SOMALIA Dekadal Food Security Monitoring July 23, 2011

Given the severity of current and projected food insecurity in Somalia, FEWS NET and FSNAU will jointly release updated food security reports every ten days, starting July 22, 2011. The objective of this enhanced monitoring and reporting 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.

Current food security outcomes and classification

- Evidence of severely reduced food access, acute malnutrition, and crude mortality indicates that **a famine is currently ongoing in two areas of southern Somalia**: the Bakool agropastoral livelihood zones and all areas of Lower Shabelle. A humanitarian emergency currently exists across all other regions of the south.
- Current humanitarian response is inadequate to meet emergency needs. As a result, famine **is expected to spread across all regions of the south in the coming 1-2 months**.
- In total, 3.7 million people are currently in crisis nationwide; among these, 3.2 million people need immediate, lifesaving assistance (2.8 million in the south). As of early July, 390,000 children under five are acutely malnourished, 170,000 severely; 81 percent of malnourished children live in the south.
- The current situation represents Africa's worst food security crisis since Somalia's 1991/92 famine. A massive multisectoral response is critical to prevent additional deaths and total livelihood/social collapse. Most immediately, interventions to improve food access and to address health/nutrition issues are needed. In the medium term, interventions to rebuild and support livelihoods are critical. Extraordinary measures to provide these responses should be implemented. These assistance needs will persist through at least December 2011.

Crop conditions and harvest prospects

- **Northwest**: In Togdheer agropastoral, the rains were well distributed and in combination flash flooding, these rains led to improvements in crop germination and regeneration of pasture and fodder. An estimated 2,300 hectares have been planted in Togdheer agropastoral with sorghum, maize and water melon. Other cropping areas of Awdal, Gabiley and parts of Hargeisa, however, did not benefit from well distributed rains and planting started late. If the *Gu-Karan* rains expected in coming months fail, then the overall yield in the northwest will be below average.
- **Central:** Various pests have reportedly attacked crop stems and leaves during early growth stages, causing visible signs of damage and slowed crop growth. Although most parts of the cowpea belt received moderate rains, this widespread pest damage has raised lowered harvest expectations.
- **South:** Below-average crop production is expected in all regions of the south, including Bay and Shabelle, the grain baskets of Somalia. Harvests are also expected to be one month late. This is primarily due to the late start and poor performance of seasonal rainfall. Some production is expected from early planted sorghum and maize in pockets of Shabelle regions, and irrigated areas in parts of Hiran and Juba riverine. Minimal to no harvests are expected in agropastoral areas of Hiran, Bay and Bakool. Agriculture-related labor opportunities have slightly improved in most areas but remain far below normal.

Pastoral conditions

- Pasture and water availability vary across the Somalia. Conditions have improved in the north and central regions resulting improved livestock body condition and production particularly camel and goat. However, the southern part of the country, including Hiran, depletion of pasture and substantial livestock migration to riverine areas due to an atypical dry period during June, has been reported.
- Although significant livestock death and miscarraige occurred in Hawd of Northwest during the *Jilaal* season, pasture and water resources have improved following average *Gu* rains. Livestock body conditions and conception rates have

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improved and limited camel and goat births have slightly improved milk production. Significant livestock deaths were reported in the Northeast (NE), Coastal Deeh, and adjacent livelihoods of Addun and Sool plateau. Three quarters of these households have no pack camel or donkey. Poor households are currently holding 20-30 sheep and goats, though few are salable as most of them are pregnant adult females.

- Significant improvements in pasture have been observed in Hawd pastoral livelihood zone. However, conditions remain poor in the Hawd of west Togdheer (Odweyne) where recovery from the recent drought remains limited. The cowpea Belt received normal *gu* rains, but livestock production and milk availability remain limited due reduced herd sizes following excess animal mortality over the past six months. Livestock (sheep and cattle) in Hawd of Dhusamreeb, Abudwaq and Hiran are still weak and conception rates are low. No goat or cattle births have been observed, but camels gave birth and camel milk production has improved.

- In the south, *Hagaa* rains in June/July have been poor. In all livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle, pastoral conditions are deteriorating. In Bay, drought and diseases killed a significant number of livestock (mainly cattle and sheep) during *Jilaal* (Jan-Apr). Many livestock miscarried, reducing birth rates to nearly zero. Recent conception rates of surviving animals are normal, but the number of pregnant animals is significantly below-average. Agropastoral livelihood zones in Gedo, Juba, and Bakool also experienced significant livestock death and poor households are migrating to refugee camps and destitute camps in Mogadishu. *Hagaa* rains resumed in Juba, extending up to pastoral areas of south Afmadow. These rains have improved both water and pasture, but will be short lived as more livestock than usual from Kenya (Wajir, Elwak and Mandhera) and Gedo region are present in Afmadow district. By mid-August, livestock are expected to return to the Juba riverine zone/dhasheks.

- Cattle to maize terms of trade in June were 39 percent below than previous month (May) and 75 percent lower than June 2011 in Juba. Goat-to-red sorghum terms of trade declined 12 percent in June 2011 compare to the previous month and 68 percent compared to June 2010 in sorghum belt reference markets. In Central, goat-to-cereal terms of trade decreased by 5 percent in June compared to May and by 36 percent compare to June 2010.

Food availability, market functioning, and trade

- Imports of rice, wheat flour, and pasta in the first half of 2011 were 98 percent higher than during the same period last year. At Mogadishu's El Ma'an market, rice imports in May 2011 were 355 percent above the five-year average.
- Relatively small scale cross-border trade has continued, though export and import volumes were down in June compared to May in both Beled Weyne, Hiran Region and in Beled Hawa, Gedo Region. At Doblei, Lower Juba Region, sugar exports to Kenya increased while rice exports dropped off, probably as a result of the convergence of rice prices in southern Somalia and northeastern Kenya. In northern and central Somalia, rice exports to Ethiopia increased at Togwajale, Buhodle, and Goldogob, but maize imports from Ethiopia only increased at Goldogob.
- In areas of southern Somalia bordering Ethiopia and Kenya, the increase in local cereal prices over the past year has been smaller than in markets further from borders, suggesting a moderating effect of cross-border trade on prices even though the volumes recorded remain rather low.
- Most of the monitored markets in the Sorghum Belt trade catchment along with some markets in Mogadishu and Middle Juba appear to have remained well integrated for locally produced grain as they all exhibited a similar, very slight decline in price in May, followed by an increase in June.

Food prices and Terms of Trade

- Labor-to-cereal terms of trade have been declining since September 2010 in the Shabelle Valley trade catchment. In this area, the average daily wage rate is three kilograms of white maize, compared to 6 kg/day two years ago.
- In the Sorghum Belt, terms of trade for livestock have also been declining since September 2010. A goat in the Sorghum Belt is now worth, on average, 30 kilograms of white maize, less than half its value from a year ago.
- Absolute food prices and the size of food price increases continue to be highest for local cereals in Bay, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle Region. The highest observed annual price rise is in Jilib, Middle Juba where white maize in June was 350 percent above June 2010.

Health[1]

- Fourteen confirmed measles cases have been reported in Mogadishu. 132 suspected cases were reported from Lower Shabelle
- Cholera cases have been confirmed in the Afgoye Corridor, Baidoa, Goldogob and Hobyo in Mudug regions and two districts in Lower Shabelle regions.
- Dengue fever has been reported in Mogadishu and Berbera

Nutrition and Mortality

- 11 representative nutrition survey conducted in 6 regions (Lower Shabelle, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions) in southern Somalia during the first 10 days of July confirm exceptionally high rates of acute malnutrition. The GAM prevalence exceeds 20 percent in all surveys and is higher than 38 percent in 9 of the 11 surveys. On average, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition across the five regions of the south is 42.5 percent. Rates of severe acute malnutrition are equally extreme, averaging 18.5 percent (range: 5.9 – 29.8).
- These results, in combination with earlier surveys, translate into 320,000 acutely malnourished children under 5 (170,000 severely malnourished) in the 8 regions of southern Somalia.
- Mortality results from the same surveys indicate that crude deaths rates have exceeding the threshold for a famine declaration in 2 of the 11 surveys (4/10,000/day and 6/10,000/day, respectively, in agropastoral and riverine areas of Lower Shabelle). In the remaining nine surveys crude mortality was above the alert level of 1/10,000/day. For under five death rates, all 11 surveys reported rates >4 deaths/10,000/day, reaching a high of 20/10,000/day in riverine Lower Shabelle.
- Suspected scurvy and beriberi were reported among local populations in Bakool during May.
- Nutrition and mortality results from the remaining two regions of southern Somalia (Middle Shabelle and Hiran) and for Afgoye IDPs will be available by July 27th.
- July nutrition survey results from Central regions indicate a stable situation with the Hawd pastoral reporting a GAM prevalence of 14.4 percent and a SAM prevalence of 3.8 percent severe and the Addun pastoral livelihood zone reporting a 17.8 percent GAM and 4.1 percent SAM.
- Of concern are the deteriorating nutrition prevalence's in the IDP camps in north eastern regions, where all camps (Bossaso, Quardo, Garowe, Galkahyo and Margaga) report above 20 percent GAM from surveys conducted in May. This is likely exacerbated by the arrival of new IDP from southern Somalia.

Security[2]

- The security situation throughout Somalia remained tense during June. No major fighting was reported in any part of the country with the exception of some sporadic clashes between the TFG forces and Al Shabaab in Mogadishu.
- However, TFG and insurgent troop movements remain a major concern for the civilian population and humanitarian actors in Mogadishu, and parts of Gedo and Lower Juba regions, including, Ceel Waaq and Dhoobleey. The standoff between these forces is restricting the movement of humanitarian personnel and operations in these regions.
- No restrictions on or interferences related to passage of agencies, personnel and goods were reported during June.
- Acts of piracy off the Somalia coast continued during the reporting period. In June 2011, a total of 16 attempted and 0 successful hijackings were reported[3]. None of the vessels were reported to be carrying humanitarian supplies.
- Incidents involving humanitarian agencies, including occupation of humanitarian compounds (particularly in Diinsor, Bay region) and the arrest of an aid worker in Baidoa were reported.
- Recent announcements suggest that access may improve for some humanitarian agencies given the severity of the current crisis.

[1] WHO
[2] UN OCHA
[3] www.unosat.org and www.icc-ccs.org

Response[4]

Humanitarian agencies have adopted a response strategy to mitigate the current crisis in Somalia. The various clusters will increase intervention activities in areas where agencies have access in the southern and central regions. However significant resource and access constraints remain. Key recent activities by clusters include:

Food Aid: According to WFP, the number of beneficiaries in Somalia in July 2011 is 1.5 million, however this excludes most parts of southern Somalia. In June WFP delivered assistance to 167,000 people in Mogadishu.

Livelihoods: In June, 5,600 IDP and riverine famer in Middle and Lower Juba received seeds, 7,800 people are benefiting from cash-for-work in Middle and Lower Juba.

Health: A cholera treatment center was established in Baidoa with hygiene kits distributed . Mobile clinics were established in Lower Shabelle following the reports of increased acute water diarrhoea.

WASH: A borehole was constructed in Buale, Middle Juba. 20 new shallow wells constructed, 10 shallow wells upgraded, 500 household latrines constructed and 21,000 people benefitted from a water voucher system in Buale and Saakow in Juba. 290,000 people to benefit from hygiene packages through 335 nutrition centers in south and central partners in July.

Nutrition: 24,900 severely malnourished children treated in 201 OTP and 16 stabilization centers in southern central regions from January to May. 62,900 moderately malnourished children admitted to 325 supplementary feeding programs.

Most-likely scenario

Key assumptions

- Based on an analysis of satellite-derived Normalized Difference Vegetation Index imagery, current pasture conditions are below average across southern Somalia and have declined rapidly since May. Further deterioration is expected as the dry season progresses, particularly given forecasts for higher than usual dry season temperatures. Vegetation conditions in northern and central Somalia are, in general, expected to remain near seasonal averages.
- July medium-range precipitation forecasts by ECMWF, IRI, and NOAA suggest normal October to December rainfall totals across Somalia. However, these rains are likely to in crease morbidity and mortality risk and pastoral/cropping households are unlikely to be able to fully take advantage of these rains given displacement, asset losses, and reduced animal conceptions.
- Local cereals prices are likely to continue rising in the south. Rice prices are expected to remain stable and to act as a ceiling on the price of local maize and sorghum.
- Though some localized concerns have been raised, current main season harvest prospects for Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are near average.

Projected outcomes

- **Southern Regions**: Given current levels of malnutrition, mortality, and humanitarian response, in combination with the likelihood of increasing prices and a harsh dry season, food security is expected to deteriorate over the coming months. By August/September, all regions of southern Somalia are likely to face famine.
- **Central Regions:** Although significant improvements in pasture have been observed, livestock production and milk availability remain limited due reduced herd sizes following excess animal mortality over the past six months. Production for the cow pea is uncertain due to reported disease. Some improvement is expected over the coming months though Crisis, and in some cases Emergency, levels of food insecurity are expected to remain.
- **Northern Regions:** Mixed outlook in terms of crop production which could impact local cereal prices in coming months.. Livestock body conditions and conception rates have improved in parts of the north and limited camel and goat births have slightly improved milk production, though herd sizes will remain significantly below average in Northeast (NE), Coastal Deeh, and adjacent livelihoods of Addun and Sool plateau.

Key information gaps: Displaced populations flows, magnitude and areas of origin, recent morbidity monitoring data including outbreaks, Detailed information on household and market cereal stock levels, Remittance flows

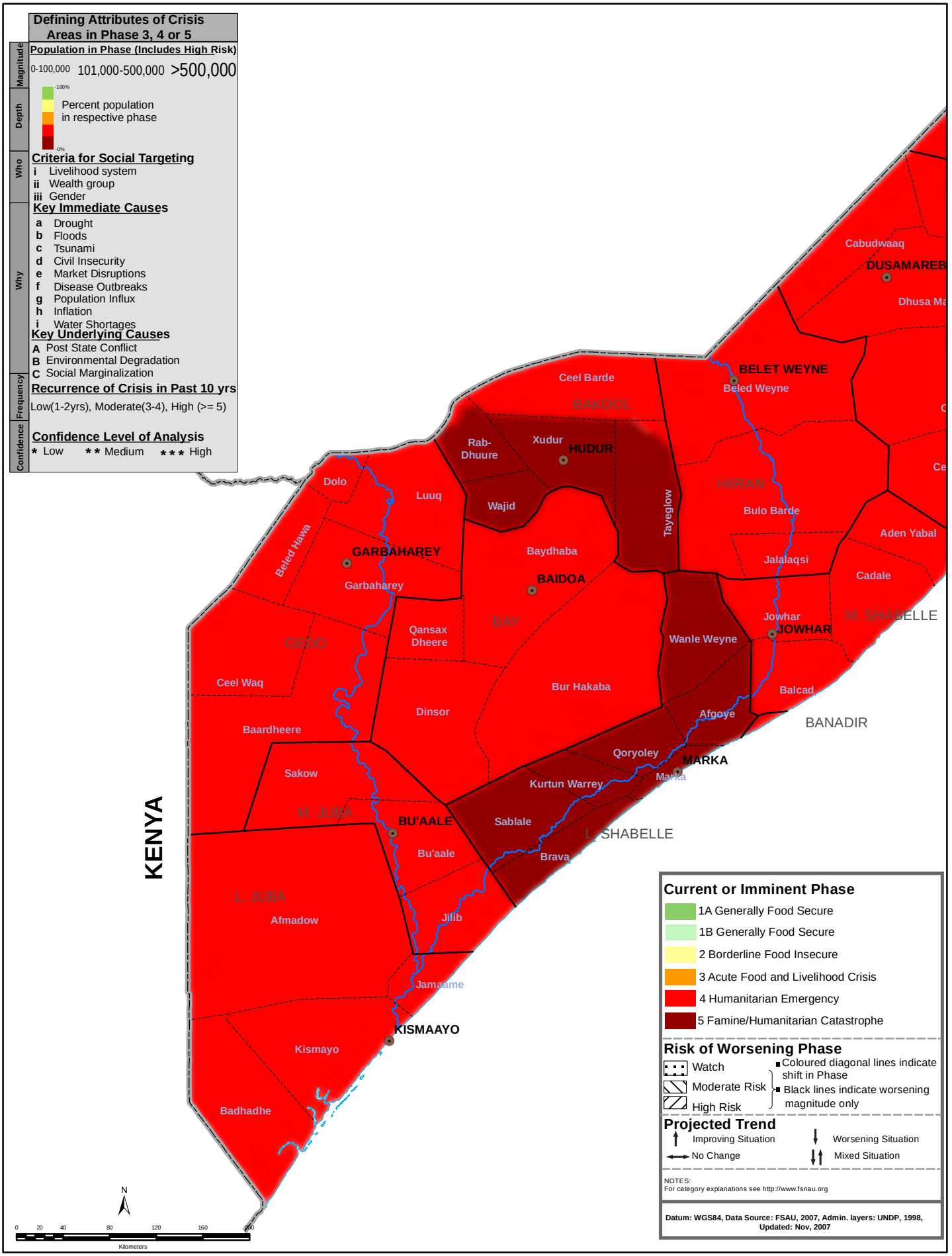
[4] UN OCHA

ANNEX 1 – Most recent nutrition, mortality, and food access data for Somalia, by region

Region	Livelihood	Date of nutrition and mortality survey	GAM Prevalence	SAM Prevalence	Crude mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate	Livestock-to-cereal ToT	Wage-to-cereal ToT
Lower Shabelle	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=804	**28.7%** (24.4-33.5)	**14.2%** (11.6-17.2) 3.6% oedema	**6.12** (4.3-7.93)	**20.3** (13.0-27.6)	**Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 64 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (54kg from 150kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 71 percent** between May 2011 and May 2010 (2 kg from 7 kg)
	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=799	**40.6%** (34.6-46.8)	**20.9%** (16.2-26.5) 4.0% oedema	**4.29** (3.1-5.46)	**13.2** (8.7-17.7)	**Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 59 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (31kg from 75kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 33 percent** between May2011 and May2010 (4 kg from 5 kg)
Middle Shabelle	*Riverine*						**Goat-white maizel-tot- decreased by 44 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (58kg from 104kg)	
	Agropastoral						**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (20kg from 50kg)	**Wage-red sorghuml-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (2 kg from 5 kg)
Bay	*Agropastoral*	July 2011 N=456	**55.0%** (45.8-63.9)	**29.8%** (22.8-37.9) 7.7% oedema	**1.10** (0.17-2.03)	**4.12** (2.47-5.77)	**Goat-red sorghuml-tot-decreased by 78 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (27kg from 125kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 96 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (1 kg from 7 kg)
Bakool	*Agropastoral*	July 2011 N=245	**>43.6** (Pr= 0.90)	**>14.1** (Pr = 0.90)	**2.2** (1.7-2.7)	**7.0** (5.2-8.8)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 80 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (20kg from 98k)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 70 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (3kg from 10kg)
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=270	**>43.6** (Pr= 0.90)	**>17.3** (Pr= 0.90)	**1.94** (1.44-2.43)	**5.3** (4.02-6.59)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 67 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (25kg from 76kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (2kg from 5kg)
Middle/Lower Juba	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=868	**45.9%** (41.5-50.3)	**21.9%** (18.9-25.2) 4.0% oedema	**1.18** (0.5-1.82)	**4.76** (3.38-6.14)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 80 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (22kg from 110kg)	
	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=824	**39.0%** (34.9-43.2)	**17.2%** (14.0-21.0) 3.2% oedema	**1.13** (0.51-1.75	**4.20** (3.06-5.33)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 70 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (40kg from 134kg)	
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=868	**39.5%** (36.0-43.1)	**18.7%** (15.8-21.9) 2.2% oedema	**1.25** (0.68-1.81)	**4.33** (3.23-5.43)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 62 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (25kg from 65kg)	
Gedo	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=642	**48.1%** (38.6-57.8)	**25.2%** (18.9-32.8) 0.2 % oedema	**1.62** (1.00-2.25)	**6.20** (4.21-8.19)	**Goat-red sorghuml-tot- decreased by 76 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (24kg from 100kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 67 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (2kg from 6kg)

	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=834	**51.9%** (41.8-61.9)	**19.3%** (13.9-26.3) 1.8% oedema	**1.68** (1.08-2.28)	**5.42** (3.80-7.04)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 33 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (30kg from 45kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between May 2011 and May 2010 (2kg from 5kg)
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=1078	**23.8%** (20.1-28.0)	**5.9%** (4.1- 8.5) 0.6% oedema	**1.21** (0.64-1.78)	**6.06** (4.39-7.74)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 57 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (33kg from 76kg)	
Hiran	*Riverine*						**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 55 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (56kg from 124kg)	
Central Regions	*Hawd Pastoral*	July 2011 N=576	**14.4%** (10.9-18.8)	**3.8**% (2.4-6.0) 0.5% Oedema	**0.91** (0.60-1.37	**2.12** (1.19-3.77)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 32 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (54kg from 80kg)	**Wage-Red sorghum-tot- remained stable** between June 2011 and June 2010 (2kg from 2kg)
	Addun Pastoral	July 2011 N=583	**17.8%** (13.3-23.6)	**4.1**% (2.5-6.7) 0.3% Oedema	**0.56** (0.34-0.91)	**1.92** (1.02-3.59)		
Northern Regions	*Coastal Deeh*	July 2011 N=599	**17.4%** (13.8-21.6)	**4.2**% (2.7-6.4) 0.2% Oedema	**0.87** (0.57-1.35)	**1.15** (0.58-2.25)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 26 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (60kg from 81kg)	**Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 43 percent** between June 2011 and June 2010 (4kg from 7kg)
	West Golis	July 2011 N=844	**22.0%** (18.9-25.4)	5.0% (3.4-7.4)				
North East IDPs	*Bossasso IDPs*	June 2011 N=611	**24.4** (20.9-28.3)	**4.7** (3.2- 7.1) 0.8% oedema	**0.89** 0.58-1. 37	**2.23** 1.20-4.11		
	Qardho IDPs	June 2011 N=211	**>23.8** (Pr=0.90)	**>8.2** (Pr=0.90) 0.9% oedema	-	-		
	Garowe IDPs	June 2011 N=604	**20.5** (17.5-24.0)	**1.8** (0.9- 3.7) 0.3% oedema	**0.61** 0.31-1. 19	**1.39** 0.47-4.02		
	Margaga IDPs	June 2011 N=207	**22.7** (Exhaustive)	**2.9** (Exhaustive)	-	-		
	Galkayo IDPs	June 2011 N=612	**20.3** (16.1-25.2)	**4.4** (2.9- 6.6) 0.5% oedema	**0.89** 0.59-1. 36	**1.01** 0.47-2.17		
North East IDPs	*Hargeisa IDPs*	May 2011 N=677	**10.9** (8.1-14.5)	**2.2** (1.0- 5.0) 0.1% oedema	**0.37** 0.19-0. 73	**0.59** 0.22-1.55		
	Burao IDPs	May 2011 N=652	**19.1** (14.6-24.5)	**5.6** (4.1- 7.7) 1.2% oedema	**0.56** 0.30-0. 91	**2.02** 1.21-3.34		
	Berbera IDPs	May 2011 N=662	**14.5** (Exhaustive)	**3.0** 0.5% oedema	**0.28** 0.15-0. 54	**0.31** 0.09-1.13		

SOMALIA INTERGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
Southern Somalia: July 2011



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Funding Agencies

UKaid, Sida, USAID, unicef, UNHCR, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Cooperazione Italiana allo Sviluppo Ministero Affari Esteri, CHF SOMALIA, Common Humanitarian Fund Somalia

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia http://www.fsnau.org

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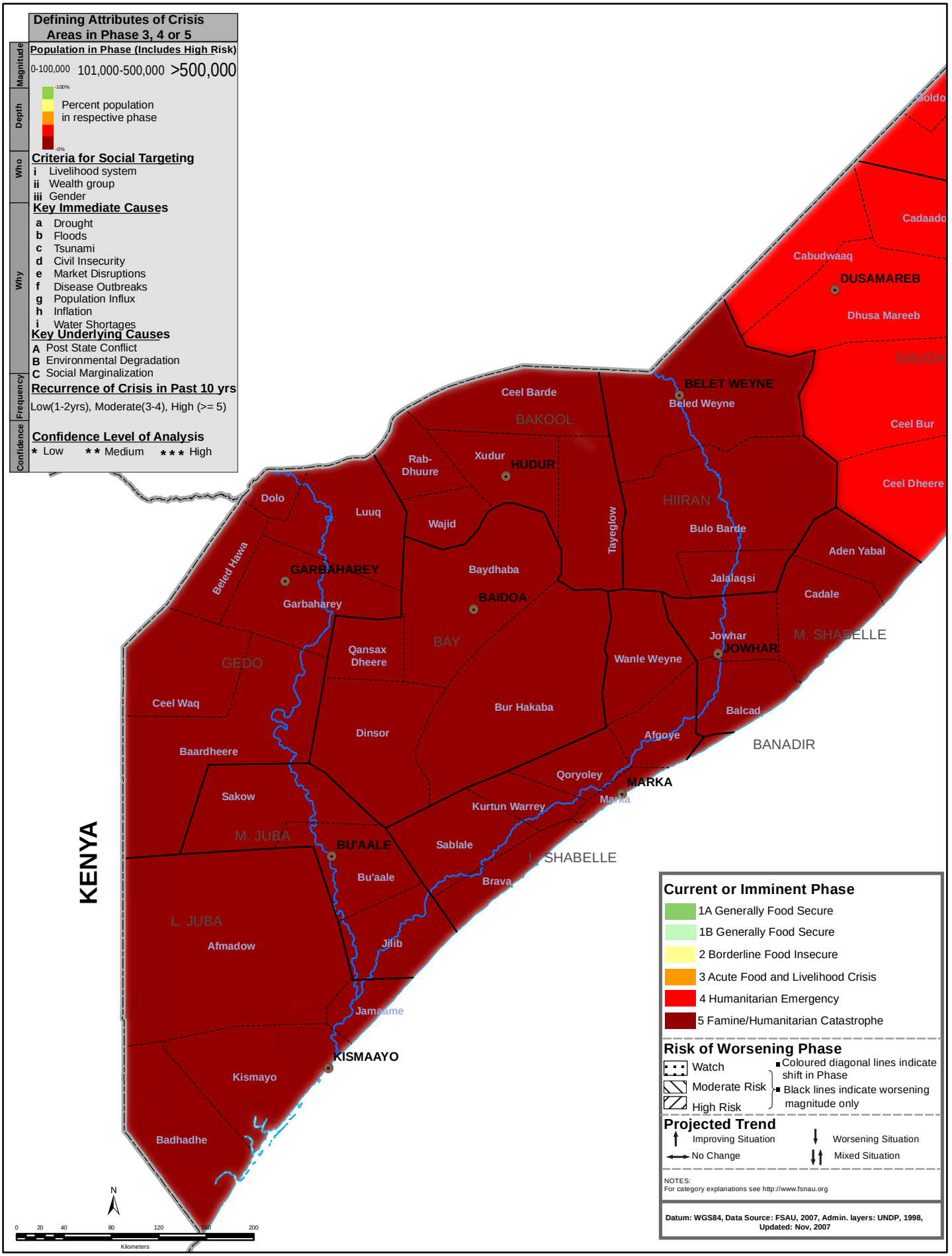
SOMALIA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION
Southern Somalia: August - September 2011



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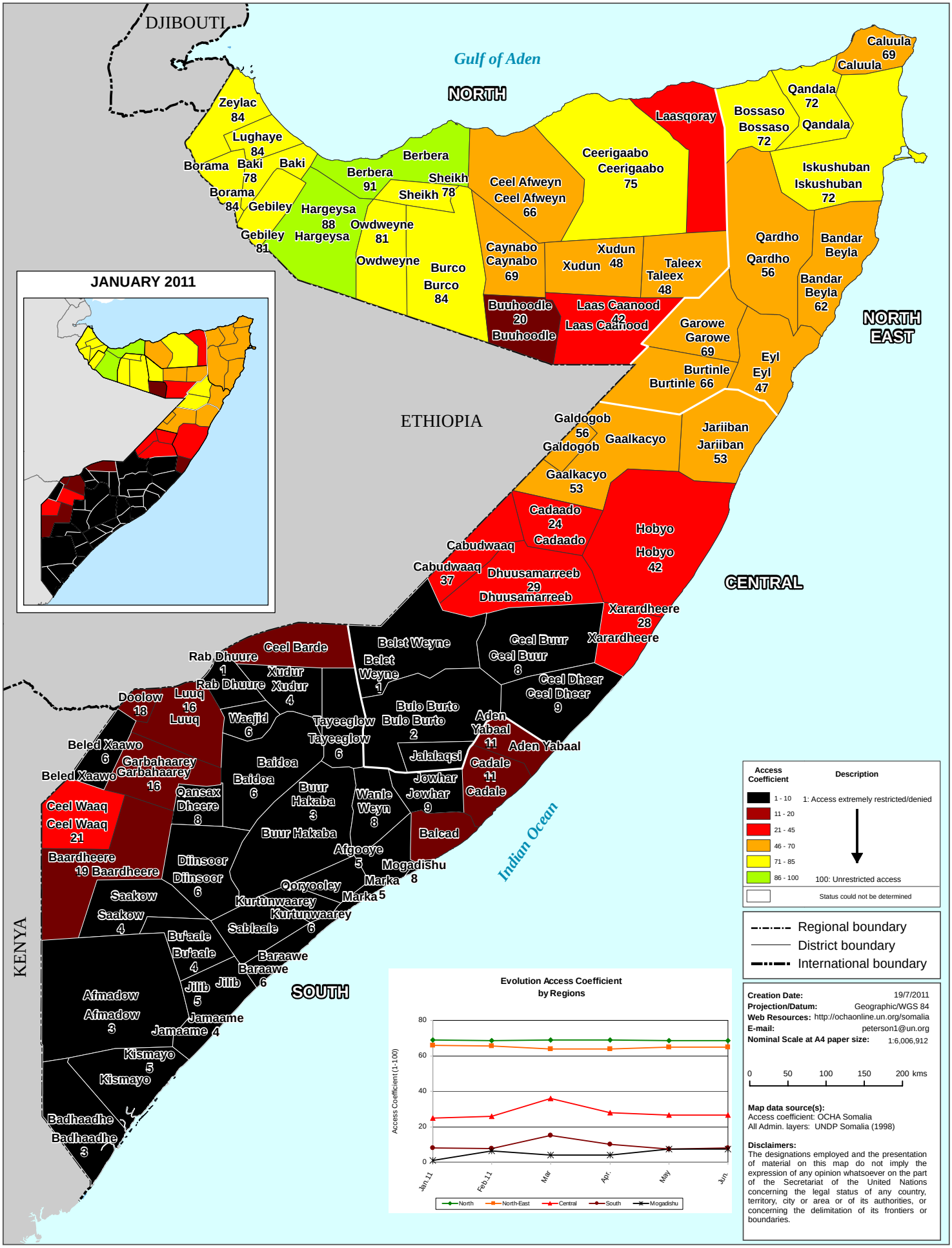
SOMALIA - Humanitarian Access Map
as of June 2011

OCHA
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



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