



Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods

Post Gu 2011



September 5th 2011



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Common
Humanitarian Fund
Somalia



FSNAU Post *Gu* 2011 Assessment

Overall Timeline

Post *Gu* 2011

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	June 3
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	July 1-3
Fieldwork	July 4-23
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	July 27-30
All Team Analysis Workshops (Hargeisa)	August 2-13
Vetting Meetings	August 15 (Nut) & 17 (FS)
Release of Results	
Famine Declaration	July 20 th , August 3 rd , September 5 th
Post- <i>Gu</i> 2011 Presentation of Findings	September 5 th
Regional Presentations in Somalia	September 6-10
Press Release	July 20 th , August 3 rd , September 5 th
Technical Series Reports	September 19 (Nut) & 26 (FS)

FSNAU *Gu* 2011 Assessment

Partner Participation

Total Number of Partners Participating in Field Assessments and Analysis Workshop – Total-113

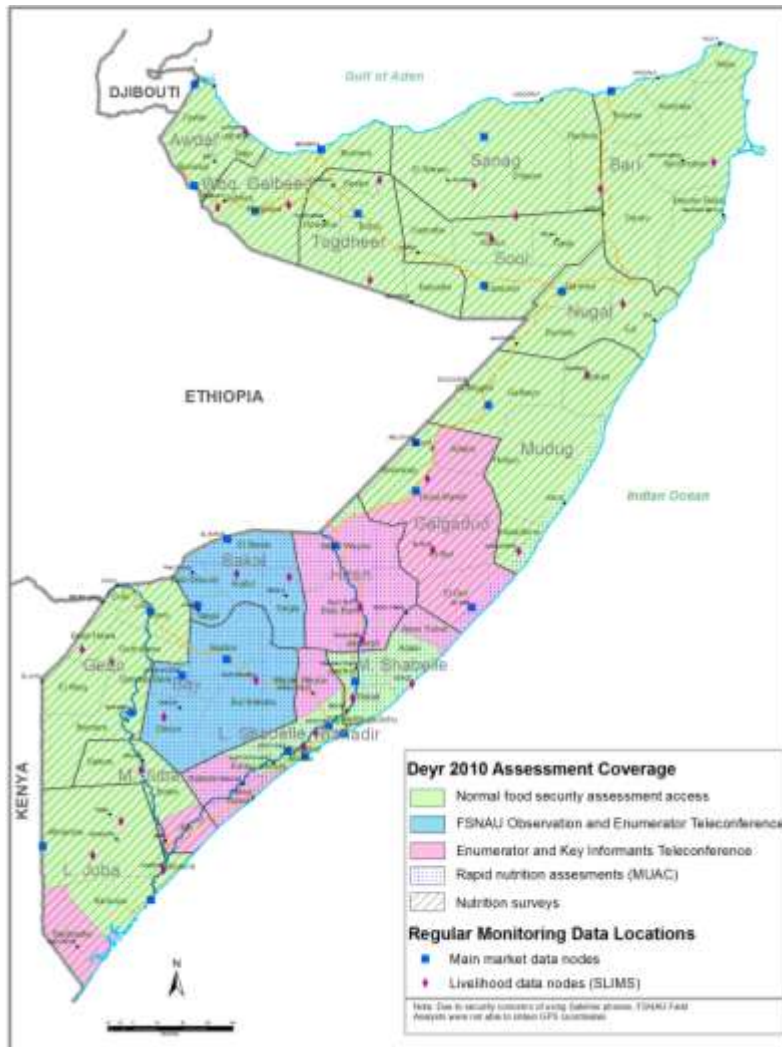
Food Security Field Assessment – Total 67		Nutrition Field Assessment – Total 21	
National Institutions	3	Local NGOs	4
Local NGOs	24	International NGOs	4
International NGOs	3	Ministries	8
Ministries	20	Local Authorities	3
Local Authorities	10	UN	2
UN	7		

Analysis Workshop – Total 25

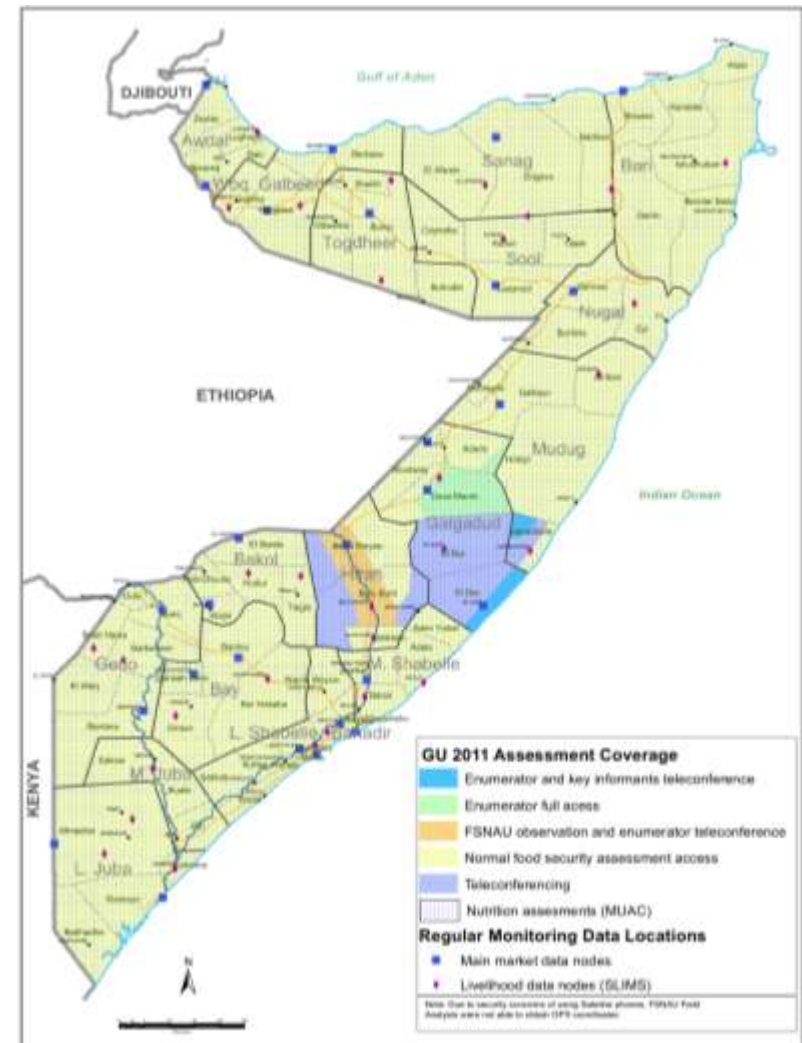
FEWSNET NAIROBI	2
WFP	5
Focal Points	18

Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations

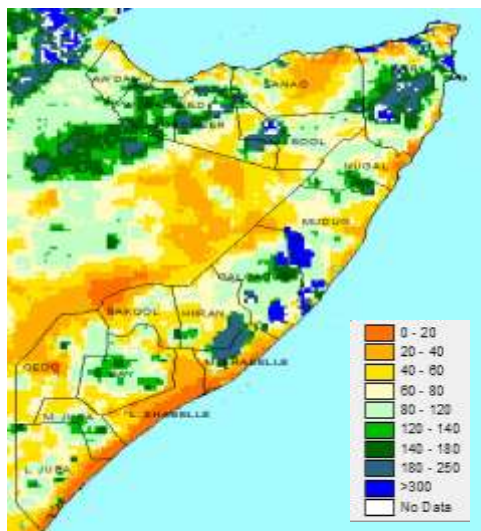
Deyr 2010/11



Gu 2011



Gu 2011 RFE percentage of Normal



E Modis_NDVI June 2nd Dekad

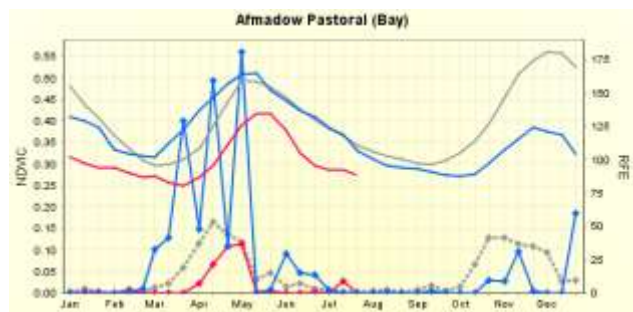
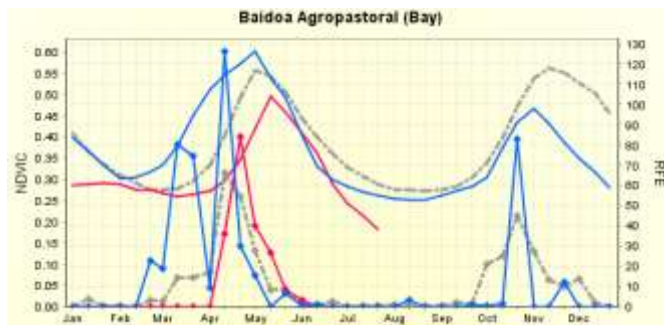
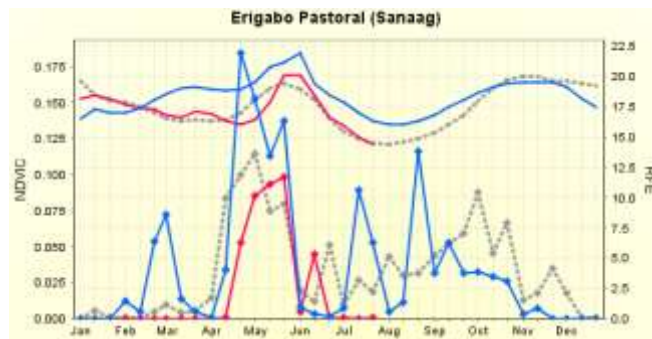


- Late start (3rd Dekad of April) of the Gu 2011 rainy season in most parts of the country
- Long dry spell in late May-June across the country
- Erratic rainfall performance, both in space and time, in most regions of South and Central with significant rainfall deficits in Hiraan, Bakool, parts of Gedo, Juba, Bay, Galgadud, Mudug and Shabelle
- Near normal rainfall in most parts of northern regions with significant rainfall deficits in parts of Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Awdal, W. Galbeed, Bari, Nugal and north Mudug regions
- *Hagaa* and *Karan* rains started in July and continued through August
- Low river levels in Juba and Shabelle between January and May due to poor rains in upper catchments and Ethiopian highlands. However, in July river levels increased and irrigation resumed

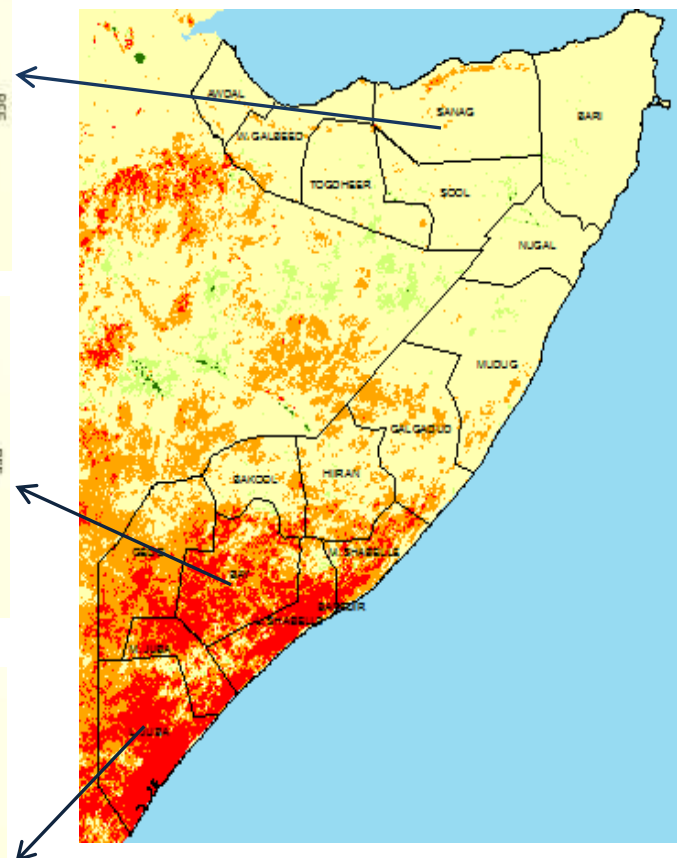
Improved vegetation conditions in parts of Northwest and Northeast

Poor vegetation in key agropastoral regions of the South, particularly in Juba, Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and parts of Bakool

Deterioration of vegetation in pastoral areas of Gedo, Juba, Hiran, Bay, parts of Bakool and Central.



July 2011 NDVI Absolute Difference from LTM



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Oct-Dec seasonal rainfall forecast

Sept. – Nov. 2011



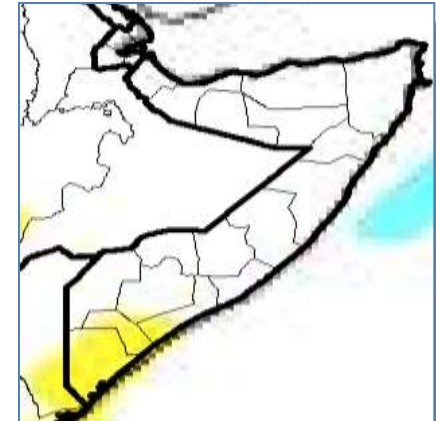
Oct. – Dec. 2011



Nov. 2011 – Jan. 2012



Dec. 2012 – Feb. 2012



Source: ECMWF

1. In the most-likely scenario the Oct-Dec rains are expected to start on time and overall season totals are expected to be average, though rains during the second half of the season are likely to be less favorable.
2. The consensus regional seasonal rainfall outlook will be provided by 3rd Sept, and national forecasts for Ethiopia and Kenya are expected in the following week. Both will provide more details/update on these preliminary indications.

Civil Insecurity

KEY EVENTS (January – July 2011)

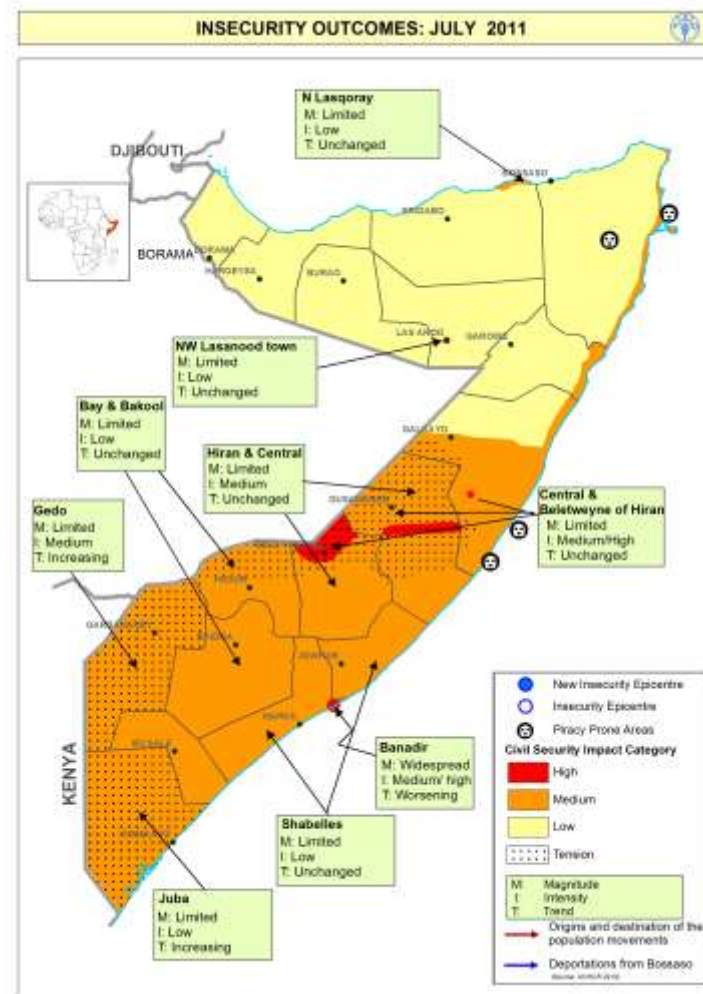
- **Sustained political conflicts in much of the South and Central zones:** Mogadishu, Hiraan and Galgadud (since 2007); Gedo and Lower Juba (since 2009); tensions in the rest of the South and Central, particularly along the border with Kenya and Ethiopia
- **Hot spots of political conflicts in the North:** Galgala areas (near Bossaso) affecting the rural livelihoods in Lasqoray district; Lasanod (Sool) with reports of targeted assassinations of prominent and government officials
- **Rangeland resource based conflicts mainly in the rural areas:** Dhegtuur of Adaado (June 2011) ; Xeraale of Abudwaq in the Central (since 2007); Kobdhexaad area of Bossaso (renewed in June 2011)
- Continued piracy activities in the Somali waters

DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACT ON FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY (January – July 2011)

- Human deaths and injuries; asset destruction (shelling, burning of houses, vehicles confiscation of assets such as buildings, businesses) in parts of the South
- Population displacements: on average, monthly internal displacements of 31,000 people; increased displacement across the border towards Ethiopia and Kenya (e.g. Dhadaab camp in Kenya recorded inflow of about 91,000 people in Jan –Jul '11)
- Disruptions of trade: siege of Bakara market in Mogadishu (2011) contributing, in part, to the high food prices in the South and Central
- Restricted access to pasture and water resources (Dhegtuur and Xeraale areas of Galgadud and areas around Galkayo of Mudug)
- Hampered production and trade: Lasqoray (frankincense, dates, etc.) , fishing (Bari, Nugal, Mudug)
- Sustained restrictions of humanitarian operations in the South and Central although with some improvements in parts of Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Juba

THE MOST LIKELY SCENARIO (September – December 2011)

- Continued violence and tensions in Hiran, Lower Juba, Gedo , Bakool in the South, and Galgadud of Central. Sporadic violence in parts of Mogadishu
- Continued human casualties and human displacements
- Resource-based conflicts in pastoral areas, mainly in Central and perhaps parts of the Northeast
- Restricted humanitarian operations in parts of the South and Central making access to the needy people difficult



AGRICULTURE

Cereal Production Estimates

Gu 2011 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia:

- **Lowest** *Gu* cereal production since *Gu* 1995 (25% of *Gu* PWA) - **36,600MT** of maize and sorghum production without off-season
 - ✓ lowest maize production since *Gu* 1995 season (36% of *Gu* PWA) - **23,200 MT** without off-season
 - ✓ lowest sorghum production since *Gu* 1995 season (24% of *Gu* PWA) - **13,400MT**
 - ✓ 1,000MT of Rice – 43% of the last *Gu* season (in Jowhar)
- Regional differences in crop production performance:
 - ✓ Extremely below PWA in Juba regions (6%), Gedo (13%), Bakool (17%), Hiran (18%), Bay (19%);
 - ✓ Significant production decline in M. Shabelle (22% of PWA) and L. Shabelle (37% of PWA);
 - ✓ Shabelle regions (maize basket) account for 80% (27,500MT) of total cereal production (including rice)
 - ✓ Bay region (sorghum basket) accounts for 20% (7,500MT) of the total cereal production in southern Somalia.

Gu/Karan 2011 Cereal Establishment Estimates in Northwest Agropastoral Areas:

- **Near normal** estimates of *Gu/Karan* establishment of maize and sorghum (86% of PWA) - 17,300MT for all districts combined;
- W. Galbeed region accounts for 76% of total cereals (Gabiley - 65% and Hargeisa - 11%).
- Awdal region accounts 22% of total cereals while Togdheer contributes 2%.



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Gu Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Production in Southern Somalia

Regions	Gu 2011 Production in MT			Gu 2011 as % of Gu 2010	Gu 2011 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2010)	Gu 2011 as % of 5-year average (2006-2010)
	White Maize	Red Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	100	300	400	9%	17%	29%
Bay	400	7,100	7,500	10%	19%	20%
Gedo	700	0	700	11%	13%	26%
Hiran	300	300	600	90%	18%	45%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	600	0	600	5%	6%	7%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	300	0	300	6%	6%	11%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	2,500	900	3,400	16%	22%	28%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	18,300	4,800	23,100	35%	37%	47%
Gu 2011 Total	23,200	13,400	36,600	19%	26%	32%

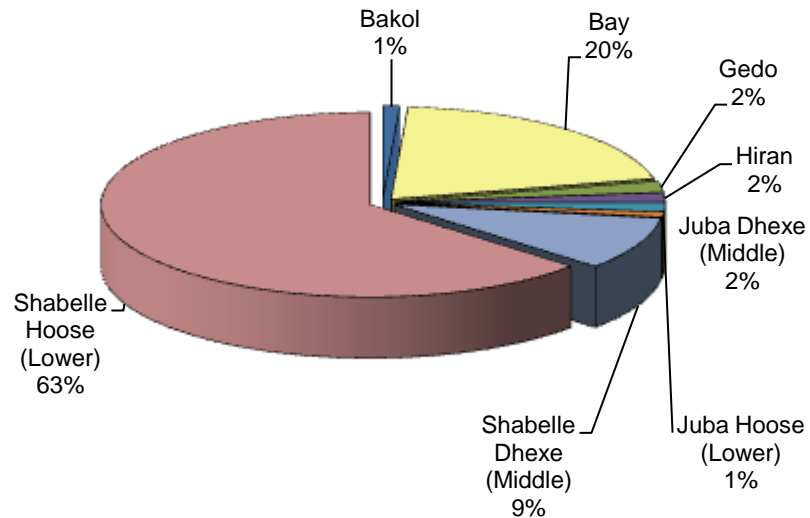
Off-Season Cereal Estimates in Southern Somalia (Sep – Oct 2011)

Regions	White Maize			
Middle Juba	400			
Lower Juba	50			
Lower Shabelle	3,700			
Total	4,150			

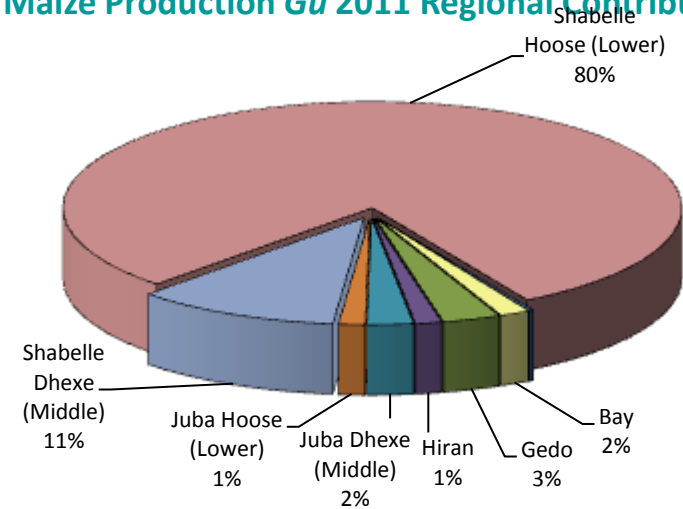
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Regional Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Contributions in Southern Somalia

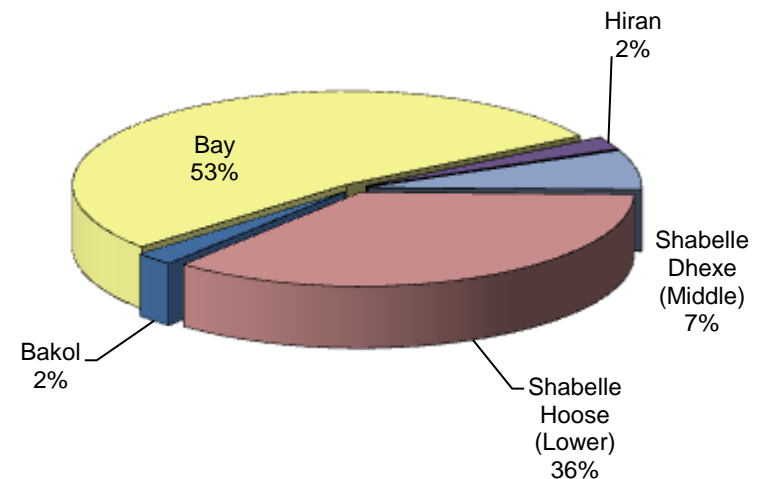
Regional Contribution *Gu* 2011 Cereal Production



Maize Production *Gu* 2011 Regional Contribution



Sorghum Production *Gu* 2011 Regional Contribution





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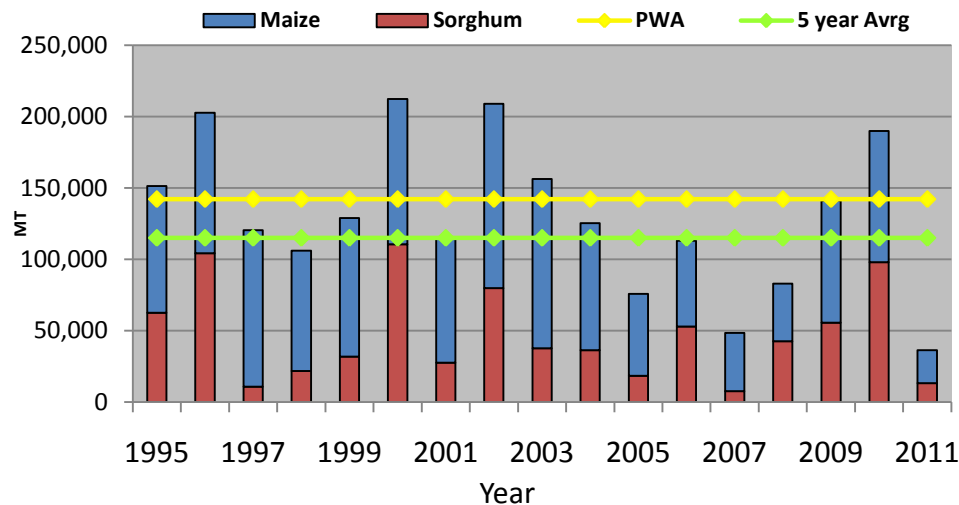
Gu-Karan 2011 Cereal Establishment Estimates in Northwest

Regions	Gu 2011 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2011 as % of Gu-Karan 2010	Gu-Karan 2011 as % of Gu-Karan PWA (1998-2010)	Gu-Karan 2011 as % of 5-year average (2006-2010)
	Yellow Maize	White Sorghum	Total Cereals			
Awdal	210	3,550	3,760	92%	122%	124%
Togdheer	20	320	340	10%	44%	28%
Woqooyi Galbeed	420	12,800	13,220	33%	81%	63%
Gu-Karan 2011 Total	650	16,670	17,320	36%	86%	68%

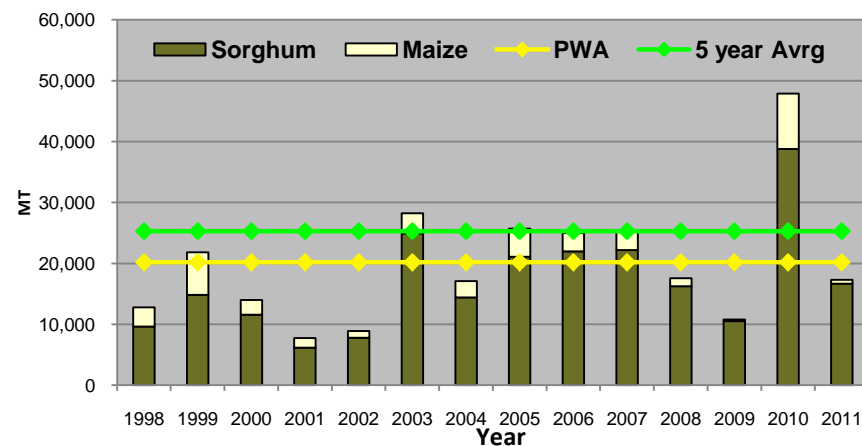
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Trends in Cereal Production in South and Northwest

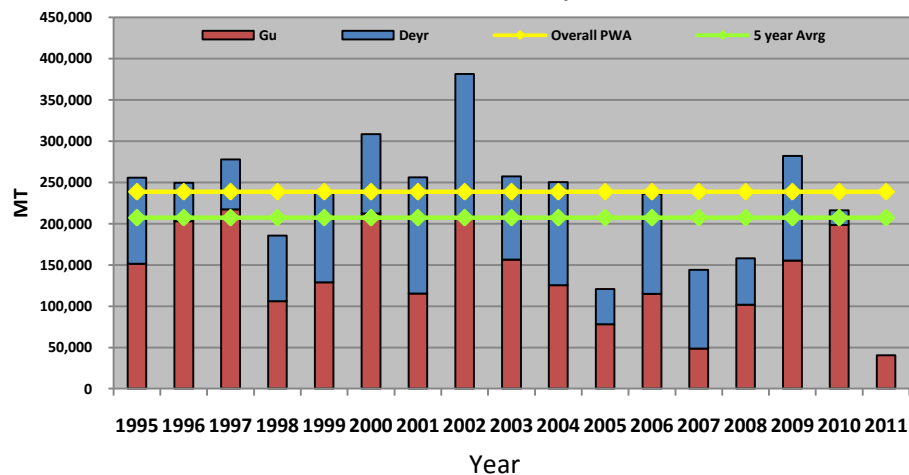
Trends in *Gu* Cereal Production (1995-2011)



Trends in *Gu-Karan* Cereal Production (1998-2011)
- Somaliland (North West)

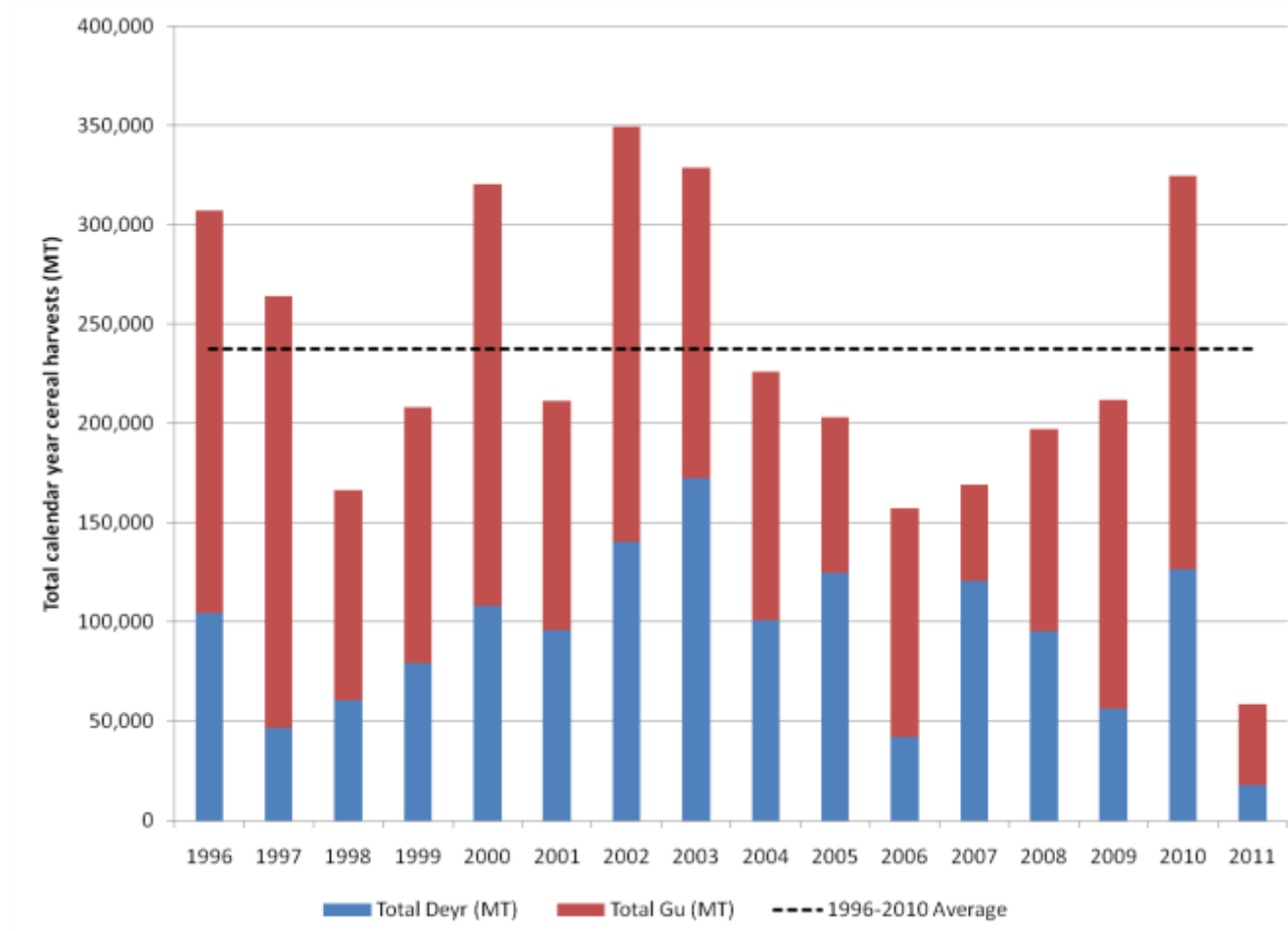


Annual Cereal Production by Season



Evidence of substantial constraints to local cereal availability

Calendar year cereal harvests in southern Somalia (1996-2011) compared to average



Source: FSNAU



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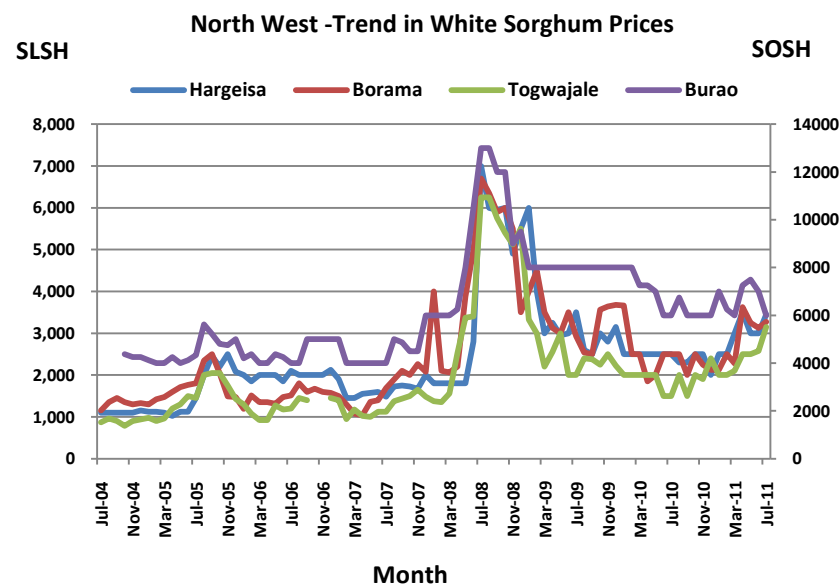
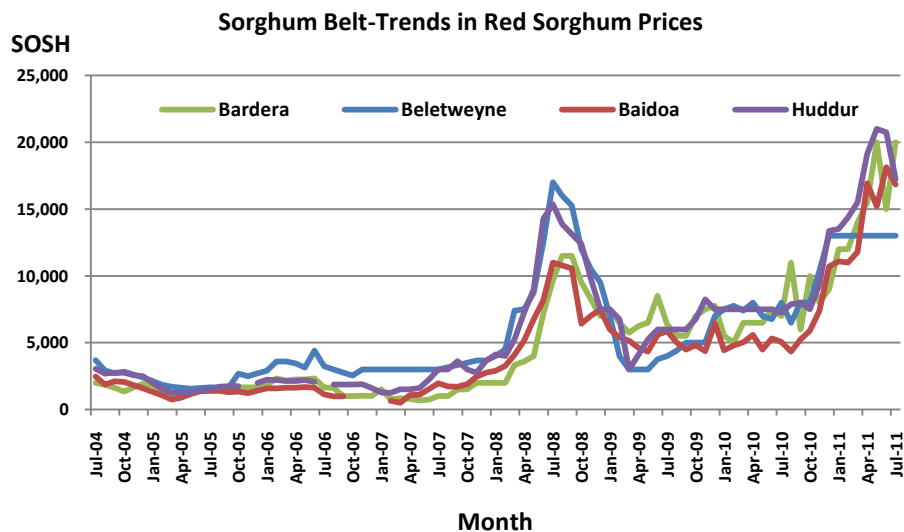
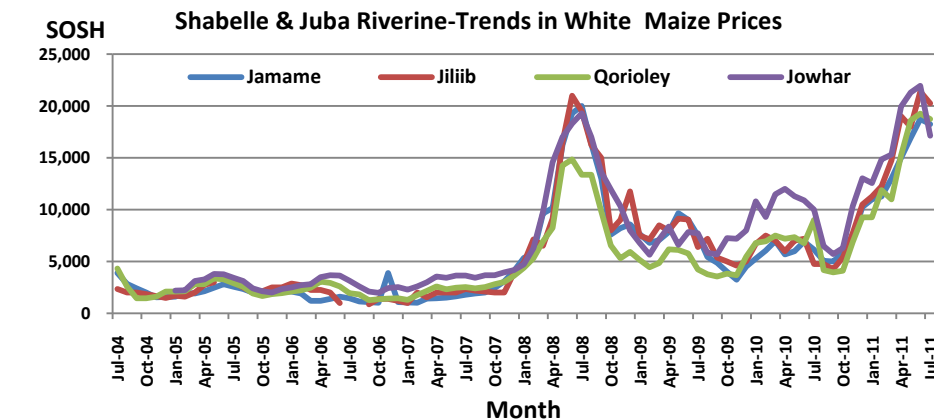
Gu 2011 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	Gu 2011 Cash Crop Production in MT								
	Rice	Cowpea	Off-Season Cowpea	Sesame	Off-Season Sesame	Onions	Tomato	Watermelon	Total for Regions
Bakool		50							50
Gedo		50				1,650	50		1,750
Hiran						4,400	250	200	4,850
Mudug		115							115
Juba Dhexe (Middle)		150	50		200				400
Juba Hoose (Lower)			250		1,750				2,000
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	1,000	150		100					1,250
Awdal								2,000	2,000
Togdheer							1,200	550	1,750
Woqooyi Galbeed		50					5,100	7,900	13,050
TOTAL	1,000	565	300	100	1,950	6,050	6,600	10,650	27,215



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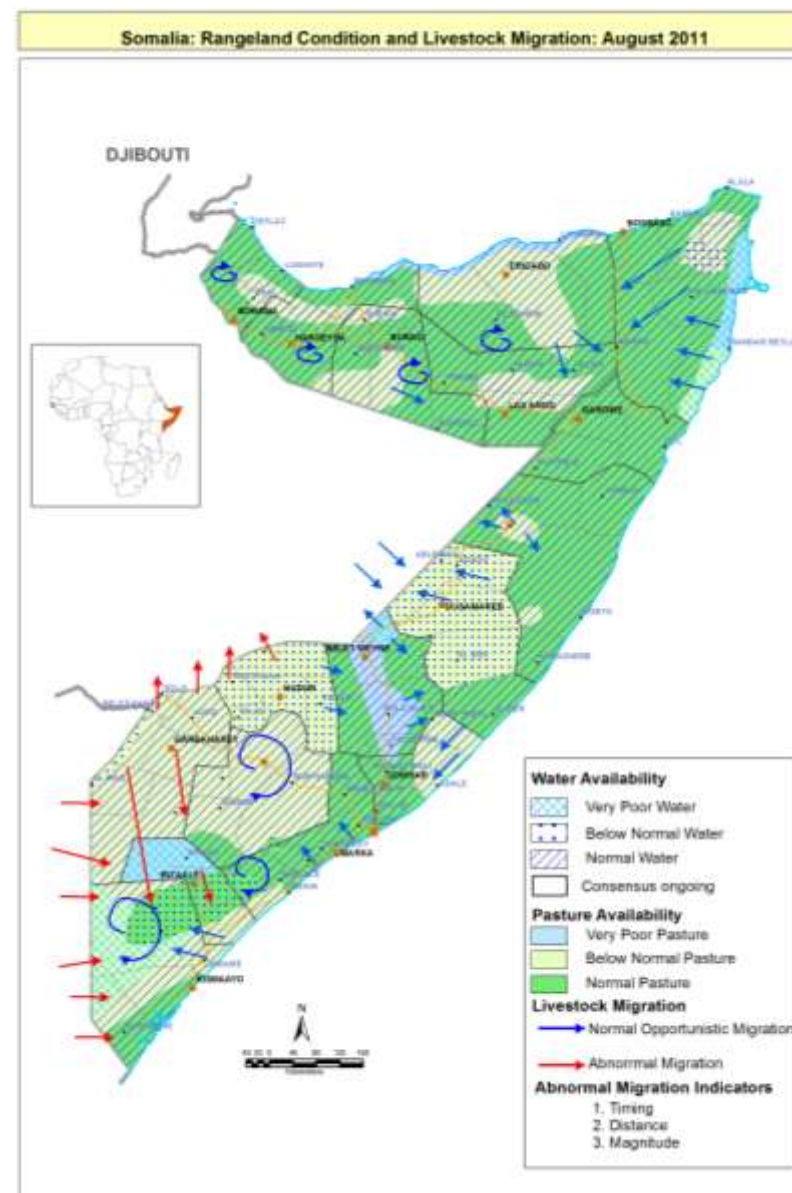
Regional Trends in Cereal Prices



LIVESTOCK

Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

- Average to near average pasture in the key pastoral areas of Northern regions but poor in Coastal *Deeh*, parts of East-Golis of Bari region, East-Golis/Gabi, Sool Plateau of Sanaag region, Nugaal Valley of Sool region as well as the Hawd of Togdheer
- Early depletion of pasture in most key pastoral areas of South and parts of Central regions due to the erratic below normal *Gu* rains and massive livestock in-migration (Juba and L. Shabelle)
- Significantly improved water availability and access in most of the North with the exception of Coastal *Deeh* and East Golis of Bari region; poor water availability reported in Bakool, Bay and parts of Gedo and Juba
- Exceptionally good pasture and water in Awdal and W. Galbeed regions in the North due to normal *Gu* and ongoing *Karan* rains; improved pasture and water in L.Shabelle and parts of Juba as a result of *Hagaa* rains (Aug.)
- Normal livestock migration in most areas except Gedo (towards Ethiopia and Juba riverine), Bakool and Bay (towards Shabelle)



LIVESTOCK

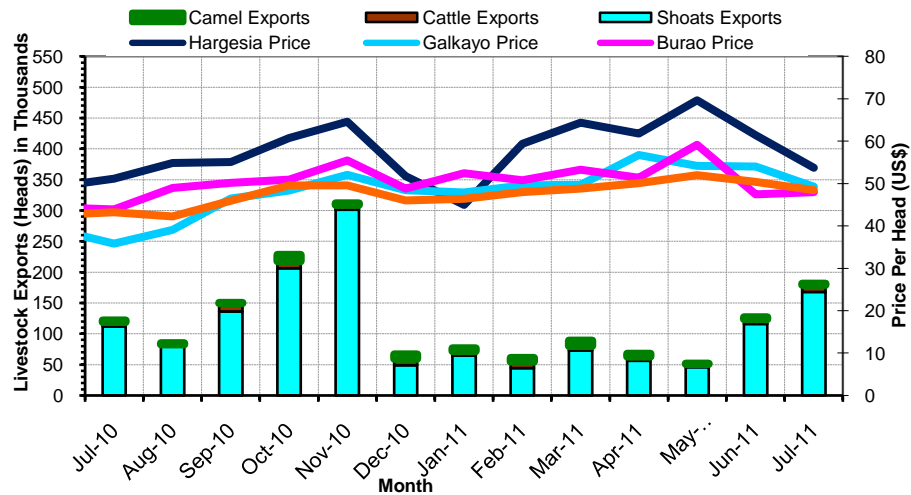
Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (Gu '11)	Milk production (Gu '11)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jul-Dec '11)	Herd Size Projection (up to Dec. '11)
NW	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/goat: Medium	Camel: Low Sh/goat: Low except Golis/Guban: Low to Medium	Below average all regions, but average in W. Galbeed & Awdal	Camel: Low Sheep/goat: Medium	Camel: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend for all livelihoods, except Golis/Guban where all species are above Baseline)
NE	Camel : Low Sh/Goat: Low to Medium with exception of Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Camel: Low Sheep/Goats: Medium with exception Sool and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Sh/goats: Low Camel: Below Average	Camel : Low Sh/goats: Medium	Camel: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)
Central	Camel : Low to None Sh/Goat: Medium to Low	Camel : Low Sheep/Goat: Medium Sh/Goat: Low to Medium for Coastal <i>Deeh</i> and Cowpea Belt	Sh/goats: Low Camel: Below Average	Camel: Low to None Sh/Goat: Medium to Low Cowpea Belt and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> : Low to None for all species	Camel: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)
Hiran	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Low to Medium, except Agropastoral Low to None	Low to None for All species	Cattle/sh/goat: Very low Camel: below average	Camel : Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Low to Medium	Camel: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)
Shabelle	Low for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Medium	Very Low for all species	Camel : Low Cattle: Low to None Shoats: Medium	All Species: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)
Juba	Camel /Cattle: Low to None Sh/goat: Low to Medium	Camel: Low to Medium Cattle: Low to None Sh/goat: Low to Medium	Very Low cattle, sheep/goats but average for camel	Camel: Medium to Low Cattle: Low to None Sheep/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Above Baseline (decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sheep/goats: Below Baseline (increasing trend)
Gedo	Low to None for all species	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/goat and Cattle: Low to None	Camel: Below Average Cattle and Sheep: Significantly below average	Camel: Low Cattle, Sh/Goats: Low to None	Camel: Below Baseline (Decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	Low to None for All species	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/goat and Cattle: Low to None	Camel: Below Average Cattle and Sheep: Very Low	Low for All species	Camel: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline (decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (decreasing trend)

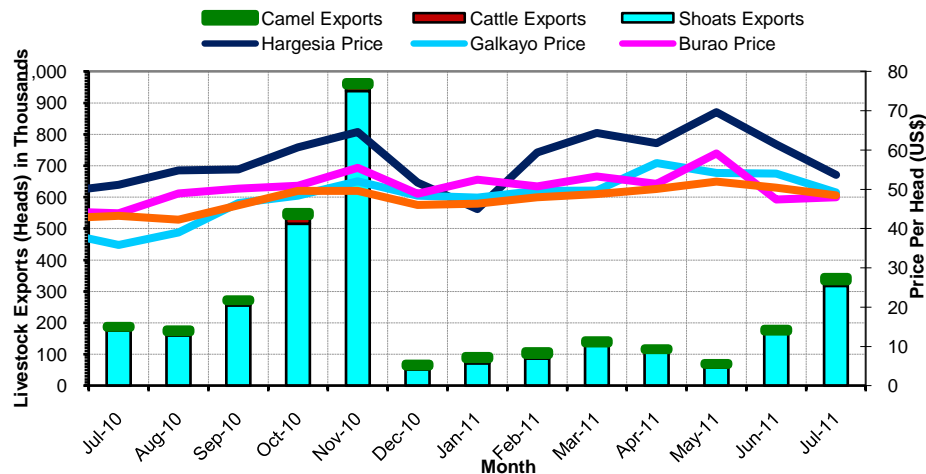
Livestock

Trends in Livestock Exports – Berbera & Bossaso

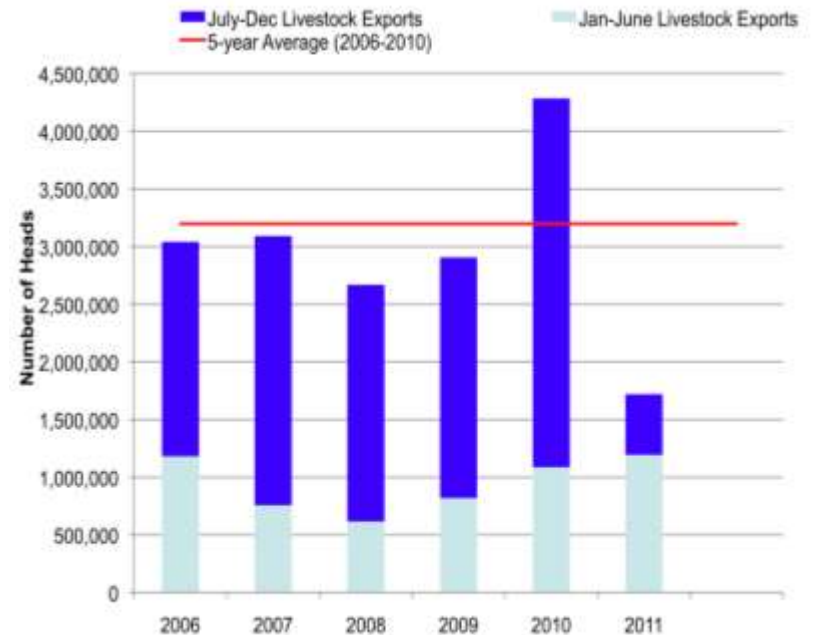
Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



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



Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5 Year Average



* 2011 up to July

LIVESTOCK

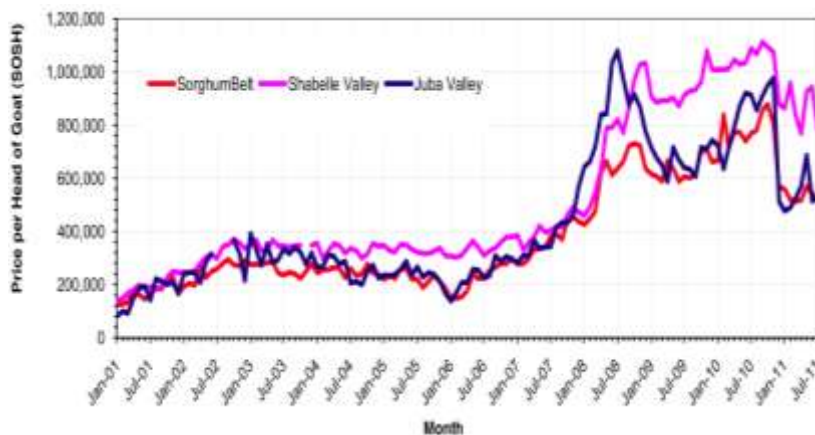
Trends in Local Cattle Prices

Regional Average Monthly Prices Cattle (SoSh/SLSh)

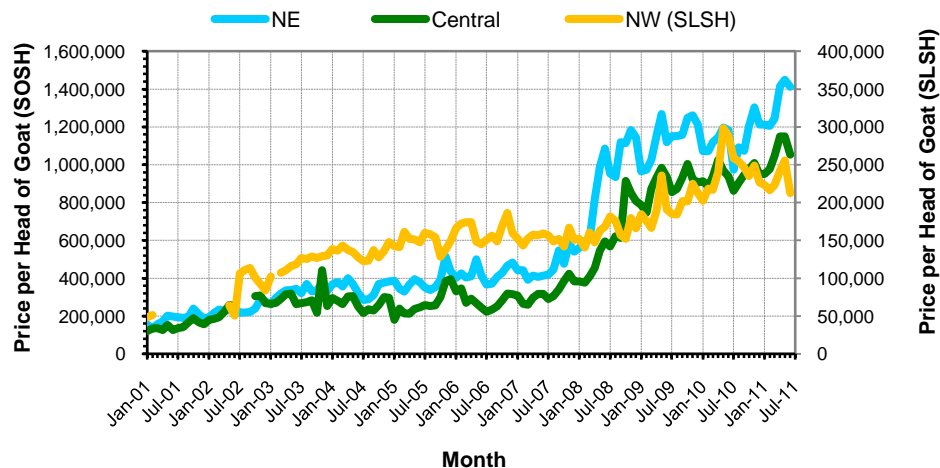


Regional Trend in Local Goat Prices and Terms of Trade

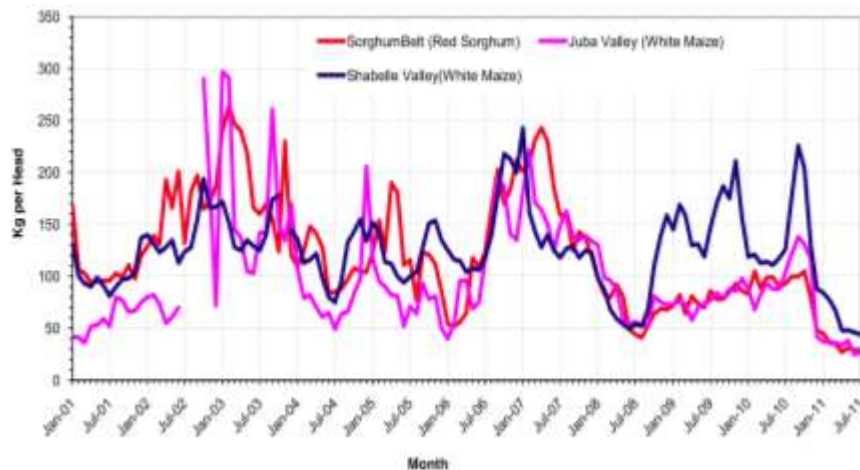
Trend Local Quality Goat Prices in Southern Regions



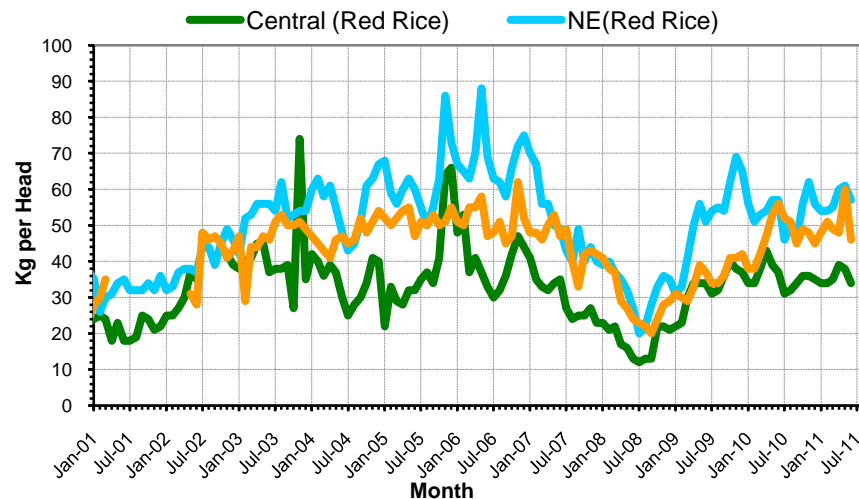
Trend Local Quality Goat Prices in Northern and Central regions



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



Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Rice to Goat



Main developments (January – June 2011):

- Slight depreciation of Somali Shillings over the past year.
- Increase in prices of imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil, and diesel
- Near record high prices of local cereals (white maize and red sorghum) during the *Gu* 2011 (Apr-Jun) in South, Central and Northeast regions. Slight decline in prices in July/August signaling flows from the limited *Gu* 2011 harvest
- Increased inflation reflected in annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases from June 2010 to June 2011: Central (46%), South (69%), North SoSh areas (18%) and North SiSh areas (10%)
- Significant increase (93%) in Jan-May imports of cereals compared to the same period last year in three major ports - Bossaso, Berbera and Mogadishu (El Ma'an)
- Rice price are likely to increase by 20% over next 2-3 months due to Thai rice policy changes

Main contributing factors:

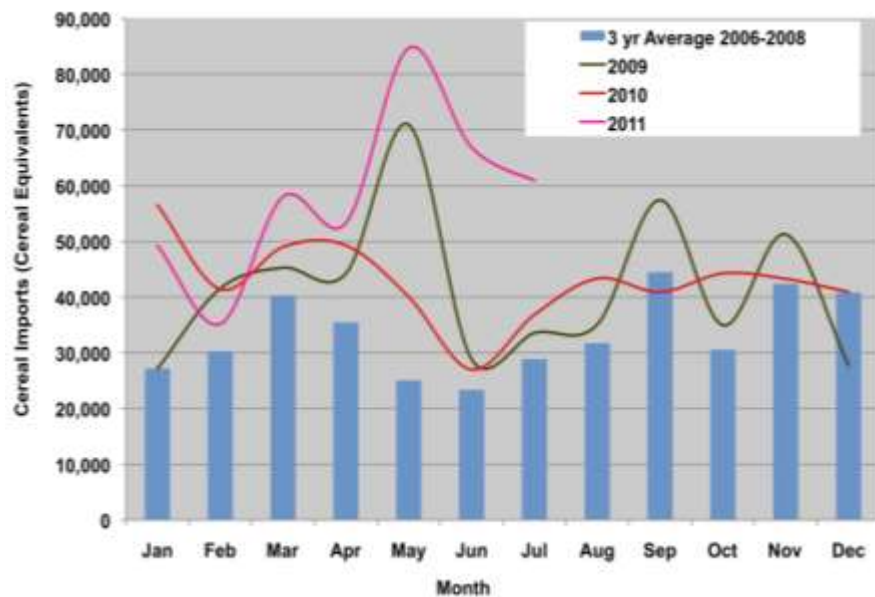
- Increasing imports leading to higher demand for dollars
- Poor local cereal harvest from the *Gu* 2011 and the *Deyr* 2010/11
- High prices in neighbouring countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti)
- Increased prices of commodities (food and oil) on international markets

Likely developments through December 2011:

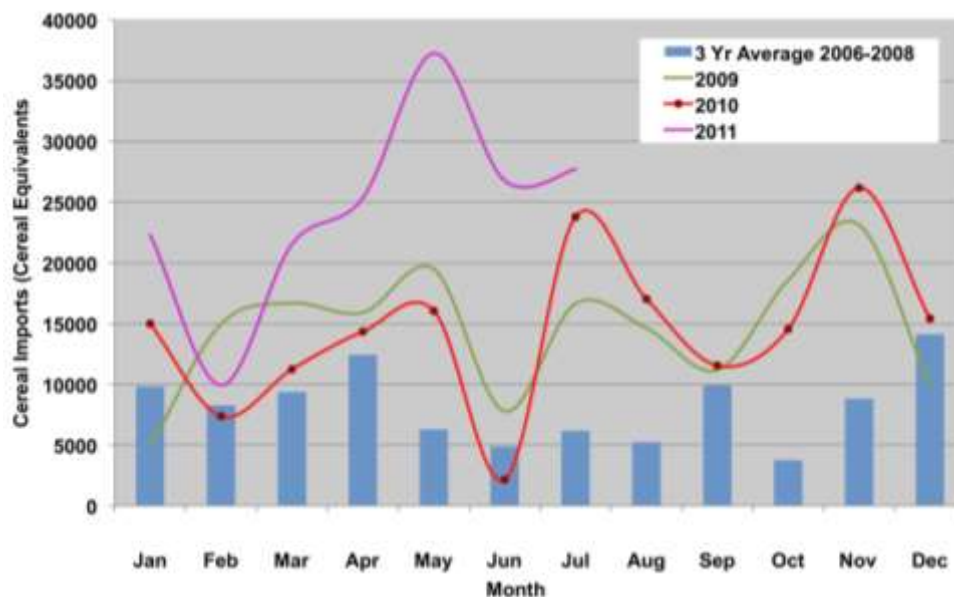
- Further increases in white maize and red sorghum prices through at least December 2011 (up to the ceiling price of imported rice)
- Imported products are likely to increase depending on movements in international markets

Commercial Cereal Import Trends in 2011

Commercial Cereal Imports (Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu combined) Trends in 2011

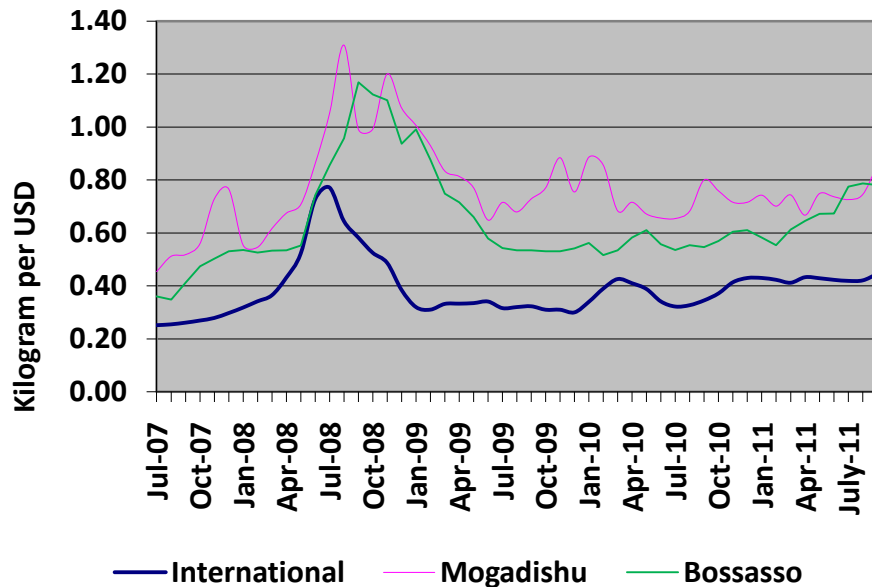


Mogadishu Commercial Cereal Imports Trends in 2011

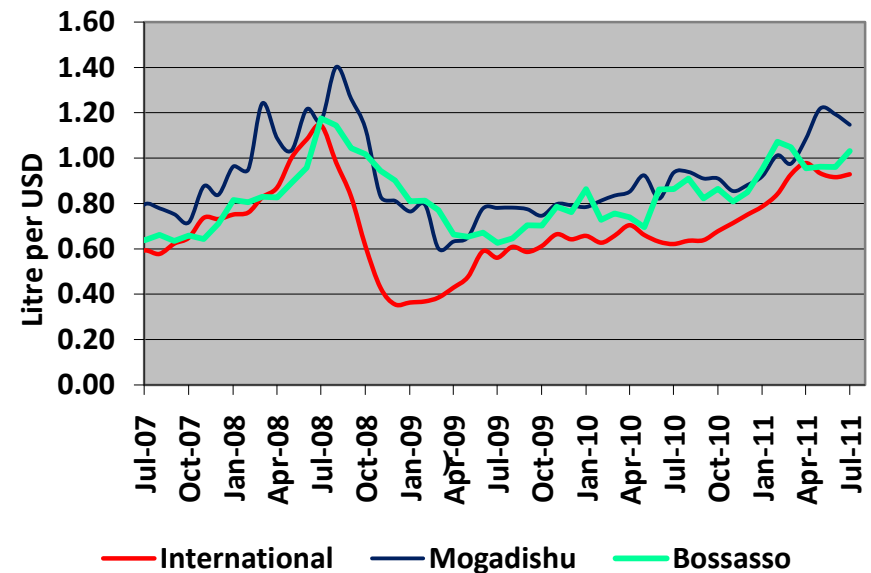


Imported Rice and Diesel Prices

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



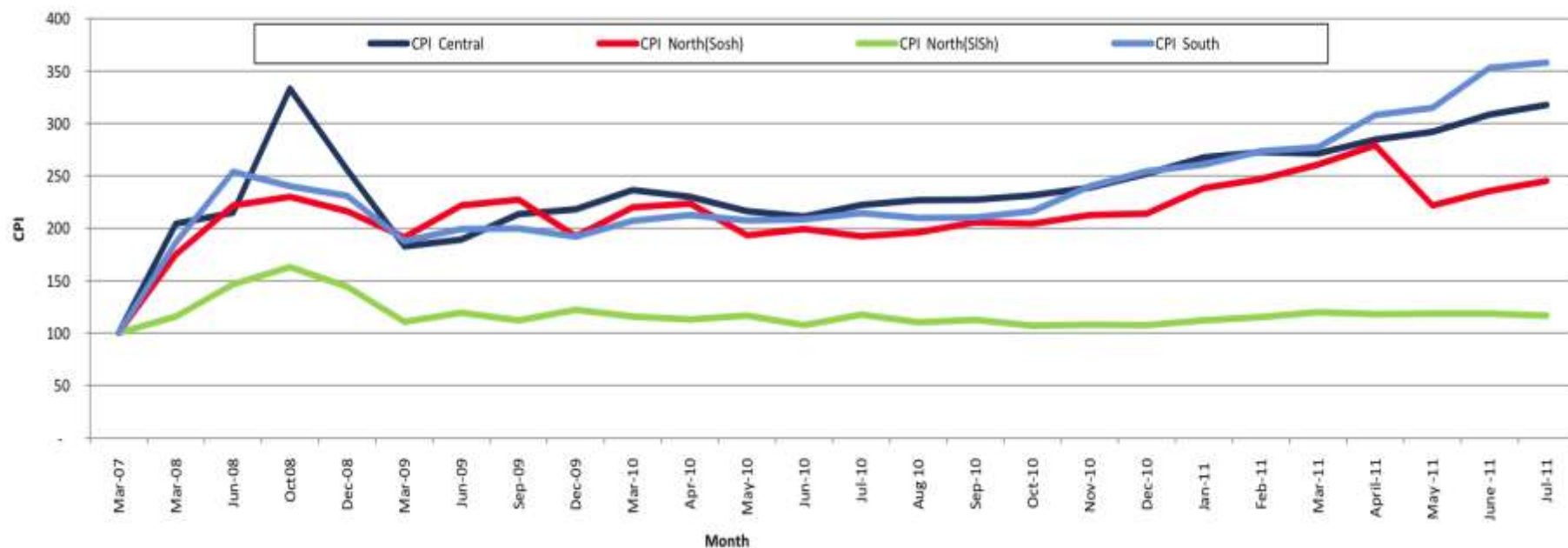
**Comparison of Diesel Prices
(Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso**



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

MARKETS

Consumer Price Index



	Changes in CPI		
	Inflation (July 11-March 2007)	Annual inflation (July 11-July 2010)	Monthly inflation (June 11-July 2011)
Central	217%	43%	3%
Northeast (SoSh)	145%	27%	4%
Northwest (SiSh)	17%	-1%	-2%
South	258%	67%	1%

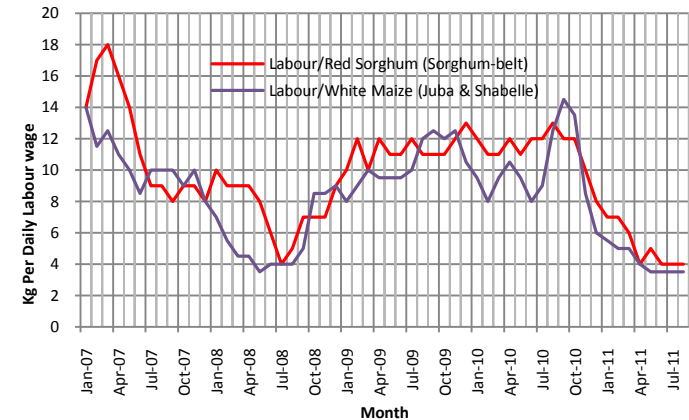
Summary of Integrated Analysis

Urban Livelihoods

South/Central regions

- ❑ Annual increase in cost of living: 40-50% in Central and 50-95% in the South (July '11) mostly due to:
 - Record high local cereal prices, surpassing the 2007/8 food inflation levels
 - Increased prices of imported commodities (rice, sugar and vegetable oil)
- ❑ Highest increase in cost of living in Shabelle (95%) and Bay (76%)
- ❑ Increased competition for labour and social support from rural population escaping drought
- ❑ Protracted conflict, violence and tensions resulting in displacements and impacting commodity flows towards the areas along the border in Juba, Gedo and Central regions
- ❑ Limited humanitarian operations due to insecurity, particularly in the South; however, improved since July 2011 due to access by humanitarian aid agencies and increased support from Somali diaspora and government/institutions from Muslim countries

Terms of Trade, Labour to Cereal in the South (2007-2011)



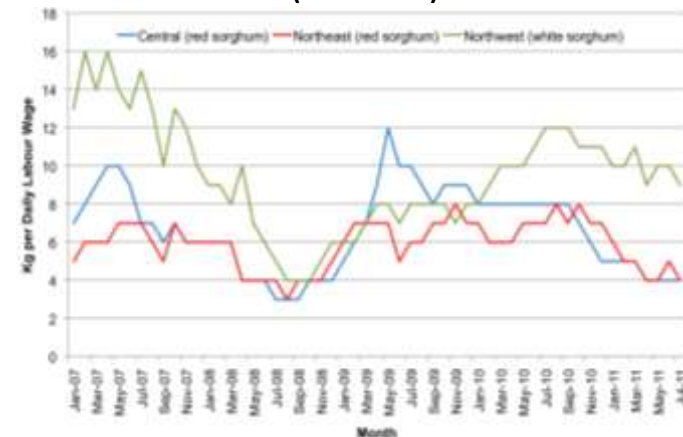
North (Somali Shilling)

- ❑ Increase in the cost of living by an average of 35% between July 2010 and July 2011
- ❑ Increased prices of local cereals and import commodities (rice, sugar and veg. oil)
- ❑ Seasonal decline in labour availability (port activities) for the urban poor
- ❑ Increased competition for labour and social support from drought affected population (destitute pastoralists) and conflict IDPs

Northwest (Somaliland Shilling)

- ❑ Relatively low inflation levels with slight increase (4%) of cost of living between July 2010 and July 2011 in Awdal and W.Galbeed; higher increase (22%) in Togdheer region due to higher cereal prices.
- ❑ About 30% increase in locally produced white sorghum since July '10 as well as some increase in imported food commodity prices, including rice
- ❑ Government control of exchange rates

Terms of Trade, Labour to Cereal Central, NE and NW (2007-2011)



Urban Livelihoods

KEY FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

South and Central

- ☐ Significantly undermined purchasing power: 3-4kg of local cereals per daily labour wage in all Southern (7-14kg in Jul '10) and Central markets (5-8kg in Jul '10)
- ☐ High spending on food by the poor (>80%) in most regions
- ☐ 1-2 income earners per household
- ☐ Main income sources: Casual/wage labour; Self-employment (bush products/ handicrafts/petty trade)
- ☐ 60-75% of urban population employ severe coping strategies (going hungry, relying on support, begging, etc.) in Bay, Bakool and Shabelle
- ☐ High malnutrition levels (Likely Very Critical) in all regions

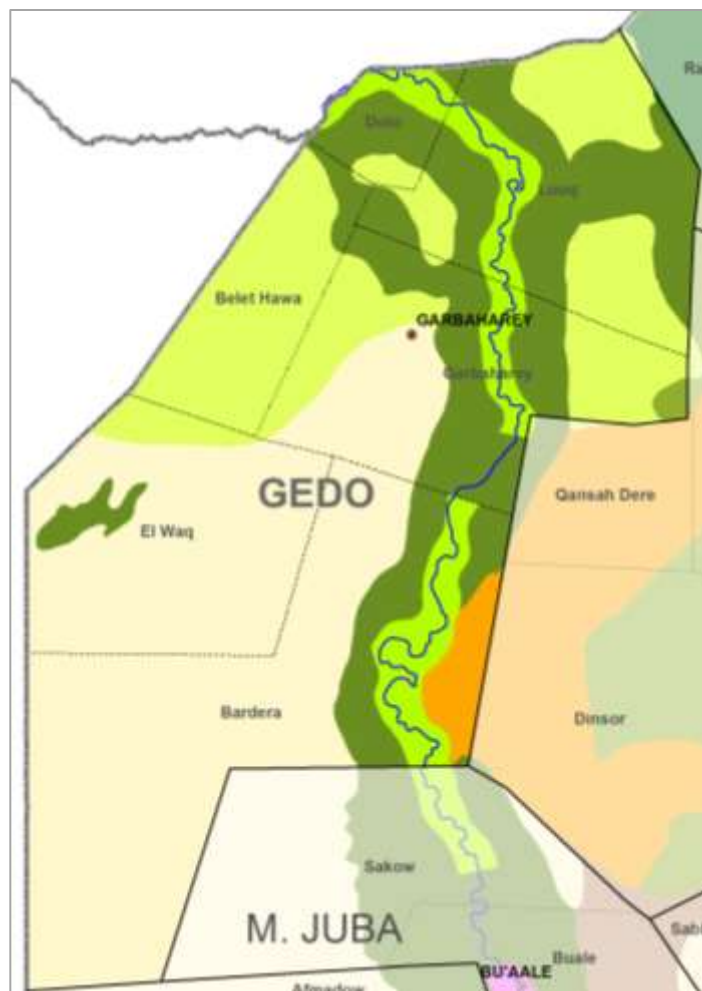
North (Somali Shilling)

- ☐ SoSh areas: Reduced purchasing power among the urban poor: 3-4kg of cereals (local or imported) per daily labour wage (4-6 kg for sorghum and 5-7kg for rice in Jul '10)
- ☐ SiSh areas: Reduced , yet favorable purchasing power compared to the rest of the country: ToT labour wage /sorghum = 9-10 kg (down from 14-15kg in Jul '10) and stable ToT labour wage /rice = 6-8 kg (Jul '11)
- ☐ High spending on food by the poor (60-70%) in most regions
- ☐ 77% has 1-2 working members
- ☐ Main income sources: Casual/wage labour; Skilled, Salary, Petty trade; Remittance
- ☐ Coping strategies moderate to severe : North SoSh areas (20-28%); North SiSh areas (10-15%)
- ☐ Nutrition situation varies from Alert to Critical, with the worst indicators in Bari, Nugal and Mudug regions
- ☐ Nutrition situation classified as Alert in W.Galbeed and Togdheer and Serious for Awdal

GEDO

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Gu 2011



Legend

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

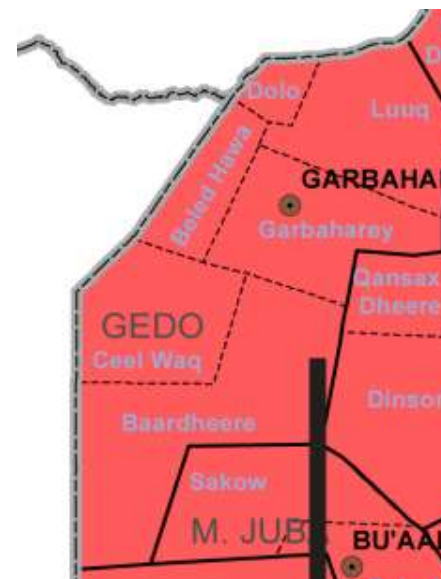
GEDO

Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Aggravating factors:

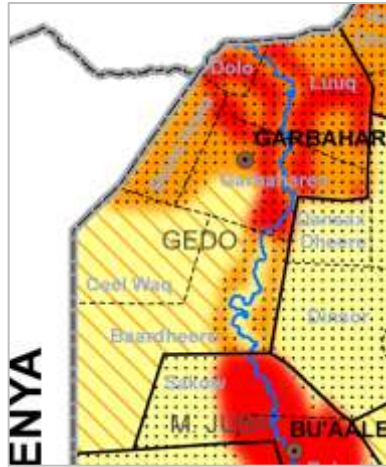
- ☐ Impact of failed *Gu* 2011 rains affecting crop and livestock production and resulting in limited access to milk and poor diet quality in agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones
- ☐ High morbidity (AWD and suspected measles) and poor health seeking behaviors
- ☐ Limited access to safe water, sanitation and health facilities
- ☐ Poor infant and young child feeding practices

Mitigating factors

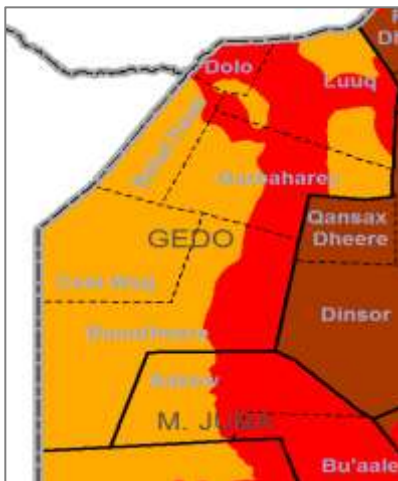
- ☐ Access of milk and milk products to the southern inland pastoral livelihood zone (camel keeping)
- ☐ Increased charcoal burning for income to buy food (but with long-term negative impact on the environment)
- ☐ Sale of fodder among the riverine communities generating income for food and non-food items

Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, Current Situation



Main Influencing Factors:

Aggravating Factors :

1. Poor *Gu* 2011 rainfall performance (40-60% of normal) leading to:
 - ☐ Significantly reduced cereal production (13% of PWA) with a complete sorghum failure (riverine maize 13% of PWA, sorghum 0% of PWA)
 - ☐ Absence of cereal stocks due to several consecutive seasons of poor crop production/failure
 - ☐ Poor pasture and water access/availability
 - ☐ Reduced herd size for all species of livestock, particularly cattle, sheep and goats
 - ☐ Decrease of livestock reproduction and low milk production
 - ☐ Low livestock prices mainly due to deteriorated body conditions (June 2011 prices: Camel 72%, cattle 56% and goats 71% of June 2010 levels in Bardera and Luuq markets)
 - ☐ Reduced access to saleable animals
 - ☐ Increased cereal prices and deteriorated terms of trade 40% (from 10kg to 4kg daily labor rate to red sorghum) and 24% (from 100kg in June 2010 -24kg of sorghum/goat in June 2011)
 - ☐ Abnormal livestock migration and family splitting (towards Juba and Somali Region of Ethiopia) and reduced milk availability
2. Civil insecurity (military skirmishes since March in the districts of Beled Hawa, Luuq, Garbaharey and Elwak) resulting in displacements and trade disruption from inland to the border markets;

Mitigating Factors :

- ☐ Limited agricultural labour opportunities in the riverine (Dolow , Luuq and Bardhere)
- ☐ High holding of camel although below the baseline levels (77% of BL in SIP)
- ☐ Cereal supply through cross-border trade with Ethiopia (Dolow) and Kenya (Belet Hawa)
- ☐ Improved humanitarian interventions
- ☐ Social support

Gedo

Gu 2011 Assessment Photos



Failed sorghum production. Tubaako, Baardera Gedo, July 2011



Nursery stage onion crop. Taaganey, Lugh, Gedo, July 2011



Complete crop failure, Habadeer, Baardera, Gedo, July 2011



Harvested palm leaves. Surguduud, Dolo, Gedo, July 2011

Gedo

Gu 2011 Assessment Photos



Poor camel body condition, Garsaal, Ceelwaaq, Gedo, July 2011.



Hand fed cattle, Sarinley, Baardera, Gedo, July 2011.



Early migration of camels to Juba. Irida, Beletthawa, Gedo, July 2011.

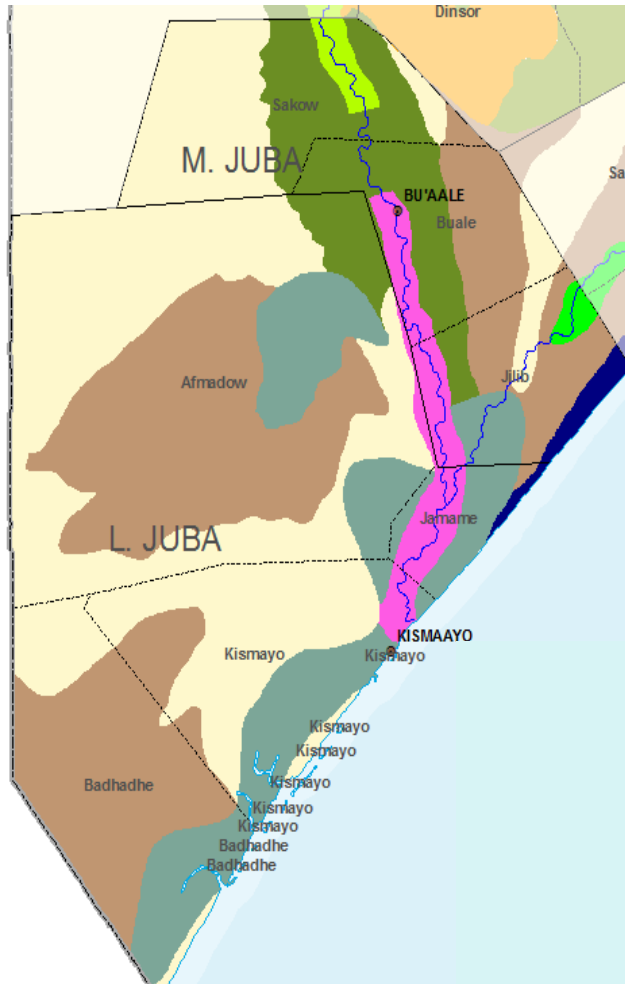


Poor water availability. Haadfuul, Beletthawa, Gedo, July 2011.

JUBA

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Gu 2011



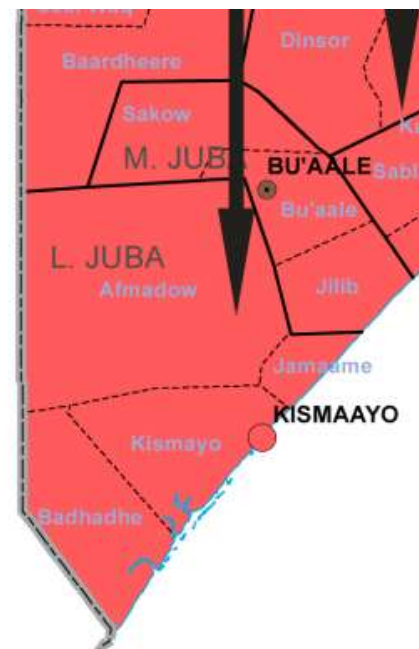
Legend

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

**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011**



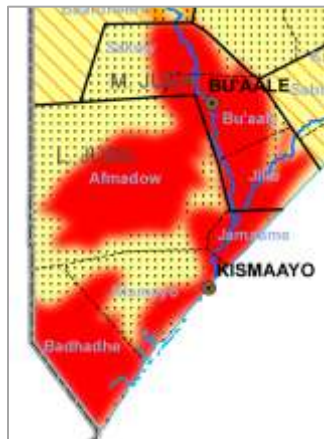
Aggravating factors

- ☐ Limited food access due to impact of drought on crop production and cattle and sheep
- ☐ Poor humanitarian access limiting delivery of health and nutrition services
- ☐ High morbidity and poor health seeking behaviors
- ☐ Limited access to safe water, sanitation & health facilities
- ☐ Poor infant and young child feeding

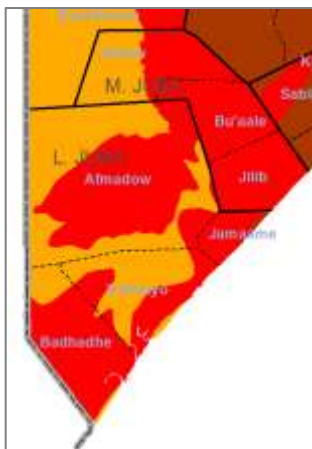
Mitigating factors

- ☐ Access of milk and milk products to the pastoral community (mainly camel)
- ☐ Increased income from sale of fodder in riverine charcoal burning for income generation with long-term negative impact on the environment
- ☐ Limited nutrition interventions on going

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, Current Situation



Main Influencing Factors:

Aggravating Factors:

- ☐ Late start of *Gu* 2011 rains with very poor, localized coverage and intensity;
- ☐ Significant decrease in cereal production in riverine (maize) and complete failure in agropastoral (sorghum): L. Juba (321MT; 6% of PWA); M. Juba (567MT; 6% of PWA);
- ☐ Absence of stocks following two consecutive seasons of crop failure
- ☐ Poor pasture across the region except in the river banks that are infested with tsetse flies;
- ☐ Shortage of water in the key pastoral areas due to poor rains and early depletion following the high livestock in-migration mainly from Kenya and Gedo region;
- ☐ Decreased herd sizes and livestock holding (cattle, sheep/goat);
- ☐ Poor livestock body conditions and decline in livestock production and reproduction (cattle, sheep & goats);
- ☐ Significant increase in maize prices from a year ago (93%);
- ☐ Unstable security situation- mainly along the border with Kenya – Doble, Kulbiyow and Diif of Afmadow district – affecting trade movement
- ☐ Low livestock prices (mainly for cattle) due to poor body conditions and poor access to Garissa market (shortage of pasture and water along the trekking routes and civil insecurity)
- ☐ Increased taxation on commercial imports by local administration, contributing to food price increases;
- ☐ Weak purchasing power: ToT of 4kg maize/labour wage (66% decline) and 25kg maize/local goat (72% decline) compared to June 2010;
- ☐ Increased distress coping strategies (charcoal production, indebtedness);

Mitigating Factors:

- ☐ Sustained baseline levels of camel holdings and availability of milking animals in pastoral areas;
- ☐ *Hagaa* off-season cash and cereal crop productions: L/M Juba (cowpea, sesame and maize);
- ☐ Charcoal production despite low prices;
- ☐ Limited food assistance, mainly from ICRC
- ☐ Social support



Total crop failure. Yontoy, Kismaayo, L. Juba, FSNAU, July 2011



Failed crop. Malaaley, Jammame, L. Juba, FSNAU, July 2011



Poor Cattle Body Condition, Dashek Wamo, Lower Juba, July 2011

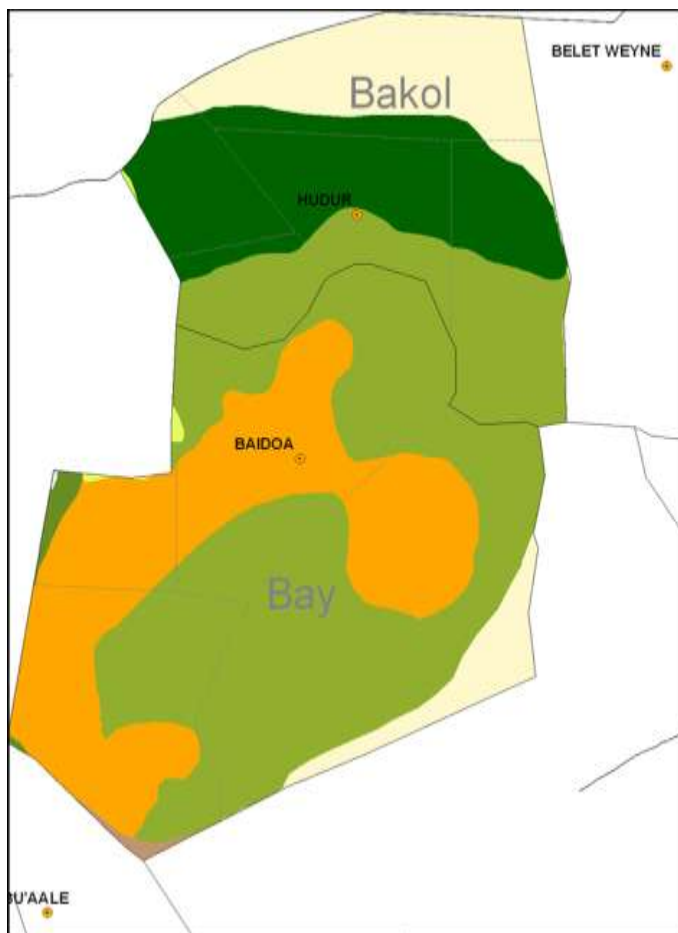


Poor camel body condition. Anjel, Kismaayo, Lower Juba, July 2011

Bay/Bakool

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Gu 2011

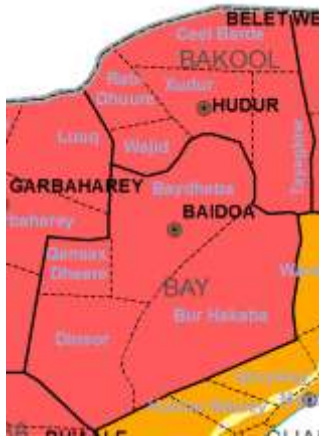


-  Bay-Bakool Agro-Pastoral Low Potential
-  Bakool Agro-Pastoral
-  Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential
-  Southern Inland Pastoral: Camel, Sheep & Goats

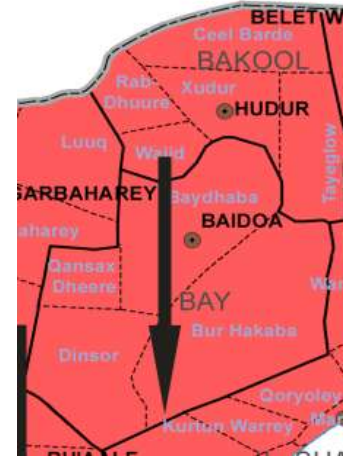
BAY/BAKOOL

Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



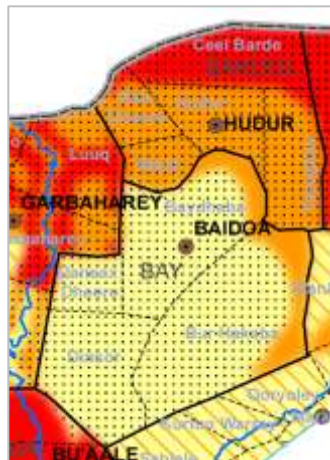
Aggravating Factors:

- ☐ Poor access to humanitarian assistance (water, health and nutrition-MCH and outreach services, SFP, OTP and SC)
- ☐ Increased seasonal morbidity levels, especially ARI and AWD (confirmed cholera in Baidoa). Unconfirmed whooping cough, measles and unknown diseases.
- ☐ Deteriorated food security due to crop failure and weakened livestock body condition following poor *Deyr/Gu* 2011 rain performance and limited opportunities for income
- ☐ Low measles immunization and vitamin A supplementation status
- ☐ Limited access to health services, safe water and sanitation facilities in both regions
- ☐ Limited investment and humanitarian space due to political instability and civil insecurity
- ☐ Chronically poor infant and young child feeding practices

Mitigating Factors:

- ☐ Reliance on social support
- ☐ Limited health and nutrition services in Baidoa, Huddur, Dinsor, Rabdure and Wajid

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, Current Situation



Main Influencing Factors:

- ☐ Poor *Gu* '11 cereal production: Bay -19% of PWA; Bakool - 17% of PWA
- ☐ Depleted cereal stocks in Bay due to consecutive seasons of crop failure (2) and Bakool (8)
- ☐ Loss of cattle, decline in camel, sheep/goats herd size in Bakool resulting from prolonged drought (from *Deyr* 2007/08 to *Gu* 2011)
- ☐ Significant decline in cattle herds and cattle value in Bay region
- ☐ Poor livestock body condition and abnormal migration
- ☐ Reduced milk availability in both regions
- ☐ Significant increase in prices of both local cereals and imported commodities
- ☐ Reduced labour opportunities and access to income due to low *Gu* 2011 agricultural activities
- ☐ Weak purchasing power reflected in the decline of ToT (between Jun '10 and Jun '11): ToT daily labour/red sorghum in Bakool - from 5kg to 2kg and Bay - from 12kg to 3kg; ToT goat and red sorghum in Bakool - 98kg to 20kg/head; Bay - 145kg to 25 kg
- ☐ Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups, particularly in Bakool region (El-Berde, parts of Rabdhure)
- ☐ Limited humanitarian support

Mitigating Factors:

- ☐ Access to food relief support in the refugee camps at the border of Kenya, Ethiopia, and feeding centers in Baidoa and Mogadishu
- ☐ Labour migration to other regions of Somalia
- ☐ Social support

BAY-BAKOOL

Gu 2011 Assessment Photos



Sorghum Crop Failure with Crop Fodder Harvest. Carro Gaduud, Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU, July 2011.



Sorghum Crop Failure. Bulu Addoy, Dinsor, Bay, FSNAU, July 2011



Sorghum Crop Failure. Lafaale Village, Wajid, Bakool, FSNAU, July 2011



Near Average Goat Body Condition. Kobon, Qansahdhere, Bay, FSNAU, July 2011.



Early dried water-catchment. Bakaar weyn, Wajid, Bakool. FSNAU, July 2011

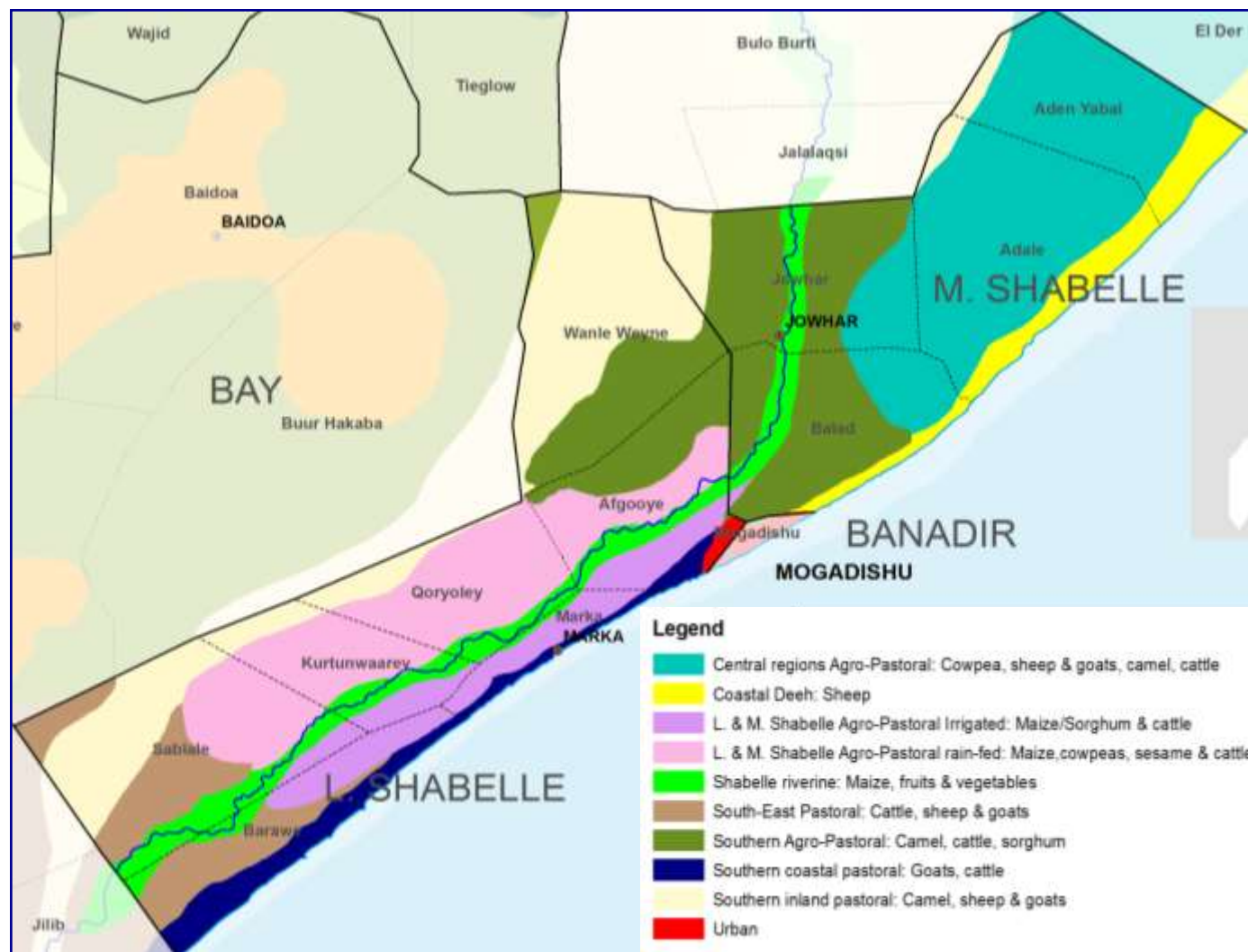


Poor Cattle Body Condition. Bulu Gonor, Qansahdhere, Bay, FSNAU, July 2011

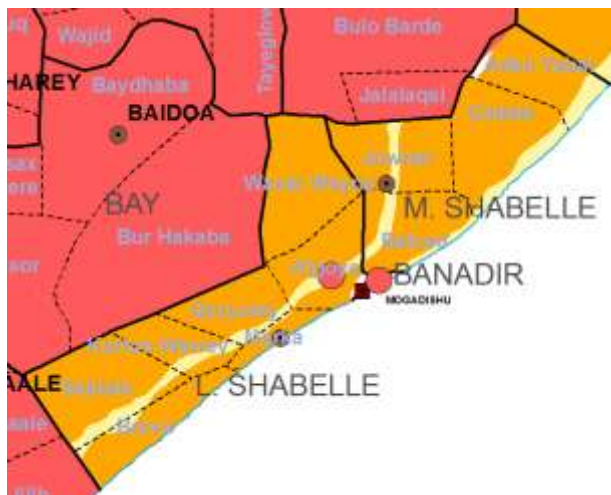
Shabelle

Main Livelihood Zones

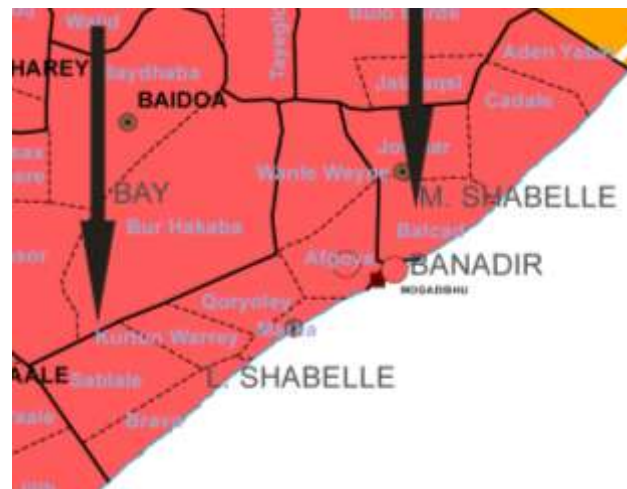
Post Gu 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates, April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates, August 2011



Post GU 2011

Aggravating factors:

- ☐ Limited food production and high price of food resulting from the drought
- ☐ Increased population displacements
- ☐ Limited humanitarian space for interventions
- ☐ Outbreaks of diarrhoea, cholera, measles and whooping cough reported in the region
- ☐ Very limited access to health centers in the area

Mitigating factor:

- ☐ Access to humanitarian interventions in Mogadishu
- ☐ Social support

Main Influencing Factors:

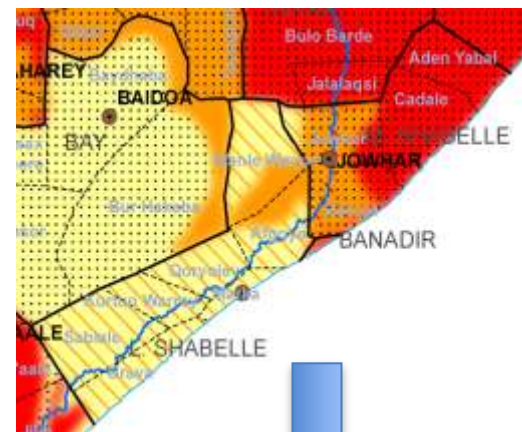
Aggravating Factors:

- ❑ Poor crop production (L. Shabelle – 37% PWA; M. Shabelle – 22% PWA) resulting from poor *Gu* rains in Somalia and upper river catchments, low river levels and poor irrigation infrastructure (mainly in Middle Shabelle)
- ❑ Lack of cereal stocks (poor and lower middle households) as a result of very low cereal production in Lower Shabelle (*Deyr* 2010 and *Gu* 2011) and Middle Shabelle (since *Gu* 2008)
- ❑ High influx of livestock from neighboring regions towards riverine areas exerting pressure on the limited pasture resources (particularly L. Shabelle)
- ❑ Deteriorated livestock (cattle) body condition and limited milk production
- ❑ Declined cattle herd size in both regions
- ❑ Increased food prices (local and imported commodities) due to low supply of local cereals
- ❑ Decrease in livestock prices (30-40% since June '10)
- ❑ High supply of labour in riverine areas leading to the decline in labour wage rates
- ❑ Weak purchasing power: ToT maize and labour (7 to 3kg/wage); ToT goat and maize (135 to 55kg/head) and ToT cattle to maize (565 to 177kg/head)
- ❑ Trade restrictions due to high political confrontation among opposing groups in the regions
- ❑ Limited humanitarian space
- ❑ High IDP concentration in Balad and Afgoye Corridor

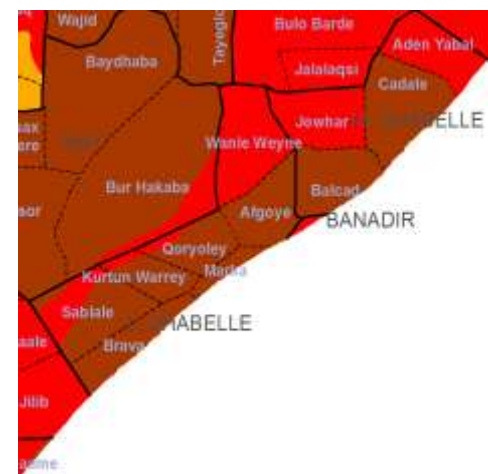
Mitigation Factors:

- ❑ Expected off-season maize production following *Hagaa* rains in Lower Shabelle to improve local cereal availability
- ❑ Agricultural labour opportunities from off-season planting in L. Shabelle and cash crop activities in both regions.
- ❑ Below average (75% of PWA) of sorghum production in main sorghum producing district (Wanlaweyne) of Lower Shabelle
- ❑ Cash crop production (sesame, cowpea, rice, citrus, vegetables, banana, etc.)
- ❑ Improved access to Mogadishu (for labour and humanitarian aid)
- ❑ Social support

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, *Gu* 2011



SHABELLE

Photos from *Gu 2011 Assessments*



Poor maize crop, Raqeyle village, Jowhar, *Gu 2011*, FSNAU, July '11.



Average Maize Performance. Fidow gudow,, Kurtunawrey, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, July '11



Average Maize Crop. Mandhere, Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, July '11



Sorghum Crop Failure. Malayley, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, July '11

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
- Southern inland pastoral: Camel, sheep & goats

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Aggravating factors:

- ☐ Civil Insecurity and associated disruption including increasing number of IDPs in the region
- ☐ Very limited humanitarian space
- ☐ Outbreaks of diarrhea and whooping cough reported in the region
- ☐ Limited access to health centers and medical supplies in the area
- ☐ Increasing food insecurity

Mitigating factor:

- ☐ Very limited access to SF programs
- ☐ Income from sale of fodder and some labour opportunities among the riverine
- ☐ Social support

Main Influencing Factors:

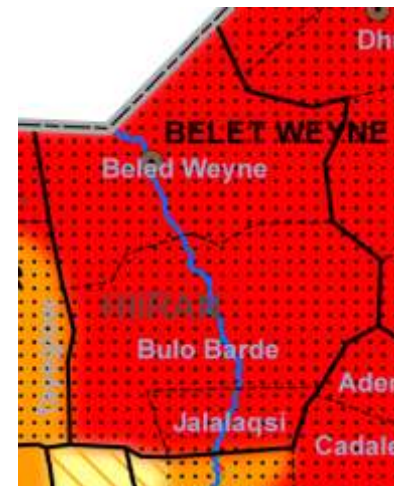
Aggravating Factors:

- ❑ Very poor rainfall in terms of coverage and intensity in cropping areas and near average for pastoral livelihoods except in pockets of Hawd livelihood
- ❑ Complete absence of cereal stocks due to 7-8 consecutive seasons of poor rainfall leading to successive seasons of cereal crop failure
- ❑ Very low *Gu* 2011 cereal production of 605MT (8% of PWA)
- ❑ Poor pasture conditions in agro-pastoral and riverine and high fodder prices
- ❑ Very poor livestock body condition (cattle and sheep) with high deaths in *Deyr* 2010 and *Jilaal* 2011
- ❑ Decreasing trends in herd size of all species
- ❑ Significant increase in maize prices (85% from June 2010) and absent sorghum on the markets
- ❑ Lack of red sorghum in the main reference markets
- ❑ Weak purchasing power: ToT daily labour wage/ white maize (from 10kg in June '10 to 6kg in June '11) and local goat/ white maize (from 84 kg in June '10 to 39 kg in June '11).
- ❑ Recurrent armed clashes between opposing parties over the control of the region resulting in displacements and trade disruptions
- ❑ Restricted humanitarian interventions

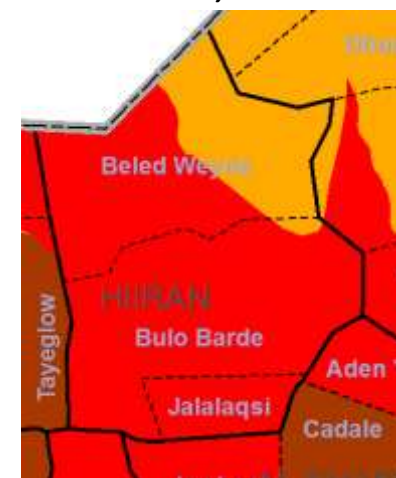
Mitigating Factors:

- ❑ Access to limited irrigated fodder sales and cash crops
- ❑ Availability of agricultural labour (cash crops by the better-off and upper middle) for the poor in riverine areas
- ❑ Migration options to Somali region of Ethiopia to access better pasture, water and humanitarian assistance.
- ❑ Social support, including remittance contribute rural/urban income

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 1: IPC, *Gu* 2011



HIRAN

Photos from *GU* 2011 Assessment



Sorghum crop damaged by birds, Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, July '11



Poor Maize crop, Jalalaqsi, Hiran, FSNAU, July '11



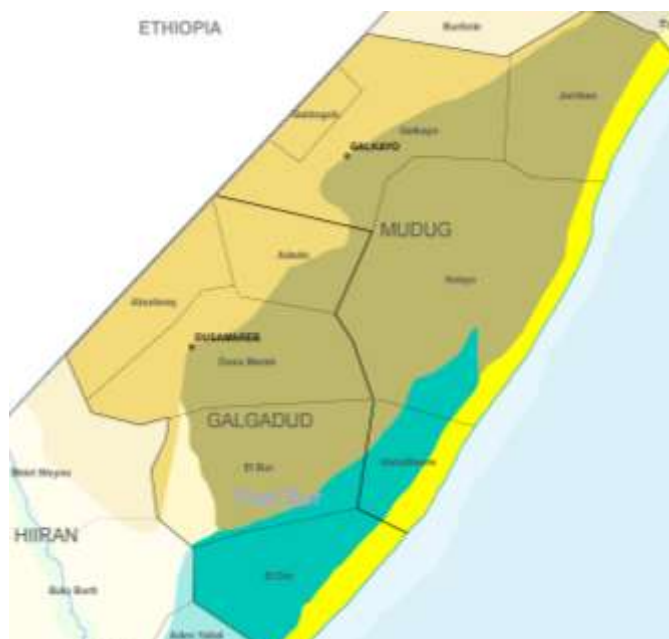
Sorghum failure, Agro-pastoral, Bulo burti, Hiran, FSNAU, July '11.



The farmers benefitting crop fodder, Hiran, FSNAU, July '11

CENTRAL REGIONS

Main livelihood zones



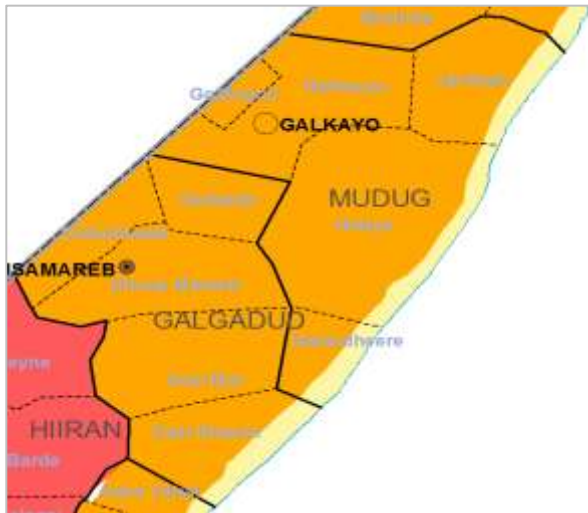
Legend

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

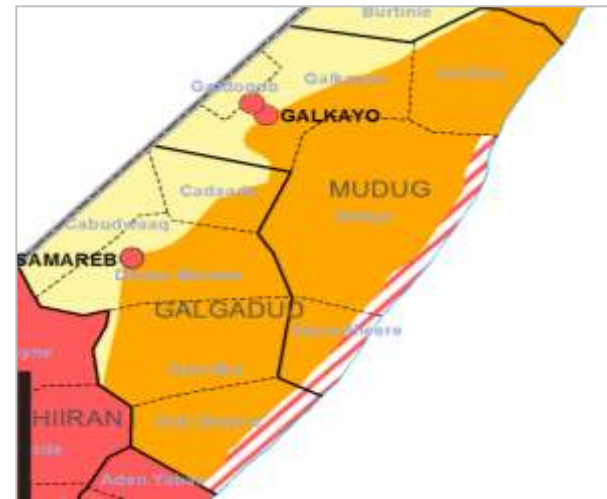
CENTRAL

Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Aggravating factors :

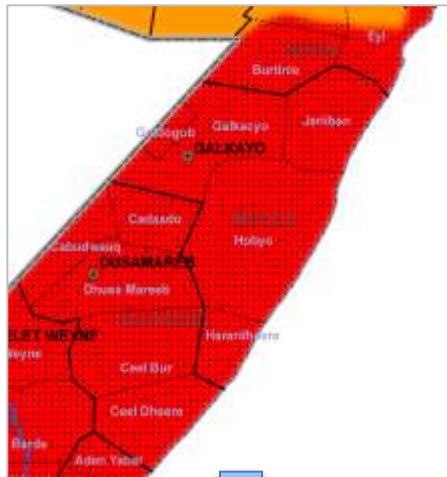
- ☐ AWD and cholera outbreak in Galgaduud and Mudug regions
- ☐ Insecurity & displacements with limited interventions in Addun, Cowpea Belt & Coastal *Deeh*
- ☐ Limited milk availability in Addun, Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt LZ
- ☐ High morbidity and poor health seeking behavior, sub-optimal child feeding, poor access to safe water and health care services across all the livelihoods

Mitigating factors :

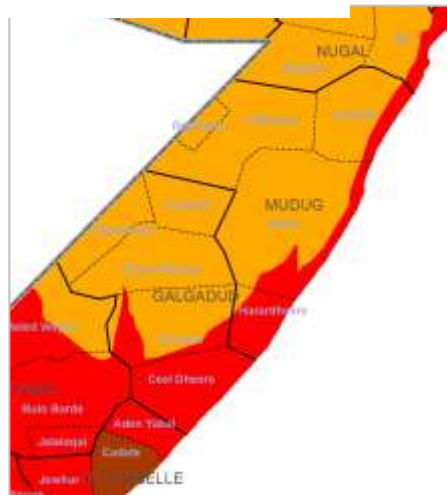
- ☐ Increased access to milk and milk products and stable ToT - after some *Gu* '11 rains in parts of the Hawd
- ☐ Access to humanitarian assistance (health, nutrition, WASH) in the Hawd and active social support)

Summary: Progression of Rural IPC Situation

MAP 1: IPC April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, *Gu* 2011



Main Influencing Factors:

Aggravating Factors:

- ❑ Below normal *Gu* 2011 rains in parts of Hawd and Addun (Glagdud region) leading to poor pasture and water availability
- ❑ High livestock asset losses in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt due to the successive droughts (2008-2011) and low milk production /availability
- ❑ Increases in local (red sorghum) and imported (rice) cereal prices
- ❑ Crop failure in Cowpea Belt due to the long dry spell, coupled with pests and diseases
- ❑ Significant decline (57%) in ToT between goat and red sorghum (from 95 kg in June '10 to 41 kg in Jun '11)
- ❑ High indebtedness (> 200 USD) accrued during previous droughts to meet water and food needs
- ❑ Reduced fishing activities due to piracy along the coastline
- ❑ Increased pastoral destitution (Coastal *Deeh*)
- ❑ Increased inter-clan resource based conflicts (rangelands)
- ❑ Limited humanitarian space (Harardheere, Eldheer and Elbuur districts)
- ❑ Increased civil insecurity among opposing groups affecting trade and pastoral mobility

Mitigating Factors:

- ☐ Near normal rains in the Cowpea Belt, Coastal *Deeh* and parts of Hawd and Addun
- ☐ Improved livestock body condition in Hawd and Addun livelihoods
- ☐ Increased milk availability in Hawd and Addun livelihood at household level
- ☐ Near baseline livestock holding in Hawd and Addun
- ☐ Availability of saleable livestock in Hawd and Addun
- ☐ Expected increase in income from livestock exports in the coming *Hajj* season
- ☐ Partial access of humanitarian interventions (Dhusamareeb, Abudwaq, Adado, and Galkayo districts)

Post GU 2011

Livestock

Gu 2011 Assessment Photos



Water trucking. Dhabad, Abudwak, FSNAU July 2011



Average camel body condition. Arfuda Galkacyo, Mudug, FSNAU July 2011



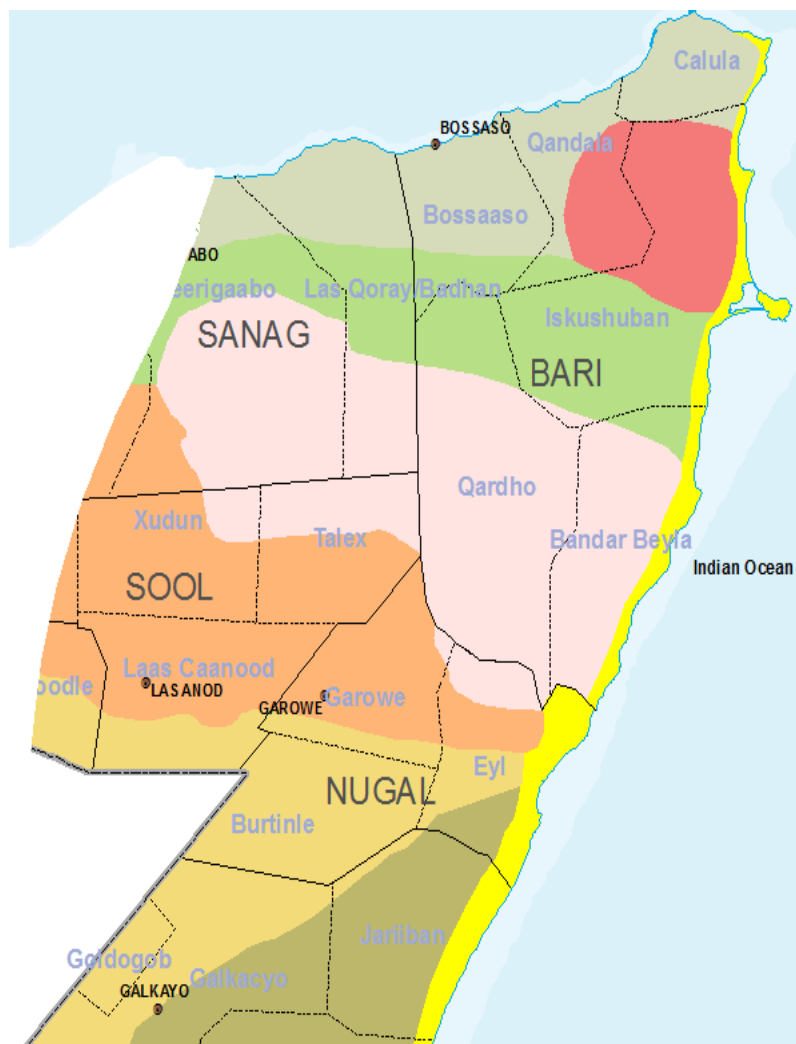
Livestock watering. Hadile, Hobyo, Mudug FSNAU July 2011



Average goat body condition browsing. Beer Abdi Farah, Dhusamareb, Galgadud, FSNAU July 2011

NORTHEAST

Main Livelihood Zones



LIVELIHOOD ZONES

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

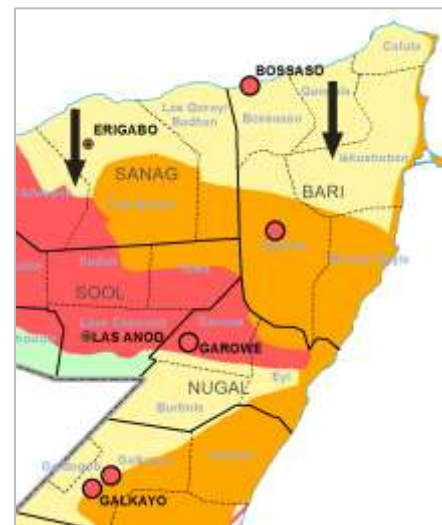
Northeast

Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Aggravating factors:

- ☐ AWD and cholera outbreak; Measles outbreak in Nugal and Bari regions
- ☐ Low income and food access (low frankincense production, fishing and low milk production in Golis/Karkaar, Coastal Deeh in NE)
- ☐ Poor infrastructure, hindering transportation of commodities, or access to humanitarian assistance
- ☐ Poor shelter in IDPs, high morbidity, inappropriate child feeding and care practices
- ☐ Poor food access for IDPs

Mitigating factors :

- ☐ Humanitarian access in the Hawd in Northeast
- ☐ Improved coverage of health programmes (polio and Vit A) in most LZs as a result of CHDs.
- ☐ Active social support: limited kinship support

Main Influencing Factors:

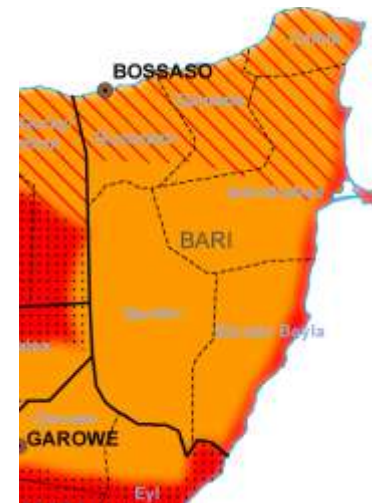
Aggravating factors:

- ☐ Deteriorated rangeland and water conditions in Coastal *Deeh*, East-Golis and parts of Addun LHZs due to below average *Gu* '11 rainfall
- ☐ Prolonged dry conditions leading to increased livestock asset loss (sheep/goats) and miscarriages among camel in all livelihoods
- ☐ Below average camel milk production in most livelihoods
- ☐ Significant increase in local cereal prices following the crop failure in southern Somalia
- ☐ Moderate increase in imported cereal (rice) prices
- ☐ Reduced terms of trade (27%): local quality goat to red sorghum (65kg/head in Jun '10 to 41kg/head in Jun '11); **to rice (.....)**
- ☐ Reduced fishing activities due to piracy in Coastal *Deeh* and Monsoon season
- ☐ High indebtedness for food and water expenses during prolonged *Jilaal* season
- ☐ Increasing pastoral destitution in mainly Coastal *Deeh* and Sool Bari region

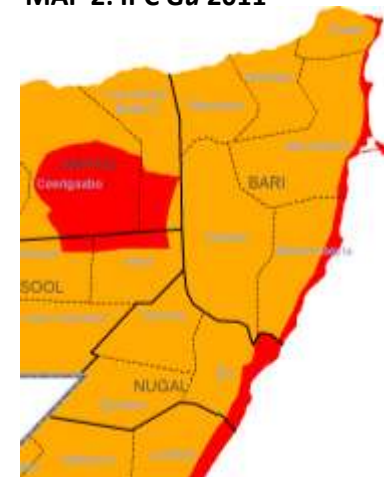
Mitigating factors:

- ☐ Improved pasture and water availability in Hawd, Sool Plateau and parts of Addun due to moderate rains
- ☐ Improved livestock body condition
- ☐ Expected increase in income from livestock exports in the coming *Hajj* period
- ☐ Improved production of frankincense (Golis/Gagaab and Karkaar livelihoods)
- ☐ Relatively stable security situation
- ☐ Easy access by humanitarian agencies

MAP 1: IPC April 2011



MAP 2: IPC *Gu* 2011



NORTHEAST

Destitute Camps & Destitute Families



Rahmo Camp. Coastal LZ, Beyla town, Bari region, FSNAU, July 2011



Poor pasture conditions, Harfo N. Galkayo, FSNAU July 2011



Kalabayr camp. Hawd LZ, Garowe, FSNAU, July 2011

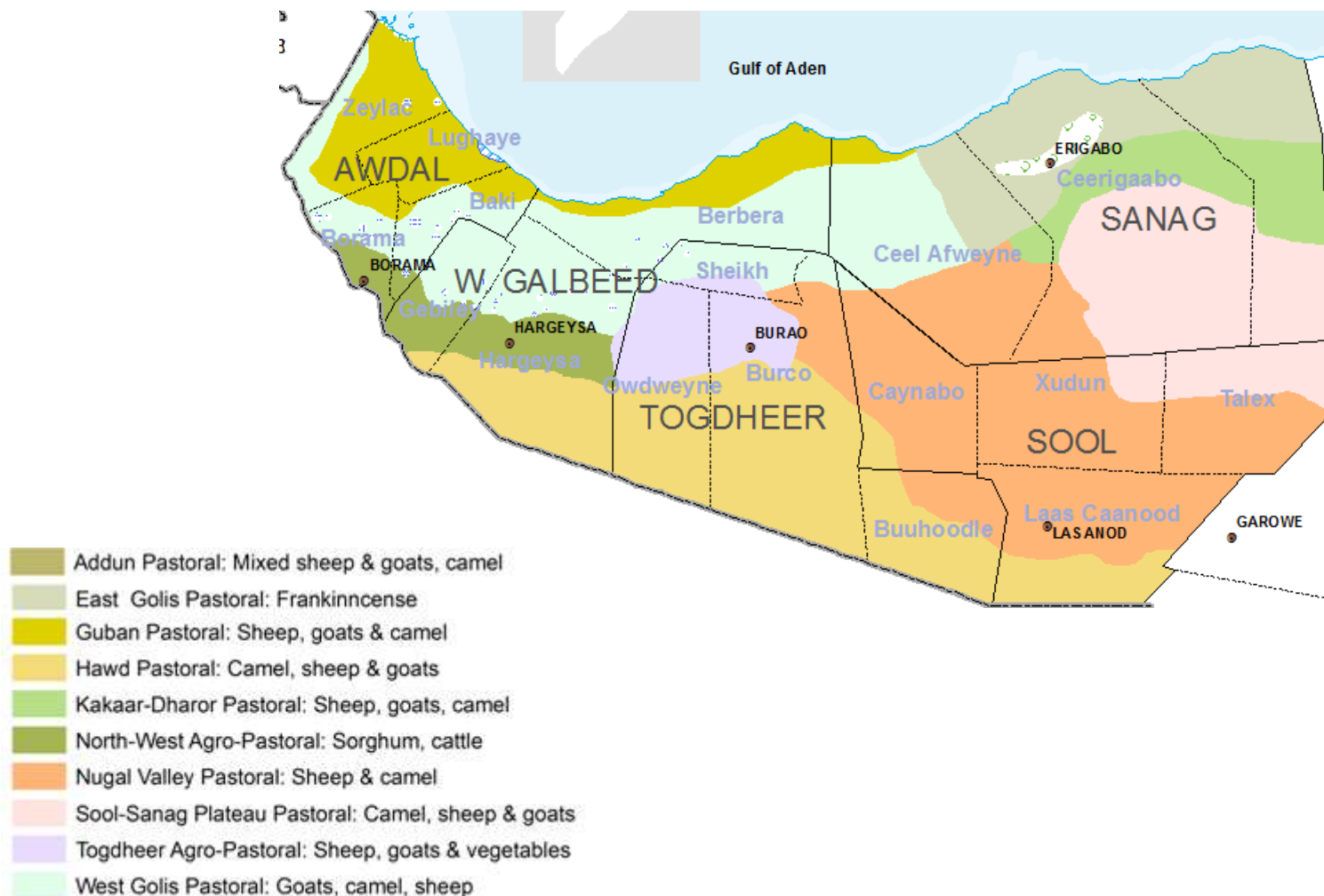


Average Body Condition of Goats. Nugaal valley, FSNAU, July 2011

NORTHWEST

Main Livelihood Zones

Post Gu 2011



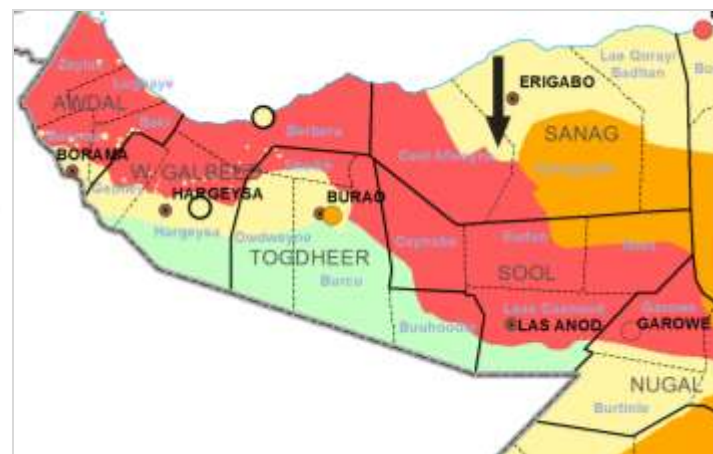
Northwest

Nutrition Situation Estimates

Nutrition Situation Estimates,
April 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Post Gu 2011

Aggravating factors:

- ☐ Limited milk availability in most of the pastoral LHZs due to poor conceptions in Deyr 2010
- ☐ High morbidity - outbreak of measles and dengue fever and increased incidences of diarrhoea in pastoral LHZs
- ☐ Inappropriate child feeding and care practices across livelihood
- ☐ Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs
- ☐ Lack of seasonal labour opportunities among the IDPs and reduced purchasing power affecting food access

Mitigating factors:

- ☐ Increased humanitarian programmes in the region (health, feeding, WASH)
- ☐ Child Health Days conducted in the area in the months of June/July 2011
- ☐ Improved milk access in Hawd of W. Galbeed

Main Influencing Factors:

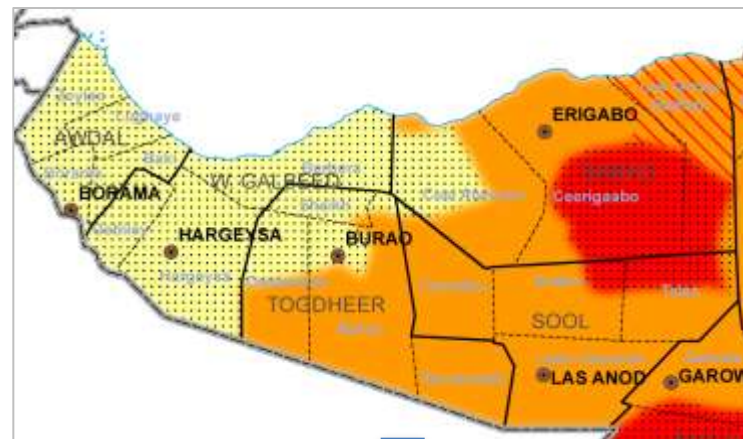
Aggravating factors:

- ❑ Below normal rainfall in East-Golis, parts of Sool Plateau and Nugal valley
- ❑ Livestock death in Hawd (Togdheer, Sool regions), Nugal valley, Sool Plateau and East-Golis and considerably reduced livestock holding among the poor
- ❑ Sales of breeding animals among the poor HHs (Nugal, Sool, Hawd of Togdheer) due to lack of saleable animals
- ❑ Poor milk production (camel) in all pastoral areas of Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag regions as a result of high rate of miscarriages during harsh *Jilaal* season
- ❑ Reduced household income from livestock and livestock product (milk) sales
- ❑ Decline in terms of trade of local goat/cereals (119kg/head in June 2010 to 58kg in June 2011)
- ❑ High debts (400-500USD) mostly incurred during prolonged *Jilaal* season to meet food and water (trucked) expenses

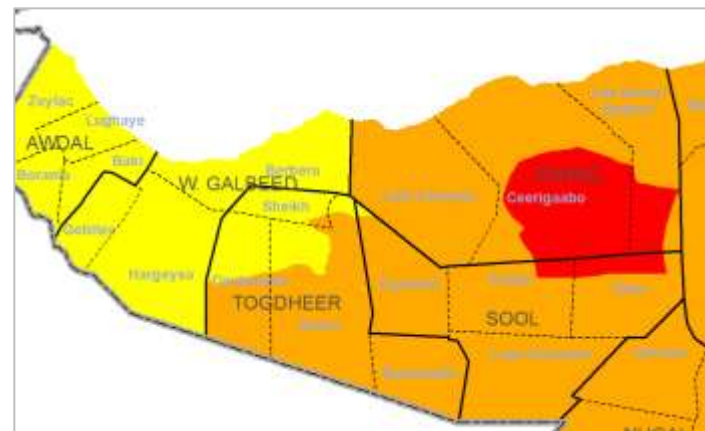
Mitigating factors:

- ❑ Localized normal *Gu* rains in Hawd of Togdheer, Sool and W/Galbeed regions
- ❑ Onset of average *Karan* rains in Awdal and W. Galbeed regions
- ❑ Improved rangeland and water conditions in most livelihoods
- ❑ Improved livestock body condition in most livelihoods
- ❑ Improved livestock production & reproduction and increased herd size in Awdal, W. Galbeed regions
- ❑ Expected increase of income from livestock in the coming *Hajj* season
- ❑ Near normal crop establishment in agropastoral areas and cash crop production
- ❑ Easy access for humanitarian support (stable security situation)

MAP 1: IPC, April 2011



MAP 2: IPC, Current Situation



LIVESTOCK

Gu 2011 Assessment Photos



Livestock Carcass. Nugaal Valley, Sool, FSNAU, July 2011



Poor Pasture. Hawd of Togdheer, FSNAU, July 2011



Good body & pasture condition. Hawd Hargeisa, FSNAU July 2011



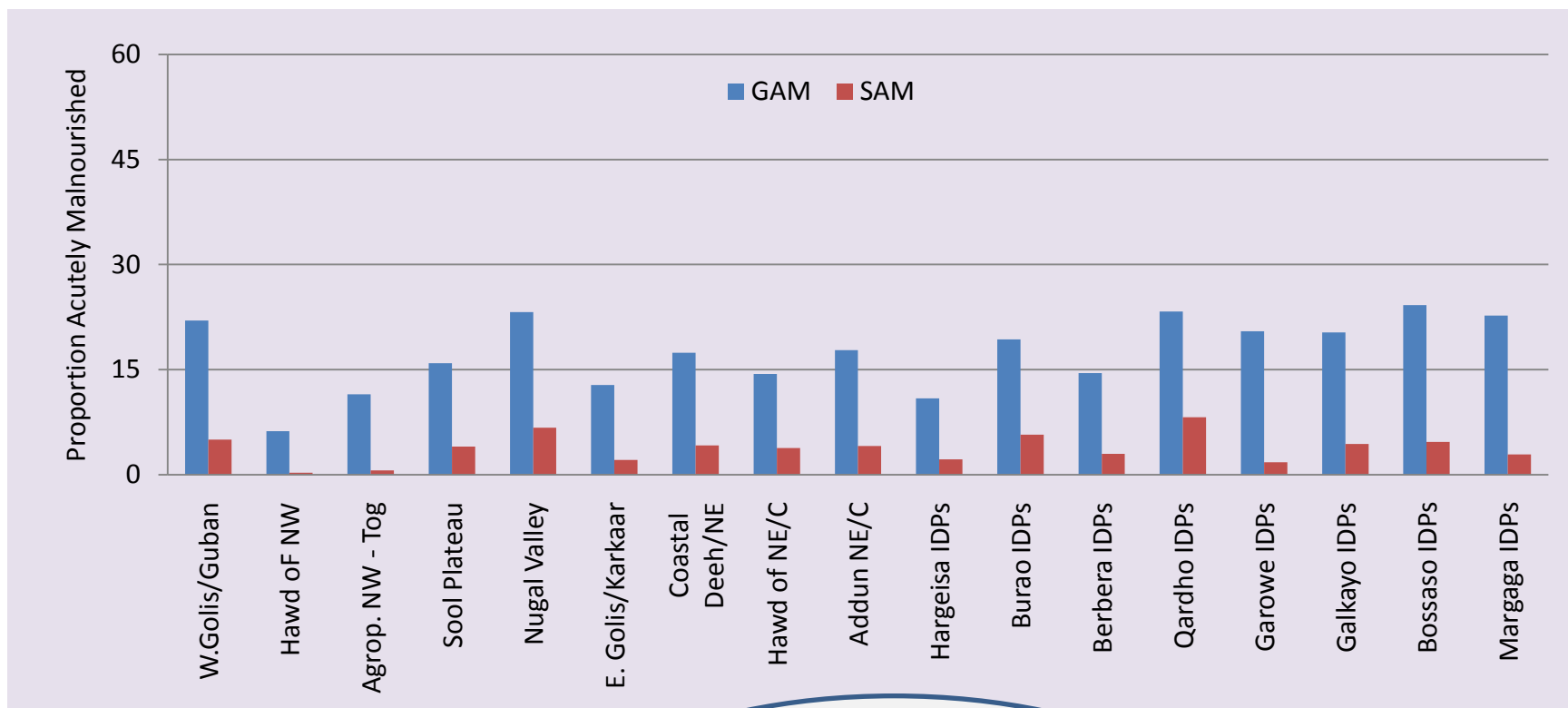
Good Sorghum Crop. Beer Village Togdheer-FSNAU, July 2011

NUTRITION SECTOR ANALYSIS



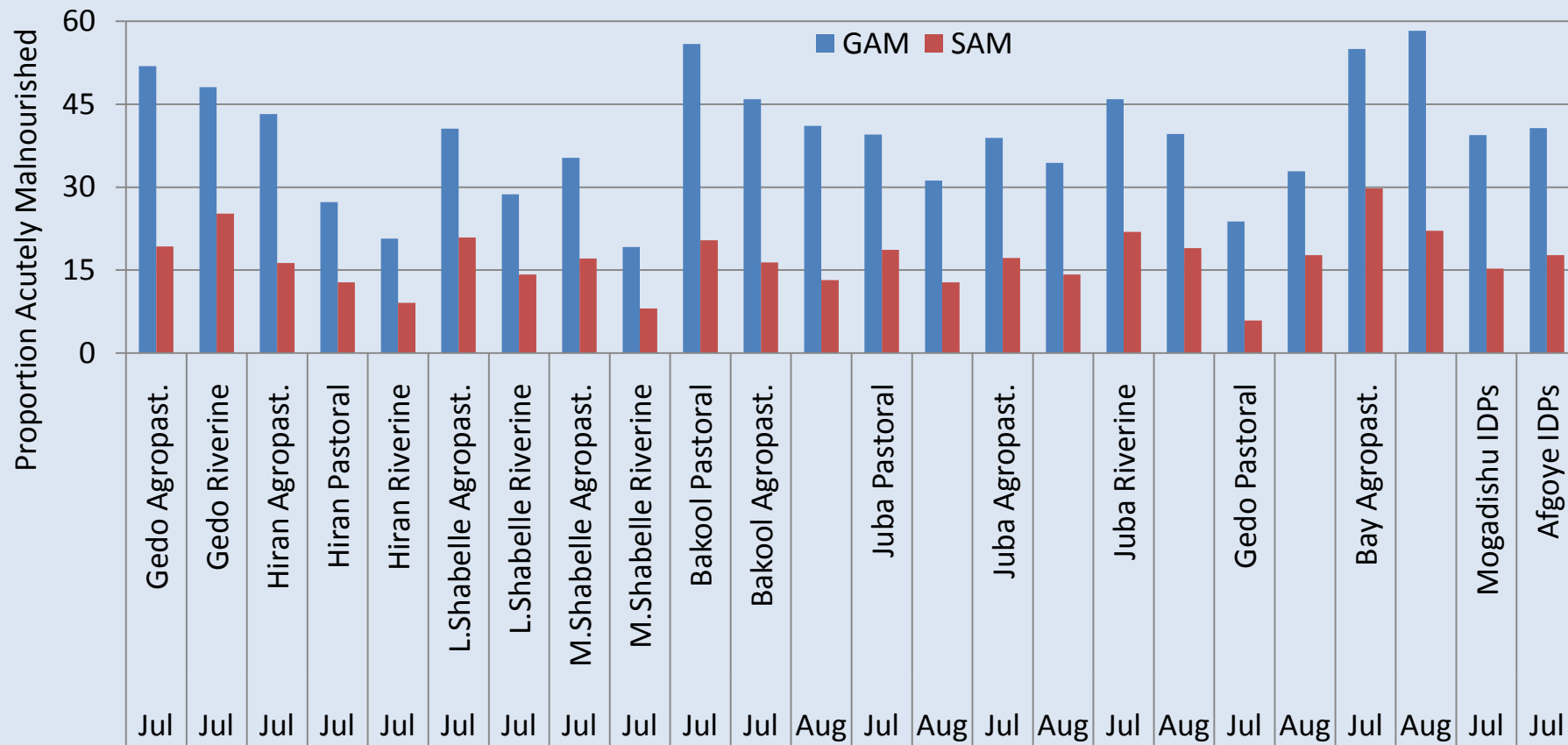
- **Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ, WHO):** 60 detailed nutrition surveys (49 SMART, 3 small sample, 2 exhaustive) conducted to establish the situation from January 2011:
 - 18 in the Southern populations, including Afgoye & Mogadishu IDPs in July
 - 15 repeat surveys in the southern populations, including Afgoye & Moga IDPs in August 11
 - 2 in Central rural LZ (Hawd, Addun), July 2011
 - 7 in northwest and northeast rural livelihoods , July 2011
 - 9 focused on IDP populations in the northwest and northeast, May-June 2011
 - 8 urban livelihoods (5 in NW & 3 in NE). Mogadishu Urban done in April 2011
- **Rapid Nutrition assessments based on MUAC**
 - Coastal Deeh & Cowpea belt livelihood zones (Central Regions)
 - Kismayo IDPs & Bardera IDPs
 - Urban centers in 23 sites in Central and South
- **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from about 100 health facilities from all regions
- **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data**
- **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
 - **Disease outbreaks:** Cholera in Shabelle, Central & Juba regions
AWD in L & Middle Shabelle, W. Golis, Measles in Hiran & Bakool ; Dengue fever (W. Galbeed). (Source-WHO & Somalia Health Sector Bulletins, Jun-Aug'11)
 - **Drought, food insecurity and displacements in most parts of south Somalia**
(Source: FSNAU, OCHA and UNHCR bulletins)

Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS<-2 WHZ & <-3 and/or Oedema, Gu (June-July 2011)- North/Central SOMALIA



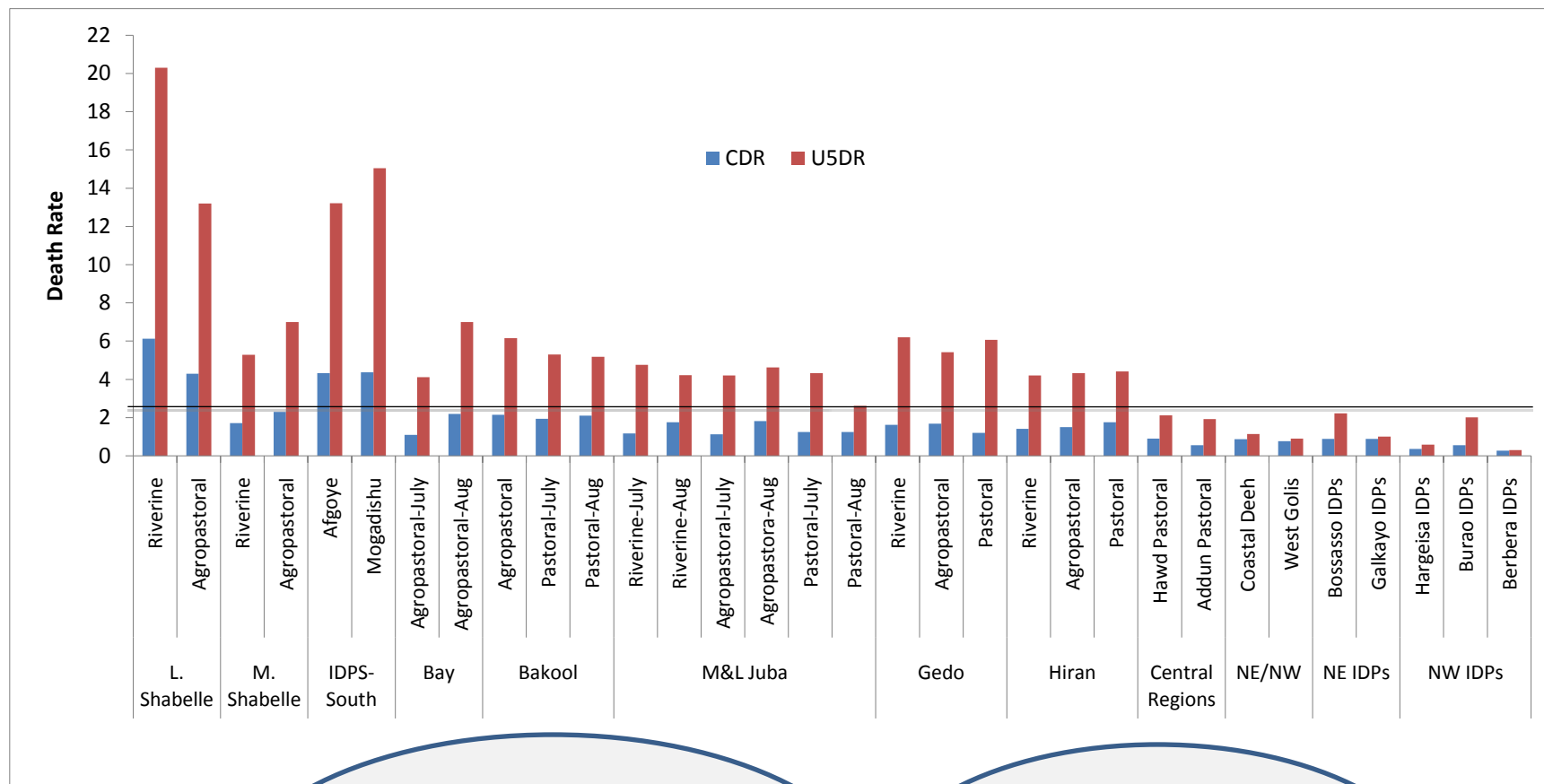
1. Deterioration in Sool and Nugal Valley LZ. However there is improvement in pastoralists
2. Deteriorations in all IDPs (except Hargeisa & Berbera)

Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS<-2 WHZ & <-3 and/or Oedema, July & August 2011, South SOMALIA



1. Deterioration across all population groups in the south
2. GAM: 30% and above except for Gedo pastoralists, M. Shabelle & Hiran Riverine groups

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



CDR > 2 in Bay, Bakool, L.
Shabelle Regons;
M. Shabelle Agropastoralists,
Afgoye & Mogadishu IDPs.

The WHO emergency
thresholds
CDR: 2/10,000/day
U5DR: 4/10,000/day

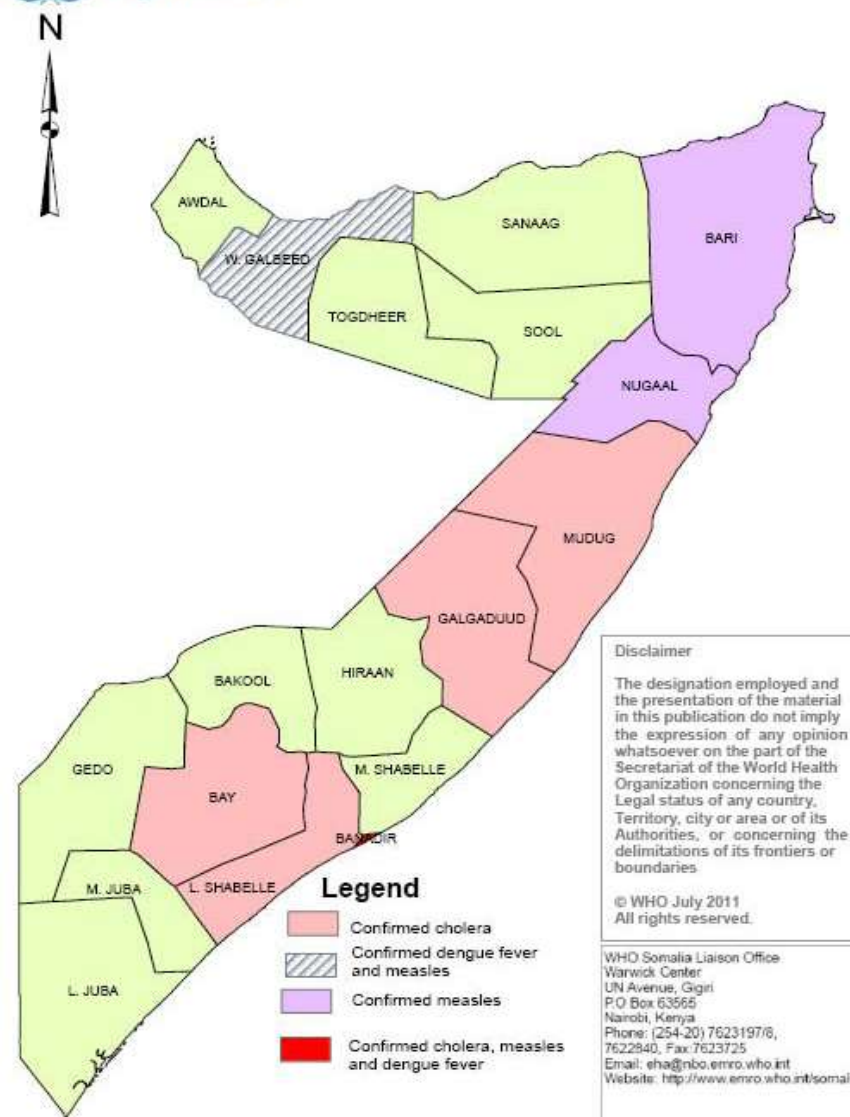
July-August 2011 Health Situation Update (Source, WHO)

WHO confirmed : Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera, Measles, Dengue Fever Outbreaks.

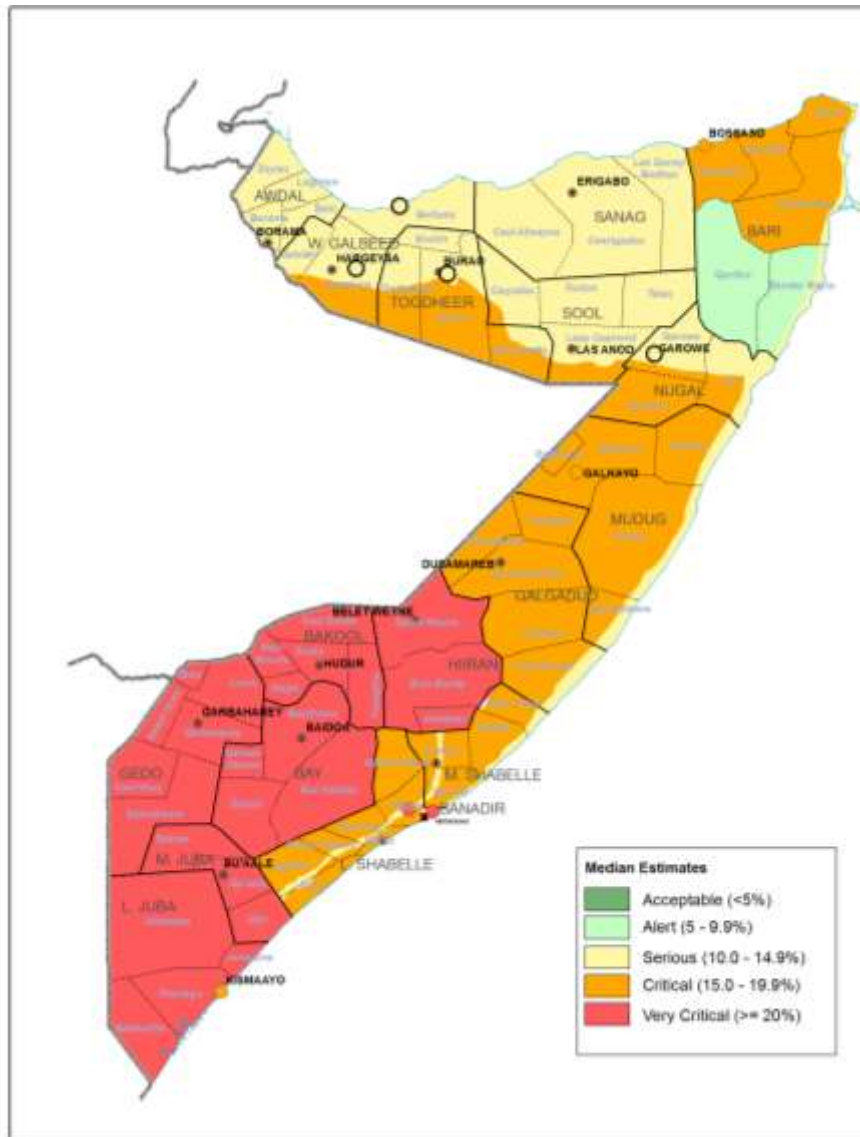


World Health Organization

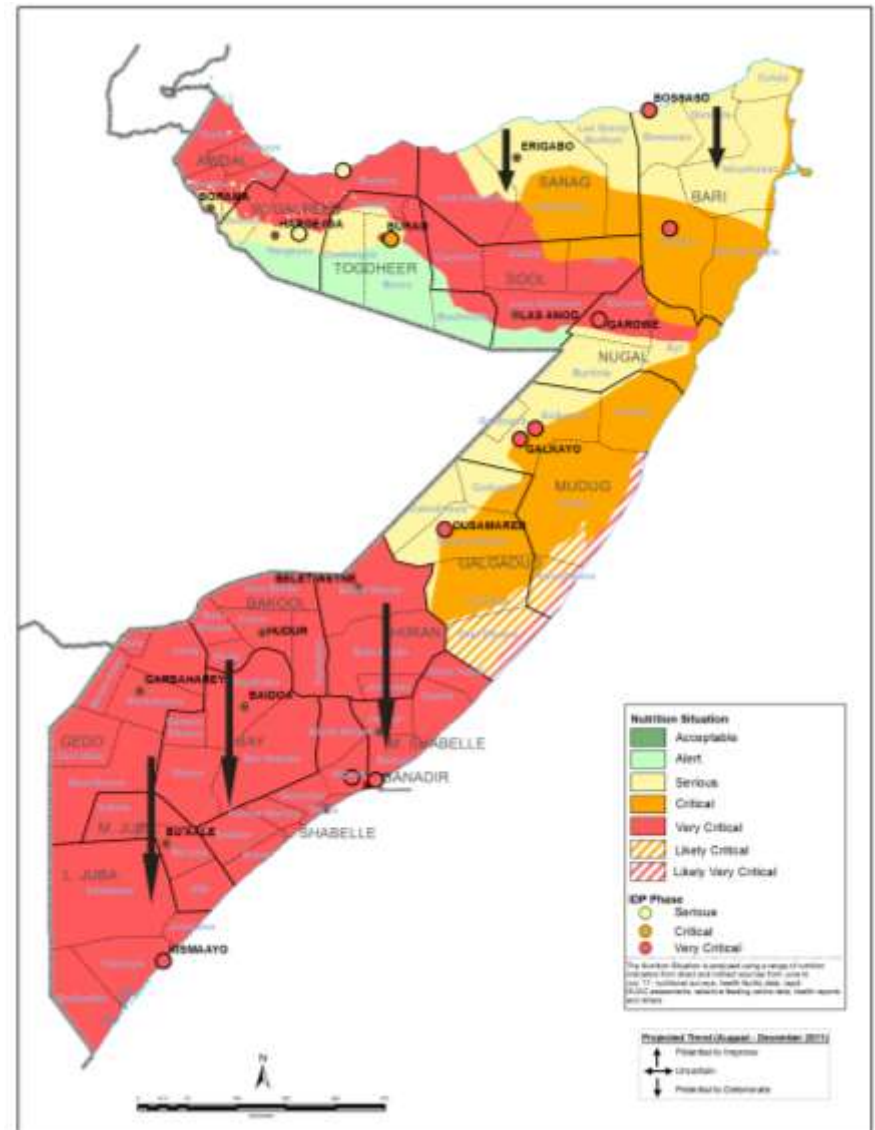
Somalia map showing regions with confirmed disease outbreaks between March - July 2011



**Somalia – Estimated Nutrition Situation,
April 2011**



**Somalia – Estimated Nutrition Situation,
August 15th 2011**



Cases of acutely malnourished children based on *Gu '11* nutrition survey findings (WHZ – WHO GS)

National Level:

450,000 (30% of the 1.5m) children are acutely malnourished.

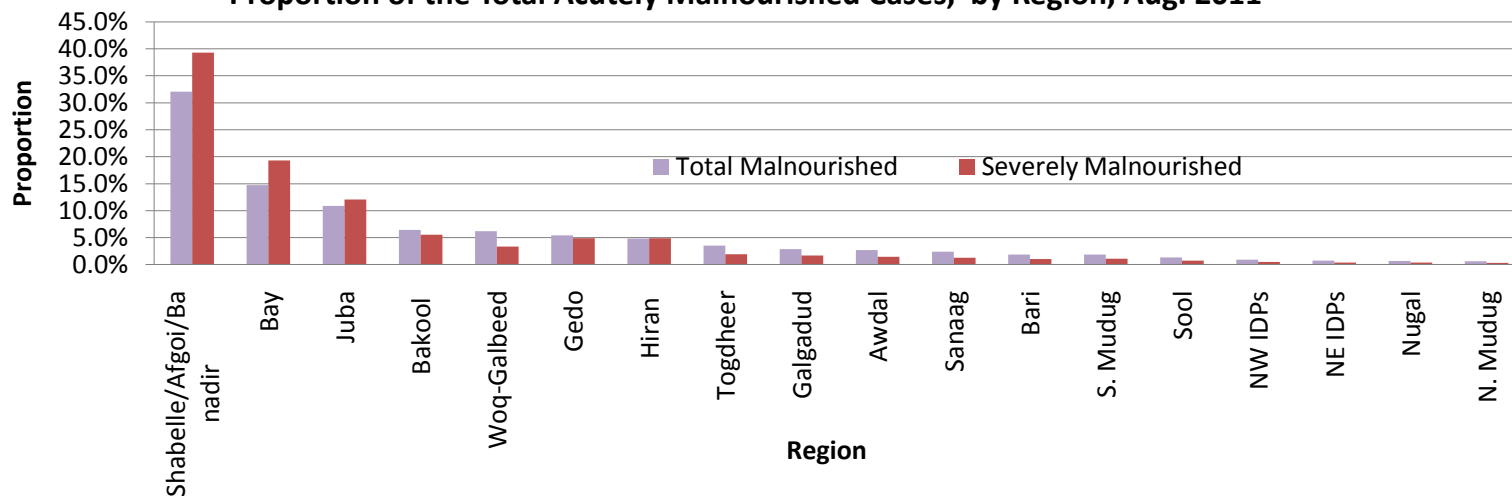
190,000 of these (13% of the 1.5m) are severely malnourished.

South Somalia hosts:

- **74%** (336,000) of all the acutely malnourished children.

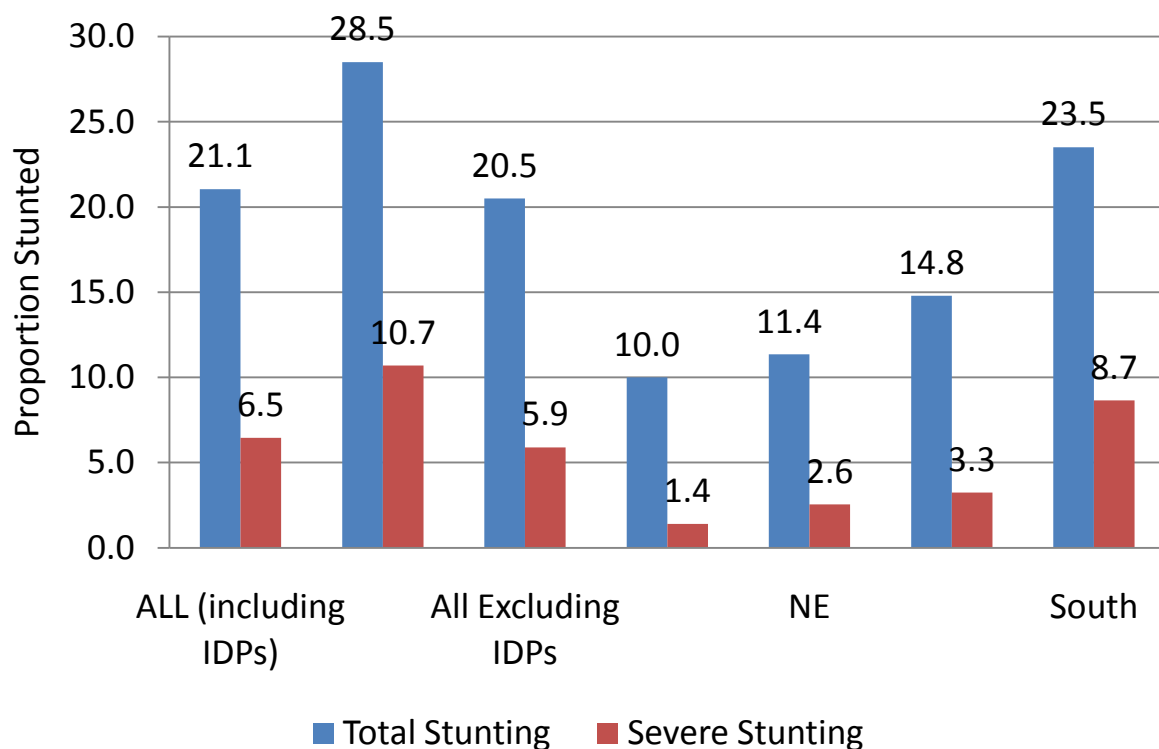
- **86%** (160,800) of all the severely malnourished children.

Proportion of the Total Acutely Malnourished Cases, by Region, Aug. 2011



Stunting levels (WHO GS) *Gu '11*

Median Rates, Stunting, WHO GS,
June-July. 2011 (Gu'11)



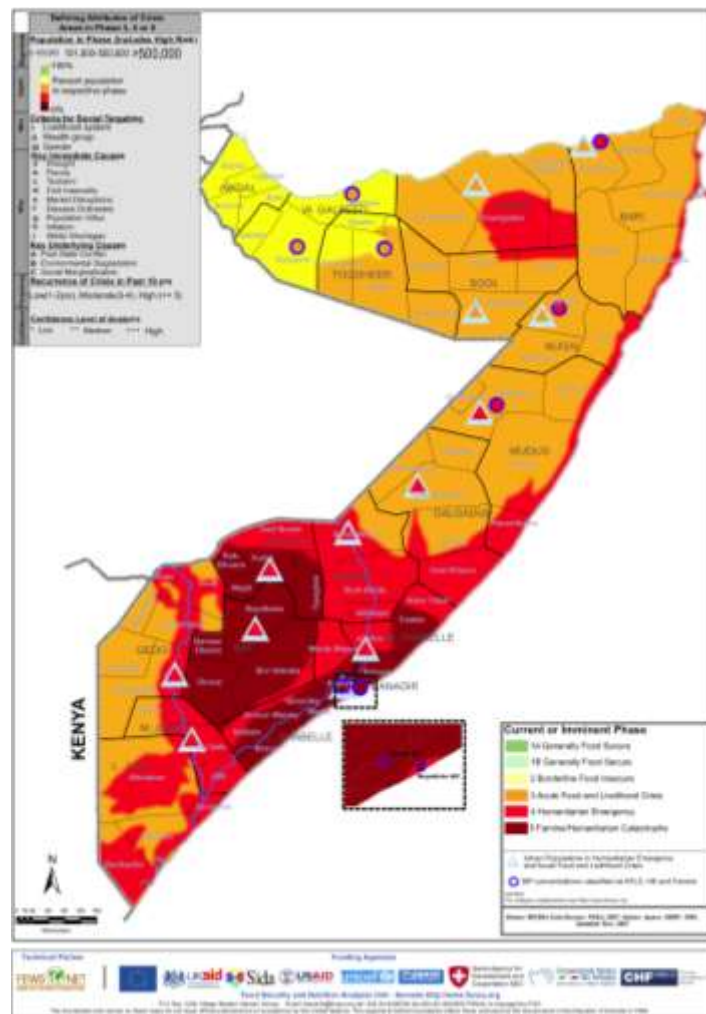
The national median rate of stunting is 21.1% (sustained from the Deyr'10/11) , which means **1 in 5 children stunted who will not reach their full developmental potential.**

In the Northwest, the median rate is 10.0% which means almost **1 in 10 children stunted will not reach their full developmental potential.**

B. Current Food & Livelihood Security Phase Classifications

Summary Results

Rural IPC Populations August – September 2011



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)	Humanitarian Catastrophy (Famine)	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	170,000	910,000	395,000	1,475,000	58
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,190,497	405,000	210,000	20,000	635,000	25
Riverine	366,683	40,000	205,000	75,000	320,000	13
Destitute pastoral	45,066	0	120,000	0	120,000	5
Grand Total	4,607,086	615,000	1,445,000	490,000	2,550,000	100

- HE increased by 300% from 355,000 to 1,445,000

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Humanitarian Catastrophy (Famine)	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	135,000	125,000	0	260,000	10
North East	650,626	402,836	70,000	10,000	0	80,000	3
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	290,000	1,270,000	490,000	2,050,000	80
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	120,000	40,000	0	160,000	6
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	615,000	1,445,000	490,000	2,550,000	100

- AFLC decreased from 650,000 to 615,000 (5% decrease)

- 490,000 people in the South are in Famine

Rural	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Humanitarian Catastrophy (Famine)	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Poor	320,000	520,000	490,000	1,330,000	52
Middle	295,000	925,000	0	1,220,000	48
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	615,000	1,445,000	490,000	2,550,000	100



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	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	10,000	50,000	60,000	10
North East	650,626	247,790	85,000	0	85,000	15
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	80,000	310,000	390,000	67
North West	1,828,739	819,989	45,000	5,000	50,000	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	220,000	365,000	585,000	100

Urban	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Poor	155,000	340,000	495,000	85
Middle	65,000	25,000	90,000	15
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	220,000	365,000	585,000	100

- HE increased by 102% from 180,000 to 365,000
- AFLC decrease from 295,000 to 220,000 (25% decrease)

Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis, August – September 2011

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Populatio n	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)	Urban in Humanitarian Catastrophe (Famine)	Rural in Humanitarian Catastrophe (Famine)	Population in Crisis as % of Total
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	15
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	25,000	40,000	5,000	25,000	0	0	35
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	20,000	20,000	0	15,000	0	0	37
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	60,000	55,000	0	5,000	0	0	33
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	5,000	0	0	31
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	130,000	190,000	5,000	50,000	0	0	16
Central										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	5,000	70,000	30,000	60,000	0	0	47
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	5,000	65,000	20,000	65,000	0	0	47
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	10,000	135,000	50,000	125,000	0	0	47
South										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	10,000	45,000	30,000	150,000	0	0	71
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	15,000	30,000	240,000	0	75,000	70
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	70,000	80,000	280,000	0	140,000	68
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	30,000	25,000	90,000	0	80,000	79
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	15,000	0	60,000	255,000	0	155,000	78
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	50,000	25,000	75,000	0	10,000	53
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	25,000	25,000	90,000	0	15,000	65
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	10,000	55,000	35,000	90,000	0	15,000	53
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	80,000	290,000	310,000	1,270,000	0	490,000	68
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	220,000	615,000	365,000	1,445,000	0	490,000	42

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC, HE and Famine	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in AFLC, HE and Famine	585,000	8	14%
Assessed Rural population in AFLC, HE and Famine	2,550,000	34	63%
Adjusted IDP (out of UNHCR 1.5 million)	910,000	12	22%
Estimated number of IDPs in Famine (Mogadishu and Afgoye)	260,000	3	6%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	4,045,000 rounded to 4,000,000	54	100%

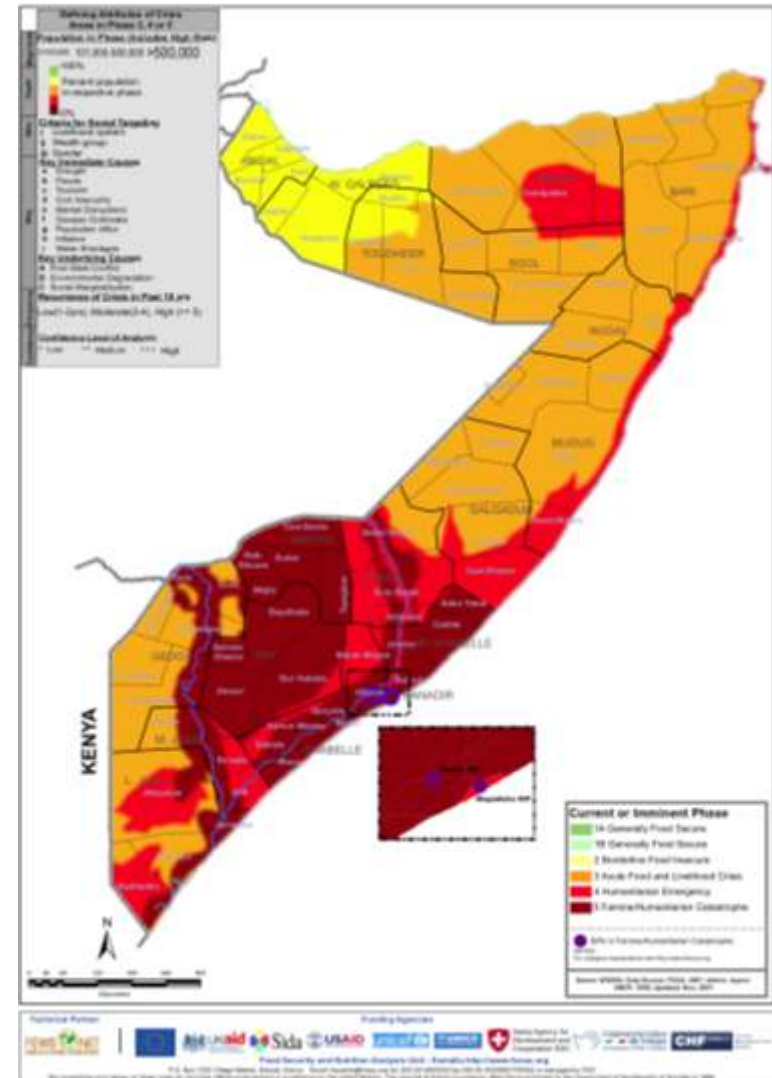
Somalia IPC Table

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

	Jan-Jun '08	Apr-Jun '08 Revised	Jul-Dec '08	Jan-Jun '09	Jul-Dec '09	Jan-Jun '10	Jul-Dec '10	Jan-Jun '11	Jul-Dec '11	increase/ decrease from last season
Urban	-	576,000	705,000	705,000	655,000	580,000	310,000	475,000	585,000	23%
Rural	850,000	921,000	1,395,000	1,215,000	1,435,000	1,255,000	785,000	1,005,000	2,550,000	154%
IDPs (UNHCR)	980,000	1,130,000	1,145,000	1,295,000	1,550,000	1,390,000	1,410,000	1,465,000	1,465,000	0%
Adjusted IDP to avoid double counting in Rural IPC	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	910,000	910,000	0%
Total	1,700,000	2,347,000	2,950,000	2,770,000	2,940,000	2,685,000	1,945,000	2,390,000	4,045,000	69%

Most likely food security outcomes (Oct – Dec 2011)

- Agropastoral areas of Gedo, Juba, Hiran and Middle Shabelle and riverine areas of Gedo and Juba, and pastoral Bakool are likely to deteriorate to famine.
- Some improvement expected in pastoral Gedo and Juba due to impacts of *Deyr* season and the return of camel herds.



Events which would further exacerbate the famine

- Deyr season starts normally but overall totals are up to 50mm below average due to a poor second half of the season
- Limited return of farmers to Bay region for planting
- International rice prices increase up to 50 percent by November.
- Uncontrolled malaria or measles outbreaks
- Humanitarian access deteriorates, including Mogadishu

Implications: Poor January crop harvests, further reductions in purchasing power, persistence of famine beyond the 2012 *Deyr* harvest

Key Messages

1. In addition to the five areas where famine has already been declared:
 - All of Bay region has now met the three famine criteria.
 - 25-75 percent of poor agropastoral households in Gedo and Juba and pastoral households in Bakool face famine level of food deficits.
2. Concerns persist regarding pastoral populations in northeast and northwest, agropastoralists in the Cowpea Belt of central, and coastal livelihoods of central where half of pastoralists have lost all livestock and are destitute.
3. Food security outcomes have improved for camel pastoralists in Gedo and Juba, and pastoralists in the Addun and Hawd zones of Central/Northern regions.
4. In total 4.0 million people are in crisis nationwide (Phase 3, 4, 5), of which 3.0 million are in the south. 750,000 people are experiencing famine-level outcomes.
5. Despite, a large-scale increase in humanitarian response, evidence suggests that food security in agropastoral and riverine areas of the south will deteriorate further over the coming four months. Famine is considered likely by Dec 2011 in agropastoral and riverine areas of Gedo and Juba, and agropastoral of Middle Shabelle and Hiran.



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