



Information for Better Livelihoods



Post Deyr 2016/17



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Hiran Region

January 23, 2017

Technical Partners

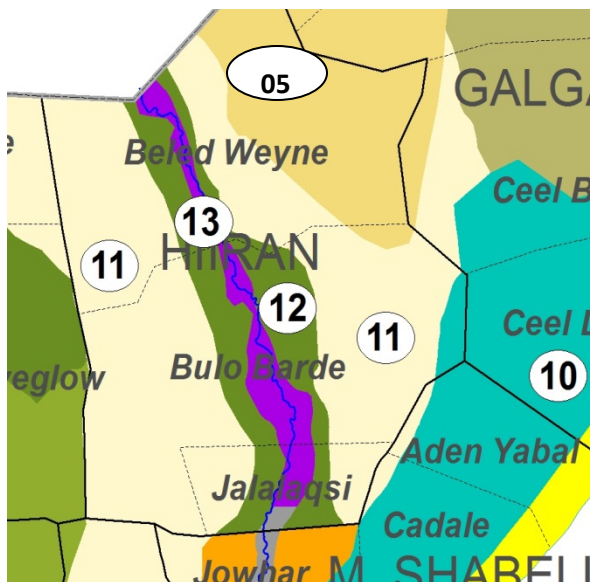


FSNAU Funding Agencies



Main Livelihood Groups

Sources of Food and Income



Two Pastoral Livelihoods (SIP and Hawd)

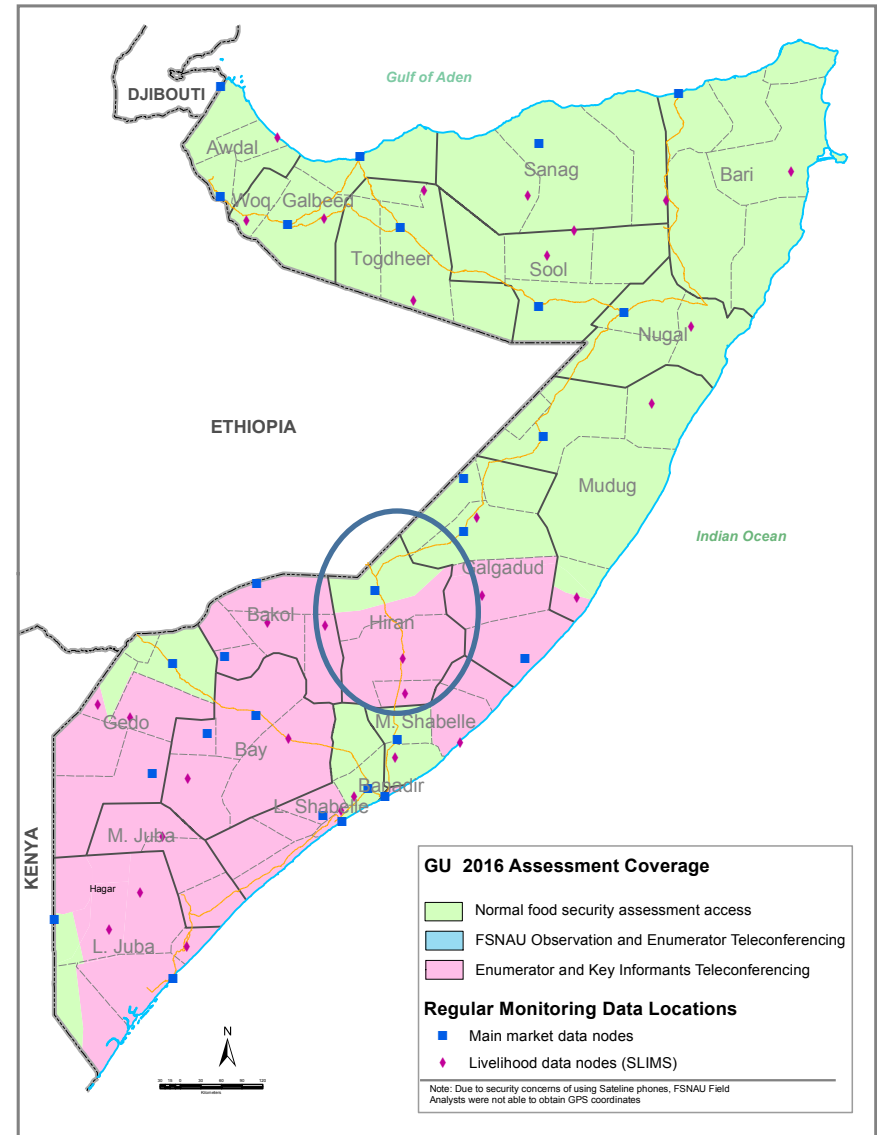
- ❑ Primary sources of income for poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
- ❑ Primary sources of food for poor: purchase, own production and food gifts
- ❑ Primary livelihood assets of poor: small number of camel, cattle and sheep/goats

Agro pastoral and Riverine Livelihoods

- ❑ Southern agropastoral: Main sources of income: *sale of livestock & livestock products, labour activities, crop sales and sale of bush products (charcoal, fire wood, building sticks, fodder)*;
Main sources of food: *own production, purchase and food gifts*
- ❑ Riverine Pump irrigation: Main sources of income: *labour activities, sale of crops, crop fodder and bush products*;
Main source of food: *own production and purchases*

Field Access and Field Data Locations

- Partial access in Belet-wein and Mataban districts for food security data collection.
- Teleconferencing for other districts with enumerators, key informants and cross-checked available secondary information



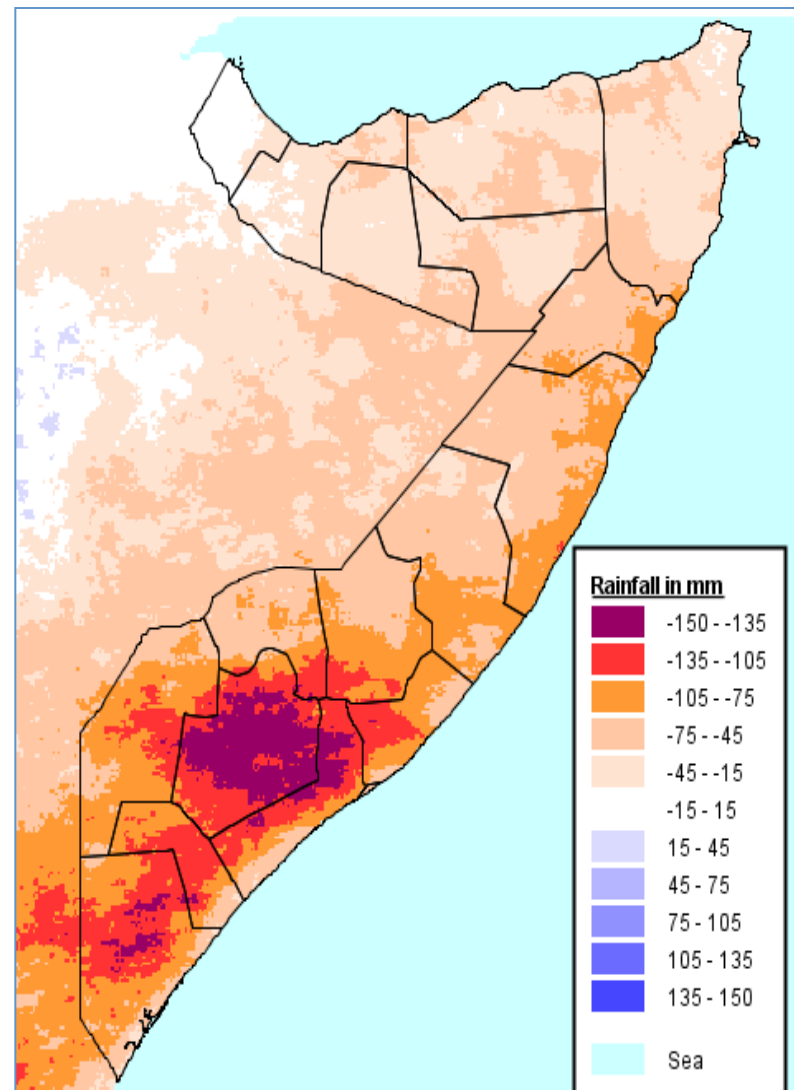
Overall Statement

Overall *Deyr*' 2016/17 rainfall performance was below average to poor in terms of amount, temporal distribution, and spatial coverage across the region.

Start of Season:

- Started timely in the 2nd dekad of Oct' 16 and ended early in the 2nd dekad of November' 2016.
- **Amount:** The amount of rainfall received is well below normal in most livelihood zones of the region
- Spatial distribution: The frequency, duration and the coverage of the rains were poor in the most livelihood zones
- Satellite imagery indicates RFE anomaly (**Oct-Dec**) of 75- 105mm below average when compared to the LTM in most LZ of the region.

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

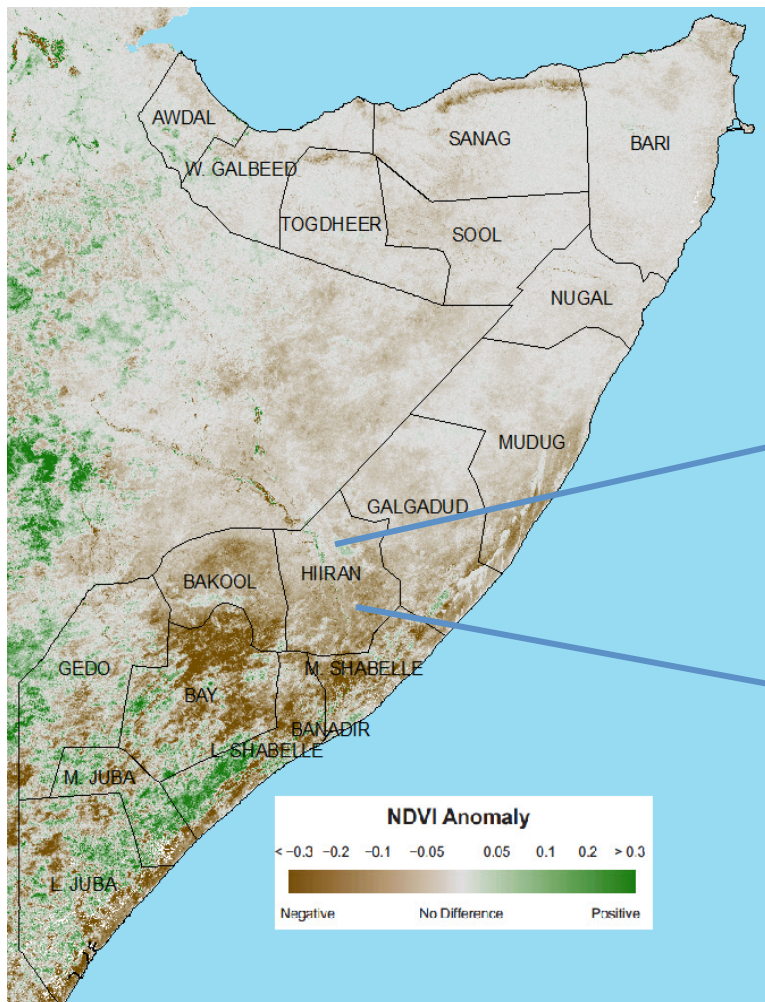


Source: JRC and TAMSAT

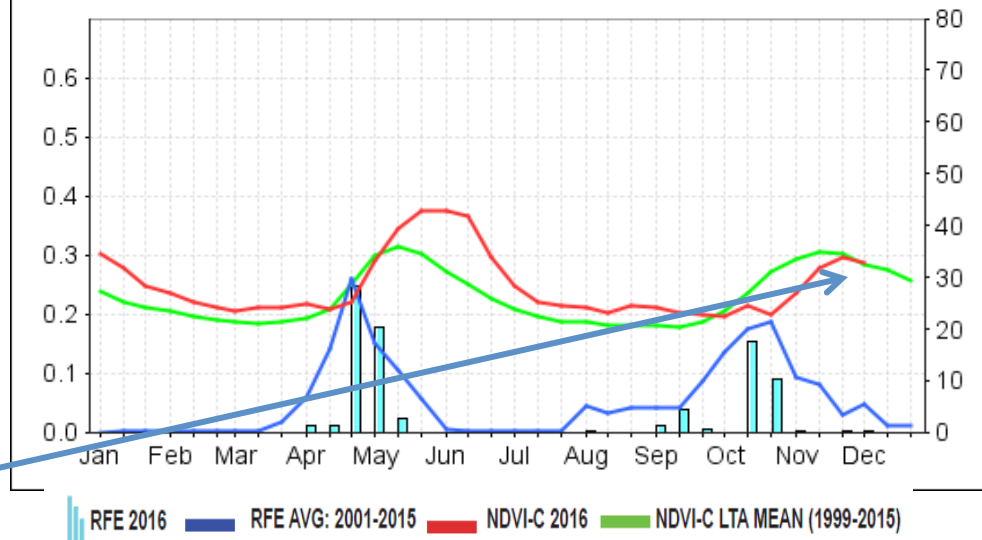
CLIMATE

Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)

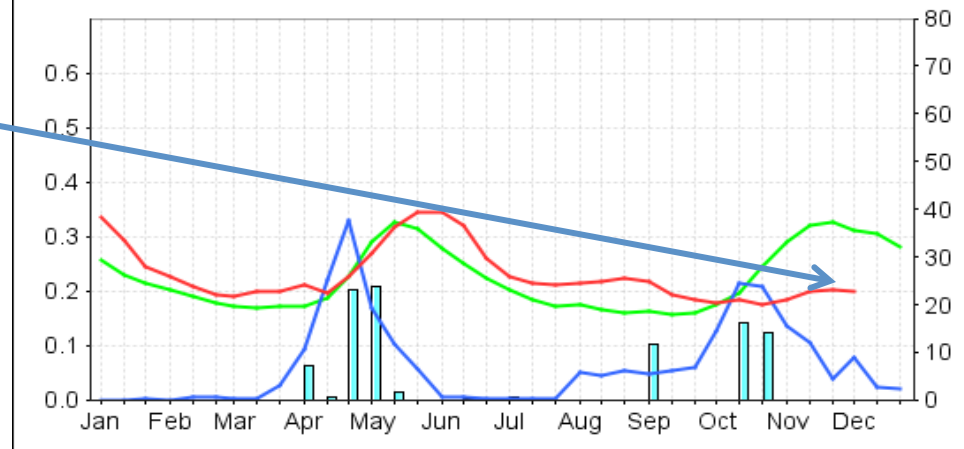
E-MODIS anomaly December dek 3 2016



Belet Weyne open shrubs



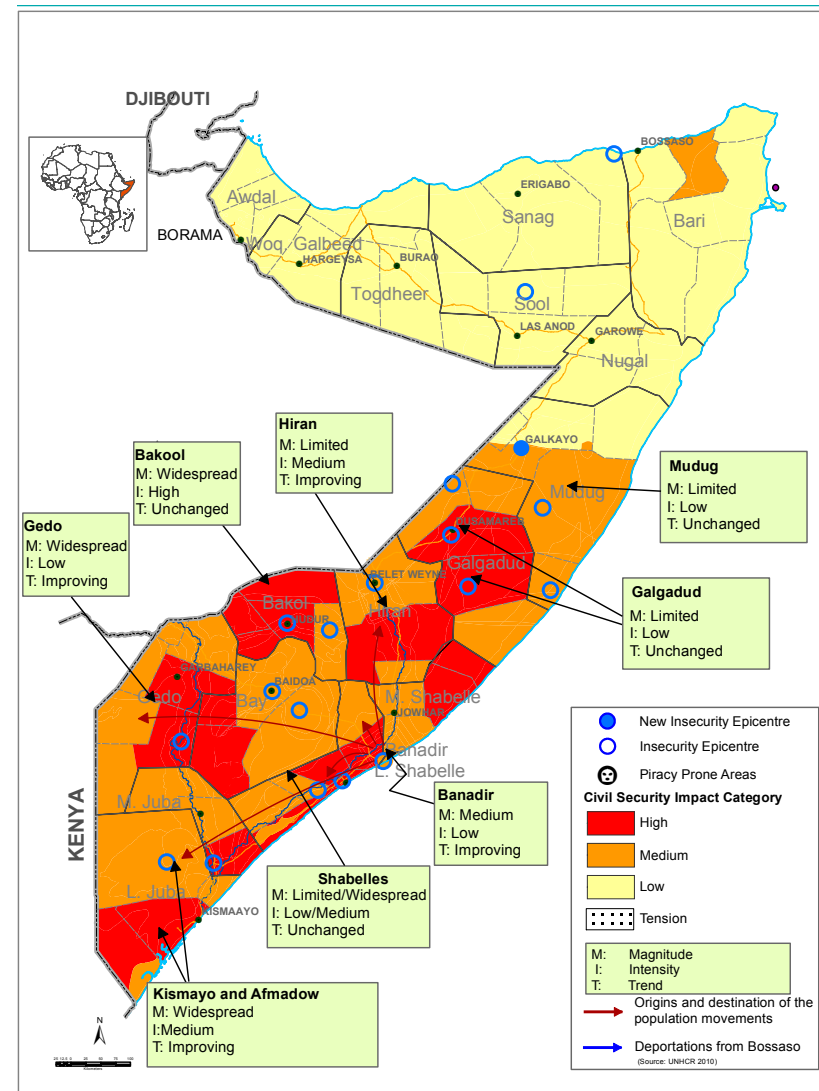
Bulo Burti irrigated



- Overall security situation in Hiran region remain unstable and tense.
- Armed confrontations between AMISON/SNF and insurgents, targeted killings, land mines, suicide bomb explosions and recurrent clan clashes occur in the region.
- Insurgents have taken over the control of the all the military bases vacated by Ethiopian troops..
- Buloburte still remains under siege (*Insurgents restricted people and trade movements*)

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security

- Human death/injuries,
- Population displacements and trade disruptions
- Reduced supply of cereal from neighboring regions due to insecurity and high taxations.



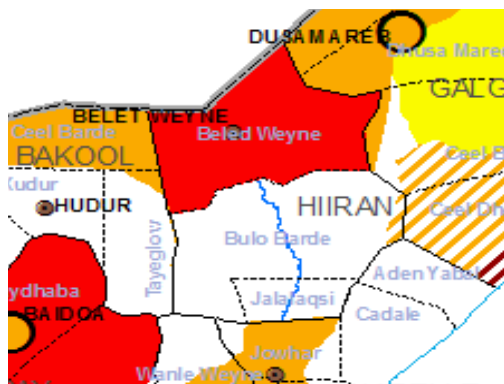


Region	Nutrition Surveys Post Gu' 2016	MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Jan- June 16	TFC/ OTP/ SFC Jan-June 16	Other relevant information – Aggravating/mitigating factors	Current situation Deyr 16	Changes from Gu 15	Changes from Deyr 15/16
Beledweyne Livelihood mainly riverine	n-533 GAM – 12.8% (10.0-16.2) SAM – 3.0% (1.9- 4.7) CDR –0.16 (0.05-0.50) U5DR –0.21 (0.05-0.85)	GAM MUAC 7.9%	<u>Agro- pastoral:</u> High and fluctuating	Increasing admission trends	<u>Aggravating Factors</u> -High Morbidity- 19.3% Very low EPI coverage= •Vit A: 37.5% •Measles: 31% -Poor hygiene & sanitation -Poor access to health services -Poor child care & feeding practices -Limited Humanitarian interventions -Conflict & Displacement -Drought & Flooding - Below normal pasture and milk availability	Serious 12.8%	Critical 15.6%	Critical 19%

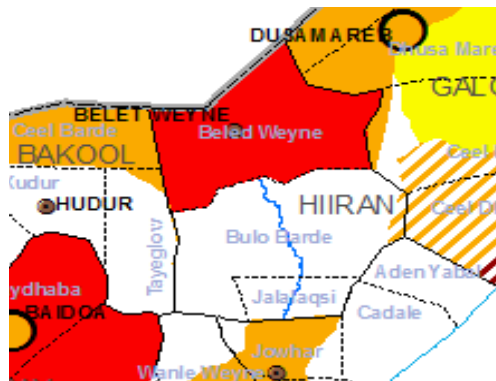
Hiran

Nutrition Situation Estimates

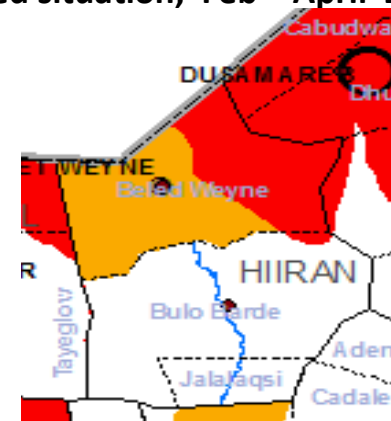
Nutrition Situation, Gu' 16



Nutrition Situation, Deyr'16



Projected situation, Feb – April 2016



The nutrition situation in Beledweyne is improved in serious phase and the nutrition situation for the coming three months March - April 2017 will remain the same.

Nutrition Outlook, Feb - April; 2017:

Beletweyne is likely to remain in Serious phase due to ongoing humanitarian interventions, food for work, cash for voucher, and sanitation interventions.

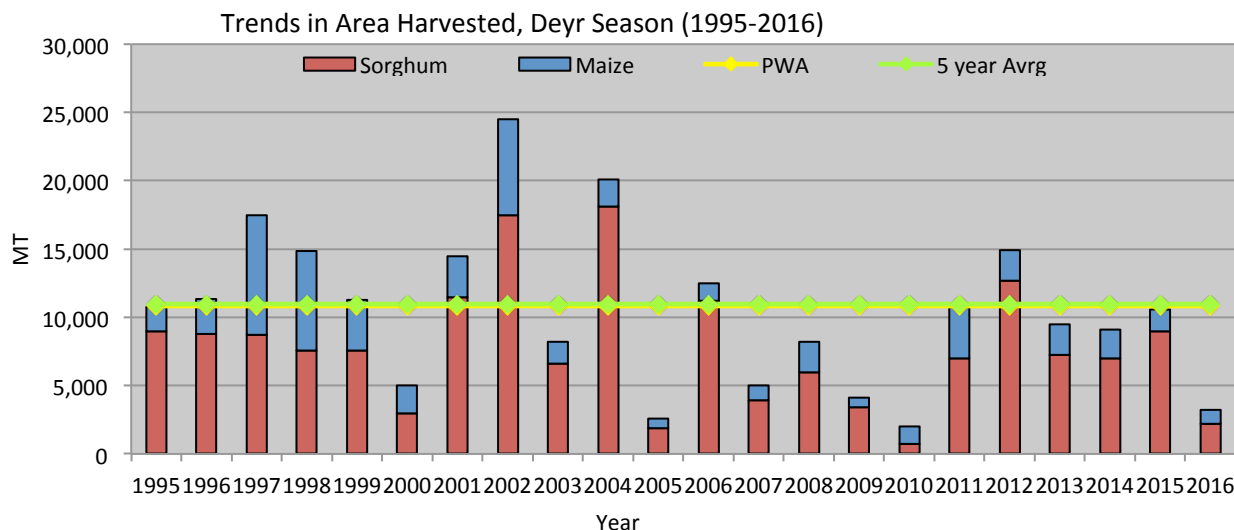
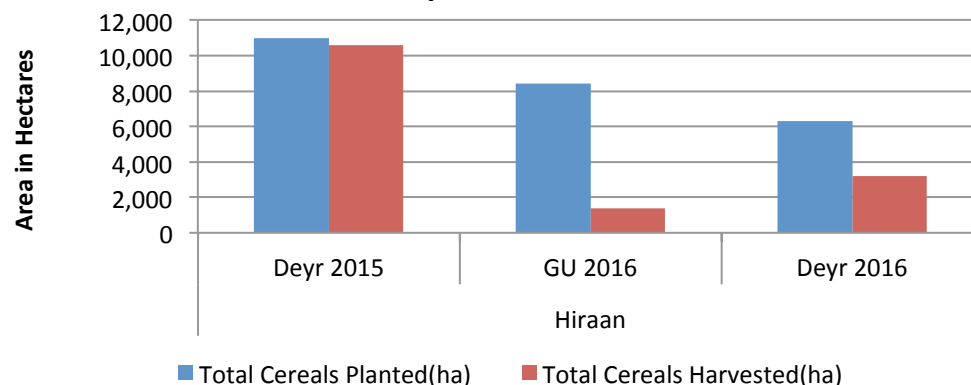
Food production/ Market Prices/ ToT Trends

Deyr 2016 Area Planted and Harvested (Ha)

Limiting factors for crop production

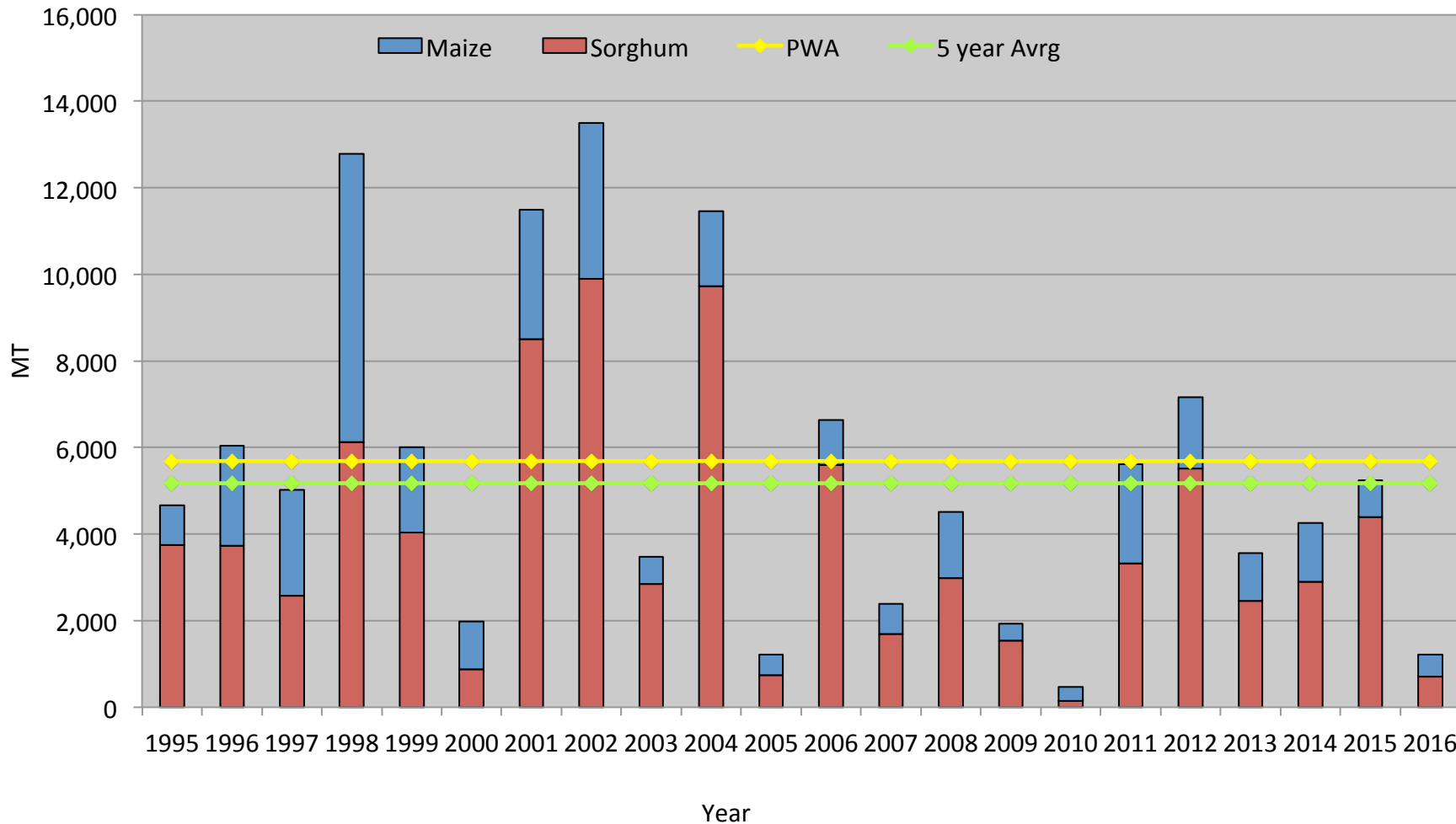
- ❖ Poor Deyr'16/17 rainfall performances
- ❖ High irrigation costs which impeded poor farmers ability to cover irrigation costs
- ❖ Birds attack(irrigated *Sorghum*)
- ❖ Complete crop failure from entire agro pastoral livelihood (rain failure)
- ❖ Insecurity

Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Hiran



Hiraan 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 (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Belet Weyne	150	200	350	18%	15%	16%
Bulo Burto	200	300	500	25%	24%	29%
Jalalaqsi	150	200	350	27%	28%	27%
Hiraan Deyr 2016 Total	500	700	1,200	23%	21%	24%

Trends in Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2016)





Failed sorghum crop -SAP Buloburte Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2016



Late irrigated maize -riverine_Beletwein_Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2016



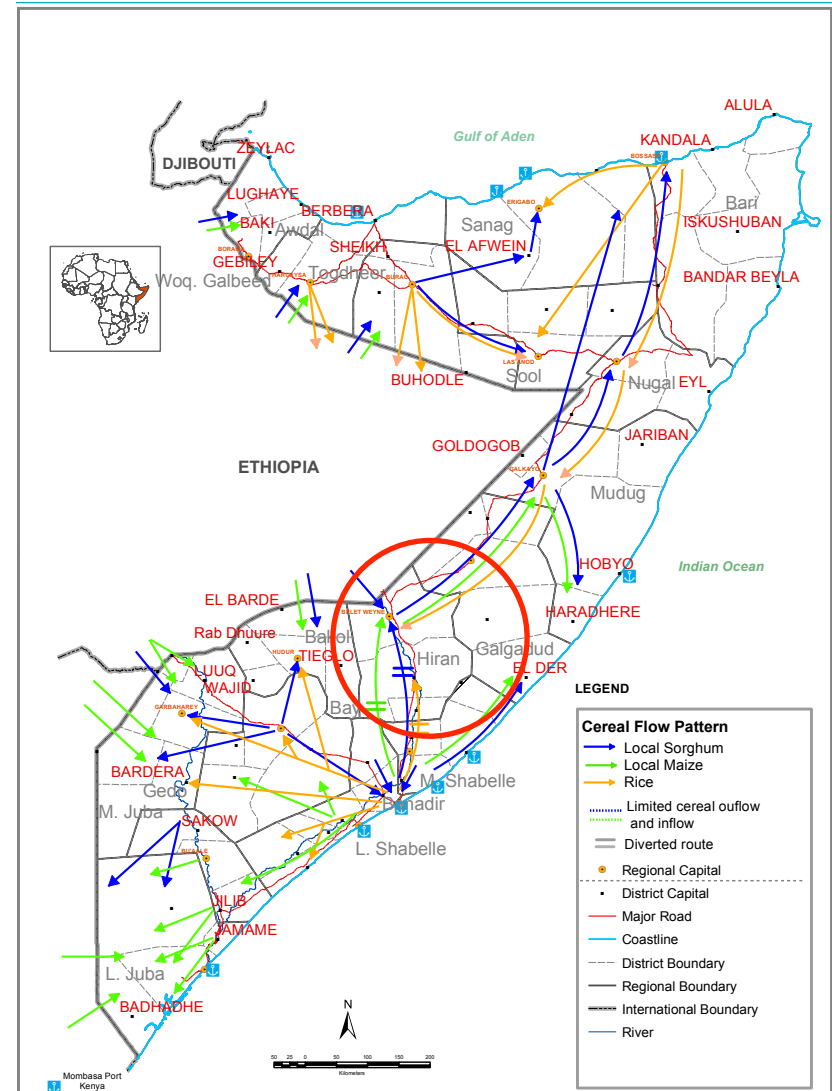
Irrigated sorghum crop_Riverine_Beletwein Hiran, FSNAU , Dec 2016



Irrigated maize crop-Riverine -Beletwein_Hiran_FSNAU_Dec 2016

Deyr' 2016 Cereal Flow Map

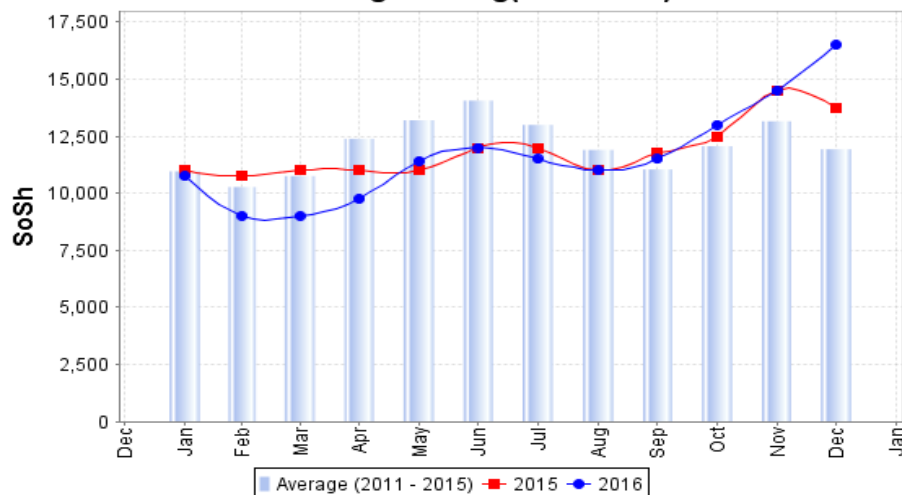
- Limited cereals inflow (Sorghum & maize) to Hiran come from Bay, Middle/Lower Shabelle regions and cross border trade from Somali region of Ethiopian.
- Reduced cereal flow in the last six months due to below normal crop production and insecurity with inter and intra regions.
- Normal supplies of imported commodities (red rice, sugar, diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) from Mogadishu and Bosaso ports.



AGRICULTURE

Regional Trend in Sorghum Prices and Daily Labour Wage Rates

White Sorghum 1kg(Beletwein)



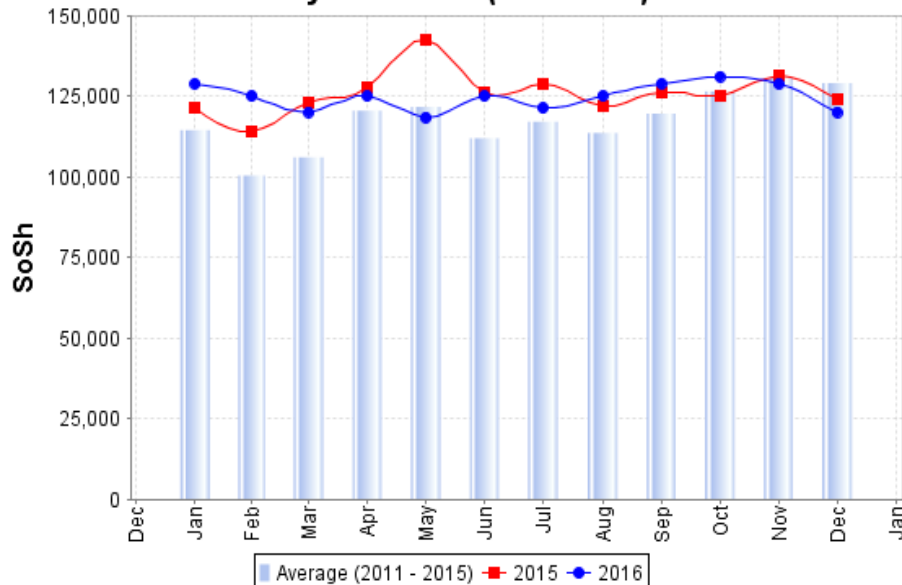
Increased Cereal Prices (White Sorghum):

- ↑ 20% (Dec'15 –Dec 16)
- ↑ 43% in six month (July,16 - Dec.'16)
- ↑ 38% in 5yr average (2011-2015)

Contributing factors in price increase:

- Low cereal production for Deyr'16 season
- Reduced cereal supplies from neighboring regions and Ethiopia

Daily Labor Rate(Beletwein)

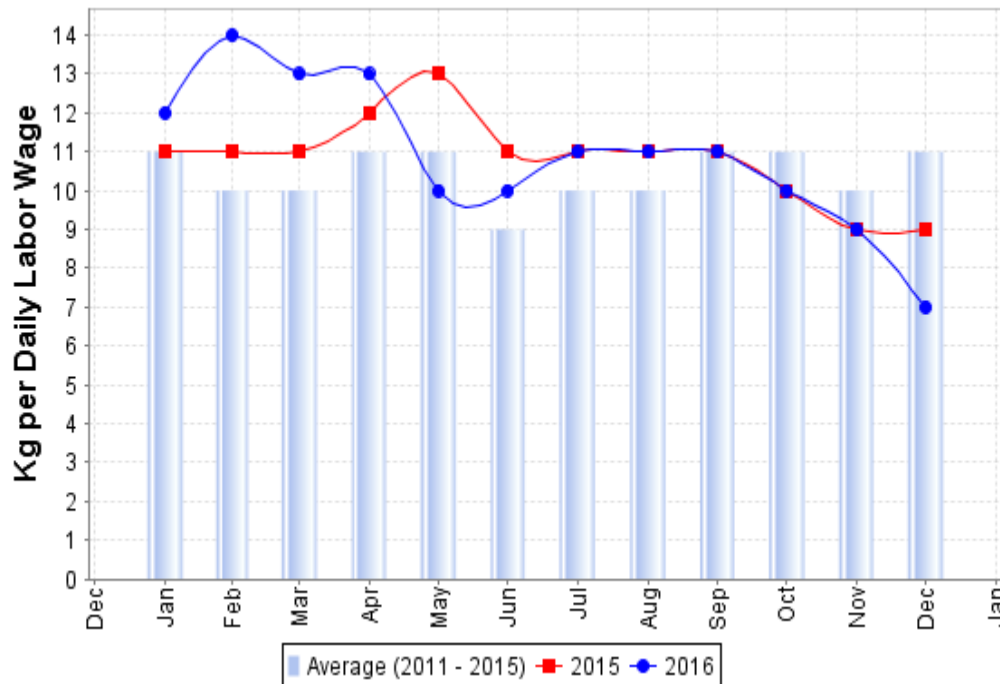


Decreased regional Trends in Daily Labour wage rate due to poor crop production

- ↓ 3% (Dec'15 - Dec'16)
- ↓ 1% in six month (July'16 - Dec'16)
- ↓ 7% in 5yr average(2011-2015)

Regional Trend in ToT between Labour to Cereal

TOT Daily Labor Rate TO White Sorghum 1kg(Beletwein)



Decrease in ToT between Daily Labor Wage and White sorghum due to decrease in daily labor wage rate and increased cereal prices.

- ↓ **22%** (9-7kg) Dec'15 to Dec 16
- ↓ **36%** in six months time(July'16 - Dec'16)
- ↓ **36%** in 5yrs average(2011 – 2015)

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016/17 Assessment Photos



Irrigated Tomato crop_riverine_Beletwein_Hiran- FSNAU- Dec 2016



Citrus crop-Riverine_Belwein Hiran, FSNAU, Dec. 2016



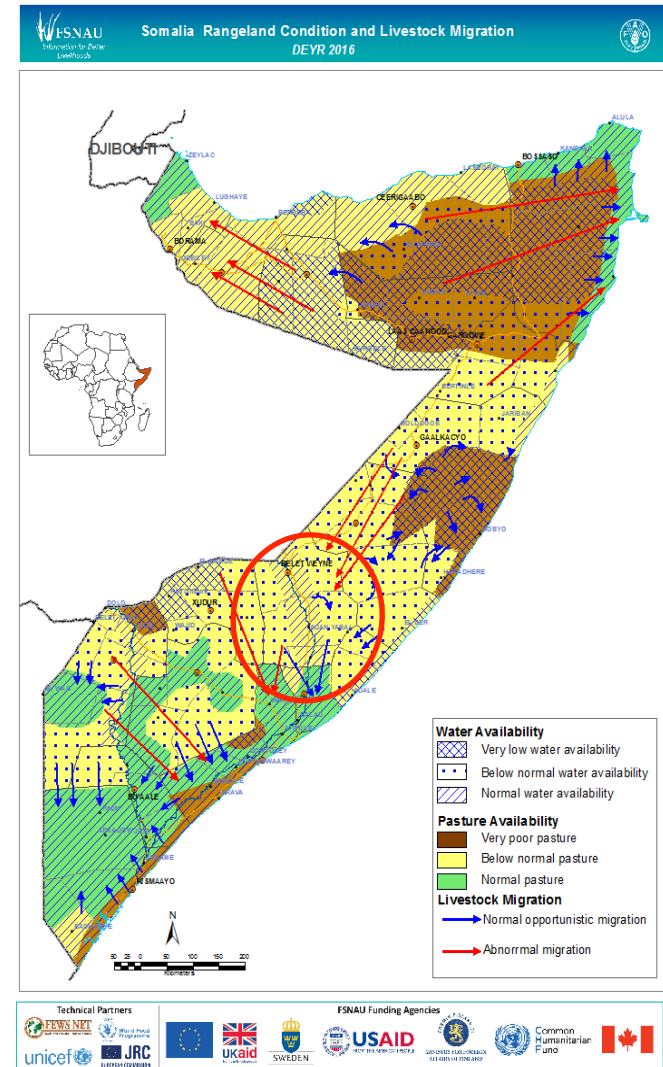
Onion crop_riverine_Beletwein_Hiran _ FSNAU_ Dec 2016



Good water melon crop _riverine_Beletwein_ FSNAU_Dec 2016

Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration Deyr'2016

- **Pasture:** Pasture and browse availability is below average to poor in most livelihoods of the region, the worst is agro pastoral livelihood (SAP)
- **Water:** Water availability is below average in most pastoral livelihoods of the region
- **Livestock condition:** below average livestock body condition for all species (PET score 2) due to poor pasture and water availabilities
- **Migration:** Normal migration pattern within the traditional grazing areas as well abnormal in-migration(Galgadud)and out-migration to (lower/middle shabelle).
- Localized common livestock diseases (*tick borne diseases, CCPP and endo-parasites*) have been observed SIP, SAP and Hawd I 7





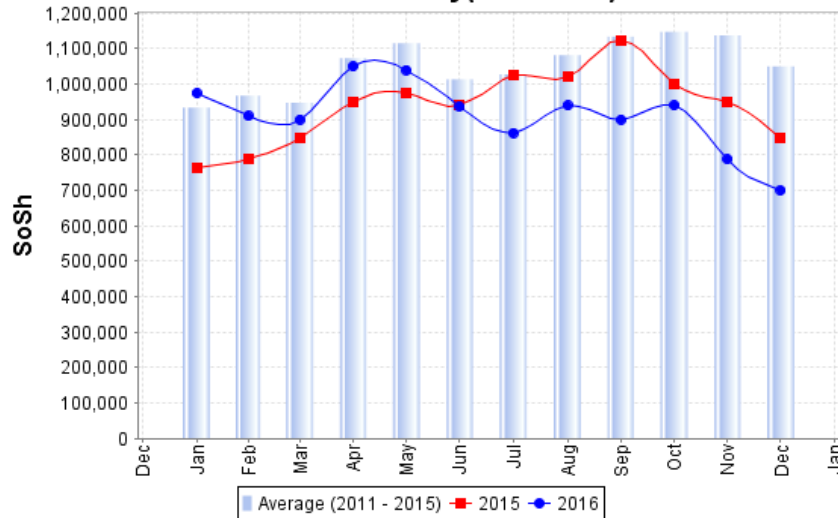
LIVESTOCK

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Localities	Conception (Deyr'16)	Calving/kidding (Deyr'16)	Milk production (Deyr' 16)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan – June'17	Trends in Herd Size (% of baseline as of June' 17)
Lowland Pastoral	Camel: Low Goat/sheep: Low	Camel; Medium Go/sheep: Medium	Below average	Camel; Low Go/sheep: Low	Camel: increased trend below BL(44%) Sh/goat: increased trend below BL(65%).
Northern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Low Cattle: None Goat/sheep: Low	Camel; Medium Cattle: Low -Medium Go/sheep : Medium	Below average	Camel; Low Cattle: Low Go/sheep: Low	Camel: increased trend below BL (31%) Cattle: increased trend BL above (183%) Sh/goat: increased trend above BL (121%)
Southern Agro- Pastoral	Camel: Low Cattle: None Goat/sheep : Low	Camel; Medium Cattle: Low-Medium Go/sheep: medium	Poor	Camel; Low Cattle: Low Go/sheep: Low	Camel: Zero camel for the poor Cattle: increase trend below BL (89%) G/sheep: increased trend below BL(95%)

Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices & Terms of trade

Goat Local Quality(Beletwein)



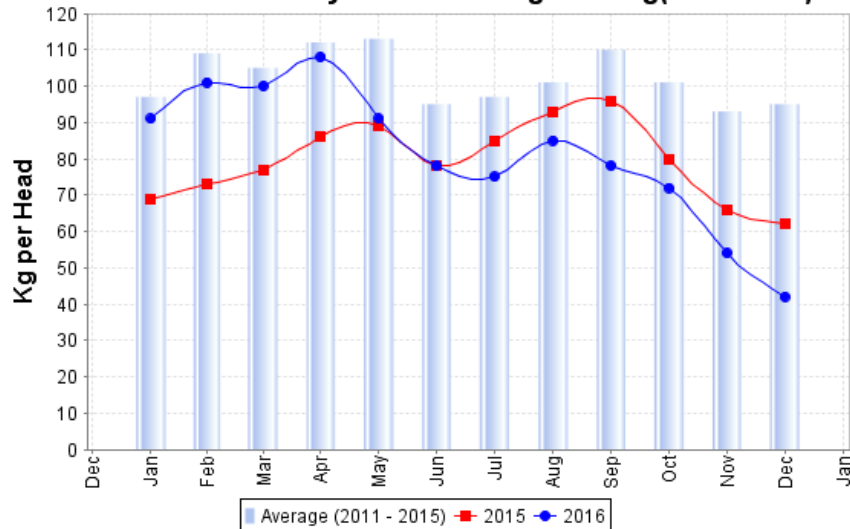
Regional Trends in Goat Local Quality Price

- ↓ 18% Dec'15 - Dec 16
- ↓ 19% in six months time(July'16 - Dec'16)
- ↓ 33 in 5yr average (2011-2015)

Contributing factors:

- Below normal livestock body conditions
- Reduced livestock demand for local market/export

TOT Goat Local Quality TO White Sorghum 1kg(Betetwein)



Decline in ToT in Goat Local Quality to Cereals due to increased cereal prices and declined in goat prices

- ↓ 32% Dec'15 - Dec 16
- ↓ 44% in six months time(July'16 - Dec'16)
- ↓ 56% in 5yr average (2011-2015)



LIVESTOCK

Livestock Body Conditions, water & Pasture availability photos



Below normal goat-sheep body conditions_SIP_Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec'16



Below average camel body condition _SIP, Beletwein, FSNAU, Dec '16



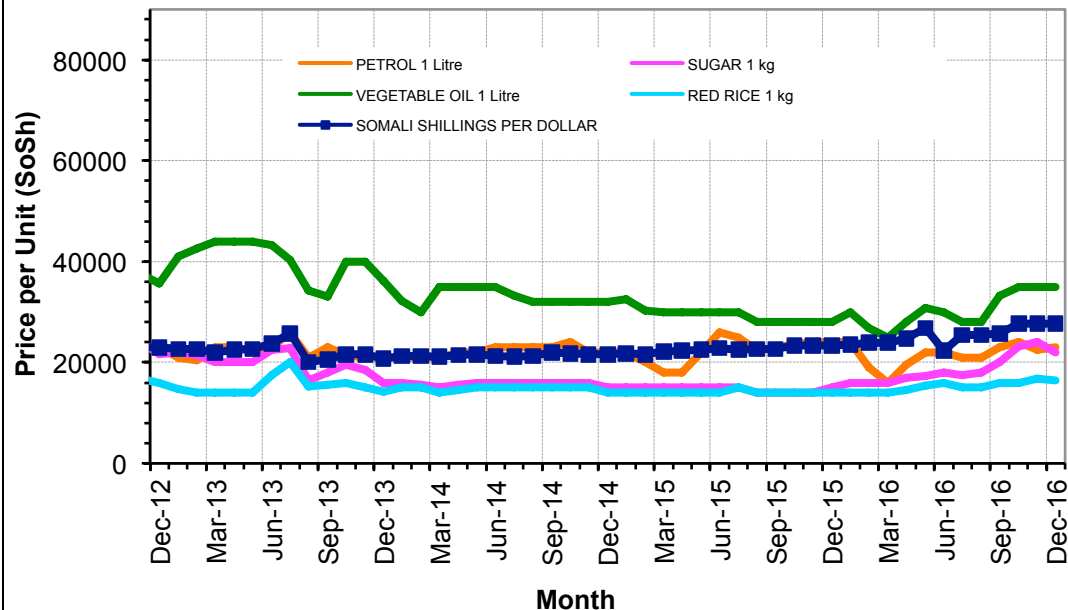
Poor cattle body conditions_AP_Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec '16



Near average camel body conditions_Hawd_Beletwein_ FSNAU_Dec '16

Trends in Imported Commodity Prices

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



**Slightly decrease in Imported
Commodity Prices**

**(from, Dec' 15 - Dec' 16 and
Jul- Dec '16)**


Influencing Factors:

- Stable Somali shillings against US\$
- Stable imports from Mogadishu and Bosaso ports.

Current (January 2017)	Projection (Feb- June 2017)
<p>Stressed Food Access: <i>Hh group food consumption</i> is reduced but minimally adequate food consumption without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies</p> <p>Nutrition: not available</p> <p>Positive factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium –low kidding/calving for all livestock species ▪ Increased livestock herd size at near BL level ▪ Self employment(collection and sale of push products <p>Negative factors : Immediate causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Below normal Deyr seasonal performances resulted in poor rangeland condition leading to abnormal migrations(in &out). •Limited access to sellable animals and low milk availability ▪Declined ToT between goat local and white sorghum by 42% (Dec'15 - Dec 16) ▪ Decrease traditional social support ▪ Increase debt levels (\$50 - 84) ▪ Lack of humanitarian access in the remote areas ▪Unstable security situations 	<p>Stressed: Food Access: <i>Hh group food consumption</i> is reduced but minimally adequate food consumption without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies</p> <p>Nutrition: not available</p> <p>Positive factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour migrations(members of the HHs) are sent to major towns and remit money to their families <p>Negative factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Below normal Gu' 17 rains, Poor pasture and water availabilities ▪'Low livestock reproductions with high off take (death and sale) ▪ Reduced milk availability for household consumption .and limited sellable animals ▪Declined ToT between goat local and L/ cereals ▪ Increased accumulated debt levels •Sustained unstable security situation. •Lack of humanitarian access in the areas controlled by insurgents.

Current (January 2017)	Projection (Feb - June 2017)
<p>Stressed</p> <p>Food Access: <i>Hh group food consumption</i> is reduced but minimally adequate food consumption without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies</p> <p>Nutrition: Serious</p> <p>▪</p> <p>Positive factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Available some labor opportunities for seasonal and other crop production .</i> ▪ <i>Labor migrations to migrations to major town</i> ▪ <i>Self employment(collection and sale of push products)</i> ▪ <i>. Available crop fodder for sale and limited cereal stock (1 Month)</i> <p>▪Negative factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Poor seasonal rainfall performances</i> ▪ <i>High crop irrigation cost(unaffordable most of the poor)</i> ▪ <i>Bird attack on cereals(sorghum)</i> ▪ <i>Poor local cereal productions (1200Mt) representing 23%(Deyr,15), 21% (PWA) and 21%(5yrs average) with Limited stock availability(0-1)month stock from Jan' 17</i> ▪ <i>Declined ToT between labour daily wage rate and white sorghum by 22% from Dec'15 to Dec 16 due to increase of cereal and decline of wage labor rate</i> ▪ <i>increased accumulated debt levels 38% (US\$130 - 180)</i> ▪ <i>Buo –buti siege (lack of access)</i> 	<p>Crisis:</p> <p>Food Access: HH groups have significant food consumption gap</p> <p>Nutrition: Likely to deteriorate critical from Serious</p> <p>Positive factors; Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Continuation of labour availability for other crop production activities</i> ▪ <i>Available crop fodder for sale</i> ▪ <i>Self employment(collection and sale of push products</i> <p>Negative factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Forecasted below normal Gu'17 rainfall</i> ▪ <i>Zero stock availability</i> ▪ <i>Likely drastic decline in river level(in Jilal) leading irrigation constraints</i> ▪ <i>Lack of labour opportunities (in Jilal) late period</i> ▪ <i>High cereal prices and deteriorated purchasing power(ToT)</i> ▪ <i>Overstretched traditional social support</i> ▪ <i>Lack of humanitarian access in the areas controlled by insurgents</i>

2016/17 Post Deyr Area Classification Justification Summary Hiran Riverine-Beletweyne District (Southern Somalia)

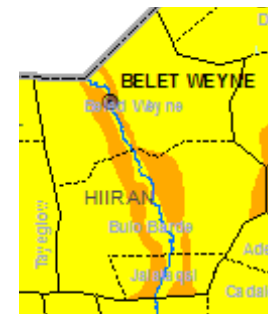
IPC Outcome Indicator		<div></div> Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)			
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)		
Food Consumption	FCS	28% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	30% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)		
	HHS	33% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
	rCSI	24% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)					
Livelihood Change		Poor Deyr Cereal harvest/Crisis (IPC Phase 3)					
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 12.8% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)					
		SAM: 3.0% SAM					
		Morbidity: 19.3%					
Mortality	CDR	0.16/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)					
	U5DR	0.21/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)					
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	62% received at least once in past six months					
	Cash	51% received at least once in past six months					

Current (January 2017)	Projection (Feb- June 2017)
<p>Crisis: Food Access: HH group is <i>marginally able to meet minimum Food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as Liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items</i></p> <p>Nutrition: not available</p> <p>Positive factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Self employment(collection and sale of push products) • Some better-off farmers benefit from crop sharing with farmers in riverine • Poor agro pastoralist have access to riverine LZ and benefit labor • Labor migrations to major towns and remit money to their families <p>Negative factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor Deyr rains resulted in complete crop failure with lack of labor and poor pasture •Poor livestock body conditions and limited saleable animals(Poor) •Declined ToT between goat local and red sorghum by 61% (Dec'15 - Dec 16) due to increase of cereal price and decline of goat price •increased accumulated debt levels 19%(\$153- 182) . • Overstretched traditional social support •Lack of physical access to Buloburte market • Unstable security situation, limiting normal livelihood activities and humanitarian access. 	<p>Crisis: Food Access: HH group is <i>marginally able to meet minimum Food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as Liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items.</i></p> <p>Positive factors; Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Self employment(collection and sale of push products) in both LZ. •Agricultural labor opportunities for GU'17 <p>Negative factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Below normal GU'17 rains with Poor pasture leading weak livestock body conditions and limited saleable animals •'Low livestock reproductions with high off take •further cereal price increase deteriorated purchasing power •Overstretched traditional social support •increased accumulated debt levels •Lack of physical access to Buloburte market •Lack of humanitarian access in the areas controlled by insurgents

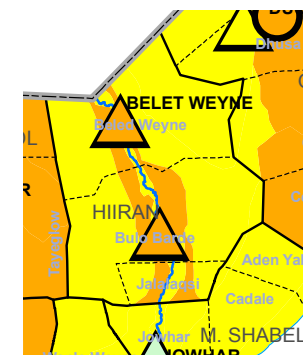
Current Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification (current & projection)

	Livelihoods	Current Phase	Projection Phase
1	SIP		
		100%P	50%P
			50%P
2	Riverine		
		75%P	25%P;25%M
		25%P	75%P
3	Agro pastoral		
		25%P;25%M	25%M
		75%P	75% P ;25%M
			25%P
4	Hawd		
		50%P	25%M
		50%P	100%P;25%M

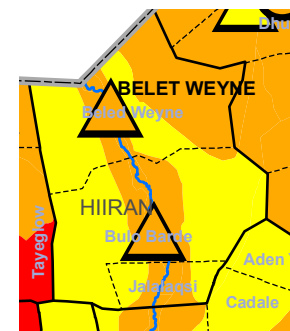
Map 1: IPC Aug - Dec 2016



Map 2: IPC Jan 2017



Map 3: 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
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	170,930	38,300	3,400	0	37,100	33,500	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	102,714	23,300	2,900	0	27,000	16,300	0
	Jalalaqsi	114,503	24,600	2,100	0	33,200	13,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	388,147	86,000	8,000	0	97,000	63,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			86,000	8,000		97,000	63,000	

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
Hiraan	Hawd Pastoral	36,393	5,500	0	0	5,500	5,500	0
	Southern Agro-Past	195,053	53,000	0	0	40,500	53,000	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	7,900	8,400	0	11,900	4,500	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	19,800	0	0	39,500	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	388,147	86,000	8,000	0	97,000	63,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			86,000	8,000		97,000	63,000	

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
Hiraan	Belet Weyne/Matabaan	170,930	34,000	20,900	0	23,500	61,500	8,800
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	102,714	21,300	12,700	0	15,800	31,200	4,900
	Jalalaqsi	114,503	25,800	10,200	0	18,300	30,900	4,000
	SUB-TOTAL	388,147	81,000	44,000	0	58,000	124,000	18,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			81,000	44,000		58,000	142,000	



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
Hiraan	Hawd Pastoral	36,393	8,200	0	0	4,500	15,500	0
	Southern Agro-Past	195,053	35,300	35,300	0	22,800	75,800	17,700
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	7,900	8,500	0	10,400	12,400	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	29,700	0	0	19,800	19,800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	388,147	81,000	44,000	0	58,000	124,000	18,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			81,000	44,000		58,000	142,000	



The End