

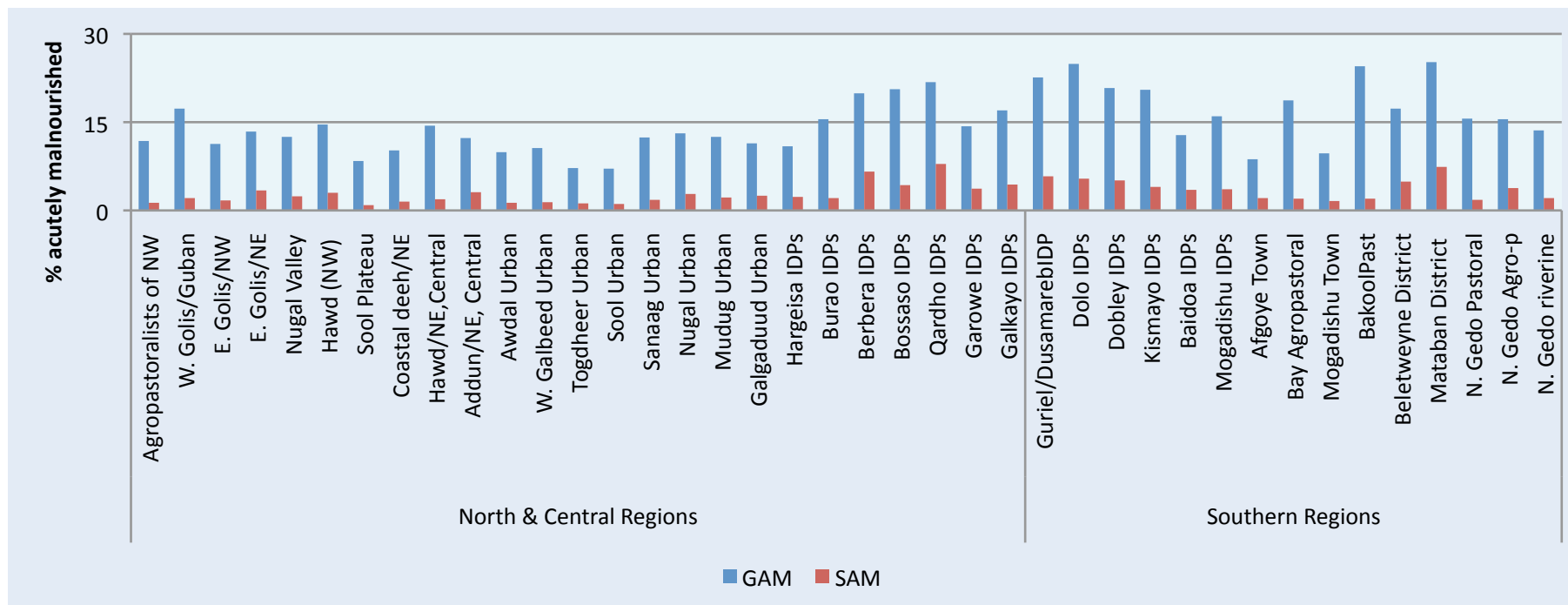
Nutrition Sector Analysis



Region	Rural livelihood surveys conducted	Urban livelihood surveys conducted	IDP surveys conducted	Total No. of Surveys
Northwest, northeast	9 (W.Golis, E. Golis/NW, Agro-p, Hawd, Sool plateau, Nugal valley, E. Golis/NE, Coastal deeh/NE)	7 (Awdal, W. Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Bari, Nugal,	7 (Hargeisa, Burao, Berbera, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkayo)	23
Central	2 (Hawd, Addun)	2 (Mudug, Galgadud)	1 (Dusamareb/Guriel)	5
South	7 (Beletweyn District, Mataban, Bay, Bakool pastoral, N. Gedo Pastora, agro-past. and riverine)	2 (Mog, Afgoye)	5 (Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dolow, Doble, Baidoa)	14
Total	18	11	13	42

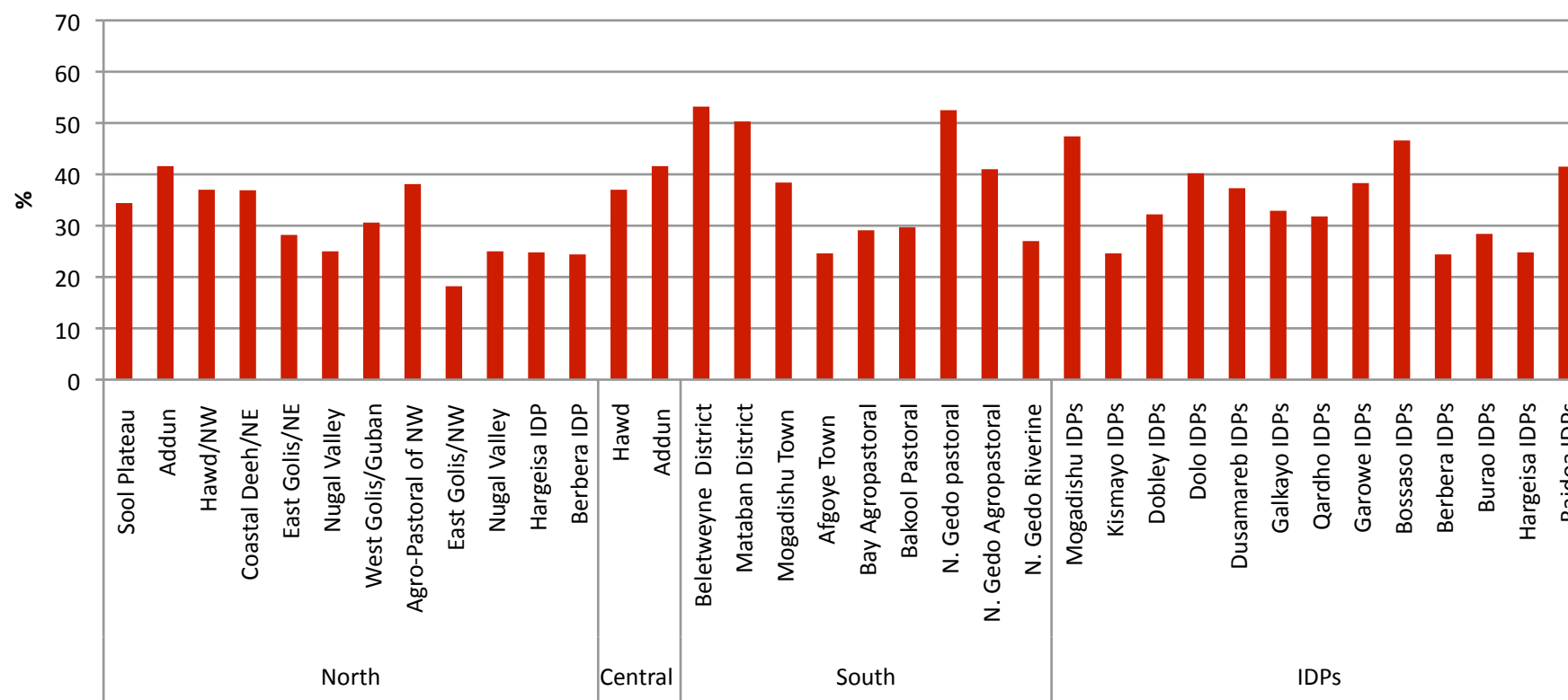
- ❑ **42 Nutrition Surveys (based on WHZ, WHO GS 2006)**
- ❑ **Rapid MUAC assessments (8):** Juba (3), South Gedo (3), Central coastal deeh (1), Cowpea belt (1)
- ❑ **Health Center Monitoring (HIS):** Collected from 130 health facilities in accessible regions in the period Jul-Dec'12.
- ❑ **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data:** obtained from UNICEF, WFP and partner agencies
- ❑ **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
 - *WHO & Somalia emergency weekly health updates, October-January 2013)*
 - *Food security, displacements data. (Sources: FSNAU, OCHA and UNHCR bulletins).*

Global, WHO GS, WHZ<-2z scores and/or Oedema, (GAM) & Severe Acute Malnutrition, WHO GS, WHZ & <-3 and/or Oedema (SAM), Deyr (Oct-Dec) 2012



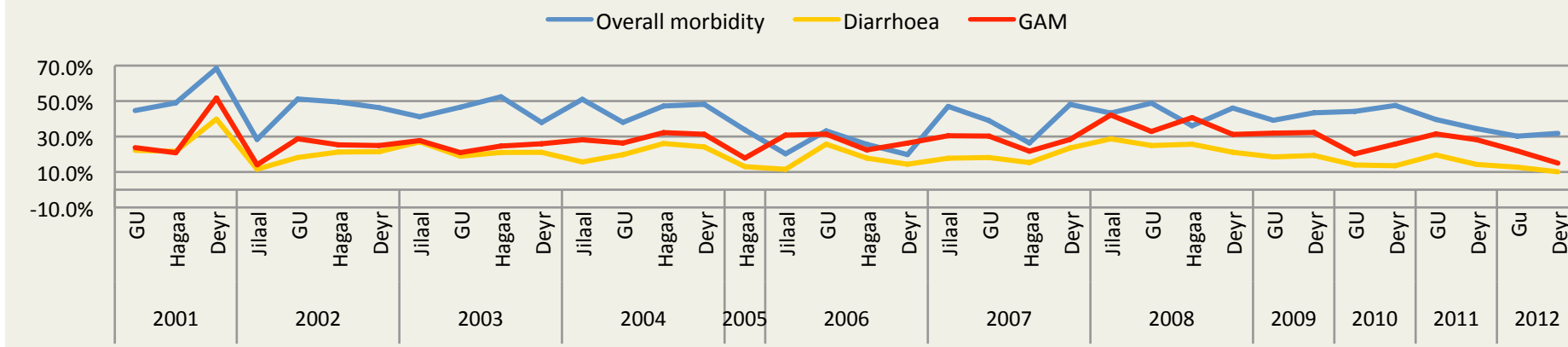
- 1. North/Central:** GAM is 10 – 14.9% in all rural and urban livelihoods except for W. Golis >15% (the latter is consistent with national and Deyr median rate of 16.2% and 15.7%, respectively (2001-2011); Sool Plateau, Urban (Sool, Togdheer) 5-9.9%.
- 2. IDPs:** GAM rates >15% except for Hargeisa, Garowe and Baidoa (10-14.9%). Mogadishu IDP has deteriorated to 16% from 9.6%.
- 3. South:** GAM is above 15% in most of the assessed rural South (except for Juba pastoral, Beletweyne, Mataban, Mogadishu which is lower). This is consistent with Deyr median rate.
- 4. Gender:** Statistically significant difference between GAM and child Sex and Age in 2 of the 42 surveys: the Hawd/NE-Central and Bossaso IDPs. More boys tend to be malnourished compared to girls in both surveys. In Bossaso IDPs, younger children (<24 months) are significantly more malnourished, while in Hawd, it is the older children (>24 mths). No statistical differences in the other surveys.

Morbidity (%) based on 2 week recall period, October-December 2012

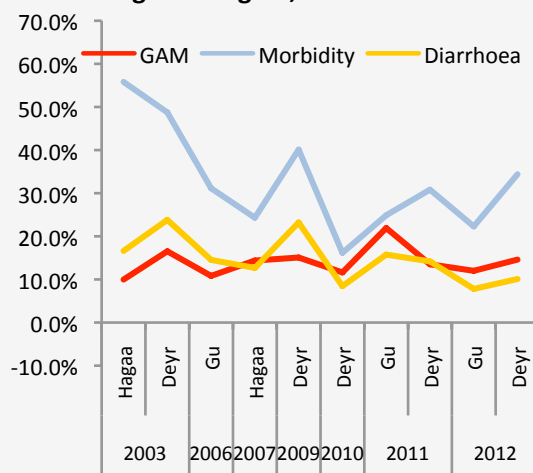


- Childhood diseases assessed by recall: Suspected fever, pneumonia, diarrhea and measles
- Across the surveyed population groups, reported morbidity amongst at least 20% of the assessed children, except for East Golis/NW, which is 16%
- Morbidity was highest in Beletweyne (53.2%), Mataban (50.3%), N. Gedo pastoral (52.5%), Mogadishu IDPs (47.4%) and Bossaso IDPs (46.6%).

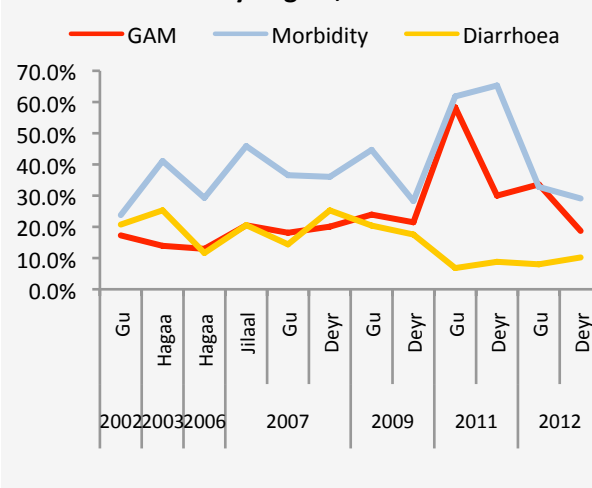
Assessed Somali populations, 2001-2012



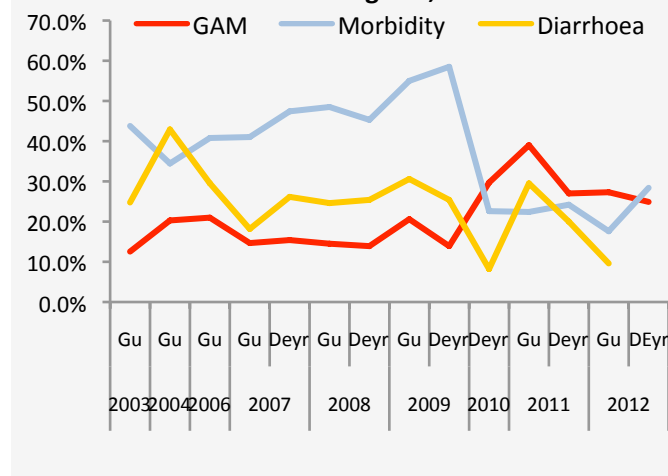
Togdher Region, 2003-2012



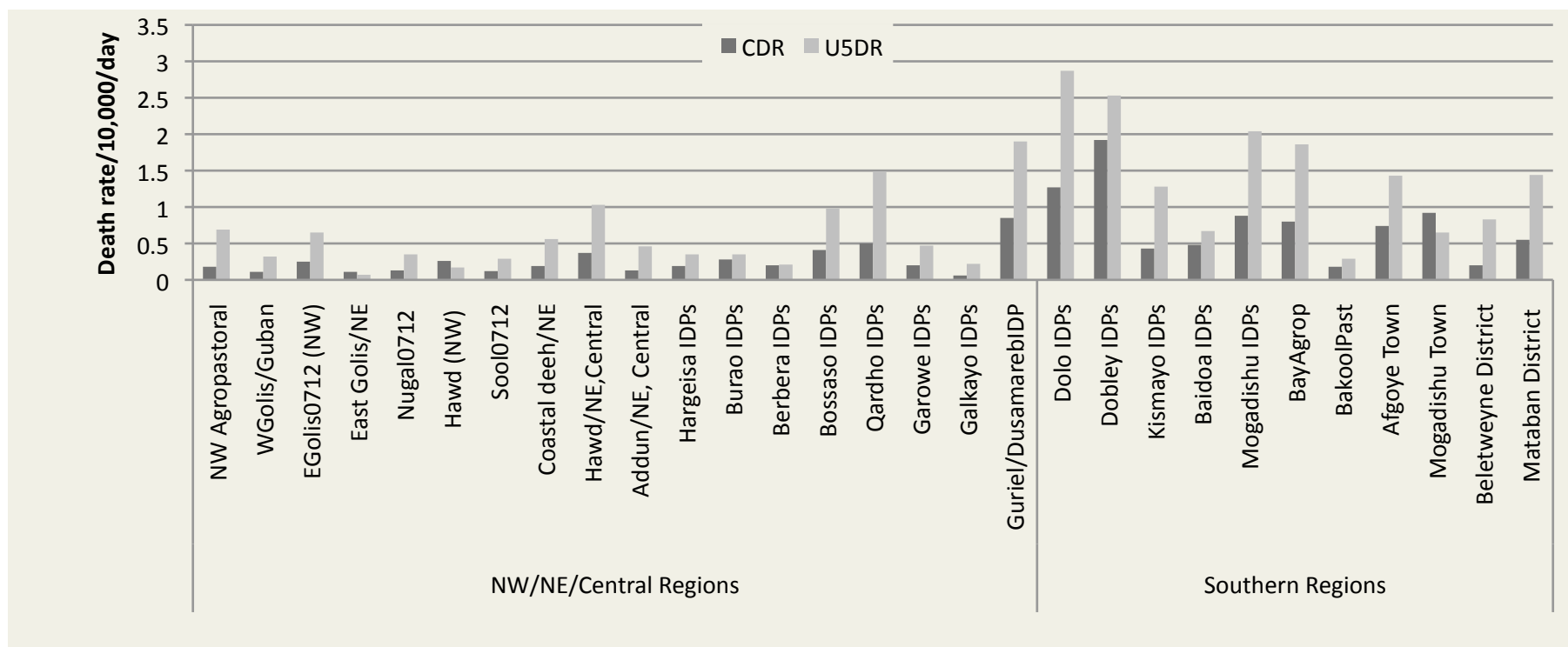
Bay Region, 2002-2012



M. & L. Juba Regions, 2003-2012



- Meta-data analysis (2001-2011) indicates significant association between reported morbidity & GAM (RR=1.37)
- Diarrhea posed the highest risk (RR=1.43)



North:

CDR < 0.5 (*Acceptable* situation based on UNICEF 2005 classification) in all assessed population groups except, Qardho and Guriel IDPs (Alert - 0.5 and 0.85 respectively).

South:

CDR is generally within *Alert level* (0.5-0.9), and below 0.92, the median for South for 2007-2011, except for Dolo IDPs (1.27) - *Serious* & Dobley IDPs (1.92) - *Critical*. Main cause of deaths (reported) is AWD and suspected pneumonia.

Caseloads of acutely malnourished children (WHZ <-2z scores or oedema) by region, Jan'13

REGION	Total Pop (UNDP 2005_)	<5 yrs (UNDP 2005)	Children acutely malnourished (<-2 WHZ WHO or oedema)	Children severely malnourished (<-3 WHZ WHO or oedema)
Bakool	310,627	62,125	11,956	1,243
Bay	620,560	124,112	23209	2482
Hiran	329,811	65,962	16370	6588
Shabelle	2,266,559	453,312	51234	8848
Gedo	328,378	65,676	9989	1391
Juba	624,667	124,933	27868	10627
Central	647,502	129,500	17090	3351
North IDPs	211,587	42,317	7121	1720
North west (exld IDPs)	1,677,747	335,549	39000	5973
North East (exld IDPs)	439,979	87,996	11205	2340
Total	7,457,417	1,491,483	215041	44561

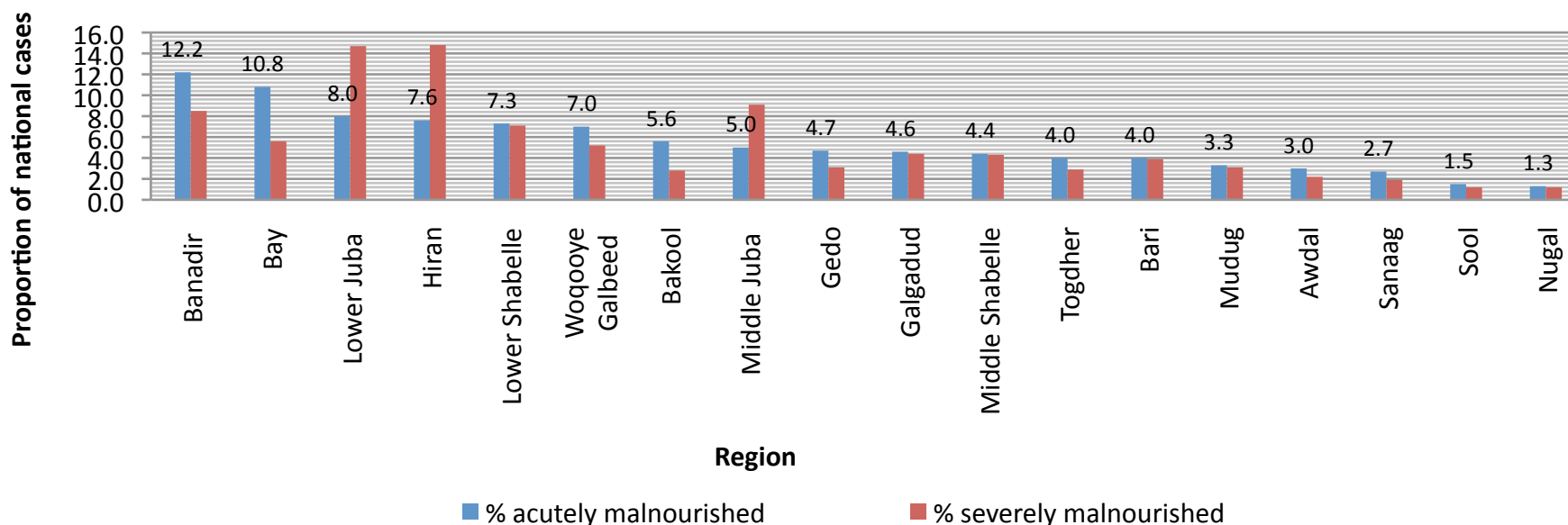
National Level:

- ❑ **215,000 (14.3% of 1.5m) children are acutely malnourished** - slight improvement from 236,000 (16% of the 1.5m)
- ❑ **45,000 (3.0% of the 1.5m) children severely malnourished**, slight improvement from 54,000 (3.5%) in Aug 12.

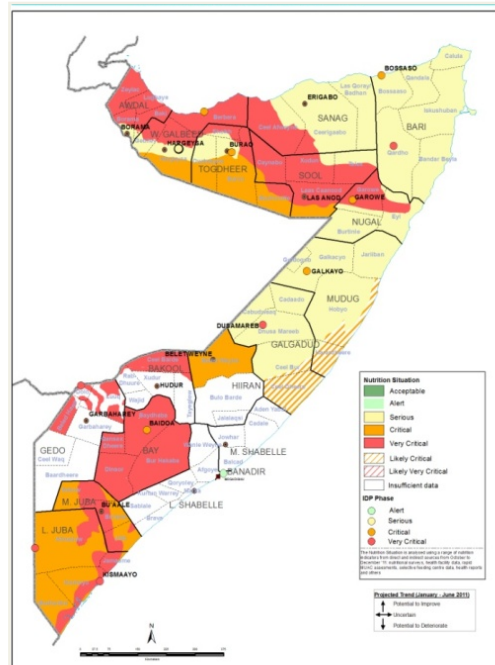
South Somalia hosts:

- 147,000 (66%) of the total acutely malnourished children, from 168,000 in Aug'12, 224,000 in Jan'12, 336,000/Aug'11
- 33,000 (71%) of the total severely malnourished children, from 39,000 in Aug'12, 75,000 in Jan'12, 60,000 in Aug'12.

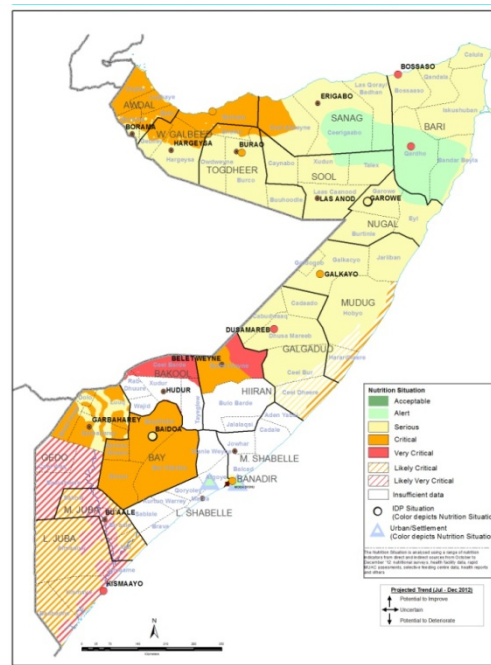
National trends in proportion acutely malnourished under five boys & girls (Aug 11-Jan13)				
National level (1.5 million U5 year old boys & girls)	August 2011	January 2012	August 2012	January 2013
Total acutely malnourished	450,000 (30%)	323,000 (22%)	236,000 (16%)	215,000 (14.5%)
Total severely malnourished	190,000 (13%)	93,000 (6%)	54,000 (3.5%)	46,000 (3.1%)



August 2012



January 2013



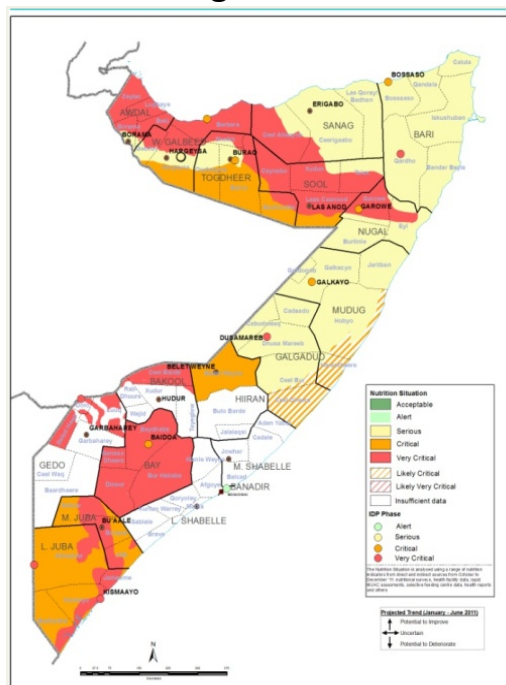
South: The nutrition situation shows improvements in the assessed areas, since Gu 2012, attributed to increased household access to food, cash (through livelihood strategies and humanitarian support) and health care services. Areas that were inaccessible for surveys during the Deyr 2012 are not classified but are likely *Critical-Very Critical*, except for Shabelle (likely *Serious*) based on median values for 2007-2011.

North/Central: There are improvements in nutrition situation across all livelihoods, more pronounced in Nugal Valley LZ, associated with favorable food security indicators, and measles outbreak control; and Sool plateau, associated with milk availability & humanitarian support.

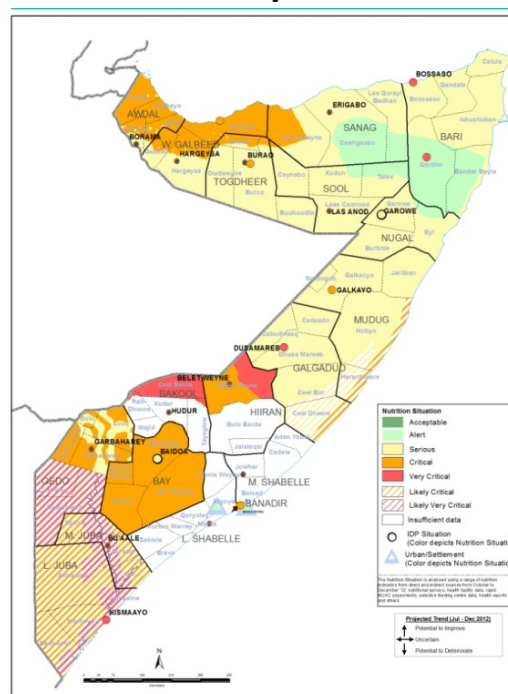
IDPs: These remain vulnerable, in **Critical** or **Very Critical** phase, except for Hargeisa and Garowe IDPs in *Serious* due to better access to income from economic activities, and humanitarian support respectively. Mogadishu IDPs has deteriorated from *Serious* to *Critical* mainly due to reduced access to humanitarian support.

Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2013, and February-April 2013 Outlook

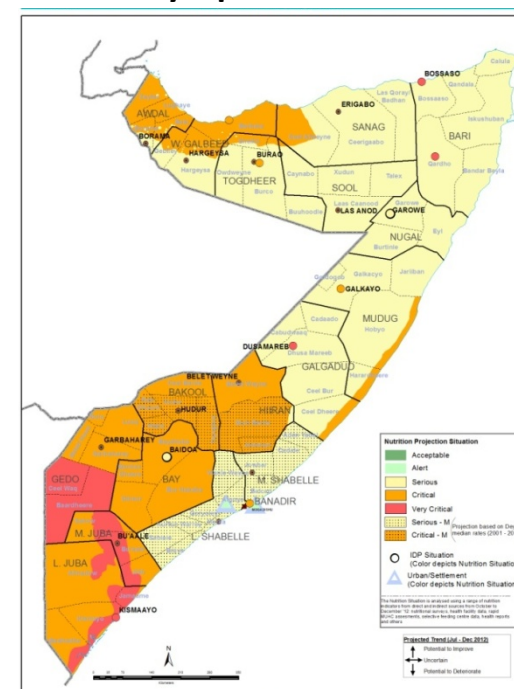
August 2012



January 2013



February-April 2013 Outlook



The nutrition situation is likely to remain the same across the country in the coming three months except for:

- Sool Plateau: could deteriorate to *Serious* phase, consistent with worrying food security situation. and seasonal levels
- Bakool, Hiran region, North Gedo regions are likely to be in *Critical* phase consistent with seasonal levels
- Shabelle region are likely to be within median levels, in *Serious* phase

**Current situation estimates inferred from Oct-Dec 2012 nutrition assessments findings; Nutrition situation outlook, Feb-Apr 2013 inferred from current estimates/median seasonal rates (2001-2011), alongside with historical disease patterns and food security trends for February – April 2013 period)*

ahono.busili@fao.org

info@fsnau.org

www.fsnau.org