



Food Security Analysis Unit - Somalia

Post *Deyr* '07/08 Assessment & Analysis

January 31, 2008

Nairobi, Kenya





Presentation Outline

1. **Post *Deyr* '07/08 Assessment**

Timeline, Process, Methods, & Partners

2. **Review of Summary Results**

A. Sector Analysis:

Climate

Civil Insecurity/IDP Impact

Agriculture

Livestock

Markets

Nutrition

B. Food Security & Humanitarian Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC)

Spatial Identification – Map

Affected Populations Estimates - Table

Phase Classification, Evidence & Risk Factors To Monitor

3. **Implications for Response**



FSAU Post *Deyr* '07/08 Assessment

Timeline, Process & Partners

1. Timeline & Process

FSAU/Partner NBI Planning Meetings	Nov 2
NW Post Harvest Assessment - Gu/Karan	Nov 5 - 26
NW/NE Post Deyr '07/08 Assessment	Nov 5 - 20
NBI Partner Technical Planning Meetings - Central/South	Nov 29
Release of Preliminary Results FSN Brief/Press Release	Dec 12
Regional Planning Meetings - Central/South	Dec 15 - 16
Fieldwork	Dec 17 - 31
Regional Analysis Meetings*	Jan 1 - 5
All Team Analysis Workshop - Hargeisa	Jan 8 - 12
Finalization of Key Findings - Hargeisa	Jan 15 - 19
Vetting of Nutrition Results with partners	Jan 21
Vetting of Integrated Results with partners	Jan 28
Presentation to FSRD Key Findings	Jan 31
Press Release	Feb 1
Release of Exec. Brief of Key Findings	Feb 6
Release of Technical Series Report	Feb 15

2. 45 Partners (11 local authorities and 12 government ministries & 22 INGO/LNGO and UN Agencies)

FEWS NET, CARE, Hiran & Central Local Authority, SC UK, DRC, WFP, OXFAM, VETAID, National Environmental Research & Disaster Preparedness (NERAD), Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources (MWMR) Somaliland, Ministry of Pastoral and Rural Development (MPRD) Somaliland, Ministry of Health and Labor (MoHL) Somaliland, Ministry of Livestock (MoL) Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Somaliland, African Youth Development Association (AYODA), Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), Horn Relief (Sanag), UNOCHA, JCC (Jubalandise Charity Centre), MURDO, JDO, SAWA, PSAWEN, Lower Juba Local Authority, Buale Local Authority, Muslim AID, ERDO, SRCS, AFREC, Lower Shebelle Local Authority, Lower Shebelle Local Authority, Middle Shebelle Local Authority, Middle Shebelle Local Authority, Gedo Local Authority, Luuq Local Authority, South West Local Authority, South West Local Authority, HIRDA, SADO, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) Puntland, Ministry of Planning & International co-operation (MOPIC) Puntland, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLG & RD) Puntland, Ministry of Livestock, Environment & Agriculture (MoLEA) Puntland, Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources (MWMR) Puntland, Ministry of Health (MOH) Puntland

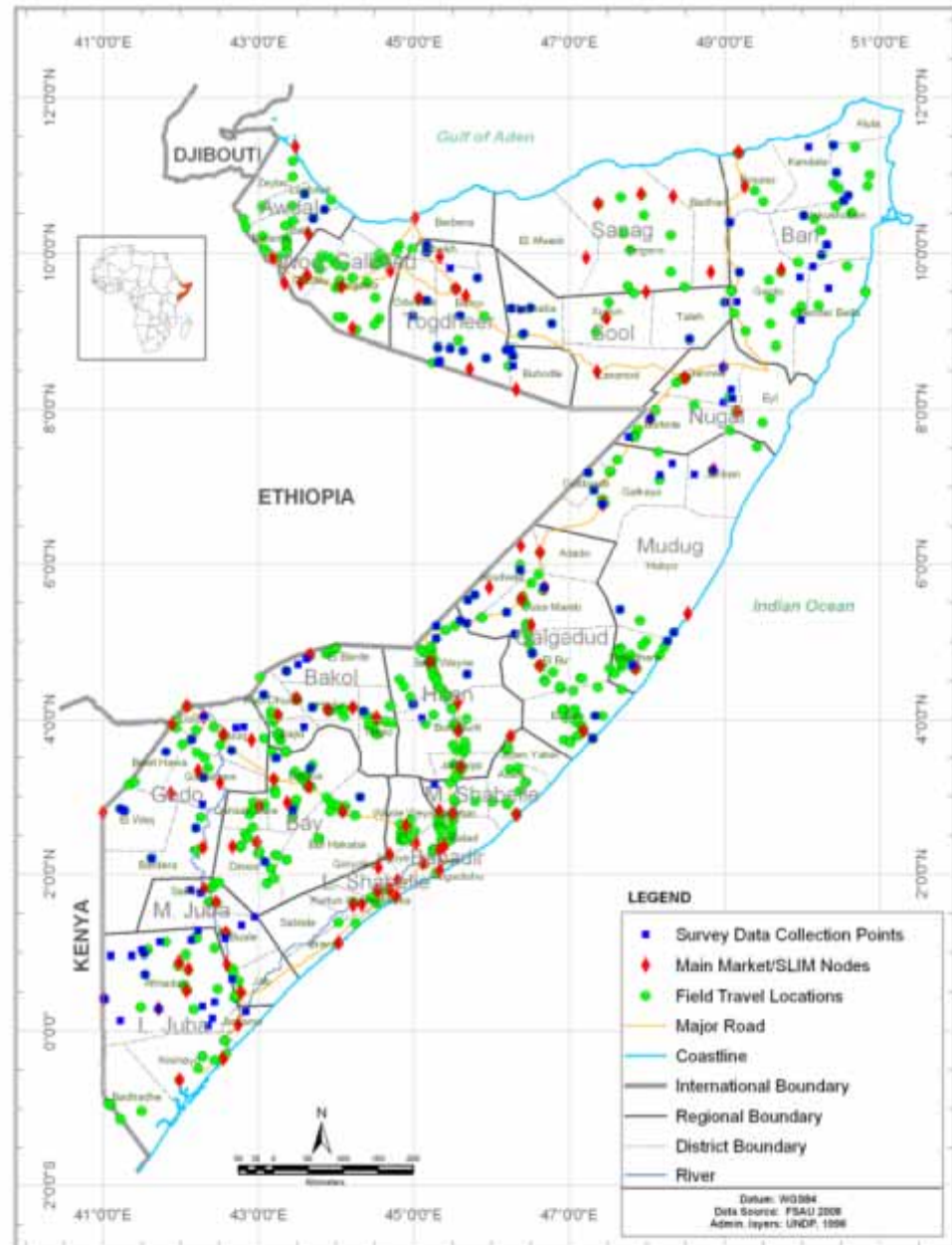


FSAU *Deyr* '07/08 Assessment

Methods, Tools & Data

- Rapid Field Assessment Methods: Individual Interviews, Focus Group Interviews, Key Informants, Triangulation, Field Observations
- Seasonal Food Security Assessment Instruments: Crop Production Survey, Pastoral Survey, Nutrition Surveys; Conflict Monitoring Survey, IDP Impact Survey
- FSAU Generated Monitoring Data: Main Market Price Data, Somali Livelihoods Indicator Monitoring System Data (SLIMS data), Monthly Food Security Reports
- FSAU Baseline Data: Livelihood Baseline Data and Profiles
- Secondary Data and Information: Satellite Imagery Data, Import and Export Data, Agency Regional Reports
- Nutrition data sources: Nutrition surveys, Rapid assessments, H-Facilities, Sentinel site surveillance, Selective feeding centers, Dietary studies
- Integrated Phase Classification (IPC): Evidence Templates, Map, & Population Tables

Deyr '07/08 Assessment: Data and Travel Point Locations





A. Sector Analysis

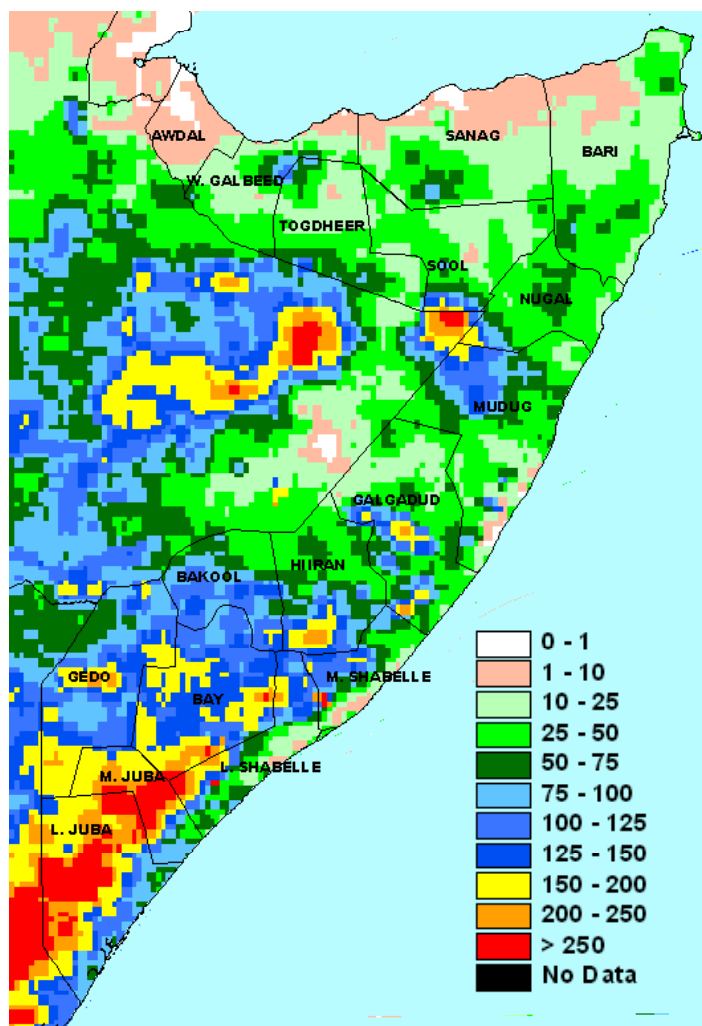
Summary Results



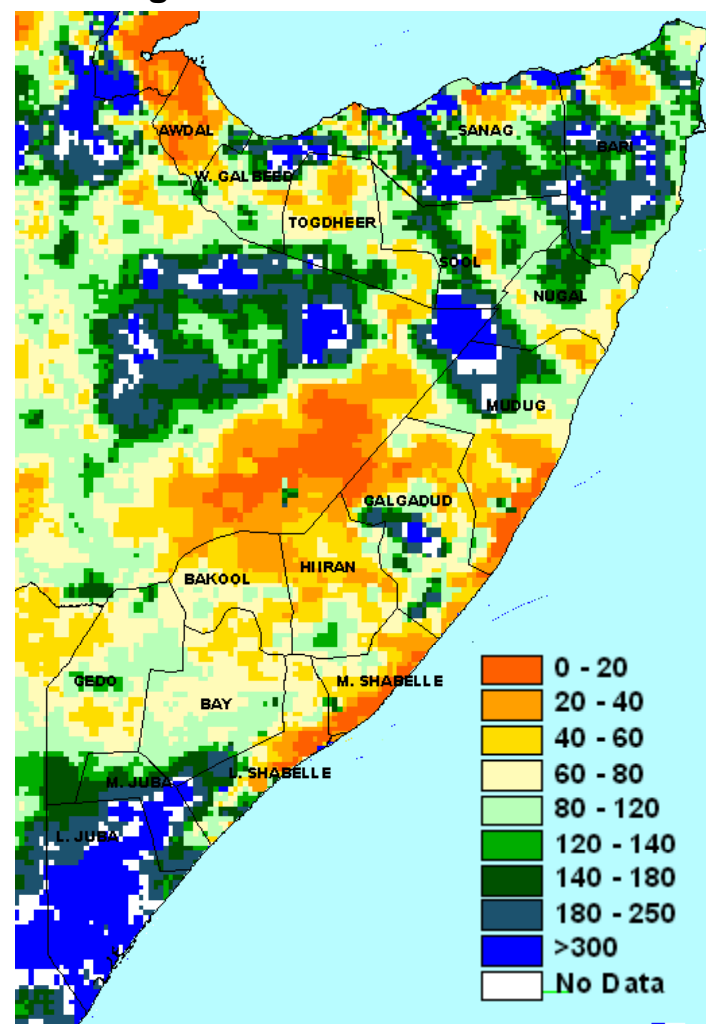
Climate

Deyr '07/08 Rainfall Performance

**Deyr '07/08 Cumulative Rainfall (mm),
Oct. - Dec. '07**



**Deyr '07/08 Rainfall as % of
Long Term Mean - Oct. - Dec. '07**



Climate

NDVI as percent
of Normal

NDVI, 3rd Dekad Dec '07 as
compared to the same
Dekad of Long Term Mean

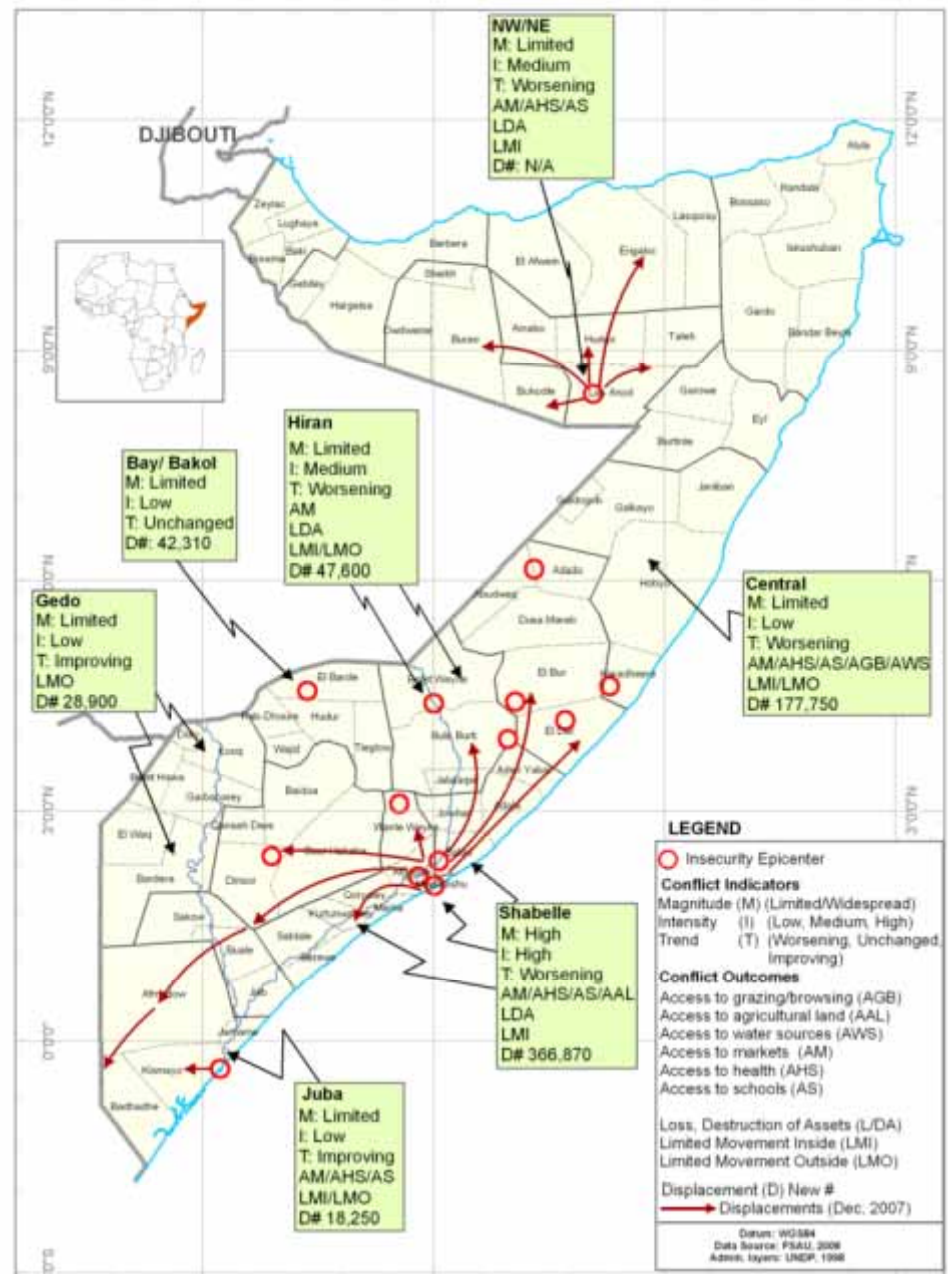


Civil Insecurity

- Increased confrontations between TFG/ Ethiopian Troops and Anti-Government Elements
- Increased localized insecurity & tensions throughout, especially Hiran, Central, Shabelle and Sool
- Shift to organized, coordinated, & sophisticated attacks (Mogadishu & Kismayo)
- Increased targeting of Humanitarian Organizations (Kidnapping in NE and Bomb in Kismayo) & increased threats (operations)
- Continued deterioration of security in Mogadishu
- On all main roads – road blocks, increased taxation & banditry
- Increased conflict & violence leading to increased looting, loss of lives, injuries, human rights abuses
- Continuing marine piracy (Puntland, Central)
- Clan tensions & retaliation, heightened political tension and insecurity

IMPACT:

- Significantly Increased Population Displacement
- Slow down in economic activities, inter-regional trade, & continuing inflation
- Reduced Humanitarian Access



Source: FSAU & Protection Cluster



Civil Insecurity

Newly Displaced Population from Mogadishu, March '07-Jan '08

Region	Estimated population (UNDP 2005)	Estimated # of IDPs to-date	% of total (estimated) IDPs by region	% of Regional Total Population	% of Regional urban Population
Awdal	305,455	30	0	0.0	0.0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	11,120	2	1.6	2.3
Togdheer	402,295	710	0	0.2	0.6
Sanaag	270,367	760	0	0.3	1.4
Sool	150,277	4,400	1	2.9	11.2
Bari	367,638	4,500	1	1.2	2.5
Mudug	350,099	56,050	8	16.0	59.4
Galgaduud	330,057	121,700	17	36.9	206.4
Hiraan	329,811	47,600	7	14.4	68.9
Bakool	310,627	2,160	0	0.7	3.5
Bay	620,562	40,150	6	6.5	31.7
Middle Shabelle	514,901	58,930	8	11.4	61.5
Banadir	901,183	68,000	10	7.5	7.5
Lower Shabelle	850,651	239,940	34	28.2	138.9
Gedo	328,378	28,900	4	8.8	35.5
Middle & Lower Juba	624,667	18,250	3	2.9	10.2
TOTAL	7,357,313	703,200	100.00	9.6	

Notes:

- Population Estimates:- UNDP Somalia 2005,
- Number displaced and/or returned:- IASU Somalia Protection Cluster; January 9, 2008
- Estimated # of IDPs to-date (= Reported new IDPs - Reported returnees) is rounded for planning purpose

Civil Insecurity

Post Deyr '07/08 IDP Impact Analysis Matrix

Region	District	IDP IPC Phase	Displaced Populations			Rural IPC Phase	Nutrition Status	% without Access to Clean Water	% without access to latrines	% of IDPs not receiving support from relatives in town	% of IDPs not receiving remittances	% not employed	% of employed IDPs with daily income less <= 0 - 15,000SoSh (very poor)	% without access to health services	Primary Cereal (current price as % of 5 year avg)	Vegetable oil (current price as % of 5 year avg)
			as of Jan. 8, 2008	% of Total Pop.	% of Urban Pop.											
Sanaag and Sool	Xudun	2	8,140	43.3	249.9	2	Alert	No data	No data	40%	90%	No data	No data	100%	185%	154%
	Taleex	2	8,470	33.4	193.8	2	No data	100%	No data	15%	80%	No data	No data	100%	185%	154%
Nugal	Garoowe *	2	No data	No data	No data	2	Alert	10%	No data	50%	60%	85%	No data	0%	221%	160%
Galgadud	Dhuusamarreeb *	4	54,000	59.2	321.1	3	Critical	40%	40%	80%	80%	90%	30%	0%	271%	225%
Hiran	Belet Weyne *	4	33,000	22.9	106.9	4	Critical	90%	70%	60%	90%	90%	40%	50%	135%	211%
Shabelle Dhexe(Middle)	Jowhar*/Mahaday	2	8,500	3.2	18.1	4	Critical	30%	75%	90%	No data	70%	80%	20%	182%	213%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	Afgooye	4	200,000	148.1	925.8	4	Critical	15%	75%	90%	90%	75%	55%	80%	175%	208%
Bay	Baydhaba *	4	26,000	11.4	44.0	2	Very Critical	40%	75%	75%	No data	80%	55%	10%	151%	174%
	Buur Hakaba	3	9,300	7.4	37.0	2	Critical	100%	No data	90%	90%	No data	55%	0%	151%	174%
Gedo	Belet Xaawo	4	17,000	30.4	125.0	4	Critical	90%	No data	No data	No data	20%	No data	0%	130%	180%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	Afmadow	3	8,000	15.6	112.3	3	Serious	0%	25%	80%	40%	90%	60%	60%	205%	176%



Civil Insecurity

Highlights from IDP Impact Analysis

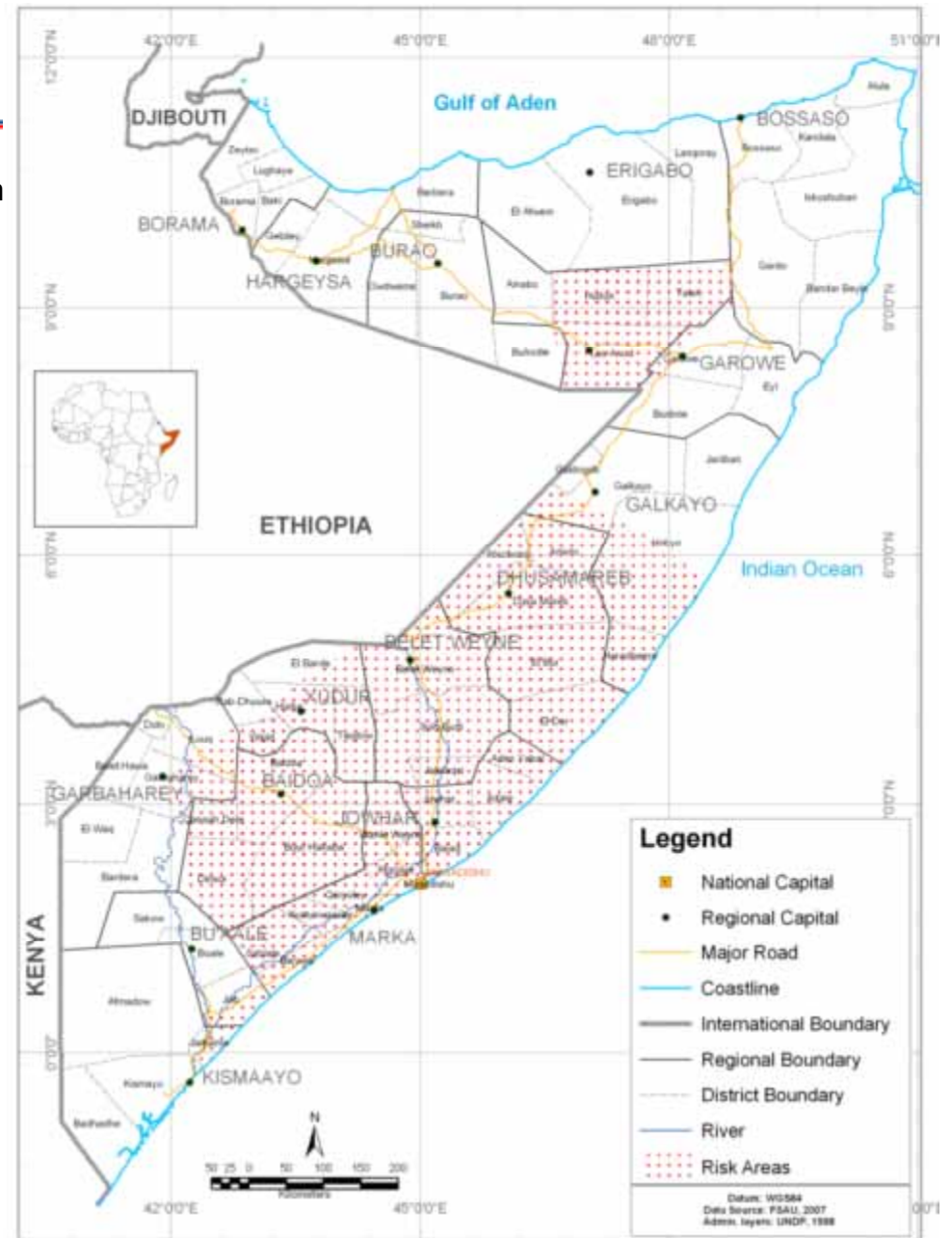
Compounding Factors or Indirect Impacts for the Displaced and Host Communities (Source: FSAU Deyr '07/08 Assessment IDP Impact Survey)

- **Disruption or loss of livelihoods (short term)** – reduction or loss of income earning capacity, increased competition for employment in host urban communities, in most locations 70-90% of new IDPS are unemployed, and > 80% IDPs are not receiving any remittances.
- **Significant increase of commercial food import prices.** - Rice, Wheat Flour, Sugar, and Vegetable Oil. E.g. rice is 171% higher than the 5 yr average in Central region, and vegetable oil is 111% higher than the 5 year average in Hiran. Rice in the Shabelle regions is 82% higher than the 5 year average.
- **Rapid price increases of local produced cereals** – Low annual local cereal production and local cereal availability has lead to increasing prices. E.g. Shabelle region maize is currently 145% higher compared to January '07 and 92% higher compared to the 5 yr average (2003-07). In the Sorghum Belt, sorghum is 112% higher compared to January and 92% higher compared the 5-yr December average (2003-07).
- **IPC Phase of Host community** – Many districts in **HE or AFLC**, are also areas of high concentration of IDPs, especially Central, Hiran and Shabelle regions.

Civil Insecurity

Most Likely Scenario (Jan.-June '08)

- **Increased Likelihood of a Major Confrontation Between Government & Anti-Government Forces**
 - Direct Impacts: on urban areas and transportation routes in conflict areas, with more limited direct impact on rural populations
 - Indirect Impact on both urban and rural populations
- **Increased Localized Civil Insecurity & Tensions**
 - tension between clans, resource based conflicts, banditry, road blocks, marine piracy
- **Continuing Insecurity in Kenya**
 - affecting IDP population movement across border
- **Main areas of risk:**
 - Bay, parts of Bakool, Middle and Lower Shabelle, Hiran, Galgadud, and South Mudug (see Map Risk Areas)
- **Indirect Impacts:**
 - *Disruption of trade (local cereals and other commodities) within the country and across regional borders (for example Ethiopia-Somalia)*
 - *Continuing market price inflation*
 - *Restriction of livestock migration in Central/Hiran*
 - *Continuation of localized short-term displacement*
 - *Further restriction of humanitarian space*



Source: FSAU Post Deyr '07/08



Agriculture

Deyr '07/08 Cereal Production Estimates

Deyr '07/08 cereal production is near PWA (1995-06): at roughly 94,500 Mt

- **96%** of *Deyr* PWA ('95-'06), **86%** of *Deyr* 5-year Average ('02-'06) and **85%** of *Deyr* '06/07
- Most production is rain-fed sorghum production: Sorghum: **77%** and Maize is **23%**
- *Deyr* '07/08 maize is **53%** of *Deyr* maize PWA ('95-'06) and **54%** of 5-year average *Deyr* ('02-'06)
- *Deyr* '07/08 sorghum is **127%** of *Deyr* sorghum PWA (1995-2006) and **104%** of *Deyr* 5-year average

Regional Differences

- Two regions with poor cereal production (less than **40%** of PWA): Hiran **34%** & Lower Juba **35%**
- Poor Production In Shabelle Region:
 - Lower Shabelle 51% & Middle Shabelle is 66% of PWA
 - Maize production in Lower & Middle Shabelle combined is 39% of PWA.
 - Maize production in L/Shabelle is 32% of PWA & in M/Shabelle is 58% of PWA
 - LTM Shabelle Valley produces **50%** of *Deyr* cereal production in southern Somalia.
 - *Deyr* '07/08 the region produced **27%** of *Deyr* cereal production in southern
- Above Normal Production in all other regions between 130-290% of PWA:
 - Bay 129%, Bakool 165%, Middle Juba 181%, 291% Gedo
- Above Normal Production in Northwest 149% of *Gu/Karan* PWA, 107% of *Gu/Karan* '06



Agriculture

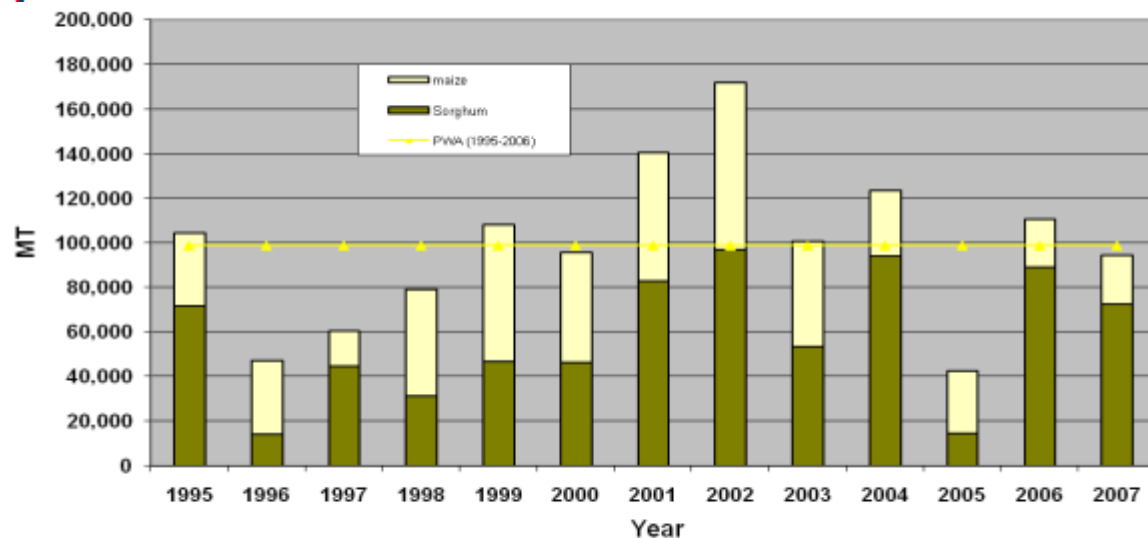
Deyr '07/08 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

<i>Deyr Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia</i>						
Regions	<i>Deyr '07/08 Production in MT</i>			<i>Deyr 2007 as % of Deyr 2006</i>	<i>Deyr 2007 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2006)</i>	<i>Deyr 2007 as % of Deyr PWA (2002-2006)</i>
	Sorghum	Maize	Total Cereal			
Bakool	2,578	292	2,870	52%	165%	114%
Bay	36,768	2,749	39,517	63%	129%	105%
Gedo	11,430	3,590	15,020	555%	291%	207%
Hiraan	1,700	690	2,390	36%	34%	33%
Lower Juba	0	560	560	64%	35%	69%
Lower Shabelle	10,836	7,870	18,706	90%	51%	50%
Middle Juba	5,880	1,416	7,296	149%	181%	200%
Middle Shabelle	3,316	4,793	8,109	124%	66%	60%
<i>Deyr 2007 Total</i>	72,508	21,960	94,468	85%	96%	86%



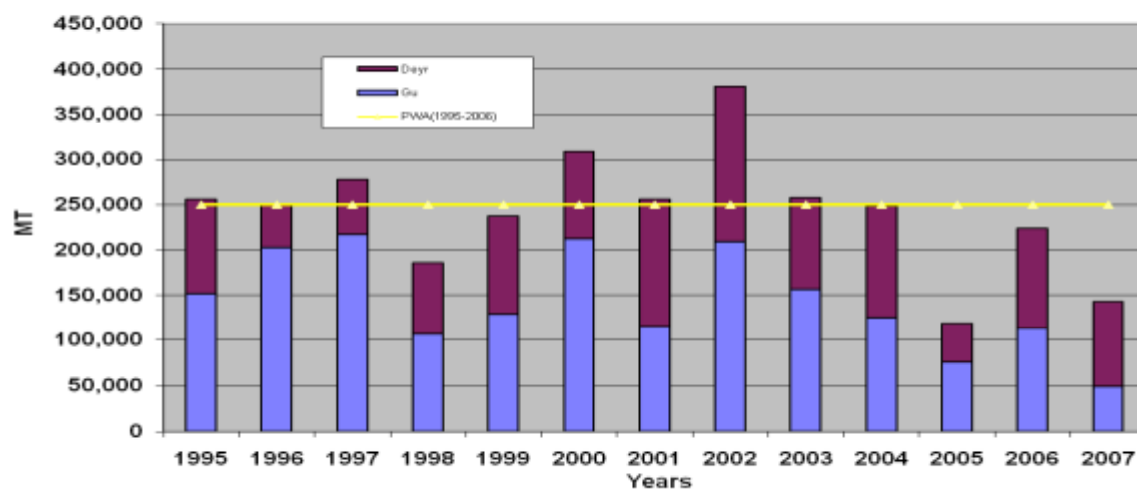
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Trend in *Deyr* '07/08 & Annual Cereal Production, Southern Somalia



***Deyr* Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2007)**

Annual Cereal Production by Agricultural Season (1995 - 2007)



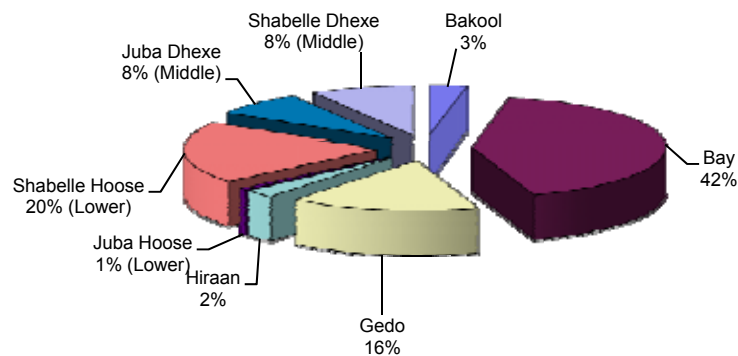
***Annual Cereal* Production Trends (1995 – 2007)**



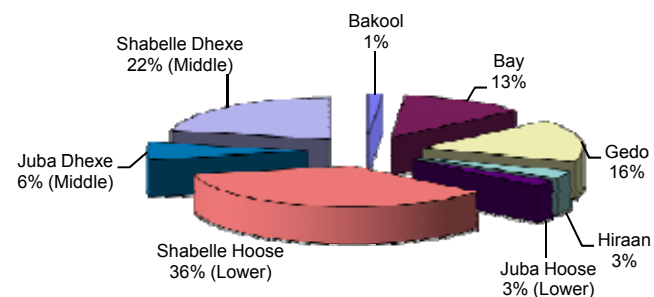
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Deyr '07/08 Regional Cereal Contribution

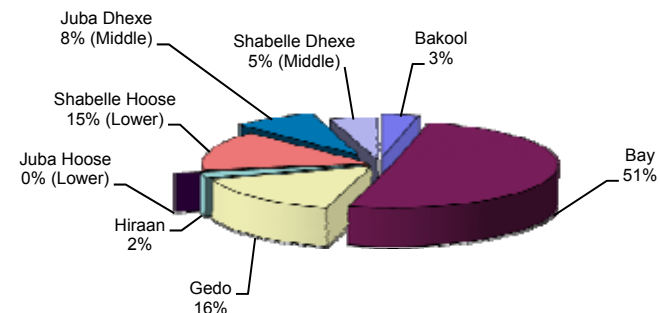
**Regional Contribution
Deyr '07/08 Cereal Production**



**Maize Production Deyr '07/08
Regional Contribution**



**Sorghum Production Deyr '07/08
Regional Contribution**





Agriculture

<i>Gu/Karan Cereal Production Estimates in North West Somalia</i>					
Regions	<i>Gu/Karan 2007 Production in MT</i>			<i>Gu 2007 as % of Gu 2006</i>	<i>Gu 2007 as % of Gu PWA</i>
	Sorghum	Maize	Total Cereal		
Awdal	3,186	1,219	4,405	96%	135%
Galbeed	18,646	2,676	21,322	108%	151%
Togdheer	891	127	1,018	164%	205%
<i>Gu/Karan 2007 Total</i>	22,723	4,022	26,745	107%	149%



Agriculture

Deyr '07/08 Crop Failure

1



1. Sorghum Crop Failure, Wajid, Bakool, Dec. '07

2. Poor sorghum crop, Jalalaqsi, Hiran Dec. '07

3. Maize crop failure, Jamame, Lower Juba Dec. 07

2



3



Agriculture

Deyr '07/08 Good Crops

1



1. Kurman village, Dinsor, Bay: Good Sorghum Crop, Dec. '07

2. Bardhere, Gedo: *Deyr '07/08* Rain-fed Sorghum, Dec. '07

3. Qun-Ujeed Village- Awdal: Good Sorghum Harvest, Nov. '07

3

2





Agriculture

Local Produced Cereal Availability Analysis, July '07 – June '08, Southern Somalia

Local Production Cereal & Food Aid Availability in Southern Regions, July '07 – June '08

Time Frame	Total Annual Production Gu/Deyr+Off-season	Food AID July 07 to May 08	Total Food Available (MT)	UNDP 2005 Population (Rural)	Pop Food Need per month (MT) (15kg/PP)	Total # of months covered by total food available (15kg/PP)	Pop Food Need per month (MT) (8.3kg/PP)	Total # of months covered by total food available (8.3kg/PP)
July 07 to June 08	161,986	131,233	293,219	2,792,965	41,894	7	23,182	13
5yr Average 2002-2006	245,917		245,917	2,792,965	41,894	6	23,182	11
Long-term Average (1995-2006)	249,961		249,961	2,792,965	41,894	6	23,182	11

Cereal Stocks Analysis & Crop Survey Stock Results

- Note: *Deyr* '07/08 96% of PWA,
- ✓ Mostly rain-fed sorghum production – 77% of total *Deyr* cereal production
- ✓ Most rain-fed significantly above normal (e.g. Gedo 291%, M/Juba 181%, Bakool 165%, Bay 129% of *Deyr* PWA)
- Regions with some Cereal Stocks:
- ✓ Bay, L/Shabelle, Gedo and M/Juba

Local Cereal Production: Maize and Sorghum Availability in Southern Regions, Jul '07–Jun '08

Region	Total Annual Production (MT)	UNDP 2005 Population (Rural)	Total # of months covered by total Annual Production (15kg/PP)	Carry-over number of months from Deyr 06/07 (15kg/PP)	Total months of availability (15kg/PP)	Total # of months covered by total Annual Production (8.3 kg/PP)	Carry-over number of months from Deyr 06/07 (8.3kg/PP)	Total months of availability (8.3kg/PP)
Hiraan	4,676	260,698	1	0	1	2	0	2
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	18,699	419,070	3	0	3	5	0	5
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	56,238	677,937	6	0	6	10	0	10
Bay	43,490	493,749	6	2	8	11	9	20
Bakool	3,073	249,189	1	0	1	1	0	1
Gedo	16,699	247,076	5	0	5	8	0	8
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	14,261	184,138	5	0	5	9	0	9
Juba Hoose (Lower)	4,851	261,108	1	0	1	2	0	2
Total	161,986	2,792,965	4	0	4	7	2	9
Long-term Mean (1995-2006)	249,961		6			11		



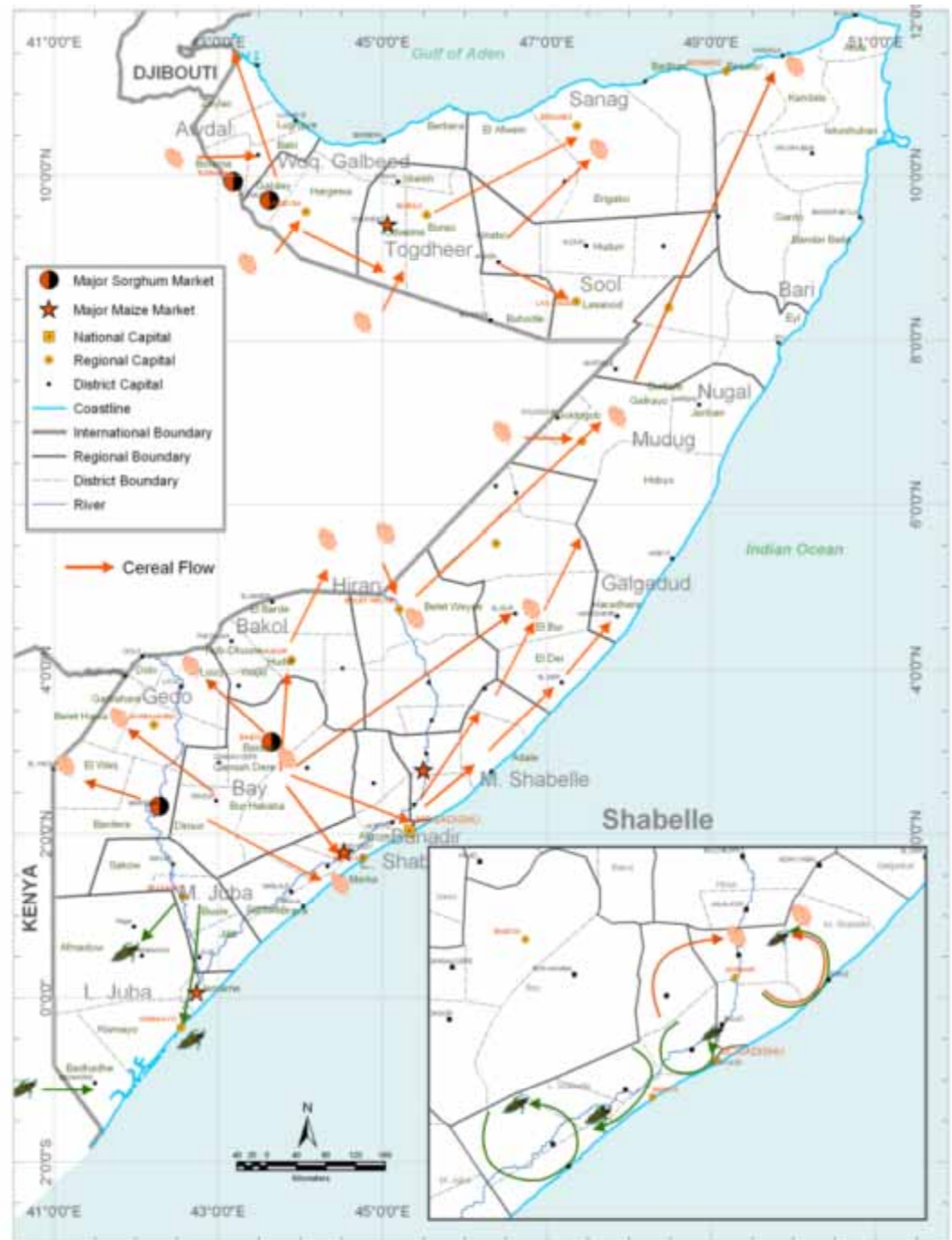
Agriculture

Updated Annual Cereal Balance Sheet – June 2007 to May 2008

Annual Cereal Balance Sheet for Somalia (June 2007 to May 2008)	CEREAL BALANCE SHEET AT JULY '07		UPDATED CEREAL BALANCE SHEET AT JAN '08	
	100% Net Commercial Imports (‘000MT)	75% Net Commercial Imports (‘000MT)	100% Net Commercial Imports (‘000MT)	75% Net Commercial Imports (‘000MT)
DOMESTIC AVAILABILITY	213		210	
Opening Stocks	38		38	
Domestic Cereal Supply '07/08	175		172	
Gu 2007	49		49	
Gu Karan 2007 Northwest	25		27	
Off-season Gu 2007	2		2	
Deyr 07/08	99		94	
DOMESTIC UTILISATION				
Cereal Utilization Requirements	636		636	
IMPORT REQUIREMENTS				
Anticipated Commercial Imports	425	319	400	300
ESTIMATED SURPLUS/DEFICIT CEREAL	2	-104	-26	-126
Food Aid Distributed, Stocks Transit and Pipeline	82	82	131	131
WFP				
CARE	55	55	92	92
	28	28	39	39
ESTIMATED SURPLUS/DEFICIT CEREAL	84	-22	105	5

Agriculture

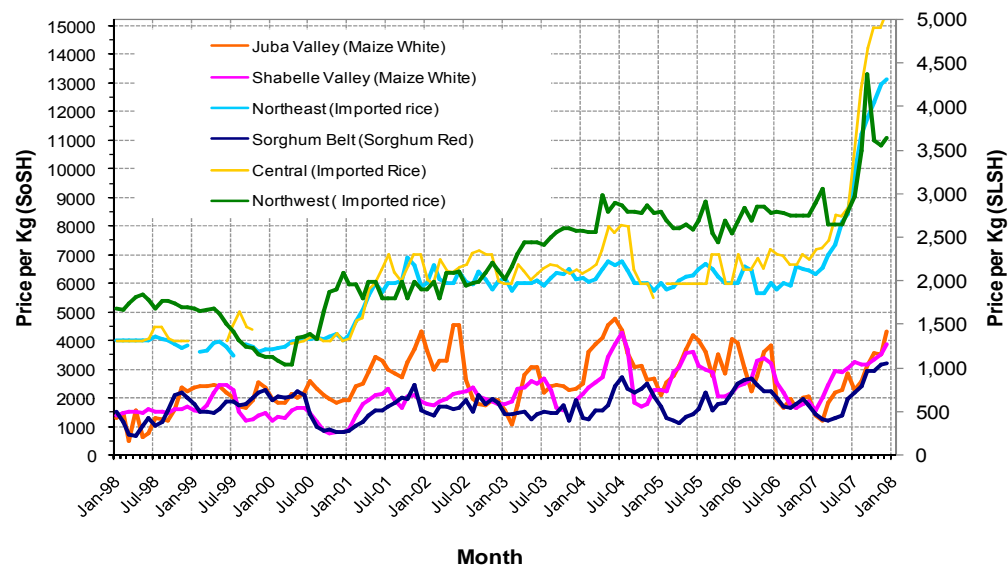
Local Production Cereal Flow January 2008



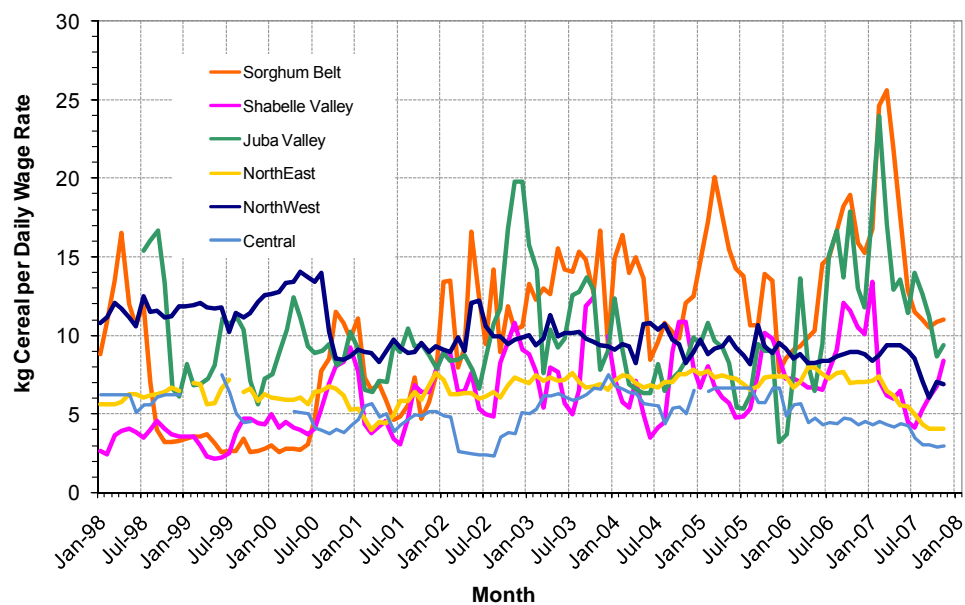


Agriculture

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices & Terms of Trade



**Regional Trend in
Cereal Prices (SoSh/SLSH)**

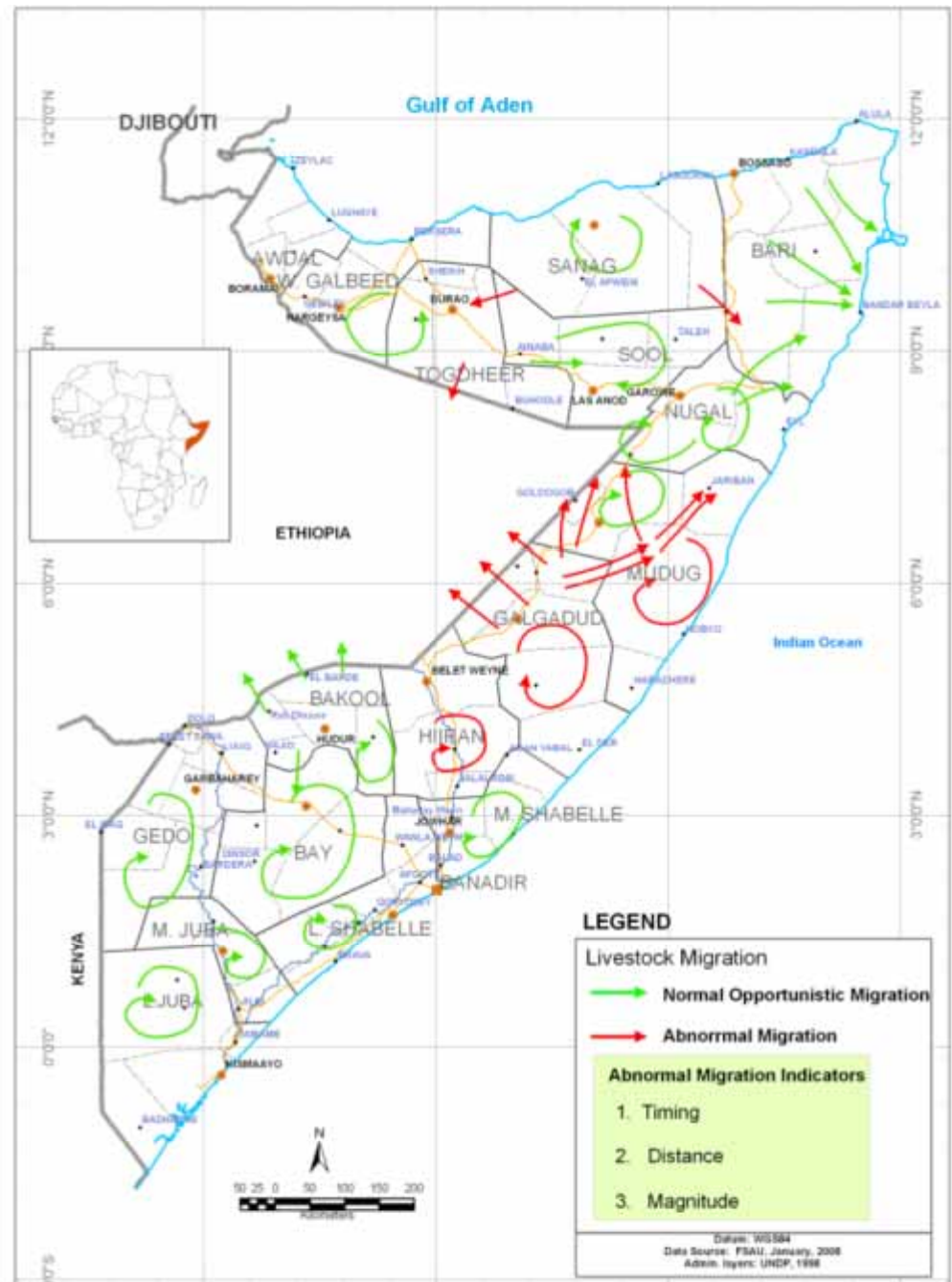


**Regional Trend in
Terms of Trade:
Cereal to Labour
(kg/daily wage)**



Livestock

Somalia: Livestock Migration Trends, *Deyr* '07/08





Livestock

Water, Rangeland and Livestock Body Conditions

Region	Water availability	Pasture condition	Body condition	Migration pattern
Gedo and Juba Valley	Average in Gedo but Good In Juba	Good	Good	Normal: Within the region
Bay/Bakool	Average in Bay and Average to poor in Bakool	Average in Bay and Average to poor in Bakool	Good to Average	Generally Normal : but livestock from Rabdhure and Elbarde outmigrated to Ethiopia and Bay region
Shabelle Valley	Average	Poor in coastal area Average in the inland	Cattle: Average Camel, sheep and goats: Average	Generally Normal: within the region Though livestock in the coastal area of Lower Shebelle over crossed the river
Central/Hiraan	Poor to very poor	Poor to very poor	Poor and deteriorating but average in cowpea belt	Abnormal: within the region and Partial out migration to cross border Ethiopia and north Mudug
Northeast	Average	Average	Average	Normal: Within the region
Northwest	Average to Good except pockets in Sool/Sanaag, Nugal and North Hawd LZ	Average good but poor in pockets of Sool/Sanaag, Nugal and North Hawd LZ	Average to Good	Generally Normal: Except eastern Sanaag, Nugal & Hawd out migrated to Bari region and Ethiopia Zone 5 regions

Livestock Sector

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Deyr 07/08)	Calving/kidding (Deyr 07/08)	Milk production (Deyr 07/08)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan –June '08)	Trends in Herd Size (June 08)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock species
Gedo	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/goats: Medium	Camel and cattle: High Sheep/goat: Medium	Good for camel and cattle but Average to goats	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/goats: Medium	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Southern Agro-pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Dawa Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
Juba	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sheep/goats: Medium	Medium for all species	Good for camel and cattle but Average to goats	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sheep/goats: Medium	Southeast Pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Juba Agro-pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
Bay/ Bakool	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/goats: Low	High for all species	Good in Bay but Average in Bakool	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sheep/goat: Low	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Above Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					B/Bakool Agro-pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Above Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Southern Agro-pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Above Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)

Livestock Sector

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Deyr 07/08)	Calving/kidding (Deyr 07/08)	Milk production (Deyr 07/08)	Expected calving/ kidding (Jan –June '08)	Trends in Herd Size (June 08)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock species
Shabelle	Medium to Low for all species	High to Medium for all species	Camel & Cattle: Average to below average Sheep/goats: High	Medium to Low for all species	Southern Inland Pastoral and Agro-pastoral	Medium Increase for all Species
Hiran	Low for all species	High for all species	Poor for all species	Low for all species	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Above Baseline) Goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
Galgaduud & south Mudug	Low for all species	High for all species	Poor for all species	Low for all species	Addun Pastoral	Camel: Decreased (Below Baseline) Cattle: Decreased (Below Baseline) Goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
					Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
Northeast	Camel: Low Sheep/goat : Medium	Camel: High Goat: Medium Sheep: none	Good to Average for camel	Camel: Low Goats: Medium	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Nugal Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Sool Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Below baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
Northwest	Camel: Low Sheep/goats: Medium	Camel: High Goat: Medium Sheep: none	Good to Average for camel	Camel: Low Goats: Medium	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)
					Guban Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Above Baseline)



Livestock

Livestock Body Condition, Pasture and Water

1



1. Emaciated camel that couldn't stand , Galgadud. Dec. '07
2. Abandoned cattle, Mareeg Eldheer, Galgadud, Dec. '07
3. Poor rangeland conditions, Ceelbuur, Galgadud Dec. '07
4. Empty and dry berked, Ceelbuur, Galgadud, Dec. '07



2



3



4



Livestock

Livestock Body Condition and Pasture



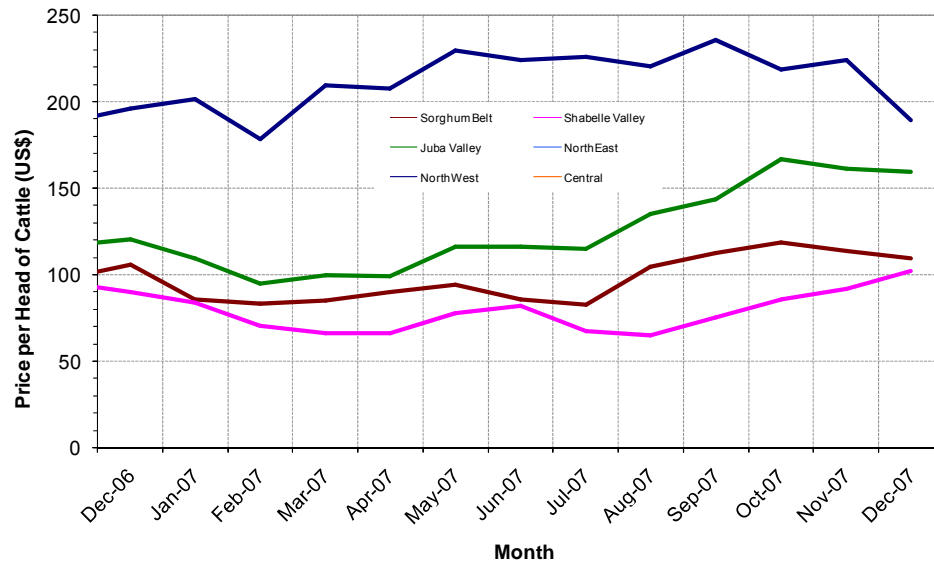
1. Cattle in Good Body Condition, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, Dec. '07
2. Sheep in Good Body Condition, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, Dec. '07
3. Improved Pasture in the Flooded Riverine Area, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle, Dec. '07



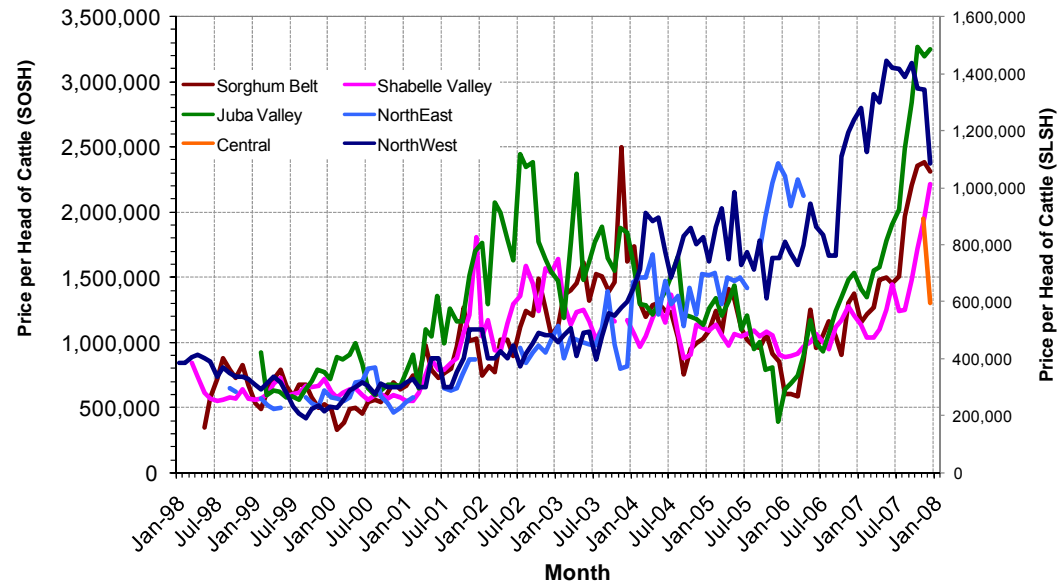


Livestock

Trends in Local Cattle Prices



**Regional Average
Monthly Prices
Local Quality
Cattle (US\$)**

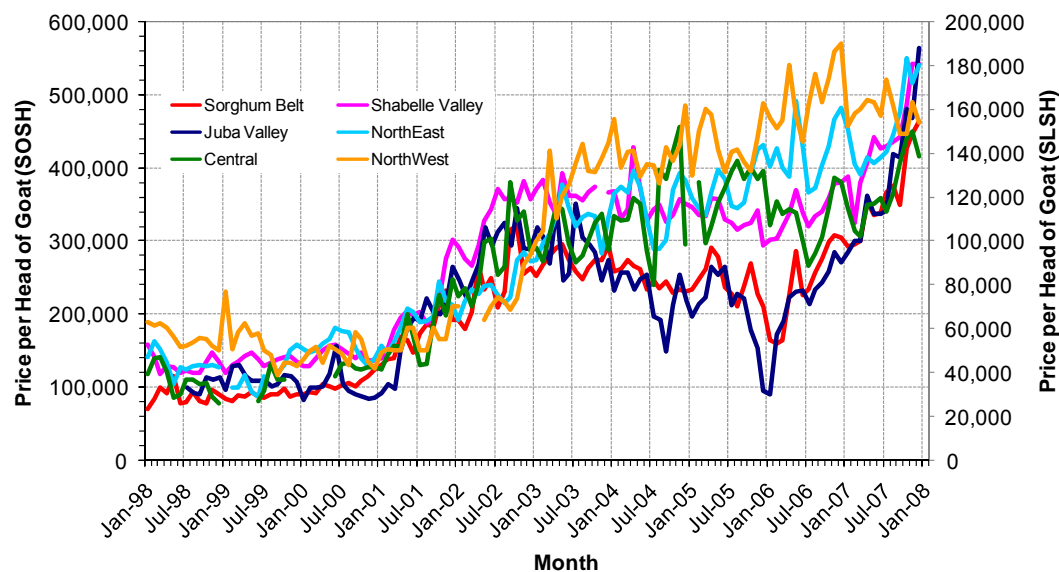


**Trend in Regional
Prices Local Quality
Cattle (SOSH)**

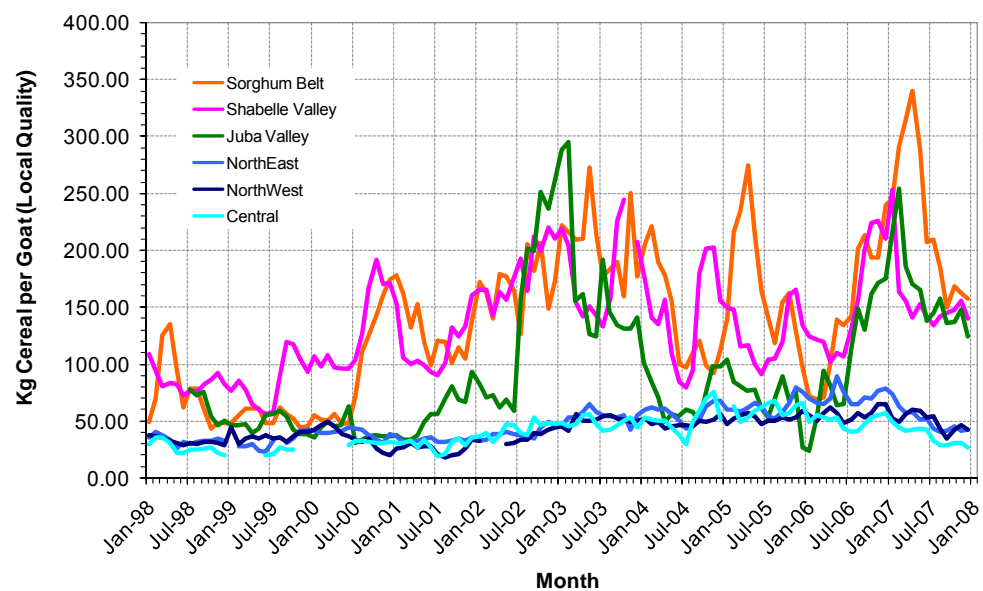


Livestock

Trends in Local Goat Prices & Terms of Trade



**Regional Average Monthly
Prices Local Quality Goat
(SOSH/SLSH)**



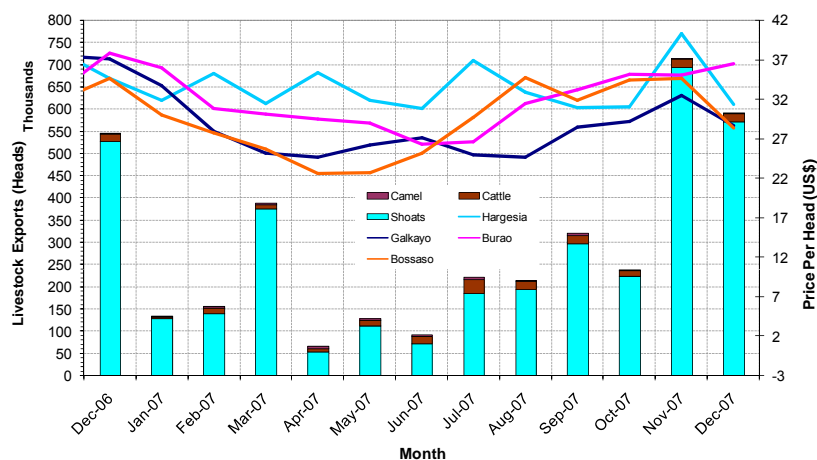
**Regional Trend in Terms of
Trade: Cereal to Goat
(kg cereal per goat)**



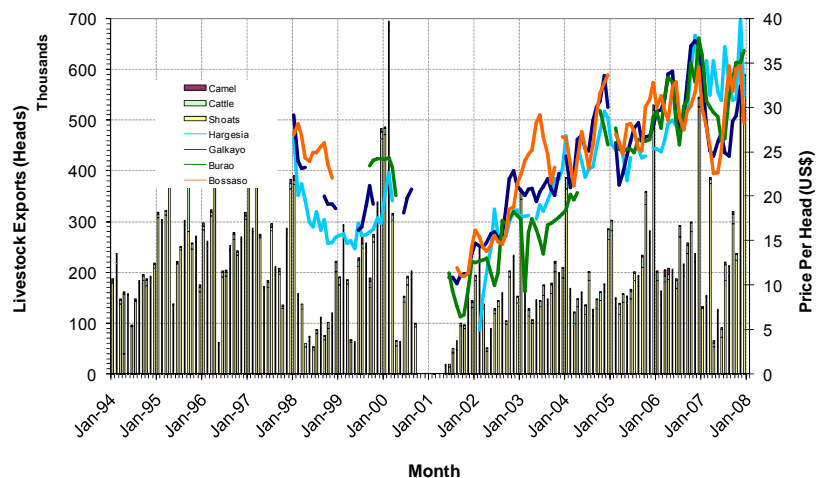
Livestock

Trends in Livestock Exports – Berbera & Bossaso Ports

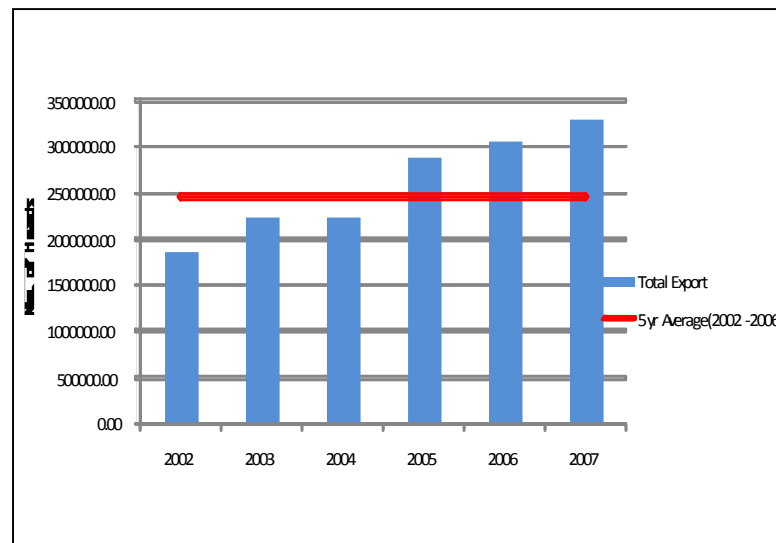
Berbera & Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



Berbera & Bossaso: Trend in Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



Total Livestock Exports





Livestock

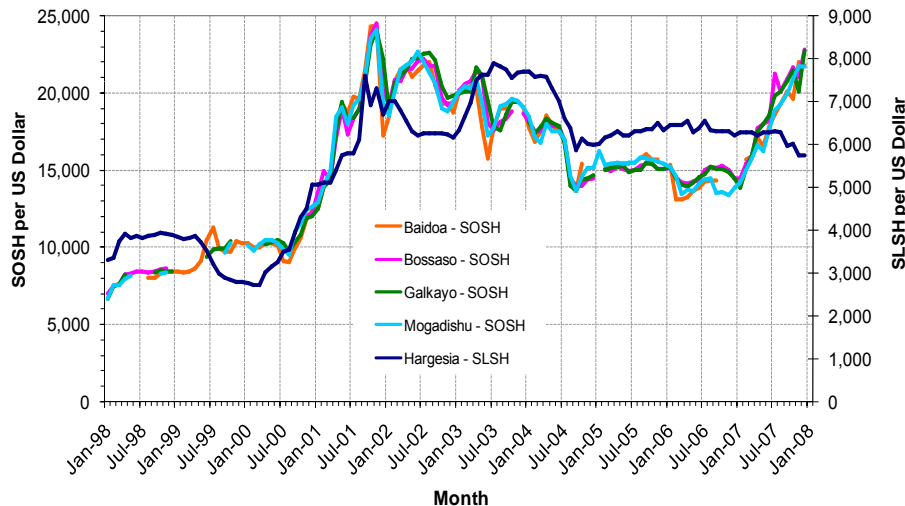
Carcass Meat Exports

Month	Burao Abattoir	Beletweyn Abattoir	Mogadishu Abattoir	Galkayo Abattoir
January	New ban	New ban	New ban	3660
February	New ban	New ban	New ban	590
March	7800	New ban	New ban	4694
April	Breaking Contract	Insecurity	Insecurity	3663
May	7200	Insecurity	Insecurity	917
June	9088	Insecurity	Insecurity	Breaking contract
July	6452	Insecurity	Insecurity	Breaking contract
August	5008	Insecurity	Insecurity	2809
September	6425	Insecurity	Insecurity	5376
October	5235	Insecurity	Insecurity	5722
November	12000	Insecurity	Insecurity	2696
December	11102	Insecurity	Insecurity	1512
Total	70,310			31,639

Markets

Trends in Exchange Rates SOSH and SLSH To US\$ (1998-2007)

Monthly Exchange Rates
SOSH and SLSH to USD



Factors Affecting Exchange Rate

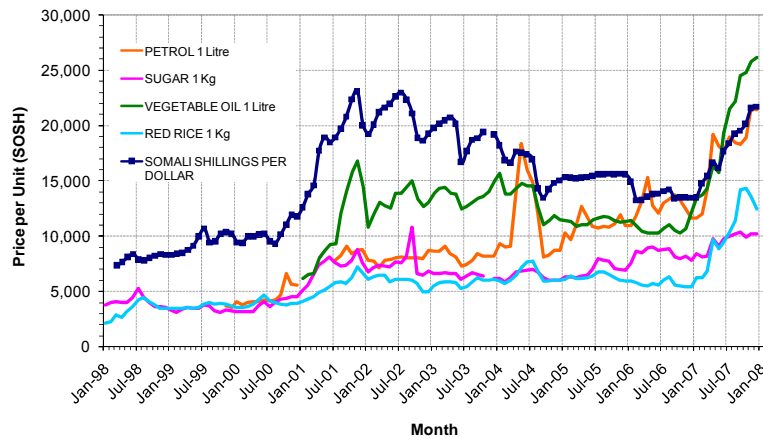
- Lack of confidence in Somali Shilling
- Slowdown of business activities and exports
- High cost of imported commodities
- Speculation and expectations
- New money injected to the markets



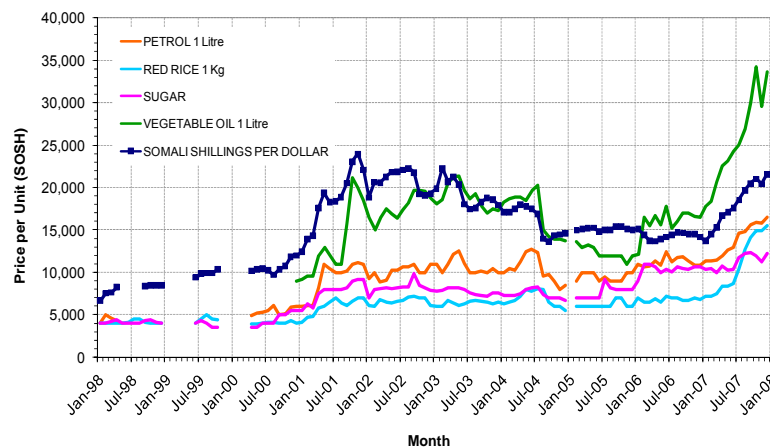
Markets

Trends in Exchange Rates

Shabelle: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Central: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Factors affecting Prices – *Deyr '07*

- Low Supply
- Disrupted Markets
- Reduction of trade flows
- High transportation cost
- Low substitute commodity
- Trades coalitions
- Tariffs and taxations



Markets

Price Analysis and Conclusion

- Exchange rates are the highest seen in southern markets since 2002
- Imported commodities increased steadily over the last 12 months in most of the southern markets
- Sharp increases since *Gu* '07 and has maintained high levels until the *Deyr* '07 season.
- Imported prices are at an all time high in Shabelle and Central markets.
- Imported commodities are expected to increase further in the coming months and will continue to erode the purchasing power of the urban poor as well the IDPs.

Percent Price Increase June to Dec '07

Area	Rice	Sugar	Petrol	% of SoSh devaluation
Juba	43% increase	7% increase	14% increase	26%
Shabelle	31% increase	4% increase	21% increase	23%
Sorghum-belt	39% increase	8% increase	14% increase	24%
Central	79% increase	18% increase	28% increase	23%
Mogadishu	33% increase	10% decrease	1% increase	25%



Nutrition



SFP Jowhar, October 2007



Key Indicators and Categorization Process

- The nutrition analysis is conducted using a range of nutrition indicators from a variety of information sources: nutrition surveys, sentinel sites, rapid MUAC assessments, HIS, selective feeding centre data and health information from partners from Oct to Dec 2007. (exception IDPS includes Sept)
- In addition information on risk factors and the context are collected, such as care practices, immunisation coverage, access to selective feeding centres etc, all of which can have an impact on nutritional status
- The analysis is then conducted using the framework of a categorisation table developed by FSAU and partners, which refers to all the indicators and sources of information and classifies each as alert, serious, critical or very critical.
- This analysis is done at livelihood level
- Once the information is pulled together, a decision is made on the overall category of the livelihood with the GAM and SAM rates from the nutrition surveys having the strongest reliability, therefore most likely to determine the outcome. However, where nutrition survey data are lacking, a minimum of two other nutrition indicators are required plus contextual and supplementary information to define the category.

Nutrition

Summary of Nutrition Findings from Sept – December 2007

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Sept-Dec 07)	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info/ MCH	TFC/ OTP/ SFC	Other relevant information	Summary of analysis and change from Gu '07
North East	<p><u>Bossasso IDP</u>: GAM of 23.3%, SAM of 4.9% (MSF Sp Nov'07)</p> <p><u>Hawd Pastoral</u>: GAM of 17.2%, SAM of 1.3% (FSAU & partners, Nov 07)</p> <p><u>Addun Pastoral</u>: GAM of 15.9%, SAM of 1.7% (FSAU & partners, Nov 07)</p>	<p><u>Karkar, Gagab & Golis & Sool Plateau</u>: (N=758) <5%</p> <p><u>Coastal Dhee</u>: 8.2% (N=146)</p>	Low and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children at HC level over last 6 months from July to December, with exception of Bossasso and coastal Dhee where slight increase has been noted (FSAU, HIS, Dec 07)	<u>Bossasso</u> : Increasing admission in SFP	<p>Protracted IDPS in Bossasso, - deterioration in living conditions with fires, poor, sanitation, land tenure etc.</p> <p>Increase in diarrhoeal disease in Bossasso in Dec '07</p> <p>Recent insecurity affecting nutrition programme delivery</p>	<p><u>Overall</u>: Alert - Stable with improvement in Bari region</p> <p>Exceptions...</p> <p><u>Coastal Dhee</u> – Serious – stable</p> <p><u>Bossasso IDP</u> Very Critical –deterioration</p> <p><u>Hawd /Addun</u> – Critical - deterioration</p>
North West	<p><u>Hargeisa IDP</u>: GAM of 10.2%, SAM of 1.1% (FSAU & partners, Sept 07)</p> <p><u>Burao IDP</u>: GAM of 15.8%, SAM of 1.4% (FSAU & partners, Sept 07)</p> <p><u>Berbera IDP</u>: GAM of 16%, SAM of 0.6% (FSAU & partners, Sept 07)</p>	<p><u>Golis, Gebi, Guban, Hawd, Sool Sanaag, Galbeed</u> all <5% (n=3188)</p>	Low and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children at HC level from July to Dec (FSAU, HIS, Dec 07)	N/A	<p>AWD outbreak in Lughaya, Gebiley and Berbera Oct-Dec 2007, 910 cases CFR of 0.55% (WHO)</p> <p>Displacement in Sool - screening by UNICEF/SCRCS not indicating any nutritional concerns</p>	<p><u>Overall</u> - Alert, and stable</p> <p>Exceptions...</p> <p><u>Protracted IDP</u> in Hargeisa – Serious and Burao and Berbera - Critical</p>

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Nov-Dec 07)	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info	TFC/OTP/ SFC	Other relevant information	Summary of analysis and change from Gu 07
Central	<p><u>Hawd Pastoral</u> GAM of 17.2%, SAM of 1.3% (FSAU & partners, Nov 07)</p> <p><u>Addun Pastoral</u> GAM of 15.9%, SAM of 1.6% (FSAU & partners, Nov 07)</p> <p><u>Dusamareb/Guriel</u>, GAM of 12.4%, SAM 1.3% (ACF, Nov 07)</p>	<u>Cow Pea Belt</u> : <10% (N=389)	High and stable numbers levels in all MCH. FSAU, HIS, July-Dec 07)	<u>Dusamareb</u> : MSF / ACF - difficult to interpret due to new programmes being established therefore increasing # more likely to reflect access than situation. deteriorating .	<p>Displacement ++.</p> <p>40% of households in Addun survey sample were IDP or were hosting IDP</p> <p>Access to SF and health services very limited except in Dusamareb</p>	<p><u>Overall</u> - Critical – deterioration</p> <p>Exceptions.....</p> <p><u>Dusamareb/Guriel</u> ACF/MSF coverage areas in - Serious</p>
Hiran	<p><u>Hiran Riverine</u>: GAM of 17.5%, SAM of 2.5%</p> <p><u>Hiran Agropastoral/ Pastoral</u>: GAM of 14.2%, SAM of 2.9%</p> <p>(FSAU & partners, Nov 07)</p>	<u>Cow Pea Belt</u> : <10% (N=389)	<p><u>Riverine</u>: High levels and increasing</p> <p><u>Agropastoral/ Pastoral</u>: High levels and stable (FSAU, HIS, July - Dec 07)</p>	n/a	<p>Displacement +</p> <p>No disease outbreak</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Critical – Stable</p> <p><u>Agropastoral/ Pastoral</u> –Serious–improvement</p>
Shabelle Regions	<p><u>Shabelle Riverine</u>: GAM of 14%, SAM of 2.9%</p> <p><u>Shabelle Agropastoral</u>: GAM of 17.6%, SAM of 3.2%</p> <p><u>Shabelle IDP</u>: GAM of 15.2%, SAM of 3.2%</p> <p>(FSAU & partners, Nov, 2007)</p>	<p><u>Mogadishu</u> ; ACF/MSF screening >30%.</p> <p>(Dec 2007)</p>	Increasing trends in all locations (FSAU, HIS, July-Dec 07)	<u>Mogadishu</u> : ACF reporting TFCs are full	<p>Displacement ++</p> <p>Increased nutrition interventions in riverine areas from Gu</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Serious – Improvement</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: Critical – sustained levels</p> <p><u>IDPS Afgoye</u> – Critical – no previous data</p>

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Nov- Dec 07)	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info	TFC/OTP/ SFP	Other relevant data	Summary of analysis and change from Gu '07
Bay	Agropastoral (Dinsor, Qansadhere, Baidoa, Burhakaba) GAM of 19.3% and SAM of 2.1% (FSAU & Partners, Nov 07)	<u>Baidoa IDP:</u> 18% (n=500) (FSAU, Dec 2007)	<u>Agropastoral:</u> High levels of acutely malnourished children and stable (FSAU, July-Dec 07) <u>Baidoa Town:</u> High levels of acutely malnourished children and stable (FSAU, July-Dec 07)	<u>Agropastoral:</u> High number of admissions with fluctuating trends in Baidoa outreach, Berdalle and Qansadhere. <u>Baidoa town:</u> High and stable number of admissions in Baidoa SFPs	Displacement + AWD outbreak Nov – Dec 07, in Baidoa (WHO)	<u>Agropastoral:</u> Critical – Stable, <u>Baidoa IDPS:</u> Very Critical - deterioration
Bakool	<u>Wajid District:</u> GAM of 14.3% , SAM of 0.8% (ACF, November 2007) <u>Huddur District ;</u> GAM of 11.8% SAM of 1.3% <u>Tieglow & Rabdure:</u> GAM of 17.4% SAM of 3.0% (FSAU & Partners, Nov 2007)	<u>Pastoral:</u> 24.5% with 6% <11cm, (n=500) (El Berde) (FSAU, Dec 2007)	<u>Agropastoral :</u> Low levels of acutely malnourished children and increasing (FSAU, Dec 07) <u>Pastoral</u> El Berde, high and increasing levels	<u>El Berde:</u> Increasing admissions in IMC SF in El Berde. <u>Huddur/ Wajid:</u> High numbers and fluctuating	Insecurity preventing effective SF in El Berde SFP Tieglow and Wajid – on hold	<u>Agropastoral:</u> Serious in Huddur and Wajid - stable <u>Tieglow & Rabdure:</u> Critical- Deterioration in Tieglow <u>Pastoral:</u> El Berde Critical – risk of deterioration



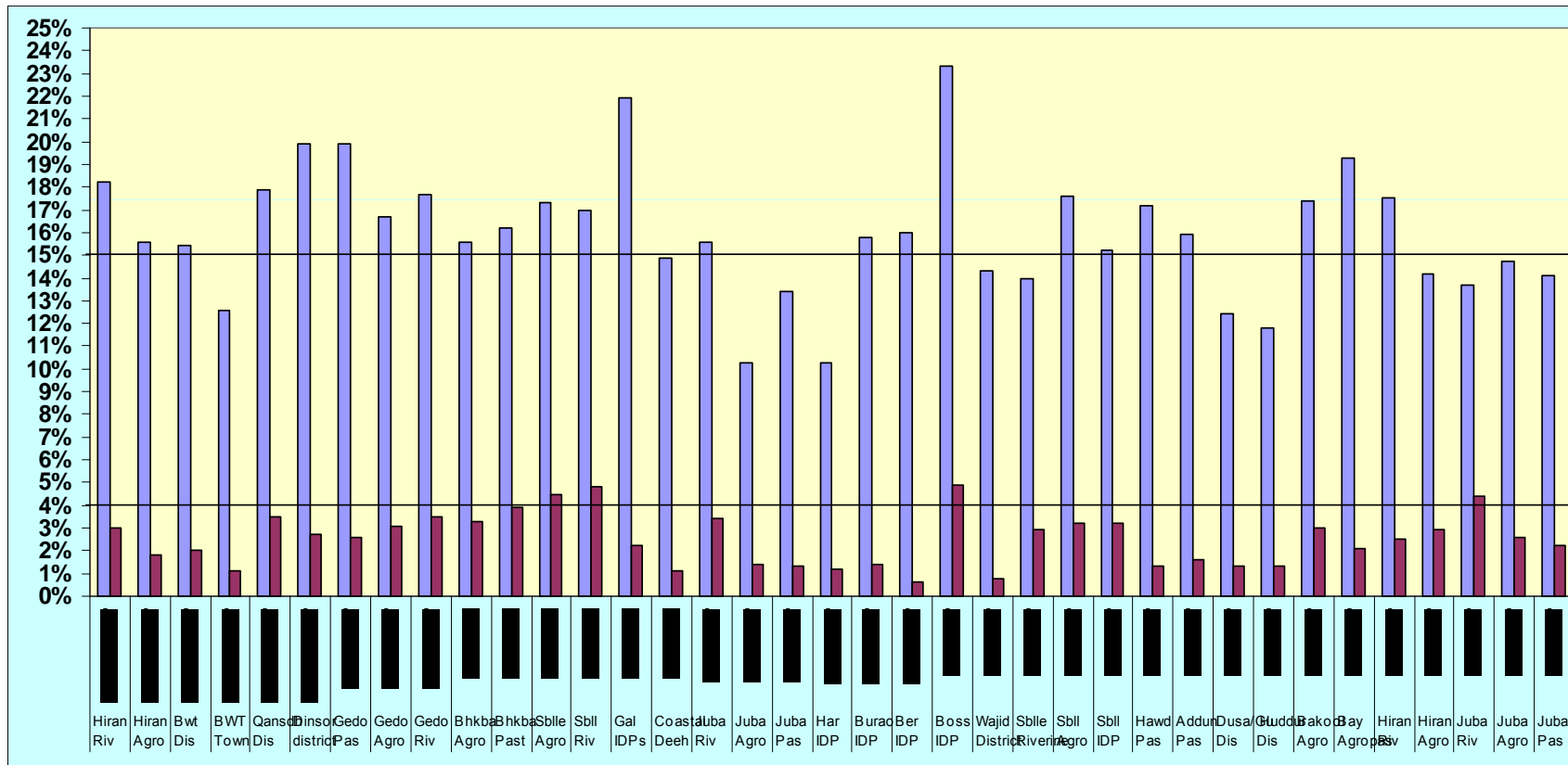
Region	Nutrition Surveys (Dec 07)	Sentinel Sites	Rapid MUAC Screening (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info	TFC/OTP/ SFP	Other relevant data	Summary of analysis and change from Gu 07
Juba	<p><u>Juba Riverine</u>: GAM of 13.7%, SAM of 4.4%</p> <p><u>Juba Agropastoral</u>: GAM of 14.7%, SAM of 2.6%</p> <p><u>Juba Pastoral</u>: GAM of 14.1%, SAM of 2.2%</p> <p>(FSAU & partners, Dec 07)</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Reducing levels and stable - lower than Deyr 06/07 (FSAU, Oct 07)</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: High levels and decreasing (lower than Deyr 06/07 at the same time) (FSAU, Oct07)</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: High levels and decreasing (FSAU, Oct 07)</p>	<p><u>Kismayo Protracted IDP</u>: 11.7% acutely malnourished (n=1223)</p> <p>(FSAU, Dec 07)</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Fluctuating levels with recent increase (FSAU, Dec 07)</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: High levels but decreasing (FSAU, Dec 07)</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: <u>Low</u> levels and stabilizing (FSAU, Dec 07)</p>	<p>Access to SF predominantly in riverine areas – agropastoral and pastoral areas not covered.</p>	<p>Malaria ++, using RDT 13-16% of sample population tested + in all three livelihoods</p> <p>High proportion of oedema in riverine assessments (60% of SAM cases)</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Critical – due to ↑ SAM Stable</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: Serious – stable</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: Serious – stable</p> <p><u>Kismayo IDPs</u>: Critical</p>
Gedo	Not conducted	Not collected	<p><u>Riverine</u>: 15.1% and 1.3% <11cm (n231)</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: 15.8% and 1.2% <11cm (n=322)</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: 12.5% and 0.5% <11cm (n=415)</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: High levels but decreasing (FSAU, Dec 07)</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: High levels but decreasing (FSAU, Dec 07)</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: High levels but decreasing (FSAU, Dec 07)</p>	<p>Access affected by security – difficult to interpret -also more effort to use community based approach, which can increase #.</p>	<p>Concern from Kenya side of increase in admission of cases from Gedo in Mandera TFC... needs further clarification as to origin of cases.</p>	<p><u>Riverine</u>: Critical – Stable</p> <p><u>Agropastoral</u>: Critical – Stable</p> <p><u>Pastoral</u>: Critical – Stable</p>





Nutrition

Trends in levels of Acute Malnutrition 2007, All Somalia



GAM emergency threshold – 15%

SAM emergency threshold - 4%



Nutrition

Deyr '07/08 Nutrition Surveys

- 19 Nutrition Surveys have been conducted: FSAU & partners (16) ACF (2) and MSFSp (1) from September to December 2007
- 4 in protracted IDP population (Sept/Nov) (Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa & Bossaso)
- 15 in South Central (Nov/Dec)

Summary:

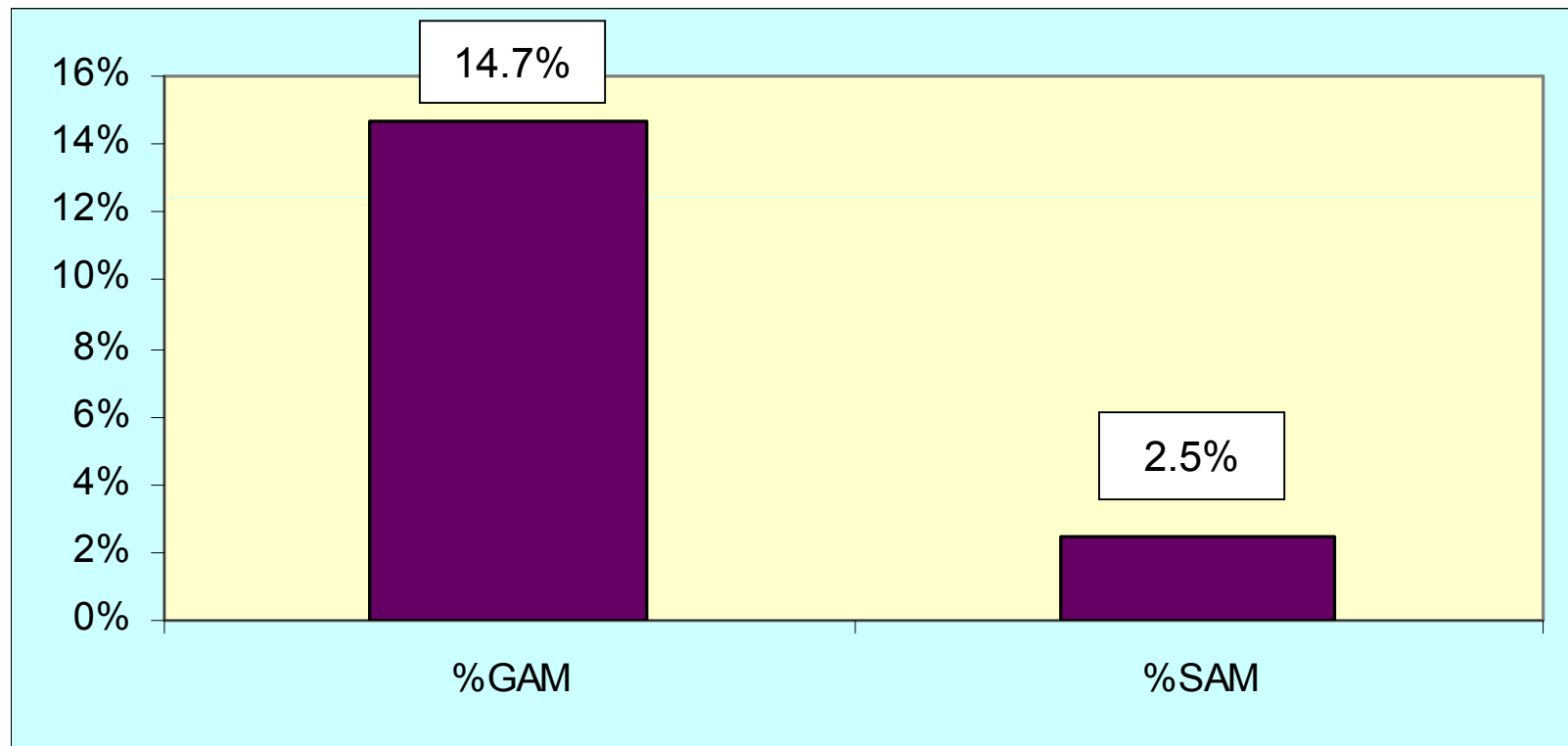
Generally stable situation from Gu with some exceptions:

- Slight deterioration in Central regions
- Slight improvement in Shabelle riverine and Hiran agropastoral
- Protracted IDP situation remains critical or very critical



Nutrition

**Median prevalence rates of ACUTE malnutrition in South Central
(Nov – Dec 2007) (N=15)**



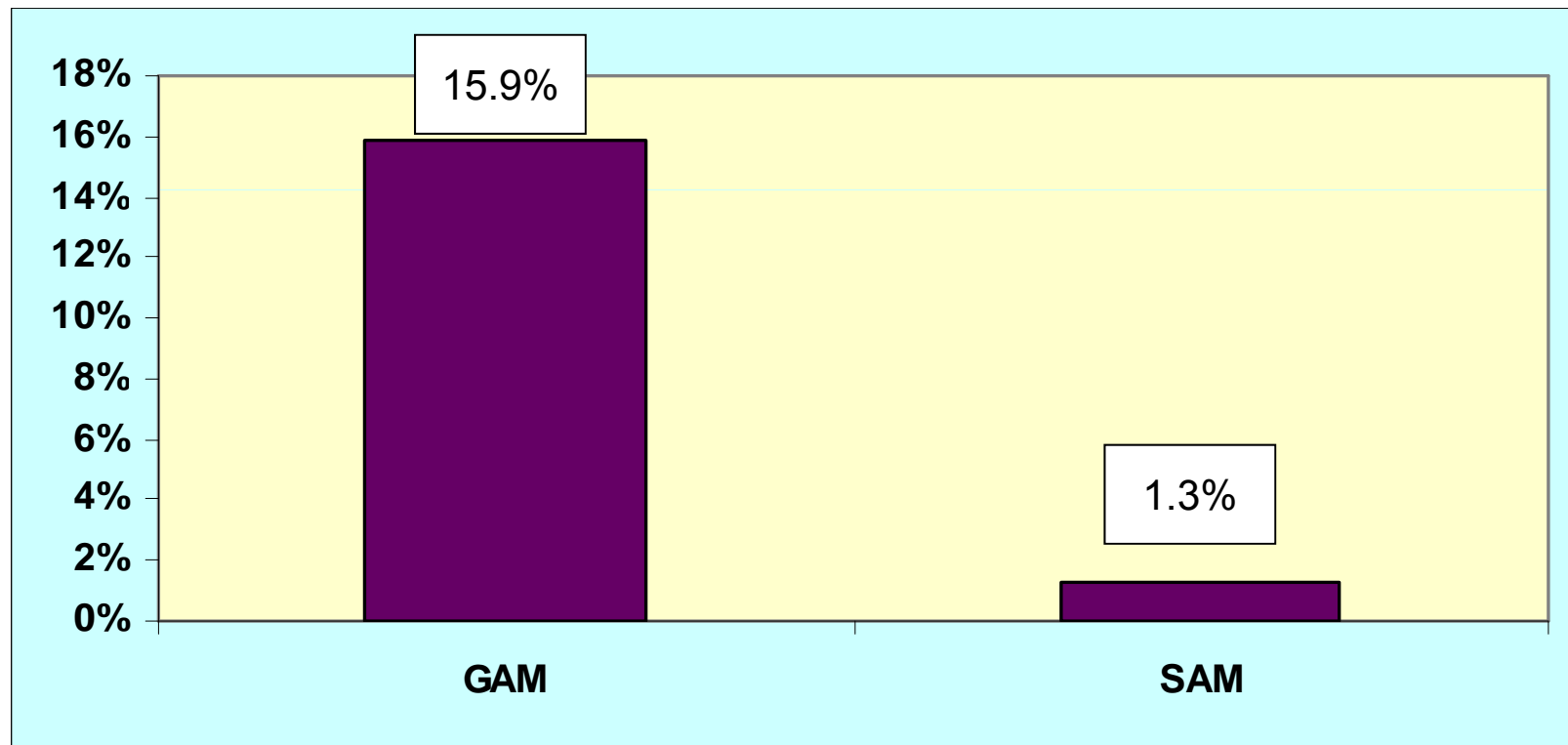
**GAM emergency
threshold – 15%**

**SAM emergency
threshold - 4%**



Nutrition

Median prevalence rates of ACUTE malnutrition in Protracted IDP population, (Sept-Nov 07) (N=4)



GAM –emergency
threshold – 15%

SAM emergency
threshold-4%



Nutrition

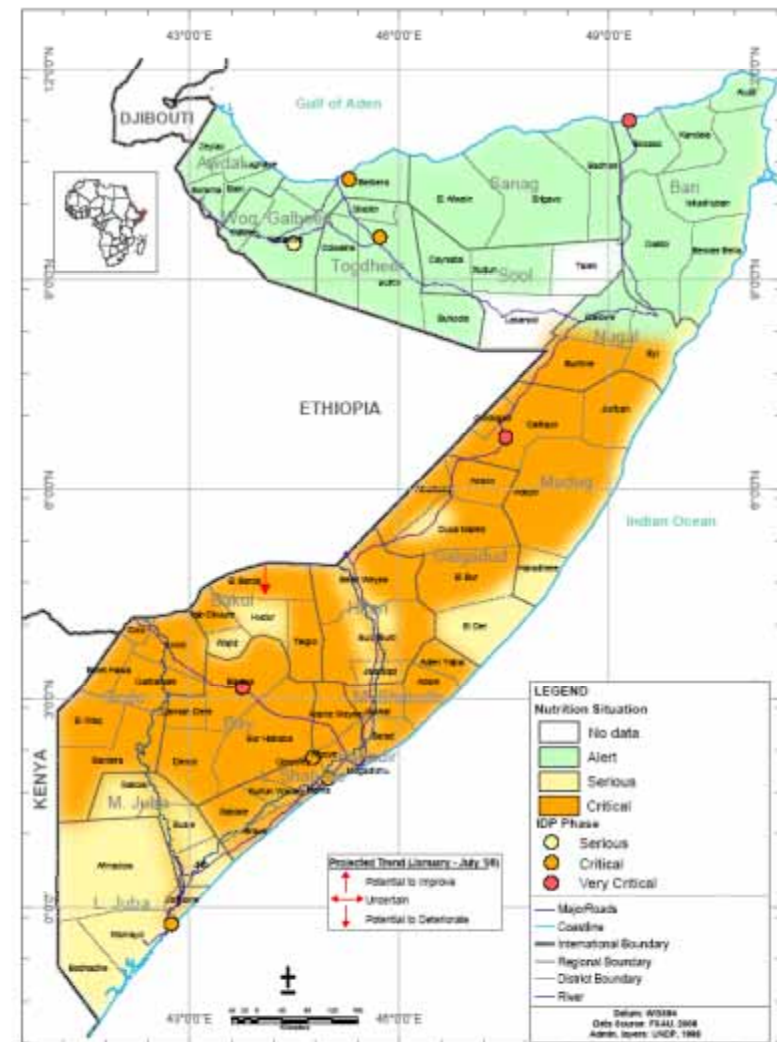
RISK FACTORS...

- **Morbidity** – esp. diarrhoea
- **Low immunisation coverage**
- **Poor health seeking behaviours**
- **Care practices** – breastfeeding, complementary feeding practices
- **Shelter conditions**
- **Dietary Diversity** – mainly energy not nutrient dense





Estimated Nutrition Situation Jan 08





B. Current Food & Livelihood Security Phase Classifications

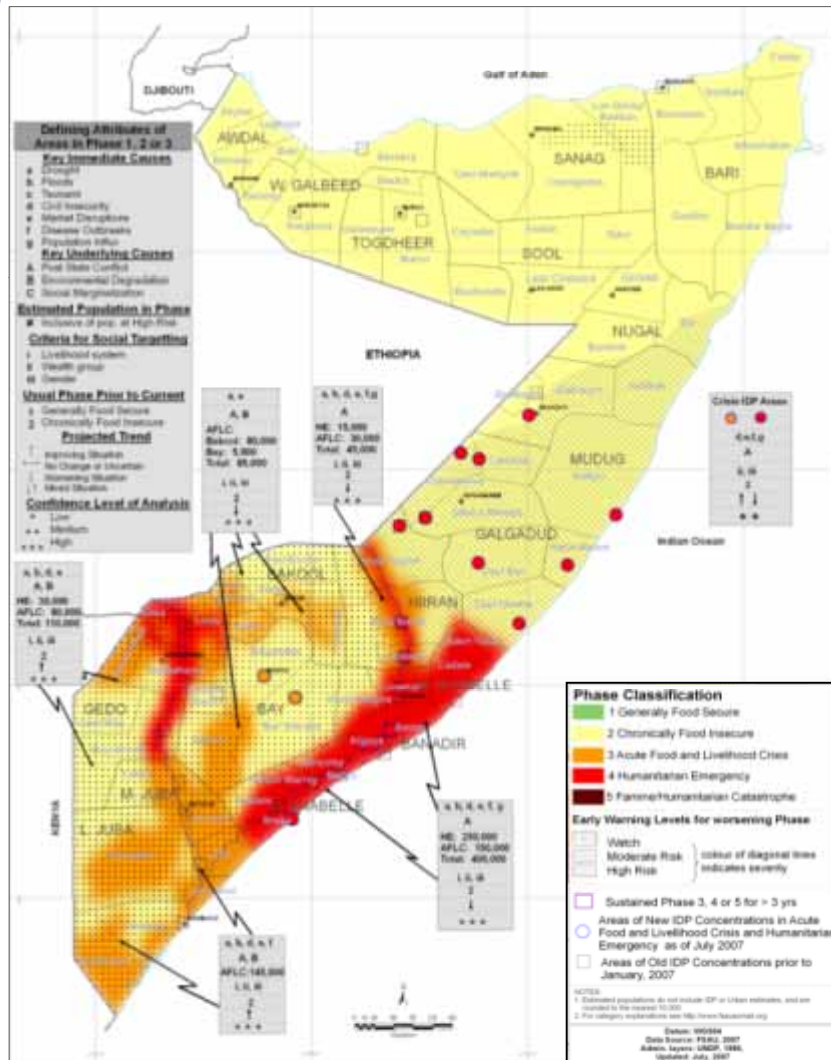
Summary Results



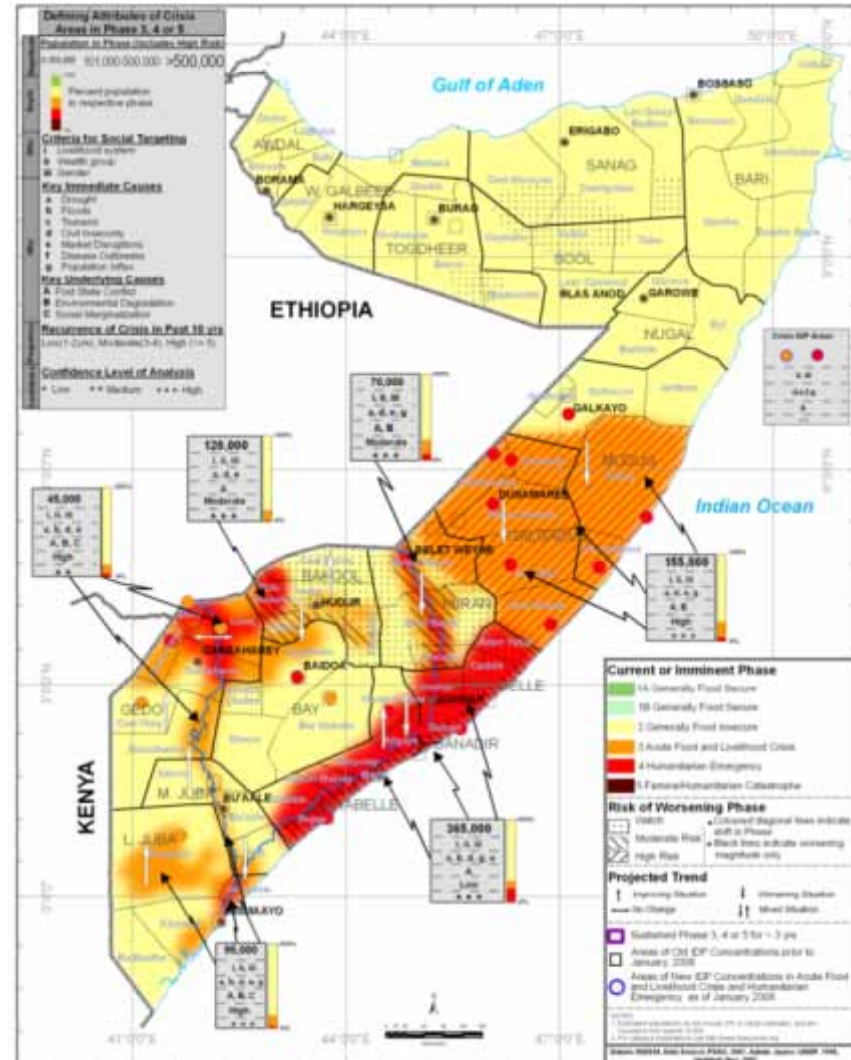
Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification:

Comparison between *Gu* '07 and *Deyr* '07/08

Map 1: Post *Gu* 2007 Projection, July Through December 2007



Map 2: Post *Deyr* '07/08 Projection, January Through June 2008

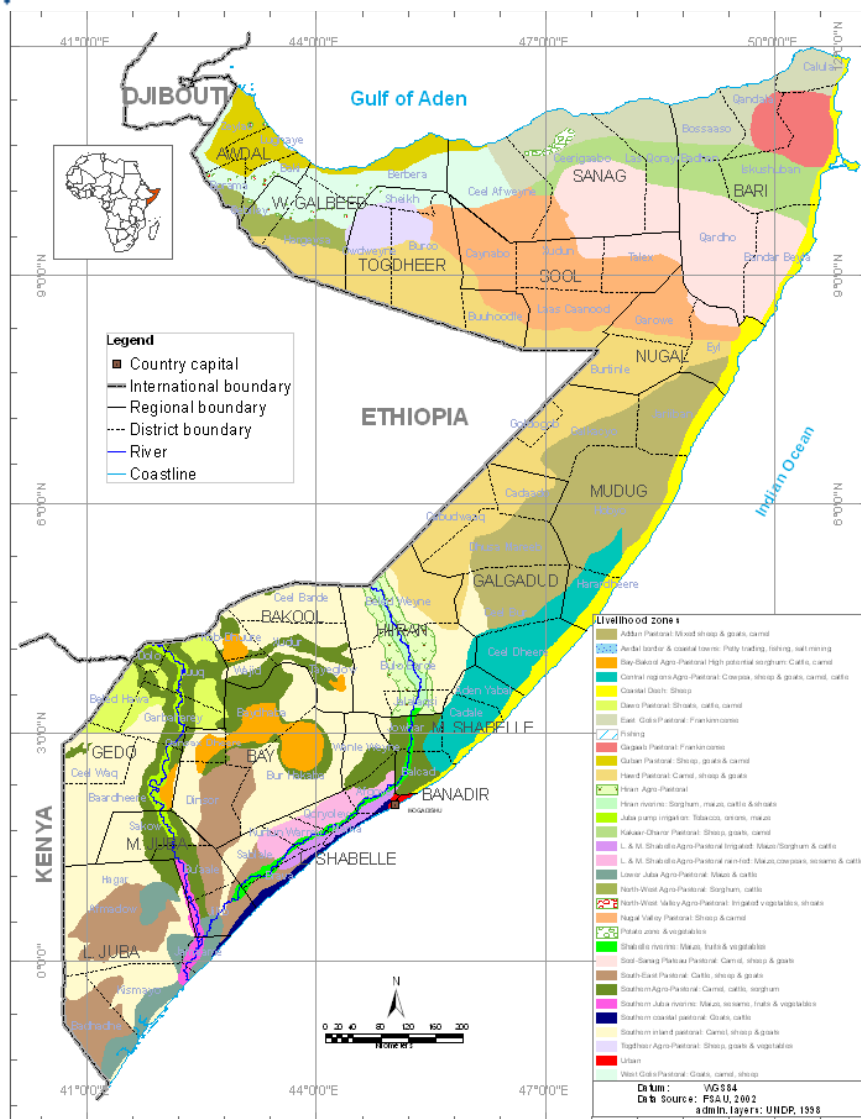




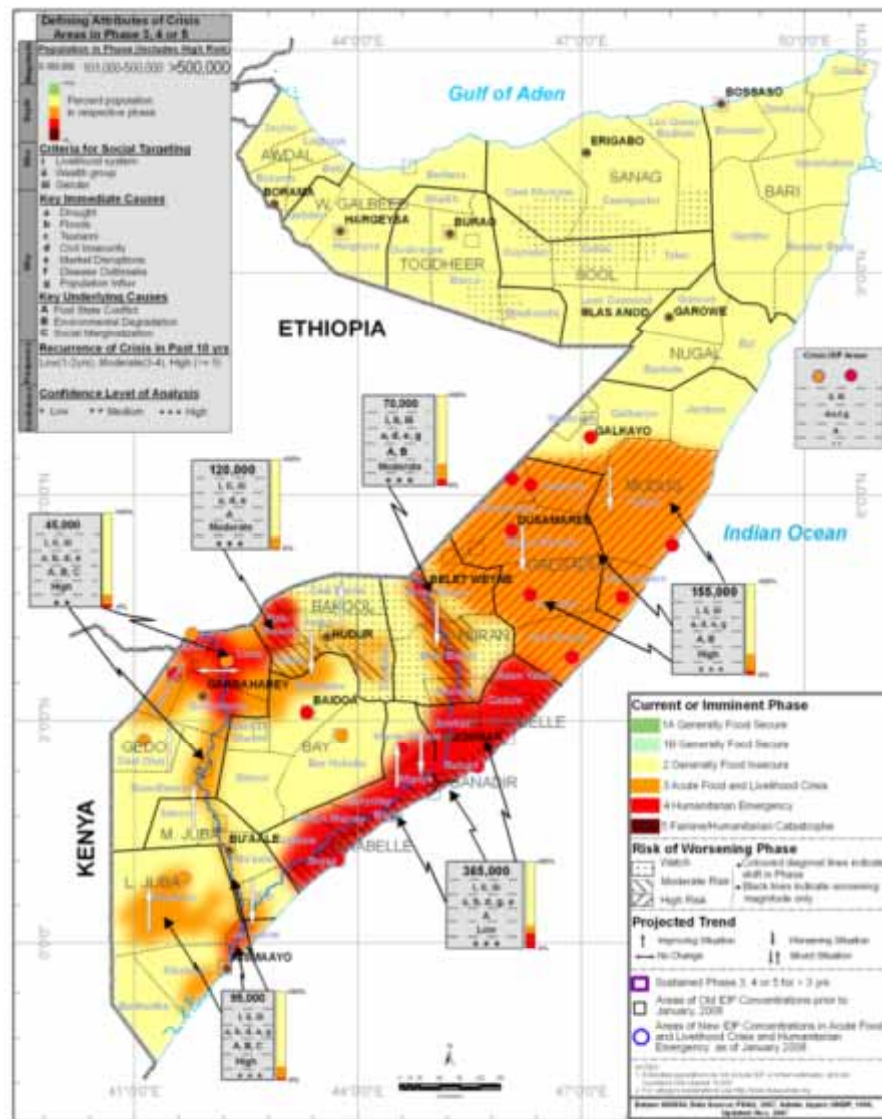
Somalia IPC Maps

Projected Situation Analysis and Livelihoods: Jan – June 2008

Somalia: Livelihood Zones



Post Deyr '07/08 Projection, January Through June 2008





Somalia IPC Table

Populations in AFLC & HE, January – June 2008

Affected Regions	UNDP 2005 Total Population ¹	Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE		
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Region population
North	2,341,718	0	0	0
Central				
Galgaduud	330,057	80,000	15,000	29
Mudug	350,099	35,000	5,000	11
Sub-Total (Central)	680,156	115,000	20,000	20
South				
Bakool	310,627	90,000	5,000	31
Bay	620,562	25,000	0	4
Gedo	328,378	35,000	10,000	14
Hiraan	329,811	65,000	25,000	27
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	20,000	0	8
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	60,000	15,000	19
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	40,000	85,000	24
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	85,000	155,000	28
Sub-Total (South)	3,579,597	420,000	295,000	20
Banadir	901,183	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	7,502,654	535,000	315,000	11

Assessed Rural population in AFLC or HE	850,000	11
Estimated number of new IDPs updated Jan 08	705,000	9
Estimated number of old IDPs	275,000	4
Estimated total population in crisis	1,830,000	24



Overall Summary

IPC Population Numbers Jan – June 2008

- **Total Rural Population in either AFLC or HE is increased from Post *Gu* (now 850,000)**
 - 8% increase from the total number in AFLC or HE previously (from July - Dec . '07)
 - An increase of almost 65,000 people (up from 785,000 in *Gu*)
 - 7% increase in HE
 - 9% increase in AFLC
 - From 1.5 million to 1.9 million, a 27% increase when including new IDPs (703,000 + 275,000)
 - **Number of new IDPs increased 116% (from 325,000 to 703,000) in last six months.**
- **Of the 850,000 in AFLC and HE from Jan to June '08**
 - 37% are in HE and 64% are in AFLC
 - 43% of those in AFLC or HE are in **L/M Shabelle**
- **Location of AFLC and HE**
 - **315,000 in HE (Jan - June '08)**
 - 76% are in L/M Shabelle
 - **535,000 in AFLC (Jan to June '08)**
 - 23% are in L/M Shabelle
 - 22% are in Central
 - 22% are in Bay/Bakool
 - 15% are in M/L Juba
- **Shabelle Region Crisis (Rural + New IDPs + Mog Crisis Populations)**
 - 365,000 rural population in AFLC or HE
 - 299,000 new IDPs outside of Mogadishu but within Shabelle
 - 68,000 new IDPs Banadir
 - **Total of 732,000 people in Shabelle Region in Crisis (40% of Total Population in Crisis)**



Implications for Response

Integrated Phase Classifications: Jan - June '08

Populations in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (315,000 rural people)

- ✓ **Immediate Needs, life saving response:** Urgent complementary interventions, including e.g. food and other sector support as needed, including water, health, sanitation.
- ✓ **Immediate Livelihood Support:** Immediate protection against the complete **loss of their livelihood assets** to ensure future recovery

1. Populations in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) (535,000 rural people)

- ✓ **Immediate interventions to support livelihoods:** either **halt the stripping livelihood assets or help recover livelihood assets**

e.g. strategic sector interventions - repair or maintenance of boreholes, water catchments, irrigation infrastructure, improved access to health services, clean water, ,increase access to credit or debt relief.

2. Populations in Generally Food Insecure Areas (GFI)

Although immediate humanitarian and livelihood support is not required, these areas require:

- ✓ **urgent strategic interventions to improve the resilience of livelihood system** to reduce risks and vulnerabilities to future shocks.
- ✓ **readdress structural hindrances to achieving food, nutrition and livelihood security**, underlying causes.
- ✓ **address underlying causes of chronically high malnutrition levels**, e.g. dietary diversity, access to health care and clean water, caring practices.



Implications for Response

Integrated Phase Classifications: Jan – June '08

Significantly Increased Numbers of New IDPS in last 6 months

(703,000 newly displaced IDPs from Mogadishu, 116% Increase from 325,000)

- Most require **livelihood support** (e.g. work programmes, credit/debt relief).
- Many require interventions focused on **immediate needs** (e.g. access to clean water, sanitation, health care, food, and other sector support).
- **Advocacy** at all levels to *reduce and reverse the trend of increasing civil insecurity and political instability:*
 - Facilitate Humanitarian Access
 - Encourage Resumption of Economic Activities and Trade
 - Prevent a further deterioration in the Humanitarian Crisis



Implications for Response

Key Risk Factors to Monitor: January – June '08

1. **Risk Factor:** Level of Inflation and Market Price Increases
 - ✓ Increased problems of food access for IDPs, urban poor, and rural populations dependent on market purchase, especially in areas of HE & AFLC.
2. **Risk Factor:** Below normal *Gu* '08 Rainfall (start in mid-April 2008)
 - ✓ Poor crop production in riverine & rainfed crops which would further reduce cereal availability at household level & in market supplies, further increases in local cereal prices, increased problems of food access
 - ✓ Further deterioration in rangeland resources, especially in AFLC & HE areas in Hiran & Central Regions with increased resource based conflict
3. **Risk Factor:** Continuing and Increased Civil Insecurity
 - ✓ Continued disruptions in economic activities & trade, and greater inflation
 - ✓ Limited cereal availability in some regions due to blocked trade, e.g. Hiran, Central
 - ✓ Increased number of new IDPs – already at more than 700,000 new IDPs



Summary IPC Evidence-based Templates by Region & Livelihood

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: Shabelle Valley Summary

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p>Affected Areas: Shabelle Valley Regions</p> <p>Districts Jowhar, Marka, Balad, Qoryoley, Afgoi, Kurtunwarey</p> <p>Livelihood Zone Riverine</p> <p>Projected Time Period: Jan-June.2008</p> <p>Previous Period IPC Phase: July-Dec.2007 HE & AFLC</p>	Riverine (HE and AFLC)	<p>Crude Mortality rate</p> <p>Acute malnutrition</p> <p>Diseases</p> <p>Dietary diversity</p> <p>Food access/Availability</p> <p>Destitution and displacement</p> <p>Coping</p> <p>Civil insecurity</p> <p>Water access availability</p> <p>Livelihood assets</p>	<p>Crude Mortality Rate: above alert threshold - 1.27 (CI-0.8 – 1.83) /10,000/day Indicates rates above alert levels (>1/10,000/day) according to WHO (Source: FSAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1) Acute Malnutrition: Critical - Oct-Nov 2007 GAM rate of 14.0% (CI 11.2 -16.7) & SAM rate of 2.9% (CI: 1.6– 4.1). Results indicate a slight improvement from Gu '07 FSAU integrated analysis where 17% GAM and 4.8% SAM were reported. (Source: FSAU/Partner nutrition assessment; Oct-Nov 2007, R=1) HIS Nutrition Trend: Data indicates low numbers of acutely malnourished children identified at HC level but increasing over last 3 months (Source: FSAU, HMIS/ MCH Data, Jun-Dec 07, R=3). Humanitarian Assistance: Limited but increasing humanitarian support provided from initial nutrition deterioration in May. (Source: OCHA/ NWG Cluster coverage, R=2). Diseases: Reported illness in children <5yrs remains high with 22% reporting diarrhea, 27% reporting respiratory infection and 19% fever. Poor sanitation, limited safe water and limited access to health services remain the driving factors to the high disease burden. Dietary Diversity: Good - Oct-Nov 2007 reports 96.1% of assessed households to be consuming >3 food groups, source of food mainly cereal, and pulse, from food aid and increased fruits and vegetables and milk. (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1). Water Quality: Poor About 62% of households accessing water from unprotected sources (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1). Water availability not a big problem but the majority access poor quality/contaminated water from the river and canals. Source: FSAU/Partners Assessment, Deyr'07: R=1 Own production: Deyr'07 all cereal production is 51% of PWA, and 50% five years average (2002-2006) in Lower Shabelle and 124% of Deyr'06, 66% of PWA and 60% Of 5 years average in Middle Shabelle). Total Maize production in Shabelle 39% of PWA. Source: FSAU/Partners Assessment, Deyr'07: R=1 Cereal stocks: xxx Income sources: Deyr'07 total cereal production is 55% of PWA and 50% 50-year average ('02-'06). The overall Deyr'07 maize production in Shabelle estimated at 39% of PWA. There is an increase of labour wage, 79% between July and Dec.'07 & Dec. rates are 27% & 36% higher than Dec.'06 and Dec. 5-year average, respectively. Fishing opportunities in flooded areas available & died fish meat marketed to main towns, Source: FSAU/Partners Crop assessment, Dec.'07; R=1 Market purchase (stable): difficult access of cereal for the poor households due to the high cereal prices: maize price in Shabelle increased 18% between July and Dec.'07, 104% and 92% above Dec '06 and Dec 5-year average, respectively. Sorghum price in Dec.'07 still 53% & 37% higher than Dec.'07 and Dec. 5-year average, respectively, though it declined 23% since July'07. Although TOT for labor to cereal rose by 51% in Dec. '07 from July'07, it is still low by 38% & 31% compared to Dec.06 & 5-year average, respectively. Source: (FSAU Market Update, Dec.'07: R=1) Market purchase (non-stable): imported rice and vegetable oil are all time high: 130% & 115% higher than December '06, and also 118% & 108% higher than Dec. 5 years average (2002-2006) respectively. Sugar prices: Dec. '07 price increased 30% since Dec. '06 and 51% higher than Dec. 5-year average. Coping: massive charcoal production, fishing opportunities (flooded areas), agricultural labour opportunities, increased reliance on bush products, migration to IDP centers for food aid & reduced number of meals Source: FSAU/Partners Assessment: R=1 Civil Insecurity : There is a high level of tension in the Shabelle Valley, with sporadic clashes, high taxation and increased roadblocks. The current UNDSS Security Phase is IV; Source: UNDSS/Dec. 07 R=1). Assets: Road infrastructure and road networks and the public transportation system is constrained by the worsening condition of major and feeder roads contributing to the increased commodity prices (Many primary canals remain silted. Culverts, bridges and fragile river embankments are also in poor condition in most parts of the region. Source; FSAU, Market update July07 R=1.</p>

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: Shabelle Valley Summary

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p><u>Affected Areas</u></p> <p><u>Region</u> Shabelle</p> <p><u>Districts</u> Jowhar, Marka Balad, A dale, Adanyabaal, Afgoye, K/warey , Sablaale, Wanlaweyn, Qoriyoley)</p> <p><u>Livelihood Zone</u> Agro- pastoral</p> <p><u>Projected Time</u> <u>Period:</u> Jan-une.2008 <u>HE & AFLC</u></p> <p><u>Previous Period</u> <u>IPC Phase:</u> July-Dec.2007 <u>HE & AFLC</u></p>	<p>Agro pastoral (HE and AFLC)</p>	<p><u>Crude Mortality rate</u></p> <p><u>Acute malnutrition</u></p> <p><u>Diseases</u></p> <p><u>Dietary diversity</u></p> <p><u>Food access/Availabil ity</u></p> <p><u>Water access availability</u></p> <p><u>Destitution and displacement</u></p> <p><u>Coping</u></p> <p><u>Livelihood assets</u></p>	<p>Crude Mortality Rate: 0.42 (CI:0.22 – 0.62) /10,000/day (Source: FSAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1)</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Oct-Nov 2007 GAM rate of 17.6% (CI 13.3 -21.8) & SAM rate of 3.2% (CI: 1.7– 4.6). Results indicate critical in the nutrition situation from GU 07. (Source: FSAU/Partner, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: Data indicates low numbers of acutely malnourished children but increasing over last 3 months (Source: FSAU, HMIS/ MCH Data, Jun-Dec 07, R=3).</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance: Limited humanitarian support during recent deterioration. (Source: OCHA/ NWG Cluster coverage, R=2).</p> <p>Disease: Endemic diseases within seasonal norms. Confirmed prevalence of malaria based on rapid diagnostic tests is 1.4% (9.0-2.2). Suspected measles at 3.3% (0.9-5.7). (Source: FSAU/Partner, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1)</p> <p>Own cereal production (sorghum, maize & cowpea): Deyr '07 Rainfed maize and cowpea crops of Lower and Middle Shabelle agropastoral have completely failed. Deyr '07 sorghum production for Southern Agro-pastoral is estimated at 14,152 Mt, which is 77% and 88% of Deyr'06 and Deyr PWA, respectively (10,836 Mt coming from Lower Shabelle and 3,316 Mt from Middle Shabelle).</p> <p>Own cash crop (sesame) production: production of sesame is estimated at 4,530 Mt from about 15,000 Ha in both Middle and Shabelle regions. (Source: FSAU crop production survey and historical crop data; Dec. '07: R=1)</p> <p>Other production (milk): Calving/kidding and milk production very poor (Critical) in Central agro-pastoral (cowpea) livelihood due to poor rainfall and pasture conditions in the last three seasons (<i>Deyr'06, Gu'07 and Deyr'07</i>). However, average milk production for Southern Agro-pastoral is average due to average calving/kidding but likely to decline in the coming Jilaal season (Jan-March'08); Source: FSAU post-Deyr '07 Assessment; R=2</p> <p>Market Purchase: Sorghum price has shown increasing trend compared to July'07 (23%), Dec'06(53%) and 5y average(37%)of 2002-2006. Despite the price reduction in December'07, however, increasing prices are anticipated in the next six months. (Source: FSAU Post Deyr '07 Assessment and historic crop data; R=1)</p> <p>Purchasing power (terms of trade): although terms of trade for unskilled labour to cereal rate rose by 50% between July and Dec.'07, but labour rate of Dec'07 is 62% and 69% lower than those of Dec.'06 and 5-year-average. TOT for local goat and cereal remained the same between July and Dec. '07. However, due to the record high cereal prices in 2007, TOT in Dec.'07 are 33% and 24% lower when compared to rates in Dec.'06 and Dec.5-year-average ('02-'06). Source: FSAU Market Update Dec.'07: R=1</p> <p>Income Sources: due to several poor cropping seasons no stocks available for sale for Agro-pastoralists (except for southern agro-pastoral – sorghum in Lower Shabelle). Local quality goat prices in Shabelle are favourable and Dec. '07 price average is 22% and 38% and 40% higher when compared to July'07, Dec.'06 and Dec. 5-year average. Similarly cattle price is 78%, 83% and 87% higher than July'07, Dec.'06 and Dec.5-year average. However, Central Agro-pastoralists and Rainfed/flood irrigation Agro-pastoral livelihoods experience increased livestock sales due to successive crop failure and low livestock production due to exhausted pasture. (Source: FSAU Market Update and Deyr '07 survey, Dec.'07; R=1)</p> <p>Water Access/availability: water catchments in agro-pastoral areas drying up (Jowhar, Balad and Wanlaweyn), with heavy livestock concentration; for the next 3 months, agro-pastoralists will face water purchase at boreholes. Some early water trucking started in parts of agro-pastoral areas in Lower Shabelle. About 61% of households were accessing water from unprotected sources (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1).</p> <p>Displacement: Significant number of IDPs from Mogadishu is present and increasing, and integrated with the host community in rural villages, aprticularly in Middle Shabelle - number unavailable. Source: FSAU Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p> <p>Coping Agric- labour movement to recessional areas of Shabelle valley. But oversupply and competition of agro-pastoralists and riverine reduced labour rates, ncreased livestock sales Source: (FSAU Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p>

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: Juba Valley Summary

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p><u>Affected Areas</u></p> <p><u>Region</u> Juba</p> <p><u>Districts</u> (Jamame, Kismayo, Jilib, Buale and Sakow)</p> <p><u>Livelihood Zone</u> Juba riverine</p> <p><u>Projected Time Period:</u> Jan-une.2008</p> <p><u>HE & AFLC</u></p> <p><u>Previous Period</u> <u>IPC Phase:</u> July-Dec.2007</p> <p><u>AFLC</u></p>	<p>Juba Riverine & Juba Agropastoral (HE and AFLC)</p>	<p><u>Crude Mortality rate</u> <u>Acute malnutrition</u></p> <p><u>Diseases</u></p> <p><u>Dietary diversity</u></p> <p><u>Food access/Availability</u></p> <p><u>Water access availability</u></p> <p><u>Destitution and displacement</u></p> <p><u>Coping</u></p> <p><u>Livelihood assets</u></p>	<p>RIVERINE: CMR: 0.72%/10,000/day, Agro-pastoral CMR: 0.80%/10,000/day</p> <p>Riverine Malnutrition: Serious GAM 13.7, SAM 4.4%, Agropastoral Malnutrition: Serious GAM 14.7%, SAM 2.6%, (FSAU/partner nutrition assessment, Dec'07)</p> <p>HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high level but decreasing 2month SSS= general decreasing from the last 2 rounds (FSAU/partner nutrition assessment, Dec'07) Epidemic but decreasing: High Malaria- RDT= 16.4% Source: FSAU/partners Nutrition Assessment, Dec 2007, R=1)</p> <p>Dietary Diversity: < 4-groups 31.92% (FSAU/partner nutrition assessment, Dec'07)</p> <p>Own cereal production: (Maize & Cowpea) Deyr 07/08 total cereal production 7296mt of which 19% is Maize and achieved 181% PWA (1995-06), and 200% of 5yrsav.(02-06). Jamame "Lower Juba" total maize production Deyr 07-08 is 35mt of which 5% of PWA (1995-06), and 13% of 5yrs average (02-06), Kismayo riverine experienced total crop failure.</p> <p>Own cash crop (sesame) production: production of sesame is estimated at 5100 Mt from about 22550 Ha in both Middle and Lower Juba regions. (Source: FSAU crop production survey and historical crop data; Dec. '07: R=1)</p> <p>Other production (milk): Average calving/kidding and milk production agro-pastoral but likely to decline in the coming Jilaal season (Jan-March'08); Source: FSAU post-Deyr '07 Assessment; R=2</p> <p>Market Purchase: Maize prices shown increased trend compared to Dec '07 is 110% higher, 66% high than 5-year average. TOT: in Dec '07 shows a declined trend and TOT local quality goat/maize 28% and 12% lower than Dec06 and 5-yrs average (02-06) respectively. TOT: milk/maize is 40% and 28% lower than dec06 and 5-yrs av.(02-06) respectively. TOT: Dec07 labor to maize (8.11kg): 68% of Dec-06 (13kg) and 75% of five years average(02-06), (11.6kg) Source: FSAU Market Update Dec.'07: R=1</p> <p>water catchments in agro-pastoral areas of Jamame dried up and shallow wells water level dramatically reduced. About 77% of households were accessing water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, May 2007, R=1).</p> <p>IDPs from Mogadishu are camping in the main towns of the regions and are enroute to Kenya. Source: (FSAU Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p> <p>Coping: Average agric- labour opportunity to recessional areas of Juba valley except Jamame and Kismayo due to rain failure with no flood recede cultivation. High cereal price increased livestock sales Source: (FSAU Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p> <p>Income Sources: due to several poor cropping seasons no stocks available for sale for riverine and agro-pastoralists (except for southern agro-pastoral – sorghum in Middle Juba). Local quality goat prices in Juba are favourable and Dec. '07 price average is 108% and 146% higher when compared to Dec.'06 and Dec. 5-year average respectively. Similarly cattle price is 112% and 153% higher than Dec.'06 and Dec.5-year average. However, Jamame Agro-pastoralists and Rainfed/flood irrigation Agro-pastoral livelihoods and mainly depend on own crop production will now depend on food purchase thus increases livestock sales. (Source: FSAU Market Update and Deyr '07 survey, Dec.'07; R=1)</p>

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: Bay/Bakool Summary

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristic s International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p><u>Affected Areas</u></p> <p><u>Region</u> Bay & Bakool</p> <p><u>Districts</u> Rabdure, Elbarde, Wajid, Hudur, Tieglow & Baidoa (Berdaale and Mowlimaad)</p> <p><u>Livelihood Zone</u> Agro- pastoral</p> <p><u>Projected Time Period:</u> Jan-June.2008</p> <p><u>HE & AFLC</u></p> <p><u>Previous Period IPC Phase:</u> July-Dec.2007</p> <p><u>AFLC</u></p>	<p>Agro pastoral (HE and AFLC)</p>	<p><u>Crude Mortality rate</u></p> <p><u>Acute malnutrition</u></p> <p><u>Diseases</u></p> <p><u>Dietary diversity</u></p> <p><u>Food access/Availa bility</u></p> <p><u>Water access availability</u></p> <p><u>Destitution and displacement</u></p> <p><u>Coping</u></p> <p><u>Livelihood assets</u></p>	<p>Crude Mortality Rate: Levels above the WHO alert levels in Rabdure and Tieglow , and within acceptable level in Huddur and Wajid</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment: Nutritional Status: Critical (15-19.9%) in Rabdure & Tieglow and serious (10-14.9%) in Wajid and Huddur with slight improvement recorded in Wajid but no significant changes in other areas from Gu '07 and long term estimates. (Source: FSAU Integrated Nutrition Analysis, Jan08, R=1)</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance: Relatively good access to humanitarian support to most vulnerable. Increasing number of malnourished children recorded in Rabdure SFP but fluctuating admission in Huddur</p> <p>Disease:: Seasonal illness that include watery diarrhea & intestinal parasite are frequent but are under control</p> <p>Own cereal production: Deyr'07 total cereal production of Bakool region is estimated at 165% and 114% of PWA and 5-year Average ('02-'06) respectively. However, the Deyr '07 production (considered above PWA) is from pockets of Hudur (138% of PWA), Tieglow (159% of PWA) and Wajid (65% of PWA): Rabdure and North Wajid have the second consecutive total crop failure while southern parts of Hudur and Tieglow and northern part of Baidoa district (Berdaale and Mowlimaad) have very poor crop. Source: FSAU/Partners Deyr '07 assessment, Dec.'07; R=1</p> <p>Other production (milk): Due to poor pasture and browse milk production in Rabdure and Elbarde s low which leads to reduction in milk consumption. Milk prices are favorable (for middle and better off households) and 63% higher in Dec. '07 than the five-year-average.</p> <p>Market Purchase (cereal): Sorghum prices have been increasing tremendously since July'07 due to successive poor production of crops. In Dec.'07 price of sorghum is 69% above five-year-average of December 07 – increasing trend anticipated: Source: FSAU Market Update, Dec.'07; R=1</p> <p>Market purchase (non-cereal): Commercially imported food prices in Huddur are increasing. Sugar and cooking oil increased by (5) % and (25%) respectively from July'07 to Dec.'07 and are 24% and 66% higher than 5 years average. Source: FSAU Market Update, Dec.'07; R=1</p> <p>Cereal availability: low cereal supplies to market as reflected in high cereal prices. Source: FSAU market data, Dec.'07; R=1</p> <p>Purchasing power (terms of trade): Terms of Trade (TOT) for cereal to Labor wages (Huddur) in December 07 is 68% lower than Dec. '06 and 23% lower when compared to Dec. 5-year average. Although Terms of Trade between sorghum to local goat in Hudur has a bit improved (10% increase) between Dec. 07 and July '07, it is 41% and 24% lower when compared to Dec.06 and Dec. 5-year average (Source: FSAU Market Update December 2007)</p> <p>Income Sources: Limited crop sales and agricultural employment. Unskilled labour rate in Dec. '07 is 27%-28% above Dec. '06 and Dec. 5-year average, respectively; Source: FSAU Market Update, Dec.'07; R=1</p> <p>Water Access/availability: water shortages exist in northern parts of Bakool (Rabdure, Elbarde, Northern parts of Wajid and parts of Hudur) where Gu and Deyr'07 rains were poor. About 94% of households access water from unprotected sources. (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Oct-Nov 2007, R=1).</p> <p>Sanitation: Sanitation situation remains poor with 85% with no access to sanitation facilities. (Source: FSAU/Partner Nutrition assessment, Nov. 2007, R=1).</p> <p>Displacement: though security situation is stable for most parts of the region, tension remains in Elbarde over the killing of the IMC medical staff last year. A number of IDPs from Elbarde are located in Aato village neighbouring Rabdure/Yeed area.</p> <p>Coping: Increase in livestock sales, push product collection, migration of the poor to main towns to seek labour. (FSAU/partner Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p> <p>Assets: environmental degradation through abnormal collection of bush products such as construction materials, lime and charcoal productions.</p> <p>Hazards: low food access due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.two consecutive crop failures (north Bakool) 2.increasing local cereal and imported food prices 3.Water shortage over the next 3 months (Northern parts and parts of Wajid and Hudur)

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: HIRAN RIVERINE SUMMARY

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p>HIRAN (Belet Weyne, Bulo Burti, Jalalaqsi)</p> <p><u>Livelihood Zones:</u> Riverine</p>	HE	<p><u>Crude Mortality rate:</u> Data not available</p> <p><u>Acute malnutrition:</u> Critical (15- 19.9%)</p> <p><u>Diseases:</u> No disease outbreak reported</p> <p><u>Dietary diversity:</u> Critical</p> <p><u>Food access/Availab ility</u></p> <p><u>Water access availability</u></p> <p><u>Destitution and displacement</u></p> <p><u>Coping</u></p> <p><u>Livelihood assets</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No recent mortality survey data from November '07 nutrition survey • Nutrition Assessment: GAM in November 07 of 17.5% (CI: 14.5-20.4) & SAM rate of 2.5 % (CI: 1.5-3.6). Results indicate a persistent critical nutrition situation from the Gu' 06/07 analysis. (Source: FSAU/Partner, Nov'07. R=1) • HIS nutrition trend: data indicates high levels and stable numbers of acutely malnourished children's. (Source, HIS (Source : FSAU, HMIS/ MCH Data, June- Nov, 07, R=3) • Dietary diversity: is sub optimal with problem of child feeding frequency and care practices. Nutrition Assessment Nov'07 reports 82.2 % of sample consuming >3 food groups, source of food mainly purchases. (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Nov, 2007, R=1). • Disease: No outbreak reported during period . FSAU nutrition assessment reported 2.3 % of suspected measles, 25.3 % reported diarrhea. (Source: FSAU/Partner, Nov'07. R=1) • Food sources (own production): Estimated total cereal production for Hiran (riverine and agro pastoral) 2,3900mt (36% of PWA, 1995-2006), 33% and 34% compared last deyr and five years average (NOTE: in Hiran, the Deyr season is considered the main agricultural season) (Source: FSAU post-Deyr '07/08 Crop Assessment; R=1). <p>Lack of or limited food stocks for poor households before and after the harvest due to successive crop failure in Hiran (Gu '05 7% of PWA; Deyr '05/06 3% PWA; Gu '06 30% and 33% PWA) . Currently cereals available in Between reference market is mainly come through commercials food aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply lines: reduced availability in the market and difficult access of cereal's due to the limited supply from the two main market sheds of the Hiran region (sorghum belt and Zone-5 of Ethiopia). No stock available (Source: FSAU post Deyr 07/08 assessment R=1). • Market purchase (stable) : prices of the staples cereals has steadily increased. Sorghum prices increased by 22%, 13% and 35% in Dec.07 compared to July Gu 07, Dec.06 and five year average.. Similarly, maize price increased by 24%, 12% and 105% in Dec. 07 compared to July Gu 07, Dec.06 and five years average price. Most of the cereal available currently at the main market in come through food aid. (Source; FSAU/ FEWS market update Dec.07, R = 1). • TOT: cereal labor (unskilled proxy) declined by 18% compared same month of the last year, meanwhile agriculture labor /cereal declined over the 40% from 5 Kg to 3 Kg used standard price of agriculture daily pay rate 20,000/day • Market purchase(non stable) • Sugar price increased by 10%, 22% and 46% (from SoSh 10,000 SoSh/Kg to SoSh 11,000/kg, SoSh 9000/kg to SoSh 11,000/kg and SoSh 7,530/kg to SoSh 11,000/kg) in july, December 06 and five years average compared December 07 price, respectively. Similarly, vegetable oil price increased by 35%, 140% and 110% (SoSh 22250 to SoSh 3000/kg, SoSh 12500/kg to SoSh 3000/kg and SoSh 14250/kg to SoSh 3000/kg) respectively. • Water Access/availability: Water Access/Availability: Water availability is not of concern however quality is of great concern as many HHs taking water river. Nutrition Assessment (Source: FSAU/Partner, Nov'07. R=1) • Displacement: throughout 2007, Mogadishu situation remained violent and tense that led to non stop waves of displacements The reported period of IDPs to Hiran region was April – May and Nov. to Dec.07. The overall estimate of IDPs population in Hiran region is 47,600. Source: (FSAU Dec. 07 brief, R=1) • Coping Options: limited fodder sale, labor migration to urban centers, consumption of green crops • FSAU and Partner post Deyr assessment, R1

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: CENTRAL SUMMARY

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
Galgadud and South Mudug Region (Pastoral and Agro-pastoral)	AFLC with high Risk	<p><u>Crude mortality rate</u></p> <p><u>Acute malnutrition</u></p> <p><u>Disease</u></p> <p><u>Dietary diversity</u></p> <p><u>Food access availability:</u> lack of entitlement 2,100 Kcal ppp via asset stripping</p> <p><u>Coping</u> : : Crisis strategies; CSI > than reference; increasing</p> <p><u>Livelihood asset (5 capitals):</u> accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>•Hawd :acceptable; 0,36(0.14-0,58/ 10,00day); Addun: Alert; 0.82(cl-0.38-2.90/10,000/day); (source: nutrition assessment, FSAU,UNI,CEFSRCS, CARE- Nov. 07 R=1)</p> <p>•Hawd and Addun: critical (15-19.9%); coastal Deeh: serous(10-14.9) and Agro pastoral: Alert(5-10); (source FSAU integrated nutrition analysis Jan. 08 ,R= 1)</p> <p>• acute watery Diarrhea : controlled and no out break reported ; (source FSAU integrated nutrition analysis Jan. 08 ,R= 1)</p> <p>•Dietary diversity : critical, child feeding and care practice are sub optimal in Addun 78.6% of the sample consuming > 3 food groups, while Hawd 93% of the sample consuming> 3 food groups for mainly purchase. (source: FSAU nutrition assessment, Nov. 07 R=1)</p> <p>Food Source:</p> <p>• Both Pastoral and Agro-pastoralists face acute food shortage attributed to two consecutive seasons of cowpea crop failure resulted by well below normal rains for the last two successive seasons. There is no previous stock available for HHs consumption as noted during the assessment.. Source : (FSAU/Partner post Deyr 07/08 assessment) R 1</p> <p>• livestock herd size decreased in species from April to December 07 where 3% in camel, 9% in cattle and 3% in shoats. This is due to high livestock off-take in order to meet the high costs of food and water.</p> <p>• Food access for pastoralists is also concerned as their primary source of food, milk and meat is exceedingly inadequate and below normal due to high mortality rate of camel calves that reduced milk production Source: (FSAU and Partner Post Deyr 07-08 assessment,) R =1</p> <p>Income Source:</p> <p>• For agro-pastoral and pastoral HHs, income from livestock and livestock products sale is very minimum due to weak livestock body status. Income from milk increased by 268% and 156% compare to Dec. 06 and 5 years average where 69% increased from July to Dec.07. This is due low milk supply in the markets. (FSAU and Partner Post Deyr 07-08 assessment,) R =1</p> <p>• camel milk production is extremely low for HH consumption . This is associated with high mortality rate of camel calves immediately after delivery which resulted to less lactating period. (FSAU and Partner Post Deyr 07-08 assessment,) R =1</p> <p>• Despite livestock price increase 9% in local goat and 23% in export quality goat compare to Dec. 06 and also 27% and 41% compare to 5 years average still will not counterbalance the high prices of food and water . Source: (FSAU/partner post Deyr 07-08 assessment). R=1</p> <p>Climate: Extremely below normal Deyr rainfall received in all rainfall parameters. Cumulative amount received was 20 – 40% of the LTM. Source: (FSAU/FEWS NET climate update Dec. 07) R=1</p> <p>Pasture and browse condition continue to deteriorate while migration options are limited due to similarity in situation). Source: (FSAU/Partner post Deyr 07/08 assessment) R 1</p> <p>• Water access and availability is currently very below average and all the under ground reservoirs (Berkeds/natural water catchments) are empty while pastoralists depend on water trucking.. (Source FSAU/Partner post Deyr 07/08 assessment) R 1</p>

Step 1 - Evidence Based Template: NE Summary 2nd

Regions Districts, & Livelihood Zones Affected	Phase (HE, AFLC or CFI)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Key Evidence Source; Evidence Reliability Score: (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed)
<p><u>Affected Areas</u></p> <p><u>Region</u> SOOL,SANAAG,NUG AAL,BARI ,MUDUG</p> <p><u>Livelihood Zone</u> pastoral</p> <p><u>Projected Time Period:</u> Jan-June.2008 <u>CFI</u> <u>Previous Period IPC Phase:</u> July-Dec.2007 <u>CFI /moderate risk</u></p>	CFI	<p><u>Crude Mortality rate</u> <u>Acute malnutrition</u></p> <p><u>Diseases</u></p> <p><u>Dietary diversity</u></p> <p><u>Food access/Availability</u></p> <p><u>Water access availability</u></p> <p><u>Destitution and displacement</u></p> <p><u>COPING</u></p>	<p>Crude mortality rate levels is within the WHO acceptable levels. Nutritional status is alert in Golis, Gagaab, Karkaar/Dharoor, Nugal valley & sool plateau, while critical (19.9%) in Hawd and Addun LHZs. IDPs' nutritional status is very critical (>20%).</p> <p>Diseases: <i>In Hawd and Addun Assessment:</i> Acute Watery Diarrhea – 19.6% in Hawd and Addun 23.2, ARI 24.6% in Hawd and 25.8% in Addun, total morbidity two weeks prior to the survey 47.4% in Hawd and 44.2% in Addun, Low measles Immunization coverage 31.2% in Hawd and 11.5% in Addun, Low vitamin a supplementation coverage 56.9% in Hawd and 42% in Addun</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment of November 2007 reports 93% of populations in Hawd and 78.6% of populations in Addun were consuming >3 food groups, source of food mainly from purchases. (Source: FSAU Nutrition Assessment, Nov 2007, R=1).</p> <p>OWN PRODUCTION: Food sources from own production increased following high camel calving rate (70-80% of female adult) which is the most significant source of milk, about 35-40% of the herd is reported to be milking, and medium goat kidding rates about 50-60%of the herd gave birth.</p> <p>Market Purchase (cereal): is the major source of food for the different wealth groups in all livelihood zones of NE region. Despite the prevailing high prices of imported cereal, food availability in all reference markets is normal. The price of red rice which is the staple food among the pastoral communities increased to 86%per kg (from Sh.6, 450 to Sh 12,000 Sh per one kg) since December 06. But. When compared to a 5 year average price of rice increased by 115.5%.</p> <p>Purchasing power (terms of trade): Owing to increase in food prices, Terms of trade of local quality goat to cereal (Rice) declined by 45% and to export goat declined by 42% from Dec.'06 to Dec. '07, as well the TOT of 5 year average to December 07 shows 42% decline. Source: market up Dec.07, R=1</p> <p>Income Sources:livestock prices currently increased, local quality goat is up by 46% and export type goat up by 31% (From Dec'06 to Dec07) but when compared to 5 years average gone up by 53% for export and 85% for local type goat (from Sh.380, 304 Shs for local Goat and 421,883 Shs for export goat in 5 year average). Good livestock body condition also enhanced livestock prices. Moreover, market demand is stable due to open livestock export. Income from milk sales improved, hence milk production is anticipated to be high starting from mid January 2008 and camel milk price is expected to drop down, due to increasing milk availability.</p> <p>Water Access/availability: Access to water in all livelihoods are normal due to average to near average Deyr'07/08 rainfall. Source: FSAU & partners Deyr assessment 07, climate up date FEWS-NET, R=1</p> <p>Displacement: Following recent conflicts between Puntland and Somaliland in Lasanod town, around 70% of inhabitants were moved to nearby villages and neighboring regions and districts. No other significant displacements were taken place elsewhere in NE regions. (OCHA Report October 2007 & FSAU Post Deyr assessment Oct 2007, ERS=2)</p> <p>Coping: The poor HH are currently coping primarily with seeking loans, followed by gifts as in kind and milking animals. Also remittances' and limestone production & burning of charcoal are significant means of coping in some areas. (FSAU/partner Post-Deyr'07 Assessment in Dec.'07); R=1</p> <p>Hazards: The IDPs from Las Anod are posing pressure to the previously drought affected pastoralist relatives in Sool and Hawd, the I/stock in migration from central is also to underline. Influx of IDPS from Lasanod town and nearby villages. Large scale in migration from the central regions to Hawd of Burtinle, Galdogob, Galkayo, and Jariban districts, hence overgrazing is underway. (Source: (FSAU & partners Post Deyr Assessment Dec. 2007 R:1)</p>