

# WFP REPORT

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## HIGHLIGHTS

1. Vegetation and Climatology - FEWS lead agency.

Season is developing normally.

2. Agricultural Working Group (crops, livestock and fisheries) FAO lead agency.

Distribution of agricultural inputs among beneficiaries during Gu season 1994 is completed.

Plant protection campaign at Lower Shabelle and Gedo region is on-going.

Crop assessment survey for Gu season 1994 is continuing in the respective regions and will be submitted to FSTF after the completion of the survey.

FAO has developed the set of questionnaires for conducting fishing surveys.

LIFORAS of FAO is currently collecting data on animal status in Somalia. Acute shortage of animal drugs, vaccines, vet clinics is reported.

3. Trade and Logistics Working Group - WFP lead agency.

As of 30/06/94, in country food stocks stood at 26,056 mt, while the stocks in neighboring countries stood at 42,314 mt. Total programme stocks amount to 68,370 mt.

Current in-country stocks, planned shipments and the expected bountiful August harvest, will assure that there are sufficient food reserves for Somalia in 1994.

WFP was the largest single importer in Somalia, with 52.4% of imported commodities in June.

Bananas and scrap were the only exports from Somalia. The seasonal monsoon off the northern coast has led to a reduction in exports and imports through the Port of Bosasso.

A total of 5,602.93 mt of foodstuffs were delivered by convoy to five WFP suboffices. The convoy delivery target of 8,000 mt was not met due to the lack of convoys and insecurity.

(Detailed report is attached)

#### 4. Market Price Working Group - NGO Consortium lead agency.

The May 94 report is attached. The June report is under revision. Maize prices are declining by as much as 30% in some areas. Sorghum prices are stable, with the exception of Mogadishu.

Livestock prices are either stable or increasing marginally.

Trade was active, in spite of the insecurity in all areas with the exception of Mogadishu, Jowhar and the Belet Weyn road.

(Detailed report attached)

#### 5. Nutrition and Health Working Group - WFP lead agency.

Nutritional assessments conducted by WFP demonstrate that pockets of malnutrition still exist in areas to which WFP has limited or restricted access.

Cases of moderate malnutrition are expected to rise marginally as the number of returning refugees increases and insecurity leads to growing number of internally displaced persons.

WFP continues to conduct needs assessments and monitor the nutritional status of internally displaced populations.

Through Food for Work projects, WFP continues to provide substantial support for primary education (school and orphanage feedings) and primary

health care (salary incentives and hospital feeding programmes).

WFP monetization funds are being used to support the rehabilitation of the health posts, MCH clinics and hospitals.

(Detailed report attached)

#### 6. Demography Working Group - UNHCR lead agency.

DCHA is currently engaged in the update and finalization of a demographic profile of Somalia. It is expected that regional profiles including information on population will be available by August for the use of the FSTF.

Population of Somalia stands at approx. 6 million

Life expectancy is 46 years

Infant mortality is 150 per thousand births

GDP is USD 170 (1988)

(Report with data collected to date is attached)

WFP SOMALIA  
FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE  
TRADE AND LOGISTIC WORKING GROUP  
JUNE REPORT

Prepared by Renato MARAI

#### 1. PORT MOVEMENT

##### (a) Data availability

Official data on Mogadishu port was received from MPOC (Mogadishu Port Operation Corporation). Data from Bosasso port are unofficial, but fairly reliable, as they come from local traders. A new port authority has been established in Berera recently, but no statistics are available as yet. The port of Kismayo is practically non-operational and no information is available.

##### (b) Data analysis

## MOGADISHU PORT

Data on Mogadishu port call for the observations hereunder:

### i) Commercial imports

Fuel accounts for more than 50% of the total commercial commodities imported. The next commodity is sugar, followed by other food items. The absence of imports of maize and sorghum shows that the local production of such cereals, plus donations from international communities, meets the requirements of the country. Apart from fuel, import of non-food commodities is minimal, which means that current economic activity is low.

### ii) Non-commercial imports

WFP was the major importing agency in Somalia for the month (52.4% of local imported commodities). This was, however, exceptional. Imported food items by the international community, other than WFP, were mostly for their military and civilian personnel.

### iii) Exports from Mogadishu Port

The only exports from Mogadishu port were bananas (650 mt), and scrap.

## BOSASSO PORT

The quantity of food imported in June (4,050 MT) was lower than the average for the previous months (6,650 MT). Exports were also lower. Export of livestock was 19,800 head compared to an average of 58,800 head in the previous five months. This reduction in the import and export movement in Bosasso port in June was mainly due to navigational difficulties for 'dhows' (small boats used in the area) during this season.

## MPOC CARGO CONTROL DIVISION MONTHLY STATISTICS OF JUNE 1994 IMPORT BY MAIN COMMODITIES

Type of Commodity	Commercial	UNOSOM	WFP	CANDY	MORRIS	BROWN & ROOT	SOS	UNICEF	TOTAL	PCT
Sugar	5,000.000				43.000				5,043.000	9.68%
Pasta	735.310								735.310	1.41%
Flour	1,165.318								1,165.318	2.24%
W/Flour			1,816.007						1,816.007	3.48%
Rice	448.515		2,305.966						2,754.481	5.29%
Lentils			2,250.499						2,250.499	4.32%
Maize			14,428.000						14,428.000	27.69%
Sorghum	55.000		2,020.000						2,075.000	3.98%
Tea	509.890								509.890	0.98%
Coffee	140.250								140.250	0.27%
Water	25.986	510.699				17.388			554.073	1.06%

Food Stuff	65.200	234.900		1,239.448				1,539.548	2.95%	
G. Cargo N.O.S.	216.958	320.980		366.071	8.000			912.009	1.75%	
Omo	226.988							226.988	0.44%	
Cigarettes	85.873							85.873	0.16%	
Veg. Oil			4,561.389					4,561.389	8.75%	
Petrol	12,222.129							12,222.129	23.45%	
Bldg Materials	202.935	350.700			3.200	16.203		573.038	1.10%	
Medicines	2.408						0.260	2.668	0.01%	
Machinery	287.240	230.315						517.555	0.99%	
Luxury	1.440							1.440	0.00%	
Total	21,391.440	1,647.594	27,381.861	366.071	1,290.448	20.588	16.203	0.260	52,114.465	100.00%
Percentage	41.05%	3.16%	52.54%	0.70%	2.48%	0.04%	0.03%	0.00%	100.00%	

BOSASSO PORT MOVEMENT FOR FOOD COMMODITIES AND LIVESTOCK \*

## JUNE 1994 - In MT.

Import		Export	
Sugar	1,000	Camel	heads 800
W. Flour	800	Cattle	" -
Rice	1,500	Sheep	" 12,000
Oil	400	Goat	" 7,000
W. Maize	70	Lobster	MT 25
Pasta	250	Frankincense	" 30
Milk	30	Shark fin	" 7
TOTAL MT	4,050		

\* No official data are available. This information was obtained through interview of reliable traders.

## 2. WFP Somalia Food Stocks

The attached table provides detailed information on the stock position of WFP food commodities throughout Somalia and in the neighboring countries as of 30/06/94.

In June, WFP was the single largest importer of food with 52.54% or a total of 27 381 mt of six different (wheat, wheatflour, rice, lentils, maize, sorghum and vegetable oil) food commodities.

WFP in-country foodstocks at the end of June, which includes the stocks at the Port of Mogadishu and the seven active sub-offices, stood at 26,056 mt.

WFP Somalia food stocks in neighboring countries and those afloat stood at 42,314 mt of assorted commodities.

A total of 5,602.93 mt were despatched throughout the country to 1084 WFP projects benefitting some 322,000 people. The despatch target of 8,000 mt was not met due to insecurity and the lack of convoys.

Present in-country foodstocks are sufficient to meet the immediate relief and rehabilitation requirements. The current impediment to the distribution of WFP foodstocks from Mogadishu to the hinterland are insecurity and the lack of military convoys.

## WFP FOOD STOCK POSITION

In-Country Stocks	Commodities							Grand Total
	Offices	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Dairy	Sugar Mixtures	Others	
Mogadishu	13,213	3,411	4,301	41	995	32	127	22,120
Baidoa	1,265	12	102	14	63	26	8	1,490
Bardale	177	24	65	7	39	3	5	320
Bosasso	185	187	96	4	-	-	-	472
Berbera & Hargeisa	29	-	108	10	29	1	8	185
Hudur	16	-	126	-	-	-	-	142
Wajid	364	-	142	10	13	3	3	535
Luuq	533	136	81	-	43	-	-	793
Subtotal	15,782	3,770	5,021	86	1,182	65	151	26,057

## Stocks in Neighboring Countries

	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Dairy	Sugar Mixtures	Others	Grand Total
Mombasa	30,163	-	1,440	-	-	-	31,603
Djibouti	6,448	663	-	-	-	-	7,111
Nairobi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afloat	3600	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Subtotal	40,211	663	1,440	-	-	-	42,314

## Warehouse Capacity in Somalia

The attached table provides a detailed breakdown of the available warehouse facilities in Somalia.

The total current warehouse capacity throughout Somalia is approximately 75 200 mt which is divided amongst 5 main users. These include WFP, CRS/CARE, other NGOs and military and commercial interests. There is potential to expand the existing warehouse capacity by some 40,500 mt.

WFP, including the warehouses in the Port of Mogadishu and those in the eight suboffice locations, maintains the single largest storage capacity at 37,350 mt. The second largest is the commercial sector with 29,500 mt.

In an effort to relieve the congestion and pressure on the Port of Mogadishu warehouses, WFP is currently turning Baidoa into a regional distribution center and is securing additional storage facilities. Each of the other sub offices will also increase their storage capacity to enable them to maintain regular programme food requirements as well as a buffer stock for contingencies.

As part of its Food for Work Programmes and through the Joint WFP/CARE Monetization Programme, WFP is currently investigating the possibility of rehabilitating former ADC warehouses in a number of the larger population centers.

17th July 1994

## AERIAL SURVEY ON LOWER/MIDDLE JUBA AND LOWER SHABELLE AGRICULTURAL AREA

### JUBA AREA

The visit carried out today is a follow-up to the June 6th and 9th joint USAID/WFP missions. The survey was done on Sako Weyne where sorghum harvest is approximately 20-25% of the previously predicted pre-war levels. The cultivated area of maize is limited primarily along the river banks. However, the expected production seems good. Moving towards Gelib and Jamaame, the cultivated area was increasing although estate farms of sugar cane rice and banana were not cultivated at all.

All related agricultural infrastructure, such as warehouses factories hydraulic and irrigation systems were completely destroyed. The depressed (DESHEK) areas of maize cultivation were well established and developing nicely. Maize is currently occupying about 40-45% of the available land. DESHEK cultivation permits a scaled harvest in that some fields are maturing while others have just been planted. The expected maize production was estimated at 20 000 mt.

### LOWER SHABELLE

Almost the entire Brava area was affected by floods and only very limited land was under cultivation. In the districts of Qoryoley and Marka where production was mainly concentrated with the exception of banana plantations the area under cultivation reached 60-65% of pre-war levels. North of Genale village toward Awdhegle/Barlire the area under water was very large resulting in significant parcels of uncultivated land. In the Afgoi area, the land under cultivation land was estimated at 30-35% of the available land. The total production of maize in Lower Shabelle is estimated at 65,000mt.

FAO, WFP and some NGO's are carrying out assessment of the cultivated area by districts in the whole country of Somalia and the collected data will be considered definitive. Since the harvest is expected soon the emergency related to the last season's drought may safely be considered over. Sorghum prices started to decline, causing a decrease in maize prices (80 000 sh/bag to 40,000 sh/bag). Prices are expected to decline further to 25,000 sh/bag.

To sustain the price levels WFP was requested to intervene in the market by purchasing local produce. UNDP took the responsibility to rehabilitate a warehouse in Baidoa with the capacity of 2000 mt near the WFP warehouse.

## HUDUR

### Crop production

Met with District Councils of Hudur and carried out rapid assessments of Hudur, Rabdurre and Tieglow. Hudur area and part of Wajid were the only areas in central Somalia which received limited quantities of rain. The expected production will be poor, therefore WFP should pay particular attention to these areas in the future. In Tieglow district the foreseen production is good.

### Food security

Market prices have been positively affected by dry food distribution performed in Wajid district. Maize and sorghum were sold at same price as Baidoa. Actual price levels permit the poor people to have access to the produce.

Despite the drought conditions, food security situation is not bad since all farmers are also pastoralists (agropastoral economy). The income derived from livestock will supplement that gained from crops.

WFP has to pay particular attention to this area and should rehabilitate a warehouse located near the previous one to increase storage capacity.

## CONCLUSION

Total production of sorghum for the whole country could reach 200,000mt

To sustain the market prices which will otherwise decline at harvest times, it was suggested that WFP will intervene in the local market.

Rehabilitation of warehouses in Baidoa as well as in Hudur will guarantee enough operation capacity in case of disaster or emergency.

17th July 1994

REPORT ON CROPS AND FOOD ASSESSMENT HELD IN  
BAIDOA & GEDO REGION (27/6 TO 4/7/94)

## BAY REGION

## Crop production

In order to collect information from all districts, a meeting was held on 29th June in the Concern office. Participants were:- WFP, CONCERN, WORLD VISION, CRS CARE and UNDP.

According to all participants the cultivable land has been fully utilized even in the districts that have not received seeds and tools (FAO distributed seeds 20 days ago). This also means that family solidarity is functioning well in the agricultural area.

The Bay region is a "Bread basket" for all of central Somalia and normally produces surplus for other regions. The cereal production level for the Bay region (Baidoa, Dinsor, Kanahdere and Bur Hakaba) is expected to be good to very good according to the farmers who were interviewed.

Major limiting constraints at the moment are:

- 1) Quelea birds in Wajid and Bardale area (50 km from Baidoa). FAO is providing an expert to study the intensity of the problem. First impressions are that the losses will not be significant.
- 2) Infestation by fungus (Oidium) and insects attacking sorghum cobs. However damage is not so alarming.
- 3) The harvest in Bur Hakaba area will be expected within two weeks time.

## Food security

Because of the remarkable amount of maize distributed by WFP and other NGO's in the region market prices were drastically lowered (50 000 sh/bag to 30 000 sh/bag) making the product more available and accessible to the poor people. Part of the maize has been transported to Mogadishu where the price is higher.

## WFP SOMALIA NUTRITION AND HEALTH STATUS REVIEW June 1994

This report summarizes the findings of nutrition and health surveys conducted by WFP nutritionist during the month of June. The assessment results were backed by supplementary data collected from various WFP supported health facilities throughout the country. Compilation and analysis of the gathered information indicated that in June the overall health status in Somalia was reasonably stable in those areas that received WFP assistance.

However, small pockets of malnutrition still exist in some regions. In particular, cases of moderate nutritional deficiencies have been reported in communities located in the rural areas of the Bay, Bakol, and Gedo regions as well as in the urban centers of Mogadishu and Kismayo.

WFP nutritionist conducted on the spot nutritional assessments in several villages in the Bulo Hawa district of the Gedo region. Community claims that pockets of malnutrition exist were confirmed. A moderate malnutrition rate of sixteen percent was found. This fact was substantiated by records studied in nearby hospitals and mother and child health care centres.

The number of malnourished in the Bulo Hawa district is likely to rise as increasing numbers of Somali refugees from Kenya and Ethiopia return to this area. Food has already become scarce due to the growing influx of returnees.

WFP is supporting resettlement schemes that assist internally displaced people to leave Mogadishu and other areas where relief had initially been sought in order to return to their places of origin. However, at the same time, continued outbreaks of civil strife, particularly in south Mogadishu, are still forcing some groups to flee their homes and seek refuge in more secure parts of the city and outlying areas.

Studies of nutritional statistics at WFP supported health facilities in the Bay region also support claims that malnutrition still exists. In order to combat these instances, WFP has increased supplementary feeding in form of blended foods. Many feeding programmes are carried out in collaboration with local and international NGOs. In many areas, however, international agencies have a very limited presence. Therefore, numerous communities have come to rely entirely on WFP for support.

The cholera epidemic is now largely under control and WFP has gradually been reducing its assistance. Most cholera isolation centres in Mogadishu and Baidoa have been closed. However, sporadic cases of cholera are still prevalent in some regions. WFP continues to assist these sites through the chlorination of wells and other drinking water sources and support to hospitals and the few remaining cholera centers.

WFP support remains indispensable to the rehabilitation and development of health and social services in Somalia. Assistance to the health care sector constitutes one of WFP's largest programmes. Aid is provided in the form of salary incentives to doctors, nurses, and other skilled health care workers in hospitals, clinics, MCHs, OPDs, and health care posts. Up to 10,000 health care workers receive monthly rations distributed through six WFP field stations. Without these extensive food for work programmes there would be little encouragement and support and many somali institutions would face dire staffing conditions.

In addition to these salary incentive programmes, WFP continues to support the health sector through large-scale feeding programmes. Institutional feeding programmes assist in combatting malnutrition by focusing on the provision of daily supplementary high-energy meals in hospitals, schools, and orphanages. The latter two also receive additional assistance through the provision of snacks in the form of biscuits and milk. An estimated 80,000 children per month benefit from these WFP feeding programmes throughout Somalia. Thus WFP continues to support efforts to improve and stabilize the nutritional status of Somali children and other vulnerable groups.

WFP also continues to actively support the rehabilitation of the health sector through joint monetization/food for work programmes that target the reconstruction of health facilities. WFP

seeks to help speed up the rehabilitation of the health and social services sector. Many health posts have been established to provide broader access to basic health care while they also present a means through which WFP can monitor nutritional developments in the community. For instance, many are serving camps for refugees and internally displaced people. WFP has therefore been able to commence with a major evaluation of the nutritional and health status of returnees and refugees.

Each WFP duty station has also focused its programme activities on the implementation of sanitation projects geared towards improving general hygiene and living conditions. Food for Work projects include the construction of pit latrines and wells designed to ensure a clean water supply.

In conclusion, it is important to stress that WFP continues to provide increased levels of support. As other agencies terminate their operations, WFP is increasingly looked upon to fill the vacuum they leave behind in the health and nutrition sector.

## POPULATION STATISTICS - SOMALIA

### A) SUMMARY

Total national estimated population: 6 million (Source: World Bank 10/93)

Nomadic population: 3 million (50%)

Settled farming population: 1.5 million (25%)

Urban sedentary and others: 1.5 million (25%)

Life expectancy: 46 years

Infant mortality: 150 per thousand births

Literacy: less than 10% - lowest in East Africa

GDP: US\$170 (1988)

### B) POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY REGION:

#### 1. Lower Juba Region (Source: UNHCR 6/94)

Breakdown by district:

. Kismayo 123,000

. Jamaame 80,000

. Badhadhe 8,000

. Afmadu 15,000

Total: 226,000

2. Middle Juba region ( Source: UNHCR 6/94)

Breakdown by district:

. Buaale 110,000  
. Sakow 25,000  
. Jilib N.D.A.

Total: 135,000

3. Gedo Region (Source: UNHCR 6/94\*, UNOSOM 6/94\*\*)

Breakdown by district:

. Bardera 125,000\* 105,300\*\*  
. Garbaheiri 55,000\* 50,000\*\*  
. Luuq 120,000\* 113,000\*\*  
. El Waq N.D.A. 150,000\*\*  
. Belet Hawa N.D.A. 150,000\*\*  
. Dolo N.D.A. 23,487\*\*

Total: 300,000 591,787

4. Bay Region (Source: UNDO 2/94)

Breakdown by district:

. Baidoa N.D.A.  
. Bur Hakaba N.D.A.  
. Qansan dere N.D.A.  
. Dinsor N.D.A.

Total: 700,000

5. Bakol Region (Source: UNDO 2/94 - Min. Agriculture Report 12/88)

Breakdown by district:

. Hudur N.D.A.  
. Biyoley N.D.A.  
. El Barde N.D.A.  
. Tieglo N.D.A.  
. Wajid N.D.A.

Total: 158,000

6. Middle Shabelle Region (Source: UNDO 6/94)

Breakdown by district:

. Jowhar N.D.A.  
. Adale N.D.A.  
. Balad N.D.A.  
. Warsheikh N.D.A.

Total: 1,500,000

7. Mudug Region (Source

Breakdown by district:

. Galkaiyo N.D.A.  
. Galgodob N.D.A.  
. Hobyo N.D.A.  
. Jariban N.D.A.  
. Haradere N.D.A.

Total: -----

8. Bari Region (Source: UNDO 2/94)

Breakdown by district:

. Bosasso 40,000  
. Kandala N.D.A.  
. Alula N.D.A.  
. Gardo N.D.A.  
. Bender Beila N.D.A.  
. Iskushuban N.D.A.

Total: 40,000

9. Galgadud Region (Source:

Breakdown by district:

. Dusa-Mareb N.D.A.  
. Abud Waq N.D.A.  
. El Bur N.D.A.  
. El Dere N.D.A.

. Addado N.D.A.

Total: -----

#### 10. Hiran Region (Source:

Breakdown by district:

. Belet Weyn N.D.A.

. Bulo Burti N.D.A.

. Jalalaqsi N.D.A.

Total: -----

#### 11. Lower Shabelle Region (Source:

Breakdown by district:

. Marka N.D.A.

. Brava N.D.A.

. Sablale N.D.A.

. Kurtum Warey N.D.A.

. Qoryoley N.D.A.

. Afgoye N.D.A.

. Wanla Weyn N.D.A.

Total: -----

#### 12. Nugal Region (Source:

Breakdown by district:

. Garoowe N.D.A.

. Dangoriyo N.D.A.

. Burtinle N.D.A.

. Eil N.D.A.

Total: -----

#### 13. Banadir Region and Mogadishu City (Source:

Breakdown by district:

a) North Mogadishu

. Karan N.D.A.

. Bondere N.D.A.

- . Shibis N.D.A.
- . Yaqshid N.D.A.
- . Abdul Aziz N.D.A.
- . Shangani N.D.A.

b) South Mogadishu

- . Dharkaynley N.D.A.
- . Hamar jabjab N.D.A.
- . Hamar Weyn N.D.A.
- . Heliwa N.D.A.
- . Hodan N.D.A.
- . Waberi N.D.A.
- . Wadajir N.D.A.
- . Wardigley N.D.A.

Total: -----

14. Northwest ("Somaliland") (Source: )

Breakdown by region:

- . Wuqooyi Galbeed N.D.A.
- . Togdheer N.D.A.
- . Sanaag N.D.A.
- . Sool N.D.A.

Total: -----

SOURCE: WFP FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE FOR SOMALIA, JUNE 1994, Bulletin  
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PLACE: SOM

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