



Technical Series

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FSAU Strategic Development Retreat Technical Peer Review Workshop Proceedings

Food Security Analysis Unit - Somalia

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Food Security Analysis Unit-Somalia (FSAU) seeks to provide evidence-based analysis of Somali food and livelihood security to enable both short-term emergency responses and longer term-strategic planning to promote food and livelihood security for Somali people.

Workshop Participants



Acknowledgements

The FSAU team warmly acknowledges support for conducting this Technical Peer Review Workshop from our donors (the EC and USAID), FAO (in particular the FAO Representative and our ESAF advisors), and our Technical Partners. FSAU staff and consultants from previous phases are also acknowledged for pioneering the foundations of FSAU. Also thanks to Veena Sampathkumar, who was the technical reporter and editor of these proceedings.

Preface

The FSAU has entered its fourth funding phase, which will last to April 2006. Coincidentally this year also marks the 10th anniversary of FSAU's existence, and as such is an auspicious time for analytical reflection. Fortunately the FSAU donors (the EC and USAID), FAO managers, and key stakeholders have agreed with this notion, and have allowed the unit to essentially shut down for the month of June—that is, engage in a strategic development retreat while minimizing the normal analytical outputs. FSAU's close collaborating partner, FEWS NET, also participated throughout this process of refining the FSAU conceptual frameworks and developing operational plans.

The Strategic Development Retreat began on June 4th and culminated in a Technical Peer Review Workshop (TPRW) on June 28 and 29. Attending the TPRW were advisors from FSAU's Key Technical Partners; a number of international expert advisors from universities, consulting groups, and UN/NGO agencies; and the FSAU technical team (including representatives from the Field Analysts). For a complete list of participants see Appendix A and B (page 32). The two-day workshop was an opportunity for the FSAU technical team to present draft Operational Plans that were written during the retreat, and to solicit constructive feedback from technical peers.

Detailed notes were taken during the workshop, which were then carefully reviewed and summarized. The following Technical Peer Review Workshop Proceedings include brief descriptions of the presentations, copies of the powerpoint slides, and a summary of the key discussion points. Numerous constructive and insightful suggestions were made during the discussions. These discussions are not only helpful for FSAU to improve its work, but are sure to have relevance to the broader community of professionals who conduct food and livelihood security analysis.

Based on this feedback the FSAU is revising its Operational Plans (final versions will be available next year) while at the same time beginning to implement new analytical methods and operational procedures. It is hoped that these proceedings and the final Operational Plans will be yet one more building block on the long list of accomplishments by previous phases of the FSAU.

Nicholas Haan
FAO Chief Technical Advisor
Food Security Analysis Unit- Somalia
Naiorbi Kenya

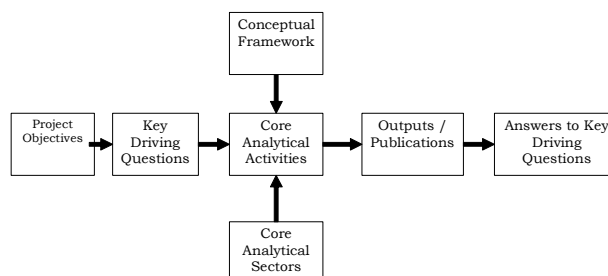


Food Security Analysis System

Presenter: Nicholas Haan
Chief Technical Advisor FSAU

The presentation explains the overarching analytical frameworks for the FSAU, and explains the conceptual underpinnings of the newly developed Food Security Analysis System (FSAS). The FSAS strives to integrate both the conceptual and operational frameworks that the FSAU utilizes for analyzing food security through livelihoods-based analysis. As such, the FSAS is part **organizational tool** showing the linkages between the core technical activities, and part **conceptual model** for livelihoods-based analysis. Unique to the FSAS is the **integration of livelihood assets** (drawn from the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach) and **livelihood strategies** (drawn from the Household Economy Approach).

FSAU Overarching Framework



FSAU Project(s) Objectives

Food Security:

Transient food insecurity reduced through more effective and more cost efficient emergency response

Chronic livelihood insecurity reduced through addressing its underlying causes

Nutrition:

Contribute to an improved nutritional status of vulnerable populations of Somalia through mitigation of deteriorating health and food security conditions

FSAU Project(s) Purpose

Food Security

...to ensure continued availability of, and access to, pertinent and detailed information and analysis of Somali livelihoods thereby enabling early response to food insecurity crises and the definition of longer-term interventions. In this context, the project purpose is defined as follows:

A broad range of information users have access to up-to-date relevant information for better decision making on short and longer term livelihood interventions.

Nutrition

Provide timely and appropriate information on nutritional status of populations in food insecure areas of Somalia

Example Key Driving Questions

- In a normal year, how do people feed their families and earn a living and how does this vary over time and across different regions?
- What are the basic physical, natural, financial, social and human characteristics that define the livelihood options available to people living in a specific area?
- What are the basic livelihood patterns of people living in a specific area in Somalia?
- What strategies do households of varying wealth employ to feed their families and earn a living?
- What is the food security outlook for the year, and are there people who are likely to face food insecurity in the foreseeable future?
- If a sudden shock or hazard (e.g. flood, civil war) were to occur, who is most vulnerable to food insecurity as result of this hazard?
- What is the impact of the immediate event, hazard or shock, e.g. eruption of civil war, on the food security situation and who is most affected?

Example Key Driving Questions

- If people at risk to food insecurity as result of an event, hazard or shock, who/where/when/why/how many are vulnerable and what are the possible responses to prevent or mitigate the problem?
- What are the trends in malnutrition observed in a given health facility?
- What are the attendance trends?
- What factors are contributing to malnutrition in the health facility?
- What are the local market indicators which suggest a potential change in food security, livelihood, and nutrition status?
- What are the health indicators which suggest a potential change in food security, livelihood, and nutrition status?
- What are the socio-economic indicators which suggest a change in food security, livelihood, and nutrition status?

Example Key Driving Questions

- What are the civil insecurity indicators which suggest a potential change in food security, livelihood, and nutrition status?
- What are the long-term trends in food and livelihood security for Somalia, as detected by key indicators
- Annual/Seasonal Early Warning: What general areas in Somalia are likely to experience food insecurity in the near future (i.e., this season or year)?
- What data is available to conduct statistical analysis of trends in food and livelihood security in Somalia?
- What is the statistical relationship between key indicators of food and livelihood security at the macro level?

Example Key Driving Questions

- What is the nutrition status of children aged 6-59 months or 65-110 cm using weight for height and Mid upper arm circumference (MUAC)
- What is the crude mortality rate (CMR)?
- What is the under five mortality rate (U5MR)?
- What key factors are likely to have influenced the current nutrition status?
- Which interventions are most likely to work towards improvement of the nutrition situation?
- What are long term issues related to food security?

Core Analytical Activities

- Baseline Livelihoods Analysis
- Annual Food Security Projections
- Rapid Food Security and Nutrition Assessments
- Food and Livelihood Security Key Indicator Monitoring
 - Macro and Livelihood levels
- Nutrition Surveillance and Analysis
- Applied Thematic Research

Core Sectoral Analysis

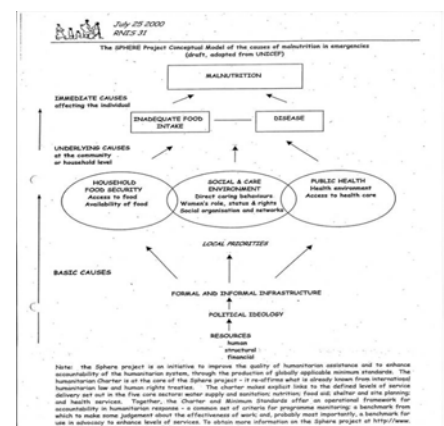
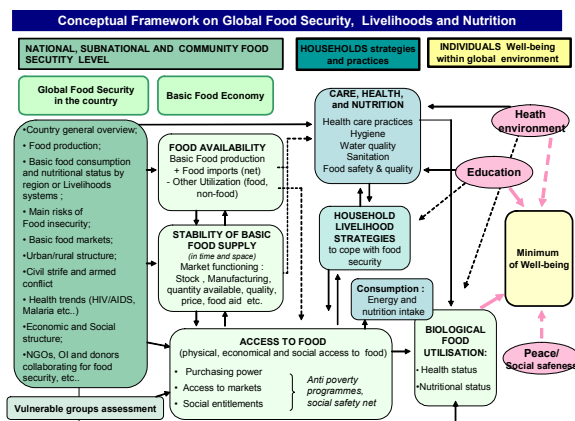
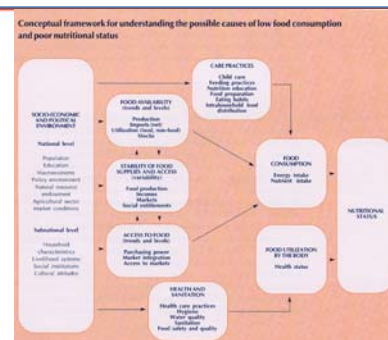
- Pastoralism/Livestock
- Agriculture
- Health and Nutrition
- Markets
- Climate
- Conflict
- Natural Resources

Broad Food Security Paradigm

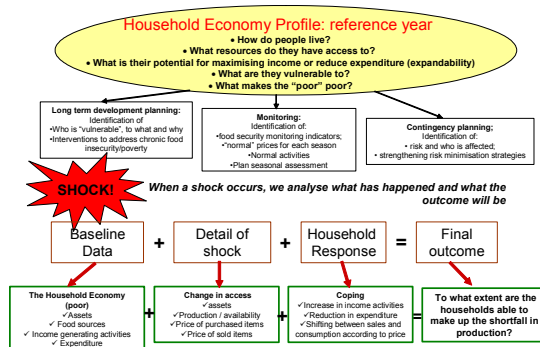
- Access
- Availability
- Stability
- Utilization

Many related and complementary frameworks exist, but need for integration and linking to operational functions!!!

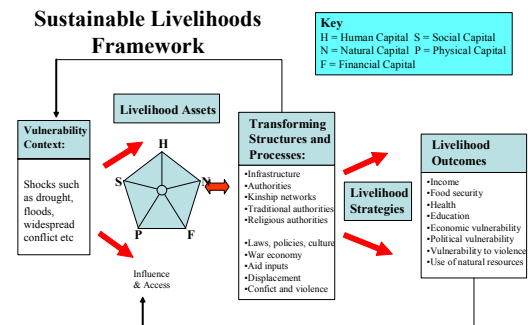
FIVIMS Framework



The Process of HEA



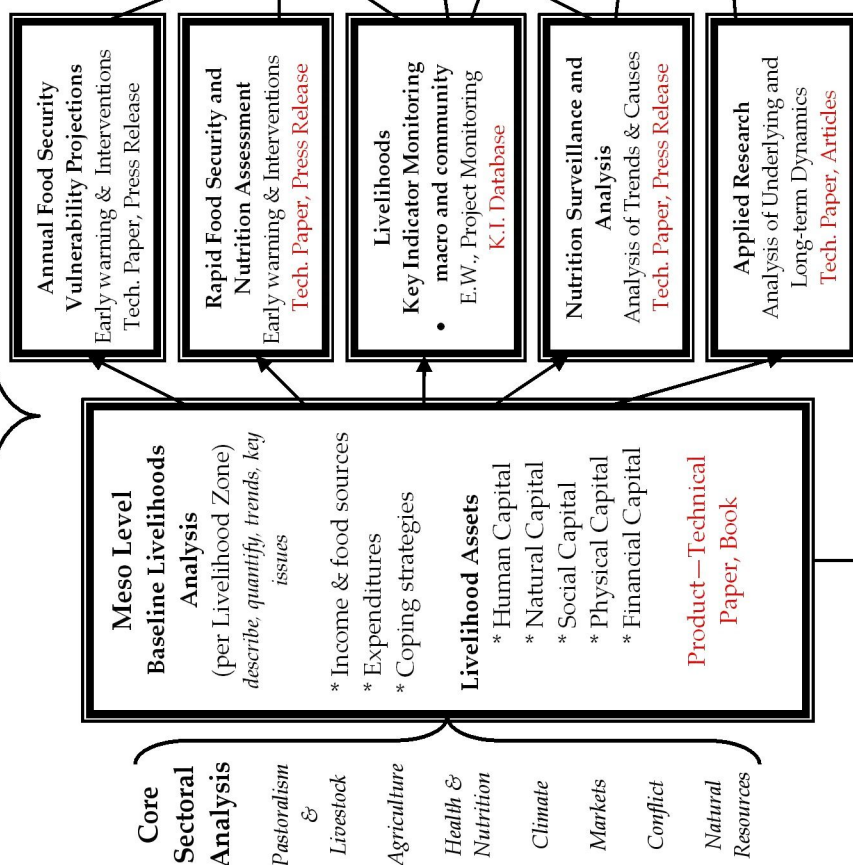
Sustainable Livelihoods Framework



FSAU Food Security Analysis System

Integration of Conceptual, Analytical & Operational Elements for Understanding Food Security through Livelihoods-Based Analysis

Macro Level Analysis: Socio-Economic, Political, Civil, Institutional, Historical, Bio-Physical, and Cultural



Analysis Supported With:

- Communications Strategy (products, clients, distribution mechanisms)
- Somali Food Security Information Management System
 - Digital Library, Statistical Database, Spatial Database, Web site
- Personnel and Data-Flow Management
- Administrative and Financial Management
- Capacity Building
- Institutional Relationships

Strengths

The Technical Advisors (TA) stressed the following strengths of the framework

- The TAs found the new framework impressive in the way the framework combines processes and institutions at different levels – macro, micro and meso. The framework focuses on structural and local issues thereby facilitating the design of appropriate interventions. Further the TAs felt that the meso level is analytically most appropriate for Somalia.
- The emphasis on assets and livelihoods enables donors, relief and development agencies to focus on livelihoods – the various strategies and capitals, thereby emphasizing the processes and not just the outcome of an event. At the meso-level the framework improves as it keeps the analysis focused on dynamics that are most directly relevant to peoples' livelihood security.
- Food and livelihood phase categorization was seen as an important support tool for organizations providing relief and development assistance. The framework would enable FSAU to provide decision makers with a clear statement on food and livelihood security that is based on consistent, objective, and internationally accepted standards. This system will promote consistency for different localities and over time.
- The TAs also felt that the approach guarantees more involvement of FSAU information in the intervention. The emphasis on livelihood assets would promote neutrality and avoid food aid bias in relief assistance and promote alternative responses. It would also enable the donors to identify the long term issues and interventions. The framework would be a useful tool to provide decision makers with information.



“The important and impressive aspects are the way the framework combines institutions and processes at different levels.

The combination of livelihood assets will promote neutrality and avoid food aid bias.”

Helen Young
Feinstein Famine Center
Tufts University

Questions

1. How can the analysis/diagrammatic representation of the framework be made more dynamic?
2. Is there a consideration – explicit or implicit of livelihood goals within the framework? What are some of the conceptual dilemmas of including livelihood goals?
3. How does ‘event and shock’ analysis apply to protracted situations like drought?
4. How will FSAU maintain its operational and analytical neutrality if conflict is an integral component of analysis?
5. How will the framework advocate for alternative responses other than food aid?

Synthesis of the Responses

- To make the diagram representing the new framework, the analytical components and output; dynamic, the TAs suggested including feedback loops
 - from development and relief assistance back to baselines
 - from relief to the shock/ event analysis
 - from the output statement to field analytical level
- The TAs and the Technical Team (TT) discussed the relevance of livelihood goals and its considerations in the framework. Since the framework did not explicitly state any livelihood goals – the TAs requested clarification of any implicit livelihood goals that was addressed. The question was raised as one of the strengths of livelihood analysis is that it makes more explicit the individual's goals and thus facilitates more effective/useful interventions to be delivered. FSAU was requested to explain if individual livelihood goals would be a part of the analysis. The Technical Team (TT) clarified that food security was the implicit goal in the framework. Incorporation of individual livelihood goals would be problematic since goals are diverse and further goals change depending on

the long and short term, for example some goals are coping mechanisms. However relief and development agencies when conducting needs assessments incorporate individual livelihood goals.

- The TAs were skeptical of using “event and shock” analysis as it implies a very clear timeline/ teleology of a start and finish. Analyzing protracted situations like drought then becomes problematic as there is no clear start and finish. Further the communities adapt to drought and their livelihood activities and strategies are built around droughts, thus becoming a way of life. The TA therefore suggested a shift to analyzing scale. The TT clarified that the emphasis is on discrete events. The start and finish will be based on a relative temporal reference i.e. focus on the cause when it is very acute. It will be analyzed as an event/shock as it imposes a stress on livelihoods.
- The TA appreciating the inherent neutrality of FSAU services, in the analysis of the political context were concerned about how FSAU operationalizes neutrality. The TT acknowledging that neutrality required constant effort mentioned that one of the strategies to maintain organizational neutrality will be to draw on information from other reliable institutional reports like that of OCHA.
- The TAs suggested greater emphasis on how the framework can suggest alternatives to food aid. The TAs also proposed greater dialogue with response agencies to enable FSAU to better link food security analysis to interventions. The analysis through a sectoral approach was seen as an integral way to trigger agencies to respond to specific sectors.
- The TAs also suggested a more explicit inclusion of local stakeholders as the framework implies the goal as Somali peoples welfare and well being.

The problem with “event and shock” analysis is that it implies a very clear start and finish. How do you analyze protracted situations like drought?

Simon Narbeth
OCHA

The emphasis is on discrete events. The start and finish can be based on a relative temporal reference i.e. focus on the cause when it is very acute. It still remains a stress on their livelihood.

Nicholas Haan
Chief Technical
Advisor
FSAU



Core Analytical Activities: Baseline Livelihoods Analysis

Presenter: Cindy Holleman
Technical Manager

The presentation explains the conceptual framework for conducting baseline livelihoods analysis within the context of the FSAS. The FSAU has made tremendous progress towards the baseline livelihoods analysis, and the presentation outlines the operational steps that will be taken to build on this work.

Concept

Linkages to Food Security Analysis System

- Starting point & foundation understanding of all other Core Analytical Activities
- Context for understanding the likely impact of an event, shock or hazard on livelihood security and food access at household level
 - Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projection, Emergency Food Security & Nutrition Assessments, Livelihoods Key Indicator Monitoring
- Applied Thematic Research delves deeper into understanding the underlying and long-term change dynamics of livelihoods
 - direct relevancy to inform emergency and development interventions, as well as policy Applied Thematic Research
- Nutritional Surveillance is an input into Baseline Livelihood Analysis (BLA), as well as supports Nutritional Surveillance in understanding its outcome.

Concept

New Directions in Baseline Livelihood Analysis:

1. Combining Sustainable Livelihood (SL) Framework and Household Economy Approach (HEA)

Broader definition & framework of baseline Analysis (SL)

- Livelihood Assets (5 capitals) and Strategies
- Dynamics of Change Over Time, Macro-micro Linkages

Practical Quantification of Effects of Shock & Resulting Composite Outcome Analysis (HEA)

- Definition of Livelihood Zones and Wealth Groups
- Quantification of Household Strategies and Assets to arrive at Impact Outcomes

Concept

Key Conceptual Definitions

A **Livelihood** - how people live, where livelihoods comprise the capabilities, assets, activities and strategies required and pursued by households and individuals for a means of living.

Two Key Components: Livelihood Assets and Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood Strategies are the behavioral strategies and choices adopted by people to make a living.

e.g. how people access food, how they earn income, the way they allocate labor, land and resources, patterns of expenditure, the way in which they manage and preserve assets, and how they respond to shocks and the coping strategies they adopt

Livelihood Assets are SL broad definition of 'assets' or 'five capital's. Defines the context and defines the options and constraints available to households and individuals in their livelihood strategies.

- Two levels of analysis – Zonal & Household
- privately and public owned
- more intangible assets related to social and cultural relations.

Concept

What it is:

- reference understanding of livelihoods - livelihoods assets and strategies of people, including description, quantities, trends and key issues.

Objectives:

- starting point and foundation from which FSAU analyses food security and vulnerability for
 - early warning to food insecurity crises, and
 - to define medium & longer term interventions aimed at improving livelihoods, food security and nutritional well-being

Concept

Driving Questions

- In the reference year, how do people feed their families, earn a living and how does this vary over time and across different regions?
 - What are the basic physical, natural, financial, social and human characteristics that define the livelihood options available to people living in a specific area?
 - What are the basic livelihood patterns of people living in a specific area?
 - What strategies do households of varying wealth employ to feed their families and earn a living?

Concept

2. Conceptual Foundation for Full Integration of Food Security and Nutrition in Analysis

Nutrition as both an input and an outcome of food security

- Input: Effects Human Capital -Ability to labor & earn living

Human Capital - 'ability to labor and good health as key resource enabling people to pursue different livelihood options/strategies. E.g. HIV/AIDS, poor nutritional status, etc.

- Input: Wider consideration of livelihood strategies

Patterns of health expenditure, education expenditure, Caring practices & behavior regarding hygiene and sanitation

- Outcome: Food Insecurity leads to Poor Nutrition

Concept

Livelihood 'Assets'

Physical Capital - basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. (e.g. Public capital- transportation, shelter, water and sanitation supply, and communications; Private capital – Berkad, Agricultural Implements, etc.)

Financial Capital - financial resources people use to achieve their livelihood objectives; flows and stocks that contribute to consumption and production. (e.g. flows of cash income, livestock holdings, credit, etc.)

Human Capital are the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies. (e.g. household level human capital is the amount and quality of labour available, which varies according to household size, skill levels, leadership potential, health status.)

Social Capital are the social resources upon which people draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. (e.g. developed through networks and connectedness, membership or more formalized groups, and relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchange.)

Natural Capital are the natural resource stock from which resource flows and services useful for livelihoods are derived. (e.g. land, trees, pasture, water, etc.)

Technical Process

Key Components

1. Delineation and Mapping of Livelihood Zones

Livelihood Zones geographical areas within which people share basically the same patterns of livelihoods, i.e. they grow the same crops, keep the same types of livestock, have the same access to markets, etc.

2. Description & Analysis of Livelihood Assets within each Livelihood Zone

- 5 Capitals
- Zonal & Household Level

3. Description and Analysis of Livelihood Strategies within each Livelihood Zone by Wealth Group

- Quantification of access to food, income, coping strategies, investment & savings strategies, expenditure patterns.
- Integrated Spreadsheet

Output

1. Map of Livelihood Zones (LZ) – Digital Maps of all livelihood zones & relation to district and regional boundaries.

2. Livelihood Baseline Profile for each Livelihood Zone – Baseline data for each Zone, plus summary profile publication

3. Technical Paper and Book that captures Baseline Livelihoods Analysis

Desired Impact

- Improved understanding of livelihoods for use in food security and nutrition early warning monitoring, programming response & policy formulation

Way Forward

1. Current Status 32 Livelihood Zones with Baselines

Weaknesses – too many; missing key livelihood asset information (social, human, natural); weak baselines; inconsistency in Zoning and Profiles; Book incomplete

2. Planned Activities (2 Years)

- ✓ Rezoning Workshop (by Nov. '04)
- ✓ Develop Analytical Matrix of Five Capitals defining interrelationship of capital and how they combine to define livelihood options & macro-micro linkages (by Dec. '04).
- ✓ Update baselines based on new conceptual framework and understanding of Livelihood Assets & Strategies (High priority LZ by Dec '04, others by Dec. '05)
- ✓ Baseline data managed within a centralized data management system, with improved accessibility and documentation (by Oct. '04)
- ✓ Complete set of Livelihood Zone Profiles & Book, revised to reflect FSAU's new conceptual framework (by April '06)

..the ability to mitigate conflict or peacebuilding is a strong community asset as it defines their (the communities) strategies and coping mechanisms.....

Christoph Langenkamp
European Commission

Questions

1. Is there a complete shift from FEZ? How many livelihood zones will there be? And how representative will the zones be?
2. Is there a specific inclusion of HIV/AIDS and its impact on health, nutrition status and food security?
3. While including social capital is crucial, how do you quantify social capital? Is social capital merely seen as an attribute of a household?
4. Given pastoral migration, do boundaries of the livelihood zones consider the seasonality component? How do you capture the dynamism of the local realities when the population targets are constantly moving and the situation is volatile?
5. With reference to the use of the term normal – given the particular context of Somalia - is there any validity in the use of the analytical reference to 'normal'?
6. Conceptually, is the analytical unit of a household, with its origins in the West, culturally appropriate for Somalia? Further are households representative of the different wealth strata, as each strata has diverse livelihood strategies and assets?
7. How will FSAU combine analytical output to initiate specific responses such as suggesting kinship networks as an entry point or targeting specific wealth groups?
8. The TAs suggested inclusion of the capacity to mitigate conflict and tension as a social capital – to incorporate it in the analysis as a positive attribute rather than an outcome.

Driving Questions

In the reference year, how do people feed their families, earn a living and how does this vary over time and across different regions?

What are the basic physical, natural, financial, social and human characteristics that define the livelihood options available to people living in a specific area?

What are the basic livelihood patterns of people living in a specific area? What strategies do households of varying wealth employ to feed their families and earn a living?

Desired Impact

Improved understanding of livelihoods for use in food security and nutrition early warning monitoring, programming response & policy formulation

Synthesis of the Responses

- Is there a complete shift from using Food Economy Zones (FEZ) to Livelihood Zones? And how many will there be? And will it be as representative?
 - FEZ and Livelihood Zones are very analogous. Replacing FEZ with livelihood zones is to indicate the emphasis on livelihoods analysis rather than just food economy analysis. Livelihood analysis is broader than food economy in that it includes analysis of both livelihood assets (allowing for understanding of longer-term and underlying issues) as well as livelihood strategies (including behaviors affecting food / income sources and expenditures for different wealth groups). At the moment FSAU utilizes 32 FEZs for Somalia. The TT propose 22 to 24 Livelihood zones - to be verified at the field level.
The analysis will not be generalized. The analytical unit will be spatially refined with town catchments underpinned within the livelihoods zone analysis

- The TAs appreciated the innovative emphasis on social and human capital in livelihood analysis. However a few methodological issues that were raised included
 - The methodological complication of quantifying social capital. A TA felt analysis would be incomplete if social capital was primarily analyzed as an attribute since social capital is very tangible in the Somali context.
 - The TA suggested specific inclusion/ consideration of HIV/AIDS and its impact on food security and well being.

The TT clarified that social capital would be incorporated as a key element at the household, community and zonal level, quantified through flows and access to remittances, sharing etc.

While as many influencing factors of human capital like HIV/AIDS would be considered, the analysis will choose a set of key indicators. Given resource constraints the emphasis is to provide a representative analysis rather than a comprehensive one.

- The TT requested a clarification of how the analysis would reflect the dynamism of the local realities given that
 - due to pastoral migration the boundaries of the zones would change seasonally and further,
 - any static representation of such a dynamic society in a volatile context would be challenging

The TT explained that in consideration of the dynamism of local realities, baselines will be reviewed periodically to accommodate structural changes. At the moment, FSAU will be revising existing livelihood zones (formerly Food Economy Zones) to reflect contemporary realities. FSAU's internal human capital especially the strong field analyst team (22 FSAU analysts, 12 Nutrition analysts and FEWSNET enumerators) would expedite the process. Further, FSAU will draw on information from partner institutions including Africover, SWALIM and UNICEF.

While boundaries reflect an annual average, seasonal variations are considered. FSAU will be compiling a seasonal migration map to capture the flow of population and livestock.

- The TA(s) was skeptical of the analytical reference to a 'normal' year in the context of Somalia. The TT explained that a reference year is necessary for quantification purposes as it increases clarity in conveying the status and process, further increasing the legitimacy of information through evidence based analysis. To choose a reference year, FSAU does a participatory timeline in villages whereby good and bad years are identified and a representative balance is chosen as the reference year. The emphasis of the reference year is to convey a relative understanding of livelihood strategies to meet basic food entitlements.

- One of the TAs suggested reflection on the appropriateness of the use of the analytical unit of a household given that the Somali society offers a far more complex social organization of a household. While FSAU's use of the concept household was in reference to a characteristic household, the TA's clarified if the households would be stratified by wealth as different strata have a different set of livelihood assets and strategies.

The TT explained that characteristic households would represent different strata and at a zonal level the focus would be on identifiable resource flows.

While the TAs found the new framework to have strong targeting implications for response, the TA and TT acknowledged the political complications of targeting assistance for specific wealth groups. Further the TT also raised the issue of how any recommendation on targeting would impact FSAU's impartiality and neutrality of information.

- The TAs suggested incorporation of the capacity to prevent or resolve conflict as a form of social capital for Somalia as it impacts communities coping and response strategies to conflict. While the current framework includes peace as part of the human capital asset – the TAs suggested peace building and conflict mitigation ability should be considered as a positive attribute rather than an outcome.

Core Analytical Activities: Livelihoods Key Indicators: Macro Monitoring

Presenter: Ali Nur Duale
Food Security and Livelihoods Analyst
FSAU

The presentation reviews the most important macro indicators for monitoring food security in Somalia and explains how FSAU will monitor them. Key to the monitoring system, beyond identification of the indicators, is the data collection system, procedures for analysis, data archiving, and presentation to users.

Concept

Objectives

- To monitor key objective trends in macro level processes that affect food security
- To provide early warning to imminent food insecurity
- To provide statistical database in support of qualitative interpretations of food insecurity issues
- To develop an archival database for other sectoral analysis and historical records.

Concept

Linkages to Food Security Analysis System

- Uses Baseline Livelihoods Analysis to interpret changes in macro indicators
- Significant negative trends can trigger a Rapid Food Security and Nutrition Assessment
- Reference data for Annual Food Security Projections
- Reference data for Thematic Research
- Reference data for intervention monitoring

Concept

Driving Questions

- What are the long-term trends in food and livelihood security for Somalia, as detected by key indicators?
- Annual/Seasonal Early Warning: What general areas in Somalia are likely to experience food insecurity in the near future (i.e., this season or year)?
- What data is available to conduct statistical analysis of trends in food and livelihood security in Somalia?
- What is the statistical relationship between key indicators of food and livelihood security at the macro level?

Technical Process

Core Sectors for Macro Monitoring

- Agriculture
- Pastoralism/livestock
- Nutrition
- Markets
- Climate
- Conflict

Technical Process

Agricultural Indicators

- Cereal Crop Production Estimates
 - Establishment and Harvest
- Annual Cereal Balance Sheet
- Market Prices of Cereals
 - Baidoa (sorghum), Merka (maize), Belet-Weyne (maize), Hargeisa (sorghum)
- Climatic factors (see climate section)

Technical Process

Pastoralism/Livestock Indicators

- Market prices of live animals
 - Burau (sheats, camel), Dinsor (cattle), Galkayo (sheats, camel), Garissa (cattle)
- Market prices of milk in key markets
- Export of live animals
 - Berbera and Bossasso
 - Each species and TLUs
- Livestock migration patterns
- Climatic factors (see climate section)

Technical Process

Nutrition Indicators

- Long term nutrition trends
- MCH nutrition trend monitoring quarterly
- Recent survey findings



Technical Process

Market Analysis Key Indicators

- Wholesale prices of key imported commodities (rice, sugar, wheat flour) in major markets
- Analysis of Terms of Trade
 - Relevant cereal per livestock
 - Relevant cereal per daily casual labor wage
 - Relevant cereal per milk selling price
- Currency Analysis
- Cross border trade flows in formal and informal ports



Technical Process

Conflict Key Indicators

- Ad hoc reporting using OCHA Humanitarian Update
- Potential collaboration with Harvard University and Swiss Peace
- Eventual incorporation of LIMS conflict data



Technical Process

Climate Key Indicators

- NOAA/USGS—Rainfall Estimate (RFE)
- USGS—Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
- JRC-MARS—NDVI, RFE
- Rain Gauges—actual rainfall for given area
- Ad hoc data (USGS)—Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI); Flood Models
- DMC Nairobi—Climate Outlook Forum



Technical Process

Sectoral Summary Analysis for Monthly Report

- Indicator Change Analysis
 - Identification of change, quantification, initial explanation, interpretation of significance
- Highlights of additional sectoral issues not captured by key indicator monitoring



Technical Process

“Sectoral Updates”

- Market Update—inclusive of all market data in statistical format
- Climate Update—inclusive of all climate data
- **Nutrition Update**—in-depth narrative monthly report on key nutrition issues (continuation of current format)



Output

- Archival database of key macro indicators
- Sectoral summary analysis in Monthly Report
- Market Update
- Climate Update



Way Forward

Areas for Future Development

- Develop standardized graphics for Monthly Report
- LEWS fodder monitoring program
- Re-specify key grazing areas for spatial aggregation of both NDVI and RFE
- Use of LIMS clusters for spatial aggregation of NDVI and RFE
- Stronger integration in flood monitoring between models and field reports
- Remittance monitoring (LIMS)
- Cross border trade

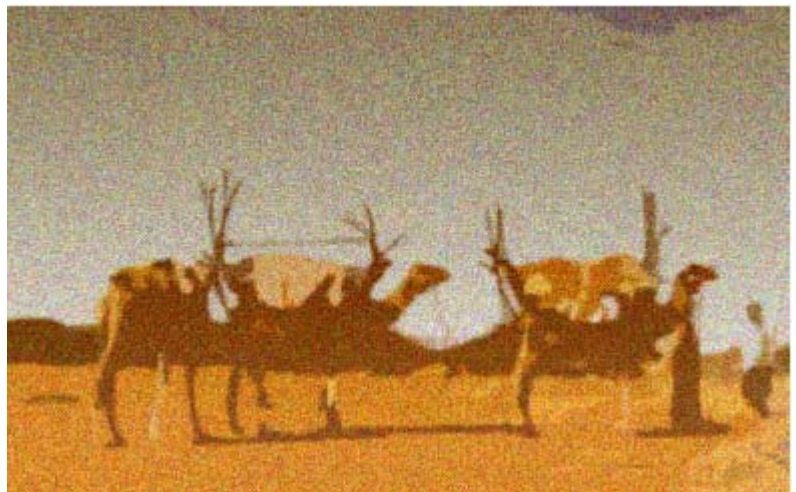
Questions

- Are cash crops included in the livelihood analysis?
- How will the analysis capture the macro level market complexity – through prices or flows? What are some of the implications for data collection?
- How will FSAU monitor remittances?
- Has the resource feasibility been considered in terms of in-house capacity, financial resources and time? What are the possible roles of partner agencies for data collection, for triangulation etc?
- What are the indicators for monitoring conflict?
- Is charcoal burning considered a livelihood activity?

Synthesis of the Responses

- The TAs and the TT discussed the need and associated complications of considering cash crops like cow peas in livelihood analysis. While FSAU does consider cash crops at a zonal and district level, it is not included in the baseline information. The contribution of cash crops to immediate household food security is limited however it is analyzed as an important indicator for financial flows. Further, cash crop analysis is complicated due to the seasonal variations and a lack of appropriate data collection methodology. FSAU in its past experience of collecting and analyzing cash crop data series encountered various problems including high maintenance, approximation of estimates and huge time requirements. The TAs also mentioned that *Merat/Kat* is an important cash crop where there is a dearth of analysis on its relevance to livelihoods.
- The TA agreed with the TT that to capture market complexity - flows rather than prices would be a better variable – some discussion ensued on the relevance of prices as an indicator of supply and a guide for household livelihood strategies and assets. The TT further clarified that FSAU is not responsible for all market data. FSAU will choose relevant variables for food security and nutrition. Presently FSAU is underutilizing collected data and intend to introduce a market supplement to optimize the use of market data collected and provide deeper analysis of markets including cash crop data.
- The TA wanted a methodological explanation of how remittances would be monitored given the challenge of identifying volume at a household and a macro level. The TT explained that emphasis is on flows rather than on volume.
- While all the TAs acknowledged that macro level analysis would enhance the output – in terms of feasibility i.e. in-house capacity, time and other resource constraints, the TAs emphasized the importance of partner agencies and resources available such as FESWNET, World Bank Watching Brief, SWALIM and PACE for data and for triangulation.

The TT reassured the TAs that FSAU was not reinventing the wheel and intend to enhance the already existing institutional relationships, including co-locating with key partners.



- The TAs and the TT unanimously agreed on the relevance of analyzing conflict however, methodologically the TAs felt that concrete variables were necessary for analyzing conflict. The TAs were also concerned on the impact of analyzing a political subject like conflict on FSAU's impartiality and neutrality and the implications for field analysts. The TT explained that for conflict monitoring OCHA/UN reports will be drawn on. FSAU is also in the process of building institutional relationships for conflict early warning research with Harvard University and Swiss Peace Centre. To maintain neutrality and impartiality, FSAU intends to focus on the outcome rather than the dynamics of conflict. Appreciating the approach towards conflict analysis, the TAs heeded caution on the choice of proxy outcome indicators as they can include variables like migration which can be caused by other factors apart from conflict.
- A TA recommended that livestock analysis should go beyond market analysis and focus on the health and productivity of livestock, diseases, their growth and their well being etc. The TT reiterated the role of institutional partnerships for livestock data collection and the overall objective to provide a representative rather than comprehensive analysis.
- With increased charcoal burning activity in Somalia, the TAs wanted to know how FSAU livelihoods framework addresses the particular issue. The TT explained that Charcoal burning will be included in the analysis of natural capital but not as a livelihood activity. While its is an integral part of the thematic research the TAs and TTs discussed some of the methodological issues of gathering market data on charcoal exports to the Middle East given that control over the ports and the trade is in illegitimate hands. While FSAU has had previous experience in attempting to gather this data, the new framework emphasizes the need for collecting objective and reliable data through a legitimate, systematic and sustainable mechanism.

Core Analytical Activities: Livelihoods Key Indicator Monitoring – Community Monitoring

Presenter: Thomas Gabrielle
Data Systems Manager and Analyst

The presentation explains the conceptual and operational elements of the proposed Somali Livelihoods Indicator Monitoring System (SLIM). The SLIM has several unique aspects: (1) data collection is done with an explicit understanding of its spatial representativeness and is based on the concept of a “small-town catchment cluster”, (2) indicators are kept to a bare minimum and exclusively based on objective variables, and (3) there is a direct link between data collection and the baseline understanding of the area.

Concept

Definition

A monitoring system that:

- spatially comprehensive
- few, standardized objectively verifiable
- analytically relevant livelihood indicators
- multi-sector, includes most vulnerable/IDP
- key informants from civil society
- regular basis (monthly)

Concept

Purpose

In order to:

- better monitor key livelihood indicators
- meso-level change detection
- early warning signal of livelihood/food insecurity
- flag areas for further analyses
- establish a standardized, longitudinal data set
- allows trend analyses (predictive)
- create composite indexes for uncomplicated understanding
- measure project impact
- sustainable for eventual hand over to Somali authorities

Concept

Links to other monitoring efforts

- indicators on health facility visits and malnutrition rates to compliment data collection activities of FSAU Nutrition Unit/UNICEF/WHO/others via HIS and other systems
- indicators of meso-level market prices to compliment FEWS macro-level market monitoring system
- indicators of water prices and rainfall to compliment SWALIMS analyses
- indicators of socio-economic status to compliment data collection activities of UNDP/World Bank Watching Brief
- indicators on school attendance and labour rates establish useful measurements for Millennium Development Goals.
- Indicators of civil insecurity to compliment CI understanding from OCHA, IGAD, Swiss Peace, Harvard

Output

- historical database of key indicators
- area or node-specific requests for further analysis
- ad-hoc analytical briefs on area/node
- monthly short-reports on zonal indicators
- quarterly zonal trend analysis reports
- digital maps with indexes (composite and individual)
- a systematized sustainable monitoring system for eventual turnover to Somali authorities

Concept

Links to Food Security Analyses System

- indicators are established from Baseline Livelihood Analysis System (food security and nutrition)
- indicator analysis is also defined by the Baseline Livelihood Analysis System
- indicator downward changes determines if Rapid Food Security and Nutrition Assessments are needed (increase in malnutrition, etc)
- indicator trend analysis is used for estimates of annual food security projections
- meso-scale indicator monitoring for integration with macro-level indicators

Technical Process

Key Components

- Small Town Catchment Clusters (STCC) – settlements associated with a small town (magaalo yar)
- Few Objective Indicators – 12 to 18 analytically relevant livelihood indicators
- Key Informants- civil society (school teachers, clinic workers, radio operators, etc)
- Communication – monitoring system resilience during times of restricted movement (natural/human causes)

Way Forward

- Current Status
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Methods and Tools
- Partnerships
- Timeline
- Unresolved Issues

Questions

- In reference to the STCC – what determines a small town – is there a size cut off? How will FSAU ensure that the small town would be representative of the rural areas in its catchment?
- Will one set of indicators be representative of the diverse towns? What are methodological complications of creating a spatially representative composite index? What are the tradeoffs for context specificity in the construction of composite indices?
- What are the analytical implications especially of cross border flows for small town nodes located near the border?
- Will FSAU measure the impact of relief projects?
- How will FSAU control quality and triangulation of data?
- What are the considerations for sustainability of the framework and the methodology? Will it contribute to monitoring the Millennium Development Goals?
- How does the analysis account for gender differences? What is the gender dis-aggregation of civil informants, attendance at school and the health facilities?

Synthesis of the Responses

- Appreciating the innovative adaptation of the Small Town Catchment theory to monitor livelihoods and food security- the TAs to clarify the effectiveness of the concept were concerned
 - If the size was the determining factor for a ‘small town’
 - What the relationships are between the rural areas and the small town and how representative data collected at the town level be representative of the rural area?

The TT clarified that size was not the major determining factor. The aim of the STCC approach is to avoid an urban data collection system which is typically characterized by a lot of noise in the data and unrepresentative of the rural area. For spatial representation the new framework works with the smallest possible unit that is most sensitive to its sphere of influence. Sphere of influence is determined by the strong social, political, economic and cultural relationship to settlements and therefore extremely indicative of the small settlements. Data about towns as indicative of the cluster is the backbone of the new livelihoods monitoring system. Livelihood approach remains the foundation. STCC complements it as part of the framework. The uniqueness of this method is

- Complete spatial representativeness
 - Sensitivity to small settlements
 - Use of civil society informants as data sources
 - Small number of objective monitors complemented with qualitative data
- FSAU plans to have 125 analytical units for complete spatial representativeness.

- Given the number of analytical units TAs were concerned if the homogeneity of indicators would compromise the specificity of analysis. Discussion ensued if one set of indicators was spatially appropriate. FSAU acknowledged that some tradeoffs would come up with a standardized monitoring system for the entire country however the team would do their best to use a generalized set of indicators with consideration for spatial relevance. Further dialogue on tradeoffs between generalized and area specific analysis covered the process of weighting with composite indices. Since weighting will remove its context specificity the TAs and TT acknowledged that the analysis would have to draw fine balance weighting information to make it comparable yet maintain the context specificity. One suggestion based on previous projects, was the use of multivariate analysis.
- The TAs wanted to know how FSAU intends to carry out quality control to avoid discrepancy and maintain statistical validity. The TT reiterated that the new direction is towards a rigorous quantitative monitoring system. Quantitative data will be substantiated with qualitative understanding –field monitors will still continue data collection but build on analytical rigor in order to systematize data collection and analysis. For quality control and triangulation, FSAU will draw on partner agencies but with well trained staff, triangulation happens at many levels.
- Regarding particular nodes identified close to the border, TAs inquired about the implications of resource migration and other cross border flows in the monitoring system. The TT explained that currently FSAU has good maps representing resource flows. To accommodate cross border flows the analysis might have to spatially extend in to the neighboring countries.
- In the analysis TAs suggested measuring impacts of projects including relief assistance especially food aid. The TT explained that data collected will indicate improvements or degeneration after a particular intervention further substantiated by interaction with partners. However FSAU will not explicitly monitor the impacts of projects or interventions as it would compromise the impartiality and neutrality of the service provided.
- With regards to sustainability of the methodology and the system, the TAs suggested
 - A key set of indicators that would facilitate cross country comparison
 - Contribution to global development agendas e.g. the Millennium Development Goals
 - And consideration of transfer of the information system to the government of Somalia when instituted. The TAs suggested drawing on similar agency government transfers to ensure a smooth transition and sustainability of the project.

- The TAs requested clarification of how the framework addresses/ incorporates gender inequities. Of particular interest was specific consideration of women in the baseline, women as key civil informants and the gender difference of attendance at health facilities and schools.
- The TA clarified that the new system would not diminish the current field presence and that field analysts would continue the data collection. The TT explained that the only shift is the new framework hence the field analysts will become nodal managers within livelihood zones rather than field analysts in food economy zones.

Core Analytical Activities: Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projections

Presenter: Cindy Holleman
Technical Manager, FSAU

The presentation explains the conceptual procedures of conducting annual food security projections using the FSAS. Key to this analysis—in addition to primary data collection on crop and livestock production and nutrition trends, and analysis of secondary data such as climatic performance and market prices—is the combination of livelihood strategies analysis through the Integrated Spreadsheet with the analysis of livelihood assets. Also presented are the operational steps that FSAU will take to develop the conceptual procedures and put them in practice.

Concept

Linkages to Food Security Analysis System

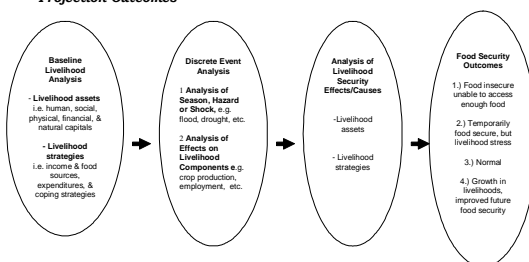
- Incorporates understanding of macro/micro-level dynamics that effect projected food security
- Uses the Baseline Livelihood Analysis as reference point to detect type and magnitude of anticipated livelihood changes and resulting food security outcome

Purpose

- Provide early warning of potential food and livelihood insecurity,
 - estimation of who, what, where, when and how many
 - estimation of food gaps, livelihood crisis and growth at household level

Concept

Figure 1: Analytical Approach Evaluating the Impact of an Event, Shock or Hazards on Livelihoods and the Resulting Food Security Projection Outcomes



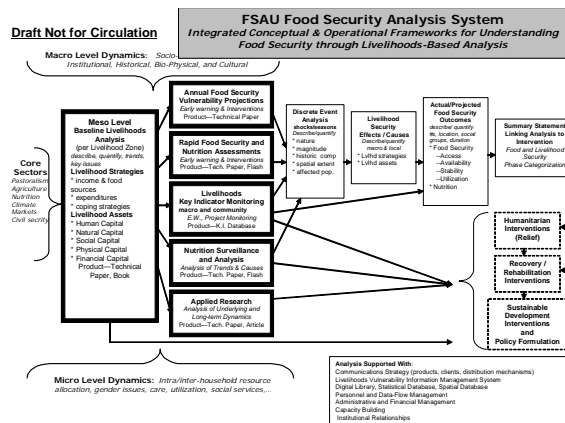
Concept

Objective

- To investigate the effects of an event, hazard or shock on future access to food and income,
- to provide early warning to decision makers for appropriate support and interventions.

Three types of food security projections

- Annual Food Security Projections
- Ad hoc Food Security Projections
- Food Security Projections for Preparedness Planning



Concept

Driving Questions

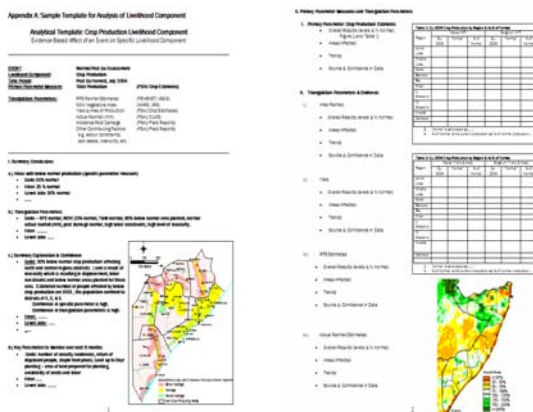
- What is the food security outlook for the year, and are there people who are likely to face food insecurity in the foreseeable future? (For Annual Food Security Projections)
- If a sudden shock/hazard were to occur, who is most vulnerable to food insecurity as result of this hazard? (For Food Security Projections for Preparedness Planning)
- What is the impact of the immediate event, hazard or shock, e.g. eruption of civil war, on the food security situation and who is most affected? (For Ad hoc Food Security Projections)
- If people are at risk to food insecurity as result of an event, hazard or shock, who/where/when/why/how many are vulnerable and what are the possible responses to prevent or mitigate the problem? (For All Three Types of Food Security Projections)

Technical Process

Baseline livelihood Analysis is Starting Point

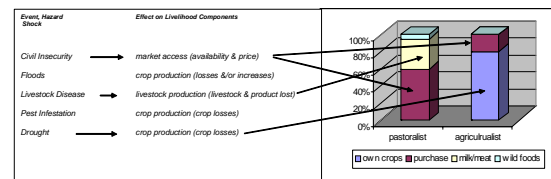
Followed by Two Analytical Modules

1. **Analysis of a discrete event** (i.e. seasonal event, hazard or shock).
 - Analysis of the event itself
 - nature, magnitude, spatial extent, historic precedent, trend
 - Analysis of the effect of the event on different livelihood components.
 - **Evidence-based Analytical Templates, Triangulation data, Different methods & analysis**
 - **8 major livelihood components identified in Somalia**, e.g. crop production, Livestock production, market purchases, crop sales, livestock & product sales, employment, self-employment, agricultural labor



Concept

Figure 2: Illustration of how different events affect household's options for accessing food



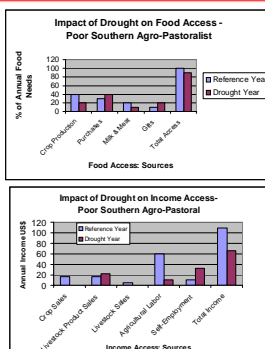
Technical Process

Second Analytical Modules

2. Livelihood Strategies Impact Analysis

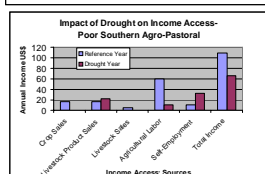
- Analysis of the composite effect of event shock or hazard on household strategies and assets
- Incorporates macro and micro levels of analysis, but outcome analysis is at the meso-level or Livelihood Zone
- Food Security Outcome Categories
 - Food insecure, livelihood stress, normal, growth
- Tool used in Composite Analysis 'Integrated Spreadsheet'
 - Outcome reported by region/district

Concept



Livelihood Strategies Impact Analysis

Example: Impact of Drought on Food and Income Access Among Poor Southern Agro-Pastoralists



Concept

Four Food Security Outcome Categories

- Defined and derived from the outcome analysis
- Four Categories:
 - 1.) 'Food Insecurity' – people face food deficit/gap
 - 2.) 'Livelihood Stress' – temporarily food secure and can meet basic food consumption needs, but at the cost of jeopardizing near future food security, e.g. collapsed livelihoods, sales of productive assets,
 - 3.) 'Normal' – people are not much different from the baseline reference picture of food security
 - 4.) 'Livelihood Growth' – improved situation whereby food security has improved and growth is experienced
- Within each category 'Severity Level' is defined and quantified

Output

Output

1. **Two Technical Papers Per Year:** Annual Food Security Projections for the Year (Aug.), followed by an update to Projections in (Jan).
2. **Technical Reports:** Covering Ad hoc and Preparedness Planning Food Security Projections

Desired Impact

- Regular, Reliable and Accurate Early Warning for Emergency and Non-Emergency Planning and Response
- Four Category Outcome Analysis informs programming response & policy formulation
- Vulnerability Analysis for Various Risk Factors to Inform Preparedness and Contingency Planning, e.g. Inter-Agency Flood Preparedness Plan for Juba and Shabelle Rivers.

Way Forward

1. Current Status

- Regular Annual Food Security Projections, with seasonal update entire country
- 2. **New Directions & Planned Activities (2 Years)**
 - ✓ Continue Annual Food Security Projections, with seasonal updates
 - ✓ More Rigorous Analysis of the Effect of Event, Shock or Hazard
 - Evidence Based Analytical Templates & Triangulation of Analysis
 - ✓ Livelihood Strategies Impact Analysis –composite analysis livelihood security outcomes
 - ✓ Integrated Spreadsheet as Main Tool for Analysis
 - Ensures national coverage & eases monitoring & analysis
 - Generate Outcomes at Regional/District level
 - ✓ Four Food Security Outcome Categories: food deficit, livelihood stress, normal, and growth.

Questions

- Will the Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projection substitute the *Gu* and *Deyr* assessments?
- When does FSAU do an analysis of a discrete event? For the purpose of intervention or for historical analysis? How do you decide when and what are the implications of the timing of the analysis?
- How will the analysis promote responses other than food aid?
- How do you handle inconsistency at the macro and meso level?

Synthesis of the Responses

- The TA clarified if the *Gu* and *Deyr* annual projections would be replaced by the Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projection.
The TT clarified that the *Gu* continues and will be the annual projection. However the previously used indicators will be reviewed to choose quantifiable indicators that reflect the change such as real wages for casual laborers. The Livelihoods Indicator Monitoring System would enable monitoring changes in a quantifiable manner.
- The TAs wanted to know the timeline for doing an annual projection and the primary motivation in the decision of timing and the consequent implications for response agencies.
The TT clarified that the purpose of the Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projection is to serve as an early warning system. The information gathered will enable FSAU to do a cereal balance sheet. Annual Food Security Vulnerability Projections will provide a more detailed analysis and will be complemented by other tools such as the rapid assessments.
- If one of the outputs of the annual food security vulnerability projection is a cereal balance sheet, the TAs were concerned if it would reinforce the need for food aid rather than alternatives like livelihood asset assistance. The TT asserted that while the information enables FSAU to identify food gap - it does not necessarily translate to food aid. The analysis will be explicit about causes and stress related to livelihoods. One of the key challenges for future FSAU projection analysis is to shift away from a “food gap” towards an “entitlement gap” which does not focus on food inputs as the response to food insecurity.
- The TA highlighted the need for the analysis to be sensitive to inconsistencies with resource flows at the various levels – macro, micro and meso - which challenges the livelihood components currently identified. For example remittances might be below ten per cent of the household income but the macro picture is far more substantial as it exceeds net overseas development assistance. Similarly livestock/ charcoal/ kat/ duty free trading etc are huge contributors to food security and challenge analysis at multiple levels.

Core Analytical Activities: Rapid Food Security and Nutrition Assessments

Presenter: Nicholas Haan, Chief Technical Advisor
Ahono Busili, Nutritionist
FSAU

The presentation outlines the core elements of how the FSAU conducts rapid food security and nutrition assessments. Key to this is a review of secondary data, rigorous primary data collection, and evidence-based analysis that leads to a clear statement on the food and nutrition situation of the affected populations.

Linkages to FSAS

- Triggered by macro / livelihood key indicator monitoring; nutrition surveillance; and/or annual food security projections
- Analysis done with explicit reference to baseline understanding of livelihoods for a given Livelihood Zone
- Analysis leads to Food and Livelihood Phase Classification

Procedures

- Analysis of secondary data
 - Spatial extent and severity of shock
 - Review baseline livelihoods data
 - Demographic data
 - Consult with key informants
- Field Assessment
- Integrative analysis and report write up

Analytical Procedures

- Discrete event analysis (hazard, shock)
- Nature, magnitude, historic comparison, spatial extent, affected population
- Effects on livelihood components
- Livelihood security effects and causes
- Livelihood **strategies** and **assets**
- Actual or projected food security outcomes
- Food and Livelihood Phase Classification

Methods

- Mixed bag, most appropriate for given situation (including especially security)
 - Examples include:
 - Satellite imagery analysis, socio-economic data analysis, HEA, CSI, HH surveys, key informant interview, etc.
 - Nutrition assessments....

Rapid Nutrition Assessment Methods

Recommended indicators:

- Wasting
- Mortality
- Meal consumption
- Underlying factors (FS, W&S, Health, Care)

Recommended Sampling Methodology

- Purposive sampling for the assessment area
- Population assessment for small population groups e.g. IDP camps and small villages
- Two stage cluster sampling of a third of the population (for relatively larger groups)

Recommended Indicator for Wasting

- MUAC. Reasons: Fast, sensitivity to mortality; recommended by Sphere 2004, Data can be compared with previous assessments)
- Cut off points for acute malnutrition:
 - 12-59 mths: Total malnutrition= % with MUAC<135mm, Severe malnutrition= % MUAC <110
 - Pregnant: Total at risk= % MUAC<230mm, Severe risk -MUAC<207mm;
 - Adults: Total malnutrition= % MUAC<185mm, Severe malnutrition = % MUAC <160mm (UNACC/SCN)

Way Forward

- Train FSAU Nutrition (field) Team on the integrated analysis of FS&N
- Undertake assessments (on ad hoc basis) based on need (re: livelihood/HIS monitoring systems)
- Archive raw data
- Follow up on the recommendations of assessments
- Pilot the use of MUAC-for-height due to limitations of MUAC

Questions

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Core Analytical Activities: Nutrition Surveillance and Assessments

Presenter: Noreen Prendiville
Coordinator- Nutrition
Surveillance Project, FSAU

The presentation reviews the rationale and procedures utilized to conduct nutrition surveillance and analysis. Understanding of the nutrition situation in Somalia is derived from a number of data sources, including on-going nutrition surveys, health clinics and ad-hoc rapid assessments based on anthropometric and other data on issues such as health, sanitation and care.

Primary Objective

Ensure the availability of reliable information on the nutritional status of Somali people

Concept

Specific aims of nutrition component of FSAU

- Improve quality and coverage of information on nutrition
- Analyse information
- Share information
- Provide technical support to partners

Concept

How does nutrition relate to food security analysis?

Information on nutrition: information about people

1. Deepens our understanding of broader issues affecting population of Somalia.
2. Promotes intersectoral information sharing and analysis.
3. Prompts a deeper level of analysis in food security.

Concept

In food security context, nutrition information promotes:

- identification and questioning of *deficits in baselines*
- understanding of *behavioral responses* to food insecurity and other crises
- understanding of the *human cost of coping strategies*
- study of *food quality and food diversity* issues
- understanding of *resilience*
- understanding of existing vulnerability and capacity to withstand a crisis
- identification of populations with differing characteristics

Links to Food Security Analysis System

Baseline livelihoods analysis - Vital input to information on human and social capital, relevance of nutritional status of population at the time of establishing baselines

Micro level dynamics - Improves understanding of intra- & inter- household distribution, gender issues, care, utilisation and social services

Essential component in core activities: rapid assessments, KIMS, nutrition surveillance and research

Analysis of impact of change on population

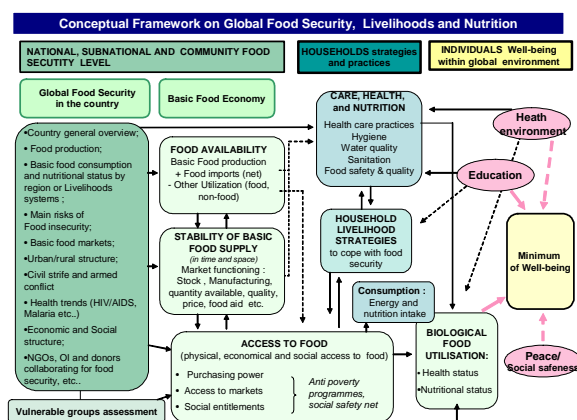
Driving Questions

What is the nutritional status of the population and which groups are at greatest risk of malnutrition and death?

What factors significantly impact the nutritional status?

What is the impact (real or potential) of a defined change on the nutritional status?

Which interventions are most likely to have a positive (long and short term) impact on the nutritional status?



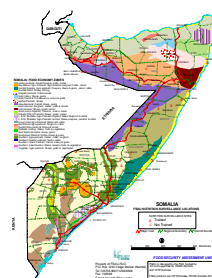
Technical Process

Key Components

Through partnerships:

- Support to surveillance sites (HF)
- Technical input to nutrition and food security assessments (ALL multi-agency assessments and use of standard guidelines)
- Undertaking rapid assessments during crisis
- Maintenance of data-base
- Sourcing & verifying relevant contextual information
- Analysis and interpretation
- Sharing and discussion of information - promoting appropriate use of information

Nutrition Surveillance Sites (Health facility based)



Technical Process

Outputs
Trends data
Nutrition surveys, mapped
Rapid assessments
Support and training
Impact
Broad and detailed set of data
Historical data base
Communication with sources of information
Capacity to undertake reliable assessment and analysis at local, regional and national level

Technical Process

Key Elements

Use of standard guidelines / mortality data collection
Quality control / peer review of surveys
Multi-agency
Multi-sectoral
Discussion of results with community and partners
Equal emphasis on data quality and process of analysis
Capacity to undertake research
Support to users of information

Operational Plan

Constraints to achieving overall goal – reduction of malnutrition

Good quality
information available
on nutrition and food
security
but

- Responses to worsening food security often inappropriate or too slow
- Tendency to look for evidence of problems in form of malnourished children
- Reluctance to invest in longer term or broad based initiatives to improve nutrition and food security

Operational Plan

Key areas of focus in future

Revision of nutrition survey guidelines – review by partners
Contribution to LIMS
Strengthen capacity in Somalia
Regional collaboration - Sharing of information, questions, ideas & resources
Maintain quality of information through support to partners
Ensure communication of clear and consistent messages

Synthesis of the Responses

- The TA appreciated the methodology as it would increase evidence based analysis and increase legitimacy and accountability of FSAU information. Further the TAs appreciated the categorization by severity to facilitate response.
- The TT actively reinforced that FSAU will not just stop with analysis but advocate for appropriate response ensuring that FSAU maintains its analytical neutrality. With response and intervention which is extremely political FSAU will attempt to bring agencies together in a consultative process to enable a consensus on analysis and intervention. At the moment SACB and UN response group provide a forum for dialogue on interventions.
- The TA recognized that consensus on analysis and interventions have to permeate all levels including the field analysts. Major gaps that identified to be addressed are - institutional gap, data gap and geographical /spatial gap between Somalia and Nairobi.
- Given that there is no competing data provision agency, the TAs felt that FSAU would be able coordinate response and facilitate consensus building through the provision of the analysis.



Core Analytical Activities: Applied Research

Presenter: Hussein Abdullah Mahmoud
Pastoral Livelihoods Analyst, FSAU

The presentation outlines FSAU's tentative plans for conducting applied research and reviews proposed research themes.

Applied Research

- What is it?
 - Applied research
 - Linked to livelihoods
- Objectives
 - Analysis of underlying and long-term dynamics of livelihoods, food security, and nutrition
 - Programming and policy response

Functional Linkages

- Informed by baseline livelihoods analysis
- Informs:
 - Intervention strategies
 - Project design
 - Policy formation

Output

- Technical papers
- Articles in academic journals

Benefits

- Capacity building for staff
- Understanding of the dynamics of livelihoods, food security, and nutrition
 - Improved monitoring and analysis
 - Informs medium to long-term policy issues
 - Links with academic and research institutions

Topics

- Relationships between food security and nutrition
- Meta-analysis of nutrition survey data
- Livestock migration patterns in the Somali Livelihoods System
- Pastoral resource degradation and management
- The economic importance of frankincense in the pastoral areas of Northern Somalia
- The impact of production and marketing of cash crops and vegetables on the livelihoods of riverine communities
- Marketing margins for farm production of maize and sorghum
- Impacts of inflation on livelihoods since the livestock ban of 2000
- Seasonality of labor migration from Bay/Bakool to Shabelle Valley: The food security implications
- Economic analysis of camel milk business in Gedo
- Inter-sectoral linkage of cross-border cattle trade and staple food production: the case of Sakow District

Synthesis of the Responses

- The TAs appreciated and acknowledged the importance and need for the multi- sectoral and multi dimensional research agenda that focuses on Somalia. Somalia in particular was highlighted as a country that defies conventional models of the resilience of the marginalized section, of agricultural productivity etc. A deeper understanding on coping strategies would better inform the TAs policy interventions.
- The TAs clarified what the determinants were for research topics – user needs, academic papers, policy guide etc. The TT emphasized that the unique contribution of FSAU is the integration of broad and deep sectoral analysis. FSAU is not attempting to be sector specialists. However the major determining criteria guiding research themes would be based on FSAU's comparative advantage given the in-house training and capacity.
To enable transparency in the process of choosing research themes FSAU had already prepared a document outlining each research topic. The research initiative will be a partnership guided by the steering committee, with approval and support from the SACB. The Steering Committee will finalize endorsements.
The TAs suggested inclusion of a tentative budget and the driving principles for prioritizing and justifying proposed research themes to present to SACB and the Steering Committee. This document was seen as a tool for capacity building and a proactive way of guiding research.
The TT emphasized that for capacity building, linkages with academic institutions both inside and outside Somalia would also be pursued. The research topics would be guided by internal need, clients need and the utility for Somalis.

- The TAs requested that research be focused on specific regions using the livelihood framework. An example mentioned of a region necessitating detailed understanding, was Gedo where despite years of continuous aid any withdrawal of aid results in high malnutrition rates. Agencies expressed a need for deeper understanding of a particular context to provide more appropriate and effective interventions as the relationship of food aid, health and conflict is very complex and dynamic.

A series of topics were suggested and some related issues highlighted. The following is a list of the topics suggested by the TAs

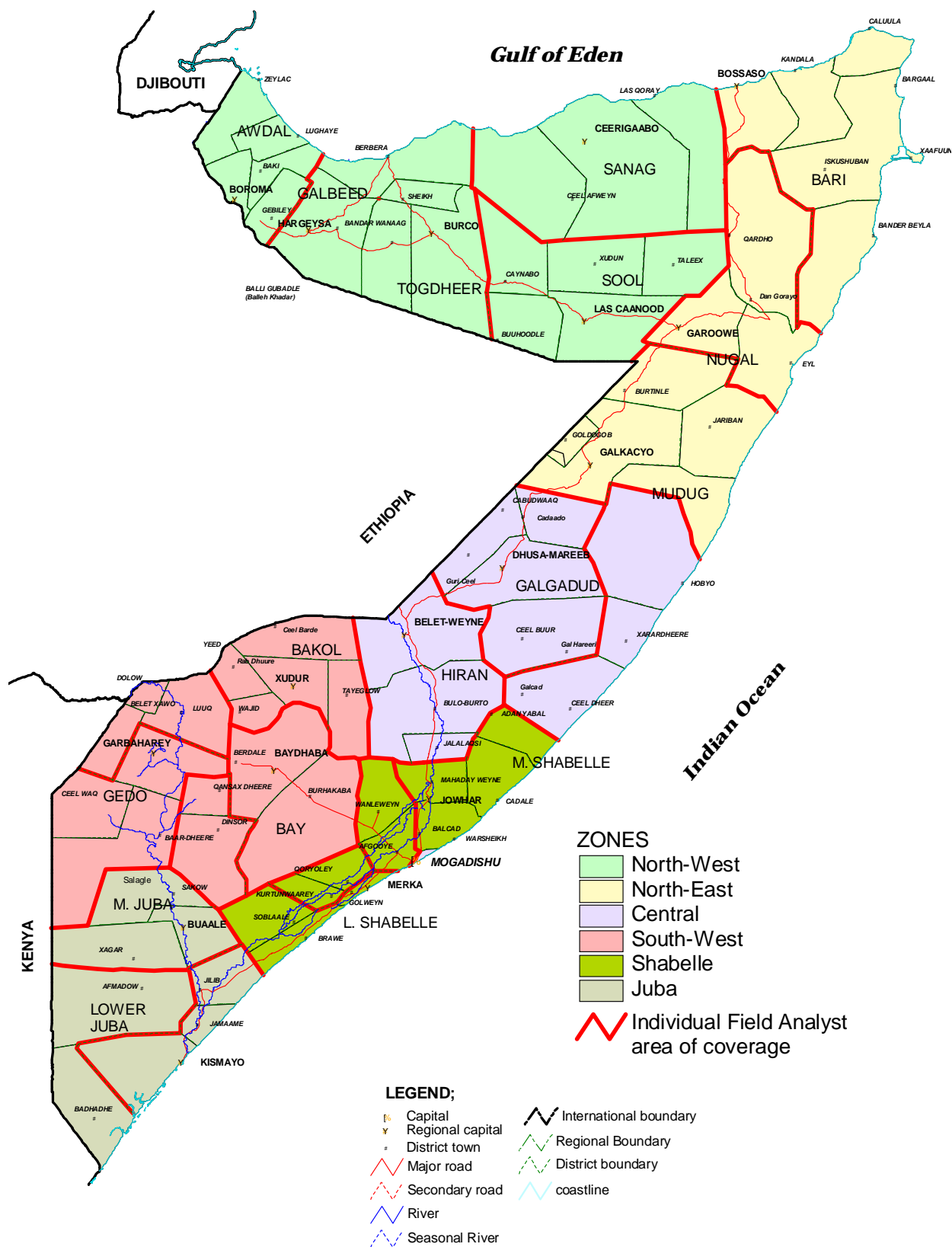
- Impact of *Qat* on the household consumption levels and food economy. At the macro and meso level - urban and rural linkages of the *Qat* market and its impact on resource flows
- Frankincense as a coping mechanism especially for really poor households. The TTT mentioned that there are large information gaps about Frankincense. A potential resource identified included an FAO regional project focusing on gums and resin in 14 countries including Somalia.
- Despite years of research the TAs expressed a continued need for better understanding of the impact of food aid and its impact on markets and livelihoods
- Remittances and transfer payments. The TAs felt that most remittance research has focused on a global level. FSAU would address the demand and set a precedent for localized studies. Incorporation into the baseline was appreciated as an effective entry point for analysis. Sub topics highlighted in relation to remittances and transfer payments - was what proportion goes to rural areas and how much goes to poor households. Also linked was the increased importance of urban centers to collect remittances and the out migration of Somalis.
- The social support system was also highlighted as an area that needed improved analysis
- Role of Informal markets in livelihood strategies
- Charcoal burning and its linkages to livelihoods. Currently FSAU intends to do research on charcoal as a part of the natural resources degradation studies in partnership with agencies like SWALIM
- A topic suggested for livestock studies was the changing attitude about livestock as a symbol of social status
- Changes in the nature of women's roles especially in petty trade and cross border trade and its relation to food security were also emphasized.
- Conflict and food security remains a broad area requiring deeper understanding - the associated impact on migration, livelihood activities etc. The emphasis for FSAU would be to focus on these complex outcomes by remaining neutral.
- A few of the TAs felt that research related to water should be an integral part of the research agenda for FSAU; suggesting its inclusion in the baseline livelihoods analysis. Related topics suggested were the impact of conflict on *berkats*, fodder production and land degradation (pastoral/ forest).



Suggested Research Themes

- **Qat**
- **Informal Trade**
- **Remittances and Social Capital**
- **Environmental degradation and charcoal Production**
- **Gender and changing dynamics of livelihoods**

SOMALIA: FSAU FIELD MANAGEMENT ZONES



Questions

1. How will FSAU ensure that information is provided in a timely manner for response agencies?
2. How do you address the issue of conflict but continue to maintain neutrality?
3. What are the implications of greater visibility of FSAU through field level monthly coordination meetings?
4. What are some of the internal organizational needs?

Synthesis of the Responses

- The TAs appreciated FSAU's new framework for endeavoring to strengthen the link between early warning information systems and response. Linking information to response would enable timely and effective intervention design. To facilitate timely response at the field level the TT proposed conducting monthly coordination meetings with local staff and local partners to deliver information in a timely manner.
- To link information and response- from a developmental perspective – the TAs suggested strong collaborations with NGOs in the area as they respond to structural and dynamic changes from a long term perspective.
- In consideration of the political nature of addressing conflict in the monthly consultations, the TAs suggested having the Area Field Security Coordination Officer to participate in the local level meetings for information on security and humanitarian access. This would ensure the neutrality of FSAU yet provide crucial information for FSAU analysis.
- While partnerships were unanimously encouraged, FSAU would have to ensure that accountability and legitimacy of information should not be compromised. Agencies may focus on their operational/ thematic interest side hence FSAU would have the tough task of maintaining independence and responsibility of information even at that field level.
- The pros and cons of greater visibility through field level monthly coordination meeting were discussed. The TT planned monthly coordination meetings as a capacity building tool for local authorities and as a tool to increase transparency and neutrality of FSAU's work. The TAs pointed out that a high profile local presence would have political implications and might jeopardize field analyst security and the quality of their data collection. SCF Ethiopia to avoid a similar situation while sharing information with local authorities avoid any form of public association with government officials. However the particular context of Somalia with no recognized government adds political complications to information sharing. Field analysts reinforced that local authorities are biased towards interventions and objective analytical information that jeopardizes the local stakeholders might put field analysts and the organization at risk. A strategy suggested to prevent politicization of information was a communication initiative to educate local partners/ authorities of FSAU work and objectives. OCHA to avoid a similar issue briefs local authorities after the meeting. To maintain integrity and neutrality of FSAU further discussion and partnerships will be explored with agencies facing a similar dilemma.
- FSAU internal needs emphasized by the TAs were
 1. Trainings of field staff to handle the new conceptual framework
 2. Technology transfer to field level
 3. Identification of an Information and Communication Officer

Supporting Structures and Systems: Somali Livelihoods Information Management System

Presenter: Thomas Gabrielle
Data Systems Manager and Analyst,
FSAU

The presentation describes the four key components of how the FSAU will organize and make accessible its data, including: (1) the statistical database, (2) the Digital Library, (3) the spatial database, and (4) the web site.

Concept

Defined:

- Integrated, component based information management system
- addresses data collection, management, storage, analyses, output, exchange
- builds upon and incorporates existing products and technologies

Concept

Objectives

- Information Collection:
standardize formats, facilitate data entry
timely, verified, analytically-ready data ➤
- Information Management:
delineate roles and responsibilities
improved information access and control ➤
- Information Storage:
centralize, integrate data set and product storage
facilitated product retrieval and data management ➤

Concept

Objectives (cont.)

- Information Analyses:
standardize, automate, bifurcate
systematized, rapid, validated, two-tier analyses ➤
- Information Output:
standardize, automate, update
consistent, timely, up-to-date ➤
- Information Exchange:
organize, manage, collaborate, open
user-friendly, clear, comprehensive, accessible ➤

Technical Process

Key Components

- 1.) Digital Library (DILI) – for storage and retrieval of relevant Somali food security, livelihood, nutrition products
 - Inter & Intra-organizational information
 - Properly documented (metadata)
 - Managed Information
 - Open access
- 2.) Integrated Database System (IDS)
 - Integrated data sets (crop data, nutrition data, LIMS, market data, map data sets, etc)
 - Centrally located database
 - Standardized data forms
 - Automated reporting and/or
 - Exported for detailed analysis

Technical Process

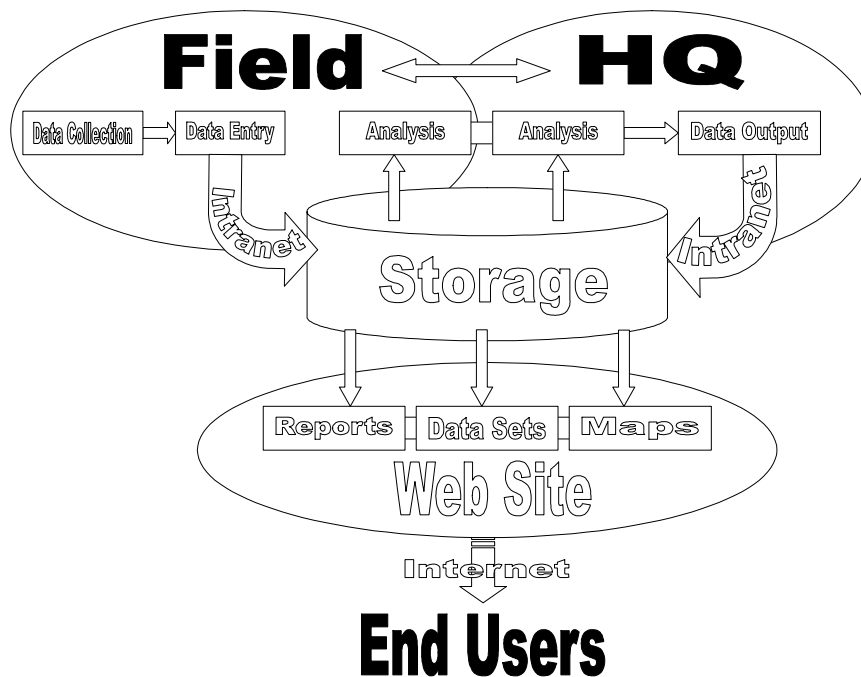
Key Components (cont.)

- 3.) Spatial Information Analysis System (SIAS) – for spatial analysis and mapping of relevant Somali food security, livelihood, nutrition data sets
 - Thematic GIS analysis
 - Map production (metadata)
 - Open access
- 4.) FSAU Web Site – for information exchange and a forum for dialogue
 - Open access to FSAU products
 - Up-to-date key livelihood data reporting
 - Passive and active information exchange
 - Language accessible

Technical Process

Key Elements

- 5.) Application development – potential application development to automate analysis and product creation
- 6.) Support and Maintenance – proper technology support and maintenance to ensure system reliability and security
- 7.) Inter/Intra organizational sharing - information system products and experiences open exchange for resource saving and compatibility
- 8.) Institutional collaboration – process and product sharing to ensure teamwork happens, redundancy does not
- 9.) Appropriate Technologies – cost effective and efficient technologies that are sustainable for eventual transfer to Somali authorities



Synthesis of the Responses

- The TAs were impressed by the proposed information management system and the in-house capabilities. The TAs mentioned parallel projects within FAO and resources that FSAU could draw upon for information systems and application and human resources in Rome. The TA suggested that Thomas come to Rome so that some technical details can be standardized.

In terms of sustainability – the TA suggested consideration of contexts or regions where access to up to date technology is absent. The TA encouraged efforts for transferring technology and information for people without, limited or slow access. In terms of sustainability the TT also suggested consideration of the appropriateness of the current system for future government agencies and the need to hire Somalis to build and use the system. The TT assured the TAs that dissemination will be comparable and user friendly.

and that the applications are being designed recognizing the need for latitude. To ensure continuity of the system, FSAU will document effectively and build on local capacity. Further a help desk and hard copies of information will continue to be available through FSAU.
- The TAs clarifies the nature of partnerships with projects including DIMU/ UNDP, SWALIM, The Dynamic Atlas etc. The TT explained that partnerships were ongoing and will be strengthened in the future through initiatives including co-locating with SWALIM. The partnerships will also assist in standardizing data, however FSAU will be cautious about shared databases drawing from lessons learned in the past. The emphasis will be on user needs and future sustainability.

Supporting Structures and Systems: Communication Strategy

Presenter: Nicholas Haan
Chief Technical Advisor, FSAU

The presentation outlines the main elements of the FSAU communication strategy and proposes several changes in the publications, including a shift in the monthly reporting design, the creation of the “FSAU Technical Series”, and the possibility of utilizing radio as a communications media.

Communication Strategy Components

- Clarification of purpose
- Client identification
- Products
- Distribution Mechanism
 - Media
 - Frequency
 - Responsibilities

Purpose – Current Status & Initiatives

- To provide decision-makers and stakeholders with accurate, relevant, timely, and accessible information for mitigation of transient and chronic food insecurity.....???
- Initiatives:
 - To increase accuracy (evidence-based analysis)
 - To increase accessibility: Monthly Report, database management, web site

Client Identification— Current Status and Initiatives

- Current Core Clients
 - UN agencies, NGOs, donors, press, researchers
- Initiatives
 - Target Somali stakeholders

Products— Current Status & Initiatives

- Current Products
 - Monthly Reports (FS & Nut.), Focus, Flash, Press Releases, numerous ad hoc reports, presentations
- Initiatives
 - Monthly Reports (FS & Nut.), Technical Series, Press Releases, presentations, Diaspora web sites, Somali language monthly summary, radio, field analytical consultations

Distribution Mechanisms— Current Status and Future Initiatives

- Media
 - Hard copy reports, email distribution, ppt presentations; future: radio?
- Frequency
 - Monthly, ad hoc, seasonally
- Responsibilities
 - ICO, Technical Manager, admin support

Questions

1. How can FSAU advocate for responses without compromising the neutrality of information?
2. Will FSAU promote consensus building amongst agencies? How does it propose to do so?
3. What would the Technical Series be compiled of?
4. Where and how are public health needs addressed?

Synthesis of the Responses

- Since FSAU provides comprehensive analysis to promote usage of the information in a timely and appropriate manner, the TAs differed in their opinions of how far FSAU should go with recommending interventions. If recommendations were to be made it was suggested that humanitarian and developmental interventions should be separated. Developmental interventions however are much harder to recommend as there are more stakeholders and the process is longer. Further making recommendations are not as simple. Recommending interventions would also jeopardize the field workers and their neutrality. While some TAs suggested that FSAU recommend specific interventions others felt it was not the role of FSAU to recommend interventions but could guide interventions through sharing information at analytical forums like the SACB and the HRG. With clear and comprehensive information through the new framework FSAU can suggest entry points for intervention in a manner that maintains neutrality of FSAU. The analysis can suggest responses without explicitly recommending them via providing menu of options etc. One suggestion included the changing of the Humanitarian Response Group to the Livelihoods Response Group.
- An associated issue raised by the TAs was the need to build consensus among the response agencies at forums such as the SACB. Given the conflict context and the absence of a government, FSAU was advised to think strategically about the relationship with key partner agencies and promote consensus. The TT assured the TAs that FSAU was building on HRG meetings, locally based consultations and steering committees which are all forums to facilitate discussion, debate and build consensus. Strategies exist but personality clashes have previously hampered effective utilization of the structures and information.
- The TT in response to a request for clarification of the Technical Series - explained that many adhoc FSAU reports would be brought together under this series and that the term 'technical' is used to imply that the papers are technically sound and analytically rigorous.
- The communication strategy discussed was critiqued for not addressing public health issues. The TT however clarified that health sector committees are being utilized for sharing and transferring FSAU information.

Food and Livelihood Security Phase Classification

Presenter: Nicholas Haan Ph.D
Chief Technical Advisor, FSAU

The presentation explains the conceptual rationale for a standardized classification scheme to consistently and objectively identify various levels of food and livelihood insecurity. The proposed categories are: Humanitarian Emergency, Livelihood Crisis, Alert, and non-Alert. Associated with each category is a list of general characteristics, or indicators, that are as objective as possible and are internationally accepted. Unique to this information-to-intervention communication system is the explicit inclusion of "Livelihood Crisis" as a category, enabling identification of conditions whereby peoples' livelihoods are degrading and require urgent interventions.

Concept

Linkages to Food Security Analyses System

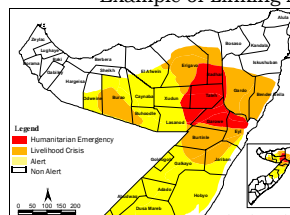
The Food and Livelihood Phase Classification System is the end result of complex analysis from **Annual Food Security Projections, Rapid Food Security and Nutrition Assessments, and Nutrition Surveillance and Analysis**

The Food and Livelihood Phase Classification System provides a critical, and often missing, link between analysis and response

Concept

- Need for **clear communication** of complex food and livelihood security analysis in **simple format** for timely and appropriate response
- Need for some degree of **comparability** of food insecurity severity, based on consistent classification system—for comparison over **space and time**
- Need for explicit distinction between **"Humanitarian Emergency"** and **"Livelihood Crisis"**, but also to explicitly include "Livelihood Crisis" as an operational condition warranting urgent interventions

Example of Linking Analysis to Decision Making



District	District Population	Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency
LOWER NUBIA			
Adabi	29,700	0	17,000
Kadun	28,900	1,000	3,000
Leh Anad	90,100	1,000	4,000
Barrow	49,500	0	5,000
Eyl	26,500	1,000	2,000
SUB TOTAL	224,700	3,000	36,000
PODGOBE			
Adwene	39,900	13,000	0
Burke	202,000	65,000	0
Buhodde	35,800	11,000	0
SUB TOTAL	277,700	79,000	0
CENTRAL REGION			
Elhadd	85,000	2,000	0
Arbani	30,300	3,000	0
SUB TOTAL	115,300	5,000	0
SOUDAN			
Adabi (Sud)	-	0	3,000
Adwene (Sud)	-	2,000	0
Elhadd (Sud)	38,000	3,000	0
Elhadd (Sud)	60,300	2,000	0
Elhadd (Sud)	92,000	8,000	47,000
Elhadd (Sud)	8,300	4,000	0
SUB TOTAL	64,300	12,000	50,000
GRAND TOTAL	927,800	103,000	86,000

Note: Population sources are WHO (2002). The numbers presented are estimates only, as migration patterns are highly dynamic.

Food and Livelihood Security Phase Classification--Prototype

Phase	Example General Characteristics	Implications
Humanitarian Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Either Happening or Predicted •Above 15% GAM, and rising •U5yrs $\geq 4/10,000/\text{day}$; CMR $\geq 2/10000/\text{day}$ •Acute Human Disease Outbreak •Large-scale Urban Migration/Destitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •immediate direct humanitarian relief •e.g., food aid, cash relief, provision of water, mobile health care, etc.
Livelihood Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Either Happening or Predicted •10%-15% GAM, and rising •U5yrs 2-4/10,000/day CMR 1-2/10,000/day •Asset depletion, declining income •Increasing debt •Large scale natural resources degradation •Massive livestock death (e.g 50% of baseline) •Unusual large scale migration •Livestock disease •Acute or widespread civil conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •immediate livelihood support •e.g., food for work, cash for work, health center support, rehabilitation of water sources, etc.
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of access to credit •Livestock disease •Water prices Increase •Declining terms of trade / market shock •Civil Conflict •Increasing attendance at health centres •Increasing school drop outs •U5yrs 2-4/10,000/day CMR 1-2/10,000/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •careful monitoring •preventative interventions
Non Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Normal conditions/Baseline •Opportunities for long term development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •long term development

Questions

1. How is it similar to other categorizations?
2. How can this categorization be made more dynamic?
3. Would interpretative analysis or theoretically grounded analysis be most appropriate to describe FSAUs work?
4. How can the analysis incorporate the diversity of livelihoods through a standard set of variables?
5. How often and in conjunction with which analytical activity would the phase categorization be utilized?

Synthesis of the Responses

- The Categorization was seen as an effective tool to use to communicate to donor community. A TA pointed out that a similar categorization is currently being used by Arid Lands Project in Kenya which uses the same categories. The parallel categorization is
 - NORMAL – equilibrium/okay
 - ALERT – almost identical to FSAU
 - ALARM – similar to FSAU classification as livelihood crisis
 - EMERGENCY – humanitarian emergency

The categorization however differed in the incorporation of a recovery phase and its feedback into the stages making the categorization more dynamic. The second aspect that makes the arid land categorization more dynamic is the classification of each phase as deteriorating, improving or stabilizing.

The TT acknowledged the need for consistency in the categorization however felt strongly that the use of the phrase livelihood crisis (rather than 'Alarm') would have a higher probability of initiating a livelihood intervention.

- To accommodate the dynamism of the situation, The TAs suggest using arrows to indicate the direction in which the situation is heading and need for FSAU to be cognizant of the limitations in representing dynamic situations. The TT agreed with the TA that the situations coexist complicating response.
- The TAs also suggested overlaying intervention/ response to see where targeting of response is happening. Constantly updated information would improve the timeliness of response
- The TAs differed in the reference to FSAUs analysis as requiring interpretative leaps of evidence based analysis. One TA preferred 'theoretically grounded analyses'. The TT reinforced that the framework emphasizes evidence based analysis and will include indicators for the phase categorization as it will improve the analytical rigor. The interpretative part arises with utilizing the analysis for response by agencies. FSAU intends to have robustness of information but still think the interpretative leap is important.

- The TAs were unclear if the categorization was for current analysis or for future projections. They also requested clarification of the phase categorization and the annual vulnerability projection. The TT explained that the categorization would indicate – future and ongoing situations. The summary statement will draw on the annual vulnerability projections. To predict, FSAU will draw on the variables monitored through the livelihoods framework to serve as an early warning. The analysis will emphasize the food entitlement through the analysis of livelihoods assets and strategies. The TA suggested inclusion of the increase in water prices and its impact on entitlements.
- The TAs suggested that variables and thresholds vary depending on the livelihood zone and analysis should make explicit the relevance of particular variables. For example in a purely pastoral livelihood if fifty per cent of the stock is dying that would be classified as an emergency - thus the relevance of the variable changes, depending on the livelihood zone. The TAs highlighted the need for a strong and representative baseline. The TA reiterated the need for extremely particular and sensitive set of set of indicators for different shocks e.g. drought, conflict at the same time acknowledging the methodological complexity to capture hard and fast moving situation like conflict to be captured through variables. One suggestion was to provide the information for each livelihood zone to ensure region specific analysis. Also suggested was the need to use context/ country specific standards rather than global standards to enhance analysis and monitor improvements.
- The TA questioned the periodicity of the analysis depending on the motivation and the resources. They questioned if it was going to be done monthly or maybe used with emergency or early warning moments. The TT explained that a deeper consideration of periodicity was required. Suggestions by the TA included using it primarily as an analytical tool for an emergency rather than doing it on a monthly basis or as a template for a rapid assessment.
- One of the TAs highlighted five dimensions of the problem
 - livelihood
 - domain/sector
 - phase
 - trend
 - magnitude

which he felt were all independent categories but are necessary for analyzing the information. He suggested that FSAU should consider a five dimensional map interface to capture and communicate the information.

Overall Feedback

- Overall the TAs applauded the process – the participatory nature of it, the commitment to change, the vision and the momentum of the change. The process also emphasized partnerships and dialogue with users and stakeholders. The TAs were markedly impressed by the tremendous in house capacity.
- The shift towards “evidence based analysis” was appreciated as it structured the process and output facilitating its use in various forums. The TAs also felt that FSAU will be an important data repository for any future government of Somalia. One suggestion was to continue specifying magnitude of the problem to agencies and donors to facilitate response.
- The TAs continued to stress the need for strengthening the link between users and institutions like WB, OCHA and stakeholders who deal with this kind of information. FSAU should not be an information cul-de-sac – while providing more sophisticated information, FSAU needs to ensure utilization. With no central government in Somalia FSAU was encouraged to build on local partnerships with institutions like universities and research institutions like the Puntland Center for Development (PDRC). One suggestion was to initiate scholarships to build Somali capacity. The transparent open methodology would also increase ownership by local institutions.
- The TAs identified the strength of the framework as the breadth but also the weaknesses. Some gaps identified were issues relating to health, to gender and cross border flows. The need to emphasize marginalized and vulnerable groups – especially IDPs was also stressed .
- FSAU was commended for the caliber of the Somali field staff although the need for continued training and capacity building especially with the new framework was emphasized. The field analysts reiterated the need for the restructuring and felt the new framework would provide far more spatially sensitive information. The field analysts did reiterate the need for further capacity building and possibilities for them to be certified. They appreciated the space and forum provided for their inputs into the new framework.
- FSAU was encouraged to capture lessons for organizational learning to strengthen the foundation of FSAU

Appendix A

Workshop Participants : Technical Advisors

1	Abdirashid Hussein	WFP
2	Agnes Nygathuie	CARE
3	A.H. Shirwa	FAO Nairobi
4	Ahmed H Ali	FEWSNET
5	Ben Watkins	WFP Kenya
6	Bruce Issacson	FAO Representative
7	Calum McLean	OCHA
8	Christoph Langenkamp	European Commission
9	Epitace Nobera	FEWSNET
10	Erminio Sacco	FAO - Rome
11	Helen Young	Tufts University
12	Luca Alinovi	FAO- Rome
13	Marjatta Tolvanen	UNICEF
14	Mark Smolders	FAO - Rome
15	Mark Lawrence	Food Economy Group
16	Mukhtar A Isse	WFP
17	M.Y. Aw- Dahir	FEWSNET
18	Patrick Berner	FAO - Nairobi
19	Sidow I Addow	FEWSNET
20	Simon Narbeth	OCHA
21	Stephanie Kouassi	European Commission
22	Sulleiman Mohamed	SCF-UK

Appendix B

Workshop Participants : FSAU Technical Team

1	Abdi Hussein Roble	Field Analyst
2	Abdillahi M Hassan	Field Analyst
3	Abdulkadir M Abikar	Field Analyst
4	Abukar Yusuf Nur	Field Analyst
5	Achoka Luduba	GIS Officer
6	Ahono Busili	Nutritionist
7	Ali Nur Duale	Food Security and Livelihoods Analyst
8	Carol King'ori	Database Assistant
9	Cindy Holleman	Technical Manager
10	Hussein A Mahmoud	Pastoral Livelihoods Analyst
11	James King'ori	Nutritionist
12	Mahdi Kayd	Pastoral Livelihoods Analyst
13	Mohamed Hersi	Nutritionist
14	Nicholas Haan	Chief Technical Advisor
15	Noreen Prendiville	Coordinator- Nutrition Surveillance Project
16	Sicily Matu	Nutritionist
17	Susan Kilobia	Nutritionist
18	Thomas Gabrielle	Data Systems Manager and Analyst
19	Victor Kimathi	IT Officer
20	Yusuf Muse	Agriculture Livelihoods Analyst