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Highlights

This special FSAU Brief highlights the key findings of the Post Gu '06 Assessment and Analysis, which are the result of Fieldwork (June 22-July 22), Regional and National Analysis Workshops (July 11-20 and July 23-28, respectively) and Technical Verification and Partner Vetting (Aug 1- 4). FEWS NET Somalia, along with more than forty partners, including regional authorities, international agencies, local NGOs and INGOs participated in and supported this Post Gu '06 assessment and analysis process.

Several presentations of these results have been made, including the SACB FSRD Special Meeting (August 9), UN OCHA/IASC Meeting (August 8), CAP/NAF Food and Livelihood Security Cluster Working Group (August 17), six Regional Presentations (Hargeisa, Garowe, Baidoa, Hiran, Mogadishu, Buale) and an FSAU and FEWS NET Somalia Press Release (August 15, '06). The Phase Classification Map and estimated population numbers by region, district and livelihood zone, as well as the sector and integrated regional analysis, are also available on the FSAU website.

KEY FINDINGS

Based on the Post *Gu* '06 Assessment, the Food Security Analysis Unit for Somalia (FAO/ FSAU) and FEWS NET Somalia confirm earlier predictions (Press Release June 2, '06) that although there are some improvements in certain areas, the conditions of humanitarian crisis in Southern Somalia persist and will continue at least until December '06. Overall, an estimated **1.8 million people** are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support at least until the end of December '06. Of this total, an estimated **1.4 million people** in North, Central and Southern Somalia continue to face conditions of **Humanitarian Emergency** or **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, while an estimated **400,000** are **IDPs** (*Internally Displaced Persons*).

The crisis is most severe in southern Somalia, where 80% of the 1.4 million people or **1.1 million people** are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support. Of this 1.1 million people in crisis, **425,000 are in Humanitarian Emergency** and **680,000 are in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. The situation in Southern Somalia, however, has generally improved since the *Deyr* '05/06 analysis, which is reflected in a 50% reduction in the total population in Humanitarian Emergency - down from 915,000 in *Deyr* '05/06. The general improvement is also reflected in the removal of the early warning level of Moderate Risk of Famine for Gedo region. On the other hand, there is a 60% increase in the population in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis due to a shift of the population from a phase of Humanitarian Emergency to Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, as well as from a worsening of the situation in Hiran region and Badhadhe and Kismayo districts in Lower Juba.

In Hiran, an estimated 125,000 people in pastoral, agro-pastoral and riverine livelihood zones are now in a phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** and another 30,000 people in the riverine and agro-pastoral zones are at a **High Risk** of falling into a state of **Humanitarian Emergency** before December 2006. In Shabelle Valley, agro-pastoralists are in an **Early Warning level of Watch**, following rainfed crop failures and deteriorated pasture and water conditions in the traditional grazing areas.

In Humanitarian Emergency areas in southern Somalia, the nutrition situation is critical with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeding 20% in some areas (**Map 5**). The mixed outcome of the main seasonal *Gu* rains (April to June), combined with very high asset losses (cattle deaths of 40-60%) and financial indebtedness means that full recovery especially for pastoral communities could take several years.

The *presence and intensity of conflict* will be a key factor in the evolving humanitarian situation in the next few months. If there is an escalation in the political crisis that results in widespread conflict and the disruption of inter-regional trade, the implications for the humanitarian situation will be severe. In such a scenario, the **total number of people facing humanitarian crisis could double**. This would not only prolong the time period of the crisis, but further undermine the resilience and abilities of the population to manage future shocks.

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In the worst case scenario, there would be increased population displacement into the neighboring countries, thus worsening the regional nature of the crisis. Therefore, if there is **widespread conflict** in the coming months there is a **moderate risk of Humanitarian Emergency of significantly increased scale and magnitude for the whole of Central and Southern Somalia (Map 1)**.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESPONSE:

- ⇒ **Populations in Humanitarian Emergency** - require urgent complimentary interventions focused on immediate needs, such as increased access to food, plus sector support as necessary, including water, shelter, sanitation, and health. These populations also require immediate protection against the complete loss of their livelihood assets, to ensure future recovery.
- ⇒ **Populations in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** - require immediate interventions to support livelihoods and halt the stripping of livelihood assets. This may include strategic sectoral interventions, including repair and maintenance of boreholes and water catchments, support for clearing fallow fields and improving irrigation infrastructure, facilitation of increased access to financial credit and debt relief, improved access to human and livestock health services, and others depending on the regional and livelihood context.
- ⇒ **Cross Cutting Response Issues** -
 - **A Recommitment to and Increased Effort for Peace** - Increased effort and commitment to peace and conflict prevention by all national and international actors. Given the profound humanitarian implications of widespread conflict, made worse by the current ongoing humanitarian situation in Southern Somalia, this should be a top priority.
 - **Readdress and Advocate for Solutions to the Underlying Structural Causes of the Crisis** – Among others, these include the political instability and absence of a strong functioning government institutions; the trend of massive and nearly irreversible degradation of the environment, especially the deforestation of rangelands for charcoal production; and the dilapidated and crumbling infrastructure and public services.

Table 1: Estimated Population by Region in Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC), inclusive of the High Risk Groups (July - December '06).

Affected Regions	Estimated Population of Affected Regions ¹	Assessed and Contingency Population in AFLC and HE		
		Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) ²	Humanitarian Emergency (HE) ²	Total in AFLC or HE as % of Region Population
North ³				
Bari	387,969	30,000	0	8
Nugal	125,010	10,000	0	8
Sanag	270,367	25,000	0	9
Sool	150,277	25,000	0	17
Togdheer	402,295	20,000	0	5
Coastal (fishing)		20,000		
SUB-TOTAL	1,335,918	130,000	0	10
Central				
Galgadud	330,057	40,000	0	13
Mudug	350,099	30,000	0	10
SUB-TOTAL	680,156	70,000	0	12
South				
Bakol	310,627	145,000	25,000	55
Bay	620,562	285,000		46
Gedo	328,378	70,000	160,000	70
Hiran	329,811	95,000	30,000	38
Lower Juba	385,790	45,000	90,000	35
Middle Juba	238,877	40,000	120,000	67
SUB-TOTAL	2,214,045	680,000	425,000	50
TOTAL	4,230,119	880,000	425,000	31
Assessed and Contingency Population Numbers in AFLC or HE		1,305,000		17 ⁷
Urban Populations in Crisis Areas in the South ⁴		40,000		1 ⁷
Combined Assessed, Urban & Contingency Populations in AFLC and HE		1,400,000 ⁵		19 ⁷
Estimated Number of IDPs ⁶		400,000		5 ⁷
Estimated Total Population in Crisis		1,800,000		24 ⁷

¹Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP.

²Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning.

³Dan Gorayo District is included within Bari Region following precedent set in population data prior to UNDP/WHO 2005.

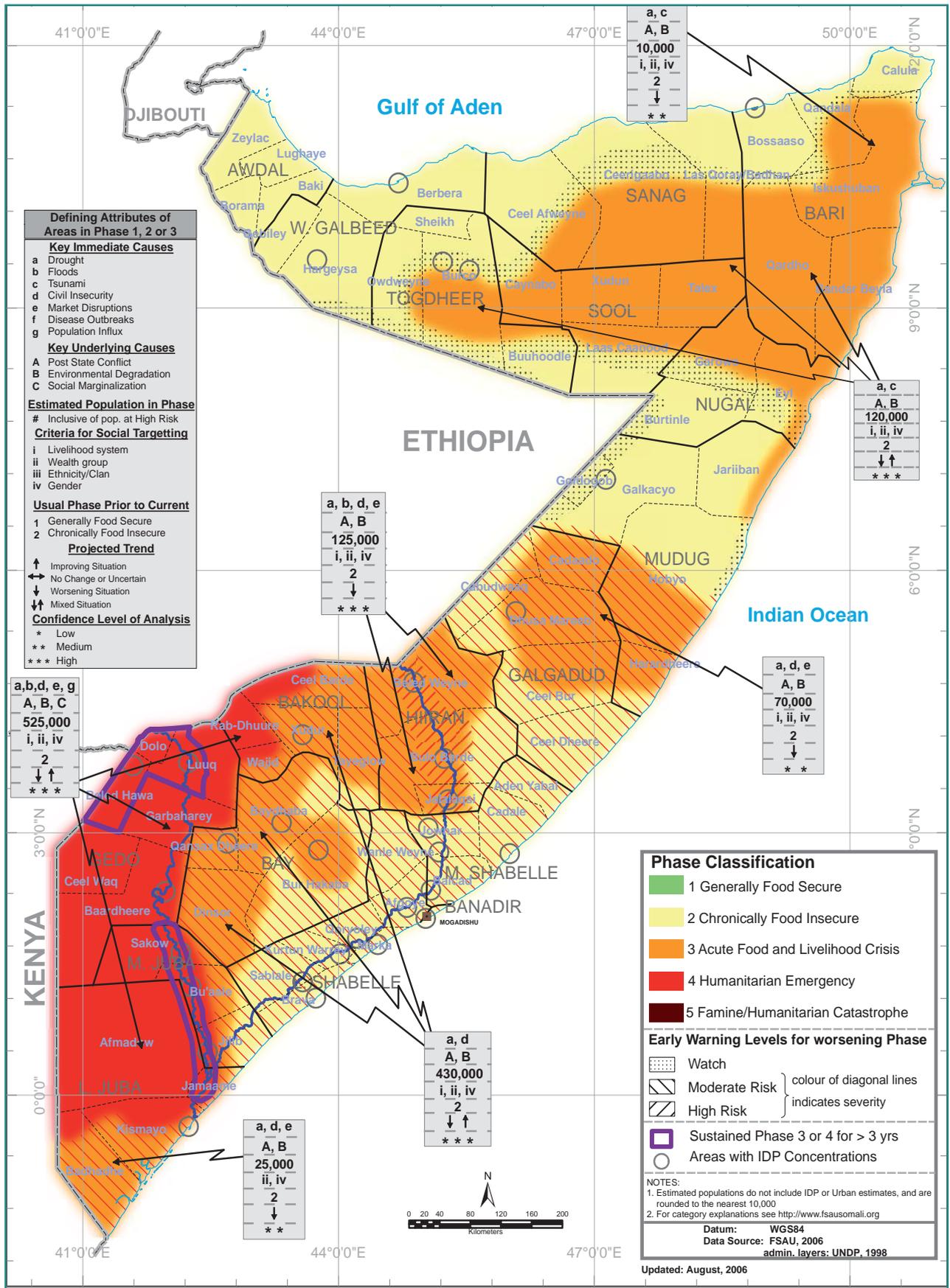
⁴Roughly estimated as 30% and 20% of urban population in HE and AFLC areas respectively.

⁵Actual number is 1,345,000, however, this is rounded to 1,400,000 for purposes of rough planning and ease of communication.

⁶Source: UN-OCHA updated April 2004 (376,630) and UNHCR IDP map Dec.2005 (407,000), rounded to 400,000 as an estimate.

⁷Percent of total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005).

Map 1: Somalia Food Security Situation Analysis: Post Gu Projection, July-December '06



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REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

• SOUTHERN REGION

Southern Somalia continues to experience conditions of precarious food, nutrition and livelihood insecurity. About **1.1 million people in Gedo, Juba, Bay, Bakool and Hiran** are identified to be in either **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis or Humanitarian Emergency** and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and livelihood support (Map 1 and Table 1). Of this number, **425,000 are in Humanitarian Emergency** and **680,000 are in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**. The situation, however, has improved since the *Deyr '05/06* analysis, which is reflected in a 50% reduction in the total population in Humanitarian Emergency in the south (down from 915,000 in *Deyr '05/06*). The general improvement is also reflected in the removal of the early warning level of Moderate Risk of Famine for Gedo region. On the other hand, there is a 60% increase in the population in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis due to a shift of the population from a phase of Humanitarian Emergency to Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis, as well as from a worsening situation in Hiran region, and Badhadhe and Kismayo districts in Lower Juba. In Hiran, an estimated 125,000 people in pastoral, agro-pastoral and riverine livelihood zones are now in a phase of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** and another 30,000 people in the riverine and agro-pastoral zones are at a **High Risk** of falling into a state of **Humanitarian Emergency** before December 2006. In Shabelle Valley, agro-pastoralists are in an **Early Warning level of Watch**, following rainfed crop failures and deteriorated pasture and water conditions.

In general for the south, access to food and income remains severely stressed due to the compound impacts of several seasons of poor crop and livestock production. The *Gu '06* rainfall performance in southern regions was mixed with cereal production well below the post-war average in Bakool (55%), Gedo (62%), Lower Juba (8%), Middle Juba (11%), and Lower Shabelle (68%) regions. In Juba some off-season flood recession (*deshek*) production (primarily of sesame and cowpea cash crops) is expected from late October onwards. Rainfed sorghum production in the high-potential areas of Bay region and irrigated maize in Middle Shabelle were near post war average (97% and 99% respectively). Cereal prices in key reference markets have begun to decline from their record high levels following the start of the harvest in some regions and the delivery of food aid in other poor production regions. Cereal prices are, however, expected to remain relatively high due to the low stock levels throughout the south following three consecutive seasons of poor crop production.

Pastoral conditions are also varies within and between the regions. Water and pasture availability is average to good in south Gedo and Bay and pockets of Juba, but poor in Hiran, Bakool, north Gedo and the coastal and agro-pastoral areas of the Shabelle Valley. In areas of **Humanitarian Emergency**, prolonged drought stress has led to low levels of calving, kidding and milk production, especially for cattle, sheep and goats. Poor milk production not only has implications for dietary diversity and nutrition but also income from reduced livestock product sales. Worryingly, *Gu '06* conception rates for cattle, sheep and goats in north Gedo, Juba, Bay, Bakool and Hiran are still low with knock-on impacts on livestock production (and milk availability) for the coming seasons. High livestock losses during the period April 2005 to March 2006, notably cattle and sheep and goats (40-60% of cattle in Gedo, and 40-55% cattle in Juba), will mean that the recovery period in pastoral areas will take several years, even if subsequent seasons are good, especially for cattle based pastoralists.

Increasing livestock prices reflect improvements in livestock body conditions, although prices are still below pre-drought levels. For pastoralists, this has generally improved terms of trade and access to staple food, though cereal prices remain high in all southern regions. High cereal prices will continue to restrict the access of poor households who depend on market purchase. Where livestock performance is poor, debt levels are increasing for households having to purchase staple foods and water for livestock. Malnutrition levels in Gedo, Juba, Bay and Bakool continue to be well above acceptable levels.

• CENTRAL REGION

Galgaduud and south Mudug, an area previously recovering from **Humanitarian Emergency**, remains in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** though the situation is deteriorating. This is reflected in an increase in population considered to be in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** to an estimated 70,000 people (an increase of 10,000 people from the post *Deyr '05/06* assessment).

Field assessments confirm that overall cumulative rainfall was well below normal, localized and poorly distributed through the season within the area identified in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis. In pastoral areas, water availability and pasture conditions are poor (apart from pockets in Balanbaal and Haradheere districts) and body conditions for all species are poor and deteriorating.

In areas that did receive good rains, competition for available resources (also due to livestock in migration from Warder, Somali Region Ethiopia) will lead to a rapid depletion of pasture and water resources. Insecurity in Hobyo, Harardheere, Cadaado and Gellinsoor continues to disrupt pastoral livelihoods, displace populations, create large concentrations of IDPs, and disrupt regional and inter-regional trade.

• **NORTHERN REGION**

There has been a significant recovery in pastoral livelihoods over the last four seasons in the Nugal, Sool and eastern Hawd livelihood zones, an area which from 2002-04 suffered one of the worst prolonged droughts in decades, which in turn accelerated an environmental crisis (see Appendix 5.1.3 and 5.1.4, Post *Deyr* '05/06 Analysis, for Timeline of the crisis. The area, however, still remains in a state of **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, although the population in this phase, **estimated at 100,000**, is roughly half what it was estimated at during the post *Deyr* '05/06 assessment. In some areas of Huddun and Taleh of Sool, parts of Sanaag, and Togdheer, the *Gu* '06 rains were below normal, which is a set-back to recovery for pastoralists from these areas. A part of the area within Qandala, Alula and Iskushuban districts of NE Bari, identified with an early warning level of **Watch** in the post *Deyr* '05/06 analysis, and the coastal fishing area of Eyl and Jariiban districts, are now considered to be in **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** (Map 1). The total number of people in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in the northern region is therefore estimated at **130,000** people.

In areas receiving below normal *Gu* '06 rains, water and pasture availability is poor to average. Increased livestock off-take and debt levels have been reported in these areas to cover water trucking costs during the *Jilaal* season. A decline in income during the last fishing season (October '05 to April '06) and from frankincense production (in the Gagaab pastoral area of NE Bari) has contributed to an overall decline in food and livelihood security status in these areas. The Hawd of western Burtinle and Galdogob districts, and the Hawd of Hargeysa, are in an early warning level of **Watch** due to poor water and pasture availability with abnormal livestock migrations observed. Both these areas will require close monitoring over the coming six months.

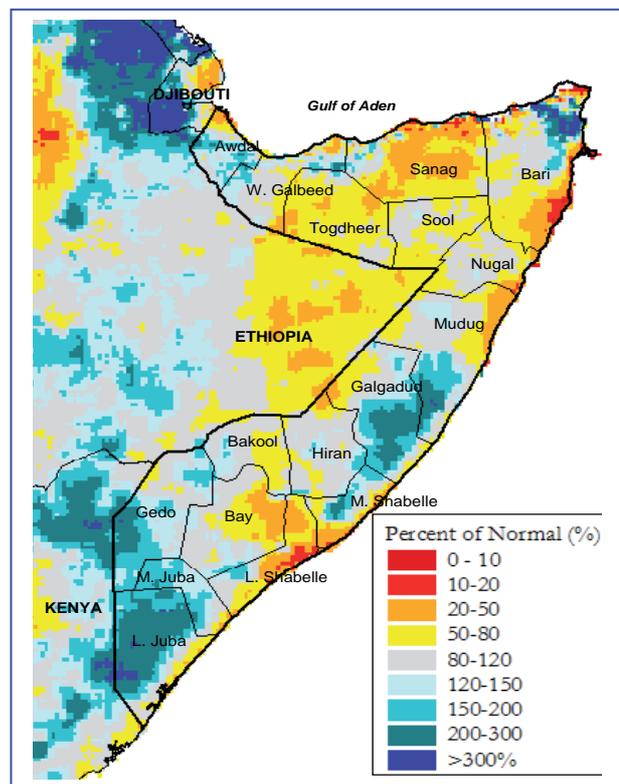
SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

• **CLIMATE**

Generally, throughout the country the performance of the *Gu* '06 season rains were mixed, both in terms of quantity of rainfall received and the distribution of rainfall throughout the season. Rains started early and in good amounts (late March rather than mid April) in many regions of the country, including the drought affected regions of Juba Valley, Gedo, Bay and Bakool, as well as Shabelle Valley, parts of Central, and the Northwest. As the season progressed, however, the rains became erratic, localized and intermittent over time in many of these regions.

In Juba Valley and Central region, although Satellite Imagery indicates that the total cumulative rains for the season were significantly above normal (Map 2), field reports confirm that this is overstated by cloud coverage and most of the rain fell only during late March and early April. In both Bakool and Hiran regions, field reports confirm rains were well below normal for the entire season. Regions where rains continued and were more evenly distributed through the season include most of Bay region, Awdal and W. Galbeed in the northwest and parts of Bari, Sanaag, Sool and Togheer regions in northeast. Rainfall performance in the neighboring regions of Northeastern Kenya were largely normal, while the Somali region of Ethiopia was mixed with poor rainfall performance for border areas from eastern Bakool up through Toghdheer.

Map 2: Percent of Normal Rainfall: April-May-June '06



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

• **AGRICULTURE**

Gu '06 cereal production in southern Somalia, estimated at around 113,000 MT, is only 71% of the Gu Post War Average (Gu PWA 1995–2005), primarily due to below normal and poorly distributed rainfall. Although this year's Gu production is significantly better than last year's (Gu '05 cereal production was the lowest in a decade at only 44% of PWA), this Gu season's production is the third lowest cereal production in the last decade. Of the two major cereal crops, sorghum production performed better (87% of PWA sorghum production) due to a good harvest from the key sorghum production region of Bay. Gu maize production, on the other hand, is only 60% of PWA, due to the failure of rainfed maize in Shabelle Valley and the complete crop failures in Hiran (31% of PWA), Lower Juba (8% of PWA), and Middle Juba (11% of PWA).

Table 2: Gu '06 Cereal Crop Production Estimates - Southern Somalia

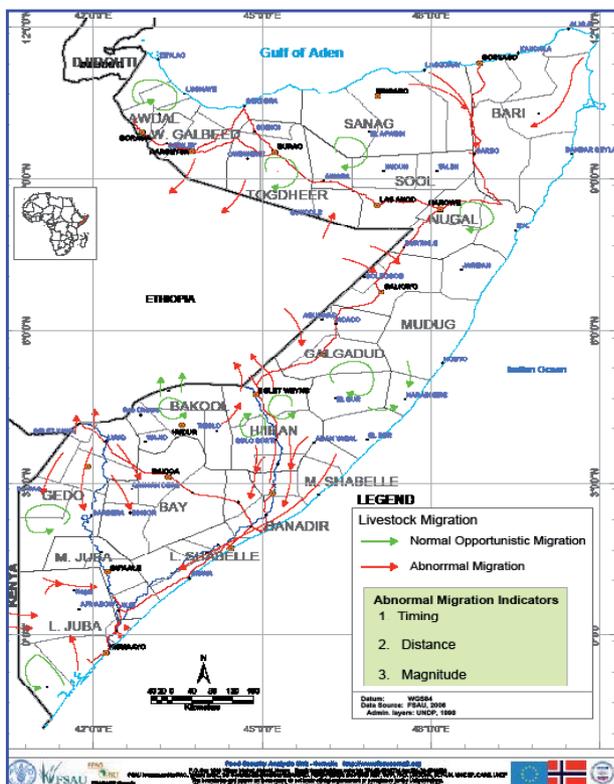
Region	Gu 2006 Production in Mt			Gu 2006 as % of Gu 2005	Gu 2006 as % of Gu PWA
	Sorghum	Maize	Total Cereal		
Bakool	1,230	195	1,425	146%	55%
Bay	35,400	2,740	38,140	296%	97%
Gedo	2,959	1,517	4,476	827%	62%
Hiran	886	560	1,446	1033%	31%
L/Juba	40	493	533	63%	8%
L/Shabelle	4,500	42,560	47,060	128%	68%
M/Juba	280	815	1095	32%	11%
M/Shabelle	7,650	11,050	18,700	92%	99%
Total	52,945	59,930	112,875	149%	71%

Source: FSAU Gu '06 Crop Production Survey

Irrigated maize in the largest maize production area of Lower and Middle Shabelle regions accounts for most of the Gu maize production this season (69% and 86% of PWA, respectively). A combination of poorly distributed rains, floods, and high infestation of army worms resulted in the third consecutive season of crop failure for Lower and Middle Juba regions (less than 10% of PWA). Over the next two months, the off-season recession crop production from the *desheks* is expected to contribute a further 3,200MT (Gu '06 cereal production is only 1,700 MT for Lower and Middle Juba combined). Cereal crop establishment for the Gu/Karan production in the northwest is estimated around 20,000MT, which is 118% of PWA (1998–2005).

Cereal prices peaked in May – June '06 in response to low cereal supplies following the poor crop performance in the Gu '05 and Deyr '05/06 (up to 100-200% price increases). However, prices are starting to decline in some regions as the Gu harvest enters into the market. In Bay region where Gu production was near the PWA, sorghum prices fell 17% between May and July, while maize prices in Shabelle valley dropped by 28% in same time period.

Map 3: Somalia: Livestock Migration Trends, March – July '06



Given the overall low cereal stocks, combined with poor cereal production, cereal prices are not expected to continue to decline, and could very likely begin to increase again within the next two-three months. In Lower and Middle Juba, which experienced an almost Gu '06 cereal crop failure, cereal prices also declined in the last two months, a 50% decline in prices between May and July, however, this decline is due to food aid distributions in the region.

The estimated Annual Cereal Balance Sheet (June '06 - May '07) for Somalia, using actual Gu '06 cereal production estimates and assuming a Post War Average for the upcoming Deyr '06/07, indicates no cereal deficit when including food aid in transit or pipeline up to December '06. This holds even with a variation of assumptions on anticipated Net Commercial Imports. Total estimated cereal surplus ranges between 20 - 115 MT, depending on Net Commercial Import assumptions. (See Post Gu '06 Slide presentation at the following link on the FSAU website: <http://www.fsasomali.org/uploads/Other/794.zip>)

• **LIVESTOCK**

Generally, in the drought affected regions of Gedo, Juba, and Bay, livestock body conditions are improving with the increased availability of pasture and water in some areas following the Gu '06 rains. In response, livestock prices, especially for cattle have increased over the last three months, and terms of trade (livestock to cereal) improved.

However livestock losses as a result of the drought were significant in Gedo, Juba valley, Bakool and Bay regions. It is roughly estimated that cattle holdings from April '05 and June '06 were reduced by 40-60% in Gedo and Juba, and between 15-25% in Bakool and Bay. For the surviving cattle, body conditions are showing signs of improvement, but both conception and calving rates are very low, which means milk production is scarce and herd recovery to a sustainable level will take several seasons.

In the hinterland of Juba, although there is pasture, all natural water catchments are already completely dry. This has prompted a large and unusual pastoral early migration to tse tse fly infested riverine areas, which will not only lead to disease exposure, but also conflict between herders and farmers over access to river water as well as competition for scarce resources. Similarly, rains were poor in northern Gedo and in Bakool, which is leading to abnormal migration both within Somalia and across borders to Ethiopia and Kenya.

In Hiran and Central Regions, livestock conditions, especially for cattle, are poor and they are expected to deteriorate further over the next four months due to limited pasture, water, and migration options following three consecutive seasons of below normal rains in these regions. Conception rates, calving and kidding, and milk production are all low. There is unusual migration to riverine areas as far away as Shabelle Valley, and into Ethiopia. In the northeast and northwest, generally livestock body conditions are average to good, with normal conception and reproduction rates, hence normal milk production. In addition, livestock holdings are continuing to increase, especially in the northeast. It is roughly estimated from the Gu assessment pastoral herd size dynamics survey, that between April '05 –March '06 camel and sheep/goat holdings increased 30-40% and 10-20% respectively. Migration patterns are largely normal with the exception of pockets in coastal deeh, highland areas in Bari and along the Hawd bordering Ethiopia.

• **MARKETS**

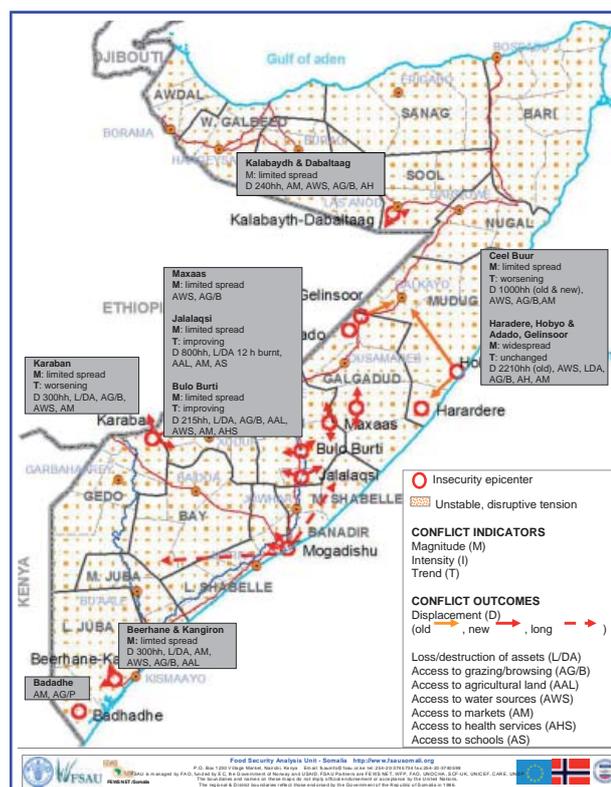
Generally, both the Somalia Shilling (SoSh) and Somaliland Shilling (SISh) have been consistently stable for the last year and half (around 15,500 SoSh/US\$ and 6,300 SISh/US\$). This period of stability was broken, however, when the SoSh in southern Somalia markets gained in value by 14% against the US dollar between January and March '06 (dropped to 13,300 SoSh/US\$ in March '06). By July '06, however, the value of the SoSh slipped against the US dollar and is now trading on average at 14,400 SoSh/US\$, only a 6% increase in value from January '06.

Despite the stronger Somali Shilling, imported food commodities prices, especially sugar, rice and vegetable oil, are still high in most of the main regional markets. This is due to a number of factors, including increased road blocks in some regions (Juba Valley), disruptions in the flow of imports through seaports (Kismayo), disruptions in regional supplies due to conflict and insecurity (Central region), as well as the general increase in transportation costs as a result of increased global fuel prices. The reopening of the main seaport in Mogadishu (for the first time since 1995 should facilitate an improved supply of imported commodities, however, if widespread conflict erupts throughout the south and central regions, all inter-regional and seaport supply lines will be significantly disrupted, with negative impacts on commodity flows and prices.

• **CIVIL INSECURITY**

Localized conflict within areas currently identified as in **Humanitarian Emergency** and **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis** continues to drive and compound food, nutrition and livelihood insecurity. Although impacts remained localised, several areas experienced conflict during the Gu season, which led to the destruction of livelihood assets, reductions in access to productive resources, and displacement. Areas of localized conflict include, Maxaas, Jalalaqsi, Bulo Burti

Map 4: Insecurity Outcomes and Food, Nutrition and Livelihood Security: March – July '06



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(Hiran region); Badaadhe, Kangiron and Beerhane (Kismaayo district, Lower Juba); and Karaban (Luuq district, Gedo region); and Kalabaydh and Dabaltaag (Lasanod district, Sool region). In Central region, this is the third consecutive rainy season in which sporadic conflict around Caadado, Gelinsoor, Hobyoy, Haradheere and Ceel Buur have led to widespread disruption of pastoral grazing and migration (see Technical Series Reports No. IV 7 and 8). Further impacts beyond this conflict are disruptions in trade flows between Mogadishu and Galkaacyo and population displacement to areas where clan and livelihood support are available.

The possibility of widespread conflict throughout the south and central regions arising from the deterioration in the relationship between the TFG and the Union of Islamic Courts is of increasing concern. If there is an escalation of the political crisis that results in widespread conflict and the disruption of inter-regional trade, the implications for the humanitarian situation will be severe (see page 1).

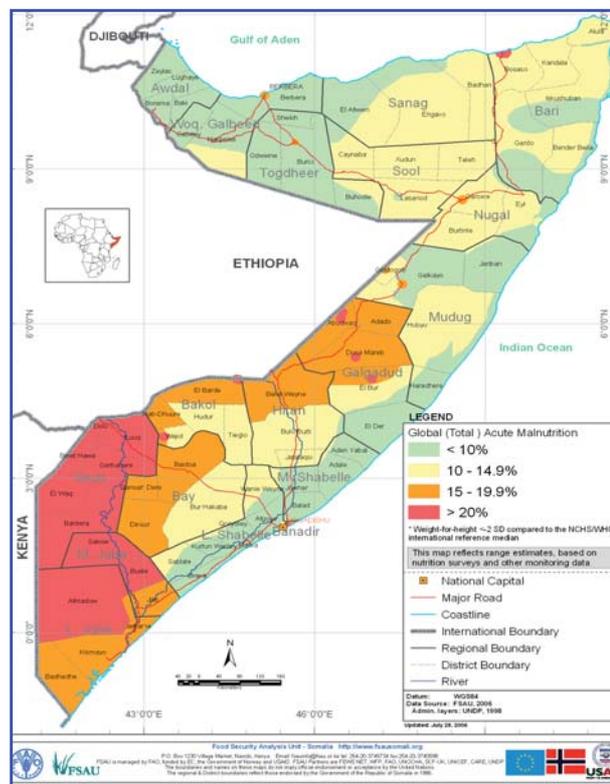
• **NUTRITION**

According to the FSAU nutrition surveillance system and recent nutrition assessments conducted by FSAU and partners, in most of the areas currently identified in either a phase of **Humanitarian Emergency** or **Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis**, malnutrition rates are at critical levels, 15% and above (WHZ < -2 or oedema) (**Map 1**). Even more alarming is that in Humanitarian Emergency areas of Gedo and parts of Lower and Middle Juba, acute malnutrition rates are greater than 20% (WHZ < -2 or oedema).

In these areas, the nutrition situation deteriorated since January '06 and currently is worse than the long term trends (Barderea in Gedo, and Sakow, Buale and Afmadow in Juba Valley).

Early indications of a further deterioration of the situation are noted in the increased levels of malnutrition in clinics and therapeutic feeding program admissions in Mareere and Huddur in the past six months. The main factors contributing to the current critical situation are inadequate dietary intake and high incidence of diseases, both of which are associated with limited access to food, safe water and health care services.

Map 5: Somalia - Current Range Estimates of Malnutrition (July 29, '06)



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Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

- FSAU Nutrition Update, August, 2006*
- FSAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, August 2006*
- FSAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, August 2006*
- FSAU Technical Series 2006 Post Gu Analysis, forthcoming September 2006*
- FSAU Press Releases, June 2, 2006 and August 15, 2006*

NOTE:

The above publications and releases are available on the FSAU website: www.fsasomali.org

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