



Technical Series

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2005 Post *Gu* Analysis

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CCPP	Caprine Pleura Pneumonia
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS/NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HA	Hectare
HRG	Humanitarian Response Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Institute for Development Studies
Lt	Litre
LZ	Livelihood Zone
MCH	Maternal and Child Health Center
Mt	Metric Tonne
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
PWA	Post War Average
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SlSh	Somaliland Shilling
SoSh	Somali Shilling
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
TFC	Thearupetic Feeding Center
U5	Under Five
WFH	Weight for Height

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June/July FSAU with FEWSNET and other partners completed its post *Gu* 2005 food, nutrition and livelihood security assessment throughout Somalia. This assessment updates FSAU's post Deyr 2004/05 analysis presented in February 2005 (see Technical Series Report No. IV. 3). Twenty UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs and Somali authorities participated in the fieldwork and preliminary results were reviewed with stakeholders in regional meetings in Somalia, and with local and international partners in Nairobi.

KEY FINDINGS

An estimated 922,000 people are in need of immediate assistance in Somalia, of which 200,000 people are in a state of Humanitarian Emergency, 345,000 people face an Acute Livelihood Crisis, and a further 377,000 are IDPs (Table 1). In the North and Central regions, a second consecutive season of exceptionally good rains (*Gu* '05 and *Deyr* '04/05) confirms the end of a +3 year drought cycle and is stimulating a recovery of pastoral livelihoods. Despite this improvement there is a considerable lag time for full recovery given the severity of the previous emergency, therefore the area is identified in a state of **Acute Livelihood Crisis** and an estimated 254,000 people require immediate livelihood support. In addition, there are an estimated 31,000 destitute people who still are in a **Humanitarian Emergency**. In the South, the **Chronic Humanitarian Emergencies** in Juba and Gedo have deteriorated further and an estimated 169,000 people are in **Humanitarian Emergency** and another 91,000 are in an **Acute Livelihood Crisis** (Map 1 and Table 1).

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- **In the North**, exceptionally good *Gu* '05 rains following on from an above normal *Deyr* 2004/05 rains confirms the end of the +3 year drought cycle in the region and is stimulating a recovery in pastoral livelihoods. Overall the area is downgraded from Humanitarian Emergency, but remains in **Acute Livelihood Crisis** due to the lag time in livelihood recovery given the cumulative livestock deaths, reduced herd sizes, high level of indebtedness and extent of environmental degradation (Map 1). An estimated 197,000 people are in an Acute Livelihood Crisis and require immediate livelihood support. An additional 31,000 destitute continue to remain in a state of **Humanitarian Emergency** and require immediate humanitarian assistance and livelihood support (Table 1). These destitute households are concentrated in pockets of urban areas and small towns throughout the region and continue to suffer from high acute malnutrition, near or complete asset depletion and high indebtedness.
- **In the Central Region**, pastoralists are benefiting from above normal *Gu* '05 rains, following on from the good *Deyr* 2004/5 rains. Overall, the area is downgraded from the previous Humanitarian Emergency, but remains in **Acute Livelihood Crisis** (Map 1). Average debt levels have reduced from previous levels, rangeland conditions have improved and livestock holdings are gradually increasing though malnutrition rates are still considered above the usual range for the region. However, unresolved conflict and continuing tension in the northern parts of Galgaduud and South Mudug continues to distort markets and hinder the migration of pastoralists. An estimated 57,000 people in Galgaduud and south Mudug require livelihood support (Table 1). Further insecurity in the northern areas will delay livelihood recovery.
- **In the South**, previously defined areas of Humanitarian Emergency in northern Gedo and Juba riverine continue to be in a state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency** and the situation has deteriorated since the last seasonal assessment (Map 1). Immediate humanitarian assistance is required for these populations, estimated at 53,000 people in Gedo and 116,000 people in Juba (Table 1). In Gedo the situation is deteriorating due to below normal *Gu* '05 rains, increased cross border market and trade disruptions, and increased stress following influx of IDPs from El Waq. The situation in Juba riverine is deteriorating as a result of devastating floods May/June, an almost complete *Gu* '05 crop failure (4% and 10% of PWA for Lower and Middle Juba respectively) and significantly increased cereal prices (45% increase in maize prices from April to June '05). The conflict area centering on Rab-Dhuure district (Map 1) is deteriorated from **Alert** to **Acute Livelihood Crisis** due to increased civil insecurity which is worsening the nutrition situation and increasing population displacement.

All of Southern Somalia is identified in an **Alert Phase** due to increasing tension and uncertainty surrounding political divisions within the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG). If widespread combat were to ensue it would have devastating effects on human lives and livelihoods. In addition to the overall Alert Phase, there are **area specific Alerts**, which include the areas bordering regional conflict affected areas of El Waq and Rab-Dhuure (all of Gabahare and Wajid districts and parts of Luuq, Hudur, Baidoa and El Barde Districts). These conflict 'overspill' areas are facing increased civil tension, market and labour disruptions, and an influx of IDPs. Other region specific areas on Alert include the Shabelle riverine and agro-pastoral

areas due to two consecutive seasons of exceptionally below normal cereal production and Hiran riverine area following devastating floods in May/June.

SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

CLIMATE

Gu '05 rains were significantly delayed (1-4 dekads) and also significantly below normal in most areas in the South (10-50% below normal in Shabelle Valley and 20-80% below normal in Juba Valley, Bay, Bakool and Hiran). *Gu* '05 rains in the Central and Northern regions, however, were generally on time and exceptionally good (160-300% above normal in Northwest and Northeast), with exceptions in parts of southwestern Togdheer (50-80% of normal).

AGRICULTURE

Gu '05 cereal production in the South is the lowest in a decade (44% of PWA and estimated at roughly 73,000 MT). In four regions cereal production is less than 10% of PWA (Hiran 3%, Middle Juba 4%, Gedo 7%, Lower Juba 10%), while another three regions it is between 30-50% of PWA (Bay 31%, Bakool 36%, Lower Shabelle 51%). In the South, Middle Shabelle is the only region recording above normal cereal production (116% of PWA) as the region benefited from high river levels and flood gravity irrigation. Crop establishment figures in the Northwest indicate that *Karan* cereal production will be above normal (190% of PWA with harvest expected in early November).

LIVESTOCK

In the North and Central Regions, water and pasture conditions are good to excellent in most places, livestock body conditions are good and improving and there is normal seasonal migration. Goat and sheep kidding is ongoing and kidding rates in the northern Livelihood Crisis areas are above normal (40-60% kidding rates). Camel calving is expected in *Deyr* '05/06. In the South, water and pasture conditions are generally normal in Bay, Bakool and Riverine areas in Shabelle, but stressed in Juba, Gedo and ago-pastoral areas of Shabelle. Livestock body conditions are generally normal, but there is unusually high cattle migration to riverine and coastal areas in Juba and Gedo disrupted migration in parts of Bay and Bakool due to civil insecurity and unusual migration from Shabelle to Bravo and Jilib Districts.

MARKETS

Both the Somali and Somaliland Shillings continue to remain stable over the last six months (6,100 SLSH/US\$ and 15,000 SSH/US\$). Imported rice prices in the North and Central Regions remained fairly stable through *Gu* '05 season. Maize prices in Shabelle and Juba increased significantly and steadily since April '05 (15% in Shabelle, 45% Juba between April-June 2005). Sorghum prices in the Sorghum Belt, though lower due to bumper *Deyr* 04/05 harvest, also began to increase in the last three months following a poor *Gu* '05 (43% April – June 2005).

NUTRITION

Malnutrition rates remain substantially higher than internationally accepted norms in most regions. In many parts of Bay, Bakool and Central regions as well as among the destitute and IDP families, levels of malnutrition are higher than those usually seen. Malnutrition rates are significantly worsened in Northern Gedo and parts of the Juba riverine areas.

Map 1: Post Gu (July 2005) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

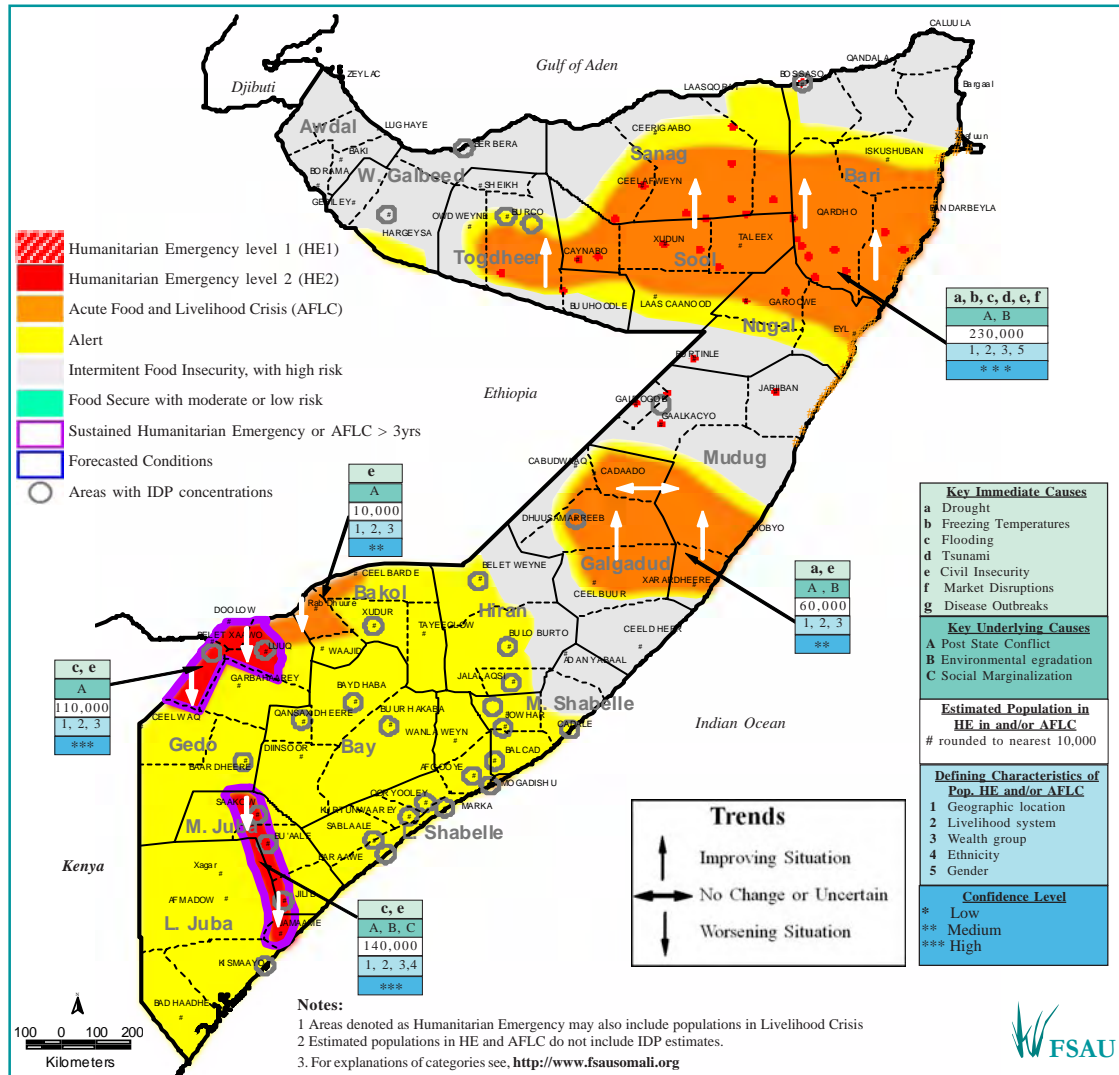


Table 1: Post Gu 2005 Estimated Number of People in HE and/or AFLC

REGION	Region Population 2004	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) ¹	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2) ¹	Total in Need as % of Total Population ¹
North				
Bari	235,975	38,000	8,000	19
Nugal	99,635	16,000	3,000	19
Sanag	190,455	45,000	9,000	28
Sool	194,660	40,000	8,000	25
Togdheer	302,155	36,000	3,000	12
Coastal (fishing)		22,000		
Subtotal	1,022,880	197,000	31,000	22
Central				
Galgadud	319,735	38,000	0	12
Mudug	199,895	19,000	0	10
Subtotal	519,630	57,000	0	11
South				
Bakol	225,450	12,000	0	4
Gedo	375,280	59,000	53,000	30
Lower Juba	329,240	6,000	37,000	13
Middle Juba	244,275	14,000	79,000	38
Subtotal	1,174,245	91,000	169,000	22
Total	2,716,755	345,000	200,000	20
Assessed number in need of assistance			545,000	7²
Estimated number of IDPs			377,000³	5²
Total number in need of assistance			922,000⁴	13²

1 Estimated population figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.
 2 Percentage of the estimated total population for Somalia; 7,309,266 WHO 2004
 3 Source: UN-OCHA updated April 2004
 4 This figures do not include the urban poor.

Table 2: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Version 4, September 2005)

Phase	Reference Characteristics / Outcomes on Lives and Livelihoods	Strategic Response Framework
Humanitarian Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: extreme lack • Destitution: large scale, concentrated • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI nearing max. • Livelihood assets: effectively complete loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups • Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g., food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Policy revision where necessary • Negotiations with varied political-economic interests • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 2-4 / 10,000 / day, ↑ing • Under 5yrs death rate: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: near complete, severe lack • Destitution: widespread, diffuse • Human migrations: unusual, large scale • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI signific. > refer. • Livelihood assets: near complete and irreversible, depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent social protection of vulnerable groups • Strategic and complimentary interventions to urgently ↑ food access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Market and transport interventions ◦ Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) ◦ Negotiations with varied political-economic interests ◦ Policy revision where necessary ◦ Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access (5 capitals) • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 1-2 / 10,000/day, >2x reference rate; • U5MR: 2-4/10,000/day, ↑ing • Wasting: 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: highly stressed, critical lack; choice between staple food or asset stripping • Human migrations: unusual • Civil security: Limited spread, low intensity conflict • Coping: crisis strategies; CSI > reference • Livelihood assets: accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ↑ food access AND support livelihoods, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Market and transport interventions ◦ Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) ◦ Negotiations with varied political-economic interests ◦ Policy revision where necessary ◦ Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, or protect priority livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: <1 / 10,000 / day; U5MR<= 2 • Wasting: 5-10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: stressed • Hazard: occurrence of event stressing livelihoods • Civil security: unstable, disruptive tension • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: accelerated depletion (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative interventions to ensure food access/availability • Livelihood asset priority identification (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Intermittent Food Insecurity with High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day • Wasting: <5 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range • Food access/avail.: borderline adequate, unstable • Hazard: high probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: prevailing peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: stressed utilization (5 caps.) • Structural hindrances to food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development strategies at community to national levels to increase stability, resistance, and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk • Provision of "safety nets" to high risk groups • Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Identify and redress structural hindrances to food security • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Food Secure with Moderate to Low Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.3 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: <3 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: usually adequate, stable • Hazard: moderate to low probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: structural peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: sustainable utilization (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in food production systems • Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity • Advocacy

Footnote: For brief explanation of most recent developments in the Food Security Phase Classification see Appendix 1 (Page 43 of this report) and the forthcoming FSAU Technical Series Report No IV.8 which will provide a more comprehensive explanation of the Food Security Phase Classification.

2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

In July 2005, FSAU completed its annual post *Gu*, nutrition, and livelihood security assessment. This provides an updated situational analysis of the country following the outcome of *Gu* seasonal rains (April – June 2005), updating the 2004/05 Post *Deyr* Assessment Analysis (see 2005 Post *Deyr* Analysis, FSAU Technical Series, Report No IV. 3, February 28), and revises the annual food and livelihood security projections until the beginning of the coming *Deyr* rains (Dec 05/Jan 06).

FSAU collaborated with partners in the field and in Nairobi at all stages of the assessment including planning, fieldwork, and analysis (see Appendix 2 and 3 for List of Partners and Timeline for Assessment). Field work took place between 5 to 17 July 2005 and was followed by regional analysis (18-20 July). The regional analysis was followed by an FSAU All Team Analysis Workshop, was held with FEWSNET and partners in Hargeisa from July 23 to July 31 to consolidate the findings.

Data collection methodologies included focus group discussions, key informant interviews, market price surveys, crop production surveys, livestock holding surveys, and food and livelihood security questionnaires (see Appendix 3). FSAU utilized a livelihoods approach to analyze the situation to clearly highlight the causes of food and livelihood insecurity.

During this exercise FSAU further strengthened the **evidence based analysis** by introducing new templates for analysis and food security phase classifications and updated food and livelihood security questionnaires by incorporating stronger gender dimensions (see Appendix 1 and 3). Furthermore, during the assessment the FSAU strengthened monitoring and analysis of civil insecurity. Civil insecurity has a direct link to food and livelihood security as it impacts the availability of and access to food, causes displacement of people across livelihood zones, districts and regions and international borders, and shapes livelihood strategies. FSAU is currently developing a monthly conflict insecurity monitoring format that will be integrated into the overall analysis of food security and livelihoods. The final *Gu* food security phase classification analysis also drew on the revised and improved FSAU Food Security Classification Phase Framework (see Appendix 1) to be elaborated in an upcoming FSAU Technical Series report.



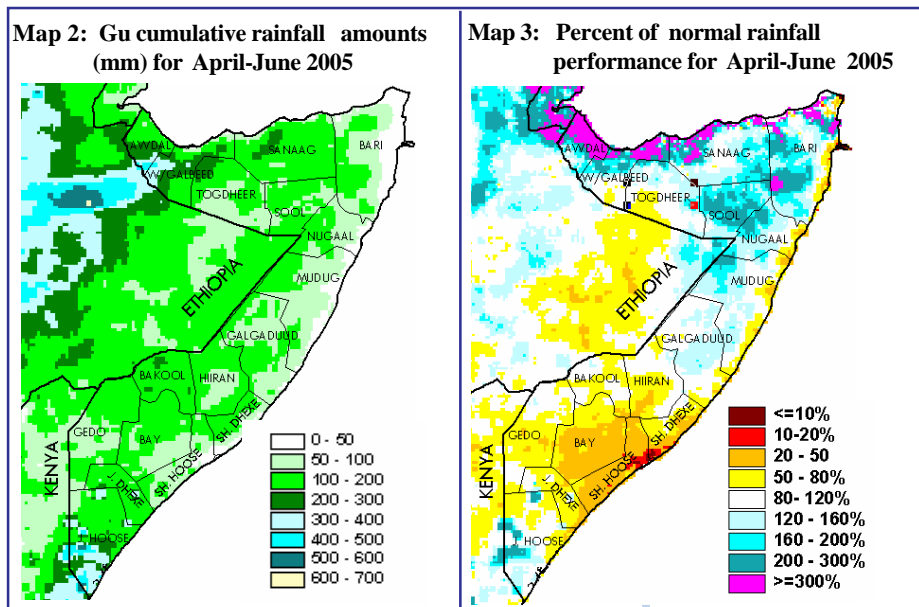
FSAU All Team Post *Gu* Analysis held in Hargeisa, July 23-31 2005

Nutritional data utilized during the analysis stage included recent district nutrition surveys, rapid assessments, trends in health facility data, and sentinel site data (Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley only). Weight for height (WFH) indicators were used in the nutrition surveys and health facility monitoring. Measurement of the Mid-upper Arm Circumstance (MUAC) indicator was utilized in rapid assessments. Nutritional data interpretation was based on the relationship to typical or expected trends in the district.

The preliminary analysis was shared with the Food Security and Rural Development Committee of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (FSRD/SACB) in Nairobi on August 10, 2005. Presentations were also made with participating agencies and local stakeholders in regional meetings held in Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Garoowe, and Huddur. This technical report presents the final findings and detailed analysis of the *Gu* 2005 assessment.

3 SECTOR REPORTS

3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OUTCOME

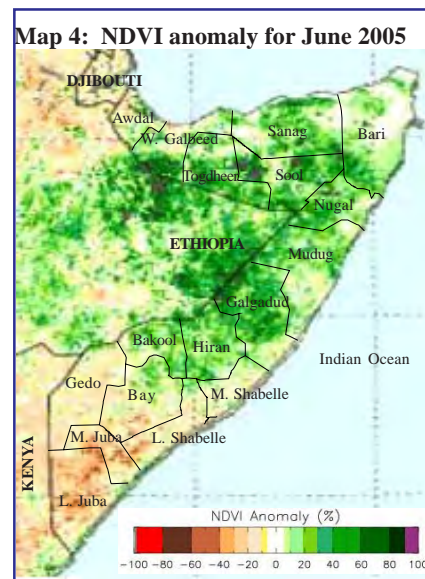


Source: NOAA /FEWSNET

The *Gu* 2005, the main seasonal rains started on time in the second dekad of April (10-16) in many regions, especially in northern pastoral areas. In southern Somalia, however, the start of the season was delayed by almost a month in many of the key agricultural areas.

Gu 2005 rainfall performance in terms of coverage, distribution and intensity was, in general, good in central and northern areas, and poor in southern regions (Map 2 and Figure 1). Most of the regions in Central, Northeast and Northwest, with the exception of coastal strips, received up to 200% of normal rainfall which improved water and pasture availability in key pastoral areas (Map 3). These rains caused high surface runoff, which destroyed roads and bridges in parts of Somaliland. Similarly, above normal rains of up to 500mm were received in the upper catchments of the Juba and Shabelle River basins in Ethiopian highlands, which caused one of the worst flooding in Juba Valley and Hiran.

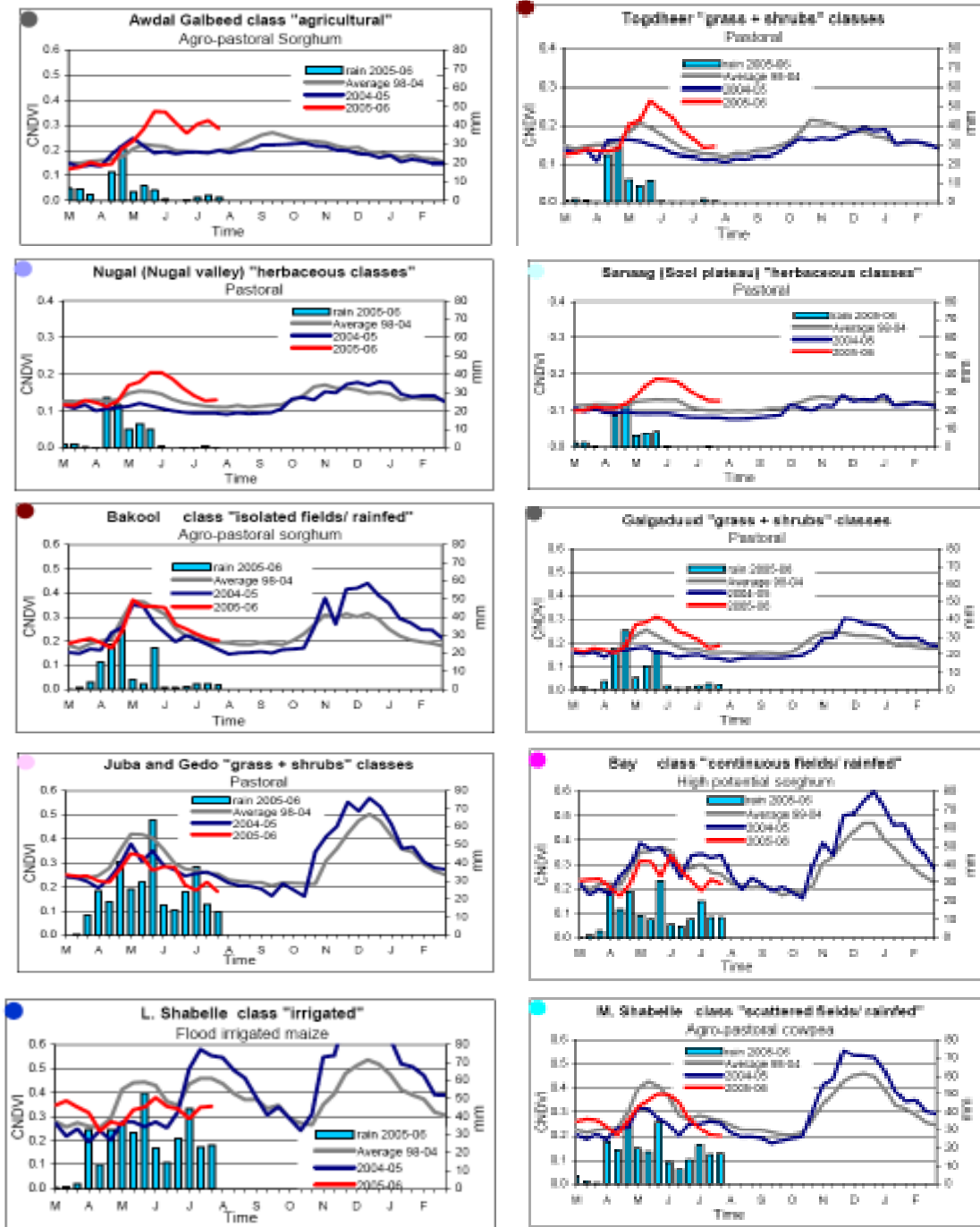
In the south, rains were largely below normal. In particular, rains were poor in Lower Shabelle, Bay and parts of Hiran region (Map 3) and were only 20-50% of normal *Gu* rains, which in turn lead to significantly below normal maize harvest. Parts of Juba Valley, Gedo and Bakool also received below normal rainfall, between 50-80% of the normal rains. The Spot Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) satellite images confirmed by field reports indicate that compared to a long term mean, the vegetation conditions (greenness) in key pastoral areas of central and northern regions and the neighboring Somali Region of Ethiopia are significantly above normal (Figure 3 & 4). Vegetation conditions, however, are poor in most of southern Somalia and neighboring parts of Kenya (Map 4). This has prompted abnormal and early migration of livestock into the Juba Valley riverine and coastal areas where *Hagai* rains in July have improved water and pasture sources.



Source: FEWS NET /USGS

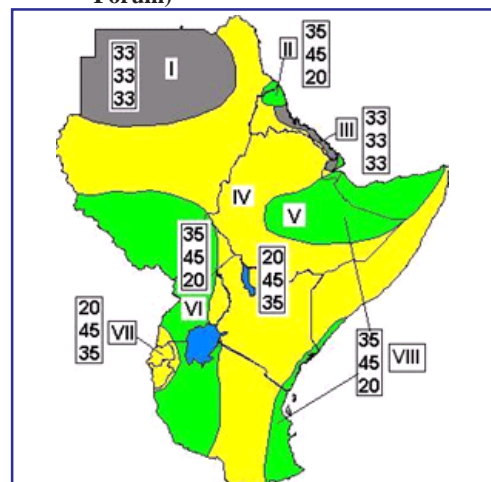
The Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum met at the end of August to forecast climate scenarios corresponding to the coming Deyr season, which usually begins in late October and ends in early December. The outlook for Somalia does not indicate a very strong signal for any of the scenarios of above normal, normal, or below normal rainfall, with the probabilities for each scenario roughly evenly distributed (see Map 5). That said,

Figure 1: Rainfall Performance and NDVI for Awdal Galbeed, Togdheer, Nugal, Sanaag, Bakol, Galgaduud, Juba, Bay, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle



Source: MARS-FD

Map 5: Rainfall forecast for September - December 2005 (Climate Outlook Forum)



the outlook suggests a slightly higher probability of normal to below normal rainfall throughout the central and south, although the probabilities for normal to above normal are also significant. FSAU will closely monitor the Deyr rainfall performance, and details will be available in the FSAU Climate Data Update.

Note: The map on the right indicates the probabilities of receiving above normal, near normal or below normal rainfall. For example the southern parts of Somalia have a 45 per cent probability of receiving near normal rainfall. Please note the following definitions: Above normal rainfall is defined as within the wettest third of record rainfall amounts in each zone; Near normal is defined as the third centered around the climatological median and below normal rainfall as within the driest third of the rainfall amounts.

3.2 Gu 2005 - PRODUCTION AND NATIONAL CEREAL BALANCE

Overview: Gu 2005 Crop Production

Gu 2005 crop production in Southern Somalia is the lowest production level in a decade as both sorghum and maize production suffered significant losses due to a combination of below normal and delayed rains, in addition to flooding and civil insecurity in some areas. Gu 2005 is estimated at 72,860 MT (25% sorghum and 75% maize), which is 44% of Post-War Average (PWA) and 58% of the Gu 2004 production (Figure 2 and Table 3). Low cereal production of the Gu 2005 season is mainly attributed to poor performance of rain-fed crops in Bay and Shabelle Valley. In a normal Gu season, most of the cereals produced in southern Somalia come from Bay and Lower Shabelle Regions, but this Gu season cereal production is only 31% of PWA in Bay and 51% of PWA in Lower Shabelle. Middle Shabelle is the only region with above normal cereal production (110% of PWA), as this region was able to immediately benefit from the high flood waters for irrigation due to its more developed and effective irrigation infrastructure relative to other surrounding regions.

The failure of the Gu 2005 crop production throughout most of southern Somalia is primarily due to delayed (2-4 weeks late), erratic, unevenly distributed and below normal rainfall across the major agricultural areas. In Shabelle and Bay Region, which normally produce approximately 75-80% of all Gu season cereals, rainfall was only 20-50% of long term mean (Map 3 p6). Planting of rain-fed crops was delayed from normal planting time (April) and resulted in reduced cropped areas in Bay and Shabelle Valley regions; the major source of cereal production for southern Somalia. Poor rains also affected rainfed-maize crop establishment over southern regions of Somalia.

Extensive flooding of both the Juba and Shabelle Rivers during mid-May in Hiran and Juba Valley (southern Gedo down to Jamame) destroyed an estimated 80-90% of the standing crops and resulted in displacement of farmers and urban communities. On the positive side, floods in Juba and Shabelle Valley will create opportunities for off-season food and cash production during the upcoming *Hagai* season. Poor irrigation infrastructure and inefficient water use further contributed to poor and reduced irrigated-maize cropped areas of the Gu 2005 as compared to the Gu 2004. Regional insecurity during planting also negatively affected cereal production, specifically sorghum planted area in Bay Region – the ‘sorghum basket’ of Somalia.

Figure 2: Gu Cereal Production (1995-2005)

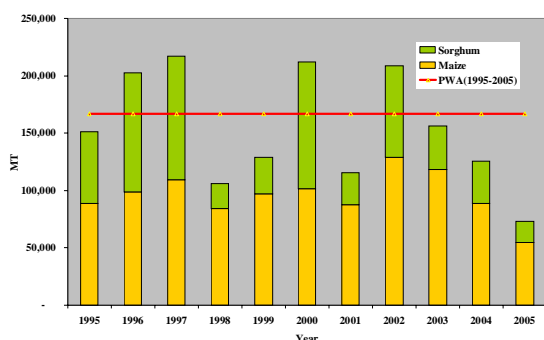


Figure 3a: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production Gu 2005

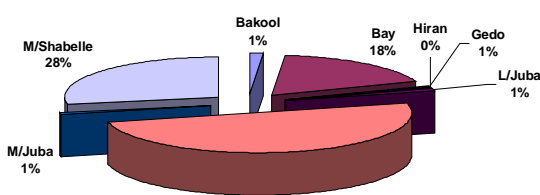


Figure 3b: Regional Contribution of Cereal production Gu/ PWA (1995 - 2005)

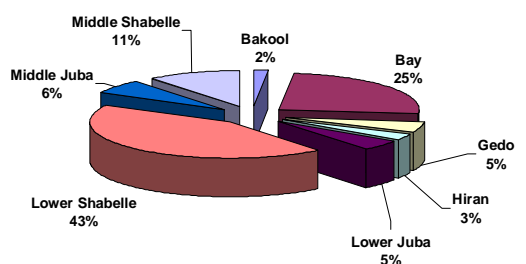
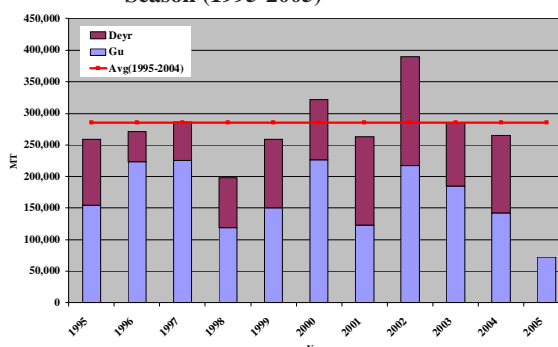


Figure 4: Annual Cereal Production by Agricultural Season (1995-2005)



Maize Production

Gu 2005 maize production in southern Somalia is significantly below normal. Maize production is estimated at 54,412 MT, which is 61% of *Gu* 2004 maize production and 53% of the post war average maize production (Table 3). *Gu* maize production is not only the dominant staple crop in southern Somalia (61% of PWA total cereal production), but also provides 56% of total annual cereal production for the entire country. Given the importance of the *Gu* maize production, the significant crop losses this season will negatively impact the availability of and access to (through increased prices) maize over the coming year.

Shabelle Valley is the ‘maize basket’ for the country, producing roughly 76% (PWA) of all maize in southern Somalia. This *Gu* season, even despite the huge maize crop losses in Lower and Middle Shabelle (53% of PWA), other regions suffered greater maize crop losses. Shabelle Valley, therefore, produced 94% of this *Gu* seasons maize production in the south (65% and

Map 6: *Gu* 2005 Percent Change in Cereal Production from Post War Average

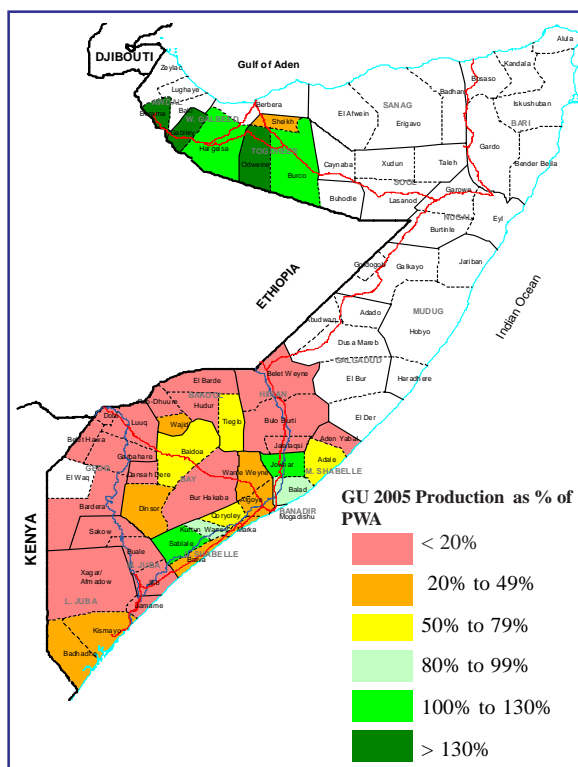


Table 3: *Gu* 2005 Cereal Production Estimates - Regional Breakdown

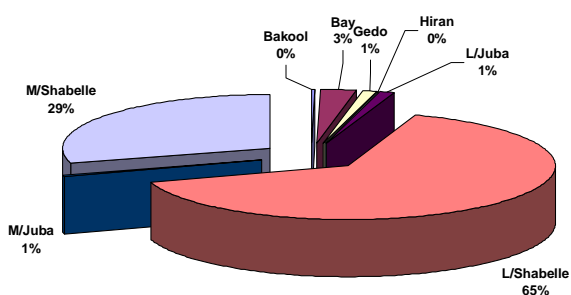
Regions	Gu 2005 Production in Mt			Gu 2005 as % of Gu 2004	Gu 2005 as % of Gu PWA
	Sorghum	Maize	Total Cereal		
Bakool	845	135	980	209%	36%
Bay	11,300	1,600	12,900	48%	31%
Gedo	80	465	545	12%	7%
Hiran	140	0	140	3%	3%
L/Juba	50	690	740	86%	10%
L/Shabelle	1,500	35,240	36,740	54%	51%
M/Juba	110	280	390	20%	4%
M/Shabelle	4,425	16,000	20,425	117%	116%
Sub Total	18,450	54,410	72,860	58%	44%
Awdal	4,190	930	5,120	112%	180%
Galbeed	21,875	2,730	24,605	225%	196%
Togdheer	920	95	1,015	64%	128%
Sub Total	26,985	3,755	30,740	180%	190%
Total Gu 2005 Prod.	45,435	58,165	103,600	73%	57%

29% of *Gu* 2005 maize, respectively for Lower and Middle Shabelle) (Figure 5).

In Shabelle Valley rainfall is the driving force for *Gu* maize production, although irrigation is also extensively utilized in areas. Generally, farmers do not irrigate if rainfall is expected due to the potential of water lodging and crop loss due to a poor drainage system. Thus the four week delay in the *Gu* 2005 rains negatively impacted the area cropped, as farmers delayed planting.

Area planted to maize this *Gu* season is a mere 68% of the area planted in PWA. Rainfed-maize

Figure 5: Regional Contribution of *Gu* 2005 Maize Production



entered the development stage without enough assimilates for grain filling and continued moisture stress throughout the season further inhibited maize productivity. Poor and ineffective irrigation infrastructure or inaccessibility to irrigation, especially in Lower Shabelle, contributed further to low production. In addition, diesel prices were also high and thus limited the use of pump irrigation for many farmers.



20 day old maize flooded near Bardera town

In the other primary maize producing areas of the south - Lower and Middle Juba, Gedo, and Hiran, maize production was largely destroyed by extensive flooding of the Juba and Shabelle rivers in May/June. Cereal production in all these regions is below 10% of PWA (Table 3). In these regions, flood waters inundated farms, flooded crops and inhibited access and mobility. On the positive side Juba Valley will benefit in the medium term from this extensive flooding, as it filled the Desheks for the first time in four years, thus offers good opportunities for Deshek and flood recession farming over the next few months.

Sorghum Production

Sorghum is the second most important staple cereal in Somalia, yet this season's sorghum production, estimated at 18,500 MT, is only 29% of PWA and 51% of 2004 *Gu* sorghum production. Sorghum production is rain dependent, and although more drought resistant than maize, was negatively affected by the extremely poor and delayed performance of the *Gu* rains. Area planted, estimated at 106,600 ha, is 57% of the area planted during *Gu* 2004 and 53% of PWA.

Figure 6: Regional Contribution of *Gu* 2005 Sorghum Production

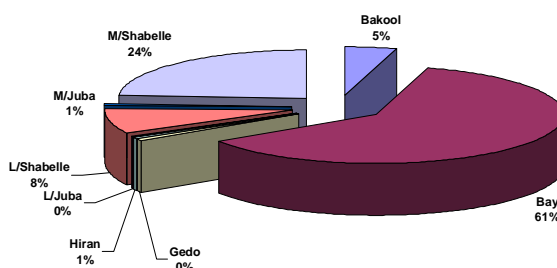


Table 4: *Gu* 2005 Off Season Production for Middle Shabelle

Region	Maize (Ha)	Estimated (Mt)	Sesame (Ha)	Estimated (Mt)
Gedo	1,300	700	500	100
Hiran	7,200	2,900	7,200	1,400
Lower Juba	2,100	800	2,100	400
Lower Shabelle	2,800	1,700	6,500	1,300
Middle Juba	2,400	1,400	2,400	500
Totals	15,800	7,500	18,700	3,700

Delayed rains led to sorghum germination failure in the first planting, while short and erratic rains during late May discouraged second planting and reduced overall production. In addition, in some areas, including parts of Gedo, Bay and Bakool, civil insecurity and tension further discouraged or prevented sorghum planting and production. The major contribution of this season's sorghum came from the Bay (61%) and Middle Shabelle (24%) regions (see Figure 6).

Off Season Maize and Cash Crops

The extensive *Gu* '05 season floods in Juba and Shabelle Valley during May and June created opportunities for off-season food and cash crop production. It is roughly estimated, that this off season crop production will contribute a further 7,500 MT of maize in the south (an increase of 14% of the total *Gu* '05 maize production) and an additional 3,700 MT of sesame production (an increase of 131% of the total *Gu* '05 sesame production of 1,600 MT) (Table 4).

In the regions that were hardest hit by *Gu* '05 crop failures, this off season maize crop production, if successful, will add a significant amount of maize relative to what was actually produced in these regions. For example, in Hiran *Gu* 2005 maize crops completely failed, therefore, off season maize crop is crucial and is estimated at 1,400 MT (or 67% of PWA *Gu* maize production). In Juba Valley, floods destroyed maize crops (10% and 4% of PWA respectively for Lower and Middle Juba); therefore the off-season crop production could inject an additional 2,200 MT of maize into this region or an amount that is more than double that of the *Gu* 2005 production. Off season sesame production could also be important, estimated at 900 MT, if this crop

is successful it could inject an estimated 6.3 million SoSh into the Juba Valley (assume average 7000 SoSh per kilo) (Table 4).

Cereal Prices

Maize cereal prices are at an all time high throughout the region and they increased significantly between January and June 2004 in direct response to the poor performance of the *Deyr* 2004/05 maize production (59% of *Deyr* PWA). Figure 7 shows the price trends for cereals in different markets across the country since 1998. In Juba Valley, maize prices increased by 107% between January and June; while in Shabelle they increased by 53%. This unusual increase in prices is especially affecting the poor, who are reliant on market purchases to cover a larger proportion of their food needs (70 – 80%).

Maize prices began to drop slightly from June following the availability of green maize from the *Gu* production. However, this decreasing trend is unlikely to continue for long given the overall extremely poor performance of this *Gu* season's maize production (53% of PWA). The short supply of maize is compounded by a limited supply of alternative sorghum cereals. Sorghum production in *Deyr* 2004/05 was exceptionally good so sorghum is still available in the markets, however, supplies are limited since sorghum production also suffered huge losses this *Gu* season, i.e. this seasons sorghum production is only 29% of PWA.

In contrast to increasing maize prices, sorghum prices are low and decreased by 59% from November 2004 to April 2005 in response to the above normal *Deyr* 2004/05 season bumper sorghum production (169% of sorghum PWA). Sorghum prices, however, began to increase again in May and June in response to the poor prospects for this *Gu* season sorghum production (Figure 7). As sorghum supplies are depleted, sorghum prices are expected to continue to increase over the coming months.

Locally produced cereal prices are closely linked with local cereal production and stock levels. In general, three consecutive seasons of poor production has depleted stocks and created shortages in market supply, which is clearly reflected in significantly increased cereal prices, especially maize.

The bulk of the *Gu* cereal production from Southern Somalia is expected to enter into the markets by the end of August 2005; therefore the visibly high prices of cereal are expected to decline slightly during the next two-three months. If projected off-season maize production is successful this will reduce the pressure for cereal prices to increase, but will not prevent them for increasing for long, as this production will might add an additional 7,500 MT of cereals or 10% of total *Gu* season cereal production.

Overall, cereal prices are expected to show an upward trend till the *Deyr* 2005/06 harvest. If the 2005/06 *Deyr* is normal, then a short period of cereal price decline is expected following this harvest. Otherwise, if the *Deyr* 2005/06 production is poor, cereal prices will be unaffordable even in the major producing areas of southern Somalia up to July 2006.

Cereal Balance Sheet

In June 2005, FSAU estimated a preliminary Somalia Cereal Balance Sheet Forecast for the production 2005/06 in response to a growing concern over the poor performance of the *Gu* 2005 rains in agricultural areas of southern Somalia. This forecast modeled four possible sceneries: normal, bad and good *Gu* 2005 crop production, plus the scenario that *Gu* production is normal in the Sorghum Belt and in Northwest, but poor in Juba and Shabelle Valley (FSAU Monthly Food Security and Nutrition Report, June 2005).

This preliminary Cereal Balance Sheet is updated in Table 5, with actual *Gu* 2005 Crop Production estimates, *Gu/Karan* crop establishment figures for the northwest, as well as more current information on food aid imports. Calculations assume a normal *Deyr* 2005/06 crop production. Calculations and underlining assumptions of the Cereal Balance Sheet are fully referenced in the notes below.

Cereal Balance Sheets only provide an overall indication and estimation for the macro-level cereal supply and demand situation for the entire country, i.e. overall cereal availability in relation to overall per capita needs. It does not account for regional differences or blockages in cereal supply and flows, nor does it address issues of food access, nor vulnerability levels related to access problems.

Figure 7: Average Cereal Prices in SOSH - aggregated across markets (1998-2005)

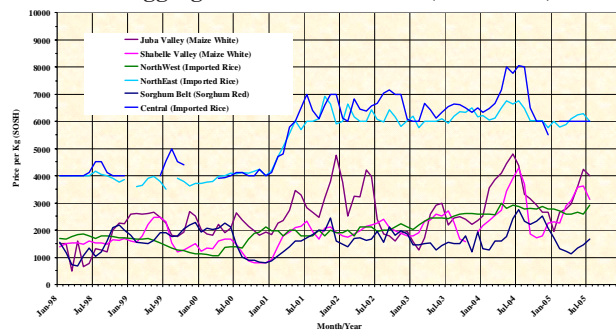


Table 5: Cereal Supply and Demand Balance Forecast for 2005 Marketing Year

Annual Cereal Balance Sheet for Somalia (June 2005 through May 2006)	Post War Average ¹ (‘000MT)	Gu Production 2005 ² (‘000 MT)
DOMESTIC AVAILABILITY	315	247
Opening Stocks ³	24	24
Domestic Cereal Supply 2004/05	291	223
Gu 2005 ⁶	183	104 ⁶
Off -season Gu 2005 ⁴	-	11
Deyr 2005 ⁵	108	108
DOMESTIC UTILIZATION		
Cereal Utilization Requirements ⁷	641	633
IMPORT REQUIREMENTS		
Anticipated Commercial Imports ⁸	395	395
Food Aid Distributed, Stocks, Transit or Pipeline ¹⁰	12⁹	49¹⁰
ESTIMATED SURPLUS – CEREAL	81	58

In summary, the estimated annual Somalia Cereal Balance Sheet for 2005/06 (June 2005 to May 2006) updated with *Gu* 2005 cereal production estimates indicates that

- There is no overall cereal gap projected for this period, but a cereal surplus estimated at 56,000 MT. Surplus is based on high commercial imports.
- This outcome is very close to the forecasted scenario for a ‘bad *Gu* 2005’ modeled in June (FSAU Food Security and Nutrition Monthly Brief, June 2005)
- Cereal supply surplus estimate does not take into account the severe food access problems faced by people identified in a state of Humanitarian Emergency or Livelihood Crisis. Even if cereal is available in the market the poor in these areas have limited resources, either cash or credit, to purchase cereal in the market

Anticipated commercial cereal imports for 2005/2006 is estimated at 395,000Mt (assume 3 year average 2002-04). This estimate is higher than the estimate applied in the Somalia Cereal Balance Sheet for 2004/05, due to new evidence from actual import figures that indicate imports remained consistently higher over the last three years.

List of Assumptions and Calculations:

¹ Post War Average (PWA) *Gu* crop production estimate (1995-2004) is 183,068MT (rounded to 183,000). Historical Crop Production Estimates 1995-2004 FSAU.

² Actual *Gu* and estimated Deyr 2005 crop production figures. For further explanation see footnote number six and seven.

³ Estimated opening stock consists of food aid and commercial import stocks at ports to markets. As of May 29, 2005 WFP stock are 6,075MT, CARE 1,540MT and commercial stocks are estimated at 16,000MT based on FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment, Sept 9, 1999.

⁴ Off-season crop production estimates are 8,550MT (rounded to 9,000MT). This figure will be updated in Deyr 2005/06.

⁵ Annual Domestic Cereal Supply assumes an ‘average’ 2004/05 Deyr Crop Production, calculated as average of 1995-2004. Historical Crop Production Estimates 1995-2003 FSAU.

⁶ Total crop production estimate is 103,597MT, which is the 2005 *Gu* Crop Production estimates in Southern Somalia (72,857MT), plus 2005 crop establishment estimates for Northwest Somalia (30,740MT). Crop establishment figures are used in Northwest because the harvest does not occur until late November 2005.

⁷ Total cereal utilization requirement composed of 585,000 MT food use, 3000MT feed use, seed losses which are 10 percent of the crop production and 24,000MT closing stocks this is similar to opening stock. ‘Food use’ calculated based on assumption of total population of 7,309,266 (WHO 2004) and per capita cereal consumption of 80kg/year (1999 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment, September 9, 1999). Per capita cereal consumption in Somalia is lower than would be dictated by the standard 2,100 kilocalorie per capita per day. The percentage of kilocalories from cereals needs further research. Feed use and seed losses based on estimates derived for Cereal Supply/Demand Balance, 1999/2000, FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment, September 9, 1999.

⁸ Anticipated commercial imports estimated as actual three year average cereal imports for 2002 to 2004, for Berbera, Bossaso, El-Ma’an and Jazira Ports. The three year average is 394,877MT (rounded to 395,000), with 361,187MT in 2002, 482,912MT in 2003, and 340,533MT in 2004. Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Import Statistics and El-Ma’an and Jazira Port Figures collected by WFP. Estimated commercial imports consist of rice, wheat grain, wheat flour, pasta and small amounts of maize and sorghum. These are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour = 1.33, pasta=2.00 and rice=1.

⁹ As of May 29, 2005 WFP reports 4,260MT in transit and 8,480MT in pipeline. CARE reports 0 MT on transit and pipeline.

¹⁰ In June and July WFP distributed 5,677MT of food in Somalia. As of July 31st 2005, WFP reports 4,222MT in stock, 5,099MT in transit and 8,850MT in the pipeline. CARE distributed 77MT for the tsunami affected in the month of July. As of 1st August 2005, CARE had 1,540MT in stocks, 13,300MT in transit and 9,739MT in the pipeline.

3.3 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

In the North and Central regions, water and pasture conditions are good to excellent in most places due to above normal and widespread *Gu* 2005 rains (Table 6). These good *Gu* rains, following on from the above normal *Deyr* 2004/05 rains, confirm the end of the three year drought cycle in the Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley and is leading to tremendous natural resource improvements in the region.

Livestock body conditions are excellent in the pastoral areas of Golis/Guban, Sool Plateau, Gebi Valley, Nugal/Bari, and Mudug regions (Table 6). Sheep and goat kidding is ongoing and above normal due to concentrated conception in January-February 2005 following the good *Deyr* rains and the end of drought cycle (Table 6 and see pg 35 for north regional summary). Camel calving is not expected until next *Deyr* 2005/06 due to

the longer gestation period for camels. Sheep and goat milk is widely available although production is declining. Consequently, prices have declined by 14% in Sool and Sanaag Regions and by 63% in Nugal and Bari Regions. Livestock holdings are improving, but slowly due to a lag time in full recovery given the severity of the cumulative livestock deaths between 2002-2004 (62% and 79% respectively for sheep/goats and camels, FSAU Technical Series Report IV. 2, Sept. 2004). There is no long distance migration in the region since there is uniform water and pasture due to the cumulative effect of the above normal *Deyr* 2004/5 rains, followed by a mild *Jilaal* in early 2005 and an extremely good *Gu* 2005 season. Short distance migrations near pastoral settlements are normal and common (Map 7).

Map 7: *Gu* 2005 Livestock Migration Trend

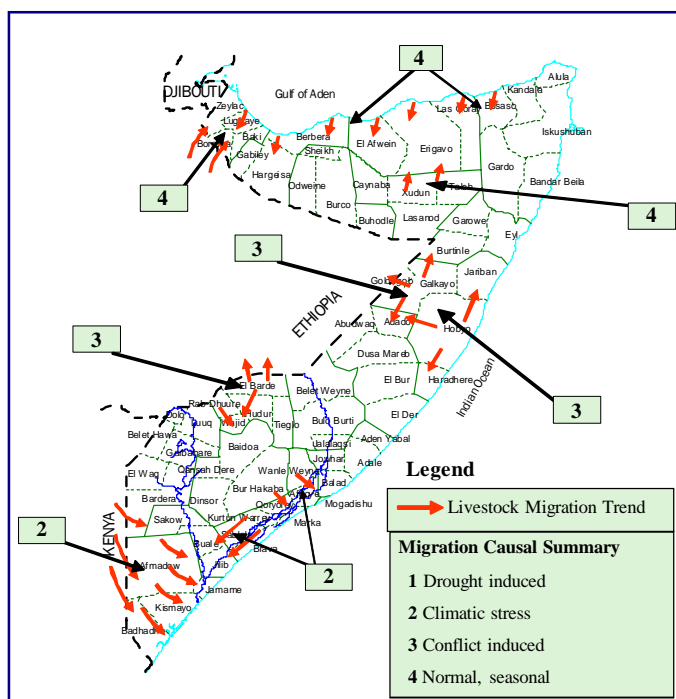


Table 6: Post *Gu* 2005 Water and Pasture, Livestock Body Conditions and Migration Summary

Region	Water & Pasture Condition	Body Condition	Migration	Trends in LS holdings	Calving/Kidding trends	Milk Production & Trends
Northwest	Good in most places	Good and improving	Normal seasonal migration	Increasing	Shoats kidding on-going, camel calving expected in next <i>Deyr</i> 05/06	Goat milk available, camel milk scarce
Northeast	Excellent in most places	Good and improving	Minimal migration	Increasing	Shoats kidding on-going, camel calving expected in next <i>Deyr</i> 05/06	Goat milk available, camel milk scarce
Central	Good in most places	Good and improving	Normal seasonal migration with some migration hindered by conflict boundaries	Increasing	Shoats kidding on-going, camel calving expected in next <i>Deyr</i> 05/06	Goat milk available, camel milk scarce
Bay & Bakool	Generally normal in most areas	Normal	Disrupted by tension & civil insecurity	Normal	Shoats kidding & cattle calving is on-going, but stressed due to unusual migration, camel calving is normal	Cow milk is below normal, camel milk is available
Juba Valley & Gedo	Generally poor in most areas (browse for cattle)	Normal	Unusually high cattle migration (to riverine & coastal areas)	Normal	Shoats kidding on-going, camel calving is normal	Goat & camel milk is available
Shabelle	Normal in riverine areas, below normal in agro-pastoral areas	Normal to below normal	Migration to riverine areas & unusual migration to Brava & Jilib Districts	Normal	Shoats kidding on-going, camel calving is normal	Goat milk available, camel milk scarce

In Juba Valley and Gedo in the South, water and pasture conditions are generally poor in most areas, especially browse conditions for cattle as a result of below normal Gu rains. Livestock body conditions are still considered normal, but there is unusual and high cattle migration to riverine and coastal areas where pasture conditions are better (Map 7). Sheep and goat kidding and cattle calving is ongoing, but stressed. Cow milk availability is below normal for this time, but camel milk is available. In agro-pastoral areas in Shabelle, water and pasture conditions are also poor which is stimulating high cattle migration to riverine areas and unusual migration to Brava and Jilib districts (Map 7). Cattle conditions are reported to be normal to below normal with normal calving and kidding ongoing. In Bay and Bakool, water and pasture conditions, as well as livestock body conditions are generally normal, however, there is abnormal conflict induced migration out of Rab Dhuure into Wajid and out of El-Barde into Ethiopia and Wajid (Map 7). Sheep/goat kidding and cattle calving is ongoing in the region, but stressed for conflict induced migrating livestock (Table 6).



Improved pasture and Livestock body condition after good rainfall in the north

Livestock Exports: Volume, Prices and Terms of Trade

Livestock exports continue to dominate the economies of northeastern and northwestern Somalia, with livestock originating from areas throughout Somalia and Region V in Ethiopia. As usual, small stock (sheep or goats) constitute the majority of livestock exported through Berbera and Bosasso Ports. Livestock exports for January – July 2005 are shown in Table 7 and 8. Sheat exports are roughly the same as last year for this same period (January-July), while cattle exports decreased by 3% over the same period last year and camel exports increased by 47%.

Table 7: Livestock Exports from Bossaso January to July 2005

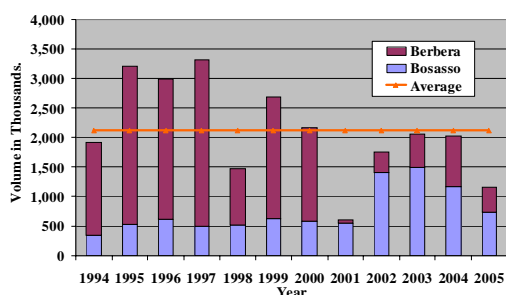
Livestock Exports from Bossaso Jan - July 2005			
Month	Shoats	Cattle	Camels
January	153,320	5,218	19
February	70,834	8,658	128
March	98,207	8,740	1,087
April	97,120	6,429	600
May	85,550	6,868	50
June	112,606	9,069	1,853
July	118,613	5,232	1,581
Total	736,250	50,214	5,318

Table 8: Livestock Exports from Berbera January to July 2005

Livestock Exports from Berbera Jan - July 2005			
Month	Shoats	Cattle	Camels
January	130,231	14,695	0
February	60,556	11,303	0
March	19,749	12,934	0
April	45,458	8,650	1,068
May	54,799	8,174	0
June	36,335	7,437	477
July	67,537	8,693	1,131
Total	414,665	71,886	2,676

Bossaso continues to export the largest volume in northern Somalia, particularly for shoats and camels. During the first seven months of this year, almost double as many sheep and goats were exported through Bossaso Port than were exported from Berebera Port (Table 7 and 8). Berbera Port, however, continues to lead in cattle exports for the January – July period (see Table 7 and 8). Livestock exports from Bossaso Port show a significant increase in camel exports during the January – July period of 2005 when compared with the same period in 2004. Camel exports increased from 1,815 (January – July 2004) to 5,318 (January – July 2005), which is an increase of 193%. The point of origin of these exported camels is beyond the northeastern region, as the northeast region lost up to 80% of its camels as the result of a three year drought. Sheat and cattle exports dropped slightly during the same period for Bossaso, i.e sheat exports declined from 792,683 head in 2004 to 736,250 head – a drop of 7%, while cattle exports dropped from 51,606 head to 50,214 head – a drop of 3% (See Figure 8).

Figure 8: Shoats Exports from Berbera and Bossaso Ports (1994-2005)



Livestock Export Prices and Terms of Trade

Export quality goat prices in the main northern markets are currently between \$24– 28\$ per head, which is 3-10% higher than they were the same period last year. Export prices are expected to continue to increase in over the five months, following the normal trend and lead up to the peak Haj export season in December. Current export quality prices are higher now than last year, but are lower than the record highs reached in late 2004 (Figure 9). Export prices in Hargeisa, Galkayo, Bosasso and Burao, were at an all time high (from \$26 - \$34 per head) during the peak export season in December 2004. Generally, the overall trend in export quality prices is that they have steadily increased since the market collapsed following the livestock ban in 2000/01 and are now higher than pre-livestock ban levels.

Current terms of trade (TOT) between rice and export quality goats, which is the most relevant exchange applicable to pastoralists, is generally higher now than it was last year at the same time (Figure 10). TOT is highest in Bossaso and Galkayo markets, ranging between 65-82 kg of rice per head, while Burao and Hargeisa TOT is generally lower between 56-59 kg of rice per head. In June 05 the better terms of trade reflected in Bosasso and Galkayo is primarily due to the higher prevailing export quality livestock prices relative to Burao and Hargeisa. Local quality goat prices are closely aligned with export quality prices and therefore prices and terms of trade also show a similar increasing trend – all which signals improved access to food and income for pastoralists who are able to sell livestock (see FSAU Cimate Update, September 2005).

Figure 9: Average Prices of Export Quality Goat & Volume of Livestock Export in the North Region (2002-2005)

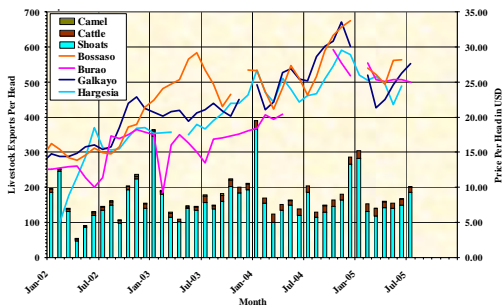
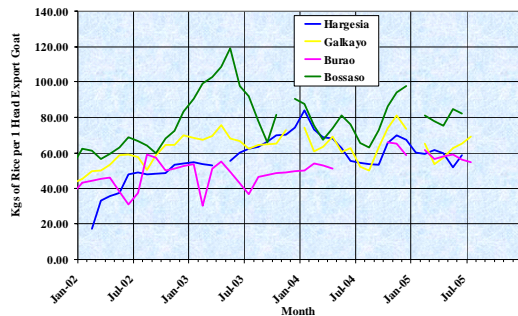


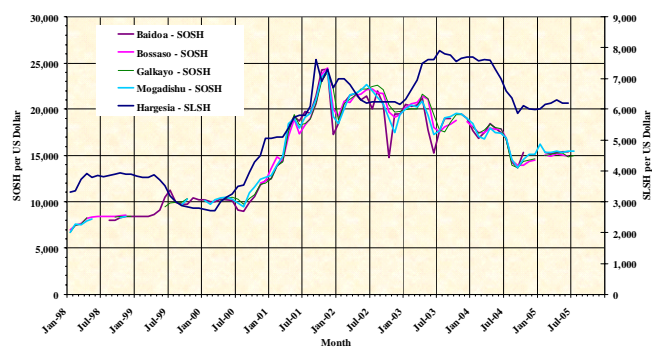
Figure 10: Terms of Trade - Imported Rice to Export Quality Goat (2002-2005)



3.4 MARKET ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

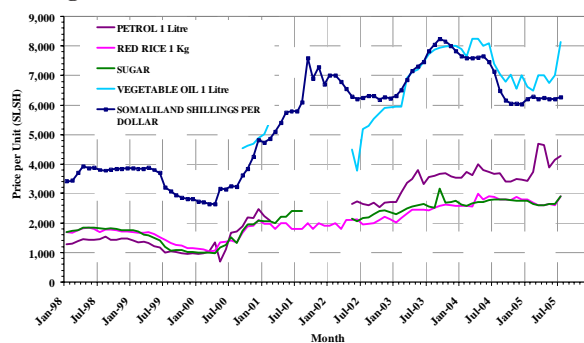
Over the last six months, the value of both the Somali and Somaliland Shillings remained fairly stable against the US Dollar rate in most of the main regional markets (Figure 11). The Somali Shilling exchange rate trends are generally aligned in most markets, especially Baidoa, Bosasso, and Galkayo, and ranged between 14,850-15,500 SoSh per US Dollar during this Gu season.

Figure 11: Exchange Rate-SoSh & SISH to USD (1998-2005)



The Somaliland Shilling (Hargeisa) also was stable during this same period, between 6,020 SISH and 6,300 SISH per US Dollar. Both currencies have gained value by about 13 and 15 percent for SoSh and SISH respectively, when compared to 2004 Gu season, which was an average of 15,455 SoSh per Dollar in Mogadishu market and 6,233 SISH per Dollar in Hargeisa market (Figure 11). Both currencies, remain depreciated against the Dollar as compared to their values in January 2000, especially the SISH, i.e. the SoSh is depreciated at 53% of January 2000 levels, while SISH is depreciated by 125% for the same period.

Figure 12: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate in Northwest (1998-2005)



Import Commodity Prices and Trends

In the last six months import commodity prices for sugar, rice and vegetable oil in the three regions of northwest, northeast and Shabelle Valley remained fairly stable (Figure 2, 3, and 4). Imported vegetable oil prices in the northwest, are an exception as prices increased dramatically in June 2005 following shortages in supply (Figure 12).

Petrol prices show dramatic swings in all markets, following global price increases, speculations of shortages, as well as high seasonal tides that hindered off-loading from vessels. Imported commodities prices are closely linked to the exchange rate of the Shilling against the Dollar rate. In general, when the Shilling depreciates imports are more expensive, while exports are cheaper, i.e. it takes more shillings to import the same dollar value of imports, all things being equal. Other supply and demand factors also affect prices, including changes in supply and demand, e.g. supply shortages due to transport problems, etc.

The overall trend in imported commodity prices throughout the country is one of increasing prices in response to the depreciation of both currencies since January 2000 (Figure 12, 13, 14). The largest import commodity price increases are in the Northwest following the larger depreciation in the SISH currency value (125% depreciation). Rice and sugar prices in the Northwest increased by 157% and 189% since January 2000, while petrol prices increased by 344% for this same period. Imported commodities in the Northeast also increased since early 2000, but not as dramatically; rice and sugar increased by roughly 76% and 130% respectively, petrol 130% for this same period.

Increased import prices in the north and central regions are offset and financed by increased livestock sales and prices in the north. Since January 2000, livestock export prices increased by 177% in the Northwest (Hargeisa, SISH) and 87% in the Northeast (Galkayo, Burao; SISH) (see Figure 8). In the North, the supply of imported commodities is closely linked to the value and volume of livestock exports, because imported commodities are largely financed by livestock exports. Normally the supplies of imported commodities are high two months before the Hajj period (November-January), as well as after the high tide sea of monsoon season (September-November).

Although most imported commodities prices have remained fairly stable in the last few months, this stability may be compromised due to the political changes and tensions in both currency areas, i.e. elections in

Figure 13: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate in Northeast (1998-2005)

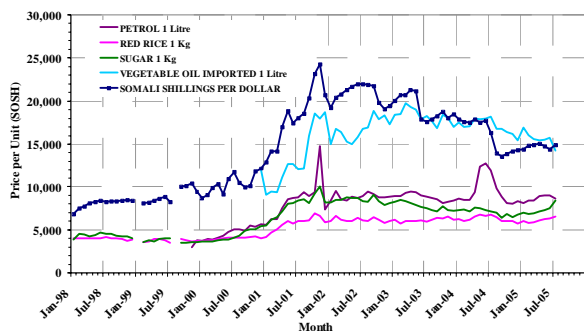
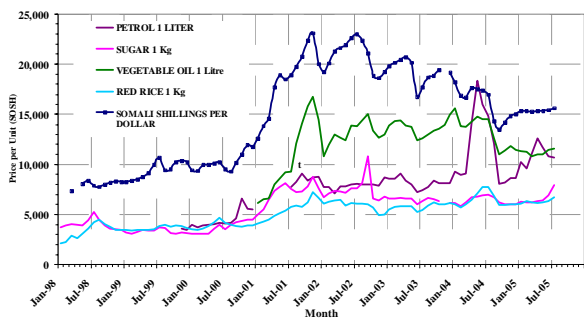


Figure 14: Trend in Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate in Shabelle Valley (1998-2005)



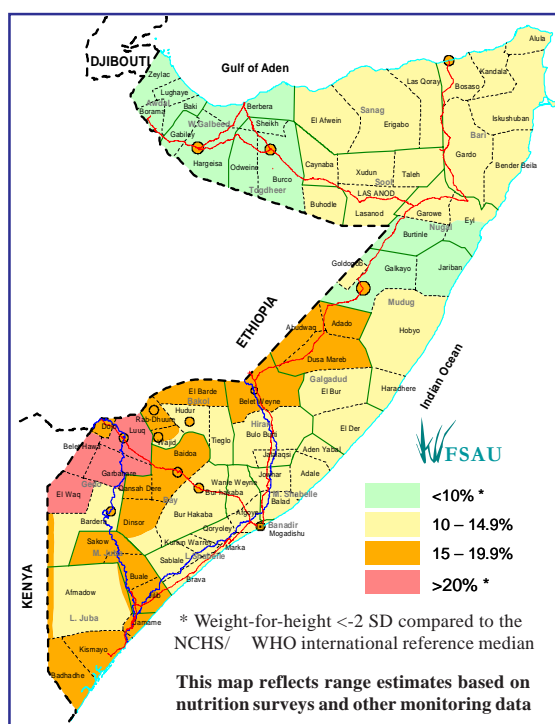
Somaliland in September and the increasing tensions and uncertainty surrounding political divisions within the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in southern Somalia. The potential increase in the supply of money (possible money printing and external injections), combined with disruptions in trade and access to areas could, if manifested, lead to destabilization of commodity prices and supply (availability).

3.5 NUTRITION OVERVIEW

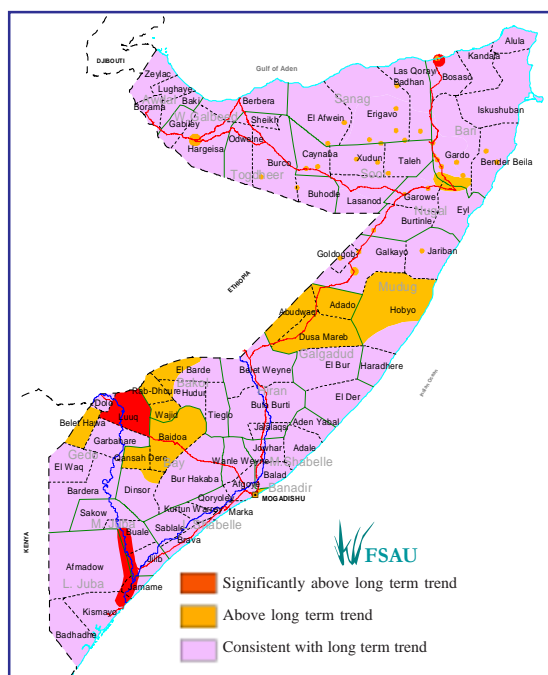
Nutrition surveillance in Somalia is undertaken using information from a number of sources including surveys, rapid assessments, dietary studies, health facility data, selective feeding programmes, sentinel site surveillance and field observations. Information generated from the 2005 Gu assessment has been triangulated with existing data from the mentioned sources to provide an overview of the current situation vis-à-vis the long term nutrition situation trends observed in each particular area. The results are presented on Map 8: Long Term Nutrition Trends (1999-2005)¹ and Map 9: Current Nutrition Situation Change from Long Term Trend².

Map 8 depicts estimations of ranges within which malnutrition rates typically fall throughout Somalia, even outside times of crisis. The analysis of typical ranges of malnutrition in Somalia shows levels that in most cases are higher than the internationally acceptable ranges of less than 5% WFH z-score. This makes evaluation of malnutrition levels particularly difficult during periods of crisis.

Map 8: Long Term Nutrition Trends (1999-2005)



Map 9: July 2005- Current Nutrition Situation- Change from Long Term Trend (See Map 8)



Map 9, showing the current nutrition situation, indicates that malnutrition levels in Jubba Riverine, Bossaso IDPs, and northern Gedo (mainly Luuq District) are significantly above the ranges typically observed in these areas. The nutrition situation in Dusamareb and Adaado Districts of Galgadud Region; Tsunami affected areas of Dangorayo District in north-eastern Somalia (mainly destitute families in the surrounding towns); and IDP camps in Hargeisa, Hobyo and Abudwaq Districts remain areas of concern. Parts of Bakool Region (mainly Wajid, Rabdure, Elberde), parts of Bay Region and Northern Gedo are also areas of concern with malnutrition levels above usual ranges for the areas. However the nutrition situation has generally improved in most parts of northern and central Somalia with the exception of pockets of concern (mainly destitute and IDP families). Surveillance in the South will be intensified over the coming months.

(Footnotes)

¹ The map represents the “long-term” nutrition trend observed over time. It indicates the estimate of ranges within which malnutrition rates typically fall in particular areas of Somalia. The map depicts that virtually the whole of Somalia has unacceptable levels of acute malnutrition of 5% or above, according to international standards and that some areas are consistently and substantially worse than others. “Fine-tuning” of this map continues.

² The map presents the updated situation based on an interpretation of the latest available nutrition and related information. A shift of the nutrition situation from the “long term nutrition trend” ranges is portrayed. The map is frequently updated. When required, the most recent version can be requested from FSAU.

3.6 CIVIL INSECURITY

There is a direct link between conflict and food and livelihood insecurity and this link is especially strong in the context of a collapsed state which is characterized by chronic and widespread civil insecurity. Given the importance of these links in the context of Somalia, FSAU is looking more closely at these links, both in terms of analysis and monitoring for early warning.

Links to Food and Livelihood Security

Conflict affects the *availability* of food through the destruction of productive assets, household food stores and the disruption of commodity trade networks. In some situations humanitarian access is limited and food relief may be diverted. Conflict also undermines *economic access* to food through, for example, the diminution of financial assets and limits *physical access* to food sources such as markets due to the presence of conflict frontlines. These impacts, among others, shape *livelihood strategies* and have clear outcomes in terms of food and livelihood security. Normal seasonal migration for pasture or employment may be disrupted and conflict may also lead to the displacement of people across livelihood zones, districts and regions or even across international borders. In turn, this may put additional strain on water and pasture resources or social support networks of host communities. The multiple impacts of conflict may be short lived or be felt across several seasons or years.

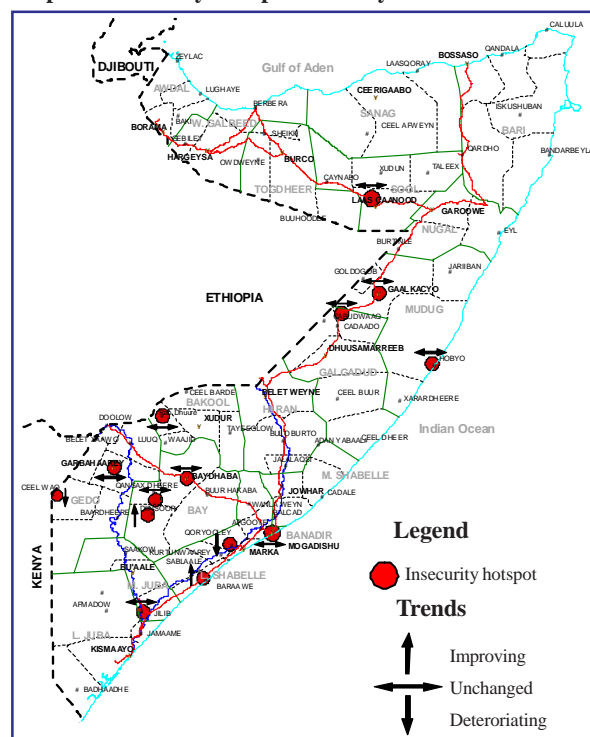
However, in some instances, 'less visible' security incidents such as retaliatory killings, tension over access to water and grazing, or numerous roadblocks, escape the tag of 'war' or 'conflict'. These may be less dramatic than the fighting of open conflict but the impact upon food and livelihood security can be profoundly disruptive. Increased tension due to perceived impending conflict may lead to the disruption of productive activities. People tend to shorten their time horizons, unwilling to invest in the future if the future is uncertain: crops are not planted and business investments limited. Therefore, an adequate understanding of civil insecurity, a broader term that encompasses the 'visible' and less 'visible' processes and components of conflict, needs to be incorporated in a systematic manner into food security and livelihoods analysis.

Monitoring Civil Insecurity and Links to Food and Livelihood Security

Map 10 shows a number of insecurity hotspots for the month of July. In Southern Somalia, in addition to the threat of insecurity due to the uncertainty surrounding the future of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) there are several other epicentres of insecurity. For example, tension increased south of Baraawe between the host community and incoming pastoralists seeking access to water and grazing resources. In the village of Idaale (Bay region, Qansax Dheere district) conflict over land led to conflict induced displacement (*barakac*) and the disruption of seasonal activities. In Tuger-Hosle (Diinsoor) tension remains as elders tried to resolve a dispute over water and grazing. The unresolved conflict centred on Ceel Waaq (El Wak), which straddles the Kenya (Mandera district) Somalia border, has had an impact on food security and livelihoods of pastoral households and urban populations on both sides of the border as people have fled the fighting. However, political divisions within and between clans, issues of *guri* ("insider") and *gelti* ("outsider"), weak or non-existent regional and district governance structures, and conflict, and compounded by recurrent droughts, have led to chronic food security conditions for much of Gedo region.

Although during July conflict between rival clans in north Galgaduud and south Mudug (centred around Gellinsoor and Hoby) stabilized tension was still high. This unresolved conflict caused disruptions to pastoral migration and distorted markets. Humanitarian access to those affected by the prolonged drought, and which is now classified as livelihood crisis, continues to be disrupted by the unresolved dispute between the polities of Somaliland and Puntland. Trend arrows illustrate for the month whether the situation is generally improving, is unchanged, or whether the situation is deteriorating. For further information on the development of this insecurity analysis (including the monitoring format) please contact the FSAU.

Map 10: Insecurity Hotspots for July 2005



4 REGIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 SOUTHERN SOMALIA

4.1.1 Lower and Middle Juba Region

Overview

The food security situation of the riverine communities in Juba Valley, an area already classified in a state of Chronic Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis, continued to deteriorate since the last seasonal assessment (*Deyr 2004/5*). Now the entire riverine population in Lower and Middle Juba is either in a state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency** or **Acute Livelihood Crisis**. An estimated 116,000 people or 85% of the riverine population are in a state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency**, while the remaining 15% or roughly 20,000 people are in a state of **Acute Livelihood Crisis**. This deepening crisis is alarming and necessitates immediate humanitarian action.

The deteriorating situation of the Juba riverine communities is attributed to the devastating floods during May-June '05

Map 11: Juba Valley Livelihood Systems

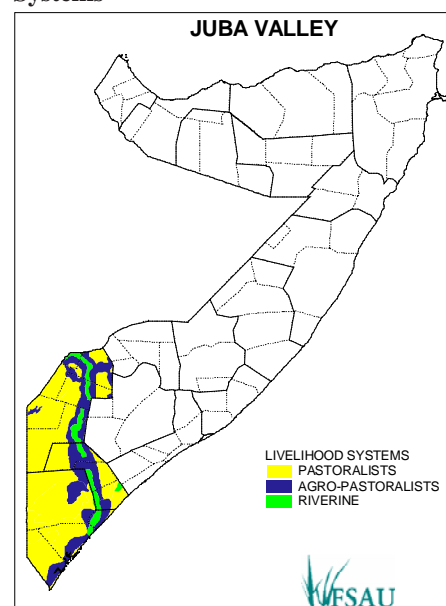
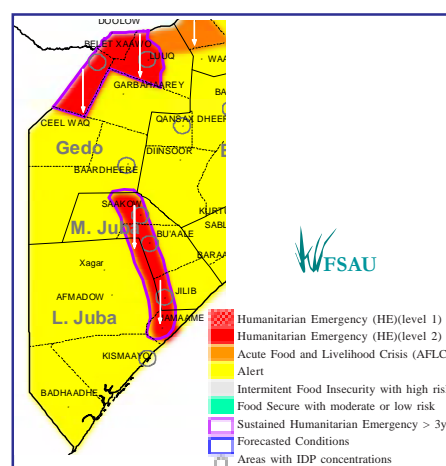


Table 9: People in AFLC and/or HE in Juba and Gedo

DISTRICT	District Population	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Population
Gedo				
Bardera	76,850	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	58,035	21,000	15,000	62
Ceel Waaq	52,150	0	0	0
Dolow	39,050	18,000	16,000	87
Garbahaarey	76,075	0	0	0
Luuq	73,120	20,000	22,000	57
SUB TOTAL	375,280	59,000	53,000	30
Lower Juba				
Afmadow	100,075	0	0	0
Badhadhe	41,695	0	0	0
Jamame	100,625	5,000	30,000	35
Kismayo	86,845	1,000	7,000	9
SUB TOTAL	329,240	6,000	37,000	13
Middle Juba				
Buale	46,520	3,000	20,000	49
Jilib	109,820	7,000	37,000	40
Sakow	87,935	4,000	22,000	30
SUB TOTAL	244,275	14,000	79,000	38
TOTAL	948,795	79,000	169,000	26

Map 12: Food Security Phase Classification - Juba and Gedo



which destroyed standing crops (including fruit trees) and underground granaries or *bakaars*, submerged farms and villages, destroyed feeder roads, and cut-off settlements and villages from the main towns and markets. As a result, *Gu '05* crop production is only 10% and 4% of PWA for Lower and Middle Juba respectively and maize prices have increased sharply and significantly, 107% increase between January and June '05. Juba riverine communities continue to experience malnutrition rates that are one of the highest in the country, which are significantly above internationally accepted levels and significantly above the usual range observed in the area, i.e. the usual range 15%-19.9%. Reports indicate that the incidence of malaria and other water borne diseases is increased due to the recent floods.

The pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in the Juba Valley region are in a state of **Alert** and require close monitoring over the next few months. Most of the Juba Valley agro-pastoral livelihood zone, with the exception of coastal areas in Badhadhe district and, parts of Kismayu and Jamame, received poor *Gu '05* rains (50-80% of long term mean), with long dry spells during crop development stage which hampered crop growth and reduced yield. Pasture and water availability in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas is also below normal and has led to an early and unusual migration of livestock, especially cattle, into the riverine and coastal areas (see Map 7, p 13 Livestock Migration Trends).

In addition, a significant number of Kenyan cattle pastoralists from Garissa, and Wajir districts have migrated into areas of the valley where *Hagai* rains during July improved grazing condition relative to conditions on the Kenyan side of the border. The terms of trade between cereals and livestock is deteriorating, as a consequence of the high and unusual increase in cereal prices following the poor *Gu '05* harvest (Figure 17).

So far, the food security situation only warrants an Alert due to the generally good condition of livestock and the availability of meat and milk, however, the situation could continue to deteriorate and so will be monitored closely in the lead up to the next seasonal assessment in January 2006 (Deyr 2005/06).

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital: The flood plains (*dhesheks*) are all full, offering opportunity for recessional farming and fresh water fishing for riverine communities. Pastoralist will also benefit from the replenished *dhesheks* and renewed water sources for livestock and improved pasture access during the dry season. Though rainfall performance was poor in most of the valley, the coastal districts of Kismayu, Badhadhe and parts of Jamame received up to 200% of the normal rainfall (see climate sector). This, however, attracted large livestock in migration from Gedo, other parts of Juba valley and neighbouring district of Kenya. The ongoing charcoal burning and the concentration of the livestock around Kismayu might increase incidence of resource-based conflicts. The consequent environmental degradation will have long-term food security implications to all livelihood groups in the valley.

Physical Capital: Floods in May and June destroyed irrigation canals, riverbanks, villages, feeder roads and other important infrastructures. Poor road infrastructure coupled with floods rendered Juba riverine more inaccessible and increased transportation costs. Consequently prices of imported commodity from Mogadishu have increased significantly in the region (Figures 15).



Road damaged by flooding

the usual range (Map 9 ;p18). According to WHO international standards, these malnutrition rates are significantly above accepted levels and indicate an emergency situation.

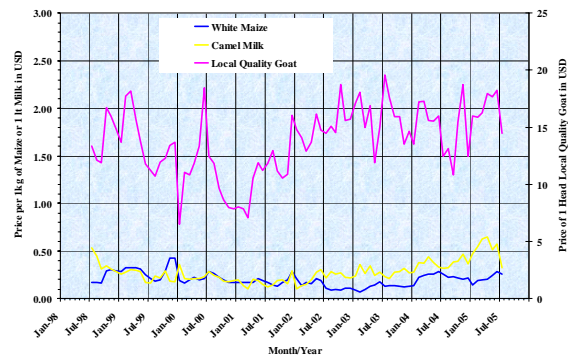
Financial Capital: Financial capital or cash flows for most of the rural area is derived from crop and livestock sales and employment. Floods destroyed standing crops, underground granaries, agricultural tools, and implements in all the riverine communities in Saakow, Bu'aale, Jilib, Jamame and Kismayu districts. Livestock condition and productivity were also affected by the poor rains, which also prompted huge in migration from neighboring regions. Port closure due to monsoon tides decreased casual labor availability in Kismayu.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies: Juba Riverine Population

In Juba riverine communities, the main food sources during the normal year are own crop production (maize), market purchase, and wild foods. Own production contributes 50-60% of food needs supplemented by market purchases (maize, sugar, oil, meat and whey milk). Important income sources are crop sale, which contribute about 40% of households' annual income followed by employment/self employment.

Food Sources: In Juba Valley, access to staple cereal is becoming increasingly difficult for the riverine community who experienced one of the lowest harvests in a decade. The combined maize production in the Lower and Middle Juba regions for Gu '05 is estimated at 974 MT, which is only 6% of the PWA *Gu* production (Figure 16). A multi-agency flood assessment in the area during June '05 confirmed that floods destroyed the limited cereal stocks obtained from the previous off-season harvest.

Figure 15: Average Prices in Juba Valley- Various Commodities (1998 -2005)



Social Capital: A significant number of the population in the riverine areas are traditional farmers of Bantu ethnicity. With no clan affiliation of their own for support and redistribution during periods of hardship and scarcity, the Bantus are known to have weak kinship/social support system. Successive years of poor harvests (Figure 16) and the loss of assets due to seasonal floods have increased their vulnerability.

Human Capital: The malnutrition level and child mortality rates in Juba riverine remain high (>19% and >5%/10,000/day respectively) and significantly above

Maize prices also increased dramatically and significantly since January '05 (107% increase between January to June 2005). Consequently, the entire riverine population is highly food insecure as own production is limited or non-existent and the high priced cereal in the market is out of reach for most of the population. Low supply from other regions, difficult internal trade due to civil insecurity, problems of humanitarian access and weak kinship and social support aggravate food access for most riverine households.

Terms of Trade (TOT) between maize and the daily labor wage has also decreased 31% from January to June 2005 (Figure 18). Limited income options, loss of labor opportunities, high cereal prices and general poor terms of trade between wage labor and cereals have curtailed households' ability to purchase food from the market.

Figure 17: Annual Cereal Production in Lower and Middle Juba (1995-2005)

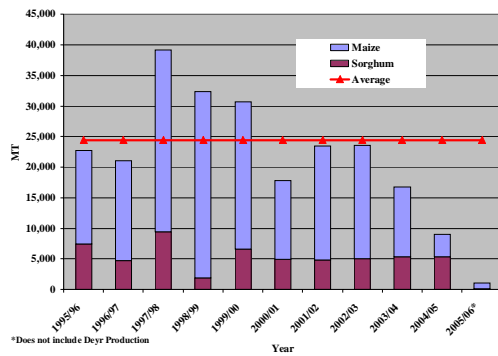
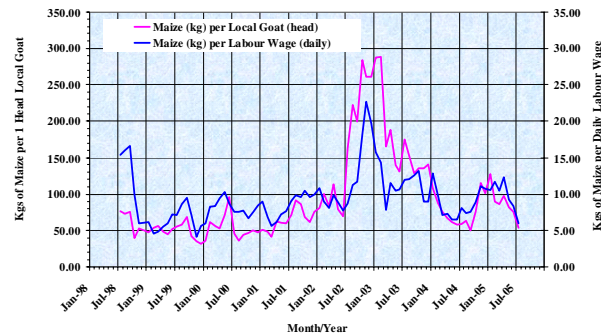


Figure 18: Terms of Trade in Juba Valley - Sorghum to Local Goat and Labour (1995-2005)



In Juba Valley, cereal production levels over the past several years have remained well below average (Figure 17). This decline is partially explained by below normal rainfall, seasonal floods and, recurrent conflict and tension that hampered farming activities. The *Gu* 2005 rains were largely below normal leading to another poor harvest in both riverine and agro-pastoral areas.

On the positive side, floods created opportunities for off season production and fishing and have fully filled the Desheks for the first time in years. Off season maize production is estimated at 2200 MT, and sesame production is estimate at 900 MT (See p8 *Gu* Production and National Cereal Balance). The consumption of off season green maize is expected to begin by mid- September in most of the riverine areas, since the off-season planting started in early July. Even though floods have created opportunities for fishing and off-season crop production during the *Hagai* season (August-September), abnormal labor migration by active family members to major towns during the peak off-season farming cycle might affect the potential benefit.

Income Sources: Farming and related activities are the most important income earning opportunities for the majority of the population. In particular, agricultural labor, crop, and fodder sale, employment and, self-employment activities are the main sources. In a normal year, poor and very poor households depend on labor and income generating activities for 50% of their income. Availability of these income sources define people's spending power at any point in time.

Devastating floods during May/June, which coincided with the peak farming activities, resulted in the widespread destruction of properties and submerged farmland. Even though floods created opportunity for off season crop production and fishing, it has reduced availability of the on farm labor opportunities in the short term. Agricultural labor activities affected by the floods and poor rains include land preparation, planting, weeding, field guarding, harvesting, and transportation of farm produce.

In addition to floods, limited labor opportunity during *Gu* season was also due to poor rainfall and civil insecurity, which reduced area planted to 9% of the PWA. The severe floods blocked feeder roads that links villages and the main towns along the river, and compromised self-employment activities including collection and sale of bush product, weaving, and handicrafts. Income from crops sale, which normally contribute about 80% and 35% of middle and poor households annual income respectively has been significantly reduced since the areas experienced near complete crop failure (10% and 4% of PWA for Lower and Middle Juba respectively).

Expenditures: Devastating floods in the riverine area destroyed most of the settlements, canals, houses and other important household and community assets. This caused increased expenditure on rehabilitation work thereby increasing the opportunity cost of the limited resources available. Sugar, petrol and rice prices increased 20, 10, and 11 percent since February 2005.

Nutrition

In July 2005, FSAU conducted a rapid nutrition assessment using MUAC covering three villages (Sukele, Nusduniya and Qalawile) in the riverine and agro-pastoral areas of Bualle, Sako and Hagar Districts. The riverine village of Sukele showed the extremely high levels of malnutrition with rates of 27.4% (MUAC < 12.5cm or oedema) with 8 of the 51 children screened severely malnourished (MUAC < 11cm or odema). The agro-pastoral villages in Sako and Hagar, on the other hand show high but relatively lower malnutrition rates of about 15% (MUAC < 12.5cm or oedema) (see FSAU Monthly Nutrition Update, August 2005). Admission rates in Marerey TFC dropped from 118 in May to 50 June 2005, but this is primarily due to inaccessibility and limited services following the devastating floods rather than any improvement in nutrition.

Reports indicate that the incidence of malaria and other water borne diseases is increased in response to the floods. Suspected cholera cases of over 100 with 10 deaths were also reported in Jilib during July. Similarly acute diarrhea was reported in Sukella (Sakow district).

Coping Strategies

Increased wild food consumption, fresh water fishing, reduction of number of meals, family splitting and labor migration to major towns are some of the most important coping strategies employed by the riverine communities. For pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, on the other hand, early migration to coastal and riverine areas in search of water and pasture, family splitting and increased sale of livestock are available coping options.

Future Outlook

The future outlook for the Juba riverine communities is **alarming and of great concern**. The Juba riverine population will continue to suffer from severe and critical food access problems over the coming months. Moreover, a large in migration of pastoralists and their livestock from Gedo and Northeastern Province of Kenya has increased competition for labor opportunities and markets. There is clear evidence that the situation is deteriorating and spiraling downward. All of the riverine populations are either now in a state of **Acute Livelihood Crisis** (15%) or in a state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency**.

Even though the prospects of the off-season harvest in the *Desheks*, as well as the fishing opportunity are good, the population of the Juba riverine will remain highly food insecure, with most the population in a continuing state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency**. This situation requires a serious and immediate response from the humanitarian community.

4.1.2 Gedo

Overview

Northern Gedo region continues to be one of the worst affected areas in terms of **Humanitarian Emergency** and **Livelihood Crisis** in the entire Somali Region. This *Gu* season the region is suffering from another round of multiple shocks, including increased and recurrent conflict leading to civilian displacement, below normal *Gu* '05 rains, flooding, failed *Gu* '05 crop production, expensive fuel for irrigation, and increased cereal prices.

Gu '05 rains were poor and unevenly distributed (40-60% of normal *Gu* season), resulting in failed crop harvest (7% of *Gu* PWA) and scarce pasture and water availability for livestock. In Dolow and Luq districts there had been no sorghum production in 2005 while in Belet-Hawa it was only 8% of PWA production. Maize production in Belet Hawa was 22%, Dolow 40%, Luq 6 %, and Burdubo 6% of *Gu* PWA. Sorghum production in Bardera Area was estimated at 2% of PWA production. The recent floods destroyed not only the standing crops and irrigation infrastructure, but also resulted in huge losses in underground food stocks. Off-season crops are planted along the recessional flood areas and are expected to contribute around

Map 10: Food Security Phase Classification - Juba and Gedo

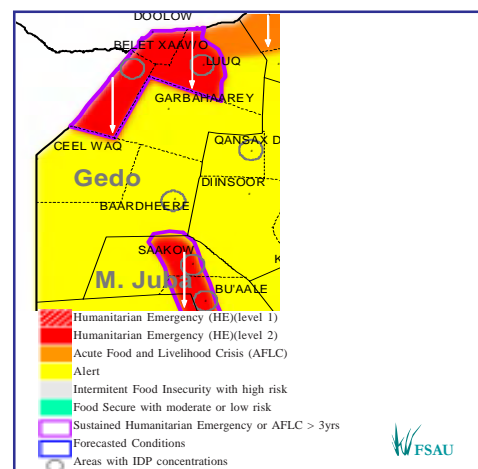


Table 10: People in AFLC and/or HE in Gedo

DISTRICT	District Population	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Population
<i>Gedo</i>				
Bardera	76,850	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	58,035	21,000	15,000	62
Ceel Waaq	52,150	0	0	0
Dolow	39,050	18,000	16,000	87
Garbahaarey	76,075	0	0	0
Luug	73,120	20,000	22,000	57
TOTAL	375,280	59,000	53,000	30

Chronic Livelihood Crisis (Map 10 & Table 10). The situation is aggravated by the limited and difficult accessibility to the affected areas for humanitarian assistance due to the on going clan-based fighting in El-wak. The border with Kenya is closed due to the conflict and is negatively impacting cross border trade and economic activities. Malnutrition levels are extremely high, significantly above the usual ranges observed and considerably above internationally accepted levels (>20 GAM), particularly among children less than five years of age (Map 8 and 9;p18).

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital : Most part of the region received below normal rains during the Gu '05 season with the exception of Belet Hawa and Dolow which received fairly good rains during June (Map 2 and 3; p6). Pasture and water availability is relatively better in Belet Hawa and Dolow. Cattle herders from the Southern Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones migrated with their livestock to Dawo area/Belet Hawa and Dolow, while the camels were taken to Dinsoor (Bay region) and Juba Valley. Market prices of firewood and charcoal declined 40% and 30%, respectively between April and July as a result of increased supply to markets as poor families intensified exploitation of bush products to meet food needs. The affected populations' distress coping strategies of killing wild animals and natural resource depletion is increasing the environmental degradation.



Cattle from the Agro-pastoral areas migrated to Belet Hawa and Dolow

Physical Capital: Most agricultural areas in the region were not cultivated due insufficient rain. In the hinterlands, the majority of water catchments have dried up. Poor road networks and transport infrastructure is negatively affecting flows of services and commodities. Poor roads, insecurity and closure of border with Kenya is also contributing to increased prices of local and imported food commodities. Most of the livestock in the region are reported to be in good condition with respect to body condition, kidding and calving.

Social Capital: An estimated 15,000 people are displaced by the re-newed fighting in El-Wak last month (Humanitarian Situation in Somalia, Monthly Analysis, July 2005). IDPs from El-Wak have mainly congregated in Busaar, Garsaal, Damase and El-Ade villages which is increasing the pressure on families who are already food insecure. The social support network is over-stretched and unable to offer much in terms resources or support. The use of landmines from both sides is reported, which could further exacerbate access and security for both civilians and humanitarian personnel. The Transnational Federal Government (TFG) has appointed a National Reconciliation Committee to mediate the conflict.

Human Capital: The population of northern Gedo consistently records the highest levels of malnutrition and nutritional status trends in the entire country, with malnutrition rates > 20% (Map 8: Long Term Nutrition Trend 1999-2005). In addition, to these internationally unacceptable high levels of malnutrition, this malnutrition rates fluctuate between either 'above this usual malnutrition range' or 'significantly above this usual range' (Map 9 p 18; FSAU Technical Series Report No. IV.3 and IV.2:Map 8). Populations in this area suffer from chronic food insecurity caused by recurrent conflict and multiple livelihood shocks, extremely high malnutrition rates and diseases. The populations access limited dietary diversity.

Financial Capital: Financial capital, both in terms of cash and credit is further limited due to increased conflict, failed *Gu* '05 crop production and increased commodity and cereal prices. It is very difficult to secure credit due to insecurity and non-repayment of debt by pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the area. The area is characterized by high levels of unemployment and dependency on social support and humanitarian assistance.

700MT and 100MT of maize and sesame, respectively. If this off season production is successful it will help to improve access to food and income over the coming months.

An estimated 53,000 people in northern Gedo are in a state of **Chronic Humanitarian Emergency**; while a further 59,000 people are in state of

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

The sale of livestock and livestock products is a major source of income (Middle income group receives 25-35% from livestock sales and 30-40% from livestock product sales while poor income group receives 10-15% from livestock sales and 10-15 % from livestock products).

Food Sources: There is acute food shortage in the region. Gu '05 rains were poor and unevenly distributed (40-60% of normal *Gu* season), resulting in failed crop harvest (7% of *Gu* PWA). Crops were further damaged by crop pests, including an out break of crickets (Kabajan), which negatively affected crop germination and growth. Incidents of Aphids and stalk borer infestation also contributed to the reduced *Gu* harvest of sorghum. As a result the area harvested for maize was estimated at 433 ha instead of 2177 ha normally, therefore, the maize production that materialized was only around 260 MT, which is 12% of post war (95-04) average production (See Figure 18).

In addition to the failed *Gu* '05 crop production, there was an unusual disruption of food aid flows to the affected areas since March 2005. Food aid is an important source of food for the affected population for the last 6-7 years. From 2001 to 2005, food aid is a major source of food for the majority of the population in Luq, Bulahawa, Dolow and Elwak. However, due to the insecurity in Elwak and the potential for spread to the region a three month supply of food aid was given in March '05. Reports from key informants suggest that much of this food aid may have not reached its intended beneficiaries or purpose. The absence of regular monthly food aid distributions, compounded by a failed *Gu* crop production is facilitating a shortfall in cereal supplies and leading to increasing cereal prices in the region.

Cereal production in northern Gedo has been low for the last 3 years (19% of an average from 1995-2001). Consistently poor rainfalls, crop pests, a lack of affordable inputs and chronic civil insecurity and conflict are part of the answer as to why. However, it is undeniable that flows of food aid into the region are also affecting both cereal production incentives and cereal prices. In last few years, there is also a growing preference for farmers to produce cash crops and fodder production.

Cereal prices increased roughly 40-50% in the last few months. Sorghum (1kg) prices increased 20-30% in July compared to June. While maize (1kg) prices increased 10-20% in July compared to June.

Income Sources: Livestock body conditions are relatively normal due to good *Deyr* '04/'05 which restored pasture and water conditions and improved livestock conditions. However, livestock prices declined due to market disruptions from border closures. Concurrent with the livestock price decline, the dramatic increase in cereal prices is negatively impacting poor pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who can now exchange only 40 kg of sorghum for one local quality goat instead of 130Kg. Terms of trade of sorghum to local goat declined 25 % between June and July and there is a cumulative decline in terms of trade of 66% from May to July.

Camel milk prices have steadily increased due to the increased demand for milk from IDPs.

Expenditures: Expenditures of populations in the Gedo region increased dramatically due to increased prices of local and imported commodities. Import commodities of petrol, sugar, vegetable oil and rice have increased. The increase of local and imported commodity prices is putting further pressure on already stretched basic expenditures of the resource poor agro-pastoral households.

Figure 18: Annual Cereal (maize and sorghum) *Gu* Production in Gedo (1995-2005)

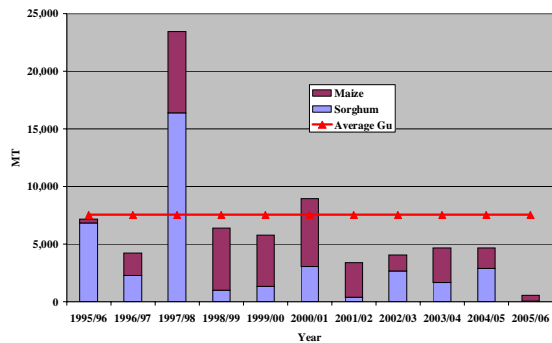
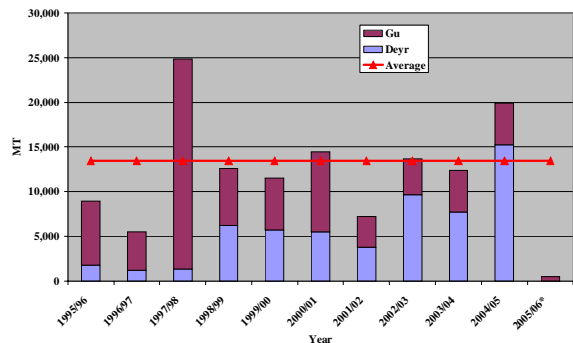


Figure 19: *Gu* and *Deyr* Annual Cereal Production in Gedo (1995-2004)



*does not include *Deyr* production

4.1.3 NORTH-EASTERN KENYA

In Northeastern Kenya, detailed food security assessments were conducted in drought prone districts during June and July, 2005. A significant deterioration in household food security is evident among the eastern pastoral households, including in the districts of Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa that border the Gedo and Lower Juba regions of Somalia. The assessment teams found that food security had worsened markedly in most parts of Wajir and Garissa. These areas experienced an exceptionally poor long-rains season. Rains began more than one month late and lasted for less than one month, two months less than normal. The brief rains did not support significant pasture regeneration and water sources were not adequately recharged. Subsequently, livestock migrated two months earlier than usual, to other areas that received better rains. Consequently, abnormally early seasonal migration of Kenyan livestock was noted in the Lower Juba riverine area of Somalia. As rainfall has been poor in Lower Juba livestock is concentrating close to the river where tsetse is a risk.

The price of cattle and goats remained consistent at the seasonal average but this is likely to decline as options for grazing become exhausted and extended watering distances compromise body condition. Sedentary household members have been adversely affected by the poor season, as satellite herds have moved away from settlements resulting in reduced milk availability. Rates of child malnutrition have risen substantially with reported rates of 14% global acute malnutrition in Wajir district and a severe acute malnutrition rate of 2.1%, using weight for height. Gains achieved during the 2004 October to December short rains season are being eroded by the poor long rains.

The unresolved conflict centered on Ceel Waaq (El Wak), which straddles the Kenya (Mandera district) Somalia border, is also having an impact on food security and livelihoods of pastoral households and urban populations on both sides of the border as people have fled the fighting. A recent report from CARE Kenya indicates that there are 27,000 refugees within a 100 kilometre radius along the Kenya Somalia border. According to the Government of Kenya, El Wak division is reported to be host to 17,000 refugees. Refugees have indicated that they do not desire to move to refugee camps but preferred to remain with the host populations of family and friends, and therefore access to social network support. A UNHCR assessment in April 2005 identified shortages of food, sanitation and health care. This situation could deteriorate if the insecurity continues.

(Sources: Kenya Food Security Update – August 23, 2005, ALRMP, FEWS NET, WFP Kenya, & Min. of Agriculture; Fact sheet, Humanitarian Response in El Wak Kenya, August 26 2005, OCHA RSO-CEA)

Nutrition Situation

Humanitarian access to this chronically food insecure population is restricted by the recurrent insecurity in northern Gedo. Recent tensions (late June 2005) in the districts of Elwak and Belet Hawa triggered fresh population movement towards Damase, Busar and Garsale areas. Belet Hawa and Luuq MCH centres continue to record high malnutrition levels of about 30% among the monthly average of 200 children screened in April and May 2005. Severely malnourished children continue to be referred to Belet Hawa TFC where about 40 admissions were made in the first quarter of 2005 (May 2005, Nutrition Update). A slight increase in the number of admissions at Belet Hawa TFC admissions was noted in late May and early June 2005 with about three cases being admitted daily. Most of the beneficiaries were from Belet Hawa town and the nearby villages of Irridda, Kamoro-Addoon, Warcaddeey, Suftu and Dolow Ethiopia (all within 20 km radius). The villages are mainly inhabited by poor agro pastoral households. In Luuq, the situation is compounded by reduction of milk availability due to reduction in pastures that triggered camel movement towards Dinsor and the Juba Valley.

Coping Strategies

The availability of cereals and poor households' access to cereal is severely constrained. Casual and agricultural labor opportunities are limited and staple food prices have risen sharply in the last few months. Poor households are compensating the shortfall by adopting consumption related rationing strategies, such as reducing the number of meals per day. Poor households have also intensified the exploitation of natural resources, such as collection of firewood, charcoal and construction materials. People are also migrating to other areas in search of social and kinship support, as well as labor opportunities.

4.1.3 Lower and Middle Shabelle

Overview

Lower Shabelle, both riverine and agro-pastoral areas are identified in state of **Alert** due to two consecutive seasons of below normal rainfall, severe Gu '05 cereal crop losses (51% of PWA), two consecutive seasons of severe maize crop losses (49% of PWA in Deyr '04/'05 and 54% of PWA in Gu '05), significantly increased maize prices (92% since Oct'04 compared to June'05), poor pasture conditions and unusual livestock out-migrations in search of pasture. This food security **Alert** is further compounded by the overall **Alert** in all of southern Somalia directly related to the increasing tensions and uncertainty surrounding political divisions within the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG). Given Shabelle Valley is a potential focus area of these growing tensions, combined with the overall **Alert** state of food security following two consecutive seasons of below normal production, there is considerable concern regarding the potentially devastating impact of combat and civil war on lives and livelihoods.

The food security situation is, however, only in an **Alert** phase classification as rainfed farmers benefited from above normal sorghum production in the last *Deyr* '04/'05 season, stocks of maize and sorghum are reduced but available and there are opportunities for earning cash from fodder, firewood and grass sales, as well as opportunities for earning labour wages. Off season crop production, if successful, will also increase opportunities for food and cash over the next few months, estimated at 1700 MT of maize and 1300 MT of sesame production (Table 4; p10). The region requires close monitoring in the lead up to the next *Deyr* '04/'05 season.

Cereal Production

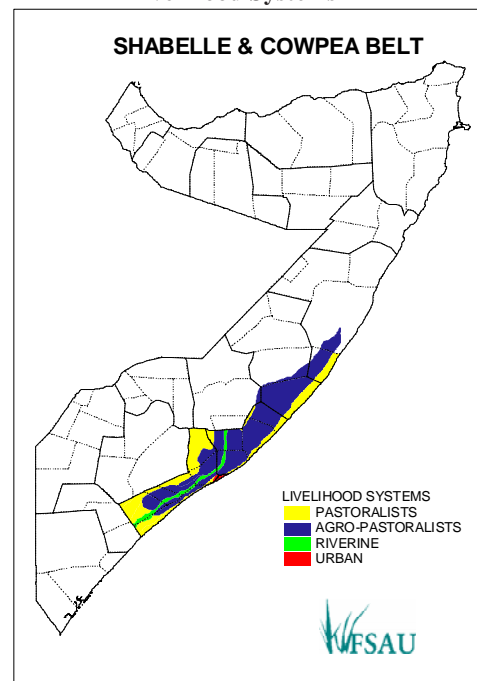
This *Gu* seasons cereal production in Shabelle Valley is the second lowest production in a decade and is estimated at 57,165 MT, which is 63% of *Gu* PWA (Figure 20). This

low crop production outcome is primarily due the severe crop losses in recorded in Lower Shabelle. On average (PWA) Lower Shabelle regional contribution to *Gu* cereal production in southern Somalia is 43%, as compared to Middle Shabelle which produces 11%. This *Gu* season, Lower Shabelle cereal production was only 36,740 MT, which is only 51% of *Gu* PWA (Table 4; p10).

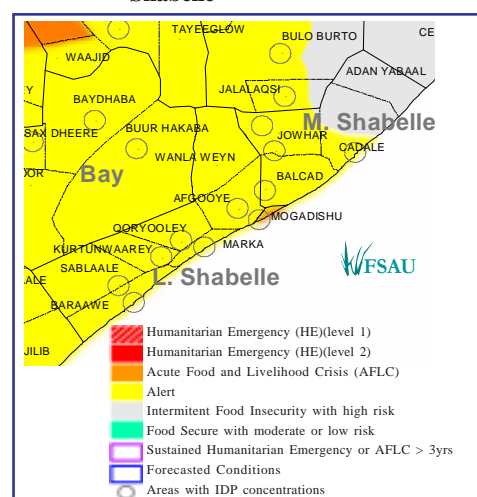
In the Lower Shabelle and partially in Balad and Adale in the Middle Shabelle, the onset of the *Gu* '05 rains were delayed, effective rainfall for crop emergence only materialized in the last dekad of May and there was approximately 30-35 days of dry spell. Insufficient *Gu* rains seriously affected rainfed crops of W/Weyn, Afgoi, Tortoorow, Farsoley, costal areas of Marka and K/warey. Shabelle Valley is the 'maize basket' for the country, producing roughly 76% (PWA) of all maize in southern Somalia. *Gu* '05 maize production alone is only 65% of *Gu* maize PWA in Lower and Middle Shabelle, which makes it the second consecutive season of severe maize crop losses (48% of PWA in *Deyr* '04/'05).

In Lower Shabelle, irrigation is considered supplementary for *Gu* season crops. Farmers do not irrigate when they anticipate rainfall to avoid water logging of field crops. Farmers in the riverine areas of Lower Shabelle delayed planting maize due to concerns regarding water inundation. In contrast in Middle Shabelle, with the onset of *Gu* rains, irrigation was on time for crop emergence, and high river levels associated with flooding upstream in Hiran facilitated increased irrigation thus leading to above normal crop production (110% of *Gu* PWA).

Map 14: Shabelle and Cowpea Belt Livelihood Systems



Map 15: Food Security Phase Classification - Shabelle



Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital:

This Gu and its *Hagai* rains were insufficient to replenish pasture and grazing land across Shabelle Valley. Pastures conditions are below normal in agro-pastoral areas due to ineffective rainfall during the first three months of the Gu '05 (April-May-June). This stimulated migration to riverine areas and unusual out-migration to southern areas in Brava district (Lower Shabelle) and Jilib district (Lower Juba). Charcoal production for export, overgrazing, and conflicts on natural resource continue to undermine the productive potential of rangelands in many parts of the Shabelle Valley bare. Wide spread growth of exotic plant species is overwhelming and suppressing endogenous plant growth.

Physical Capital:

Agricultural infrastructure, such as barrages, irrigation network canals, culverts, bridges, roads and feeder roads are deteriorated and malfunctioning. Consequently, cultivable land is reduced and water use efficiency is declined across the Shabelle Valley. Besides reduced cultivable land, certain riverine villages (e.g. Golweyn) lack safe drinking water. Moreover, as result of fragile river bank, a substantial amount of agricultural land has become saline and infertile due to floods and deterioration of soil physical structure. In addition,

- High levels of silt deposits in the main canals and the river beds
- Irrigation infrastructure is deteriorated and mismanaged (barrages, irrigation network canals, culverts, bridges)
- Irrigated agricultural lands further from the water source are nearly abandoned or dependent on rains. Almost 85-90% of the agricultural-land is based on rainfed farming as gravity irrigation is inaccessible
- Public and private water catchments are silted-up
- Tarmac and feeder roads are in a poor state, and with rains, become impassable. As a result transport costs are high increasing the prices of imported and locally produced food items at main markets
- Livestock health facilities are in ruin
- The cutting of trees for fire wood, charcoal over-grazing and hunting of wild life is threatening the ecosystem in the livestock grazing reserve areas .



Tarmac and feeder roads are in a poor state

Social Capital:

Begging for daily survival is increasing within the districts of Shabelle Valley. Social support networks are weakened by the overall poor performance of this *Gu* season crop production. The contribution of remittances to riverine, agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods is negligible. Tensions are increasing around the crop growing areas. In addition, the unusual patterns of livestock migration due to poor pasture conditions in the region is leading to increased tensions and disputes over grazing between immigrants and herders of the host area.

Human Capital:

Ongoing nutritional surveillance using information from a number of sources indicates that malnutrition rates are within the typical ranges usually observed in these regions. Typically the malnutrition levels are estimated to range from 10-14.9%, these levels however, signal a serious nutrition situation according to the internationally accepted standards.

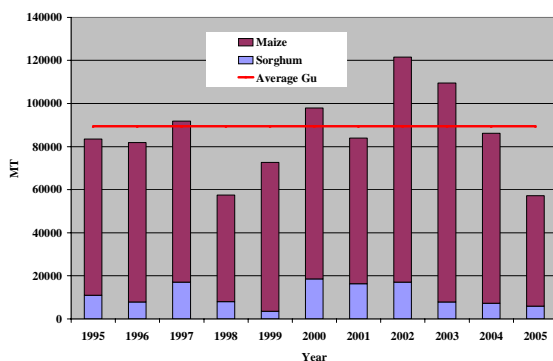
Financial Capital:

Donations in cash or credit in-kind are common during the *Hungry Period* (20-25 days) in the *Gu* and *Deyr* seasons. This form of credit, however, declined during the last few months due to poor expectation of cereal production in the region. The hungry period is being prolonged due to increased indebtedness.

Livelihood Strategies

There are two primary livelihood strategies in the Shabelle Valley; agro-pastoral (rainfed, flood irrigated, maize and cattle) and the Shabelle Riverine (irrigated maize). Both the poor agro-pastoralists and the riverine communities, rely primarily on own crop production for their food needs (65-80%), supplementing this with purchases (10-20%) and animal products (0-15%). On the income side, poor agro-pastoralist earn 45-65% of

Figure 20: Gu Cereal Production in Lower and Middle Shabelle (1995-2004)



increasingly dependent on cereal purchases as they do not have sufficient own production (Figure 20).

Maize prices, already high following the maize crop failures in the Deyr '04/'05, again began to increase in March due to the poor production prospects of this Gu seasons crop (Figure 21). In June '05, maize prices were 92% higher than in October '04. Alternatively, sorghum is available and is cheaper. In July, maize prices in Shabelle Valley currently range from SoSh 2890-3310 per kg, whereas, sorghum is SoSh 2000-2680 per kg. Gu 2005 production is expected to enter into the market in August 2005, and potentially push maize prices down through August-September-October 2005. Thereafter, however, cereal price are again expected to increase.

If the cereal production in the coming Deyr '05/'06 is also below low, cereal prices (maize and sorghum) will continue to increase, which will make access to cereals unaffordable to poor wealth groups. Already, current maize price levels are an increased burden to poor wealth groups of the Shabelle Valley.

Income Sources: Opportunities for crop sales are low due to below normal Gu '05 production. In addition to poor overall production, there will not be significant cereal stocks due to the increased consumption of green maize before harvest. Availability and accessibility of sorghum stocks in the agro-pastoral livelihood is also impaired due to low production.

Figure 21: Gu Maize Production and Price (1998-2005)

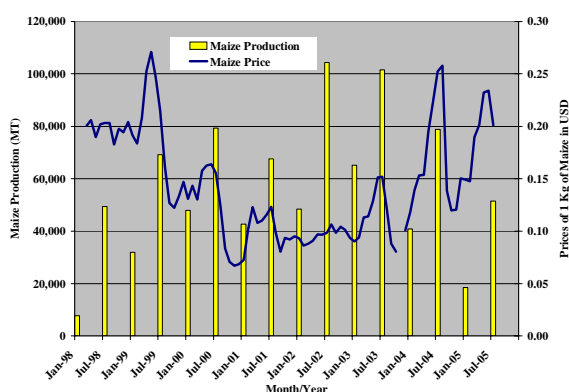
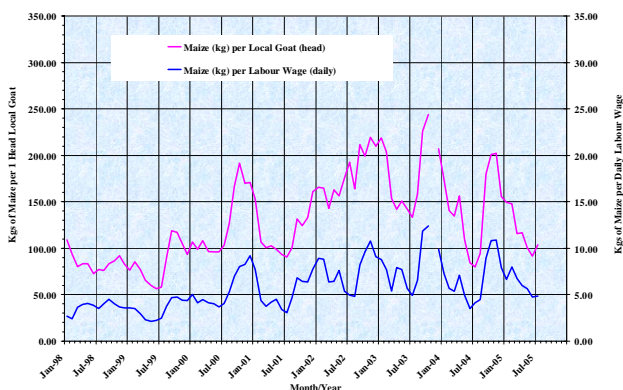


Figure 22: Terms of trade in Shabelle Valley - Maize to local quality goat and labour (1998-2005)



cash income through employment and self-employment, i.e. agricultural labor, collection and sale of bush products, which is supplemented with the sale of livestock and livestock products (0-20%). Poor riverine households earn more than half their income from crop sales, both cereals and non-cereals, followed by seasonal casual labor.

Food Sources: This Gu seasons cereal production is the second lowest production in a decade and is only 63% of Gu PWA (Figure 20). This is the second consecutive season of poor maize production and is leading to overall depletion of cereal stocks at the household level. Households, therefore, are

Purchasing power has continuously declined since November '04, due primarily to the significant increase in maize prices. Since November '04, terms of trade between maize and daily wage earnings (the amount of maize one can purchase from a daily wage) is decreased by 56% and is now equivalent to about 5 kgs for one day of labour. The terms of trade between maize and goat (the amount of maize one can purchase from a daily wage), although higher, has also decreased since November '04 by 49%. One goat now only fetches 104 kgs of maize, where as in November '04 it could be exchanged for 202 kgs of maize (Figure 22).

There are opportunities for earning cash from fodder sales and rainfed farmers are increasingly selling fodder to earn cash. At the fodder market in Mogadishu, one donkey cart load is sold at around SoSh 500,000. Other cash earning opportunities which people engaged in is selling fire wood, grasses, and hand craft. If the off-season sesame production is successful, this will also increase opportunities for earning cash over the next few months. Off season sesame is estimated at 1,300 MT, which at 7,000 SoSh/kg is equivalent to 9,100,000 SoSh.

Expenditures: In contrast to significantly increased local cereal prices, other import

commodities such as sugar and rice have remained fairly constant over the last six months and have only begun to increase slightly in July '05. Petrol prices, however, increased 19% since Dec'04 compared to July'05 (FSAU Market Update, August 2005). Drinking water prices, especially at Farsoley, Tortoorow and Wanle Weyn, are increasing, due to the scarcity of drinking water. Water prices currently are in the range of SoSh.25-30,000/barrel, but may double in the coming months in the lead up to the next Deyr rains.

Nutrition Situation

Malnutrition rates in the Shabelle Valley, although within the typical ranges usually observed, remain poor, i.e. between 10 -14.9% (Map 9). Malnutrition rates among the IDP populations, however, are higher and are a major concern. Amongst IDPs in Mogadishu, the situation is especially serious, manifesting high nutrition levels and high disease prevalence, compounded by poor housing and sanitation conditions.

The Mogadishu health facilities data records high proportions of malnutrition among the children screened; for example, in Hamar Jab Jab MCH, about 30% of the 300-400 children screened monthly between January and May 2005 were malnourished (w/h<-2 z score or oedema). In Hamar Weyne MCH, about 20% of the 200 children screened monthly between January and April 2005 were malnourished. ARI, diarrhoea and intestinal worms are some of the main diseases recorded in the MCH and in the TFCs within Mogadishu.

Insecurity in Mogadishu hinders business operations and humanitarian activities with resultant negative impact on the overall population's wellbeing and their livelihoods. The UN agencies, international NGOs and local agencies response are limited due to the difficulty in coordination and response amidst the chronic insecurity of the city and surrounding area.

Future Outlook

Gu '05 and off-season production is expected to enter into the market in September-October 2005, which may cause maize and sorghum prices either to go down or at least stop increasing through September-November 2005. If the *Deyr* '05/'06 production is normal, cereal prices both maize and sorghum will fall and normalize. However, if the *Deyr* '05/'06 production is again poor, the current high prices are likely to increase significantly making cereals unaffordable.

4.1.4 Bay, Bakool and Hiran

Overview

An estimated 12,000 people in Raddhure district and parts of El-Barde district in Bakool region are facing an **Acute Livelihood Crisis**. This food security phase classification represents a deterioration in the situation from its **Alert** phase following the *Deyr* '05/06 seasonal assessment. This deterioration is primarily attributed to continuing and increased civil insecurity in the affected region. Conflict induced population displacement resulting in IDPs, compounded by a very poor *Gu* '05 sorghum crop production (30% of PWA), increasing cereal prices, and declining purchasing power (labour to sorghum). Malnutrition rates in these areas are high and above the range typically observed (Long Term Nutrition Trends - refer to Nutrition Overview Page 18).

Bay region around Baidoa, Oflow of Qansahdere and Tugerhoos of north Dinsoor is identified in a state of **Alert** due to heightened civil insecurity aggravated by poor rains in farming areas, crop failure (31% of *Gu* PWA), poor pasture conditions and malnutrition rates above the usual range (typical range is 15% - 19.9% GAM). There is increasing concern that this **Alert** situation may deteriorate to a livelihood crisis if civil insecurities intensify.

The riverine community in Hiran Region is identified in an **Alert** phase classification due to the impact of the widespread flooding in May-June '05 and the almost complete failure of the *Gu* '05 season crop production. The Shabelle River flooded in Beletweyne, Bulo-Burti and Jalalaqsi districts due to high rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands. Flooding destroyed crops and fruit trees, damaged infrastructure and displaced

Map 16: Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems

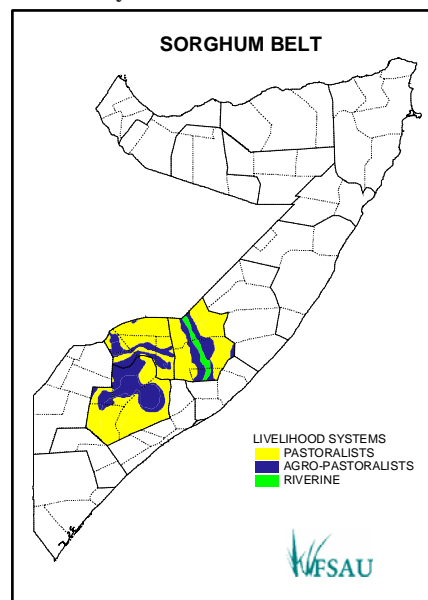


Table 11: People in AFLC and HE in Bakool

DISTRICT	District Population	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Population
<i>Bakool</i>				
El Barde	42,350	2,000	0	5
Hudur	55,000	0	0	0
Rabdure	33,580	10,000	0	30
Tieglo	57,525	0	0	0
Wajid	36,995	0	0	0
TOTAL	225,450	12,000	0	5

an estimated 6,000 people from Beletweyne district and another 1,000 people in Jalalaqsi district. Gu season cereal production in Hiran is only 3% of PWA partly due to flood damage in riverine areas, but also due to inadequate rainfall in rainfed production areas. Severe flooding destroyed crops in riverine areas, while delayed and inadequate *Gu* '05 rains, moisture stress and insect pests (stalk borers and aphids) in rainfed areas of the region resulted in poor performance of rainfed crops.

Recessional flood waters will offer opportunities for off season production, however, performance remains unreliable due to the possible overlap with the *Deyr* '04/'05 season and the early insect and disease pest attacks from the *Gu* '05 harvest. The riverine community will remain susceptible to cyclic floods given the current flood damage to the dikes and retaining wells. Flood gates remain open.

Pastoralists in Hiran by contrast remain optimistic as they have adequate access to grazing areas and pastures are replenished. Livestock body conditions are good and kidding and calving is ongoing and rates are reportedly improving. The regional civil security situation indicates calm, except for some clan clashes and tensions related to the TFG divisions in the region.

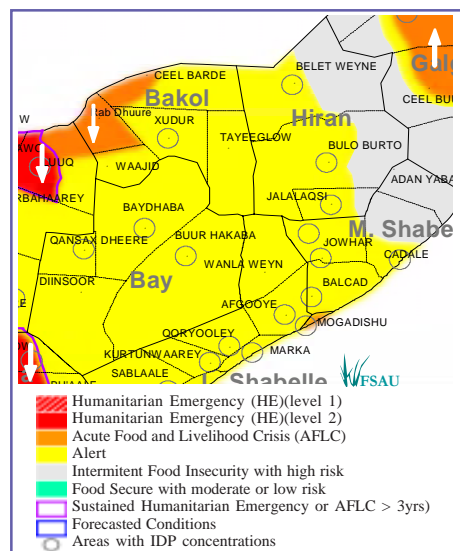
Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital:

In Bay and Bakool regions, *Gu* '05 rains were inadequate, water sources were poorly replenished and water levels are reported to be inadequate to last till the onset of next rainy season (*Deyr* '05/'06). Some areas, including southern parts of Huddur, Ufurow in Qansahdere, Tugarhosle in Dinsor and southwest of Bur-Hakaba, are already facing water shortages due to the inadequate rains and the lack of infrastructure (boreholes and shallow wells). Collection and sale of bush products, charcoal and lime production by poor households are on the increase; especially in areas in the south of Huddur. Limited and weakened social structures are facilitating environmental degradation.

Gu '05 rains were delayed by two weeks and in many parts of the Hiran, including Jalalaqsi and Bulo-burti, rains were below normal, i.e. 50-60% below long term mean (see p 6 Climate and Rainfall Outcome). In the northern part of the region, including Belet-weine, field reports indicate that rainfall was near normal. Floods and rains improved pasture and grazing lands with the supply of fodder adequate until the next *Deyr* season. Exploitation of the natural resources

Map 17: Food Security Phase Classification Bay, Bakool and Hiran



Alerts Throughout the South

All livelihood zones of Southern Somalia are identified in an Alert Phase mainly due to increasing tension and uncertainty surrounding political divisions within the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG). In addition to this overall Alert Phase, region specific Alerts, include the areas bordering regional conflicts in Rab-Dhuure (all of Wajid districts and parts of Hudur, Baidoa and El Barde Districts). These conflict 'overspill' areas are facing increased civil tension, market and labor disruptions, an influx of IDPs and stress on the social support mechanisms.

The security situation in Bay still remains tense and centers around the control of Baidoa town by the TFG and factions backed by Mogadishu factions.

In the village of Idaale (Bay region, Qansax Dheere district) conflict over land led to conflict induced displacement (*barakac*) and the disruption of livelihood activities. In Tuger-Hosle (Diinsoor) tension remains although elders continue to resolve a dispute over water and grazing land. Natural resource related clan fighting in Habibayaal and Raahole areas are ongoing. Although fighting has ceased in Oflow zone over land disputes, the area remains tense.

continues through cutting trees and shrubs for building materials and charcoal production.

Physical Capital : Road and transport infrastructure is characteristically poor and deteriorated and there are a large number of road blocks throughout the region. Further, the recent increased civil insecurity and tensions in the region are delaying flows in commodities and services, restricting access and increasing market prices. Livestock body conditions and productivity are improving, but there is unusually high livestock out-migration due to civil insecurities and access to pasture. Cattle from Qanshadere district are in Bur-Hakaba, and livestock from Bardere, Luq and Bur-Dhubo are reportedly grazing in Dooy (western Dinsor).



Some areas are already experiencing water shortages

In Hiran floods destroyed irrigation infrastructure, pumps, and shelter. The lack of rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts has further aggravated the situation. In the long run, if the dikes and retaining walls are not rebuilt, the riverine communities will remain susceptible to seasonal floods with the next river crest. The minimal transport infrastructure and roads were also damaged due to floods. An increase in milk, meat and ghee supply in the region is a clear indication of livestock recovery complemented with livestock drugs being readily available in the market, although fake drugs and misuse have taken a toll on livestock productivity.

Social Capital: The poor Gu '05 crop performance led to reduction in *zakat* payments. *Zakat* payments play an important social network enabling destitute and poor families to cope. Local social support networks are also interrupted due to widespread displacement. IDP camps are reported in Burdhuhunle village of Wajid district and are the result of out-migration from Rabdurre (an estimated 200 households in Burdhuhunle and 250 in Wajid). In Hiran poor Gu season cereal production and floods, increased prices have reduced seasonal *zakat* *givings* and stressed social support networks.

Human Capital: Many parts of Bakool region, including Wajid, Rabdurre, Elberde districts, and parts of Bay region experience malnutrition levels above the typical levels observed in the areas (estimated typical malnutrition levels ranges from 15-19.9%). Amongst IDP populations, prevalence of diseases (ARI, malaria, Intestinal parasite diarrhea and measles) are also high. Agro-pastoralists have very little access to health facilities. There are a number of health posts in certain villages supported by IMC and World Vision in Huddur and Tieglow, respectively; however, the capacities of these facilities are limited. School attendance is low and erratic and school closures has increased due to insecurities

Malnutrition rates in Hiran are still within the usual range observed which are 15-19.9% in Beletweyne District and 10-14.9% in Jalalaqsi and Buloburti Districts. Floods increased water and sanitation contamination. Limited dietary diversity and poor child care practices are associated with malnutrition in Hiran.

Financial Capital: Demand for credit has increased due to crop failure, lack of labour opportunities, increasing market prices, and loss of assets due to insecurities, reduced employment opportunities and increased displacement. Increased insecurities are mainly restricting the access and supply of credit. In Hiran the floods have increased levels of indebtedness and limited access to credit due to increased expenditures on basic needs and displacement related expenses.

Livelihood Strategies - Bay and Bakool

Normally, the main elements of food access in the region are cereal and livestock production, followed by employment and self-employment. Poor agro-pastoralists rely on own crop production (50-75% of annual food requirements), followed by food purchases (30-45%). Poor agro-pastoralist earn 40-50% of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour, portering, herding and building construction and self-employment (sale of bush products). An additional 10-20% of cash income comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Pastoralists in the region rely on food purchases to meet most of their food needs (50-50%), supplemented with own livestock products. Pastoralists derive most of their cash income from livestock and livestock product sales (70-80%).

Food Sources: Gu '05 crop production is significantly below normal in all districts in Bay and Bakool, due both to increased civil tensions and poor Gu '05 rains. In Rabdurre District, Gu '05 crop production is only 8% of Gu PWA, while in Bay and Bakool regions crop production is 31% and 35% of Gu PWA, respectively (see Figure 23).

Figure 23: Production and Average Price - Sorghum (1998-2005)

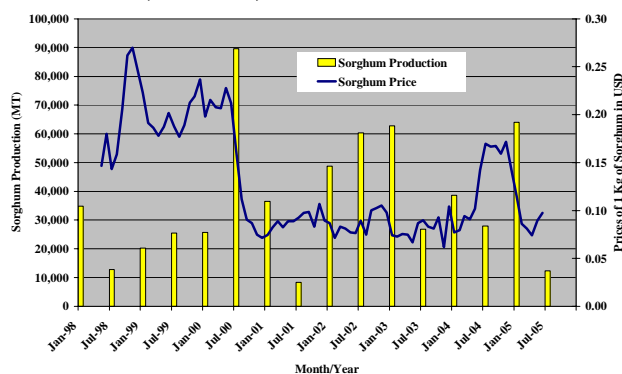
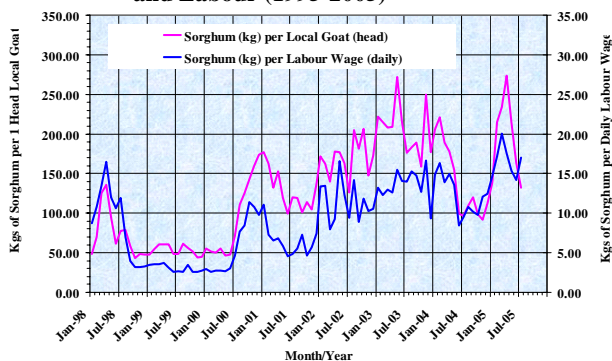


Figure 24: Terms of Trade in Bay, Bakol and Hiran Region Sorghum to Local Quality Goats and Labour (1995-2005)



Income Sources: Due to crop failures, access to income from agro-employment and crop sales declined sharply and poor households opted to compensate with increased collection and sale of bush products. With the start of the Hagai season, the decrease in agricultural labor opportunities and increase in labor supply in the market led to a further deterioration in the terms of trade for sorghum and labor in the Bay (decrease of 23% from May '05).

Pastoralists, on the other hand, still face favorable terms of trade as livestock body conditions and productivity are improved due to pasture regeneration from a successful Deyr 04/05 (See Figure 24). In Baidoa and Xudur terms of trade between sorghum and local quality goat decreased from 37% and 8%, respectively. Live cattle prices have declined since May '05, by 17% and 16% respectively and goat prices declined by 26% in Baidoa and remained relatively stable in Huddur. Camel milk is available and prices have remained fairly stable over the last few months.

Expenditures: Sorghum prices are still low due to the bumper Deyr '04/05 harvest, especially compared to the extremely high prices following last year's failed Gu sorghum production. Current sorghum prices are 18% lower now than last year at this same time in Baidoa. Sorghum prices are increasing in the region since April (50% increase) and are expected to continue to increase over the coming months. Imported commodities prices have remained fairly stable since January (sugar, vegetable oil, rice). Transport costs, however, are on the rise due to increased insecurities, therefore commodity prices are expected to increase.

Livelihood Strategies - Hiran

Poor Hiran riverine households primarily rely on own crop production (55-75%) and purchases (30-40%) for their food needs, while those who are better-off supplement this with own milk consumption. For the poor households their sources of income are diversified between sales of own crops, including cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables (25-40%), self employment (25-35%), and employment (5-15%). Better off-households also supplement income through milk and livestock sales.

Food Sources: Gu '05 crop production failed for both riverine and rainfed areas due to floods, pests and moisture stress (3% of Gu PWA). Household cereal stocks are already exhausted, partially invested for the seasonal farm input and other parts consumed during floods (2 months). Therefore there is increased reliance on market purchases. Despite sorghum crop failure this season, sorghum is still available in the market due to the bumper sorghum harvest of the Deyr '04/05, as cereal inflows from Region V of Ethiopia.

Sorghum prices in the region are still relatively low due to the bumper Deyr '04/'05 sorghum production (approximately 147% of Deyr PWA for Bay and Bakool), however, this season's poor production is already pushing sorghum prices upward (See Figure 24). Since May '05 sorghum prices increased in Bakool by 10% (from 1,250 to 1,375 S0Sh/kg) and increased in Bay by 17% (1,150 to 1,350 SoSh/kg). Poor households will increase their dependence on market purchase as household stocks are depleted, while the better-off households are faced with limited reserves.

In Bay, rainfall, insect pests, and insecurities compromised the crop potential. Rainfall in Bay ranged between 20 to 80 percent of long term mean and interspersed with dry spells during the critical development stage of the crops (See Climate and Rainfall Outcome; p5). July *Hagaa* showers improved peanuts and maize. Sorghum and non-cereal crops (cowpea and mung-beans), however, were damaged by increasing insect and disease infestations. This season experienced an increased investment in peanut cultivation (6000 Ha with an expected yield of 03.Mt/ha).

Sorghum prices are, therefore, relatively stable at around 1600 SoSh/kg and are reasonably low, especially compared to the same time last year (47 % lower than in June '04).

Maize is in short supply throughout the region and prices are high and increasing (2800 SoSh/kg in June 05; Beletweyne). Low maize supplies are not only the result of crop failure in Hiran and the low production in Shabelle this Gu '05 season, but also maize production was low in the Deyr '04/'05 following damage from floods (see FSAU Technical Series Report IV.3, pg. 8). High maize demand from Mogadishu markets, the largest in the south, is further reducing maize supply in the region.

Income Sources : Poor Gu '05 rains and flooding reduced agricultural labour opportunities in the region. Some opportunities related to the off-season crops are available (bush clearing, planting and weeding). However, the expectation for off-season production is not high, due to the possibility of a seasonal overlap with the coming Deyr '05/'06 and the presence of crop pests reported in some areas. With the current shortage of agricultural employment opportunities, households are relying mainly on the sale of fodder, bush products and construction jobs for income. Over supply of these bush products, however is negatively affecting prices and thus decreasing the purchasing power of the poor households.

Agro-pastoralists and pastoralists have more opportunities for income through increased sales of milk and live animals. The terms of trade of cereal (sorghum) to local goat is increased approximately 79% since Dec. '04 and is better than last year at this same time (122% increase from June '04), mainly due to significantly lower sorghum prices (sorghum prices in Belet Weyne are 47% lower than they were in June '04) See Figure 25.

Expenditures: As household cereal stocks are depleted, staple cereal purchases have increased (maize/sorghum), therefore more expenditures are allocated to staple food purchases, while expenditures on non-staple (sugar, meat etc) and non-food purchases have in general declined.

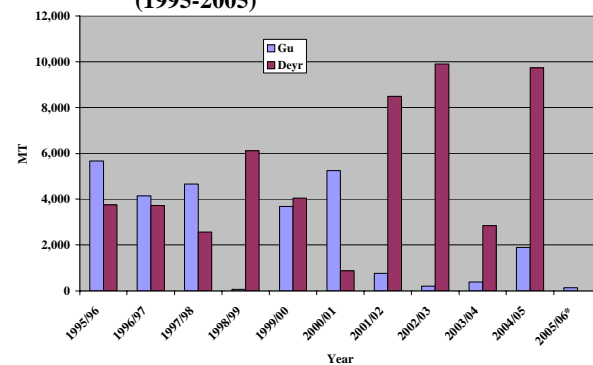
Nutrition Situation

Bakol Region is currently experiencing high levels of malnutrition due to combined impacts of recurrent insecurity incidences, that have caused population displacement, below normal crop production since the 2004/5 Deyr season, high incidences of diseases and poor dietary diversity. For instance, health facilities in the region record extremely high proportions of malnourished children (Of the 1,800 children screened at Huddur, Elberde and Rabdure MCHs in May 2005, at least 40% were malnourished). The MSF-Belgium managed TFC in Huddur also records increased numbers admissions in the same period with majority of the children being referred from Isdorwto, Rabdure. Milk availability and accessibility has declined in some areas (e.g. IDPs in Isdorwto and Burdhuhunle are unable to consume adequate milk due to out-migration of livestock). Delivery of family rations to food insecure populations in Elberde was also affected from January-march 2005 due to insecurity.

In Bay Region, high levels of malnutrition continue to be recorded among children screened in the MCH centres. For instance, in June 2005, 23% out of 300 children screened in Berdaale MCH and 29% of the 724 children screened in Qansaxdheere MCH were malnourished. Diarrhoeal diseases are also common. Use of poor quality water in Dinsor, Qansaxdheere and Berdaale Districts has been linked to the increased diarrhoea cases in these areas.

In Hiran, data from health facilities consistently indicates high proportions of malnourished children among those screened. Malnutrition is associated with poor child care practices, reduced income options especially amongst the poor urban and riverine groups, as well as limited access to diversified diet. Morbidity levels are also high in Beletweyne due to consumption of unclean water. Poor faecal disposal and location

Figure 26: Gu and Deyr Cereal Production in Hiran (1995-2005)



* Calculated from average prices in Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Hudur and Bardera



Hiraan communities relocate after river flooding

of water points close to latrines has resulted in water contamination. Compared to other districts in Hiran Region, Beletweyne has consistently recorded higher levels of malnutrition.

A supplementary feeding programme is on-going in Beletweyne. A reduction in admissions at the SFP, from 237 malnourished children in May to 160 children July 2005 was recorded. This was partly attributed to the out-migration of some urban and riverine families to inland areas due to May/June floods and insecurity particularly in the west bank of Beletweyne town.

Coping Strategies

In Bay and Bakool, coping strategies include collection and sale of bush products such as charcoal, lime, firewood, wood for construction, migration to urban areas especially for construction employment. Extremely poor households are reducing meals and depending on wild life hunting. Loans from traders, social and kinship support are a key source of support. Health and food assistance provided by international agencies in Wajid is much sought after.

In Hiran, poorer households are increasing self employment, such as collection and sale of bush products, while those with livestock are increasing sales of livestock and livestock products. Migration to urban areas in search of employment is also increasing, while better off land holders are renting irrigated lands for cash crop cultivation.

Future Outlook

For Bay and Bakool, during the Hagai period (August-October), the peanut harvest and livestock related products will be available, however, due to the failed *Gu* and civil insecurities, cereal prices are on the rise. The clan conflicts are creating market disruptions and increasing livelihood insecurities. Any deterioration or improvements in the region are contingent upon the insecurities. The riverine communities are in an alert situation due to the total crop failure, lack of cereal stocks, and poor employment opportunities. Their recovery is contingent upon the off season harvest for which planting began in late June and early July, as well as the ability to secure employment and self-employment opportunities. Off season crop harvest is not optimistic due to seasonal overlap and early pests reported in some areas. The food security situation in the region will likely deteriorate and therefore, requires close monitoring with particular emphasis on riverine and agro-pastoralist livelihood and key staple prices.

4.2 NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST SOMALIA

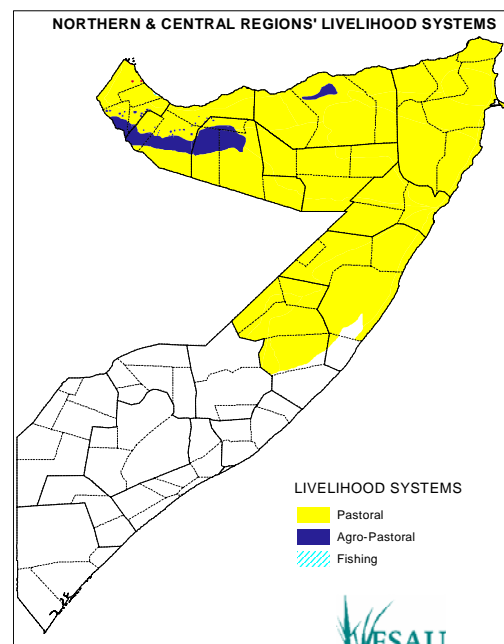
Togdheer, Sool Plateau and Nugal Valley

Overview of Events

Northeastern and northwestern Somalia have received below normal rainfall during the *Gu* of 2004 but received above normal *Deyr* rains during 2004/2005 (see FSAU Technical Series Reports No. IV, 2 and 3). The effects of good *Deyr* rains and a mild *Jilaal* in 2005 contributed to pastoral recovery in the area. Pasture and water resources were still good before the generally above average *Gu* rains that started in March. Cumulative rainfall between April and June 2005 was well above average in most areas in the northwest and northeast, up to 300% above normal in some areas. However, in Togdheer region, some areas received below normal rainfall (50-80% of normal), especially near the Hawd of Togdheer bordering Zone Five of Ethiopia. The Guban (coastal belt) received unusual off-season heavy *Gu* rains.

The *Gu* 2005 rains have had positive effects on pastoral livelihoods in terms of improvement in range resources (the NDVI is above the long term mean), water availability, kidding, and milk production. In general there has been a

Map 18: North and Central Regions:
Livelihood Systems



recovery in rangeland conditions throughout northeast and northwest Somalia. Similarly, *barkads* were filled and underground water resources have been replenished. Consequently, livestock production and the availability of livestock products, particularly milk, have generally improved throughout the regions.

The positive gains of two good seasons have led to improved rangeland, improved water availability and livelihood recovery resulting in a downgrading of most of the Sool Plateau and Lower Nugal Valley from the previous Humanitarian Emergency to **Acute Livelihood Crisis** with the remaining areas as **Alert**. In the Northwest, there are also some **Alert** areas, especially parts of the Hawd of Togdheer due to high seasonal migration from Ethiopia. Togdheer remains in **Livelihood Crisis**. Concentrations of destitute pastoralist households exist (arising from the compounded affects of the prolonged drought, cold rains, and tsunami) in and around large urban centers. These are considered as **Humanitarian Emergency**. It is estimated that 36,000 people are in a state of **Livelihood crisis** and 3,000 in **Humanitarian Emergency** (see Map 19 and Table 12). **Due to the limited availability of information, it is recommended that more thorough assessments of destitute populations are undertaken.**

Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital: previous seasonal reports have highlighted the impacts of the prolonged drought and resultant environmental crisis. Although there has been widespread pasture regeneration, soil erosion, gully formation and the reduction of forest cover due to charcoal production and the need for house building materials continue. Field reports from FSAU

and Horn relief note that there are an increasing number of trucks carrying charcoal from the Sool Plateau villages of Baragahaqol and Dhahar. It has been reported that *Acacia bussei* (galool), the most commonly harvested tree species, is becoming endangered on Sool Plateau. It is reported that in the *Hawd* eco-zone the biodiversity of pasture resources is lower than that of pre-drought levels. The growing trend of enclosing communal rangeland for private cultivation or fodder production is an increasing concern. These disrupt traditional migration patterns, and may block routes to markets and water points.

Physical Capital: The strategic water point in Armale has not been operational for the last five months. Uncollected garbage and the uncontrolled use of plastic bags in urban centres remain a serious concern for human and livestock health.

Social Capital: General improvements in livelihood conditions over the past two seasons have reduced the importance of previously strained social support systems. However, for destitute pastoralists social support remains important. There is evidence of active pastoralist restocking mechanisms, zakat, and the sharing of milk for the poor who lost livelihood assets during the prolonged drought.

Human Capital: Available nutrition information indicates an improving situation in Sool Plateau and Nugal valley. The increased availability of goat milk has improved dietary diversity. However, although evidence from a nutrition survey conducted in June 2005 suggests that malnutrition rates have declined from over 15%

Map 19: Food Security Phase Classification- North

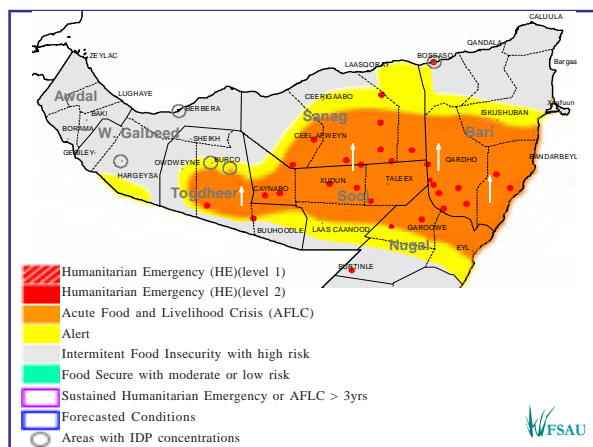


Table 12: People in AFLC and/or HE in North Somalia

DISTRICT	District Population	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Pop
Bari				
Bender Beila	7,650	4,000	1,000	65
Bossaso	93,670	0	0	0
Calula	26,320	0	0	0
Gardo (includes Dangoroyo)	53,245	32,000	7,000	73
Iskushuban	30,390	2,000	0	7
Kandala	24,700	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	235,975	38,000	8,000	19
Nugal				
Burtinle	30,080	0	0	0
Eyl	24,500	6,000	1,000	29
Garowe	45,055	10,000	2,000	27
SUB TOTAL	99,635	16,000	3,000	19
Sanag				
Las Qoray (includes Badhan)	92,050	27,000	6,000	36
Ceel Afweyn	38,080	7,000	1,000	21
Ceerigaabo	60,325	11,000	2,000	22
SUB TOTAL	190,455	45,000	9,000	28
Sool				
Caynaba	45,990	3,000	0	7
Laas Caanood	90,110	10,000	2,000	13
Taleh	29,660	16,000	4,000	67
Xudun	28,900	11,000	2,000	45
SUB TOTAL	194,660	40,000	8,000	25
Togdheer				
Buhodle	35,800	2,000	1,200	9
Burco	202,770	30,000	1,800	16
Odweine	39,905	4,000	0	10
Sheikh	23,680	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	302,155	36,000	3,000	13
TOTAL	1,022,880	175,000	31,000	20

northeast and northwest somalia

to within the typical range (10-14.9%) they are considered well above internationally acceptable levels. No outbreaks of human diseases have been reported in the area. School attendance remains low due to the lack of education facilities.

Financial Capital: Debt levels continue to decline from *Gu* 2004 levels. This is largely due to repayments made from livestock and livestock products (such as goat milk) sales during the *Deyr* 2004/05 season and the current *Gu* season and also from cash transfer projects in the area by INGOs and remittances. From a small random sample of pastoralists in Yaka village (Nugal) debt levels have reduced by 30-70% with average debt of SoSh 5,929,000 although accumulated debts were on average over US\$1000. In Togdheer average debt levels are US\$340 reduced from the drought level of US\$600. Pastoralists are also no longer in need of loans to finance long distance livestock migration as pasture and water conditions have improved and the sale of *berkads* to repay debts has also been reported. Although there have been livestock sales the general trend is one of stock retention for breeding purposes, although camel calving will not begin until the *Deyr* 2005/06 season. Evidence from 14 villages in the area indicate that there are high expectations of increased camel calving during the coming *Deyr* 2005/06 season and that kidding and lambing rates for goats and sheep respectively are currently high, up to a 32% increase in shoaat stock levels. However, there is still a lack of pack animals (camels and donkeys) due to losses during the drought. Details on livestock exports, production, and migration are discussed under the section on livestock in this report.

Livelihood Strategies

A basic understanding of how pastoralists in the region access food and income under normal conditions provides the basis for analyzing the impact of a seasonal event, like the *Deyr* rains, or shock, like prolonged drought, on their ability to access food and income. In the northeast and northwest regions, most pastoralists

4.2.1 RECENT LOCUST SIGHTINGS IN NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST REGIONS

Since January/February 2005, scattered and solitarious adult locusts began to appear near Berbera which was later on controlled mechanically according to (EMPRESS reports). Two months later and in April 2005, new swarms were sighted along the coastal areas of Lasqoray district (Sanag region) by FSAU and Horn-Relief. This was followed by a survey mission carried out by EMPRESS Officer (ref. Locust survey in Sanag including Lasqoray by Mr. Jama) during the first two weeks of May 2005. The aim was to verify and validate these locusts sighting in Sanag by FSAU and Horn Relief among other key informants. Another isolated locust populations was also reported from Dangorayo of Bari region by FSAU Focal Point (Ref. Locust Field mission 30-6-05). This was again followed by another mission from EMPRESS Officer Mr. Fuad (Ref. Survey Som 0705) who surveyed totally different locations within Bari region. In view of the locust sightings in various parts in Sool Plateau and Nugal valleys, FSAU conducted a rapid assessment led by an FSAU entomologist in order to determine the magnitude, direction, and level of Desert Locust invasion between east of Lasqoray (Sanag Region) and west of Bossasso (Bari region).

The findings of the assessment are intended to help decision makers get timely early warning information regarding the potential risk of the pest in prime grazing areas of Golis and Gebi valley pastoral livelihood zones. From Xulia and Golis Mountains, some locusts had moved towards the prime grazing areas of Gebi valley and was sighted in Cawsane valley (Upper Dharoor), and the other population is reported to have moved towards Ceelayo (Lower Dharoor). This was further supported by unconfirmed reports from pastoralists indicating the presence of locusts in Ceelayo (Lower Dharoor).

Although the situation was under control in MACAG settlements of Guban livelihood zone than reported earlier, it must be continually monitored especially in view of the good rains that have recently fallen in many parts of the potential breeding sites where residual locust populations are present. The residual locust population in Guban and coastal areas does not pose a threat for the time being due to mainly dry soil moisture, drying vegetations and, above all strong Hagai winds which would limit locust movements to other areas. Although locust sightings have not being reported from the prime grazing areas and drought affected Sool Plateau and Nugal livelihood zones, it must be continually monitored especially during the coming *Deyr* season. Increased consultations with both Puntland and Somaliland authorities, community elders and pastoralists are recommended for getting additional information including historical perspective of the desert locust. A close collaboration and coordination between FSAU, EMPRESS, local authorities and humanitarian agencies on the ground should be strengthened for monitoring and information sharing purposes.

normally rely on food purchases to cover between 60-80% of their food needs in a given year, which is primarily imported rice, sugar, and oil. Own livestock products (i.e. milk, meat) make up the remaining food basket. The primary source of income for pastoralist is livestock sales (50-65%). Poor pastoralists, supplement this income with employment (20-30%), and sale of livestock products (15-25%). Middle income pastoralists do not engage in employment, but supplement livestock sale income with a substantial amount of livestock product sales (35-45%). Key indicators to monitor and analyze, therefore, are market supplies and prices of key food items, and livestock productivity and prices, and in case of poor pastoralists the availability and wage rates for employment.

Food Sources: In the northeast, rice prices increased significantly (31%) between January 2004 and August 2004 (from 0.35 - 0.46 \$/kg) and then declined thereafter to 0.39 \$/kg in February 2005. From February 2005 there has been a steady increase in rice prices to 0.44 \$/kg in July. Continuing tension and the difficulties of access in some areas, notably Huddun and Taleex, continues to limit the presence of humanitarian actors and the provision of food aid.

Income Sources: Income for pastoralists is balanced between the need to increase livestock holdings through stock retention for breeding purposes (as a consequence of the large mortality during the prolonged drought) and the need for livestock sales to purchase food commodities. Currently there is high demand for shoats in local markets and demand is expected to continue to increase over the next few months in response to the start of Ramadan (October) and the peak livestock demand period of the Hajj (January/February 2006).

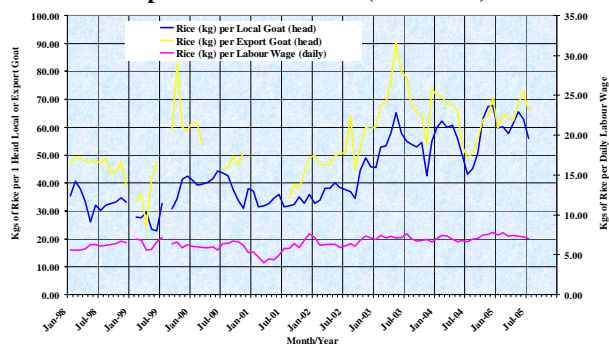
In the northeast, the price of export quality goat is currently \$28.78/head compared to \$23.42 in August 2004. This translates to terms of trade between rice and export quality goats to 51kg of rice in August 2004 compared to 66kg in July 2005, although in May 2005 the rate was closer to 69kg (See Figure 27). Pastoralists are increasingly selling goat milk to earn cash however goat milk is expected to decline as goats start conceiving again. There is no supply of camels in local markets and camel milk is scarce. In Togdheer (Burao), the price of export quality goat is currently \$24.96/head.

Expenditure: Water and animal trucking over long distances have had been the major expenditure items in most parts of northeast Somalia. Such needs have sharply declined because of the declining need to truck livestock for water and pasture.

Nutrition Situation

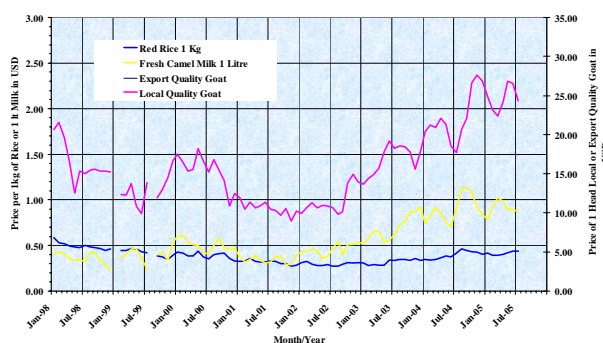
Analysis of data from sentinel sites surveillance (SSS) undertaken by FSAU in collaboration with partners in 12 sites, in April and June 2005 showed declining trends in acute malnutrition (WFH <-2 z-scores or oedema) in selected sites with an overall improvement in Sool Plateau and Nugal valley. The increased availability of goat milk has improved dietary diversity. Although malnutrition rates have declined from over 15% to within the typical range (10-14.9%) in Northeastern zone they are considered well above internationally acceptable levels. Crude mortality rates were within acceptable levels of less than 1/1000/day (WHO standards). Health facilities data trend analysis indicates relatively low levels of less than 10% acute malnutrition among children screened at the facility on monthly basis. A declining trend in admissions of severely malnourished children at the TFC (managed by MSF Holland) in Galcayo has been observed. The nutrition situation remains critical in parts of Dangoroyo (according to SSS trend which indicates levels of above 15%) and Bossasso IDP camps (screening data for April indicates acute malnutrition of above 20%). No outbreaks of human diseases have been reported in the area. Malnutrition rates in Togdheer remain at previous levels of 5-9.9%.

Figure 26: Terms of Trade in North - Rice to Local or Export Goat & Labour (1998-2005)



* Calculated from average prices in Bossaso, Erigavo, Garowe and Lasanod markets

Figure 27: Average Price in North Region - Various Commodities (1998-2005)



* Calculated from average prices in Bossaso, Erigavo, Garowe and Lasanod markets

Coping Strategies

The extreme coping strategies that pastoralists use during times of stress, such as long distance migration to urban centers, reducing the frequency of meals, feeding on wild fruits, and living with relatives, have declined due to the general improvements in livelihood conditions. However, particular coping strategies employed depend upon the asset levels of pastoralist households. Destitute families are largely concentrated in and near main urban centers in order to gain access to social support (karmo/xoolo) and international and local humanitarian actors. Poor pastoral households are continuing to rely on charcoal production for income.

Future Outlook

At the moment pastoral livelihoods and resources can be said to be on the path to recovery. Although no new influx of destitute families have been reported in the northeast and northwest, those who are currently based in and around large urban centers need support in order to enable them to return to pastoralism (some pastoralists have been restocked by relatives) or to develop alternative livelihoods. Seasonal fishing opportunities (from September-October onwards) offer opportunities to make further livelihood gains. The security situation in the contested areas of Sool and Sanaag remains uncertain.

4.3 CENTRAL SOMALIA *Galgadud and Mudug*

Overview of Events

In the Central Region, pastoralists are benefiting from above normal *Gu* '05 rains (up to 160% above normal), following the good Deyr 2004/5 rains, although rainfall in the coastal areas was largely below normal. The positive gains of two good seasons have led to pasture, water availability and livelihood recovery resulting in downgrading of the region from the previous Humanitarian Emergency, to Acute **Livelihood Crisis**. It is estimated that 57,000 people are in a state of livelihood crisis (Map 20 and Table 13). While much of Galgaduud benefited from improvements in security, unresolved conflict in south Mudug and northern Galgaduud continues to hinder livelihood recovery. Clan conflict boundaries are disrupting the migrations of people and livestock, and have affected markets and trade. IDPs from the current insecurity are present in Dhusamareeb, Bandiradley, Cadaado and in the settlements of Wisil and Colguula. Recovery signs include improved livestock conditions, and continuing recovery in livestock productivity and reproduction.

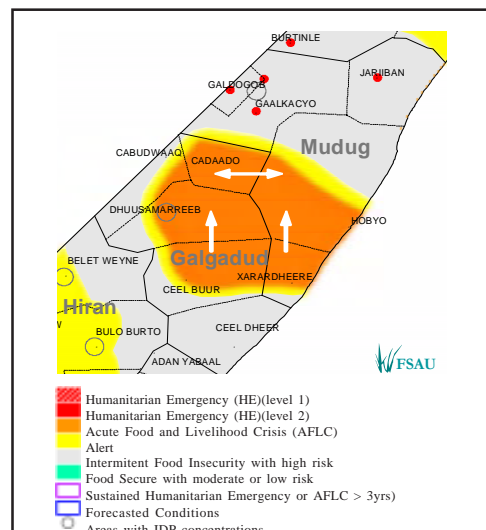
Effects on Livelihood Assets

Natural Capital: Above normal *Gu* '05 rains have replenished berkedes and water catchments in most areas. Water availability and prices are considered normal for the season (between SoSh 10,000-15,000/drum in rural areas of Galgaduud). In Dhusamareeb district, environmental degradation through charcoal production has been minimized by the Sharia court, although tensions exist between Sharia court, militia and charcoal producers in Ceel Dheere. However, the encroachment of sand dunes to grazing lands and fertile areas remains a concern.

Table 13: People in AFLC and/or HE in Central Somalia

DISTRICT	District Population	Acute Food & Livelihood Crisis (AFLC)	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) (Level 2)	Total in Need as % of Total Pop
Galgadud				
Abudwaq	62,500	3,000	0	5
Adado	48,740	7,000	0	14
Dusa Mareb	88,425	15,000	0	17
El Bur	56,155	13,000	0	23
El Der	63,915	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	319,735	38,000	0	12
Mudug				
Galkayo	74,750	0	0	0
Goldogob	20,300	0	0	0
Haradhere	43,705	6,000	0	14
Hobyo	42,895	13,000	0	30
Jariban	18,245	0	0	0
SUB TOTAL	199,895	19,000	0	10
TOTAL	519,630	57,000	0	11

Map 20: Food Security Phase Classification - Central Region



Physical Capital: Roads and basic transport infrastructure in the region are poor and deteriorating making the central region one of the most isolated and inaccessible regions in Somalia. Difficulties of access due to civil insecurity continue to limit the presence of international actors in some areas and consequently the provision of humanitarian resources. Health facilities for humans and livestock remain poor.

Social Capital: General improvements in livelihood conditions over the last two seasons have reduced the importance of previously strained social support networks, from internal sources and from the Diaspora. However, for those in conflict areas, including out migrating IDPs, social support still remains important. Pastoralist and community restocking mechanisms continue to benefit those who previously lost livelihood assets.

Human Capital: Nutrition information indicates an improving situation in the central region. The increased availability of both goat and camel milk has improved dietary diversity. However, malnutrition levels are still

above the typically observed range (Map 8 and 9: Long Term Nutrition Trends vs Current Nutrition Situation, refer to p.18) and are considered well above internationally acceptable levels. June 2005 MCH data indicates that 12-16% of approximately 200 children screened on a monthly basis are malnourished in both Cadaado and Dhusamareeb. This is lower than three months earlier where over 30% of those screened were considered malnourished.

Financial Capital: Although average debt levels are estimated at SoSh 1,750,00 dropping from previous drought levels of SoSh 5,000,000. This is largely due, in addition to assistance received in the form of social support, to repayments made from livestock sales during the *Deyr* 2004/05 and the current *Gu* season. Although there were limited livestock sales, the general trend is one of stock retention for breeding purposes. Sheep and goat holdings are therefore increasing due to normal kidding and camel calving is expected to peak during the next *Deyr* season.

Effects on Livelihood Strategies

Knowledge of the primary sources of food and income is important in understanding the overall

impact of different shocks or seasonal changes on food and livelihood security. Under normal conditions, all pastoralists in this region, irrespective of their wealth group, rely on livestock and livestock product sales for income generations (65-75%) with the exception of the poor wealth groups whose livestock income (35-45%) is supplemented by self-employment and employment (40-50%). All pastoralists purchase most of their food needs which consists mostly of rice, sugar and oil. The consumption of own livestock products of meat and milk make up the balance of their food needs (15-35%).

Food Sources: Imported rice prices in Galkayo have steadily increased since 2003, but stabilized over the last eight months at around US\$ 0.4 kg. This stabilized price level, however, is 7% higher than it was in January 2004 (\$US 0.37 per kg). Local sorghum prices, on the other hand, continued to increase over the last several months from US\$ 0.29 in December 2004 and are now US\$ 0.33 in July 2005. Sorghum prices in the region are roughly 43% higher than they were in January 2004 (Figure 29). Market prices for the last few months are not available for Dhusamareeb and Abudwaq; however, prices in these markets generally follow the overall trends and are only slightly higher than Galkayo market prices. For example, imported rice prices were 7% and 13% higher in Dhusamareeb and Abudwaq respectively, than Galkayo prices for the period Jan.-June 2004.

The inaccessibility and disruption of markets in the Central Region (notably in Hobyo) due to ongoing conflict often de-links the markets in the region and leads to localized supply shortages and spikes in prices. Cereal prices are reported to have increased 20-30% higher than normal in Hobyo (up from SSh130,000 /bag to SSh 155,000, and in surrounding villages SSh165,000 /bag) due mainly to the increased transportation

Figure 28 : Various Commodity (Rice & Sorghum) Prices in Galkayo

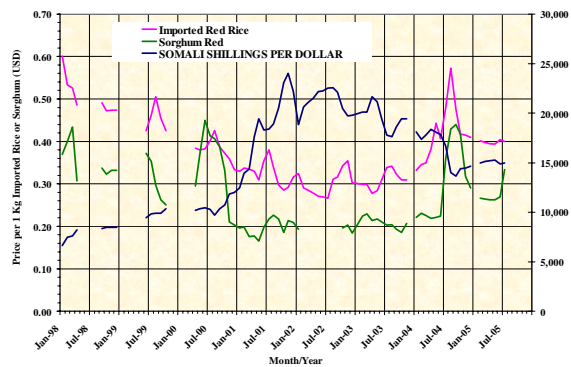
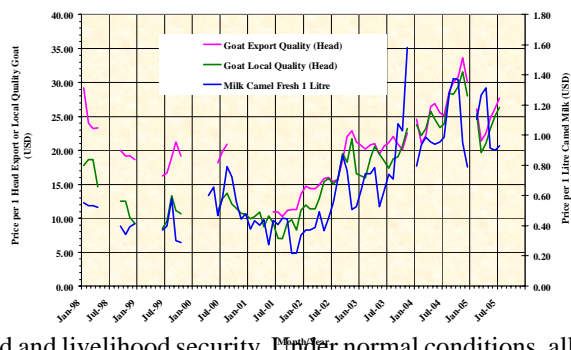


Figure 29: Various Commodity (Export & Quality Goat and Camel Milk) Prices in Galkayo



costs associated with conflict in the area, as well as crop failure in the sorghum belt. Declining availability of sorghum and continuing insecurity are likely to further increase prices in the short term impacting, negatively, upon terms of trade and food access for pastoralists. Goat milk is available although camel milk is scarce.

Income Sources: Income is improved as a result of increased livestock conditions and productivity. Local goat prices closely follow export quality goat prices and thus follow a seasonal pattern directly linked to the swing in demand associated with peak livestock export season. In Galkayo, local goat prices increased from US\$ 24 per head in July '04, to a peak of US\$31 per head in November '04, then declined to a low of US\$20

4.4 SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

According to the Department of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) the prospect for food security in the Somali Region of Ethiopia during the second half of 2005 is improving, but the food security situation of some parts of the region still remain fragile and will, according to reports, require continued food and non-food assistance for the coming five months. The DPPC estimates 447,600 people need food assistance from August – December 2005, with a further 1,173,530 needing close monitoring.

Despite good *Gu* '05 rains (March-May) in most of the Somali Region of Ethiopia, the food security situation in many parts of Somali Region is reported to be below normal due in part to flooding in May (particularly in Dolo Odo woreda of Liban Zone, Dolo Bay and Hargele woredas of Afder Zone, Mustahil and Ferfer weredas of Gode Zone and Harshin woreda of Jijiga Zone) and a longer than normal dry season before the start of the rains in April. According to the Department of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) crop production in Somali Region is expected to be below normal in all zones due to the repeated floods in the main riverine crop growing woredas of Gode and Liban Zones with the exception of Jijiga Zone where *Gu* rains were very good.

Pasture and water availability generally improved following the *Gu* '05 rains, except for most woredas of Fik, some in Gode and a few localized problems in other zones of Somali Region. Currently available pasture and water is sufficient to last until next rainy season in October in Jijiga, Fik, Dagahbur, Korahe and Warder Zones. Livestock conditions significantly improved in most parts of the region. Pastoral areas normally receive very little or no rain during the meher (kiremt) season and are currently seasonably dry. The next rains in these areas will be in October when the short *Deyr* rains start.

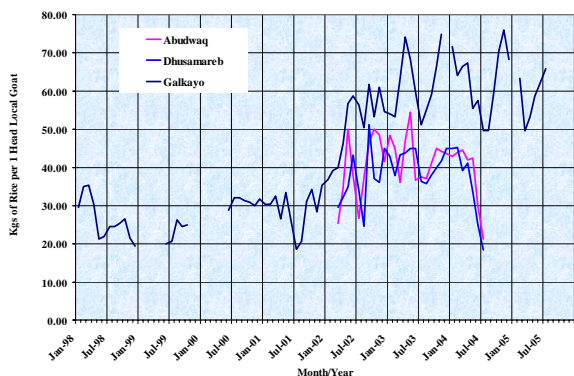
Increases in cereal and livestock prices are noted in southeastern pastoral markets, including Jijiga. In most markets, cereal prices tend to increase sharply with the ongoing hunger season (July to August) and prices are particularly high in the flood affected areas where supplies of grain are already limited due to inaccessible transport routes. Areas such as Gode were also hard hit by floods in April '05 and livelihoods were severely affected due to significant number of livestock losses, including cows, camels, shoats and chickens.

A series of nutrition surveys conducted in the Somali region over the past 8 months indicate extremely high levels of malnutrition and child mortality, especially concentrated in the IDP camps, but also generalized to the host population. For example, in October '04 a nutrition survey in Afder/Liben, pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, GAM is nearing 18%; in March '05 a nutrition surveys in IDP camps in Guardamole GAM is 16.3% and SAM 3.5%; in March '05 in Hartsheik camp GAM is 24 % and SAM is 5 % with U5MR 4.7/ 10,000/ day; in March '05 in Fafen IDP camp GAM is 15.5%, SAM is 1.2%, and U5MR of 3.4/ 10,000 per day; in January '05 in Gashamo in Degagabur Zone GAM is 19.7%, SAM is 3 % and U5MR of 4.9/ 10,000 per day.

Two nutrition surveys undertaken in Fik Zone in May '05 indicate a critical situation in both areas, i.e. in Hamero/ Fik GAM was 16 % and SAM 1.2% and in Segeg/ Duhun GAM was 20.7% and SAM 2.4% (SC/UK survey).

(Sources: Ethiopia Food Security Update, June and July 2005, FEWS NET Ethiopia; Ethiopian Early Warning System Monthly Report, May 2005, DPPC; Update on Emergency Food Requirement from August to December 2005, August 12 2005, DPP and Update on the Humanitarian Situation in Ethiopia, July 2005, Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, DPPC. For more information see <http://www.dppc.gov.et/>; <http://www.ocha-eth.org/>; <http://www.fews.net>).

Figure 30: Terms of Trade Rice to Goat in Central region (1995-2005)



per head in March 2005, then increased steadily and are now at US\$26 (Figure 30). Prices are expected to continue to increase over the next few months in response to the start of Ramadan (October) and the peak livestock demand period of the Hajj (January/February 2006). Increased livestock prices immediately translate into improved terms of trade (imported rice to goat) as imported rice prices have remained fairly constant over the last eight months (Figure 31). Income for pastoralists is balanced between the need to increase livestock holdings through stock retention for breeding purposes (as a consequence of the large mortality during the

prolonged drought) and the need for livestock sales to purchase food commodities.

Expenditures: Prices of imported commodities such as sugar, vegetable oil and petrol have remained relatively stable in the last six months. However in July 05, sugar prices increased by 32% (US\$0.62 in July'05 and US\$0.47 in June'05). The reduction in debt levels and relative price stability should help to improve economic access.

Nutrition Situation

Access to adequate diets remains limited, though improving, in the conflict affected populations of Dhusamareeb, Adaado and Hobyso districts. However, both food security and nutrition indicators show an improving situation, though the positive gains continue to be jeopardized by the continuing civil insecurity. A nutrition assessment conducted by FSAU in June 2005 showed a relatively stable nutrition situation with acute malnutrition (WFH <-2 z-scores or oedema) of 6.1% in Eldhere and 6.0% in Haradhere District. Severe acute malnutrition (WFH <-3 z-scores) was 1.4% in Eldhere and 2.5% in Haradhere District with no oedema reported. Both Crude and Under-five mortality rates were within acceptable levels (WHO standards) with exception of Haradhere that showed high level of under-five mortality (U5MR 2.18 deaths/10,000/day). Dhusamareeb and Adaado healthy facilities, however, show still relatively high levels of acute malnutrition among children screened at the facility on a monthly basis (rates of about 15% of the over 200 children monthly screened). Humanitarian services delivery has not been successful in the whole of the Central Region due to insecurity. CARE Somalia has distributed maize and oil in some parts of Galgaduud Region.

Coping Strategies

The main current coping strategies include the migration of the poor and destitute pastoral groups to the main villages and urban settlements in the region in search of employment. Other coping strategies adopted by these communities include exploitation of natural resources through limited charcoal production and collection and sale of construction materials.

Future Outlook

Above normal *Gu* 2005 rains have further supported the livelihood gains made in the *Deyr* 2004/05 season. Continuing civil insecurity will, though, continue to threaten food and livelihood security in the region. While rangeland conditions and water availability for the entire region are similar, southern areas will continue to see improvements in food and livelihood security due to the absence of civil insecurity. However, predictions for the northern areas are uncertain due to the unresolved conflict, continuing tensions and the consequent disruption to livelihood activities and markets.

Appendix 1

1.1 Explanation of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The Food Security Phase Classification (FSPC) is a tool developed at FSAU over the past one and a half years to improve **linkages** between complex **information and response** on food, nutrition, and livelihood security. The classification of Humanitarian Emergency, Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, Alert, Intermittent Food Insecurity with High Risk, and Food Secure with Medium to Low Risk is based on consistent and internationally accepted criteria, and is mapped in a clear and informative manner (see forthcoming FSAU Technical Series for more details). Evidence supporting a particular categorization is provided in the analytical text.

As part of the 2005 Post *Gu* analysis, FSAU has made a few improvements to various parts of the FSPC (see FSAU Technical Series IV.2 and IV.3 for explanations of previous developments), which should further enhance its usefulness for interpretation and decision making. These include:

- **Expanding the categories** of the FSPC to include areas with **Intermittent Food Insecurity and High Risk**, and **Food Secure with Moderate to Low Risk**, thus conceivably allowing for classification of all population groups. The term “risk” is used with reference to the risk of a population group entering into an Acute Livelihood Crisis and/or Humanitarian Emergency. “Risk” is a function of probability of a hazard event and livelihood vulnerability to a particular hazard.



- Further clarification and ordering of the FSPC **Reference Characteristics / Outcomes on Lives and Livelihoods**, as well as more comprehensive development of the key components of a **Strategic Response Framework** (See food Security Phase Classification Table on next page).
- Distinction on map of “**Forecasted Conditions**” to denote areas that may not currently be in Humanitarian Emergency or Livelihood Crisis, but are almost certainly going to be in the coming months, barring appropriate interventions. This is noted on the map with a blue colored boundary. Together with the arrows on the map denoting the projected trend, denoting forecasted conditions are key **early warning** functions of the FSPC.
- Inclusion of the “**defining characteristics of people in Humanitarian Emergency and/or Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**” on the map, which denotes key information for **social targeting** of humanitarian assistance. With this addition, the map portion of the FSPC summarizes the fundamental components of targeting humanitarian assistance: **geographic, temporal, and social targeting**. The magnitude of a particular crisis is evident in the accompanying estimated number of population in need.

<u>Defining Characteristics of People in HE/AFLC</u>	
1	Geographic location
2	Livelihood system
3	Wealth group
4	Ethnicity
5	Gender

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Version 4 September 2005

Phase	Reference Characteristics / Outcomes on Lives and Livelihoods	Strategic Response Framework
Humanitarian Emergency	<p>Level 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: extreme lack • Destitution: large scale, concentrated • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI nearing max. • Livelihood assets: effectively complete loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups • Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g., food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Policy revision where necessary • Negotiations with varied political-economic interests • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
	<p>Level 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 2-4 / 10,000 / day, ↑ing • Under 5yrs death rate: > 4 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: near complete, severe lack • Destitution: widespread, diffuse • Human migrations: unusual, large scale • Civil security: widespread, high intensity conflict • Coping: distress strategies; CSI signific. > refer. • Livelihood assets: near complete and irreversible, depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent social protection of vulnerable groups • Strategic and complimentary interventions to urgently ↑ food access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Market and transport interventions ○ Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) ○ Negotiations with varied political-economic interests ○ Policy revision where necessary ○ Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access (5 capitals) • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: 1-2 /10,000/day, >2x reference rate; • U5MR 2-4/10,000/day, ↑ing • Wasting: 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: highly stressed, critical lack; choice between staple food or asset stripping • Human migrations: unusual • Civil security: Limited spread, low intensity conflict • Coping: crisis strategies; CSI > reference • Livelihood assets: accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access (5 capitals: human, social, financial, natural, and physical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately ↑ food access AND support livelihoods, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Market and transport interventions ○ Resource transfer / employment (e.g., cash, food, water, other) ○ Negotiations with varied political-economic interests ○ Policy revision where necessary ○ Provision/subsidization/market facilitation of productive inputs • Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.) • Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, or protect priority livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Utilize "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying causes • Advocacy
Alert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: <1 / 10,000 / day; U5MR<= 2 • Wasting: 5-10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), >usual, ↑ing • Food access/avail.: stressed • Hazard: occurrence of event stressing livelihoods • Civil security: unstable, disruptive tension • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: accelerated depletion (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventative interventions to ensure food access/availability • Livelihood asset priority identification (5 capitals) • Contingency planning • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Intermittent Food Insecurity with High Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.5/10,000/day; U5MR<1/10,000/day • Wasting: <5 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range • Food access/avail.: borderline adequate, unstable • Hazard: high probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: prevailing peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: stressed utilization (5 caps.) • Structural hindrances to food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development strategies at community to national levels to increase stability, resistance, and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk • Provision of "safety nets" to high risk groups • Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets (5 capitals) • Identify and redress structural hindrances to food security • Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators • Advocacy
Food Secure with Moderate to Low Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMR: < 0.3 / 10,000 / day • Wasting: <3 % (w/h <-2 z-score) • Food access/avail.: usually adequate, stable • Hazard: moderate to low probability of and/or vulnerability to • Civil Security: structural peace • Coping: insurance strategies • Livelihood assets: sustainable utilization (5 caps.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in food production systems • Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity • Advocacy

Explanation of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Continued

- Inclusion of the “**confidence level**” on the map. This is a qualitative statement by the analysts of the overall confidence behind the categorization, based on the strength of evidence. Confidence can be **low, fair, or high**; and is denoted by 1, 2, or 3 stars, respectively.

<u>Confidence Level</u>
* Low
** Medium
*** High

- The other following legends remain the same

<u>Key Underlying Causes</u>
A Post State Conflict
B Environmental degradation
C Social Marginalization

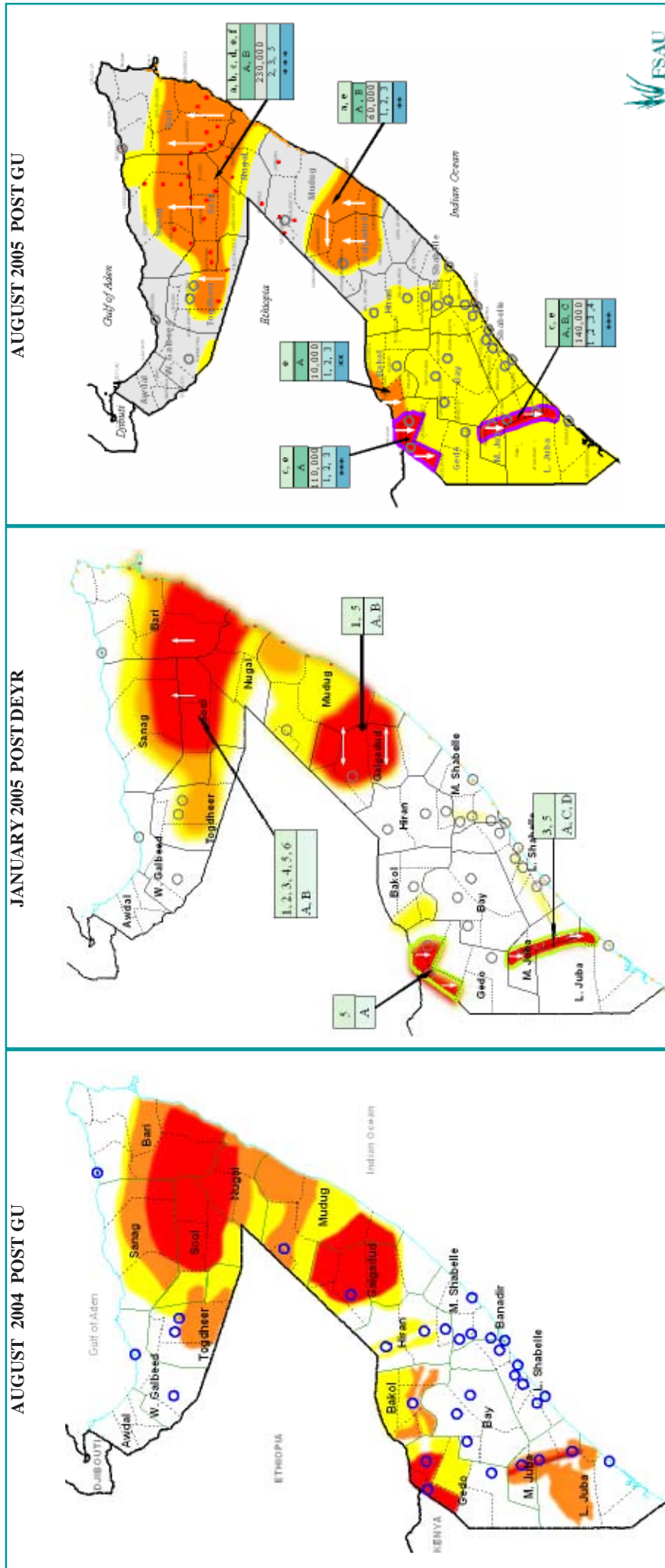
<u>Key Immediate Causes</u> <i>(Hazards)</i>
a Drought
b Freezing Temperatures
c Flooding
d Tsunami
e Civil Insecurity
f Market Disruptions
g Disease Outbreaks

<u>Trends</u>
↑ Improving Situation
↔ No Change or Uncertain
↓ Worsening Situation

FSAU will release a Technical Series in early September 2005 that comprehensively describes the concepts and practice of using the FSPC. We welcome feedback on this and other tools.

Appendix 1

1.2 Comparison of FSAU Integrated Food Security Phase Classification for Gu 2004, Deyr 2004/05 and Gu 2005



The FSAU Food Security Phase Classification has been used since February 2004. Presented here are the food security phase classifications for Gu 2004, Deyr 2004/2005 and the Gu 2005 for trend analysis. See page xx for the explanation and evolution of the phase classification. The tool improves and illustrates the complex linkages between food, nutrition and livelihood information and response. A technical report explaining this phase classification will be released in early September.

Appendix 2

List of Partner Agencies

FSAU would like to thank all the agencies that participated and made this assessment possible. Our regional partners assisted with data collection and logistical support.

List of Partners

Action Internationale Centre la Faim (ACF)
Agricultural Development Organisation (ADO)
Africa Rescue Committee (AFREC)
Candlelight
CARE
Somalia Euroean Committee for Agricultural Training (CEFA)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Diakonia
Gedo Health Consortium (GHC)
Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVAYOCO)
Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) .
Horn Relief
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Environment (Puntland)
Ministry of Planning (Puntland)
Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources (Somaliland)
Ministry of Agriculture (Somaliland)
Ministry of Pastoral Development (Somaliland)
Ministry of Health and Labour (Somaliland)
Ministry of Planning and Rural Development (Somaliland)
MSF Belgium
National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness (NERAD)
Osob Welfare Society (OWS)
Pastoral Environmental Network of the Horan of Africa (PENHA)
Transitional federal Government of Somalia (TFG)
ULPA (Veterinary Doctors Association)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Vision

Appendix 3

Tools Used for Post Gu 2005 Assessment

- I 2005 Post Gu Rapid Food Security & Nutrition Assessment Key Guiding Questions
Hot Spot Areas and Areas of Concern in North and Central Pastoral Areas
- II FSAU Post Gu 2005- Base Data Capture for each Pastoralist Site Visited
- III 2005 Gu/Karan Season Crop Production Survey for Southern Somalia
- IV 2005 Post Gu Rapid Food Security & Nutrition Assessment Key Guiding Questions
Hotspots, Agropastoral and Riverine Areas in Somalia
- V Food Security Phase Classification -Evidence Based Analysis Template: Post Gu 2005 Assessment

Timeline for Assessment

June	13th 2005	Agricultural Assessment Partner Planning Meeting in Nairobi
July	5th -17th 2005	Regional Field Work
July	18th-20th 2005	Regional Analysis
July	23rd-31st 2005	All Team Analysis Workshop
August	10th 2005	FSAU/FEWSNET presentation of Gu Assessments at FSRD meeting in Nairobi.
August	10-30th 2005	Regional Briefings
August	30th 2005	Presentation to CAP meeting

I 2004/05 POST DEYR PASTORAL QUESTIONS RAPID FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION ASSESSMENT KEY GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR NORTH AND CENTRAL PASTORAL AREAS

Date: _____ **Interviewer's Name:** _____
Region: _____ **District:** _____ **Livelihood Zone:** _____ **Village:** _____
Key Informant/Focus Group/Household: _____

<u>Event/Hazard/Shock/Flood</u>	<u>Indicative Evidence/Source</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do this year's rains compare with last year? With the last 10 years? How do field reports of the rains compare with the satellite imagery (indicate differences on the satellite imagery map)? What is the spatial extent of the areas that have not had good rains? Where are the pockets of places that had good rains? For those places that had good rains, will it be enough for rangeland recovery? Will it be enough to support the livestock from the area until the <i>Deyr</i> season? If not for how long? Any in-migration? To what degree is civil insecurity disrupting livelihoods in the area, and how? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> satellite imagery Rain gauge data focus groups with local authorities focus groups with village leaders, key informants including women focus groups with men and women pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers

<u>Effects on Livelihood Assets</u>	<u>Indicative Evidence/Source</u>
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Natural Capital

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the trend of the cultivated area compared to last <i>Gu</i> season? Why? What is the status of the main water sources in the area? What is the price of water and how does it compare with last July as well as the price before 2001? To what degree have the charcoal production effect the farming community? Where are the most severe pockets of charcoal production? What is the future expected trend? Is charcoal production/environmental degradation affecting the availability of plants, wood and fabrics needed for making components of the family shelter and utensils (<i>aqal, haan, dhoomo</i> etc)? If yes how is it impacting on women in particular? To what degree have the rangelands recovered due to good <i>Deyr</i> and <i>Gu</i> rainfall? What is the condition of the main grazing areas? What is the future expected trend? what are the possible causes of rangeland recovery (reduced number of livestock population, limited in migration, exceptionally good rains etc) To what degree has range management, both formal and informal, mitigated or contributed to the drought effects? Are there private land enclosures in your area? What are the effects of private enclosures on the resources? In your opinion, what are the main environmental threats to the livelihood of the local people in your area? According to you what are the main causes of these environment threats? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> satellite imagery rain gauge data Rain gauge data focus groups with local authorities focus groups with village leaders, key informants including women focus groups with men and women pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers Key informant interviews with livestock traders, auctioneers, middle men etc Livestock market price(Market update) Livestock export trends(Market update) |
|--|---|

Physical Capital

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much of the livestock belongs to the man and how much to the woman? Who decides sale of animals and disposal of income in the family? What is the estimated recovery since last <i>Deyr</i> season? Specify for various species: camel, shoats, cattle. What is the future expected herd size? What is the estimated total loss of herd (due to death and distress sales) since last <i>Deyr</i> what is the future expected trend?) Have there been any major outbreaks of livestock diseases in the area? If so which species affected, where and what diseases? What is the current and anticipated migration pattern of livestock in the area? (Including Zone V of Ethiopia)? What parts of that migration are considered normal and what parts are not? Indicate with arrows on a map for the points of origin and destination for the migrations. What is the current transport cost for animals and how does it compare with pre-drought costs? How much do you pay? When do you pay? What are the factors that have limited mobility? Is there lack of pack animals in you area? If yes, give reasons. What is the current transport cost for water What is the current transport cost for people? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews with money vendors including women Key informant interviews with Sheiks at Mosques Key informant interviews with men and women health care workers Agencies on the ground |
|---|---|

Financial Capital

- Accumulated debt** since 2001? What is the borrowed money utilized for?
- Water truckers/suppliers?
- Shop owners? Others?
- How much do you receive in remittances?
- To what degree are remittances assisting pastoralists, especially poor pastoralists? Are remittances Levels expected to continue, decline or increase in the coming months until the *Deyr* season? Who in the family receives and controls the remittances?
- Is there access to *Hagbad/sholongo/ayuuto* (rotating funds) in the area?
- Have women been forced by circumstances to sell/pledge their gold jewelry? Have they been able to recover their gold?

<u>Coping Strategies</u>	Indicative Evidence/Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main ways that men and women pastoralists have coped with the effect of drought since last Deyr? • What are the main coping strategies currently used by pastoralists from various wealth groups? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus groups with local authorities • focus groups with village leaders and women's groups • focus groups with men and women pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers

<u>Food Security Outcomes</u>	Indicative Evidence/Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there internally displaced or destitute people in the area (i.e., people without any means of livelihood and who are almost completely relying on social support and distress coping mechanisms?). If so, where are they located and approximately how many are they? What is the expected future trend of destitution in the area? • What are the number of men and women destitute? What is the cause of destitution for women? (drought/death of husband/disinheritance after widowhood/abandonment by husband) • Have families split up in the last few months in response to inability to access enough food or income beyond what is considered normal for riverine or agro-pastoral societies? • To what degree are riverine and agro-pastoral aggregating in urban areas/villages? If so, which towns are receiving the most, and approximately how many migrants are there? To what degree do recent migrants receive social support in the urban areas? • What are the current malnutrition rates among children, women of childbearing age and men in the area? What have been the past trends? What is expected in the future trend until the <i>Deyr</i> rains? What are the main causes of malnutrition - inadequate food intake, poor health, disease? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus groups with local authorities • focus groups with village leaders • focus groups with men and women pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers • rapid MUAC • Key informant interviews with men and women health care workers

II FSAU POST GU 2005- PASTORALISM - BASIC DATA CAPTURE FOR EACH SITE VISITED

To be summarized from focus groups and key informant interviews

Date: _____ Interviewer's Name: _____
 Region: _____ District: _____
 Livelihood Zone: _____ Village: _____
 Key Informant/Focus Group/Household: _____

LOCAL MARKET PRICES

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------|
| I | EXPORT QUALITY GOAT | |
| | a. Current price | _____ |
| | b. Price at this time last year | _____ |
| | c. Price 2 months ago | _____ |
| II | EXPORT QUALITY SHEEP | |
| | a. Current price | _____ |
| | b. Price at this time last year | _____ |
| | c. Price 2 months ago | _____ |
| III | 1TIN/LTR CAMEL MILK | |
| | a. Current price | _____ |
| | b. Price at this time last year | _____ |
| | c. Price 2 months ago | _____ |

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Average per cent of female goats that have birthed in the last six months | _____ % of females |
| 2 | Average per cent of female sheep that have birthed in the last six months | _____ % of females |
| 3 | Average per cent of camels expected to give birth this year | _____ % of females |

DESTITUTION

(Destitute are people without any means of livelihood and who are almost completely relying on social support/relief food and distress coping mechanisms?)

- 1a What is the estimated number of destitute **people** living in or the immediate surrounding of the village? _____
- 1b What is the estimated number of destitute **households** living in or the immediate surrounding of the village? _____
- 2a What is the estimated number of destitute **people** who have moved away from the village? _____
- 2b What is the estimated number of destitute **households** who have moved away from the village? _____
- 3 Do the destitute people expect to return to pastoralism or shift to a new livelihood? Explain why

III 2005 Gu/Karan Season Crop Production Survey for Southern Somalia

Interviewer's name: _____ Date of interview: _____

Supervisor's name: _____ Date checked: _____

Region: _____ District: _____ Village: _____ Name of the farmer: _____

Wealth groups: _____ Household size (in numbers): _____ Farm Size (Ha): _____

Crop/Variety: _____ Seed Source: _____ Date planted: _____ No. of livestock owns: _____

1. CROP CONDITION

{For crops not grown, leave rows blank}

1.1 What was the crop condition this Gu/Karan season? *{Specify other crops}*

CROP	Crop Failure	Poor crop	Normal crop	Good crop	Other
Maize					
Sorghum					
Beans					
Sesame					
Other					

2. CROP PRODUCTION

{For crops not grown, leave rows blank}

2.1 For each field you planted this Gu/Karan season, indicate the size of

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:

CROP	FIELD No.1	FIELD No.2	FIELD No.3	OTHER FIELD	TOTAL AREA
Maize Irrigated					
Maize Rainfed					
Sorghum Irrigated					
Sorghum Rainfed					
Beans Irrigated					
Beans Rainfed					
Sesame Irrigated					
Sesame Rainfed					

2.2 For each crop grown, indicate the amount harvested this Gu/Karan season?

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:

CROP	HARVEST
Maize	
Sorghum	
Beans	
Sesame	
Other	

2.3 How does this season's production compare with a normal Gu/Kara season? *{Present farmer with 20 seeds or stone. Ask him/her to divide the pile into two - one indicating the size of a normal Gu/Karan harvest and one for this year's harvest. Count the number of seeds/stones and record below. Repeat for each crop grown.}*

CROP	Normal Gu	This Gu
Maize		
Sorghum		
Beans		
Sesame		
Other		

3. LIVESTOCK

3.1 How were pasture conditions this Gu/Karan season?

1. Bad 2. Normal 3. Good

3.2 Have there been any outbreaks of livestock diseases in the last one month?

1. Yes 2. No (skip 3.3)

3.3 Were there any livestock deaths?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip Q3. 4)

3.4 How many livestock died as a result of abnormal disease out-breaks (numbers/types)?

3.5 Are livestock drugs available at the nearest local market?

1. Yes 2. No

4. COPING MECHANISMS

4.1 How much food will you have in stock after this harvest?

_____ (Specify units)

4.2 How long do you expect this food to last?

_____ (Specify month/weeks)

4.3 If your food stock do not last until the Deyr 05/06 harvest, how will you cope with the shortfall?

- 1. Purchase food
- 2. Stop non-food uses
- 3. Sell livestock
- 4. Non-food activities
- 5. Other (specify)

MAJOR PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS (rank them in order of importance)

- 1. Access to input
- 2. Marketing
- Pests
- Land
- Other (specify)

Comments on the interview _____

IV 2005 Post Gu Rapid Food Security & Nutrition Assessment Key Guiding Questions Hotspots, Agropastoral and Riverine Areas in Somalia

HOT SPOT AREA/AREA OF CONCERN: _____ Date: _____
 Interviewer's Name: _____ Region: _____
 District: _____ Livelihood Zone: _____ Village: _____
 Key Informant/Focus Group/Household: _____

Event/Hazard/Shock/Flood	Indicative Evidence/Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do this year's rains compare with last year? With the last 10 years? How do field reports of the rains compare with the satellite imagery (indicate differences on the satellite imagery map)? What is the spatial extent of the areas that have not had good rains? Where are the pockets of places that had good rains? For those places that had good rains, will it be enough and improve crop production and pasture? Will it be enough to support the crop and livestock from the area until the <i>Deyr</i> season? To what degree is civil insecurity disrupting livelihoods in the area, and how? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> satellite imagery focus groups with local authorities focus groups with village leaders, men and women key informants focus groups with men and women traders, men and women farmers and men and women pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers agencies report who are working in the area
Effects on Livelihood Assets	Indicative Evidence/Source
<p>Natural Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the trend of the cultivated area compared to last <i>Gu</i> season? Why? What is the status of the main water sources in the area? What is the price of water and how does it compare with last July as well as the price before 2001? To what degree have the charcoal production effect the faming community? Where are the most severe pockets of charcoal production? What is the future expected trend? Is charcoal production/environmental degradation affecting the availability of plants, wood and fabrics needed for making components of the family shelter and utensils (<i>aqal, haan, dhoomo</i> etc)? If yes how is it impacting on women in particular? To what degree have the crop productions reduced due to successive years of below normal rainfall? What is the condition of the main cropped areas? What is the future expected trend? To what degree has irrigation management, both formal and informal, contributed to crop production? <p>Physical Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the contribution of the farmers to invest in flood control, drainage, or irrigation infrastructure? How is the accessibility of existing road, infrastructure and market network in this livelihood? What is trend? What is the estimate total loss of herd (due to death and distress sales) since 2001? What is the future expected trend? Have there been any major outbreaks of crop pests and livestock diseases in the area? If so where and what pest and diseases? What is the current and anticipated migration pattern of livestock in the area? What parts of that migration are considered normal and what parts are not? Indicate with arrows on a map for the whole are the points of origin and destination for the migrations? <p>Financial Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what degree have people accumulated debt since 2001? What is the borrowed money utilized for and by whom? What is an estimate of the average indebtedness of a middle wealth group family? How long will it take for people to come out of indebtedness? What is the future expected trend for indebtedness? To what degree are remittances assisting riverine and agro-pastoral, especially poor livelihoods? Are remittance levels expected to continue, decline, or increase in the coming months until the <i>Deyr</i> season? Who in the family receives and controls remittances? Is there access to <i>Hagbad/sholongo/ayuuto</i> (rotating funds) in the area? Have women been forced by circumstances to sell/pledge their gold jewelry? Have they been able to recover their gold? <p>Social Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what degree are poor riverine and agro-pastoral relying on relatives and friends for livelihood support? How long can this support continue? Ask an Imam of a mosque where or not there has been an increase in the number of people seeking assistance. Who does the asking (men or women)? Do poor riverine and agro-pastoral receive social and financial support from the Diaspora and local? How much can poor riverine and agro-pastoral rely on Sadaka, gifts and in kind or in cash in times of great need? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> satellite imagery rain gauge data focus groups with local authorities focus groups with village leaders, key informants including women focus groups with men and women farmers, pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers Key informant interviews with crop and livestock traders Cereal market price Livestock market prices Livestock export trends Key informant interviews with men and women money vendors Key informant interviews with Sheiks at Mosques Key informant interviews with men and women health care workers Agencies report who are working in the area

Human Capital

- On average how many **active family** members are available in each Household in this livelihood zone? What are the available opportunities for men and women?
- What is the availability of labour in area? Are family labours or other labour source in this season adequate?
- What are the current levels of **malnutrition** among children, women of childbearing age and men? What have the **trends** been over the past year and what are the future expected trends?
- What is the access to and availability of **health services** in the area?
- Have there been any major **human disease** outbreaks?
- What effects on **education** attendance can be seen over the past year and what are the future expected trends?
- What factor does **gender** have on education attendance in the area?

<u>Livelihood Strategies</u>	Indicative Evidence/Source
<p>Food Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the household's access to food currently less than normal at this time? If so, what sources of food are constrained (own production, milk, purchases, etc.)? What is the reason? Who is affected (which wealth group and any other defining characteristics, i.e. Location, internally displaced households, etc.)? • If the household has normal access to food, does the household anticipate a problem of food access in the next 6 months? If so, why? <p>Income Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who controls the income in the family? • Is the household's access to income currently less than normal at this time? If so, what sources of food are constrained (own production, milk, purchase, etc.)? What is the reason? Who is affected (which wealth group and any other defining characteristics, i.e. location, internally displaced households, etc.)? • If the household has normal access to income, does the household anticipate a problem of food access in the next 6 months? If so, why? <p>Expenditures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who controls expenditure in the family? • Have household expenditures of basic food or commodities increased significantly in the last 6 months? If so, what increased, by how much and why? What households face this significant increase in expenditures? How is the household managing this increase in expenditures (what strategies is the household adopting to meet these increase?) • Is this a normal seasonal increase? Does the household anticipate this will return to normal within the next 6 months? <p>Coping Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are households using stress related coping strategies to meet current shortages of food and income? (yes or no, how severe is the problem, who is affected, how long will they be affected, what are the main strategies used by men and women? If they are not affected now do they anticipate a problem within the next year?) • If current access to food is a problem (it is not normal, insufficient to cover needs) what are the reasons why and what are the main ways that riverine and agro-pastoral communities are coping with this shortage? • If current access to income is a problem (it is not normal, insufficient to cover needs) what is the reason why and what are the main ways riverine and agro-pastoral communities are coping with this shortage? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus groups with local authorities • focus groups with village leaders, men and women traders, • focus groups with men and women farmers, agro-pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers
<u>Food Security Outcomes</u>	Indicative Evidence/Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there internally displaced or destitute people in the area (i.e., people without any means of livelihood and who are almost completely relying on social support and distress coping mechanisms?). If so, where are they located and approximately how many are they? What is the expected future trend of destitution in the area? • What are the number of men and women destitute? What is the cause of destitution for women? (drought/death of husband/disinheritance after widowhood/abandonment by husband) • Have families split up in the last few months in response to inability to access enough food or income beyond what is considered normal for riverine or agro-pastoral societies? • To what degree are riverine and agro-pastoral aggregating in urban areas? If so, which towns are receiving the most, and approximately how many migrants are there? To what degree do recent migrants receive social support in the urban areas? • What are the current malnutrition rates among adults and children in the area? What have been the past trends? What is expected in the future until the <i>Deyr</i> rains? What are the main causes of malnutrition—inadequate food intake, poor health, disease? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus groups with local authorities • focus groups with village leaders • focus groups with men and women farmers, pastoralists, especially around boreholes and trading centers • rapid MUAC • Key informant interviews with men and women health care workers

V Food Security Phase Classification- Evidence Based Analysis Template:

Post Gu 2005 Assessment

Part 1

Part 1: Area Affected, Phase Classification, Characteristics and Evidence				
Affected Area by Region (Area)	Phase Classification (HE or LC)	General Characteristics International Standards	Key Evidence Indicator Source; Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed); Relevant Phase Classification HE or LC;	Supporting Evidence Triangulation of Supporting Evidence; Source; Evidence Reliability Score (1=very reliable, 2=somewhat reliable 3=unconfirmed); Relevant Phase Classification HE or LC; By Livelihood Assets and Livelihood Strategies (Strategies also done by LZ)

HE=Humanitarian Emergency, LC=Livelihood Crisis, A=Alert

Part 2

Part 2: Immediate Cause, Effects on Livelihoods, Risks to Monitor and Opportunities for Response							
						ACTION	
Affected Area (by Region/Area)	Phase Classification (HE, LC)	Immediate Causes (Driving Forces)	Effect on Livelihood Strategies Summary Statements	Identification, Characteristics & % of Population Affected	Projected Trend (up until Nov 05) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving situation No change or Uncertain Worsening Situation 	Risk Factors to Monitor	Opportunities for Response (Immediate Response to Improve Access to Food and Assist with Other Immediate Needs, i.e. Health, Shelter, etc.)

Estimating Affected Population Numbers

Footnote

1. Define geographic area that spatially delineates the affected population (in a State Humanitarian Emergency, Livelihood Crisis, or Alert).
2. Identify the most current population estimates for this geographic area (i.e. WHO 2003 population estimates by district).
3. Adjust total population estimates to account for any known recent migration in or out of the affected area.
4. Estimate the percent of the population affected (by both Humanitarian Emergency and Livelihood Crisis) within the affected geographic area. The most appropriate method could be by wealth group, but in some instances may be more accurate to estimate by clan, gender, etc.

Part 3

PART 3: Underlying Causes, Effects on Capitals and Mitigation in the Medium and Long Term					
					ACTIONS
Affected Area (by Region/Area)	Phase Classification (HE, LC or A)	Underlying Causes	Effect on Specific Capitals (Most Affected Capitals)	Projected Trend for Specific Capitals	Opportunities for Mitigation by Specific Capital(Policy, Programmes, Advocacy, etc)

Appendix 4

Map 18: Livelihood Zones of Somalia

livelihood zones map

