

## SOMALIA Dekadal Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring

September 13, 2011

*FEWS NET and FSNAU have been jointly releasing updated food security and nutrition reports every ten days since July 20, 2011. The objective of this enhanced monitoring is to ensure that new information is incorporated into analysis and shared as rapidly as possible in order to inform decision making related to humanitarian assistance. FEWS NET and FSNAU will continue timely and joint reporting based on real-time information needs and current dekadal reporting will be replaced by monthly Food Security and Nutrition updates. The next report will be issued in the last dekad Of October*

### Key Messages

- In addition to the five areas where famine has already been declared:
  - All of Bay region has now met the three famine criteria.
  - 25-75 percent of poor agropastoral households in Gedo and Juba and pastoral households in Bakool face famine level of food deficits.
- In total 4.0 million people are in crisis nationwide (Phase 3, 4, 5), of which 3.0 million are in the south. 750,000 people are experiencing famine-level outcomes. Tens of thousands of people have already died, over half of whom are children.
- Measles and Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreaks continue in southern Somalia especially among Mogadishu IDPs where the nutrition and mortality results indicate deterioration from the July surveys.
- Despite, a large-scale increase in humanitarian response, evidence suggests that food security in the agropastoral and riverine areas of the south will deteriorate further over the coming four months. Famine is considered likely by December 2011 in agropastoral and riverine areas of Gedo and Juba, and agropastoral of Middle Shabelle and Hiran.

### Current food security outcomes and classification (see Annex 3 for new IPC maps and population figures)

- August nutrition survey results indicate that the prevalence of acute malnutrition and the rate of crude mortality have surpassed Famine thresholds in Bay Region of southern Somalia. In addition, July/August Post-Gu seasonal assessment analysis suggests that poor households in this region face massive food deficits due to a combination of poor crop production and deteriorating purchasing power. As a result, this region is now classified as IPC Phase 5 – Famine.
- Bay Region joins the Bakool agropastoral livelihood zone and the Lower Shabelle region, where Famine was declared on July 20th, and the agropastoral areas of Balcad and Cadale districts of Middle Shabelle the Afgoye corridor IDP settlement, and the Mogadishu IDP community, where Famine was declared on August 3rd.
- An additional 50,000 people in cropping areas of Gedo and Juba and pastoral areas of Bakool face Famine-level food deficits.
- The current crisis in southern Somalia is driven by a combination of factors. The total failure of the October-December 2010 Deyr rains (secondary season) and the poor performance of the April-June 2011 Gu 2011 rains (primary season) have resulted in the worst annual crop production in 17 years, reduced labor opportunities, below-average livestock prices, and excess animal mortality. The decline in maize and sorghum availability has subsequently pushed local cereal prices to record levels and, in combination with reduced livestock prices and wages, substantially reduced household purchasing power in all livelihood zones.
- In urban areas, sky-rocketing food prices and significantly eroded purchasing power are the main contributing factors to the current food security crisis. 585,000 people are estimated in crisis during July-December 2011 period. This is an increase from January-June 2011 estimate of 475,000 (23% increase).



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- Large-scale displacement and significant limitations on humanitarian access have further exacerbated the negative food access and health outcomes.
- Concerns persist regarding pastoral populations in northeast and northwest, agropastoralists in the Cowpea Belt of central, and coastal livelihoods of central where half of pastoralists have lost all livestock and are destitute.
- Food security outcomes have improved for camel pastoralists in Gedo and Juba, and pastoralists in the Addun and Hawd zones of Central/Northern regions

### Climate

- In this third dekad of August, light to moderate Hagaa showers were observed in the coastal areas of Juba and Shabelle. Light showers were observed in Marere (14.5mm), Afmadow (11.5), and Buale (10.5mm). Shabelle river levels have increased at the Belet Weyne gauging station and while the Juba river level remained stable at the Luuq gauging station.
- During this same period, northwest Somalia received moderate Karan rains, with Borama receiving 21mm compared to Gebiley (17mm) and Wajale (16.5 mm). Unusual, moderate rains have fallen in localized areas of Hawd of Togdheer, which improved water availability, while East-Golis of Sanaag region received showers.
- NOAA GFS short term forecasts for the period ending at 15th September 2011 suggest that Hagaa rains will continue across considerable areas of Juba and Shabelle. Karan rains in the Northwest areas of West Galbeed and Awdal are also expected to continue.

### Livestock Pasture, Water and Herd Sizes

- Harvested water from the April-June Gu rains is almost depleted in most regions with the exception of areas which received Karan rains in the North (Awdal and W. Galbeed regions) or Hagaa showers (mostly Lower Shabelle). Water trucking is reported in berkad- and water-catchment-dependant pastoral areas of the country. Water prices in rain-deficit areas of the south (Juba, Bay, Bakool, and Hiran) and the North (Bari, Nugal and Sanag) increased between July and August by 17 – 50 percent and 15 – 32 percent, respectively.
- Pasture is almost depleted in key grazing areas of rain-deficit livelihood zones. Some pasture is still available in areas distant from permanent water sources and in the areas that received Karan and Hagaa rains.
- Livestock that migrated to Lower Shabelle remain in the region and are taking advantage of the relatively better pasture and water availability resulting from the average Hagaa rains received during July and August.
- In general, livestock body conditions have started to deteriorate, specifically those of milking livestock, cattle, and sheep which did not recover from the past drought. Camels and goats have also lost some body weight. However, in Awdal, W. Galbeed, and Lower Shabelle, livestock body conditions have improved given the good Karan and Hagaa rains, respectively. This has improved camel milk production resulting in higher household milk consumption and sales.
- Gu '11 herd dynamics analysis indicates a decreasing trend in the size of small ruminant (sheep and goat) and cattle herds among agropastoral and pastoral households due to the high levels of death and distress sales during the past year. Livestock holdings are below baseline levels in all areas, particularly for sheep, goat and cattle. Camel holdings are also below baseline in most areas; exceptions include Juba, West Galbeed and Awdal regions, where camel herds are at baseline levels. The largest decline in camel holdings has been observed in Hiraan, Bakool and coastal areas of the Northeast, where herd sizes in June 2011 were 55, 58, and 64 percent of baseline levels, respectively.

### Livestock Trade, Prices and Terms of Trade

- Monthly livestock prices showed a mixed trend in August 2011 compared to July 2011 in most reference markets of the country. In the regions of Northwest, Northeast and Central, local quality goat prices remained relatively stable due to the effects of increased Hajj demand which offset oversupply of livestock on the markets for debt repayment.

- In southern regions, local quality goat prices are rising, while cattle prices have shown mixed trends, with increases in Bay (64%), Middle Shabelle (24%) and Lower Juba(8%) and decreases of 31, 24 and 7 percent in Gedo, Middle Juba and lower Shabelle, respectively. The prices of both local quality goats and cattle are lower than the same time last year (by 10-45% and 25-56%, respectively).
- Livestock exports (Bossaso and Berbera) in July 2011 were 527,547 head (69% and 71% higher compared last year and last month). Total livestock exports from Berbera port (345,969) in July 2011 were 91 percent higher than in June 2011 and 82 percent higher than in July 2010. The increase is mostly attributable to the access of big ships to Berbera port, and the development of new markets for Somali livestock, including Pakistan, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

#### **Food availability, market functioning, and trade**

- Imports of rice, wheat flour, and pasta from the main sea ports (Mogadishu El Ma'an, Berbera, and Bossaso) between January-July 2011 were 92 percent higher than during the same period last year. At Mogadishu's El Ma'an port, rice imports in July 2011 were 262 percent above the five-year average (2006-2010) while wheat flour imports continued the upward trajectory that started in June 2011, reaching a record high of 13,000 MT. However, the import volumes from northern ports do not indicate significant increases compared to the five-year average. Cross-border cereals imports rose significantly (301%) in April 2011 compared to the previous year and the trend was sustained in the first half of August 2011, with imports reaching 275 percent above August 2010.
- With the end of the monsoon winds in September, the volume of commodity imports for rice, wheat flour and vegetable oil will likely increase seasonably during September. Volatility in fuel prices will most likely put some upward pressure on prices of imported commodities. Current prices of most imported food continue to remain significantly higher than their levels last year, in line with international price movements.

#### **Food and livestock prices and Terms of Trade *(see Annex 2 for August ToT)***

- Across most markets of southern Somalia, prices of locally produced white maize and red sorghum continued their downward trend as a result of limited local cereal harvests reaching market. On average, sorghum prices declined by 11 percent in Sorghum Belt regions while maize prices decreased only marginally (3-6%) in Shabelle, Banadir and Juba regions between July and August 2011. Current prices of local cereals are almost equal to that of imported rice with a more pronounced pattern observed in Mogadishu. Compared to the same month last year, red sorghum prices have increased by an average of 110% percent in the Sorghum Belt while maize prices are 191 and 166 percent higher than last year in Shabelle and Juba regions, respectively. The prices of these cereals are projected to decline in the short-term as more of the Gu harvest supplies enters markets. Prices are also unlikely to return to their pre-crisis levels in the foreseeable future as stocks will remain very low unless the scale of humanitarian food distributions increases significantly.
- Imported food prices are high and continue to rise in most markets of the country. The increase in prices are attributed to the global market price dynamics, the after-effects of the high demand during Ramadan, and recent seasonal port closures.
- Between July and August 2011, goat/cereal terms of trade remained were stable or improving in most regions. However, as the prices of local grains remains very high, goat to local grain price terms of trade remain very poor. For example, in Bay region, although local goat/red sorghum ToT has improved (14%) from the previous month, one goat can only be exchanged for 40 kg of cereals, versus 180kg in August 2010. Labour wage/cereal terms of trade also remained poor in most of the South and Central regions. In Bardhera market (Gedo), for example, the average daily wage rate in August 2011 can barely buy 4kg of white maize, compared to 10 kg during the same month last year.
- High cereal prices (both imported and local) coupled with reduced incomes as a result of limited labor opportunities, low livestock and livestock product sales as well as increasing burden of accumulated debts continues to erode both urban and rural households ability to afford food.

#### **Urban food security**

- According to the post-Gu 2011 analysis, 362,000 urban people are currently classified in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and 217,000 are classified in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC). Overall, about two-thirds of these 585,000 people live in the South, as are the large majority of those classified as HE. In the North, about 140,000 urban people are classified as

in AFLC, though populations in the Northwest (Awdal, W.Galbeed and Togdheer) are classified as BFI. The majority of the population in crisis are urban poor who possess very few assets, derive their income mostly from unstable casual labour (portage, construction), self-employment or petty trade (mostly women) and rely on social and humanitarian support. In South and Central, significant numbers of middle wealth groups are also identified in crisis.

- The cost of living across the SoSh zones continued to rise in the second half of the year and by July 2011 the increase from a year ago reached 50-95% in the South, 40-50% in the Central and 35% in North SoSh zone. However, the cost of living in the North SiSh zone remained relatively stable exhibiting only 4% increase due to relative stability in local cereals prices and import commodity prices as a result of Somaliland government control over exchange rates. Amid the increased food prices, a substantial decline in labour wage rates (urban poor) occurred and is partly attributable to increased competition for labour from drought-affected rural populations migrating to urban areas. The situation of urban population in South and Central is further exacerbated by sustained conflict which has caused constant displacement, affecting economic activities and hampering humanitarian access.
- The purchasing power of these populations is eroded, particularly in the SoSh zone, where daily labour wage can only provide 2-4 kgs of cereals. In the South and Central, food spending by the urban poor accounts for over 80% of their total expenditure (compared to 60-70% in the north), indicating at limited capacity to meet essential non-food needs.
- The food security crisis in urban areas is also reflected in reduced coping capacity, with considerable numbers of urban residents in the South employing severe coping strategies such as going hungry, relying on community support, begging, and sending children to eat elsewhere (better-off relatives, etc.). In contrast, the numbers of urban residents resorting on severe coping strategies is considerably lower in the northern regions. However, about 25% of population in the North SoSh areas and 12% in North SiSh areas reported of resorting to moderate to severe strategies.
- High levels of acute malnutrition persist in urban areas across all regions of South and Central where nutrition situation is estimated as likely Very Critical. Malnutrition levels are Critical in the Northeast and vary from Alert to Serious in the regions of Northwest.

#### Health<sup>1</sup>

- During August 2011 the following were reported:
  - Over 1,903 suspected measles cases (including 1,530 under the age of five) and 65 related deaths have in South and Central Somalia.
  - A total of 7,109 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) (including 5,019 under the age of five) with 133 related deaths in south central regions.
  - Over 9,500 cases of pneumonia (including 5,646 under the age of 5 years) in south and central Somalia.
  - A total of 2,572 suspected malaria cases in south and central Somalia, including 1,083 cases under the age of 5 years and 9 related deaths.

#### Nutrition and Mortality (see updated nutrition and mortality results in Annex 1.)

Nutrition results from the August round of surveys are available for 11 out of 16 surveys, all of these have been verified by CDC. Close examination of the August 2011 nutrition survey data for Hiran and Bakool however indicates that quality does not meet standards for publishing. Therefore these results are retracted and should not be quoted.

- Juba: Livelihood based surveys reported 31.2 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in the pastoral zone, 34.3 percent GAM in the agropastoral zone, and 29.6 percent GAM in the riverine zone compared to 39.5 percent, 38.9 percent, and 45.9% in July. Though the GAM prevalence declined slightly, these findings should be interpreted carefully given that mortality increased in the agropastoral and riverine areas and because extraordinarily high rates of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), ranging from 12.8 to 19 percent, persist.
- Gedo: Pastoral survey results indicate deterioration from July with 32.9 percent GAM and 17.7 percent SAM compared to 23.8 percent GAM and 5.9 percent SAM in July.
- Bay: the malnutrition prevalence continued to remain the highest to date in Somalia at 58.3 percent similar to 55 percent in July with SAM level of 22.1 percent compared to 29 percent in July.

<sup>1</sup> WHO

- The situation of IDPs in Mogadishu is of great concern with a deterioration in the GAM prevalence from 39.4 percent in July to 45.6 percent in August. SAM prevalence rose from 15.3 percent to 23 percent, likely due to reported outbreaks of AWD and measles.
- The situation of Afgoye IDPs is also very worrying with a GAM prevalence of 46 percent compared to 40.7 percent in July and a SAM prevalence of 24.7 percent, compared to 17.7 percent in July.
- Mortality results for all surveys indicated sustained emergency and famine levels, with increasing trends in Bay, Juba (agropastoral and riverine), Hiran and both IDP populations. Results exceeded 2 deaths per 10,000 people per day in Bay, Bakool agropastoral and the two IDP populations. Results in the other regions remained below 2 but above 1.5.

### Civil Insecurity

- Disruptions in trade due to the ongoing siege of Bakara market in Mogadishu are contributing, in part, to the high food prices in the South and Central.
- Restricted access to pasture and water resources (Dhegtuur and Xeraale areas of Galgadud and areas around Galkayo of Mudug) due to resource based conflicts.
- Hampered production and trade: Lasqoray (frankincense, dates, etc.) and fishing (Bari, Nugal, Mudug) due to resource based conflicts in northern regions
- Sustained restrictions of humanitarian operations in the South and Central due to restricted humanitarian space although with some improvements in parts of Bakool, Gedo, and the Jubas.

### Displacement

- A preliminary analysis from UNHCR Kenya on the origin of the 96,206 Somali refugees who arrived to Dadaab in 2011 suggests an overwhelming majority have originated from Middle and Juba regions (58%) with Bay being the next region represented at 15.5%.
- Similar analysis from UNHCR Ethiopia suggests that of the 119,561 Somali refugees in the camps, 51% originated from Gedo, 29% from Bay and 10% from Bakool regions.
- Displacement from Somalia into Kenya and Ethiopia continues, though numbers have declined from a July peak of 1,500/day to 1000-1200 per day into Dadaab and 250 per day into Dolo Ado in Ethiopia – although alternative entry points into Ethiopia for Somali refugees are also being reported.
- Currently FSNAU classifies the food security of 910,000 internally displaced people, while the food security situation of the remaining 500,000 IDPs is captured in the integrated phase classification (IPC) of urban and rural populations. In addition, FSNAU defined the IPC phase for the major IDP settlements in the North (W.Galbeed, Togdheer, Bari, Mudug, Nugal) as well as in Afgoye corridor and Mogadishu, where representative surveys were conducted. However, no phase classification was done for the settlements in other areas (L. Juba, Bay, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Shabelle and Galgadud) where FSNAU conducted rapid assessments.
- Based on the recent analyses, the IDP settlements in W.Galbeed and Togdheer are identified in AFLC, Bari, Mudug and Nugal IDPs are in HE, while Mogadishu and Afgoye IDPs are in Famine conditions. The phase classification of these settlements is based on IPC reference outcomes including nutrition, mortality, assets as well as a number of proxy indicators to food access (dietary diversity, ToT, CSI) with consideration of the rural/urban IPC in the respective areas.

The main contributing factors of the current food insecurity in the IDP settlements include food price inflation, limited income options, drastic decline of purchasing power, lack of resilience due to limited/none asset ownership and insecurity with limited humanitarian support.

**Response<sup>2</sup>**

- The CAP for Somalia stands at USD 1.06 billion and is currently funded to USD 644 million (61%). More funding is anticipated in the coming months with a significant increase in non-traditional donors especially from Islamic countries.
- Food interventions are 78 percent funded, Logistics 74 percent funded, Enabling Programmes 63 percent funded, Nutrition 48 percent funded, WASH 46 percent funded, Shelter and NFI 39 percent funded, Health 32 percent funded, Agriculture and Livelihoods 26 percent funded, Education 18 percent funded, and Protection 12 percent funded.

**Most-likely scenario****Key assumptions**

- The 29th Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF 29) forecasted that the southern regions and Galgaduud (Central) will most likely receive above normal Deyr rains, while in Awdal region (Northwest) will likely receive near normal to above normal Deyr rains. However, Mudug and Northern regions will likely receive near normal to below normal Deyr rainfall in October – December 2011.
- September Hagaa cereal harvests in Middle Juba and Lower Shabelle will be below-average but will improve stocks compared to current levels.
- Significant presence of farming communities people in Bay region for planting.
- Oct-Dec labor supply and demand are expected to vary significantly by region, but high cereal prices will keep wage:cereal ToT far below average.
- Pastoralists in southern and central regions will return to typical wet-season grazing areas by late October.
- Milk availability will improve for shoats and camels, but remain average to below-average due to reduced conceptions over the past year. Cattle milk availability will remain very limited.
- Distress migration flows to Ethiopia, Kenya, Central regions, and Mogadishu – will stabilize or decline because of response and the start of the cropping season.
- Above-average malaria mortality risk with the onset of October rains. Continued measles outbreaks.
- Food access response is projected at current levels
  - Relatively better: Northern Gedo, Northern Bakool, Juba, Mogadishu, Hiran, localized areas of the Shabelles
  - Very limited: *Bay, Southern Bakool, much of Lower Shabelle including Afgoye*

**Projected outcomes****Southern Regions**

- Between October and December, the food security situation is projected to deteriorate to famine in agropastoral areas of Gedo, Juba, Hiran and Middle Shabelle, riverine areas of Gedo and Juba, and pastoral of Bakool. The projection is based on current malnutrition levels, which in these areas are above 30% GAM, mortality rates >1/10,000/day, and an expectation of further deterioration in food access. Worsening food access is considered likely due to the absence of cereal stocks at the household level, limited income options, weakening purchasing power as a result of anticipated surge in cereal prices, and sustained constraints of humanitarian access.
- Local cereal prices, which have shown some decline following the inflow of the Gu harvest to markets, are likely to start escalating again from October as the limited supply from the Gu 2011 crop harvest will be soon exhausted, particularly in southern regions. These prices are likely to reach levels even higher than during the recent May-June 2011 peak, particularly for red sorghum. Therefore, the purchasing power and standard of living of the population in rural and urban areas will

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<sup>2</sup> UN OCHA



continue to fall across most parts of the country through the end of the year.

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- Based on the current climate outlook, a normal start of the Deyr season is expected across Somalia. Performance during the second half of the season may be less favorable, but this is unlikely to have a significant impact on the overall performance of the season. The rains will encourage cultivation in southern Somalia although in the main sorghum-producing region of Bay the planting is projected to be below normal. This is mainly attributable to large population outflow from Bay region towards refugee camps (Kenya and Ethiopia) and feeding centers in Mogadishu and other areas within Somalia. As the out-migrated populations mostly comprise poor households who lack food and income, the chances of returning to the region for Deyr season cultivation are low, particularly for those who went across the border. Therefore, cultivation among the poor households, who normally contribute about 27 percent of the total cultivated land in the region, will be considerably reduced. However, planting is expected to be normal among the better-off and middle wealth groups in Bay, in part due to the return of stronger family members.
- Some improvement is expected in pastoral areas of Gedo, Juba as pasture and water improves with the onset of Deyr season, which will prompt the return of camel herds from out-migration back to their original settlements.
- With the onset of average Deyr rains in October, there is an increased risk of mortality related to malaria. High mortality risks continue with the ongoing measles and AWD outbreaks, particularly in the context of low vaccination rates and very poor nutritional status which has lowered immunity to disease.

### ***Central and Northern Regions***

- The livelihood zones of Central and North that are currently identified in crisis will remain in the current phase through at least the end of the year as the recovery from the impact of the prolonged drought (e.g., high livestock off-take and indebtedness) will require several normal seasons. However, these pastoral livelihoods will benefit from improved pasture and water in the Deyr rainy season as well as increased livestock prices during the Hajj period (Oct-Nov).
- In the agropastoral areas of the Northwest, the Gu-Karan harvest outlook is favorable due to on-going Karan rains, which improved crop establishment and crop growth. Therefore, the food security situation in the agropastoral livelihood will remain in the Borderline Food Insecure phase.

**Key information gaps:** Displaced populations flows, response coverage and gaps, detailed information on household and market cereal stock levels, remittance flows

ANNEX 1 –August nutrition, and mortality assessments result southern Somalia, by region\*

Region	Livelihood	Date	GAM Prevalence	SAM Prevalence	MUAC <12.5cm	MUAC <11.5cm	Crude mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Bay	Agropastoral	August 2011 N=489	58.3% (52.1-64.2)	22.1% (18.2-26.5)	36.2% (29.6-43.3)	5.6% (3.9-7.9)	2.15 (1.5-2.8)	6.16 (3.91-8.4)
	Riverine	August 2011 N=591	39.6% (35.4-43.9)	19% (15.7-22.7)	29.3% (24.8-34.20)	14.1% (11.3-17.5)	1.76 (1.2-2.32)	4.22 (2.56-5.87)
Middle & Lower Juba	Agropastoral	August 2011 N=544	34.4% (29.8-39.2)	14.2% (11.5-17.4)	22.1% (19.1-25.4)	5.7% (4.1-7.9)	1.82 (1.23-2.41)	4.62 (2.87-6.37)
	Pastoral	August 2011 N=523	31.2% (26.1-36.7)	12.8% (9.9-16.4)	30.1% (24.7-36.1)	7.4% (5.5-9.8)	1.25 (0.77-1.73)	2.61 (1.32-3.88)
Gedo	Pastoral	August 2011 N=593	32.9% (27.9-38.3)	17.7% (14.4-21.6)	19.3% (15.3-24.6)	8.4% (6.4-11)	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
IDPS	Afgoye	August 2011 N=530	46% (40.8-51.3)	24.7% (20.2-29.8)	30% (25.4-35)	11.3% (8.4-15.2)	4.02 (3.05-4.99)	10.3 (7.57-13.03)
	Mogadishu	July 2011 N=544	45.6% (40.5-50.8)	23% (19.2-27.2)	36.8% (32.5-41.4)	12.1% (9.3-15.6)	5.68 (4.48- 6.88)	15.43 (11.35-19.5)

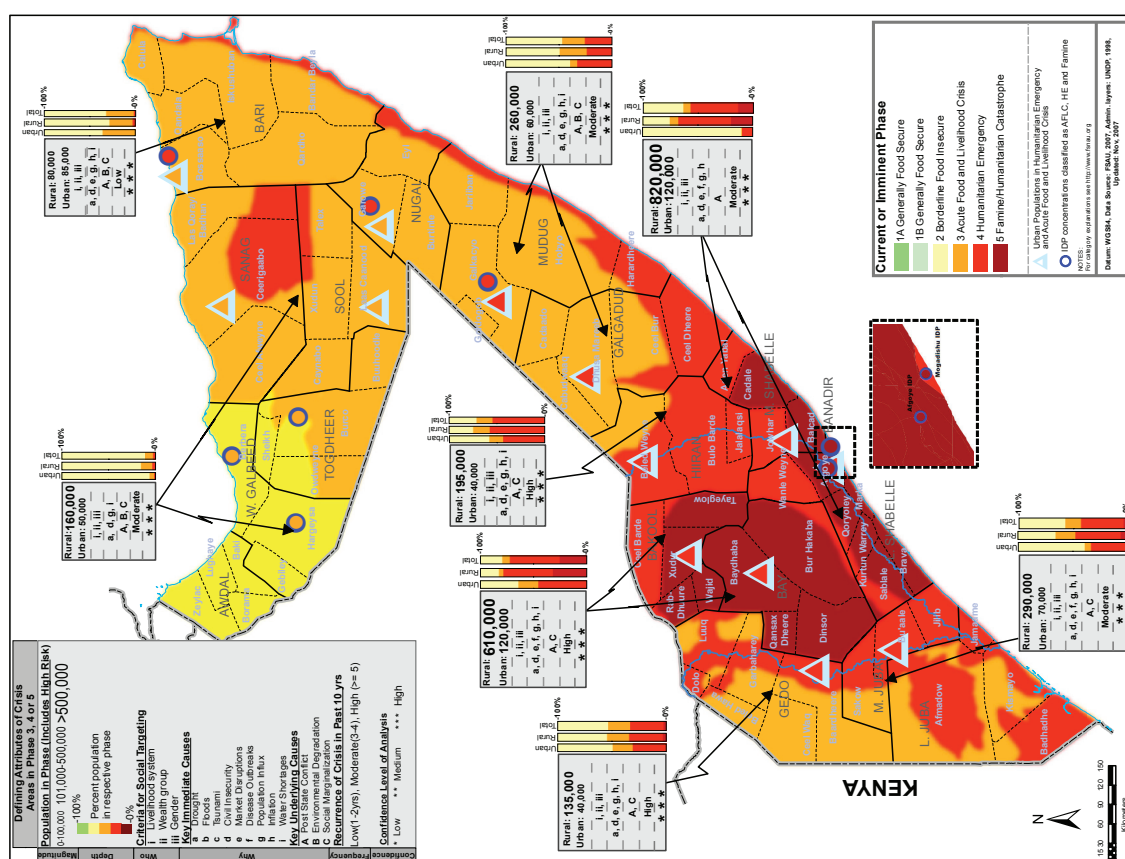
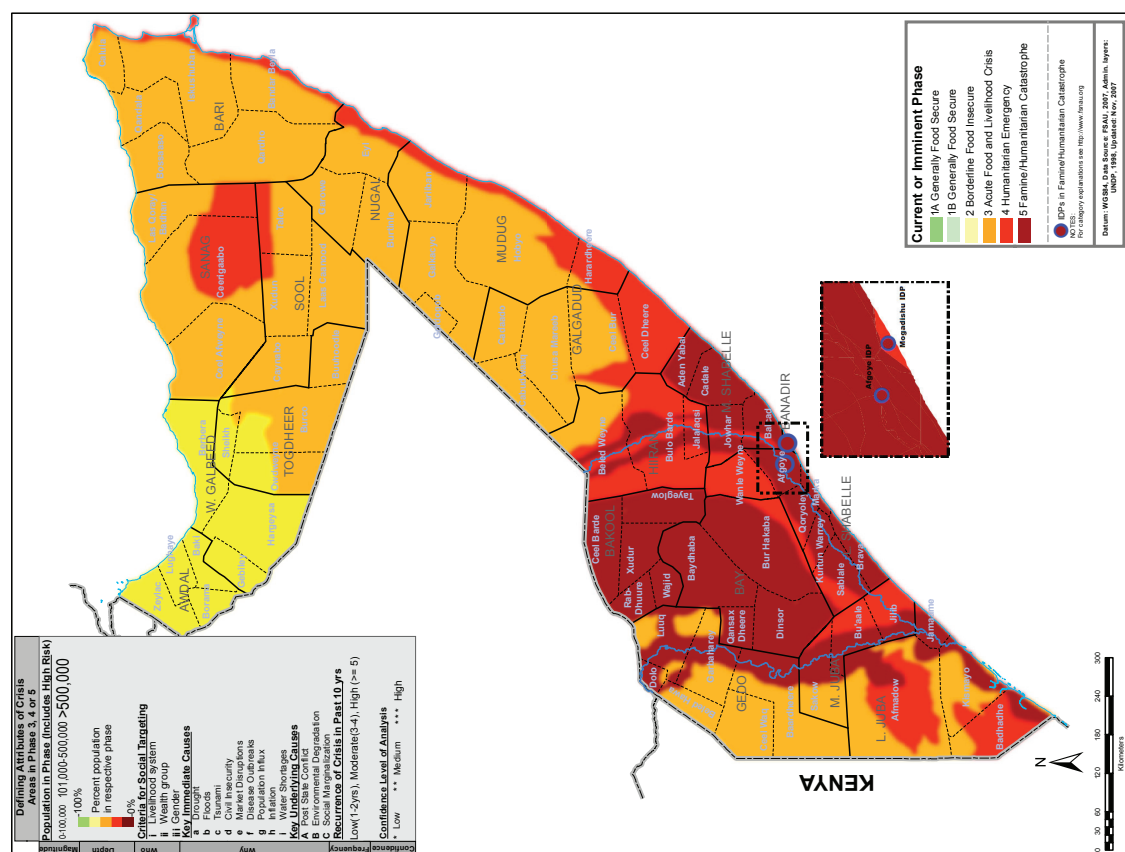
\*Close examination of the August 2011 nutrition survey data for Hirran and Bakool indicates that quality does not meet standards for publishing. Therefore these results are retracted and should not be quoted



**ANNEX 2 – Most recent food access data for Somalia, by region**

Region	Market	Livestock-to-cereal ToT	Wage-to-cereal ToT
<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	<i>Riverine (Afgoi)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 58 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (71kg from 170kg)	<b>Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 67 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (3 kg from 9 kg)
	<i>Agropastoral (Qorioley)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 77 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (58kg 254)	<b>Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 83 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (4 kg from 24 kg)
<b>Middle Shabelle</b>	<i>Riverine (Jowhar)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 55 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (82kg from 181kg)	<b>Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 55 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (5 kg from 11 kg)
	<i>Agropastoral (Adan Yabal)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 56 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (22kg from 50kg)	
<b>Bay</b>	<i>Agropastoral (Dinsor, Qansadhere, Baidoa)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot-decreased by 78 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (40kg from 180kg)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 75 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 3 kg from 12 kg)
<b>Bakool</b>	<i>Agropastoral (Huddur)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 56 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (43kg from 98k)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (3kg from 5kg)
	<i>Pastoral (El Barde)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 35 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (47kg from 72kg)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 17 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (5kg from 6kg)
<b>Middle/Lower Juba</b>	<i>Riverine (Buale, Jilib, Jamame)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 85 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (21kg from 141kg)	<b>Wage-white maize tot decreased by 89 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (2kg from 19kg)
	<i>Agropastoral (Kismayo)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 67 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (46kg from 140kg)	<b>Wage-white maize tot decreased by 80 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (4kg from 20kg)
	<i>Pastoral (Doblel, Hagar)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 59 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (39kg from 94kg)	<b>Wage-white maize tot decreased by 56 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (4kg from 9kg)
<b>Gedo</b>	<i>Riverine (Bardera, Luuq)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 70 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (26kg from 88kg)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 58 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (5kg from 12kg)
	<i>Agropastoral (Bardera, Belet Hawa)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 72 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (28kg from 100kg)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 68 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (7kg from 22kg)
	<i>Pastoral (Elwak)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 66 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (31kg from 92kg)	<b>Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 44 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (5kg from 9kg)
<b>Hiran</b>	<i>Riverine (Beletwein)</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 50 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (52kg from 104kg)	<b>Wage-white maize tot decreased by 43 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (8kg from 14kg)
<b>Banadir Region</b>	<i>Mogadishu Bakara</i>	<b>Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 83 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (52kg from 308kg)	<b>Wage-white maize tot decreased by 62 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (3kg from 8kg)
<b>Central Regions</b>	<i>Hawd Pastoral (Galkayo)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 69 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (46kg from 150kg)	<b>Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 57 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (6kg from 14kg)
	<i>Addun Pastoral (Dhusamareb)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 41 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (34kg from 58kg)	<b>Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (3kg from 5kg)
<b>North East Regions</b>	<i>Coastal Deeh (Garowe, Bosasso, Lasanod, Erigavo)</i>	<b>Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 49 percent</b> between June 2011 and June 2010 (40kg from 78kg)	<b>Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 50 percent</b> between June 2011 and June 2010 (4kg from 8kg)
<b>North West Regions</b>	<i>Borama, Zeilac, Hargeisa, Togwajale</i>	<b>Goat-White sorghum-tot- decreased by 46 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (61kg from 112kg)	<b>Wage-White sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent</b> between August 2011 and August 2010 (9kg from 15kg)

## ANNEX 3. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Map September 2011 and Projection for October – December 2011

SOMALIA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION  
Rural and Urban Populations: Aug-Sept 2011SOMALIA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION  
Projection: Oct-Dec 2011

**ANNEX 4: Population Numbers in Crisis**

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 in Humanitarian Emergency (HE)	Urban in Humanitarian Catastrophe (Famine)	Rural in Humanitarian Catastrophe (Famine)	Total in AFLC, HE and Famine as % of Total population
<b>North</b>										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	15
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	25,000	40,000	5,000	25,000	0	0	35
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	20,000	20,000	0	15,000	0	0	37
Bari	367,638	179,633	202,737	60,000	55,000	0	5,000	0	0	33
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	75,860	25,000	15,000	0	5,000	0	0	31
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,341,718</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>1,287,347</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Central</b>										0
Mudug	350,099	94,405	255,694	5,000	70,000	30,000	60,000	0	0	47
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	5,000	65,000	20,000	65,000	0	0	47
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,156</b>	<b>153,382</b>	<b>526,774</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>South</b>										0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	10,000	45,000	30,000	150,000	0	0	71
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	0	15,000	30,000	240,000	0	75,000	70
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	10,000	70,000	80,000	280,000	0	140,000	68
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	20,000	30,000	25,000	90,000	0	80,000	79
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	15,000	0	60,000	255,000	0	155,000	78
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	15,000	50,000	25,000	75,000	0	10,000	53
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	0	25,000	25,000	90,000	0	15,000	65
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	10,000	55,000	35,000	90,000	0	15,000	53
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>1,270,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>365,000</b>	<b>1,445,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>42</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC, HE and Famine	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed <b>Urban</b> population in AFLC, HE and Famine	<b>585,000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14%</b>
Assessed <b>Rural</b> population in AFLC, HE and Famine	<b>2,550,000</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>63%</b>
Adjusted IDP (out of UNHCR 1.5 million)	<b>910,000</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22%</b>
Estimated number of <b>IDPs in Famine</b> (Mogadishu and Afgoye)	<b>260,000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6%</b>
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	<b>4,045,000 rounded to 4 million</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>