



Post Deyr 2016/17

Presentation

Gedo Region

January 23, 2017

Technical Partners



FSNAU Funding Agencies



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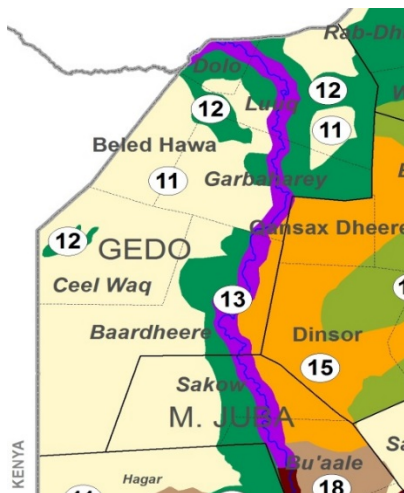
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND



Common
Humanitarian
Fund

Main Livelihood Groups

Sources of Food and Income



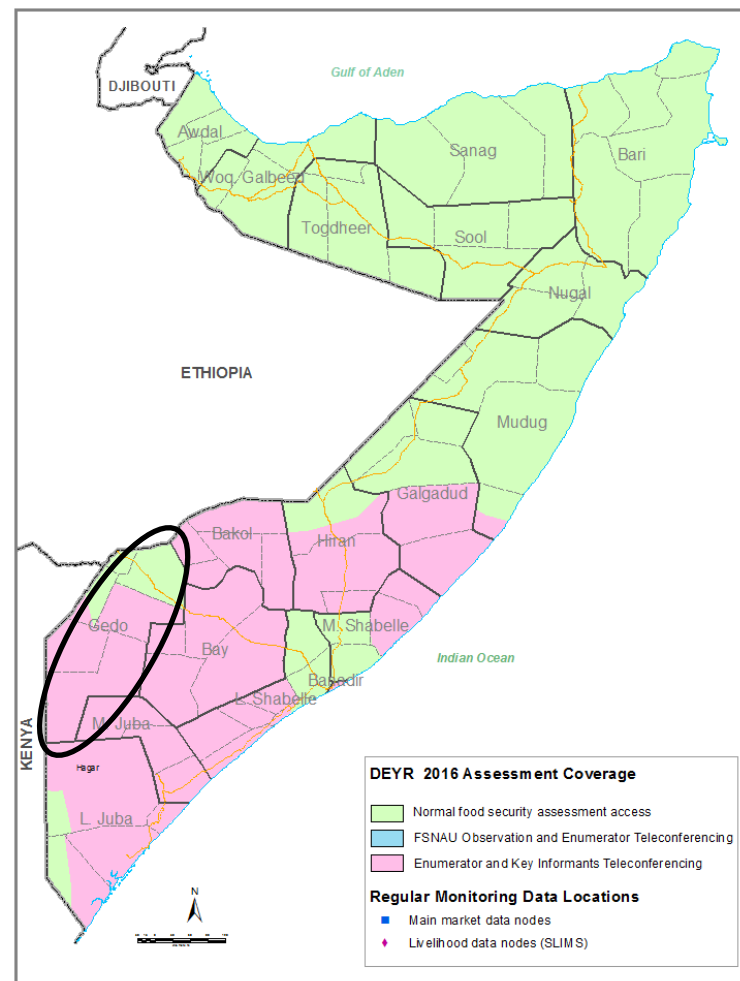
- **Pastoral Livelihoods (Southern Inland Pastoralists)**
 - ☐ Primary sources of income of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
 - ☐ Primary sources of food of poor: purchase and own production
 - ☐ Primary livelihood assets of poor: camel, cattle and sheep/goat

- **Two Agro-pastoral Livelihoods** (Southern agro-pastoral and Sorghum Agro-pastoral High potential).
 - ☐ **Southern agro-pastoral** are more pastoral than agriculturalists. Main sources of income: sale of livestock & livestock products, self-employment (fodder and bush products sales); main sources of food: purchase and own production
 - ☐ **Sorghum Agro-pastoral High potential** are more agriculturalists than pastoralists. Main sources of income: sale of crops, livestock products and labour; main sources of food: own crop production and purchases.

- **Riverine Livelihood (Juba riverine pump irrigation)** are agriculturalists. Main sources of income: sale of crops and labour; main sources of food: purchase and own crop production.

Field Access and Field Data Locations

- FSNAU/Partners are fully access the main towns and rural areas of North Gedo for food security and nutrition data collection.
- The remaining areas of the region data was collected teleconferencing through trained enumerators, NGOs and key informants.



Performance of the *Deyr* 2016/17 Rainfall

Overall Statement: Overall *Deyr* 2016/17 seasonal rainfall performance was poor in both South and North.

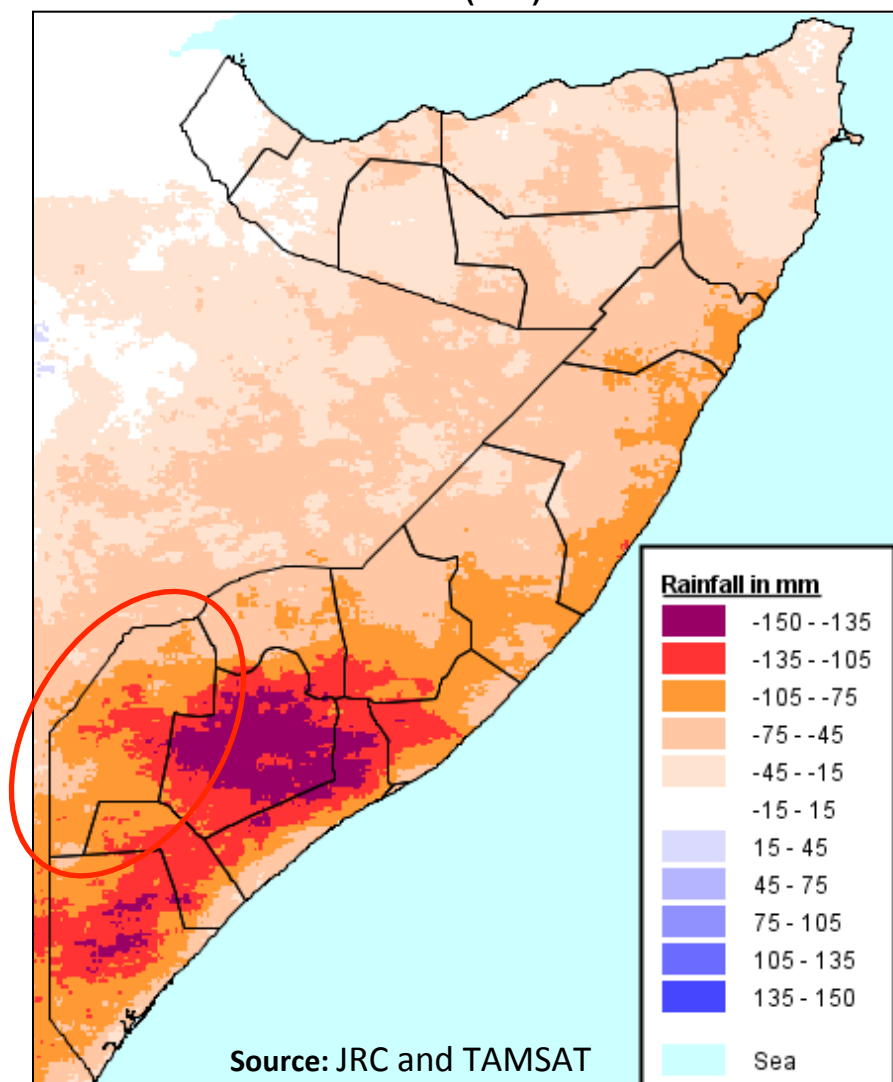
RFE (mm): Satellite imagery indicates average rains throughout the region, supported by ground-trueting.

Start of *Deyr* Season: Overall, rainfall started on late third decadal of October with dry spelt throughout November and end early of December 2016.

Temporal and Spatial Distribution:

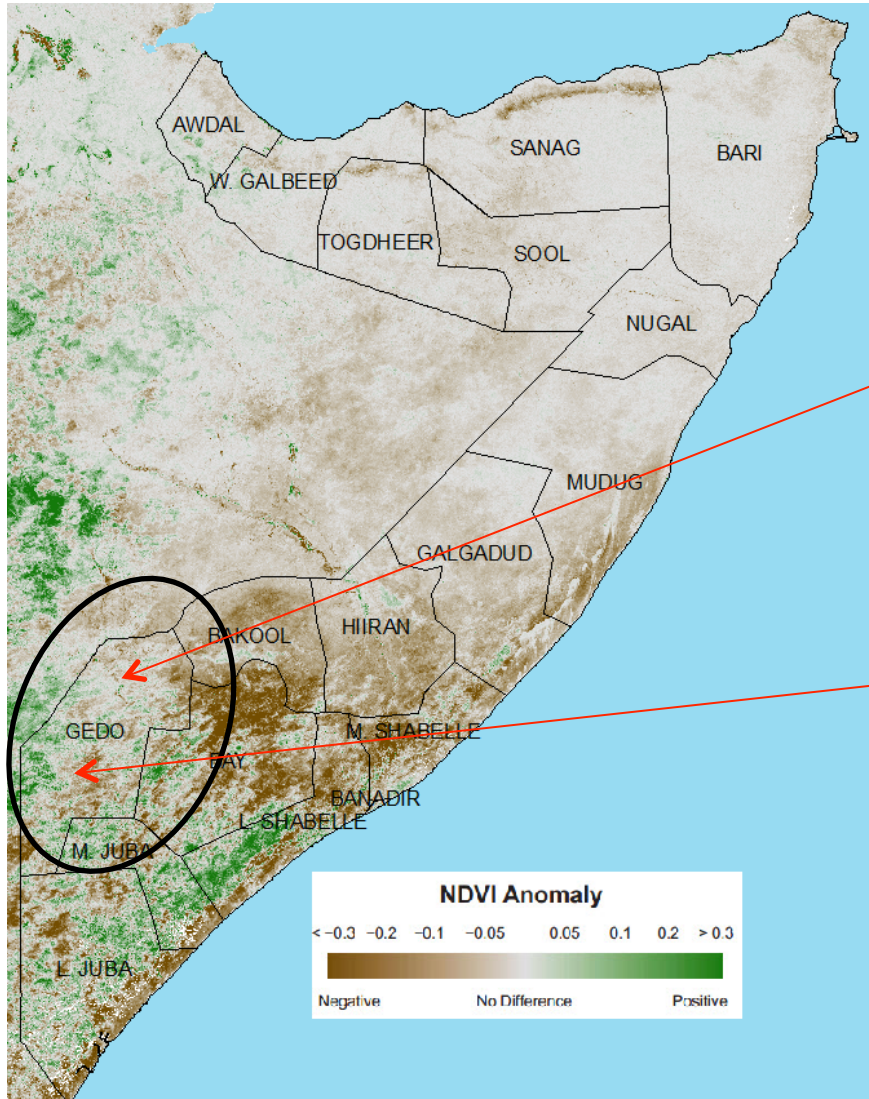
Frequency, duration and amount were poor entire the region except Elwaq district and pockets of Bardera districts.

TAMSAT Seasonal rainfall anomaly 2016 Oct to Dec 2016 (mm)

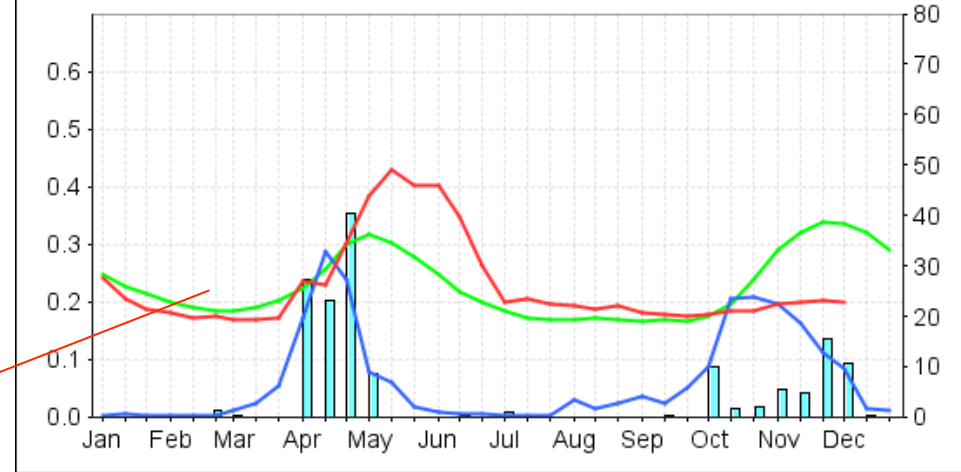


CLIMATE: Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)

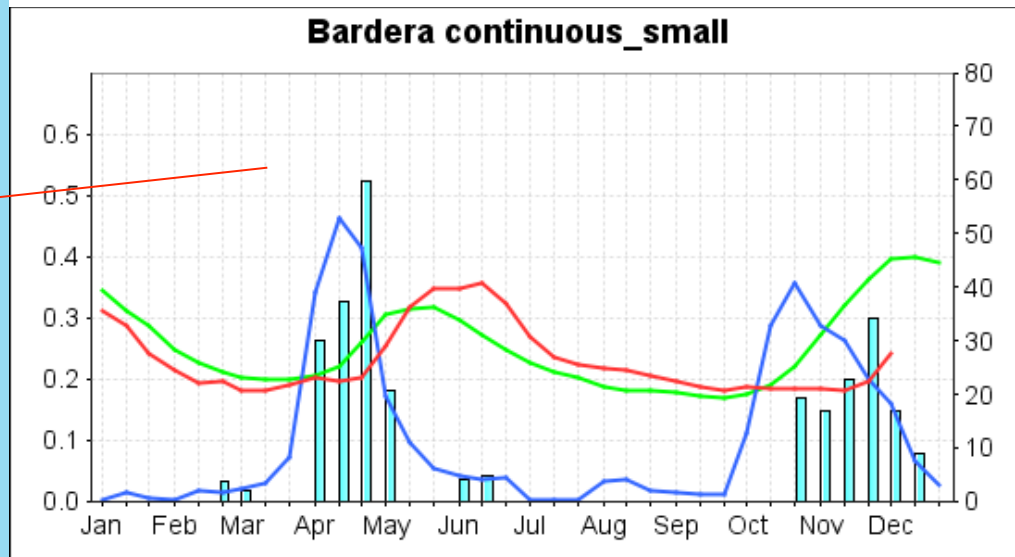
E-MODIS anomaly December dek 3 2016



Luuq open shrubs



Bardera continuous_small



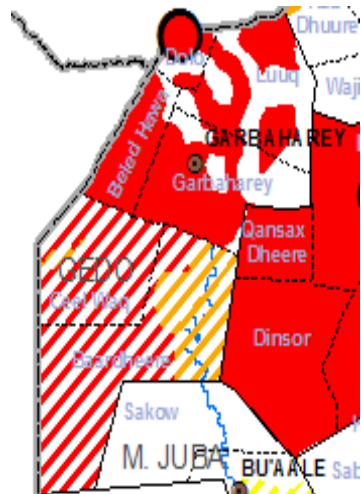
RFE 2016 RFE AVG: 2001-2015 NDVI-C 2016 NDVI-C LTA MEAN (1999-2015)

Summary of Nutrition Findings- North Gedo Deyr 2016

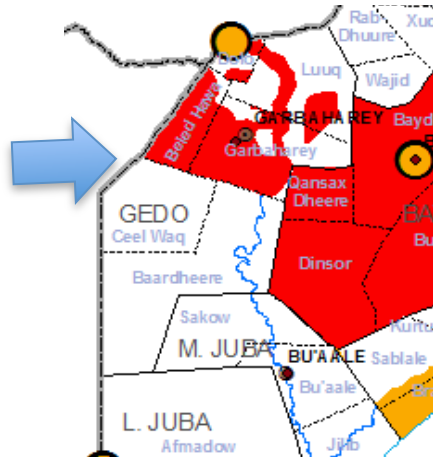
	Nutrition Surveys (Nov=Dec 2016))	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System	TFC/OTP/ SFC	Other relevant information – Key driving factors	Current situation DAYR 2016/17	change from Gu 16	change from Deyr 15/16
Gedo Region	<u>Southeren inland Pastoral (north)</u> (N=768) GAM = 15.8 (12.9-19.2) SAM = 2.1 (1.2- 3.5) CDR= 0.29 (0.15-0.55) U5DR= 0.71 (0.26-1.91)	5.1 (3.7-6.9)	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low morbidity 8.6 (1.9-15.3) Low VITA : 58.9% Low Measle Vac 46.5% Low milk availability/ Consumption 	Sustained Critical 15.8	Sustained Critical 17.2	Sustained Critical 21.3
	Juba pump irrigation (North Gedo) (N=770) GAM = 17.3 (14.1-21.1) SAM = 3.0 (1.9-4.8) CDR= 0.42 (0.23-0.75) U5DR= 0.78 (0.36-1.70)	6.5 (4.8-8.7)	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Morbidity 19.0 Low Meas vac Coverage 62.9 % No outbreaks reported Low milk availability/ Consumption 	Sustained Critical 17.3	sustained Critical 16.3)	sustain critical 19.5
	Dolow IDPs (N=697) GAM: 14.9 (11.9-18.5) SAM : 2.3 (1.2- 4.5) CDR : 0.24 (0.12-0.51) U5DR: 0.47 (0.15-1.45)	4.4 (2.9- 6.5)	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morbidity – 8.6 (3.9-13.3) Low Immunization (Vitamin A, and Meas Vacc: 69.3 /67.3 Poor feeding practices Scaled up Humanitarian assistance Sub-optimal infant 	Improved from critical to Serious 14.9	sustained critical 21.8	sustain critical 25.0

Nutrition Situation Estimates Gedo Regional Maps

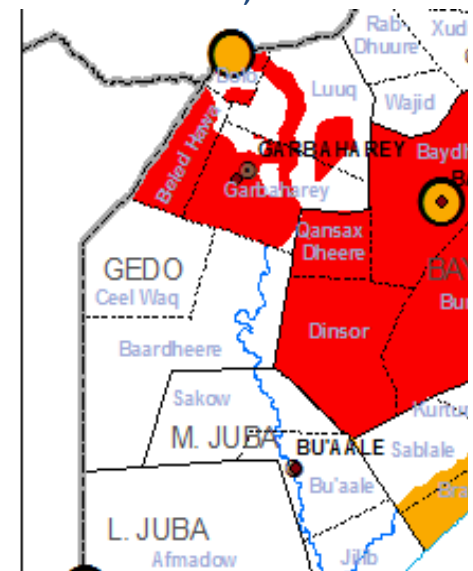
Nutrition Situation- Gu, 2016



Nutrition Situation Estimates, Deyr 2016/17



Projection Nutrition Situation Feb-April 2017



The nutrition situation:

- Sustained Critical since Deyr'15/16 in **Southern Inland Pastoral (North Gedo), Riverine, LZs, improvements of Dollow IDPs** from Critical to Serious

Projection- Feb–March 2017

- The nutrition situation in Gedo region is likely to remain in Same phases till Feb - April due to high seasonal morbidity levels, Insecurity, Low access to humanitarian health and nutrition assistance.

Food production/ Market Prices/ ToT Trends

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016/17 Crop Production Estimates

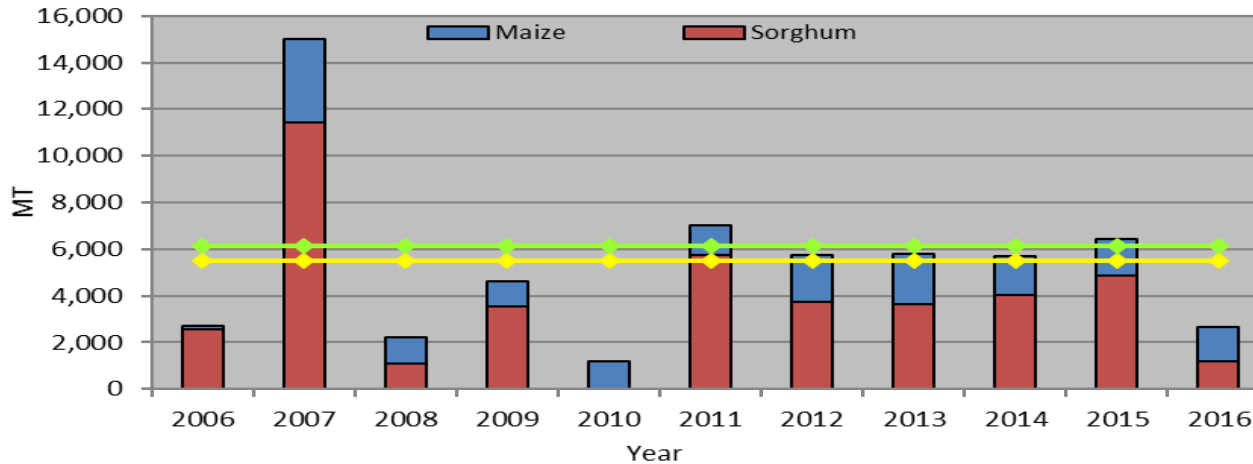
Gedo Cereal Production Estimates						
Districts	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2015)	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-201 5)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Baardheere	400	1,200	1,600	36%	37%	38%
Belet Xaawo	50	0	50	33%	26%	29%
Dolow	250	0	250	89%	140%	93%
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	350	0	350	60%	100%	51%
Luuq	400	0	400	40%	80%	49%
Gedo Deyr 2016 Total	1,450	1,200	2,650	41%	48%	43%

Deyr 2016 cereal production is **below average** due to:

- poor production GHP and crop Failure SAG due to overall poor rainfall performance.
- Below Average production in riverine areas is caused a huge green fodder consuming due to drought. offseason is continuous planting. Riverine is contributing 55% of hole production.

Trends in Regional *DEYR*, 2016/17 Cereal Production Trends

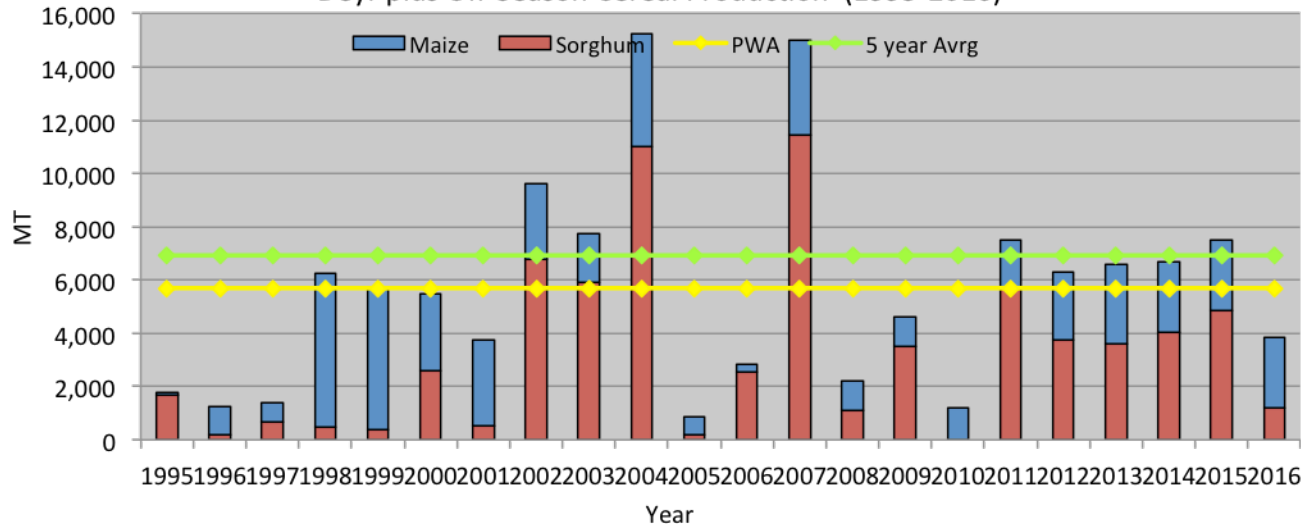
Trends in Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2016)



Deyr 2015/16 Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2016)

- Poor production of (2650 Mt).
- expected off season is around (1200 Mt)

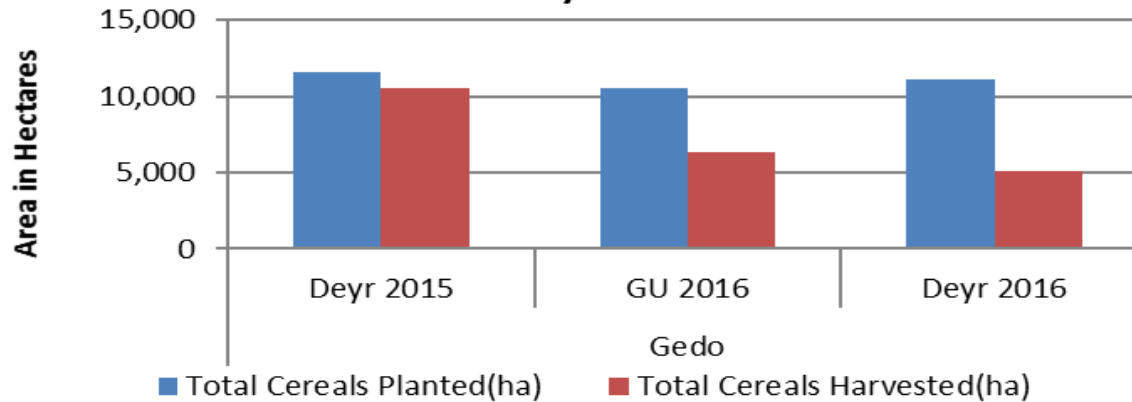
Deyr plus Off-Season Cereal Production (1995-2016)



Deyr 2016/17 plus off season Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2017)

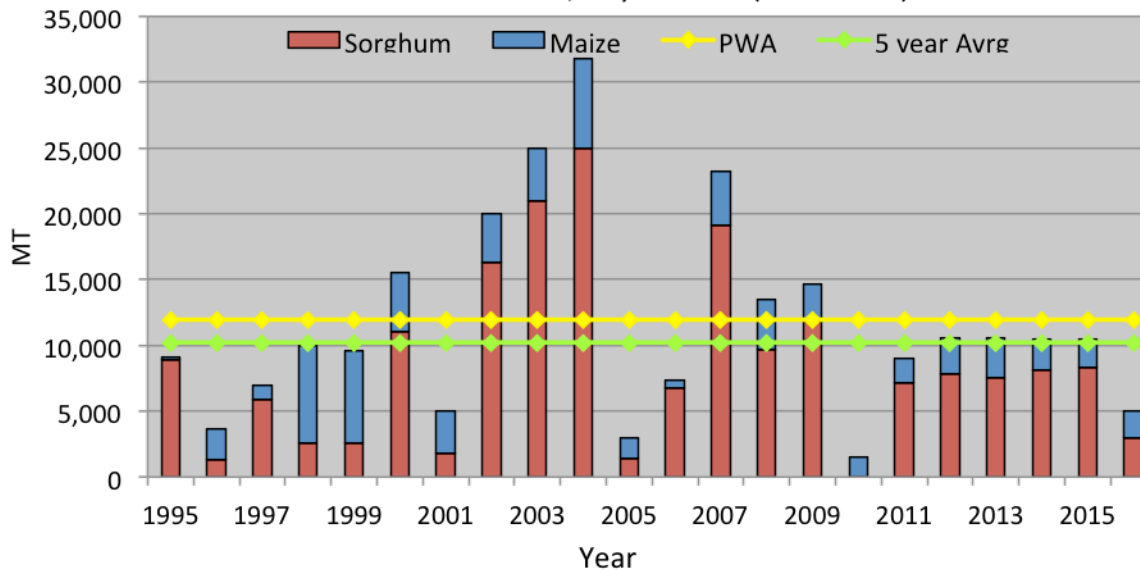
Trends in Regional Deyr 2016 Area Planted vs Harvested

**Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr
2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Gedo**



**Area Planted vs
Harvested Trends
(Deyr 2015-Gu 2015-
Deyr-2016)**

Trends in Area Harvested, Deyr Season (1995-2016)



**Trends in Deyr
season harvested
area
(1995 – 2016)**

Deyr 2016/17 Other Crop Production Estimates

Districts	Cowpea	Onion	Tomatoes	Sesame
	Production (MT)	Production (MT)	Production (MT)	Production (MT)
Bardere	22	1235	450	40
Garbaharey	4	1170	600	0
Luuq	30	1300	1000	0
Beled haawo	0	240	825	0
Dolow	6	1440	300	0
Total	62	5385	3175	40

Decrease production of other crops particularly (sesame, and cowpea) due to:

- Affect of poor rainfall performance in both Gedo agro pastoral, (SHP and SAG) livelihoods.
- Onion and Tomatoes was produced significant in the riverine of Gedo.
- Decrease intervention by humanitarian agencies (provision of seeds and fertilizers).

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Deyr 2016/17 Assessment Photos



**Poor Sorghum_SHP -Bardera-FSNAU-Dec
2016.**



Sorghum-SHP-Bardera-FSNU -Dec. 2016



Maize-Reverine_Luuq-FSNAU-Dec

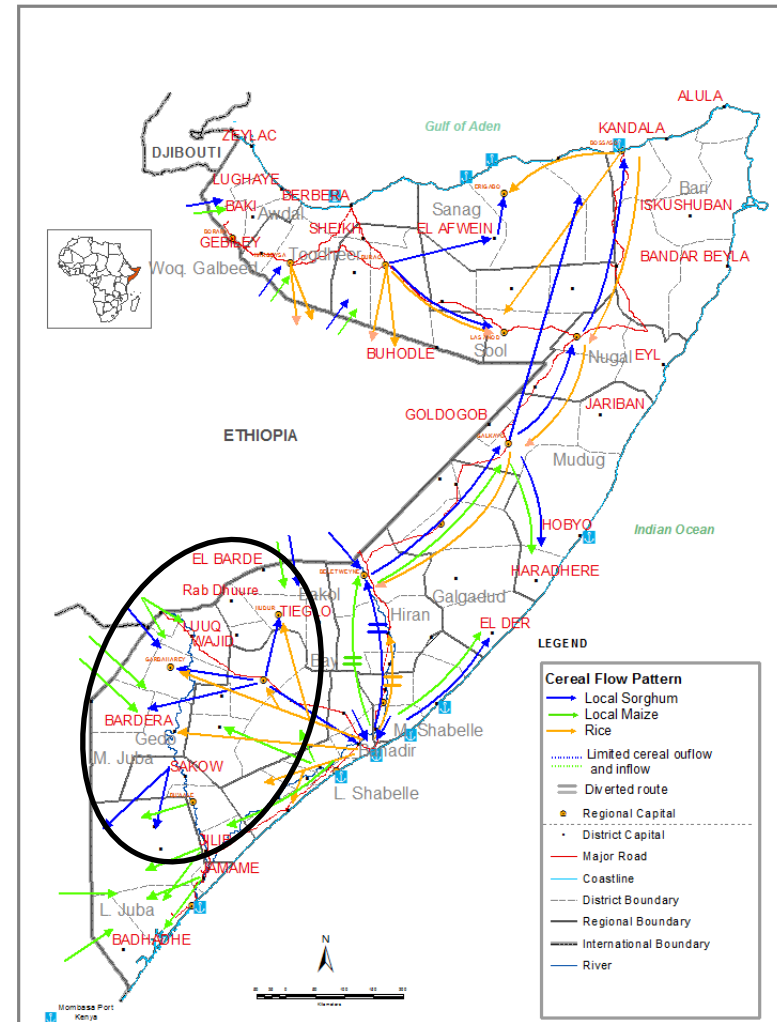


**Vegetable (Tomato's)–Average-Riverine-Dollow –
FSNAU – December 2016**

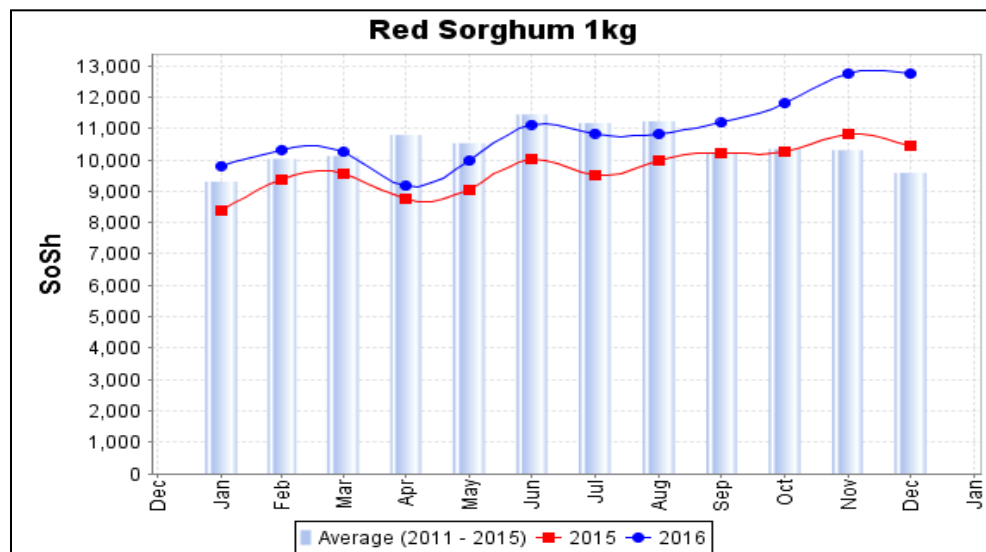
CEREAL FLOW

Deyr 2016/17 Cereal Flow:

- Sorghum supply mainly comes from Bay
- Little maize and Sorghum supply cross border trade of Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Inflow mainly imported commodities come from Mogadishu, some wheat flour come from Ethiopia.



Regional Trends in Cereal Prices



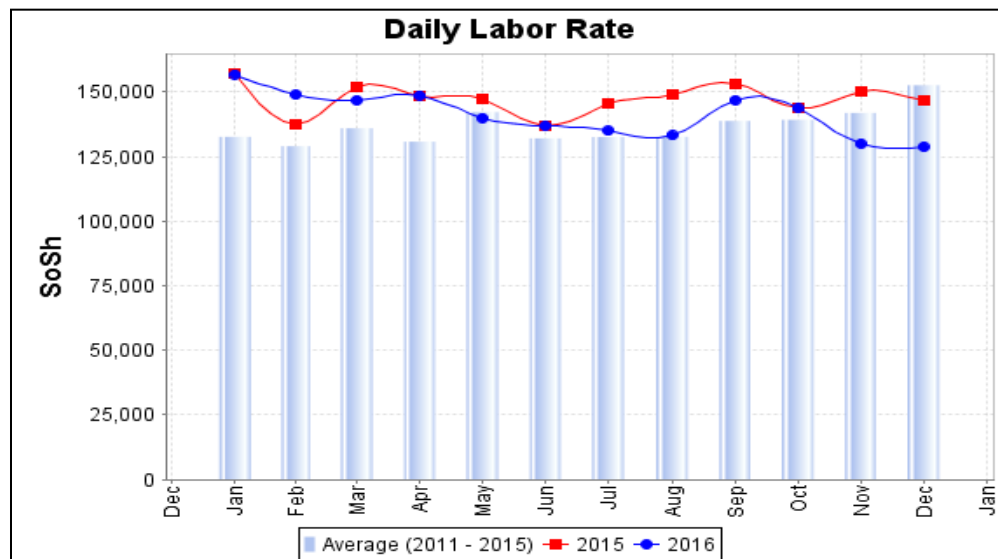
Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (Red Sorghum)

Red sorghum prices are higher than from Dec 15, July 16 and 5year average due to lasting of previous cereal stocks and poor production in the region .

122% Dec 15 to Dec 16

118% July 16 to Dec 16.

133% of 5-year average.

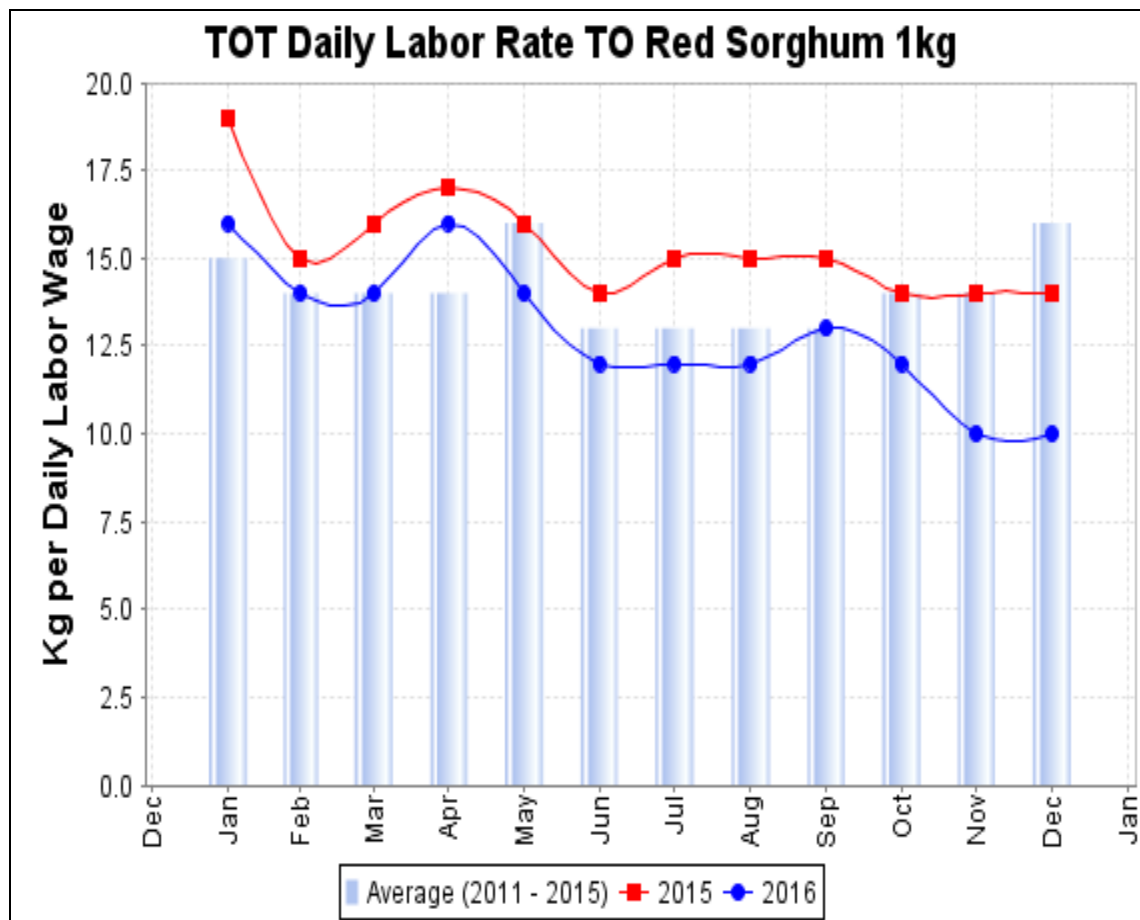


Regional Trends in Daily Labor Wages

Daily labor wage decreased year ago and 5year average. This is caused by decreased agriculture activities more casual laborers compete for opportunities

AGRICULTURE

Regional Trends in Terms of Trade



Regional Trend in ToT (Daily Labor to Red Sorghum)

- TOT decreased caused by the rising of sorghum prices and decrease of labor wages in the region.
- 71% (14- 10 kg) Dec 15 to Dec 16.
- 83% (12- 10 kg) July 16 to Dec 16.
- 63% (16-10 kg) of 5year average.

Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration

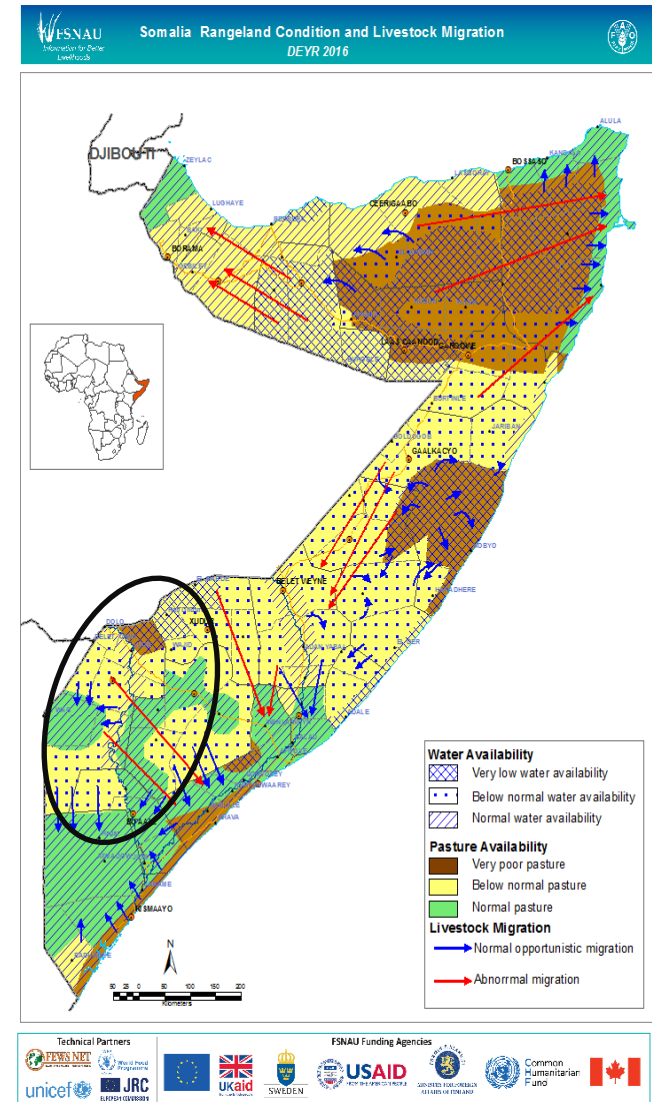
Pasture: poor pasture entire the region except Ceelwaq and pockets of Bardhere districts.

Water: Below average entire the region except riverine and Ceelwaq and pockets of Bardhere district.

Livestock condition: Livestock body condition is poor for all species (PET score 2)

Migration:

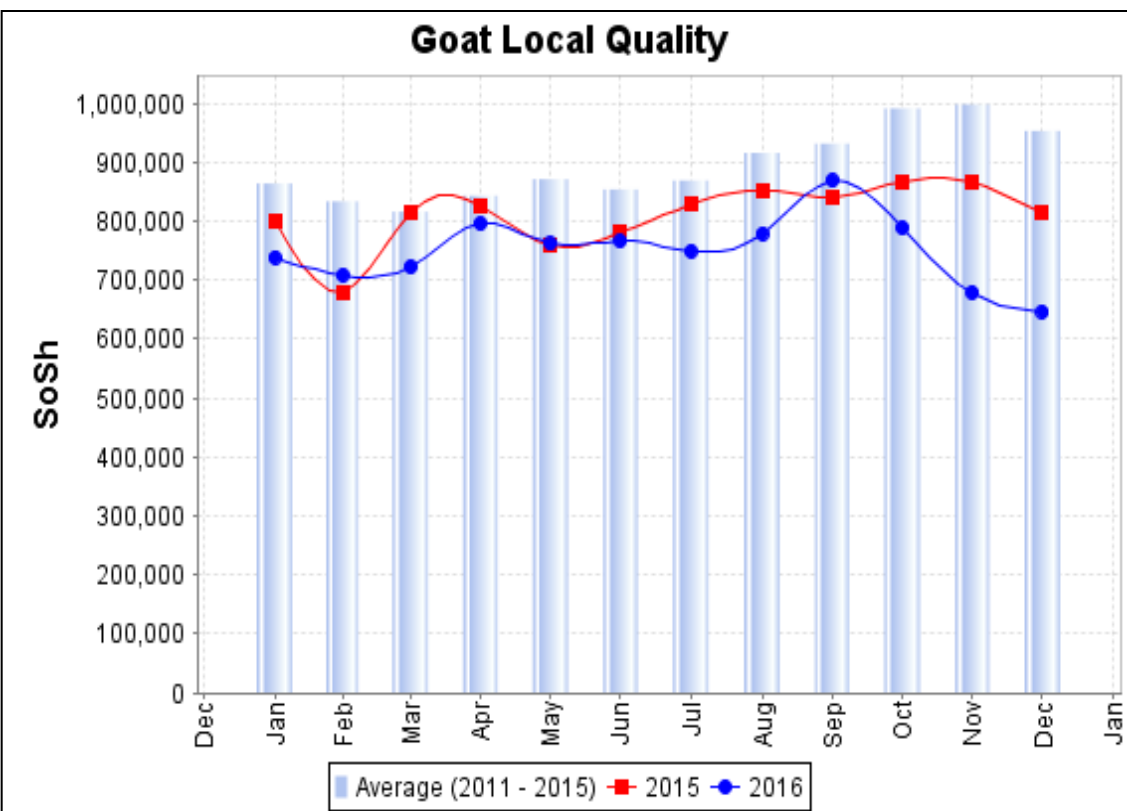
Abnormal outmigration mainly those migrated to Shabeele. Normal livestock migration within the region and (Jubas and Bay).



LIVESTOCK

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Livelihoods	Conception (Deyr '2016/17)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '2016/17)	Milk production (Deyr '2016/17)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan '16-June 17	Trends in Herd Size (June '17)
						Livestock species
Gedo	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/goat:Low	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Low	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/goat: Low	Camel: Slight decreasing (78% BL) Cattle: decreasing (68% BL) Sh/goats: decreasing (54% BL).
	Southern Agro- pastoral	Camel: Low Cattle: Low- None Sh/goat: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low- None Sh/goat: Low	Low	Camel: Medium Cattle: None Sh/goat: Low	Camel: Slight decreasing (87% BL) Cattle: decreasing (56% BL) Sh/goats: decreasing (56% BL)



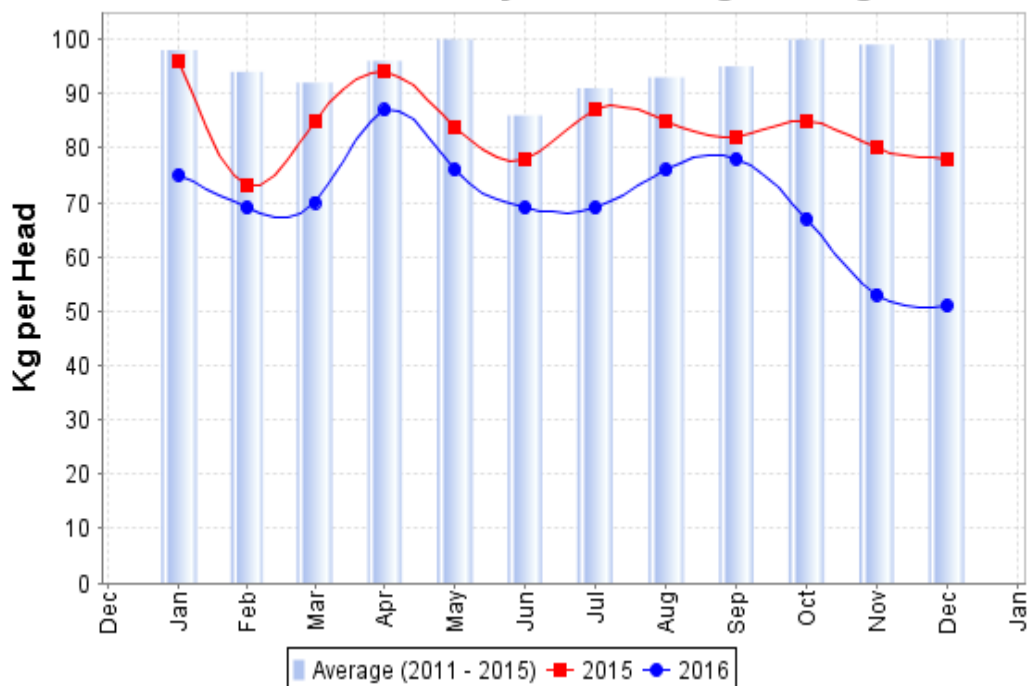
Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (Bardhere/Elwaaq/Luuq/Belethaw)

- Local goat prices remain lower in both South and North because livestock body condition is poor due to dry season.
- 79% Dec 15 to Dec 16.
- 86% July 16 to Dec 16.
- 68% 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Terms of Trade

TOT Goat Local Quality TO Red Sorghum 1kg



Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat Local Quality (Bardera/Elwaq/ Lugh/ Betethawa.)

TOT of all markets of the region shown significant decreasing due to increase of cereal price and lower price of local quality goats.

- 65% (78- 51 kg) Dec 15 to Dec 16.
- 74% (69- 51 kg) July 16 to Dec 16.
- 51% (100-51 kg) of 5year average.

LIVESTOCK

Deyr 2016/17 Assessment Photos



Hand feeding Sheep/Goat poor body condition-SIP-Dollow-FSNAU-Dec 2015



Poor cattle body condition-luuq-SAG_FSNAU-Dec 2016



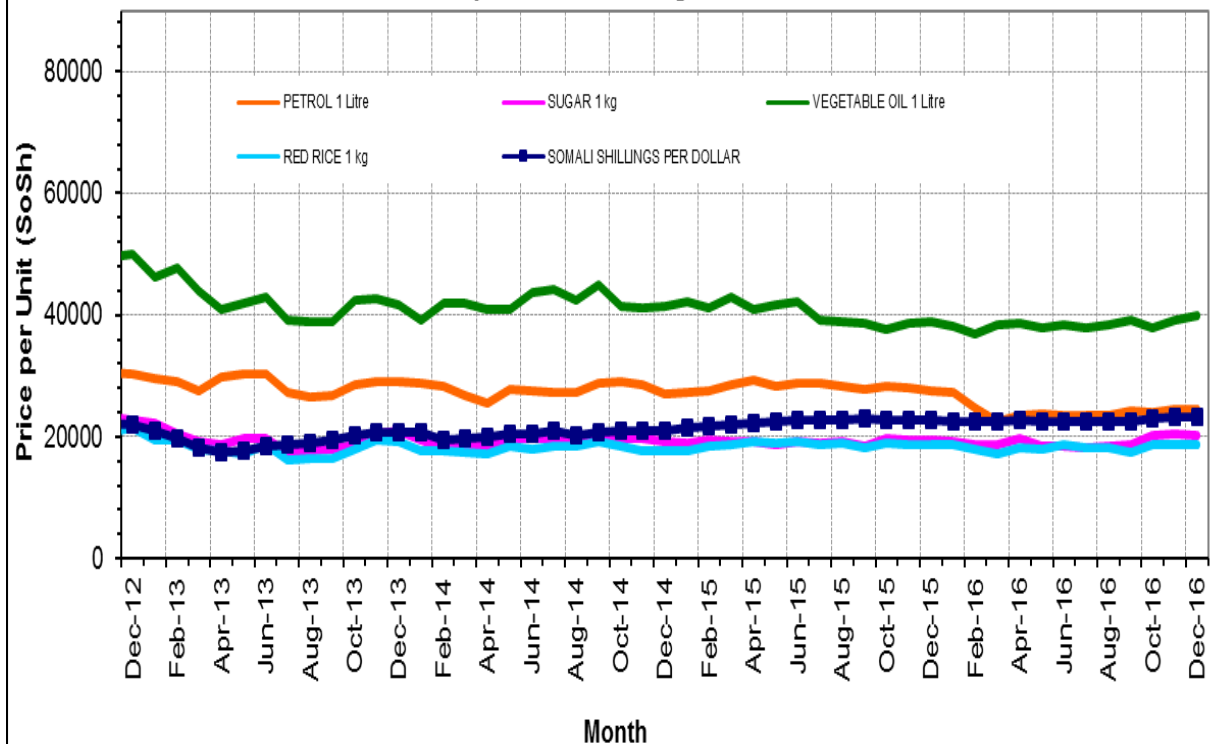
Milking Camel -Dollow-SIP_ FSNAU - Dec-2016 .



Drying water catchment-SAG_Belethawa- FSNAU-Dec 2016.,

Trends in Imported Commodity Prices

**Gedo: Imported Commodity Prices
compared to Exchange Rate**



**Sustained prices of
imported commodities.**

Factors Influencing Commercial Import Prices:


- International market prices is Stable in last two years.
- Supply of in higher and cross to neighbouring countries.

Area Classification Justification Summary

Riverine Pump Irrigation

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-June 2017)
<p>Stressed</p> <p>Food Access: HH groups meet <i>essential</i> food and non food without engaging atypical to access food and income.</p> <p>Nutrition: Sustained Critical. In North part of the region.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Positive Factors: .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Cash crop harvest is normal as last 5 seasons. ▪Labor access is sustained normal in the current. ▪Higher opportunity of fodder sales. ▪Diesel prices is declined in all markets (14 to 36%). <p>Negative Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Decline TOT Labor vs white maize.(15% to 31%). ▪Below average maize production (69% of PWA) resulting in limited cereals stock (2 months) <p>Limited humanitarian access in the Southern part of the region..</p>	<p>Stressed</p> <p>Food Access: Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirements. (Phase 2).</p> <p>Nutrition: Sustained Critical. In North part of the region.</p> <p>Positive Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural labour is likely to remain average from Feb to June 2017 with Cash crop production likely to continue since June 2017. ▪ . 1 month Cereal stock and eexpected off season crops (1000 Mt) from March 2017. ▪ Humanitarian assistance will sustain normal for North <p>Negative Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security situation likely to remain tense and can affect market activities. ▪ Decline TOT Labor vs white maize further since Gu 17 harvest. ▪ Huge labor competition will expect since coming Gu season..

2016/17 Post Deyr Area Classification Justification Summary Gedo Riverine (Southern Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		<div> Phase Suggested by Indicator</div>		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)			
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)		
Food Consumption	FCS	27% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	61% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		
	HHS	44% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
	rCSI	29% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Livelihood Change		Stressed strategies and assets: Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 17.3.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)					
		SAM: 3.0% SAM					
		Morbidity: 19.0%					
Mortality	CDR	0.42/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)					
	U5DR	0.78/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	21% received at least once in past six months					
	Cash	16% received at least once in past six months					

Current Jan 2017)	Projection(Feb-June 2017)
<p>Stressed Food Access: Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirements. (Phase 2)</p> <p>Nutrition situation: Sustained Critical</p> <p>Positive factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant livestock herd size (Camel 11. Shoats 40) • Migration option and market access • Saleable animals is available in the local markets. • Milk price is increase and poor HHs benefiting. • Medium camel calving in the current situation. <p>Negatives Factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock holding are below the baseline(camel 78%, cattle 68% and Shoats 54%). Below average body condition • TOT Local goats, and labor vs sorghum are decreased in all comparisons. • Increase debt levels.(40 USD To 110 USD). • Poor pasture and water with localized livestock death (small ruminant). 	<p>Stressed Food Access: Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirements. (Phase 2)</p> <p>Nutrition situation: Sustained Critical.</p> <p>Positive factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to Camel milk. ▪ Migration opportunities. ▪ Access to social support and loan <p>Negative Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expected rainfall will be below average. ▪ Livestock holding for all species will except below the below BL.(camel 64%, cattle 80% and shoats 50%). ▪ Expected abnormal out migration in this Jiilaal season. ▪ Livestock off take including death rates will increase. ▪ Milk availability and access of saleable animals will likely decrease. ▪ Pasture and water conditions will remain poor. ▪ Cereal prices likely to increase price from (Jan to June 2017).

2016/17 Post Deyr Area Classification Justification Summary Southern Inland Pastoral of Gedo (Southern Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		<div></div> Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)			
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)		
Food Consumption	FCS	40% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	61% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)		
	HHS	33% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
	rCSI	36% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Livelihood Change		Stressed strategies and assets: Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 15.8% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)					
		SAM: 2.1% SAM					
		Morbidity: 8.6%					
Mortality	CDR	0.29/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)					
	U5DR	0.71/10 000/day Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	7% received at least once in past six months					
	Cash	3% received at least once in past six months					

Area Classification Justification Summary

Southern Agro - Pastoral

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-June 2017)
<p>Stressed</p> <p>Food Access: Minimal adequate of food consumption</p> <p>Nutrition situation: Sustained Critical.</p> <p><u>Positive factors.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to sellable animals, Milk price is increase and contribute the income. Access to social support Normal access to self employment <p>Negative factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock holding are below the baseline(camel 85%, cattle 86% and Shoats 56%). Crop failure with no stock left which not contribute to the food source. Increase red sorghum prices significantly. Abnormal outmigration with moderate death report, limited income (livestock and livestock Products). increase debt levels (40 To 110 USD). Livestock body condition, Water, and Pasture are Poor. TOT Local goats, and labor vs sorghum are decreased in all comparisons. Low kidding and calving (cattle and sheep/goats). 	<p>Crisis</p> <p>Food Access: Significant gap of food consumption</p> <p>Nutrition situation: Likely remain Critical</p> <p><u>Positive factors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian interventions in the Northern part.. Milk price will increase and contribute the income of agro-pastoral. Access to self employment and social support. <p><u>Negative Factors.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected rainfall will be below average. Livestock holding are below the baseline(camel 82%, cattle 56% and Shoats 50%). Mainly due to anticipated livestock deaths. Pasture, water and livestock body condition will remain poor. Livestock off take, debt levels will increase during Jiilaal season. Expected abnormal out migration Milk availability and access of saleable animals will likely decrease. No stocks available and red sorghum prices Increase.

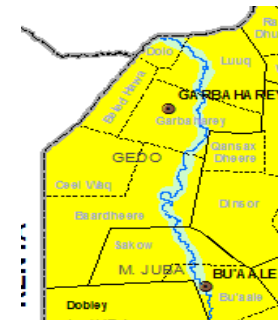
Current Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
SIP		100% P			
Southern AP		75% P	25%P		
Pump Irrigation Riverine	25% P	75% P			

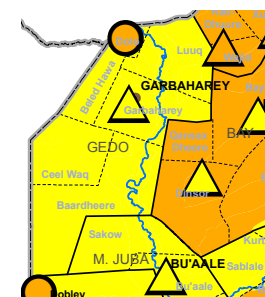
Projected Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
SIP		50% P	50%P		
Southern AP		25%P;25%M	75%P		
Pump Irrigation Riverine		100%P			

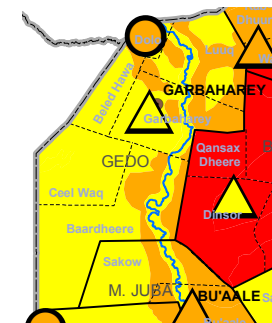
IPC Aug-Dec 2016



IPC Current Jan 2017



IPC Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)





Affected Rural Population by District– Current

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	129 015	23 300	0	0	34,100	7 000	0
	Belet Xaawo	43 636	8 800	0	0	15 200	500	0
	Ceel Waaq	36 930	6 700	0	0	13 300	0	0
	Doolow	25 908	5 400	0	0	8 700	400	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	49 530	10 300	0	0	16 000	700	0
	Luuq	37 515	8 300	0	0	12 200	800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	322 534	63 000	0	0	100 000	9 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			63 000	0		100 000	9 000	

Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Current

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Southern Agro-Past	32 773	11 900	0	0	8 900	3 000	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196 148	35 300	0	0	70 600	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	51 038	9 200	0	0	13 600	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42 575	6 400	0	0	6 400	6 400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	322 534	63 000	0	0	100 000	9 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			63 000	0		100 000	9 000	

Affected Rural Population by District– Projection

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	129 015	27 800	600	0	26 700	29 500	0
	Belet Xaawo	43 636	11 800	500	0	8 000	8 400	0
	Ceel Waaq	36 930	10 000	0	0	6 700	6 700	0
	Doolow	25 908	6 500	400	0	5 200	4 500	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	49 530	11 200	700	0	11 200	7 400	0
	Luuq	37 515	9 100	800	0	8 000	6 400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	322 534	76 000	3 000	0	66 000	63 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			76 000	3 000		66 000	63 000	



Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Projection

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Southern Agro-Past	32 773	8 900	3 000	0	6 800	8 900	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196 148	53 000	0	0	35 300	35 300	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	51 038	4 900	0	0	17 900	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42 575	9 600	0	0	5 900	18 600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	322 534	76,000	3 000	0	66 000	63 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			76,000	3 000		66 000	63 000	



The End