

SOMALIA Dekadal Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring August 24, 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

- High cereal prices coupled with reduced incomes as a result of declining crop sales, and livestock and livestock product sales as well as limited labor opportunities and increasing burden of accumulated debts continues to erode both urban and rural households' ability to afford food.
- Based on post-*Gu* assessment findings, crop production in southern Somalia is expected to be about one-quarter of the 1995-2010 *Gu*-season average, the lowest *Gu* production in 17 years.
- Confirmed cases of cholera and acute watery diarrhea are on the rise including in Mogadishu, Kismayo and other urban areas.

Current food security outcomes and classification

- In the **northwest regions**, food security situation has deteriorated in key pastoral livelihoods of Hawd (Togdheer and Sool regions), Nugal valley, Sool Plateau and East Golis-Guban primarily as a result of drastic livestock asset losses during the harsh *Jilaal* season, limited milk production and increased debt levels. The herd size of small ruminants in these livelihoods is estimated to decline to 45-55% of baseline levels by December 2011. These losses will further erode access to food during the coming three months.
- In the **northeast**, although rangeland, water and livestock body conditions slightly improved, a food security crisis persists in all livelihoods of Sool Plateau, Coastal *Deeh*, Nugal valley, East Golis and Karkaar Dharoor valley, following the impacts of three successive seasons of below normal rainfall, which have led to a considerable reduction in livestock assets and increased pastoral destitution.
- In **Central regions**, the food and livelihood security remains in crisis. This is attributable to a combination of factors including poor rainfall performance in the large parts of the region, reduced livestock prices, increased prices of cereals and fuel, weakened purchasing power, reduced livestock assets due to significant losses of livestock during the recent droughts (particularly in the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt), failure of the cowpea crop harvest, increased numbers of destitute, and widespread and sustained civil insecurity with hampered economic activities and significant destitution. Particularly affected are the Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihood zones.
- **Food security in Southern Somalia** remains dire. Following two consecutive seasonal harvest failures (*Deyr* 2010/2011 and *Gu* 2011), several livelihoods in the regions of Bakol, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle (Adale and Adan Yabal), as well as IDP population in Afgoye and Mogadishu, have fallen into famine. Currently all livelihood systems are affected by the effects of the prolonged drought, but agro-pastoral, cattle pastoral and riverine areas are hardest hit. Access to food and income has reduced drastically due to a combination of poor crop and livestock production, limited income options (wage labor and sale of own productions), asset losses (cereal and livestock), and considerably weakened purchasing power following the increase in cereal prices and falling livestock prices.



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- The prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeds 30% in most areas of the south and is higher than 50 percent in some of the worst affected areas. Famine is expected to spread into most areas of southern Somalia in the coming 4 to 6 weeks. This will be confirmed by ongoing nutrition and mortality surveys.
- In total, 3.7 million people are currently facing food security and livelihood crisis nationwide; among these, 3.2 million people need immediate, lifesaving assistance (2.8 million in the south). As of August 19th, 450,000 children under five are acutely malnourished nationwide, 190,000 severely malnourished; 75 percent of acutely malnourished children live in the south.

Crop conditions and harvest prospects

Gu 2011 cereal production in southern Somalia is estimated at 37,600 MT, of which 62% is maize, 36% sorghum and 2% rice. This is the lowest *Gu* cereal production in the last seventeen years and represents only 26% of the 1995-2010 post-war average (PWA), 19% of *Gu* 2010 production and 32% of the *Gu* 5-year average (see Table 1). Most of the cereal harvest came from irrigated areas of riverine livelihoods. Due to a long dry spell and moisture stress during the crop establishment and development stages, rain-fed sorghum and maize harvests

| Regions | Gu 2011 Production in MT | | | Gu 2011 as % of Gu 2010 | Gu 2011 as % of Gu PWA (1995-2010) | Gu 2011 as % of 5 year average (2006-2010) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Maize | Sorghum | Total Cereal | | | |
| Bakool | 100 | 300 | 400 | 9% | 17% | 29% |
| Bay | 400 | 7, 100 | 7, 500 | 10% | 19% | 20% |
| Gedo | 700 | 0 | 700 | 11% | 13% | 26% |
| Hiraan | 300 | 300 | 600 | 90% | 18% | 45% |
| Juba Dhexe (Middle) | 600 | 0 | 600 | 5% | 6% | 7% |
| Juba Hoose (Lower) | 300 | 0 | 300 | 6% | 6% | 11% |
| Shabelle Dhexe (Middle) | 2, 500 | 900 | 3, 400 | 16% | 22% | 28% |
| Shabelle Hoose (Lower) | 18, 300 | 4, 800 | 23, 100 | 35% | 37% | 47% |
| Gu 2011Total | 23, 200 | 13, 400 | 36, 600 | 19% | 26% | 32% |

largely failed or were significantly below normal. In addition to low river levels, poor irrigation infrastructure (silted canals, damaged culverts and barrages) and high irrigation competition in riverine areas, crop pests and diseases in some areas have also limited crop production. Cereal production levels vary by regions of Southern Somalia, ranging between 6-37% of their respective *Gu* PWA (1995-2010) levels. The production estimates are lowest for Juba regions (6% of PWA) and the largest in Lower Shabelle (37% of PWA).

Local cereal prices in southern Somalia are largely determined by level of production, stock availability and market supply. In the current year, cereal prices reached all time record high levels due to low supply of locally produced cereals following the two consecutive seasons of crop failure. This year, locally produced cereal prices have increased by 50-100% since January 2011 and 95-135% since June 2010 in all markets of southern Somalia. A slight decrease in cereal prices was observed in July 2011 due to increased cereal supply on the markets as a result of inflow from neighboring countries (Kenya and Ethiopia) following the food aid distribution in Somali region of Ethiopia and northeastern province of Kenya as well as limited contribution from the current harvest. Prices of cereals are expected to increase further over the coming months due to the shortage of supplies from the *Gu* 2011 harvest, absence of stocks and limited humanitarian food interventions in southern regions.

- **Northwest:** In the Northwest agro-pastoral, cereal establishment and projection estimates are below average (only 86% of PWA), due to the below average *Gu* 2011 rains. However, crop production is expected to be higher than the establishment projections due to favorable *Karan* rains in the last month that provided opportunities for second cycle of maize planting and improved the conditions of the standing sorghum crops.
- **Shabelle Regions:** In this *Gu* season the “maize basket”, which generally supplies almost 80 percent of the maize production for southern Somalia, collected less than one third the normal harvest (31% of *Gu* maize PWA). Following the onset of *Hagaa* rains in late July, off-season planting of maize and sesame started and is ongoing in most parts of the coastal areas of Lower Shabelle and Juba regions.
- **Bay Region:** The “sorghum basket”, which normally supplies 60-70% of the country’s sorghum production, produced only 20% of *Gu* sorghum PWA and 11% of *Gu* 2010. In Bay region, inadequate rainfall was the major constraint,

although other problems reported by farmers included insect and pest damage (stalk borer, quelea quelea birds) and plant disease (leaf blight).

FSNAU, FEWS NET, and partners will carry out an off-season crop assessment in the Lower Shabelle and Juba regions in late September or early October 2011.

Pastoral conditions

South and Central: The improvement of pasture and water conditions which followed erratic and below normal *Gu* rains were short lived in most of the key pastoral areas of the south and central regions. Communal dams, natural ponds, private water catchments and *berkads* were depleted in localized areas that received near normal rains due to high concentration of livestock. Localized early water trucking was observed in parts of Hawd of Central. However, average pasture and water conditions in Hiran, Lower Shabelle and parts of Central (Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh*) livelihoods were observed as of late July. In addition, normal to near normal *Hagaa* rains received in Lower Shabelle and coastal areas of Juba have further improved both pasture and water.

North: Pasture is average in most regions in the North; however, it is limited in Coastal *Deeh*, parts of East-Golis of Qandala and Alula districts of Bari region, as well as East-Golis/Gabi, parts of Sool Plateau of Sanaag region, parts of Nugal Valley of Sool and Hawd of Togdheer due to poor *Gu* rains. Both pasture and water conditions are exceptionally good in Awdal and W. Galbeed regions in the north due to normal *Karan* rains received in July-August. Overall improvement of water availability led to significant decline of water prices in all livelihoods of the north with the exception of Coastal *Deeh* and parts of East-Golis of Bari region.

Most pastoral livelihoods are pursuing normal livestock migration due to generally average pasture conditions either within or around most livelihoods. However, Gedo, Juba, Bay and Bakol livestock are migrating towards Lower Shabelle region where continuing good *Hagaa* rains have improved pasture and water availability.

- Livestock body conditions in the south and central regions are mixed due to variations of pasture and water availability in the regions and their resistance to drought. Cattle and sheep did not recover from the past drought and are in poor condition. However, camel and goats have maintained average body conditions. No livestock births were reported in August 2011, but conception is improving in the areas of Shabelle and Juba regions in the south that received normal *Hagaa* rains and in Awdal and W. Galbeed in the north due to normal *Karan* rains. Camel milk production has improved in all livelihoods of the country due to low to medium births during *Gu* 2011 and improved pasture availability which consequently improved milk consumption and sales.
- Based on official port statistics, livestock exports from Bossaso Port (181,578 head) in July 2011 were 43 percent higher than in June 2011. The cumulative livestock exports for January-July 2011 are 654,572 head (3% higher compared to the corresponding period of last year). Total livestock exports from Berbera port (345,969) in July 2011 were 91 percent higher than June 2011 and 82 percent higher than July 2010. The increase is mostly attributable to the access of large ships to Berbera port, and the exploration of new markets, such as Pakistan, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, which has encouraged the sales of 3rd grade animals as opposed to 1st and 2nd grades in the previous years.

Food availability, market functioning, and trade

- Imports of rice, wheat flour, and pasta in the past seven months were 92 percent higher than during the same period last year. At Mogadishu's El Ma'an port, rice imports in July 2011 were 262 percent above the five-year average while wheat flour imports continued its upward trajectory that started in June 2011 to settle at a record high of 13,000 MT.
- Notably, field reports indicate Turkish ship containing food aid has docked at the Mogadishu port and is being off loaded, though the process of distribution has not yet begun. This will most likely offset food price inflation in Banadir region and its environs over coming weeks.
- The volume of commodity imports for rice, wheat flour and vegetable oil will most likely decline this month due to typical seasonal reductions in imports related to the monsoon winds. This will be especially true of imports through

Bosasso where the ports are not accessible during the monsoon winds. Rising fuel prices and increased demand for imported commodities during Ramadan will likely put some upward pressure on their prices. Current prices of imported food continue to remain significantly higher than their levels last year.

Food and livestock prices and Terms of Trade

- While prices declined slightly in the first half of August 2011 due to the arrival of some new supplies from the *Gu* harvest, the slight reduction in price will not last long. Prices should shortly resume their upward trend as local supplies continue to dwindle.
- A slight dip was observed in the prices of locally produced white maize and red sorghum across most markets of Southern Somalia, signaling the beginning of flows from the *Gu* 2011 harvests into the local markets, albeit in very small volumes. The regional average of the sorghum price declined in Bay by 10 percent while that of maize decreased only marginally (1-4%) in Shabelle and Juba in the first two weeks of August 2011. Current prices of local cereals are almost equal to that of imported rice with a more pronounced pattern observed in Mogadishu. Further, local cereal prices are significantly higher when compared to a year ago in most regions. The prices of these cereals are projected to continue to decline in the short-term as more of the *Gu* harvest enters markets. However, prices are expected to increase over the coming months as supplies from the *Gu* harvest will be limited. Prices are also unlikely to return to their pre-crisis levels in the foreseeable future as stocks will remain very low unless the scale of response increases significantly.
- Livestock prices showed a mixed trend from July 2011 compared to June 2011 in most reference markets of the country (annex 2). In the regions of Northwest the local goat prices remained stable, while they have decreased in Northeast and Central by 13 and 16 percent respectively, owing to increased market supply due to high debt payment (annex 2). However, the local goat prices in southern regions, both Juba and Bay/Bakol have shown an increasing trend of 2 and 12 percent respectively, compared to June 2011, while in Shabelle they have decreased by 16 percent due to increased market supply following the influx of livestock to the region. Due to increased supply and low market demand, cattle prices in Juba and Shabelle had further declined by 9 and 3 percent from June 2011, though they have increased in Bay/Bakol by 8 percent due to the effects of drought, which limited the availability of saleable cattle at household level. However, the cattle prices are still lower than last year (by 35-56%) mainly due to limited pasture availability along the trekking route to Garissa market.
- Terms of trade continue to be unfavorable and deteriorating in most regions. As the prices of local grains remains very high, goat to local grain price terms of trade have not significantly improved due to the slight dip in local grain prices. In many areas of northern, central, and southern Somalia, prices of goat have continued to fall. In Qoryoley market (Lower Shabelle), for example, the average daily wage rate in August 2011 can buy only three kilograms of white maize compared to 24 kg per day during the same period last year. In the Sorghum belt catchment, a local goat /red sorghum TOT is currently 34 kg down from 100kg since a year ago. However, in Bay, terms of trade have been improving marginally since May 2011 as local goat prices increased. The improving purchasing power in Bay however remains dismal and is significantly lower compared to the same month last year

Health¹

- According to WHO, the numbers of suspected measles cases in Somalia has increased by over 660 percent compared to the same time last year. In July, 1,019 suspected measles cases and 31 related deaths were reported in south and central Somalia compared to 133 cases in July 2010. The major factors driving this increase are low vaccination coverage, malnutrition, population movement and overcrowded IDP camps. It is feared that the measles outbreak could lead to serious illness and a high number of deaths, especially among the IDP populations whose overall health is already fragile.
- There is also an increase in the numbers of confirmed cholera cases in Mogadishu as well as reports of AWD in Kismayo and other crowded urban centers. Since January, 4,272 cases of AWD/ cholera have been reported in Banadi hospital in Mogadishu alone. With the onset of the rains there is likelihood of an increase in the reported cases of AWD and cholera in the country.

¹ WHO

Nutrition and Mortality

- The August round of nutrition and mortality surveys in southern Somalia is now concluding in 5 regions (Lower and Middle Juba, Gedo, Bay and Bakol) and results are expected by August 31st. The 2 remaining regions (Hiran and Middle Shabelle) and IDP settlements (Mogadishu and Afgoye) will conclude the following week. Access to Lower Shebelle to conduct surveys in August was not possible.

Security²

- There have been no major security developments reported since the pullout of Al-Shabaab from Mogadishu city on 6 August. However, the situation in the capital remained volatile with some sporadic but limited encounters between the TFG backed by AMISOM and Al-Shabaab member remaining in certain parts of the city. Some security incidents relating to the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the growing number of the displaced population in the capital were also reported. Insecurity continues to remain a challenge for the humanitarian actors to reach significant numbers of the drought and famine-stricken population in the south and central regions.

Gender and Displacement

- Based on a recent gender analysis by FSNAU in southern region IDP camps (Xaaji Jabarti, Camp Badar, Dhusamareb, Abudwak, Belethaawa town, Ajuuraan, jiroon, Alle Amin, Israac, Nasiib, and Jowhar), household headship is skewed towards female headed household (FHH) (50-60%) and male headed household (MHH) (30-40%), with household size of 6-9 persons. Approximately 75-85% of the IDPs, of which approximately 50-60% are FHH have lived in their respective camps for more than six months, while less than 25%, of which approximately 45-50% are FHH, have lived in the camp for less than 6 months.
- IDPs have limited access to safe drinking water and can go for up to 3 days without safe water. 85-95% in both types of households (FHH and MHH) access water from water kiosks, which takes approximately 1 hour to collect, thus consuming a great deal of women's time to undertake reproductive work. Approximately 90-99% of both FHH and MHH use public pit latrines, while some use open space.
- IDP camps offer limited access to educational facilities for boys and girls due to lack of schools, teachers, and financial resources, while displacement hinders entry into education system as well as progression; resulting in boys seeking employment as shoe-shiners, while girls help out in domestic work.
- **Access to food:** IDPs Households depend on food purchase and access food aid. Women also receive and borrow food gifts from relatives and friends, activity men would shy away from because it erodes their dignity as family providers. Food prices are exorbitantly high for the majority of households. This coupled with scarce employment opportunities, renders most households to accumulate food and health related debts averaging SoSh 2,000,000. Men access casual labor in construction, portage and ferrying goods and collection and sale of firewood; while women undertake diversified activities such as domestic work, goat slaughtering and cleaning the offal. Diversifying income sources comes at a great cost to women's health and child care responsibilities.
- IDPs' assets are severely depleted and approximately 10-20% own only a sleeping mat, 15-25% own a radio, and approximately 15-25% own some tools for skilled work, mainly used by men to seek casual labor. Women own shoats and some chicken, considered as women's assets.
- Firewood is the main source of energy used by approximately 98% of the households, of which 70-80% is freely provided, and the rest by purchasing from traders. Insecurity constrains women and girls from collecting firewood far away from their homes, an indicator for prevalence of gender based violence against women.

² UN OCHA

Response³

- The CAP for Somalia stands at USD 1.06 billion and is currently funded to USD 602 million (57%), more funding is anticipated in the coming months with a significant increase in non-traditional donors. International pledging conferences continue to highlight the funding gaps.
- Response across all clusters in southern regions is increasing exponentially with the release of the new funds and a gap analysis is being conducted to determine coverage and areas of need.
- Concerns are being raised not to forget the humanitarian needs in central and northern regions especially with the deterioration in the nutrition status in key pastoral and IDP areas.

Most-likely scenario

Key assumptions

- August medium-range ECMWF Rainfall anomalies Outlook suggests average rainfall in North and central regions of the country while enhanced rainfall is likely for some parts of **southern Somalia particularly, Shabelle and Hiran regions**. However, August forecast updates now suggest an increased probability of below-average rainfall in similar areas between November 2011 and January 2012. 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.
- Destitution in Coastal *Deeh* livelihood of central and northeast regions is expected to persist among almost half of the population due to drought-related loss of livestock (sheep). Households are expected to continue arriving in villages and towns seeking social support and other sources to access food. The livestock herd sizes are not expected to improve within the next six months due to low conception rates for all species and high abortion cases during the last *Jilal* dry season for camel and cattle with limited milk production.
- In South Somalia cattle prices are expected to remain low for the next one to two months due to a long recovery period required for cattle as well as reduced access to Garissa (Kenya) market due to scarcity of vegetation and water along the trekking trade routes. Cattle pastoralists are expected to engaging in a range of distress coping strategies including abnormal migration mostly to riverine areas, particularly in Gedo, Bay, part of Juba, and Bakol, exposing animals to tsetse flies and incurring high costs of livestock inputs and migration.
- 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.
- 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.

Projected outcomes

- Crop establishment in agropastoral areas in the **Northwest** is estimated to be below average (17,000 MT) due to delayed and erratic *Gu* rains. However, it is expected to improve if the ongoing *Karan* season performs well in August and September, which will result in replanting of maize and promote the growth of standing crops (sorghum).
- In most regions, both local and imported cereal prices are expected to be higher than a year ago affecting purchasing power of poor households. In most markets of Northwest, the ToT between local quality goat and rice indicated annual decline of 15-23% and is expected to sustain this trend for at least until September-October.

³ UN OCHA

- **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, almost 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, response coverage and gaps, detailed information on household and market cereal stock levels, Remittance flows

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

| Region | Livelihood | Date of nutrition and mortality survey | GAM Prevalence | SAM Prevalence | Crude mortality rate | Under-5 mortality rate |
|-------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 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) |
| | 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) |
| 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-) |
| | 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) |
| 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) |
| 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) |
| | 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) |
| 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) |
| | 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) |
| | 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) |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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) |
| | 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) |
| | 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) |
| 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) |
| | 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) |
| | 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) |
| | 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) |
| 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) |
| | 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 West 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.

ANNEX 2 – Most recent food access data for Somalia, by region

| Region | Market | Livestock-to-cereal ToT | Wage-to-cereal ToT |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Lower Shabelle | <i>Riverine (Afgoi)</i> | Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 64 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (62kg from 170kg) | Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 67 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (3 kg from 9 kg) |
| | <i>Agropastoral (Qorioley)</i> | Goat-white maize tot: decreased by 78 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (57kg 254) | Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 88 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (3 kg from 24 kg) |
| Middle Shabelle | <i>Riverine (Jowhar)</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 56 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (80kg from 181kg) | Wage-white maize-tot- decreased by 55 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (5 kg from 11 kg) |
| | <i>Agropastoral (Adan Yabal)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 54 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (23kg from 50kg) | |
| Bay | <i>Agropastoral (Dinsor, Qansadhere, Baidoa)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot-decreased by 78 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (40kg from 180kg) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 75 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 3 kg from 12 kg) |
| Bakool | <i>Agropastoral (Huddur)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 62 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (37kg from 98k) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 20 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (4kg from 5kg) |
| | <i>Pastoral (El Barde)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 47 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (38kg from 72kg) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 17 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (5kg from 6kg) |
| Middle/Lower Juba | <i>Riverine (Buale, Jilib, Jamame)</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 85 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (21kg from 141kg) | Wage-white maize tot decreased By 89 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (2 from 19) |
| | <i>Agropastoral (Kismayo)</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 68 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (45kg from 140kg) | Wage-white maize tot decreased By 80 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (4 from 20) |
| | <i>Pastoral (Doblej, Hagar)</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 62 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (36kg from 94kg) | Wage-white maize tot decreased By 56 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (5 from 9) |
| Gedo | <i>Riverine (Bardera, Luuq)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 73 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (24kg from 88kg) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 58 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (5kg from |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 12kg) |
| | <i>Agropastoral Bardera, Belethawa)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 74 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (26kg from 100kg) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 68 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (7kg from 22kg) |
| | <i>Pastoral (Elwak)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 65 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (32kg from 92kg) | Wage-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 56 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (4kg from 9kg) |
| Hiran | <i>Riverine (Beletwein)</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 59 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (43kg from 104kg) | Wage-white maize tot decreased by 50 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (7 from 14) |
| Banadir Region | <i>Mogadishu Bakara</i> | Goat-white maize-tot- decreased by 82 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (54kg from 308kg) | Wage-white maize tot decreased by 62 percent between August 2011 and August 2010(3 from 8) |
| Central Regions | <i>Hawd Pastoral (Galkayo)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 63 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (55kg from 150kg) | Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 57 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (6kg from 14kg) |
| | <i>Addun Pastoral (Dhusamareb)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 41 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (34kg from 58kg) | Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 40 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (3kg from 5kg) |
| North East Regions | <i>Coastal Deeh (Garowe, Bosasso, Lasanod, Erigavo)</i> | Goat-red sorghum-tot- decreased by 49 percent between June 2011 and June 2010 (40kg from 78kg) | Wage-Red sorghum-tot- decreased by 50 percent between June 2011 and June 2010 (4kg from 8kg) |
| North West Regions | <i>Borama, Zeilac, Hargeisa, Togwajale</i> | Goat-White sorghum-tot- decreased by 46 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (60kg from 112kg) | Wage-White sorghum-tot- decreased by 53 percent between August 2011 and August 2010 (7kg from 15kg) |