

Regional workshop in East Africa – FAO – Food for the Cities
Ensuring resilient food systems in African Cities
Nairobi, 13-14 December 2011
Partner organization : Mazingira Institute



FSNAU Urban Assessments

Regional Workshop in East Africa: Food for the Cities “Ensuring Resilient Food Systems in African Cities

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Somalia: Urban Context

Definition of urban in Somalia (before 1991):

areas with most of the social amenities such as schools, mosques, hospitals, markets, etc. as well as some sort of local government or administrative structures. Includes all regional and district capitals.

- **Urban population estimates:** 2.9mIn, 39% of the total population (source: UNDP-Somalia 2005 based on growth rates 2.5%)
- **Population distribution by zones:** South (58%) including Mogadishu; Central (5%), Northeast (9%), Northwest (28%)
- **A total of 78 towns throughout the country:** South (40), Central (7), Northeast (12), Northwest (19)
- **Internally Displaced of Persons (IDPs):** 1.46mIn with 60% originating from Mogadishu (1991 and 2007 – years of major displacements)

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FSNAU Urban Studies

- **Purpose:** monitoring food and nutrition security of the urban population to inform programming decisions
- **Timeline of Urban Studies:**
 - Since 2008 in response to hyperinflation and increased displacements (2007)
 - urban baseline studies (4) through Household Economy Approach (strategies) and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (assets);
 - quarterly food security monitoring (11) through rapid assessments among the poor wealth groups;
 - semi-annual (food security and nutrition) monitoring (since late 2010): representative surveys in the North and rapid assessment in the South-Central
- **Coverage:** throughout the country




Analytical Framework

INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION REFERENCE TABLE

Phase Classification	Key Reference Outcomes	Strategic Response Framework Objectives
1A. Generally Food Secure	<p>Current or imminent outcomes on food and livelihoods (based on contemporary or short and medium term-term rather than absolute thresholds). <i>Not all indicators need to present for classification</i></p> <p>Grade Mortality Rate < 0.5 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition < 5% (with < 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Stunting > 20% (Stage = 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Food Access Availability usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal pop day), stable</p> <p>Dietary Diversity consistent quality and quantity of diversity</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. usually adequate (> 15 litres pop day), stable</p> <p>Healthcare resilience to low probability and vulnerability</p> <p>Child Security promoting and structural issues</p> <p>Livelihood Assets generally sustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Strategic assistance to protect food insecure groups</p> <p>Investment in food and economic production systems</p> <p>Enable development of livelihood systems based on principle of sustainability, public, and equity</p> <p>Prevent emergence of structural phenomena to food security</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
1B. Generally Food Insecure	<p>Grade Mortality Rate < 0.5 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 5% but < 10% (with < 2.2 scores), near range, stable</p> <p>Stunting > 20% (Stage = 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Food Access Availability borderline adequate (> 1,800 kcal pop day), unstable</p> <p>Dietary Diversity chronic dietary diversity deficit</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. borderline adequate (15 litres pop day), unstable</p> <p>Healthcare recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability</p> <p>Child Security unstable, disruptive forces</p> <p>Livelihood Assets insurance strategies</p> <p>Strategies stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resilience and strength of livelihood systems, that reducing risk</p> <p>Promote of safety nets to high risk groups</p> <p>Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets</p> <p>Create contingency plan</p> <p>Address structural phenomena to food security</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
2. Borderline Food Insecure	<p>Grade Mortality Rate < 0.5 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 10% but < 15% (with < 2.2 scores), > 10% usual, increasing epidemic incidence</p> <p>Stunting > 25% (Stage = 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Food Access Availability lack of consistent, > 1,500 kcal pop day, no asset sharing</p> <p>Dietary Diversity acute dietary diversity deficit</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. < 15 litres pop day, recurrent, no asset sharing, emerging, diffuse</p> <p>Healthcare emerging, diffuse</p> <p>Child Security limited spread, low intensity conflict</p> <p>Displacement/Depression crisis strategies, low & high intensity conflict</p> <p>Child Security recurrent, increasing</p> <p>Child Security accelerated and critical depletion of loss of access</p> <p>Livelihood Assets fragmented, unsustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups</p> <p>Strategic and complementary interventions to immediately & food access, emergency and support livelihoods</p> <p>Select provision of complementary social support (e.g. water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Strategic interventions of community to cultural levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets</p> <p>Create an implement contingency plan</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Use crisis as opportunity to address underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
3. Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	<p>Grade Mortality Rate > 1.0 / 10,000 / day, > 20% recurrent rate, increasing</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 15% (with < 2.2 scores), > 15% usual, increasing</p> <p>Stunting > 30% (Stage = 2.2 scores), > 30% usual, increasing</p> <p>Food Access Availability severe undernourishment gap, unable to meet 2,100 kcal pop day</p> <p>Dietary Diversity frequently 0 or lower than food groups consumed</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. < 10 litres pop day (some single only)</p> <p>Healthcare concentrated, increasing</p> <p>Child Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Displacement/Depression widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Child Security recurrent, increasing</p> <p>Child Security near complete & recurrent depletion or loss of access</p> <p>Livelihood Assets fragmented, unsustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Urgent protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Urgently & food access through emergency interventions</p> <p>Select provision of complementary social support (e.g. water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Protective against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Use crisis as opportunity to address underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
4. Hyperinflation Emergency	<p>Grade Mortality Rate > 2.0 / 10,000 / day, > 25% recurrent rate, increasing</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 20% (with < 2.2 scores), > 20% usual, increasing</p> <p>Stunting > 40% (Stage = 2.2 scores), > 40% usual, increasing</p> <p>Food Access Availability severe undernourishment gap, unable to meet 2,100 kcal pop day</p> <p>Dietary Diversity frequently 0 or lower than food groups consumed</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. < 10 litres pop day (some single only)</p> <p>Healthcare concentrated, increasing</p> <p>Child Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Displacement/Depression widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Child Security recurrent, increasing</p> <p>Child Security near complete & recurrent depletion or loss of access</p> <p>Livelihood Assets fragmented, unsustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Urgent protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Urgently & food access through emergency interventions</p> <p>Select provision of complementary social support (e.g. water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Protective against complete livelihood asset loss and/or advocacy for access</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Use crisis as opportunity to address underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
5. Famine / Hyperinflation Catastrophe	<p>Grade Mortality Rate > 3.0 / 10,000 / day (example: KUSO / 1,000,000 / 06 days)</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 30% (with < 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Stunting > 50% (Stage = 2.2 scores)</p> <p>Food Access Availability severe undernourishment gap, results below 2,100 kcal pop day</p> <p>Dietary Diversity < 4 litres pop day (famine stage only)</p> <p>Water Access/Qual. large scale, concentrated</p> <p>Healthcare widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Child Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Displacement/Depression widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Child Security recurrent, increasing</p> <p>Child Security near complete & recurrent depletion or loss of access</p> <p>Livelihood Assets fragmented, unsustainable utilization (of 8 capitals)</p>	<p>Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Immediate public/legal measures where necessary</p> <p>Regulators with varied political-economic interests</p> <p>Use crisis as opportunity to address underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>

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Indicators for Urban Food Security Monitoring

Primary Nutrition:
Malnutrition rates (GAM, SAM)


Food access:
Dietary Diversity (% of HHs consuming < 4 food groups)
Expenditure (% of HHs with expenditure gap; % of food in total expenditures)
Access to water
Income (sources, and number of income earners per HH)

Assets:
Asset Ownership (financial assets; productive assets; domestic assets, housing type, etc.)

Coping:
Percent of HHs employing moderate and severe coping strategies

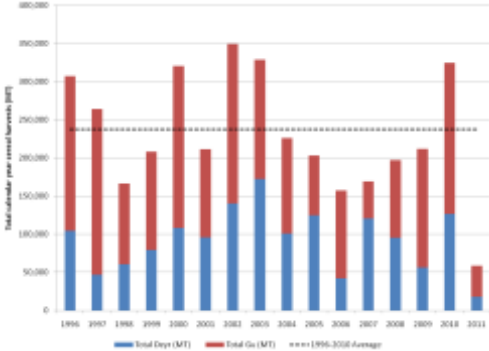
Secondary Market data:
Inflation (Consumer Price Index of the MEB)
Purchasing Power (terms of trade between labour wage and cereals)
Labour availability

Other:
Rural Food Security (IPC)
IDP concentration
Civil insecurity

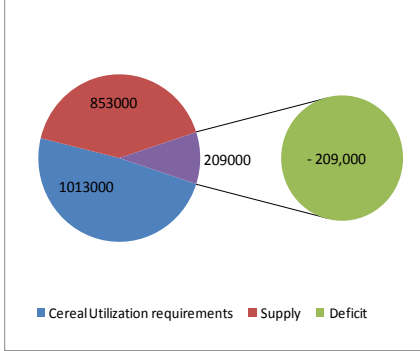


2011 Famine: Constraints to cereal availability

Calendar year cereal harvests in southern Somalia (1996-2011)



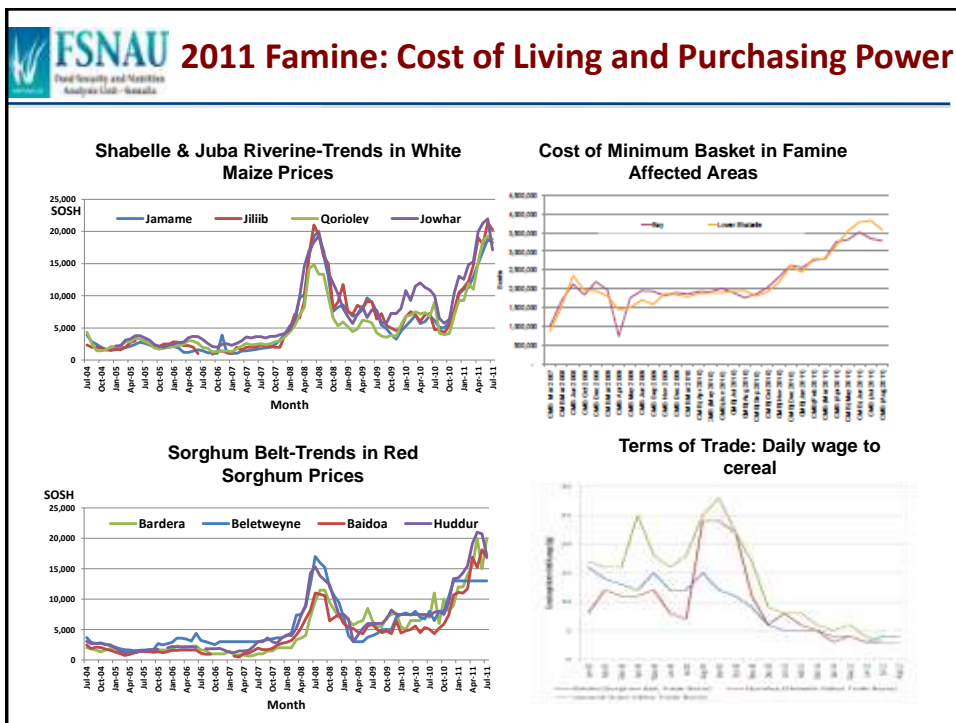
Cereal Balance Sheet for Somalia (Mt. Tons)



Category	Value (Mt. Tons)
Cereal Utilization requirements	1,013,000
Supply	853,000
Deficit	-209,000

- Extreme shortage of local cereal supply resulting from 2 consecutive seasons of crop failure
- Local cereal supply in the South is only 10-15% of the amount required

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Food Security Monitoring Results (Aug 2011)
SOUTHERN REGIONS

- **Conflicts:** displacements; asset destruction; interruption in trade activities
- **Drought:** increased food prices; rural to urban migration
- **Sources of income and food:** labour; self-employment farming (40-80% of urban poor); market purchases of food
- **Housing:** sub-standard - wood/mud houses, tarpaulin/sticks
- **Water access:** mostly unsafe sources (rivers, ponds, etc.)
- **School attendance:** 10-20 % of the poor
- **Nutrition situation:** *Very Critical* (MUAC <12.5cm)
- **Crop Production:** failure, 20-30% decline in casual labour wages; 3-4 kg cereals worth of daily labour
- **Limited asset holding:** small ruminants, chicken, farming tools, etc.
- **Food expenditures:** 80% of total spending by the poor; credit purchase significant
- **Coping:** 60-75% of the poor employed severe coping strategies (begging; going hungry; sending children to eat elsewhere)

Self-employment activity (firewood collection for sale) in urban areas

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Urban/IDP Nutrition Surveys- The Case of Mogadishu Town

- Nutrition surveys in Mogadishu in 2011: IDP (4); Urban (3) using 2-stage, PPS cluster sampling methodology (based on WHO/NID estimates)
- Indicators collected:

Anthropometry	Mortality	Morbidity	Immunizations Status
Children 6-59 months: Sex, age, weight, height, odema and MUAC	Sampled Households: (CDR and <5 deaths and causes)	Children 6-59 months: Illness in the past two weeks prior to the survey – Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Fever, Measles	Children 6-59 months: Measles and vitamin A vaccination status of the children
Women 15-49 years: MUAC			

- Qualitative data is also collected on population movements, health, interventions, WASH, etc



Findings: Mogadishu Urban/IDP Nutrition Surveys

- Marked improvement among IDPs in Oct '11 from the peak of the crisis in Jul-Aug

- Deterioration among Urban from Apr (onset of the crisis) to Oct (in crisis)

- Higher vulnerability among IDPs:
 - ✓ Significantly higher GAM, SAM and death rates;
 - ✓ Diseases (cholera, measles)

- Interventions: feeding, health, vaccination and health programmes

Month	GAM	SAM	CDR	U5DR
April 2011 (urban)	15.2 (10.9-20.7)	1.7 (0.9-3.1)	1.81 (1.38-2.37)	2.2 (1.41-3.48)
Oct 2011 (urban)	Unchanged 15-20%	6.4 (4.5-9.0)	2.81 (1.97-3.64)	7.49 (4.83-10.2)
Aug 2011 (IDP)	45.6 (40.5-50.8)	23.0 (19.2-27.2)	5.68 (4.48-6.88)	15.43 (11.4-19.5)
Oct 2011 (IDP)	~30%	~10%	1.78 (1.19-2.36)	5.0 (3.0-7.0)



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Micronutrient Study

March-August 2009; in collaboration with Institute of Child Health (UoL) - a national, 2-stage cluster household survey

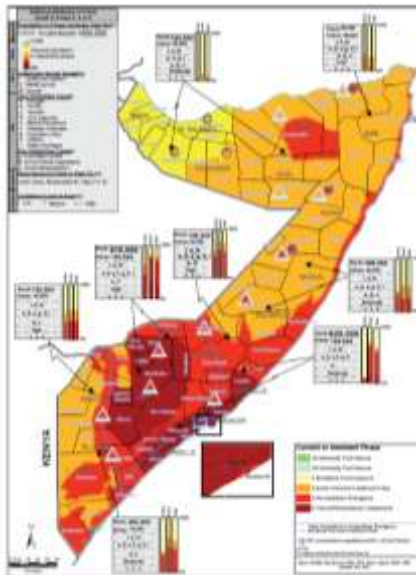
- Iron deficiency was similarly high in children 6-59 months and women with 58.9% (53.5-64.1) and 41.5%, (36.5-46.7) respectively; relatively lower in school aged children at 20.8% (16.9-25.4).
- Corresponding prevalence of vitamin A deficiency is 33%, 54.4% and 31.9% - exceeds the 20% WHO cut off for severe.

- **Contributing Factors: Poor dietary diversity due to practices and cost (meat, milk); excessive tea consumption (inhibits iron absorption)**



Main Outputs

MAP: Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)



A total of 4mln people in crisis; o/w 585,000 are in urban areas

Tables: Estimates of Population in Crisis

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	10,000	50,000	60,000	10
North East	650,626	247,790	85,000	0	85,000	15
South	4,480,780	1,687,815	80,000	310,000	390,000	67
North West	1,828,739	819,989	45,000	5,000	50,000	9
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	220,000	365,000	585,000	100

Urban	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency	Total in AFLC & HE	Population in Crisis as % of Total
Poor	155,000	340,000	495,000	85
Middle	65,000	25,000	90,000	15
Better-off	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	220,000	365,000	585,000	100

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Publications



Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post-2011



Food Security & Nutrition



Food Security and Nutrition Analysis

A DISTURBED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

OF SOUTH-CENTRAL URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

IN KENYA

Executive Summary

Introduction

Methodology

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations

INTERRUPTED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

IN KENYA

Executive Summary

Introduction

Methodology

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations

NUTRITION UPDATE

Kenya

Executive Summary


Introduction

Methodology

Findings

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Recommendations



Urban Food Security Analysis

Main Limitations

- Uncertainty in terms of population figures for accurate estimates of population in crisis; age data for nutrition surveys
- Only poor households are assessed in South-Central due to lack of observable (only income) characteristics for middle and better-off
- Restricted access in South-Central due to volatile security situation to obtain more representative sample and quantitative data
- Limited market points for triangulation as well as costing of the MEB (North)



Urban Food Security Analysis

Way Forward

- Improve method for assessing food security situation of non-poor wealth groups in the urban areas of South-Central
- Increase the market points to ensure representativeness of market information
- Improve understanding of the income of the urban households:
 - Market information system: seasonality of the types of employment, quantifiable data (number of days) on the availability of employment
 - Remittance system (peak periods, average amount remitted, coverage)
- Refine the MEB for improved measurement of the expenditure gap
- Roll-out representative surveys in South and Central, if security permits (Mogadishu)

Thank You