



FAO Regional Training Workshop on Integrating Nutrition and Food Security Programming For Emergency Response and Resilience Building, 25-27 February 2014, Nairobi, Kenya

Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Assessment and Analysis: The Experience from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) for Somalia

Technical Partners



FSNAU Funding Agencies



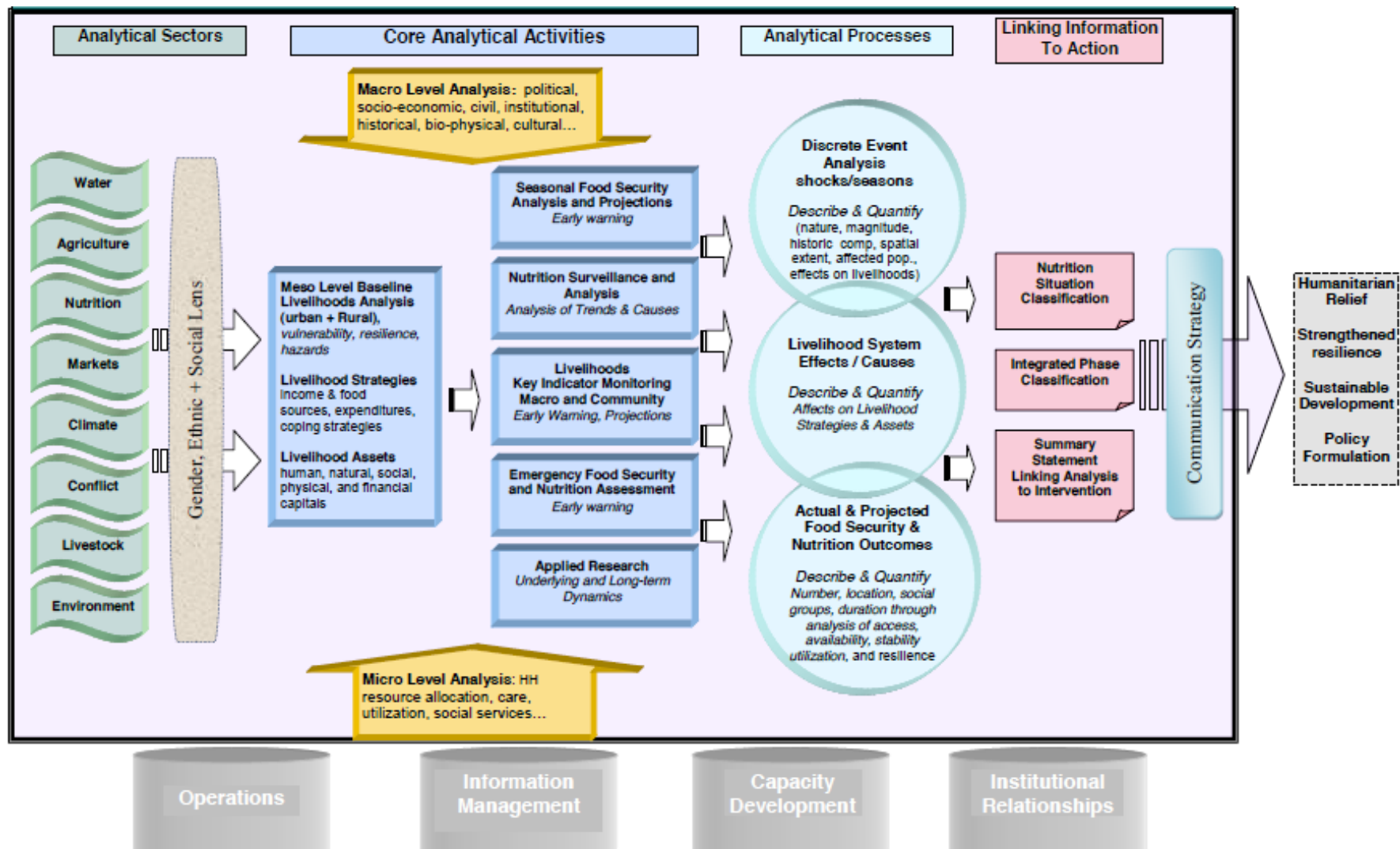
FSNAU and The Context in Somalia

- Collapse of state institutions in 1990 and concurrent and prolonged severe drought across Somalia resulted in a famine in 1992 that cost the lives of over 200,000 Somalis
- 1994: FSAU was established in order to provide (i) information on current and projected food security conditions in Somalia and (ii) early warning of potential food crises
- 2000: FSAU started systematic monitoring of the nutrition situation across Somalia through regular nutrition surveys
- 2003-2006: A comprehensive analytical framework was developed; Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) was developed and introduced
- 2009: FSAU was renamed FSNAU to signify the integration and importance of nutrition as part of its core activities
- FSNAU is currently in its Seventh Phase (Mar 2013-Feb 2017) with expected results in five areas:
 - Capacity development
 - Early warning
 - Applied research
 - Baseline studies and
 - Information systems



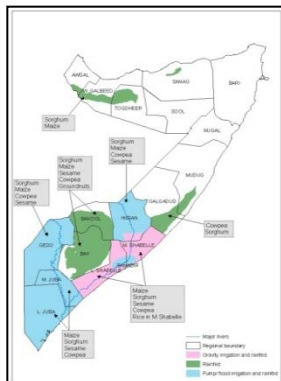
FSNAU Analytical Framework

- **Including:** sectoral analyses, core analytical activities and processes that link information to action through dissemination of information and analyses via appropriate communication channels



FSNAU Food Security Analytical Framework

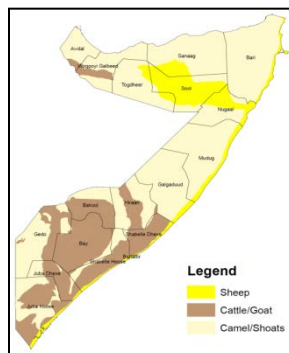
Agricultural Areas



Agricultural Livelihoods

- Cereal (maize, sorghum) planting, availability of inputs (fertilizers, etc.);
- Cereal cultivation (area planted and harvested), post-harvest losses;
- Production (cereals and cash crops); cereal stock availability; cereal trade flow
- Cereal prices, wage labor, TOR

Pastoral Areas



Pastoral Livelihoods

- Pasture availability and fodder prices
- Water availability and prices
- Livestock migration patterns
- Livestock body condition, conception, calving/kidding, livestock off-take
- Debt level, food and income sources; coping strategies

Urban Areas

- Cereal availability and prices, wage labor
- Purchasing power (terms of trade between labor and cereal);
- Primary household data on consumption, assets, coping strategies, and livelihood strategies nutrition, and mortality;

IDPs

- Cereal availability and prices, wage labor
- Purchasing power (terms of trade between labor and cereal);
- Primary household data on consumption, assets, coping strategies, and livelihood strategies nutrition, and mortality;
- Access indicators (food sources, income sources),
- Population movement (displacement) data;

- IDP and Urban: semi-annual integrated food security and nutrition surveys (primary data); plus secondary data/market analyses (prices and terms of trade)
- Rural: semi-annual sector-specific primary data collected through rapid assessment techniques; plus market analyses (prices and terms of trade); secondary (satellite imagery; other agency/ government data)

FSNAU Food Security Analytical Framework – Key Indicators Used for Monitoring and Analyses

- Household demographics
- Livelihood assets owned
- Herd dynamics (births, sales, deaths) [for pastoral/agropastoral livelihoods]
- Food consumption score
- Coping strategies index
- Livelihood change (assets and strategies)
- Nutritional status and mortality
- Cereal/crop production [for crop-dependent livelihoods]
- Food availability
- Food sources (access)
- Share of household expenditure on food out of total expenditure (access)
- Terms of trade (based on cereal and livestock prices and daily labor wage)
- Cost of minimum expenditure basket (proxy for Consumer Price index/cost of living)
- Access to safe water sources and quantity (utilization)
- Conflict (hazards and vulnerability)
- Drought (hazards and vulnerability)

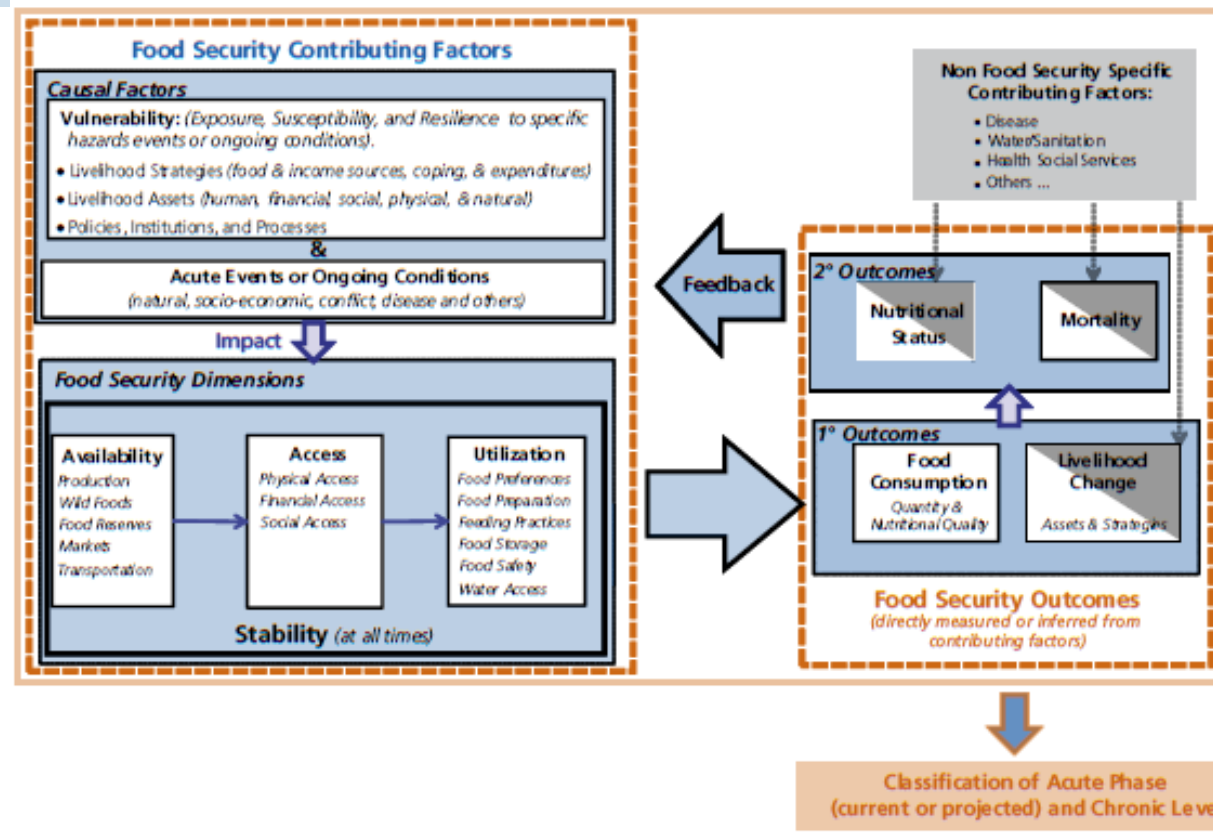
FSNAU Uses IPC 2 Procedures and Protocols for Acute Food Insecurity Classification

IPC 

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Technical Manual Version 2.0

Evidence and Standards
for Better Food Security Decisions



FSNAU Uses IPC 2 Procedures and Protocols for Acute Food Insecurity Area and Household Classification

Phase 1 Minimal						Phase 2 Stressed					
Phase 3 Crisis						Phase 4 Emergency					
Phase 5 Famine						Phase 6 Catastrophe					
Phase Name and Description						Phase Name and Description					
More than four in five households (HHs) are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance						HH group is able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance.					
Even with any humanitarian assistance at least one in five HHs in the area have the following or worse:						Even with any humanitarian assistance:					
Minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.						- HH group has minimally adequate food consumption but is unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies					
Food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition OR Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.						- HH group has food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition; OR					
Large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality OR Extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term.						- HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps.					
(Evidence for all three criteria of food consumption wasting, and CD required to classify Famine.)						- HH group has large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; OR					
						- HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.					
						- HH group has an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even with full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, and destitution are evident.					
Priority Response Objectives						Priority Response Objectives					
Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction						Action required to Build Resilience and for Disaster Risk Reduction					
Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods						Action required for Disaster Risk Reduction and to Protect Livelihoods					
Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition						Protect livelihoods, reduce food consumption gaps, and reduce acute malnutrition					
Save lives and livelihoods						Save lives and livelihoods					
Prevent widespread mortality and to collapse of livelihoods						Prevent widespread mortality and to collapse of livelihoods					
Area Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)						Area Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)					
Food Consumption and Livelihood Change						Food Consumption and Livelihood Change					
More than 80% of households in the area are able to meet basic food needs without engaging in atypical strategies to access food and income, and livelihoods are sustainable						Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2 or worse					
Acute Malnutrition: <5% BMI <18.5 Prevalence: <10%						Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3 or worse					
CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: <1/10,000/day						Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or worse					
						Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5					
Household Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)						Household Outcomes (directly measured or inferred)					
Food Consumption (quantity and nutritional quality)						Food Consumption (quantity and nutritional quality)					
Quantity: adequate (2,100kcal pp/day); stable HDDS: no recent deterioration and >=4 food groups (based on 12 food groups) PCS: "acceptable" consumption", stable HHS: "none" (0) CSI: = reference, stable HEA: No "Livelihood Protection Deficit"						Quantity: minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) HDDS: recent deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical based on 12 food groups) PCS: "borderline" consumption (but deteriorating) HHS: "slight" (1) CSI: = reference, but unstable HEA: "Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit"					
Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets						Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods Coping: "Insurance Strategies"					
						Livelihood: Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and assets that will lead to high food consumption gaps Coping: "Crisis Strategies"					
						Livelihood: Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets that will lead to very high food consumption gaps Coping: "Distress Strategies"					
						Livelihood: Near complete collapse of strategies and assets Coping: effectively no ability to cope					
Contributing Factors						Contributing Factors					
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability						Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability					
Adequate to meet food consumption requirements and short-term stable; Safe Water >15 litres pppd						Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements; Safe Water marginally >15 litres pppd					
						Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; Safe Water 7.5 to 15 litres pppd					
						Very highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; Safe Water 4 to 7.5 litres pppd					
						Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements; Safe Water <4 litres pppd					
Hazards and Vulnerability						Hazards and Vulnerability					
None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption						Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption					
						Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits					
						Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits					
						Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits					

FSNAU Nutrition Analytical Framework

- The Nutrition Analytical Framework provides a contextual analysis of the nutrition situation, rather than one that focuses on prevalence estimates & thresholds alone
- The framework has been developed through a consultative process involving nutrition technical partners
- The framework is based on international thresholds (WHO, Sphere and Fanta) plus analyses of available contextually relevant information
- The framework is the basis for the nutrition situation classification, nutrition situation maps and caseloads estimation
- The Nutrition Analytical Framework has three components:
 - Indicators and thresholds for core nutrition outcome Indicators (mainly anthropometry related information and mortality);
 - Indicators for Immediate Causes of malnutrition; and
 - Indicators for Driving/Underlying factors of malnutrition

FSNAU Nutrition Analytical Framework: Key Indicators and Thresholds

Reference Indicators	Acceptable	Alert	Serious	Critical	Very Critical	Extreme
Global Acute Malnutrition (<i>IPC Reference</i>) Reliability (R) =1	<3%	3 to <10%; Usual range and stable	10 to <15% or where there is significant increase from usual/ seasonal trends in last ≥3 yrs	15 to <20% or where there is significant increase from baseline/ seasonal trends in last ≥2 yrs	20 to <30%	>30%
Mean Weight-for-Height Z (WHZ) scores (R=1)	>-0.40	-0.40 to -0.69; Stable/Usual	-0.70 to -0.99; >usual/increasing	<-1.00; >usual/increasing		<-1.5 TBC
SAM (WHZ and oedema) (<i>WHO to advice on thresholds</i>) R=1)	<2.5%	2.5 – 3.4%	3.5 – 4.4%	4.5 – 5.9	6.0-9.9%	≥10%
Crude death rate/ 10,000/day (R=1)	<0.5	<0.5	0.5 to <1 or doubling of rate in preceding phase.	1 to <2	>2	>2
Under five death rates/10,000/day (R=1)	<1	<1	1 to 1.9	2 to 3.9	≥4	≥4
MUAC Children: (% <12.5cm): Ref: FSNAU Estimates (R=2)	<2.0%	2.0-5.5% with increase from seasonal trends	5.6-8.0%	8.1-11.0%, or where there is significant increase from seasonal trends	11.1-19.9%, Or where there is significant increase from seasonal trends	≥20.0%, Or where there is significant increase from seasonal trends
MUAC<11.5cm (R=2)	<1.0	<1.0	1.0-2.0	2.1-3.0	3.1-5.5	≥5.5
Adult MUAC - Pregnant and Lactating (%<23.0cm,Meta Data-FSNAU	<13.5	13.6-21.5	21.6-27.0	27.1-35.0	35.0-49.9	≥50.0
Adult MUAC - Non-pregnant & non- lactating <18.5cm, Meta data FSNAU)	<0.2	0.2-0.5	0.6-0.8	0.8-1.7	1.8-4.9	≥5.0
Non Pregnant Maternal Undernutrition BMI<18.5	<10%	10.0 to 19.9%	20.0 to 39.9%	>40%		
Non Pregnant Maternal Overnutrition BMI>24.9	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC		
HIS Trends of Acutely Malnourished Children (Ref: HIS), (R=3)	V. low (<5%) proportion in the preceding 3mths relative to ≥2yr seasonal trends	Low proportion (5 to <10%) and stable trend in the preceding 3mths relative to ≥2yr seasonal trends	Moderate (10 to <15%) and stable or low (5 to <10%) but increasing proportion in the preceding 3mths relative to ≥2yr seasonal trends	High (≥ 15%) and stable proportion in the preceding 3mths relative to ≥2yr seasonal trends	High (≥ 15%) and increasing proportion in the preceding 3mths relative to ≥2yr seasonal trends	
Sentinel Site Trends: levels of children identified as acutely malnourished (WHZ), FSNAU 06 SSS	Very low (<5%) and stable levels	Low levels (5 to <10%)and one round indicating increase, seasonally adjusted	Low (5 to < 10%) & increasing or moderate (10 to <15%) levels based on two rounds (seasonally adjusted)	High levels (≥ 15%) of malnourished children and stable (seasonally adjusted)	High levels (≥ 15%) and increasing with increasing trend (seasonally adjusted)	
OVERAL NUTRITION SITUATION	Acceptable	Alert	Serious	Critical	Very Critical	Extreme

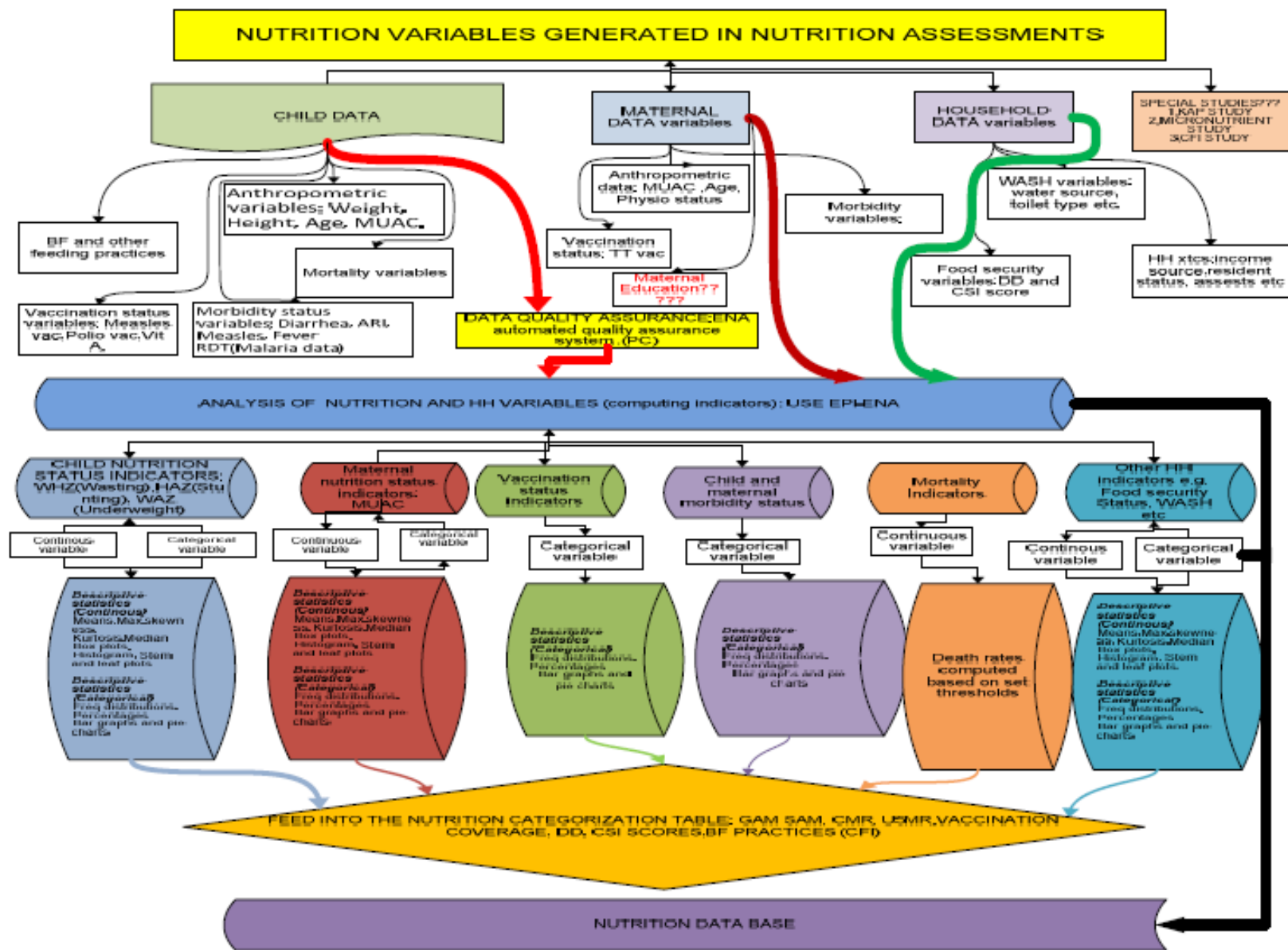
FSNAU Nutrition Analytical Framework: Indicators for Immediate Causes of Malnutrition

IMMEDIATE UNDERLYING CAUSES	Acceptable	Alert	Serious	Critical	Very Critical
Reference Indicators					
Poor HH Dietary Diversity (% consuming <4fdgps) Mean HH dietary diversity Score	<5% TBC	5 – 9.9% TBC	10-24.9% TBC	25 – 49.9% TBC	≥50% TBC
Disease Outbreaks: (seasonally adjusted). Frequency of reported outbreaks of AWD & malaria & measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal levels, & seasonal trends, Review data in relevant context 	-AWD 1 case -Measles 1 case -Malaria-doubling of cases in 2 weeks in hyper endemic areas-using RDT	Outbreak not contained and/or in non endemic area – limited access to treatment: CFR for AWD >2% rural CFR for AWD >1% urban AWD – duration exceed >6 wks		
Morbidity Patterns: Proportion of children reported ill in 2wks prior to survey (R=2) Health facility morbidity trends (R=3) /WHO surveillance (R=1)	TBC Very low proportion reportedly sick	TBC Low & stable proportion of reportedly sick based on seasonal trends	TBC Low proportion reportedly sick, from previous months but increasing in >2 months based on seasonal trends	TBC High levels and stable numbers in >2 months based on seasonal trends	TBC High with significant Increase in numbers of sick children, based on seasonal trends

FSNAU Nutrition Analytical Framework: Indicators for Underlying Causes of Malnutrition

UNDERLYING FACTORS	Acceptable	Alert	Serious	Critical	Very Critical
Reference Indicators					
Complementary feeding in addition to breastfeeding					
i. Introduction of complementary food at 6 months of age: %introduced	≥95%	80-94%	60-79%	0-59%	0-59%
ii. Meeting minimum recommended feeding frequency	≥95%	80-94%	80-94%	0-59%	0-59%
iii. Dietary diversity score	≥95%	80-94%	80-94%	0-59%	0-59%
Breastfeeding (BF) Practices					
i). Exclusive BF for 6mths	≥90%	50-89%	12-49%		0-11%
ii). Continued BF at 1 yr	≥90%	50-89%	12-49%		0-11%
iii). Continued BF at 2yr reference	≥90%	50-89%	12-49%		0-11%
Measles immunization/Status	>95%	80-94.9%		<80%	
Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage: 1 dose in last 6 months	>95%	80-94.9%		<80%	
Population have access i). to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, personal & domestic hygiene-min 15lts pp/ day	100%	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
ii). Sanitation facilities					
Affected pop with access to formal/informal services: health services	Should not be necessary	Access to humanitarian interventions for most vulnerable	Reduced access to humanitarian support for most vulnerable	Limited access to humanitarian support for majority	Negligible or no access
Selective Feeding Programs Available: Coverage of TFP /SFP and referral systems(Sphere04); -Admissions trends (R=3)	Should not be necessary	Access for most vulnerable		None available	
Food Security Situation- current IPC status	Generally Food Secure	Borderline Food Secure	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	Humanitarian Emergency	Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe
Civil Insecurity	Prevailing structural peace	Unstable disrupted tension	Limited spread, low intensity	Widespread, high intensity	Widespread, high intensity
3 MONTH NUTRITION SITUATION OUTLOOK	Convergence of evidence on immediate Causes/Driving factors vis-à-vis Projected trend in 3 months time No change: Stable; Uncertain: Potential to deteriorate Potential to improve:				

FSNAU Nutrition Analytical Framework: Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Analysis



Constraints, Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Integration of food security and nutrition surveys in urban areas and among IDPs has strengthened FSNAU's analysis while reducing costs;
- FSNAU analysis indicate a more severe food insecurity and malnutrition situation in south and central Somalia compared to other parts of the country
- Insecurity and funding constraints pose continued challenge to FSNAU's work in Somalia – as a results scope of assessment s and surveys and methodologies have to be adapted (outsourcing surveys, remotely moderated (phone)-interviews, use of rapid assessment techniques, extrapolation, etc)
- State institutions remain weak in terms of their capacity, including technical capacity
- In order to address the needs of the humanitarian community, FSNAU conducts a large number of surveys per year – this has generated a wealth of data and information that will enable analysis of long-term trends and underlying causes of food and livelihood insecurity and malnutrition
- However, surveys are very expensive, logistically extremely demanding in the context of Somalia and time consuming - this limits FSNAU's capacity to conduct analyses of long-term trends and underlying causes

For further details on FSNAU, its activities and information products, you can visit its website:

www.fsnau.org



The screenshot shows the FSNAU website homepage. The header features the FSNAU logo and the text "Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia". The main content area includes a large banner for the "Post Deyr 2013/14 Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Presentation" with a text box stating: "Nearly 860,000 people - majority of whom are IDPs - remain acutely food insecure and require urgent humanitarian assistance over the next six month period." Below this is a "Download Presentation" button. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with links to Home, About Us, Analytical Approach, Products, Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), Sectors, and Integrated Database System. It also includes social media links for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Picasa, and a "Recent Publications" section featuring a "FSNAU Technical Release, February 4, 2014". The right sidebar includes sections for "NUTRITION Situation Maps", "IPC" (Integrated Phase Classification) maps, and "Videos", with a video player showing "FAO working for a better world".

Thank you!