

Deepening Food Security Crisis in Southern Somalia – Funds Urgently Needed to Maximize Upcoming Rains

FAO Somalia Emergency Requirements - Nairobi: July 14th

Continuing low and erratic rainfall has led to one of the worst droughts in Somalia in two decades.

Approximately 2.85 million people now need emergency food security and livelihood assistance as a result of the continuing dry conditions in the country, compounded by the repressive effects of protracted civil insecurity. A 19 percent increase of Somalia's population in crisis in just six months is largely due to drought, which has devastated rainfed cropping areas of the southern regions, home to Somalia's most vulnerable, agriculture-dependant families. The January 2011 harvest failed throughout the agricultural regions in the south, and the outlook for the next harvest expected in August is not much better. At best, 50% of the post-war production average is expected, and crop failure in some regions is predicted. Depleted vegetation in pastures, the exhaustion of feed reserves and dwindling water sources have also led to widespread livestock losses and forced many herders to sell their livestock below normal market prices whilst cereal prices are still rising.

The poor availability of local cereals has led to soaring food prices in southern regions, in some places more than 250% higher than the same month in 2010. Imported cereal stocks are available in most markets in southern Somalia, but at prices beyond the reach of most, at 33% higher than the local cereals. This food access crisis is compounded by the lack of food assistance, except in Mogadishu, to the **1.75 million** most in need in the south – **61% of the total population in crisis** – due to the continuing insecurity. Lack of income, furthered by the necessity to sell off livelihood assets to afford basic needs, is increasing the risk to vulnerable households of falling into permanent destitution. Tens of thousands of families have been forced to flee their homes across international borders to Kenya and Ethiopia and into Mogadishu in search of food and income. The condition of the refugees is dire, with almost half of children arriving in refugee camps malnourished, indicating the conditions they have left behind.

Opportunities for relief, however, are on the horizon given that the outlook for the next rainy season is normal, which makes FAO's role particularly relevant to have a direct impact of increasing cereal availability and reducing prices through support to agricultural production at scale. Further, through large-scale animal feed and veterinary services to poor pastoralist communities, food access can be increased in the short term and assets protected in the long term, thus reducing the risk of population movement and preventing permanent destitution. **However, the funds must be in place quickly – within the next month – for inputs to be purchased and delivered in time to benefit from the upcoming rains in October.**

Given the current scale of crisis, the needs exceed FAO's resources and require the support of the international community. **FAO Somalia is calling for USD 70 million to address the immediate needs** of approximately a million drought-affected people over a six-month timeframe in southern Somalia and to increase food availability and access in the medium term.

FAO's Appeal for Emergency Response for Somalia

The 900,000 (150,000 households) people targeted by FAO are farmers and herders who have lost crops and animals to the drought. These assets constitute the sole source of income and primary basis for household food security for these families. Inaction will lead to increased large-scale population movement and human suffering, and even starvation. **FAO is appealing for USD 70 million¹** to support Somalia's most vulnerable population to restore food production and safeguard livelihoods. Protecting the asset base of herders and assisting farmers to resume planting in time for the upcoming season will be paramount to recovering the food security and nutritional status of the most drought-affected families. **FAO's proposed activities aim to:**

- **restore the crop production of farmers** through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs for the upcoming planting season. **USD 10 million to the benefit of 750,000 people**
- **safeguard the livelihoods and remaining assets of vulnerable small-scale herders** through the timely provision of animal feed (fodder) to avert the starvation and sale of livestock; emergency treatment and vaccination of 42 million animals to avert drought-related diseases. **USD 35 million to the benefit of 42 million animals**
- **put cash at the disposal of vulnerable people to purchase food** through cash-for-work activities that create a temporary source of much needed income, and at the same time contribute to increased resilience by rehabilitating productive infrastructure. **USD 25 million to the benefit of 870,000 people**

All the above activities will be implemented using the FAO existing network of implementing partners (both International and National NGOs), ensuring a full country coverage. FAO will retain the exclusivity of the procurement of inputs, thus ensuring the quality and appropriateness, as well as the timely delivery to

¹ This updated call for funds differs from the recently submitted CAP MYR (23.3 Million USD) due to the speedy exacerbation of the crisis in Somalia. The MYR was initiated in mid-May 2011 and concluded by mid-June 2011, by which time the dimension of the crisis could only be forecasted to a certain extent. As there was still hope for the rains to resume, this could have reduced the magnitude and impact of the drought, especially on pastoralist and agro-pastoralists. It should also be noted that this is a living document which will continue to be adjusted and updated as the situation develops.

distribution points. Moreover, FAO has the exclusive comparative advantage of working country wide, allocating funds and resources according to the most emerging needs.

Finally, FAO as technical agency of the United Nations plays a recognized role in providing technical advices and guidelines for the implementation of emergency/recovery/development interventions in agriculture (crop, livestock, fisheries, environment). FAO is chairing the agriculture and livelihood cluster (HCT), as well as the thematic working groups (former SSS) in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, which places the organization in an exclusive position to ensure that efforts are coordinated and implemented in an homogenous manner.

The following tables illustrate the proposed activities and current gaps in response in both the agricultural and livestock sector for the current crisis.

Proposed intervention	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Funds required in USD	Funds need by	HH Assisted
Restore the crop production capacity of farmers through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers)							10,000,000	July. This will allow FAO to engage with seeds producers in time, in order to ensure distribution of appropriate seeds/varieties. Delay in funding may affect the availability of appropriate inputs.	110,000
Safeguard the livelihoods and remaining assets of vulnerable small-scale herders through improved fodder production							7,800,000 At 1,500USD per HH	Immediately: Drought mitigation through fodder production, conservation and preservation (inputs, certified fodder seeds, training, bailing and	5,200

								bracketing machines)	
Emergency livestock feed distribution (procure feed from riverine farmers and feed animals in the hinterland)							4,500,000 USD 30 per HH per day for 60 days	Immediately: To minimize deaths due to drought and save breeding stock	2,500
Emergency treatment and vaccination							12,700,000	Immediately: This will allow FAO to place immediate orders for emergency vaccines and drugs.	212,000
Slaughter destocking for nutrition support							3,000,000	Immediately: Early culling will save the assets, ease pressure on the depleted pastures, meat will be used to meet nutritional requirements for the destitute households and institutions 4kg/HH/wk for 4 wks	50,000
Provision of collapsible water tanks and water trucking							6,000,000 USD 3,000,000 USD per month for 2 months	August: To save lives and livelihood assets of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households	6,000
Cash for work							1,000,000	Immediately:	7,500

safety net for rehabilitation of water infrastructure for livestock							USD 120 per HH all inclusive		
cash-for-work opportunities for rehabilitation of productive infrastructures (water catchments, canal rehabilitation, feeder roads, etc.)							6,200,000 USD per month. Amounting to a total of 25,000,000 USD	Immediately.	145,000

Table 1: Funding Gap in Cash for Work

Region	Monthly Minimum Cost of Living- May 2011 (USD)	UNDP 2005 Total Population	Urban Population in Crisis	Rural population in Crisis	Rural + Urban/IDP population in Crisis	% of Rural Population in Crisis	CERF 1st allocation	DFID	Italian Coop.	CHF agro-pastoral	CERF 2nd Allocation	AusAID	Number of HHs Assisted through CFW	Funding Needs for Rural Population in Crisis (USD)	Amount transferred through CFW (USD)	Funding Gaps (in USD)	% Funding Gap
Bakool	68	310,627	48,000	94,998	142,998	31%	-	-	-	690		2,500	3,190	1,076,644	216,920	859,724	80%
Bay	66	620,562	81,000	139,998	220,998	23%				691		2,500	3,191	1,539,978	210,606	1,329,372	86%
Gedo	66	328,378	25,002	49,998	75,000	15%				1,208	2,333		3,541	549,978	233,706	316,272	58%
Hiraan	54	329,811	34,998	195,000	229,998	59%			7,142	1,208	2,333		10,683	1,755,000	576,882	1,178,118	67%
Middle Juba	49	238,877	27,000	60,000	87,000	25%	3,480				2,333		5,813	490,000	284,837	205,163	42%
Lower Juba	76	385,790	36,000	64,998	100,998	17%	4,135			1,554	2,333		8,022	823,308	609,672	213,636	26%
Middle Shabelle	45	514,901	19,998	85,002	105,000	17%		4,338			2,333		6,671	637,515	300,195	337,320	53%
Lower Shabelle	74	850,651	70,002	180,000	250,002	21%	-	2,194		1,554	2,335		6,083	2,220,000	450,142	1,769,858	80%
Afgoye*	74	-	-	-	409,002		9,372	1,844					11,216		829,984		
Total		3,579,597	342,000	869,994	1,620,996		16,987	8,376	7,142	6,905	14,000	5,000	58,410	9,092,423	3,712,944	6,209,463	

Notes:

* Afgoye IDP updated by UNHCR, cost of living is assumed to be the same as L. Shabelle

* Funding gaps is calculated for 1 month, FAO-Somalia recommends support for atleast 4 months

* Cost of living (cost of various minimum expenditure baskets (basic food, cereal, oil and sugar)

* one household is assumed to have 6 persons

* In determining the funding gaps, only rural population in crisis considered

Table2: Funding Gap in Agricultural Inputs

Region	Aid package cost US\$	UNDP 2005 Total Population	Urban Population in Crisis	Agropastoral and Riverine Rural Pop. in Crisis	Rural + Urban+IDP population in Crisis	% of Rural Agro-pastoral and Riverine Pop. in	106/CHS Funding (USD)	AusAID Funding (USD)	Spanish II Funding (USD)	Total Funding Needs (USD)	HH assisted through Agric Inputs in 2011	Available Funding (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)	% Funding Gap
Bakool	89	310,627	48,000	82,159	142,998	26%		386,500		1,218,692	3,275	386,500	832,192	68%
Bay	89	620,562	81,000	140,772	220,998	23%		386,500		2,088,118	3,275	386,500	1,701,618	81%
Gedo	89	328,378	25,002	20,467	75,000	6%				303,594		-	303,594	100%
Hiraan	89	329,811	34,998	152,423	229,998	46%	328,850			2,260,941	2,787	328,850	1,932,091	85%
Middle Juba	106	238,877	27,000	54,486	87,000	23%				962,586		-	962,586	100%
Lower Juba	106	385,790	36,000	50,780	100,998	13%				897,113		-	897,113	100%
Middle Shabelle	106	514,901	19,998	62,154	105,000	12%			235,000	1,098,054	1,407	235,000	863,054	79%
Lower Shabelle	106	850,651	70,002	173,144	250,002	20%			235,000	3,058,877	1,407	235,000	2,823,877	92%
Afgoye*			-	-	409,002					-		-	-	
Total		3,579,597	342,000	736,385	1,620,996		328,850	773,000	470,000	11,887,976	12,151	1,571,850	10,316,126	

Notes:

* Funding gaps is calculated for 1 month

* An average value USD157 and USD82- considering 1/3 for riverine with irrigation Package and 2/3 for riverine without irrigation package

* one household is assumed to have 6 persons

* In determining the funding gaps, only rural population in crisis considered

* Afgoye IDP updated by UNHCR, cost of living is assumed to be the same as L. Shabelle

* Aid package(sorghum/sesame seeds, fodder, tractor hours and fuel)

Table 3: Funding Gaps for livestock vaccination and treatment

Region	UNDP 2005 Total population	Rural Agropastoral & pastoral population in crisis	% of rural agropastoral and pastoral population in crisis	106/CHF funding (USD)	107/CHF funding (USD)	AusAID Funding (USD)	Spanish II Funding (USD)	ECHO	Total livestock population	No. of animals targeted for treatment and vaccination	Actual No. vaccinated & treated	Gap (No. of animals)	Total funding gap (USD)	Funding gap less current projects(USD)
Togdheer	402295	16,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	2,669,170	1,334,585	-	1,334,585	1,454,698	1,454,698
Sool	150,277	11,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sanaag	270,367	37,000	14	0	41,333	113500	0	0	3,079,480	1,539,740	-	1,539,740	1,678,317	1,523,484
Nugaal	130610	16,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	3,196,080	1,598,040	36,426	1,561,614	1,702,159	1,702,159
Bari	382,370	35,000	9	0	0	113,500	103,000	0	2,841,270	1,420,635	-	1,420,635	1,548,492	1,331,992
Galgadud	330,057	169,000	51	0	0	0	0	0	3,670,440	1,835,220	735,261	1,099,959	1,198,955	1,198,955
N.Mudug	137,647	62,000	45	0	82666	0	0	0	6,268,620	3,134,310	738,041	2,396,269	2,611,933	2,529,267
S. Mudug	212,452	75000	35	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bakool	310,627	95,000	31	98906	0	0	0	0	795,060	397,530	415,375	(17,845)	(19,451)	(118,357)
Bay	620,562	8,000	1	98906	0	0	0	0	1,032,250	516,125	106,344	409,781	446,661	347,755
Gedo	328,378	48,000	15	98906	0	0	0	275054	3,078,830	1,539,415	3,578,726	(2,039,311)	(2,222,849)	(2,596,809)
Hiraan	329,811	163,000	49	98906	0	0	0	0	2,597,450	1,298,725	1,413,432	(114,707)	(125,031)	(223,937)
Middle Juba	238,877	33,000	14	98906	0	0	0	275054	1,645,320	822,660	41,219	781,441	851,771	477,811
Lower Juba	385,790	37,000	10	98906	0	0	0	275054	1,506,540	753,270	787,393	(34,123)	(37,194)	(411,154)
Middle Shabelle	514,901	66,000	13	0	0	0	0	0	2,026,940	1,013,470	41,219	972,251	1,059,754	1,559,754
Lower Shabelle	850,651	9,000	1	98906	0	0	0	0	1,154,220	577,110	39,163	537,947	586,362	487,456
W.Galbeed									6,471,440	3,235,720	-	3,235,720	3,526,935	3,526,935
Total	5,595,672	880,000	311	692342	123999	227000	103000	825162	42,033,110	21,016,555	7,932,599	13,083,956	14,261,512	12,790,009

Table 4: Water for livestock infrastructure Gaps

Region	UNDP 2005 Total population	Rural Agropastoral & pastoral population in crisis	% of rural agropastoral and pastoral population in crisis	106/CHF funding (USD)	107/CHF funding (USD)	AusAID Funding (USD)	Spanish II Funding (USD)	ECHO	Total Funding required	Available Funding (USD)	Funding Gaps
Togdheer	402,295	16,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	370,000	-	370,000
Sool	150,277	11,000	7	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	-	400,000
Sanaag	270,367	37,000	14	0	71000	0	0	0	500,000	71,000	429,000
Nugaal	130,610	16000	12	0	0	0	0	0	560000	-	560,000
Bari	382,370	35,000	9	0	0	500000	0	0	250,000	500,000	(250,000)
Galgadud	330,057	169,000	51	0	50000	0	0	0	590,000	50,000	540,000
N.Mudug	137,647	62,000	45	0	116000	0	0	0	560,000	116,000	444,000
S. Mudug	212,452	75,000	35	0	0	0	0	0	561,000	-	561,000
Bakool	310,627	95,000	31	49713	0	0	0	0	600,000	49,713	550,287
Bay	620,562	8,000	1	49713	0	0	0	0	605,000	49,713	555,287
Gedo	328,378	48,000	15	86997	0	0	0	145616	550,000	232,613	317,387
Hiraan	329,811	163,000	49	86997	0	0	0	0	545,000	86,997	458,003
Middle Juba	238,877	33,000	14	55927	0	0	0	145616	560,000	201,543	358,457
Lower Juba	385,790	37,000	10	55927	0	0	0	145616	720,000	201,543	518,457
Middle Shabelle	514,901	66000	13	0	0	0	0	0	650000	-	650,000
Lower Shabelle	850,651	9,000	1	111854	0	0	0	0	730,000	111,854	618,146
Total									8751000	1670976	7080024

Table 5: Livestock feed production and distribution Gaps

Region	UNDP 2005 Total population	Rural Agropastoral & pastoral population in crisis	% of rural agropastoral and pastoral population in crisis	Total Funding required	Available Funding (USD)	Funding Gaps
Togdheer	402,295	16,000	4	210,000	0	210,000
Sool	150,277	11,000	7	215,000	0	215,000
Sanaag	270,367	37,000	14	220,000	0	220,000
Nugaal	130,610	16,000	12	180,000	0	180,000
Bari	382,370	35,000	9	200,000	0	200,000
Galgadud	330,057	169,000	51	230,000	0	230,000
N.Mudug	137,647	62,000	45	210,000	0	210,000
S. Mudug	212,452	75,000	35	212,000	0	212,000
Bakool	310,627	95,000	31	230,000	0	230,000
Bay	620,562	8,000	1	270,000	0	270,000
Gedo	328,378	48,000	15	887,000	0	887,000
Hiraan	329,811	163,000	49	1,600,000	0	1,600,000
Middle Juba	238,877	33,000	14	2,066,000	0	2,066,000
Lower Juba	385,790	37,000	10	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Middle Shabelle	514,901	66,000	13	1,600,000	0	1,600,000
Lower Shabelle	850,651	9,000	1	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Total				12330000	0	12330000