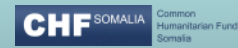


# Post *Gu* 2012

## August 24, 2012



Technical  
Partner



Donors

# FSNAU Post *Gu* 2012 Assessment

## Overall Timeline

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	June 11, 2012
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	July 1 – July 10, 2012
Fieldwork	July 11 – 26, 2012
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	July 29 – August 2, 2012
All Team Analysis Workshops (Hargeysa)	August 6 – 17, 2012
Vetting Meetings	August 21 (Nut) & 22 (FS)
<b>Release of Results</b>	
Post <i>Gu</i> '12 Presentation of Findings	August 24, 2012
Regional Presentations in Somalia	August 27 -28, 2012
Technical Series Reports	September 20 (Nut) & 27 (FS)

# FSNAU *Gu* 2012 Assessment

## Partner Participation

### Number of Partners Participating in Field Assessments Analysis Workshop and Vetting

#### Food Security Field Assessment – Total 43

National Institutions	2
Local NGOs	13
International NGOs	4
Ministries	9
UN	6
FEWS NET	1
Enumerators	8

#### Nutrition Field Assessment – Total 25

Local NGOs	5
International NGOs	7
Ministries	8
Local Authorities	3
UN	2

#### Analysis Workshop – Total 32

FEWS NET	2
WFP	2
FAO Sub-Regional Office	1
Food Security Cluster	3
Nutrition Cluster	3
UNOCHA	2
COOPI	1
JRC (EU)	1
Government Focal Points (Somaliland and Puntland)	17

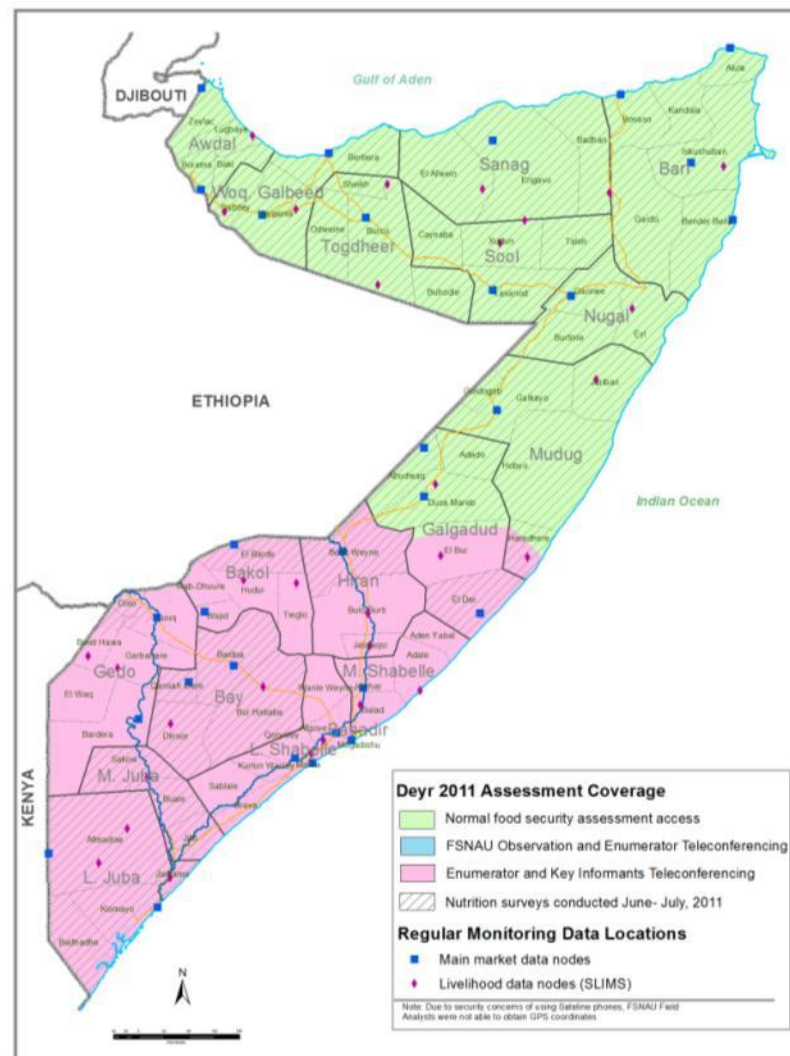
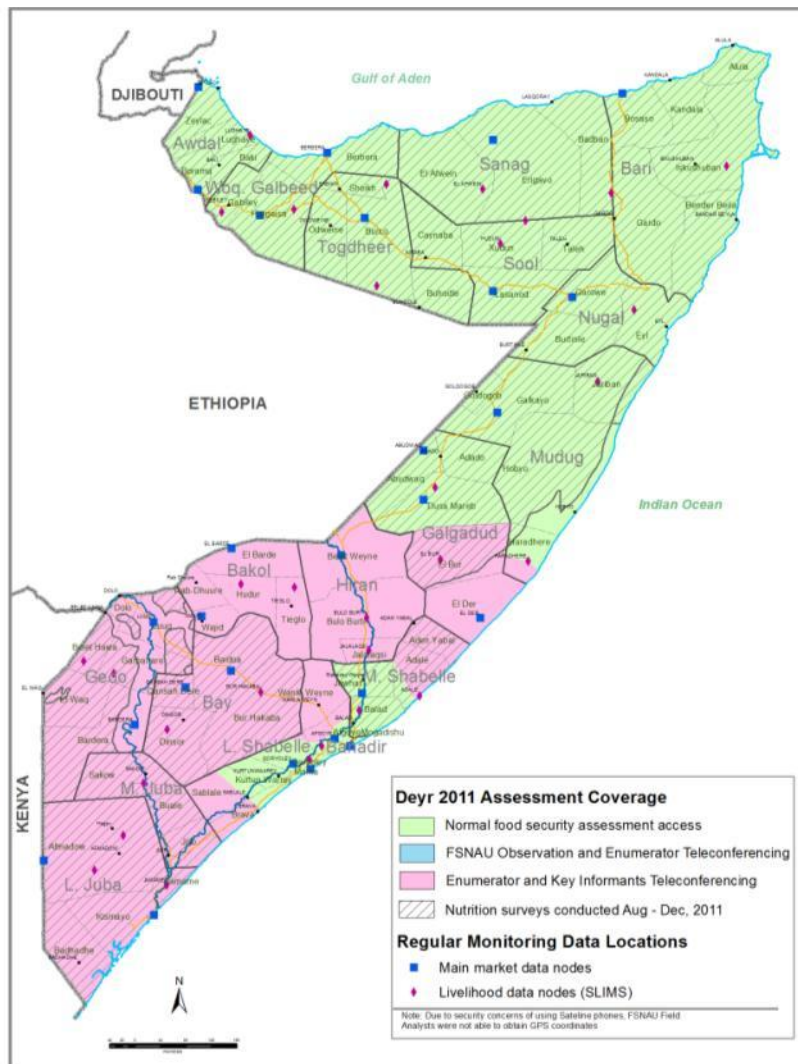
#### Nutrition and Food Security Vetting – Total 21

Local NGOs	2
International NGOs	4
WFP	5
UNICEF	3
OCHA	2
FAO	3
FEWS NET	2
Food Security Cluster	2

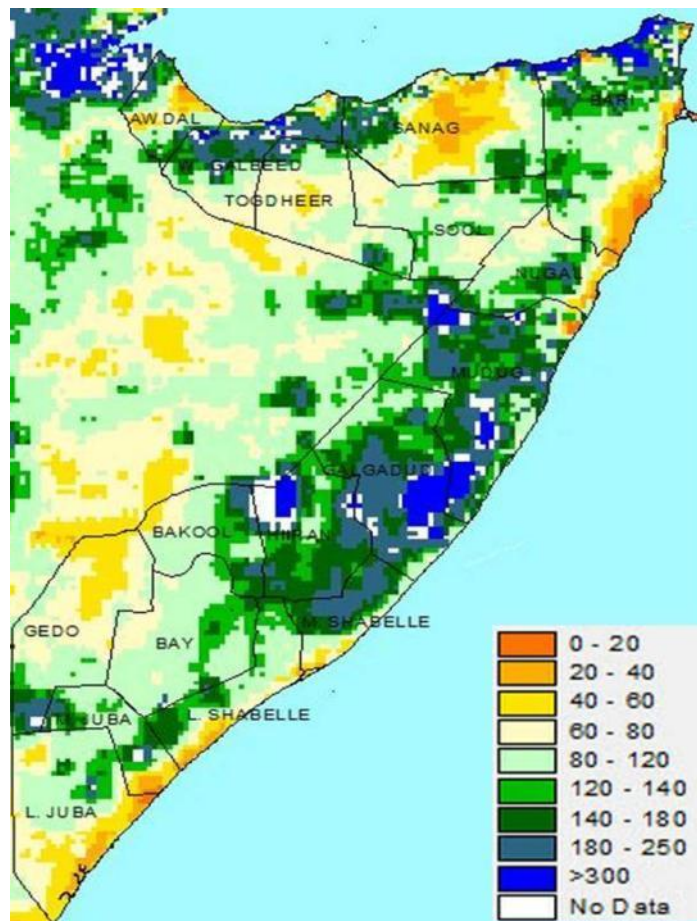
# Food Security Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations

**Deyr 2011/12**

**Gu 2012**



**GU 2012 RFE Percent from Normal  
(Long-Term Mean for April – June)**



- The *Gu* 2012 rains were average in most of the northern and parts of central regions. In most of the southern regions and some parts of central regions rains were sporadic and light in intensity; total rainfall was below the long term mean.

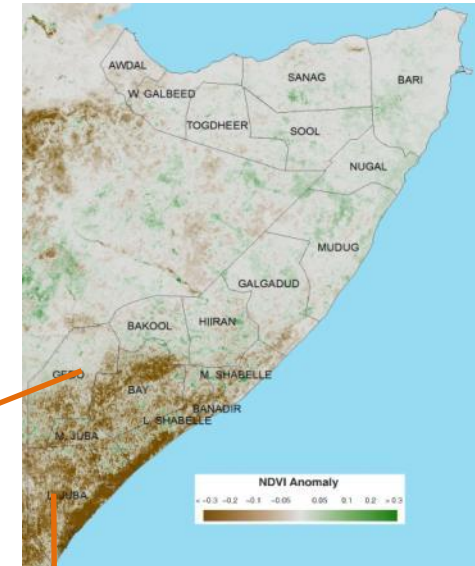
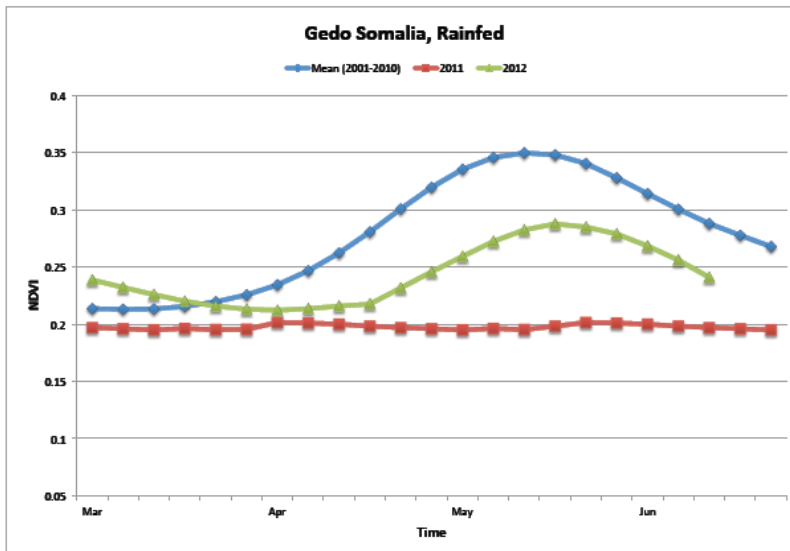
Source: NOAA/CPC/FEWS NET



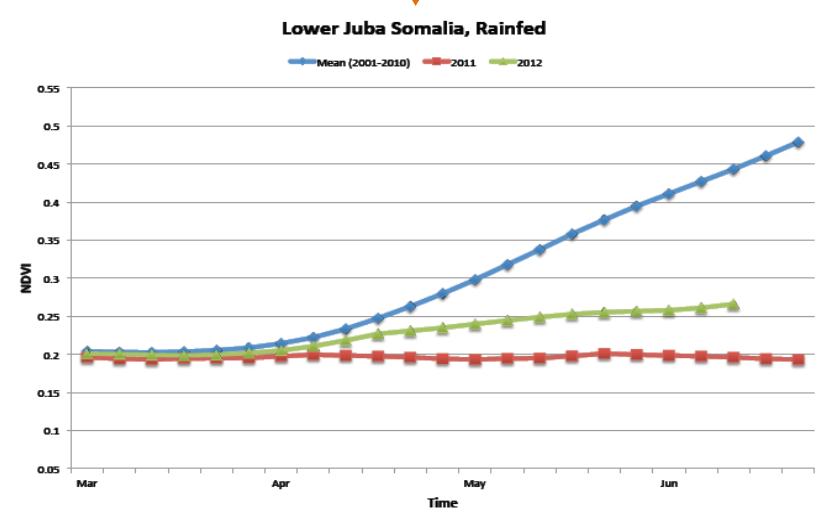
NDVI eMODIS Anomaly period 36, June 21-30, 2012

Rangeland resources improved resulting from the cumulative effects of the good *Deyr* 2011/2012 performance and the *Gu* 2012 rains.

However, compared to the average of ten years (2001-2010), rangeland resources are still significantly below average.

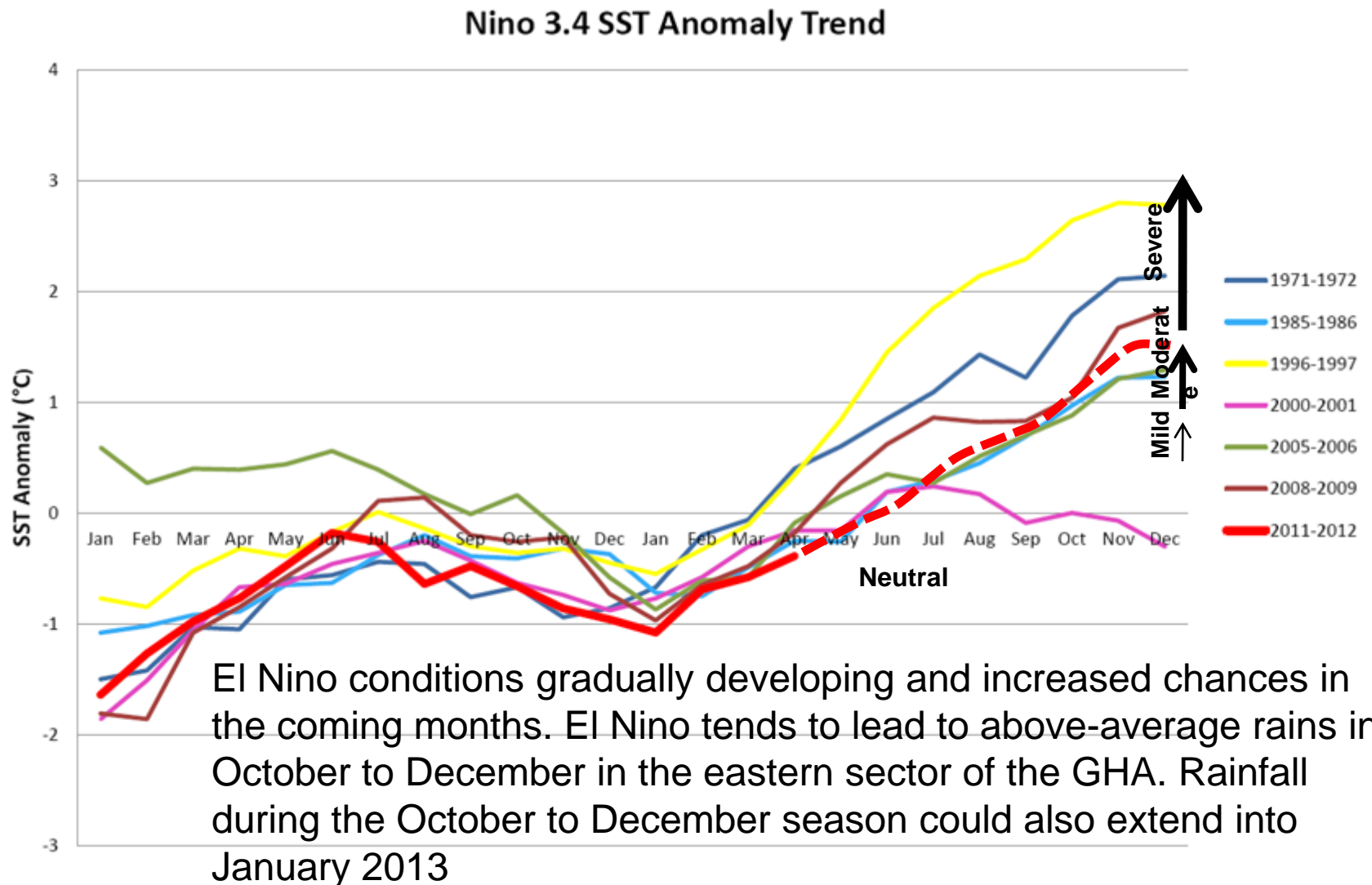


Source: NOAA/CPC/FEWS NET



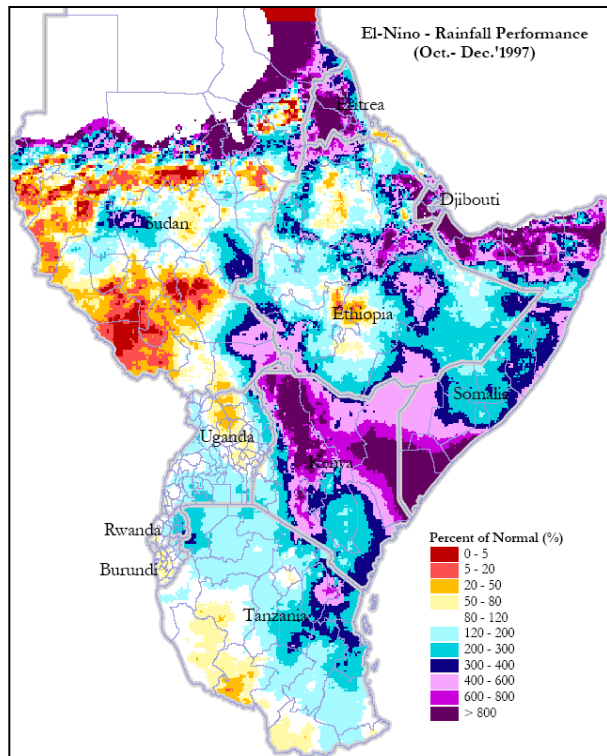
# Expected Climatic Drivers & Impacts:

## Jul. 2012 – July/2013

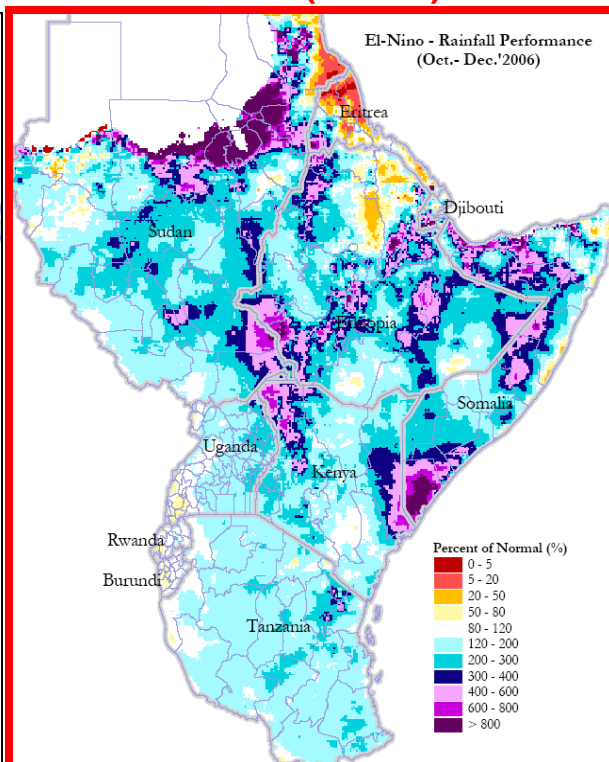


## El-Nino Impacts on Recent Rainfall Performance

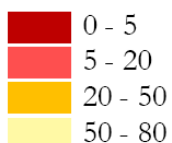
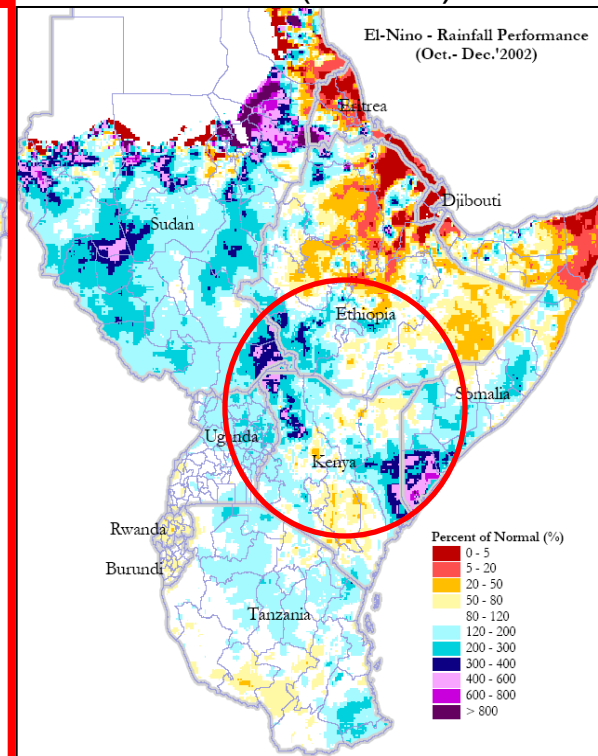
**Extreme (1997/98)**



**Moderate (2006/7)**



**Mild (2002/3)**



**Rainfall Deficits**



**Enhanced rainfall**





**FSNAU**

Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia

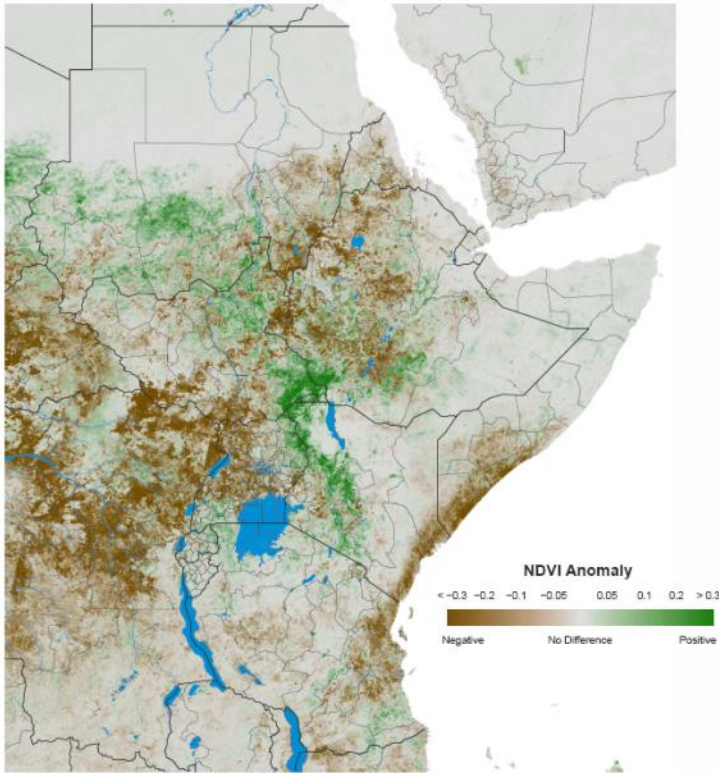
# CLIMATE

## Assumption Matrix: eMODIS/NDVI



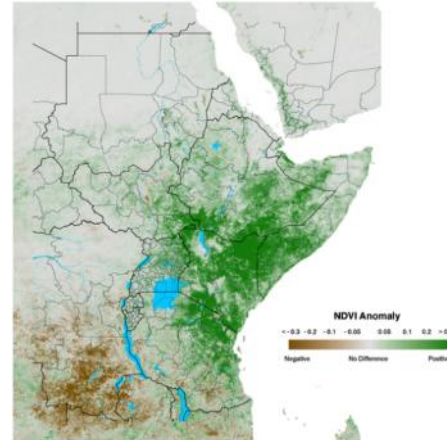
August:2012

East Africa eMODIS 250m NDVI Anomaly  
2012 minus Average (2001 – 2010)  
Period 44 / Aug 1 – 10, 2012

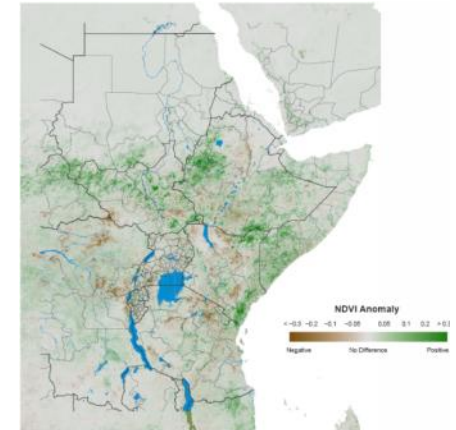


August 1-10 “Weak” La-Nina – to- Neutral

Dec. 2006



May. 2007



Moderate El-Nino

## Key Events (Jan-July 2012)

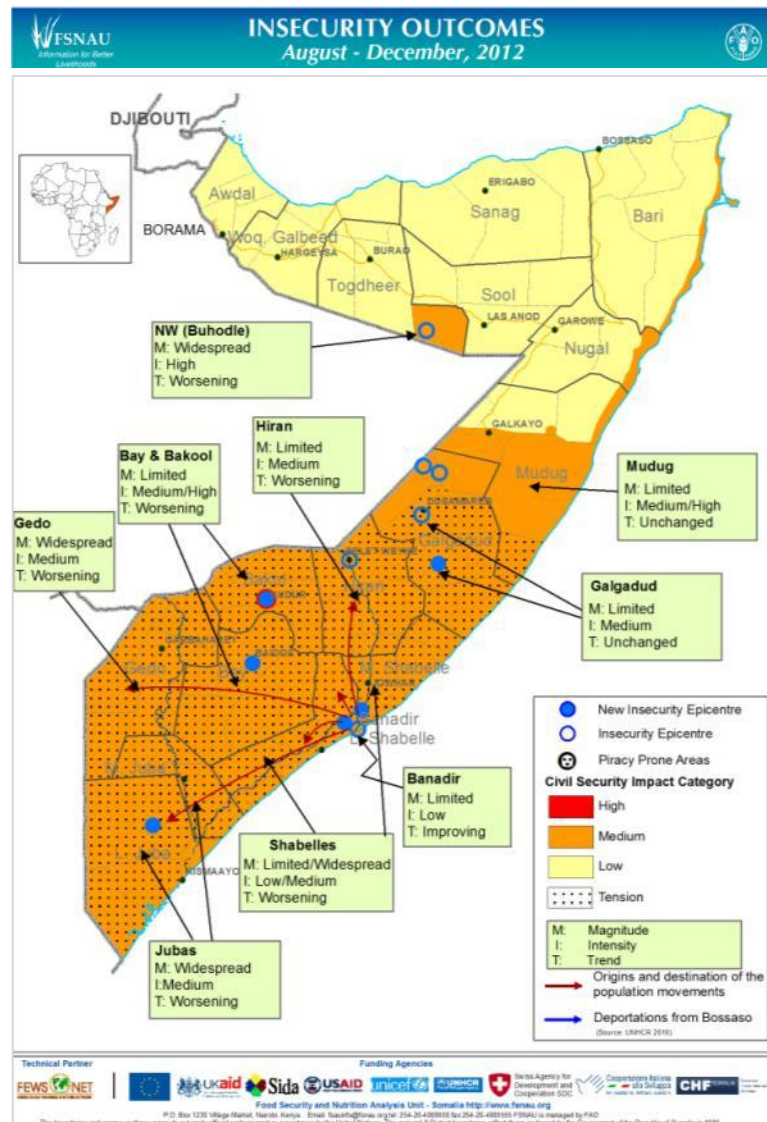
- Sustained and escalated political conflict in parts of the South and Central; Hotspots: South -Central
- Confrontations/tensions in the Northern regions, particularly in Buhodle of Togdheer
- Sustained conflicts over rangeland resources in parts of Central and North (Bacaadweyn, Gelinsoor & Dhabbad)
- Intensified antipiracy operations by international taskforce and Puntland government
- Improving security situation in Mogadishu

## Direct and Indirect Impact on Food and Livelihood Security

- Continued internal and across border displacements
- Constrained humanitarian access in parts of South-Central
- Trade disruptions and restricted flow of commodities (L.Juba, Bakool, Buhodle-Togdher)
- Asset destruction, losses, looting (Afgoye)

## Most Likely Scenario (August-December 2012)

- Intensified conflict in parts of the South-Central
- Displacement from urban areas in the hotspot regions
- Disruption of trade and commodity flows in tense areas
- Restriction of humanitarian activities in South and Central



- **Southern Somalia:**
- **Third lowest *Gu* cereal production** since 1995 (44% of *Gu* PWA of 1995-2011); sorghum and maize production of about **61,000MT**
- Off-season maize (Sept.-Oct. 2012) estimates will increase the cereal supply up to **63,000MT**
- The 2012 annual production (*Deyr* + *Gu* + off-season) is above average (1995-2010) as a result of good *Deyr* 2011/12 harvest
- **Northwest**
- Projection of above normal *Gu/Karan* cereal production (170% of PWA) in Northwest Agropastoral;
- 74% of the projected estimates in W. Galbeed region (Gabiley – 61% and Hargeisa - 13%).
- 2<sup>nd</sup> harvest since *Gu/Karan* seasons in Northwest

### **Southern riverine areas :**

- ✓ Extremely low maize harvest in riverine areas of Lower Juba due to poor rainfall performance and dysfunctional irrigation infrastructure
- ✓ Significantly low maize harvest in riverine areas of Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Gedo and Hiran
- ✓ Higher than normal maize production in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle
- ✓ Major maize producing regions of Shabelle (maize basket) account for over 85% of the total cereal production in southern Somalia

### **Southern agropastoral areas**

- ✓ Extremely low sorghum harvest in agropastoral areas of Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Middle Juba and Bay, due to poor rainfall performance. Significantly low sorghum harvest in Bakool
- ✓ Higher or near normal sorghum harvest in Shabelle agropastoral areas (Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle)





Sorghum Crop Failure. Buulo Weyn, Jalalaqsi, Hiran,  
FSNAU, July, 2012



Sorghum Crop failure. Dhoobley, Bardhera Gedo,  
FSNAU, July, 2012



Sorghum Crop failure. Ba'adweyn, Hobyo, Mudug,  
FSNAU, July, 2012



Late Planted Sorghum Crop Failure. Goof Gadud,  
Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU, Nov. 2012



# AGRICULTURE

## Gu 2012 Good Crops



Good Maize Crop - Harvested. Idiley, Bulo Burte,  
Hiran, FSNAU, July, 2012



Good Maize Crop. Abalye, Bardhera, Gedo,  
FSNAU, July 2012



Average Maize and Watermelon Crops. Mataan,  
Gabiley, W. Galbeed, FSNAU, July 2012

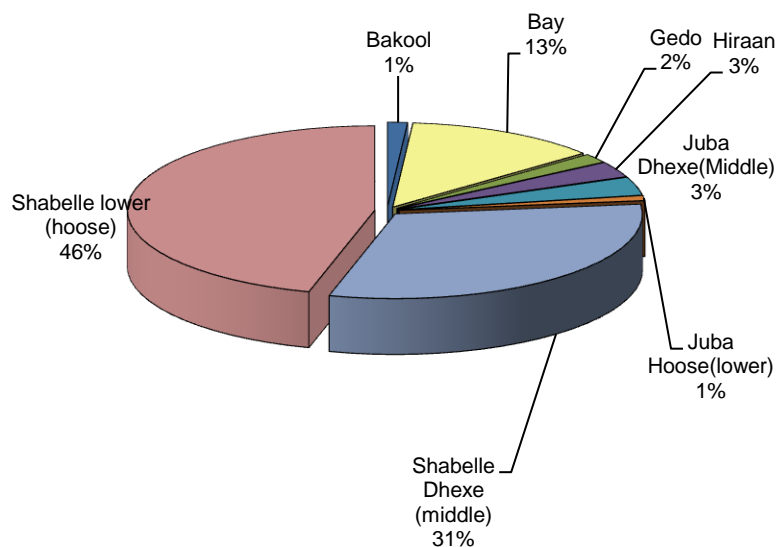


Average Sorghum Crop. Ufurow, Qansaha Dheere,  
Bay, FSNAU, July 2012

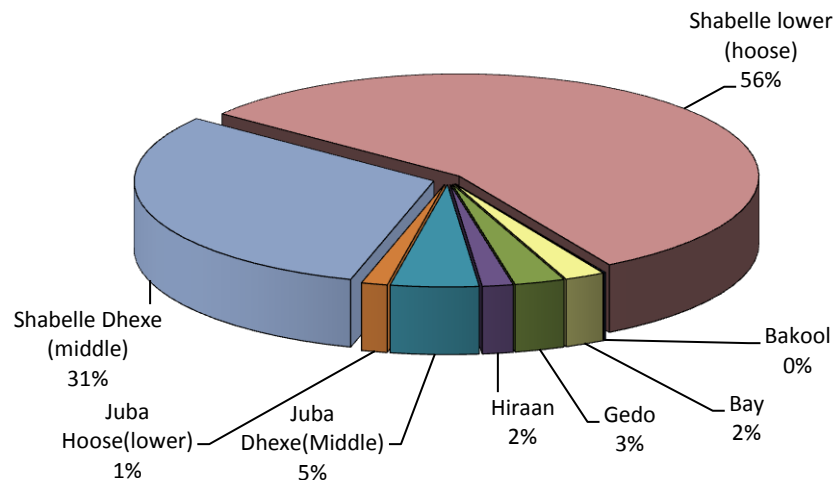
Regions	Gu 2012 Production in MT			Gu 2012 as % of Gu 2011	Gu 2012 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2011)	Gu 2012 as % of 5 year average (2007-2011)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	0	700	700	216%	39%	75%
Bay	1000	7,000	8,000	103%	21%	24%
Gedo	1,000	0	1,000	153%	21%	56%
Hiran	700	1,000	2,000	299%	56%	152%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	2,000	200	2,000	370%	24%	26%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	600	0	600	173%	11%	20%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	12,000	7,000	19,000	557%	126%	209%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	22,000	5,500	27,500	119%	46%	62%
Gu 2012 Total	39,500	21,500	61,000	165%	44%	60%

## Regional Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Contributions in Southern Somalia

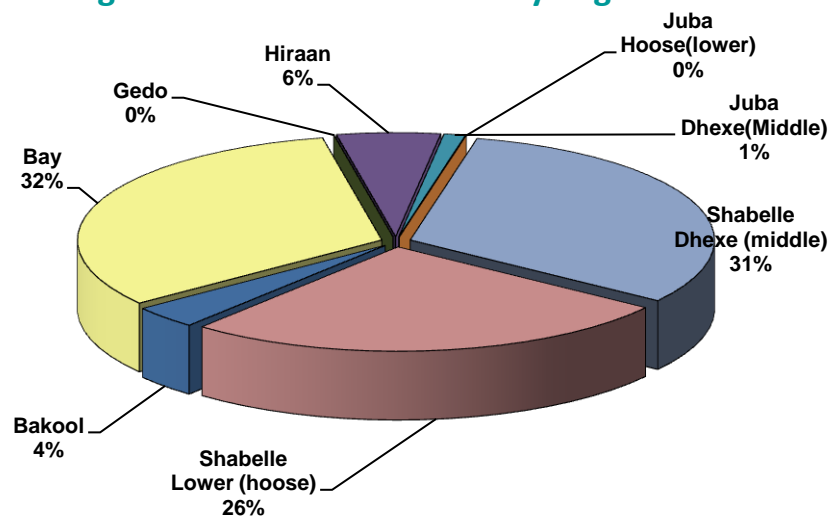
**Gu 2012 Cereal Production by Region**



**Maize Production Gu 2012 by Region**

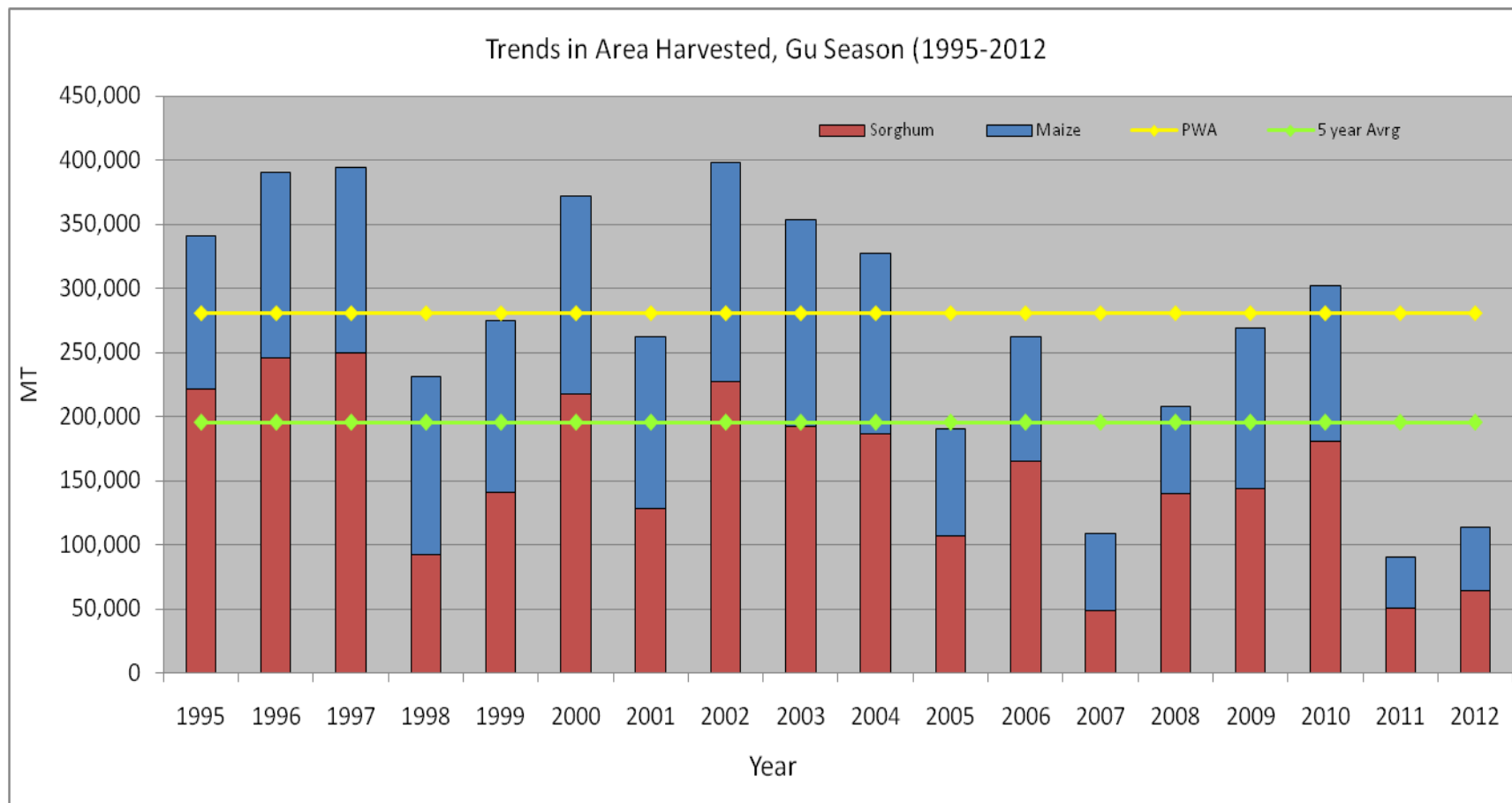


**Sorghum Production Gu 2012 by Region**

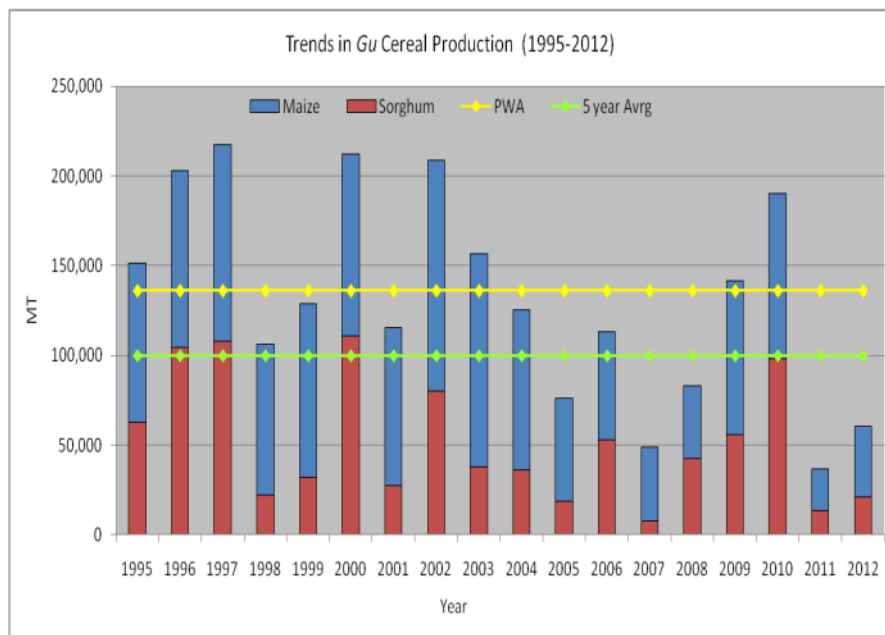


# AGRICULTURE

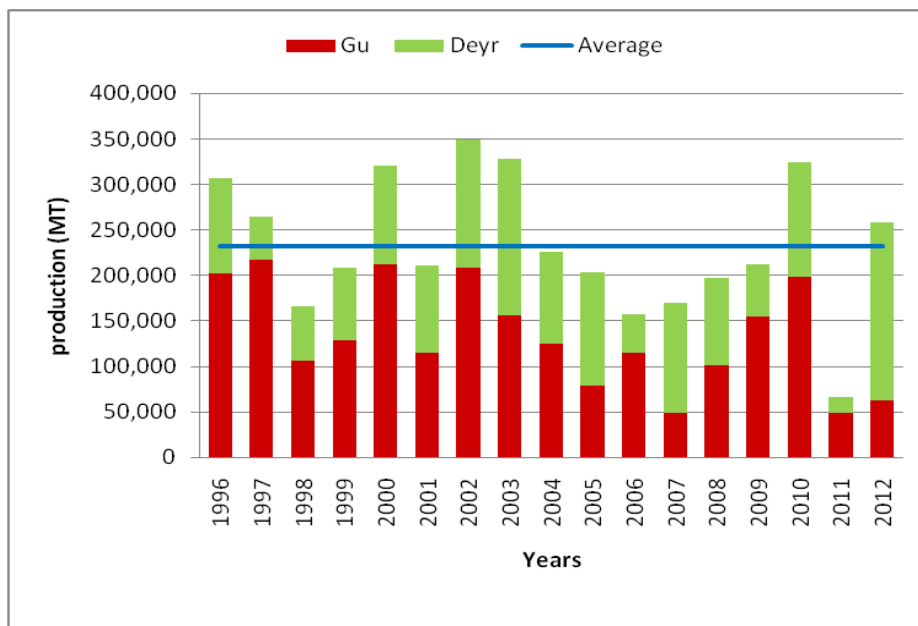
## Gu Area Harvested Trends (1995-2012 ) - Southern Somalia



### Gu Cereal Production Trends (1995-2012)



### Annual Cereal Production Trends (1996-2012)



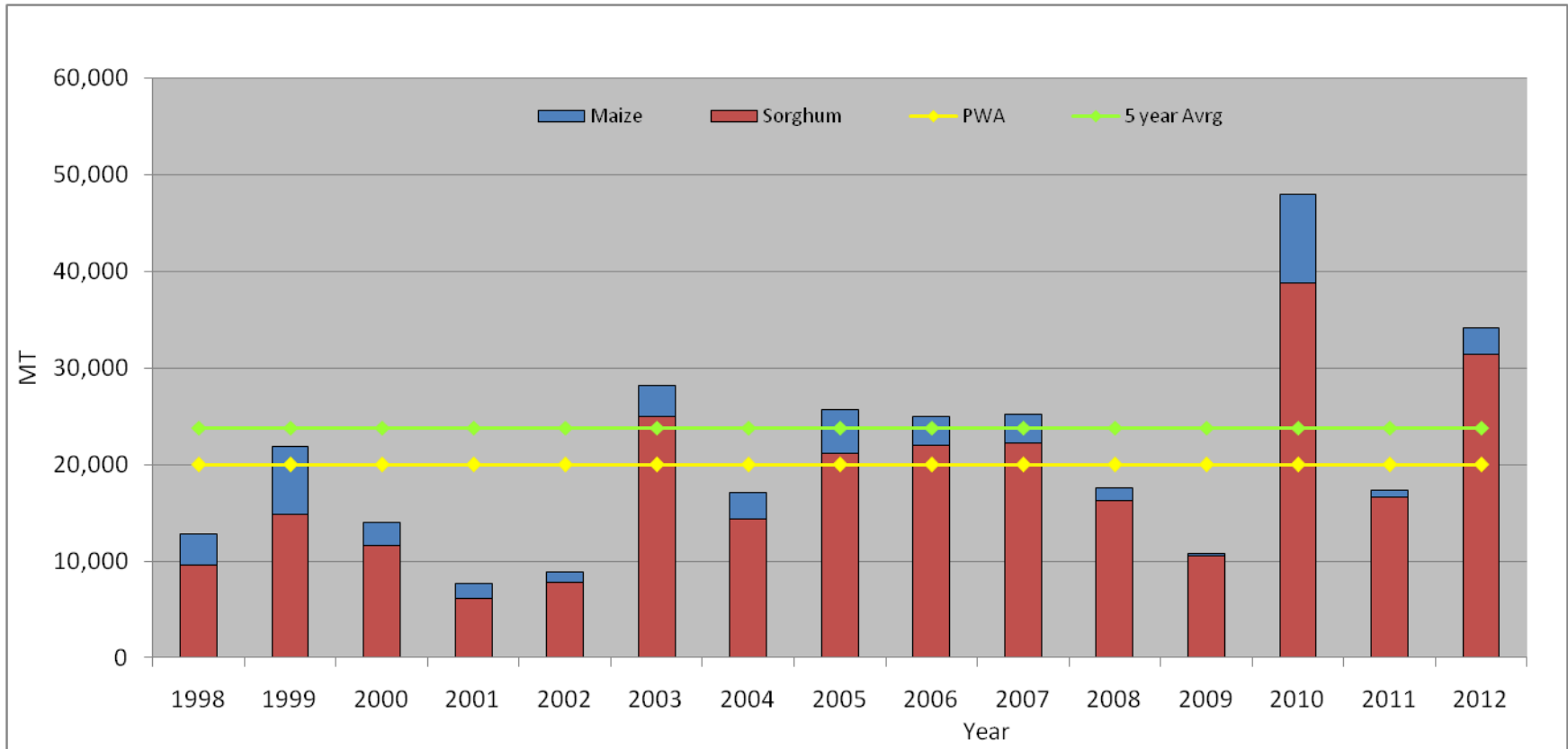


## Gu-Karan 2012 Cereal Establishment Estimates in Northwest

**Gu-Karan Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (North West)**

Regions	Gu 2012 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2012 as % of Gu- Karan 2011	Gu-Karan 2012 as % of Gu-Karan PWA (1998-2011)	Gu-Karan 2012 as % of 5 year average (2007-2011)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Awdal	855	7,600	8,455	225%	270%	296%
Togdheer	15	190	205	60%	28%	17%
Woqooyi Galbeed	1,820	23,600	25,420	192%	157%	129%
<b>Gu-Karan 2012 Total</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>31,390</b>	<b>34,080</b>	<b>197%</b>	<b>170%</b>	<b>143%</b>

## Trends in *Gu/Karan* Cereal Establishment Projection Estimates (Northwest)



## Other Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

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- Estimated production of other crops (watermelon, onion, sesame, cowpea, rice): 23,500MT
  - Onion: 9,000MT
  - Watermelon: 6,000MT
  - Sesame: 3,000MT
  - Cowpea: 3,000MT
  - Rice: 1,500
- More than a half of the production is from Hiran; the rest is from Northwest and Lower Shabelle
- Other cash crops (fruit, lettuce, banana, cabbage, pumpkins, etc) are not estimated.

# AGRICULTURE

## Gu 2012 Cash Crops



Good Onion Crop. Beletweyn, Hiran, FSNAU,  
July, 2012



Good Cowpea Crop. Kukato, Bardhera, Gedo,  
FSNAU, July, 2012



Good Rice Crop Being Harvested. Kalundi, Jowhar,  
M. Shabelle, FSNAU, July 2012



Average Cowpea Crop. Baidoa, Bay, FSNAU,  
July 2012



## Agricultural Labour Opportunities and Cereal Availability



Presence of Labour Activity. – Rice harvest  
Jowhar, M. Shabelle, FSNAU, July, 2012



Sorghum Stock Availability at House Level. Bule  
Fuur, Qansah Dheere, Bay, FSNAU, July, 2012



Presence of Agricultural labour - Bundling. Beletweyn,  
Hiran, FSNAU, July 2012



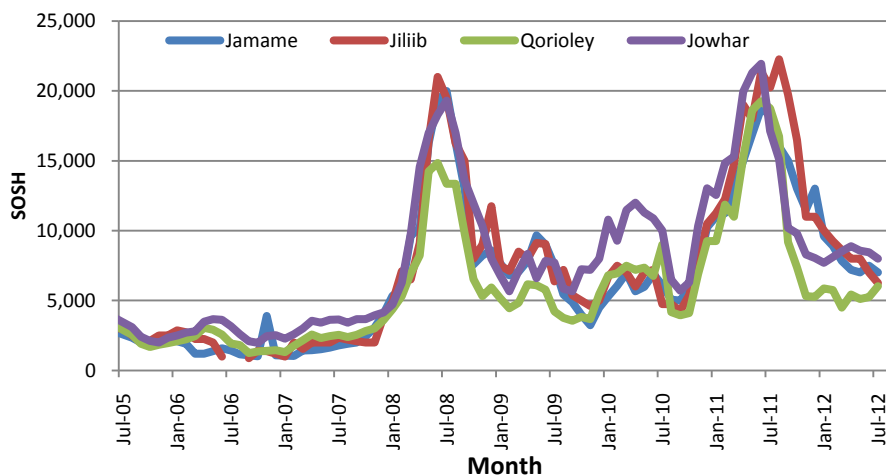
Cereal Availability at Market Level. Baidoa, Bay,  
FSNAU, July 2012



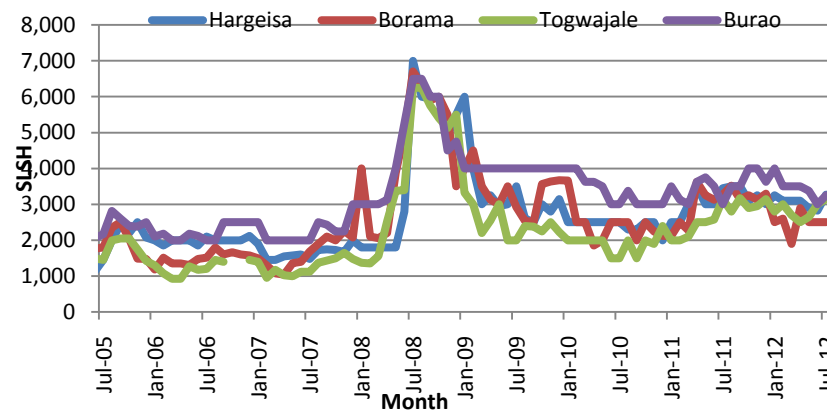
# AGRICULTURE

## Regional Trends in Cereal Prices

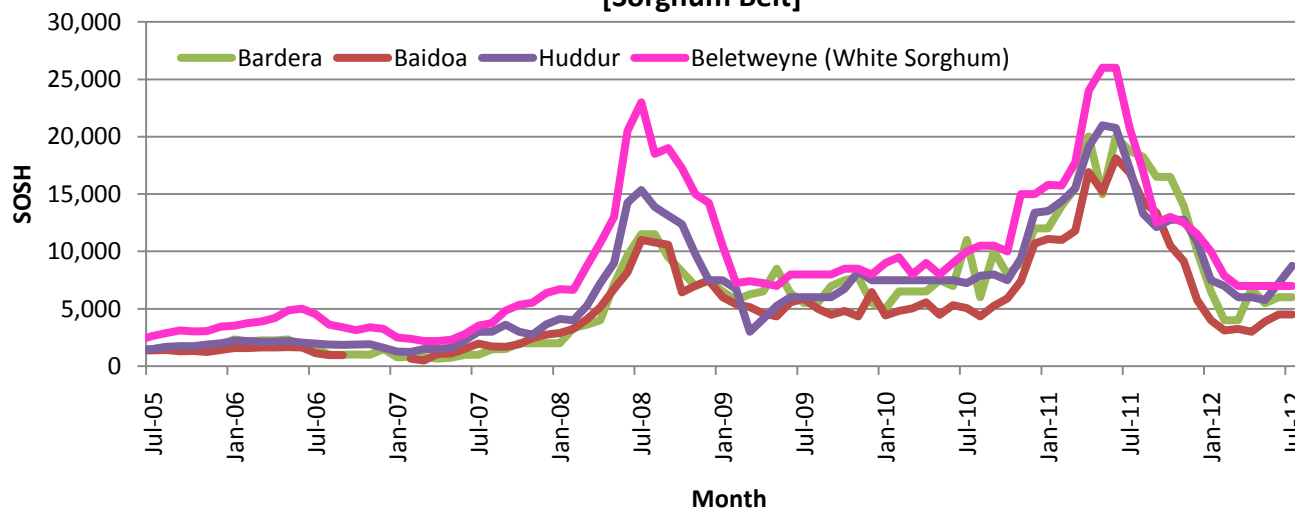
**Trends in White Maize Prices  
[Shabelle & Juba Riverine]**



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

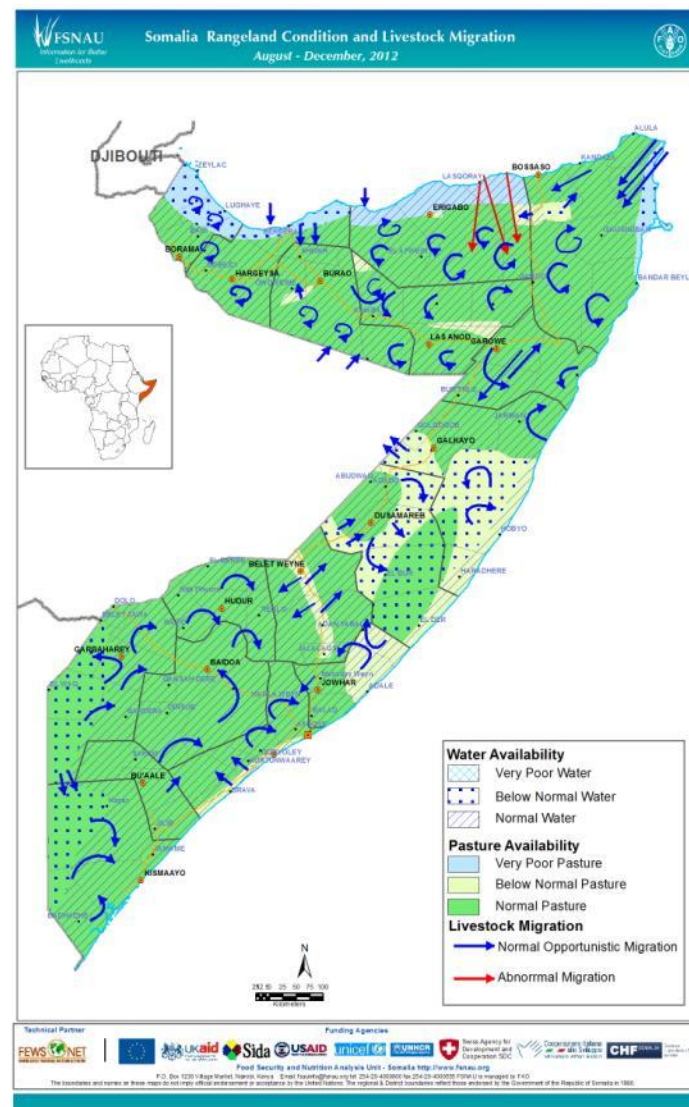


**Trends in Red/White Sorghum Price  
[Sorghum Belt]**



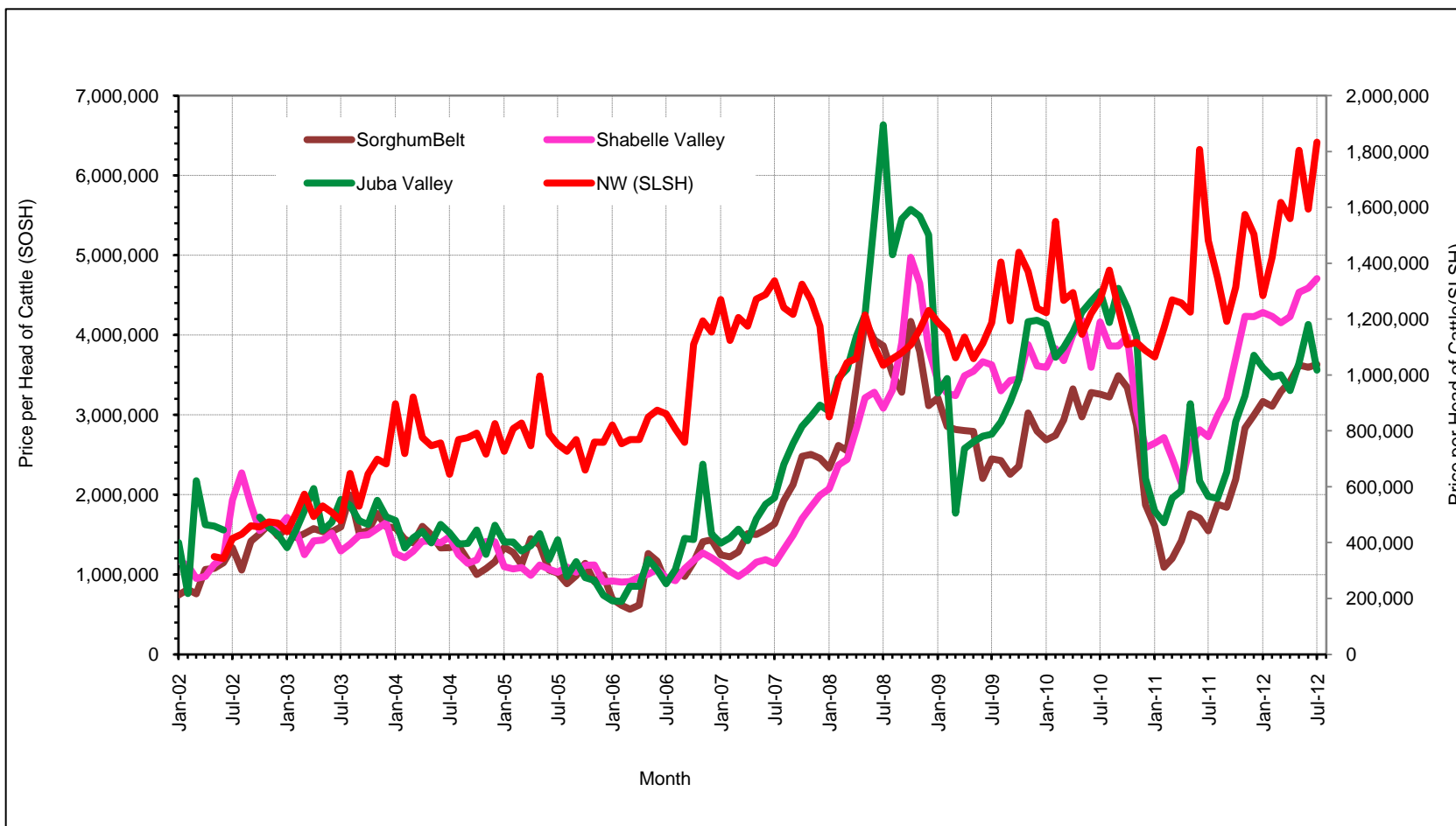
## Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

- Average pasture and water in most of the key pastoral areas of the Northern regions; exceptions are Guban livelihood and Coastal *Deeh* of Bari region.
- Average to good pasture and water in the key pastoral areas of South and parts of Central (Hawd and Cowpea Belt); dry pasture is available from last *Deyr* 2011/12.
- Poor pasture and water in Coastal *Deeh*, large parts of Addun of Central, Agropastoral of Hiran and parts of Middle Shabelle regions
- Improved water availability and access in most livelihoods of the South; exceptions are hinterland of Gedo and Juba regions (SIP) and most livelihoods in Central regions.
- Normal livestock migration in most livelihoods except in rain deficit areas of Guban towards Sool plateau and Nugaal valey.



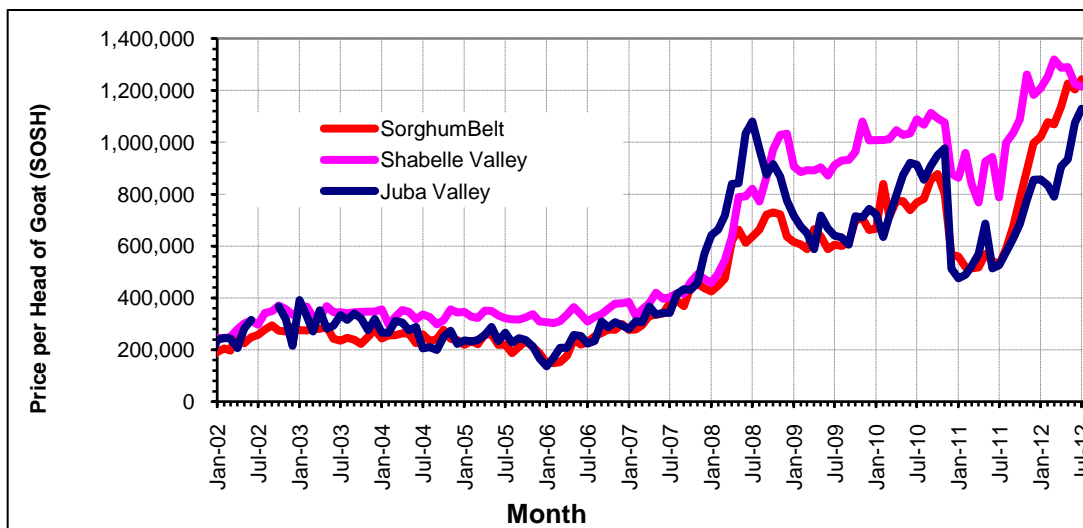
Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (Gu' 12)	Milk production (Gu' 12)	Expected calving/ kidding (July-Dec. '11)	Herd Size Projection (up to December'12)
NW	Camel: Medium to Low Sh/Goats: Medium with exception of Guban	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to Low, except Guban	Below average all regions, but Poor in Guban	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: <b>Near to Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) for all livelihoods
NE	Camel : Low Sh/Goats: Medium with exception of Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Camel: Low to Medium Sheep/Goats: Medium with exception Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Low)	Camel: Below Average Sh/Goats: Below Average	Camel : Average Sh/Goats: Average	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)
Central	Camel : Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel : Low Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Below Average Cattle: None Sh/Goats: Average	Camel: Below average Cattle : Below average Sh/Goats: Average	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Cattle: <b>Considerably Below Baseline</b> (Increasing Trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)
Hiran	Camel /Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel /Cattle: Below average Sh/Goats: Average	Camel / Cattle: Medium to High Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Cattle: <b>Below baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel : low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Average Cattle: Below average Sh/Goats: Average	Camel : Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel and Cattle: Increasing trend Sh/Goats: Increasing trend, No baseline to compare for all species
Juba	Camel /Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below average Cattle: Poor Sh/Goats: Average	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to	Camel: <b>At Baseline level</b> (Increasing trend) Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)
Gedo	Camel : low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: poor Cattle : poor Sh/Goats: Medium to low	Camel: High Cattle: High Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Below Average Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Decreasing trend) Cattle: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Decreasing trend) Sh/Goats: <b>Below Baseline</b> (Increasing trend)

### Regional Average Monthly Prices Cattle (SoSh/SLSh)

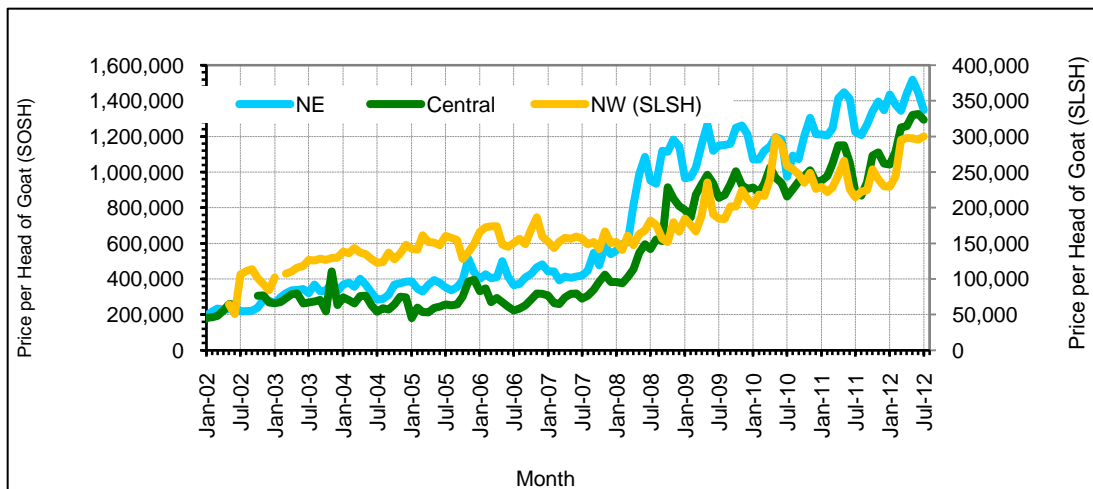


## Regional Trend in Local Goat Prices and Terms of Trade

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

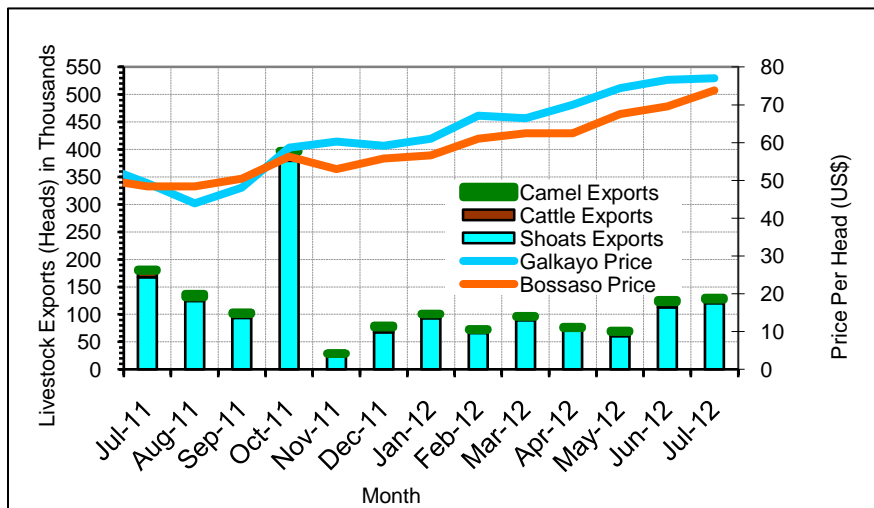


### Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices in Northern and Central Regions

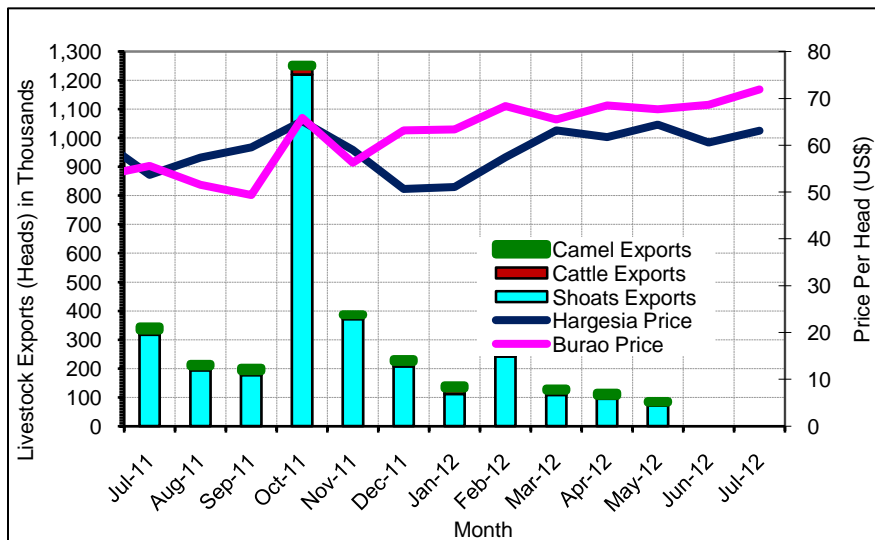




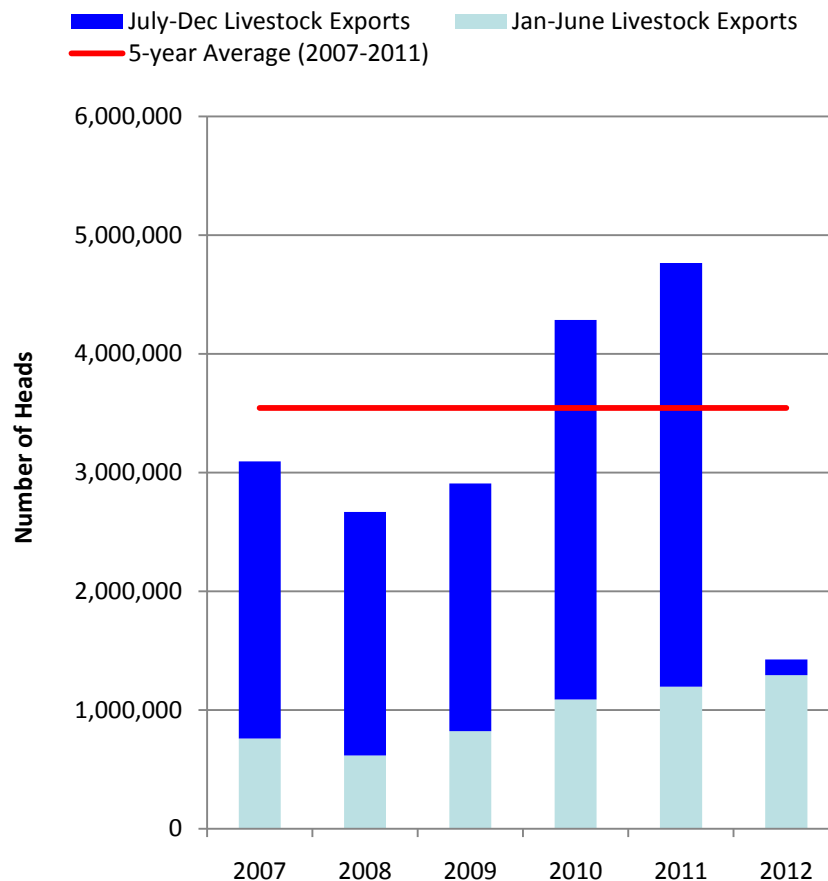
**Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and  
Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)**



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



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



Berbera Port Export Figures are up to May 2012

### Main Developments (June 2011 – July 2012):

#### Exchange Rates:

- **Somali Shilling:** Strengthened during first six month of 2012. Highest appreciation over the past one year is in Banadir region (33%). Current level is only comparable to pre-inflation period (March 2007).
- **Somaliland Shilling:** moderate (14%) decrease in value since January 2011 with similar loss since June 2011.
- Both shillings are stable in July 2012

#### Import commodity prices:

- Significant decrease in prices in the central and southern markets from June 2011 due to strong shilling and increased supply of cereals (relief food, and improved imports from Mogadishu port).
- Northeast, most import commodity prices have declined modestly
- In the SISH zone, with the exception of diesel, import commodity prices are relatively stable

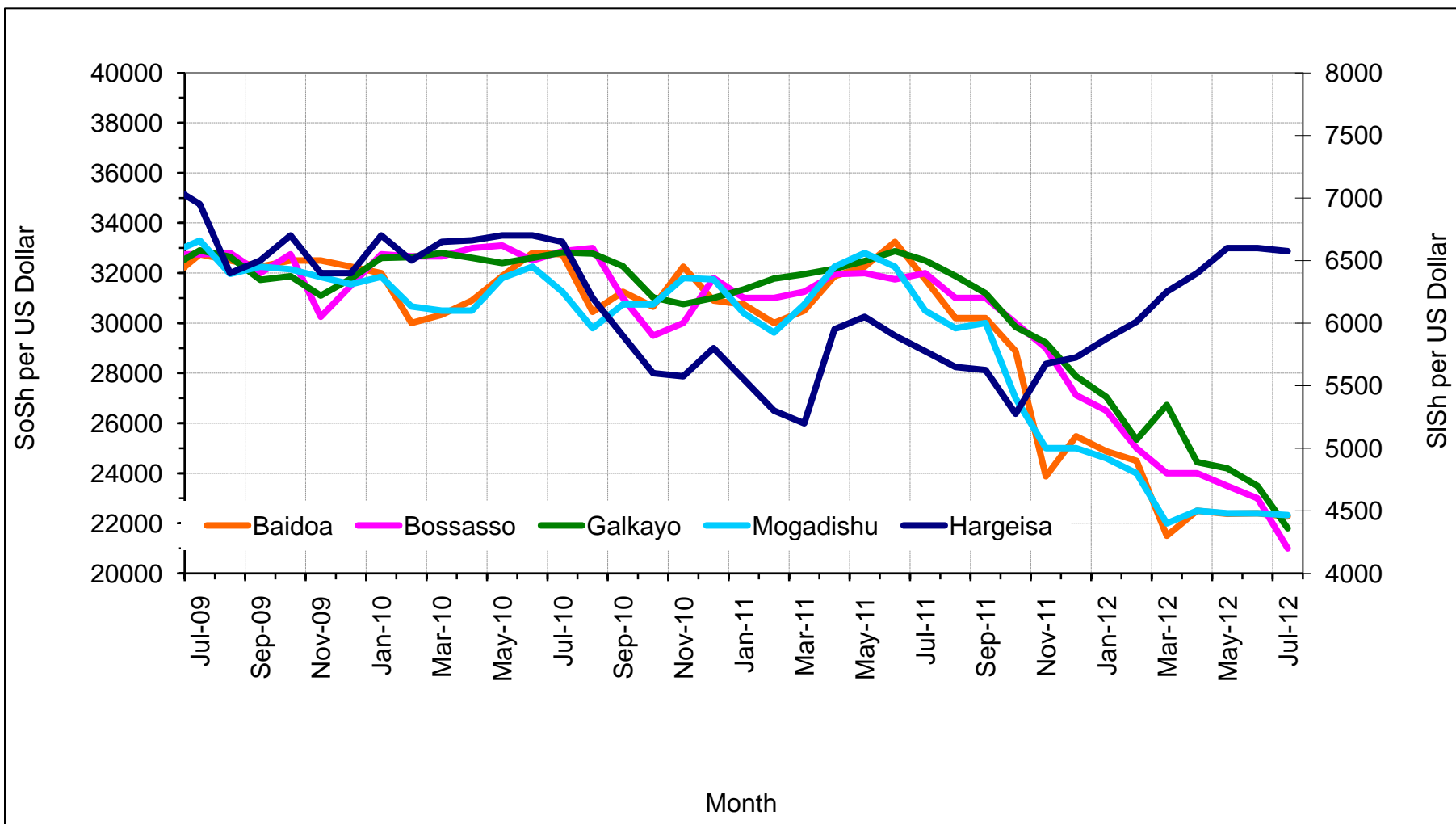
#### Consumer Price Index

- Inflation rates decreased significantly in South-Central while they are relatively stable in the Northern regions.

# MARKETS

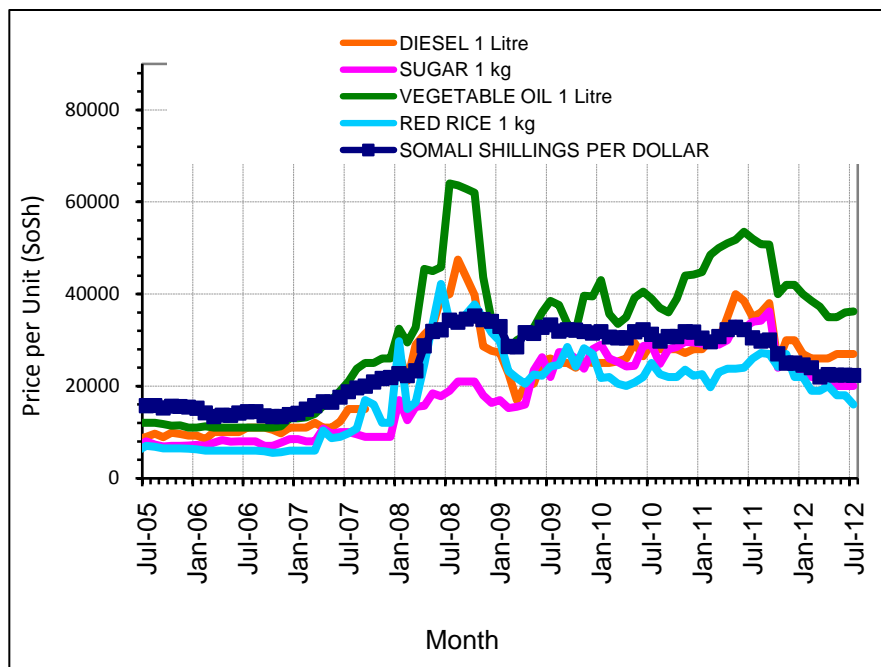
## Main Developments

### Trends in Exchange Rates

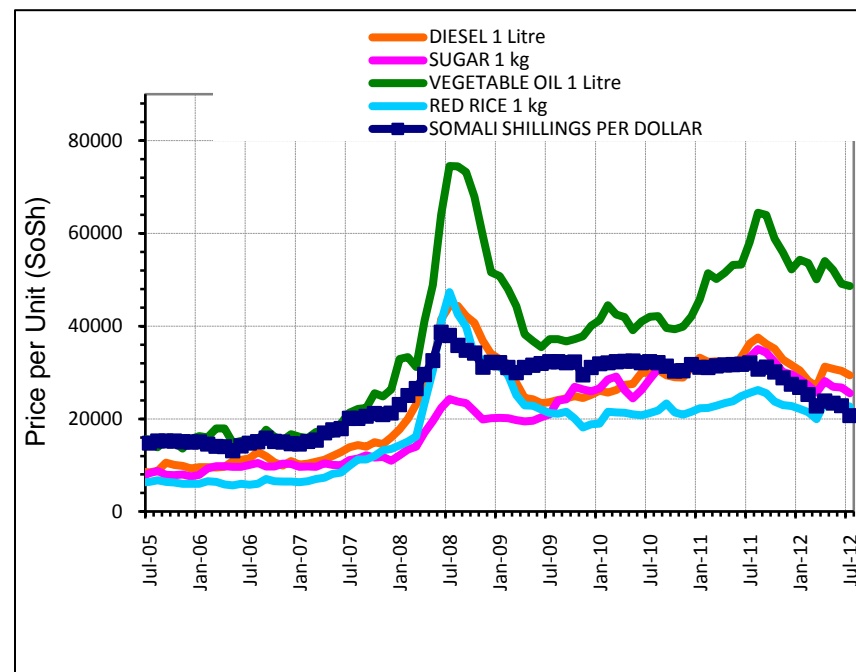


## Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rates

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



**North East: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate**



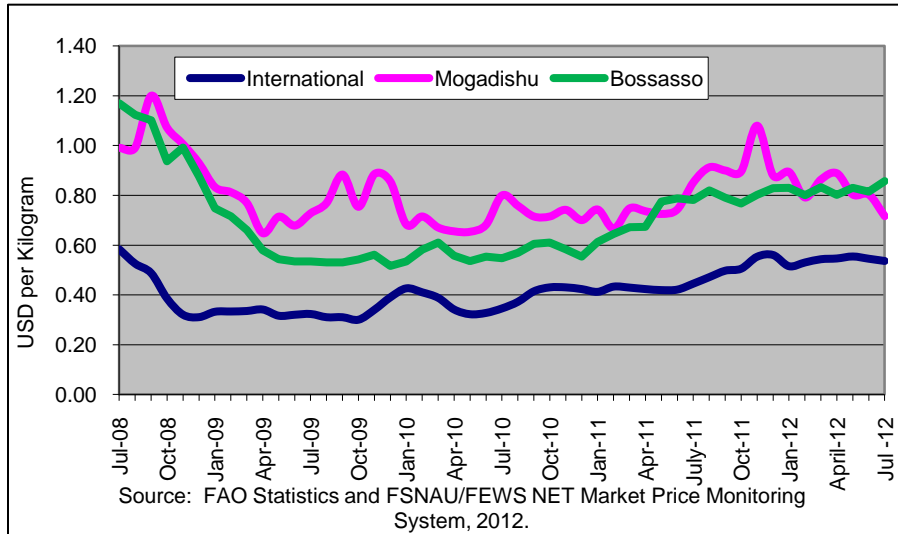
### Factors Affecting Import Commodity Prices

Decreasing local food prices, improved Mogadishu port activities, significant relief interventions and strengthened SoSh

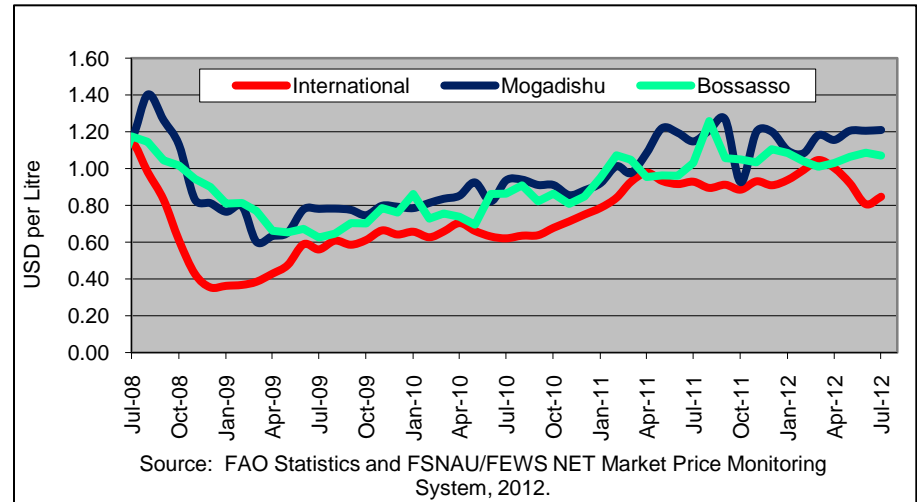


## Imported Commodities (Rice, Sugar and Diesel Price)

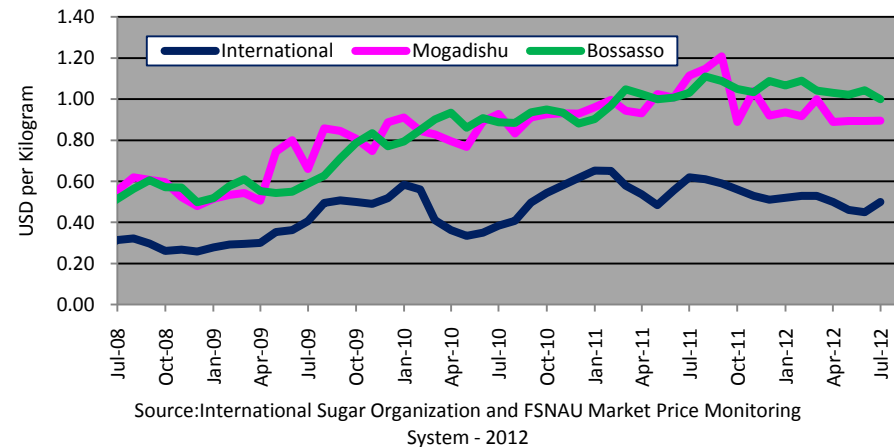
**Comparison of Rice Prices (Bangkok FOB),  
Mogadishu and Bossaso**



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



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



Differential between international rice prices was high at the beginning of the year but currently reducing

# MARKETS

## Consumer Price Index

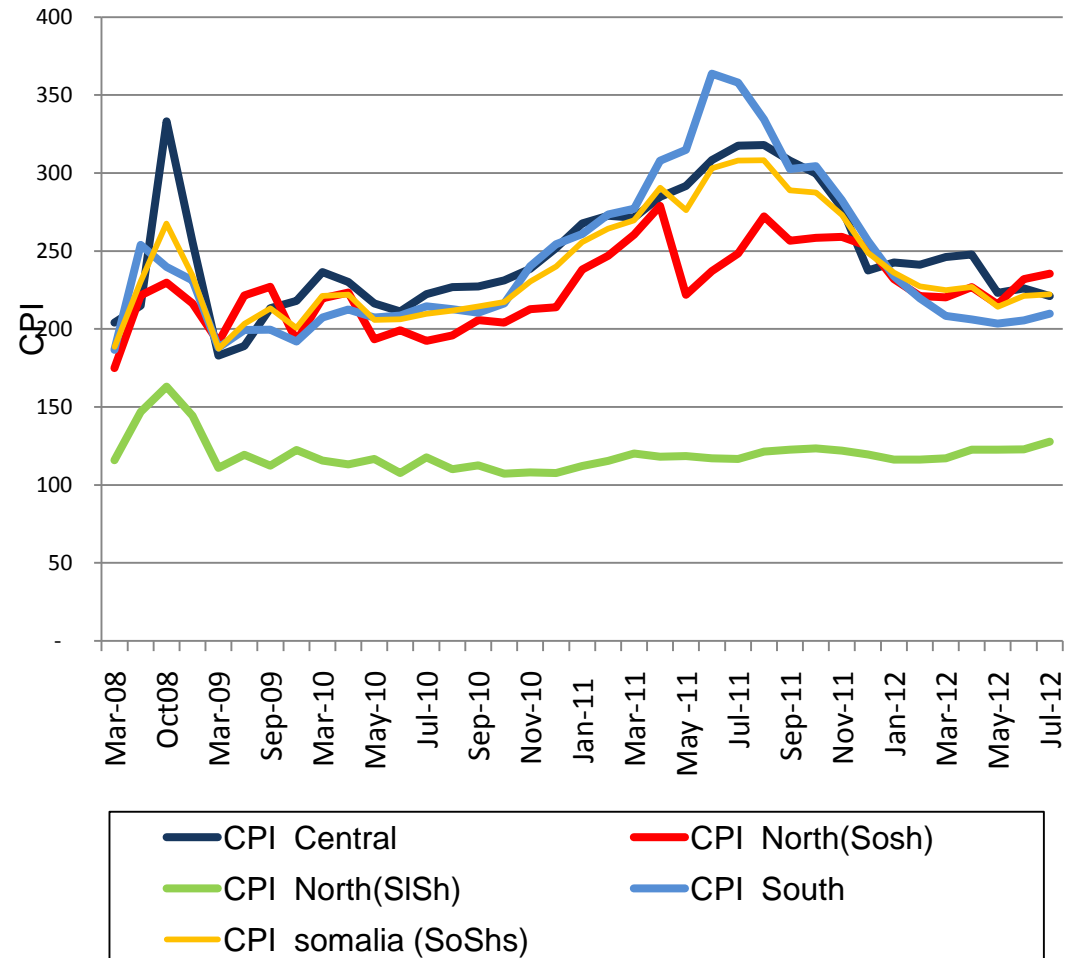
### Factors driving down the cost of living in South-Central

Reduced local cereal (red sorghum) prices

Reduced prices of imported food

Stable CPI in June and July

Expected cereal price increase to affect CPI

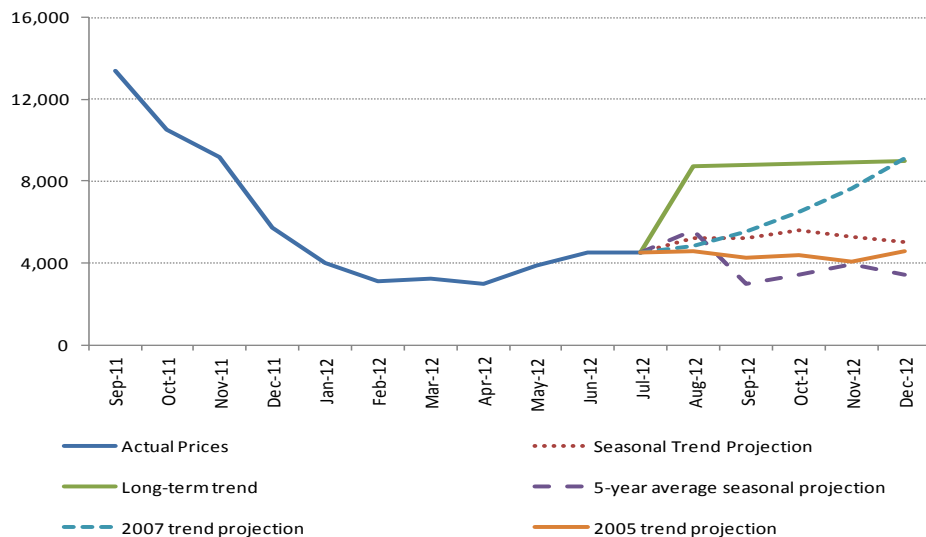


### Outlook assumptions (August-Dec 2012):

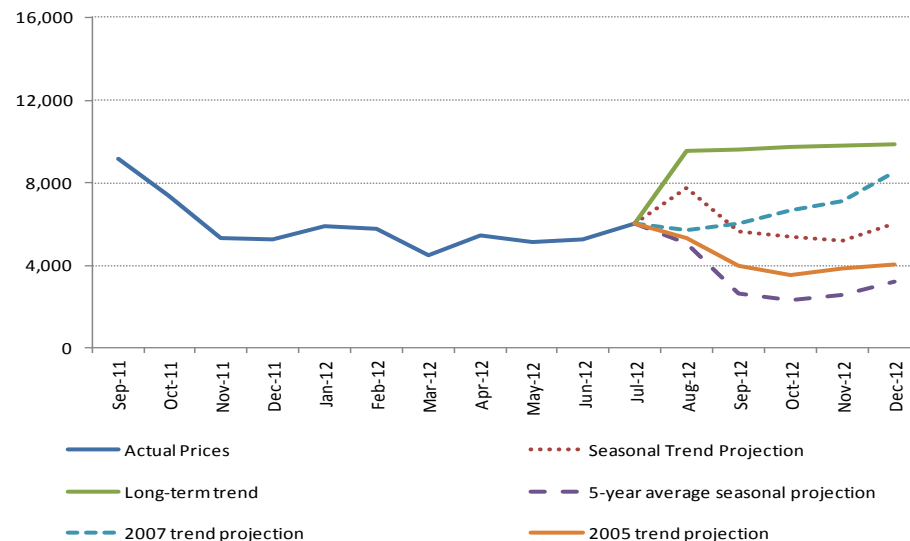
- Likelihood of cereal price increase through December 2012. The key drivers that would determine this trend include: international price trends, availability of stocks from local cereal production, humanitarian assistance and security in the country.
- Limited Cross border inflow through December as harvests in Kenya and Ethiopia won't start until at least October and tend to take longer to reach the border areas.
- Reduction of humanitarian assistance may increase demand for grains and exerting upward pressure on prices.
- Increases in livestock price and exports during the Hajj season.

## Local cereal prices (Aug-Dec 2012)

**Figure 1** Baidoa, Bay region-red sorghum prices, SOSH/kg



**Figure 2.** Qorioley, Lower Shabelle Region-White Maize Prices, SOSH/kg



### Expected International Commodity Price Formations, contributing Factors

**Diesel Prices:** Global oil Prices reversed course towards end-June after a three-month long declining streak

**Rice Prices:** Large harvests continue to arrive on markets in August 2012 with the bumper crop experienced in the main exporting countries in 2011/12.

**Sugar Prices:** World sugar production is set to increase from major producing countries, including India and, to a much larger degree, Thailand.

**Wheat flour:** Anticipated wheat production shortfalls in the European Union, Russia and Kazakhstan led to price increases in late June and in July following a period of relative stability. **Wheat production is expected to decrease in 2012/13 due to decreases in output in many high use and exporting countries.**

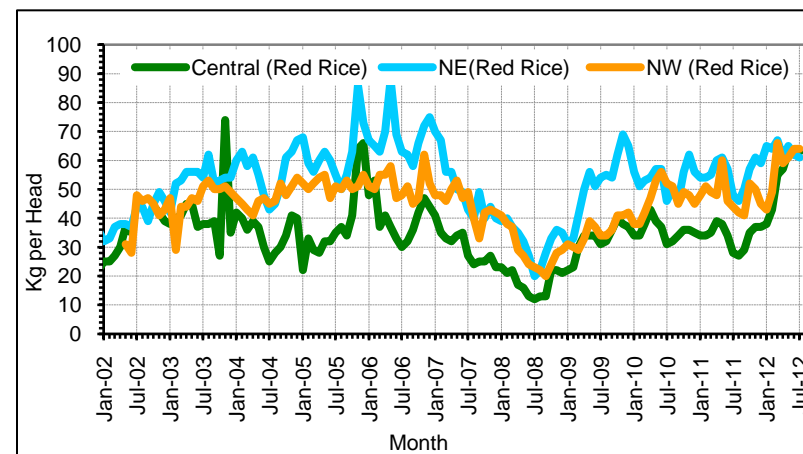


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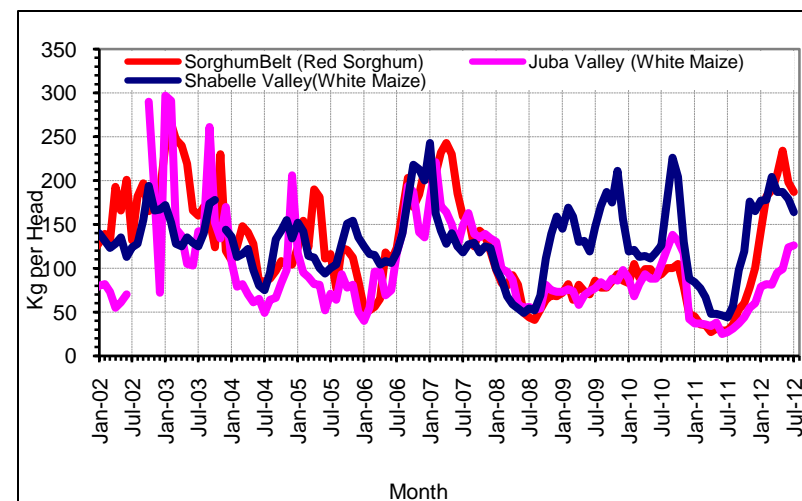
# Integrated Analysis

- Improved food access in key pastoral livelihoods apart from Guban and Coastal *Deeh* in North and Central due to poor rainfall performance affecting livestock conditions; limited livestock assets due to previous droughts
- Improved milk availability at households level in most pastoral/agropastoral areas
- Significantly improved Terms of Trade (local quality goat/ cereals) due to low cereal prices and exceptionally high goat prices
- Livestock holding is still below baseline levels among the poor in most livelihoods

**Regional Trends in Terms of Trade: Rice to Goat**



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





Good Cattle body condition, Ceel gaduud, W/ Wayn, July'12



Medium camel calving –Sool Plateau. Qardho, Bari, FSNAU July. 2012



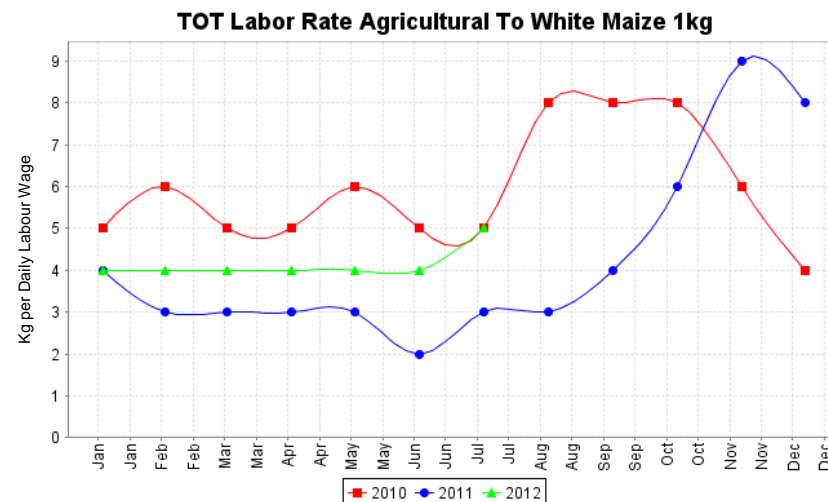
Very poor body condition. Guban Livelihood, Lughaya, Awdal, FSNAU, July 2012



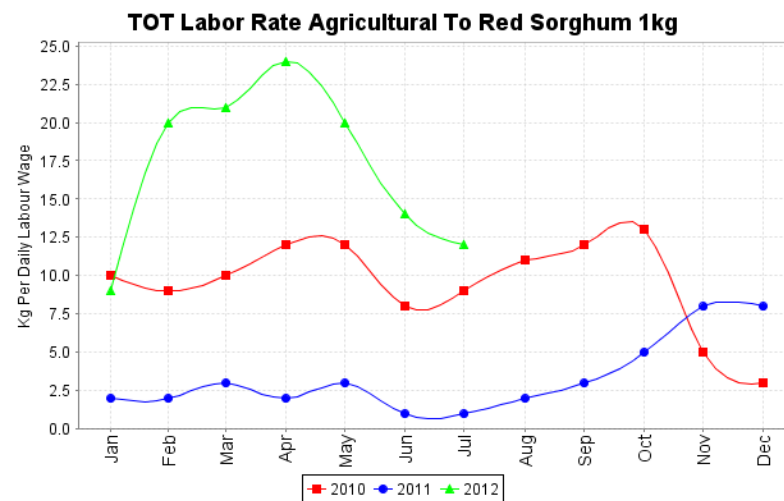
Average Camel body condition ,Ceelwaaq, Gedo, July 2012

- Crop-dependent poor households in agropastoral areas (Bay, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Bakool) have about 1-2 month of cereal stock supply; exceptions are Shabelle regions (>4 months)
- Labour wages of farming communities have slightly reduced in July; The start of *Deyr* land preparation / planting activities will improve labour availability
- ToT of labour wage / cereals is favorable and above the levels in January 2012 and 2011

## Middle Shabelle



## Bay





## Summary: South and Central Zones

### Current Food Security (Jan-Jun 2012):

- Continued improvement in most regions of South-Central; sustained situation in Lower Juba and Bakool (insecurity and low labour opportunities)

### Main Influencing Factors:

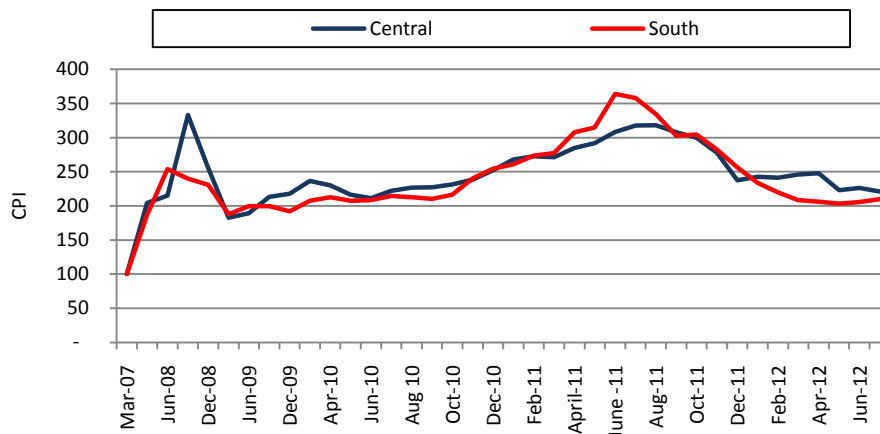
#### Mitigating Factors:

- Decline in inflation
- Strengthened purchasing power (an average of 12 kg per daily labour wage; 20% up from Jan '12)
- Improved access to labour in Mogadishu (Increased market/economic activities)

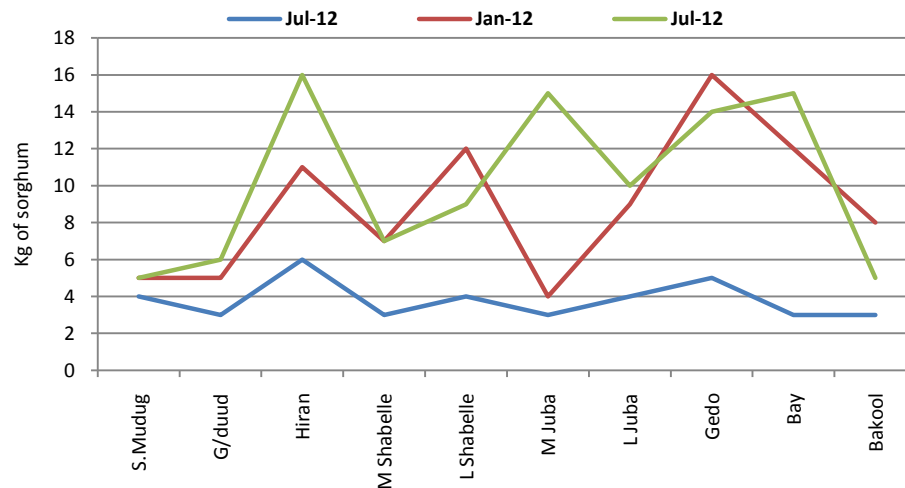
#### Aggravating Factors:

- High food expenditures of poor households (~80% in total expenditures)
- Insecurity affecting market and trade activities, particularly in Lower Juba (ceased port activities) and Bakool (siege in Hudur)

South-Central: trend of inflation



South-Central: ToT (labour to local cereals)



- 950 households survey (Strata: 500 IDP/450 Urban)

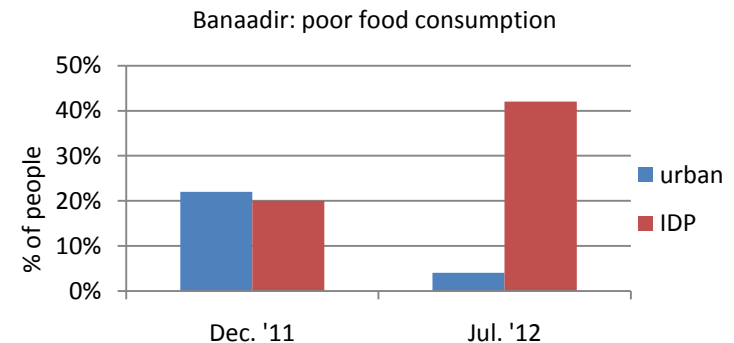
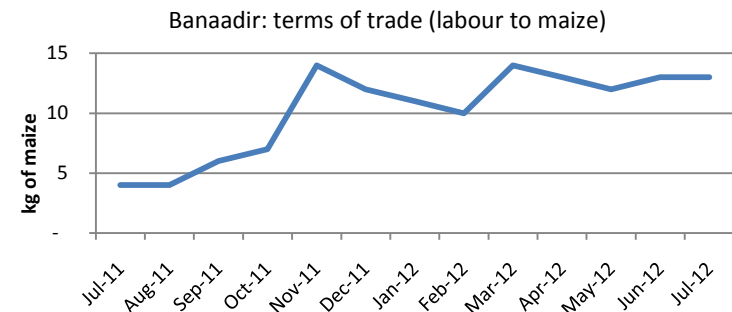
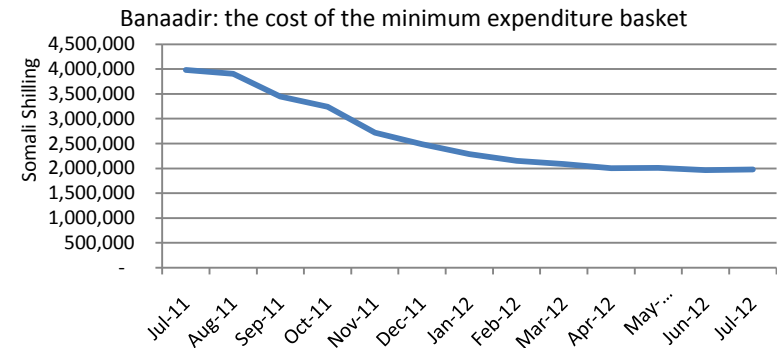
Continued improvement in food security and nutrition situation (from *Very Critical* to *Serious* between January and July)

### Contributing Factors:

- Increased employment opportunities among the urban households
- Increased incomes: petty traders (34% of HH vs 7% in Dec.'11); skilled laborers (27% of HH vs 10% in Dec.'11); remittances (24% of HH accessing vs 12% in Dec.'11)
- Strengthened purchasing power (13 kg of cereals per daily labour wage - 18% up from Jan)
- Improved food consumption; the urban households with poor food consumption reduced from 22% (Dec.'11) to 4% (Jul.'12)
- Access to humanitarian food assistance (24% of residents and 42% of IDPs reporting food access).

### Aggravating Factors:

- Periodic and intermittent insecurity
- High vulnerability amongst IDPs;
  - 35% have to rely on severe coping strategies compared to 21% among residents
  - Increase in the number of households with poor food consumption from 20 percent (Dec.'11) to 42 percent (Jul.'12)



# Urban

## Summary: Northern Zones

### Current Food Security:

- Sustained food security situation in the North: **Stressed** situation in the Northwest and **Crisis** in the Northeast – Jan.-Jul'12
- Sustained nutrition situation in the Northwest (Alert to a Serious) with some deterioration in the Northeast (from Serious to Critical)

### Main Influencing Factors:

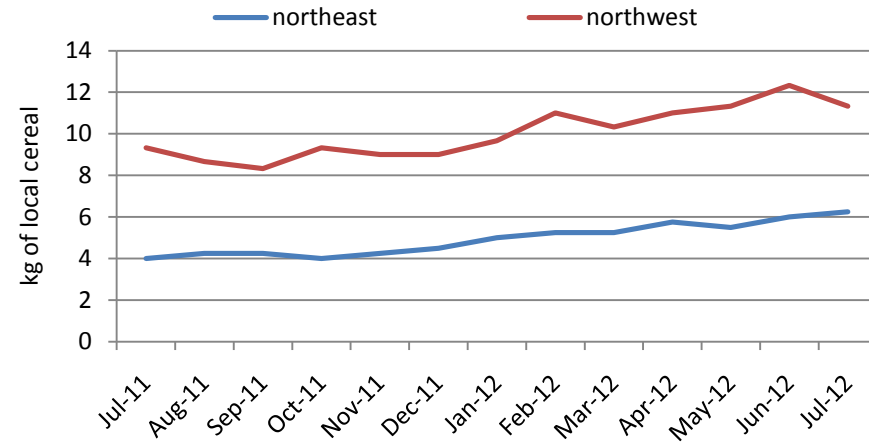
#### Mitigation Factors:

- Stable inflation levels between Jan. and Jul. 2012
- Stable purchasing power: 10 kg per daily wage (b/w Jan. and Jul'12) in the Northwest and 6 kg in the Northeast
- Acceptable food consumption for majority of urban households
- Reduced levels of coping strategies
- Improving rural food security conditions
- Relatively stable security situation in most parts

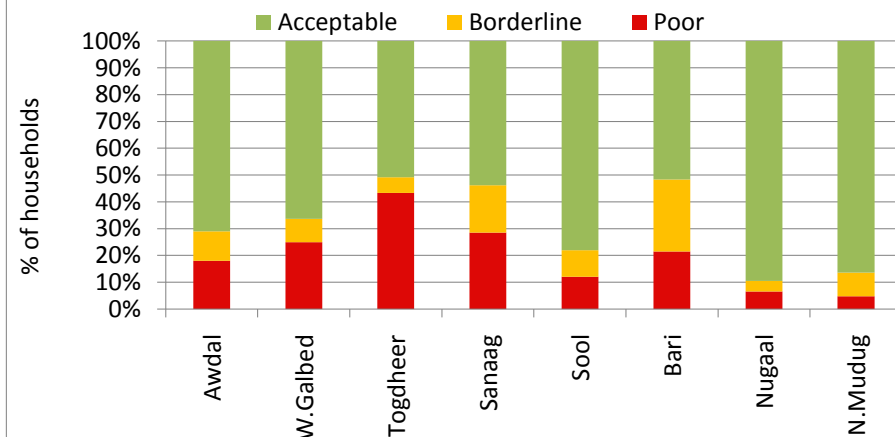
#### Aggravating Factors:

- Insecurity affecting population in Buhodle (Togdheer) affecting trade activities (barriers to trade between Burco and Buhodle)
- Anti-piracy operations in Puntland posing challenges

**North: Trend of ToT (labour to local cereal): July 2011-July 2012**



**North: Food Consumption**



**Outcomes: FHHs compared to MHHs have increased vulnerability, especially in the IDPs.**

### IDP

- More FHHs live in poorest quality housing, under tarpaulin or in stick buul, and fewer live under corrugated roof.
- A higher number of boys go to school in all settlements, regardless of sex of HH head.
- School costs are a greater obstacle for FHHs contributing to low numbers of boys and girls in school. FHHs also keep more girls out of school for work.
- In 5 of 8 settlements more FHHs were within the poor FCS.

### Urban

- FHHs have less income diversity: most are restricted to one source of income.
- More FHHs are within the poor FCS.
- FHHs have less livestock, productive and household assets.
- More gender equity in housing exists in urban than in IDP settlements. However, more MHHs live in stone houses. The few families living under tarpaulin are primarily FHHs.
- There are a higher number of boys in school. Education costs are a significant barrier to all poor households.





# **NUTRITION SECTOR ANALYSIS**

# Nutrition Information Sources

## Gu (April-July) 2012

- **Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ, WHO):** 46 detailed nutrition surveys conducted using SMART methodology (globally accepted methodology for nutrition sampling/analysis):
  - 44 large samples (> 500 children), 2 were small samples (~200 children);

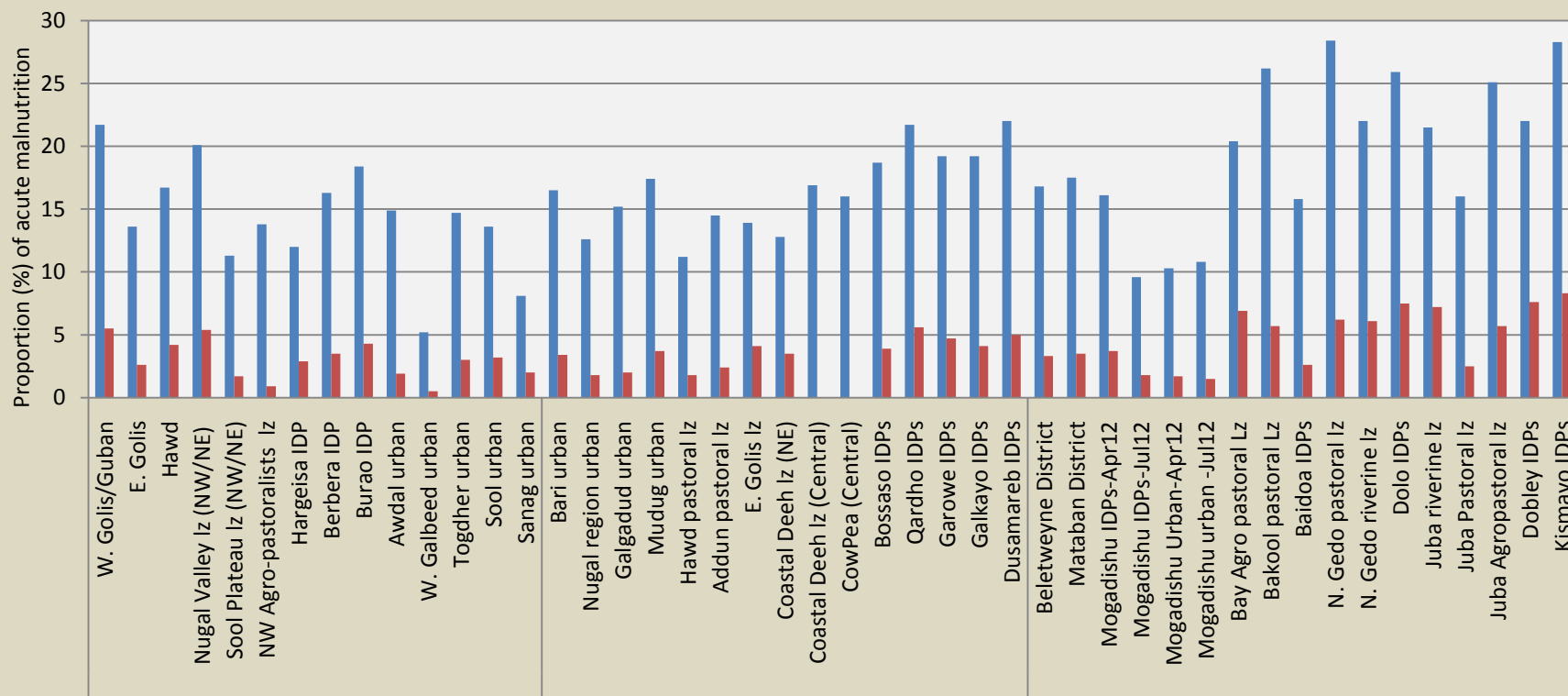
	South	Central	North
<b>Total number of surveys (46)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>
Rural Livelihoods	<b>9 surveys:</b> Juba (3), Bay (1), Bakool (1), North Gedo (2), Hiran (2)	<b>4 surveys:</b> Hawd (1), Addun (1), Cowpea Belt (1), Coastal Deeh (1)	<b>8 surveys:</b> Hawd of NW (1), Nugal Valley (1), W. Golis/Guban (1), E. Golis of NW (1), NW agropastoralists (1), E. Golis of NE (1), Sool Plateau (1), Coastal Deeh (1)
Urban livelihood	<b>2 surveys:</b> Mogadishu Town	<b>2 surveys:</b> Mudug (1), Galgadud (1)	<b>7 surveys:</b> Awdal (1), W. Galbeed (1), Togdheer (1), Sool (1), Sanag (1), Bari (1), Nugal (1)
IDP settlements	<b>6 surveys:</b> Mogadishu IDPs (2), Baidoa IDPs (1), Kismayu IDPs (1), Dhobley IDPs (1), Dolo (1)	<b>1 survey:</b> Dusamareb	<b>7 surveys:</b> Hargeisa (1), Berbera (1), Burao (1), Galkayo (1), Bossaso (1), Garowe (1), Qardho (1)

- **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from 130 health facilities in Jan-Jul 2012: NW (48); NE (20); Central (13), Gedo (7), Juba (8), Bay (7), Bakool (3) Shabelle/Mogadishu (9), Hiran (6)
- **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data:** obtained from UNICEF, WFP and partner agencies
- **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
  - **Disease outbreaks:** Suspected cholera and measles across the country
  - **Elevated cases of confirmed malaria** in Lower Juba (Source-WHO & Somalia emergency weekly health updates, Jan-Aug 2012)
  - **Food security, displacements data** (Source: FSNAU, OCHA and UNHCR bulletins).

- **GAM Rates:** Improvements from *Extremely Critical* level of  $\geq 30\%$  in Bay and Juba Riverine in December 2011. Deterioration in W. Golis/Guban and Nugal Valley in the north, to *Very Critical* phase of 20-29.9%.
- **SAM Rates:** Remain high, 5-8.3% in the South except for Mogadishu IDPs & urban, < 2%; lower (<5) in other parts of the country.
- **Crude death rates** (per 10,000/day) have declined to *Acceptable* levels of <0.5 across the country, except for Mogadishu IDPs and urban (1-1.4) and Hiran (0.5 - 0.9), which is below *Emergency* level of 2/10,000/day but above alert levels. (UNICEF 2005).
- **U5 death rates** (per 10,000/day) are within *Acceptable* levels across the country except for parts of the south (Mogadishu IDPs, Bay, N. Gedo riverine (2-3.9) in *Serious* phase, and Juba riverine, N. Gedo pastoral and Mogadishu urban (1-1.99) in the *Alert* phase. (UNICEF 2005).

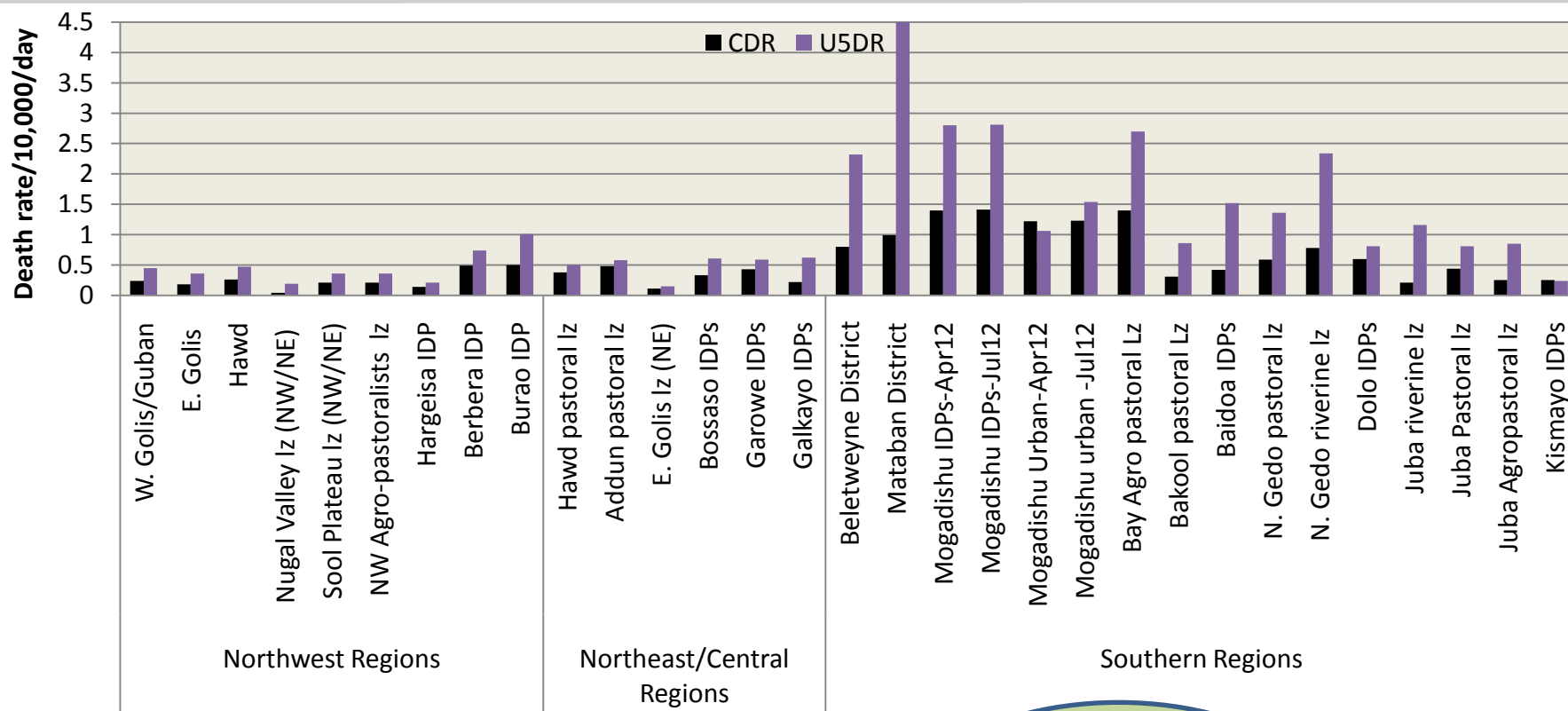
# NUTRITION

Global, WHO GS, WHZ<-2z scores and/or Oedema, and  
Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS, WHZ & <-3 and/or Oedema;  
*Gu* (April-July) 2012, SOMALIA



1. South: GAM 20-29.9% and SAM above 5% (sustained since Jan '12) except for Juba Pastoral, Beletweyne, Mataban, Mogadishu which is lower). This is consistent with *Gu* median rates 2008-2011.
2. IDPs: In the South: GAM rates >15% except for Mogadishu - 9.6% (7.1-13.0); Baidoa IDPs - 15.8%; and Hargeisa -12.0% (9.2-15.5). For IDPs in the North: GAM 15-19.9% except for Qardho & Dusamareb - > 20%.
3. North/Central : GAM >20%; and SAM > 5% in W. Golis and Nugal Valley LZ. In the other population groups, GAM is 10-14.9%; and 5% in W. Galbeed urban.



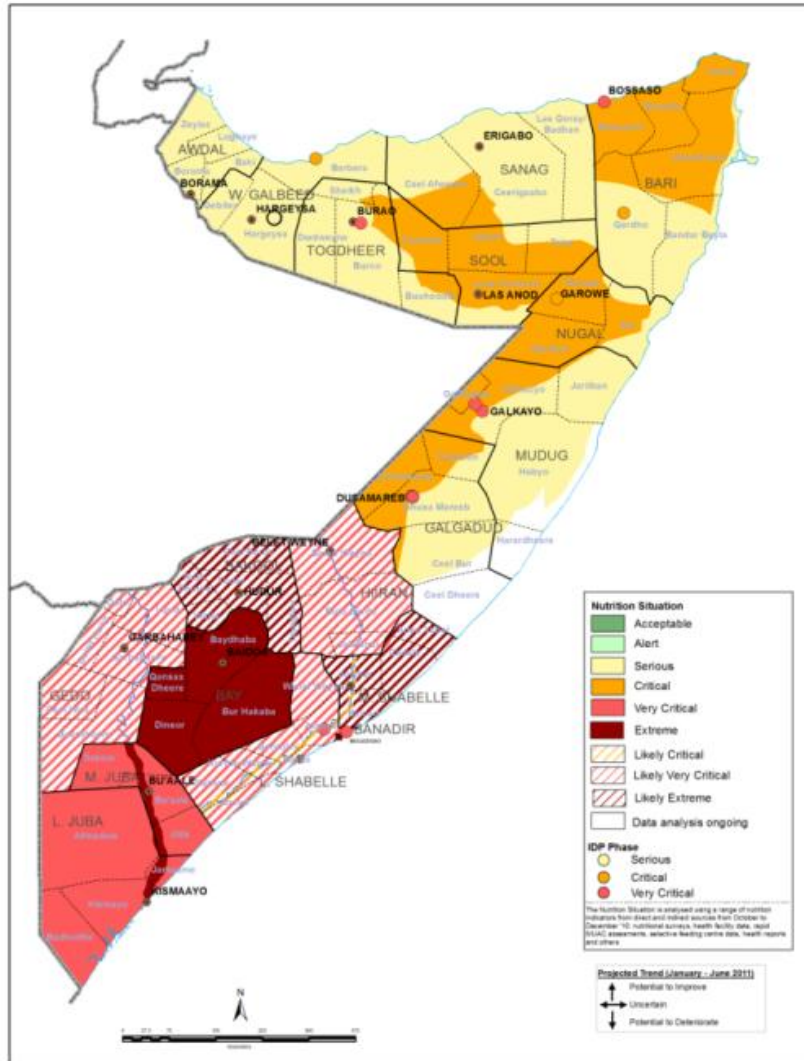


**North:** CDR < 0.5 in all assessed population groups except Burao (0.5), indicating *acceptable* situation based on UNICEF 2005 classification.

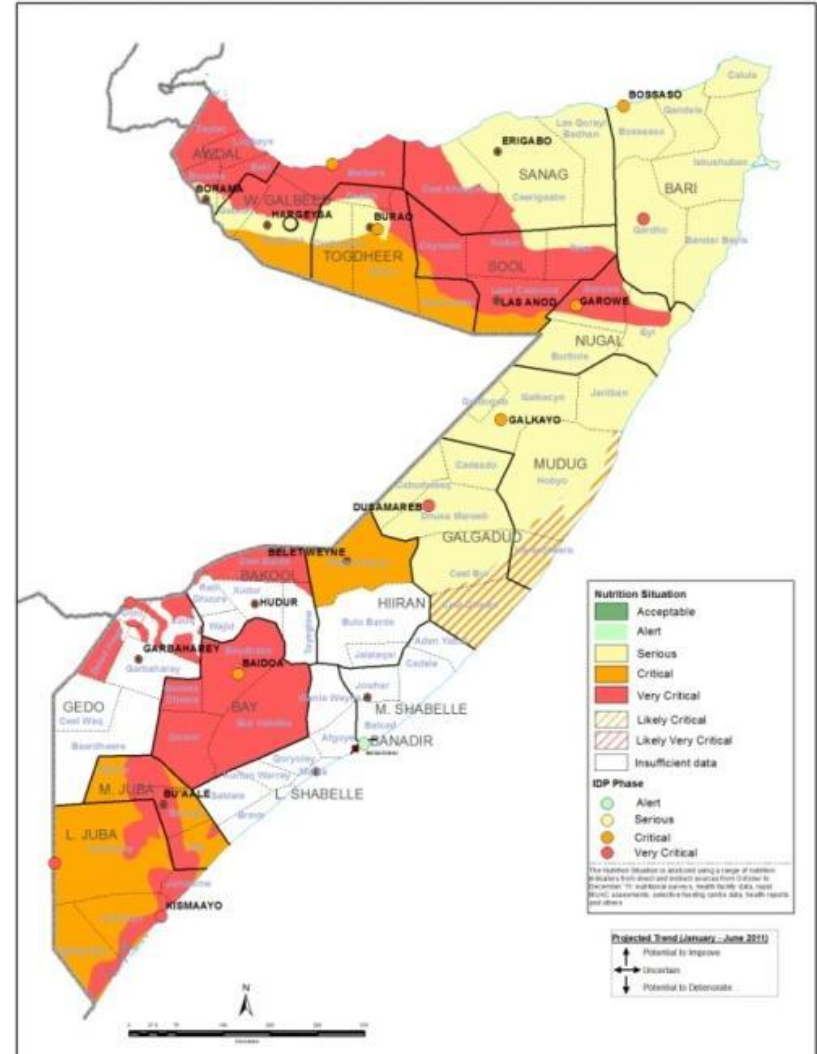
**South:** CDR < 1.5 (*Serious* but below emergency threshold of 2); and below the median for south, 0.92, for 2007-2011 in all assessed populations.



**Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates, August 2012**



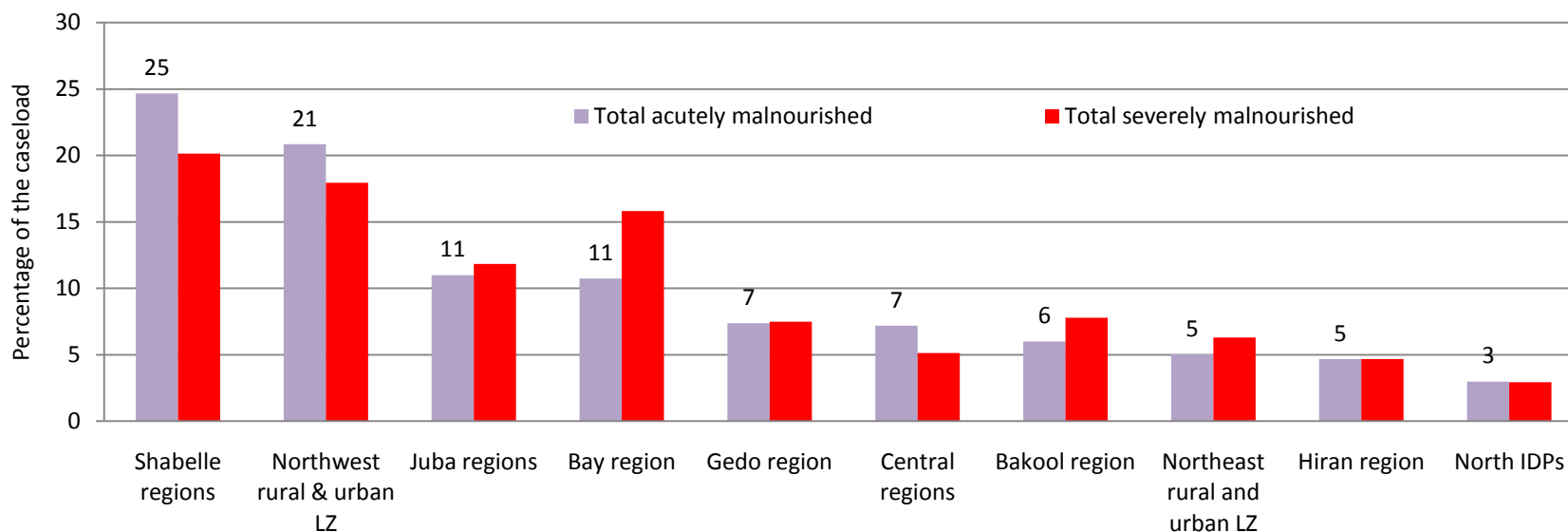
## Estimates cases of acutely malnourished children based on *Gu* 2012 nutrition survey findings & estimates (WHZ – WHO GS).

### National Level:

- ❑ **236,000** (16% of the 1.5m) children are acutely malnourished - improved from 323,000 in Jan'12 (22% of the 1.5m) and 450,000 (30%) in Aug'11.
- ❑ **54,000** (3.5% of the 1.5m) children are severely acutely malnourished - improved from 93,000 (6% of the 1.5m) in Jan'12, and 190,000 (13%) in Aug'11.

### South Somalia hosts:

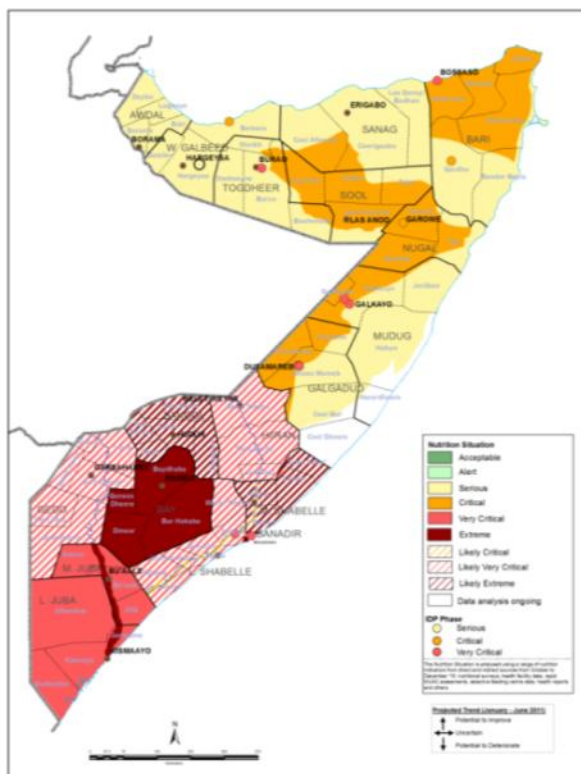
- 168,000 (71%) of the total acutely malnourished children, from 224,000 in January 2012 and 336,000 in August 2011.
- 39,500 (72%) of the total severely malnourished children, from 75,000 in January 2012 and 160,000 in August 2011.



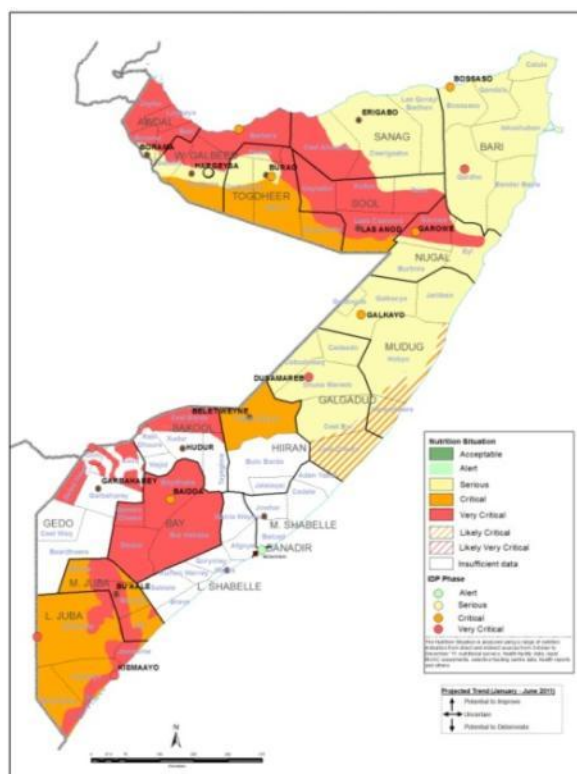
**Pregnant/lactating women:** 81,000 with MUAC<23.0cm, and 19,000 with MUAC<21.0cm

## Progression of the Nutrition Situation, and September-December 2012 Outlook

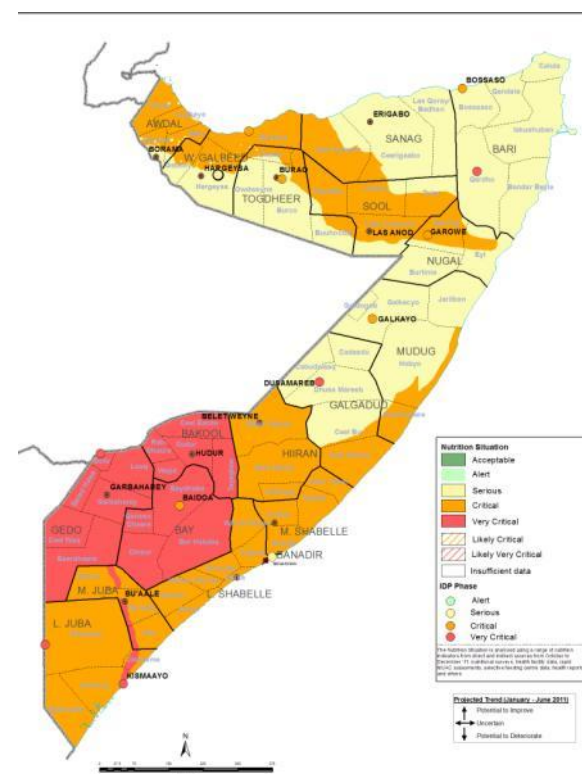
**Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
January 24th, 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
August 2012**



**Nutrition Situation Estimates,  
September-November 2012**



❑ **North:** Except for Nugal Valley (in *Critical* phase), the nutrition situation is likely to be in *Serious* phase in north and central regions, consistent with seasonal increase in milk & income access.

❑ **South:** Increased humanitarian support, improved livelihood activities and projected political stability are likely to contribute positively to the nutrition situation. These gains will however be limited due to seasonal, high morbidity and cholera outbreaks in October-November. The situation will therefore likely remain *Very Critical* in all of South except for Juba pastoralists & agropastoralists, & Shabelle Regions in *Critical* phase.

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# Current Food Security Phase Classifications

## Summary Results

# IPC Classification

## Rural, Urban & IDP population in crisis (Current)

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
<b>North</b>										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	35,000	0	20,000	0	0	7
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	40,000	0	10,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	65,000	0	10,000	0	0	2
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	10,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	0	5,000	24
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	5,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	17
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	40,000	45,000	40,000	15,000	0	0	15
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	15,000	20,000	15,000	5,000	0	0	14
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,341,718</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>380,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Central</b>										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	0	60,000	30,000	20,000	0	35,000	24
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	15,000	65,000	10,000	35,000	0	35,000	24
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,156</b>	<b>153,382</b>	<b>526,774</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>South</b>										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	15,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	0	15,000	21
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	45,000	19
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	0	160,000	70,000	30,000	0	0	12
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	90,000	20,000	80,000	5,000	0	34
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	145,000	35,000	230,000	0	0	43
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	70,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	15
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	40,000	25,000	45,000	0	0	29
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	0	45,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	5,000	25
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>	<b>425,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>17</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	450,000	6	22%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	835,000	11	40%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	800,000	11	38%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	2,085,000	28	100%



# IPC Classification

## Rural, Urban & IDP population in crisis (Projected)

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
<b>North</b>										
Awdaal	305,455	110,942	194,513	35,000	35,000	0	20,000	0	5,000	8
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	220,000	40,000	0	10,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	40,000	65,000	15,000	10,000	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	10,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	26
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	0	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	0	20
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	20,000	40,000	60,000	15,000	20,000	0	26
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	0	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	0	21
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,341,718</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Central</b>										
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	0	60,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	35,000	24
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	10,000	60,000	15,000	35,000	0	35,000	26
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,156</b>	<b>153,382</b>	<b>526,774</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>South</b>										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	15,000	20,000	15,000	50,000	0	15,000	24
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	115,000	30,000	25,000	0	45,000	19
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Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	110,000	20,000	55,000	5,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	145,000	35,000	230,000	0	0	43
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	70,000	15,000	35,000	0	0	15
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	5,000	25,000	45,000	0	0	29
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	0	10,000	20,000	45,000	20,000	5,000	23
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>485,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>670,000</b>	<b>1,025,000</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>18</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis and Emergency	530,000	7	25%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	790,000	11	37%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting	800,000	11	38%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	2,120,000	28	100%

# IPC Classification

## Distribution of Populations in Crisis by Livelihood

### Current

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	490,000	460,000	15,000	475,000	57
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,129,123	425,000	175,000	25,000	200,000	24
Riverine	366,683	155,000	60,000	0	60,000	7
Destitute pastoral	106,439	0	0	100,000	100,000	12
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>835,000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Projected

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones		Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	540,000	405,000	15,000	420,000	53
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,129,123	395,000	180,000	30,000	210,000	27
Riverine	366,683	90,000	60,000	0	60,000	8
Destitute pastoral	106,439	0	0	100,000	100,000	13
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,025,000</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>790,000</b>	<b>100</b>

# IPC Classification

## Distribution of Populations in Crisis by wealth groups (Projected)

Rural	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	715,000	550,000	145,000	695,000	88
Middle	310,000	95,000	0	95,000	12
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1,025,000	645,000	145,000	790,000	100

Urban	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	585,000	460,000	65,000	525,000	99
Middle	85,000	5,000	0	5,000	1
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	670,000	465,000	65,000	530,000	100

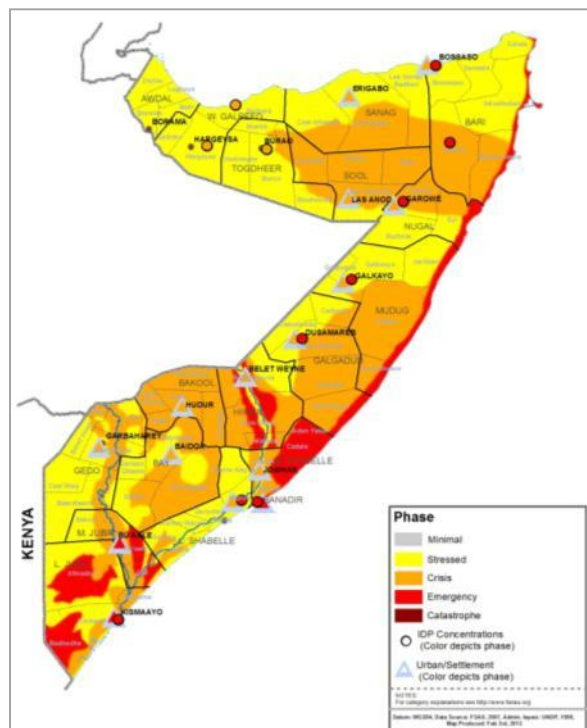
# IPC Classification

## Progression of Populations in Crisis by year (Projected)

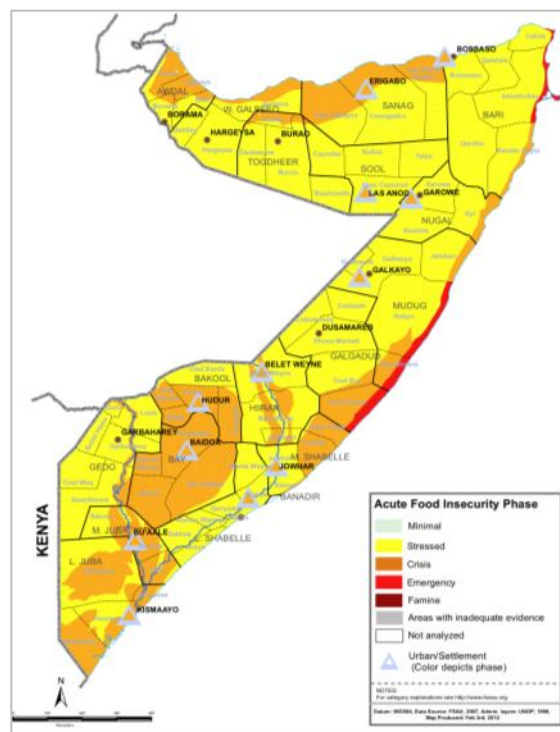
	Jan-Jun '09	Jul-Dec '09	Jan-Jun '10	Jul-Dec '10	Jan-Jun '11	Jul-Dec '11	Apr-Jun '12	Aug-Dec '12	increase/ decrease from last season
<b>Urban</b>	705,000	655,000	580,000	310,000	475,000	585,000	550,000	530,000	-4%
<b>Rural</b>	1,215,000	1,435,000	1,255,000	785,000	1,005,000	2,550,000	1,160,000	790,000	-32%
<b>IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.3million) to avoid double counting</b>	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	910,000	910,000	800,000	800,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,770,000</b>	<b>2,940,000</b>	<b>2,685,000</b>	<b>1,945,000</b>	<b>2,390,000</b>	<b>4,045,000</b>	<b>2,510,000</b>	<b>2,120,000</b>	<b>-16%</b>

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

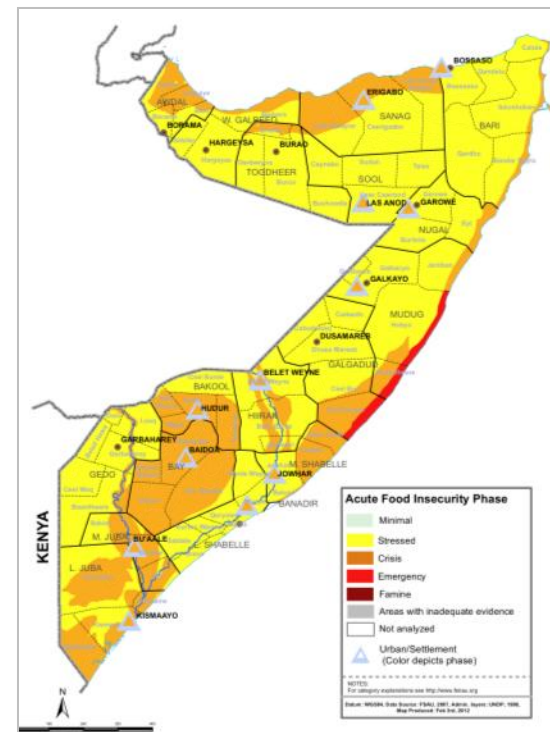
## IPC Map, Apr – Jun 2012



## IPC Map, Jul 2012



## IPC Map, Aug - Dec 2012





- Currently (July 2012), a total of **2.085 million people are estimated in crisis ( IPC Phases 3 and 4) nationwide**. This indicates a 17% reduction from the numbers in the post *Deyr* 2011/2012 (Feb-Jun 2012).
- In the projection period **up to Dec. 2012, 2.12 million people are estimated in acute food insecurity IPC Phases 3 and 4;**
- 1.8mln people are also estimated in Acute Food Insecurity IPC Phase 2 (***Stressed***), of which about 60% are in the South.
- Out of total population in crisis in rural/ urban areas 88% are represented by the poor population groups, while the rest is middle
- Currently, 236,000 children are acutely malnourished of which 70% are in the South; this represents a 27% reduction from the caseload in January 2012 and is almost half of the caseload in August 2011 (Famine)

- Significantly strengthened purchasing power of the Poor households as a result of low cereal price, high casual labour wages and high goat prices
- Improved food access in pastoral areas: record high livestock prices; increasing livestock holding (res-stocking; calving/kidding expected); improved milk availability; high livestock exports
- Increased incomes following the improved access to humanitarian interventions and increased market/economic activities (active port and markets within Mogadishu; high livestock exports; foreign investors, etc.)
- Increased availability of cereals/ imported food in the first half of 2012 due to humanitarian interventions, high commercial imports and average annual cereal crop production
- Increased access to milk and health / nutrition programmes resulting in reduced malnutrition

## Assumption for projection:

- Forecasted moderate *El-Nino* will bring above-average rains in October to December
- Continued improvements for pastoralists: good pasture/water availability; increased livestock holding; improved milk availability; increased demand at the time of *Hajj*;
- Farming communities: Increased cultivation, hence labour opportunities for the poor due to expected good rainfall ; stocks of the Poor in most areas to deplete by October; some flooding although moderate anticipated in Juba regions (analogous year is 2006/07) ;
- Likely increase in cereal prices as a result of: increasing trends on int'l markets; reduced humanitarian assistance (planned), diminishing local cereal stocks due to low *Gu* production: (*FAO/FEWSNET/WFP study on impact of rising international cereal prices on local markets of Somalia forthcoming*)
- Likely improvement in nutrition situation in the North with the increased access to milk
- Based on historical trends uncontrolled cholera, malaria or measles outbreaks is expected will prevent improvement in nutrition situation in the South
- Current projection assumption will be reviewed in October based on updated information on climate performance; cereal price dynamics; humanitarian interventions; insecurity

# Key messages

## Required Response

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- Lifesaving responses to the population in Emergency (10% of population in the projection period) will remain a priority.
- Rebuilding livelihoods and reducing the effects of hazards and vulnerability to prevent loss of assets and significant food consumption deficits
- Building resilience, protecting livelihoods and strengthening disaster risk reduction and mitigation through strengthen existing public services and community based resources and assets that serve to protect vulnerable populations from falling into crisis.
- Nutrition emergency remain high concern and sustained treatment programmes are required to prevent the loss of lives.
- The long-term solution is required to address underlying factors related to very high morbidity; feeding practices



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