

Key Findings from the 2013 Post *Gu* Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Somalia

3 September 2013, Nairobi



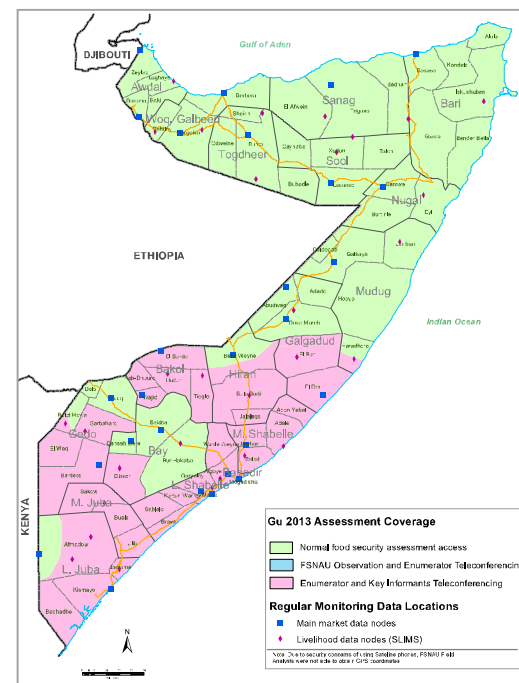
Coverage: The assessment covered all parts of Somalia; however, assessment methodology had to be adapted depending on the security condition , e.g. use of rapid assessment techniques and teleconferencing)

Timeline : June-July (for Field work)

Scope: Food security and nutrition assessment of rural livelihoods, urban livelihoods and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Process:

- (1) FSNAU-led assessment with the participation of technical staff of other UN agencies, partners and government institutions
 - (2) Regional analysis workshops in Garowe & Hargeisa
 - (3) All team analysis workshop in Hargeisa
 - (4) Technical vetting in Nairobi (with partners)
 - (5) Presentation to Government authorities (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa)
 - (6) Presentation to other stakeholders in Nairobi and technical release (today)
 - (7) Public dissemination (food security and nutrition outlook; comprehensive report)
- } With partners and government focal persons



Presentation Outline

"Sectoral Analysis – Abdullahi Khalif, National Technical Manager,
FEWS NET Somalia

"Nutrition Analysis – Nina Dodd, Nutrition Technical Manager,
FSNAU

"Integrated Food Security Analysis – Tamara Nanitashvili, Food
Security Technical Manager, FSNAU

"Summary Results and Key Messages - Daniel Molla, Chief Technical
Advisor, FSNAU



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia

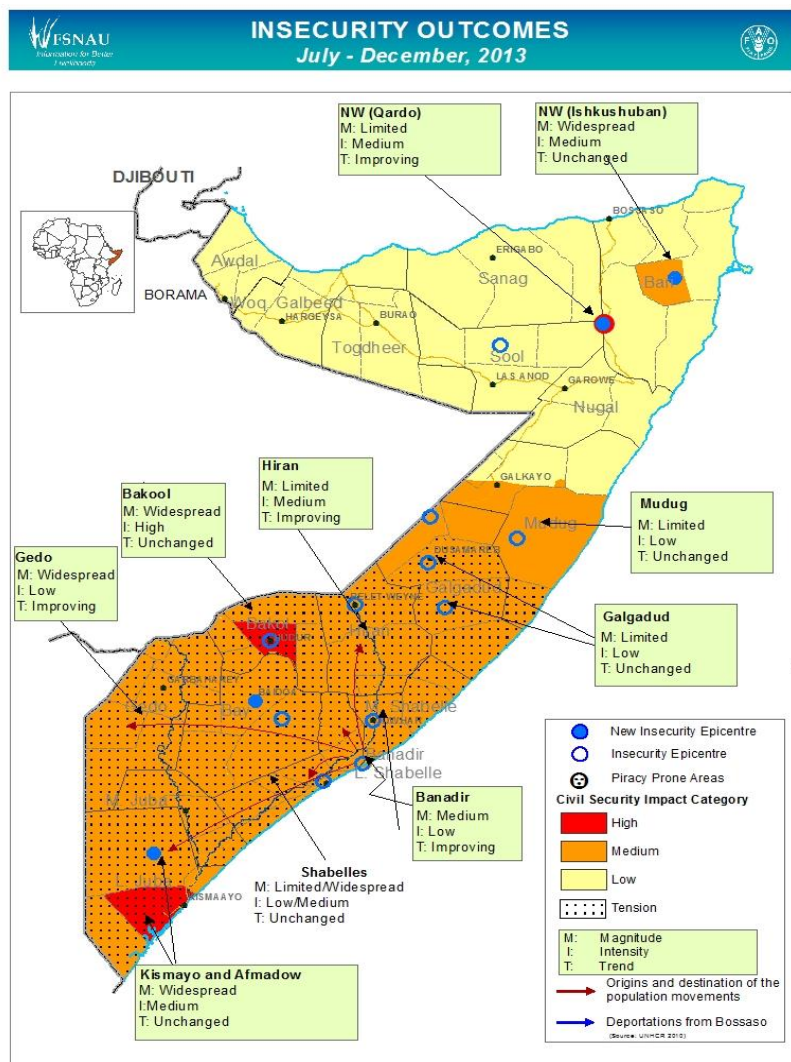


FEWS NET

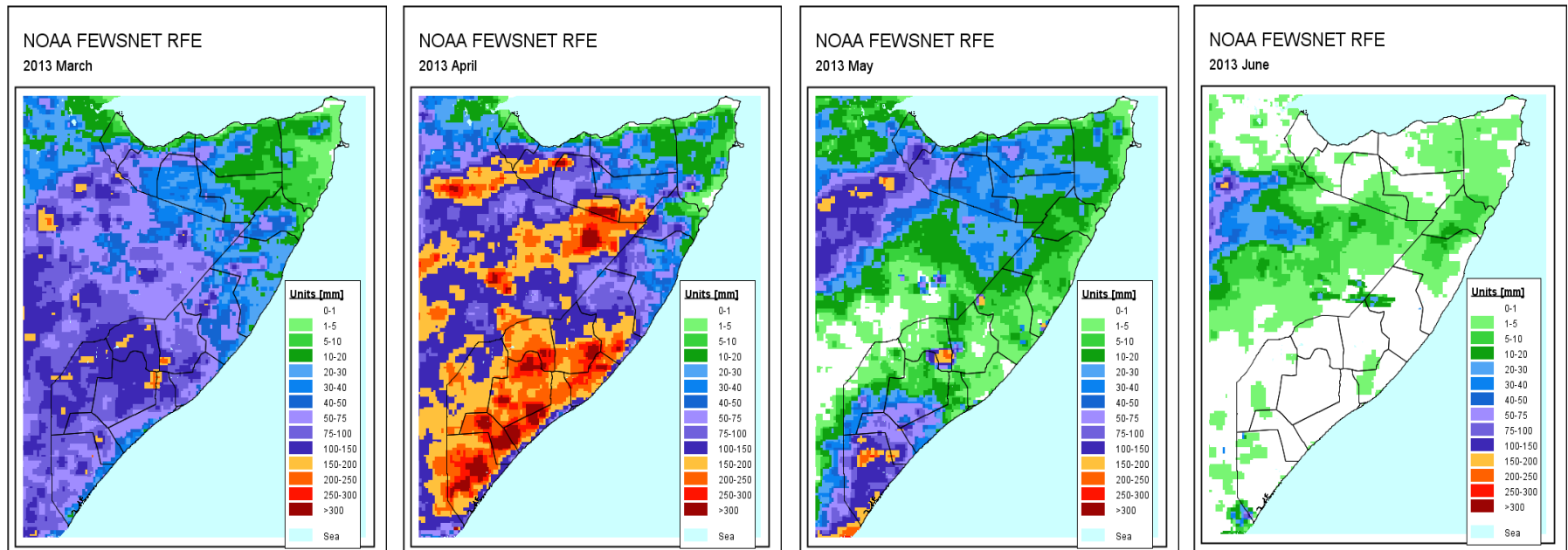
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

SECTORAL ANALYSIS

- Civil Insecurity
- Markets
- Agriculture
- Climate
- Livestock



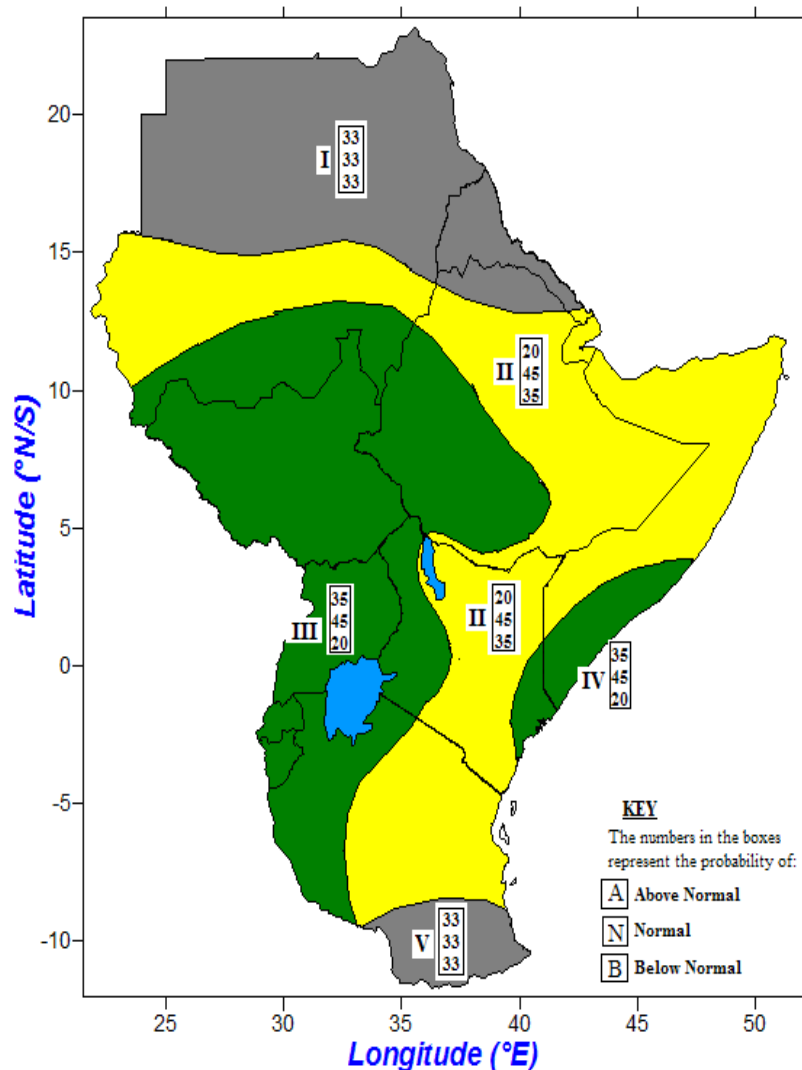
- Continued insecurity poses a major challenge to food security, especially in South-Central Somalia
 - Suicide bomb and explosive attacks in South-Central
 - Clashes in parts of Lower and Middle Shabelle
- Current security hotspots: Mogadishu/Banadir, Lower Juba, Shabelle regions, Hiraan, Bay/Bakool and Parts of Gedo
- Political negotiations with Somaliland have started. Outcomes: so far is joint civil aviation and sharing security information
- Refugee returnees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Saudi Arabia due to voluntary returning
- A total 22,467 people have been displaced since January 2013 and they moved mainly to M/Shabelle, Banadir, L/Shabelle, L/Jubba and Bay. (Source: UNHCR fact sheet May, 2013).



- Earlier than normal Gu 2013 rains started in late March in most parts of the country.
- Rainfall performance was largely near-normal to normal, except in Bari and parts of Galgadud, Hiran, Bakol, and Gedo Regions
- February to June 2013 rainfall was normal to above normal compared to long-term (1983 to 2011) mean rainfall in most of the southern and the northwestern regions
- The negative impact of localized floods in Shabelle riverine zones was limited.

Climate forecast

35th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook forum:
Climate Outlook for Sep-Dec 2013



- Recent rainfall forecast for the Greater Horn of Africa region indicates a near average to below average total rainfall over most parts of Somalia during the forthcoming *Deyr* season (October to December 2013)
- However, rainfall patterns can change quickly under current ENSO conditions and close monitoring of weather developments will be important on a regular basis
- Areas where Gu rains were poor (Sool Plateau in Bari Region, Coastal *Deeh* Pastoral Livelihood Zone in Central region and the Northeast, and parts of Northern Gedo), exhaustion of water resources is expected to lead to increased cost of water trucking until the arrival of the *Deyr* rains in October

Trend since January 2013: mostly stable

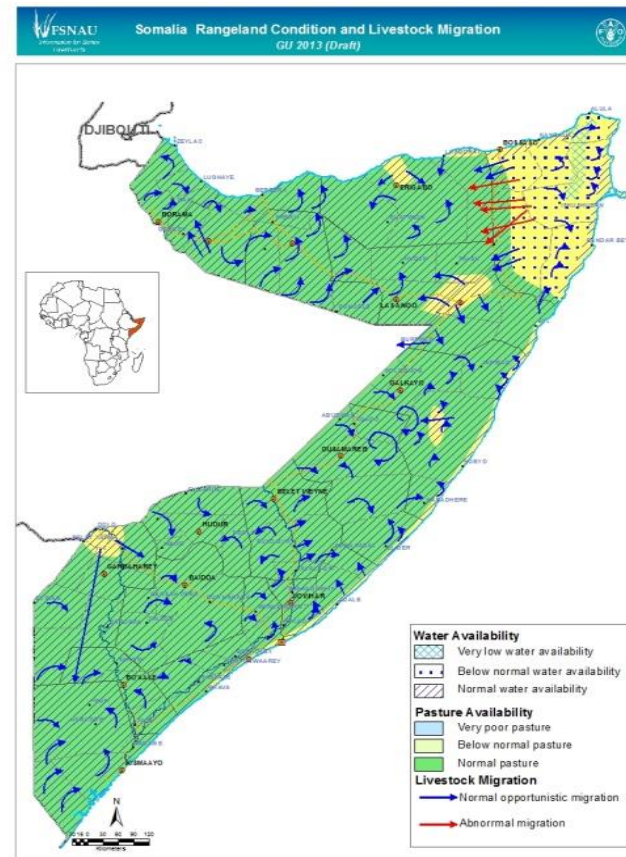
- **Exchange Rates:** Somali Shilling appreciated early the year but stabilized between April to July 2013; Somaliland Shilling is relatively stable over the past year
- **Imported commodities:** Stable or declining prices since January; Import volume by sea less than last year, but well above average
- **Cross-border trade:** Reduced trade due to increased restrictions and tax collection by Ethiopia and Kenya; livestock exports/imports increasing for Hajj exports
- **Locally produced food commodities:** Following season trend of being low in January, increasing in May and June before *Gu* harvest
- **Consumer Price Index (CPI):** Slight decline In CPI (5%) in Somali shilling areas; Modest decline(10%) in the Somaliland shilling areas

Expected trend to December 2013: mostly stable

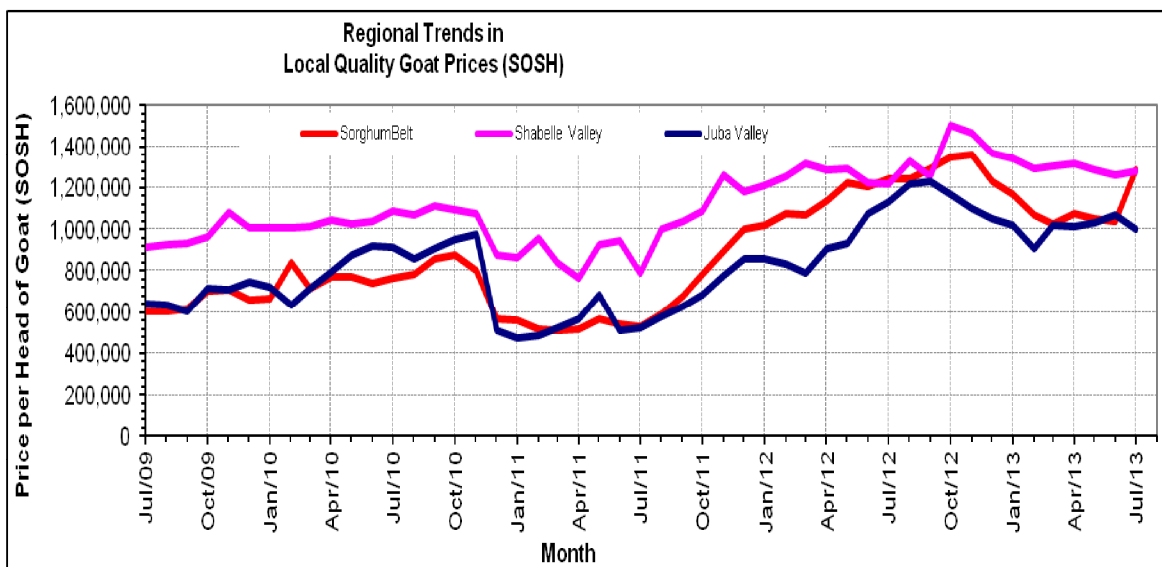
- **Exchange rates** likely to remain stable
- **Imports** by sea likely adequate and uninterrupted
- **Livestock** imports and exports peak for Hajj season
- Further reductions in **cross-border** re-exports of imported goods (rice, sugar)
- Expected adequate **cereal supply** likely to reduce the cost of minimum expenditure basket (MEB)

- Improved rangeland conditions across pastoral areas except Bari (poor rainfall) where abnormal livestock outmigration is observed
- Livestock reproduction in *Gu* 2013: high to medium of kidding/ lambing and medium/ low levels of camel/ cattle calving across the country
- Livestock body condition (PET 3-4) is average to above average across the country
- Milk production: generally improved in all pastoral livelihoods across the country except coastal pastoral areas of Central and Northeast and Guban of Northwest
- No epidemic diseases reported

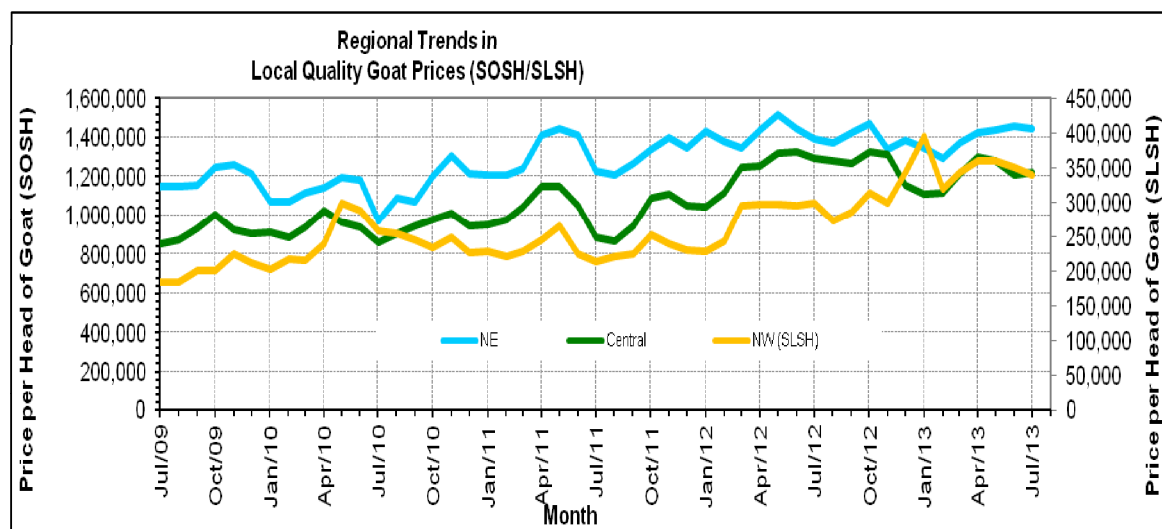
Gu 2013



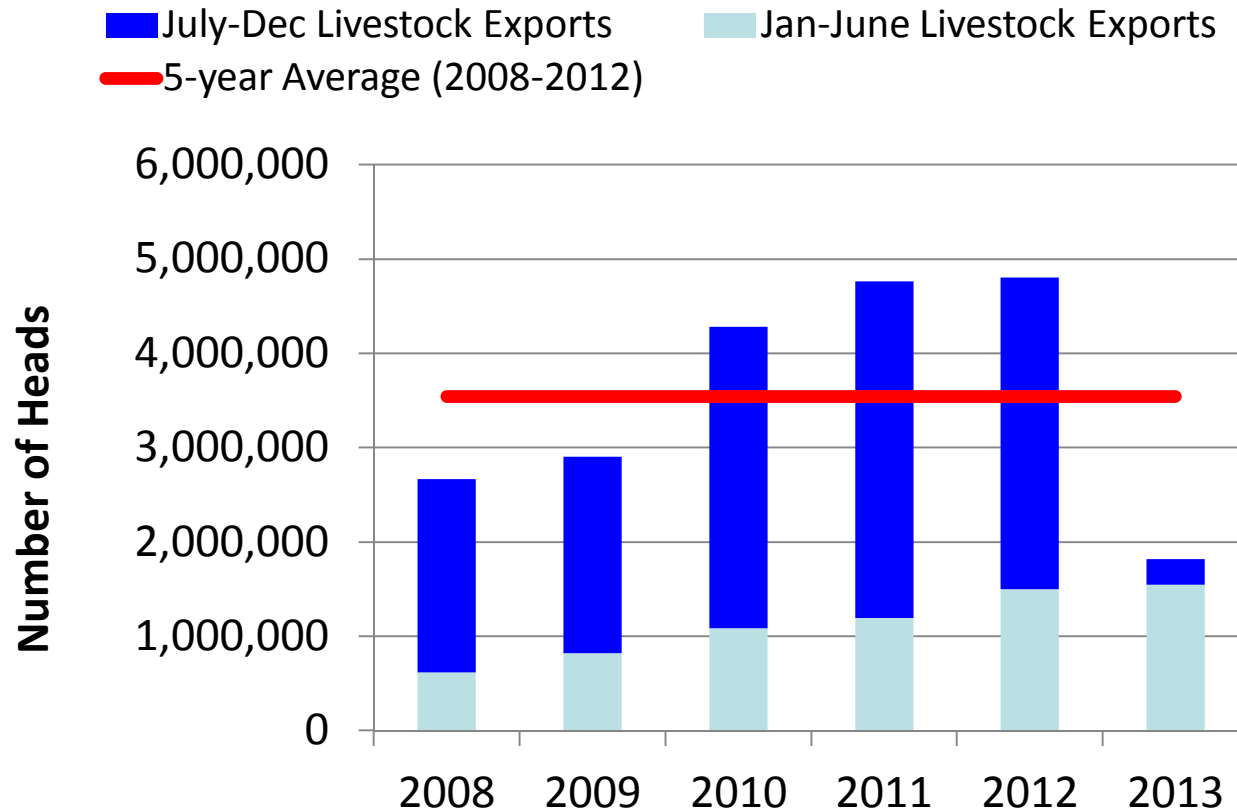
Livestock Prices



“ Stable to increasing livestock prices since Jan ' 13



“ Livestock price expected to increase during Hajj (Sep-Oct) due to increased livestock demand from Gulf States



- “ Livestock exports during the Jan-Jun 2013 is the highest since 2008; exports to increase further and peak during the Hajj period (Sep-Oct)

Gu/Karan 2013 Cereal (Maize and Sorghum) Production in Southern/NW

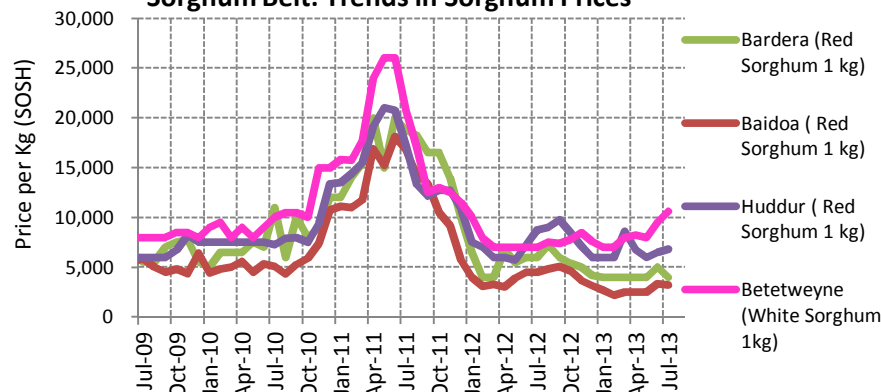
- Gu 2013 cereal production is near average and exceeds the 5-year average of 2008-2012

Regions	Gu 2013 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Gu 2013 as % of Gu 2012	Gu 2013 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	Gu 2012 as % of 5 year average (2008-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bakol	200	1,900	2,100	258%	106%	171%
Bay	10,000	22,600	32,600	426%	93%	101%
Gedo	1,500	3,700	5,200	492%	106%	250%
Hiran	200	1,000	1,200	67%	38%	103%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	6,900	2,800	9,700	459%	114%	128%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	7,000	100	7,100	1292%	151%	313%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	10,700	7,600	18,300	97%	121%	164%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	46,100	3,600	49,700	180%	85%	112%
Gu 2013Total	82,600	43,300	125,900	209%	95%	123%

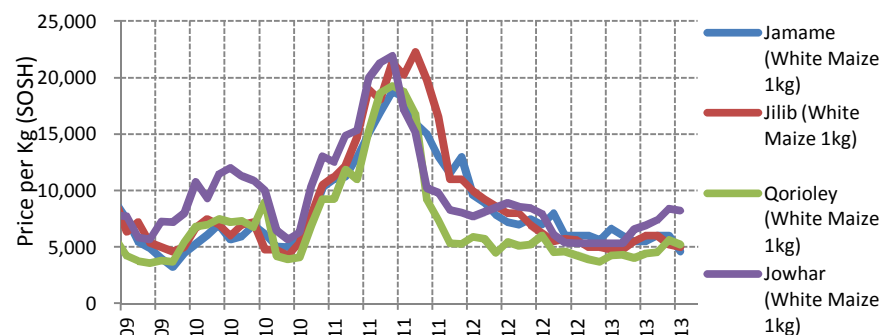
- Significant reduction of *Gu-Karan* harvest due to insect pest damage and poor Gu rainfall performance

Regions	Gu-Karan 2013 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2013 as % of Gu-Karan 2012	Gu-Karan 2013 as % PET average (2010-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	800	4,000	4,800	57%	89%
Woqooyi Galbeed	3,200	14,400	17,600	69%	67%
Gu-Karan 2013Total	4000*	18,400	22,400	66%	70%
Togdheer	40	1,000	1,040	24%	32%
GU 201 Total	40	1,000	1,040	24%	32%
* 800 MT of maize is harvested. 80% from Gabiley and Hargeisa ; and 20% Awdal/Baki.					

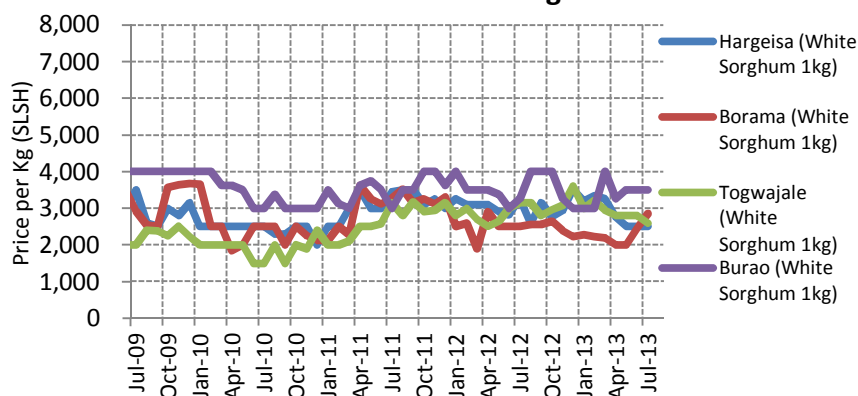
Sorghum Belt: Trends in Sorghum Prices



Shabelle & Juba Riverine-Trends in Maize Prices



North West -Trend in White Sorghum Prices



Local cereal prices generally stable and low.

Cereal prices expected to remain stable and follow a seasonal trend

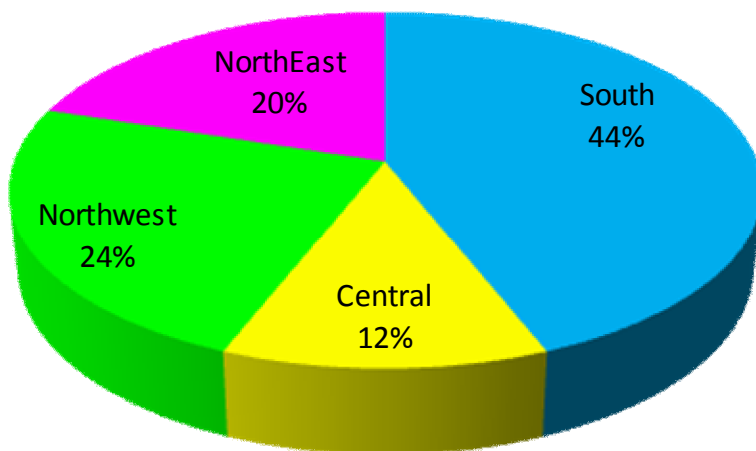
NUTRITION ANALYSIS

2013 Gu Season Nutrition Assessment

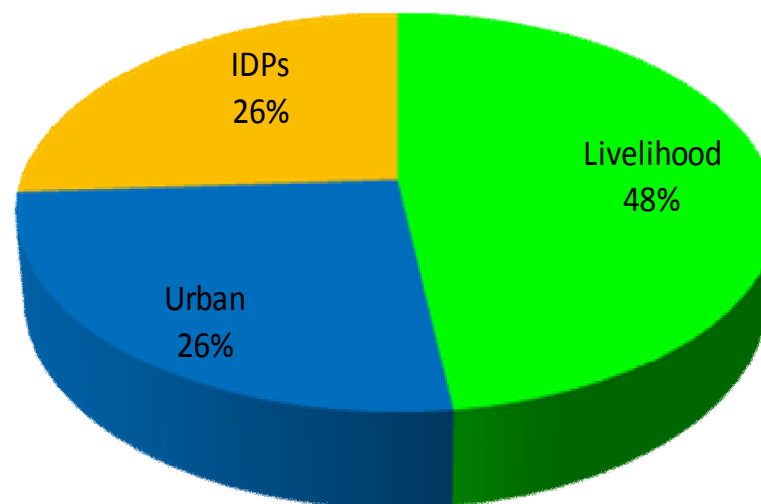
50 nutrition surveys and rapid assessment were conducted across Somalia as part of the 2013 Gu Season Assessment, covering all regions and livelihood zones (n=34,415)

1. **SMART Methodology** (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) . Integrated Nutrition & Food Security (IDPs, n =8604); Only Nutrition . (Rural , n=11399)
2. **Rapid assessment** . Urban (n = 6987)
3. **MUAC nutrition assessment** . areas with insecurity (n=7425)

Survey as per Region



Type of Survey



Serious- Critical levels of Acute Malnutrition persist in Somalia

One out of every 6 children suffers from acute malnutrition

Current estimated number of malnourished children: 206,000 (slightly lower than 215,050 in Jan 2013)

South Somalia : 3 out of 5 malnourished children are from South Somalia. 1 out of these 3 children are from Bay region .

IDPs (GAM IS 17.3 % vs 10.1 in urban, 14.4 % in rural .

Significant regional difference exist

Acute Malnutrition in Somalia (Gu 2013)				
Livelihood Zone/Population Assessed	GAM	SAM	CDR	U5DR
South				
BayAgropastrol	22.6	6.0	-	-
Bakool Pastoral	27.4	5.4	0.27	0.14
Baidoa IDPs	15.8	3.4	0.11	0.11
Kismayo Town	19.2	5.2	0.03	0.62
Mogadishu IDPs	12.6	2.9	1.07	0.85
Afgoye Town	9.8	1.3	0.5	0.73
Mogadishu Town	8.6	1.3	-	-
Beletweyne District	20.2	4.4	0.23	0.37
Mataban District	10.0	1.8	0.72	1.70
Gedo North pastoral	18.8	5.0	0.4	0.16
North Gedo Agro-pastoral	18.6	5.0	0.89	1.18
North Gedo Riverine	15.2	2.7	0.6	0.3
Dolow IDPs	16.4	3.3	0.75	0.87
Dobley IDPs	20.3	6.4	1.53	1.96
Kismayo IDPs	17.6	3.4	0.59	1.52
Juba Pastoral*	7.1	0.1	-	-
Juba Agropastoral*	10.4	1.9	-	-
Juba riverine*	10.9	1.5	-	-
S. Gedo Riverine*	15.9	0.1	-	-
S. Gedo Agropastoral*	14.4	0.4	-	-
S. Gedo Riverine*	17.0	1.9	-	-
Cowpea Belt*	8.6	1.2	-	-
Central				
Addun0612	8.0	1.0	-	-
Hawd Central	10.6	2.1	0.26	0.43
Cowpea Belt	9.7	2.0	0.41	0.25
Dhusamreeb IDPs	21.4	3.1	0.35	0.8
North Madug	12.5	1.9	-	-
Coastal Deeh*	9.7	2.0	0.23	0.25
North East				
EGolis (NE)	16.7	3.6	-	-
Coastal deeh (NE)	10.8	1.7	-	-
Nugal0712	11.3	1.3	-	-
Bossaso IDPs	17.3	3.8	0.18	0.35
Qardho IDPs	14.9	2.8	0.26	0.28
Garowe IDPs	19.2	5.8	0.16	0.26
Galkayo IDPs	19.4	2.5	0.22	0.23
Bari	21.1	5.7	-	-
Nugal	11.3	1.3	-	-
North West				
NW Agropastoral	9.4	0.7	0.18	0.37
WGolis/Guban	14.9	2.0	0.07	0.15
EGolis (NW)	14.4	1.7	0.16	0.45
HawdNW	14.4	1.7	0.26	0.43
Sool plateau	10.8	1.5	-	-
Hargeisa IDPs	18.2	2.5	0.23	0.57
Burao IDPs	14.2	2.6	0.17	0.61
Berbera IDPs	10.8	2.0	0.28	0.77
Sanaag	12.7	3.1	-	-
Adwal	9.8	0.9	-	-
Woq Galbeed	7.8	0.9	-	-
Toghdeer	11.5	0.7	-	-
Sool	3.6	0	-	-
Colour code Acceptable Alert Serious Critical Very critical MUAC*				

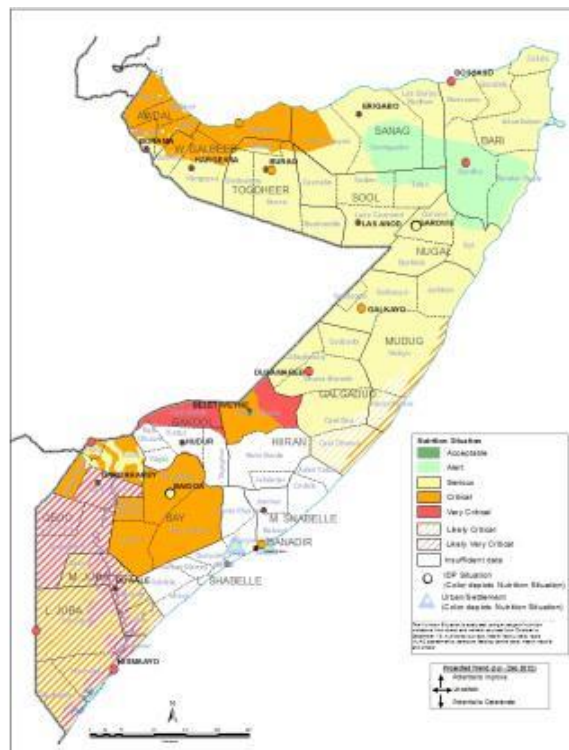
Hotspots for Acute Malnutrition in Somalia

(GAM > 15 % or MUAC < 12.5 cm in > 10 % of 6-59 months old children

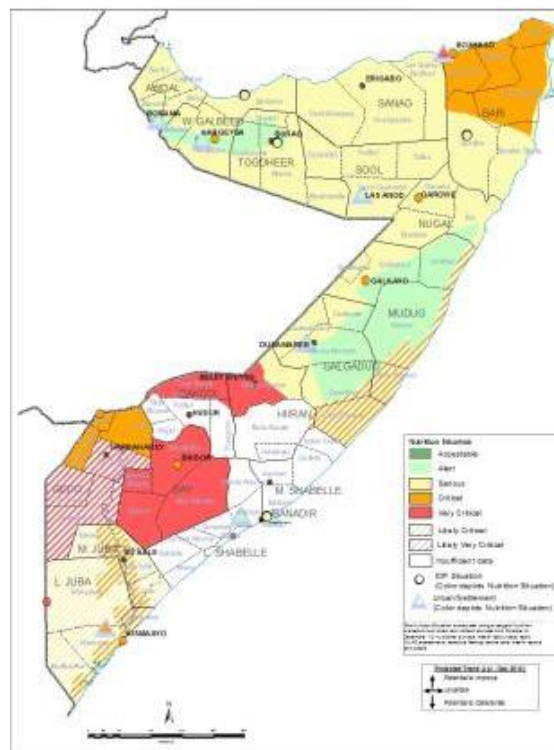
Region	IDPs	GAM	Livelihood/Rural	GAM	Urban	GAM
North East	Bossaso IDPs	17.3	E Golis	16.7	Bari	21.1
	Garowe IDPs	19.2				
	Galkayo IDP's	19.4				
North West	Hargeisa IDPs	18.2				
South Central	Baidoa IDPs	15.8	Bay Agropastrol	22.6	Kismayo Town Beletweyne District	19.2
	Mogadishu IDPs	12.6	Bakool Pastoral	27.4		20.2
	Dolow IDPs	16.4	Gedo North pastoral	18.8		21.1
	Dobley IDPs	20.3	N Gedo pastoral	18.8		
	Kismayo IDPs	17.6	N Gedo Agropastoral	18.6		
	Dhusamreeb IDP's	21.4	N Gedo Riverine	15.2		
			S. Gedo pastoral	15.9		
			S. Gedo Riverine	17.0		
			S Gedo Agropastoral	14.4		
			Juba Riverine	10.9		
			Juba Pastoral	10.4		
		Shabelle accounts for 18.5 % of Somalian population. It has largest concentration of IDPs	Aggravating factors which puts Shabelle at risk of emergency nutrition situation “ FSNAU has not been able to conduct any type of nutrition assessment since july 2011. ●MSF has pulled out in Aug 2013 . ● UNICEF TSFP which was covering these areas is closed ●WFP does not have access to a large part of M& L Shabelle			

Somalia Nutrition Situation Deyr 2012 to Gu 2013

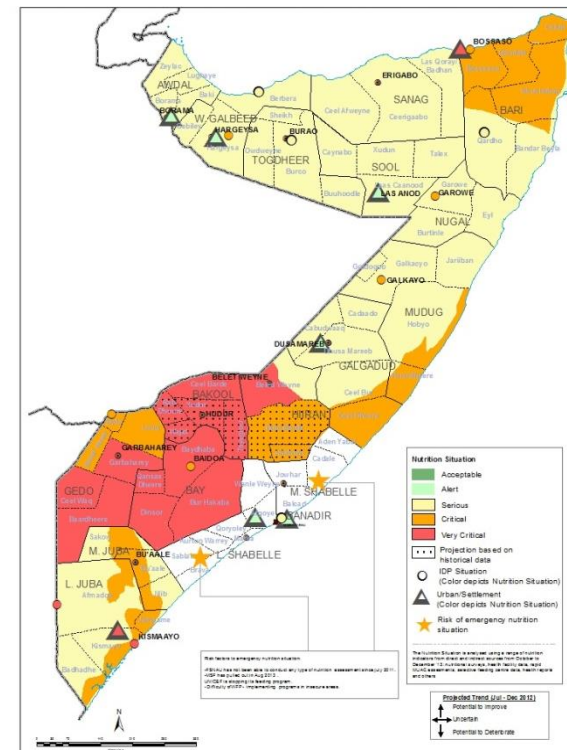
Deyr 2012 (Dec 2012)



Gu 2013 (Jul 2013)



Projection Aug-Dec 2013

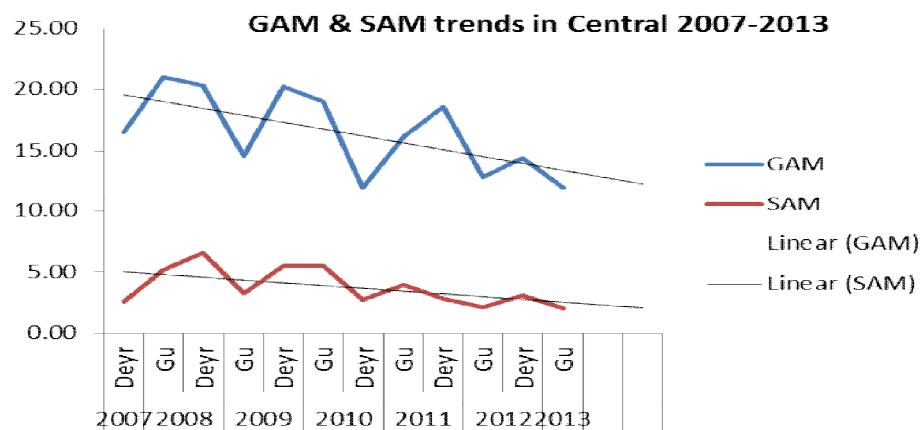
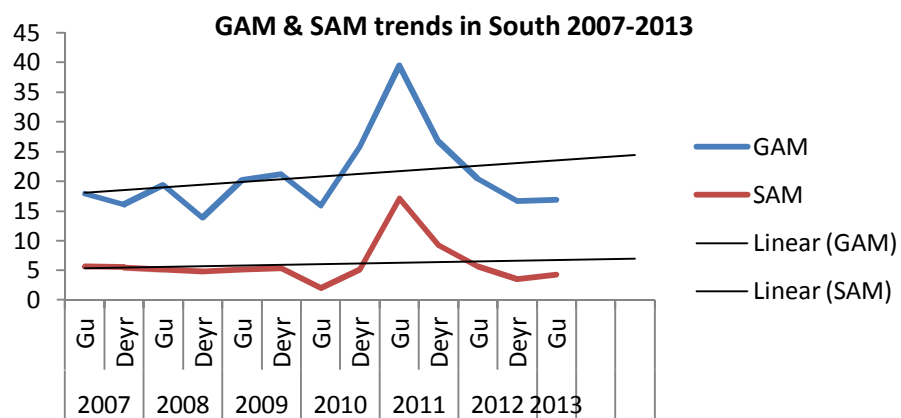


Deterioration: Sool Plateau, Hargeisa IDP, East Golis (NE), Bay Agro-pastoral, Baidoa IDP, Beletwyne, Banadir, Garowe IDP, Bosaso & Qardho IDPs

Improvement: NW Agro-pastoral, Addun, Mataban, Juba Riverine, Pastoral, Agro-pastoral, Kismayo IDP

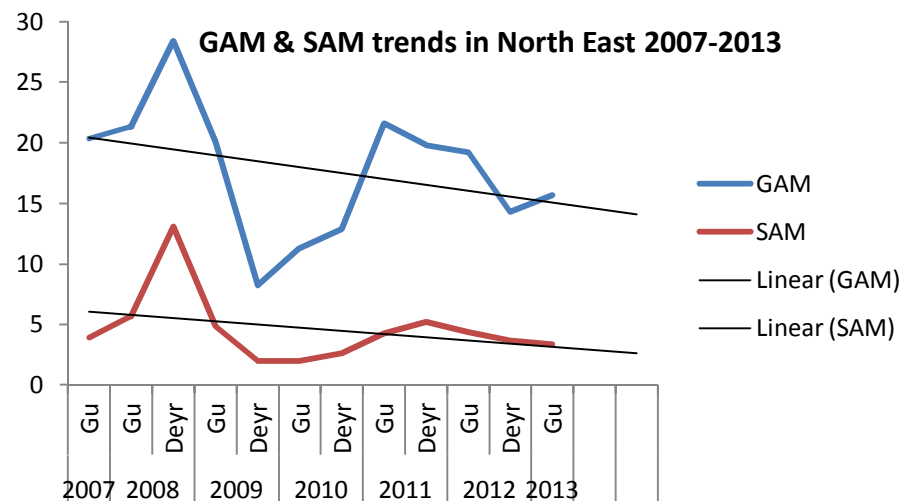
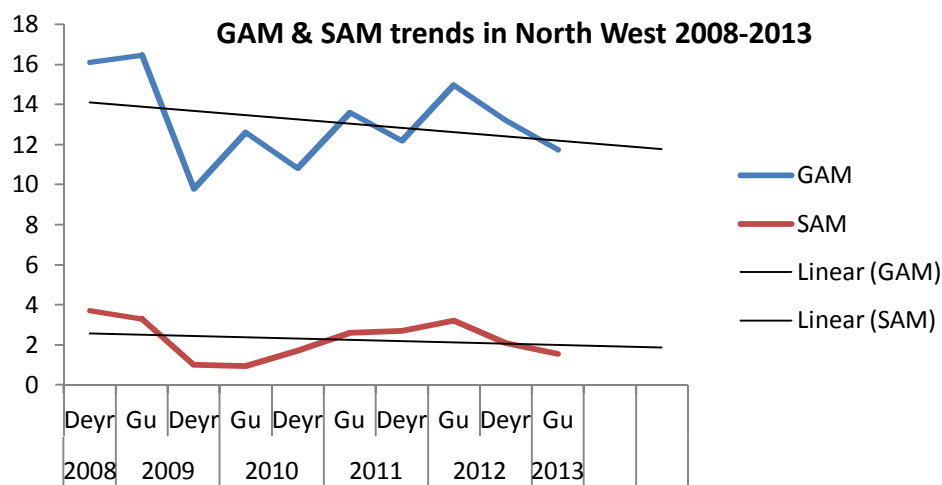
Deterioration expected in: NW Agro-pastoral, Kismayo IDP and Urban, Addun, Shabelle,

Regional Trends in Acute Malnutrition in Somalia



Increasing trend in the South

Declining trend in Central, Northeast and Northwest Somalia.



SUMMARY

- ❑ Malnutrition is a serious public health problem in Somalia.
- ❑ Serious to Critical levels of acute malnutrition persist (1 out of every 6 children)
- ❑ 206,100 children under 5 are affected by acute malnutrition, including 40,950 cases of severe malnutrition. This represents a slight improvement from 215,000 in Jan 2013.
- ❑ Significant regional differences exist in prevalence of malnutrition. Nutrition situation among IDPs is worst.
- ❑ GAM rates are high but CDR/ U5MR is not high suggesting Morbidity plays an important role. (Morbidity shows significant association with GAM)
- ❑ The underlying causes of malnutrition are poor infant and young child feeding practices, inadequate water and sanitation, inadequate health infrastructure and access to health care, and food insecurity, high disease burden resulting from malaria/fever, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia



FEWS NET

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

"Rural Livelihoods

"Urban Livelihoods

"Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Rural Livelihoods (Mostly Livestock Dependent)

2.7 million people – pure pastoralists and agropastoralists

Milk availability:

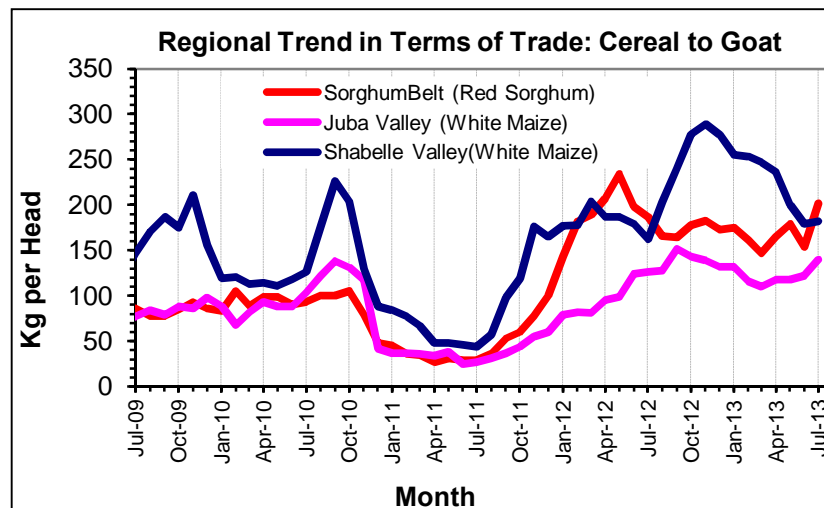
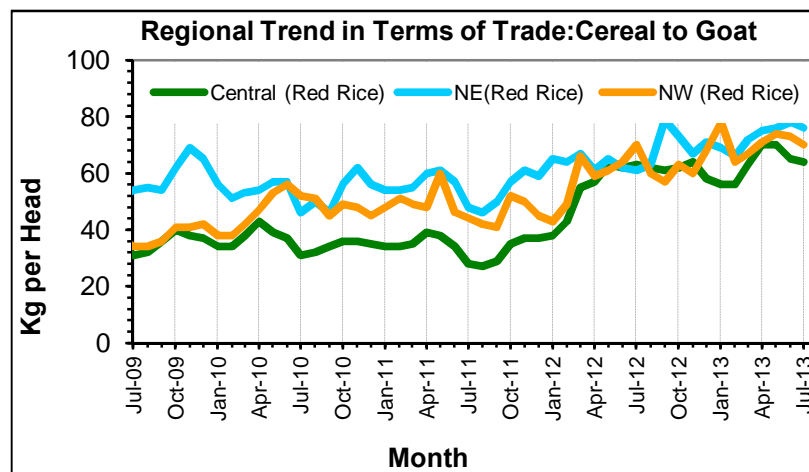
- Average in most livelihoods
- *Below Average / Poor*: Coastal areas of Northeast (Bari) and Central and Guban livelihood (Northwest) due to poor seasonal performance and impact of recurrent droughts

Livestock Holding:

- Increasing trend in livestock herd sizes among the Poor;
- Livestock holding is below baseline levels in most livelihoods.

Terms of Trade (TOT):

- High ToT across pastoral livelihoods due to high livestock prices and reduced cereal prices;
- *Decline in ToT* in Shabelles since Jan-13 (seasonal increase in maize prices)



Rural Livelihoods (Mainly Crop-Dependent)

1.8 million people – riverine and agropastoralists

Stock availability for poor households:

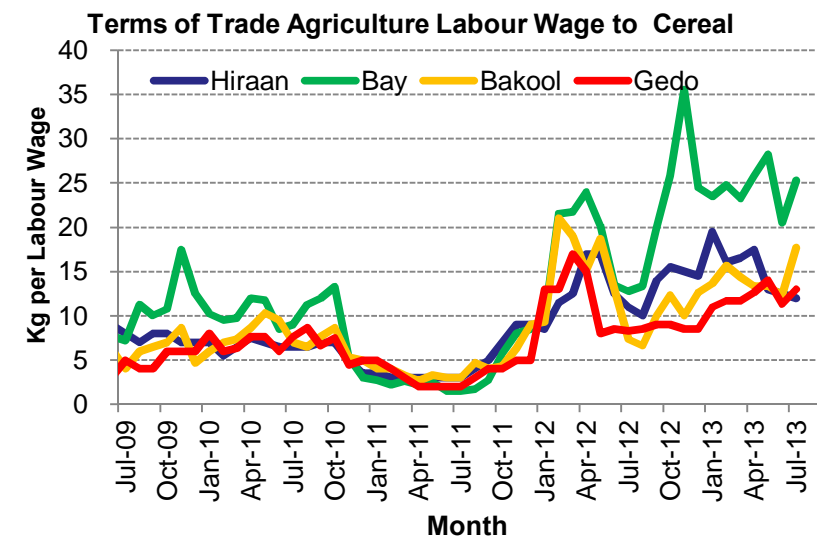
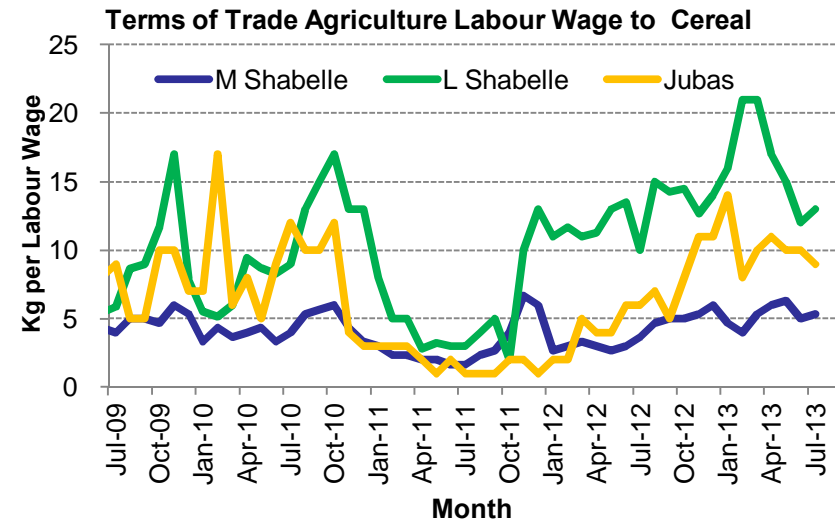
- Sufficient cereal stocks till the end of the year for Poor households in major producing areas (Shabelle, Bay);
- No/ minimal cereal stocks in Hiran Agropastoral and in Coastal Agropastoral of Lower Shabelle due to poor harvest

Farm Labour:

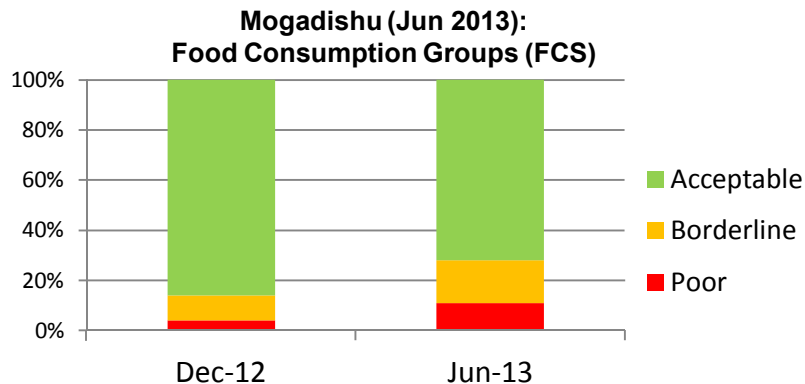
- High incomes through farm labour in most areas due to good seasonal performance;
- Normal access to labour opportunities in the coming *Deyr* rainy season (projected as normal)

Terms of Trade (TOT):

- High ToT as a result of high labour wages and reduced cereal prices in most areas;
- Seasonal decline in ToT in Shabelle.



Urban Livelihoods

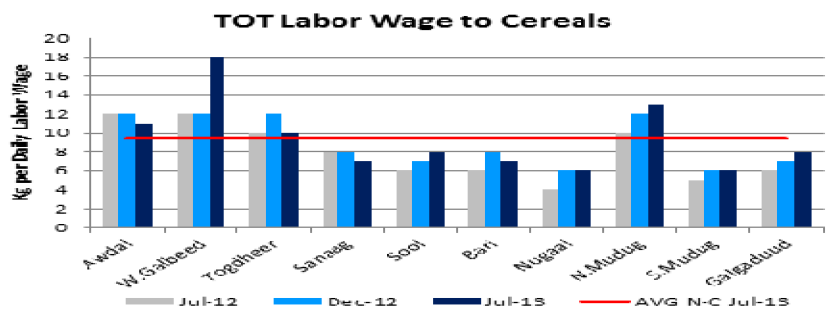


31% of urban population in Banadir

Food Consumption:

Mogadishu: A slight decline in the proportion of HH with acceptable FCS compared to *Deyr* '12.

North and Central

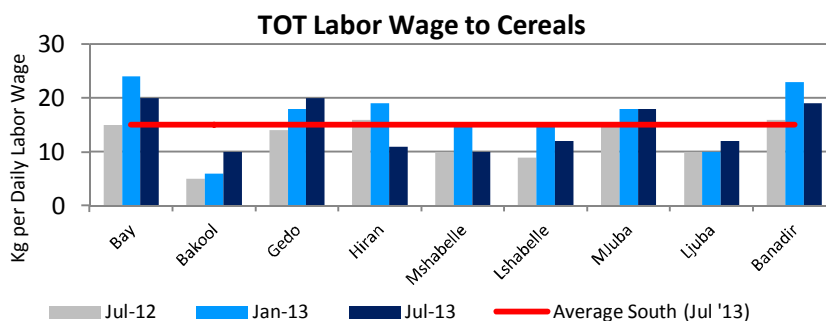


Terms of Trade Casual Labour Wage to Cereals:

North-Central:

- Sanag, Awdal: 1kg decline in ToT within 6-month each and compared to a year ago;
- Stable or increased ToT in others

Southern regions



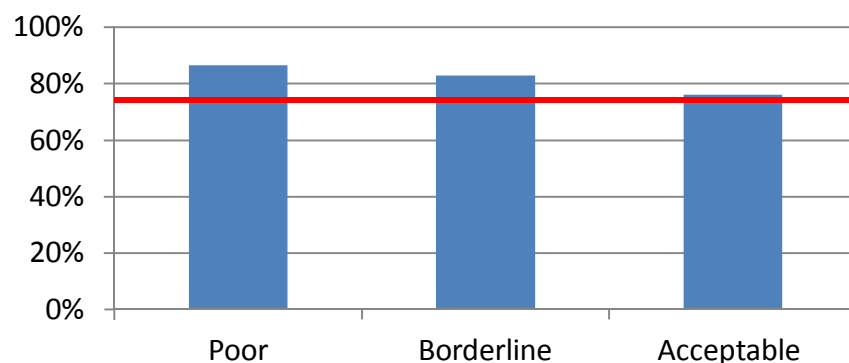
South:

- a significant ToT decline in Hirran from 6 months and one-year ago due to increase in cereal prices (poor supply from southern Somalia and cross-border from Ethiopia);
- above or sustained level of ToT compared to a year ago in others

Urban Livelihoods

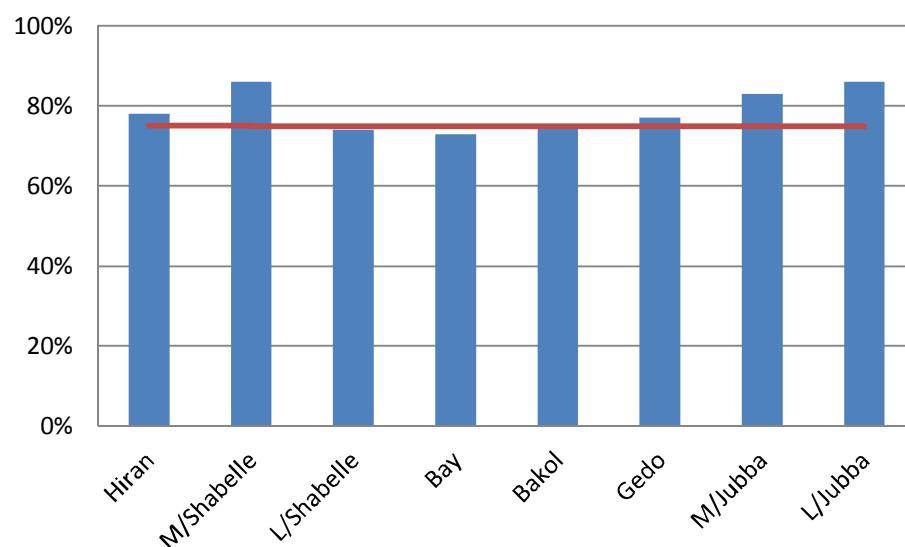
Vulnerability: % of Food Spending

Mogadishu: % Food Expenditure (Jun 2013)



- Households in Mogadishu and urban poor in other southern regions spend, on average, more than 75 percent of total expenditures on food alone;

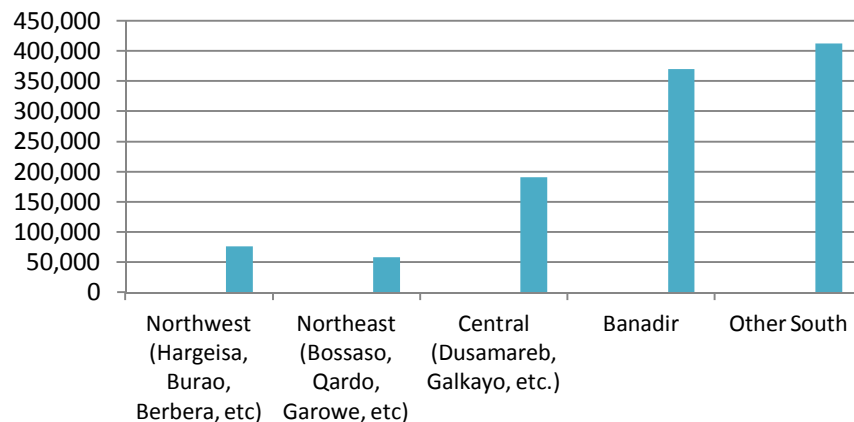
**SOUTH: Other Regions
Urban Poor: % of Food Expenditure**



- Central (urban poor): 75-85%;
North - 65-75% (Dec '12 surveys)

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

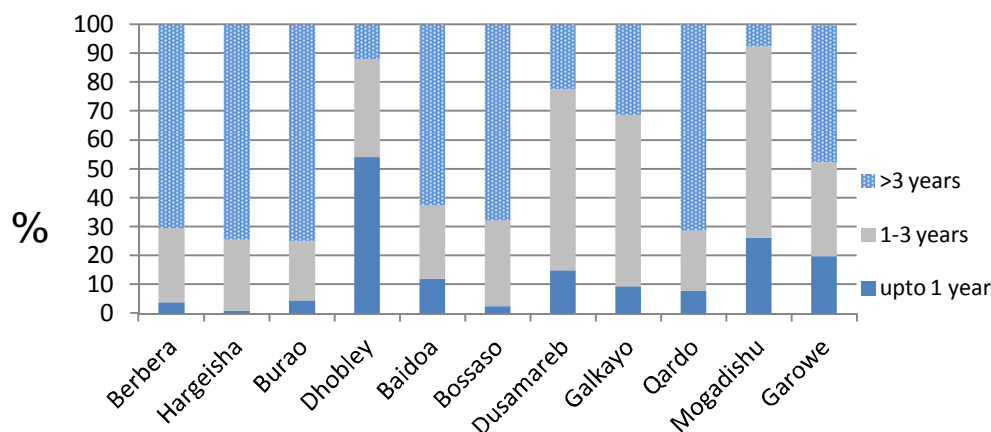
IDP Concentration by Regions



1.1 million internally displaced persons across Somalia

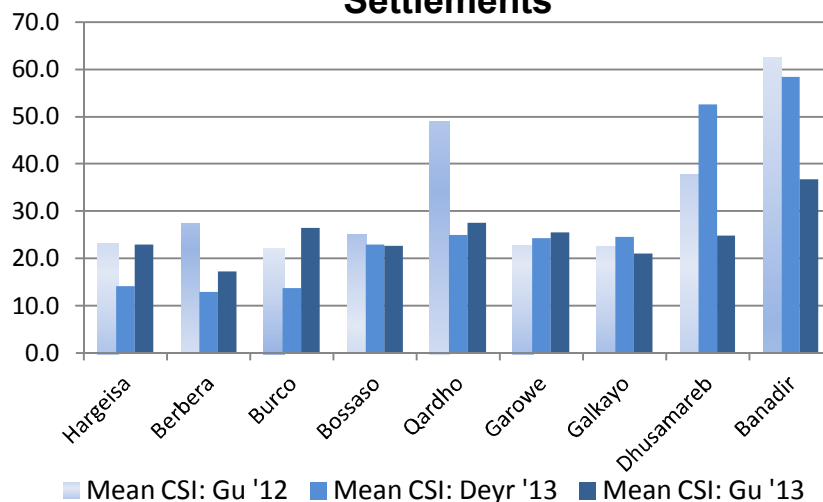
- One third of all IDPs in Banadir/Mogadishu

Duration of Residency in the IDP Settlement



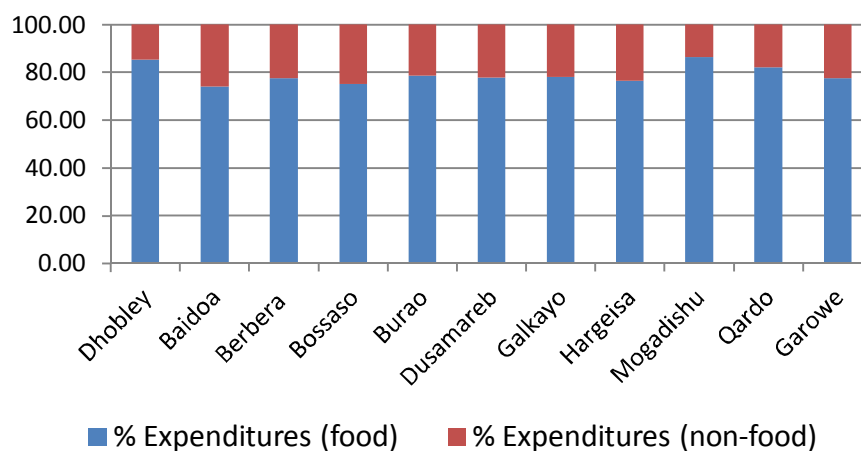
- High proportions of newly arrived IDPs (within past one year) in Dhobley (54%) and Mogadishu (26%)
- > 50% are long-term IDPs (>3 years) in most settlements in the North and in Bay

Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Trend in IDP Settlements



CSI decreased since *July 2012* in most settlements, indicating an improvement in food access; exceptions are Burao and Garowe where CSI increased

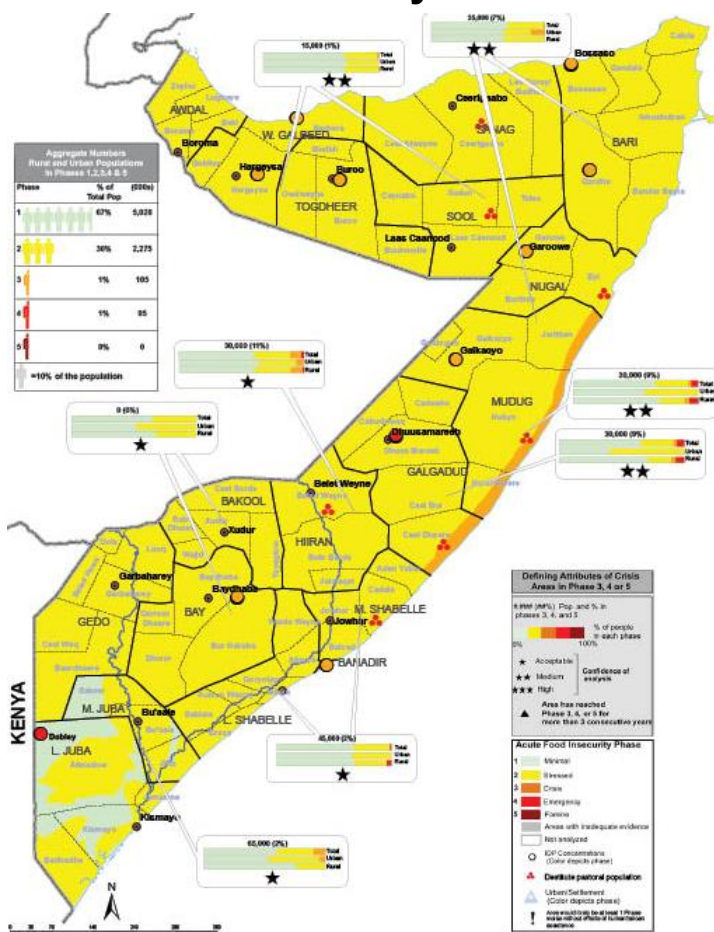
Expenditure Pattern



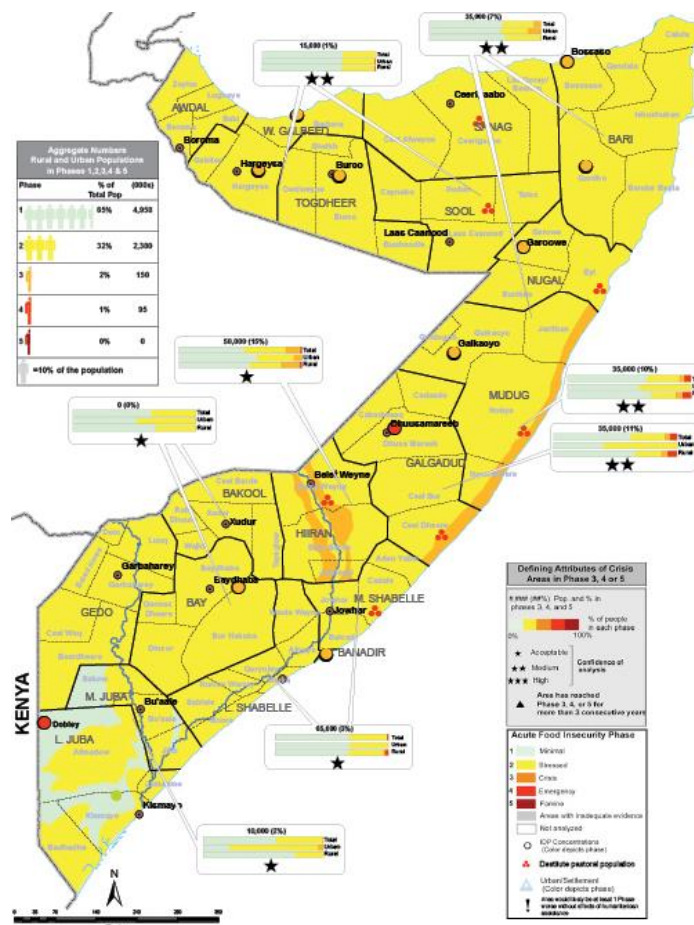
Food accounts for over 75% of IDP Households' expenditures for all settlements. This signifies a high degree of vulnerability in times of high food prices and/or reduced income

Integrated Phase Classification Maps July– December 2013

Current: July 2013



Most Likely Scenario: Aug-Dec 2013



Pockets of populations experiencing food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 & 4) exist within regions categorized as Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

Deterioration expected during Aug-Dec Hiran agro-pastoral, Mudug, Galgadud and Lower Shabelle. Elsewhere, current phase expected to remain unchanged.



FSNAU

Food Security and Nutrition
Analysis Unit - Somalia



FEWS NET

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Summary Results and Key Messages

IPC Classification

Current (July)

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	45,000	1	5%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	155,000	2	19%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	625,000	8	76%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	825,000	11	100%

▪ **825, 000** people are currently experiencing a food security crisis across Somalia; IDPs represent nearly three-quarters of the total.

Projected (August-December)

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	45,000	1	5%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	200,000	3	23%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	625,000	8	72%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	870,000	12	100%

▪ **870, 000** people are projected to experience food security crisis through the end of the year

Food Security Trends in Somalia

Season	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Famine	IDPs in Crisis	Total Population in Crisis Emergency & Famine
2010 Post Gu		715,000	380,000		850,000	1,945,000
2010/11 Post Deyr		945,000	535,000		910,000	2,390,000
2011 Post Gu		830,000	1,815,000	490,000	910,000	4,045,000
2011/12 Posst Deyr	1,285,000	1,250,000	460,000		800,000	2,510,000
2012 Post Gu	1,025,000	1,110,000	210,000		800,000	2,120,000
2012/13 Post Deyr	1,687,000	278,000	107,000		615,000	1,000,000
2013 Post Gu	2,300,000	150,000	95,000		625,000	870,000

▪ 870, 000 people across Somalia remain food insecure despite slight improvements.

▪ Improvements are attributed to a near average July/August 2013 Gu harvest, increased livestock prices, increased livestock herd sizes, improved milk availability, low prices of both local and imported staple food commodities, higher purchasing power from income from labor and livestock sales, and humanitarian interventions sustained over the last six months

▪ However, recovery is fragile and malnutrition persists

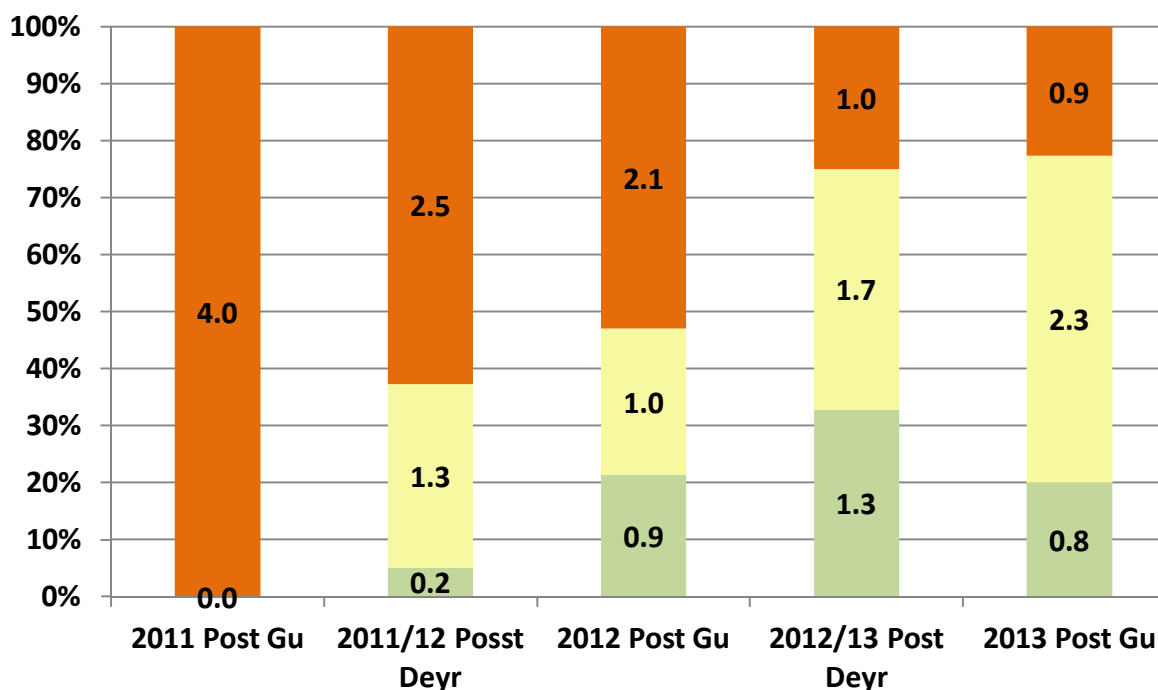
▪ Nearly 2.34 million additional people beyond those requiring more urgent assistance (one-third of Somalia's population), are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); their food security remains fragile.

- Lifesaving humanitarian assistance remains vitally important between now and December to help food insecure populations meet their immediate food needs

- Nutrition support should be provided to the 206,000 malnourished children

- Measures aimed at addressing root causes of malnutrition are important to reduce levels of acute malnutrition on a sustainable basis

Somalia: Population in Stress and Food Security Crisis/Emergency/Famine



- Interventions aimed at protecting livelihoods, and build resilience for 3.2 million people (870,000 plus 2.3 million)