

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit -Somalia

Post *Deyr* ' 09/10 Assessment Analysis

FSEDC Meeting

January 29, 2010

Nairobi, Kenya



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Sida





FSNAU Post *Deyr* '09/10 Assessment

Overall Timeline

FSNAU/Partner Planning Meeting (Nairobi)	December 7
Regional Planning Meetings (Field)	December 21 - 22
Fieldwork	Dec 23 – Jan 5
Regional Analysis Workshops (Field)	January 6 - 8
All Team Analysis Workshops (Nairobi)	January 11 - 16
Vetting Meetings	January 25 and 27
Release of Results	
SSS Special Presentation	January 29
Somalia Regional Presentations	From February 1
Press Release	February 1
Special Food Security & Nutrition Brief	February 12
Technical Series Reports	February 19 and 26



FSNAU Deyr '09/10 Assessment

Partner Participation

Number of People Participating by Agency
Food Security Field Assessment - Total 82

	NGO		Government		UN & Int'l	TOTAL
	Local	Int'l	Ministries	Local Authorities		
Gedo	6	2		4		12
Bakol	1			2	1	4
Bay		1		2		3
Central Region	8			1	1	10
Hiran		1			1	2
Northeast	4	1	13		6	24
Northwest	2		11		3	16
Juba Valley	2	1				3
Middle Shabelle						
Lower Shabelle						
Total	23	6	24	9	12	74

Total Number of Participating Partner Agencies (FS + Nut) 86

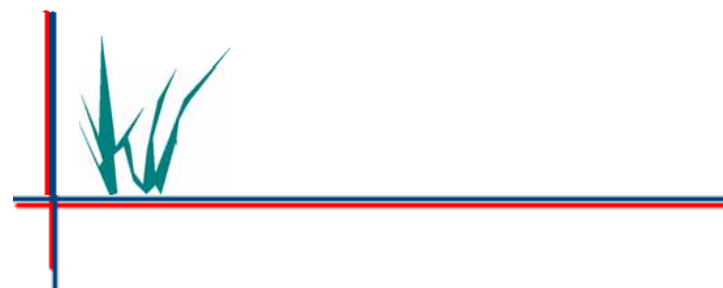
Local NGOs	32
Int'l NGO's	15
Local Authority	11
Ministries	24
UN	4

Analysis Workshop – Total 17

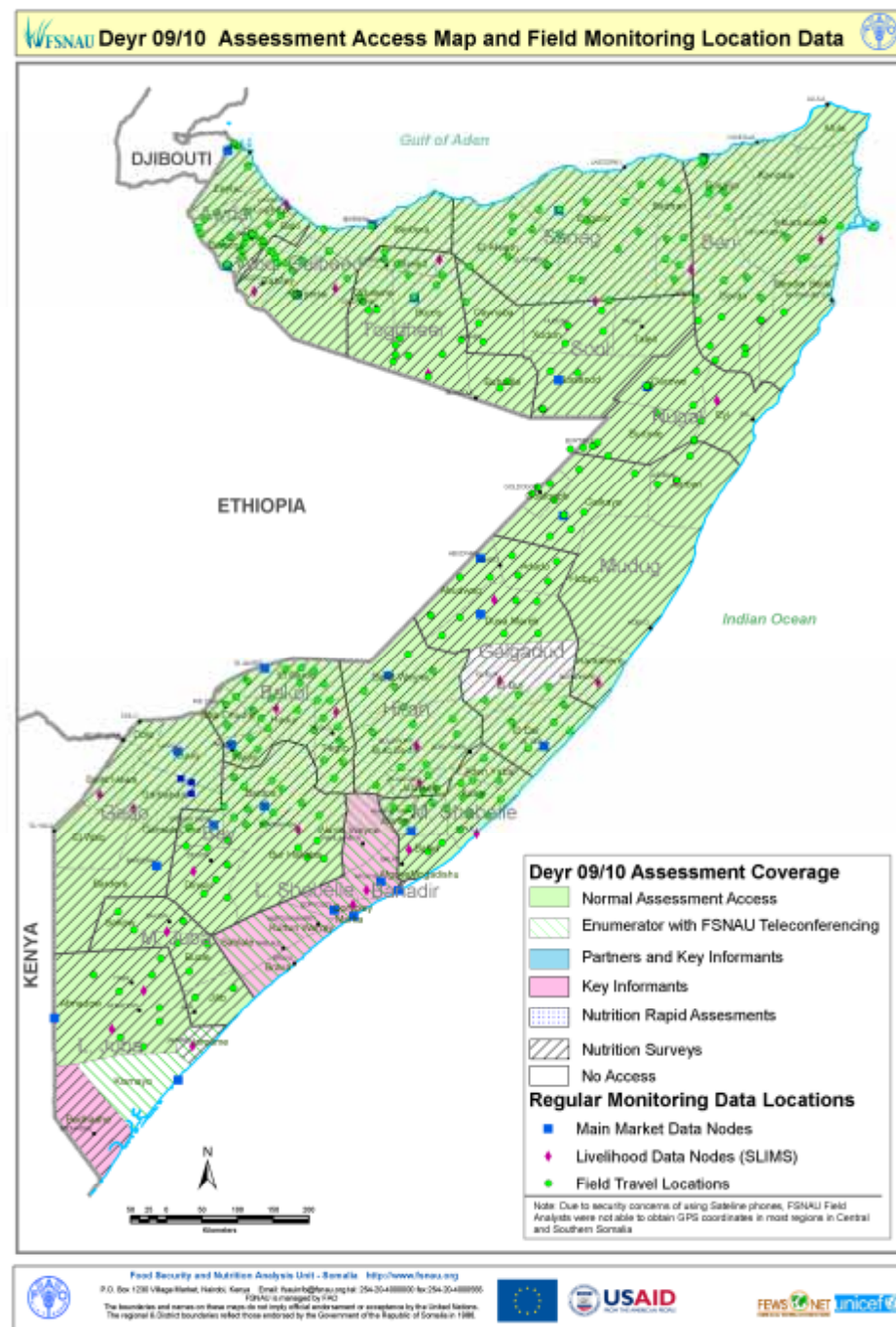
FEWSNET 3	
WFP	10
OCHA	2
HORN RELIEF	2

Total Number of People Field (FS) & Workshop – Total 75

Local Authority	9
Ministries	24
Local NGOs	23
International NGOs	5
UN Agencies	13
Consultant	1



Deyr '09/10 Assessment Access and Field Monitoring Locations





A.Sector Analysis

Summary Results



Climate

Performance of the *Deyr* '09/10 Rains

***Deyr* '09/10 Seasonal Rains**

- Started early (late September/ early October)
- Ended early - mid October in Central, Northeast and parts of Northwest.

Overall Performance -The overall seasonal performance was mixed; largely normal to above normal in most of the South, but below normal to very poor in Central, Northeast and parts of the Northwest.

Areas of Poor Rainfall:

- ✓ Hiran, parts of Galgadud and Mudug, Togdheer, Sanaag and northern parts of Bari
- ✓ Below normal: pockets of Gedo, and northern parts of Bakool, coastal areas of Lower Juba

Areas of Normal to Above Normal Rainfall: key cropping regions of Bay, Juba and Shabelle (except coastal areas), Cowpea Belt

Karan and *Hays* Seasonal Rains in the North:

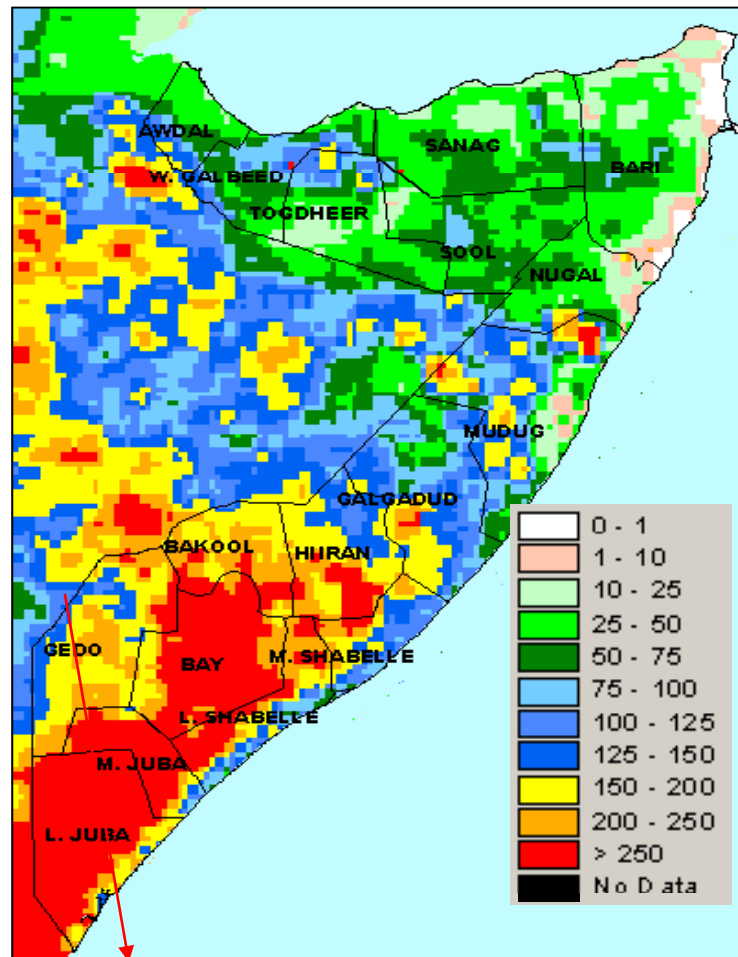
- ✓ Poor throughout Northwest. Exceptions are parts of Gebiley and Borama districts.
- ✓ Good *Hays* rains in parts of Bari region.



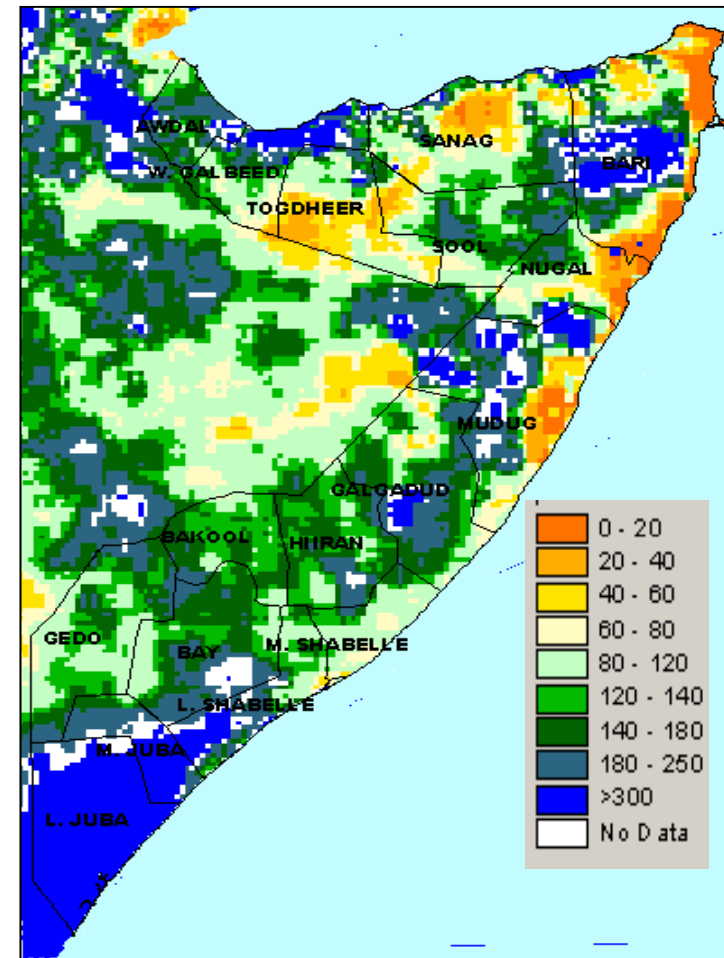
Climate

Deyr '09/10 Overall Rainfall Performance

Cumulative rainfall (mm) Oct – Dec. '09



Percent of normal rainfall Oct – Dec. '09



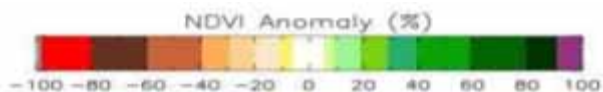
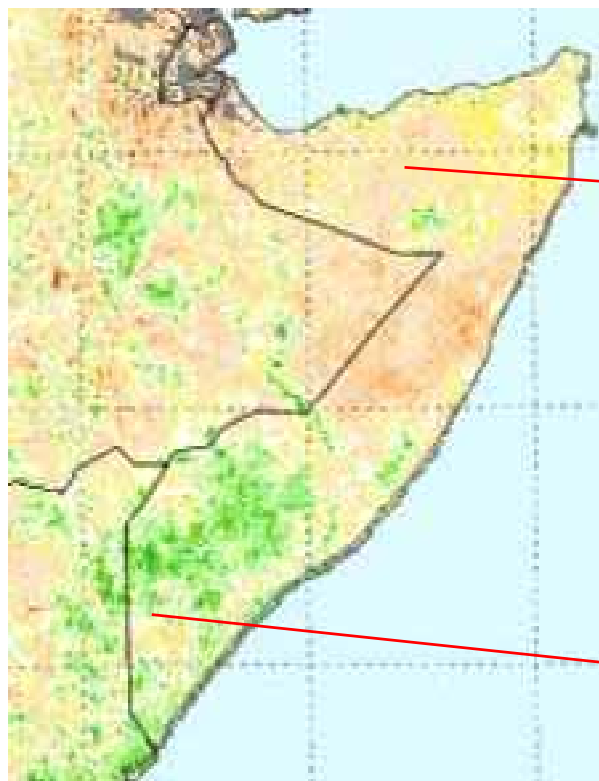
Above normal rainfall in most of the south led to improved crop and rangeland condition.



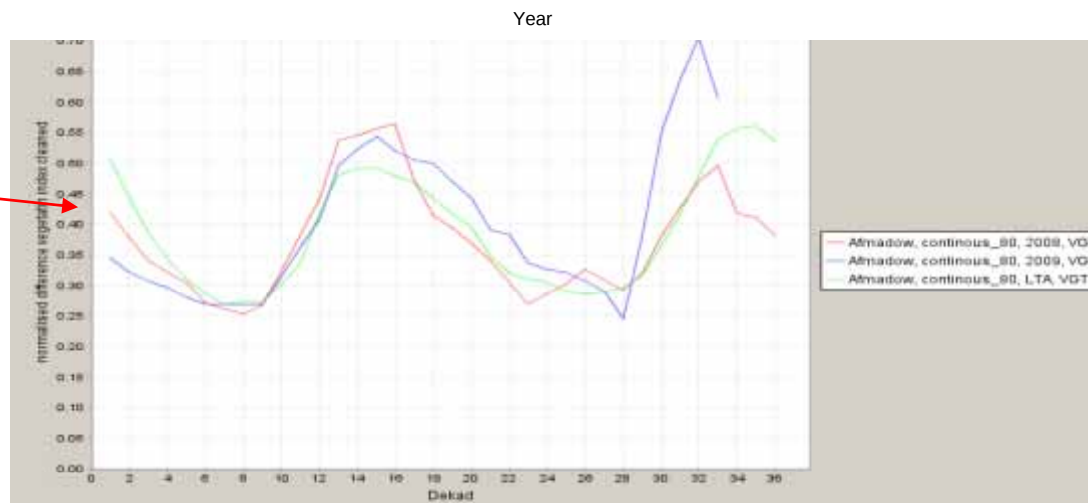
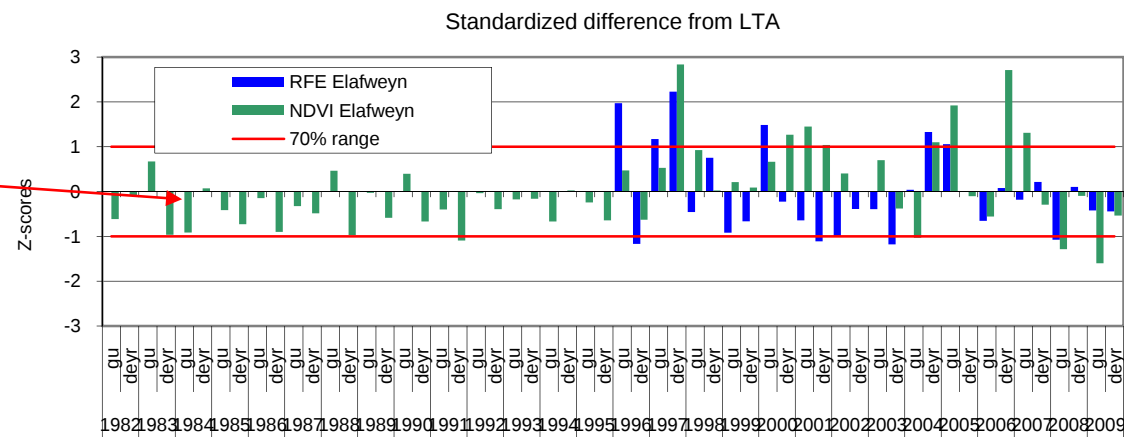
Climate

Deyr '09/10 Vegetation Condition

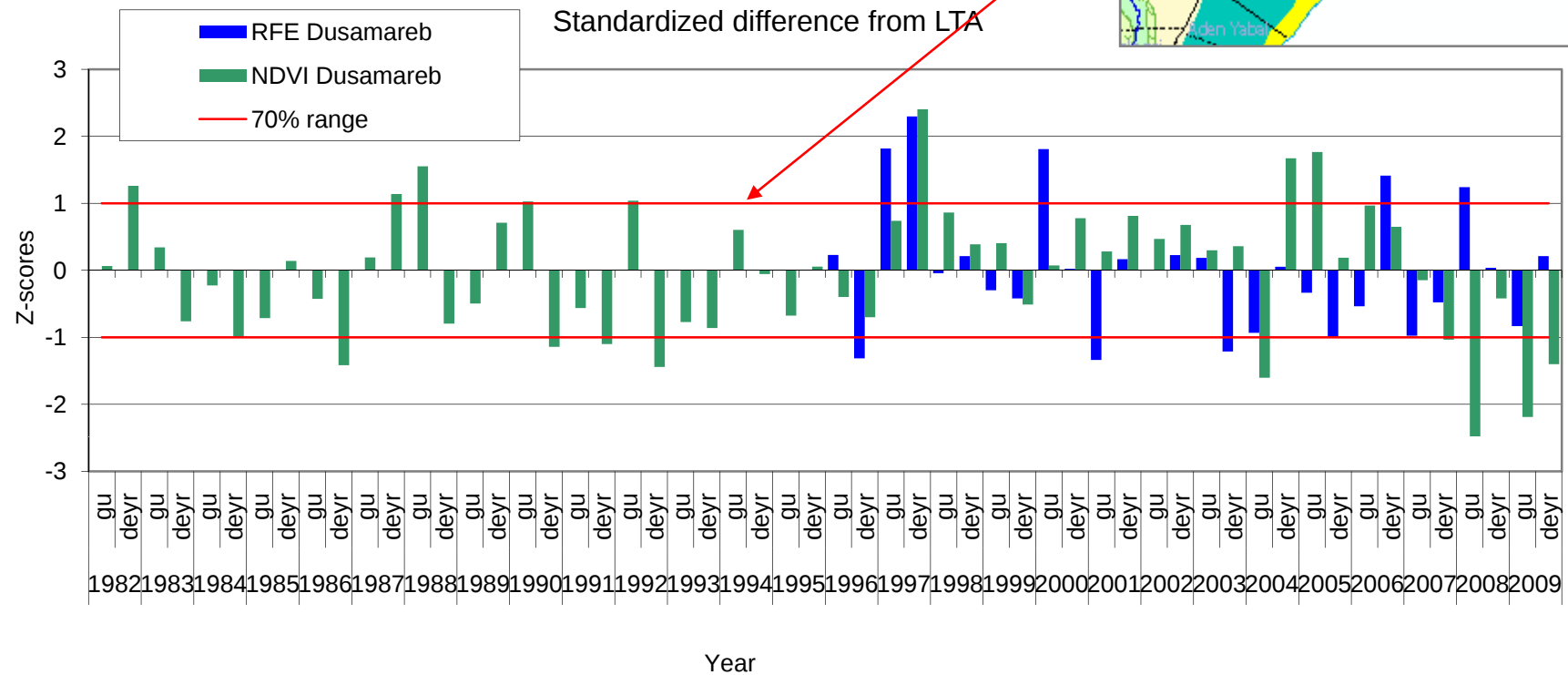
NDVI, December 2009



NDVI November 2009 difference from LTM



In most of the central regions, North and Northeast, vegetation conditions remain poor; Areas which received initial Deyr rains like Sool and Nugaal regions received abnormal pastoral in-migration; Rangeland resources may not be sufficient to support livestock through April.





Civil Insecurity

Civil Insecurity Trends (Jul-Dec. '09)

Sustained and increasing civil insecurity

- ❑ Mogadishu, Juba regions, Bakool, Hiran, Galgaduud and Mudug

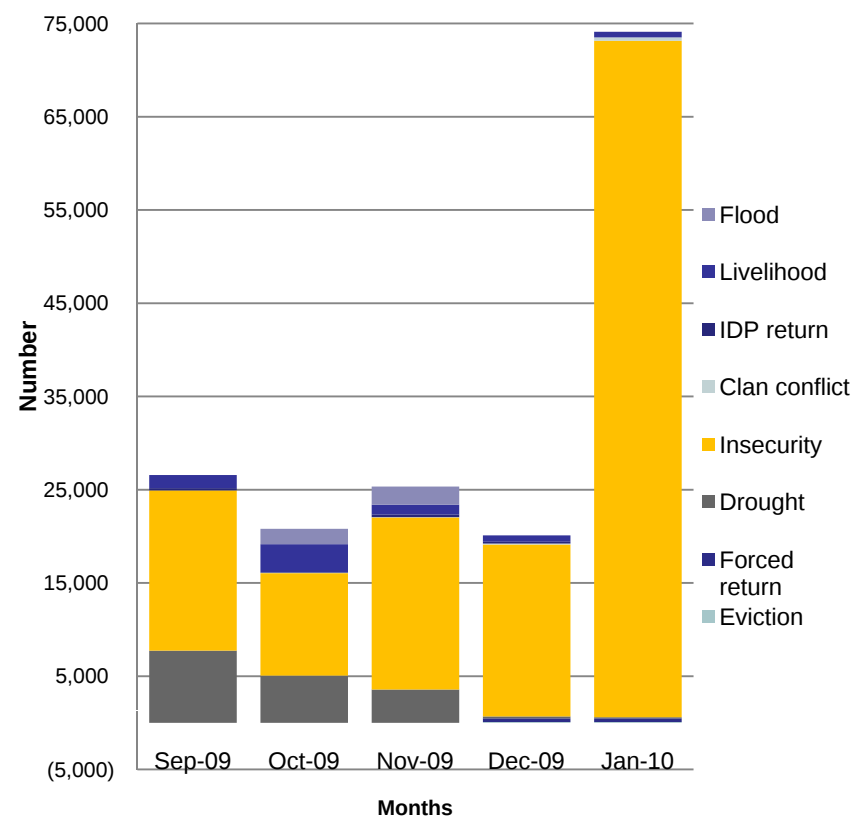
Emerging/Increasing incidents in Northern regions

- ❑ Targeting prominent figures, attacks on IDPs in the Northeast
- ❑ Uncertainty in the Northwest (elections, risks of suicide activities, targeting government officials)

Key Events Since July '09

- ❑ Continued violence in Mogadishu (Opposing groups against TFG/AMISOM)
- ❑ Clashes among TFG opposing militias active in Juba, Hiran and Central regions
- ❑ Emerging and increasing insecurity in Puntland (bombings, killings, targeting IDPs, etc.)

IDP Movements in Somalia Sep '09 - Jan. '10



Source: UNHCR, 2009



Civil Insecurity

Key Events Since July '09 – Continued

- ❑ Clan conflicts and tensions over natural resources in Hiran and Middle Shabelle (Mahaday/Jalalaqsi), Harardhere and Galkayo (Central)
- ❑ Suicide attack on the university graduation ceremony in Mogadishu hotel (huge casualties)
- ❑ Build-up and mobilization of military operations (Central, Hiran, Bakool, Gedo and Juba regions)
- ❑ Targeting of humanitarian activities (staff killings, office lootings, restriction of humanitarian activities)
- ❑ Worsening and reducing humanitarian access (pressures, requests), particularly in the South and Central
- ❑ Sea piracy: about 18 ships hijacked out of about 60 attempts since July - total hijacking of 45 ships reported in 2009

Ongoing & Likely to Increase:

Direct Impacts

- Human deaths, injuries and other human rights abuses
- Destruction of assets (public & private property)
- Further population displacements – current number 1.4 million IDPs
- Direct targeting of humanitarian work and further reduction of aid workers and responses

Indirect Impact:

- Disruptions of trade within the country and across regional borders (e.g. Ethiopia and Kenya) and likely price increase
- Restrictions on livestock migration between clan boundaries, particularly in Hiran and Middle Shabelle
- Reduced access to humanitarian aid

Civil Insecurity

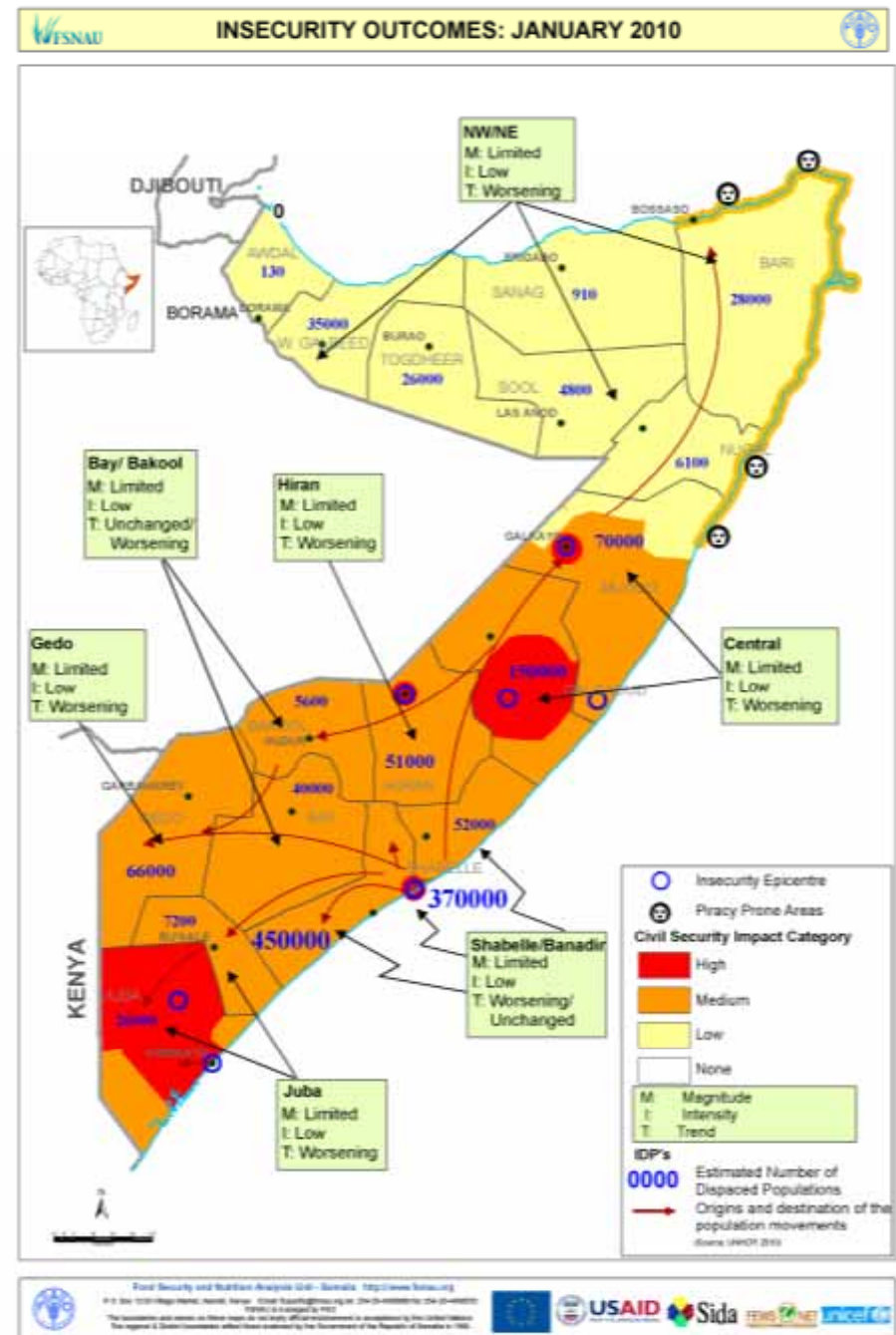
Most Likely Scenario (Jan-June '10)

Increased likelihood of further confrontation
(TFG / AMISOM Vs opposing militias and among
the opposing militias)

- ❑ Continued and renewed conflicts
- ❑ Continued population displacements
- ❑ Looting and destruction of properties
- ❑ Continued human rights abuses
- ❑ Increased number of checkpoints
- ❑ Disruption of production activities
- ❑ Closure of Kenyan border (cross-border trade)

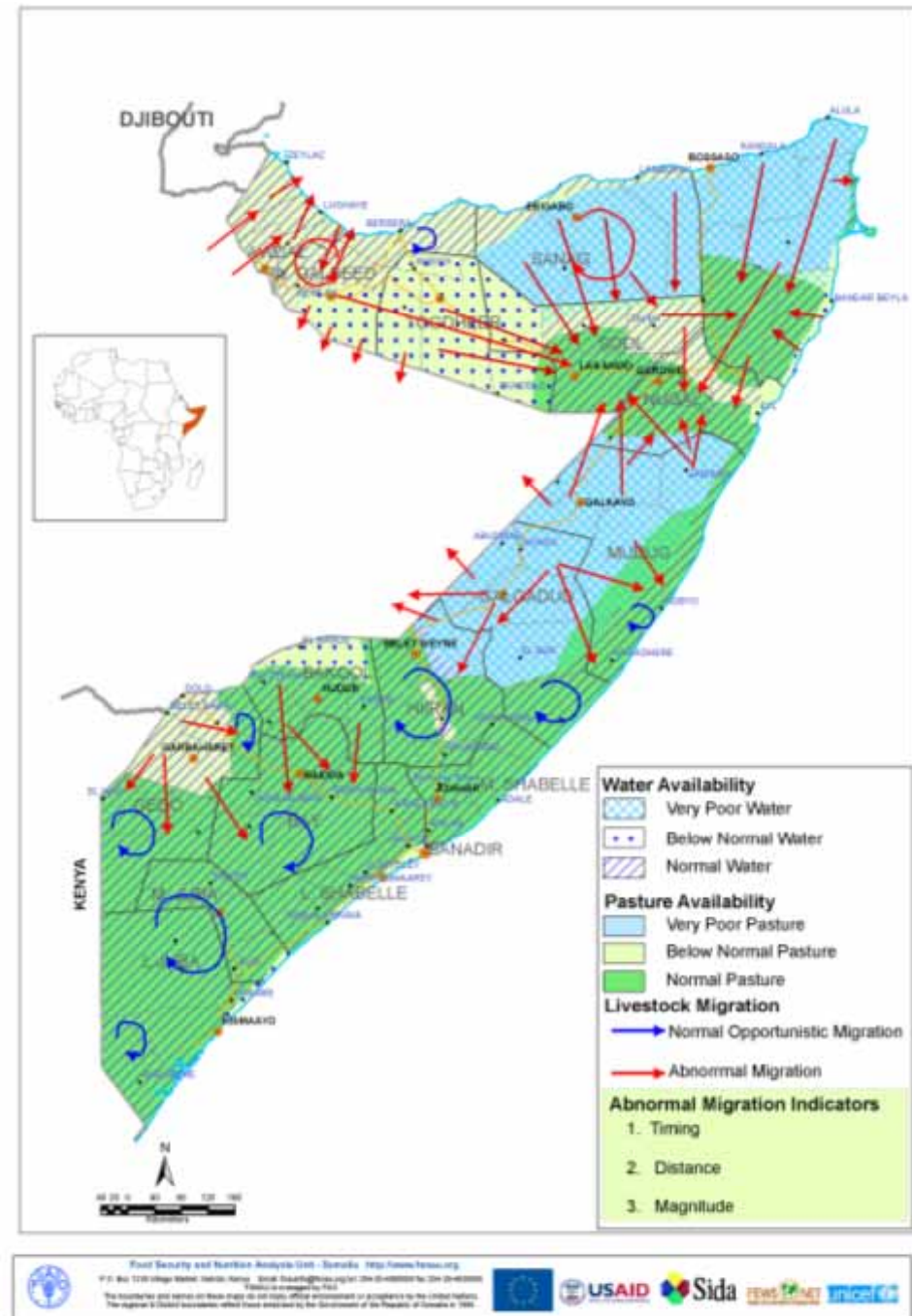
Main Areas of Risk: Mogadishu, Bay, Bakool, Juba regions, Gedo Hiran, Galgadud, Mudug including Galkacyo

Main Impact: Disruption in urban livelihoods and trade movement. Possible escalation of insecurity in rural zones.



Livestock

Somalia: Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration Dec '09



Livestock Sector

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Deyr '09/10)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '09/10)	Milk production (Deyr '09/10)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan – Jun '10	Trends in Herd Size (Jun '10)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock species
Gedo	Camel & Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: High	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sheep/Goats: South: Low North: None	South: Camel: Average Cattle/Sh/Goats: Poor North: Camel: Average Cattle: poor Sh/Goats: None	Camel: low Cattle: None Sh/goats: Medium	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
					Southern Agro-pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
					Dawa Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Cattle: Same (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
Juba	Camel: Medium to High Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: Medium to high (Hagaa)	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sheep/Goats: Medium to high	Camel: Above average Cattle: Poor Sheep/Goat: Average	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sheep/Goats: Medium to High	Southeast Pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Near Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (as Baseline)
					Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Increase (Same as Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increase (Below Baseline)
					Juba Agro-pastoral	Cattle: decrease (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increase (Below Baseline)
Bakool	Camel: Low Cattle: None Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: None Sh/Goats: High	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Same (Below Baseline) Cattle: Decreased (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increase (Below Baseline)
					B/Bakool Agro-pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Same as Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
Bay	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Good Cattle: Good Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	B/Bakool Agro-pastoral	Cattle: Increased (Same as Baseline) Cattle: Increased (Below baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
M/L Shabelle	L/Sh: Average for all species M.Sh: Camel/Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	L/Sh: Average for all species M.Sh: M/Sh: Camel : Medium Sh/goats: low Cattle: Low	M/Sh: Camel: Medium Cattle/sh/goats: Low L/Sh: Average	M/Sh: Camel : Medium Sh/goats: Medium Cattle: Low L/Sh: Average	Shabelle Agro-pastoral	L/Shabelle: Increased all species M/Shabelle: Camel: increase Cattle/Goats: Decreased (high off-take due to abortion for unknown disease)



Livestock Sector

Trends in Livestock Holdings and Milk Production

Region	Conception (Deyr '09/10)	Calving/kidding (Deyr '09/10)	Milk production (Deyr '09/10)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan – Jun '10	Heard Size Recovery Projected at (Dec '09)	
					Livelihoods	Livestock species
Hiiran	Camel: Low Cattle: None Sh/Goats: High to low	Camel: low Cattle: None Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel/Cattle: Poor Sh/goats: medium	Camel: Low Cattle: None Goat/sheep: High	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Same (Below Baseline) Sh/Goats: Decrease (Below Baseline)
					Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: Same (Below Baseline) Goats: Increase (Below Baseline)
Galgaduud & south Mudug	Hawd and Addun: Camel: None Sh/Goats: Low to none Cowpea belt & coastal: Camel/Sh/goats: Medium to high Cattle: medium	Hawd and Addun: Camel: None Cattle: Extinct Sheep/goats: Low to none. Cowpea belt & coastal: Camel/Cattle: low Sh/Goats: High	Hawd and Addun: Very poor for all species; Cowpea belt & coastal: Camel/Cattle Poor Sh/goat: Average	Hawd/Addun: Camel: None Sheep/goats: None to low. Cowpea belt & coastal: Camel/cattle: low Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Addun Pastoral	Camel: Decreased (Below Baseline) Goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
					Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Decreased (Below Baseline) Goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
					Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh	Camel: Decreased (Below Baseline) Cattle: Same (Below Baseline) Sheep/goats: Increased (Same as Baseline)
Northeast	Camel: Low to None Sh/Goats: Low to Medium with the exception of North Bari & Mudug	Camel: Low to Medium with the exception of South Nugal and North Mudug Sheep/Goats: None to Low	Camel: Poor to Very poor for All species	Camel: None to Low Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: decrease (Below Baseline) Goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
					Nugal Pastoral	Camel: Decreased (Below Baseline) Sh/goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
					Sool Pastoral	Camel: Increased (below baseline) Sh/goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)
					Addun Pastoral	Camel: Same (Below Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (below Baseline)
Northwest	Camel: Medium Sh/goats: Medium to Low	Camel: Low Sh/goats: Low	Below Average for all species	Camel: None to Low Sh/Goats: Medium to Low	Hawd Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Below Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
					Guban/Golis/Gabi Pastoral	Camel: Increased (Above Baseline) Sh/goats: Increased (Below Baseline)
					Sool Pastoral	Camel: Decreased (below Baseline) Sh/goats: Decreased (Below Baseline)



Livestock

Water Availability



Early water depletion of Teed communal water catchment- North Hudur



Continuing water trucking –
Dhaankadus- Qandala – Dec. '09



Continuing water trucking – in Badan –
Sool plateau – Dec. '09



Fully replenished Asha-Gabo communal dam – Baidoa- Bay Dec. '09



Gedo- Belethawa- Bananey- Communal dam water replenished – Dec. '09



Improved water condition, Nebsooy, Sakow, Middle Juba, Dec.'09



Livestock

Pastoral Migration Using Different Means of Transport, Drought Destitutes



Transported camel calves from Hawd – Togdheer to Hawd /Nugal Valley– Sool region



Motorized Outmigration of Addun _ Jariiban to Coastal Eyl – Dec. '09



Destitute Pastoral in Abudwaq District _ Galgaduud – Dec. '09



Poor Cattle body condition: Biyoley village – Teyeglow, Bakool Dec. '09



Normal Migration of Bay/Bakool Agro-pastoral: Goofguduud village – Baidoa Dec. '09



Livestock

Livestock Body Conditions & Pasture: Camel & Cattle



Desiccated rangeland in Dhusamareb district, Dec. '09



Good cattle body condition in Safar-nooleys - Diinsoor/Bay, Dec. '09



Poor camel condition in Hawd Burao, Dec. '09



Emaciated cattle body condition – Golis/Gabi – Erigabo – Dec. '09



Good cattle body condition – Southeast Pastoral _ Afmadow – Dec. '09



High animal death in Hagaa '09 – Sool Plateau – Sanag, Dec. '09



Livestock



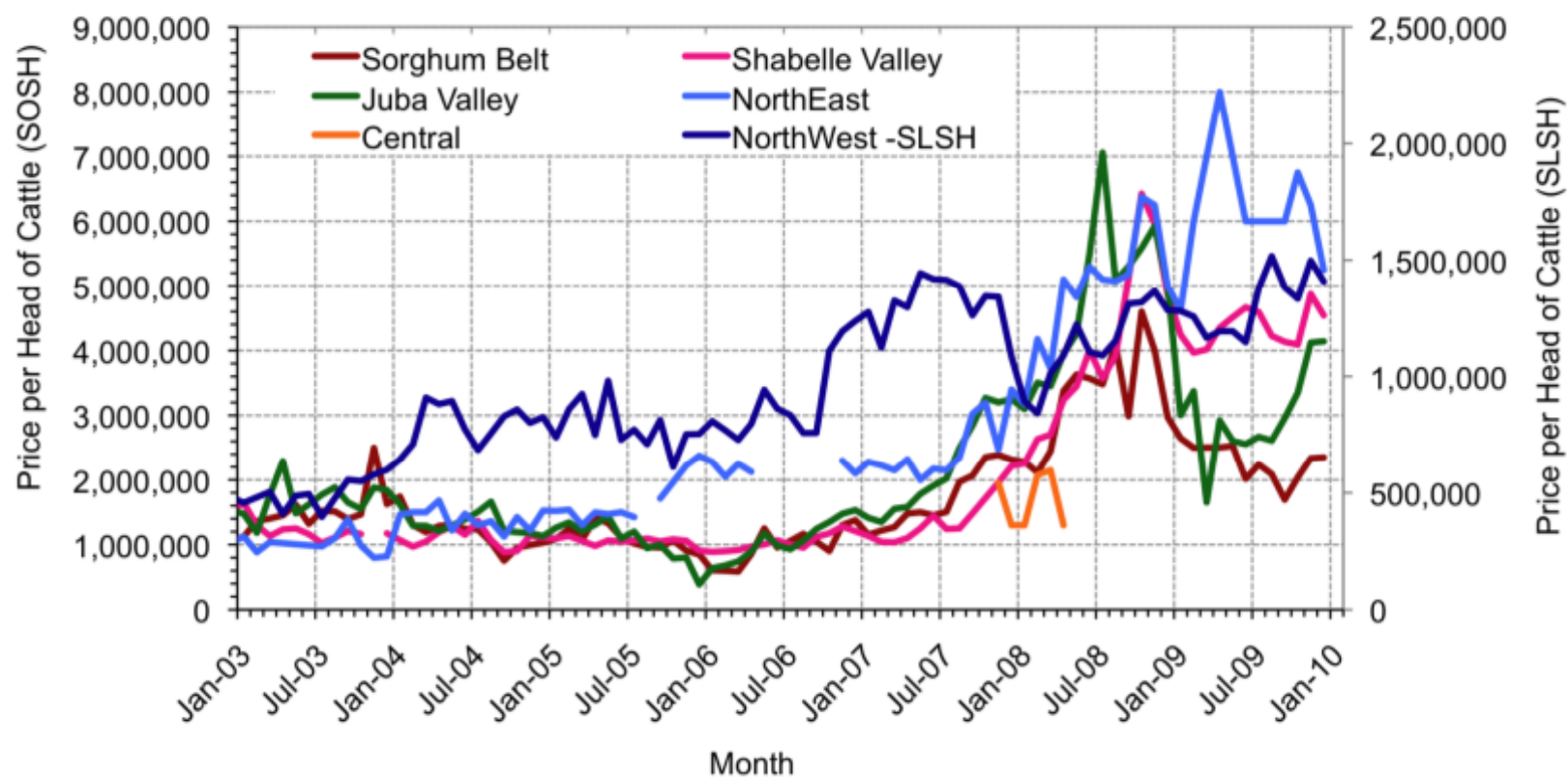
Unchanged Coping Options in Golis/Guban – Awdal region, Dec. '09



Livestock

Trends in Local Cattle Prices

Regional Average Monthly Prices Cattle (SoSh/SLSh)

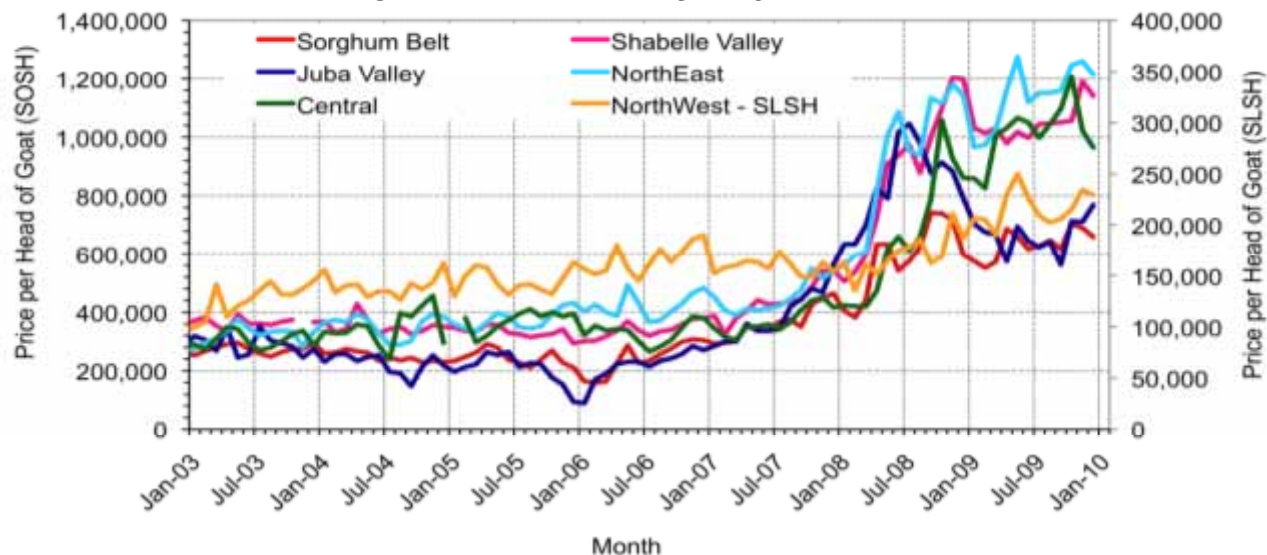




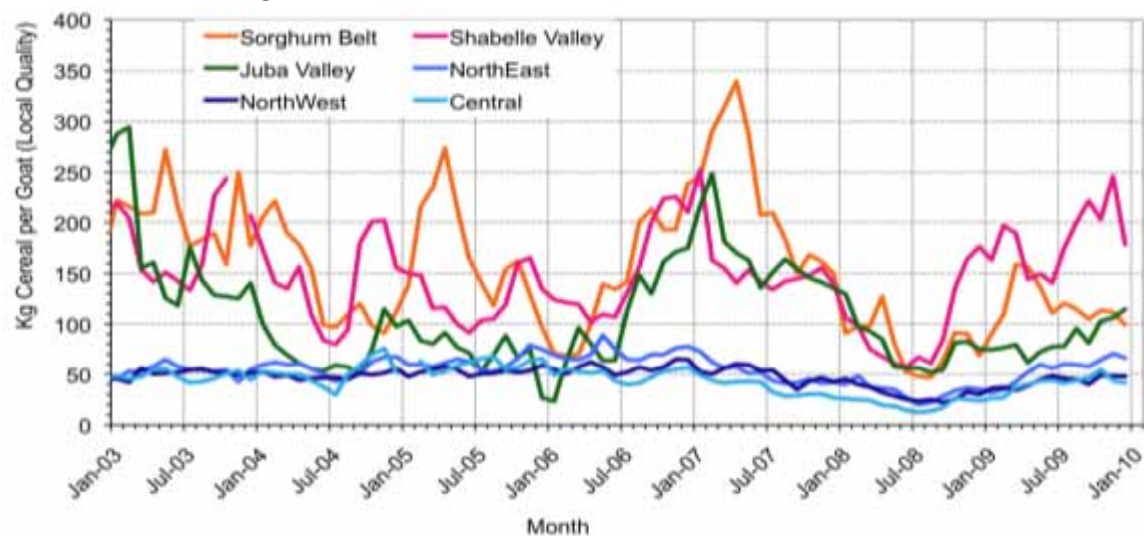
Livestock

Regional Trend in Local Goat Prices and Terms of Trade

Regional Trend Local Quality Goat Prices



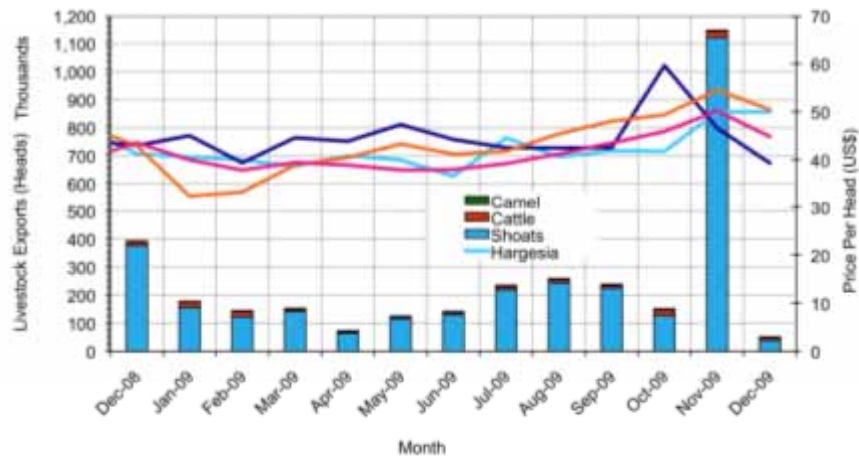
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



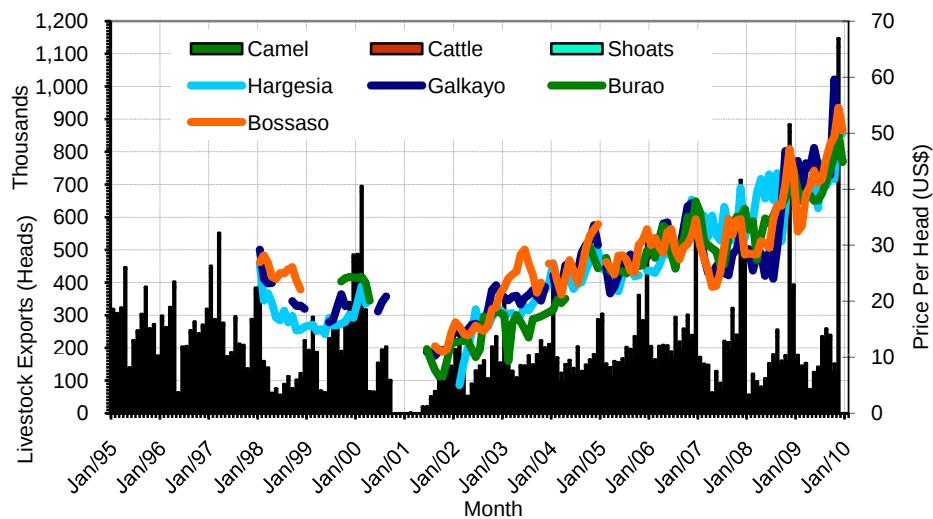
Livestock

Trends in Livestock Exports – Berbera & Bossaso

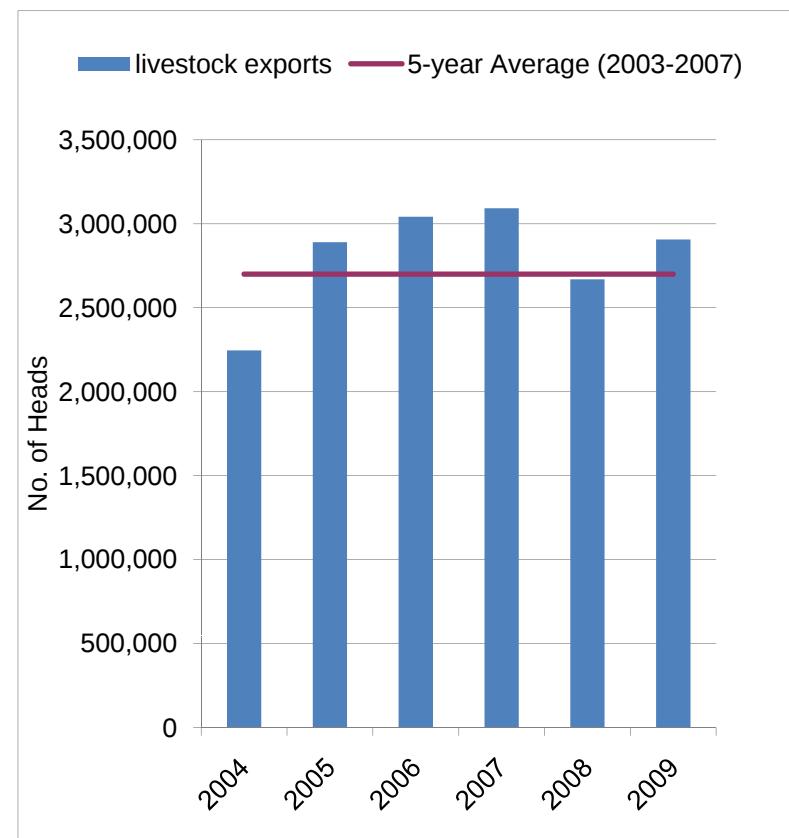
Berbera & Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



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



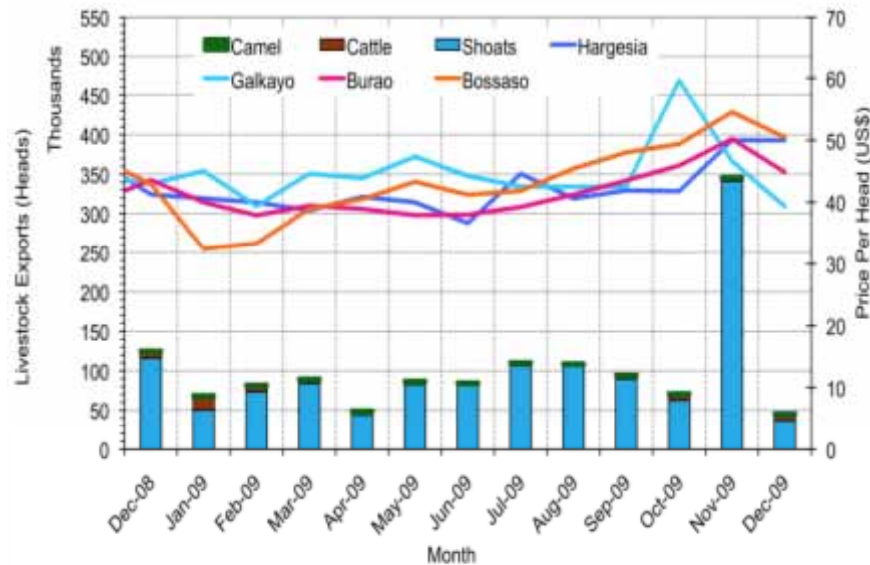
Total Annual Livestock Exports Compared to 5 year Average



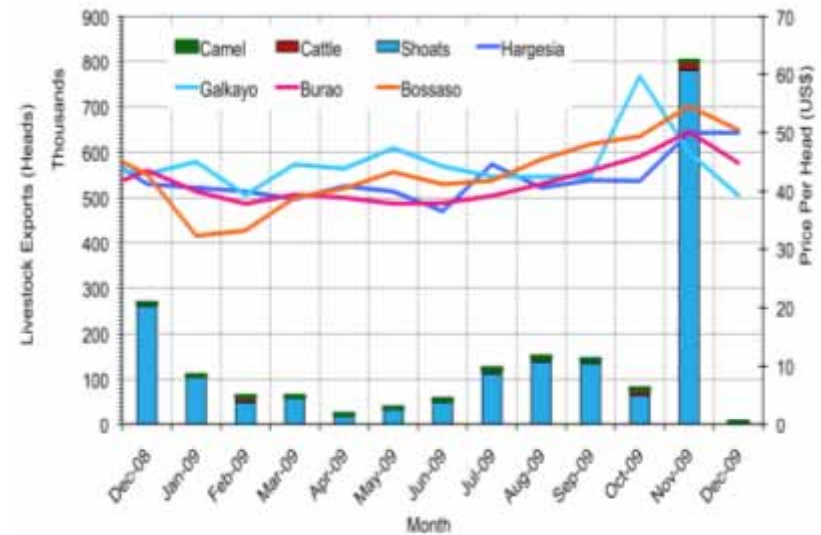
Livestock

Trends in Livestock Exports (2009) – Berbera Vs Bossaso

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



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





Livestock

Carcass Meat Exports: Jan – Dec. 2009

Month	Burao	Beletweyne	Galkayo
January	7030	2,693	5,086
February	7100	0	4,143
March	7000	0	5,511
April	5700	3,202	4,200
May	6,300	4,111	4,387
June	6,410	6,145	5,060
July	6,700	8,097	3,110
August	8,900	3,783	4,000
September	3,300	0	2,500
October	0	0	2,500
November	0	0	NA
December	0	0	NA
Total	51,746.7	28,031	40,497



Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Cereal Production Estimates

Southern Somalia:

- Deyr '09/10 cereal production (sorghum & maize) - 124,700MT (current); 126,400MT (incl. off-season maize in Juba), and 3,750MT of rice (Jowhar).
- Production by cereal types: Sorghum 76%, Maize 21%, Rice 3%
- Overall high cereal production (excl. off-season maize and rice)
 - 121% of Deyr PWA ('95-'08); 149% of 5-year Average ('04-'08); 246% of Deyr '08/09
 - Sorghum: 158% of Deyr PWA and 164% of Deyr 5-year average
 - Maize: 90% of Deyr PWA and 179% of Deyr 5-year average

Regional Differences:

- Lowest production: Hiran (31% of PWA).
- 60 -80% of PWA: L. Shabelle (62%); Gedo (67%); M. Shabelle (80%);
- Average to good production (as % PWA): Bay (212%), M. Juba (219% **without off-season**), L. Juba (152%) and Bakool (108%).

Production in Other Regions:

- Central (Mudug & Galgadud): 700MT of sorghum in Cowpea Belt
- Northwest: 10,765 MT (maize & sorghum) - 58% PWA; and 61% *Gu/Karan* '08 and 49% of 5-year average (85% from Gabiley)



Agriculture

Deyr Cereal Production in Southern Somalia

Regions	Deyr '09/10 Production in MT			Deyr '09/10 as % of Deyr 2008	Deyr '09/10 as % of Deyr PWA (1999-2008)	Deyr '09/10 as % of 5 year average (2004-2008)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	200	2,100	2,300	84%	108%	82%
Bay	2,500	69,800	72,300	329%	212%	207%
Gedo	1,100	3,500	4,600	207%	67%	64%
Hiran	400	1,500	1,900	43%	31%	37%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	5,100	3,700	8,800	696%	219%	232%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,600	200	1,800	666%	152%	352%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	7,100	3,300	10,400	190%	80%	144%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	7,900	14,700	22,600	179%	62%	99%
TOTAL	25,900	98,800	124,700	246%	121%	149%

Agriculture

Deyr Cereal Production Plus Off-season in Southern Somalia



Regions	Deyr '09/10 Production in MT			Deyr '09/10 as % of Deyr 2008	Deyr '09/10 as % of Deyr PWA (1999-2008)	Deyr '09/10 as % of 5 year average (2004-2008)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	200	2,100	2,300	84%	123%	82%
Bay	2,500	69,800	72,300	329%	237%	207%
Gedo	1,100	3,500	4,600	207%	67%	64%
Hiran	400	1,500	1,900	43%	30%	37%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	5,500	3,700	9,200	199%	208%	201%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	2,900	200	3,100	134%	216%	309%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	7,100	3,300	10,400	190%	90%	144%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	7,900	14,700	22,600	179%	67%	99%
TOTAL	27,600	98,800	126,400	225%	120%	144%

Agriculture



Rice and Off-Season Cereal Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Off Season: March – April 2010	
	Maize (MT)	Total Cereal
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	356	356
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,300	1,300
Total	1,656	1,656

Region	<i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Rice Production Estimates (MT)	<i>Deyr</i> '09/10 Rice Production as % of <i>Deyr</i> '08/09 Rice Production
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle) – Jowhar Only	3,750	188%
Total	3,750	188%



Agriculture

Cereal Production in Central Somalia

Regions	<i>Deyr '09/10</i> Production in MT		
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal
Galgadud	0	500	500
Mudug	0	200	200
TOTAL	0	700	700

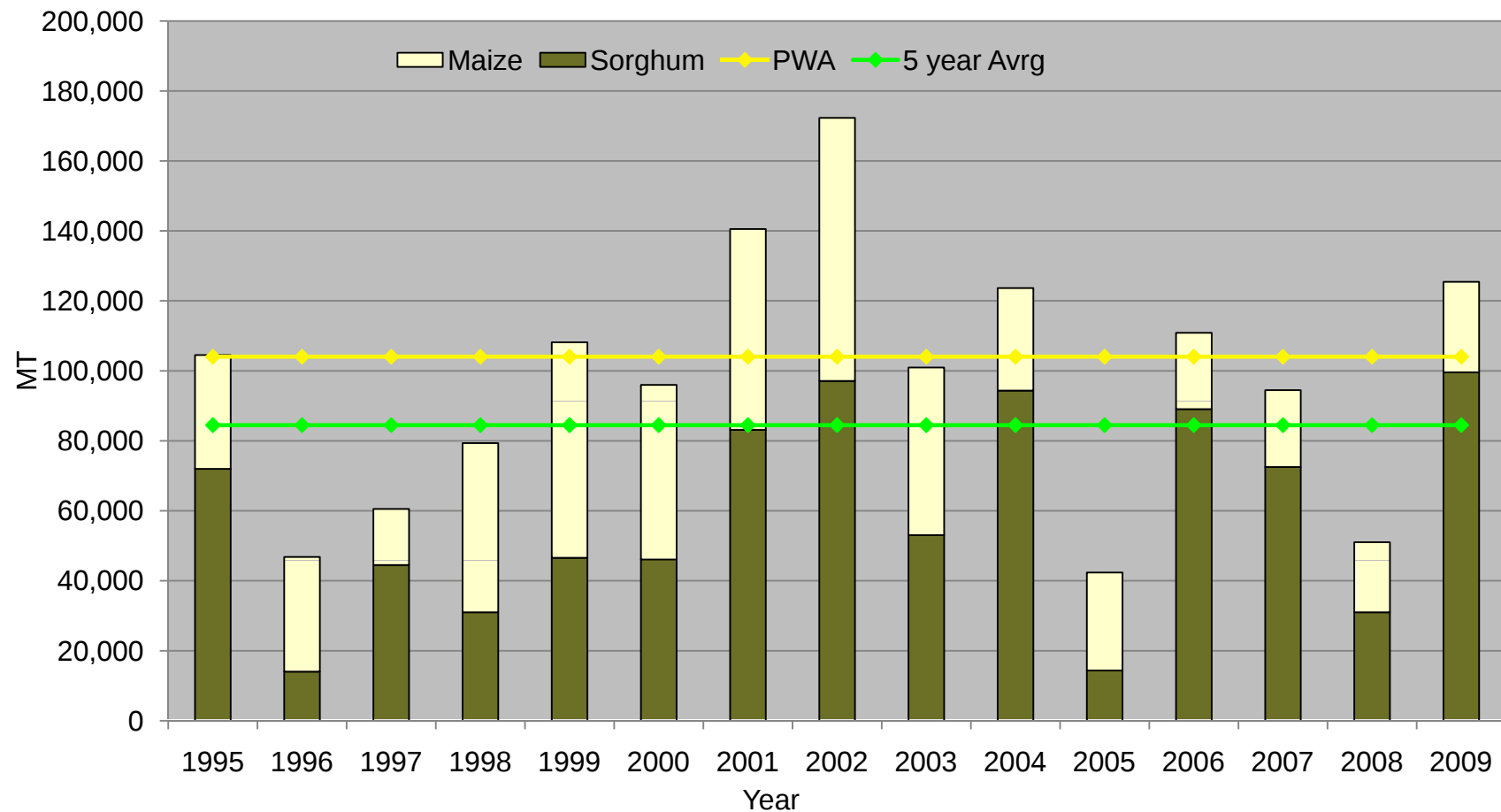


Agriculture

Trends in Cereal Production

Southern Somalia

Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2009)



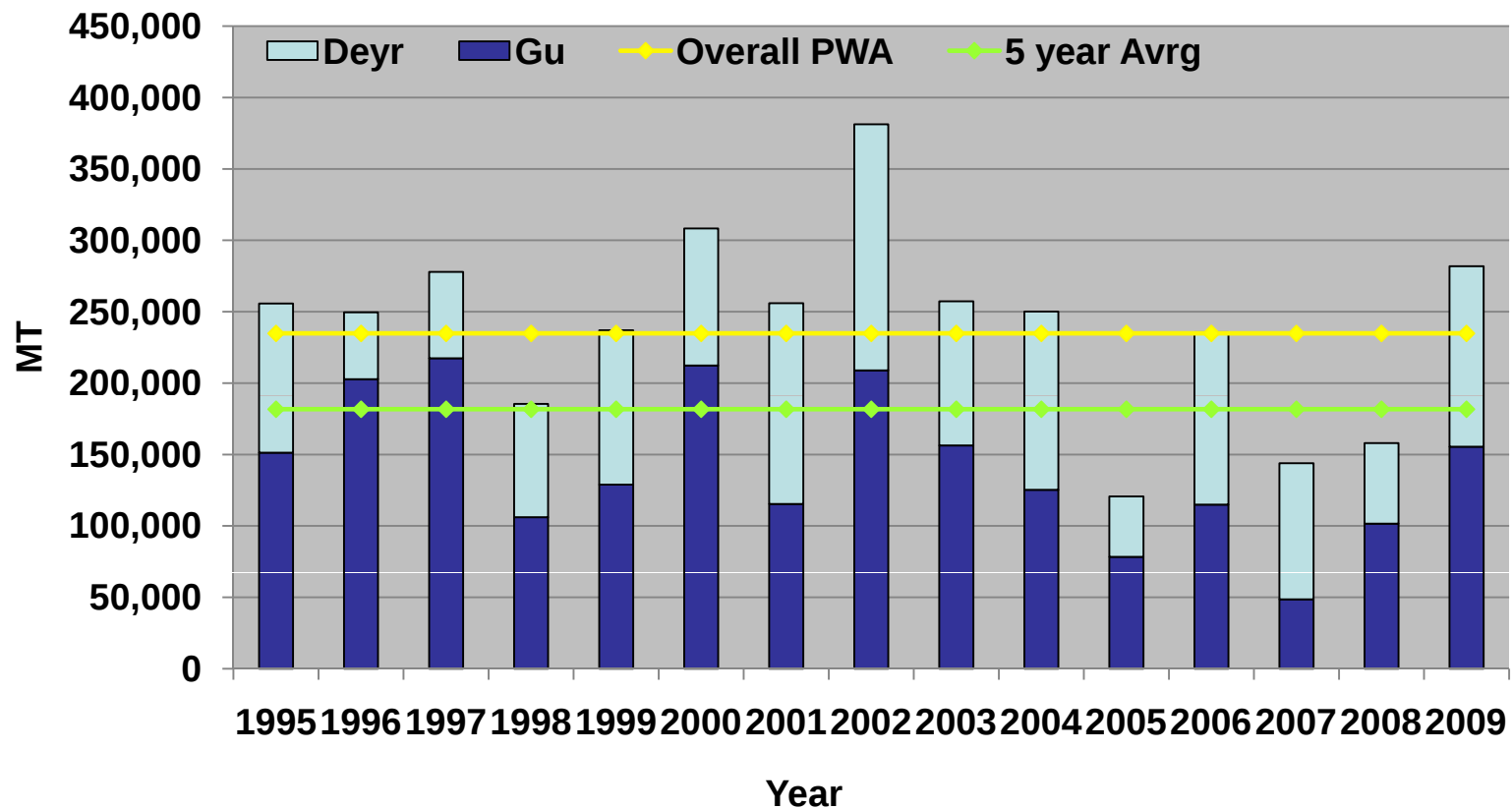


Agriculture

Trends in Cereal Production

Southern Somalia

Annual Cereal Production by Season

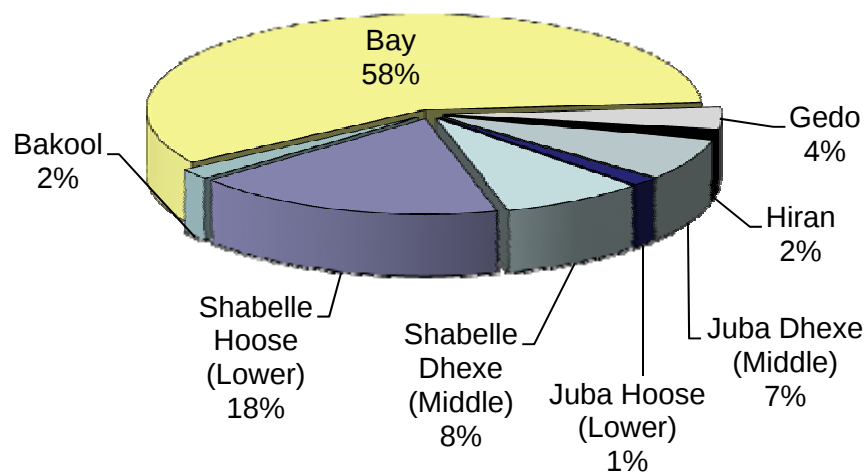




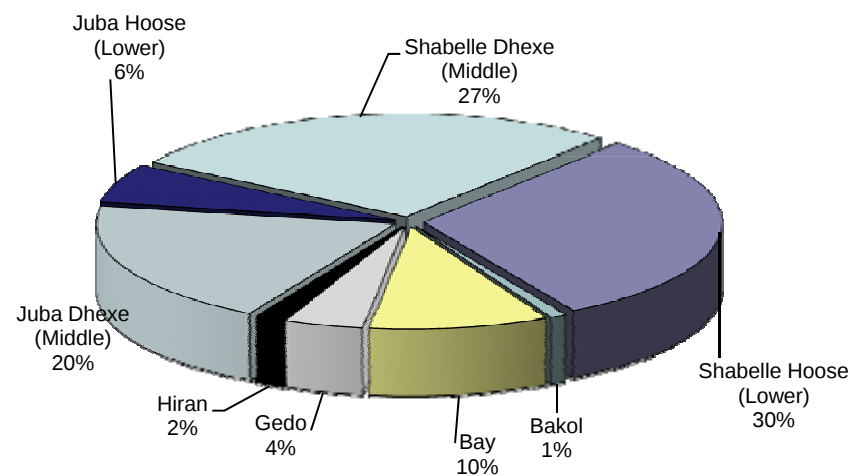
Agriculture

Regional Cereal Contributions in Southern Somalia

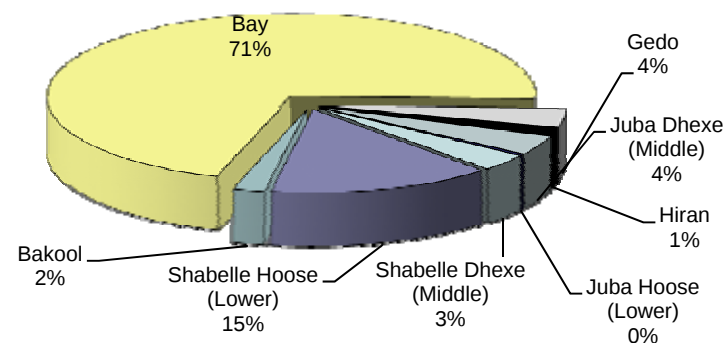
**Regional Contribution
Deyr '09 Cereal Production**



**Maize Production Deyr '09/10
Regional Contribution**



**Sorghum Production Deyr '08/09
Regional Contribution**



Agriculture



Deyr '09/10 Cash Crop Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Deyr '09/10 Production in MT						
	Rice	Cowpea	Sesame	Ground Nut	Off-Season Cowpea	Off-Season Sesame	Total
Bakool	0	191	0	0	0	0	191
Bay	0	3,600	2,350	1,830			7,780
Gedo	0	69	421	0	0	0	490
Hiran	0	50	30	0	0	0	80
Galgadud	0	5,570	0	0	0	0	5570
Mudug	0	3,486	0	0	0	0	3486
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	0	0	7,129	0	138	1,350	8,617
Juba Hoose (Lower)	0	0	1,842	0	480	1,800	4,122
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	3,750	390	1,170	0	0	0	5,310
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	0	530	6,950	0	0	0	7,480
TOTAL	3,750	13,886	19,892	1,830	618	3,150	43,126



Agriculture

Northwest Cereal Production

Gu/Karan Cereal Production Estimates in Northwest

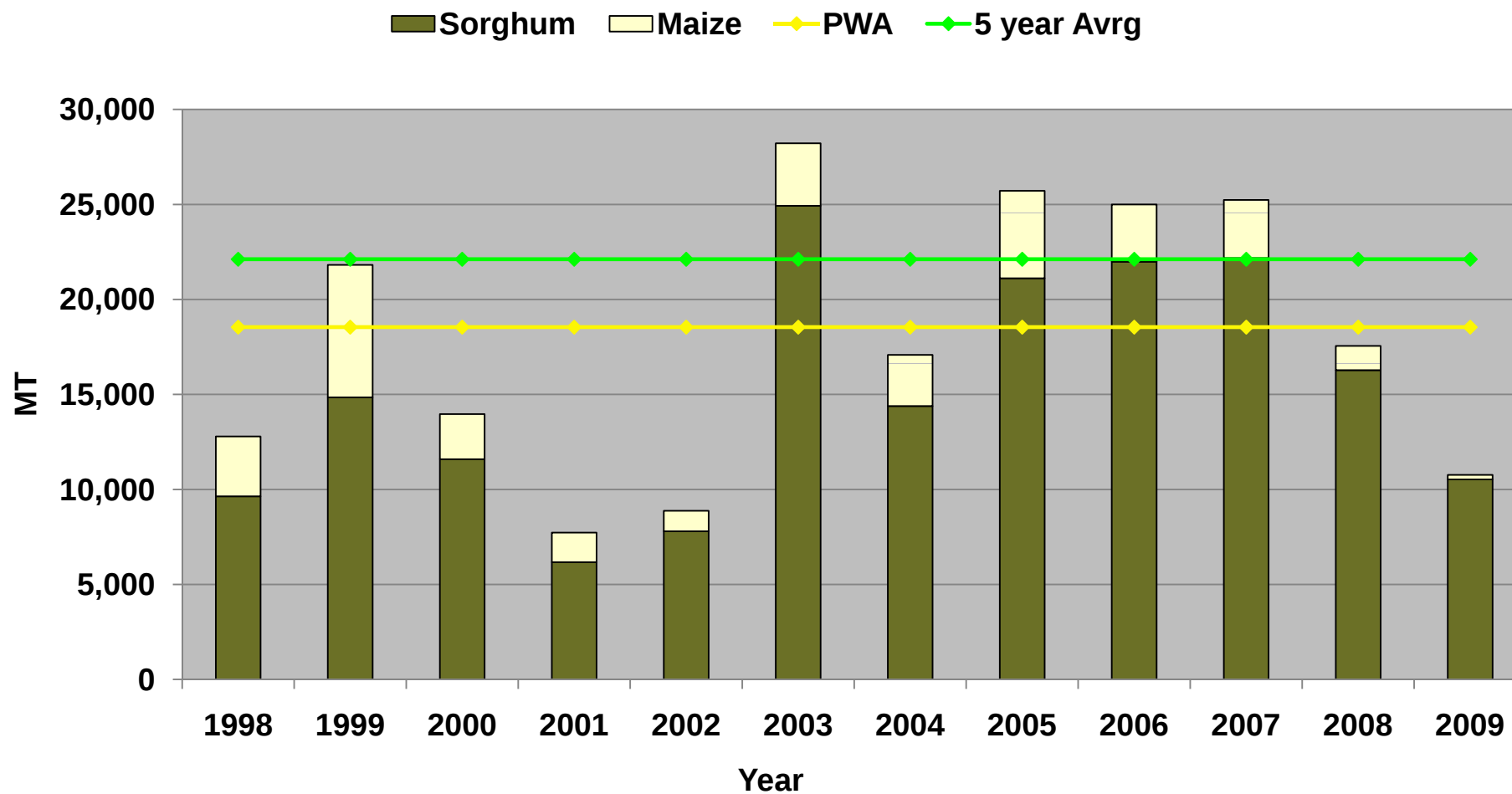
Regions	<i>Gu/Karan</i> '09 Production in MT			<i>Gu/Karan</i> '09 as % of <i>Gu/Karan</i> '08	<i>Gu/Karan</i> '09 as % of <i>Gu/Karan</i> PWA (1998-2008)	<i>Gu/Karan</i> '09 as % of 5 year average (2004-2008)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Awdal	60	825	885	56%	28%	22%
Togdheer	5	200	205	23%	36%	21%
Woqooyi Galbeed	175	9,500	9,675	64%	65%	56%
TOTAL	240	10,525	10,765	61%	58%	49%



Agriculture

Trends in Cereal Production, Northwest

Gu/Karan Cereal Production Trends (1998 – 2009)

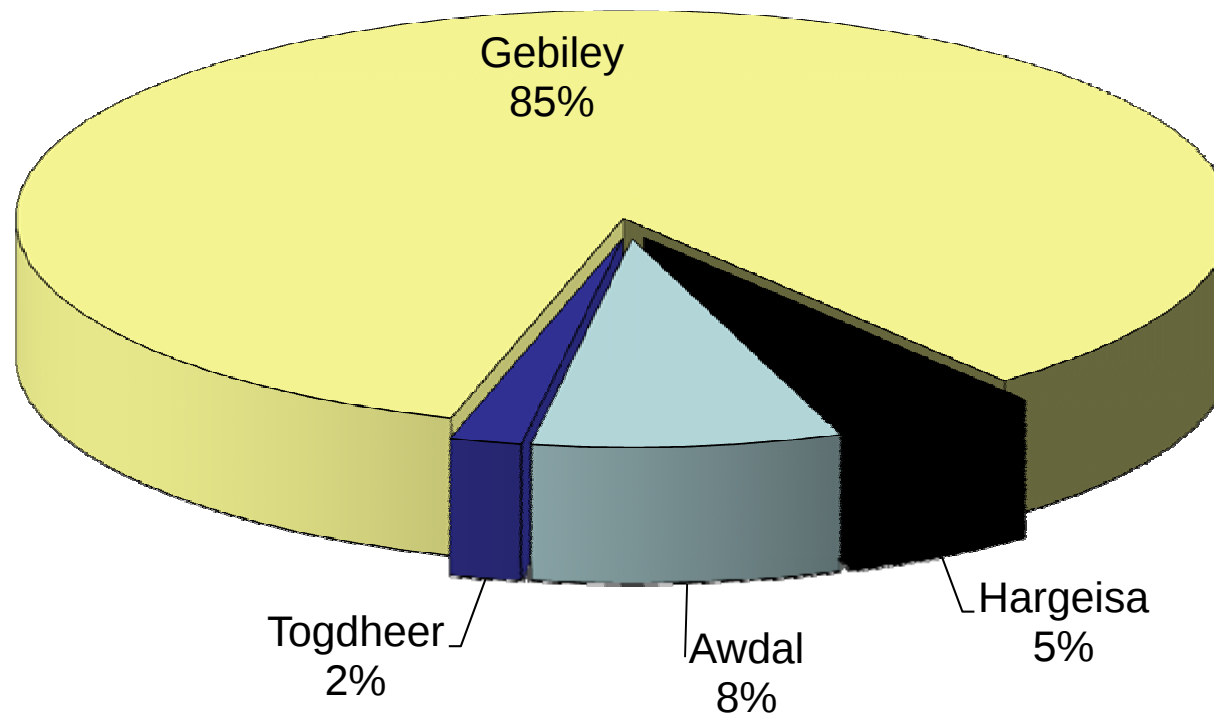




Agriculture

Regional Cereal Contributions in Northwest

Cereal Harvest Estimates per District/ Region *Gu/Karan* '09





Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Poor Crops

1



1. Poor Sorghum Crop. Boodaan, Rabdhure, Bakool. Dec. '09

2. . Sorghum Crop Failure with limited fodder harvested by the Owner. Shawli, Bulo Burte, Hiran, Dec. '09.

3. Poor Sorghum Crop due to water stress. Bulo Weyn, Jalalaqsi, Hiran, Dec. '09

2



3





Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Good Crops

1



1. Good Sorghum Crop. Tubaako, Bardheere, Gedo, Dec. '09

2. Good Sorghum Crop. Baidoa, Bay, Dec.'09

3. Good Maize Crop. Ooflaw, Qansah Dheere, Bay, Jan. '10.

2



3



Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Good Crops

1



1. Good Maize Crop. Duqiya, Buale, M. Juba, Dec. '09

2. Good Sorghum Crop. Qaydajuse, Sakow, M. Juba, Dec. 2009

3. Good Maize Crop. Jowhar, M. Shabelle, Dec. '09

2



3



Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Cash Crops and Other Income Activities



Good Cowpea Crop. Baidoa, Bay, Dec. '09.



Good Sesame Crop. Lama Daadka, Jilib,
Middle Juba, Dec. '09.



Good Rice Crop. Jowhar, M. Shabelle, Dec. '09



Good Rain-fed Sesame Crop. Tubaako, Gedo, Dec. '09



Agriculture

Deyr '09/10 Cash Crops and Other Income Activities



Good Cowpea Crop. Barked Aliid, El Dhere, Galgadud Dec. '09.



Sorghum Grains in Ground Pit as an indication of stock availability. Wanlaweyn, L. Shabelle, Nov. '09.



Mango Fruit Market. Hamir Gaab, Jalalaqsi, Hiran, Dec. '09



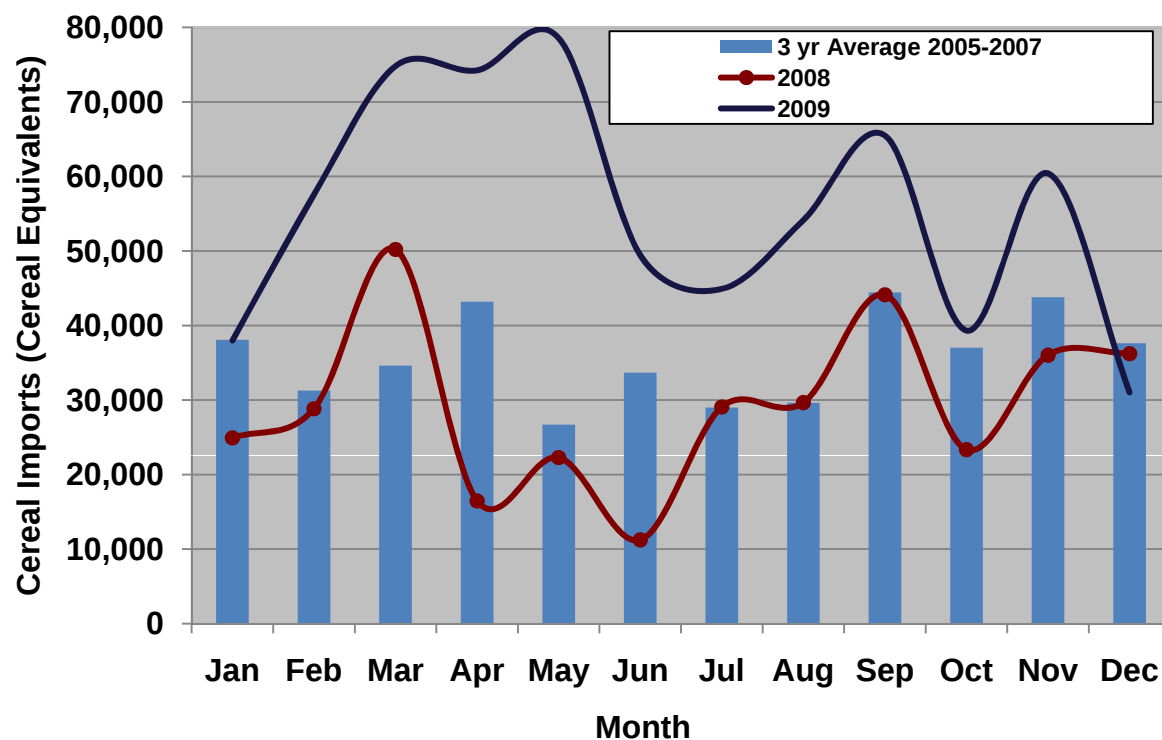
Sorghum Grains in Ground Pit as an indication of stock availability. Wanlaweyn, L. Shabelle, Nov. '09.



Agriculture

Commercial Cereal Import Trends (2005-2009)

Commercial Cereal Import Trends (2005 - 2009)



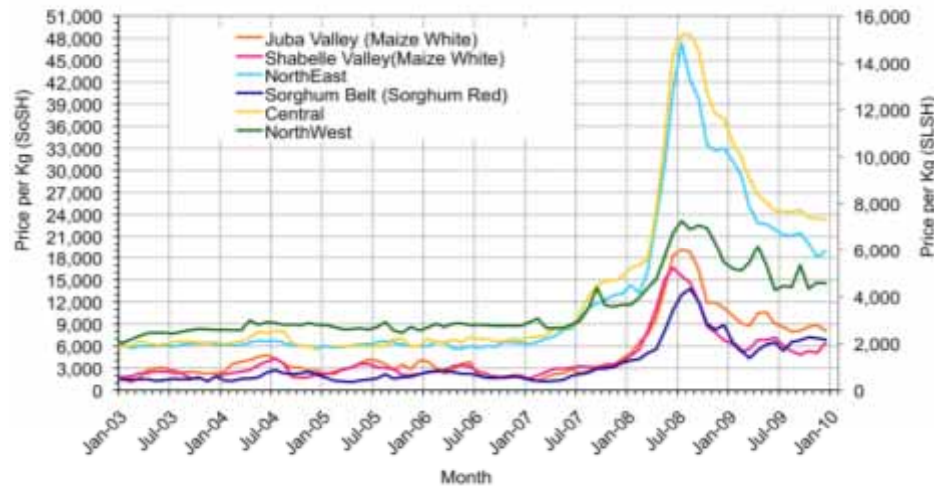
MT 2009 (Jan. –Dec.):

- 667,922MT
- 190% of year 2008 (352,385MT)
- 156% of 3-year average (429,085MT)

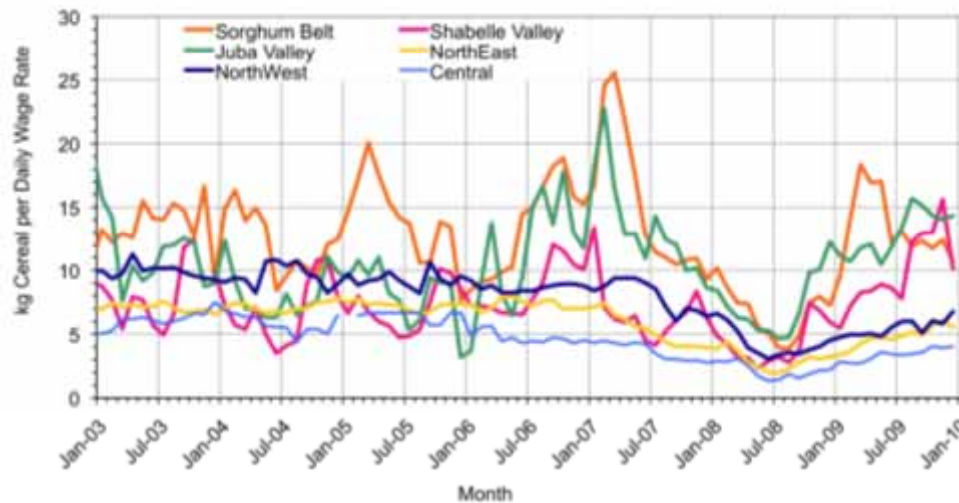


Agriculture

Regional Trends in Cereal Prices & Terms of Trade



**Regional Trend in
Cereal Prices**



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



Markets

Main Issues in *Deyr* '09/10

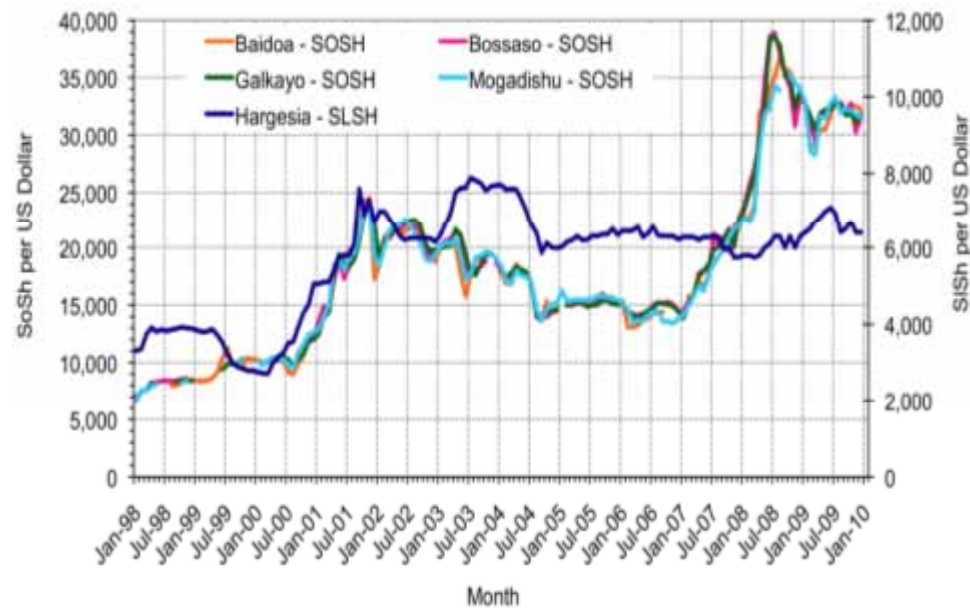
- The Somaliland and Somali shilling strengthened, though depreciation is high compared to five year average.
- Imported commodity prices slightly decreased/or remained stable, due to increased volume of imports and increased livestock exports.
- CPI slightly improved due to the slowdown of price inflationary effect.



Markets

Trends in Exchange Rates

Monthly Exchange Rates - SoSh and SiSh to USD



Factors Affecting:

Appreciation

Significant increase in USD

- o Piracy
- o Increased livestock exports
- Cessation of SOSH printing

Depreciation

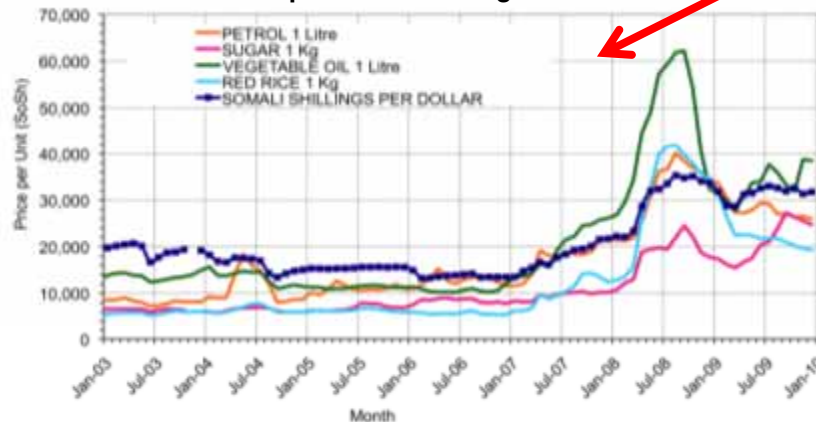
- High demand in USD
- Low remittance levels
- Lack of confidence in Somali Shilling
- Speculation and expectations
- Insecurity and political instability



Markets

Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rates

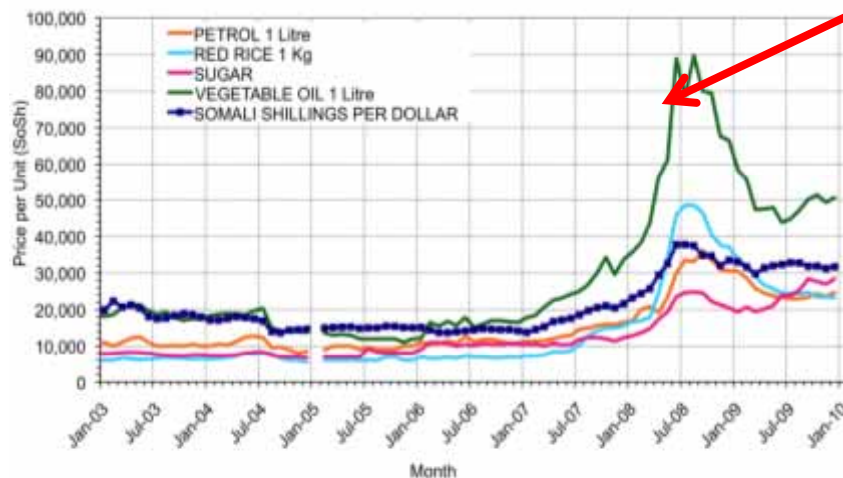
Shabelle Valley: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate



Factors affecting Commercial Import Prices decreases in Lower Shabelle

- High supply cereals (import and local)
- Reduced disrupted market activities
- Appreciation of Somali Shilling
- Improved trade flows

Central: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices Compared to Exchange Rate

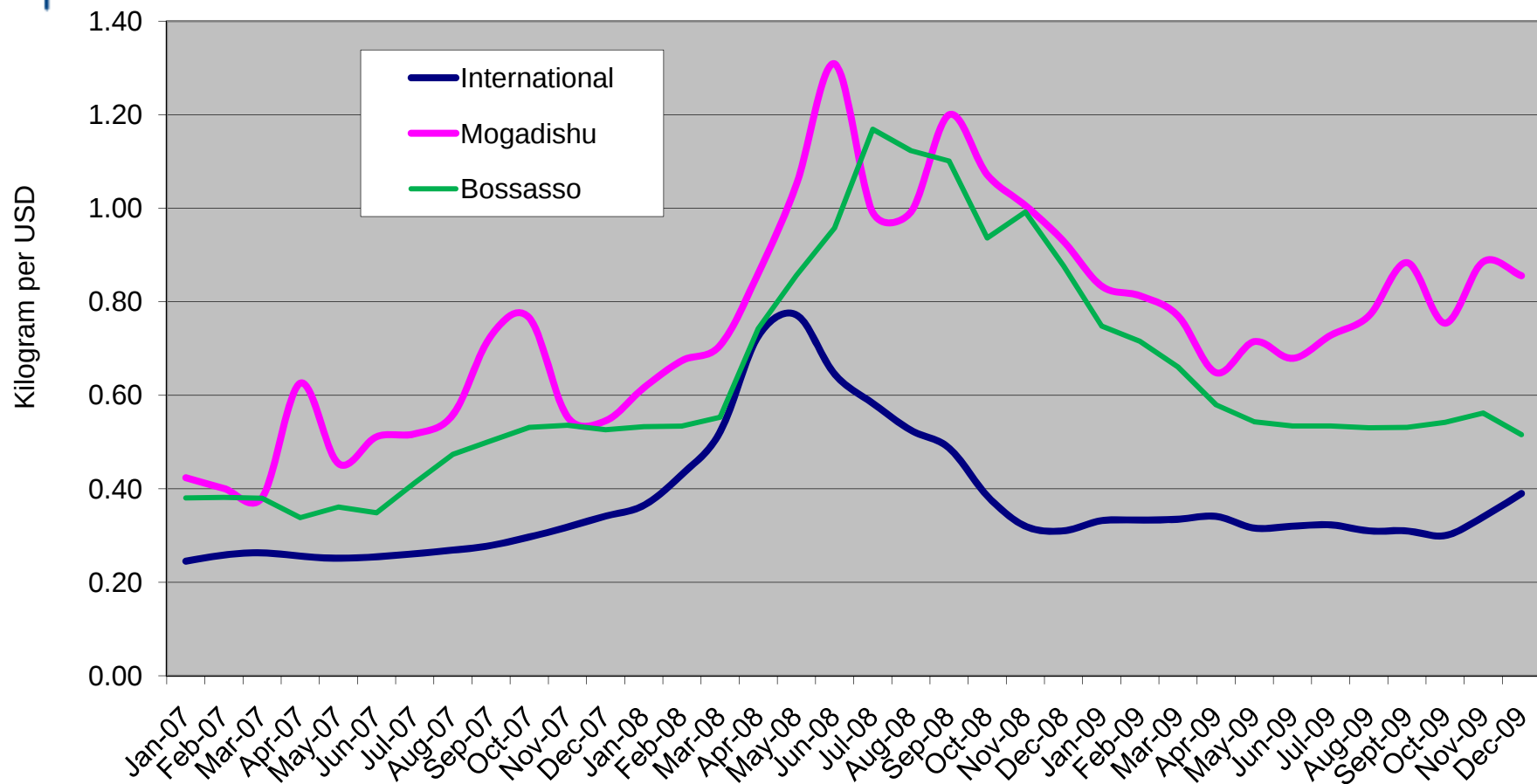


Factors affecting Commercial Import Prices increases in Central markets

- Disrupted Market Activities (insecurity)
- High Transportation Costs
- Low Supply (import and local cereal)
- Reduced Trade Flows
- Slowdown of business
- Trade Collusion

Markets

Comparison of Rice Prices: International (Bangkok FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso

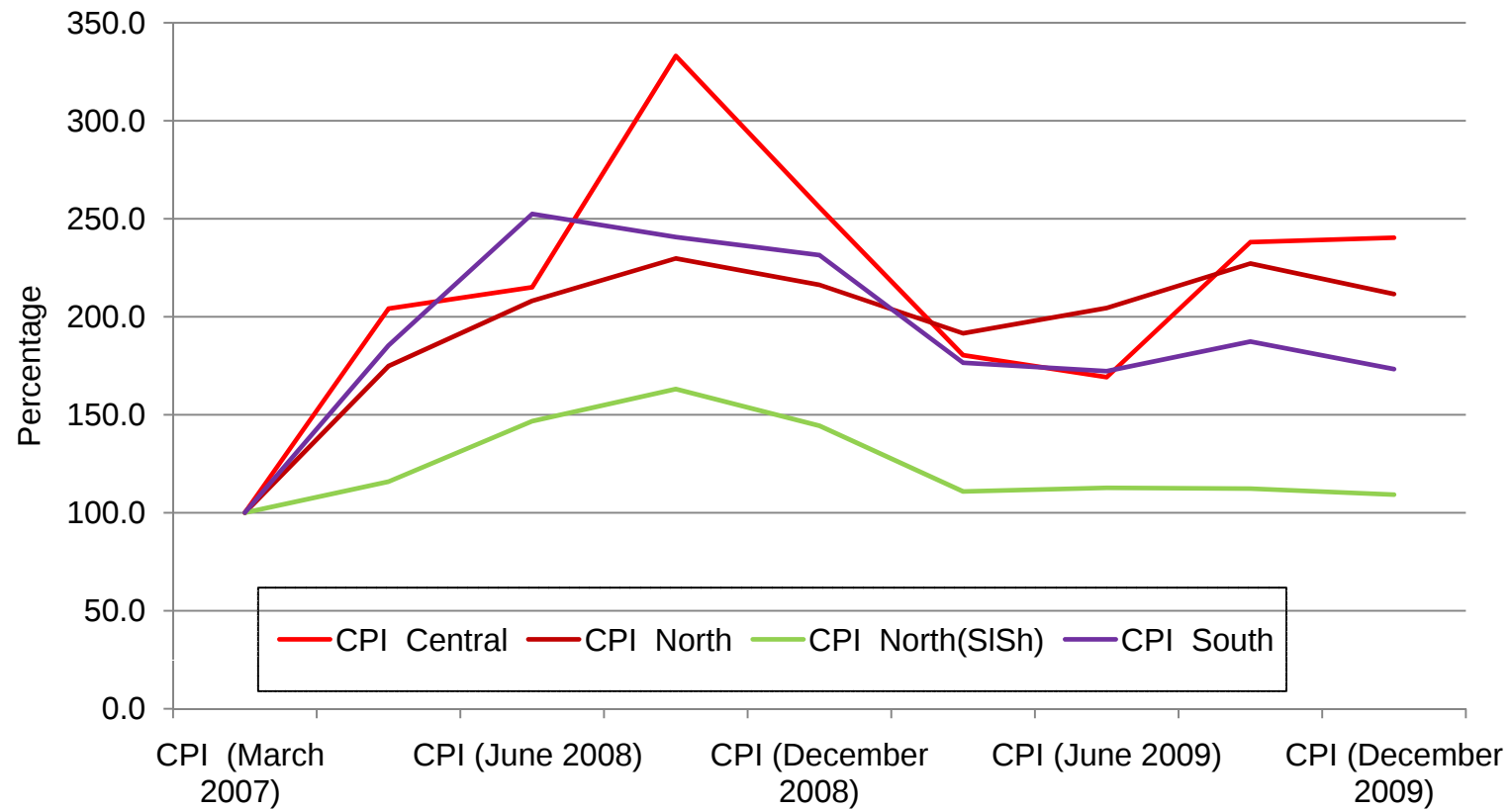


Source: FAO Statistics and FSNAU Market Price Monitoring System, 2009.



Markets

Consumer Price Index

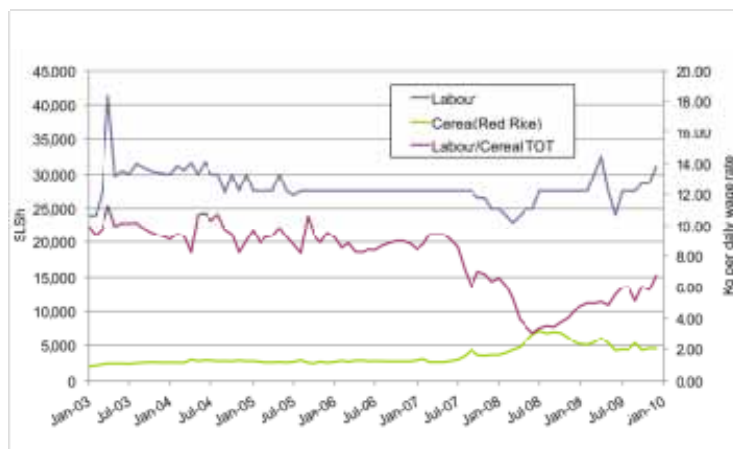




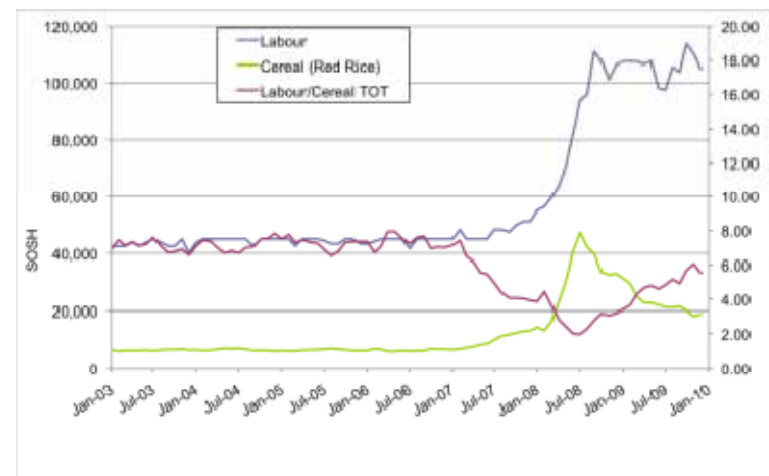
Urban -TOT

Wage rates and Cereal prices

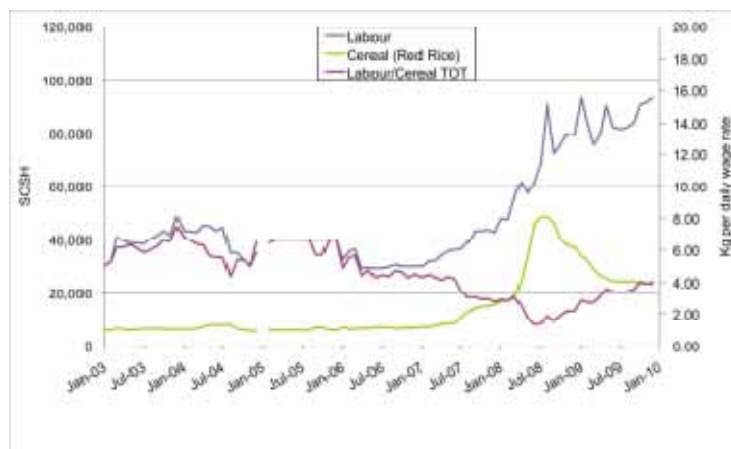
NW



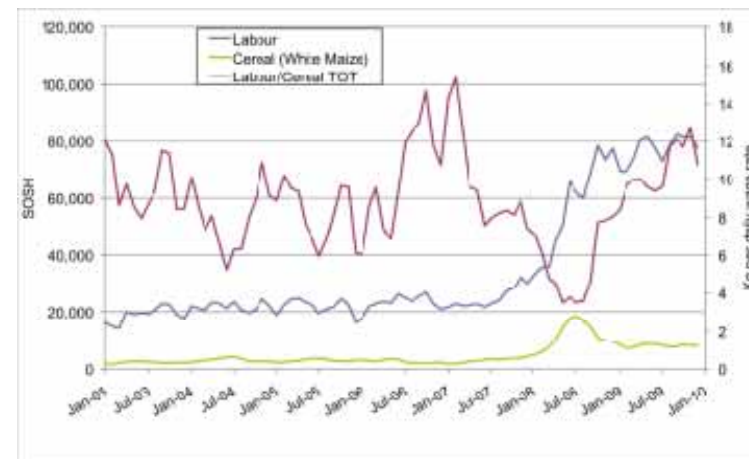
NE



CENTRAL



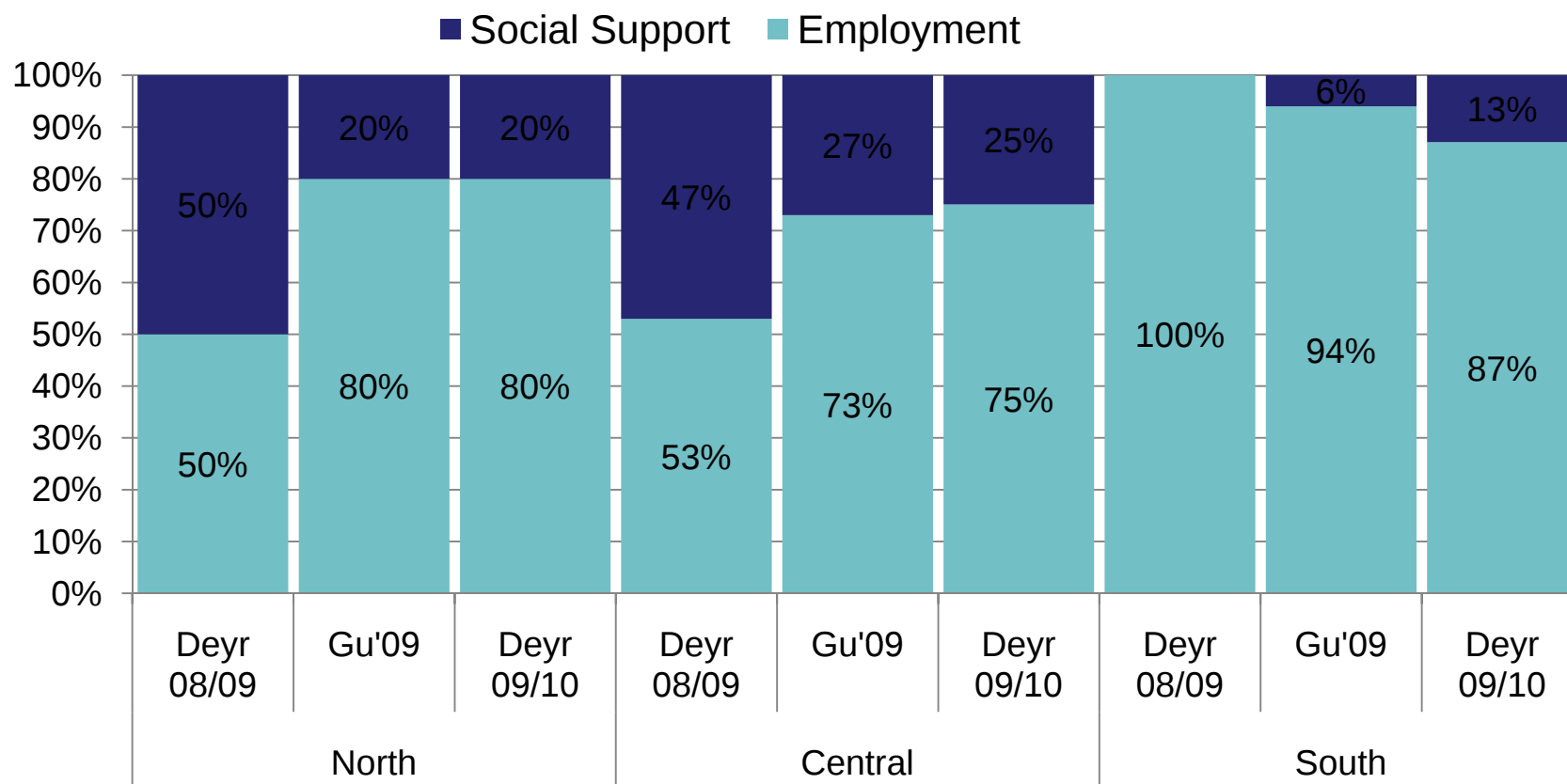
SOUTH





Urban Income Sources

Distribution of Income Sources by Season





Gender Issues at Times of Crisis

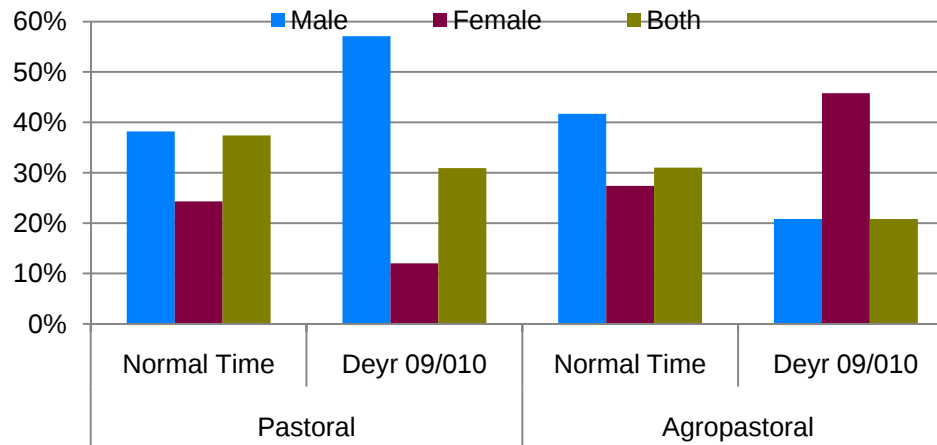
- Shift in the roles of women and men in income-related activities, household tasks and control over household expenditures
- Increased participation by men in income-generating activities (crop and livestock product sales, petty trade), domestic activities (fetching water, firewood collection, etc.) and household expenditures
- Increased number of women seeking social support/ gifts/ loan-taking
- Family splitting resulting in increased number of women-headed households , reduced access to milk, increased malnutrition



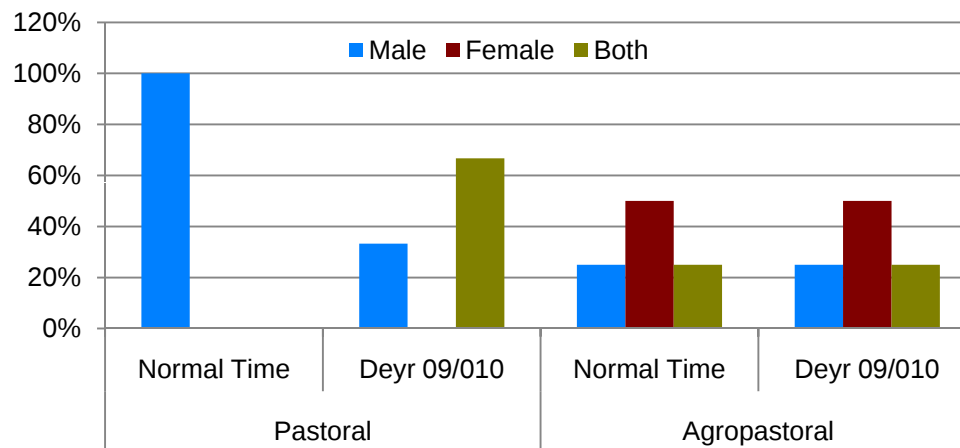


Results of Gender Analysis in Deyr '09/10

Sale of Livestock/ or Livestock Products by Gender



Crop sales by gender



- Shifts of gender roles were observed in central regions (Central agro-pastoral, Addun pastoral, Hawd pastoral where there is humanitarian emergency)
- Shifts are also found in parts of northeast and northwest, which are classified as HE and/or risk of worsening (Sool plateau, Hawd northwest, East Golis pastoral, Gaagab pastoral, Karkaar/Dharoor pastoral)



Nutrition Overview

Deyr '09/10





Nutrition Information Sources *Deyr '09* (July – Dec'09)

- **Nutrition Surveys**

38 detailed nutrition surveys conducted (Includes 14 PPS and 21 small sample surveys. 36 of the surveys by FSNAU and 2 in collaboration with WFP).

 - 17 focused on repeating livelihood level surveys from 6 and 12 months ago for South Central
 - 13 focused on concerning areas in northwest (7) and northeast (6) from Gu'09 analysis
 - 2 focused on regions (Galgadud & Mudug)
 - 6 focused on IDP populations (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Galkahyo, Bossaso, Afgooye)

- **Rapid Urban Nutrition Assessments using MUAC conducted in 27 sites (n=5260 children 6-59months)**

- **Health Centre Monitoring**
 - Collected from 100 health centres from all regions (irregular in places e.g. Bakool)

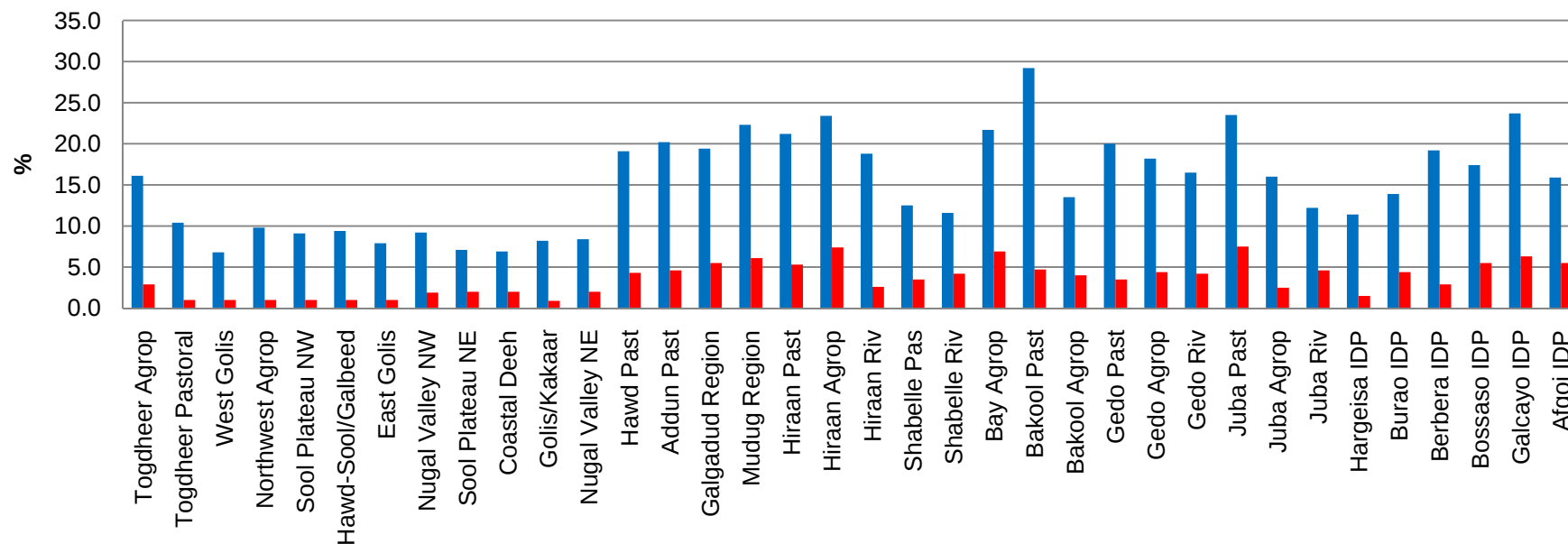
- **Related Selective Feeding Centre Data**
 - Information from partners: Central, Hiran, Bakool, Bay, Juba and Mogadishu –patchy and limited due to interrupted programming e.g. IMC, ACF

- **Secondary Related Data (risk factors for deterioration)**
 - Disease outbreaks e.g. malaria, AWD outbreaks, Shabelle, Juba
 - Programme access disruption: Bakool, Bay, Central, Gedo
 - Displacement



Deyr '09/10 Nutrition Survey Results Overview

Rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO GS) Deyr' 2009/2010

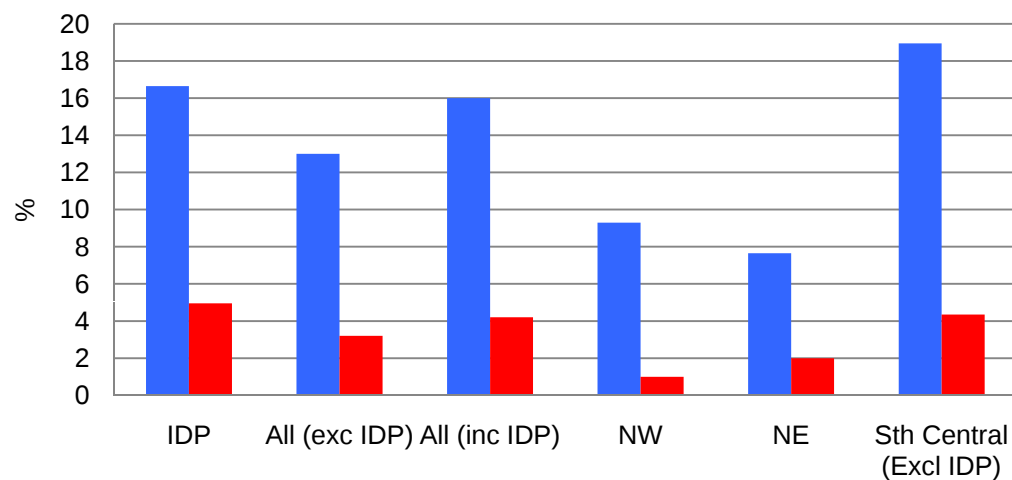


Crude and under 5 yrs
Mortality rates generally
stable with exception of
**Afgoye IDPs, Juba and
Hawd Pastoralists**, which
report alert levels



Trends in levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (WHO GS) – Deyr '09/10

Median Rates of Global and Severe Acute Malnutrition
(WHO GS) - Deyr'09/10



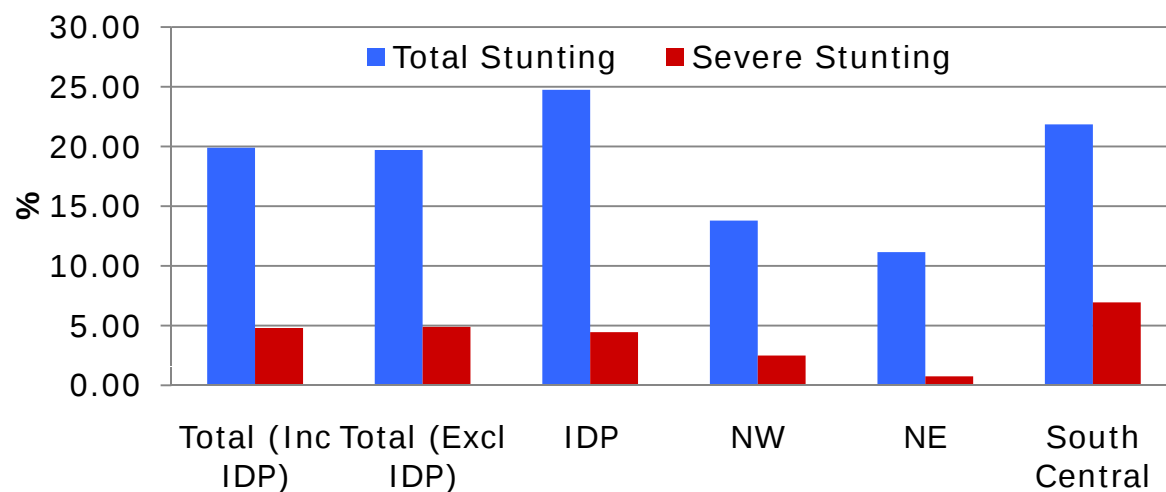
The national median rate is 16.0% GAM and 4.2% SAM, which means almost **1 in 6 children acutely malnourished** and **1 in 22 severely malnourished**.

For South Central, however, the median rate is 19.0% GAM and 4.5% SAM, which means **1 in 5 children acutely malnourished** and **1 in 20 severely malnourished** – unchanged from 6 months ago



Trends in levels of Stunting (WHO GS) – Deyr '09/10

**Median Rates of Total and Severe Stunting
(WHO GS), Deyr 2009 / 2010**



The national median rate of stunting is 20% , which means **1 in 5 children stunted who will not reach their full developmental potential.**

For IDPS, however, the median rate is 25%, which means **1 in 4 children stunted who will not reach their full developmental potential.**



Summary

South / Central:

- Overall mixed picture, still high levels of nutritional vulnerability,
- Particular concern over areas with **Very Critical**,
 - Juba, more likely linked to disease than food access.
 - Bakool and parts of Gedo more likely linked to food access
 - Bay and Hiran likely linked both to food access and disease.
- Lack of further deterioration in Central likely linked to humanitarian interventions – however populations still in crisis.
- However significant decreasing humanitarian space for agencies to meet to provide programmes, fewer partners – risk factor for further deterioration – e.g. Central, Bakool and Hiran

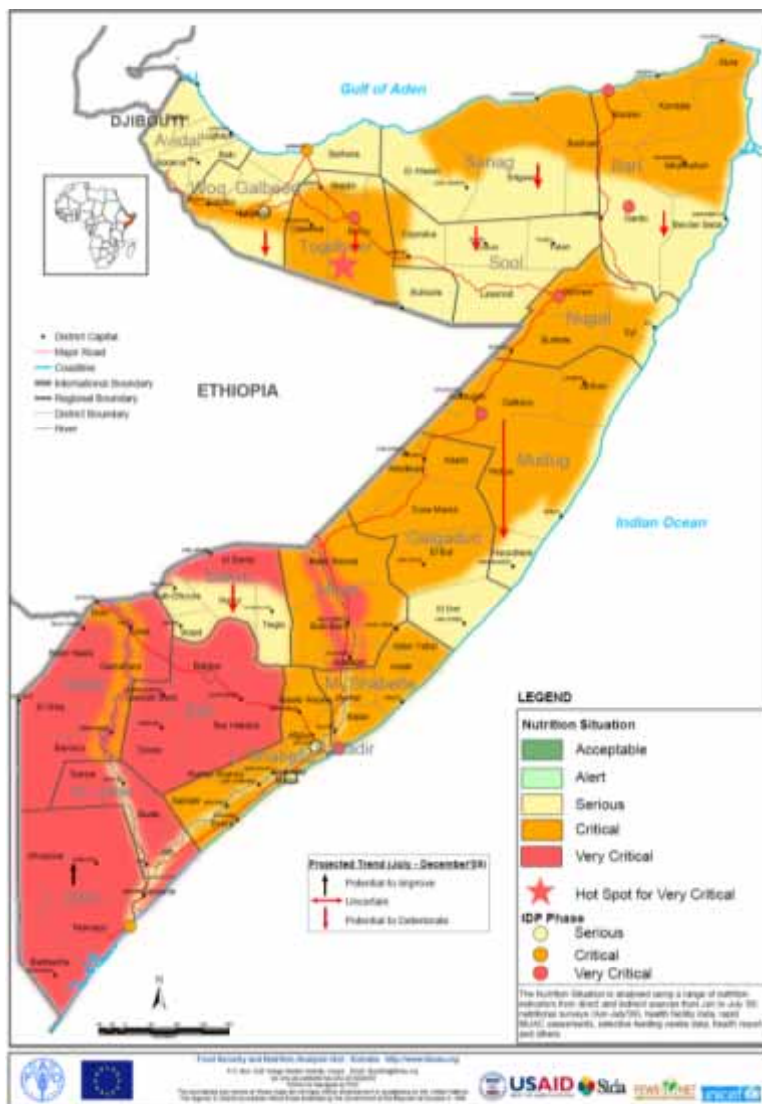
Northwest/ Northeast populations:

- Slight improvements
- West Golis, Sool Plateau, East Golis/Guban and Coastal Deeh recovery likely linked to returning livestock, increased access to milk and humanitarian interventions
- Improvements in Sool Plateau and East Golis likely due to on-going interventions, however populations still vulnerable.
- Particular concern over areas with **Critical** conditions in Hawd and Addun and Toghdeer Agro-pastoralists as a result of persistent poor access to water and food.
- All **IDP populations** continue to be very nutritionally vulnerable
- More opportunities for response – improvement in vaccination coverage due to CHD

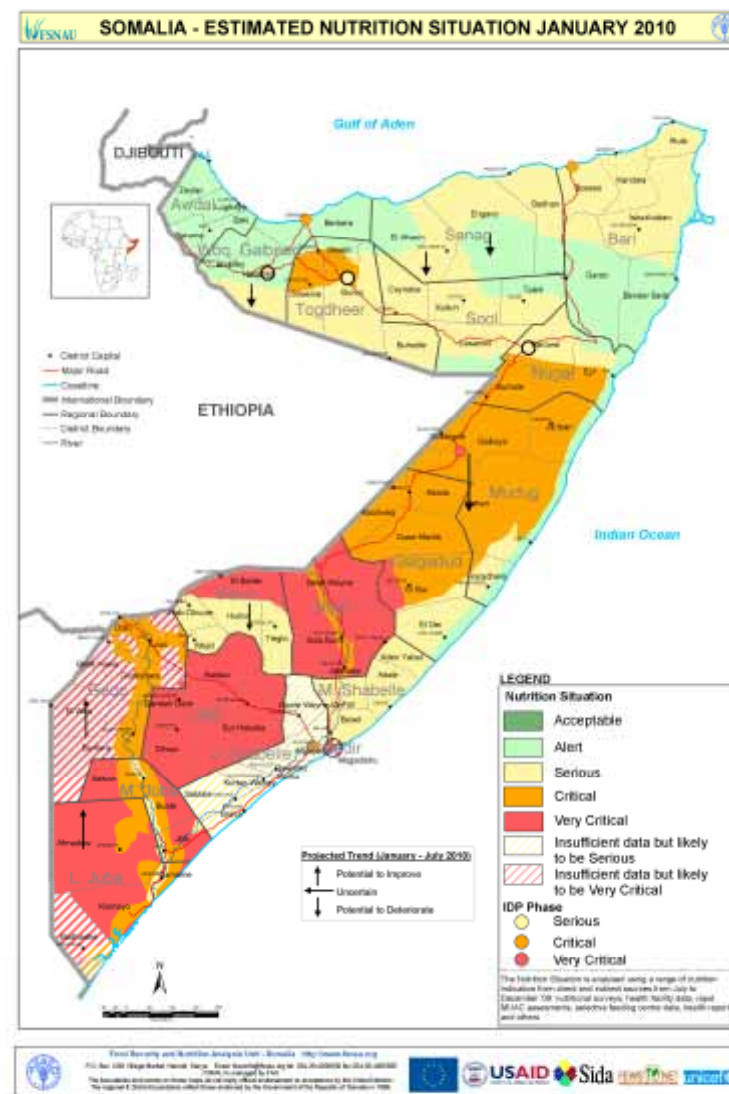


Nutrition Situation Estimates - Maps

Nutrition Situation Estimates, July 2009



Nutrition Situation Estimates, January 2010





B. Current Food & Livelihood Security Phase Classifications

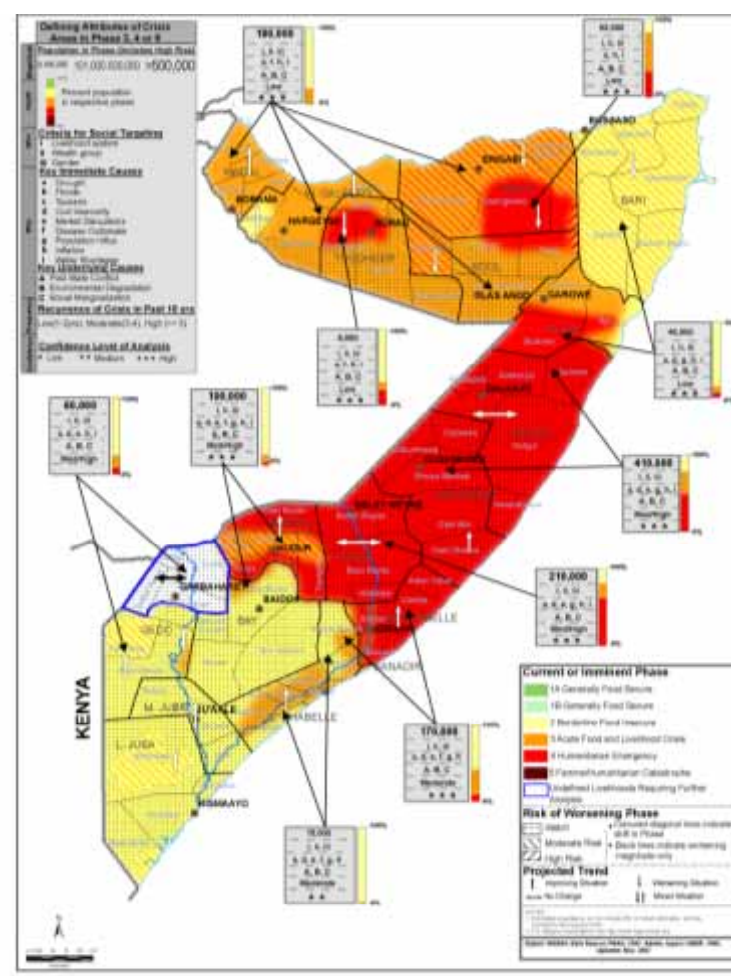
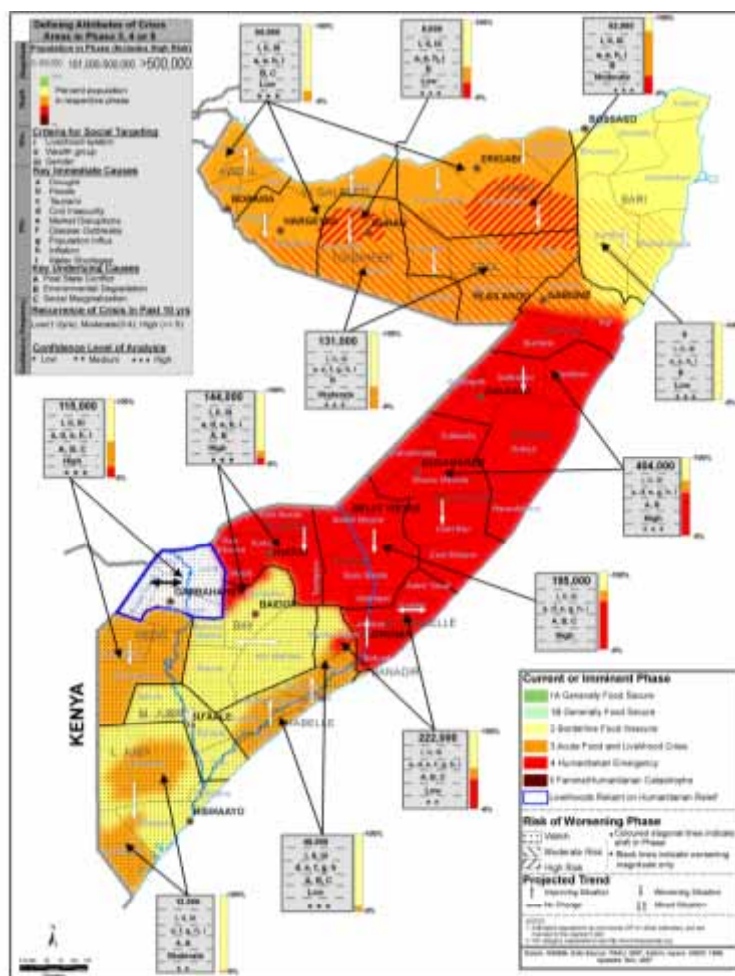
[Summary Results](#)



Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Rural IPC Populations
July – December 2009

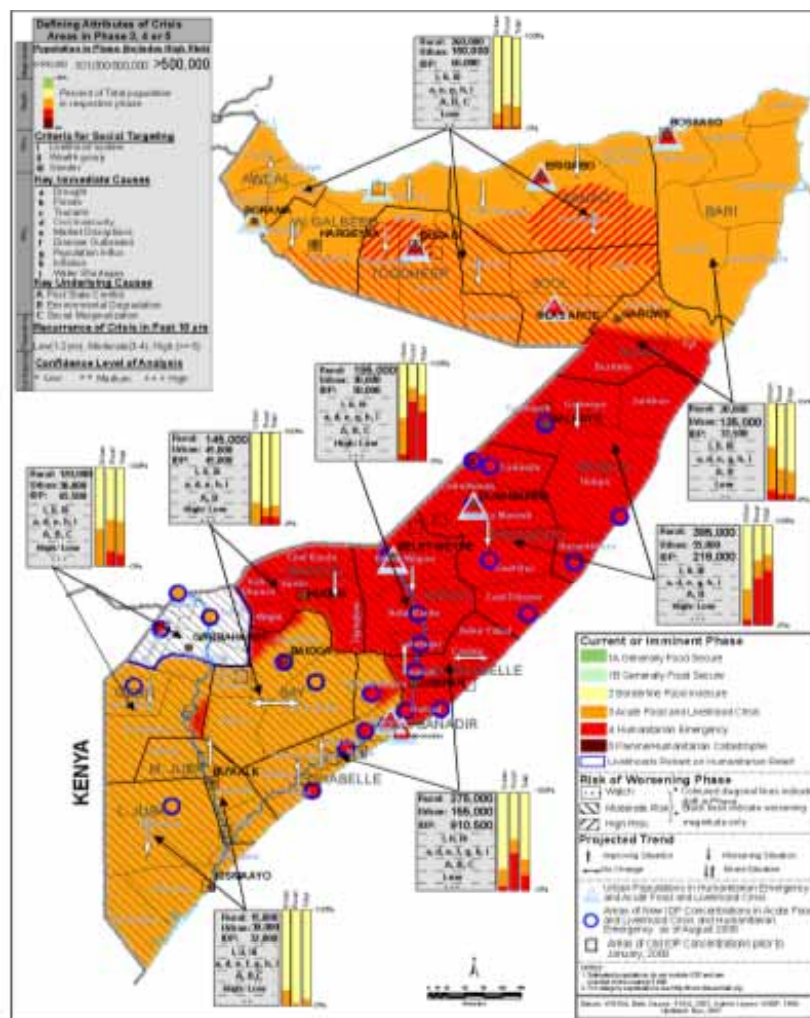
Rural IPC Populations
January – June 2010



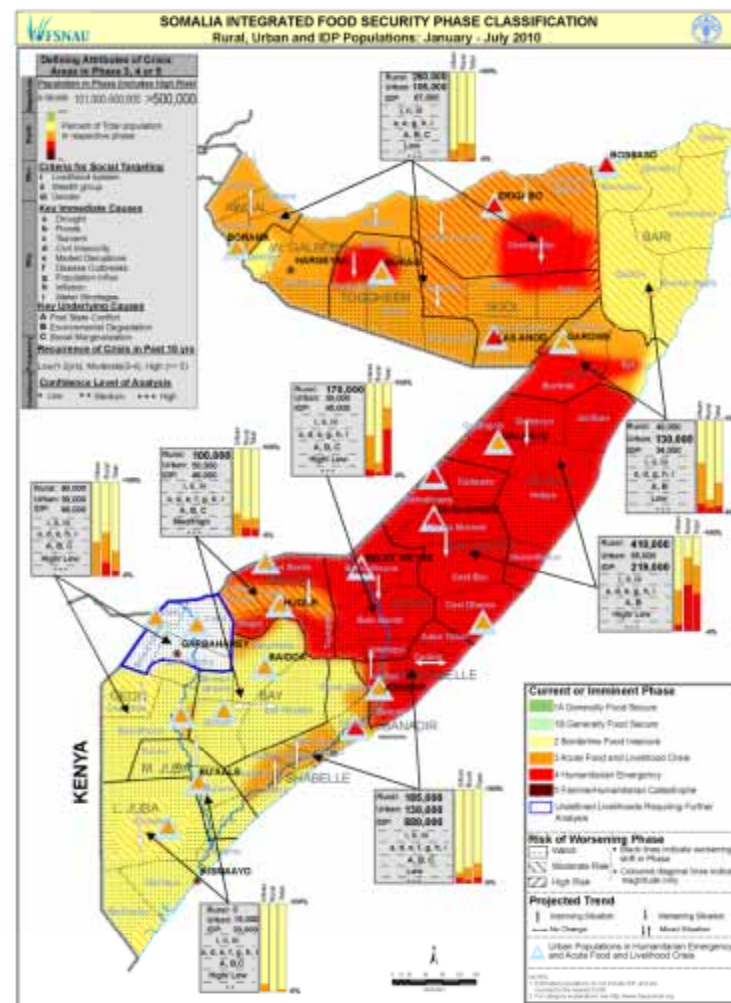


Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations
July – December 2009



Rural, Urban and IDP Combined IPC Populations
January – June 2010



Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis, July – December 2009

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	5,000	25,000	0	0	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	55,000	30,000	0	0	12
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	55,000	75,000	20,000	5,000	39
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	20,000	75,000	5,000	15,000	43
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	35,000	5,000	0	37
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	0	25,000	0	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	5,000	31
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	255,000	255,000	55,000	25,000	25
Central								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	30,000	65,000	0	130,000	51
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	15,000	35,000	10,000	200,000	79
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	45,000	100,000	10,000	330,000	65
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	25,000	55,000	5,000	160,000	74
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	25,000	60,000	0	160,000	48
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	50,000	10,000	5,000	12
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	65,000	0	70,000	52
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	20,000	5,000	0	5,000	5
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	80,000	0	40,000	46
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	10,000	5,000	0	0	6
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	20,000	10,000	0	0	8
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	190,000	330,000	15,000	440,000	27
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	30,000	-	55,000	-	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	520,000	685,000	135,000	795,000	28

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in AFLC and HE	580,000	8	18%
Assessed Rural population in AFLC and HE	1,255,000	17	39%
Estimated number of IDPs-updated 19th Jan 2010 (UNHCR)	1,115,000	15	35%
Estimated number of protracted IDPs	275,000	4	9%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	3,225,000	43	100.0%

* Revised Mudug population affected. In Post Gu '09 Integrated Analysis, Hawd and Addun livelihoods population affected was erroneously underestimated. The rational used was 50% P and 25% M in AFLC and 50% P in HE instead of 75% M in AFLC and 100% P and 25% M in HE for Hawd. For Addun, rational used was 50% P in AFLC and 25% P in HE instead of 50% P and 50% M in AFLC and 50% P in HE.

** Updated January 19, 2010 previously estimated as 1,245,000 (rounded to the nearest 5,000). The reduction is due to the downward revision of the Afgoye IDPs by UNHCR from 540,000 to 380,000. Source UNHCR

Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis, January – June 2010

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Rural in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Urban in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Rural Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC and HE as % of Total population
North								
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	5,000	20,000	0	0	8
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	30,000	0	0	4
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	50,000	75,000	0	5,000	32
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	25,000	60,000	5,000	20,000	41
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	40
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	80,000	0	25,000	0	29
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	25,000	0	15,000	45
Sub-total	2,341,718	1,054,371	1,287,347	200,000	245,000	35,000	45,000	22
Central								
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	35,000	90,000	0	100,000	64
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	20,000	65,000	10,000	155,000	76
Sub-total	680,156	153,382	526,774	55,000	155,000	10,000	255,000	70
South								
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	25,000	50,000	5,000	160,000	73
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	25,000	135,000	0	35,000	38
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	35,000	15,000	10,000	0	7
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	70,000	0	25,000	39
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	25,000	5,000	0	0	5
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	30,000	40,000	0	20,000	27
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	5,000	0	0	0	2
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	10,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	180,000	315,000	15,000	240,000	21
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	30,000	-	55,000	-	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	465,000	715,000	115,000	540,000	24

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in AFLC and HE	555,000	7	17%
Assessed Rural population in AFLC and HE	1,255,000	17	39%
Estimated number of IDPs-updated 19th Jan 2010 (UNHCR)	1,115,000	15	35%
Estimated number of protracted IDPs	275,000	4	9%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	3,200,000	43	100.0%



Somalia IPC Table

Trends in Rural, Urban & IDP Populations in Crisis

	Jan-Jun '08 (A)	Revised Apr-Jun '08 (B)	Jul-Dec '08 (C)	Jan-Jun '09 (D)	Jul-Dec '09 (E)	Jan-Jun '10 (F)	% increase /(decrease) (F to E)
Urban	-	576,000	705,000	705,000	655,000	580,000	-12%
Rural	850,000	921,000	1,395,000	1,215,000	1,480,000	1,255,000	-15%
IDPs (UNHCR)	705,000	855,000	870,000	1,020,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	0%
Protracted IDPS	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	0%
Total	1,830,000	2,627,000	3,245,000	3,215,000	3,525,000	3,225,000	-9%

* Revised Mudug population affected. In Post Gu '09 Integrated Analysis, Hawd and Addun livelihoods population affected was erroneously underestimated. The rational used was 50% P and 25% M in AFLC and 50% P in HE instead of 75% M in AFLC and 100% P and 25% M in HE for Hawd. For Addun, rational used was 50% P in AFLC and 25% P in HE instead of 50% P and 50% M in AFLC and 50% P in HE.

**Updated January 19, 2010 previously estimated as 1,245,000 (rounded to the nearest 5,000). The reduction is due to the downward revision of the Afgoye IDPs by UNHCR from 540,000 to 380,000. Source UNHCR.



Somalia IPC Table

Distribution of Rural Populations in Crisis

Comparison of *Gu* '09 and *Deyr* '09/10

•**HE decreased**– from 795,000 to 540,000 (32% decrease)

- ✓ Primarily due to decrease in **HE** in South and Central
- ✓ Slight increase of **HE** in North

•**AFLC increased** – from 685,000 to 715,000 (4% increase)

- ✓ Primarily due to improvement from **HE** to **AFLC** in South

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitari an Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	680,156	526,774	110,000	220,000	330,000	26
North East	1,213,324	488,510	70,000	50,000	120,000	10
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	315,000	240,000	555,000	44
North West	1,128,394	798,837	220,000	30,000	250,000	20
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	715,000	540,000	1,255,000	100



Somalia IPC Table

Distribution of Urban Populations in Crisis

Comparison of *Gu* '09 and *Deyr* '09/10

- **HE decreased** – from 135,000 to 115,000 (15% decrease)
 - ✓ Primarily due to decrease in **HE** in the Northwest
- **AFLC decreased** – from 520,000 to 440,000 (15% decrease)
 - ✓ Primarily due to decrease in the Northwest and in the South

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Total in AFLC & HE	% of Total in AFLC & HE
Central	680,156	153,382	55,000	10,000	65,000	11
North East	512,979	234,382	105,000	25,000	130,000	22
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	210,000	70,000	280,000	48
North West	1,828,739	819,989	95,000	10,000	105,000	18
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	465,000	115,000	580,000	100



Implications for Actions

Humanitarian Access

- **Actions to increase humanitarian space and safety** to ensure that populations in need receive assistance

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance: **To Save Lives**

- Targeted to areas & livelihood groups identified in **HE**
- Targeted to areas & livelihood groups identified in **Critical & Very Critical Nutrition**
- Scale-up in areas with sustained humanitarian emergency (Central, Hiran, M. Shabelle, Bakool)
- Scale-up in new HE areas in the North (Togdheer agro-pastoral, Sool Plateau)
- IDP and urban populations identified in HE and with high rates of malnutrition

Emergency Livelihood Support: **To Save Livelihoods and Prevent Deterioration to HE**

- Priority both in areas & livelihood groups in **AFLC, but also in HE**
- Emergency 'livelihood support' in the south (Gedo, Bakool M. Shabelle)
- Scale-up of emergency in northern drought affected areas
- Poor and most vulnerable urban populations that are not able to cope with prolonged high food and nonfood prices