



Information for Better Livelihoods



Shabelle Regions

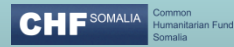


Presentation

Deyr 2011/12 Analysis

26th January 2012

Technical
Partner



Donors

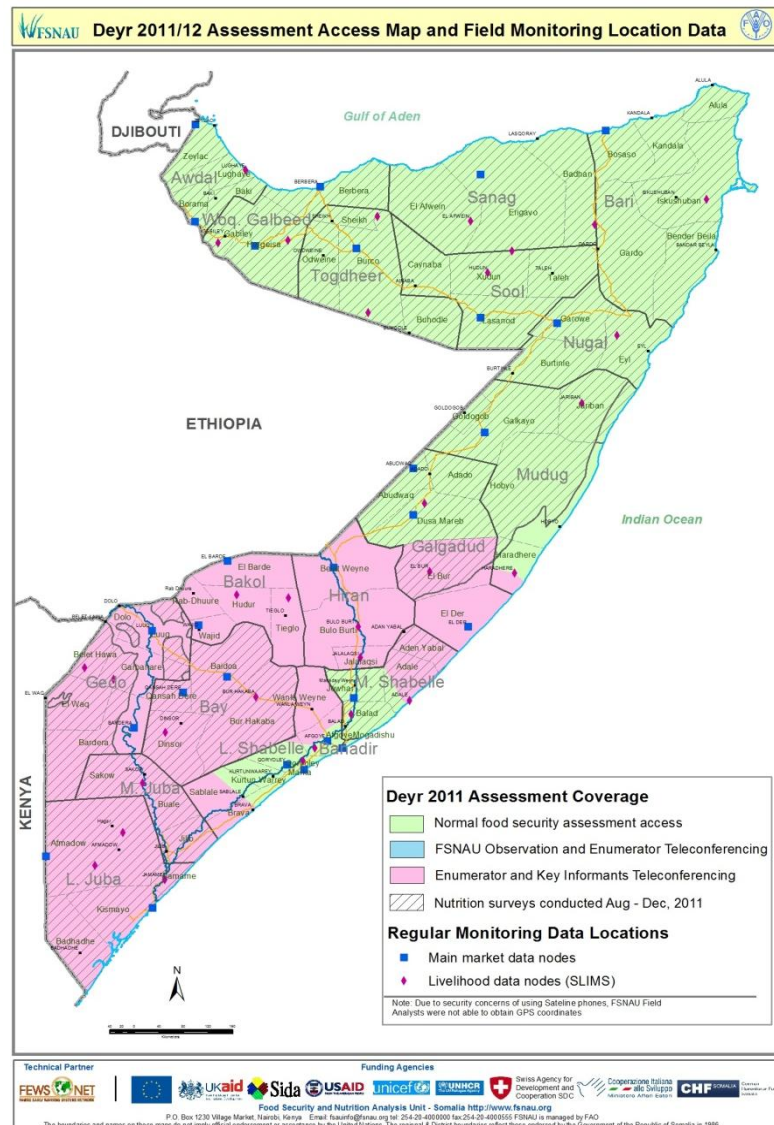
Field Access and Field Data Locations

Lower Shabelle

- Crop assessment, field observation of livestock and market conditions in low profile in parts of Lower Shabelle (Qoryole, K/warey, parts of Afgooye and Merka)
- The rest of the data collected through teleconferencing.

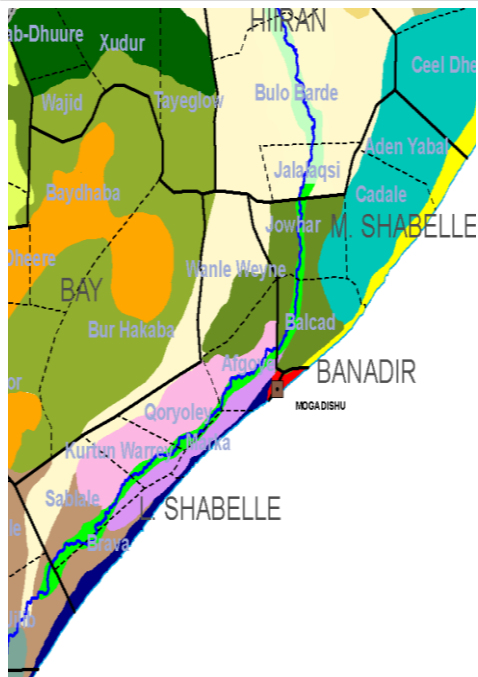
Middle Shabelle

- Food security field analyst covered rural areas of Balad, Jowhar
- Data collection through teleconferencing with key informants employed in Adale and Aden Yabal districts.



Main Livelihood Groups

Sources of Food and Income



Livelihood Groups & Main Sources of Food and Income

Riverine livelihood:

- ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: sale of crops, agricultural labour, and self employment.
- ☐ Primary **food** sources of poor: Own crop and purchase.
- ☐ Primary **livelihood asset** of poor: Agriculture land

Agropastoral Livelihoods (Agropastoral Maize/cattle and Agropastoral Sorghum/cattle)

- ☐ Agropastoral Maize/Cattle.
 - ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: crop sale, agricultural labour, livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (fodder sales, firewood, construction materials, etc);
 - ☐ Main sources of **food** of poor: own production (maize) and purchase.
- ☐ Agropastoral Sorghum/Cattle.
 - ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: crop sale, agricultural labour, livestock and livestock product sales, self-employment (fodder sales, firewood, construction materials, etc);
 - ☐ Main sources of **food**: own production(Sorghum) and purchase.

Pastoral Livelihoods (Southern Inland Pastoral and South east Pastoralists)

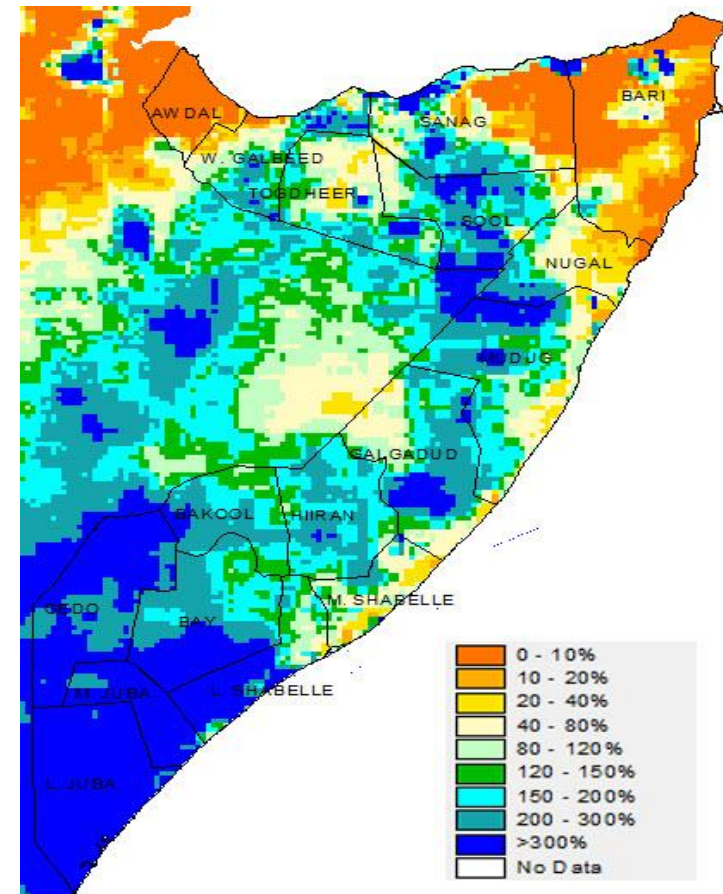
- ☐ Primary sources of **income** of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
- ☐ Primary sources of **food** of poor: purchase
- ☐ Primary livelihood **asset** of poor: Camel, Sh/goat (SIP), cattle (SEP)

Performance of the *Deyr* 2011/12 Rainfall

Overall Statement: Performance of *Deyr* 2011 rains was good in all livelihoods.

- **Start of the Rains:** Started on time (end of 1st *dekad* of October) in most livelihoods of the Shabelle regions and ended in late November 2011; in Wanleweyne the rains continued up to the 1st *dekad* of Dec. 2011.
- **Temporal and Spatial Distribution:** Intensity and distribution were good with normal duration
- **Rainfall Amounts:** Satellite imagery indicates above normal cumulative rainfall (Oct-Dec) with the exception of localized areas of Adale and Balad. Some areas in Middle Shabelle bordering Hiran as well as parts of Lower Shabelle received 120-150% of normal rainfall. A significant part of Lower Shabelle received over 300% of normal rainfall.

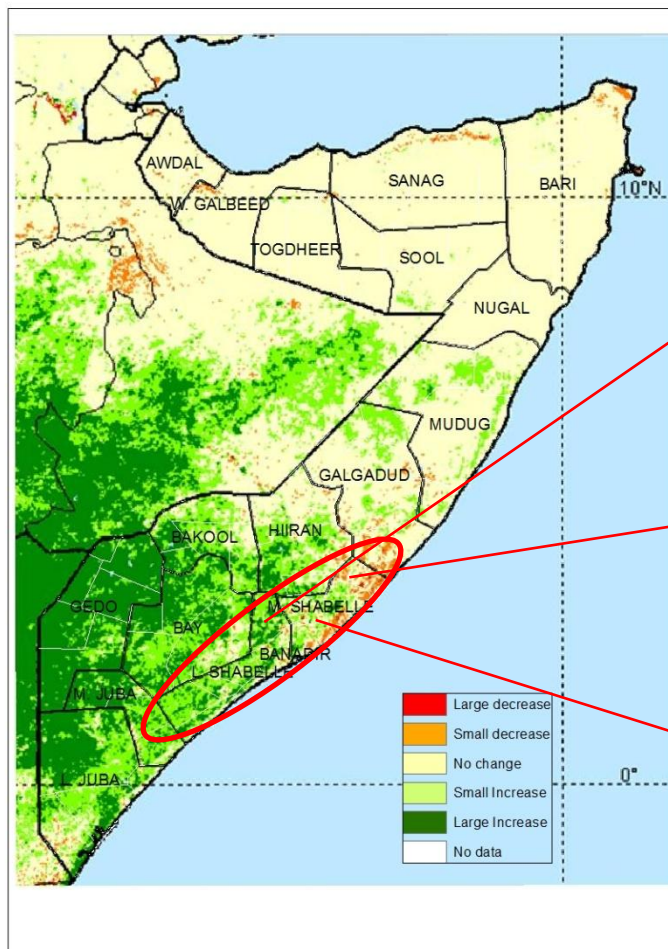
Deyr 2011/2012 RFE percent from normal (LTM)



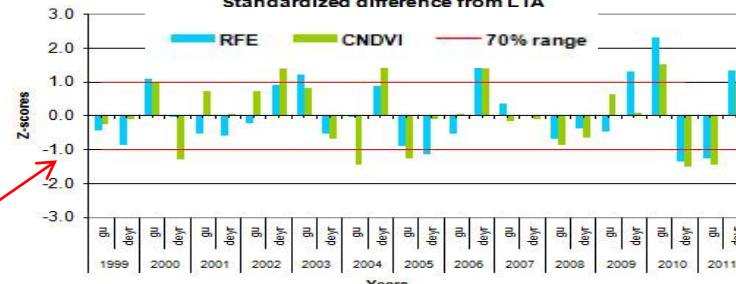
Source: NOAA

Climate

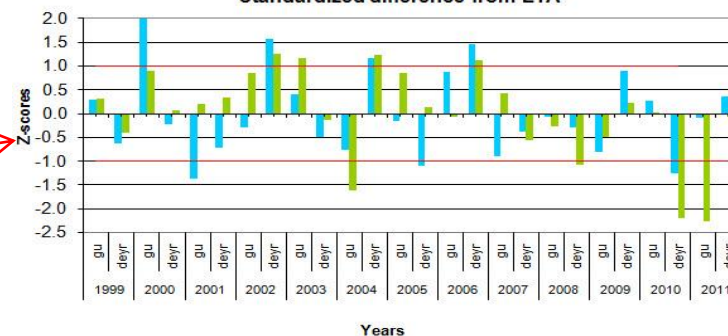
Vegetation Conditions



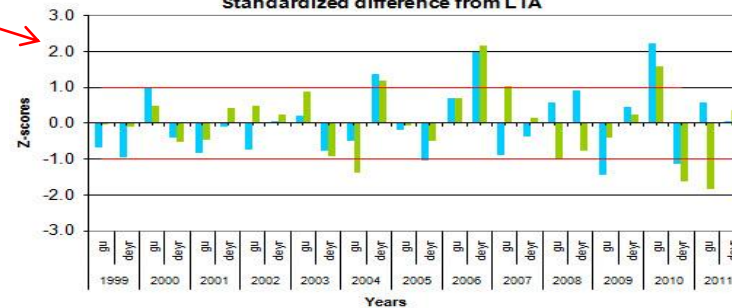
Wanlaweyn Agropastoral
Standardized difference from LTA



Aden Yabal Pastoral
Standardized difference from LTA



Jowhar Irrigated
Standardized difference from LTA



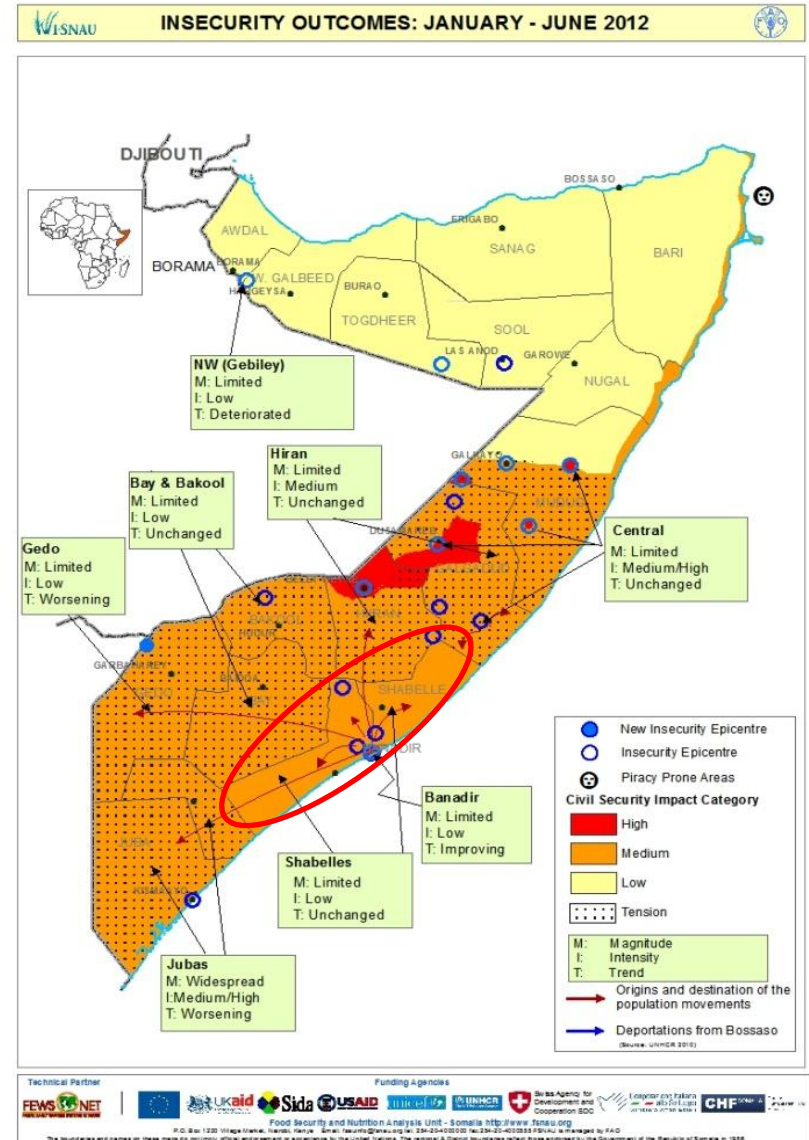
Civil Insecurity

Civil Security Situation:

- Tension between TFG and insurgents in Mogadishu reduced in last month improving movements/access to the towns in the Shabelle regions.
- Increased threats and limited humanitarian space
- Uncertainty with the security situation of Shabelle regions (Mogadishu & Afgoye in particular) in the coming months.

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:

- Number of displaced people in the corridor between Mogadishu and Balad as well as Mogadishu and Afgoye decreased due to returnees going back to their habitual areas of residence.
- Restrictions on humanitarian intervention: negative impact on access to food and basic services (IDPs health posts and feeding centers).

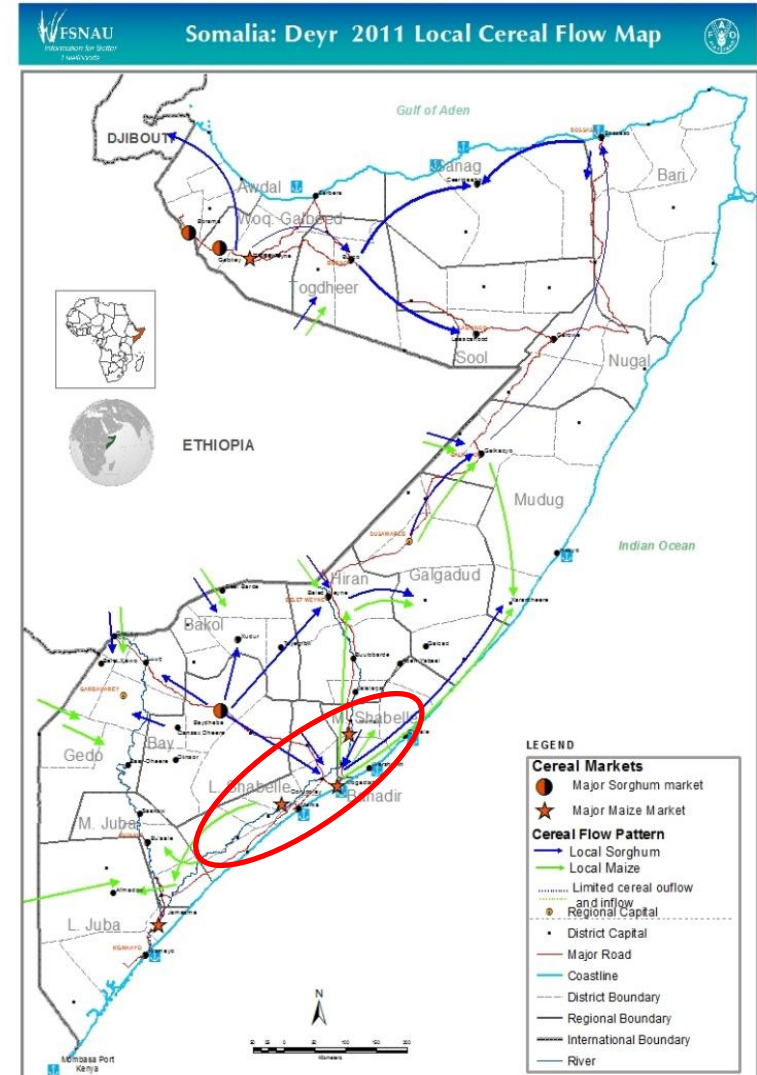


Agriculture

Cereal Flow

Deyr 2011/12 Local Cereal Flow:

- Shabelle regions supply maize to Banadir (Mogadishu), Bay, the Jubas and Hiran.
- Local sorghum is obtained from parts of Shabelle regions and Bay
- Major supplies of imported commodities come through Mogadishu port



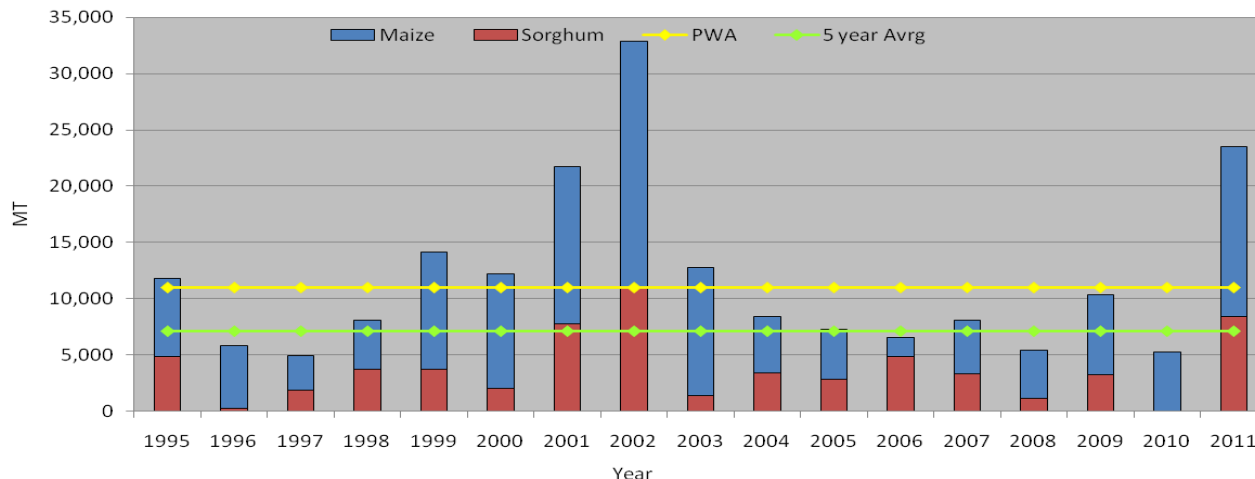
Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Crop Production Estimates

Shabelle Dhexe (Middle) Cereal Production Estimates					
Districts	Deyr 2011/12		Total Cereal	Deyr 2011/12 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2010)	Deyr 2011/12 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010)
	Maize	Sorghum			
Adan Yabaal	0	0	0	0%	0%
Balcad	5,500	3,900	9,400	267%	394%
Cadale	0	0	0	0%	0%
Jowhar/Mahaday	9,600	4,500	14,100	191%	298%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle) Deyr 2011 Total	15,100	8,400	23,500	214%	329%

Shabelle Hoose (Lower) Cereal Production Estimates					
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			
Afgooye	9,300	8,400	17,700	217%	380%
Baraawe	2,520	0	2,520	451%	1125%
Kurtunwaarey	7,560	0	7,560	274%	386%
Marka	9,250	960	10,210	121%	379%
Qoryoley	6,800	2,400	9,200	175%	308%
Sablale	4,800	0	4,800	653%	1176%
Wanla Weyne	2,400	13,200	15,600	293%	441%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower) Deyr 2011 Total	42,630	24,960	67,590	216%	410%

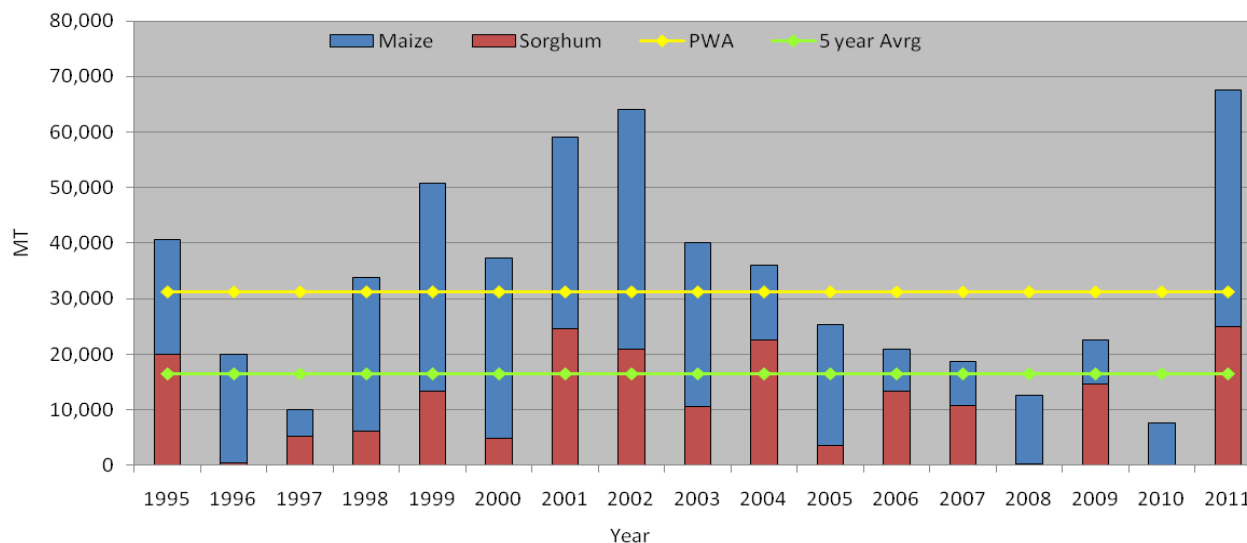
Deyr Cereal Production Trends (1995-2011) - Middle Shabelle



**Deyr '11 Cereal
Production
Trends
(1995 – 2011)**

Middle Shabelle

Deyr Cereal Production Trends (1995-2011) - Lower Shabelle

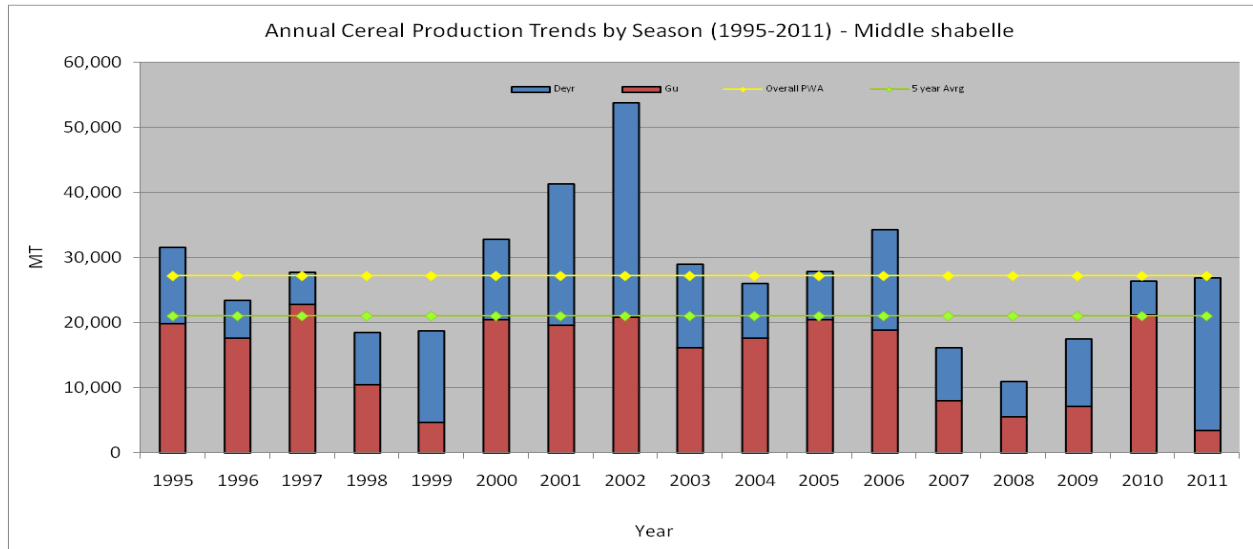


**Deyr '11 Cereal
Production
Trends
(1995 – 2011)**

Lower Shabelle

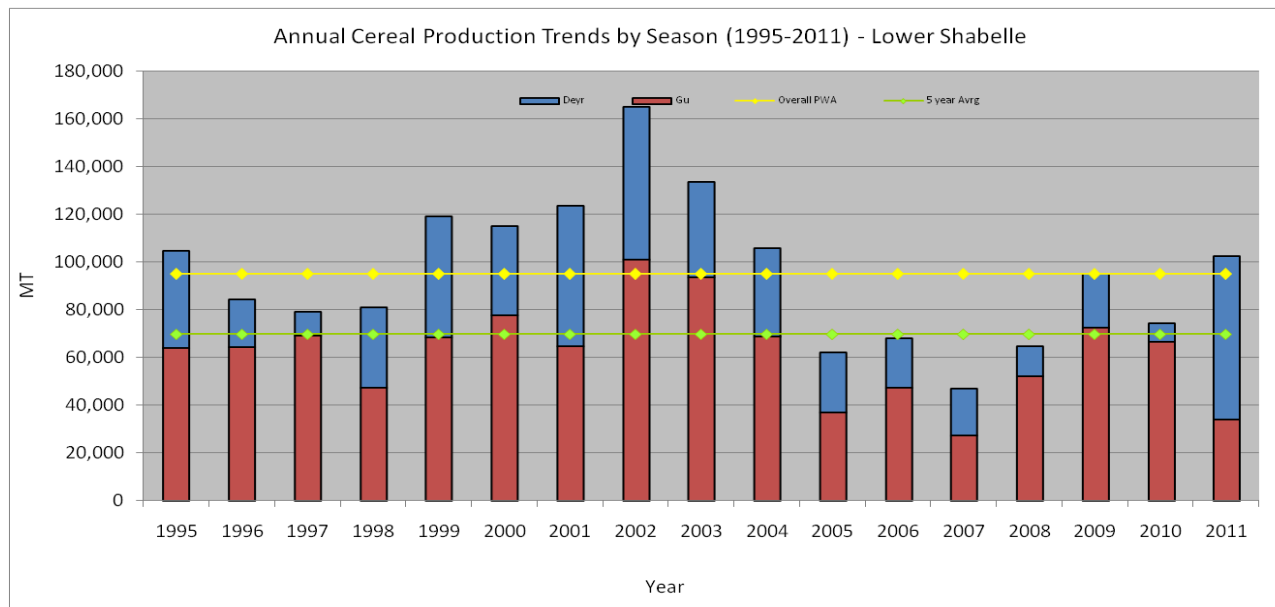
Agriculture

Cereal Production Trends in Middle Shabelle



**Annual Cereal
Production
Trends
(1995 – 2011)**

Middle Shabelle

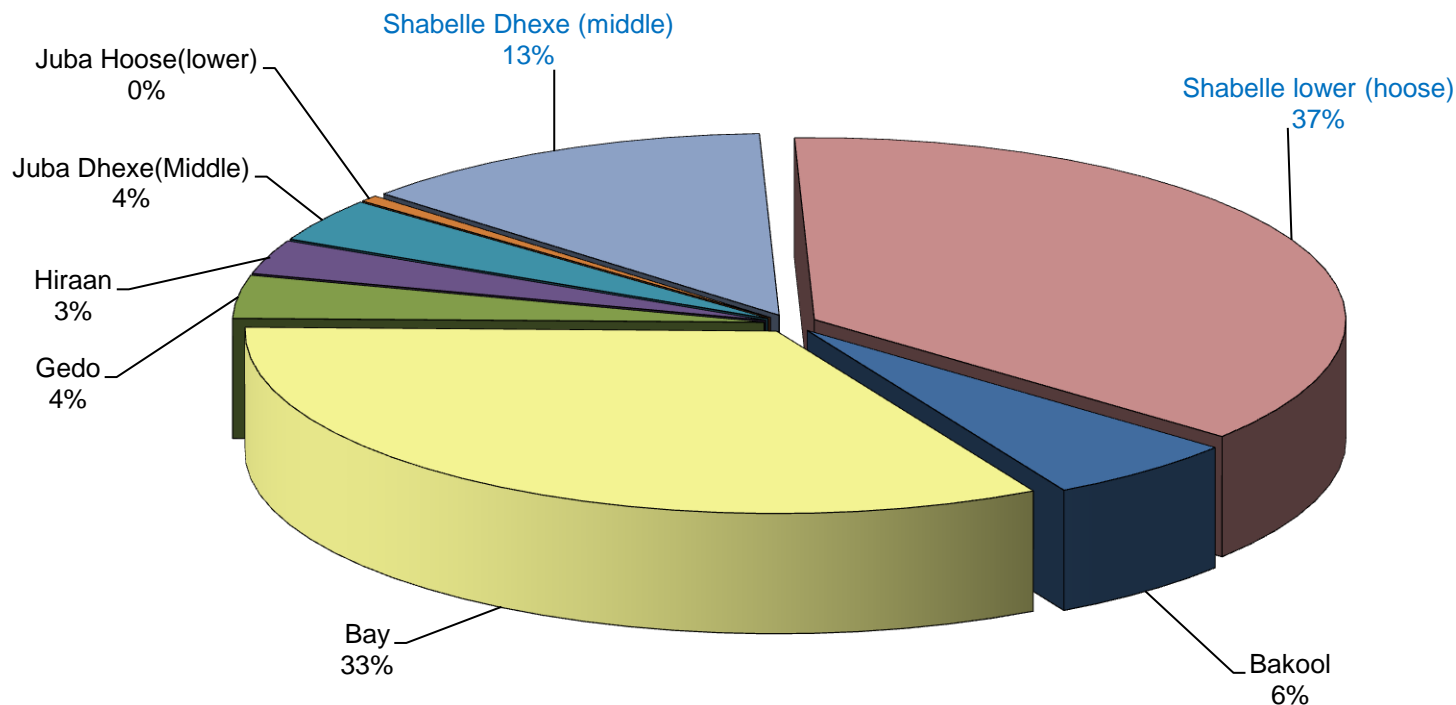


**Annual Cereal
Production
Trends
(1995 – 2011)**

Lower Shabelle

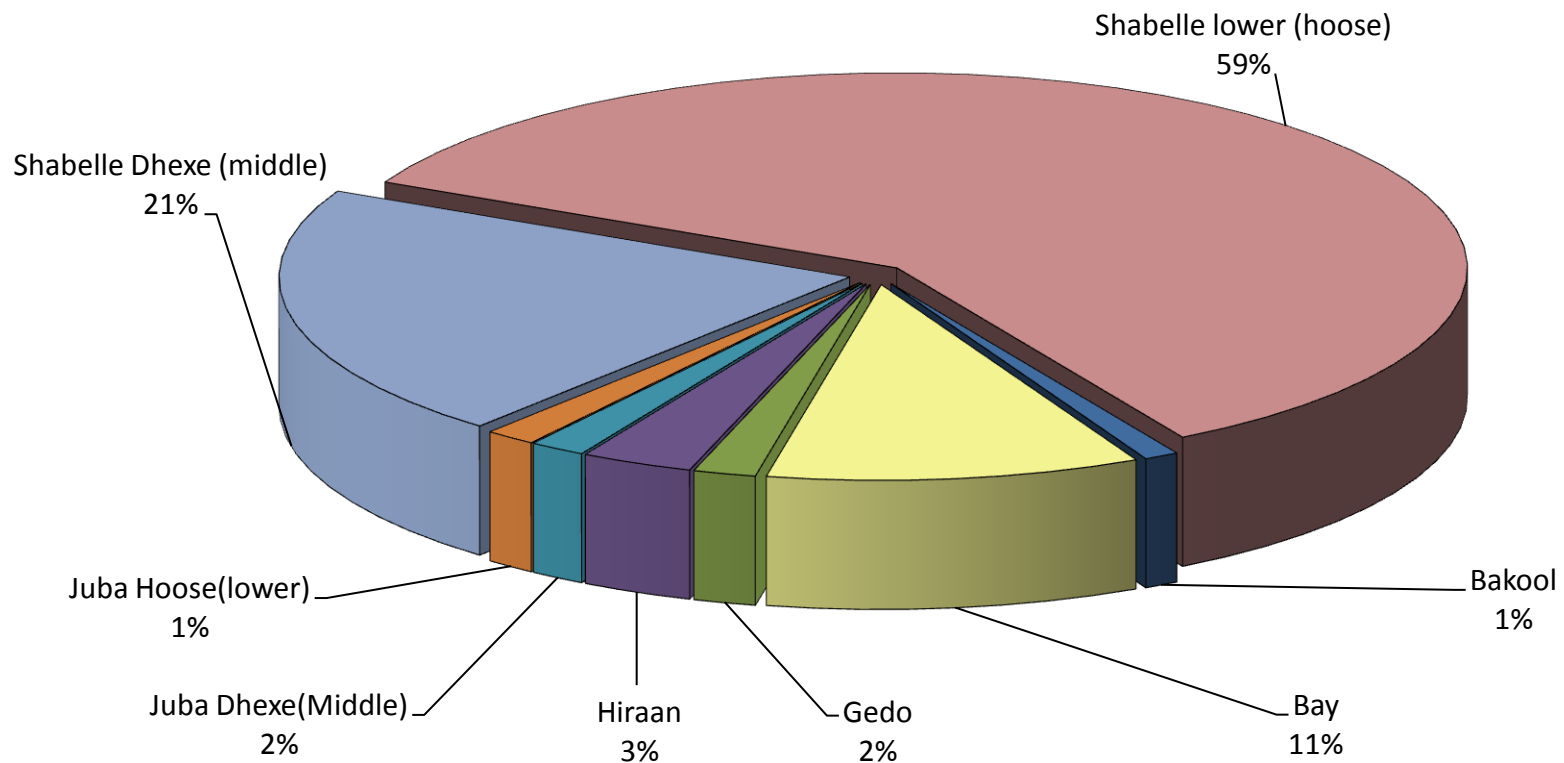
Agriculture

Regional Contribution of *Deyr* 2011/12 Total Cereal Production in Southern Somalia



Agriculture

Regional Contribution of *Deyr* 2011/12 Maize Production in Southern Somalia



Agriculture

Middle Shabelle

Deyr 2011 Cash Crop Production Estimates

District	Sesame(MT)	Cowpea (MT)	Rice (MT)	Total (MT)
Jowhar	800	600	3,750	5,150
Balad	750	450	-	1200
Adale	-	105	-	105
Adan Yabal	-	75	-	75
Total	1,550	1,230	3,750	6,125

Agriculture

Lower Shabelle

Deyr 2011 Cash Crop Production Estimates

District	Sesame (MT)	Cowpea (MT)	Total (MT)
Afgoye	321	0	321
Barawa	60	114	174
K/warey	1380	196	1576
Marka	316	261	577
Qorioley	710	269	979
Sablale	645	126	771
Wanlaweyne	156	126	282
Total	3,588	1,092	4,680

Deyr 2011/12 Off-season Maize Estimates (MT)

District	Maize - MT
Kurtunwarey	850
Total Regional	850

Agriculture

Deyr 2011/12 Assessment Photos



Good Maize Crop. Walamoy, Balad, M. Shabelle,
FSNAU, Dec. 2011



Good Maize, Cowpea and Sorghum Crops.
Wanlawey, Lower Shabelle, FSNAU, Nov. 2011



Good Rice Crop. Bananey, Jowhar, M. Shabelle,
FSNAU, Dec., 2011

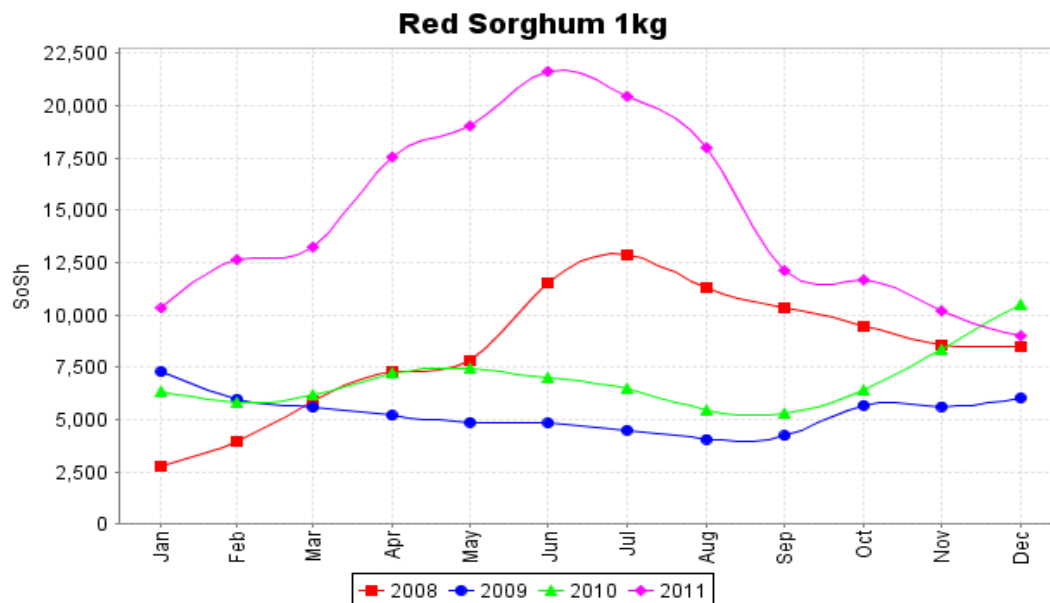
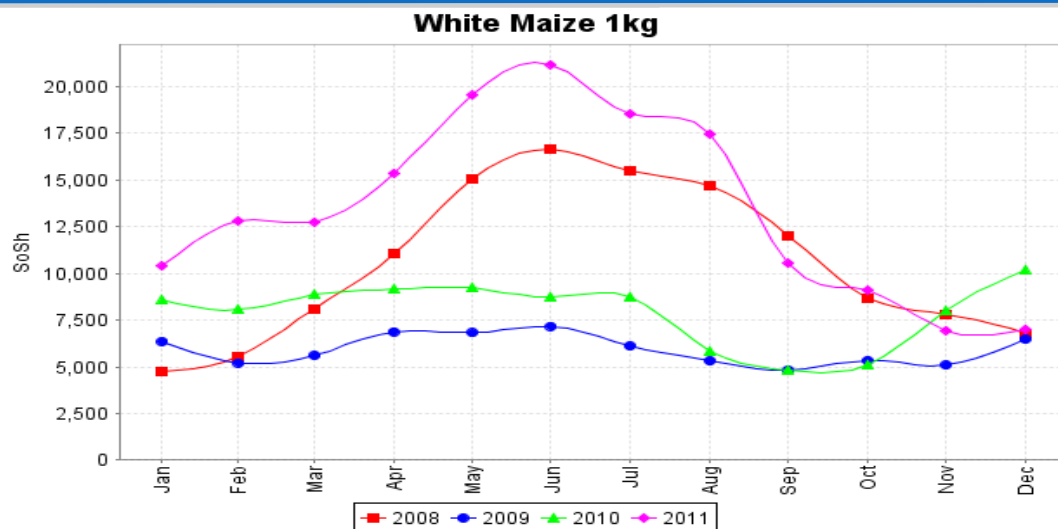


Good Irrigation Infrastructure. Qorioley, Lower
Shabelle, FSNAU, Nov. 2011



Agriculture

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices Shabelle regions



Trends in Maize Prices:

Shabelle Regions (all riverine markets)

Factors Affecting Cereal Prices:

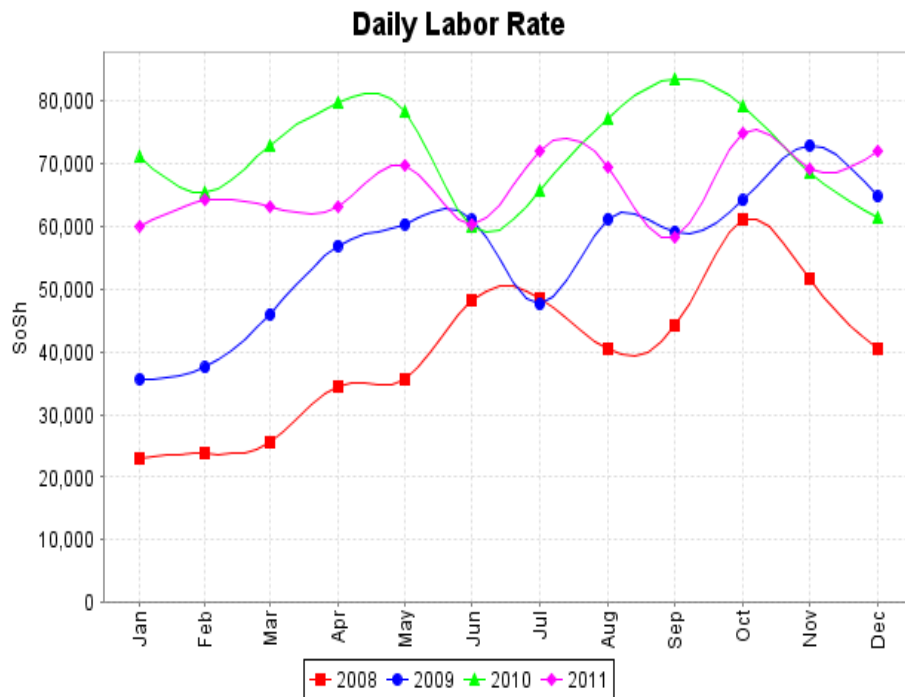
- Good maize and sorghum production in all livelihoods (*Gu* 2011 off-season maize in Lower Shabelle and *Deyr* 2011 harvest)
- Humanitarian interventions contributing to overall increase in cereal supply

Trends in Sorghum Prices:

(Wanlaweyne, Afgoye and Jowhar)

Agriculture

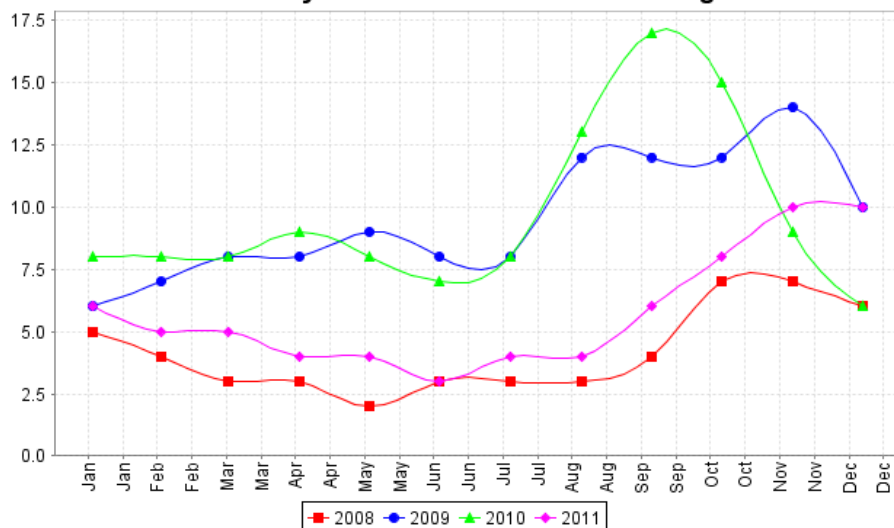
Labour Rates & Availability



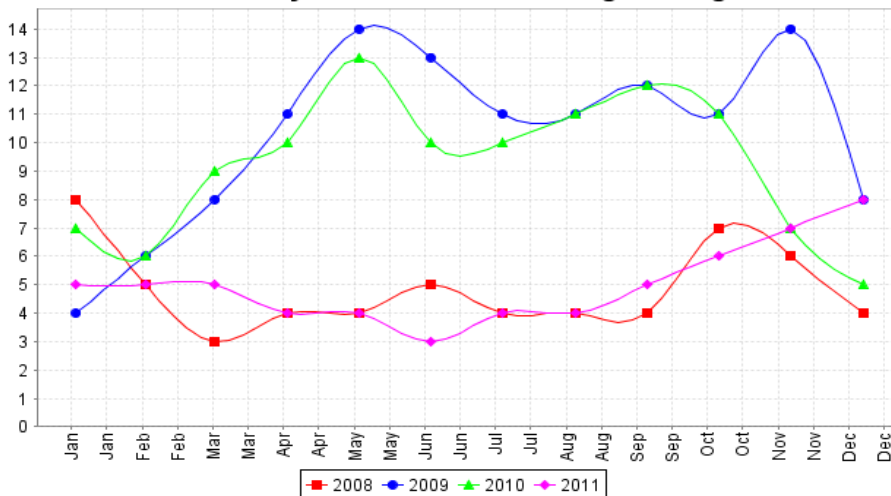
Factors Influencing Wage Labour Availability (Lower Shabelle aggregate):

- High labour demand: seasonal activities (land preparation, threshing and transporting) and cash for work

TOT Daily Labor Rate To White Maize 1kg



TOT Daily Labor Rate To Red Sorghum 1kg



Regional Trends in Terms of Trade:

Significantly improved ToT for Labour to Cereals.

- Maize/ daily wage rate: from 6kg in Dec'10 to 10 kg in Dec. '11;
- Sorghum/daily wage rates (Wanlaweyne): from 7kg in Dec'10 to 11 kg in Dec. '11

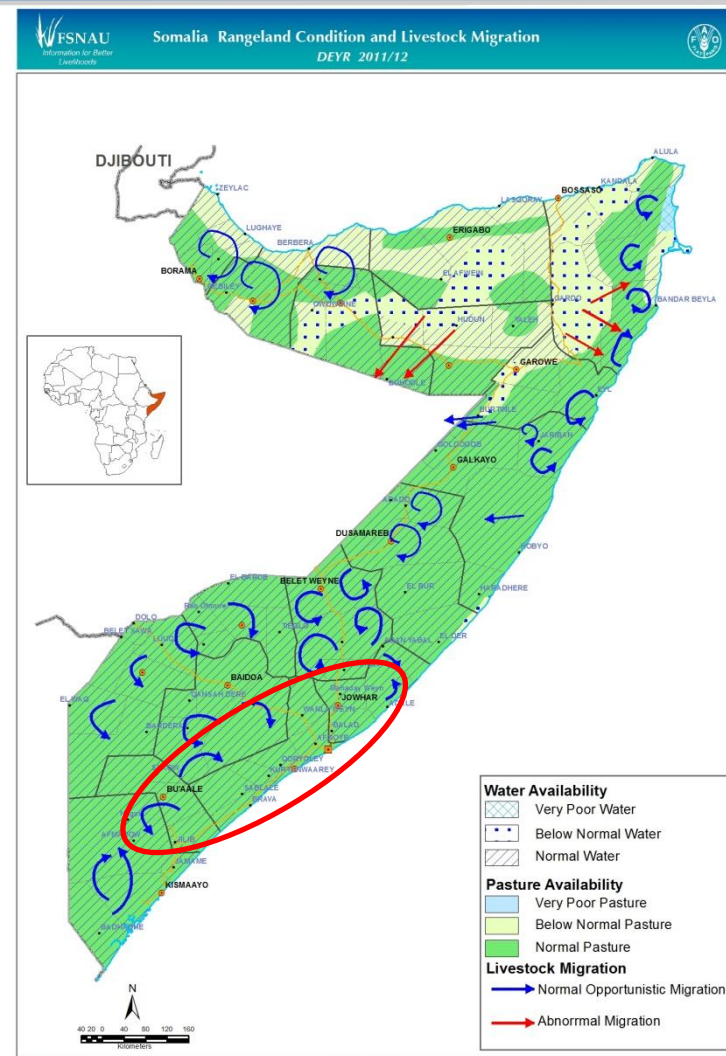
Factors Affecting ToT :

- Significant decrease in maize and sorghum prices
- Increase in daily wage rates

Livestock

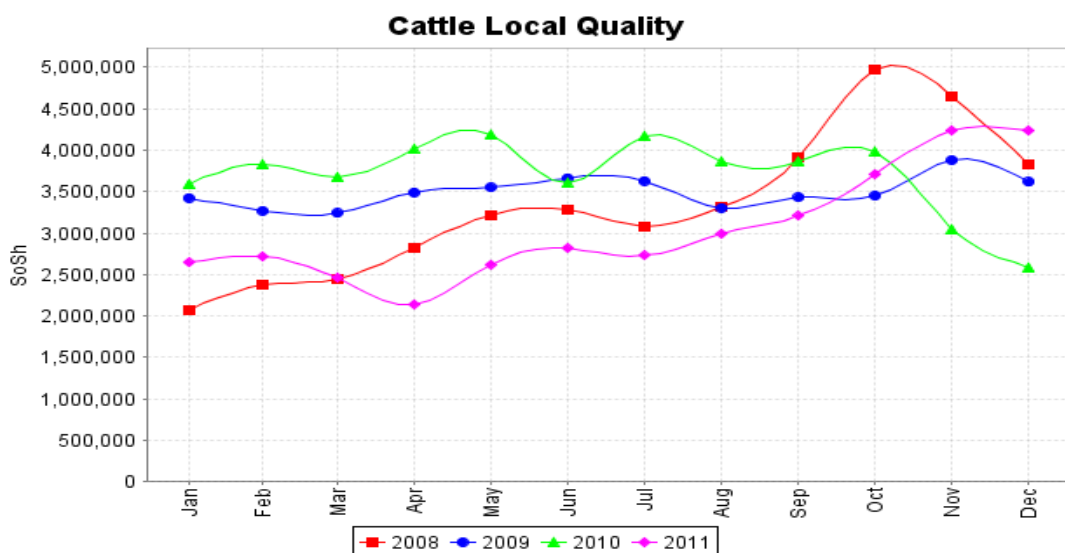
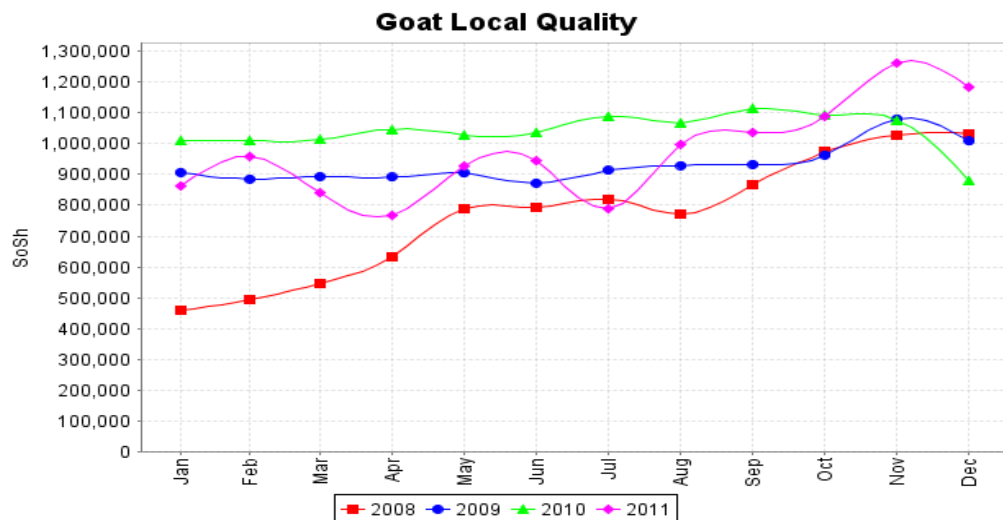
Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration in Deyr 2011/12

- Average water availability for all livelihoods of the two regions
- Good pasture and browse in key pastoral and agropastoral areas of Shabelle regions.
- Average to good body condition (livestock PET grade of 3-4) for camel and sheep
- Normal livestock migration in both regions
- Average milk production among all species.



Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Livelihoods	Conception (Deyr'11-12)	Calving/kidding (Deyr'11-12)	Milk production (Deyr'11-12)	Expected calving/ kidding June– Dec '12	Trends in Herd Size (June'12)
						Livestock species
Middle and Lower Shabelle	Southeast Pastoral	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Medium	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Low	Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Medium	Cattle: Increasing trend (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increasing (Below Baseline)
	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Low Sh/goat: High	Camel: Medium Sh/goat: Low	Average for camel	Camel: Low Sh/goat: High	Camel: Increasing trend (near Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increasing trend (Below Baseline)



Factors influencing livestock prices:

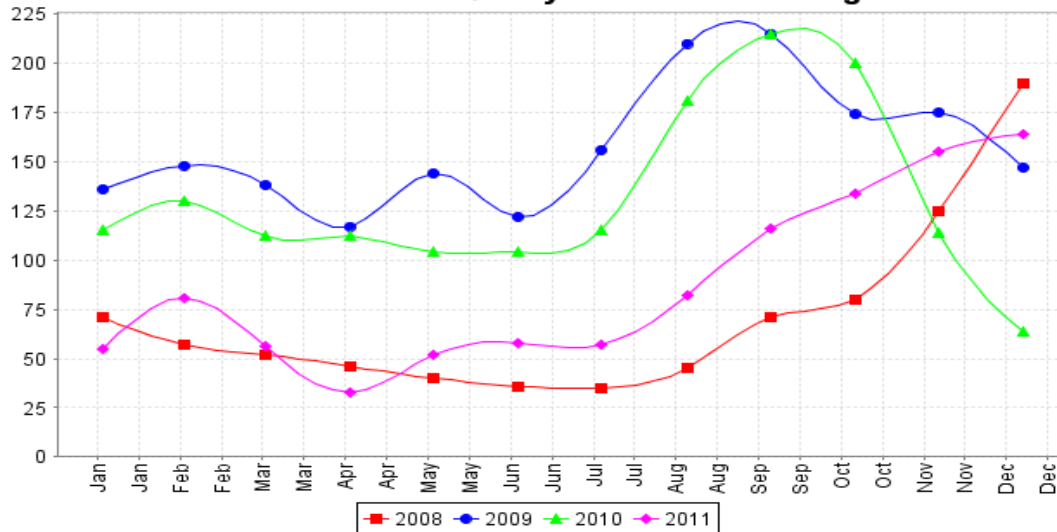
- Good livestock body condition
- High demand during *Hajj* period.
- Improved trade at Garissa market



Livestock

Trends in Terms of Trade – Shabelle Regions

TOT Goat Local Quality To White Maize 1kg

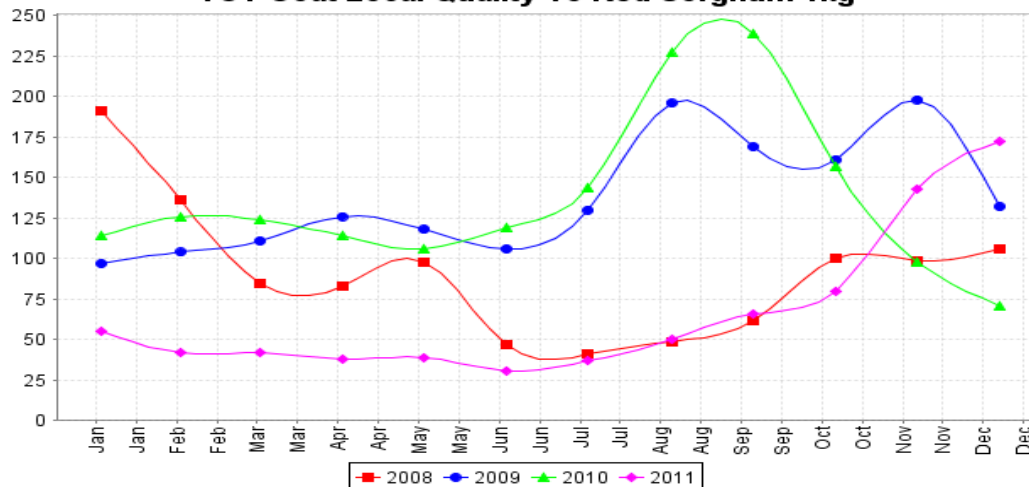


Regional Trends in Terms of Trade in Dec '11: goat/maize - 164kg/head in riverine markets in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle

Factors Influencing TOT:

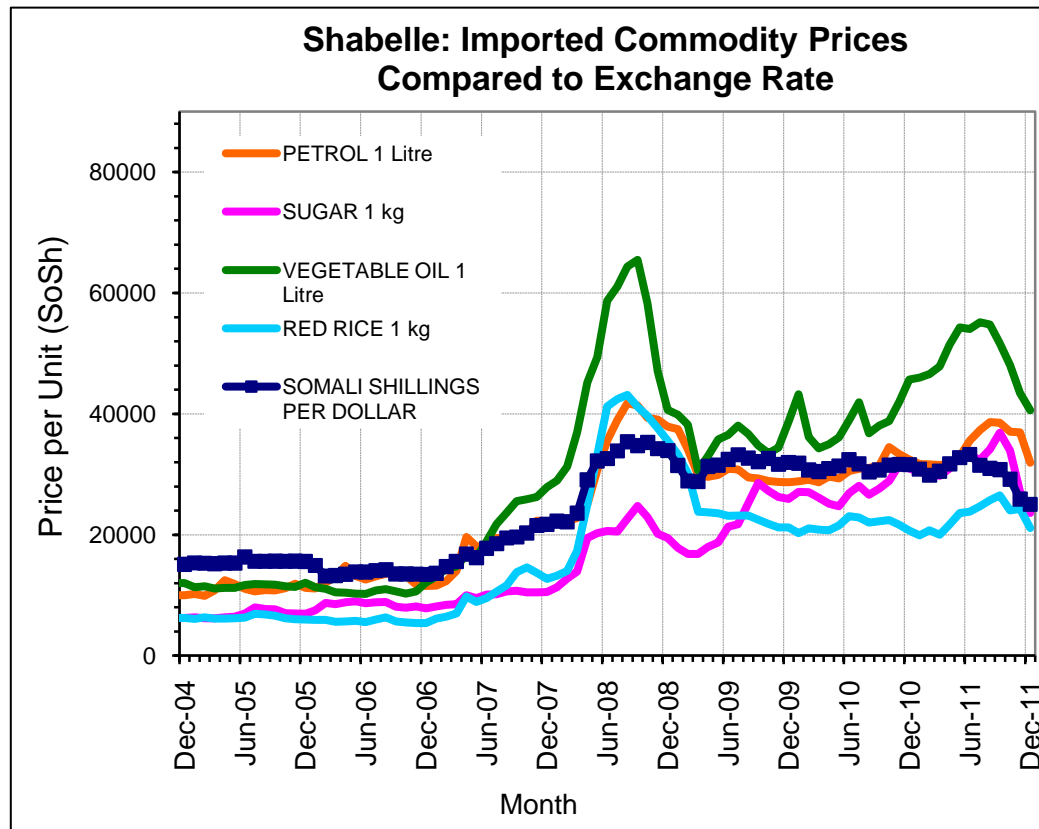
- Decreased cereal prices following the good cereal production and relief food
- Increased livestock prices due to good body condition and high demand, during *Hajj* in particular.

TOT Goat Local Quality To Red Sorghum 1kg



Regional Trends in Terms of Trade in Dec '11 : goat/sorghum - 172kg/head in Wanlaweyne, Lower Shabelle

Trends in Imported Commodity Prices



Factors Affecting Commercial Import Price (Last 6 Months):

- Significant increase in relief food supplies in the past few months
- Appreciation of SoSh
- Prospects for good *Deyr* local cereal production in the region
- Improved security situation in Mogadishu port, hence eased commodity movements from the port

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
L. Shabelle Agropastoral	No livelihood-based Surveys conducted due to lack of access	N/A	Agropastoral HIS Trends: High (>30%) and fluctuating trend with high numbers in November 2011 (Source: HIS data Jul-Dec'11).	Declining Trend of admissions reported in SFP programmes in the region	Aggravating Factors Reduced humanitarian interventions in the area High burden of disease reported in the region (measles and diarrhea) Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs	<u>L/Shabelle Agropastoral</u> – Likely Very Critical – sustained phase with improvements observed from Gu 11
M. Shabelle Agropastoral	GAM: >30% Unchanged Acute Malnutrition rates (Reported in this format due to data quality issues)	N/A	Agropastoral: High (>30%) and fluctuating trend with high numbers in November 2011 (Source: HIS data Jul-Dec'11).	N/A	Mitigating Factors Reduced household food access persists, but may improve with good harvests, milk availability is still low	<u>M/Shabelle Agropastoral Riverine</u> – Likely Very Critical sustained phase with improvements observed from Gu 11

Nutrition

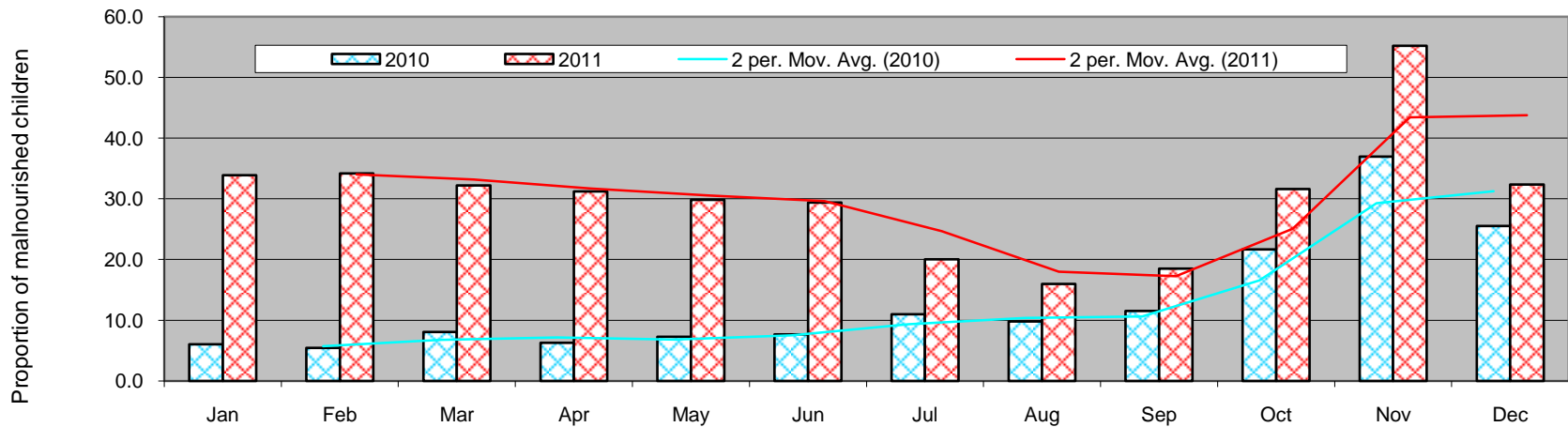
Summary of Nutrition Findings

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
L. Shabelle Riverine	No livelihood-based Surveys conducted due to lack of access	N/A	Riverine: HIS Trends: High (>10%) and declining trend (Source: HIS data , Jul-Dec'11)	Declining Trend of admissions reported in SFP programmes in the region	Reduced humanitarian interventions in the area High burden of disease reported in the region (measles and diarrhea) Persistent disease outbreaks and high morbidity	<u>L/Shabelle Riverine</u> – <i>Likely Critical</i> improved from Very Critical in Gu 11
M. Shabelle Riverine	~20% Unchanged Acute Malnutrition rates (Reported in this format due to data quality issues)	N/A	Riverine: HIS Trends: High (>10%) and declining trend (Source: HIS data , Jul-Dec'11)	N/A	Reduced household food access persists, but may improve with good harvests, milk availability is still low Poor access to sanitation facilities and safe water in rural LHZs	<u>M/Shabelle Riverine</u> – <i>Likely Critical</i> improvement from Very <i>Critical</i> in Gu '11

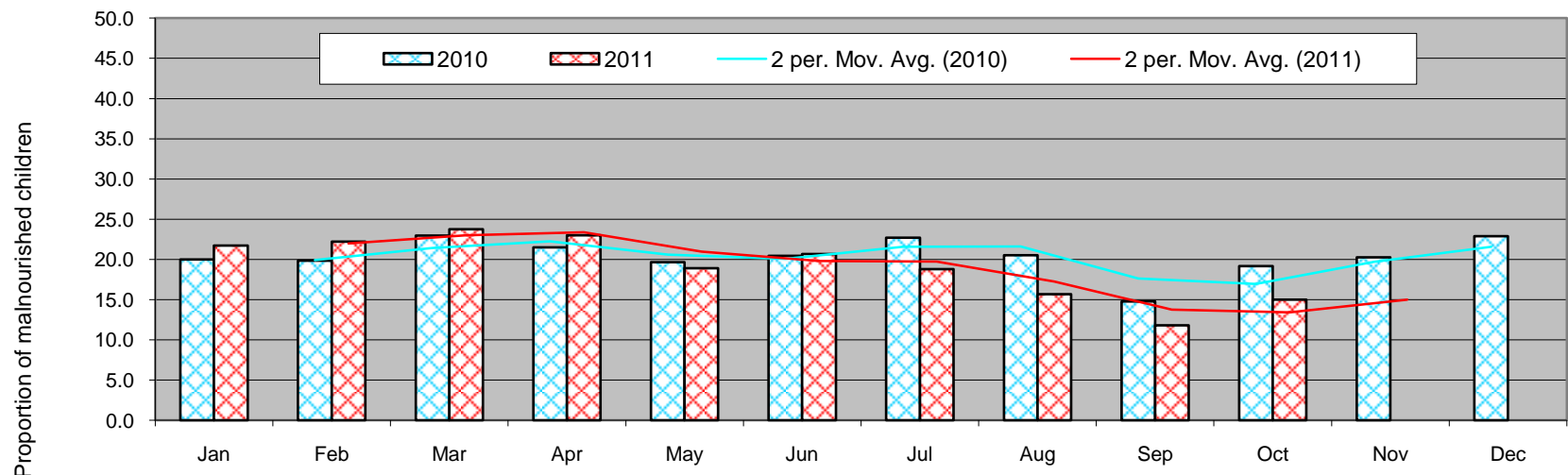
Nutrition

Summary of Nutrition Findings

HIS Malnutrition Trends in Shabelle Agropastoral MCHs 2010-2011



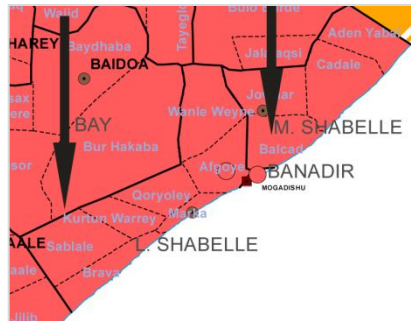
HIS Malnutrition Trends in Shabelle Riverine MCHs 2009-2010



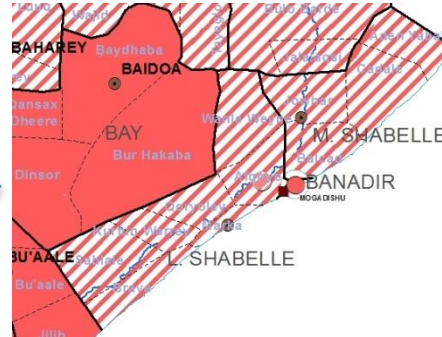
Shabelle

Nutrition Situation Estimates

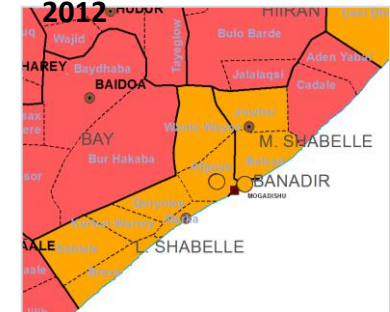
Nutrition Situation Estimates,
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates,
January 2012



Nutrition Situation
Estimates, February-June
2012



The nutrition situation is likely **Very Critical** in the agropastoral livelihood, sustained from the Gu 2011. In the riverine livelihood, the situation is likely Critical, an improvement 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
- Civil insecurity

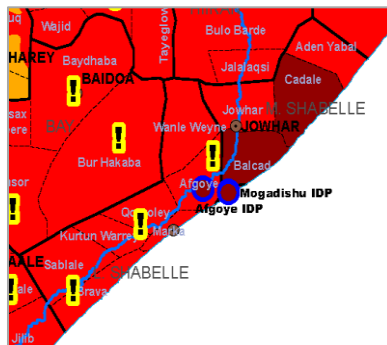
Mitigating Factors

- Increased humanitarian programmes in Banadir region (health, feeding, WASH)
- Good *Deyr* season- increased production (crop and livestock) – improved household food access & income
- Control/ reduction of disease outbreaks

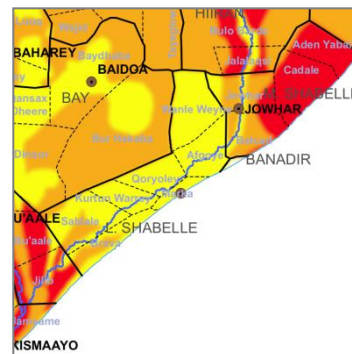
Nutrition Outlook, February-June 2012

The nutrition situation is likely to improve from the current **Very Critical** to **Critical** phase across all of Lower Shabelle due to the improving food security situation. Access to humanitarian assistance is also a mitigating factor. Seasonal disease outbreaks likely to limit further improvements. In Adale and Aden Yabal districts, the situation is likely to remain **Very Critical** based on the food security outlook.

**MAP 1: Food Security Situation,
Nov. – Dec. 2011**



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



Current situation: Significant improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods. Emergency/ Crisis situation in Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh* in Middle Shabelle and cattle pastoral in Lower Shabelle.

Contributing Factors

- ✓ Strengthened purchasing power due to reduced cereal prices; improved livestock prices and agricultural daily wage rates
- ✓ Improved milk availability given good seasonal performance
- ✓ Improved cereal stocks as a result of *Gu* '11 off-season and early *Deyr* harvest
- ✓ Significant humanitarian interventions (CFW) and improved social support

Outlook for Feb-June 2012:

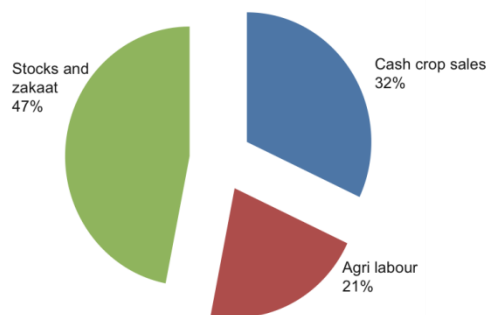
- ✓ Improved cereal stocks (up to 5 months for the poor) given the good *Deyr* performance in both regions and off-season *Deyr* maize harvest (Lower Shabelle)
- ✓ Cereal prices following normal seasonal trend
- ✓ Improved livestock prices and milk availability due to good pasture and water conditions
- ✓ 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: Deteriorated security situation; flooding in case of above normal rains in river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and Somalia; below normal *Gu* 2012 rains

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

Lower Shabelle Riverine

Lower Shabelle Riverine
Poor HHs Food Access
Sources to meet CMB
(Jan-Jun '12)

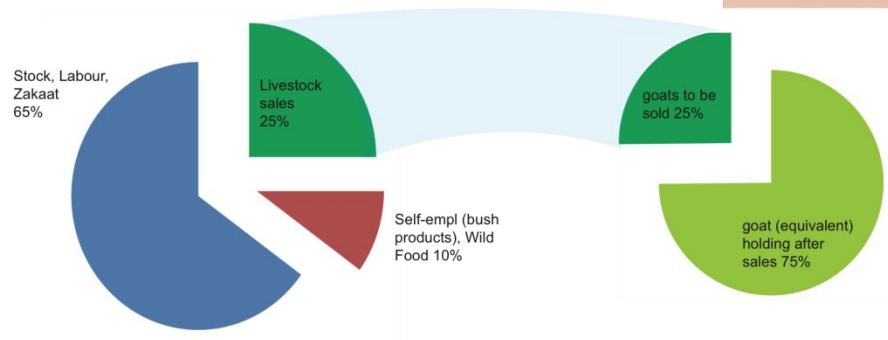


- Stock availability: 7 months
- *Zakaat*: 4 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 20 days/month
- Debt level: USD 50-100

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

Middle Shabelle Southern Agropastoral

Middle Shabelle Southern Agropastoral
Poor HHs Food Access
Sources to meet CMB (Jan-Jun '12)



- Stock availability: 4 months
- *Zakaat*: 2 months
- Agricultural labor (Avg. # of days): 20-25 days/month
- Expected goat kidding: March/April
- Current livestock holding: Goat (10)
- Debt level: USD 50-100

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

MIDDLE SHABELLE

Rural Population in Crisis by Districts/Livelihoods

Affected Regions and District		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			GU 2011			Stressed	Deyr 2011/12	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine		Crisis	Emergency
M/ Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	0	40,000	5,000	0	11,000	28,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	0	68,000	23,000	7,000	23,000	26,000
	Cadale	35,920	0	26,000	3,000	0	7,000	19,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	17,000	106,000	46,000	33,000	39,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	419,070	17,000	240,000	77,000	40,000	80,000	73,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			334,00			40,000	153,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zone		Estimated Population of Affected Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			GU 2011			Stressed	Deyr 2011/12	
			Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Famine		Crisis	Emergency
M/ Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	0	25,000	5,000	0	11,000	9,000
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	0	23,000	6,000	0	13,000	17,000
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	39,000	11,000	21,000	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	87,000	55,000	0	56,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	17,000	19,000	0	19,000	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	47,000	0	0	0	47,000
	SUB-TOTAL	419,070	17,000	240,000	77,000	40,000	80,000	73,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			334,000			40,000	153,000	

LOWER SHABELLE

Rural Population in Crisis by District/Livelihood Zone

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
L/ Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	5,000	83,000	44,000	39,000	4,000	2,000
	Baraawe	42,239	1,000	18,000	9,000	8,000	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	4,000	20,000	11,000	13,000	0	0
	Marka	129,039	12,000	53,000	37,000	35,000	1,000	1,000
	Qoryooley	111,364	10,000	46,000	28,000	30,000	0	0
	Sablaale	35,044	2,000	16,000	9,000	8,000	1,000	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	35,000	44,000	0	44,000	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	677,937	69,000	280,000	138,000	177,000	6,000	3,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			487,000			177,000	9,000	

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
L/ Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
	L. Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	187,000	84,000	84,000	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	30,000	30,000	45,000	46,000	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	0	15,000	8,000	0	6,000	3,000
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	29,000	37,000	0	37,000	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	10,000	11,000	0	10,000	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	677,937	69,000	280,000	138,000	177,000	6,000	3,000
TOTAL AFFECTED POPULATION IN CRISIS & EMERGENCY			487,000			177,000	9,000	

MIDDLE/LOWER SHABELLE

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 in AFLC or HE as % of Urban population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)									
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	0	3,000	42	0	1,000	1,000	28
Balcad	120,434	28,106	0	8,000	28	0	4,000	4,000	28
Cadale	46,720	10,800	0	4,000	37	0	2,000	2,000	37
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	0	11,000	30	0	6,000	6,000	33
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	0	3,000	29	0	2,000	2,000	39
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	0	1,000	38	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	514,901	95,831	0	30,000	31	0	15,000	15,000	31
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)									
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	5,000	15,000	93	0	10,000	0	46
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,000	8,000	96	0	5,000	0	43
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	0	5,000	32	0	5,000	0	32
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	0	3,000	40	0	3,000	0	40
Marka	192,939	63,900	0	29,000	45	0	29,000	0	45
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	0	8,000	35	0	8,000	0	35
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	0	3,000	37	0	3,000	0	37
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	0	8,000	36	0	8,000	0	36
Sub-Total	850,651	172,714	8,000	79,000	50	0	71,000	0	41
Grand Total	1,365,552	268,545	8,000	109,000	44	0	86,000	15,000	32

The End