



Information for Better Livelihoods



Bay/Bakool Regions

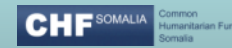


Presentation

Deyr 2011/12 Analysis

26th January 2012

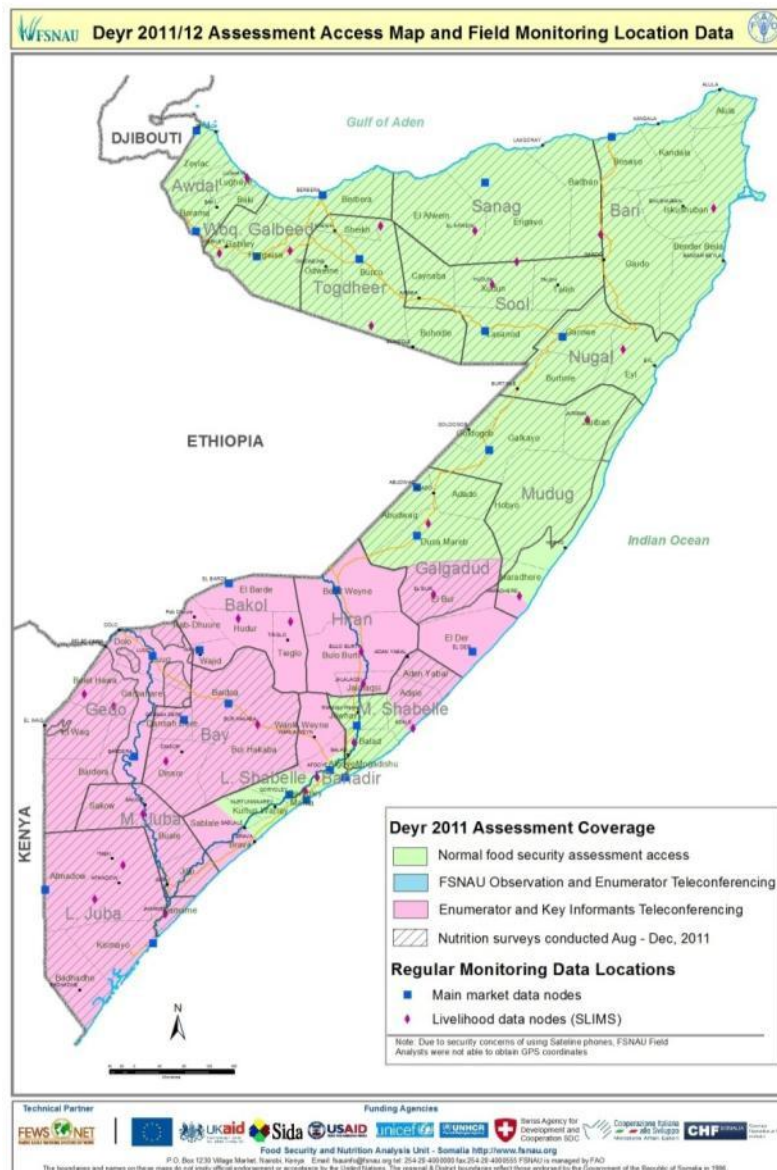
Technical
Partner



Donors

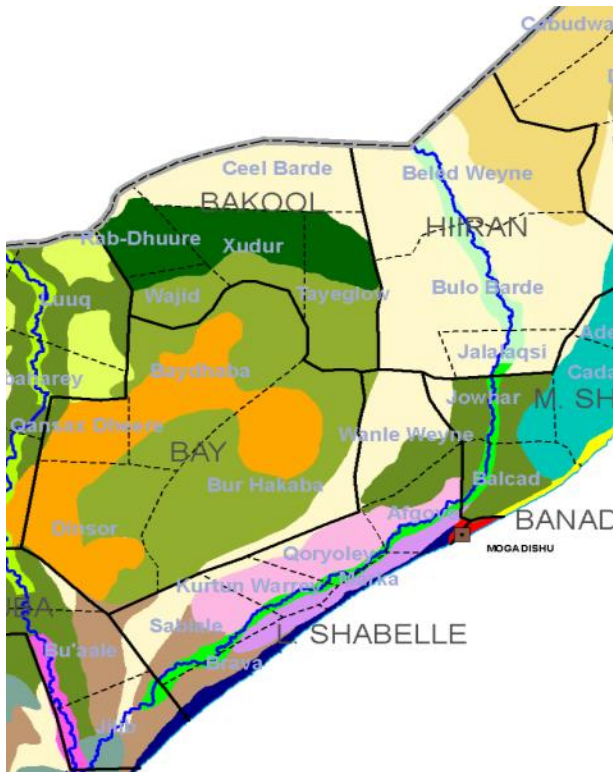
Deyr 11/12 Seasonal Assessment Coverage Field Access and Field Data Locations – Bay and Bakool

- Due to general insecurity in the regions and the recent ban imposed on key humanitarian agencies by the insurgents, direct field access was not possible.
- Food security data was collected through teleconferencing by FSNAU enumerators and key informants.



Main Livelihood Groups

Sources of Food and Income

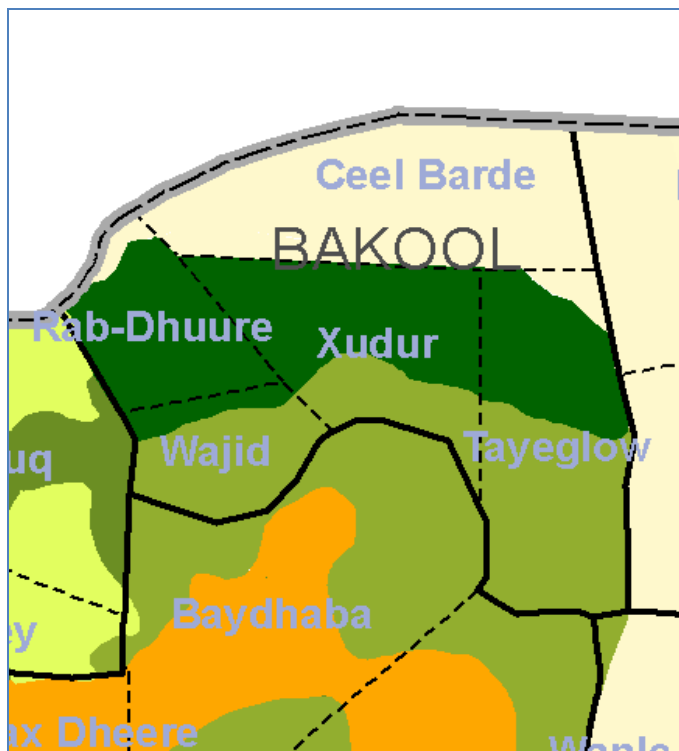


Bay Region

2 Agropastoral Livelihoods

- Bay Agropastoral High Potential
 - Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential
- ☐ Primary sources of income of poor: self-employment, employment, sale of livestock & livestock products and sale of crops.
 - ☐ Primary sources of food of poor: own production and food purchase
 - ☐ Primary livelihood asset of poor: cattle, sheep/goats

Bakool Region



1. Pastoral Livelihood (Southern Inland Pastoral)

- ☐ Primary income sources of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
- ☐ Primary food sources of poor: food purchase
- ☐ Primary livelihood assets of poor: camel, sheep/goat and cattle

2. Agropastoral Livelihoods (Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential and Bakool Agropastoral)

- ☐ Bay-Bakool Agropastoral: Main sources of income: the combination of agricultural labour, self-employment (firewood, charcoal and lime) and sale of livestock & livestock products. Main sources of food: own production (crop and livestock products) and purchase.
- ☐ Bakool Agropastoral is predominantly pastoral. Main sources of income: livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (bush products) and agricultural labour. Main sources of food: purchase and own production.

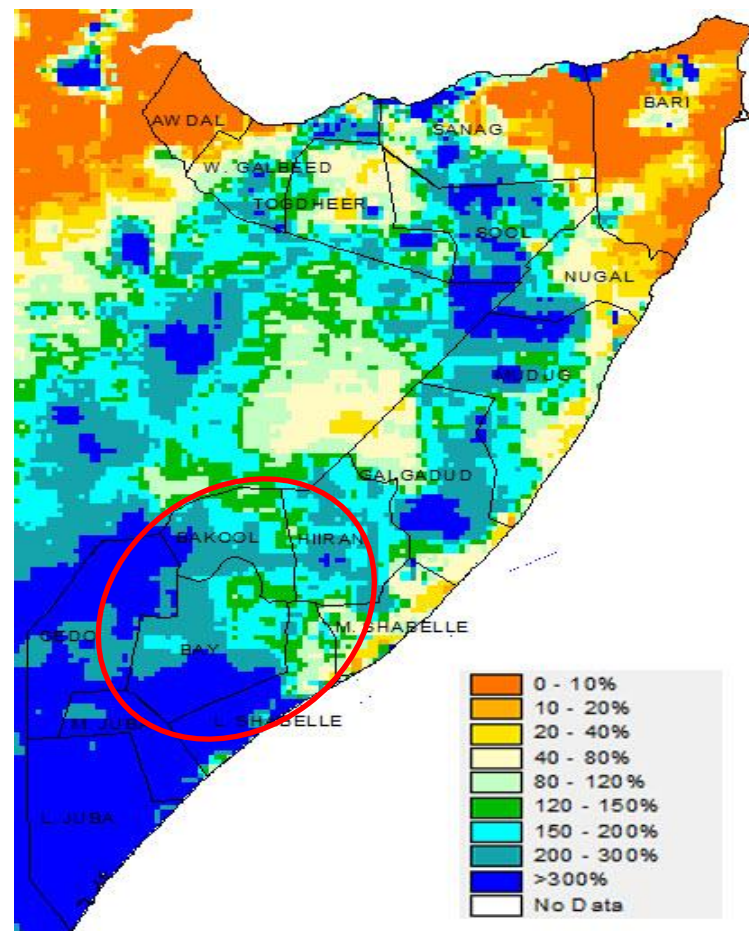
Climate

Performance of *Deyr* 2011/2012 Rainfall

Overall statement: Climate was favourable in both regions. Normal to above normal rains received in most parts of both regions

- Start of *Deyr* Rains: Effectively started in the first dekad of October, extending in some areas up to first dekad of December 2011.
- Temporal and Spatial Distribution: Rainfall performance in terms of intensity, duration, distribution and coverage over time was normal to above normal in both regions.
- Rainfall Amount: Most of Bakool received 150-200% of normal rainfall, while small pockets received 80-120%. For Bay, the largest part of the region received 150-300% of normal, while some pockets received 120-150% of normal. Flash floods have occurred in localized parts of Bay region following the above normal rains.

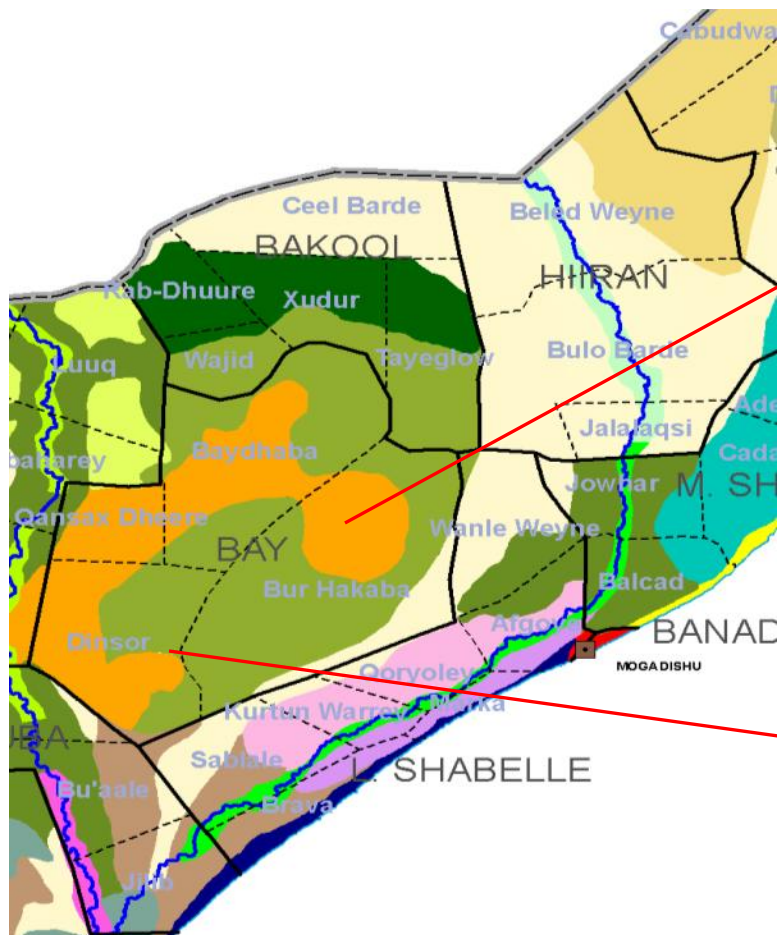
**Deyr 2011 RFE percent from normal
(Long-term mean)**



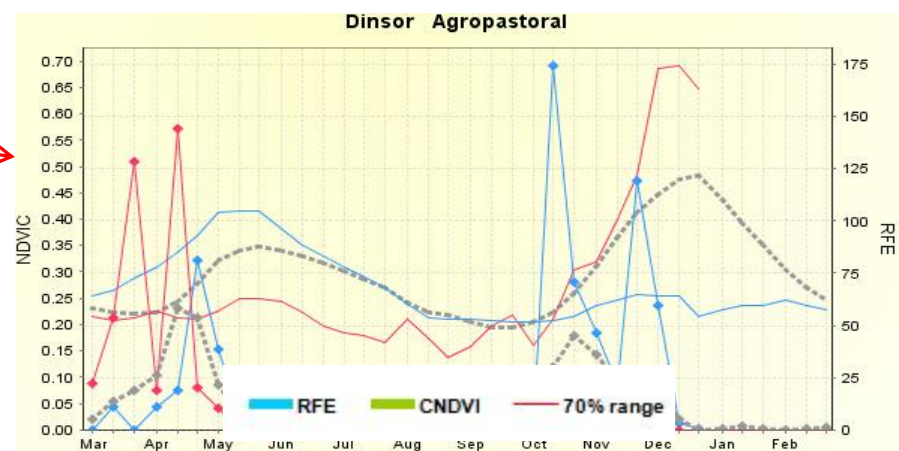
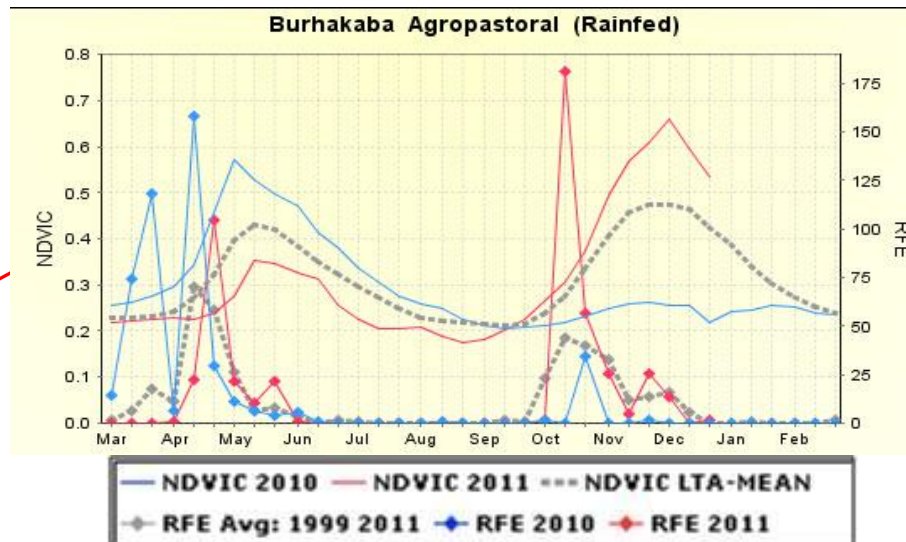
Source: NOAA

Climate

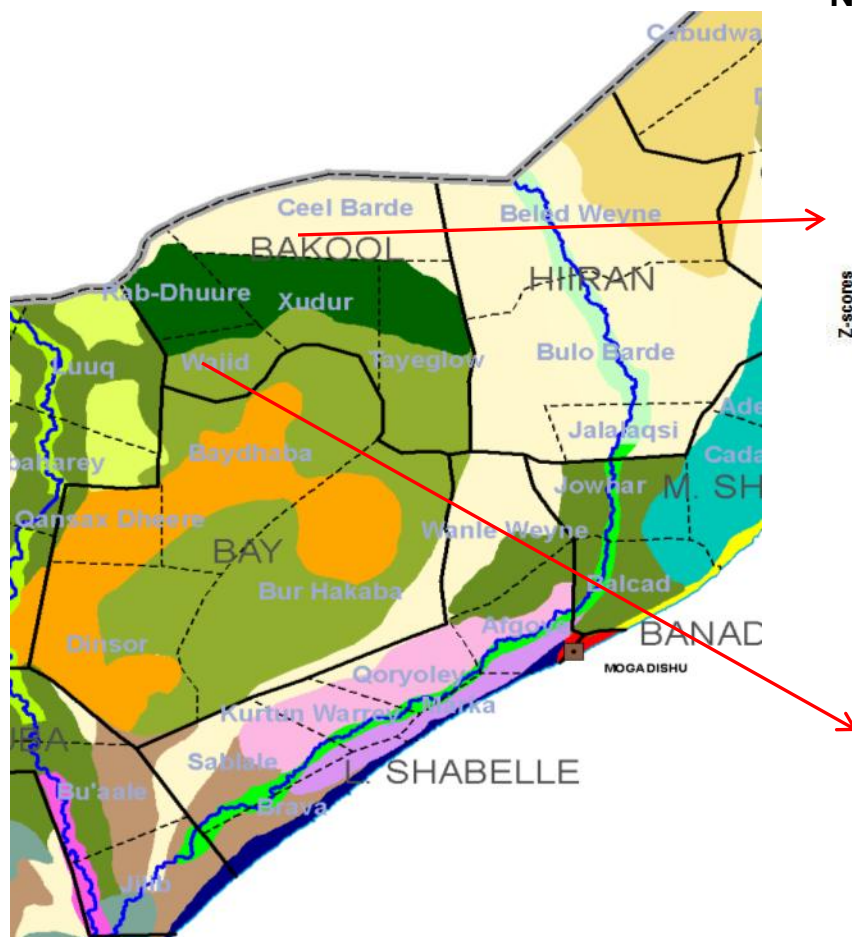
Vegetation Conditions - Bay



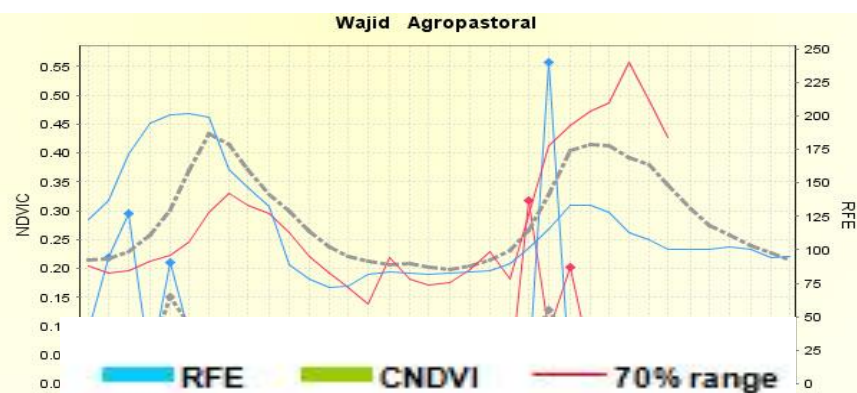
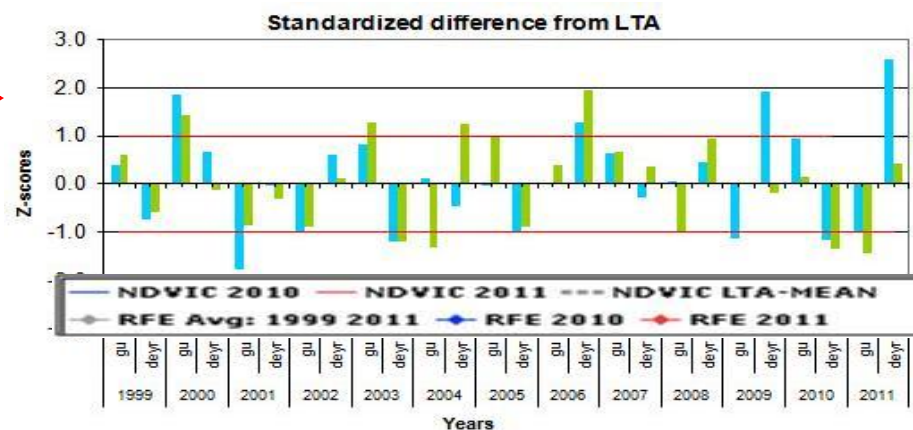
NDVI LTM Trend Analysis by district & land cover



NDVI LTM Trend Analysis by District and Land Cover



El-Barde Pastoral

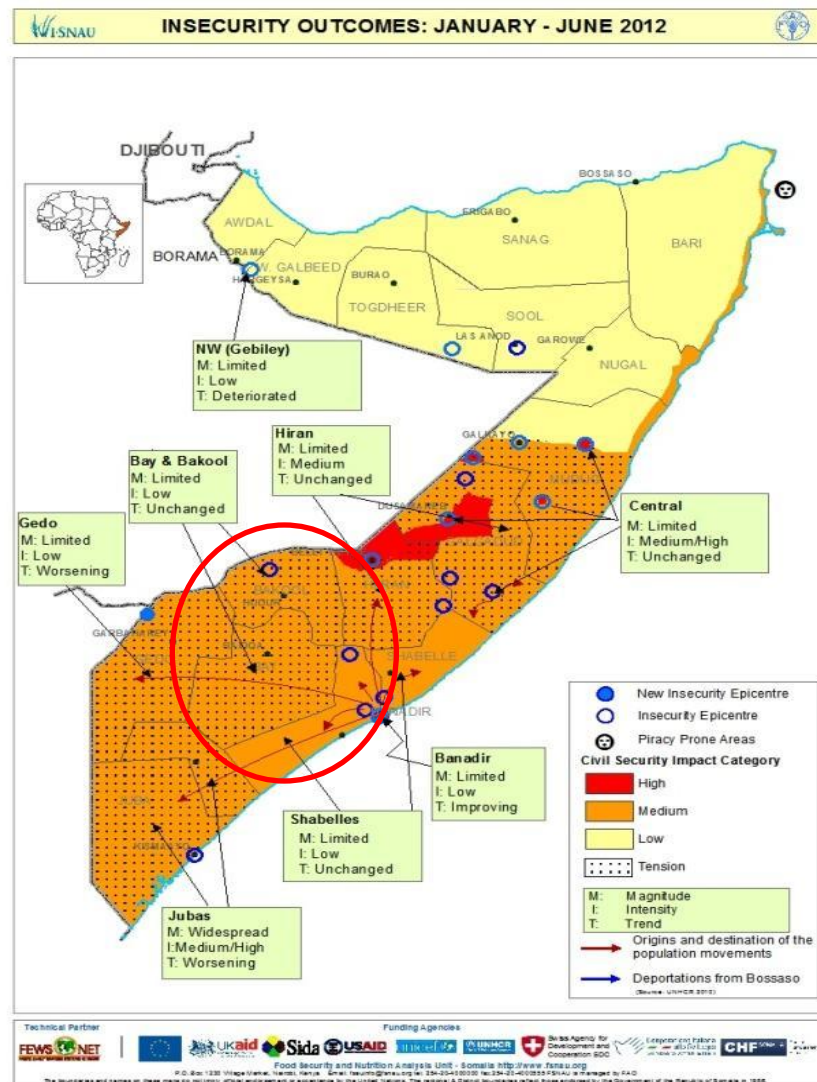


Civil Security Situation:

- Relatively stable security situation in Bay and Bakool regions although volatile in pastoral areas of Bakool given ongoing political confrontations between the armed opposition and the TFG.

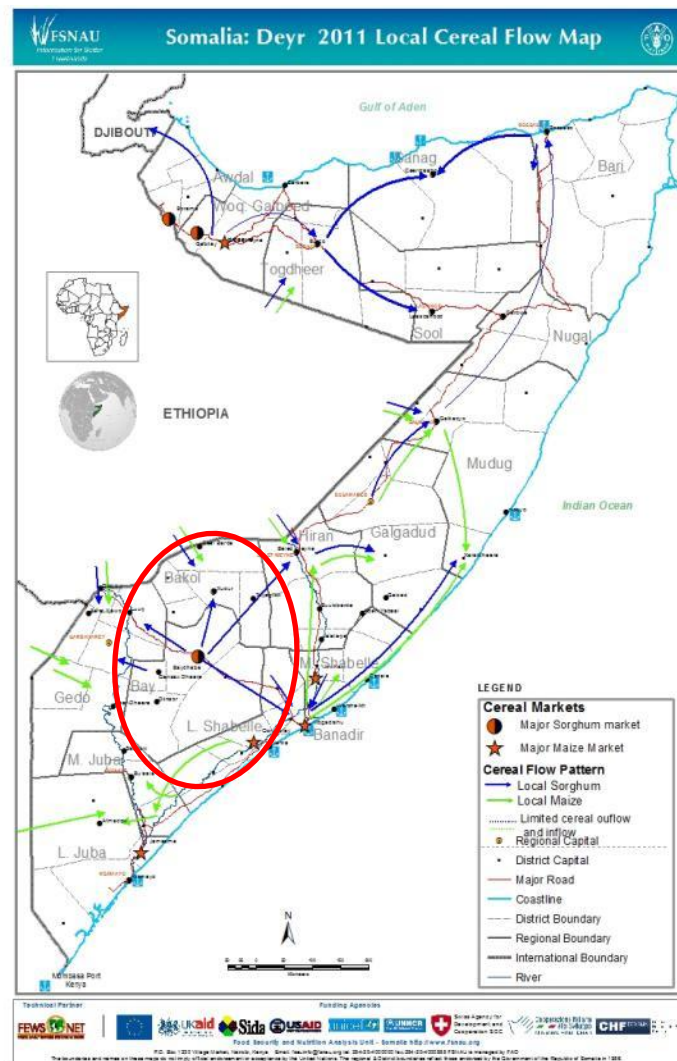
Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:

- Restricted mobility.
- Restricted cross-border trade movement.
- Hampered inter-intra-regional trade movement affecting both rural and urban areas.



Deyr '11/12 Local Cereal Flow Map

- Lower Shabelle region supplies maize to Bay. Limited maize and sorghum supplies come from Ethiopia to Bakool
- Bay supplies sorghum to Banadir (Mogadishu), Bakool, Gedo and Hiran.
- Major supply of imported commodities mainly comes from Mogadishu



Districts	Deyr 2011 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2011 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2010)	Deyr 2011 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010)
	Maize	Sorghum			
Baydhaba	4,440	20,300	24,740	245%	179%
Buur Hakaba	900	11,400	12,300	224%	156%
Diinsoor	750	10,500	11,250	137%	117%
Qansax Dheere	1,500	11,600	13,100	172%	153%
Bay Deyr 2011 Total	7,590	53,800	61,390	195%	154%

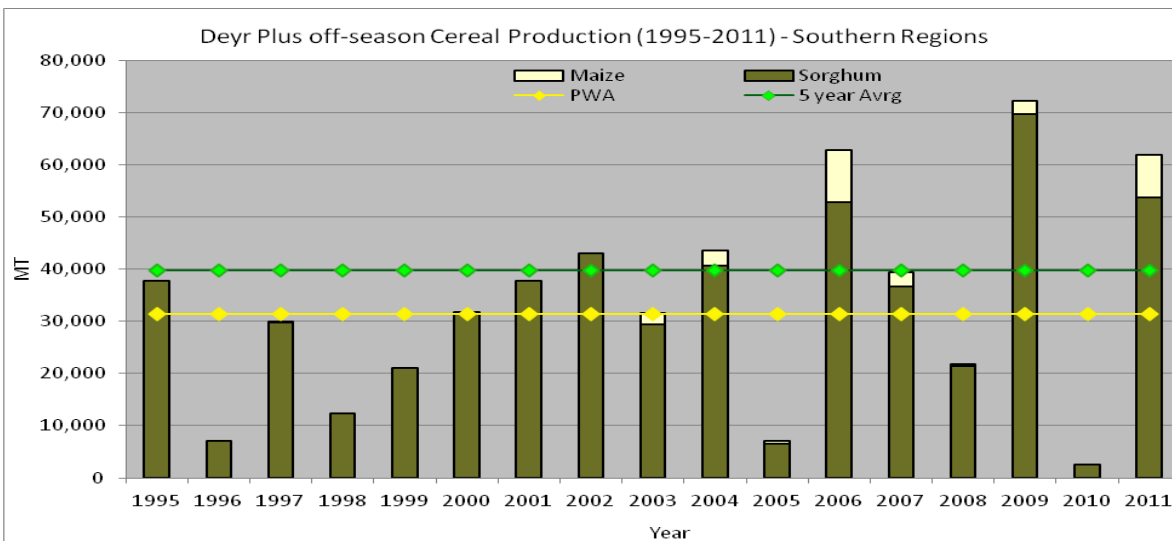
Districts	Deyr 2011 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2011 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2010)	Deyr 2011 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010)
	Maize	Sorghum			
Ceel Barde	0	0	0	0%	0%
Rabdhure	25	1,080	1,105	471%	250%
Tayeglow	200	4,200	4,400	603%	461%
Wajid	150	1,440	1,590	535%	374%
Xudur	325	3,420	3,745	651%	396%
Bakool Deyr 2011 Total	700	10,140	10,840	598%	396%

Deyr '11/12 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Bay Region

Bay Region	Deyr 2011/12 Production in MT			
	Cowpea	Sesame	Ground Nut	Total
Baydhaba	1,365	800	1000	3,165
Buurhakaba	540	60	0	600
Diinsoor	600	255	240	1,095
Qansaxdheere	615	480	300	1,395
Total	3,120	1,595	1,540	6,255

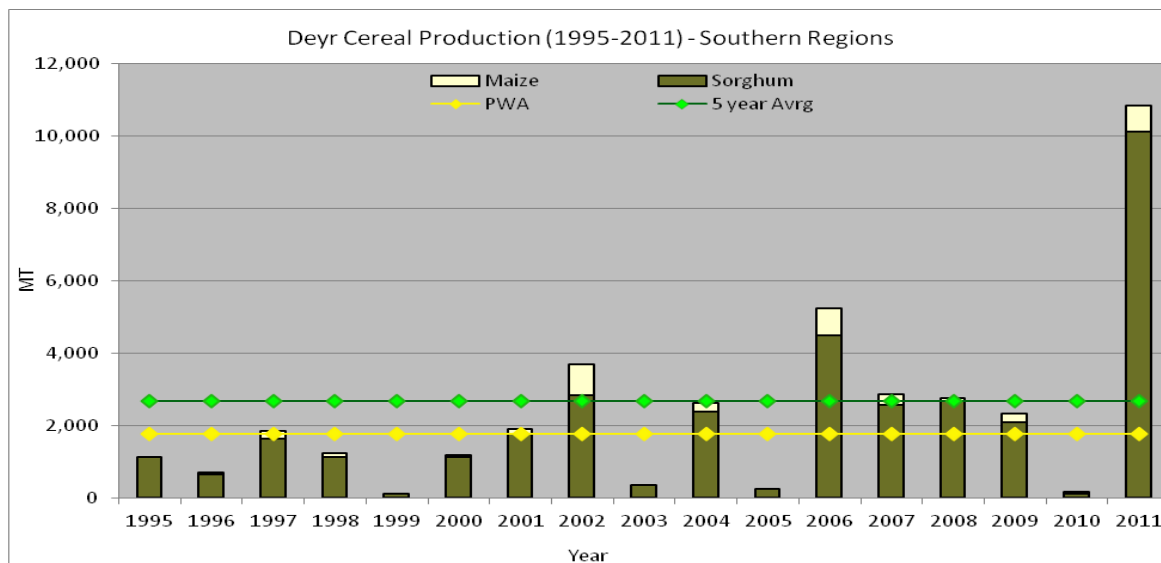
Deyr '11/12 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Bakool Region

Bakool Region	Deyr 2011 Cowpea Production in MT
Hudur	225
Wajid	100
Teyeglow	278
Rabdhuurre	69
Total	672



**Regional Trend in *Deyr*
Cereal Production**

(Bay Region)



**Regional Trends in
Deyr Cereal production**

(Bakool Region)

Agriculture

Deyr '11/12 Assessment Photos



**Good Sorghum and Sesame Crops,
Weyne, Baidoa, Bay, Dec. '11**



**Good sorghum crop, Bulu Addoy,
Dinsor, Bay, Dec '11**



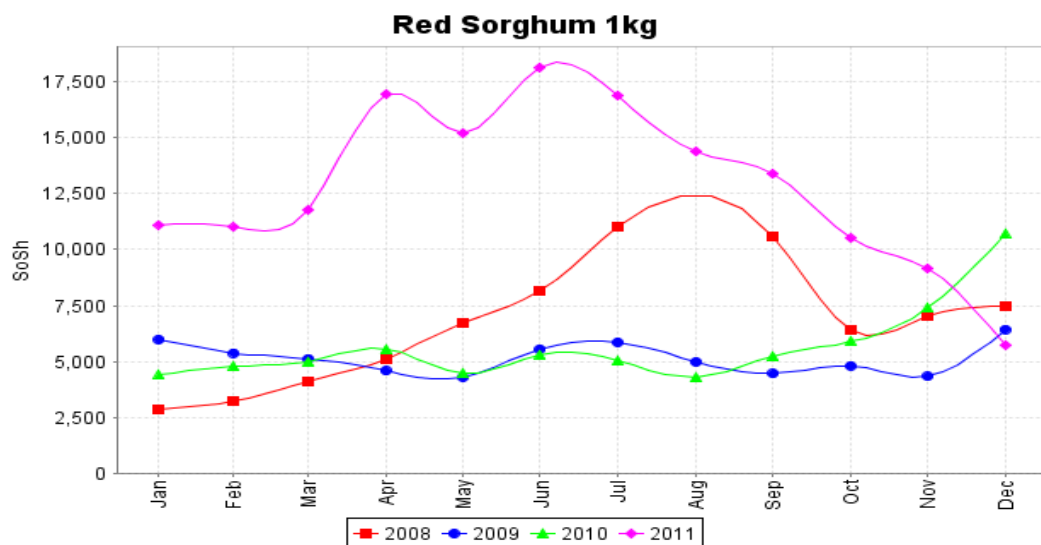
**Good Maize Crop. Manyo, Qansah Dheere,
Bay, Dec. '11**



**Good Sesame crop, Habaalbarbaar,
qansah Dheere, Bay, Dec '11**

Agriculture

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices

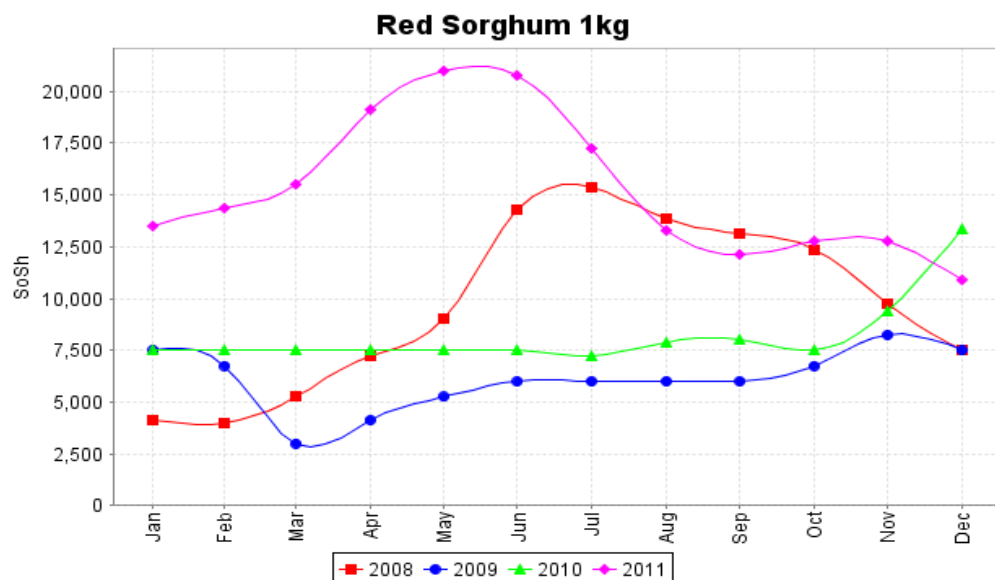


Regional Trends in Sorghum Prices (Baidoa - Bay)

Factors affecting cereal prices

- Red Sorghum prices are in a declining trend since July'11
- Increased supplies from good *Deyr* 2011/12 and significant food aid interventions

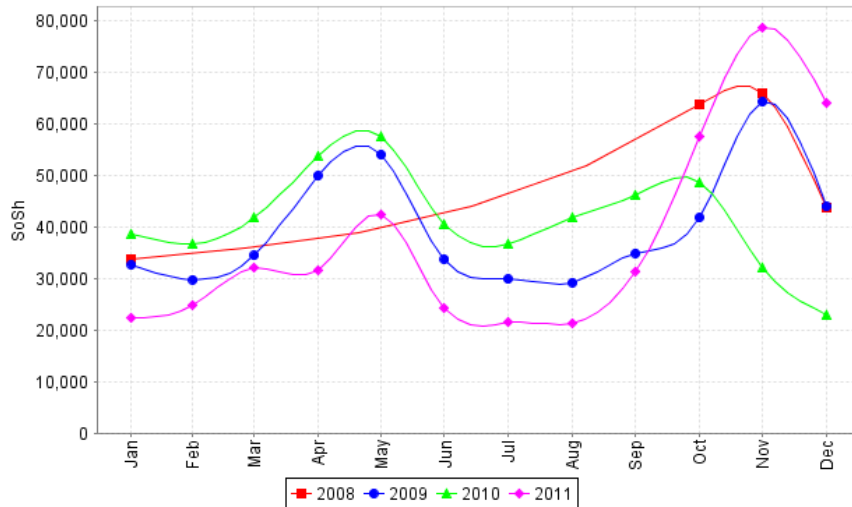
Regional Trends in Sorghum Prices (Hudur - Bakool)



Agriculture

Labour Rates & Availability

Labor Rate Agricultural

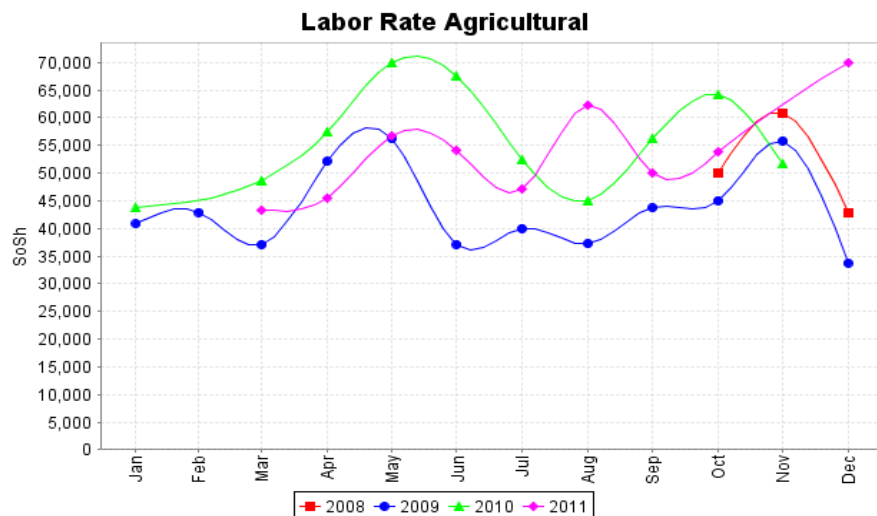


Regional Trend in Daily Labour wage rate Bay rural markets (SLIMS)

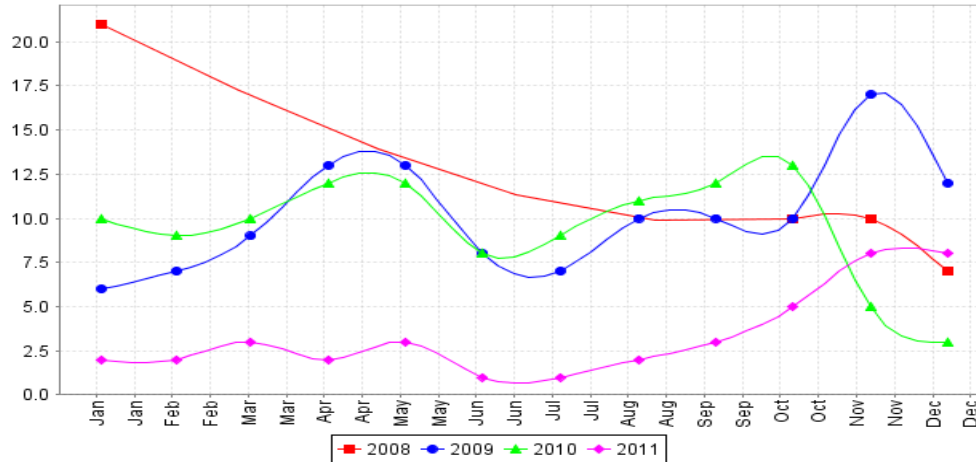
Factors Affecting Wage Labor Availability

- High demand for labour due to increased agricultural activities (harvesting, weeding –due to weed infestation e.t.c.)

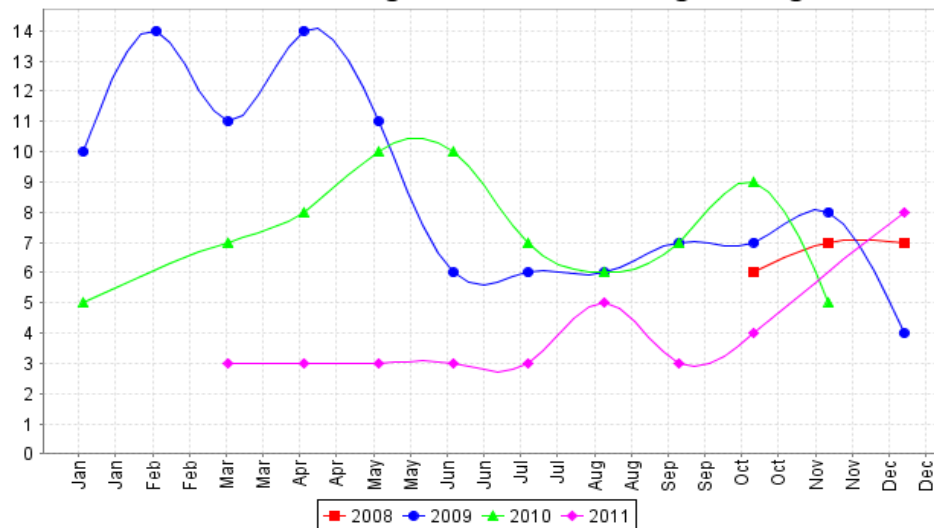
Regional Trend in Daily Labour wage rate Bakool rural markets (SLIMS)



TOT Labor Rate Agricultural To Red Sorghum 1kg



TOT Labor Rate Agricultural To Red Sorghum 1kg



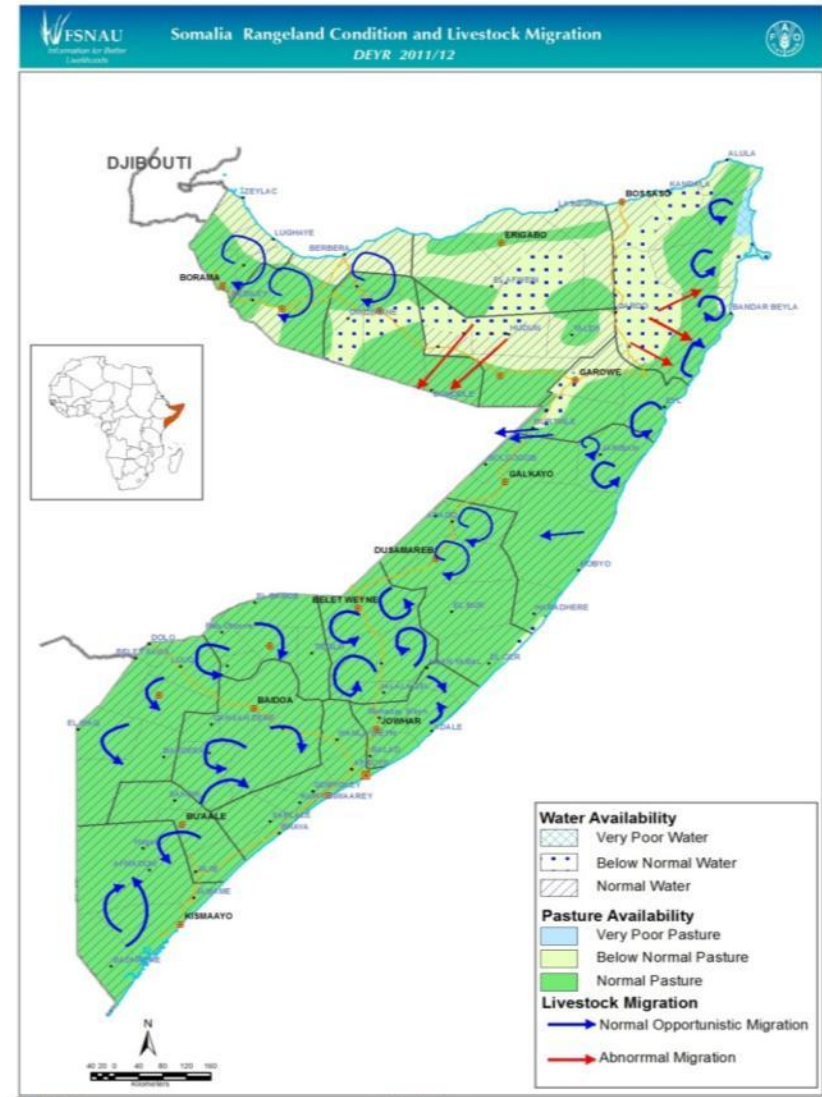
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade – Bay rural markets (SLIMS)

Factors Influencing TOT:

- ☐ Declined sorghum prices.
- ☐ Improved labour wage rates due to increased labour demand.
- ☐ Humanitarian Aid Intervention

Regional Trend in Terms of Trade – Bakool rural markets (SLIMS)

- Water availability is average to good for all livelihoods of the two regions
- Pasture conditions are good to average in all areas of Bay and Bakool regions
- Good to average body condition for camel/ goats and average for cattle/ sheep.
- Normal livestock migration



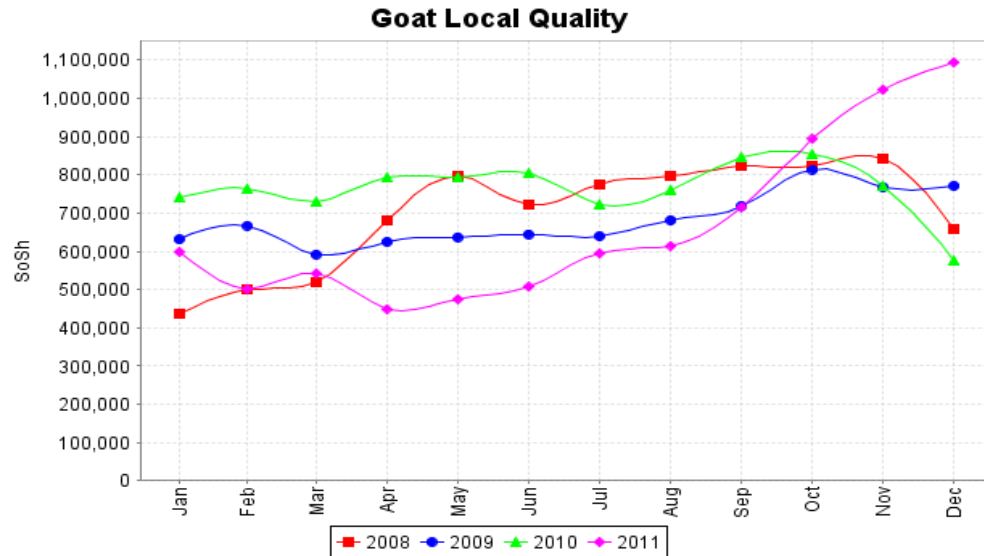
Livestock

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production – Bay/Bakool

Region	Conception (Deyr '11/12)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '11/12)	Milk production (Deyr '10/12)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan – Jun '12	Trends in Herd Size (June '12)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock Species
Bakool	Camel: High Cattle: High Sh/Goat: High	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Low	Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: High	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Sustained as <i>Gu</i> 2011 (Below baseline) Cattle: Increasing trend (Below baseline) Sheep/goat: Increasing trend (Below baseline)
	Camel: medium Cattle: medium Sh./goat: high	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Low	Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: High	B/Bakool Agro- pastoral	Camel: Sustained as <i>Gu</i> 2011 (Below baseline) Cattle: increasing trend (Below baseline) Sheep/goat: Increasing trend (Below baseline)
Bay	Camel: low Cattle: medium Sh./goat: high	Cattle: Low Sh/Goat: Low Camel: Low	Low for cattle and Sh/Goat Average for camel	Cattle: Medium Sh/Goat: High Camel: Low	B/Bakool Agro- pastoral	Camel: Increasing trend (Below baseline) Cattle: Increasing trend (Below baseline) Sh/Goat: Increasing trend (Below baseline)

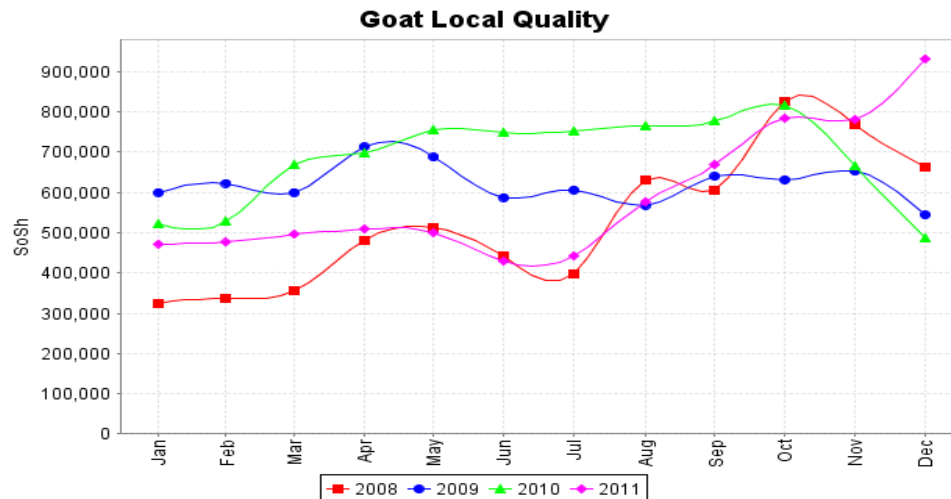
Livestock

Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices

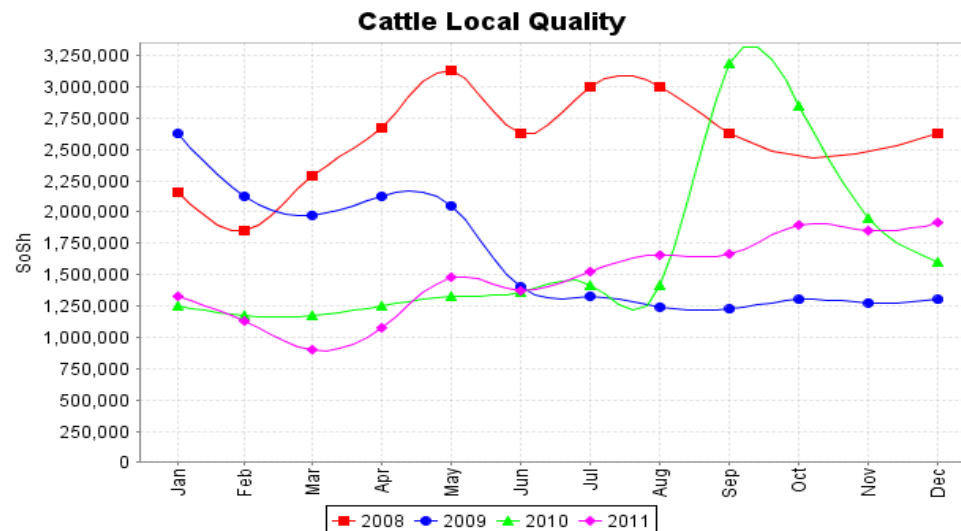
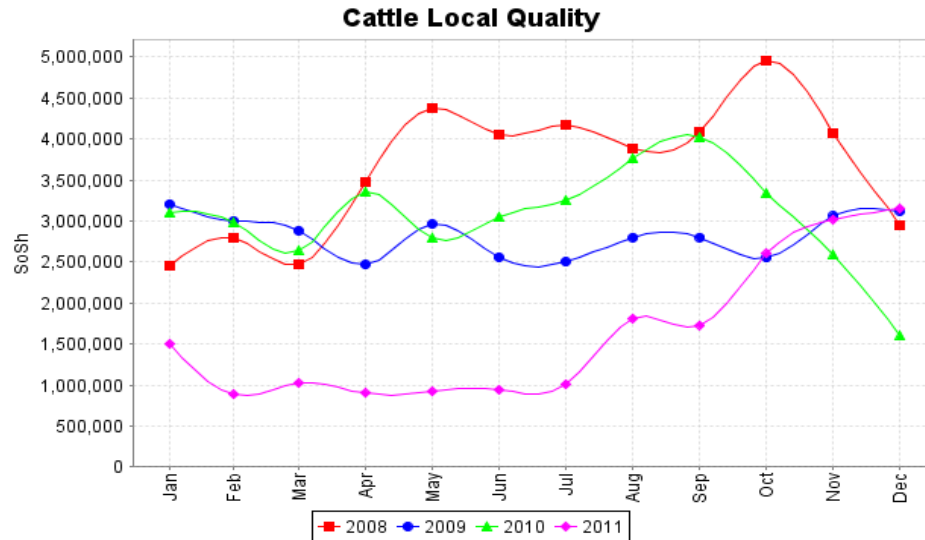


Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat (Bay)

- Improved livestock body conditions.
- Increased demand of livestock during *Hajj* period



Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat (Bakool)



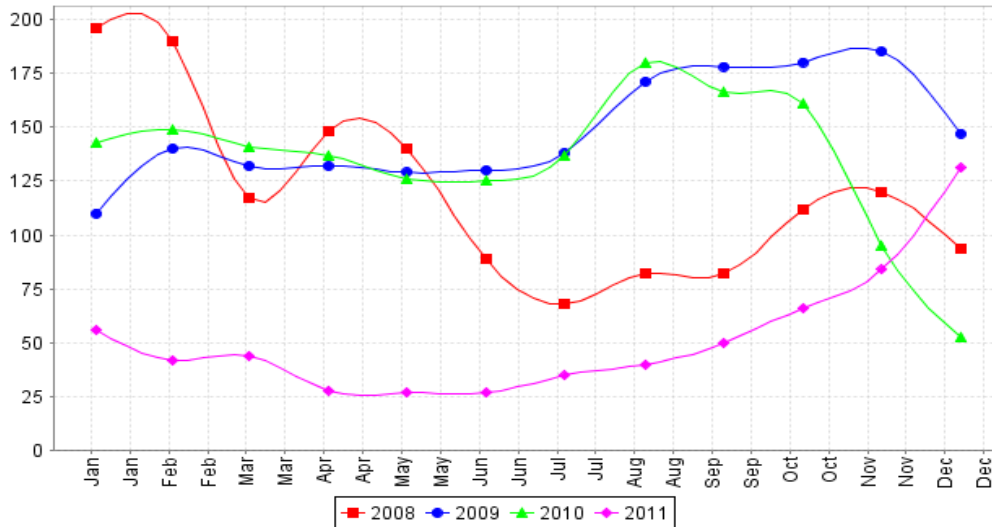
Regional Average Monthly Prices: Local Quality Cattle (Bay 97% and 131% higher than Dec. '10 and July '11, respectively)

- Improved livestock body conditions.
- Improved access to Garissa market due to improved water and pasture availability along trekking routes to Garissa cattle market

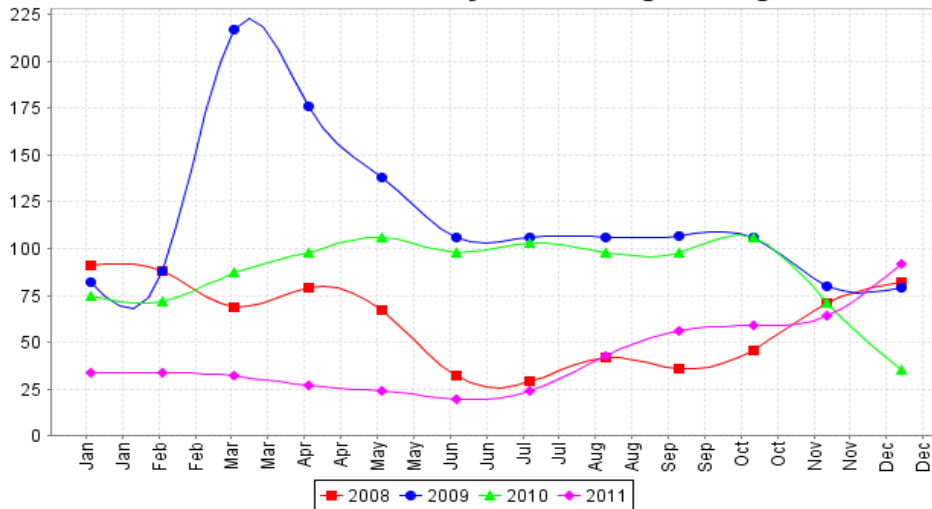
Regional Average Monthly Prices: Local Quality cattle (Bakool 20% and 25% higher than Dec. '10 and July '11, respectively)

Regional Trends in Goat Prices & Terms of Trade - Bakool

TOT Goat Local Quality To Red Sorghum 1kg



TOT Goat Local Quality To Red Sorghum 1kg



**Trends in Terms of Trade:
Between Local Goat and Red
Sorghum (Bay): 131kg/head in
December 2011**

Factors Influencing ToT (Goat to Red Sorghum):

- Decreased cereal prices due to improved supply (relief food and *Deyr* 2011/12 production)
- Increased livestock prices due to good livestock body conditions and increased demand (i.e *Hajj* period)

**Trends in Terms of Trade:
Between Local Goat and Red
Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool):
92kg/head in December 2011**



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

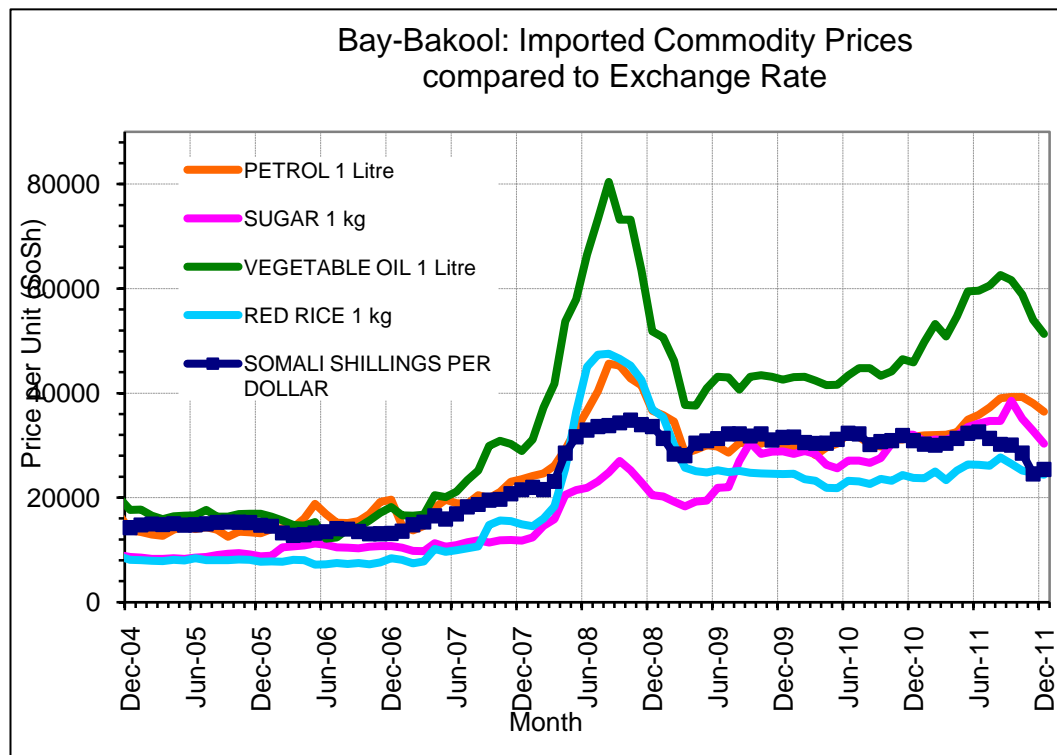


Good Goat and Sheep Body Condition. Kurto, Wajid, Bakool, FSNAU, Dec. 2011.



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

Trends in Imported Commodity Prices



Factors Influencing Commercial Import Prices:

- High transportation cost due to high fuel price, particularly in Bakool (1.7US\$/liter of diesel - highest in southern Somalia) due to remoteness of the markets and poor infrastructure
- Increased international food prices
- Reduced supply of commercial import commodities from Bossaso due to high tension in Central and Hiran regions affecting commodity movement
- Instability in Bakool, affecting inter and intra-regional trade movement and cross-border commodity flows.

Nutrition

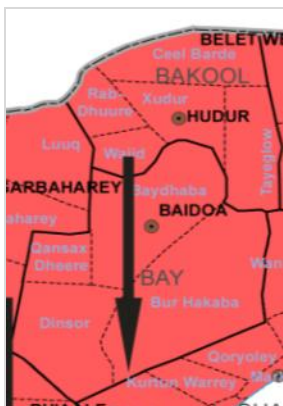
Nutrition Findings

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Oct 2011)	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm & <11.5cm)	Health Information System Info	TFC/OTP/ SFC	Other relevant information – Key driving factors	Summary of analysis and change from Gu 11
Bakool	<u>Bakool Pastoral</u> ; No recent survey	N/A		High numbers with increasing trends	Aggravating Factors • Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity- whooping cough and measles with cases of death, in Huddur, Rabdure and Tieglow. • Low humanitarian interventions (health, nutrition, wash and food) • Insecurity both Bay and Bakool especially Rabdhure and Elberde district	<u>Bakool Pastoral</u> – Likely very Critical phase
	<u>Bakool Agro-Pastoral</u> • No recent survey	N/A	High level (>50%) of acutely malnutrition and decreasing trend in last two months. (Source: GTZ, SRCS; HIS data July - Nov'11).	N/A	• Poor sanitation and clean water and sub-optimal infant feeding practices. • Heavy case load of attendances at the existing feeding centres Source: DMO, R=2) • Cholera outbreak- Burhakaba), AWD-169 cases reported (Somali Emergency Health update, Nov 2011)	Bakool Agro-pastoral ; <i>Likely very Critical</i> phase, -
Bay	<u>Bay Agro-Pastoral</u> Nutrition Assessment (N=456) GAM ; ~ 30.0) SAM ; ~ 7.0 CMR : < 2.0 U5MR : <2.0	N/A	High level (> 50%) of acutely malnutrition and decreasing trend in last three months. (Source: SRCS, DMO, HIS, July-Nov11).	High numbers with increasing trends (Source: Trocaire DMO, COOPI SFP and OTP data Jan- Oct'11)	Mitigating Factors • Social support/Diaspora support • Improved access income opportunities for poor households e.g Agri labour • Reducing cereal prices • Limited access to health and nutrition services in Baidoa, Dinsor, Huddur and Rabdure by GTZ DMO, SRCS	<u>Bay Agro-pastoral</u> – Very Critical phase No change from from Gu'11.

Bay/Bakool

Nutrition Situation Estimates

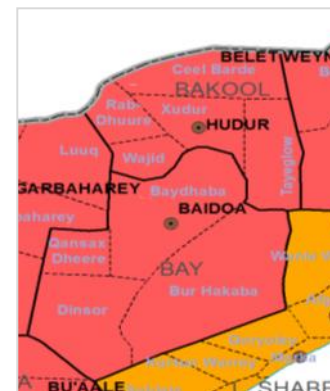
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012



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

Aggravating factors

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

Mitigating Factors

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

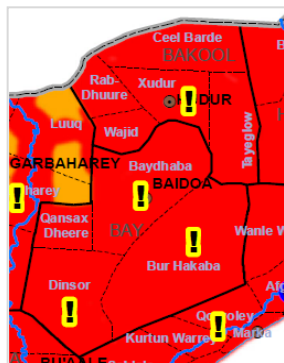
Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012

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

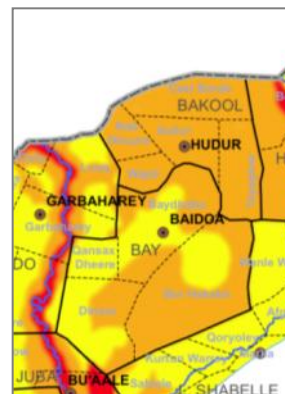
Bay/Bakool

Progression of Rural IPC Situation

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



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



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

Contributing Factors

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

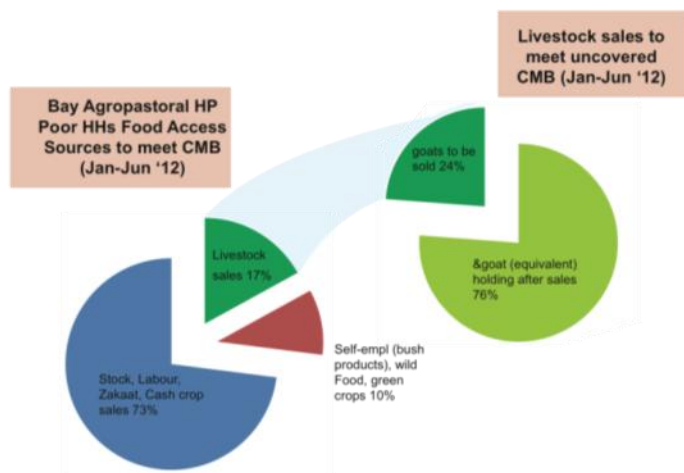
Outlook for Feb-June 2012

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

Factors that can aggravate the situation: Deteriorated security situation causing displacement, inter and intra-regional trade and cross-border movements. Below normal *Gu* 2012 rains; Low resilience given reduced livestock holding; high debt levels

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

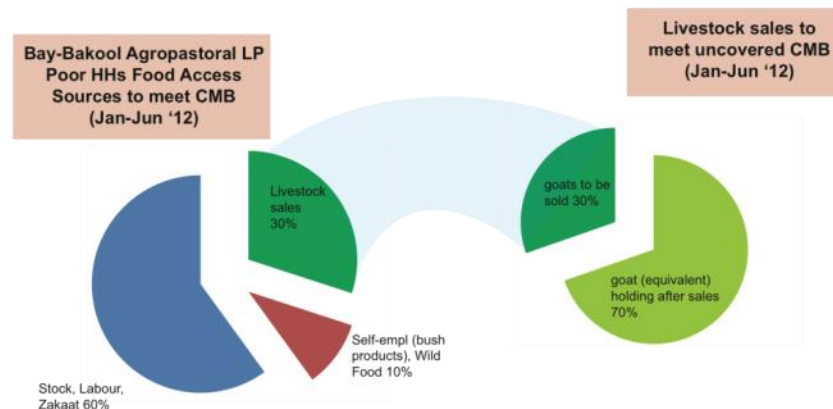
Bay Agropastoral High Potential



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

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

Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential



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

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

Rural Population in Crisis by Districts

Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/12		
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	6,000	8,000	7,000	12,000	9,000	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	6,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	18,000	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	7,000	24,000	21,000	15,000	38,000	0
	Waajid	55,255	4,000	22,000	18,000	12,000	32,000	0
	Xudur	73,939	7,000	28,000	24,000	16,000	43,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	249,189	30,000	92,000	79,000	63,000	140,000	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			201,000			63,000	140,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/12		
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	22,000	35,000	35,000	24,000	70,000	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	0	46,000	35,000	23,000	58,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	8,000	11,000	9,000	16,000	12,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	249,189	30,000	92,000	79,000	63,000	140,000	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			201,000			63,000	140,000	

Rural Population in Crisis by Livelihood Zone

Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/11		
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bar daale	247,670	0	129,000	78,000	69,000	43,000	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	50,000	33,000	26,000	29,000	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	32,000	20,000	17,000	15,000	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	42,000	26,000	22,000	16,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	493,749	0	253,000	157,000	134,000	103,000	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			410,000			134,000	103,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/12		
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	0	173,000	95,000	94,000	0	0
	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	80,000	62,000	40,000	103,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	493,749	0	253,000	157,000	134,000	103,000	0
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			410,000			134,000	103,000	

BAY/BAKOOL

Urban Population in Crisis

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/12			
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Bakool									
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	2,000	2,000	75	2,000	2,000	1,000	56
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	2,000	3,000	79	2,000	2,000	1,000	47
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	6,000	6,000	74	6,000	5,000	2,000	43
Waaqid	69,694	14,439	5,000	6,000	76	5,000	4,000	1,000	35
Xudur	93,049	19,110	7,000	8,000	78	7,000	6,000	2,000	42
Sub-Total	310,627	61,438	22,000	25,000	76	22,000	19,000	7,000	42

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population		Gu 2011			Deyr 2011/12			
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergenc y (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Bay									
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	16,000	45,000	84	33,000	29,000	0	40
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	0	8,000	32	0	8,000	0	32
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	0	4,000	33	0	4,000	0	33
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	0	5,000	30	0	5,000	0	30
Sub-Total	620,562	126,813	16,000	62,000	62	33,000	46,000	0	36

The End