

Climate

Civil
Insecurity

Agriculture

Livestock

Markets

Nutrition

Emerging
Regional
Issues

In Phase V, FSAU revised its report schedule to make production of reports more strategic and timely. Food Security and Nutrition Briefs will be produced six times a year with two providing highlights of the seasonal assessments, two focus on risk factors, and two focusing on early warning. This present Focus on Risk Factors provides a situational update (by sector and integrated regional analysis) of the risk factors identified in the 2006/07 Post Deyr Analysis (Technical Series Report No. V., 12). With the release of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre forecast for the coming Gu season this Focus also issues an early warning for flooding. The Post Deyr 2006/07 Projection (January through June 2007) Map (Map 1) and Estimated Rural Population by Region in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (Table 1) are provided for reference.

KEY

FINDINGS

Climate: Satellite imagery confirmed by ground-truthing indicates that no significant rainfall was received during February which is normal for the time of year. Following the above-normal *Deyr* rains, the *Jilaal* season is considered mild, and generally there are no reported problems in terms of access to water, pasture and browse throughout the country.

The IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre forecasts an enhanced probability in most of Somalia of near to below-normal rains, and in the upper river catchments in Ethiopia near to above normal *Gu* rains. This would likely translate into another season of flooding in the riverine areas of southern Somalia due to the further deterioration of river and canal infrastructure during the *Deyr* season, including reports of embankment breakages that remain open.

Civil Insecurity: FSAU highlighted in the 2006/07 Post *Deyr* Analysis that until effective governance and security measures are established, levels of localised insecurity would increase. Since then, levels of banditry and 'taxable' roadblocks have increased, with ongoing violence that has led to the displacement of an estimated 40,000 people from Mogadishu in February. Although the Kenya-Somalia border remains closed officially to livestock trade and population movement, there have been improvements in humanitarian access with the easing of restrictions on aid cargos into the Juba and Gedo regions from Kenya.

Agriculture: Standing *Deyr* off-season crops are currently at different stages, from flowering to harvesting, depending on the time of planting and length of crop maturation. Cereal availability is improving in most markets in southern Somalia, as early planted *Deyr* season flood recession crops and maize and sorghum from rainfed areas have started entering the market. In general, this has led to reductions in cereal prices and improvements in purchasing power for poor households in the riverine areas, and contributes to beneficial terms of trade in pastoral areas.

In order to accurately estimate the production of the off-season crops, FSAU with partners will conduct an off-season crop harvest assessment along all riverine areas of Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Hiran and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions between 17th March and 04th April '07.

Livestock: Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are benefiting from a mild *Jilaal* season as a result of the exceptionally good *Deyr* season rains. Livestock migrations are considered normal for the season and milk availability has improved as anticipated with kidding and lambing of goats and sheep during February. In general, incidence reports of the unknown camel disease and symptoms of RVF have both declined, although the impacts of the reported presence of RVF on the market place are still visible though with signs of improvement. Average terms of trade (goat to cereal) throughout most of the south improved as livestock prices remain high (though declined from January) and cereal prices decreased. This continues the improving trend from the drought.

Markets: Between January and February 2007, there was a sharp depreciation in the Somali Shilling against the US Dollar in most of the key urban markets. This depreciation is attributed to the combined impact of the reported increased money supply resulting from the market injection of newly printed Somali Shilling notes and the reduction in foreign currency following decreased livestock exports. The impacts of this depreciation on the price of imported commodities are not yet clear.

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Nutrition: Findings from rapid nutrition assessments conducted by the FSAU in late February 2007 indicate a worrying situation in IDPs and the most poor and vulnerable families in Qansadheere and Tieglo respectively. The trend of cases with acute watery diarrhoea in Galkaayo IDPs has begun to stabilize following preventive measures such as chlorination of water, re-hydration and treatment of the affected people by humanitarian agencies.

Key Defining Issues and Implications for Response:

- **Early Warning for Floods in the Gu season**, due to river bank breakages that remain open from the Deyr '06/'07 season in both the Juba and Shabelle Valleys, in conjunction with forecasts for near to above normal Gu '07 rains in the upper catchment areas and near normal rainfall in most of southern Somalia
- **Implications for Response:** Need for flood contingency planning and humanitarian preparedness
- **Continuing humanitarian assistance and livelihood support** in areas identified in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
- **Strategic interventions to improve resilience of livelihood systems** to reduce risks and vulnerabilities to future shocks and to redress structural hindrances to achieving food security in populations identified as Chronically Food Insecure.

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

Affected Regions	UNDP 2005 Total Population 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	2,341,718	0	0	0
Central	680,156	0	0	0
Banadir	901,183	.	.	.
South				
Bakool	310,627	80,000	0	26
Bay	620,562	10,000	0	2
Gedo	328,378	90,000	110,000	61
Hiraan	329,811	10,000	10,000	6
Juba Lower	385,790	90,000	40,000	34
Middle Juba	238,877	80,000	70,000	63
Lower Shabelle	850,651	0	0	0
Middle Shabelle	514,901	0	0	0
Sub-Total (South)	3,579,597	360,000	230,000	13
GRAND TOTAL	7,502,654	360,000	230,000	8

Table 1B: Summary Table²

Assessed and Contingency Rural Population Numbers in AFLC and HE	590,000	8²
Estimated Number of IDP's ⁴	400,000	5²
Estimated Total Population in Crisis	990,000	14²

1 Source: Rural 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

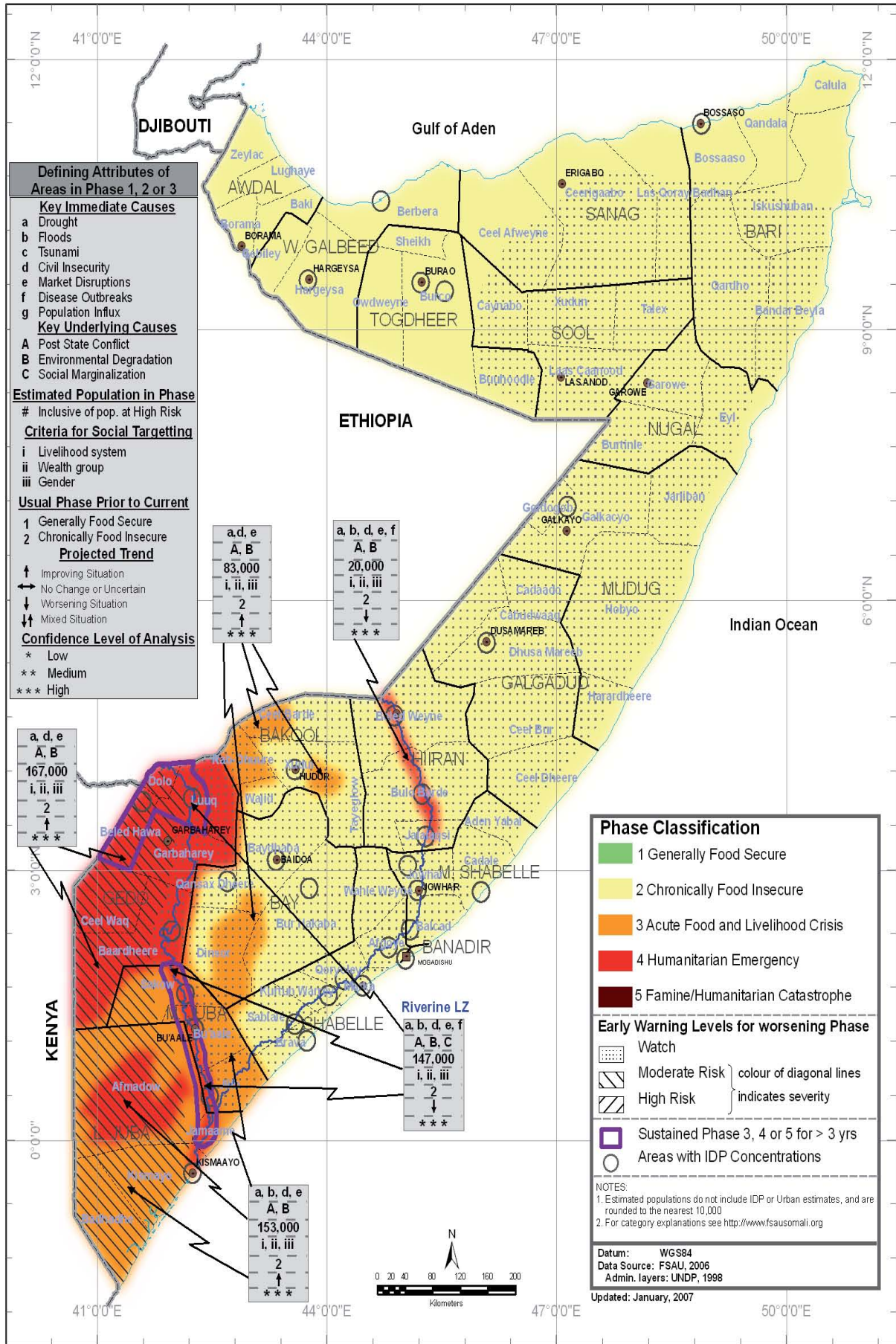
2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest ten thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in High Risk of AFLC or HE for purposes of planning

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

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

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

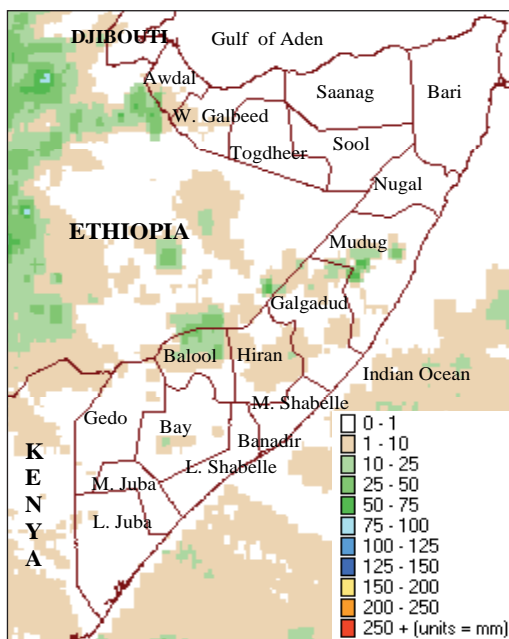
Map 1: Somalia Food Security Situation Analysis: Post Deyr 06/07 Projection, January Through June 2007



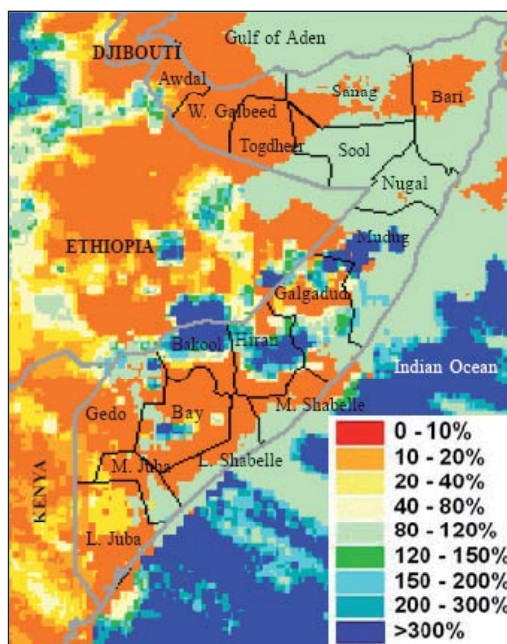
post deyr integrated phase classification map

SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

Map 2: Cumulative Rainfall (mm), Feb '07



Map 3: Rainfall as % of long term mean, Feb '07



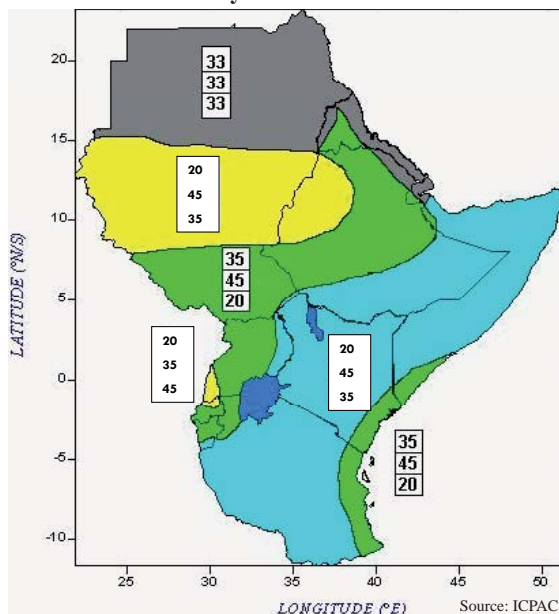
Source: USGS/FEWSNET

CLIMATE

Satellite imagery confirmed by ground-truthing indicates that no significant rainfall was received during February which is normal at this time of the year (Map 2 and 3). February is considered the middle of the dry *Jilaal* season and with the exception of localized showers in parts of the northwest, central, Bay and Bakool regions most of the country remains dry. However, following the above normal *Deyr* rains the *Jilaal* season is considered mild and there are no reported problems in terms of access to water, pasture and browse throughout the country.

The nineteenth Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa was recently convened in Nairobi, Kenya from March 5-7, by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) in collaboration with the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and partners. This forum's mandate is to generate consensus projections for the March-May 2007 long rains in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA). The forum reviewed the state of the global climate systems and its implications on the seasonal climate of the region.

Map 4: Consensus Climate Outlook for the Period March to May



Source: ICPAC

Consensus outlook derived from prediction models of ICPAC and other climate centres indicate that there is an increased likelihood of near-normal rainfall over much of the Greater Horn of Africa during the period March-May 2007 (Map 4).¹ In most of Somalia there is enhanced probability of near to below normal rains (i.e. 45%, 35% and 20% normal, below normal and above normal, respectively). The only exception is some coastal areas of the Juba Valley where there is an increased likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall (with probabilities of 35%, 45% and 20% of above, near and below normal respectively). There is also a high probability that some parts of the upper catchments of the Juba and Shabelle rivers in the highlands of Ethiopia will receive near to above normal *Gu* rains. If the *Gu* rains in the upper catchments are above normal, this will likely result in another season of flooding in the riverine areas of southern Somalia as reports indicate that river bank breakages remain open. If there is another season of flooding, it will only worsen the current humanitarian emergency situation for Juba and Hiran riverine communities. There is an urgent need, therefore, to re-activate and strengthen flood contingency planning and humanitarian preparedness for these areas.

¹ The numbers shown in the figure represent probabilities. The top number indicates the probability of above normal rainfall, the middle near normal and the bottom below normal.

CIVIL INSECURITY

FSAU highlighted in the 2006/'07 Post *Deyr* Analysis that until effective governance and security measures are established levels of localised insecurity (including localised conflict) would increase. This has the potential to slow or even reverse the gains in food, nutrition and livelihood security made during the *Deyr* '06/'07 season in some areas or to compound existing humanitarian problems in others. Since January 2007, reported insecurity has increased. Levels of banditry and 'taxable' roadblocks (for example, on the road between Marka and Jilib; between Marka and Mogadishu; Mogadishu to Jowhar; between Mogadishu and Belet Weyne and between Belet Weyne and Galkaacyo) have increased. According to UNHCR Population Movement Tracking information for January and February, the ongoing violence in Mogadishu has led to the displacement of an estimated 1,200 people in January and over 40,000 people in February.

People displaced from Mogadishu have been reported in host communities in Gedo (Luuq, Beledhawo, Bardera), Bakool and Bay regions, throughout the Shabelle valley, and Hiran and Galgaduud regions. Instability in the Lower Juba in early 2007 arising from fighting between the TFG and Ethiopian forces and the CSIC militias has led to continuing and multiple displacements in the region (for example, IDPs are reported in the border town of Kulbio (Badhaade district), Doblely and villages in Afmadow district such as Tabta, Bilis Qoqani, and Hayo, and Kismaayo) (UNHCR Population Movement Tracking information, January and February '07).

Of continuing concern are reports that the close security 'surveillance' of the Kenyan and Somalia waters off the Juba coast has reduced coastal fishing activities. This comes at an important time in the season when income from the sale of fish is maximised before its closure with the arrival of the SE monsoon winds (*Hagaa* winds (*dabeyl Hagaa*) between June and September). Although the Kenya Somalia border remains closed officially to livestock trade and population movement there have been improvements in humanitarian access with the easing of restrictions on aid cargos into the Juba and Gedo regions from Kenya, areas identified in Humanitarian Emergency of Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (see FSAU, Technical Series Report No. V. 12). FSAU will continue to monitor civil insecurity and its potential impacts on food, nutrition and livelihood security over the coming months.

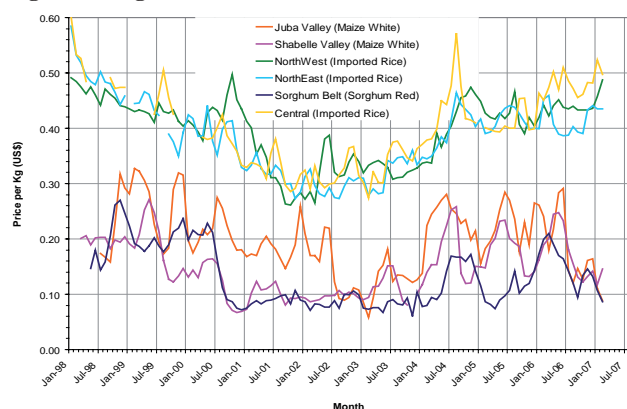
AGRICULTURE

Serious flooding during October-November 2006 in the riverine areas of Juba and Shabelle Valleys destroyed an estimated 53,000ha of maize, 70,000ha of sesame, and 9,500 ha of cowpea. Extensive flooding, however, has also brought opportunities for off-season flood recessional crop cultivation. This off-season cereal production from the "*desheks*" in Shabelle and Juba riverine areas was roughly estimated at 21,000MT in the Post *Deyr*'06/'07 assessment, which represents only 18% of *Deyr*'06/'07 cereal production in southern Somalia. Standing off-season crops are currently at different stages, from flowering to harvesting, depending on the time of planting and length of crop maturation. In order to accurately estimate the production of the off-season crops, FSAU with partners are planning to conduct an off-season crop harvest assessment along all riverine areas of Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Hiran and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions from 17 March to 3 April '07.

In Lower Shabelle, harvest of early planted flood recessional crops, especially sesame, has already begun to enter the market since the second half of February. A good sesame harvest is anticipated in most parts of Middle Juba during March-April. In Hiran and Middle Shabelle, however, insect damage at the seedling stage has caused substantial damage to off-season crops. Replanting of maize after mid-February in the Shabelle and Juba Valleys in flood recessional areas, is observed, though this is considered an early *Gu*'07 season crop rather than a late off-season *Deyr*'06/'07. If these late planted crops are successful, they will be harvested during the critical 'hunger period' in mid-June, improving access to food before the main *Gu*'07 harvest in July.

Cereal availability is improving in most markets in southern Somalia following exceptionally good *Deyr*'06/'07 season sorghum and rain-fed maize production. This has led to a reduction in average sorghum prices by 18% and maize prices by 12% in the Sorghum Belt and Juba region respectively between January and February (Figure 1). The exception is the Shabelle region where the average price of maize increased 27% between January and February due to the complete failure of maize production in the riverine areas and low local maize supply in the markets.

Figure 1: Regional Trend in Cereal Prices (US\$)



These trends in cereal prices also translate into similar trends for household purchasing power or ‘terms of trade’ (labour to cereal) (Figure 2). In the Juba region, as a result of declining cereal prices and increased agricultural labour opportunities, terms of trade continued to improve and increased 32% between January and February (from 18 to 23 kg) – improving food access for poor riverine communities. Similarly in the Sorghum Belt terms of trade (labour to cereal) increased 47% during the same period (from 17 to 25 kg) due to the exceptional *Deyr* ‘06/’07 sorghum production. In the Shabelle region, however, terms of trade decreased 47% during this period as a result of maize price increases. Agricultural labour opportunities are expected to continue to improve in the coming months with the off-season harvest and preparations for the coming *Gu* ’07 season.

LIVESTOCK

As a consequence of plentiful pasture, browse and water throughout most regions the long dry *Jilaal* season is considered mild and livestock movements are confined to the normal seasonal search for water. In the *berkad* dependent central regions and in the Hawd and Sool plateau of the northern regions, pastoralists are migrating closer to boreholes and shallow well sources. In the Kenya/Somalia border area where livestock had moved away from the conflict areas, pastoralists are now returning to permanent sources of water after natural catchments have been depleted. In the former drought affected regions of the south, milk availability has improved as anticipated with kidding during February ’07 and cattle are expected to calve from March continuing until May ’07.

In general, incidence reports of the unknown camel disease and symptoms of RVF have both declined in the last month. The impact of RVF reports on livestock export trade, both in the north to Arabian Gulf States and in the south to Kenyan cattle markets, are still visible. Though there is a normal seasonal decline in January and February livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports following the post peak demand period of the Hajj and Ramadan, there has been a greater than expected decline in livestock exports between December and February due to return shipments or informal livestock bans for livestock coming from Somalia (Figure 3).

Total livestock exports in January from Berbera and Bossaso ports was only 66% of January 2006 and 44% of January 2005 export levels. Total livestock exports from Berbera and Bossaso increased from January to February (from 134,920 to 157,110 head), which is a good sign, though February exports are still lower compared to February 2006 (a decrease of 5% from 164,965 head) but are higher than those for February 2005 (151,479). In addition to live animal exports, the Arabian Gulf States also started returning chilled meat shipments in late January. This has continued with no reported exports for February ’07 from the currently monitored abattoirs of Burao, Beletweyn and Mogadishu.

Figure 2: Regional Average Monthly Terms of Trade: Cereal to Labour

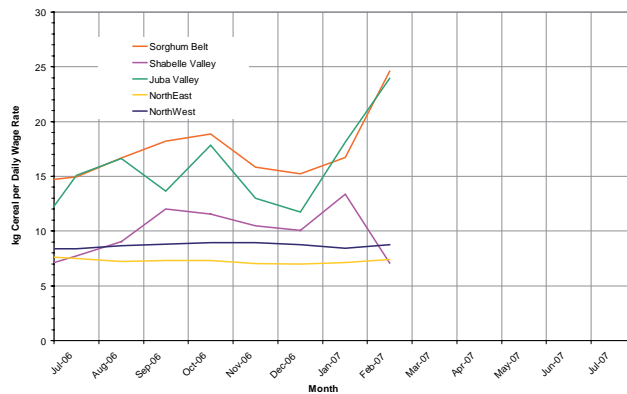


Figure 3: Berbera & Bossaso: Livestock Exports (Heads) and Export Quality Goat Prices (US\$)

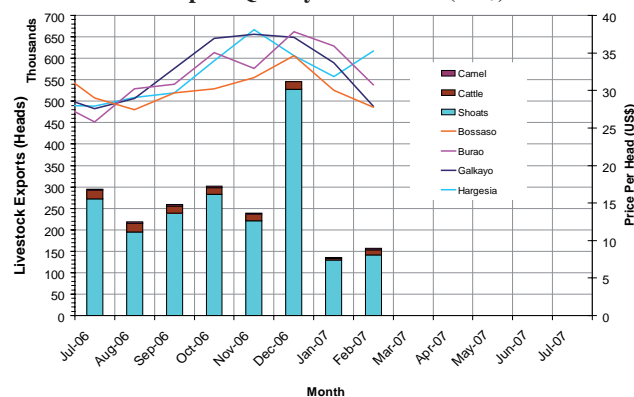


Figure 4: Regional Trend Local Quality Cattle Prices (US\$)

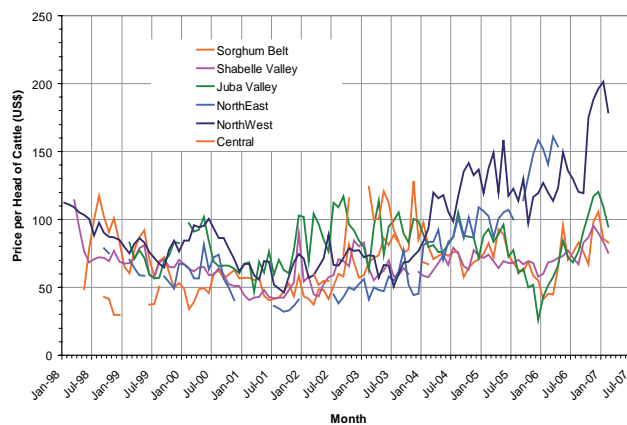
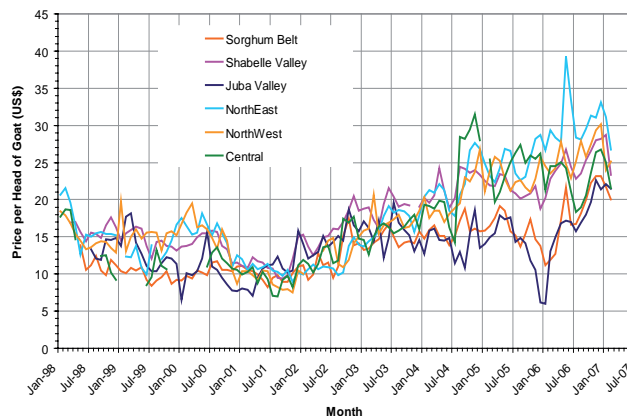
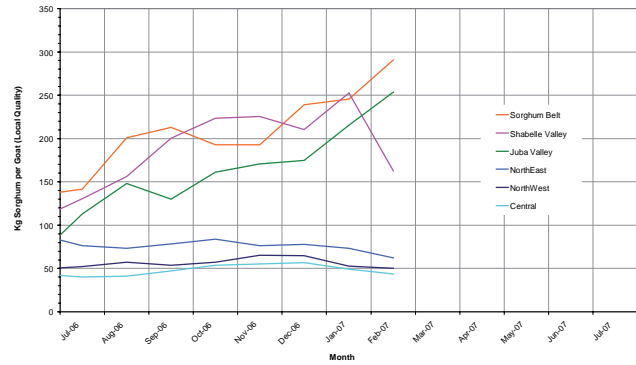


Figure 5: Regional Trend in Local Quality Goat Prices (US\$)



In the southern regions, the closure of Garissa (Kenya) market is thought to have had limited impact as cattle were retained for herd recovery, and will calve from March through May '07. Although goat and cattle prices have declined since the peak demand and high price period of November and December 2006 (Figures 4 and 5) these are still considerably higher than during the drought period and there are exceptions (see Southern Regions). Average terms of trade (goat to cereal) increased between January and February, continuing the general improving trend from the drought (Figure 6). In both the Juba region and the Sorghum Belt terms of trade (goat to cereal) increased 18% between January and February with cereal prices declining as *Deyr* season sorghum production entered the market (see Agriculture section). In contrast, terms of trade (goat to cereal) in the Shabelle region decreased 35% between January and February, as maize prices increased during this period (from SoSh 1,584 to SoSh2,012/kg) following poor *Deyr* '06/'07 maize production and decreasing livestock prices. In the northern and central regions terms of trade (goat to cereal) have remained relatively stable over the last two months.

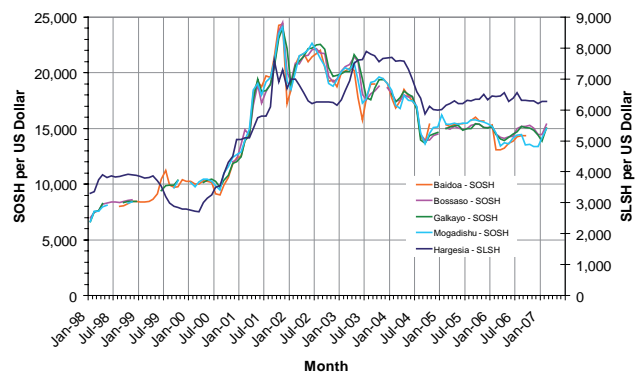
Figure 6: Regional Average Monthly Terms of Trade: Cereal to Goat



MARKETS

Between January and February 2007, there was a sharp depreciation in the Somali Shilling against the US Dollar in most of the key urban markets (Figure 7). In Bosasso and Galkaayo, two important reference markets in the northeast and central regions, the Somali shilling depreciated by 6.5% and 8.4% respectively, during the month. In the Juba region the rate of depreciation was nearly 9%, while in Mogadishu's main Bakaara market the Shilling depreciated against the US dollar by 6%, from Ssh14,160 per dollar in January to Ssh14,966 per dollar in February. This depreciation is attributed to the combined impact of the reported increased money supply resulting from the market injection of newly printed Somali Shilling notes and the reduction in foreign currency following decreased livestock exports (see Livestock Section). Though the actual amount cannot be confirmed, the circulation of new Somali Shilling notes has been observed and reported in most of the main towns in southern Somalia. The impacts of this depreciation on the price of imported commodities (including, sugar, rice, pasta, vegetable oil and fuel) are not yet clear, as there is usually a lag-time before exchange rate changes are reflected in market price changes.

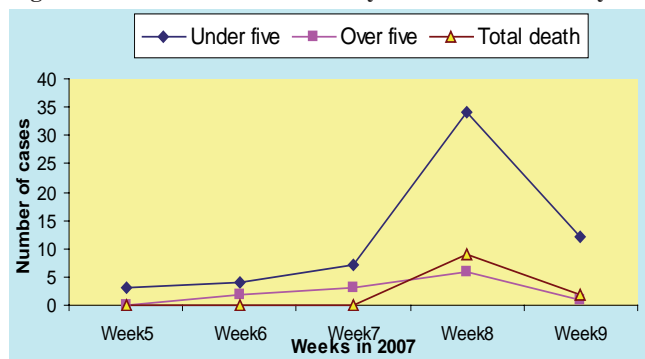
Figure 7: Monthly Exchange Rates - SOSH and SLSH to USD



NUTRITION

Findings from rapid nutrition assessments conducted by the FSAU in late February 2007 indicate a worrying situation in IDPs and the most poor and vulnerable families in Qansadheere and Tieglo respectively.¹ 135 children were assessed in Hawalbarbare and Qansadheere Town IDP settlements and indicate a total acute malnutrition based on Weight for Height indicator (WHZ < -2 or oedema) of 20%. Of 100 children from the most poor and vulnerable families assessed in each of two villages in Tieglo district, 5% were classified as malnourished (MUAC < 12.5 cm¹) in Shiimo with 11% in Madaa. Analysis of data from the February 2007 round of sentinel sites (nutritional trends) surveillance in the South and Central Zones is on-going. Detailed nutrition assessments are planned for March in Qansadheere and May in Tieglo. Additionally, FSAU and partners are scheduled to conduct nutrition assessments in Dinsor and Hiran Riverine and Agro pastoral areas in March 2007.

Figure 8: Incidence of Acute Watery Diarrhoea in Galkaayo



Source of Data: CDC Mudug

The trend of cases with acute watery diarrhoea in Galkaayo (CDC data, February '07) has begun to stabilize following preventive measures such as chlorination of water, re-hydration and treatment of the affected people, by humanitarian agencies (see Figure 8).

¹ Internally Displaced Persons ³ Mid Upper Arm Circumference

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

SOUTHERN REGIONS

In the 2006/07 Post *Deyr* Analysis (FSAU Technical Series Report No. V., 12) four main risk factors were identified to monitor in the coming months: the confirmation or spread of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), the impact of the Garissa cattle market closure, the flow of cereals into the cereal deficit areas with the region and prices, and the presence and impact of civil insecurity or tensions. In the southern regions of Gedo, Juba, Bay and Bakool the closure of the border with Kenya and the Garissa cattle market has not yet impacted negatively on pastoralists.

Pastoralists continue to benefit from high and improving terms of trade as livestock prices (mainly goat) are still high, cereal prices are decreasing (see Agriculture section), and local sorghum production is available in the markets. Although goat and cattle prices have generally declined since the peak demand and high price period of November and December 2006 (Figures 4 and 5 and Livestock section) there are exceptions. For example, in the Juba Valley while local quality cattle prices have declined as expected (from SoSh1,533,125 in December '06 to SoSh1,349,500) local quality goat prices have increased 11% from December to February (from SoSh270,440 in December to SoSh299,500 in February). There is increased milk availability due to good goat and sheep kidding in February, and high rates of calving are expected to begin in March and run through May. Agro-pastoralists are benefiting not only from improved livestock productivity, but also the exceptionally good rained *Deyr* season harvest.

The situation for riverine communities of the Juba and Shabelle valleys is less clear as in some areas (Hiran and Middle Shabelle) the expected off-season production has been reduced due to pest infestations (see Agriculture section for the progress of the off-season harvest). This will reduce potential income opportunities though these may be offset by preparations for the coming *Gu* season. In the Juba Valley and the Sorghum Belt the situation for poor households improved between January and February with increasing terms of trade (labour to cereal), though in the Shabelle Valley terms of trade (labour to cereal decreased during the same period due to increasing maize prices (see Agriculture section). Increasing insecurity in January and February, notably in the Mogadishu area, is causing concern with increasing roadblocks reported in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Hiran and instability in the Lower Juba in early 2007 and Mogadishu has led to continuing and multiple displacements (see Civil Insecurity section). While it is difficult to determine the true impact of insecurity on market prices (for example, the impact of insecurity compared to currency devaluation – see Market section) there have been no reports of the disruption of cereal movement between regions. The FSAU will continue to monitor insecurity and its impacts on food and livelihood security closely.

CENTRAL REGIONS

As expected (FSAU Technical Series Report No. V., 12) cereal prices have declined in Hiran region as increasing quantities of local production and food aid have entered the main markets. The price of sorghum declined 26%, (from SoSh 3,250 in December to SoSh 2,400/kg in February) and white maize (mainly from Ethiopia) also decreased 7% between January and February (from SoSh2,160 to SoSh2,000/kg) and 17% from SoSh2,400 in December to SoSh2,000/kg in February. These price declines ensure beneficial terms of trade for pastoralists in the region (see Livestock section). For riverine communities, however, agricultural opportunities have declined further from the *Deyr* season with the loss of the expected off-season production, which is only further limiting access to income and, therefore, food. As in the northern regions, cases of the unknown camel disease in Hiran, Galgaduud and south Mudug appear to have stabilised or declined.

NORTHERN REGIONS

In the 2006/07 Post *Deyr* Analysis (FSAU Technical Series Report No. V., 12) two main risk factors were identified to monitor in the coming months: the presence and impact of the unknown camel disease and the impacts of the livestock ban arising from unconfirmed reports of RVF in the Juba Valley. There have been no new reports of the unknown camel disease in the northern regions suggesting either stabilisation or a decline in the problem. Despite fears of the livestock ban there has not yet been any major deterioration in livestock prices and, importantly, terms of trade.

In the northwest, average prices of export quality goat have declined, in line with seasonal trends, from SISH 201,875 in January to SISH 197,625 in February, or a 2% decline. They remain, though, higher than prices in February '06 (SISH 175,625). The slight decrease in export quality goat prices is offset by an increase of 4% in local quality goat prices from January to February '07 (from SISH 152,250 to SISH 158,125). Terms of trade (local quality goat to cereal) have also remained advantageous (at 50 kg, a 5% decrease from January). In the northeast, export quality goat prices have decreased 5%, but are 2% higher as compared to February '06. However, terms of trade between local quality goat and imported rice has decreased 15% as goat prices have decreased and imported rice prices have increased in the past month (see Market section). Although total livestock exports from Berbera and Bosasso ports dropped dramatically in January, they increased from January to February (from 134,920 to 157,110 head). February exports were slightly lower than the volume exported in February 2006 (a decrease of 5% from 164,965 head), but still higher than export levels in February 2005 (151,479).

Field reports from Awdal region indicate the presence of small numbers of scattered locust hopper bands and adult groups in the area of Bulahar (the village of Abdi Gedi in Lughaya district) and Zeila district (the area between Asha-Addo and El-Egal villages). According to the FAO Desert Locust Bulletin (No. 341, March 2nd 2007) all efforts should be made to monitor the situation closely. Field reports also indicate livestock in-migration to the Hawd of Hargeisa (Camp Liban, Balli-Mataan, Qool-Bulale and Lebi-Sagaale villages) from the neighbouring Somali region of Ethiopia after clashes in the Daroor grazing areas. This may increase pressure for resources though, currently, rangeland resources are considered good.

Recent and forthcoming publications and releases

FSAU/FEWSNET Market Data Update, March 2007

FSAU/FEWSNET Climate Data Update, March 2007

FSAU Technical Series '06 /07 Post Deyr Analysis, March 2007

FSAU Nutrition Update, February, 2007

FSAU Technical Series 2006 Post Gu Analysis, September 2006

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

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