FSNAU
Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

Information for Better Livelihoods

FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Post Deyr 2022

Presentation

Hir-shabelle Sate

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

28 March 2023

FSNAU Managed by
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FSNAU Technical Partners
FEWS NET
World Food Programme
World Health Organization
SWALIM
unicef
JRC EUROPEAN COMMISSION
UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

FSNAU Resource Partners
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
UKaid
SWEDEN
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

2022 Post-Deyr Assessment, Analysis and Vetting Process

Planning, assessment, analysis and vetting of the results were conducted in collaboration with government institutions, local and international NGOs, technical partners, UN agencies and IASC Clusters.

- Presentation of survey protocols to AIMWG – Oct 2022
- Follow up integrated assessments in areas facing Risk of Famine and areas where Famine was projected – Oct 2022
- Post Deyr seasonal food security and nutrition assessments – Nov/Dec 2022
- IPC acute food insecurity, IPC acute malnutrition and Famine Risk Analyses – Jan/Feb 2023
- Briefing for Famine Reivew Committee (FRC) – 10 Feb
- Briefing for FGS institutions – 19 Feb
- Briefing for UN HOHA institutions – 19 Feb
- Briefing for FSM institutions/stakeholders – 23 Feb
- Briefing for Humanitarian Country Team – 27 Fdb
- Briefing for All Stakeholders – 28 Feb

- 2022 Post Deyr Assessments: A total of **73** technical staff drawn from Government (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Humanitarian Affairs/Disaster Management, Planning/Statistics) and Local Universities:
  - FGS – 24
  - Puntland – 13
  - Galmudug – 7
  - Hirshabelle – 5
  - Southwest - 5
  - Jubaland – 8
  - Somaliland – 7
  - Local Universities – 4
  - **Total - 73**
- 2022 Post Deyr IPC analyses workshop: a total of **221** participants drawn from:
  - Government (FGS, FMS and Somaliland) – 46
  - Local Universities (UOH, PSU) – 3
  - UN (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM) – 69
  - Local and International NGOs – 78
  - Food Security and Nutrition Clusters– 8
  - Other Technical Partners (FEWS NET, REACH , IPC GSU) – 17
  - Resource Partners/Donors (ECHO)– 1
  - **Total - 221**

Main Livelihood Groups in Hirshabelle

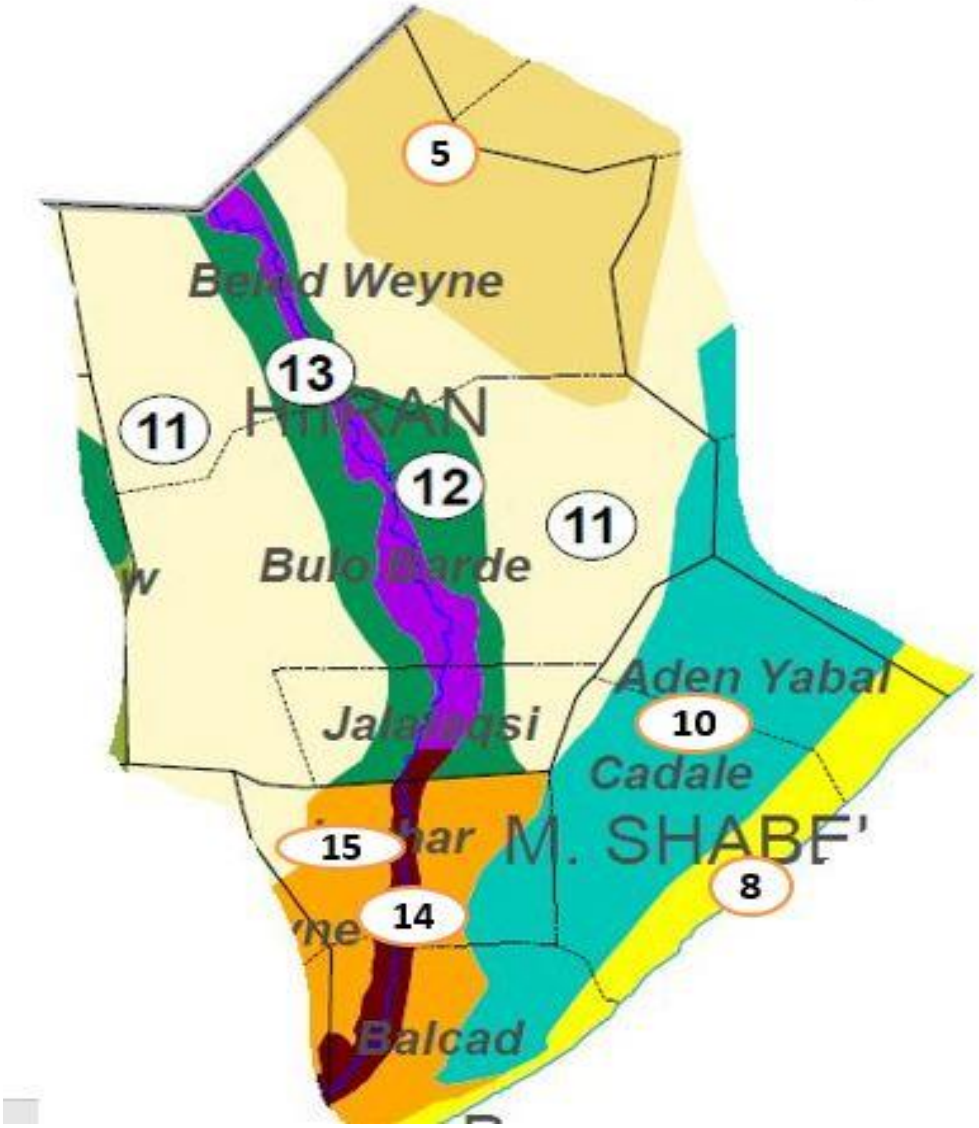
Sources of Food and Income

Hiran

05: Hawd Pastoral
11: Southern Inland Pastoral
12: Southern Agropastoral
13: Riverine Pump irrigation

Middle Shabelle

14: Riverine gravity irrigation
15: Sorghum High Potential Agro pastoral
10: Cowpea Belt
08: Coastal Deeh Pastoral & Fishing

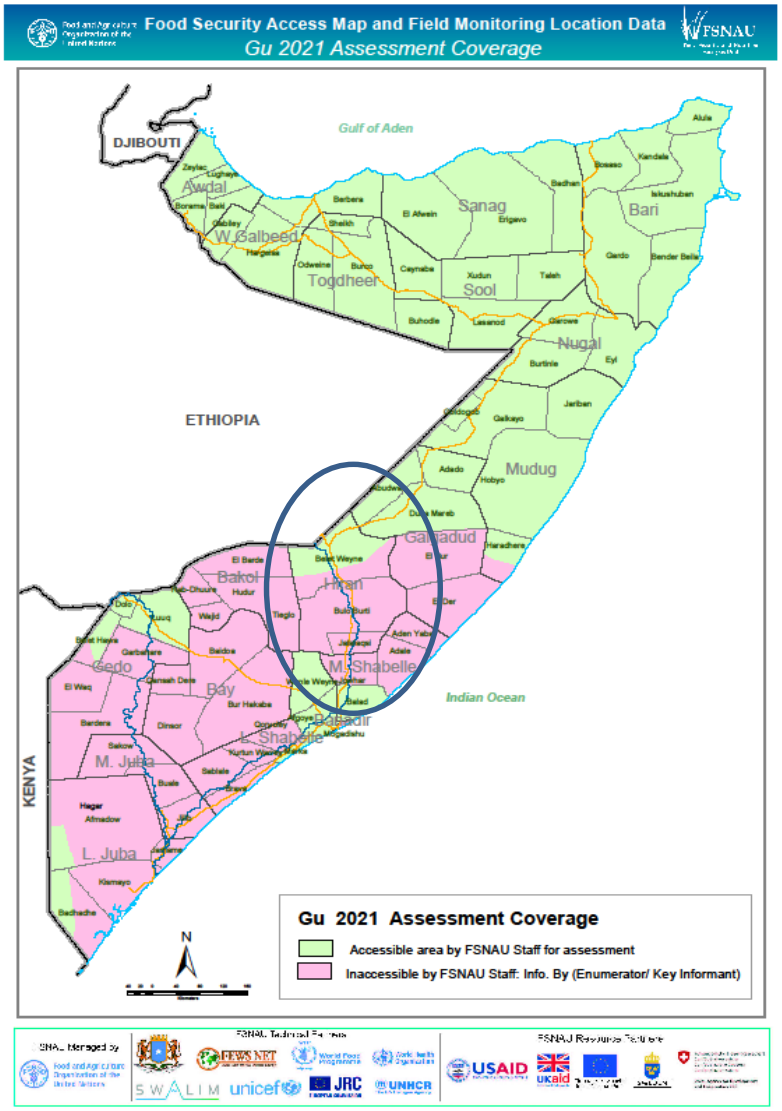


Post GU 2021 Seasonal Assessment Coverage

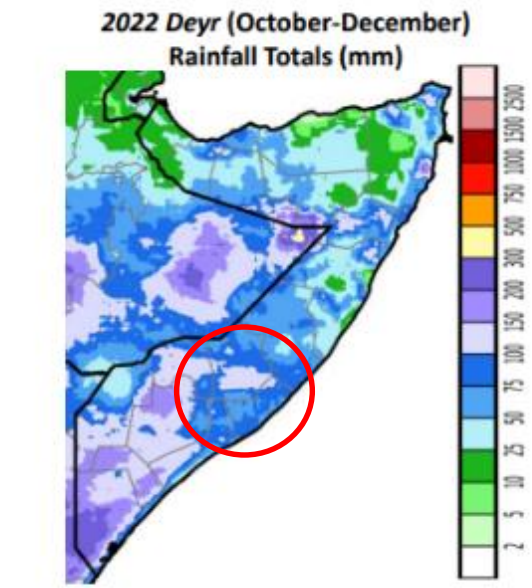
Field Access and Field Data Locations

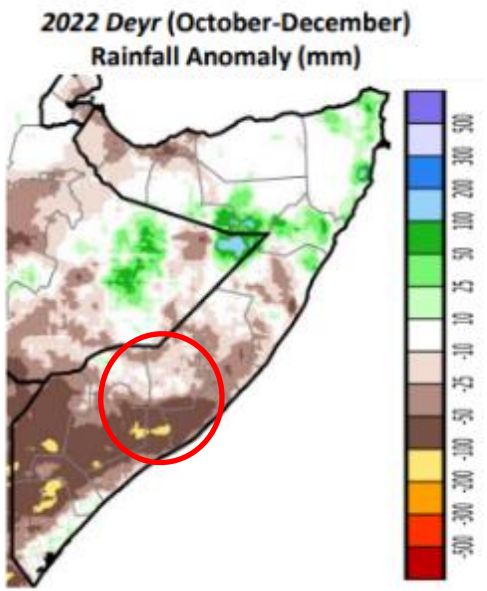
- Due to security constraints, we were only able to conduct field visits in Belet-wein, Mataban, Jowhar and Balcad districts to collect food security data.

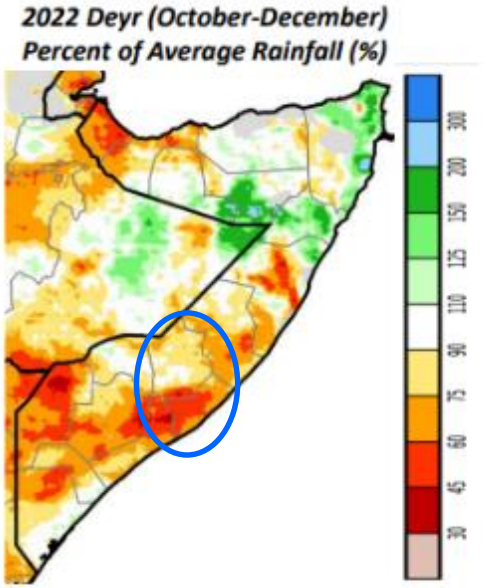
- For the other districts, we relied on teleconferencing with enumerators and key informants, as well as cross-checking with available secondary information from reliable sources.



Deyr 2022 rainfall performance







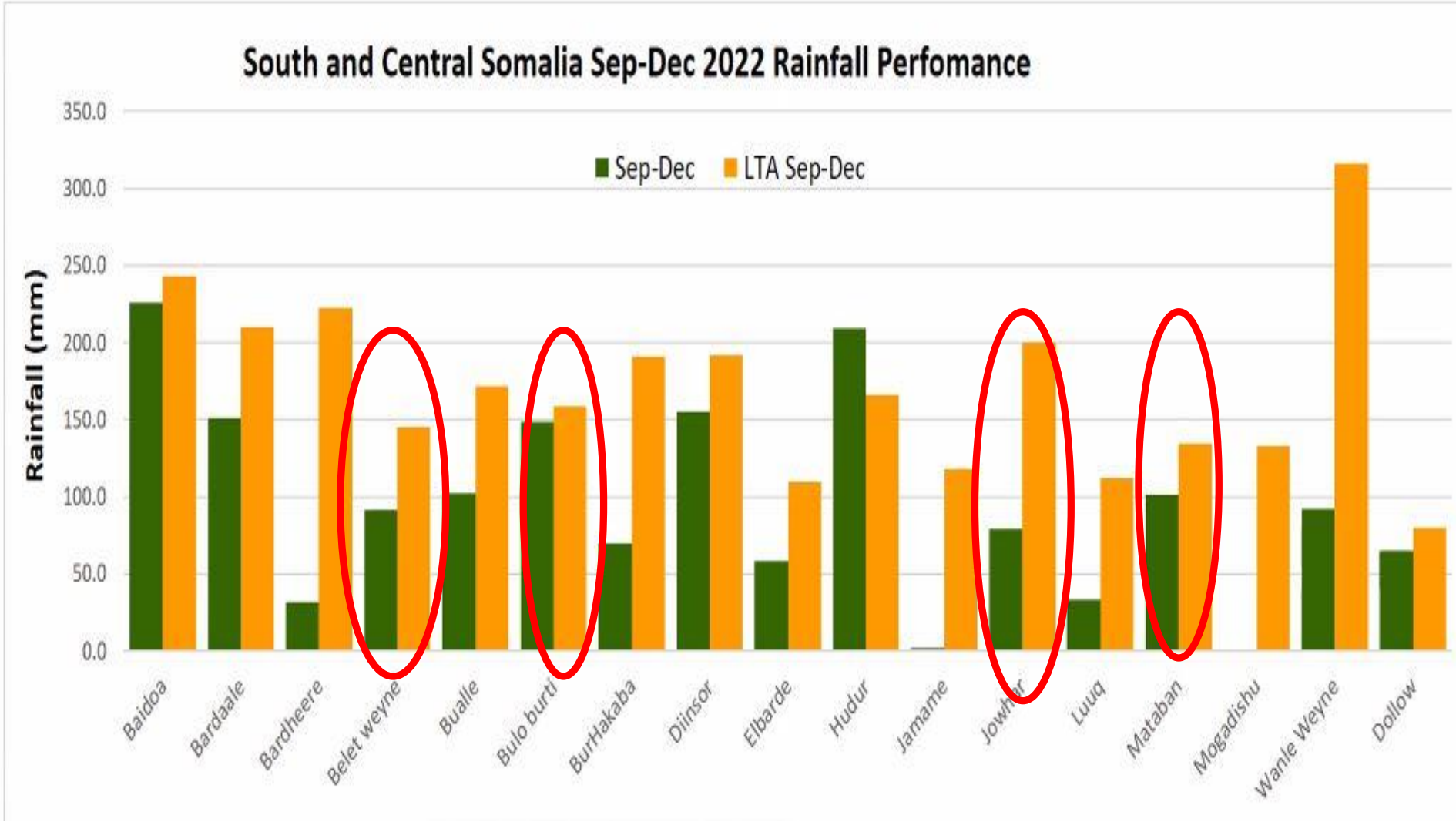
- ***The October-December*** *Deyr* 2022 rainfall performance was localized and below normal to poor in terms of amount, intensity and distribution in most parts of the Hirshabelle state.
- This affected the availability of water and pasture for livestock and crops and increased the risk of drought and food insecurity.

- **Start of Season**: Start in the 2nd dekad of October 22 and ended in the 2nd dekad of November' 22.

- Temporal and Spatial distribution: was short and poorly distributed in most livelihood zones of the state

- Satellite imagery indicates RFE anomaly (October – December'22) of 10 - 50 mm below LTA in most livelihood zones.

Deyr 2022 Rainfall Performance SWALIM Rain-guage Station Data



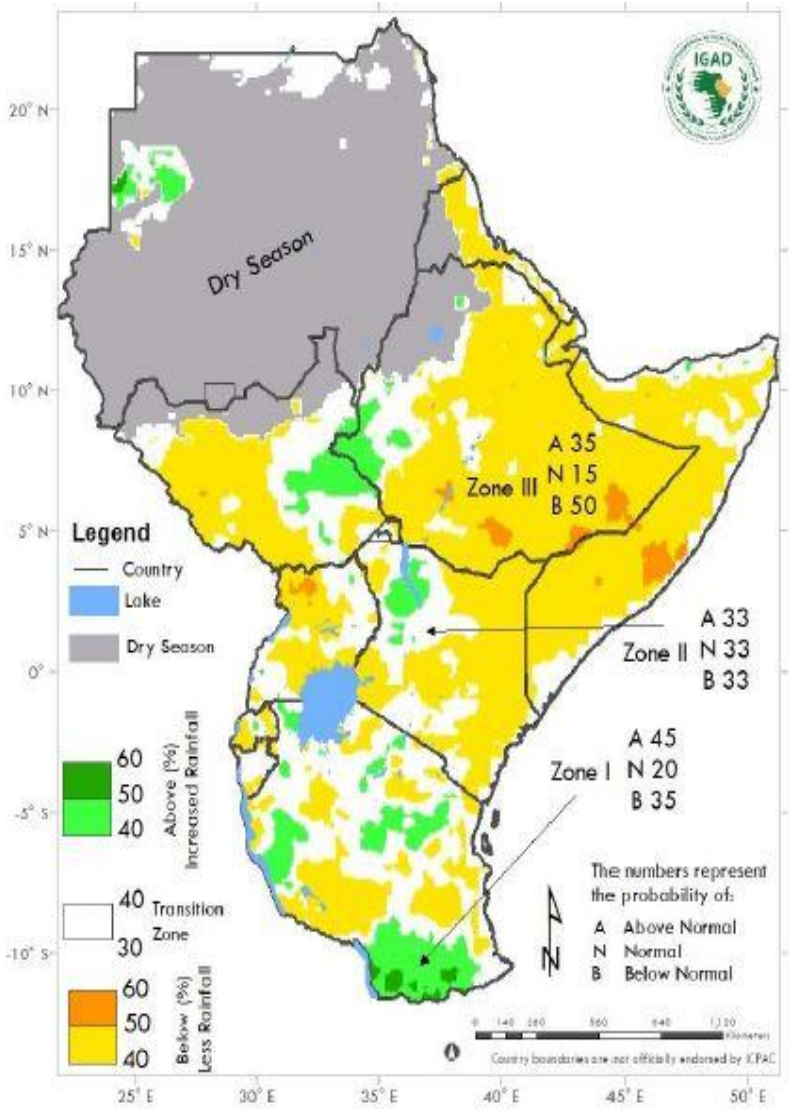
Source: SWALIM Rain gauge

CLIMATE
Vegetation Conditions (NDVI)

- The NDVI data for Deyr2022 shows that the vegetation cover in many areas has rapidly deteriorated and remains below average to poor.
- This is due to the poor rainfall performance during the Deyr2022 season and the overgrazing of livestock that migrated from areas with rain deficit.
- The low vegetation cover has negative impacts on food security, livelihoods, and the livestock body conditions.

GU 2023 rainfall Forecast (Oct-Dec)

Forecast issued by (GHACOF) indicated a greater likelihood of below-normal (March-May 2023) seasonal rainfall



Zone I: In this Zone (light green), the wetter than normal rainfall category has the highest probability (45%). The probability for near normal and drier than normal categories are at 20% and 35%, respectively.

Zone II: In this Zone (white color), the probabilities of below, normal, and above are equal at 33%. This equal probability zone is also considered a transition zone.

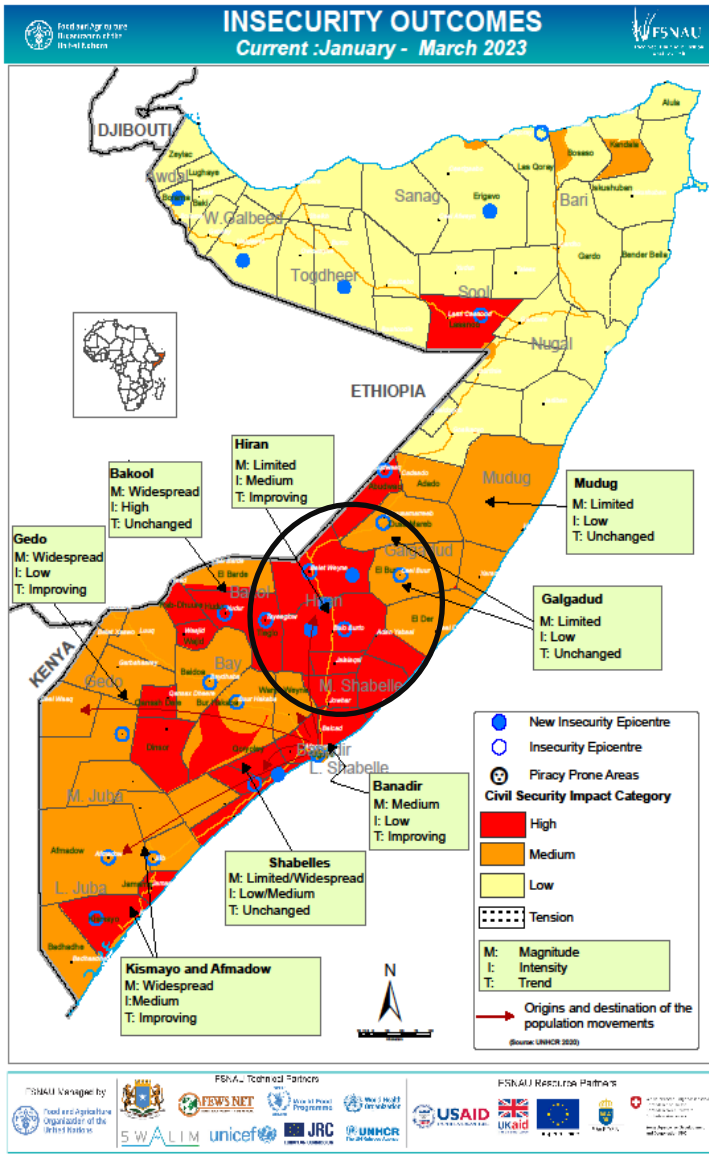
Zone III: In this Zone (orange), the below normal rainfall (drier) category has the highest probability (50%). The probabilities of the normal and above normal categories are 15% and 35%, respectively

Figure 1: Greater Horn of Africa Objective rainfall Outlook for the March to May 2023 rainfall season

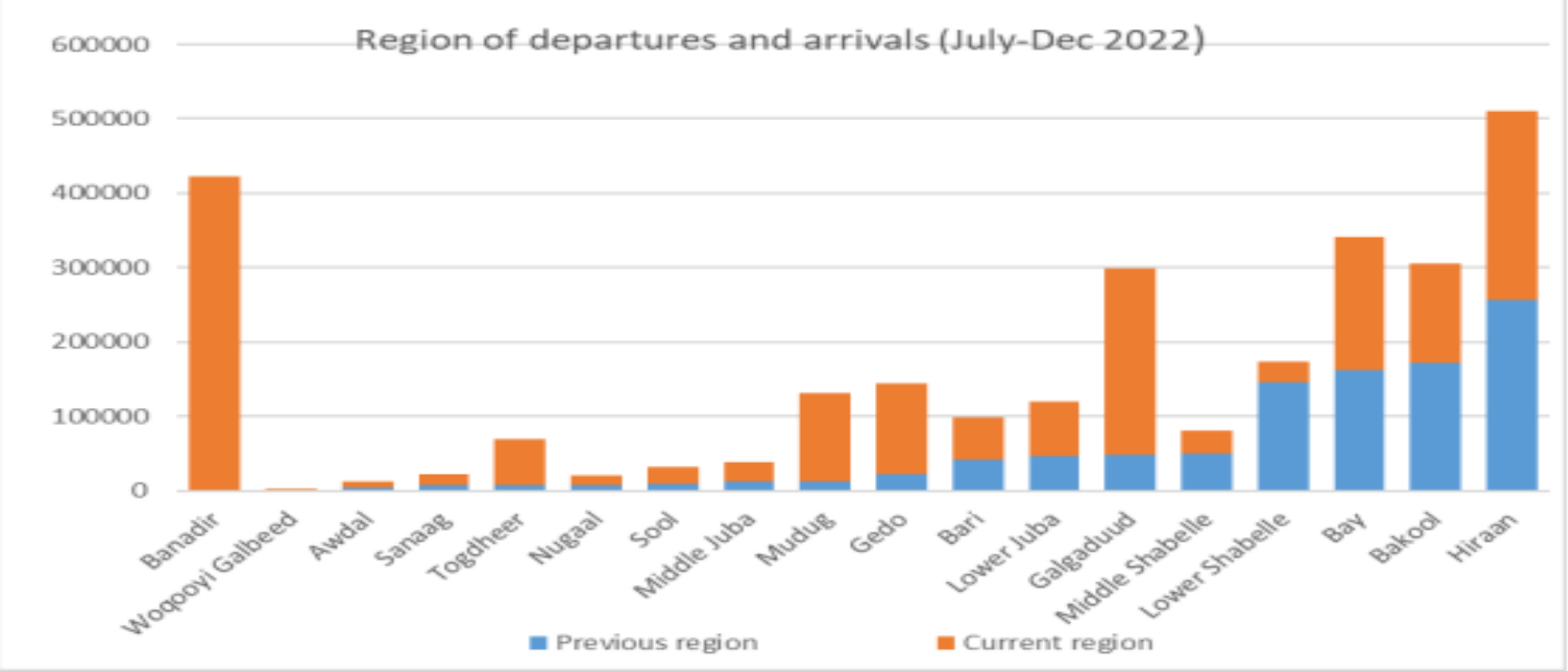
Civil Insecurity

Overall statement: the security situation in Hir-shabelle state remain volatile and very tense, **active fighting occurred in rural areas of the state over the last six months.**

- Persistent insecurity and conflict such as armed confrontations, land mines, suicide car bombs, ambush attacks, and targeted killings continue in the state
- Recurrent armed clashes between insurgents and local militia backed by SNA forces occurred in rural areas in state. The insurgents set on fire to villages, destroyed or/ and poisoned shallow well.
- The conflict led to huge human fatalities in both rural and urban areas: where there were active battles and remote violence mostly explosions, it caused massive population displacements from rural to urban and within rural areas
- Disrupted or inhibited crop planting and propagations, in riverine areas, and agro-pastoral where access to planting and irrigation becomes difficult
- Constrained livestock migration opportunities to access favorable rangeland conditions
- Disrupted labor opportunities in Urban areas due to the successive explosions, intimidation and treats in the main towns(Beletwein, Buloburt, Jowhar and Jalalaqsi etc)



Population Movement/Displacement: Jul-Dec 202



- Most of the Insecurity induced displacements occurred between August and November when government allied forces started a military offensive against insurgents in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions
- Drought triggered displacement equally occurred between August and November due to the poor performance of Gu 2022 rains and the effect of Hagaa season (July-Oct)
- Insecurity/conflict and drought related displacements have contributed to lower crop production and restricted livestock migration options (Hiran)
- Conflict/Insecurity and drought related displacements are expected to continue through mid 2023, further exacerbating food insecurity across many parts of Hirshabelle, mainly in the South/central.

Beletweyne Summary of Nutrition Findings

Region	Nutrition Surveys (Dec 2022)	Health Information System Jan-July.2022	Other relevant information Key driving factors	Current situation Deyr'2022	Gu'2022	Deyr 2021
Beletweyne Integrated(Rural) **FSNAU MOH and Partners**	**Beletweyne District** **GAM:**17.7(14.1-21.8) **SAM:** 3.7(2.2- 6.4) CDR: 0.57 (0.30-1.09) U5DR: 0.56 (0.13-2.40)	**Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster)**	.Low Immunizations coverage Suspected measles ,AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Critical 17.7**	**Critical 20.9**	**Critical 18.3**
Beletweyne IDPs	**Beletweyne IDPs** n- 743 **GAM :**16.4 (13.0-20.4) **SAM** : 2.6 (1.6- 4.2) CDR: 0.66 (0.33-1.32) U5DR: 0.84 (0.25-2.83)	**Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster)**	.Low Immunizations coverage Suspected measles ,AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Critical 16.4**	**Critical 23.1**	**Critical 17.7**
Beletweyne Urban	Historical Data 17.4,15.7,14.1,	**Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster, Jan 2023)**	Low Immunizations coverage Suspected measles ,AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Critical**	**Critical**	**Critical**

M. Shabelle (mostly in Jowhar)
Summary of Nutrition Findings

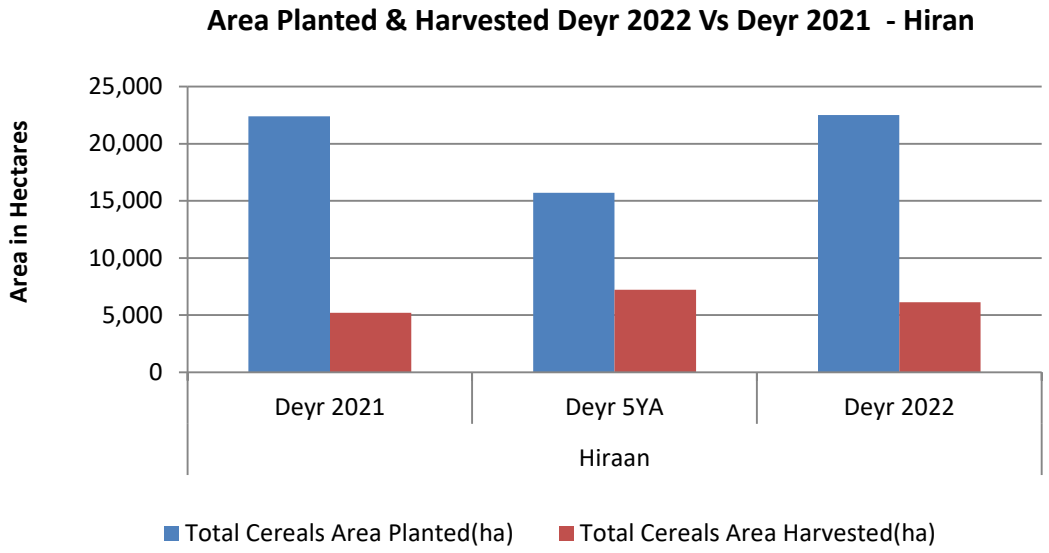
FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

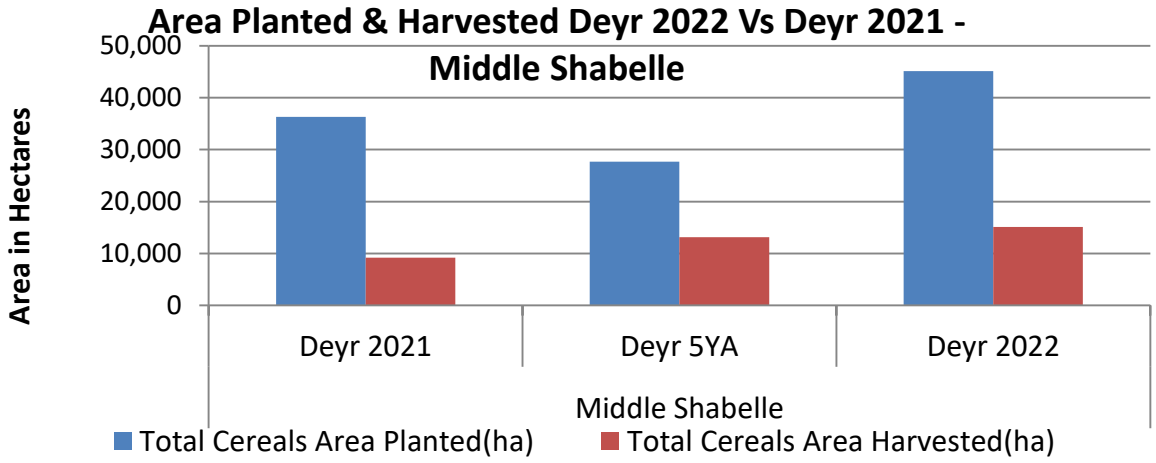
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Region	NutritionSurveys (**Oct- 22**	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm) Oct- 22	Health Information System July-Dec 22	Other relevant information Key driving factors	Current situation Deyr'2022	Gu'2022	Deyr'2021
Middle Shabelle (Partners FSNAU-MOH, Partners)	**Agro pastoral** **GAM=**19.1% (14.6-24.5) SAM =5.5% (3.7- 8.0) CDR: 1.1 (0.63-1.96 U5DR:2.3 (1.0-5.2)	9.3% (6.5-13.0)	Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster**)**	.Lack of milk access .Low Immunizations coverage High morbidity Reported Suspected measles cases AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Critical** **GAM: 19.1**	**Critical** **GAM: 16.8**	**Critical** **GAM: 15.2**
	Riverine No current Data Serious-15.2,15.4,15.0,12.4,13.2 Historical data	No current Data	Increasing trends of new admissions (Source Nutrition Cluster)	.Lack of milk access .Low Immunizations coverage High morbidity Reported Suspected measles cases AWD Outbreak(DB)	**Critical**	**Critical** **GAM: 17.1**	**Serious** **GAM: 14.1**

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2022 Area Planted and Harvested (Ha)





<u>Limiting factors for poor crop production</u>

- ❖Poor Deyr seasonal rains
- ❖Declined river water levels in down streams areas.
- ❖ High irrigation cost
- ❖Limited farm inputs(poor) supports
- ❖Crop pests attack(*stalk borer*)
- ❖Birds attack
- ❖Insecurity (armed clashes)

AGRICULTURE
Deyr 2022 Cereal Production in Hiran & M. Shabelle

Middle Shabelle Cereal Production Estimates

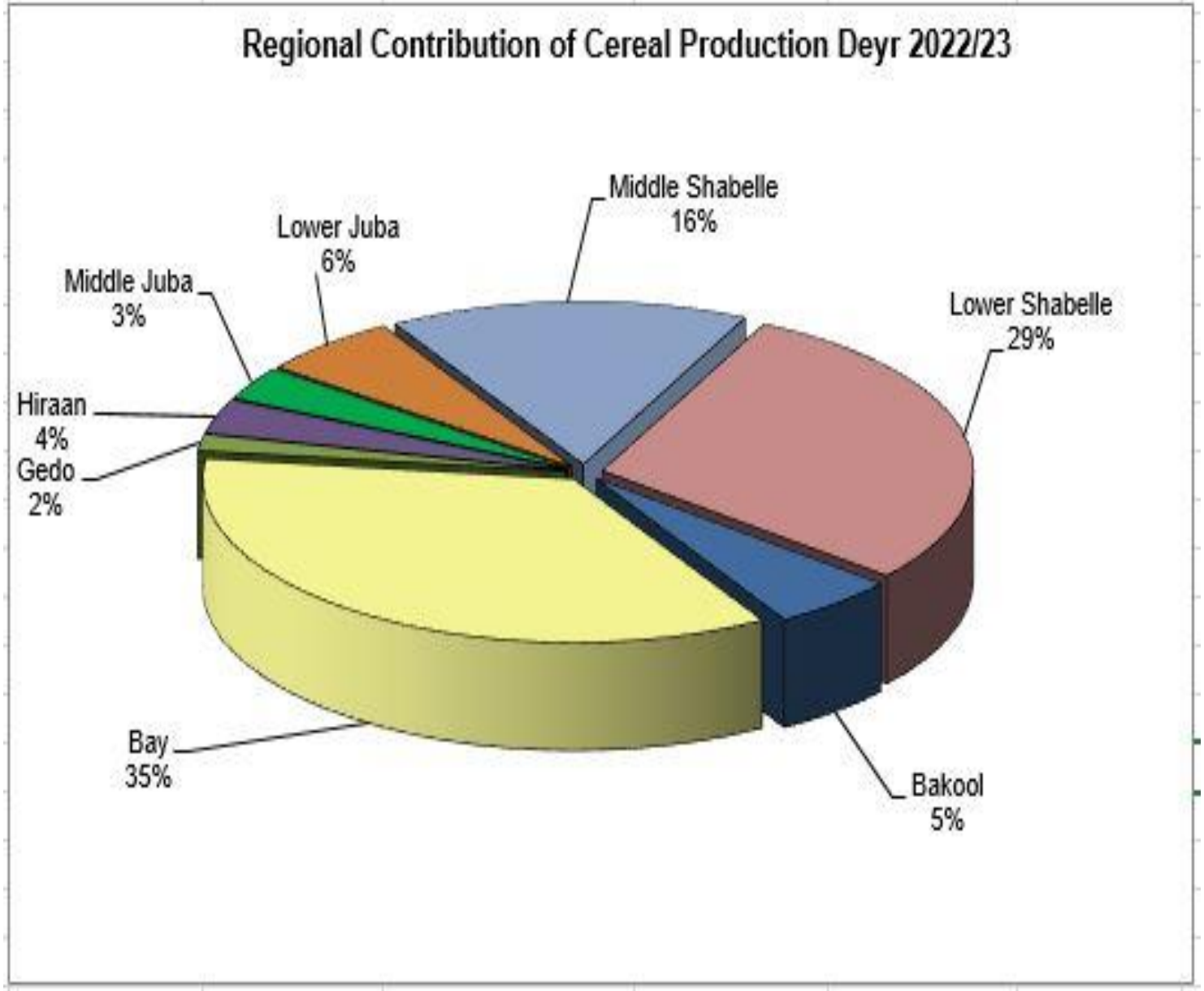
Districts	Deyr 2022 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2022 as % of Deyr 2021	Deyr 2022 as % of Deyr LTM (1995-2021)	Deyr 2022 as % of 5 year average (2017-2021)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Balcad	3 600	0	3 600	143%	90%	114%
Cadale	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Jowhar/Mahaday	6 300	0	6 300	279%	93%	188%
Total	**9 900**	**0**	**9 900**	**207%**	**91%**	**150%**

Hiraan Cereal Production Estimates

Districts	Deyr 2022 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2022 as % of Deyr 2021	Deyr 2022 as % of Deyr LTM (1995-2021)	Deyr 2022 as % of 5 year average (2017-2021)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Belet Weyne	100	500	600	121%	31%	90%
Bulo Burto	300	700	1 000	91%	52%	73%
Jalalaqsi	150	400	550	81%	48%	58%
Total	**550**	**1 600**	**2 150**	**94%**	**43%**	**71%**

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2022 Cereal Production



Middle Shabelle 91% of PWA

Hiran: 43% of PWA

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2022 Assessment Photos-Hiran

Good Irrigated maize crop riverine, Beletwein, Hiran FSNAU, Dec 2022

Failed sorghum Crop, SAP, Buloburt, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2022

Good Irrigated maize crop riverine, Beletwein, Hiran FSNAU, Dec 2022

Irrigated Sorghum harvested, riverine, Beletwein, Dec 2022

AGRICULTURE
Deyr 2022 Assessment Photos-Hiran

Tomato crop production_riverine, Beletwein, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2022

- Other productions(cash crop) mainly practiced by farmers(better off HHs) has declined in this season due to insecu Main crops produced include onions, tomatoes, watermelon, peppers, lettuce etc, and supplies to the local markets and Galmudug and Puntland .
- The labour opportunities from these activities are mainly benefitted by skilled labours from southern regions.

Irrigated Watermelon crop_riverine, B/wein, Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2022

Onion crop production riverine Beletwein Hiran, FSNAU, Dec 2022

Agriculture
Middle Shabelle: Deyr 2022 Crop Performance (photos)

Poor crop performance sorghum in middle shabelle region FSNAU photo Dec.2022

Failed Sorghum at SHP in Middle Shabelle region, Dec 2022

Failed crop farm in SHP area, in middle shabelle FSNAU photo Dec 2022

Crop failed in AP of middle Shabelle, FSNAU-Dec 2022

Agriculture
Middle Shabelle: *Deyr* 2022 Crop Performance

Good condition maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Dec 2022

Good condition maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Dec 2022

Majority stage maize in riverine, M.Shabelle -FSNAU-Dec 2022

Good condition maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Dec 2022

Offseason maize crop at riverine Balcad M. Shabelle, FSNAU –Dec 2022

Good condition Crop in riverine, M. shabelle, FSNAU-Dec 2022

Agriculture
Deyr 2022 Crop Performance in Riverine

Good condition maize in middle shabelle riverine at Jowhar district FSNAU Dec.2022.

Good rice performance in middle shabelle in Jowhar district FSNAU Dec 2022

Good condition sesame crop, riverine Jowhar, M. shabelle FSNAU Dec 2022

Good maize in middle shabelle at Balcad district FSNAU photo Dec 2022

Good Maize in riverine Balcad area Fsnau photo, Dec 2022

Good condition rice crop in riverine, Jowhar, M. Shabelle 2022

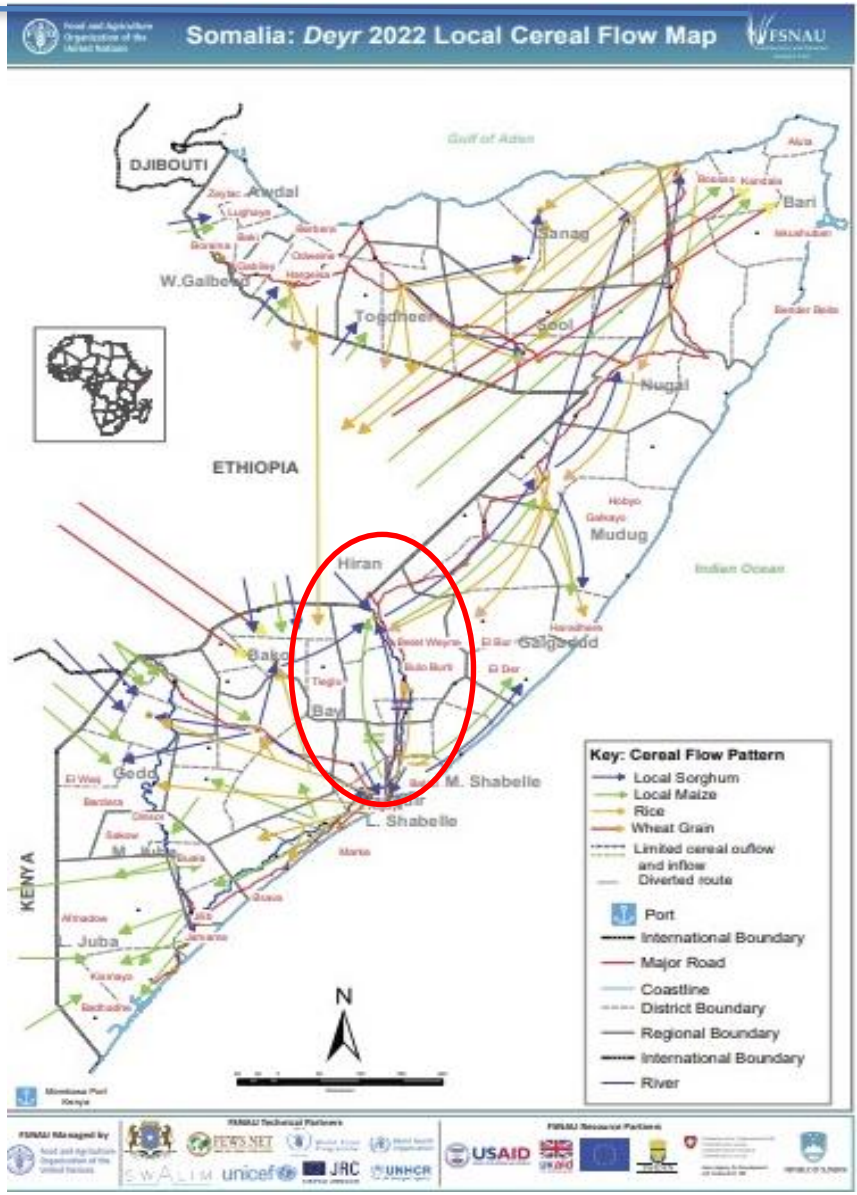
Deyr'2022 Cereal Flow Map

Overall Local cereal out-flow from mid-Shabbele region has increased during Dec, 2022

Local Cereal Out-flow: To Mogadishu, Hiran and Central regions.

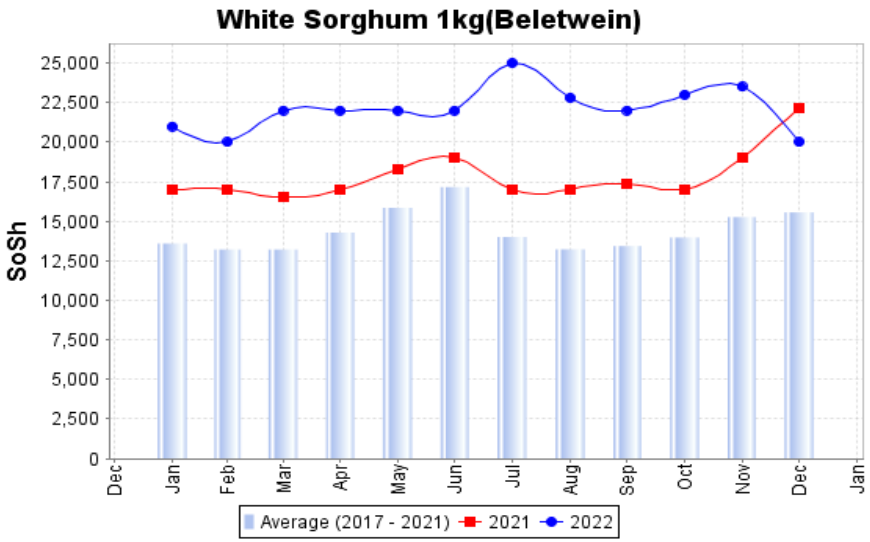
Hiran

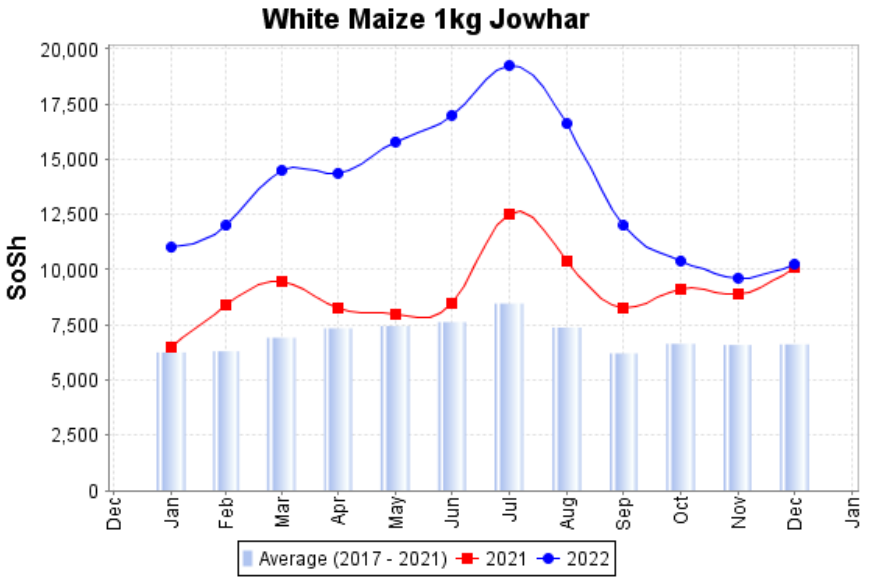
- Below normal cereal inflow (Sorghum & maize) from Somali region of Ethiopia to Hiran due to poor production and insecurity
- Below normal cereal supply from Bay, Shabelle regions
- Normal supply of imported commodities from Mogadishu and Bossaso ports.



AGRICULTURE

Regional Trend in Sorghum and Maize Prices





Declined trend in Cereal Prices (White Sorghum)

↓ **10%** Dec'21 – Dec'22

↓ **20%** from (July – Dec'22)

↑ **29%** from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

Contributing factors in price decrease

- Humanitarian intervention(food voucher)
- Cross-border cereal supply from Ethiopia.
- Below-average local cereal production from riverine zones.

↔ **100%** Dec' 2022- Dec' 2021: **Stable**

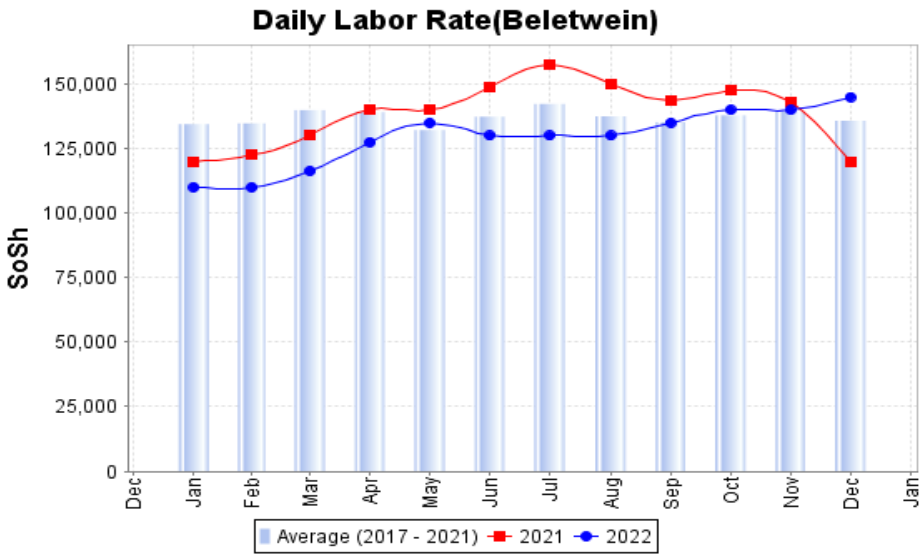
↓**47%** from (July – Dec 2022)

↑**55%** % from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

Contributing factors

- The newly harvested maize entered into the market
- Well off groups flooded maize in the market

Regional Trend in Daily Labor Wage Rates



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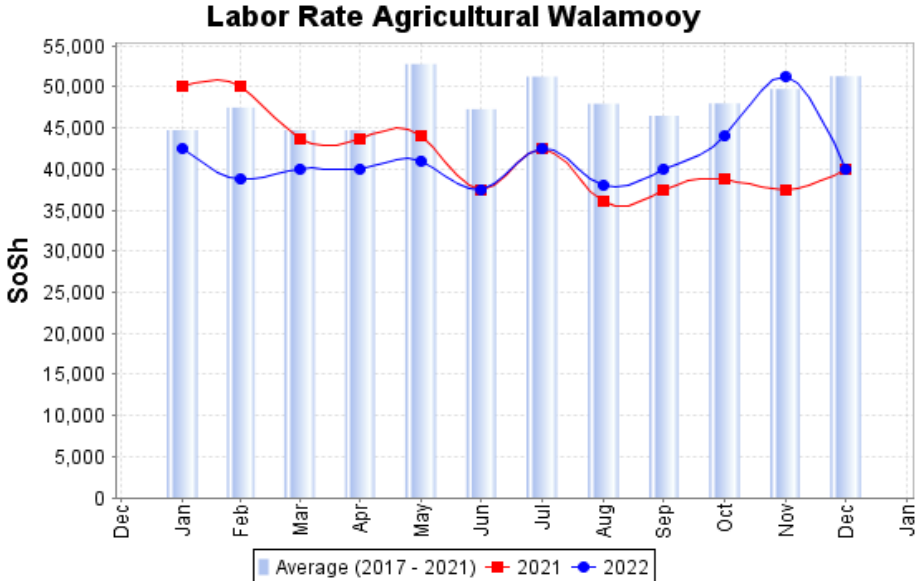


↔100% Dec 2022- Dec'21: Stable

↓6% (Dec 2022- Jul '22):

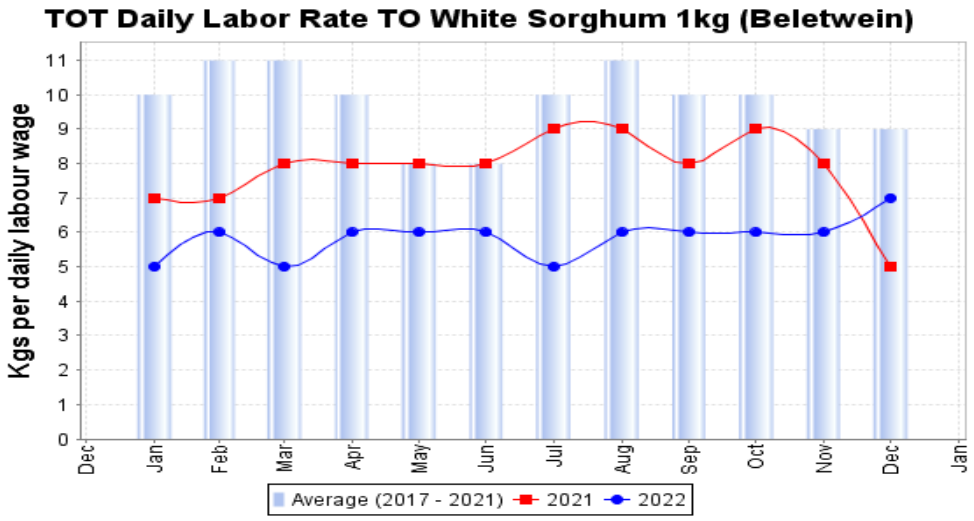
↓22% from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

<u>Contributing factors</u>:

- Decreased cultivated land due to poor rainfalls and decrease river level which increased competition of irrigation

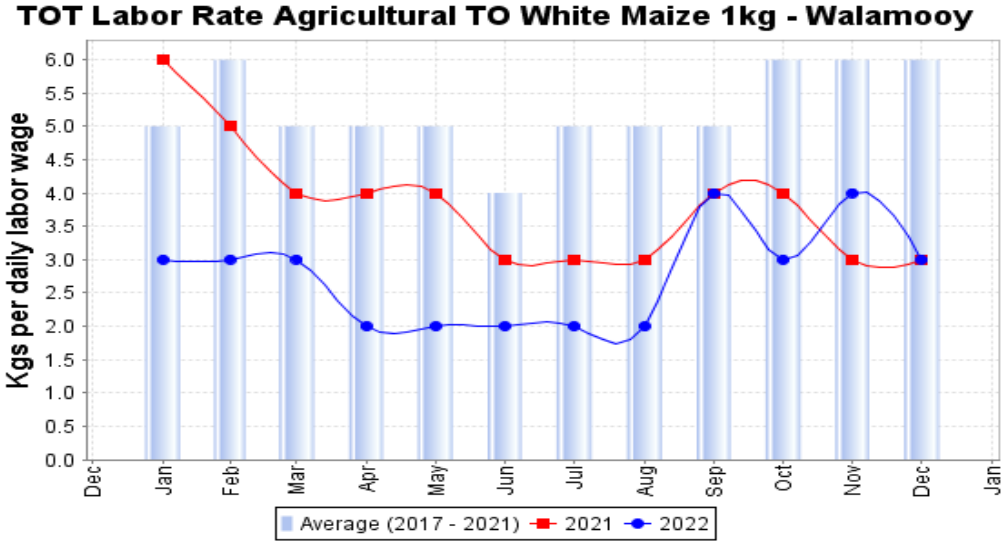
AGRICULTURE

Regional Trend in ToT between Labour to Cereal



Increased in ToT between Daily Labor Wage and White sorghum due to declined cereal prices and increased labor wage rate.

↑ **40**% (5-7kg) Dec'21 – Dec'22
↑ **40**% (5-7kg) from (July – Dec'22)
↓ **22**% (9-7kg) from 5yrs average (2017-2021))



Middle Shabelle
↔100% Dec;22- Dec'21: Stable at 3kgs
↑by 50%(2-3kg)) from (July – Dec'22)
↓50%(6-3kg) from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

Contributing factors

- Declined Maize price

LIVESTOCK
Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration *Deyr* 2022

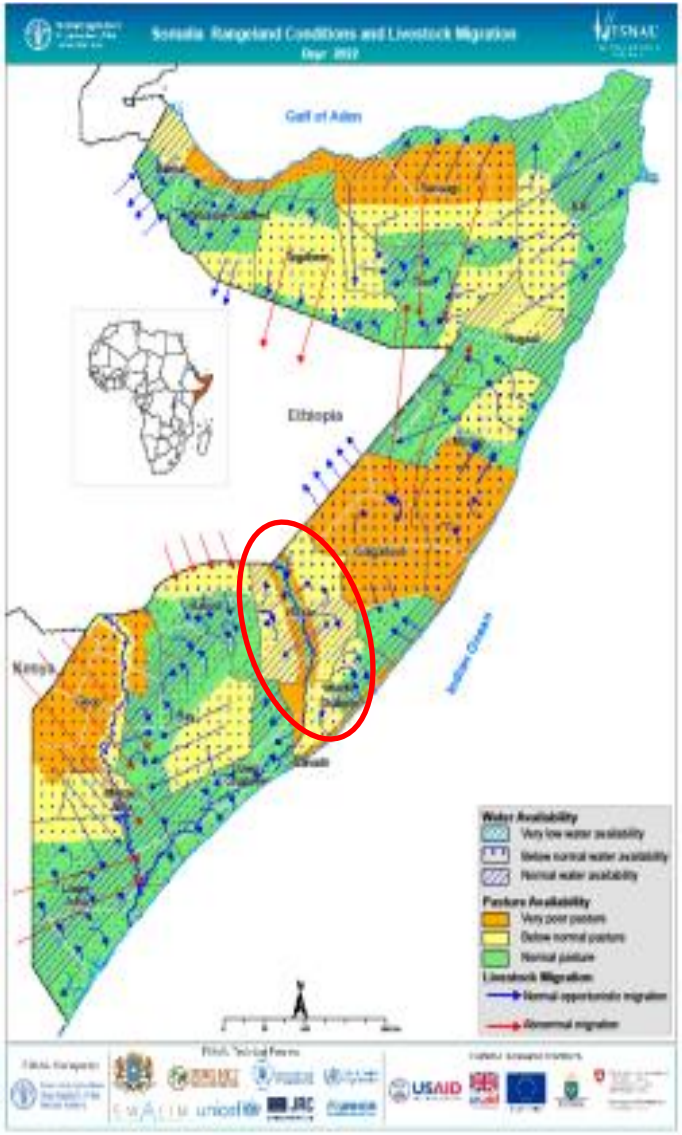
Pasture and browse availabilities are near average in most parts of M.shabele and parts of Hiran(SIP) Poor pasture/ browse conditions reported in SHP, AP ,parts of coastal deeh and Hiran agro-pastoral & Hawd livelihoods

Water: Water availability and access is average in most livelihoods Middle Shabelle region but below average in most pastoral livelihood zones of Hiran region,

Livestock body condition: below average body to poor condition in most livelihoods of the state (PET score 3-2-1).

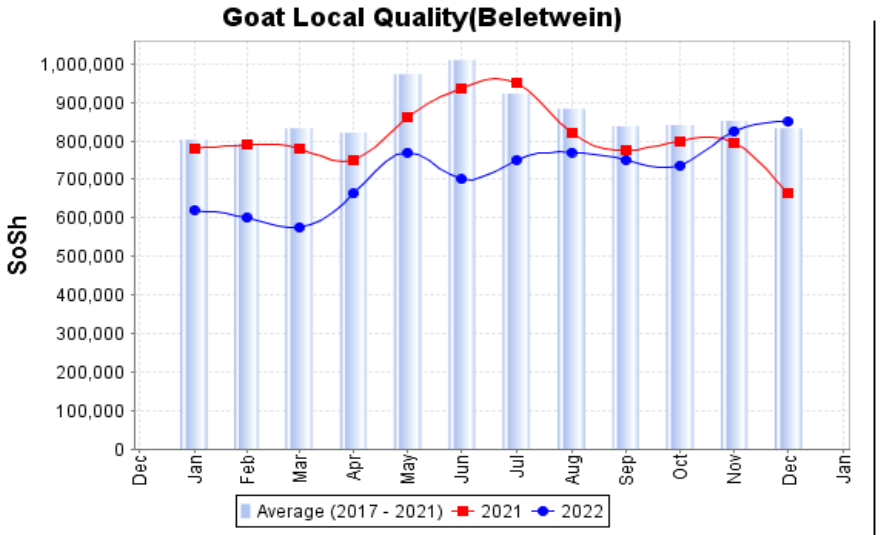
Migration: Normal migration pattern within the traditional grazing *areas*

No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported, but common livestock diseases were noted (Helminthiasis and tick-borne diseases)



LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices



Regional Trends in Goat Local Quality Price

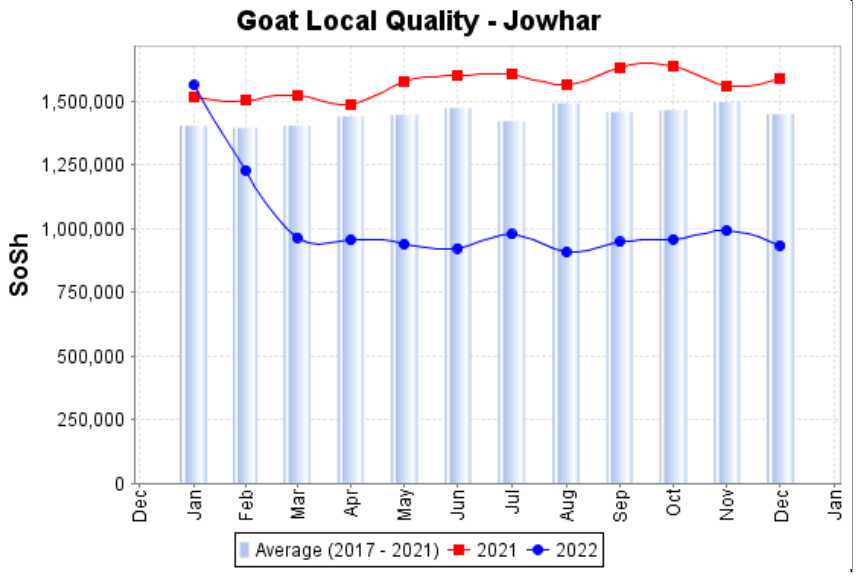
↑ **28**% Dec'21 – Dec'22

↑ **13**% from (July – Dec'22)

↑ **2**% from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

Contributing factors:

- Slight improvement in livestock body conditions and increased demand in the market



Increased Goat local quality goat(Jowhar)

↓**41% Dec'21 - Dec 2022**

↓**5%** from (July – Dec'22)

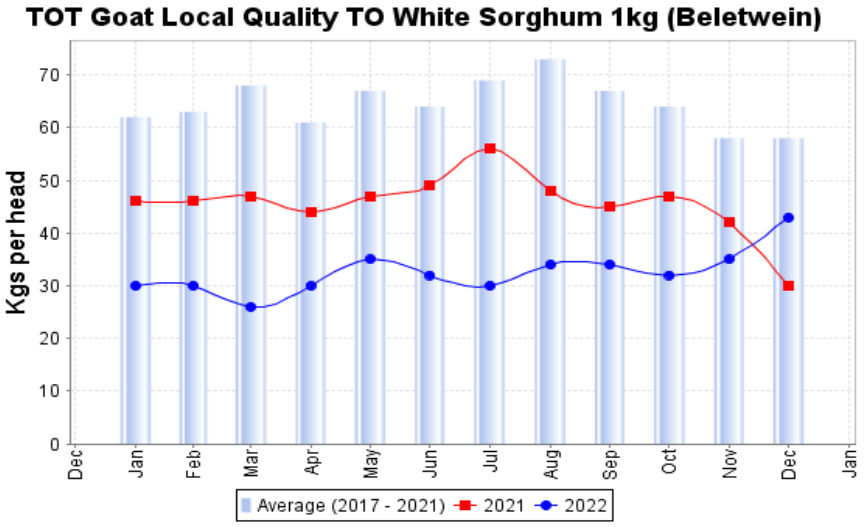
↓**36%**% from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

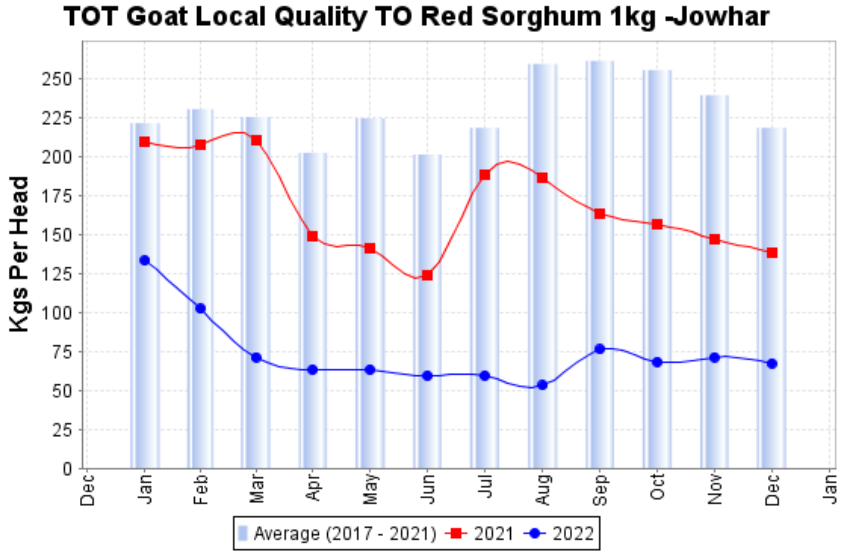
•Factors influencing Local Goat prices:

- Decreased livestock body condition, poor pasture condition
- High supply & low demand of live animals in Jowhar market.

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in Terms of trade





Increased ToT in Goat Local Quality to Cereals due to declined cereal(*white sorghum*) prices and increased L. goat price

↑ **43**% (30-43kg) Dec'21 – Dec'22
↑ **43**% (30-43kg) from (July – Dec'22)
↓ **26**% (58-43kg) from5yrs average (2017-2021)

M/Shabelle (Jowhar Market) Regional Trends in Terms of Trade Goat /Cereal

↓51% (138- 67 Kgs)Dec'21- Dec'22:
↑14% (59-67 Kgs) from (July – Dec'22)
↓69% (218- 67 Kgs) from 5yrs average (2017-2021)

Population assisted (Hirshabelle) (Data from FSC)

SOMALIA
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Districts	% Average Food Assistance Coverage: Jan- March 2023 (*Assistance is received by at least 25% of the population*)	% Average Food Assistance Coverage (planned & confirmed fund): April-June *2023 (Assistance is likely to received by at least 25% of the population)*
Beletwein	181,739 (62%)	87,166 (30%)
Buloburte	55,611 (79%)	55,611 (11%)
Jalalaqsi	59,676 (108%)	7,764 (14%)
Jowhar	100,286 (22%)	36,732 (8%)
Balcad	106,300 (30%)	29,352 (8%)
Cadale	38,834 (70%)	48,376 (88%)
Adan Yabaal	0%	0%

Hiran-Area Classification & Justification Summary Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)

Current (Jan- March 2023) Stressed (IPC phase 2)	Projection (April - June 2023) Stressed (IPC phase 2)
Food Access: HH groups have Minimally adequate food consumption **Contributing factors:** **Positive factors** ❖ Self-employment(collection and sale of bush products) ❖ Labour migration to the urban centres ❖ Increased ToT between goat local and white sorghum (43%) annually but still lower than 5yrs average(26%). **Negative factors** ❖ Below-average Deyr seasonal rainfall performances ❖ Below normal pasture/browse, water availabilities and livestock body conditions. ❖ Low milk availabilities for HH consumption and sale ❖ Limited sellable animals for (Poor) ❖ Increased accumulated debt levels ❖ Lack of Humanitarian access ❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces led to huge human death/injuries, property loss, lack of access to grazing land, destruction or poisoning water wells and Population displacement	Food Access: HH groups have Minimally adequate food consumption **Assumptions:** **Positive factors** ❖ Self-employment(collection and sale of bush products) ❖ Labor migrations to major town (Beletwein) **Negative factors:** ❖ Forecasted below average GU'23 rains ❖ Limited available saleable animals for the poor ❖ Low livestock reproductions(big ruminants) ❖ Likely deteriorated ToT between L.goat to cereals ❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces ❖ Lack of humanitarian access in most areas due to Insecurity(likely)

Hiran- Area Classification & Justification Summary Southern Inland Pastoral (Hawd)

FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Current (Jan- March 2023) Stressed (IPC phase 2)	Projection (April - June 2023) Stressed (IPC phase 2)
Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps **Contributing factors:** **Positive factors** ❖ Self-employment(collection and sale of bush products) ❖ Labour migration to the urban centres ❖ Increased ToT between goat local and white sorghum (43%) annually but still lower than 5yrs average(26%). **Negative factors** ❖ Below-average Deyr seasonal rainfall performances ❖ Below normal pasture/browse, water availabilities and livestock body conditions. ❖ Low milk availabilities for HH consumption and sale ❖ Limited sellable animals for (Poor) ❖ Increased accumulated debt levels ❖ Lack of Humanitarian access ❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces led to huge human death/injuries, property loss, lack of access to grazing land, destruction or poisoning water wells and Population displacement	Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps **Assumptions:** **Positive factors** ❖ Self-employment(collection and sale of bush products) ❖ Labor migrations to major towns **Negative factors:** ❖ Forecasted below average GU'23 rains ❖ Limited available saleable animals for the poor ❖ Low livestock reproductions(big ruminants) ❖ Likely deteriorated ToT between L.goat to cereals ❖ Insecurity (Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia supported by SNA forces ❖ Lack of humanitarian access in most areas due to Insecurity(likely)

Hiran-Area Classification & Justification Summary
Riverine Pump Irrigation

FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Current (January - March 2023 Crisis (IPC phase 3) w

Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps

Beletweyne District mainly Riverine (Dec 2022)

Outcome Indicators	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	Indicative Phase	Current Phase	Projection Phase
FCS	89.2%		10.0%	0.8%		2	3	HA is insignificant
HDDS	98.8%		1.2%	0.0%		2		
HHS	68.9%	2.9%	27.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3		
rCSI	66.8%	14.5%	18.7%			2		
FC Range			10-25	0-5		3		
LC	50.8%	28.8%	12.1%	8.3%		3		
FS Range			10 -25%	0 - 10		3		
GAM				17.7				
CDR			3.7					
USDR			0.6					
Morbidity	14.4							
HA (HHS)	73.4%	Significant						
HA (FSC)	Beletwein 59%, Buloburt 61% Jalalaqsi 103%							

Positive Factors:

- Humanitarian assistance in the accessible areas of the region(significant)
- Available agriculture labour opportunities
- Increased ToT between labor wage rate to w/sorghum by 40% annually
- Available crop fodder(Better. Off and upper middle)
- Self-employment (sale of bush products.)

Negative factors

- Poor seasonal rainfall performance and limited farm inputs(poor
- Poor crop harvest(43%PWA) and lack of Stock availability for poor HH
- Declined traditional social support.
- Sustained high accumulated debt levels (US$350)
- Insecurity (active armed conflict) disrupt crop activities, insurgents used to cross the river and abduct or kill farmers, throwing Water Pumps into the river resulting huge population displacement
- Severely declined river level is making irrigation activities impossible

Projection (April – June 2023) Crisis (IPC phase 3)

Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps

Positive factors; *Assumptions*:

- Self-employment(collection and sale of push products
- Agriculture employment for GU'2023,
- Humanitarian assistances in the accessible areas of the region(likely)

Negative factors:

- Forecasted below average GU rains, which is likely to affect crop production and labour opportunities
- Lack of own cereal stock(Poor) ,
- Likely increased cereal prices and weak purchasing power(ToT)
- Low traditional social support
- Insecurity(armed clashes) affecting livelihood activities

HA for projection(April –June)

Beletwein 30%
Buloburt 11%
Jalalaqsi 14%

Hiran-Area Classification & Justification Summary
Southern Agro pastoral (SAP)

Current (Jauary - March 2023) Crisis (IPC phase 3)

Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps

Beletweyne District mainly Riverine (Dec 2022)

Outcome Indicators	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	Indicative Phase	Current Phase	Projection Phase
FCS	89.2%		10.0%	0.8%		2	3	HA is insignificant
HDDS	98.8%		1.2%	0.0%		2		
HHS	68.9%	2.9%	27.4%	0.8%	0.0%	3		
rCSI	66.8%	14.5%	18.7%			2		
FC Range			10-25	0-5		3		
LC	50.8%	28.8%	12.1%	8.3%		3		
FS Range			10 -25%	0 - 10		3		
GAM				17.7				
CDR			3.7					
USDR			0.6					
Morbidity	14.4							
HA (HHS)	73.4%	Significant						
HA (FSC)	Beletwein 59%, Buloburt 61% Jalalaqsi 103%							

- HA confined in the accessible areas in the region(significant).
- Labour migration to the urban centres
- Livestock migration to the adjacent SIP LZ
- Increased ToT between goat local and red sorghum
- **Negative factors**
- Poor seasonal rainfall performances led to poor pasture and crop production failure.
- Low milk availability for HH consumption and sales
- Lack or very limited sellable animals and own cereal Stock
- Increased accumulated debt levels by 7%($233 -250)
- Insecurity(Armed clashes between insurgents and local militia/SNA forces led to huge human death and displacement

Projection (April - June 2023) Emergency (IPC phase 4)

Food Access: HH groups have large food consumption gaps

Positive factors

- Self-employment(collection and sale of push products)
- Resumption of agriculture employment from Mid March
- HA confined around the major towns in the region(Low).

Negative factors

- Forecasted below average GU rains, is likely to affect crop production and labour opportunities
- Limited saleable animals
- Declined ToT between labour wage rate to red sorghum
- Overstretched traditional social support
- Likely Armed confrontations between insurgents and local militia/SNA

<u>HA for projection(April –June)</u>

Beletwein 30%
Buloburt 11%
Jalalaqsi 14%

Shabelle Riverine Gravity irrigation livelihood Area Classification Justification Summary

Current (Jan-March'23)-Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Food Access: Borderline adequate

Indicators	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	Indicative Phase	Current Final Phase	Projection Phase
FCS	98%		2.0%	0%	0%	2	3	3
HDDS	99.5%		0.5%	0%	0%	2		
HHS	43%	27.6%	2.1%	0%	0%	3		
rCSI	35%	42.0%	23.00%			3		
Range			10-25%	0-5%	0%	3		
LC	40%	12%	39%	9%	0%	3		
Range			25-40%	0-10%	0%	3		
GAM				16.8%				
CDR	0.4			1.06				
U5DR				2.22				
Morbidity	33%							
HA (HHS)	1%	Not Significant						
HA (FSC)								

❑ **Positive Contributing factors**

- ❖ HHs, cereal stock: 2-3 M. Sh
- ❖ Off- season maize harvest is expected from riverine areas
- ❖ Income from fodder sales and, vegetables
- ❖ Maize prices declined compared to six months ago by 41% but still higher 5yrs average.
- ❖ ToT: Agr. Labor vs maize (3kg↑) is higher six months ago (2kg) by 50% but stable in a year ago.
- ❖ Significant HA in Balcad (30%), Jowhar (22%)

❑ **Negative Contributing factors**

- ❖ Agriculture Labor still lower 5yrs A (60%↓)
- ❖ Maize prices still higher 5yrs Average by ↑50%; hence ToT: Agr. Labor vs maize lower 5yrs average 50% (↓3kg)
- ❖ MEB in December'22 is higher↑6% six m ago, ↑26% Dec'21 & 5 yr. by ↑40%
- ❖ High level of insecurity and conflict with limited HA

Projection (Apr-Jun '23 – Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Food Access: Borderline adequate

❑ **Positive Contributing factors**

- ❖ Agric. Labor is anticipated to start at usual time
- ❖ River crest will likely arrive on time.
- ❖ Option labor migration to main town & cities
- ❖ Offseason crop in Middle shabelle (depend on river water level)
- ❖ Access to short circle crops and crop sharing

❑ **Negative Contributing factors**

- ❖ Below average Gu forecast 2023 can result in crops and labor losses, as well as reducing farm irrigation
- ❖ High concentration of labor migrated from agropastoral
- ❖ Input cost will likely increase and Difficulties accessing agricultural inputs as high food prices drained household.
- ❖ Below average rainfall in Ethiopia highlands will cause:
  - ✓ River floods in some areas in middle shabelle region and reduce area planted and harvests
- ❖ ToT likely to deteriorate as maize price expected to increase further during lean period.
- ❖ Insurgent activities and insecurity would like to increase.

Cowpea Belt of M. Shabelle livelihood Area Classification Justification Summary

FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Current (Jan-March'23)-Crisis (IPC3)
Food access: inadequate

Season	camel	Cattle	Sheep/Goats
Deyr2022	5	4	24
Gu2022	4	3	29
Baseline (central)	1-5	0-3	20-40

❑ **Positive Contributing Factors**

- ❖ Access to social supports
- ❖ Labor migration to Mogadishu & other main cities
- ❖ Late rain slightly improved browser, pasture, and water availability

❑ **Negative Contributing Factors**

- ❖ Significantly below average Deyr rainfall, therefore, browser, pasture and water availability are below average
- ❖ Low access to milk due Low to none calving/kidding
- ❖ No HH stocks due to poor cowpea production and cowpea prices is higher than its level all comparison periods.
- ❖ Low purchasing power:
  - ✓ ToT Goat/cowpea(24kg) lower compared to July ↓25% (8kg) last year ↓31% (11kg) and 5yrs average ↓35%(13kg)
  - ✓ ToT Goat/Sorghum slightly lower compared to July ↓16% (6kg), last year ↓14% (2kg) and 5-yrs average ↓12% (5kg)
- ❖ High population displacements and disruption of livelihoods and marketing activities, as result of ongoing military activities against insurgents and civil insecurity (clan conflict)

Projection (Apr-Jun '23)-Crisis (IPC3)
Food access: inadequate

❑ **Positive Contributing factors**

- ❖ Below average Gu rains may improve pasture/water and livestock conditions.
- ❖ Access to few saleable animals.

❑ **Negative Contributing Factors**

- ❖ Below average Gu'2023 rain will have negative impact on crops, pasture/ browse, agriculture labor, livestock body conditions and reproductions as well as number of saleable animals
- ❖ HH will not have stock until next harvest in Gu' 2023
- ❖ Unfavorable ToT, pastoralist will sell more animal to meet food needs hence decreased number saleable animals
- ❖ Food prices will increase including Cowpea and TOT goat/sorghum will likely decrease further
- ❖ Low milk availability due to low kidding and calving
- ❖ the ongoing military activity and civil insecurity, will continue to cause population displacements and disruption of agricultural and marketing activities, and elevated food and energy prices, limiting households' purchasing power.

Coastal *Deeh* of Middle Shabelle livelihood: Area Classification Justification Summary

Current (Jan-March 2023)- Crisis (IPC 3) with Bag
Food access: inadequate

Positive Contributing Factors

livestock holding			
Season	camel	Cattle	Sheep/Goats
Deyr'22	0	1	19
Gu'22	0	1	23
Baseline(Northeast)	0	0	30

- Average water availability
- Social support and labor opportunity migration to Mogadishu
- HA (FSC) Cadale (↑70%, Balcad (↑30%)

Negative Contributing Factors

- Below average to poor Livestock body condition (PET 2-1)
- Declined Goat price compared to Jul'22 (22%), Dec'21 (14%) & 5yrA (32%)
- Asset depletion due to animal death and crisis selling and Debt increased ($375)
- None to low milk availability as result of low to none kidding/calving
- Declined Goat price compared to six-month, last year and 5yrs average
- Decreased ToT Goat/Maize in Dec22 compared to July 22↓(13kg), Dec'21↓32% (24kg) & 5yr A. ↓14% (46kg).
- Declined fishing income as result of low demand due to poor resource management and illegal and unregulated foreign fishing.
- Ongoing military activities and civil insecurity caused HH displacement, livelihood and trade disruptions.

Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)-Crisis (IPC 3)
Food access: inadequate

Positive Contributing Factors

- Labor migration option to Mogadishu
- Cereal supply and social support expected to sustain.
- Significant HA (FSC) Cadale ↑ 88%

Negative Contributing Factors

- Below average Gu'2023 rain will have negative impact on pasture/ browse and livestock body conditions as well as number of saleable animals.
- Low kidding and calving
- Low /Limited milk availability due to low conception rate during Deyr 'season
- Asset depletion through high offtake
- Cereal/food prices will likely increase until next harvest enter markets
- Poor purchasing power (ToT goat to cereal is likely to decline significantly during lean period
- Sustained decline in fishing
- Ongoing military activities and civil insecurity caused HH displacement, livelihood, and trade disruptions

Middle Shabelle Sorghum High Potential livelihood Area Classification Justification Summary

Current (Jan-March 2023)-crisis (IPC 3)

Food Access: inadequate

Outcome / Indicators	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	Indicative Phase	Current Final Phase	Projection Phase
FCS	87.4%		12.1%	0.5%	0.0%	2	3	
HDDS	99.5%		0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2		
HHS	24.6%	46.2%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3		
rCSI	13.1%	57.3%	29.6%			3		
Range			15-30%	0.0%	0.0%	3		
LC	17%	21%	59.8%	3.0%	0.0%	3		
Range		30-45%	15-30%	0-5%	0%	3		
GAM				19.1%				
CDR				1.11				
U5DR				2.37				
Morbidity	27.1							
HA (HHS)	4%	Not Significant						

livestock holding			
Season	camel	Cattle	Sheep/Goats
Gu2022	0	4	11
Gu2022	0	3	14
Baseline(Bay)	0	3	15

❑ Positive Contributing factors

- ❖ Migration option to main cities and riverine.
- ❖ Access to social supports
- ❖ Significance HA (FSC) Jowhar (22%) & Balacad (30%)

❑ Negative Contributing Factors

- ❖ Poor and Inadequate of Deyr'2022 rainfall caused:
  - ✓ Crops failed in M. Shabelle region, and no cereal HH Stock for all wealth groups, and high debt ($80)
  - ✓ Poor Browser and pasture conditions
  - ✓ None to Low access to milk (low kidding/ calving) and asset depletion (crisis selling of livestock assets) among poor HH.
- ❖ Lost income from charcoal and bush sales
- ❖ Sorghum prices were well above their values a year earlier (↑22%) & 5-yrs average (↑93%) but lower six-month ago (↓25%); hence ToT goat/sorghum declined by 51% (71kg) and ↓69% (151kg) compared to Dec'21 and 5yrs average, respectively but higher its value in July'22 (↑14% 8kg)
- ❖ MEB in December'22 is higher ↑ 6% six m ago, ↑Dec'21,26% & 5 yr. by ↑40%

Projection (Apr-Jun 2023)- Emergency (IPC 4)

Food Access: Very inadequate

❑ Positive Contributing factors

- ❖ Agriculture works will commence at usual time.
- ❖ Option for labor migration in the riverine livelihood

❑ Negative Contributing Factors

- ❖ Below average Gu 2023 forecast will impact on crop, pasture/Browse and water availability.
- ❖ No HH cereal stock and reducing access to green consumption and short circle crops
- ❖ Poor access to milk and asset building since number of kidding and calving is low.
- ❖ Cereal price is expected to increase because of supply will decline until next harvest and Purchasing power (ToT) of poor HH will reduce further.
- ❖
- ❖ Declined livestock holding and sellable animals as result of droughts
- ❖ Expecting the scalation of ongoing military activity and civil insecurity in coming months, will cause population displacements and disruption of agricultural and marketing activities
- ❖ HA is insignificant in project period(FSC) Balacad (8%) Jowhar (8%)

HIRAN

Summary of affected rural, Urban and IDP Population (current & projection)

IPC phases	Rural	Urban	IDPS	Sub total
Crises (IPC 3)	63,630	8,690	19,340	91,660
Emergency (IPC 4)	23,740	0	0	23,740
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Current (Jan-March 2023)	87,370	8,690	19,340	115,400
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Projection (Apr-June 2023)	121,470	13,030	58,020	192,520

Middle Shabelle

Summary of affected rural, Urban and IDP Population (current & projection)

IPC phases	Livelihoods			Sub total
	Rural	Uban	IDPS	
Crises (IPC 3)	192,920	89,10	14,690	207,610
Emergency (IPC4)	69,130	0	9,800	78,930
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Current (Jan-March 2023)	262,050	89,10	24,490	286,540
Total affected Population in need (IPC 3 & 4) Projection(Apr-June 2023)	316,620	17,830	44,080	378,530

Recommendations

Despite the ongoing delivery of humanitarian food assistance, levels of acute food insecurity across Hirshabelle state remain high therefore we are recommending:

1. Timely and sufficient humanitarian response is required to address immediate humanitarian needs (saving lives and protecting livelihoods) in project period

2. Provide water for both human and livestock use in insecurity areas,

3. Support farmers with assorted farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tractor hours, etc.)

4. Establish and strengthen Safety Nets Programs (in-kind food and non-food items, cash transfer to insecure households) and initiate market stimulation program.

5. Scale up of integrated health and nutrition outreaches in population of food insure

6. Additional and robust investment is also required to address the underlying causes and enhance resilience to shocks and climate change adaptation.

Risk Factors to Monitor

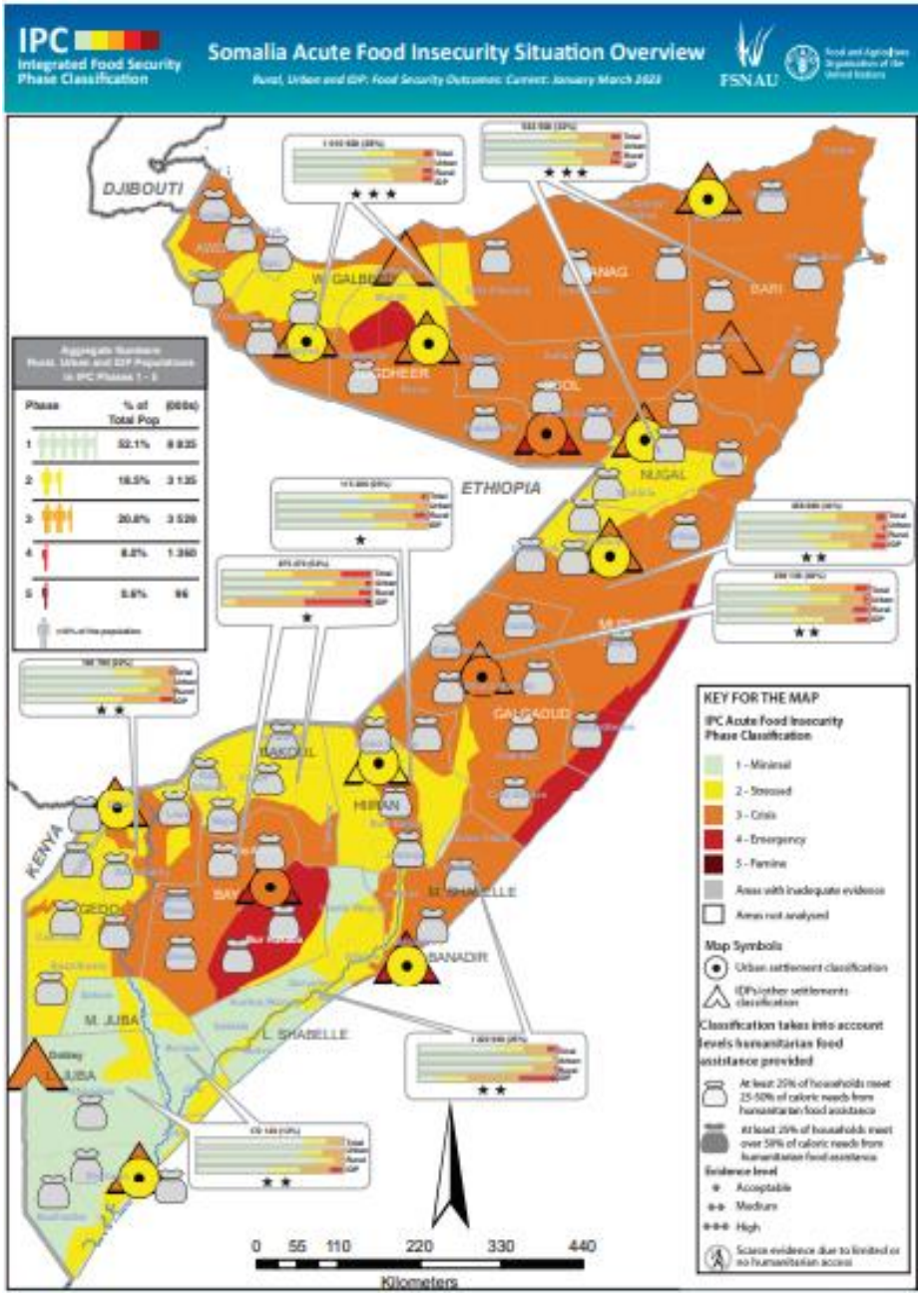
- **Drought**: the drought situation is likely to worsen in many areas and more so if the projected below-normal rains results in poor regeneration of forage and recharge of water sources
- **Conflict**: current military campaign against insurgent and their impact on population, livestock and trade movement as well as newly population displaced
- **Price shock**: the price of food items will remain high, driven by below-average local production, high fuel and transport costs and double taxation, whereas the price of livestock will either remain stable or decline; therefore, it is essential to monitor the terms of trade and their effects on food security.
- **Livestock diseases**: prevalence of livestock diseases is expected to increase across the country with heightened livestock movement in search of water and forage and increased susceptibility as body condition decline
- **Floods**: monitoring river water level if an expect heavy rains fall happen in Somalia and Ethiopia side of shabelle to protect people and their assets.
- **Human diseases**: with the deteriorating food security situation, sanitation and hygiene due to water shortage in the country diarrhea and URTI infections will be on the rise
- The food security situation in the analyzed areas needs to be monitored regularly due to the high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, in addition to the high incidences of poverty and vulnerability of households.
- Conduct Jilaal impact (rapid) food security assessment in rural livelihoods in late march.

Acute Food Insecurity Map

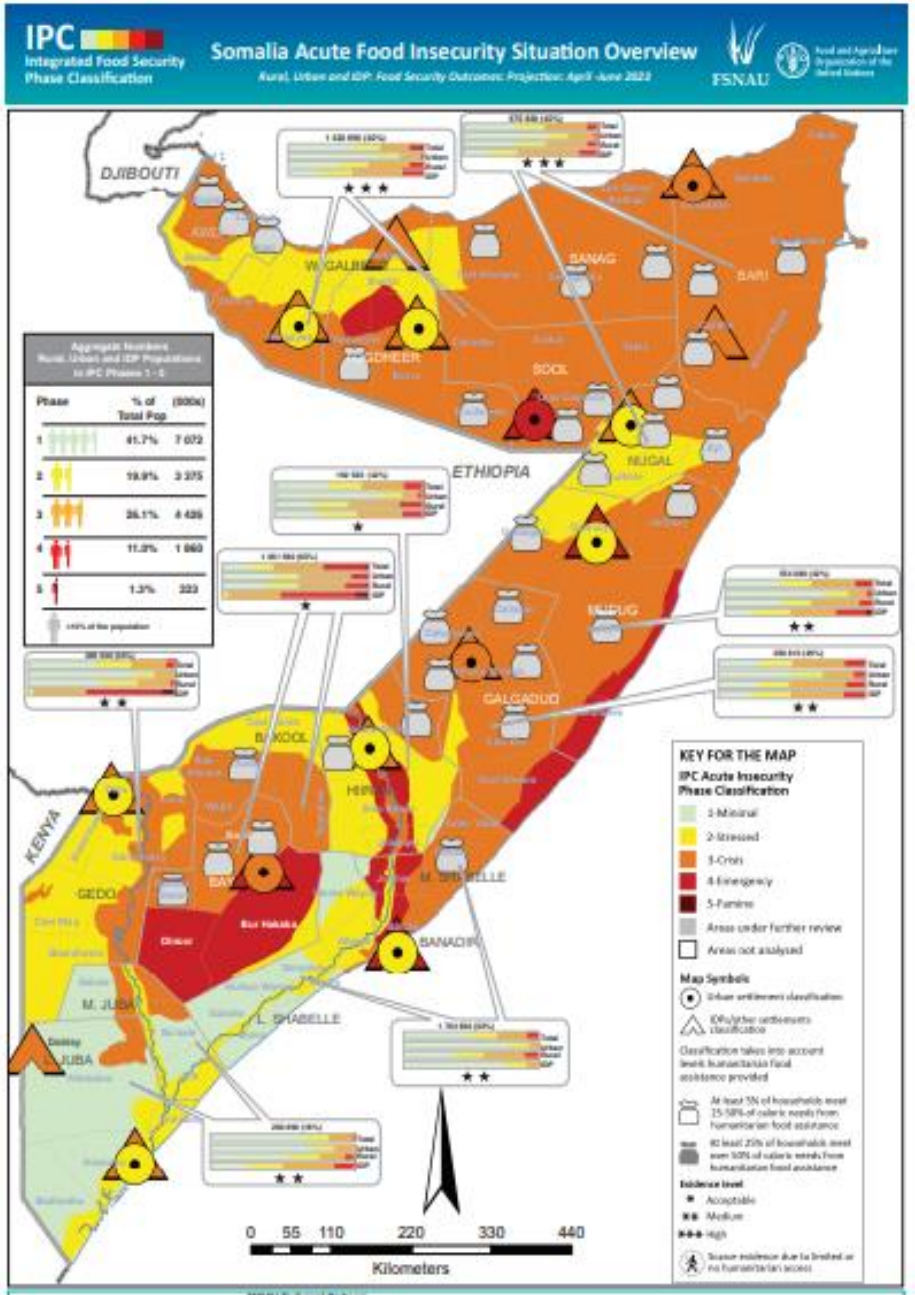
FSNAU Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Current (Jan - March 2023)

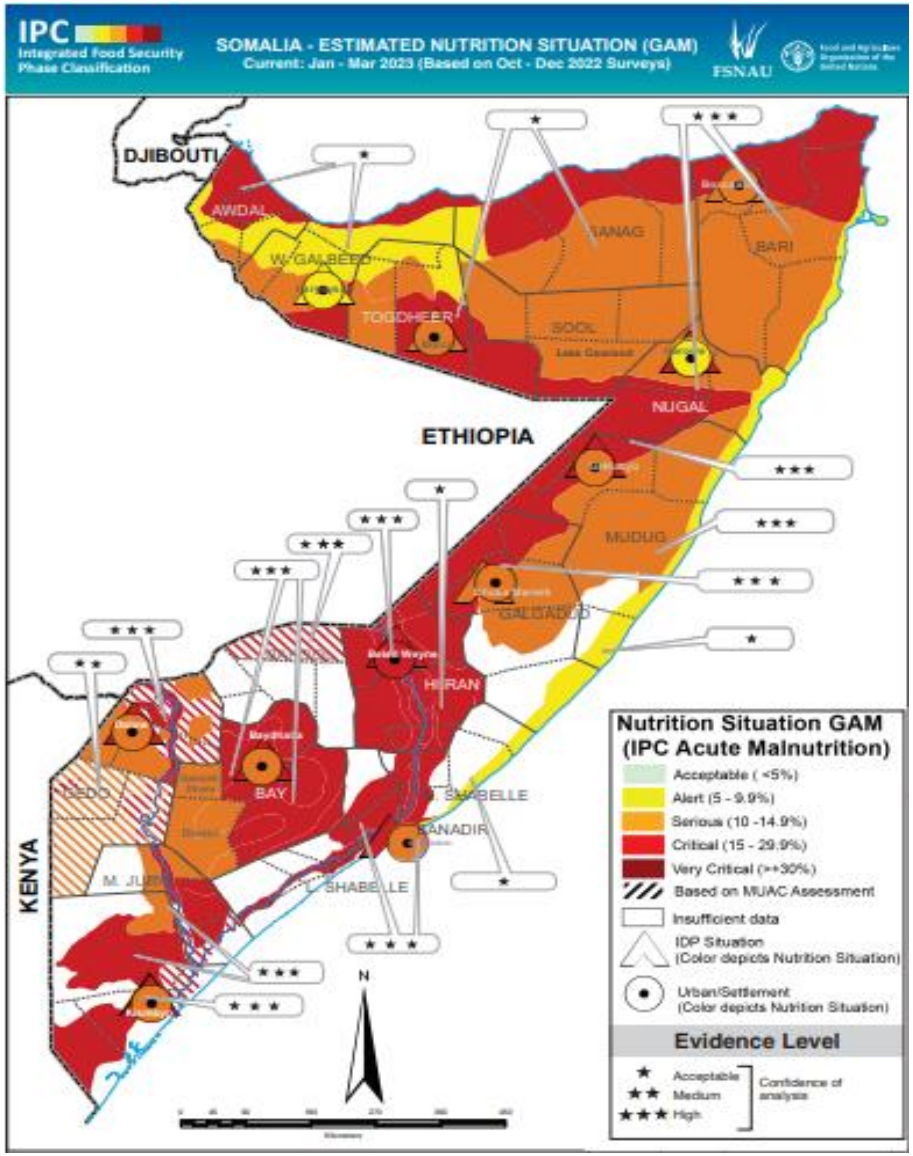


Projection (April- June 2023)

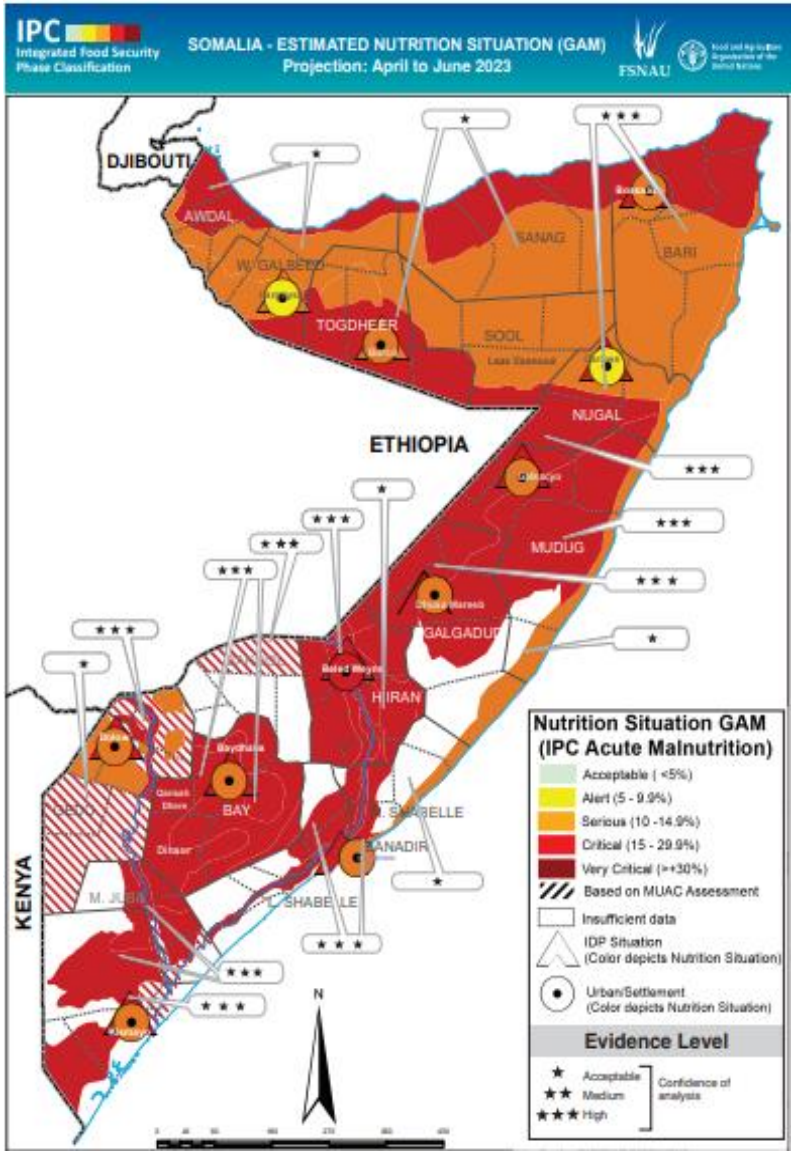


Nutrition Current and Projection Map

Current (Jan - March 2023)



Projection (September- November 2021)



Thank you

The End

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