



Information for Better Livelihoods



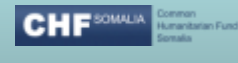
Hiran Region

Presentation

Deyr 2011/12 Analysis

26th January 2012

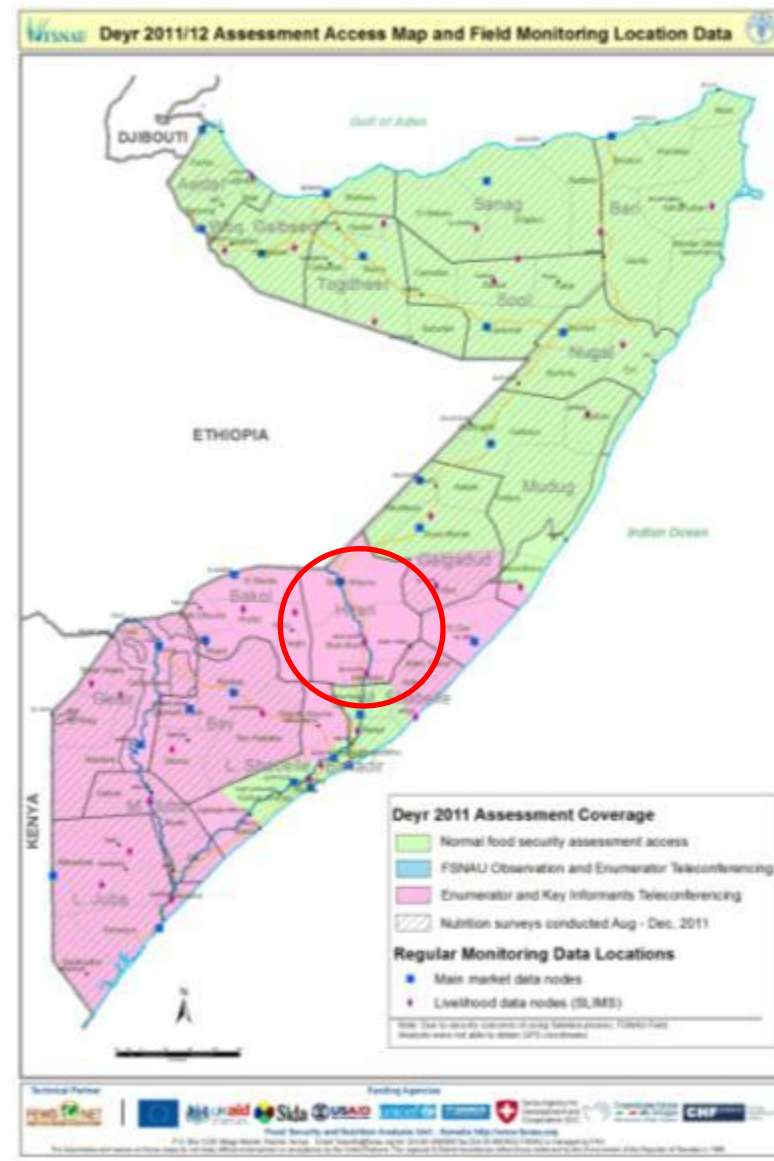
Technical
Partner



Donors

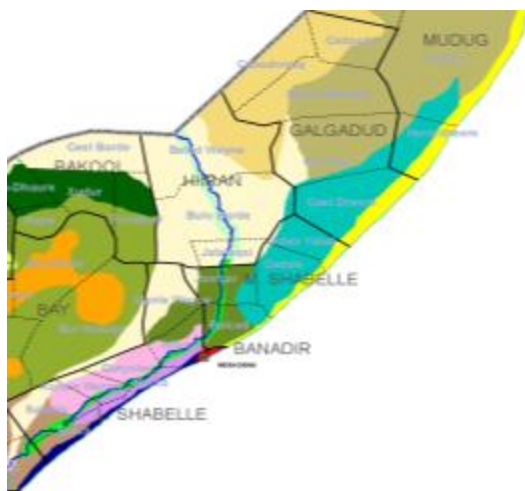
Field Access and Field Data Locations

- Due to general insecurity in the region and the recent ban imposed on key humanitarian agencies by the insurgents FSNAU field analyst of Hiran could not access field directly.
- Food security information was collected through teleconferencing with enumerators and key informants.



Main Livelihood Groups

Sources of Food and Income



Livelihood Groups & Main Sources of Food and Income

1. Two Pastoral Livelihood (Southern Inland Pastoral and Hawd)

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

2. Agropastoral and Riverine Livelihoods

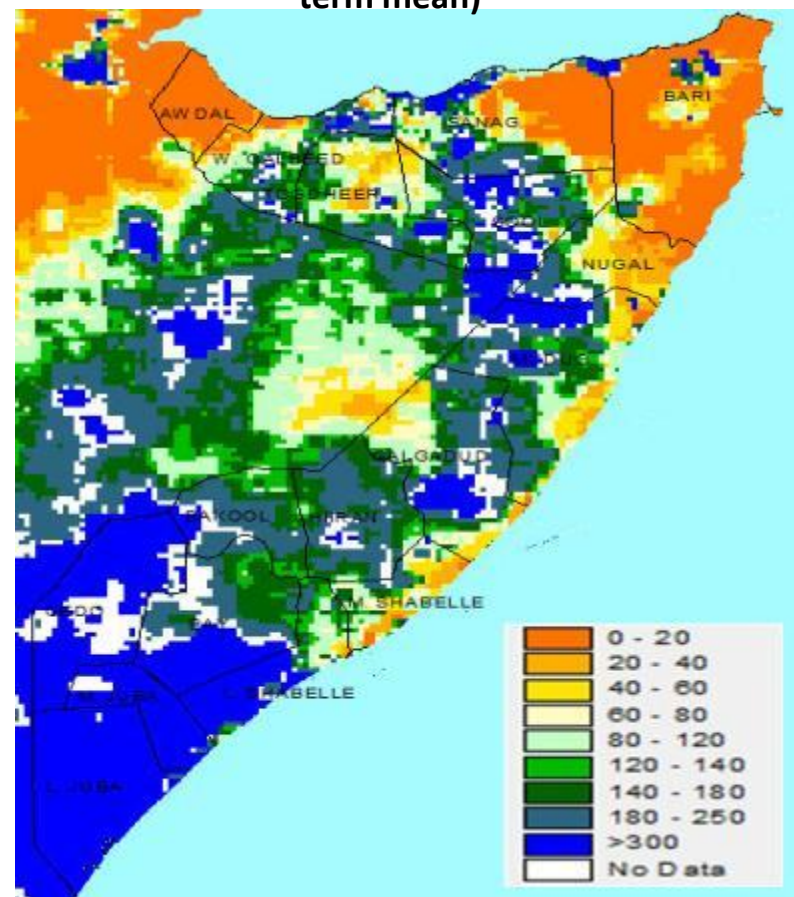
- ☐ Hiran Agropastoral: Main sources of income: sale of livestock & livestock products, crop sales, sale of bush products (charcoal, fire wood, building sticks, fodder); main sources of food: own production, purchase and food gifts
- ☐ Hiran riverine: Main sources of income: labour activities, sale of crops, crop fodder and bush products; main source of food: own production and purchases

Performance of the *Deyr* 2011/12 Rainfall

Overall Statement: Normal to above normal *Deyr* rains received in most livelihood zones of the region.

- Start of Season: *Deyr* season started in 2nd *dekad* of October 2011 and ended 2nd *dekad* of December 2011
- Rainfall Performance: Average to good rains were received in most livelihood zones of the region. Satellite imagery indicates cumulative rainfall (Oct- Dec) of 140 – 180% LTM in most parts of the region

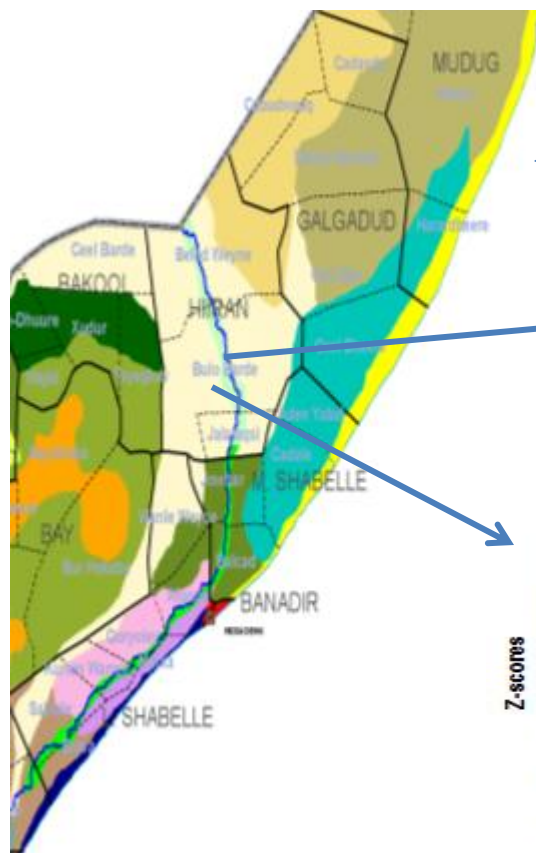
Deyr 2011 RFE percent from normal (Long-term mean)



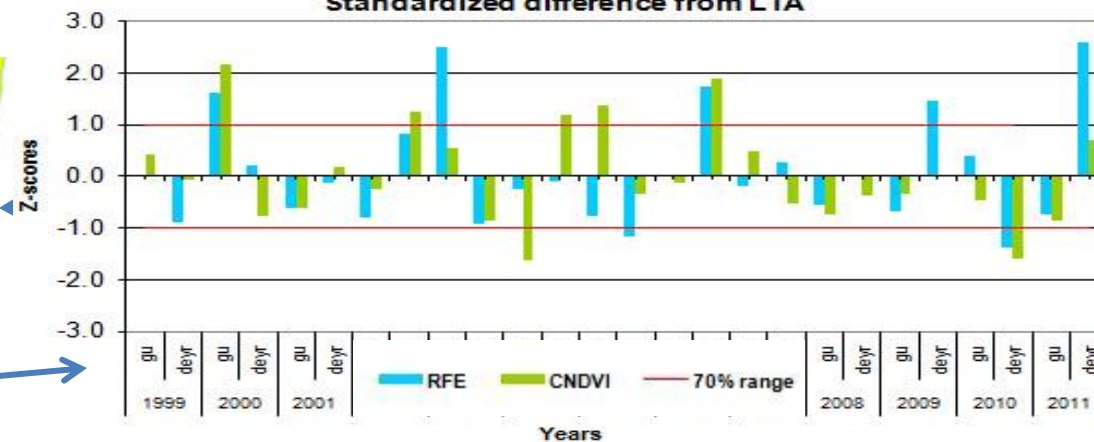
Source: NOAA

Climate

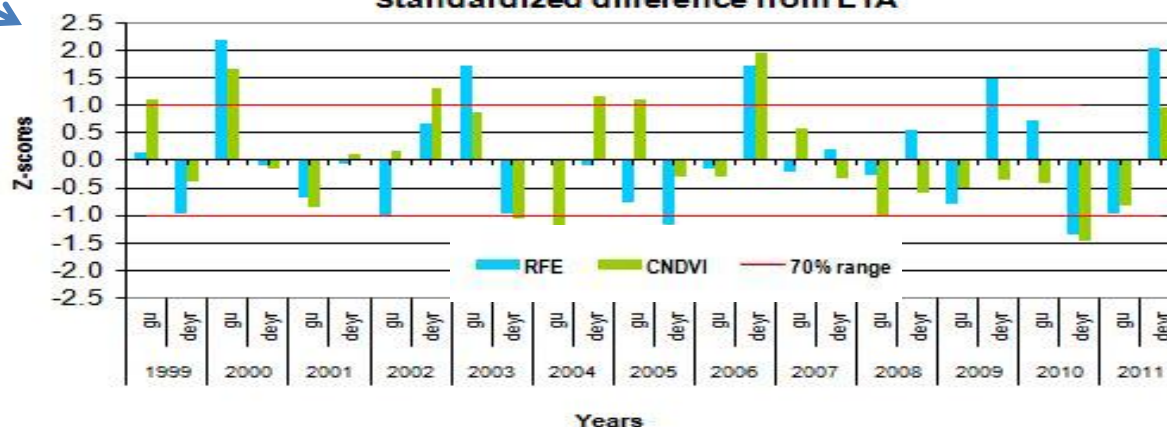
Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)



Buloburti Riverine
Standardized difference from LTA



Buloburti Agropastoral
Standardized difference from LTA



Source: FSNAU & Protection Cluster

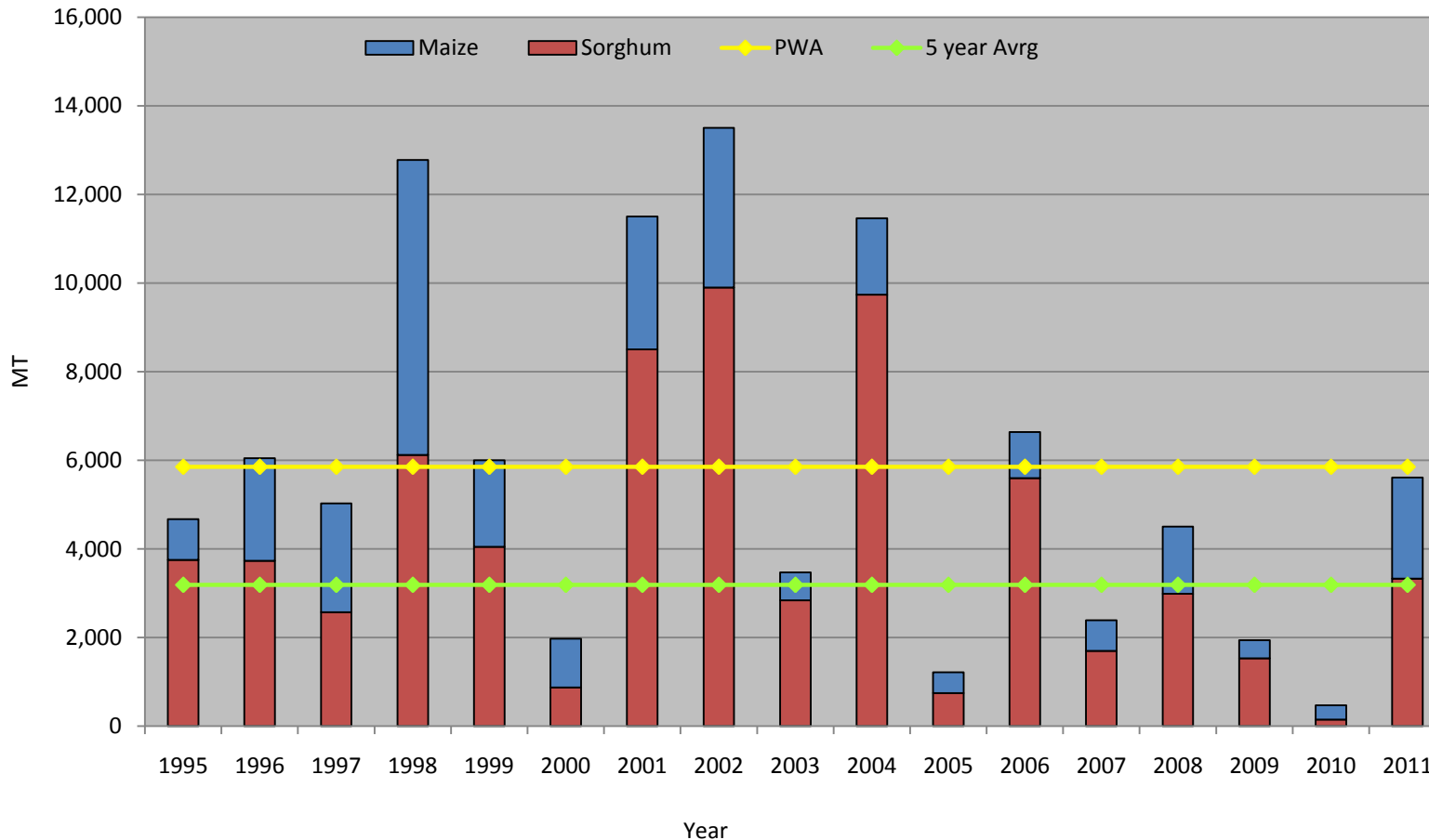
Regional Cereal Production by District

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			
Belet Weyne	1,020	1,450	2,470	107%	183%
Bulo Burto	720	1,060	1,780	80%	144%
Jalalaqsi	540	820	1,360	104%	223%
Hiraan Deyr 2011 Total	2,280	3,330	5,610	96%	176%

Agriculture

Trends in Regional Cereal Production

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



Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



**Irrigated sorghum crop. Beletweyne,
Hiran, FSNAU Dec. '11**



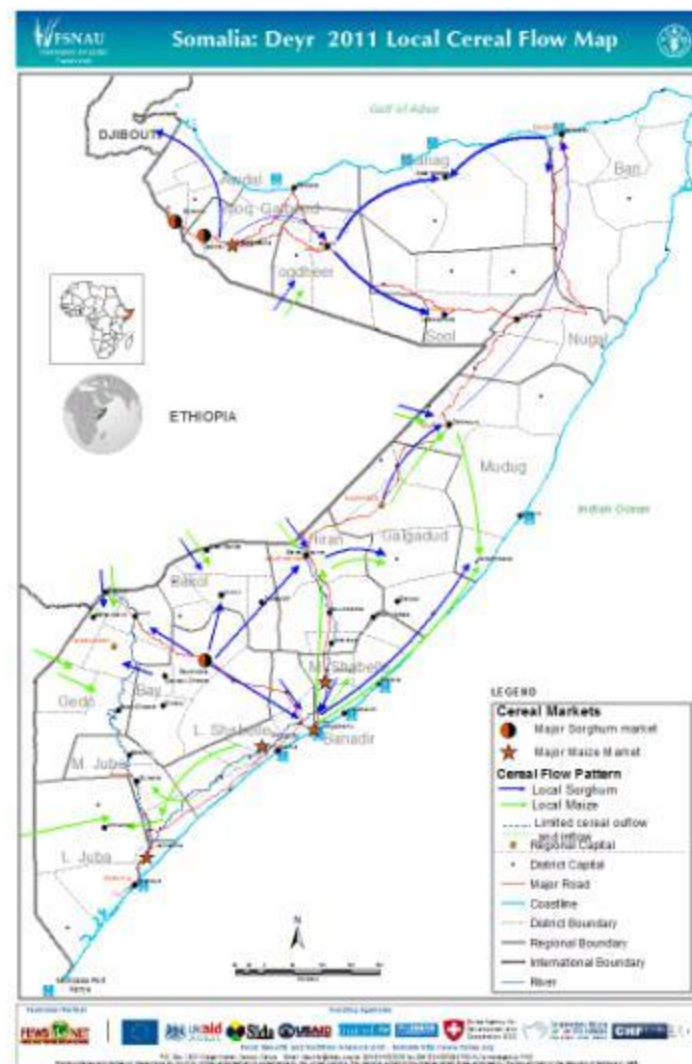
**Rainfed sorghum crop agro pastoral.
Beletweyne, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec'11**



**Irrigated maize crop, Buloburte, Hiran,
FSNAU, Dec '11**

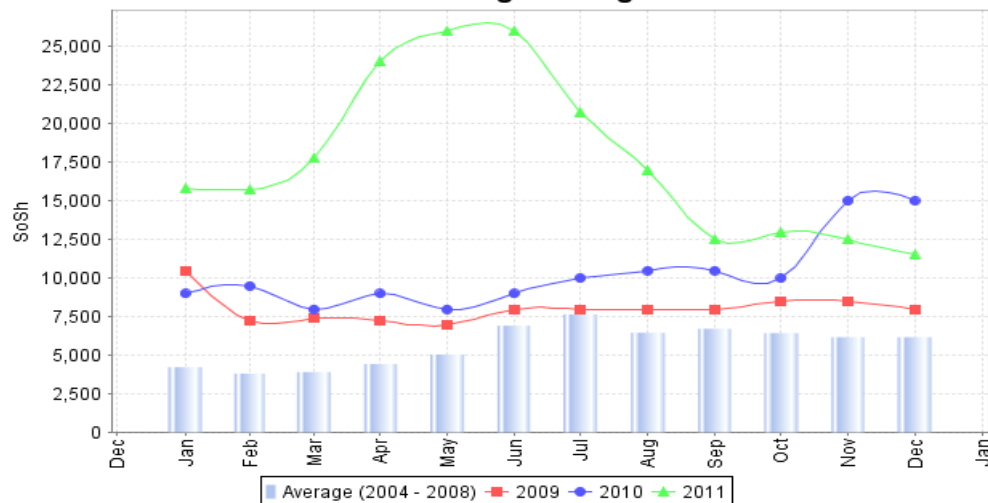
Deyr 11/12 Local Cereal Flow

- Commercial food aid from the Somali region of Ethiopia was the major source of cereal supply in the region in the last six months.
- Major supplies of imported commodities (red rice, sugar, diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) come from Bossaso and Mogadishu.
- Local cereal flow from usual sources (Bay and Shabelle regions) were significantly reduced in the last six months due to poor crop production. Supplies from good *Deyr* harvest in these regions are expected to flow into Hiran region starting from February



Regional Trend in Sorghum Prices and Daily Labour Wage Rates

White Sorghum 1kg

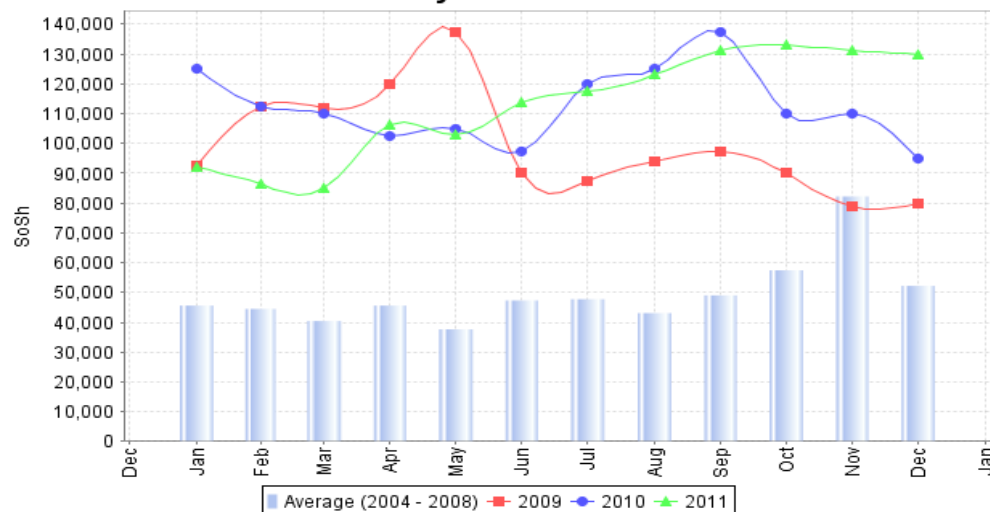


Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (Sorghum)

Sorghum prices:

Sorghum prices are on declining trend due to improved local crop production

Daily Labor Rate



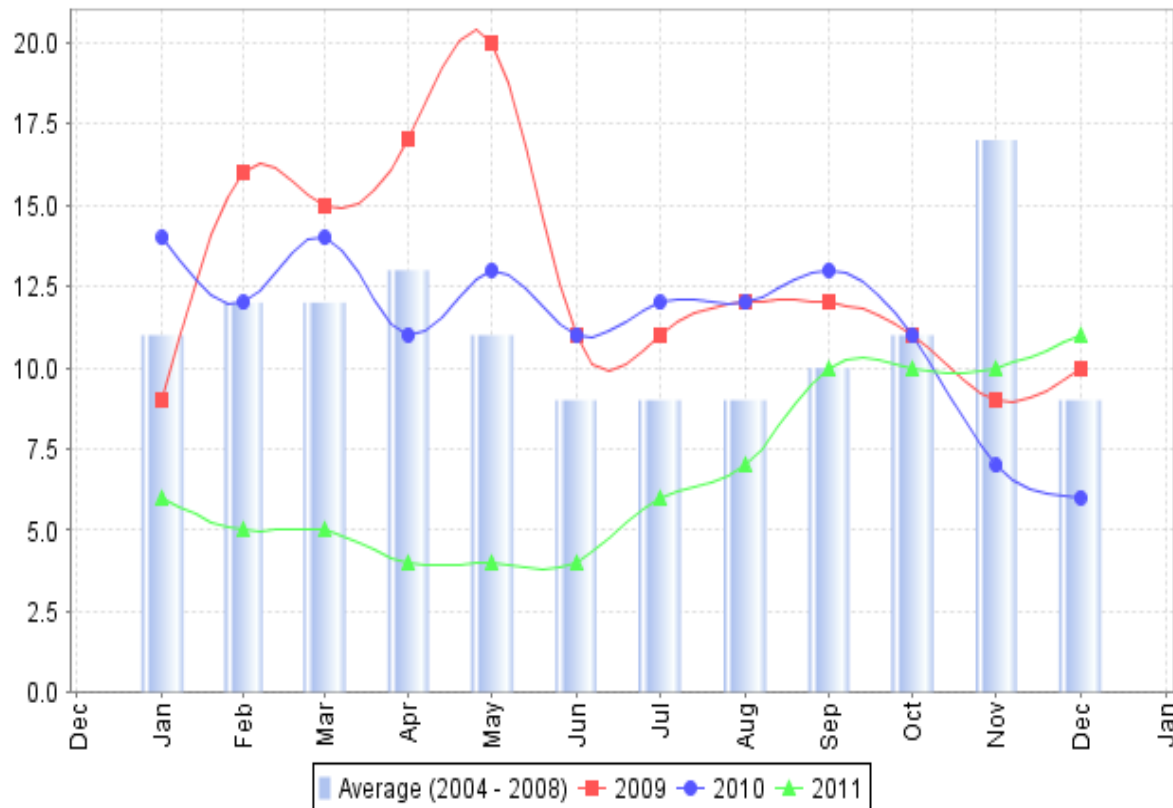
Regional Trends in Daily Labour Rate (Beletweyne market)

Casual labour wage rates:

Agricultural job opportunities and daily labour wages have improved owing to increased crop activities (planting, harvesting, weeding, guarding, threshing, etc)

Regional Trend in ToT between Labour Wage and Cereals

TOT Daily Labor Rate To White Sorghum 1kg



Regional Trends in Terms of Trade Between Daily Labour Rate and White Sorghum

Factors Influencing ToT:

- Declined sorghum prices.
- Improved labour wage rates due to increased labour demand.

Agriculture

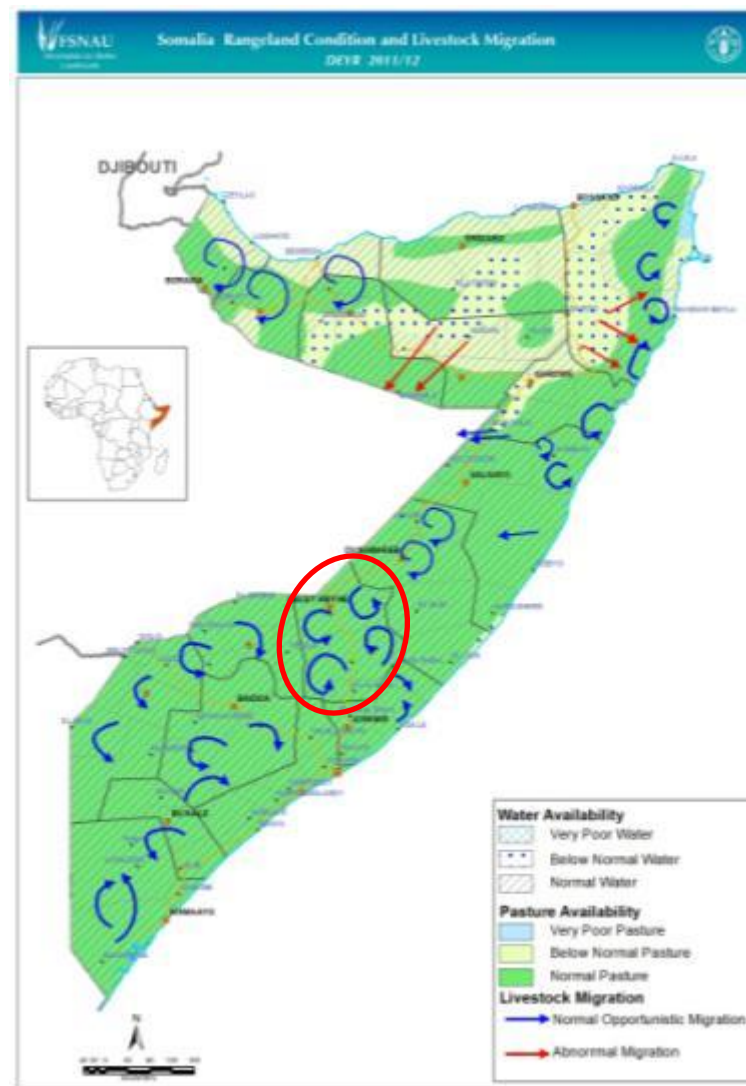
Cash crop production

- ❑ Cash crop production by the better-off in riverine areas is going-on throughout the year.
- ❑ Main crops produced include onions, tomatoes, watermelon, peppers, which are supplied to local markets and northern regions



Good onion crop. Beletweyn, Hiran. FSNAU, Dec.'11

- Pasture and water availability is average in all livelihood zones of Hiran region due to normal to above normal *Deyr* 11/12 rainfall performances
- Livestock body condition is normal to good in all livelihood zones due to increased availability of water and pasture.
- Normal migration pattern within the traditional grazing areas of the region.
- No livestock disease outbreak



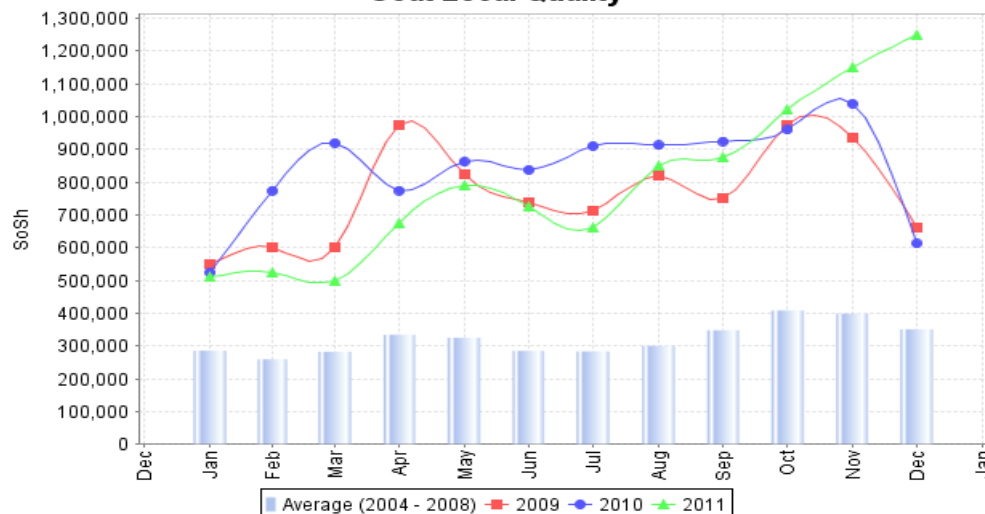
Livestock

Trends in Milk Production and Livestock Holdings

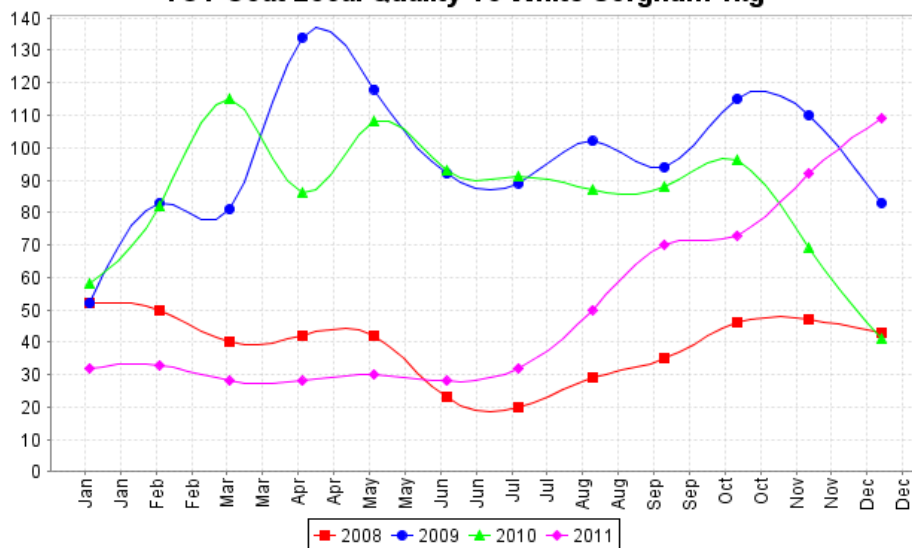
Region	Conception (Deyr '11/12)	Calving/ kidding (Deyr '11/12)	Milk production (Deyr '11/12)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan – June '12)	Trends in Herd Size (June 2012)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock species
Hiran	All Livelihood Zones Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: High	All Livelihood Zones Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/Goat: Medium	All Livelihood Zones Camel: Low Cattle: Low Goat/sheep Average	All Livelihood Zones Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/goat : High	Pastoral- Hawd	Camel: Below Baseline Sheep/Goat: Below Baseline
					SI Pastoral and Agro- pastoral	Camel: Below Baseline Cattle : Below Baseline Sheep/Goat: Below Baseline

Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices & Terms of Trade

Goat Local Quality



TOT Goat Local Quality To White Sorghum 1kg



Trends in local goat prices: Improving

Contributing Factors:

- Improved livestock body conditions.
- Increased demand for livestock

ToT Goat to Sorghum:

Local goat to cereal sorghum increased (by 166%), from 41Kg in Dec '10 to 109 Kg in Dec '11

Contributing Factors:

- Declined cereal prices
- Increased livestock prices

Livestock

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



Improved cattle body conditions. Agropastoral of Jalalaqsi, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Replenished natural watercatchment. Hawd LZ, Beletweyn, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

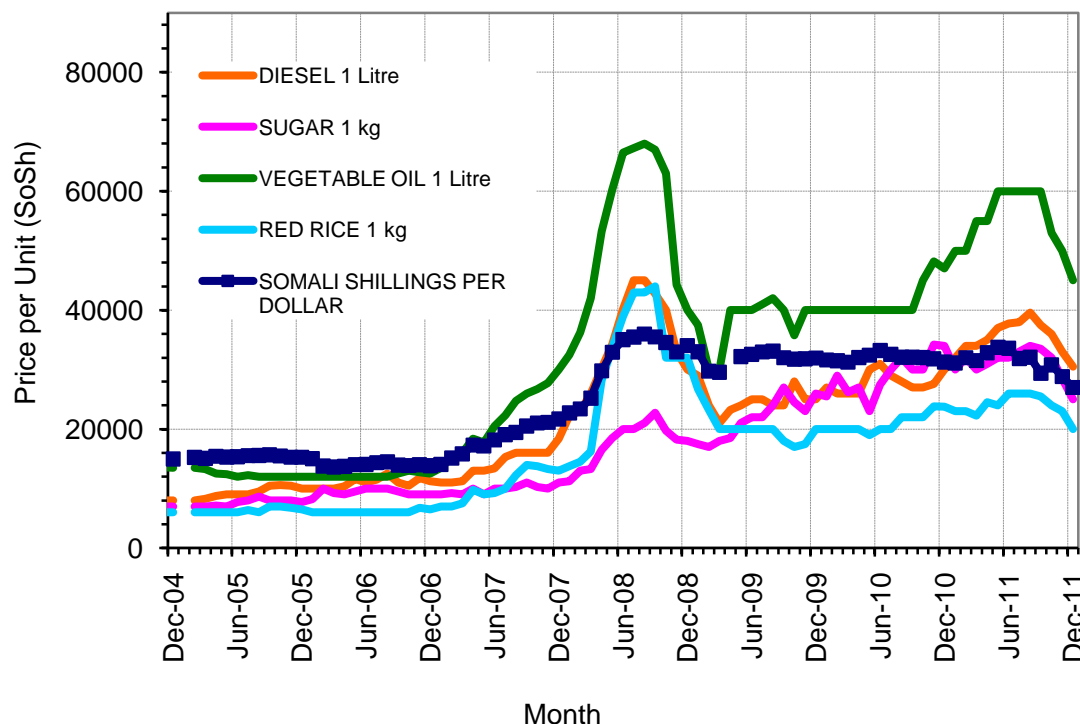


Improved goat body conditions. Agropastoral, Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Improved camel body conditions. SIP, Buloburte, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2011

Hiran: Imported Commodity Prices
compared to Exchange Rate



Factors Influencing Commercial Import Price decrease (last six months)

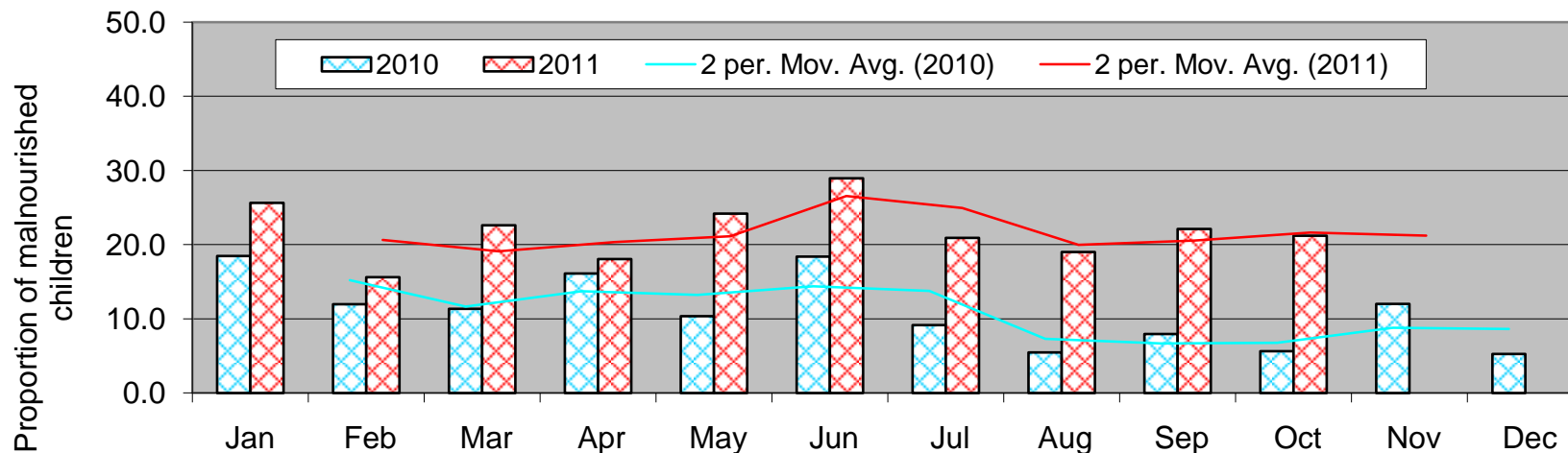
- Reduced demand for imported cereals due to increased supply of local cereals in the region
- Depreciation of USD against SoSh
- Increased imports through the Northern ports after the end of the Monsoon season (Jun-Sep)

Nutrition

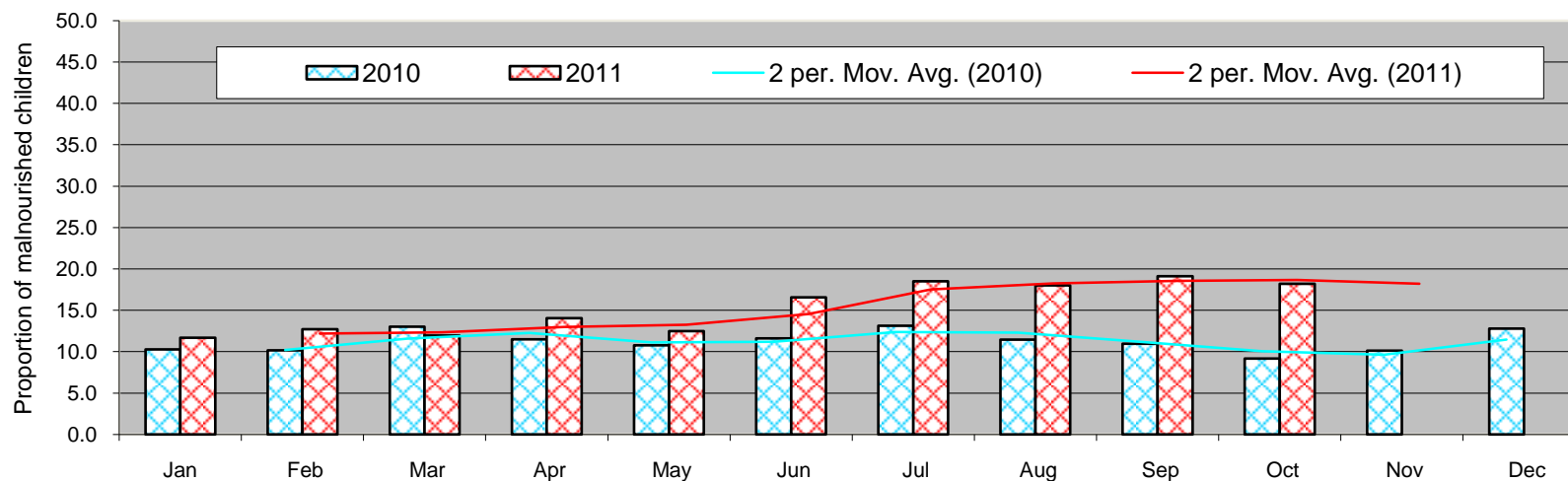
Summary of Nutrition Findings

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Aug – Dec '11)	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info	TFC/OTP/ SFC	Other relevant information – Key driving factors	Summary of analysis and change from Gu '11
Hiran	<u>Hiran Riverine</u> N/A	N/A	High levels (>15%) and stable of acutely malnourished children reported	N/A	Aggravating Factors Morbidity persists incidences of diarrhea and measles continue but reduced Poor sanitation and access to health services persists Poor child care and feeding practices persist	<u>Hiran Riverine</u> Likely Very Critical – sustained from Gu' 11
	<u>Hiran Agropastoral</u> N/A		High levels (>20%) with a decrease in the Nov 2011 of acutely malnourished children reported		Mitigating Factors Average milk availability at household level increased cereal and income for households reported	<u>Hiran Agropastoral</u> – Likely Very Critical – sustained from Gu' 11
	<u>Hiran Pastoral</u> N/A		High levels (>20%) and a stable trend of acutely malnourished children reported		Limited interventions and health services especially among the pastoral and agro	<u>Hiran Pastoral</u> Likely Very Critical – sustained from Gu' 11

HIS Malnutrition trends in Hiran Pastoral MCHs 2010-2011



HIS Malnutrition trends in Hiran Riverine MCHs 2010-2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
February-June 2012



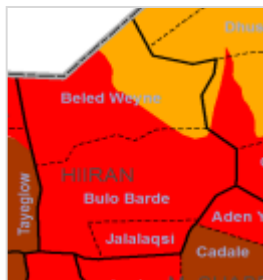
The nutrition situation remains likely **Very Critical** with slight improvements since the Gu 2011.

- **Aggravating factors**
 - Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity
 - Reduced access to humanitarian interventions specifically feeding and health programmes
 - Reduced household food access persists but may improve with good harvests, milk availability is still low
 - Inappropriate child feeding and care practices
 - Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs
 - Civil insecurity
- **Mitigating factors**
 - Limited access to humanitarian programmes in parts of Hiran (health, feeding, WASH)
 - Good Deyr season- increased production (crop and livestock) – improved household food access and income
 - Control/ reduction of disease outbreaks

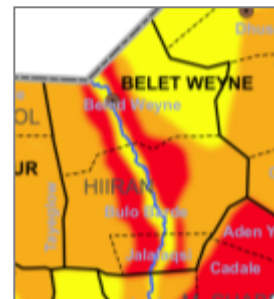
• Nutrition Outlook, February – June 2012

The nutrition situation is likely to remain in a sustained **Very Critical** phase. The anticipated seasonal trends of disease outbreaks, in a context of limited humanitarian health, nutrition, sanitation and food assistance are likely to aggravate the current situation. Further deterioration will however be mitigated by the favorable food security indicators.

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



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



Current situation: Improved food security situation. *Emergency* sustains in Agropastoral; *Crisis* among camel herders
Contributing Factors

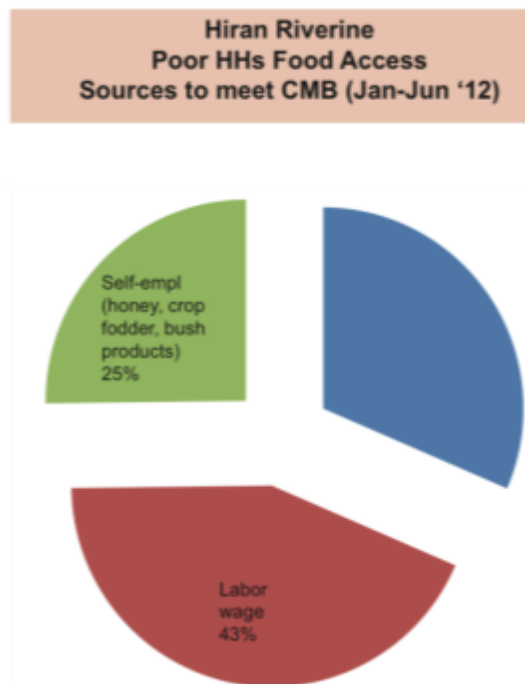
- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices; improved livestock prices and agricultural daily wage rates (riverine and agro-pastoral)
- ✓ Increased milk availability given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Improved income from self-employment (collection of bush products)
- ✓ Continuous cash crop productions due to the high demand by central/northern regions
- ✓ Reduced herd size among pastoralist/agropastoralists
- ✓ Limited humanitarian interventions and trade movement, including cross-border, due to deteriorated security situation

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

- ✓ Good local cereal stock availability (3-5 months for the poor) given average *Deyr* harvest in the riverine
- ✓ Normal seasonal trend of cereal prices
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and milk availability (mild *Jilaal*, improved livestock trade for *Ramadhan* '12)
- ✓ Increased labour opportunities in the coming *Gu* 2012 season and continued cash crop activities
- ✓ Improved social support and remittances

Factors that may aggravate the situation: Deterioration in security situation, which will affect agricultural activities, commodity movement and market prices; flooding along the river (riverine communities) in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia; low resilience given reduced herd sizes (impact of the previous droughts);

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



- Stock availability: 5 months
- *Zakaat*: 2 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 15 days/month
- Self-employment : 6 months
- Debt level: USD 100-150

Poor: HHs fully meet CMB in Jan-Jun '12 without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. However, they may not be able to afford some of the essential non-food expenditures

HIRAN

Rural Population in Crisis by Districts

Hiran Region Affected Districts	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
Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	23,000	77,000	0	10,000	12,000	24,000
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	15,000	53,000	0	3,000	13,000	12,000
Jalalaqsi	36,445	7,000	18,000	0	1,000	6,000	4,000
SUB-TOTAL	260,698	45,000	148,000	0	14,000	31,000	40,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY		193,000			14,000	71,000	

Hiraan Region and Affected 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
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	7,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	20,000	104,000	0	0	12,000	36,000
Hiran riverine	32,633	4,000	25,000	0	8,000	4,000	0
Southern Inland Past	61,511	14,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
SUB-TOTAL	260,698	45,000	148,000	0	14,000	31,000	40,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY		193,000			14,000	71,000	

HIRAN

Urban Population in Crisis

			<i>Gu 2011</i>			<i>Deyr 2011/12</i>			
District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitari an Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan									
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	9,000	15,000	66	0	15,000	0	41
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	0	9,000	40	0	9,000	0	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	0	4,000	39	0	4,000	0	39
Sub-Total	329,811	69,113	9,000	28,000	54	0	28,000	0	41

The End