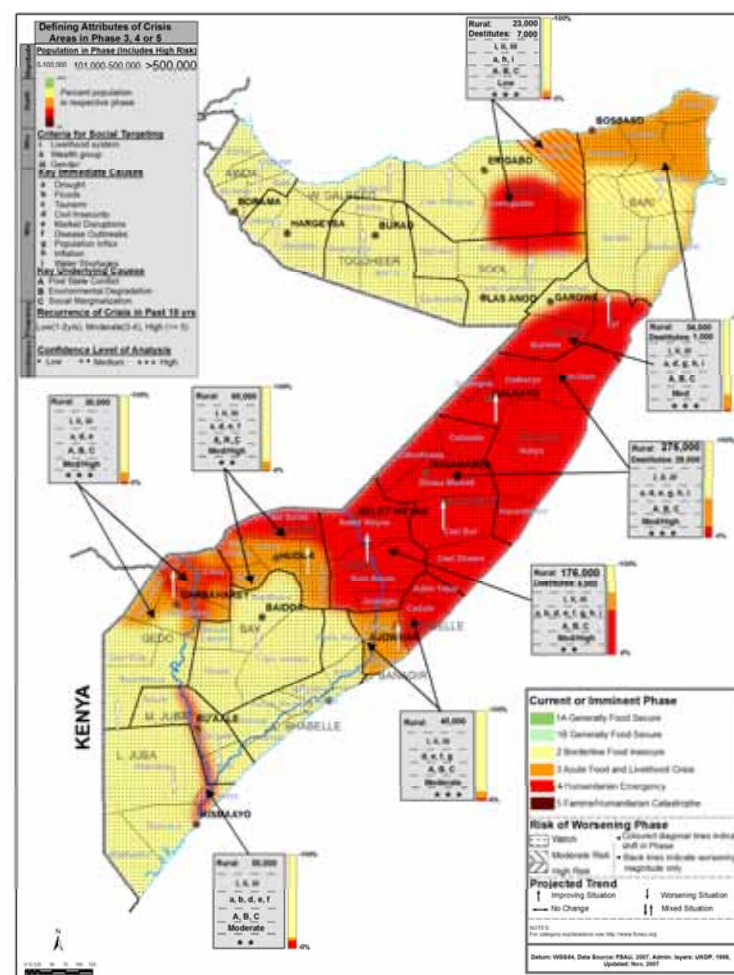
### **Summary Results**

# Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Rural IPC Populations  
January – June 2010



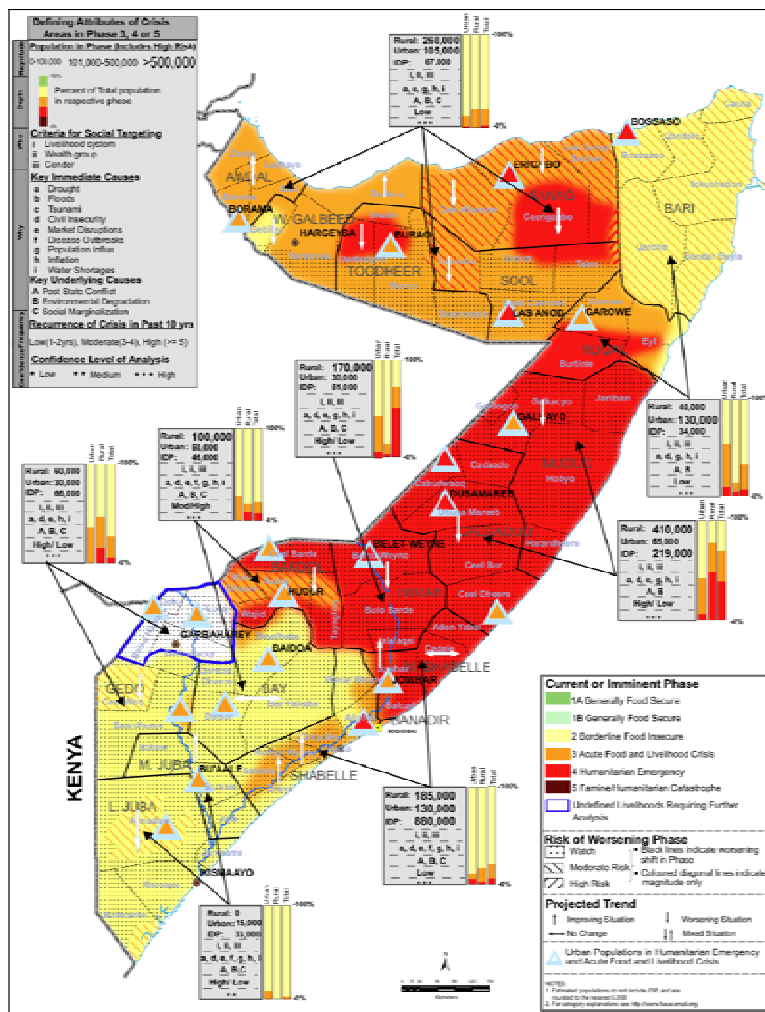
Rural IPC Populations  
July – December 2010



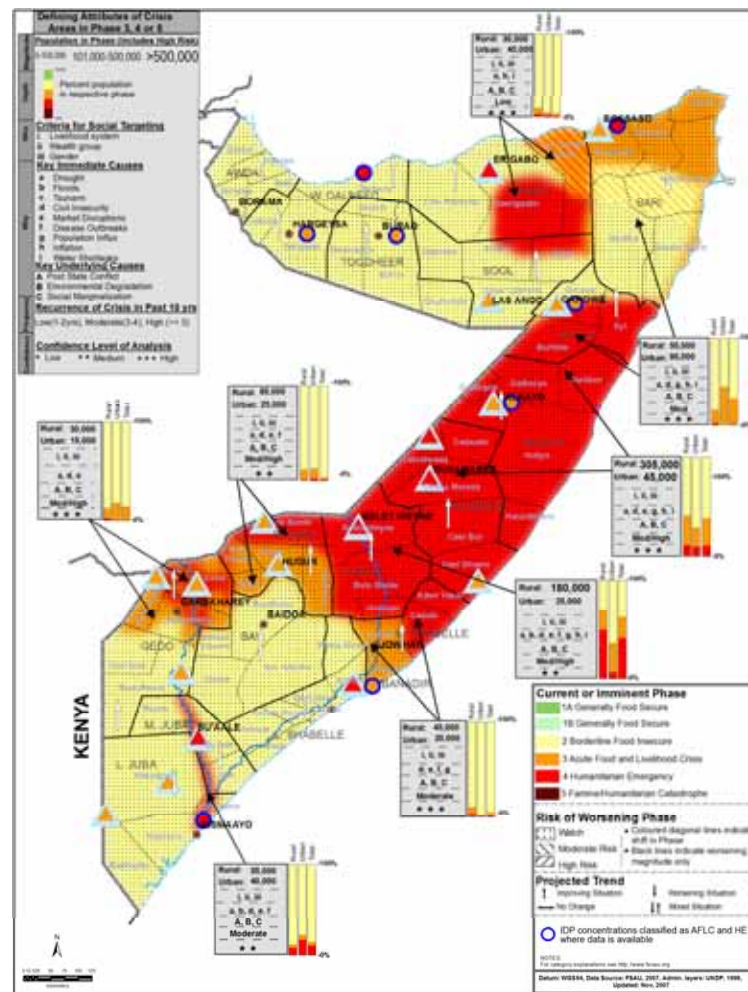


# Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations  
January – June 2010



Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations  
July – December 2010





## IDP Number Change

- FSNAU calculates 3 separate population groups in crisis for the IPC:  
Rural & Urban (started in 2007) & IDP (started in 2007)
- The **sum of the three groups defines the total population in crisis** in the Post Deyr and Post Gu analysis. e.g. 3.2million
- Given current IDP estimates exceed UNDP figures from Mogadishu 1.41million against 0.91million, there is a risk that some of the IDP may already be included in the rural or urban analysis.
- **FSNAU consulted with UNHCR, OCHA, WFP and proposed:**
  - Analysis of raw PMT indicates approx **60% of IDP** originated from Mogadishu therefore **850,000 of the 1.4million**
  - Therefore by adding 850,000 to the estimated rural & urban in crisis there is no risk of double counting IDP – the balance of 560,000 are assumed to be included in the rural urban already.
  - This proposal was endorsed by the IASC
- **Implications:**
  - Overall numbers of population in crisis will reduce e.g. from the last assessments from 3.2million to 2.65million (17% reduction) and from 42% of population affected to 36%
  - FSNAU have readjusted the last 4 seasons of figures and will clearly communicate the reason for change in numbers



# Somalia IPC Table

## Distribution of Rural Populations in Crisis

Livelihood system	Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Agro-Pastoral	1,986,207	205,000	100,000	305,000	39
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,236,268	270,000	85,000	355,000	45
Riverine	366,833	20,000	65,000	85,000	11
Destitute pastoral	41,709	0	40,000	40,000	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Comparison of Deyr '09/10 and Gu '10

• **HE decreased**– from 540,000 to 290,000 (46% decrease)

✓ Primarily due to substantial decrease of **HE** in Central as a result of favorable pastoral conditions

• **AFLC decreased** – from 715,000 to 490,000 (32% decrease)

✓ Primarily due to substantial decrease of **AFLC** in North

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	680,156	526,774	215,000	90,000	305,000	39
North East	1,213,324	488,510	45,000	10,000	55,000	7
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	215,000	180,000	395,000	50
North West	1,128,394	798,837	15,000	15,000	30,000	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Rural	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
<b>Poor</b>	295,000	235,000	530,000	68
<b>Middle</b>	200,000	55,000	255,000	32
<b>Better-off</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>100</b>



# Somalia IPC Table

## Distribution of Urban Populations in Crisis

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	680,156	153,382	30,000	15,000	45,000	15
North East	512,979	234,382	105,000	0	105,000	34
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	75,000	50,000	125,000	40
North West	1,828,739	819,989	20,000	15,000	35,000	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Comparison of *Deyr* '09/10 and *Gu* '10

- **HE decreased**– from 115,000 to 80,000 (30% decrease)
- **AFLC decreased** – from 465,000 to 230,000 (51% decrease)

**Main influencing factors for population remaining in HE or AFLC:** Reduced labour opportunities due to low economic activities and large numbers of IDPs (Bossaso, etc.) competing for labour, poor food production in Juba riverine due to severe floods, weakened purchasing power due to reduced labour wages and/or increased cereal prices.

## Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis, July – Dec 2010

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
<b>North</b>								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	10,000	0	0	0	7
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	35,000	0	0	31
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	15,000	10,000	0	10,000	24
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,341,718</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Central</b>								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	20,000	95,000	0	40,000	44
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	120,000	15,000	50,000	59
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,156</b>	<b>153,382</b>	<b>526,774</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>South</b>								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	50,000	5,000	130,000	62
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	45,000	0	0	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	0	10,000	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	80,000	5,000	5,000	35
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	25,000	0	5,000	14
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	10,000	20,000	25,000	25
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>15</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed <b>Urban</b> population in AFLC and HE	<b>310,000</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16%</b>
Assessed <b>Rural</b> population in AFLC and HE	<b>785,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40%</b>
Estimated number of IDPs (UNHCR)	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	<b>850,000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44%</b>
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	<b>1,945,000 – rounded to 2million</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# Somalia IPC Table

## 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	increase/decrease from last season
Urban	-	576,000	705,000	705,000	655,000	580,000	310,000	-47%
Rural	850,000	921,000	1,395,000	1,215,000	1,435,000	1,255,000	785,000	-37%
IDPs (UNHCR)	980,000	1,130,000	1,145,000	1,295,000	1,550,000	1,390,000	1,410,000	1%
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	0%
Total	1,700,000	2,347,000	2,950,000	2,770,000	2,940,000	2,685,000	1,945,000 (rounded to 2million)	-25%



# Implications for Actions

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## Humanitarian Access

- **Actions to increase humanitarian space and safety** to ensure that populations in need receive assistance

## Emergency Humanitarian Assistance: **To Save Lives**

- Targeted to areas & livelihood groups identified in **HE**
- Targeted to areas & livelihood groups identified in **Critical & Very Critical Nutrition**
- Scale-up in areas with sustained humanitarian emergency (Central, Hiran, Bakool)
- Scale-up in new HE areas (Juba Riverine)
- IDP and urban populations identified in HE and with high rates of malnutrition

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

- Priority both in areas & livelihood groups in **AFLC, but also in HE**
- Emergency 'livelihood support' in the drought affected pastoral areas to build resilience (Hiran, Central and Sanaag)
- Scale-up in Hiran region
- Poor and most vulnerable urban populations that are not able to cope with prolonged high food and nonfood prices

## Key Messages

POST GU'10

- Current situation shows improvements however **climate outlook for next season already predicts below average rainfall** – therefore these gains will not be maintained unless **preparedness measures are put in place to protect livelihoods** – target both **AFLC** and **BFI** populations – population highly vulnerable to shocks.
- At **26% of the population affected** – we are still dealing with a huge crisis
- **HE population** still require **emergency assistance**
- Livelihood Shifts - **destitute pastoralists** reported in Hiran, Central and Sanaag regions – need to consider **appropriate livelihood interventions**, insecurity affecting livelihoods in Hiran
- IPC reflects food security **but nutrition reflect this plus public health and social care environment** – **these indicators remain at crisis levels (Health, Water, Sanitation, IYCF)** and unless addressed at scale nutrition levels will not improve