

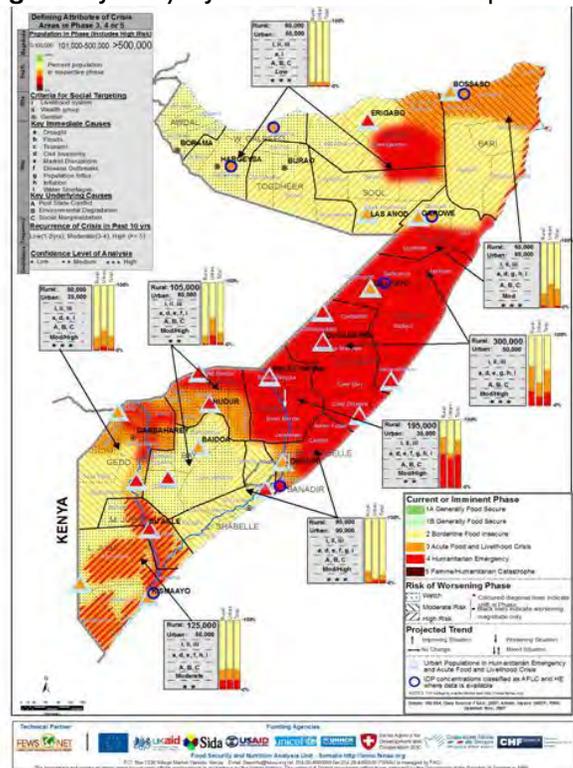
## SOMALIA Food Security Outlook

January 2011 to June 2011

Please note that the body of the report contains both the most recent FSNAU/IPC map for the January-June 2011 period (Figure 1) as well as FEWS NET Outlook maps for the January-March 2011 and the April-June 2011 periods (Figures 2 and 3). The FSNAU map was developed in January 2011 and reflects consensus analysis from the 2011 post-deyr seasonal assessment. The FEWS NET maps build on this analysis, considering additional assumptions related to future shocks and humanitarian assistance.

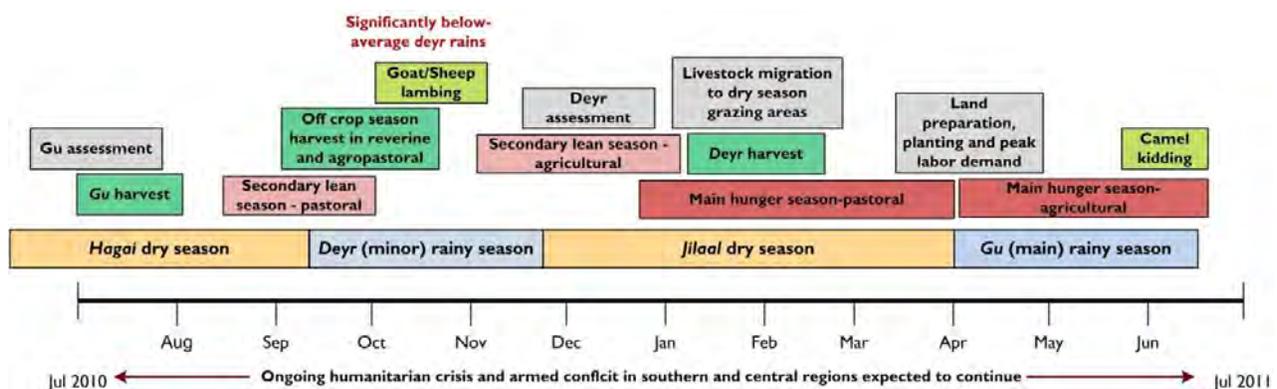
- Poor *deyr* rainfall performances, the early onset of the *Jillaal* (long dry) season, depleted rangeland conditions, and lack of water resources will offset the food security improvements which followed the 2010 Gu. Areas of concern include the key pastoral areas in the North, Coastal *deeh* of Central, Shabelle and Northeast, South East pastoral of Juba regions and agropastoral areas of Gedo and Bakool.
- Despite the current deterioration of food security situation during *Jillaal* (long dry season), in the Hawd and Addun pastoral areas of Central regions the food security situation could improve between April and June as a result of combination of potential milk availability due to camel kidding and impact of average 2011 *Gu* rainfall. However, below average 2011 *Gu* rainfall and erratic precipitation will result extreme food deficit in these areas.
- Due to the prevailing sharp price increases of locally produced staple cereals (sorghum and maize) and decline of livestock prices in agropastoral and riverine areas in the South, the food insecurity in these areas will persist through June, the peak lean season of the crop producing zones.

Figure 1. January – June 2011 FSNAU IPC Map



Source: FSNAU

### Seasonal calendar and critical events



Source: FEWS NET

**Most likely food security scenario January – June 2011**

**National Overview**

Due to the impacts of a La Nina phenomenon on October-December rainfall and the early onset of hot and dry long *Jilaal* season, the food security situation in most areas of the country will likely deteriorate over the coming months, reversing improvements in food security which followed the 2010 *Gu* season. This will likely offset the 25 percent decline in the population in need of humanitarian assistance projected following the 2010 *Gu* with the number of people in need of assistance through June 2011 exceeding 2 million. Key pastoral areas of North, particularly Sool plateau, upper Nugal valley, Gagaab pastoral and East Golis, the Costal deeh in the Central regions, the South-East pastoral zones of Juba regions, the Southern Inland pastoral areas of Hiran and Bakool, the riverine areas of Juba and Gedo, and the low potential agropastoral areas of the south the areas of most concern.

Despite the deterioration of food security situation in most parts of the country, Southern inland pastoral of **Gedo** and **Juba regions** will remain relatively stable due to camel holdings, which remain at baseline levels (baseline poor wealth group camel and goat holding are 23 and 40 heads of livestock respectively). Camel kidding is expected in April/May which will result in improved milk access and availability. Food security will also be stable in the sorghum belt of **Bay** as well as maize producing areas of **Lower Shebelle region** due to available cereal stocks.

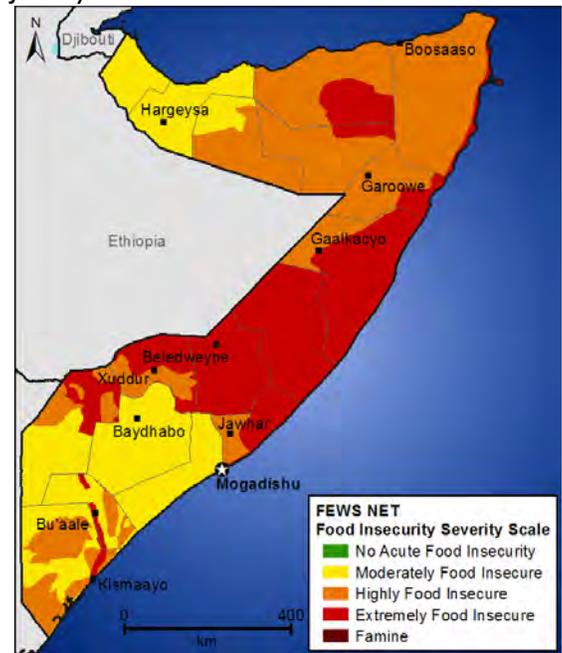
The 2011 *Gu* season (April-June) will have a major impact on food security. Current forecasts indicate that an average season is likely in many areas of the country, though concerns that the season could be poor remain. Assuming that the season is average most parts of the North including Sool plateau, and Karkaar-Dharoor valley, the food security situation will improve due to improved livestock production and value. Similarly Hawd and Addun pastoral of the central will improve. A below-average *Gu* season remains possible, and if it occurred, the food security situation in most pastoral areas of central and southern Somalia will deteriorate to an extreme level. The agropastoral and low potential cropping areas, as well as riverine areas of the south will also face extreme food deficit. Current cereal stocks, mainly in the sorghum belt and riverine areas will be significantly reduced by local consumption and high market.

Increasing prices of locally produced staple cereals in cropping areas, decreasing livestock prices, declining of ToT in main markets and continued conflicts, mainly in **Mogadishu**, are further contributing increased number of IDPs that are facing deteriorating food access. In January, according to UNHCR, over 25,000 new IDPs were identified, of whom 50 percent are affected by insecurity and 50 percent are believed to be affected by drought related stress movements.

**Northern Regions**

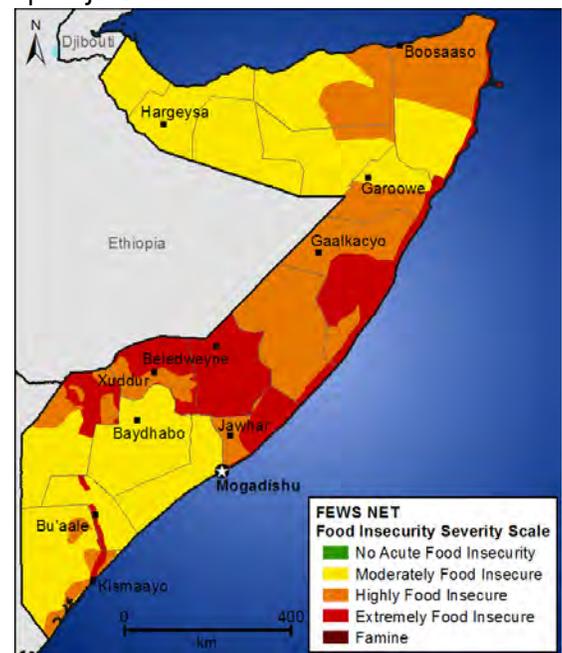
Food security in the Sool plateau pastoral zones, the Nugal valley, Gagaab pastoral zones, Kakaar-Dharoor, and East Golis in the Northeast has deteriorated due to failed *deyr* rains. Qardho, Beyla, Iskushuban and Qandala of Bari region and key

**Figure 2.** Most-likely food security outcomes, January – March 2010



Source: FEWS NET  
For more information on FEWS NET's Food Insecurity Severity Scale, please see: [www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale](http://www.fews.net/FoodInsecurityScale)

**Figure 3.** Most-likely food security outcomes, April - June 2011



Source: FEWS NET

pastoral areas of Hawd of Togdheer and upper Nugal Valley in Northwest zone face similar deteriorations. Alula district of Bari region, received light showers during November-December resulting in livestock immigration. The food security situation in all livelihoods zones of Awdal and Waqoyigalbed regions of Northwest improved during *Gu* season and early *Deyr* rains.

Pasture regeneration is poor in all pastoral areas where rains were, water availability is extremely low, and is expensive, and extensive water trucking is on-going. Considerable household expenditure is incurred on water trucking with the highest prices recorded in Karkaar and Sool livelihoods. As a result of poor pasture and lack of water, animal body conditions are poor and productivity is low. Small ruminants in the key pastoral areas of these zones face an increased risk of mortality. While livestock conception rates were high during the last *gu* season, the severity of the current drought has resulted in many miscarriages and the deaths of young animals.

The price of imported rice, which is the region's main staple food, is relatively stable in most markets of Northeast and Northwest as increased rice imports have followed improved livestock exports during the Ramadan and *Hajj* seasons (June-November). The TOT of local quality goat and imported rice remain stable and favor pastoral households. Livestock prices in the North were largely stable in December, though still higher than last year. One exception is local quality camel prices in Burao market which decreased by 27 percent in December 2010 compared to December 2009.

The nutrition situation in the Northeast showed some improvements according FSNAU November-December nutrition surveys. This improvement is likely due to the impact of good 2010 *gu* rains, which increased milk availability and access, as well as nutrition interventions. However, in the Nugal valley, the nutrition situation deteriorated from Alert to Serious levels with a reported GAM prevalence of 10.3 percent and SAM prevalence of a 1.0 percent. The Crude and Under 5 death rates were estimated at 0.53 and 0.61 deaths per 10,000 per day, respectively.

Looking ahead through June 2011, the most likely scenario is based on the following key assumptions:

- Significant water and pasture shortages are likely to persist during the *Jilaal* (Jan-March) season in all key pastoral areas in Northwest and Northeast with severe impact on Sool plateau, upper Nugal Valley, Hawd of Togdher pastoral, East Golis and Kakaar-Dharoor.
- The 2011 *Gu* season is expected to be average
- Decreased livestock prices will likely to occur during the coming three months.

A key outcome of significant water and pasture shortage will be drastic reduction of animal feed and fodder availability between January and early April. This will affect livestock production and value in key pastoral areas of Sool plateau, Nugal valley and Karkaar Dharoor pastoral. This shock will likely result livestock death and premature kidding, reducing small ruminants holding for Hawd of Togdheer and Sool plateau poor pastoral Households to below baseline levels (Baseline goat holdings: 55 in Hawd of Togdheer and 50 in Sool Plateau) and increase destitution among very poor pastoral Households in Sool Plateau. In addition, the number of salable animals will reduce, contributing decreased livestock prices and disruption of livestock markets. These shocks will further significantly affect livestock to cereal terms of trade and resulting in a decline in the poor household purchasing power, leading to reduced access to milk and food between January and March.

To respond the deteriorating conditions, better off households will engage in mechanized livestock migration and water trucking for their livestock and household members. Middle and poor households will slaughter weaker and younger animals and retain stronger animals for future reproduction, sales, and milk production. In addition, very poor pastoral Households will migrate to urban centers and will rely on kinship support and loans from the better off. They will also reduce the frequency and the number of daily meals significantly. Charcoal production by middle and poor Households will significantly increase in key pastoral areas of Sool Plateau and Nugal valley enabling poor households to access to cash and buy the most needed food commodities. WFP food aid assistance will also target some of the poor Households in the regions while some NGOs provide water trucking and livestock support services. Based on these responses and the assumption that 2011 *Gu* rains will be average, middle and better off households will be able to meet basic food needs and will remain moderately food insecure between January and March. Poor Households will be highly food insecure between January and March as they will face food deficits during this period. Increased prevalence of acute malnutrition is likely.

Following the onset of average rains in April, food security of poor and middle Households will improve to moderately food insecure during the last three months (April-June) of the outlook period.

### **Costal deeh, Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods of central regions**

Due to the 2010 *deyr* rain failure, rangeland conditions have significantly depleted pasture in Costal *deeh*. This has resulted in high livestock mortality, particularly for sheep, which are more vulnerable to drought and the main livestock assets of costal *deeh* pastoralists. Poor pastoral households in Coastal *deeh* will be unable to migrate with their remaining livestock (sheep) in search of pasture due to weak animal body condition. Livestock holdings of poor households decreased to below baseline levels. Some households have lost all animals. In addition to the loss of animals, fishing activities, which for many years served as an important secondary source of income, is no longer practiced due to the escalation of piracy-related activities in the area which prevent free access to the sea. These combined factors have resulted in increased pastoral destitution and the migration of destitute households to urban centers such as Galkaio, Hobyo, Eyl and Jeriban towns in search of work.

In Hawd and Addun of central regions, although pastoralists and their livestock are affected by serious water shortages, livestock migration is on-going among pastoral settlements, and has been effective as a coping strategy. Poor Households food access and consumption in Addun and Hawd is affected by the extreme *jilaal* impact and will experience limited access to milk and staple cereals due to deteriorating livestock body condition as well as rising sorghum prices. Cereal price (red sorghum) increased significantly while livestock prices decreased by 24 percent and ToT between goat and cereals (red sorghum) declined from 104kg/goat to 52kg/goat in December 2010 compare to December 2009.

Based on surveys conducted by FSNAU, the nutrition situation in Costal *deeh* has remained stable with a GAM prevalence less than 15 percent and a SAM prevalence of 3.0 percent. In Addun levels of malnutrition have improved significantly for the last three months with the GAM prevalence dropping from above 22 percent to 11.0 percent. The SAM prevalence is 2.5 percent. A similar trend has occurred in the Hawd pastoral zone.

The most likely scenario for the coming six months in these areas is based on the following assumptions:

- Serious degradation in rangeland condition and water resources persist in **Costal deeh** between January and April.
- Significant water shortages are likely to persist during the *Jilaal* (Jan-March) season in **Hawd and Addun** pastoral, however pasture will be available during this period.
- Piracy and pirate activities in **Costal deeh** will likely to continue and further continue undermining fishing activities in the coastal areas.
- The 2011 *Gu* is expected to be average

A key outcome of rangeland degradation and water shortages in Costal *deeh* is complete loss of livestock and livelihoods in the coastal areas of **Eldher, Harardhere, Hobyo, Jariban, Eyl, Banderbayla and Iskushuban** districts. While information on livestock holdings in Coastal *Deeh* is limited, holdings of poor households in the northeast Coastal *Deeh* currently stand at 11 animals per household and are projected to drop to 2 animals per household by June. Similarly low figures are likely in the central *deeh*. These shocks will increase destitute pastoralists in Costal *deeh* which will arrive in urban centers and face limited labor wage availability. In Hawd and Addun, significant water shortages will result in a drastic reduction in animal feed and fodder leading to significant reduction of livestock production and value. Meanwhile, fishing income is expected to decline further and piracy activities are also expected to negatively affect trade routes between rural and urban centers, impacting food prices.

To mitigate food deficits in Costal *deeh*, pastoral households who lost wealth will consume most of their remaining livestock, Poor households with remaining livestock will also try to migrate to areas where pasture and water are available. Very poor households in these pastoral areas will also migrate to urban centers, such as **Galkaio** and **Bossaso** as destitute urban dwellers, in addition to relying on loans from better-off households and kinship support to meet their immediate food needs. They will also reduce the frequency of meals. Based on these coping assumptions Costal *deeh* pastoral households will be extremely food insecure during the entire outlook period.

Middle and better off households in Addun and Hawd pastoral areas will employ outmigration and eat/sell some of their livestock to meet their basic food needs. This group will also have access to milk, starting in April, due to camel kidding. Poor households will eat and sell some of their livestock and also ask for seasonal loans from better off households and engage in charcoal production. However, though poor households livestock holdings in Addun and Hawd are near baseline levels (Hawd: camel 83 percent of baseline; goat 99 percent baseline); Addun: camel 93 percent baseline; goat: 104 percent baseline), more than 85 percent are unsalable, either because they are too young or because they are lactating, thus limiting potential income from sales during this period. WFP will also target poor households in these areas through their food assistance programs. Poor households in Addun and Hawd are expected to be extremely food insecure between January and March due to the extreme lack of water and limited livestock production and value, but improve to highly food insecure by April to June based on assumptions that camel calving will take place during this time resulting milk availability, as well as the assumption of average 2011 *Gu* rains which will improve rangeland conditions and availability of water resources. Middle and better off households in Addun and Hawd will remain moderately food insecure throughout the outlook period.

#### South-East pastoral livelihood zone of Juba regions:

As result of poor *deyr* rain performance, reduced livestock prices, reduced milk availability, and increased prices for locally produced cereal, the purchasing power of pastoralists in these zones declined, hence the food access of poor households has deteriorated. In addition, due to the impact of poor rainfall, followed by a harsh *Jilaal* (long dry season) which resulted poor rangeland conditions and scarcity of water resources, the current livestock holdings of poor households, and their value, have drastically reduced. Cattle holding, the major species in this livelihood zone has dropped below baseline levels (baseline; cattle 18) due to culling of the newly born calves and other off-takes. Meanwhile cattle prices in December 2010 had declined by 49 percent since December 2009 in Afmadow. On the other hand, staple cereal prices in the South-East pastoral zones have drastically increased. For example, the price of a Kg of maize increased by 97 percent in December 2010 compared to December 2009 in Buale market. This mainly is a result of seasonal crop failure, holding of available stocks by local traders, and high demand from neighboring regions. As a result of these price shifts, the terms of trade between local quality goat and maize have declined by 49 percent since *Deyr* 2009. Incomes in this area is projected to decline further as livestock production and value decreased over the coming dry season. The nutrition situation in this area has deteriorated to a very critical level with GAM prevalence of a 30.7 percent and a SAM prevalence of 7.8 percent. Morbidity, especially diarrhea and pneumonia, is also high in these areas. The South-East pastoral zones of Juba regions receive no external assistances as the humanitarian aid agencies withdrew from Southern Somalia early last year due to insecurity and lack of access.

The most likely scenario for the coming six months is based on the following assumptions:

- Limited pasture and lack of water resources
- Increased staple cereal prices and decreased livestock value and production
- Lack of access to the cattle market in Garissa (**Kenya**) will persist during the outlook period due to weak cattle body conditions that make travelling the long distance to market difficult
- Humanitarian inaccessibility to areas of concern will persist during the outlook period
- Average *gu* 2011 expected to start in April

A key outcome of inaccessibility of **Garissa** cattle market is decline of cross border trade and good and staples movements. In combination with declining terms of trade, this shock will directly affect the purchasing power of pastoral Households reducing poor household's access to food and increasing the employment of negative and extreme coping strategies. Inaccessibility of humanitarian agencies to areas of concern will exacerbate the situation. Further increase in levels of acute malnutrition is possible over the coming months.

Average 2011 *Gu* will contribute regeneration of pasture and reduce water shortage in pastoral areas resulting recovery of livestock body conduction, production and value as well as access to cattle market (Garissa). The situation will also help availability of farm labor opportunity and average crop production in agropastoral areas resulting decline of staple cereal prices and improved ToT.

To respond these shocks, better off and middle households will rely on their stock, while poor households will look for kinship support in the form of loans, credit and remittances. Zakat gifts to poor households will also play a major role as a coping strategy between January and February. Pastoralists will sell their livestock in Bardhere, Afmadow and Kismayo markets, rather than in Garissa, during *Jillal* at very low prices to meet some of their immediate food needs. Poor and middle households will also engage charcoal production and collection of bush products. After employing all coping strategies, poor households in this area will remain **highly food insecure** during the *Jillal* (January-March) season. However, based on the assumption that *Gu* rains will be near normal the situation will improve, animal body condition will recover and cattle market accessibility will improve after April, thus poor households will be **moderately food insecure during the second half of the outlook period**.

**Table 1:** Less likely events over the next six months that could change the above scenarios.

Area	Event	Impact on food security outcomes
All areas	Below average <i>gu</i> 2011 (April-June) rainfall	If the current drought persists through the 2011 <i>Gu</i> season and assistance is inadequate, pre-famine indicators (e.g., large scale outmigration and increased child mortality) are possible. However, a full scale famine is not expected, as long as affected households are able to migrate. Restrictions on movement, like a closure of the Kenyan border could happen and need to be monitored carefully