SOMALIA Dekadal Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring August 4, 2011

Given the severity of current and projected food insecurity in Somalia, FEWS NET and FSNAU will jointly release updated food security and nutrition reports every ten days. The objective of this enhanced monitoring is to ensure that new information is incorporated into analysis and shared as rapidly as possible in order to inform decision-making related to humanitarian assistance.

Key Messages

- New evidence indicates that both the prevalence of acute malnutrition and rates of crude mortality have surpassed famine thresholds in the agropastoral areas of Balcad and Cadale districts of Middle Shabelle , the Afgoye corridor IDP settlement, and the Mogadishu IDP community. Food access indicators in these areas surpassed the famine threshold earlier this year. As a result, FSNAU and FEWS NET have now classified these areas as IPC Phase 5 – Famine. These three areas join the Bakool agropastoral livelihood zone and the Lower Shabelle region, where famine was declared on July 20th.
- Preliminary estimates from the ongoing Post-*Gu* assessment indicate that significantly below-average crop production, about one-third of the 1995-2010 *Gu*-season average, is expected in the South.

Current food security outcomes and classification

- Evidence of severely reduced food access, acute malnutrition, and crude mortality indicates that a famine is currently ongoing in five areas of southern Somalia: the Bakool and Middle Shabelle (Balcad and Candale) agropastoral livelihood zones, all areas of Lower Shabelle and the IDP settlements in the Afgoye corridor and Mogadishu. A humanitarian emergency currently exists across all other regions of the south.
- In the north, a humanitarian emergency persists in Sool plateau, and assessment findings confirm that in the Hawd, Nugal Valley, Golis/Guban, and Gabi livelihood zones, the food security situation is deteriorating
- Current humanitarian response is inadequate to meet emergency needs. As a result, famine is expected to spread across all regions of the south in the coming 4-6 weeks.
- In total, 3.7 million people are currently in crisis nationwide; among these, 3.2 million people need immediate, lifesaving assistance (2.8 million in the south). As of early July, 390,000 children under five are acutely malnourished, 170,000 severely; 81 percent of acutely malnourished children live in the south.
- The current situation represents Africa's worst food security crisis since Somalia's 1991/92 famine. A massive multisectoral response is critical to prevent additional deaths and total livelihood/social collapse. Most immediately, interventions to improve food access and to address health/nutrition issues are needed. In the medium term, interventions to rebuild and support livelihoods are critical. Extraordinary measures to provide these responses should be implemented. These assistance needs will persist through at least December 2011.

Crop conditions and harvest prospects

- **Northwest**: Due to a long dry spell in May and June, *Gu*-season maize production has failed in agropastoral areas, though some harvests are expected in August in localized areas of Awdal and W. Galbeed, which received localized *Gu* rains in May and June. Planting of second cycle maize began during the last dekad of July, and is expected to be harvested from late October to November. The long-cycle sorghum crop, which was affected by dryness in May-June period, has somewhat recovered due to the start of *Karan* rains in the last dekad of July. Average to above average cereal production is expected if normal *Karan* rains continue to fall until September.
- **Central**: Various pests have reportedly attacked crop stems, leaves, and buds during early growth stages, causing visible signs of damage and slowed crop growth. Although most parts of the cowpea belt received delayed but

moderate rains, this widespread pest damage has significantly lowered cowpea harvest expectations. In Hiran, cereal crops have failed in the agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones, while fodder and cash crops are being harvested by better-off and upper middle farmers in the irrigated riverine areas.

- **South:** Significantly below-average crop production, about one-third of the Gu Post War Average (PWA) , is expected in the South. Most regional harvests are also expected to be one month late. This is primarily due to the late start of seasonal rainfall in Somalia and upper river catchments of Ethiopian highlands and, subsequent low river levels.
    - **Shabelle Regions:** Near total cereal crop failure has occurred in agropastoral livelihood zones of Middle and Lower Shabelle, apart from Wanlaweyn district, where the *Gu* rainfall performance was near normal, facilitating near normal production of sorghum. In the riverine livelihood zone, crop production is also significantly below normal. However, good *Hagaa* rains in July and early August have replenished river levels and supported increased maize planting, Good crop establishment is observed.
    - **Bay/Bakool:** Aggregated crop production data for these regions indicates that harvests will be near failures. Although the harvest of some districts, such as Burhakaba, Baidoa, Hudur and Tieglo is relatively better it is still signifciantly below normal (about a quarter of the Gu PWA). Crop harvests in these areas started in July and are expected to continue until mid-August. Harvested sorghum and sorghum from Ethiopia has entered local markets and subsequently, a slight price decline was reported.
    - **Lower Juba** : Crops have performed very poorly across all livelihood zones, due mainly to the low rainfall totals and long dry spells. Expected cereal yields are very poor in most areas (e.g., 0.2mt per Ha). However, *Hagaa* showers may support harvests of late planted off-season crops, mainly sesame, cowpea and vegetables, but also limited quantities of maize. However, the off-season production will not off-set the sigjnifciant Gu production losses.
    - **Middle Juba** : Performance of the *Hagaa* rains has generally been poor for crop production. Sorghum prod*ucti*on in Sakow has completely failed, while sorghum production in Buale remain very poor due to low yields and reduced cropping area. Very poor maize productions are also reported in Buale, Jilib and Sakow.

Pastoral conditions

- Pasture and water availability vary across the Somalia. With the start of *Karan* rains in the last dekad of July normal to good pasture and water availability in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions have been observed. Conditions have also improved in the central regions, resulting in improved livestock body conditions and production, particularly for camels and goats. Coastal areas of Juba and Shabelle regions have received erratic *Hagaa* rains, which are expected to improve pasture conditions along the coast. However, in other areas of the south, including Hiran, depletion of pasture and substantial livestock migration to riverine areas due to an atypical dry period during June, has been reported.
- **Northern and Central regions**: Low numbers of camel births were reported due to high abortion rate during the *Jilaal* season. Similarly, goat kidding was limited due to inadequate conceptions during *Deyr* 2010. Most sheep that conceived during Deyr 2010 died or aborted during the *Jilaal*. Camel milk availability has slightly improved in Hawd, Sool plateau, West-Golis/guban, Nugal and Dharoor valley due to improved pasture and browse conditions, while it remains limited in Addun, Coastal Deeh and the central agropastoral livelihoods due to very limited livestock births. Most camels conceived in July, while small ruminants started to conceive in June. Conception rates are high to medium in Awdal, W. Galbeed, Bari, Nugal and North Mudug, but medium to low in Togdheer, Sool and Sanaag due to poor pastoral conditions in these areas. In Hiran, livestock body conditions slightly improved while conceptions and births were low.
- **Southern Regions:** Livestock body conditions have improved, particularly in Juba, Shabelle and Bay. Livestock from Bakool and Gedo that migrated during Deyr 2010 have not returned and remain in Juba, Bay, Shabelle and Somali region of Ethiopia. Livestock births are low due to high abortion and death rate during Jilaal. However, livestock conception rates are high for all species. Milk production has slightly increased due to improved pasture and water availability.
- Cattle to maize terms of trade in July were 7 percent below than previous month (June) and 81 percent lower than July 2010 in Juba. Goat-to-red sorghum terms of trade declined 69 percent compared to July 2010 but remained stable from the previous month (June) in the sorghum belt reference markets. In Central, goat-to-cereal terms of trade decreased by 23 percent in July compared to June and by 45 percent compared to July 2010.

Food availability, market functioning, and trade

- Imports of rice, wheat flour, and pasta in the first half of 2011 were 98 percent higher than during the same period last year. At Mogadishu's El Ma'an market, rice imports in June 2011 were 393 percent above the five-year average.
- Prices of locally produced white maize and red sorghum have slightly declined as some Gu 2011 harvests have begun in the southern regions. Sorghum prices in Bay region declined by 10% between June and July 2011. Short-term declines in prices are also expected in August as more harvest enters markets, however, prices are expected to resume an upward trend from September.
- Commodity imports such as rice, wheat flour and vegetable oil will most likely decline in August due to typical seasonal reductions in imports related to the monsoon winds. Higher fuel prices and increased demand for these commodities during Ramadan will likely put upward pressure on prices.
- Most of the monitored markets in the Sorghum Belt trade catchment along with some markets in Mogadishu and Middle Juba appear to have remained well integrated for locally produced grain as they all exhibited similar, very slight increases in price in June and July.

Food prices and Terms of Trade

- Both labour- and goat-to-cereal terms of trade continued to decline and are significantly lower than a year ago in most of the southern markets.
- In Buale market (Middle Juba), the average daily wage rate in July 2011 is two kilograms of white maize compared to 8 kg per day during the same period last year. In the Shabelle Valley trade catchment, the average daily wage rate is four kilograms of white maize, compared to 7 kg/day last year.
- In the Sorghum Belt, terms of trade for livestock have also been declining since September 2010. A goat in the Sorghum Belt is now worth, on average, 28 kilograms of white maize, less than half its value from a year ago.
- Absolute food prices and the size of food price increases continue to be highest for local cereals in Bay, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle Region. The highest observed annual price rise is in Jilib, Middle Juba, where white maize in July was 325 percent above June 2010.

Health[1]

- Reports of whooping cough outbreaks in Lower Shabelle by WHO
- WHO also reported cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea and cholera in Kismayo, Lower Juba

Nutrition and Mortality

- The results from a further seven representative surveys conducted in July continue to report exceptionally high levels of acute malnutrition and mortality. The surveys were conducted in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions and the IDP settlements in Afgoye and Mogadishu.
- Malnutrition:
    - In three of the surveys the GAM prevalence was less than 30 percent: 19.2 percent GAM in Middle Shabelle riverine, 20.7 percent GAM in Hiran Riverine, and 27.3 percent GAM in Hiran Pastoral. However in all three areas SAM levels were very concerning - 8.1 percent, 9.1 percent, and 12.8 percent, respectively.
    - In the four remaining survey areas, the GAM prevalence exceeded 30 percent and SAM exceeded 15 percent, Specific results were: 35.3 percent GAM and 17.1 percent SAM in Middle Shabelle Agropastoral, 39.4 percent GAM and 15.3 percent SAM in Mogadishu (IDPs), 40.4 percent GAM and 17.2 percent SAM in Afgoye (IDPs) and 42.2 percent GAM and 15.8 percent SAM in Hiran Agropastoral. These results all indicate deterioration from previous analysis (6 months earlier) when GAM was estimated at ~25 percent.
- Mortality results from the same surveys indicate that crude deaths rates have exceeded the threshold for a famine

[1] WHO

declaration in 3 of the 7 surveys (2.3/10,000/day in Middle Shabelle Agropastoral, 4.33/10,000/day among Afgoye IDPs and 4.37/10,000/day among Mogadishu IDPs. In the remaining four surveys, crude mortality was above the alert level of 1/10,000/day. For under five death rates, all 7 surveys reported rates >4 deaths/10,000/day, reaching a high of 15/10,000/day among Mogadishu IDPS.

- Nutrition and mortality surveys will be repeated in all 8 regions in southern Somalia in the month of August. A module on micronutrient deficiency surveillance will be included for wet Beri Beri and scurvy in light of the recent outbreak in Bakool region

Security[2]

- On July 30th TFG/AMISOM troops clashed heavily with Al Shabaab in Mogadishu after AS fighters launched counter attacks in the same areas. Unverified reports suggest some deaths and several injuries.
- There are concerns of a possible increase in attacks by the AS, specifically targeting the UN and AMISOM, during the holy month of Ramadan, which commenced on August 1st.

Displacement

- A combination of famine, drought, lawlessness and conflict during the last two weeks of July continued to drive internal displacement in south/central Somalia[3]. According to UNHCR, 96,400 new IDPs were recorded as of July 29, 23,000 from Mogadishu. Two thirds of these new displaced people cite drought as the primary motivation for moving, and 22 percent were affected by insecurity[4]. Refugee influxes into Kenya and Ethiopia continue, at a rate of 3,500 per day. However the numbers of internally displaced people moving from the south-central regions of Somalia has decreased for a variety of reasons, including lack of clarity on whether local authorities are allowing humanitarian organizations to operate, scaling up of interventions in some regions, lack of resources to fund movement, and perceptions that registration in camps takes too long to make migration worthwhile.

Response[5]

- Humanitarian agencies have adopted a response strategy to mitigate the current crisis in Somalia. The various clusters will increase intervention activities in areas where agencies have access in the southern and central regions. However significant resource and access constraints remain. The CAP (based on the needs at the beginning of the year) is currently 60% funded – $335 million out of the required $561 million, with a funding gap of $226 million. Food interventions are 82% funded, WASH 48%, Nutrition 39%, Health 32% and Livelihoods 30%. However given the significant increase in numbers of population in need in southern regions, a revised CAP figure is under preparation and will be released shortly. Key recent activities by clusters include:
- **Food Aid:** Between 10th and 25th July 2011 an INGO distributed locally produced food to 2,100 IDP households in Baidoa town. Food was also distributed to drought affected households in Bay region. 10MT of supplementary plumpy was airlifted to Mogadishu on July 26th. 5MT of high energy biscuits were airlifted to Gedo on July 29th.
- **Livelihoods:** The agriculture and livelihoods cluster is targeting 2.59 million people throughout Somalia. Out of the 150,000 hh being targeted with food vouchers in Gedo, 1,600 hh in Dolo, 3,810 hh in Belet Hawa and 1,000 hh in Garbaharey have received transfers.
- **Health:** On July 24th and 25th, 1,000 beneficiaries received health care in the new IDP camps in K50, 41% were children under 5 years of age and women. Insecticide-treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria, as well as essential medicines are being airlifted to support massive vaccination campaigns that will be conducted in the coming weeks to prevent the outbreak of disease. Currently ongoing are measles vaccination campaigns in Mogadishu targeting 40,000 children under 5 years and 46,000 women and in Gedo targeting 55,000 children and tetanus targeting 72,580 women of child bearing age.
- **Nutrition:** The revised beneficiaries figures for the Nutrition Cluster are 310,000 malnourished children under 5 years of age and 75,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

[2] UN OCHA
[3] Protection cluster
[4] UNHCR
[5] UN OCHA

Most-likely scenario

Key assumptions

- Based on an analysis of satellite-derived Normalized Difference Vegetation Index imagery, current pasture conditions are below average across southern Somalia and have declined rapidly since May. Further deterioration is expected as the dry season progresses, particularly given forecasts for higher than usual dry season temperatures. Vegetation conditions in northern and central Somalia are, in general, expected to remain near seasonal averages.
- July medium-range precipitation forecasts by ECMWF, IRI, and NOAA still suggest largely normal October to December rainfall totals across Somalia. However, July forecast updates now suggest an increased probability of below-average rainfall in some localized areas. Even normal rains are likely to increase morbidity and mortality risk and pastoral/cropping households are unlikely to be able to fully take advantage of these rains given displacement and asset losses, and the likelihood of reduced animal births.
- Local cereals prices are likely to continue rising in the south. Rice prices are expected to remain stable and to act as a ceiling on the price of local maize and sorghum.
- Though some localized concerns have been raised, current main season harvest prospects for Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are near average.
- Despite good *Hagaa* rains in Juba, which could improve pasture and water, large livestock in-migration to Lower Juba from Kenya and parts of Gedo, particularly in Afmadow district, will result in immediate pasture depletion in the area.
- The number of displaced persons from Bay region to main towns of Baidoa, Dolow and Mogadishu will continue to increase unless assistance is provided locally. Continued displacement would result in cultivated area that is significantly lower than average for the Deyr season, with subsequent impacts on crop production.
- Large migration from Shabelle regions coupled with limited income to pay farm labour wages, will affect maize cultivation in the maize belt. Though some farmers are likely to return to their farms if prospects for the Deyr are at least average, the current assumption is that Deyr 2011/12 productions will be less than average due to a decrease in cultivated area.

Projected outcomes

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

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

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

Region	Livelihood	Date of nutrition and mortality survey	GAM Prevalence	SAM Prevalence	Crude mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate	Livestock-to-cereal ToT	Wage-to-cereal ToT
Lower Shabelle	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=804	**28.7%** (24.4-33.5)	**14.2%** (11.6-17.3) 3.6% oedema	**6.12** (4.3-7.93)	**20.3** (13.0-27.6)	**Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 70 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (48kg from 159kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by43 percent** between July2011 and July 2010 (4 kg from 7 kg)
	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=799	**40.6%** (34.6-46.8)	**20.9%** (16.2-26.5) 4.0% oedema	**4.29** (3.1-5.46)	**13.2** (8.7-17.7)	**Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 72 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (39kg from 138kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 29 percent** between july 2011 and July 2010 (3 kg from 7 kg)
Middle Shabelle	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=809	**19.6%** (16.4-23.2)	**8.2%** (5.7-11.6)	**1.72** (1.14-2.3)	**5.29** (3.78-6.82-)	**Goat-white maizel-tot- decreased by 50 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (57kg from 115kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 29 percent** between july 2011 and July 2010 (5 kg from 7 kg)
	*Agropastoral**	July 2011 N=626	**35.3%** (24.9-47.3)	**17.1%** (10.3-27.1)	**2.3** (1.6-2.9)	**7.0** (4.8-9.2)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (20kg from 50kg)	**Wage-red sorghuml-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (2 kg from 5 kg)
Bay	*Agropastoral*	July 2011 N=456	**55.0%** (45.8-64)	**29.8%** (22.8-38) 7.7% oedema	**1.10** (0.17-2.03)	**4.12** (2.47-5.77)	**Goat-red sorghuml-tot-decreased by 74 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (35kg from 137kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 67 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (3 kg from 9 kg)
Bakool	*Agropastoral*	July 2011 N=244	**45.9%** (42.3-49.6)	**16.4%** (12.9-20.6)	**2.2** (1.7-2.7)	**7.0** (5.2-8.8)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 77 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (24kg from 103k)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (3kg from 5kg)
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=270	**55.9%** (50.6-61.2)	**20.4%** (15.2-26.7)	**1.94** (1.44-2.43)	**5.3** (4.02-6.59)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 66 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (30kg from 89kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 50 percent** between July2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 8kg)
Middle/Lower Juba	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=868	**45.9%** (41.5-50.3)	**21.9%** (18.9-25.2) 4.0% oedema	**1.18** (0.5-1.82)	**4.76** (3.38-6.14)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 82 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (25kg from 140kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 81% pecent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (3kg from 16kg)
	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=825	**38.9%** (34.8-43.1)	**17.2%** (14.0-20.9) 3.2% oedema	**1.13** (0.51-1.75	**4.20** (3.06-5.33)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 69 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (39kg from 127kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 76% pecent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 17kg)
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=868	**39.5%** (35.9.43.2)	**18.7%** (15.8-21.9) 2.2% oedema	**1.25** (0.68-1.81)	**4.33** (3.23-5.43)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 70 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (23kg from 76kg)	**Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 71% pecent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (2kg from 7kg)
Gedo	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=642	**48.1%** (38.7-57.7)	**25.2%** (19.1-32.6) 0.2 % oedema	**1.62** (1.00-2.25)	**6.20** (4.21-8.19)	**Goat-red sorghuml-tot- decreased by 71 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (22kg from 76kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 67 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 10kg)

	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=834	**51.9%** (41.8-61.9)	**19.3%** (13.8-26.3) 1.8% oedema	**1.68** (1.08-2.28)	**5.42** (3.80-7.04)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 77 percent** between July 2011 and July2010 (24kg from 72kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between July2011 and July 2010 (6kg from 17kg)
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=1078	**23.8%** (20.1-28.0)	**5.9%** (4.1- 8.5) 0.6% oedema	**1.21** (0.64-1.78)	**6.06** (4.39-7.74)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 64 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (29kg from 80kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 56 percent** between July2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 9kg)
Hiran	*Riverine*	July 2011 N=570	**20.7%** (18.4-23.2)	**9.1%** (7.2-11.5) 0.2% Oedema	**1.41** (0.86-1.96)	**4.2** (3.15-5.26)	**Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 63 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (37kg from 101kg)	
	Agropastoral	July 2011 N=535	**43.2%** (37.7-48.9)	**16.3%** (13.4-19.6) 0% Oedema	**1.5** (0.9-2.1)	**4.32** (3.1-5.5)		
	Pastoral	July 2011 N=444	**27.3%** (24.2-30.6)	**12.8%** (10.5-15.6) 0.2% Oedema	**1.76** (1.22-2.3)	**4.41** (3.28-5.53)		
IDPS	*Afgoye*	July 2011 N=952	**40.7%** (34.5-47.2)	**17.7%** (13.4-22.9) 0% Oedema	**4.33** (3.39-5.26)	**13.21** (9.6-16.82)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 81 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (42kg from 221kg)	**Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 60 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 10kg)
	Mogadishu	July 2011 N=899	**39.4%** (32.4-46.9)	**15.3%** (11.6-19.8)	**4.37** (3.42- 5.32)	**15.04** (10.8-19.2)		
Central Regions	*Hawd Pastoral*	July 2011 N=576	**14.4%** (10.9-18.8)	**3.8**% (2.4-6.0) 0.5% Oedema	**0.91** (0.60-1.37	**2.12** (1.19-3.77)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 54 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (60kg from 131kg)	**Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 57 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (6kg from 14kg)
	Addun Pastoral	July 2011 N=583	**17.8%** (13.3-23.6)	**4.1**% (2.5-6.7) 0.3% Oedema	**0.56** (0.34-0.91)	**1.92** (1.02-3.59)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 22 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (38kg from 49kg)	**Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (3kg from 5kg)
Northern Regions	*Coastal Deeh*	July 2011 N=599	**17.4%** (13.8-21.6)	**4.2**% (2.7-6.4) 0.2% Oedema	**0.87** (0.57-1.35)	**1.15** (0.58-2.25)	**Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 37 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (41kg from 65kg)	**Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 29 percent** between July 2011 and July 2010 (4kg from 7kg)
	West Golis	July 2011 N=844	**22.0%** (18.9-25.4)	5.0% (3.4-7.4)				
North East IDPs	*Bossasso IDPs*	June 2011 N=611	**24.4** (20.9-28.3)	**4.7** (3.2- 7.1) 0.8% oedema	**0.89** 0.58-1. 37	**2.23** 1.20-4.11		
	Qardho IDPs	June 2011 N=211	**>23.8** (Pr=0.90)	**>8.2** (Pr=0.90) 0.9% oedema	-	-		
	Garowe IDPs	June 2011 N=604	**20.5** (17.5-24.0)	**1.8** (0.9- 3.7) 0.3% oedema	**0.61** 0.31-1. 19	**1.39** 0.47-4.02		

	Margaga IDPs	June 2011 N=207	**22.7** (Exhaustive)	**2.9** (Exhaustive)	-	-		
	Galkayo IDPs	June 2011 N=612	**20.3** (16.1-25.2)	**4.4** (2.9- 6.6) 0.5% oedema	**0.89** 0.59-1. 36	**1.01** 0.47-2.17		
North East IDPs	*Hargeisa IDPs*	May 2011 N=677	**10.9** (8.1-14.5)	**2.2** (1.0- 5.0) 0.1% oedema	**0.37** 0.19-0. 73	**0.59** 0.22-1.55		
	Burao IDPs	May 2011 N=652	**19.1** (14.6-24.5)	**5.6** (4.1- 7.7) 1.2% oedema	**0.56** 0.30-0. 91	**2.02** 1.21-3.34		
	Berbera IDPs	May 2011 N=662	**14.5** (Exhaustive)	**3.0** 0.5% oedema	**0.28** 0.15-0. 54	**0.31** 0.09-1.13		

* Results from a representative survey of all agropastoral livelihood zones of Middle Shabelle indicate that levels of acute malnutrition and mortality have crossed famine thresholds. However, the cases of malnutrition and deaths identified by the survey are not evenly distributed across the region. Instead, there is significant clustering in Balcad and Cadale districts. This geographic distribution is supported by the proximity of these districts to Mogadishu, information from field staff, and the relatively better service availability in Jowhar District. Therefore, the current famine declaration applies to only these two areas of Middle Shabelle.