



**Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit Somalia**

*Information for Better  
Livelihoods*



*Post Deyr'11/12*

# Presentation

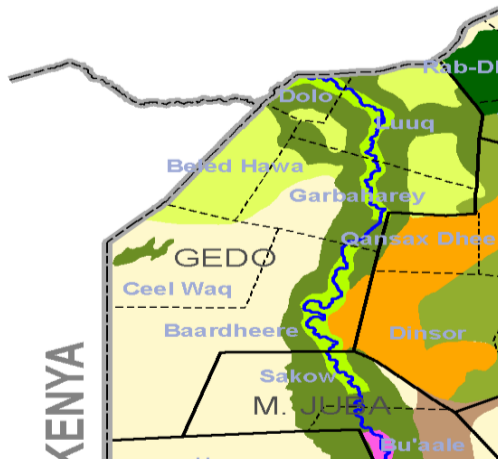
January 24<sup>th</sup> 2012



## Integrated Nutrition Situation Analysis

**Gedo Region**





## Livelihood Groups & Main Sources of Food and Income

- **2 Pastoral Livelihoods**

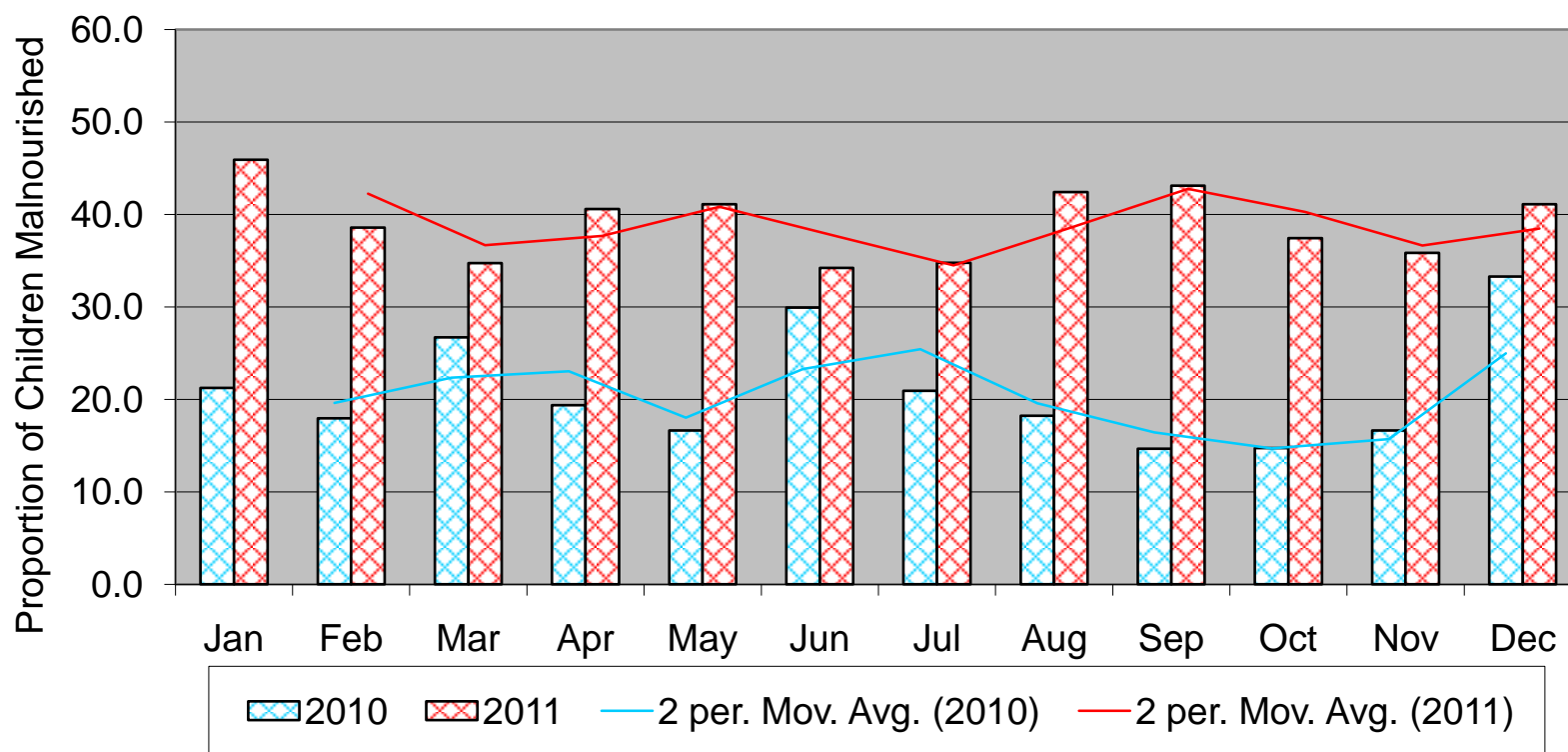
- ☐ **Southern Inland-** keep camel, sheep & goat
- ☐ **Dawa –** keep cattle, camel & shoat
- ☐ Primary sources of income of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
- ☐ Primary sources of food of poor: purchase and own production
- ☐ Primary livelihood assets of poor: camel, cattle and sheep/goat

- **2 Agro-pastoral Livelihoods** (Southern agro-pastoral and Bay agro-pastoral high potential)
  - ☐ **Southern agro-pastoral** are more pastoral than agriculturalists. Main sources of income: sale of livestock & livestock products, self-employment (fodder and bush products sales); main sources of food: purchase and own production
  - ☐ **Bay bakool agro-pastoral** are more agriculturalists than pastoralists. Main sources of income: sale of crops, livestock products and labour; main sources of food: own crop production and purchases.
- **Riverine Livelihood (Juba riverine pump irrigation)** are agriculturalists. Main production onion, tobacco, citrus and fruits; main sources of income: sale of crops and labour; main source of food: purchase and own crop production.

Outcome indicators	GEDO Pastoral, Summary of Findings		
	Deyr'10/11, N=730, December 2010	Gu'11, N=1093, July 2011	Deyr'11/12, N=593 August 2011
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
○ GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	26.4 (18.5-26.1)	23.8 (20.1-28.0)	32.9 (27.9-38.3)
○ SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	4.4 (3.0-6.3)	5.9 (4.1-8.5)	17.7 (14.4-21.6)
○ Oedema	0	0.6	2.5
○ Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)	-1.18±1.14	-1.20±1.141	-1.53±1.13
○ MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	10.8 (7.3- 6.3)	13.3(9.2- 18.8)	19.3(15.3-24.0)
○ Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)	1.6 (0.9- 3.0)	3.1(1.7-5.9)	8.4(6.4- 11.0)
○ HIS Nutrition Trends	High (>30%) and increasing trends (Sept-Dec.'10)	High (>30%) and increasing trends (Jan-June.'11)	High (>30%) and increasing trends (July-Dec.'11)
○ TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High numbers with increasing trends	High numbers with increasing trends	High numbers (>350)with increasing trends
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.44 (0.23-0.83)	1.18 (0.79-1.57)	N/A
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	1.27 (0.53-3.04)	4.06 (2.47-5.64)	N/A
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	3.5	N/A	0
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	-	N/A	7.9(4.8-10.9)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	37.1	N/A	31.1 (25.6-36.5)
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Likely Very Critical</b>
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			
○ Disease Outbreaks: ○ Morbidity based on 2wk recall	No Out breaks- suspected measles reported; 412 AWD cases reported in Nov.'10Overall morbidity=40.8	No Out breaks Overall morbidity= 32.8	No Out breaks Overall morbidity= 25.6
○ Immunization status/Vit. A	Measles 88.4 ,Vit A :86.0	Measles 82.4 ,Vit A :76.8,	N/A
○ Children eating from <4 fdgps	95.8	N/A	N/A
○ Children meeting min. feeding freq.	23.4	N/A	N/A
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	N=390	N/A	N/A
○ Households (HH) accessing safe water	10.3	N/A	N/A
○ HH accessing sanitation facilities	17.7	N/A	N/A
○ Relation between GAM & child sex	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
○ Relation between GAM & sex of hh head			
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency</b>	<b>AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<i>Potential to improve</i>

## Malnutrition Trends at Health Facilities

Gedo Pastoral MCHs, 2010-2011

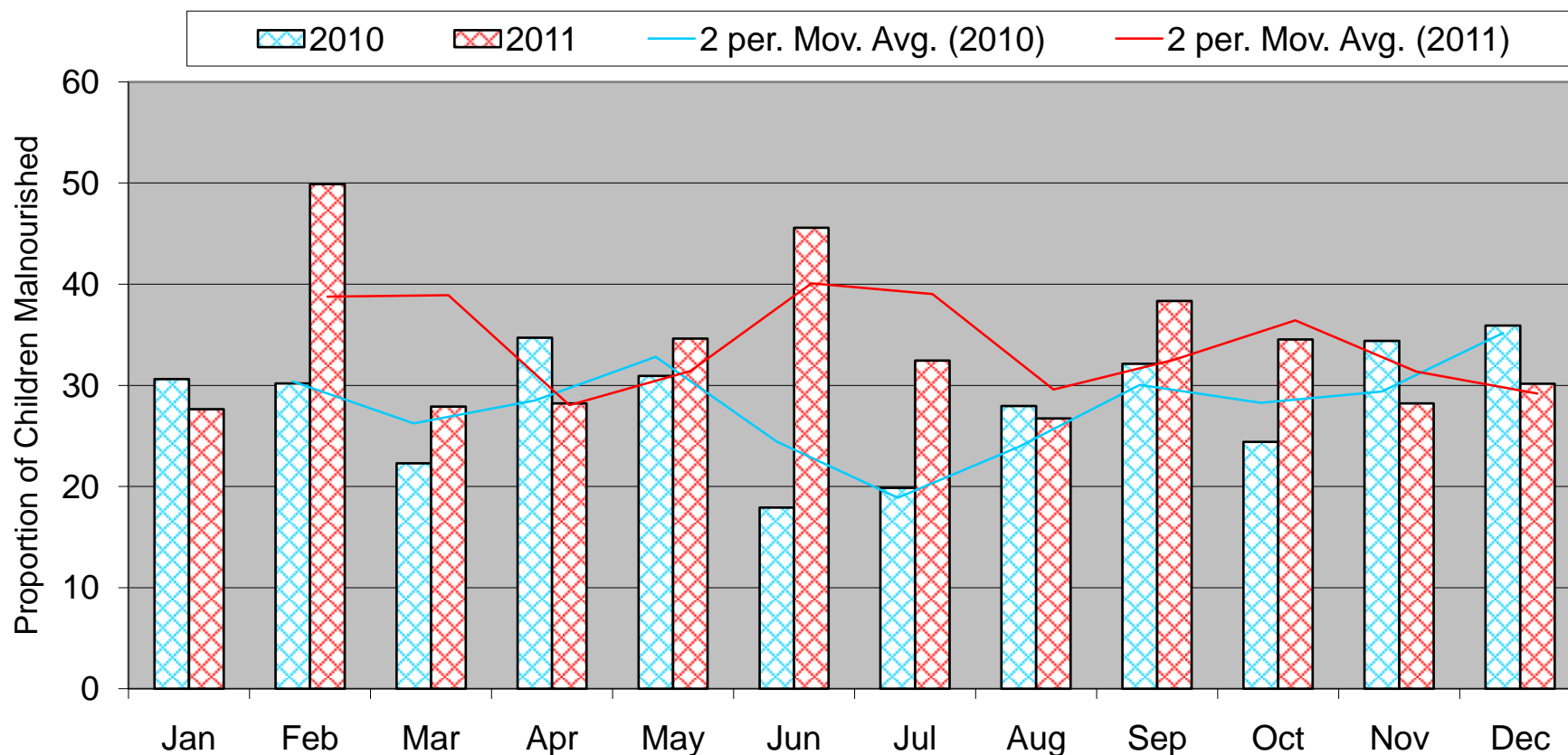


High (>30) and stable trend

Outcome indicators	GEDO RIVERINE, Summary of Findings		
	Deyr'10/11, N=617 December 2010	Gu'11, N=668 July 2011	Deyr'11/12 October 2011
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
○ GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	26.7 (21.5-32.8)	48.1 (38.6-57.8)	Data didn't pass quality check
○ SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	6.0 (4.1-8.6)	25.2(18.9-32.9)	N/A
○ Oedema	0.3	0.1	N/A
○ Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)	-1.20±1.21	-1.90±1.46	N/A
○ MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	18.2 (12.9.-23.5)	35.8 (25.0-48.2)	N/A
○ Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)	2.4 (0.7-4.1)	7.3 (4.9-10.8)	N/A
○ HIS Nutrition Trends	High (>20%) and increasing trends	High (>20%) and increasing trends	High (>25%) and increasing trends
○ TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High numbers and increasing in the region	High number and increasing in the region	High numbers (>250)with increasing trends
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.22 (0.11-0.46)	1.69 (0.78-3.61)	N/A
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	1.69 (0.78-3.61)	6.20 (4.21-8.19)	N/A
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Likely Very Critical</b>
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			
○ Disease Outbreaks: ○ Morbidity based on 2wk recall	No-Outbreak : Suspected measles reported Overall morbidity=39.8 412 AWD cases reported in Nov.'10	N/A	N/A
○ Immunization status/Vit. A	Measles: 91.8; Vit. A:90.7	Measles: 91.8; Vit. A:90.7	N/A
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>			
○ Households (HH) accessing safe water	0	N/A	N/A
○ HH accessing sanitation facilities	14.4	N/A	N/A
○ Relation between GAM & child sex	Insignificant	N/A	N/A
○ Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	Insignificant	N/A	N/A
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency</b>	<b>AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	35.1	N/A	N/A
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>

## Malnutrition Trends at Health Facilities

Gedo Riverine MCHs, 2010-2011  
Data Source: SRCS, HIRDA

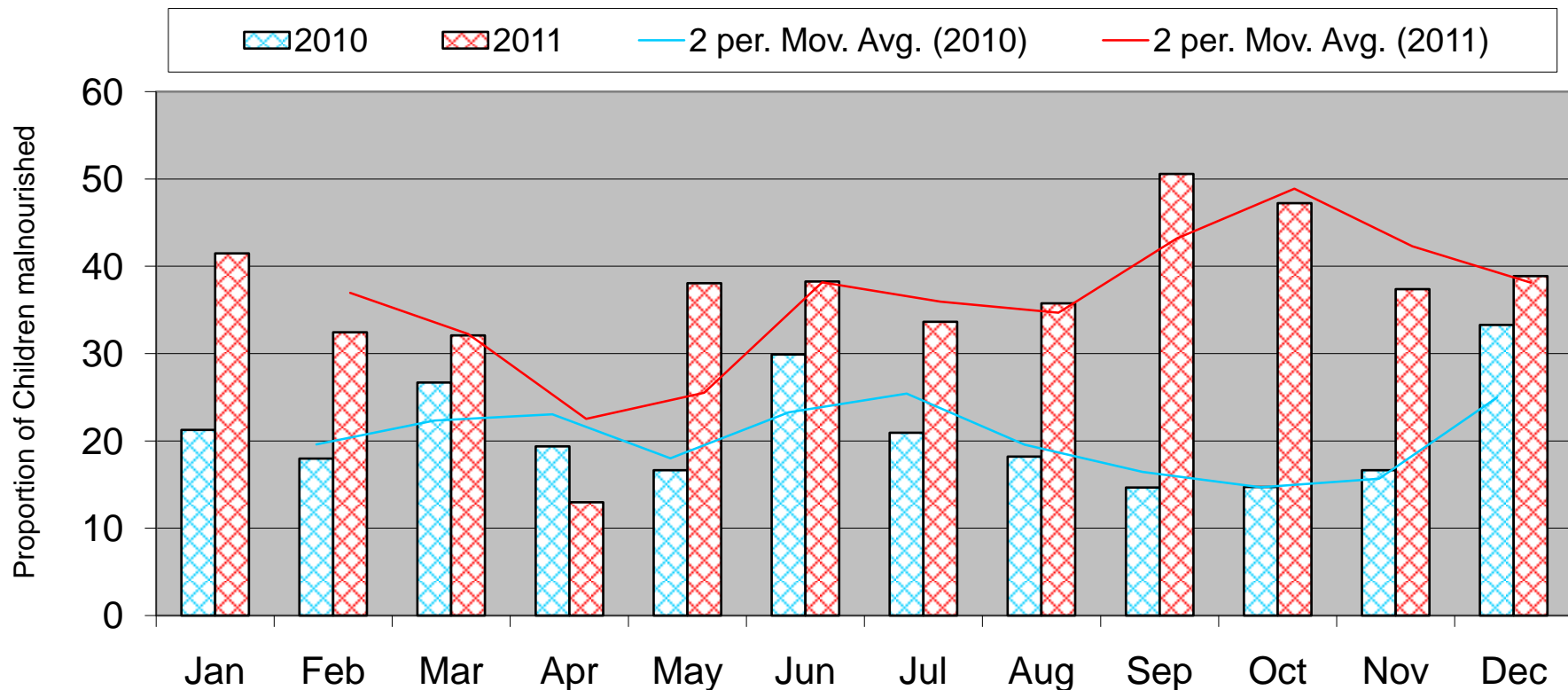


High (>25) and fluctuating trend

Outcome indicators	GEDO Agro-Pastoral, Summary of Findings		
	Deyr'10/11, N=629 December 2010	Gu'11, N=844 July 2011	Deyr'11/12 October 2011
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
o GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	25.3 (21.5-29.5)	51.3 (41.0- 61.5)	Data didn't pass quality check
o SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	6.5 (4.6-9.2)	19.1 (13.6-26.0)	N/A
o Mean Weight-for-height Z (WHZ)	-1.14±1.35	-1.9±1.16	N/A
o Oedema	0	1.8	N/A
o MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	16.1 ( 11.9-21.3)	33.1 ( 25.0-42.2)	N/A
o Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)	1.6 (0.9-2.9)	2.7 (1.7-4.3)	N/A
o HIS Nutrition Trends	High (>20%) and increasing trends (Sept.- Dec.'10)	High (>20%) and increasing trends (Sept.- Dec.'10)	High (>30%) and increasing trends (July.- Dec.'11)
o TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High numbers and increasing in the region	High numbers and increasing in the region	High numbers (>260) and increasing in the region
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.34 (0.16—0.75)	1.68 (1.08-2.28)	N/A
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.85 (0.36—2.02)	5.42 (3.80-7.04)	N/A
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	Very Critical	Very Critical	Likely Very Critical
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			N/A
o Disease Outbreaks: o Morbidity based on 2wk recall	No Outbreak: suspected measles reported; 412 AWD cases reported in Nov.'10 overall morbidity =40.5	No Outbreak: suspected measles overall morbidity =32.4	N/A
o Immunization status/Vit. A	Measles:88.4 ,Vit A:86.2	N/A	N/A
o Children eating from <4 fdgps	70.6	N/A	N/A
o Children meeting min. feeding freq.	21.3	N/A	N/A
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	N=341	N/A	N/A
o Households (HH) accessing safe water	6.7	N/A	N/A
o HH accessing sanitation facilities	47.7	N/A	N/A
o Relation between GAM & child sex	Insignificant	N/A	N/A
o Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	Insignificant		
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency	AFLC/Crisis, HE/Emergency	HE/Emergency
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	16.5	N/A	N/A
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	UNSTABLE	UNSTABLE	UNSTABLE

# Malnutrition Trends at Health Facilities

Gedo Agropastoral MCHs, 2010-2011

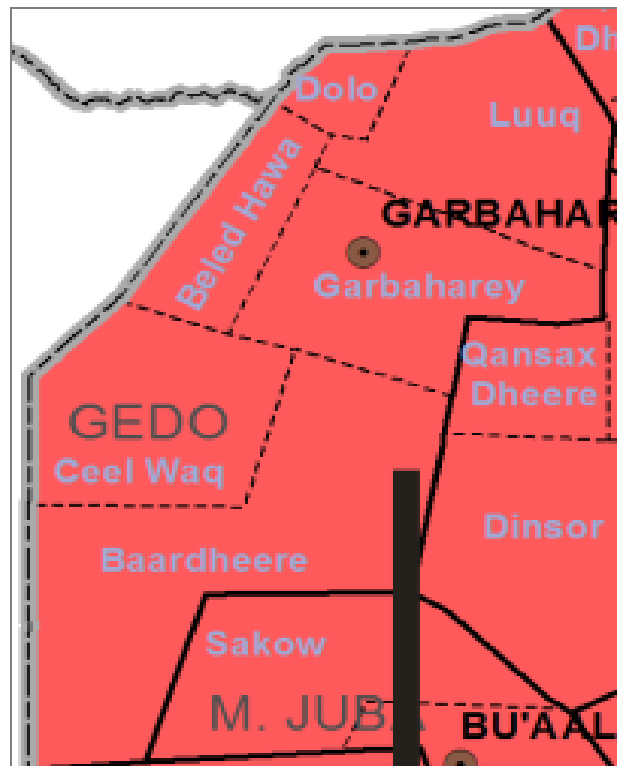


High (>30) and stable trend

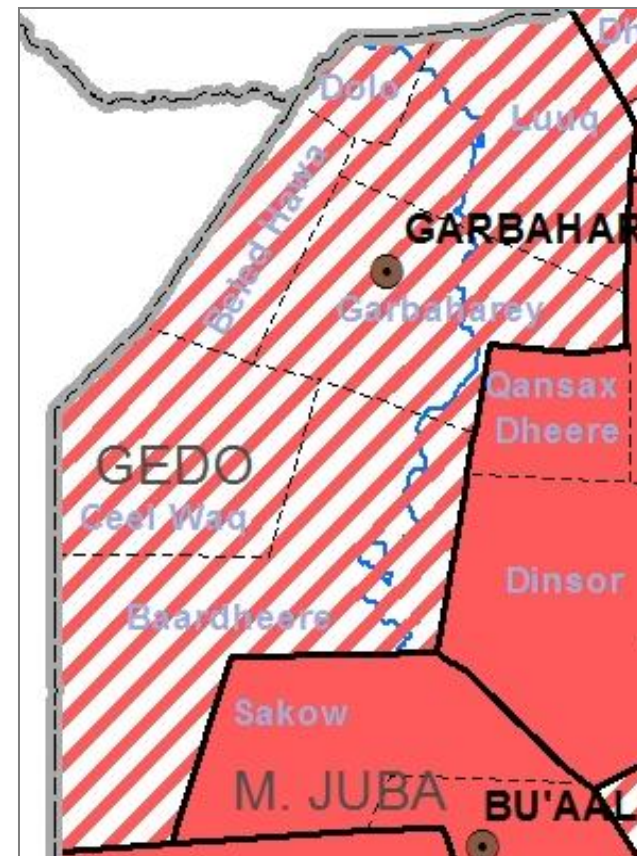


# Nutrition Situation Estimates - Gedo Regional Maps

Nutrition Situation Estimates  
August 2011



Nutrition Situation Estimates  
January 2012



# Nutrition

## Key Driving Factors

➤ **Aggravating factors**

- High morbidity
- Suspension of humanitarian interventions due to security
- Low immunization and supplementation coverage
- Insecurity/ tension that limits access to food and non-food items
- Poor sanitation and clean water and sub-optimal infant and child feeding practices .

**Mitigating Factors**

- Social support
- Good deyr season-Improved access income opportunities for poor households e.g agricultural labour;
- Increased access to milk and livestock products, both for consumption and for income
- Reducing cereal prices
- Limited access to health and nutrition services by humanitarian organizations.
- Limited food assistance in the urban centers in Gedo (Bulahawa, Luuq, Bardera and Dolo).

The End