



Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit Somalia

*Information for Better Livelihoods*



*Post Gu' 2012*

# Presentation

August 21<sup>st</sup> , 2012



Integrated Nutrition Situation  
Analysis

**Juba Regions**



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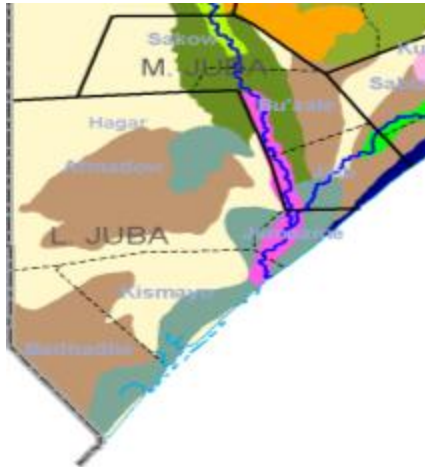


Cooperazione Italiana  
allo Sviluppo  
Ministero Affari Esteri



# Main Livelihood Groups

## Sources of Food and Income

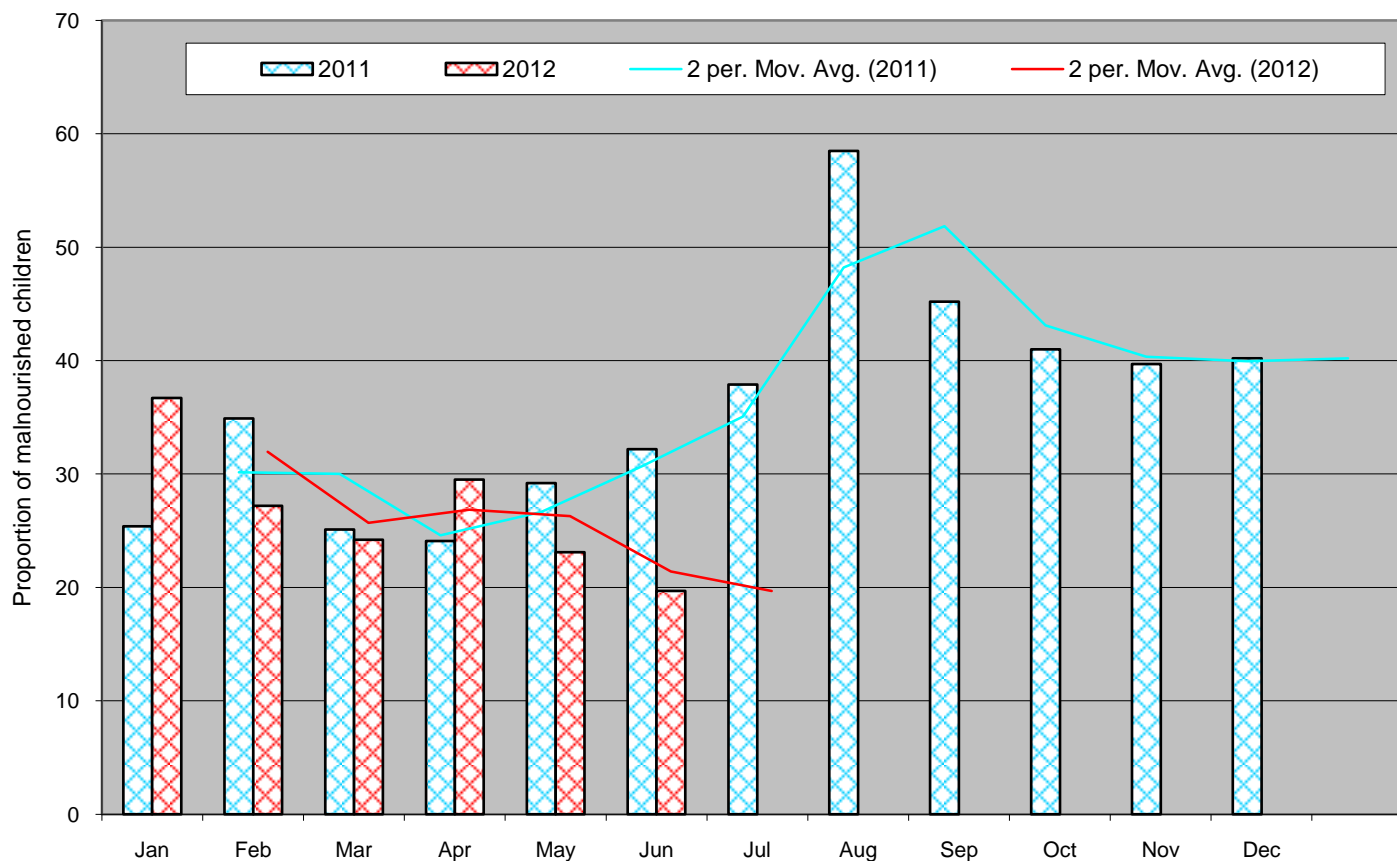


### Livelihood Groups & Main Sources of Food and Income

- **2 Pastoral Livelihoods**
- **Southeast-** keep cattle sheep & goat
- **Southern Inland-** keep camel, sheep & goat
  - Primary sources of income of poor: sale of livestock & livestock products
  - Primary sources of food of poor: purchase
  - Primary livelihood asset of poor: camel, cattle, sheep/goat
  
- **2 Agro-pastoral Livelihoods** (Southern and Lower Juba Agro-pastoralists)
  - Southern Agro-pastoral are more pastoral in the west than those in the east who are agriculturalists – main sources of income: sale of livestock & livestock products, self-employment, employment, crop sales; main source of food is purchase
  - Lower Juba Agro-pastoral are more pastoralists than agriculturalists – main source of income: sales of livestock products and wild food sales; main source of food: own production and purchases.
- **Riverine (M. and L. Juba)**
  - Main source of income of poor : Crop sales, wage labour, self-employment (collection of bush products)
  - Main sources of food of poor: Own production and market purchase

Outcome indicators	Middle and Lower Juba Pastoral, Summary of Findings		
	Gu'11 (N=903)	Deyr'11/12 (N=545),	Gu'12 (N=525),
	July=2011	October 2011	July 2012
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
o GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	39.0 (30.3-38.6)	27.0 (23.0-32.0)	15.8 (11.8-20.7)
o SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	18.9 (16.0-22.3)	9.5(7.1-12.8)	2.1 (1.0-4.4)
o Oedema	2.1	1.7	1.5
o Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)	-1.63±1.42	-1.18±1.14	-0.78±1.09
o MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	26.7(22.9-30.9)	20.6 (16.3-25.6)	18.1 (12.2-26.1)
o Severe MUAC (<11.5cm)	4.0(2.8-5.8)	2.2 (1.2-3.9)	4.0 ( 2.4-6.5)
o Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities	High (20%) and fluctuating trend Jan-June11	High (30%) and fluctuating trend July-Dec11	High (20%) and decreasing trend Jan-June 2012
o TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High and increasing number of admission (Jan-June11)	High and increasing number of admission (July-Dec11)	High and fluctuating number of admission (Jan-June 2012)
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	1.25(0.68-1.81)	0.93 (0.52-1.34)	0.44 (0.20-0.99)
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	4.33 (3.23- 5.43)	2.76 (1.41-4.12)	0.81 (0.29-2.27)
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	5.6	0	0
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	43.6 (34.8-52.5)	43.6 (34.8-52.5)	14.0 (6.6-21.5)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	73.8 (65.0-82.6)	48.4 (38.6-58.2)	43.0(32.0-54.0)
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Extreme</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Critical</b>
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			
o Disease Outbreaks:	AWD 432 cases	No outbreak was reported	Outbreak : Suspected measles reported
o Morbidity based on 2wk recall	overall morbidity =12.6	Morbidity= 22.7	Morbidity – 16.3
o Immunization status/Vit. A	N/A	96.1	0
o Children eating from <4 fdgps	N/A	NA	NA
o Children meeting min. feeding freq.	N/A	NA	NA
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>			
o Households (HH) accessing safe water	NA	NA	NA
o HH accessing sanitation facilities	NA	NA	NA
o Relation between GAM & child sex	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
o Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	NA	NA	NA
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Stressed</b>
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>Potential to improve</b>	<b>Potential to improve</b>

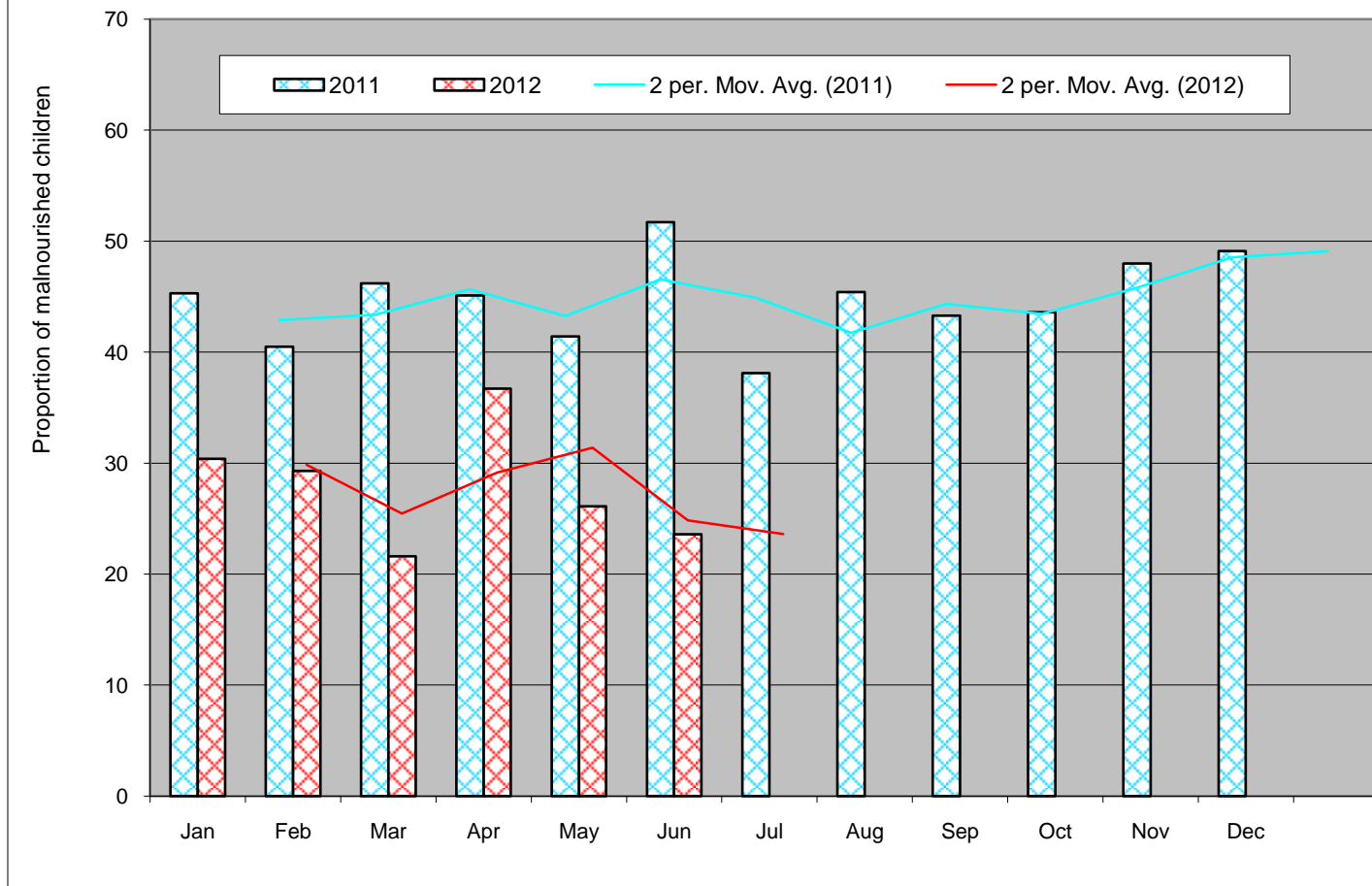
Malnutrition trends in Juba Pastoral MCHs 2011-2012



High (>20%) and decreasing trend

Outcome indicators	Middle and Lower Juba Agro-pastoral, Summary of Findings		
	Gu'11 (N=888)	Deyr'11/12 (N=618)	Gu'12 N=(773)
	July'11	Oct'11	July'12
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
○ <i>GAM (WHZ&lt;-2 or oedema)</i>	34.4 (30.3- 38.6)	26.1(22.4-30.1)	25.1 (22.2-28.3)
○ <i>SAM (WHZ&lt;-3 or oedema)</i>	17.2(14.0-21.0)	9.1(7.1-11.5)	5.8 (4.4-7.7)
○ <i>Oedema</i>	3.2	1.62	0.8
○ <i>Mean Weight-for Height Z (WHZ scores)</i>	-1.65±1.18	-1.26±1.11	-1.16±1.2
○ <i>MUAC (&lt;12.5 cm or oedema)</i>	30.9 (26.1-36.2)	19.6 (16.2-23.4)	16.1 (13.7-18.9)
○ <i>Severe MUAC (&lt;11.5cm)</i>	6.0 (4.3-8.2)	1.9 (1.1-3.4)	2.0 (1.3-3.3)
○ <i>Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities</i>	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (Jan- June 11)	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (July- Dec 11)	High (>20%) and decreasing trend (Jan-June 2012)
○ <i>TFPs/SFPs Admission trends</i>	High and stable admission trend (Jan-June 11)	High and stable admission trend (Jan-June 11)	High and fluctuating trend (Jan-June 12)
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	1.12 (0.8-1.45)	1.37 (0.88-1.75)	0.25 (0.07-0.88)
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	4.11 (2.8 – 5.43)	3.4 (2.0-487)	0.85 (0.41-1.78)
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	1.9	1.9 (0.0-4.2)	4.7 (2.2-7.2)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	14.9 (10.2-19.7)	21.3 (15.1-28.1)	23.3 (15.7-31.0)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	45.1 (37.4-52.8)	44.1 (36.9-51.2)	46.7 (38.8-54.6)
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Extreme</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>
○ <i>Disease Outbreaks:</i>	Measles, whooping cough and cholera outbreak was reported. overall morbidity= 22 .4	No outbreak was reported	Outbreak : Suspected measles reported
○ <i>Morbidity based on 2wk recall</i>		Morbidity=24.2	Morbidity =15.4
○ <i>Immunization status/Vit. A</i>	NA	95.6	0
○ <i>Children eating from &lt;4 fdgps</i>	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>Children meeting min. feeding freq.</i>	NA	NA	NA
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>Households (HH) accessing safe water</i>	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>HH accessing sanitation facilities</i>	NA	NA	NA
○ <i>Relation between GAM &amp; child sex</i>	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
○ <i>Relation between GAM &amp; sex of hh head</i>	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
<i>Proportion of hh consuming &lt;4 fd gps</i>	NA	NA	NA
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>Crisis</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>Potential to improve</b>	<b>Potential to improve</b>

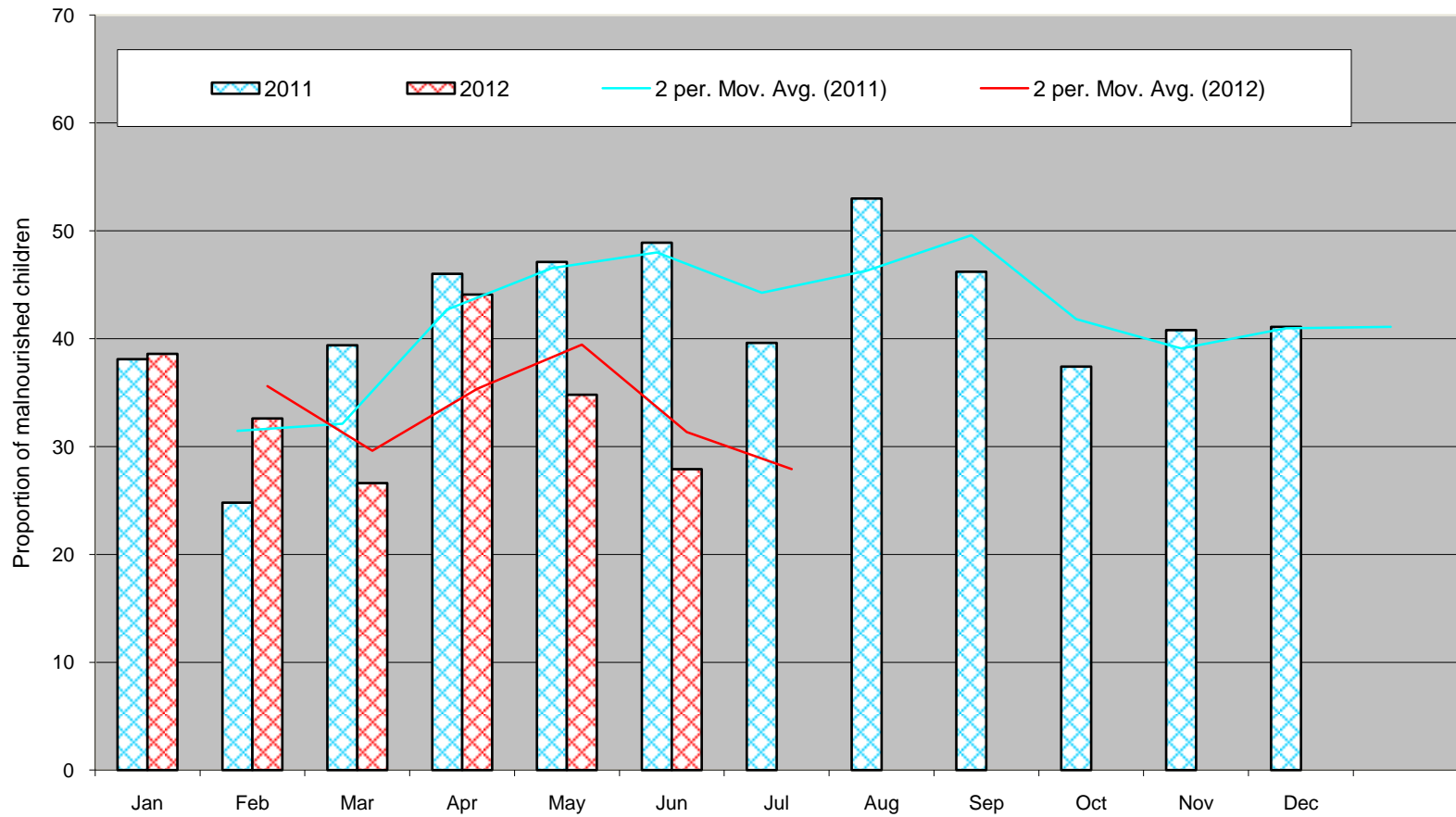
**Malnutrition trends in Juba Agropastoral MCHs 2011-2012**



High (>20%) and decreasing

Outcome indicators	Middle and Lower Juba Riverine, Summary of Findings		
	Gu'11 (N=884) July 2011	Deyr'11/12 (N=785) October 2011	Gu'12 (N=817) July 2012
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
○ GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	45.3 (41.3-49.7)	34.5(29.9-39.5)	21.1 (17.7-24.8)
○ SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	21.9 (19.9-25.2)	11.8 (9.4-18.8)	6.6 (5.0-8.7)
○ Mean Weight-for-height Z (WHZ)	-1.91±1.19	-1.45±1.25	-1.19±1.06
○ Oedema	4.0	2.5	0.7
○ MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	33.8 (28.3-39.8)	22 (17.9-26.7)	14.6 (12.4-17.2)
○ Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)	2.1	3.5(2.0-6.0)	3.8 (2.7-5.4)
○ Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (Jan- June 2011)	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (July - Dec 2011)	High (>20%) and decreasing trend (Jan-June 2012)
○ TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High and fluctuating admission trend (Jan-June 2011)	High and fluctuating admission trend (July- Dec 2011)	High and fluctuating admission trend (Jan- June 2012)
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	1.18 (0.5-1.82)	0.41 (0.23-0.82)	0.20 (0.11-0.42)
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	4.76(3.38-4.16)	4.12(2.53-5.71)	1.16 (0.57-2.32)
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>	NA	NA	NA
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	1.9	0	0.7 ( 0.0-2.2)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	14.9 (10.2-19.7)	0	3.0 (0.7-5.2)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	45.1 (37.4-52.8)	0	26.5 (18.8-34.2)
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Extreme</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>
○ Disease Outbreaks: ○ Morbidity based on 2wk recall	Measles, whooping cough and cholera outbreak was reported. Overall morbidity= 22 .4 (17.5-27.4)	Suspected measles outbreak reported  Morbidity – 34.1(27.6-40.5)	Suspected measles outbreak reported  Morbidity – 0
○ Immunization status/Vit. A	NA	NA	NA
○ Children eating from <4 fdgps	NA	NA	NA
○ Children meeting min. feeding freq.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	NA	NA	NA
○ Households (HH) accessing safe water	NA	NA	NA
○ HH accessing sanitation facilities	NA	NA	NA
○ Relation between GAM & child sex	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
○ Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	NA	NA	NA
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Crisis</b>
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>

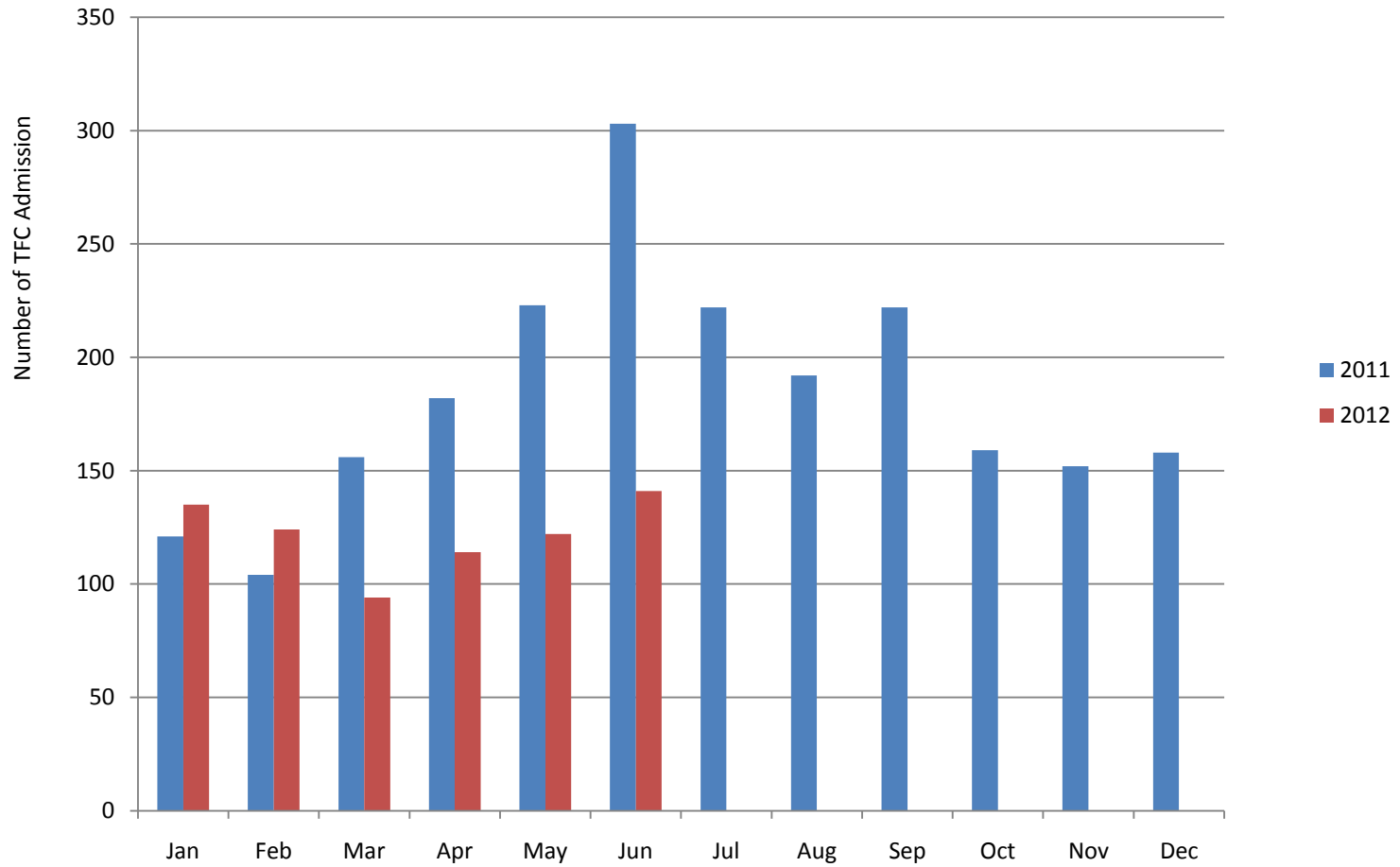
### Malnutrition trends in Juba Riverine MCHs 2011-2012



High (>20%) and decreasing



## TFC admission



Outcome indicators	Kismayo IDPs, Summary of Findings		
	Gu'11 N=884 July 10	Deyr'11/12 N=785 October 11	Gu'12 N=711 July 2012
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>			
○ GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	NA	26.7(22.9-30.8)	28.0 (24.6-31.6)
○ SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	NA	9.5 (7.5-12.1)	8.2 (5.7-11.7)
○ Mean Weight-for-height Z (WHZ)	NA	-1.35±12	-1.45±0.92
○ Oedema	NA	9 (1.4)	15 (2.7)
○ MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	12.4	17.0 (13.8-20.7)	13.3 (8.5-14.9)
○ Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)	0.7	4.0 (2.7-6.0)	4.5 (2.6-7.6)
○ Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (Jan- June 2011)	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (July -Dec 2011)	High (>30%) and fluctuating trend (July -Dec 2011)
○ TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	High and fluctuating admission trend (Jan- June 2011)		
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	NA	2.30 (1.60-3.00)	0.27 (0.13-0.55)
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	NA	4.76 (3.08-6.44)	1.71 (1.08-2.71)
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Likely to be Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>			
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	0	0	9.7 (6.0-14.5)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	0	0	9.1 (5.9-13.2)
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	0	0	29.4 (24.0-35.5)
○ Disease Outbreaks:	AWD 616 cases reported in Nov'10  Suspected measles outbreak reported	NA  Morbidity – 16.2	Outbreak : Suspected measles reported  Morbidity – 18.9
○ Morbidity based on 2wk recall	Morbidity – 39.4		
○ Immunization status/Vit. A	NA	NA	NA
○ Children eating from <4 fdgps	NA	NA	NA
○ Children meeting min. feeding freq.	NA	NA	NA
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	NA	NA	NA
○ Households (HH) accessing safe water	NA	NA	NA
○ HH accessing sanitation facilities	NA	NA	NA
○ Relation between GAM & child sex	NA	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
○ Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	NA	Statistically Insignificant	Statistically Insignificant
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	NA	NA	NA
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Emergency</b>

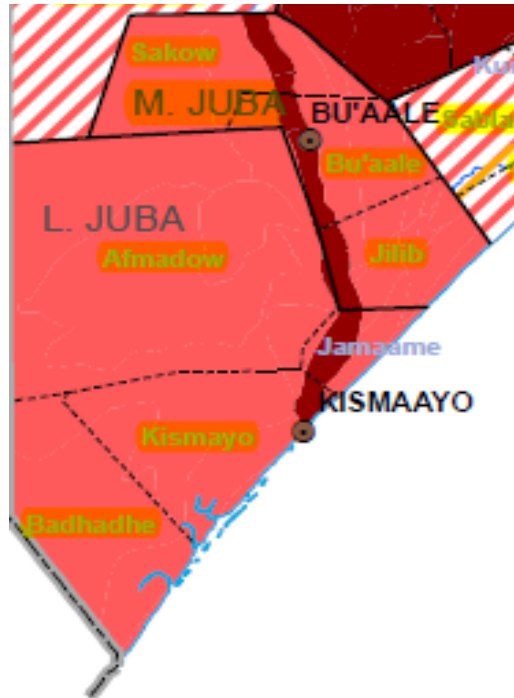
## Malnourished child (maras-kwash) Kismayo IDPs



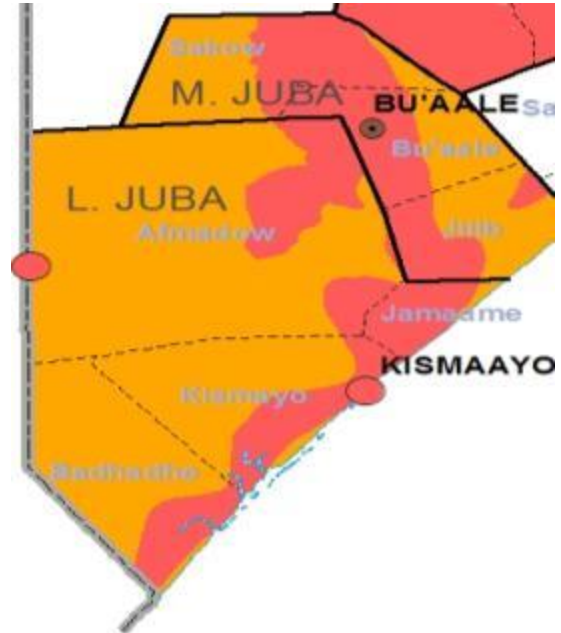
Outcome indicators	Dhobley IDPs, Summary of Findings
	Gu'12 N=781, July 2012
<b>Child Nutrition status</b>	
○ GAM (WHZ<-2 or oedema)	22
○ SAM (WHZ<-3 or oedema)	7.6
○ Mean Weight-for-height Z (WHZ)	0.95 ±1.19
○ Oedema	16 (2.0)
○ MUAC (<12.5 cm or oedema)	19.9
○ Severe MUAC (<11.5 cm)	7.1
○ Malnutrition Trends in Health Facilities	NA
○ TFPs/SFPs Admission trends	NA
<b>Crude death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.32
<b>Under 5 death Rate/10,000/day (90days)</b>	0.96
<b>OVERALL NUTRITION SITUATION</b>	<b>Very Critical</b>
<b>Child Morbidity, Immunization, IYCF</b>	
Non-pregnant women with MUAC <18.5 cm	0
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<21.0 cm	8.3
Pregnant & Lactating women with MUAC<23.0 cm	9.8
○ Disease Outbreaks:	Outbreak : Suspected measles reported
○ Morbidity based on 2wk recall	Morbidity = 49.6
○ Immunization status/Vit. A	39.6
○ Children eating from <4 fdgps	NA
○ Children meeting min. feeding freq.	NA
<b>Public Health Indicators; Gender</b>	NA
○ Households (HH) accessing safe water	NA
○ HH accessing sanitation facilities	NA
○ Relation between GAM & child sex	Statistically Insignificant
○ Relation between GAM & sex of hh head	Statistically Insignificant
Proportion of hh consuming <4 fd gps	NA
<b>Food Security Phase</b>	<b>EMERGENCY</b>
<b>Overall Risk to Deterioration</b>	<b>UNSTABLE</b>

- **Mitigation factors**
  - Rehabilitation of severely malnourished children through the OTP.
  - Humanitarian interventions – health and nutrition services provided in the urban
  - Sale of fodder among riverine communities providing households with income to buy food and non-food items
  - Good off-season production in the riverine communities
  - Seasonal improvement access to livestock and livestock products
- **Aggravating factors**
  - Poor access to sanitation facilities and clean water in all livelihoods, exposing the population to water born diseases
  - Limited access to health facility among the rural people
  - High morbidity levels including AWD and suspected measles outbreaks and poor health seeking behaviors

Nutrition Situation Estimates, Jan 2012



Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug 2012



*Thanks*