Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis

Post *Deyr* 2014/15

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- Disaster Management Agency (DMA)
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Range

Puntland
- Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (MOAI)
- Ministry of Interior (MOI)
- Ministry of Planning and international Cooperation (MOPIC)
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- Ministry of Livestock (MOL)
- Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA)
- Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)

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- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development
- Ministry of Labor
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness and Management Authority (NERAD)

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The FSNAU Team

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CBS	Cereal Balance Sheet
CMB	Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessment
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HIS	Health Information Systems
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDR	Import Dependency Ratio
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IYCF	Infant and Young Children Feeding
KI	Key informant
LTA	Long Term Average
MDHs	Households Dependent on Men for Food or Income to Buy Food
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MSF	Medicins Sans Frontieres
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCCC	Per Capita Cereal Consumption
PET	Pictorial Evaluation Tools
PHL	Post Harvest Losses
PMT	Population Movement Tracking
PWA	Post War Average
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SIP	Southern Inland Pastoral
SLIMS	Somali Livelihood Indicator Monitoring System
SlSh	Somaliland Shilling
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SoSh	Somali Shilling
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
ToT	Terms of Trade
U5DR	Under-five death rates
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WDHs	Households Dependent on Women for Food or Income to Buy Food
WFP	World Food Programme

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

Despite improved food security following the 2014/15 *Deyr* harvest, improved livestock conditions, and mostly stable staple food prices, a large number of people across Somalia will be acutely food insecure through June 2015. Many children remain acutely malnourished, despite a small decrease in their numbers since July 2014.

An estimated 731 000 people will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4)[1] through mid-2015, according to the latest findings from a joint assessment by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU), a project managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and other partners. This figure represents a 29 percent decrease from the July to December 2014 estimate. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute 76 percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), with the remaining 24 percent divided equally between rural and urban populations (12% each).

Results of 41 nutrition surveys conducted across Somalia from October to December 2014 indicate that an estimated 202 600 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 38 200 who are severely malnourished and face a high risk of morbidity and death. Since July 2014, the number of acutely malnourished children has declined by 7 percent; the number of severely malnourished children declined by 13 percent. Current overall median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM, 12.0%) and median Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM, 1.9%) rates are lower, compared to six months ago (14.9% and 2.6%, respectively) as well as one year ago (14.2% and 2.6%, respectively) but these improvements are not statistically significant.

Urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support is required for populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3) between now and June 2015 to help meet immediate food needs, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished, particularly children. Nearly 2.3 million additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June 2015 and require interventions to protect their livelihoods and build their resilience. This group of households remains highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them to food security Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4).

Following are further details on factors that affected the reported food security outcomes:

- There was near average to above-average rainfall in the surplus-producing regions of Bay and Lower Shabelle. However, localized, below-average and poorly distributed rainfall were reported in parts of the Northeast, the central regions, and Lower and Middle Juba as well as flooding in riverine areas of Lower and Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle and Hiran Regions.
- The *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal harvest in December/January is estimated to be 5 percent above the long-term average (1995-2013) but 5 percent below the five-year average (2009-2013).
- Pasture and water availability remain typical in most regions, except for localized areas in the Northeast, the central regions, and areas bordering Kenya in parts of Gedo and Lower Juba Regions.
- Milk availability is average in most of the livelihood zones.
- In Middle and Lower Juba, a camel disease outbreak has caused some camel deaths, which discouraged consumption, thereby exerting a downward pressure on camel and camel milk prices.
- Local cereal prices increased or were stable from July to November in most markets, but they started declining with the start of the December Deyr harvest.
- In areas in South-Central affected by trade disruption due to conflict, cereal prices have also declined from their highs in July but remain above their five-year averages.
- Price of most imported commodities (rice, sugar and vegetable oil) have also declined or remained stable since July.
- Wage labor-to-cereals Terms of Trade remained stable or increased. On the other hand, livestock-to-cereals Terms of Trade decreased in the northern and central regions due to declining livestock prices.

Areas and Populations of Concern

- The food insecurity situation among IDPs in Dolow is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Populations in the remaining 12 IDP settlements are classified as Crisis (IPC Phases 3).
- Urban population in the South (Hudur, Wajid and Bulu Burto) affected by trade disruptions face acute food security Crisis (IPC 3) despite a modest improvement of the sitauiton since July 2014.
- Southern agropastoral populations in Juba and destitute pastoralists in coastal areas of Northeastern, Central and South Somalia face acute food security Crisis (IPC 3).
- In riverine areas of Middle and Lower Juba affected by floods during the *Deyr* season, food security will continue to deteriorate until the late (off-season) harvest becomes available in March. Similarly, in parts of pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones that received below-average *Deyr* rains, household food security wll continue to deteriorate until the start of *Gu* rains in April.
- With ***Critical*** rates of acute malnutrition, the following livelihood zones and population groups are considered as priorities for nutrition programming: Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine livelihoods in North and South Gedo Regions; Agropastoral livelihoods and Baidoa IDPs in Bay Region; Beletweyne and Mataban Districts in Hiran Region; Hawd in Central and North East, Bossasso IDPs in Bari Region; Garowe IDPs in Nugal Region; and Galkayo IDPs in Mudug region.

[1] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of food insecurity using an widely accepted five-phase scale. At the area level, it divides areas into the following phases: IPC Phase 1=Minimal; Phase 2=Stressed; Phase 3=Crisis; Phase 4=Emergency; and Phase 5=Famine.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, (Current), January 2015

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	IDP in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	IDP in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	IDP in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North													
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	49,000	42,000	3,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	1,000	5
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	49,000	48,000	2,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	1,000	4
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	0	47,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	1
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	22,000	23,000	0	6,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	25,000	53,000	1,000	0	0	54,000	2,000	0	3,000	16
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	14,000	18,000	2,000	0	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	4
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	32,000	22,000	4,000	0	3,000	18,000	0	0	0	11
Sub-total	2,534,165	1,122,579	1,411,586	191,000	296,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	123,000	3,000	0	5,000	6
Central													0
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	10,000	43,000	4,000	0	8,000	18,000	0	0	0	16
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	82,000	0	0	7,000	3,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	487,709	85,174	402,535	32,000	125,000	4,000	0	15,000	21,000	0	0	0	7
South													0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	14,000	101,000	0	14,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	9
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	22,000	176,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	2
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	190,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	14,000	81,000	0	19,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	7
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	36,000	110,000	4,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	2,000	2
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	25,000	72,000	1,000	2,000	0	5,000	0	0	2,000	3
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	20,000	41,000	0	7,000	29,000	0	0	0	0	15
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	75,000	68,000	4,000	9,000	18,000	22,000	1,000	0	2,000	13
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	259,000	839,000	9,000	51,000	89,000	40,000	4,000	0	6,000	5
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	510,000	-	9,000	15,000	-	350,000	5,000	-	11,000	42
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	992,000	1,260,000	34,000	72,000	111,000	534,000	12,000	0	22,000	10

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	84,000	1	11%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	111,000	1	15%
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	617,000	8	-
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	556,000	7	74%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	751,000	10	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso,Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projected), February-June 2015

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	IDP in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	IDP in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	IDP in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North													
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	49,000	37,000	3,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	1,000	5
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	49,000	46,000	2,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	1,000	4
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	0	42,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	1
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	22,000	23,000	0	6,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	5
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	25,000	47,000	1,000	0	0	54,000	2,000	0	3,000	16
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	14,000	15,000	2,000	0	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	4
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	32,000	22,000	4,000	0	3,000	18,000	0	0	0	11
Sub-total	2,534,165	1,122,579	1,411,586	191,000	267,000	12,000	6,000	7,000	123,000	3,000	0	5,000	6
Central													0
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	10,000	44,000	4,000	0	7,000	18,000	0	0	0	16
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	87,000	0	0	9,000	3,000	0	0	0	4
Sub-total	487,709	85,174	402,535	32,000	131,000	4,000	0	16,000	21,000	0	0	0	8
South												0	0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	14,000	100,000	0	14,000	12,000	0	0	0	0	8
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	22,000	176,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	2
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	198,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	12,000	81,000	0	21,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	8
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	36,000	133,000	4,000	0	0	13,000	0	0	2,000	2
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	25,000	82,000	1,000	2,000	0	5,000	0	0	2,000	3
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	20,000	31,000	0	7,000	22,000	0	0	0	0	12
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	75,000	69,000	4,000	9,000	11,000	22,000	1,000	0	2,000	12
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	257,000	870,000	9,000	53,000	66,000	40,000	4,000	0	6,000	5
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	510,000	-	9,000	15,000	-	350,000	5,000	-	11,000	42
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	990,000	1,268,000	34,000	74,000	89,000	534,000	12,000	0	22,000	10

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	86,000	1	12%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	89,000	1	12%
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	617,000	8	-
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	556,000	7	76%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	731,000	10	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso,Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo,Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Notes:
1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP
2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest five thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency
3 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated January 18, 2012 rounded to the nearest 5,000. IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data to avoid double counting, only IDPs in Settlements (Bossasso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Burao and Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in Crisis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in Crisis or Emergency.
4 Total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Table 3: Breakdown of Rural Population in Crisis and Emergency by Livelihoods and Region, February-June 2015

Livelihoods

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	535,000	31,000	0	31,000	35
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,136,657	530,000	0	0	0	0
Riverine	366,683	130,000	31,000	0	31,000	35
Destitute pastoral	98,906	73,000	27,000	0	27,000	30
Grand Total	4,607,086	1,268,000	89,000	0	89,000	100

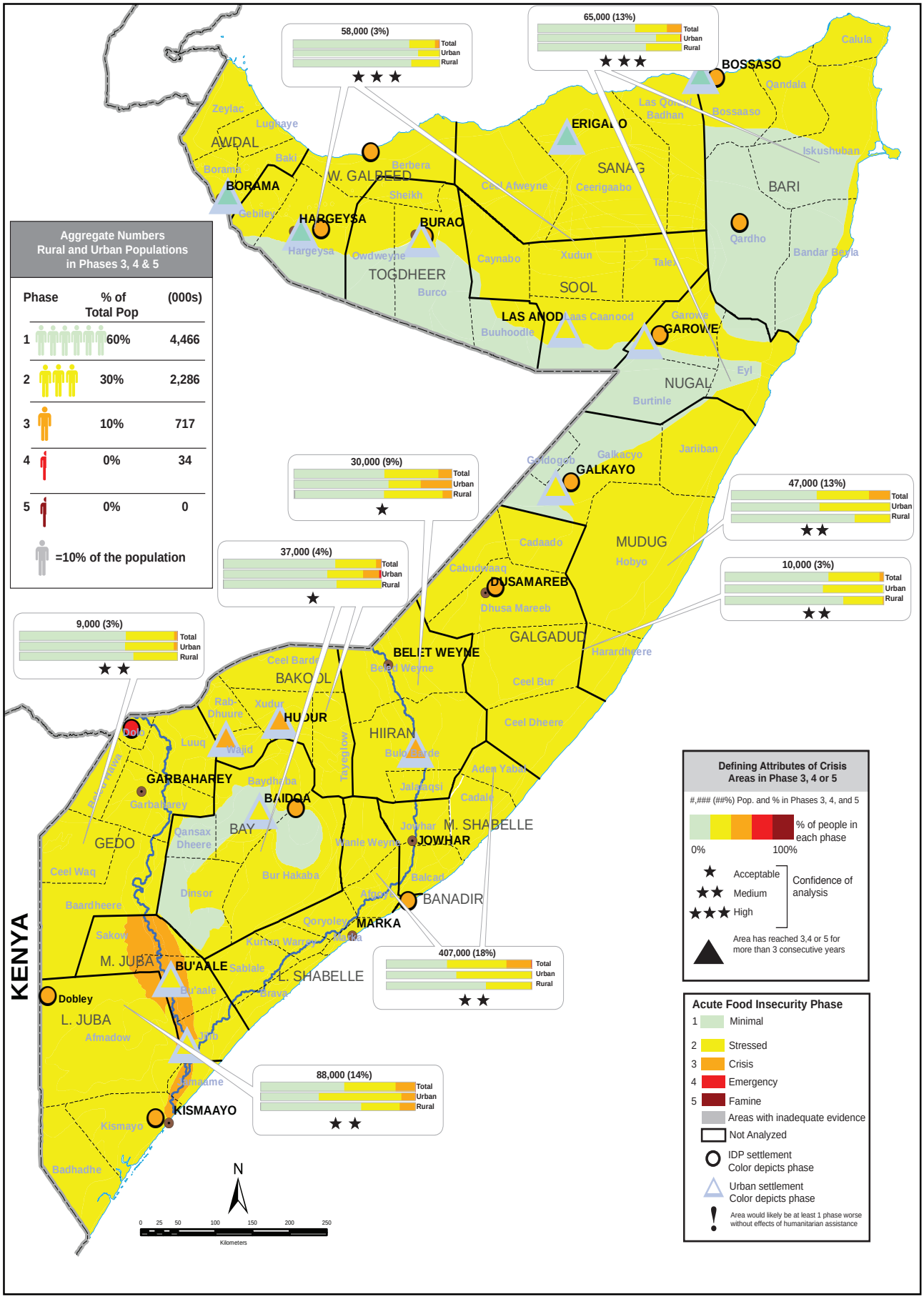
Rural

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	153,000	19,000	0	19,000	21
North East	650,626	402,836	62,000	1,000	0	1,000	1
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	870,000	66,000	0	66,000	74
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	183,000	3,000	0	3,000	3
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	1,268,000	89,000	0	89,000	100

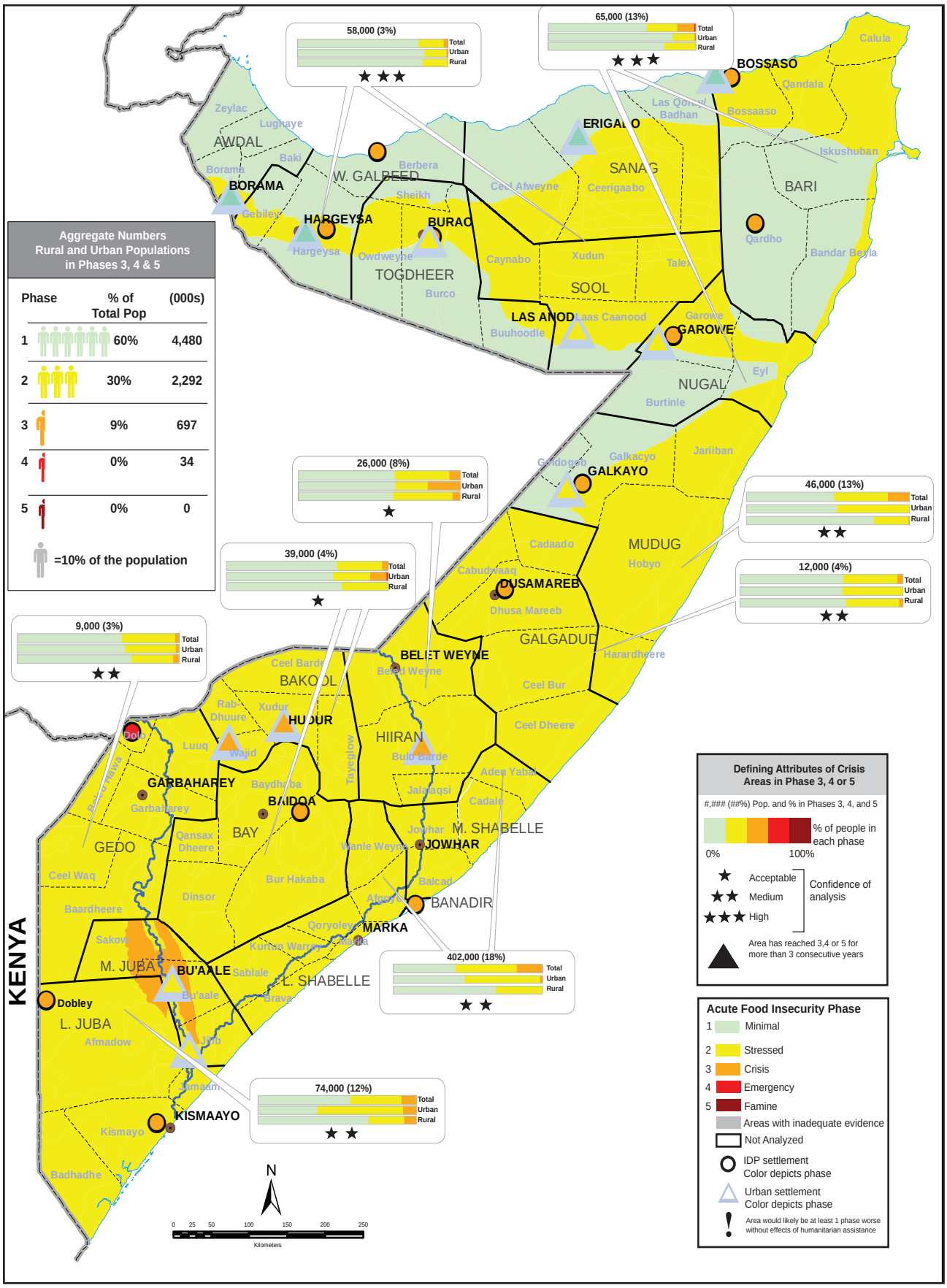
Urban

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	64,000	0	0	0	0
North East	650,626	247,790	39,000	0	2,000	2,000	2
South	3,579,597	786,632	257,000	53,000	4,000	57,000	66
North West	1,828,739	819,989	120,000	6,000	1,000	7,000	8
Banadir	901,183	901,183	510,000	15,000	5,000	20,000	23
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	990,000	74,000	12,000	86,000	100

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Current) January 2015



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, February - June 2015



2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides findings of the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 season food security situation analysis for January 2015 as well as projections for the period February to June 2015. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Deyr* season rains (October – December 2014) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market, Gender and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs residing in 13 major settlements across Somalia.

Deyr 2014/15 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by 14 FSNAU food security and 12 nutrition field analysts with the support of 646 field enumerators/ supervisors and 1 180 community guides; in collaboration with 113 staff from different agencies and organizations, including Uniuted Nations (UN) agencies (5), various government ministries (resource teams - 18), national institutions (4), local NGOs (24) and international NGOs (12). The assessment also engaged 10 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (3), WFP (2), Ministry of Health of Somaliland (1), Ministry of Health of Puntland (2) and Ministry of Health of South-Central (2).

In the lead up to the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the last week of November 2014 for the initial indications of *Deyr* 2014/15 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as on overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Deyr* 2014/15 season early warning was released on 18th December 2014. FSNAU also carried out regular monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 48 main markets and 51 rural markets on a monthly basis from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 assessment data were supplemented and triangulated with data from secondary sources, including monthly market price data, FSNAU/ FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, health information systems (HIS), remote sensing, import/export data from three major ports of Somalia, needs assessment reports from WFP, humanitarian assistance data from the Food Security Cluster and WFP, conflict and IDP data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The seasonal assessment data collection process involved fieldwork, field observations and teleconferencing with key informants in areas with restricted access. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.10.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

Deyr 2014/15 *Food Security Assessment Planning*

The post-*Deyr* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on November 19, 2014. The purpose of the meeting was to plan partner participation in the rural assessments, to review assessment instruments and to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics. Prior to the actual fieldwork, regional partner planning workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on December 16-17, 2014 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Dhobley, Dolow, Beletweyn, Galkayo, Baidoa and Mogadishu.

Field Access

Field access for food security assessments was good in northern regions and Banadir as well as in parts of Central (except Haradhere district in Mudug region and parts of Galgadud region), Hiran, Gedo, Bay and Lower Juba regions. The rest of the southern regions were not directly accessible. In the areas without a direct physical field access by FSNAU, data was collected through teleconferencing with key informants and focus group discussions (FGD) facilitated by FSNAU market enumerators (Map 3).

Food Security Assessments (Fieldwork and Assessment Methods)

The fieldwork for the food security assessment in rural areas was carried out during the period of December 18-31, 2014. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from October to November 2014. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data in rural livelihoods through rapid assessments, which included pictorial evaluation tools (PET) for livestock and qualitative techniques such as FGD, key informant (KI) interviews and field observations. Representative joint food security and nutrition household surveys were conducted in thirteen major IDP settlements across the country, including Baidoa, Berbera, Bossaso, Burao, Dobley, Dolow, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garowe, Hargeisa, Kismayo, Mogadishu and Qardho. Food security of urban population was assessed through representative household surveys in Bari, Sool, Mogadishu and Kismayo; other urban areas in southern Somalia were assessed through rapid assessment techniques using FGDs with urban poor. Main towns of all southern regions were accessible directly by FSNAU field analysts apart from Bakool and Middle Juba and parts of Gedo (except Dolow). In inaccessible parts of southern regions, urban assessments were conducted with the use of FSNAU enumerators and data was collected through teleconferencing.

A total of 4 228 IDP household questionnaires and 2 163 urban household questionnaires were completed through representative surveys using digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires. In these representative household surveys gender disaggregated data was also acquired from households dependent on men, women or both for food or income to buy food. This approach for gender-disaggregation allowed removing complications with gender analysis arising from disaggregation by female-headed and male-headed households, when households (culturally) said to be headed by men were, in

some cases, in reality were run by women. For the analysis of representative survey data, FSNAU used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).
From the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the number of data collection instruments completed included: 440 from agricultural livelihoods, 739 from pastoral livelihoods and 150 from urban livelihoods.

To learn more on the analytical approaches and methodologies used for the analysis, visit http://www.fsnau.org/analytical-approach.

Nutrition Assessments
FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 43 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 40 720 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, 20 014 number of households for retrospective (90 days) death rates. Analysis of nutritional status and retrospective death rates were conducted using the EPI Info and Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software, respectively.
The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the *Deyr* 2014/15 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website, http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series.

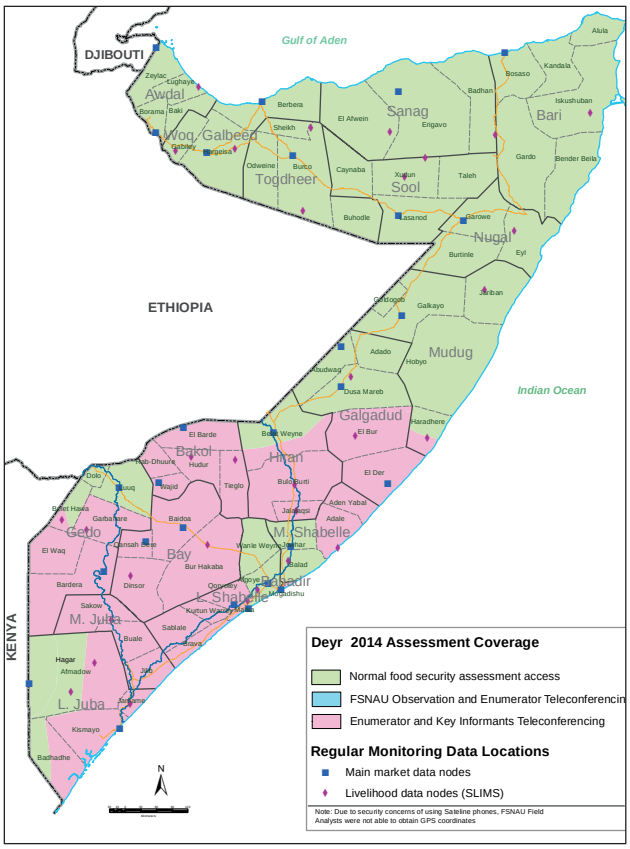
Food Security Analysis
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe on January 3-8, 2015. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa on January 10-17, 2015. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the assessment data analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to do current (January 2015) and projected (February-June 2015) food security situation analysis, using livelihoods-based approach. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data and to analyse comprehensively all the available evidence to arrive to an area (livelihood) and household level food security classifications using IPC approach.

Vetting and Presentation of Results
The outcomes of All Team Analysis were vetted with technical partners in Nairobi. Specifically, nutrition results were vetted on January 21, 2015 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on January 22, 2015. The post-*Deyr* 2014/15 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on January 27, 2015 in Mogadishu. The analysis outcomes of Northwest and Northeast regions were presented to the respective governments on January 29, 2015 in Hargeisa and Garowe, respectively. The post-*Deyr* 2014/15 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on January 29, 2015 in Nairobi.

Key findings and highlights form the 2014/15 Post *Deyr* seasonal assessment were disseminated in the form of a joint Technical Release with FEWSNET (29 January 2015) and an Outlook Report (6 February 2015).

The post-Deyr 2014/15 assessment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.

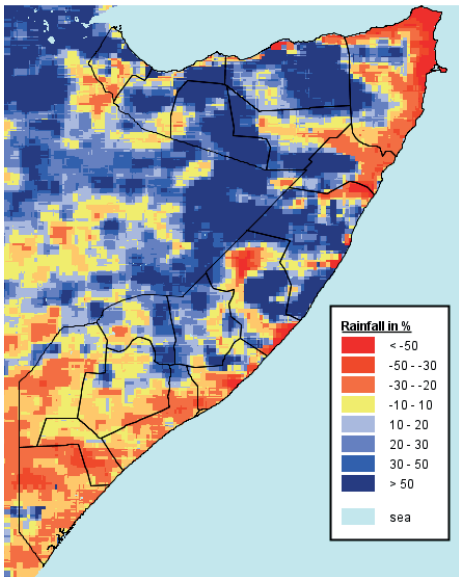
Map 3: Somalia *Deyr* 2014/15 Assessment Field Coverage



3. SECTOR REPORTS

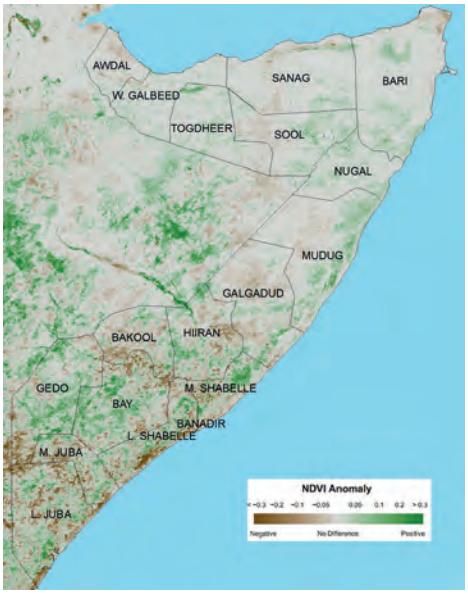
3.1 CLIMATE

Map 4:RFE Seasonal Rainfall Anomaly *Deyr* 2014 (Oct-Dec) Rel Dif (% Anomaly)



SOURCE: USGS/FEWS-NET and JRC

Map 5 : E-MODIS NDVI Anomaly December Dekad 3, 2014



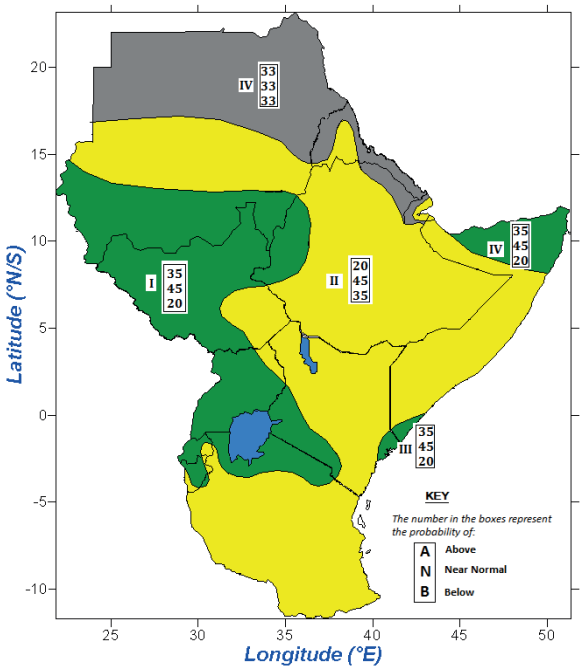
SOURCE: FEWS-NET

The 2014 *Deyr* rains started on time in most of the rural livelihoods and rainfall amounts were largely average to above average with normal duration and distribution, except in parts of south, north and central regions.

In the Northwest most pastoral livelihoods received average to above average rainfall. However, parts of Hawd, Nugal valley and East Golis received below average rainfall. In Northwest agropastoral areas dependent on *Gu/Karan* rainfall for crop cultivation, these areas received below-average *Gu* rains, followed by average Karan rains received in August and September 2014 in Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal Regions. In the Northeast regions *Deyr* rainfall was near average in most pastoral livelihood zones with the exception of parts of East Golis of Bari Region, Hawd and Addun livelihoods of North Mudug Region and localized areas in Coastal Deeh livelihood of Nugal region which experienced below average *Deyr* rains. In the Central Regions, near average to average *Deyr* rains were received in October and November 2014 in Cowpea Belt, Coastal *Deeh* and parts of Hawd and Addun. However, in large parts of Hawd and Addun Pastoral livelihood zones (mainly Adado, parts of Dhusamareb, Hobyo and Galkaayo) the rains were below average in amount and erratic in terms distribution over time and space. In the South, *Deyr* rains were average to above average in most of rural livelihoods with the exception of parts of Hiran, Juba regions, parts of Gedo which received below average rains.(Map 4).

According to the 39th Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (23rd to 25th of Feb 2015), there is an increased likelihood of near normal to below normal *Gu* rainfall (Mar-May) performance in the South/Central Somalia. However, Bari, Sanaag, and some parts of Togdheer, Sool, Waqoyi Galbeed regions, as well as Badade and Kismayo districts in Lower Juba are likely to receive near normal to above normal rains during the mentioned period. However, the

Map 6: Climate Outlook Forum Rainfall Forecast (March -May 2015)



Source: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre.

start of rains will be erratic as suggested by Indian Ocean sea surface temperatures (Map 6). The risk of flooding is medium in Juba and Shabelle river basins during the *Gu* season since the upper Juba and Shabelle River catchments in Ethiopian highlands are likely to receive near normal to below normal rainfall. The outlook (March-May 2015) did not include June, the ending month of the *Gu* rainy season. Close monitoring of the progression of the season will be carried out based on weekly forecasts issued by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), rain gauge data collection as well as ground-truthing.

3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

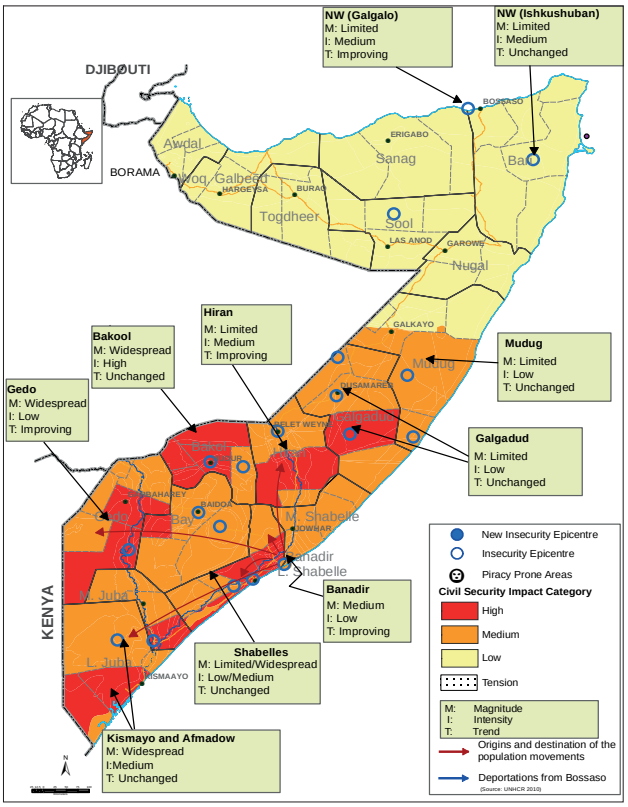
Between July and December 2014, civil insecurity in most regions of southern and parts of central Somalia had medium to high impact on lives and livelihoods of Somali people. Insurgents attacks and clan conflicts (resource-based or revenge related) resulted in losses of human lives and properties (Map 7). Violence in many parts of South Central Somalia included assassinations, suicide bomb attacks, explosions, landmines, airstrikes targeting insurgents and armed confrontations between the Federal Government of Somalia and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the insurgents. On the other hand, in the northern regions (Northwest and Northeast) and parts of Central insecurity incidents were categorized as 'low impact' with limited losses of human lives and/ or damage to properties.

The effects of trade embargo imposed by insurgents in the government-recovered areas in the South, including Bakool (Tieglow, Wajid, Elbarde and Bardhere), Bay (Qhasadheere), Gedo (Garbaharey and Burdhubo) and Hiran (Buloburte) have relatively eased in the second half of 2014 In particular, a significant surge in the prices of essential commodities has slowed down as a result of following events: (1) relief food delivered to the affected areas through an organized military convoy (Bulo-Burte); (2) improved seasonal cereal harvest increased food availability on the markets (Hudur, Wajid); (3) alternatives trade routes were found by the communities to deliver food to the affected areas which increased food supplies. Recent military offensive (September 2014) in Kurtunwarey, Barawe and Sablaale districts of Lower Shabelle region had limited impact on the accessibility of trade routes and intensity of livelihoods activities. However, clan conflicts (mainly resource-based) in Lower Shabelle (Merka/ Janaale), Hiran regions (Kabhanley and Defow) have hampered the *Deyr* (2014/15) farming activities while conflict in central regions (Dhusamareb and Abudwak) disrupted livestock migration during the same period.

The UNHCR office for Somalia estimated internal displacements of around 115 000 Somalis between September and November 2014 (http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197). In November 2014 alone, 31 043 people were displaced by floods, most of them in Middle Shabelle (Jowhar), Gedo (Bardhere) and Hiran region (Jalalaqsi) [Figure 1]. On the other hand, the UNHCR report estimated about 12 500 returnees of Somali origin to their areas of origin in October-November 2014 (*UNHCR Operational Update; 1-30 November 2014*).

Despite challenges and persistent insecurity in parts of Somalia, humanitarian organizations are currently reaching people in need of assistance in all 18 regions of the country.

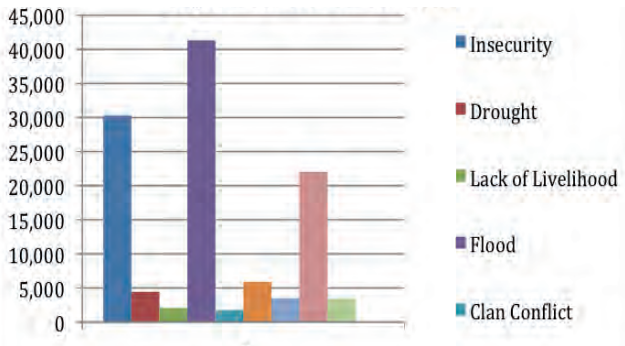
Map 7: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, January-June 2015



Aid workers use various modalities to provide humanitarian assistance, including cargo flights as a stop-gap measure to areas inaccessible by road (*UNOCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, October 2014)*.

Security situation in the regions of South-Central that currently are strongholds of insurgents is likely to deteriorate in the coming six months due to planned military offensive against the insurgents by AMISOM/ Somalia National Armed Forces (SNAF) in regions such as Jilib, Buale, Sakow (Middle Juba), Bardhere (Gedo), Dinsor (Bay) and Sablale (Lower Shabelle).

Figure 1: Population Displacements (September-November 2014)



Source: UNHCR

3.3 AGRICULTURE

In southern Somalia, the total area planted under cereal crops in the *Deyr* 2014/15 season, including off-season, is estimated at 242 200 hectares. About 82 percent (197 600 hectares) of the planted area was harvested. Sorghum accounts for 73 percent of the total cropped area, while 27 percent was covered by maize (Figure 2). The harvested area in the *Deyr* 2014/15 is 42 percent and 7 percent higher than the harvested area of the post-*Deyr* average (PWA) [1995-2013] and the five-year average (2009-2013), respectively. The increase of harvested areas in *Deyr* 2014/15 is due to average to above average rainfall and extension of cultivated areas. Much of the planted area expansion occurred in Bay, Gedo and Middle Shabelle, which still hold large tracts of uncultivated fertile land. However, the harvested area has declined in Lower and Middle Juba riverine areas and in parts of Hiran region as a result of river floods; poor rains in agropastoral areas of Hiran; extended cropped areas under cash crops (mainly sesame) in the key producing region of Lower Shabelle and ongoing conflicts and displacements in Merka district of Lower Shabelle.

Figure 2: *Deyr* Area Harvested in Southern Regions, 1995-2014

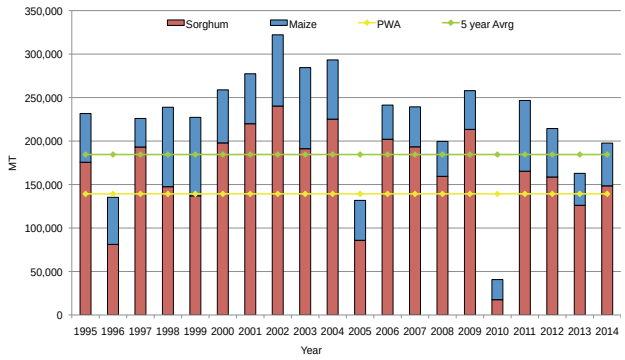
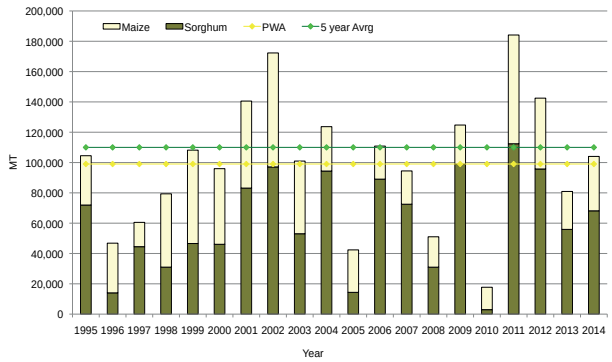
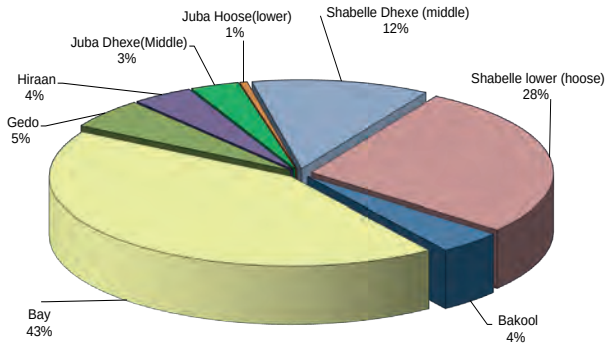


Figure 3: *Deyr* Cereal Production in Southern Regions, 1995-2014



The *Deyr* cereal (maize & sorghum) production in southern Somalia is estimated at 104 200 tonnes, which is higher than in *Deyr* 2013/14 (by 29%) and also exceeds (by 5%) the *Deyr* PWA (1995-2013) cereal production [Figure 3]. Sorghum accounts for about 65 percent (68 200 tonnes) of the total cereal production and maize contributes only 35 percent (36 000 tonnes). Additionally, 600 tonnes of rice and 3 800 tonnes of off-season maize are expected in February - March in irrigated areas of Juba and Gedo regions. This will bring a total cereal production for *Deyr* plus off-season harvest to 108 000 tonnes. This season's large outturn is mainly a result of a strong production gain in Sorghum Belt regions (Bay, Gedo & Bakool) and Middle Shabelle regions due to favourable weather conditions and expansion of cultivated areas (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Deyr* 2014/15



Regional differences in cereal production levels have been recorded during the FSNAU/ partner *Deyr* 2014/15 seasonal assessment. As shown in Figure 4, the bulk of the *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal harvest comes from Bay (43%), followed by Lower Shabelle region (28%), Middle Shabelle (12%) and Gedo (5%). The share of Bay region (43%) in the overall *Deyr* cereal production is considerably higher compared to *Deyr* 2013/14, which mainly is attributed to increased cultivated areas (17% higher compared to *Deyr* 2013/14 season) and higher sorghum yields, following good rains. Current cereal production from this region is estimated at 44 700 tonnes, representing 130 percent of the *Deyr* PWA and 99 percent of the five-year average production (Table 4). The region accounts for 61 percent of the total sorghum production in Southern Somalia (Figure 5)

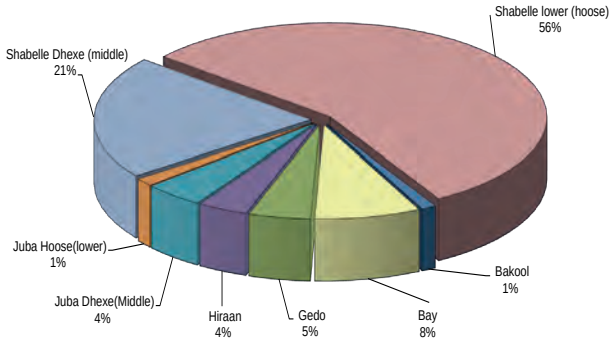
Table 4: *Deyr* 2014/15 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	*Deyr* 2014 Production in MT			*Deyr* 2014 as % of *Deyr* 2013	*Deyr* 2014 as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2013)	*Deyr* 2014 as % of 5 year average (2009-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	400	4,100	4,500	164%	166%	91%
Bay	2,800	41,900	44,700	139%	130%	99%
Gedo	1,700	4,000	5,700	98%	104%	117%
Hiran	1,400	2,900	4,300	120%	74%	114%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	1,600	1,800	3,400	326%	79%	69%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	500	0	500	46%	38%	41%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	7,600	4,800	12,400	122%	104%	94%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	20,000	8,700	28,700	117%	86%	90%
Deyr 2014 Total	36,000	68,200	104,200	129%	105%	95%

By contrast, in Lower Shabelle, which is a major cereal producer in Somalia, below average *Deyr* 2014 rains, renewed clan conflicts and early drop of river water levels, led to reduced cereal crop planting (by about 15%) compared to the previous year. Despite improved weather conditions later in the season (November), yield gains were not sufficient to offset the area reduction, resulting in about 14 percent drop in regional cereal production (86% of PWA; 90 percent of five-year average). The reduction is largely driven by declines in maize production in Barawe and Merka districts, on account of erratic rains in Lower and Middle Shabelle Agropastoral livelihood of these districts and insecurity that disrupted cropping activities.

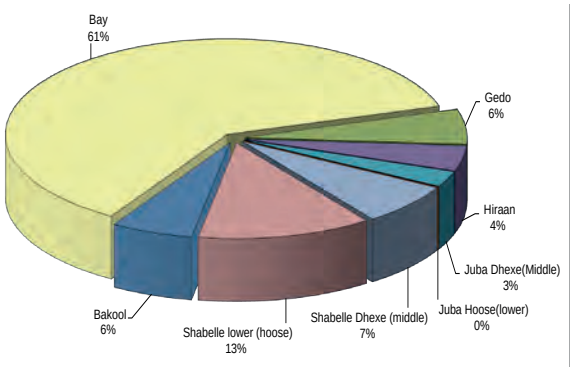
In the major sorghum-producing district of Wanlaweyn, sorghum harvest was lower compared to previous *Deyr* seasons (88% of *Deyr* 2013/14; 66% of PWA; 58% of five-year average) due to increased sesame planting and late replanting of maize. Lower Shabelle accounts for the largest proportion (58%) of the total *Deyr* 2014 maize production in Southern Somalia (Figure6).

Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Deyr* 2014/15



The cereal (maize and sorghum) harvests have increased in Middle Shabelle, Bakool and Gedo regions. In Middle Shabelle, the harvest is slightly above average production (104% of PWA and 94% of the five-year average) [Table 1] in this season. The estimated cereal production stands at 12 400 tonnes comprising maize (7 600 tonnes) and sorghum (4 800 tonnes). The production increase is due to good rains, increased cultivated areas in both riverine and agropastoral areas in Jowhar and Balad.

Figure 6: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Deyr* 2014/15



In Bakool, timely and favorable *Deyr* rains provided sufficient moisture for the development of sorghum and maize crops. Accordingly, total cereal production is estimated at 4 500 tonnes, which is 64 percent higher than the *Deyr* 2013/14 and 66 percent above the *Deyr* PWA (1995-2013). Other factors that contributed to exceptional crop production in Bakool include expansion of planted areas and increased engagement of IDP returnees in *Deyr* cultivation.

In Gedo, overall good regional cereal crop production is mainly attributable to favourable weather conditions in *Deyr* 2014/2015 season. The harvest is 17 percent above the five-year average levels and exceeds (by 4%) *Deyr* PWA (1995-2013). In addition, the off-season maize with preliminary estimates of 1 160 tonnes is foreseen to be harvested in the riverine areas of the region.

In Lower and Middle Juba regions as well as in Hiran region, current cereal harvest estimates point at a significant decrease, together accounting for about eight percent of the cereal production in southern Somalia. The estimated cereal production in Lower Juba and Middle Juba shows a sharp decline in *Deyr* 2014/2015, with the harvest being 38 percent (500 tonnes) and 79 percent (3 400 tonnes) of the post *Deyr* average (1995-2013), respectively. The shortfall in cereal harvest is due to poor *Deyr* 2014 seasonal rainfall in Lower Juba Agropastoral areas and floods in riverine. However, the production gap is likely to be mitigated by a modest improvement from off-season maize and sesame production expected in riverine areas by the end of March-2015. This offseason production is estimated at 2700 tonnes (33% from Lower Juba and 67% from Middle Juba).

Below normal rains, high cost of inputs and adverse effects of ongoing conflicts are the main factors that led to reduced cereal production in Hiran region (74% of PWA; 114% of five-year average). The decline of regional *Deyr* harvest is attributed to cereal output shortfalls in Beletweyne (69% PWA) and Buloburte (65% of *Deyr* PWA) districts. Food stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in these areas, triggering an early start of the lean season and pushing cereal prices higher. Conflict in Buloburte has also affected farming activities (land preparation/planting, weeding, application of chemicals and harvesting) through farm labour and agricultural input shortages.

Table 5: *Gu-Karan* 2014 Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (Northwest)

Regions	Gu 2014 Production in MT			Gu-Karan 2014 as % of Gu-Karan 2013	Gu-Karan 2013 as % PET average (2010-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	3,600	6,750	10,350	71%	59%
Woqooyi Galbeed	7,900	28,100	36,000	127%	82%
Togdheer	0	100	100	13%	5%
Gu-Karan 2014 Total	11,500	34,950	46,450	106%	70%

In the Northwest Agropastoral, the *Gu-Karan* 2014 cereal (yellow maize and white sorghum) harvest is estimated at 46 450 tonnes based on recent joint FSNAU/ Ministry of Agriculture of Somaliland crop assessments (November 2014) carried out in Hargeisa, Gebiley, Baki and Borama districts using the PET tool. White sorghum (34 950 tonnes) accounts for three-quarters of the total cereal production in Northwest, while maize (11 500 tonnes) represents the rest (Table 5 and Figure 7). *Gu-Karan* 2014 production is 30 percent below the average cereal production estimates for 2010-2013. The bulk of this production comes from the W. Galbeed region (36 000 tonnes), followed by Awdal (10 350 tonnes) and Togdheer (100 tonnes) regions.

In addition to cereals, significant quantities of sesame, cowpea and other crops (citrus, banana, watermelon,

tomatoes and onions) were produced in agricultural areas of the country. After cereals, the crops with the largest harvest include sesame and cowpea, with the estimates of 28 000 and 14 300 tonnes, respectively (Table 6). These crops represent an important source of income for both riverine and agropastoral communities, as the cultivation provides farm labour opportunities to poor farmers. Production o these crops higher than in *Deyr* 2013, mostly due to increases in Shabelle regions and Cowpea Belt areas of Central.

Table 6: *Deyr* 2014/15 Non-cereal Grain Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	Deyr 2014 Cash Crop Production in MT			
	Cowpea	Sesame	Others*	Total
Bakool	450			450
Bay	3,400	7,450	650	11,500
Gedo	100	100	5,300	5,500
Hiran		150	9,250	9,400
Galgadud	3,050			3,050
Mudug	1,650			1,650
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	1,150	6,800		7,950
Juba Hoose (Lower)	250	1,400		1,650
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	300	2,150	600	3,050
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	3,950	9,950		13,900
TOTAL	14,300	28,000	15,800	58,100

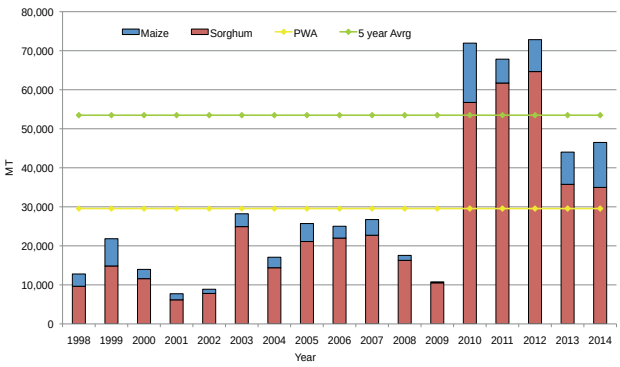
Regional cereal flow largely follows a normal pattern in most regions of the country. For most of the southern Somalia, including Mogadishu, major supplies of sorghum are expected to come from Bay and maize supplies are expected to flow from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. Some cereals from southern Somalia are likely to reach Central and Northeast. Due to anticipated hot *Jilaal* in the agropastoral areas of Northwest during the second quarter (February-March) of this year, the region is expected to receive extra supplies of white sorghum through cross-border trade with the bordering Somali region of Ethiopia.

The favourable *Deyr* cereal harvest suggests improved cereal availability prospects for most regions, except Hiran and Juba regions. In the major cereal producing regions of Shabelle and Bay, the cereal stocks among poor households are expected to extend for about 4 months (up to May 2015). Therefore, cereal prices are likely to decline in most regions of southern Somalia once the harvested cereals start entering the markets, i.e. in January-February 2015. However, as harvest is going to be collected intermittently the decline in prices will also be moderate and gradual. The price trend in the first half of 2015 is likely to follow the normal seasonal pattern.

Prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) have slightly lowered from July to December 2014 in most parts of the country (Figure x). However, in northern regions cereal prices showed an increase since July (13%) and a year ago (10%) owing to reduced cereal supply from below average harvest in *Gu/Karan* season and higher demand for cereals in Northwest, particularly in Hargeisa.

Several consecutive seasons of below-average maize harvests have led to relatively tight market supplies in the Juba regions. As a result, maize prices has declined slightly (14%) from July to December 2014, and have been higher than the previous year (37%). However, the prices have dipped low in Shabelle regions by 20 percent in December compared to July 2014 but remained higher (24%) than a year earlier as a result of average maize production in this season.

Figure 7: *Deyr* Cereal Production (1995-2014) Somaliland (Northwest)



In the Sorghum Belt regions (Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiran), increased cereal supply prospects from the *Deyr* 2014 harvests have put downward pressure on prices in several markets. The sorghum prices have declined in December 2014 compared to July 2014 in Baidoa (25%), Hudur (22%), and Bardera (20%). However, the prices have increased (24-45%) compared to December 2013 as a result of the inflation and increased transport costs (taxation and road blocks). The highest prices were observed in Hiran (14 200 SoSh /kg) and Bakool (12 600 SoSh/kg in Hudur). The sorghum prices have increased (8%) in Bakool (Hudur) region from November to December 2014, which is a result of cereal shortages on the markets due to trade restrictions imposed by insurgents controlling road access to Bakool region

Cereal Balance Sheet

A provisional annual cereal balance sheet (CBS) is based on available data on domestic production, official seaport imports, humanitarian food aid and cross-border cereal trade flows through main trade routes between Somalia and neighboring Kenya and Ethiopia. Based on the current CBS, the cereal deficit up to the end of 2015 is estimated at 237 000 MT of cereals. This is calculated as follows: i. the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up; ii. all exports/re-exports and other utilization such as losses, waste and seed use are subtracted from the calculated figure, which gives the food supply estimated for consumption; iii. the difference obtained in step ii is divided by the total population of Somalia to find an estimated per capita supply of the available cereals. The difference between the per capita supply (in this case 167kg/ year) and per capita consumption (135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2015 Calendar Year

	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[	thousand tonnes		]
Previous year production	0	3	114	117
Previous five years average production	0	4	253	257
Previous year imports	204	109	168	481
Previous five years average imports	193	188	121	502
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2015 Domestic Availability	0	0	368	369
2015 Production	0	0	278	279
Deyr 2014/15	0	0	155	155
Off-season Deyr 2014/15	0	0	4	4
Gu 2014	0	0	116	116
Off-season Gu 2014	0	0	4	4
Carryover Stocks	0	0	90	90
2015 Cereal Utilization	684	305	453	1442
Food use	636	236	377	1249
Exports or re-exports	40	68	0	108
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest loses	9	0	72	80
2015 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	684	304	85	1073
of which has been received	427	170	0	597
commercial projected to end of 2014	257	134	5	396
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	79	79
Estimated Food Deficit (January-Dec 2015)				(237)
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2015 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	85	32	50	167
Calories (units/day)	676	320	461	1,458
Proteins (grams/day)	20	6	13	39
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[	percentage		]
Indexes				
2015 Production compared to average	0	10	110	108
2015 Anticipated Imports compared to average	354	161	70	214
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				33
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				76

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal food utilization requirements is the estimated total amount of cereal required to feed the entire population based on per capita cereal consumption of 135kg/year and a total population of 7 502 654 (UNDP 2005)
2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2010-2012). Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Statistics, and Mogadishu Port figures. Data on cereals consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain, if any. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25
3. Projected *Gu* 2014 production is calculated as the 5-year (2009-13) post-war average. The projected *Gu* 2014 off-season is assumed to be the same as of last year, approximately 7 000MT. All these projections will be updated as and when the actual harvest statistics will be available and the new CBS will be released.
4. Waste is calculated using the standard FAO factors for waste. For maize, sorghum and rice however, FSNAU defines and estimates the Post Harvest Losses (PHL) using the PHL calculator (http://www.phlosses.net/). PHLs for maize, sorghum and rice are estimated as 15%, 11% and 11% of production respectively
5. The Per Capita Cereal Consumption (PCCC) for Somalia is estimated as 135kg/year based on FSNAU baseline data and nutrition surveys.
6. This CBS accounts for estimated production, imports, food aid and net-cross border trade flows, where data is available.
7. Import dependency ratio (IDR) is defined as: IDR = imports*100/(production + imports - exports). In this table, this year's calculation and projections indicate that Somalia's dependency on imports is still elevated and IDR=66%, up from IDR=62% 6-months ago. The significant acceleration of IDR is attributable to remarkable reduction in *Deyr* harvests following flooding in most Riverine livelihoods in the South. and higher than anticipated cereal imports. Notably, a caveat however should be kept in mind in interpreting IDR: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
8. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: SSR = production*100/(production + imports – exports). The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources. Somalia's SSR=34% in Jan-Dec 2014 projection period.
9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2014.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

As a result of near average to good *Deyr* 2014 seasonal rains and prolonged *Karan* rains (parts of Northwest), pasture, browse and water conditions improved in most agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of the country. Pasture is below average in parts of Hawd of Togdheer, East Golis/ Gebi of Sanag, upper part of Nugal Valley of Sool, Dharor/ East Golis of Bari, Hawd/Addun of Central, Agropastoral of Hiran, coastal areas of Shabelle and Juba, Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Juba and Gedo, Dawa Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral of Gedo (Garbaharey district) where *Deyr* rains (October-December 2014) were below average to poor (Map 8). Early depletion of pasture with earlier than normal water trucking as from February 2015 is expected in most of the above-mentioned rain-deficit areas apart from Hiran Agropastoral, which is located close to the river. Normal seasonal migration patterns have been reported across the country in late November to early December 2014, normal livestock migration occurred from Ethiopia (Shinile) to Golis/ Guban of Northwest and from Hawd of Central and north Mudug to neighboring Hawd livelihoods of Ethiopia in late November-December 2014.

During the FSNAU/ partner assessment (December 2014), livestock body conditions were average to above average in most livelihoods with PET score 3-4 on 1 to 5 scale ("5" denotes the best body condition), owing to average pasture and water conditions. However, livestock body condition in rain deficit areas remain average to poor (PET score 2-3). During the *Deyr* season, there was a medium rate of conception and births among all livestock species in the South. In the North and Central, camel calving rates were medium to low and lambing/kidding rates were low to medium during the *Deyr*; conception rates were of medium level for all livestock species (sheep, goat and camel). Milk availability is mostly average in most pastoral and agropastoral areas except East Golis and Coastal *Deeh* in (Bari region) and parts of Addun and Hawd (Central) due to low conception in *Gu* 2014 and *Deyr* 2013/14. In riverine areas, milk availability has seasonally declined as most of the livestock have migrated away from riverine settlements towards hinterland grazing areas.

Herd dynamics mostly indicated increasing trend of livestock (all species) holdings by poor households in December 2014 and in the projection period up to June 2015. In North and Central, camel holding is near/ above baseline levels; sheep and goat holding is near/ at baseline level in the North, but near / below baseline level in Central, except the Cowpea Belt (well below baseline). In the South, camel holding is near/ below baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods, except SIP of Juba (above baseline), while cattle and sheep/ goat holdings are below/ near baseline levels in both periods. (Table 8).

Livestock prices have declined in most regions of Somalia and most significantly in central regions (Figure 8 and 9). The decline in goat prices occurred mostly in South-Central due to excess market supply and trade disruptions caused by insecurity. Despite the moderate seasonal decline during December 2014, local quality cattle price in the South and

Map 8: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Deyr* 2014/15

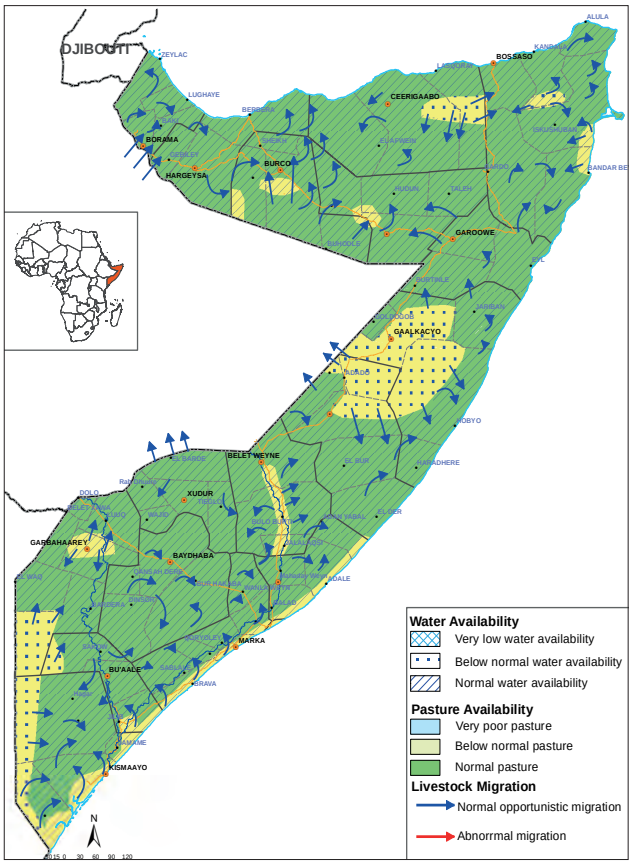


Figure 8: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Price in South and Northwest (SoSh/SlSh)

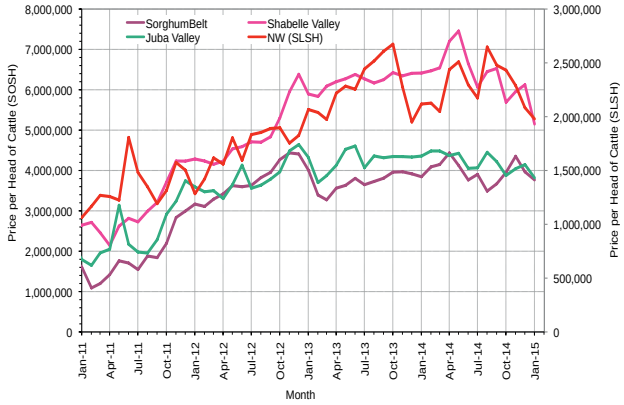
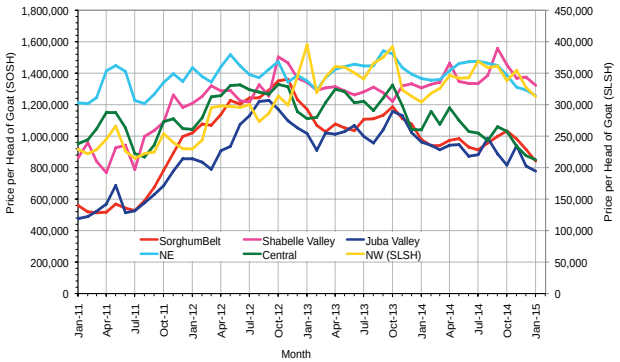


Figure 9: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SlSh)



Northwest markets remain high compared to year ago and five years average. However, the price is expected to decline further up to March due to expected seasonal oversupply on the markets. Livestock prices are expected to decrease through March 2014 following a seasonal trend, but are likely to pick up during Ramadan period (June/July 2015). In 2014, livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports reached 4 999 688 heads, out of which 3 335 055 heads - 67 percent were exported in the second half of the year (July-December 2014) [source: Port Statistics]. The 2014 export figures are slightly higher (8%) than the previous year and exceed the average of five years (2009-2013) by 17 percent. Livestock exports in the second half of 2014, is a second highest after 2011, exceeding five-year average (2009-2013) by 10 percent. Livestock export is expected to increase over the coming months due to Ramadan demand (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Trends in Annual Livestock Exports (2009-2014) in Berbera and Bossaso Ports

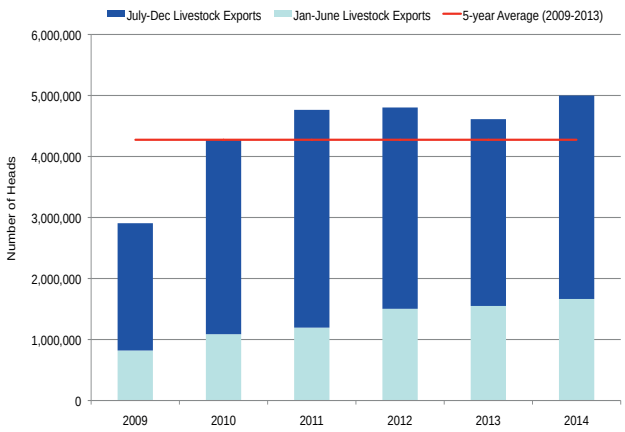


Table 8: Trend in Livestock Holding, Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes in June 2015

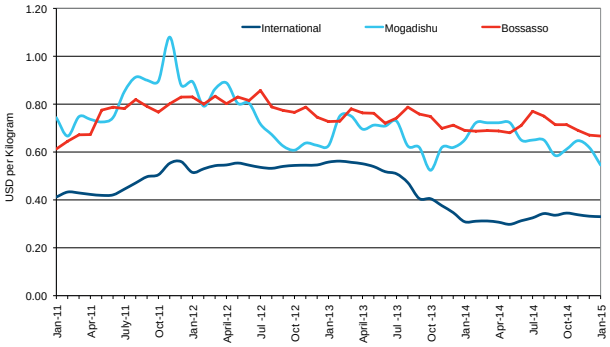
Region	Conception *Deyr* 14-15	Calving/kidding *Deyr* 14- 15	Milk production (*Deyr 14-15*)	Expeting, calving/ kidding June '15	Projected trends in Herd Size (June 2015)
Northwest	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium to low Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: As Baseline to above Cattle: As baseline level Sh/Goats: As baseline to above
Northeast	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats : Medium	Camel: Medium to Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Average Sheep/goat: Below average, except Coastal Deeh and East Golis (poor)	Camel: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: as Baseline to above Baseline (Sh/Goats: As Baseline to Near Baseline
Central	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Below average in Hawd, Addun a, but Near average in Cowpea Belt and Coastal *Deeh*	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: As Baseline (Sustained) Cattle: Below baseline level (Sustained) Sh/Goats: near Baseline to below baseline
Hiran	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to medium Cattle : Low to medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species, but below average in agro pastoral	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline level Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: No Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: No baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: No Baseline (Increasing trend)
Juba	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species, except southern Agro pastoral	Camel: Low to medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below Baseline to near baseline Sh/Goats: Near Baseline to above Baseline
Gedo	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Average for all species	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: As Baseline level (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline (sustained) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium to low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Near Baseline to slightly above BL levels (Increasing trend) Cattle: As baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: Near Baseline to Baseline Levels

3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

In the second half of 2014 (July-December , the Somali shilling (SoSh) depreciated slightly against the United States dollar (USD) in most markets of the southern regions. As of December, one U.S dollar in Mogadishu's Bakaara market, for example, was quoted at 21 000 SoSh per USD, slightly changing from the July rate of 20 000 USD, on account of the political stalemate in Mogadishu leading to the vote of no confidence in the cabinet in January 2015. The SoSh has slightly weakened against the USD (4%) when compared to December 2013 but gained a significant strength (18%) when compared to the five-year average in southern regions.

The SoSh was stable in the Central and Northeast regions. The Somaliland shilling (SlSh), depreciated slightly as from October 2014 due to a slowdown in livestock exports buoyed by increased shilling supply due to political campaign related to upcoming presidential elections. SlSh has also weakened from a year ago (5%) and the five-year average (13%) in most markets of the SlSh zone, including Hargeisa, Burao, Borama and Togwajale.

Figure 11: Comparison of Rice Prices Bangkok (FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso



In July-December 2014 the average prices of most essential imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour, diesel fuel, sugar and vegetable oil are generally stable in most main markets in the Somali Shilling areas due to the ample supply from world markets and the stable exchange rates (Figures 11 and 12). The average annual price changes from December 2014 indicate stable to slightly declined prices of these items in most of the country. Price levels for most food commodities in these markets are the lowest in nearly 10 years due to a record food production in 2014 and relatively strong but stable exchange rates.

Maize and sorghum exports (3 111 tonnes) from Ethiopia to Somalia increased seasonably in the second half of 2014 as supplies increased with progression of the October-to-January harvests and stocks in South-Central Somalia tightened with progression of the October-to-December rains. The July-December 2014 imports from Ethiopia were near the respective three-year average imports. Some (58 000 tonnes) of the food items, mainly sugar, wheat flour and rice, imported through the ports of Somalia were re-exported to Ethiopia and Kenya. These re-exports were almost 40 percent higher when compared to the same period last year due to lower international prices of these commodities, leading to increased demand from neighboring regions.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The CPI in urban areas, measured through the changes in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), shows a slowdown in inflation (about 4-6%) from July to December in Central, South and Northwest regions. This reflects the slight decline of the prices of major commodities that make up the bulk of the consumer basket, including cereals and sugar. However, the CPI is slightly elevated in the Northeast regions as a result of limited flow of sorghum from the southern markets due to long distance, poor road networks and multiple road blocks on the way. Annual inflation rates decreased slightly (by 3%) in the SlSh areas while it slightly increased (4-5%) in South and North (SoSH) areas. CPI remained relatively stable in Central (Figure 13).

Figure 12: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso

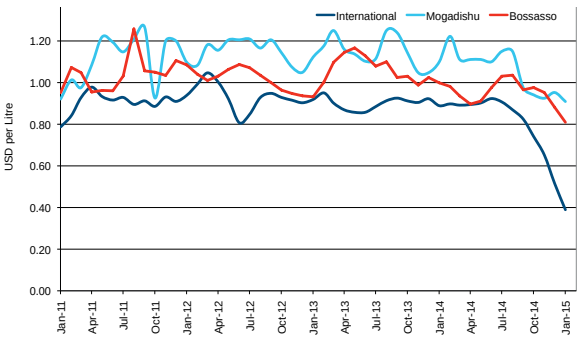
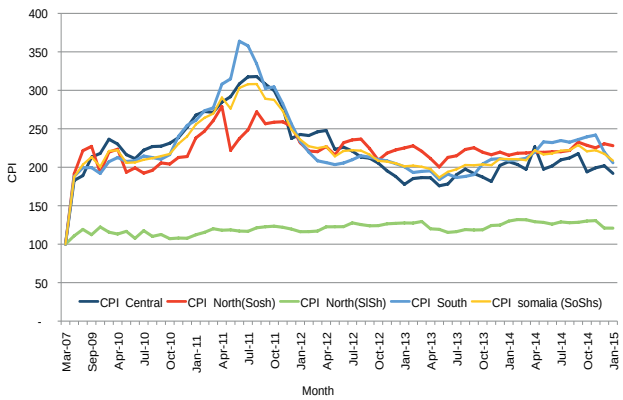


Figure 13: Consumer Price Index (CPI)



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between October through December 2014, FSNAU conducted 41 nutrition surveys covering 28 996 children (6-59 months) from 17 962 households across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia. The assessments were conducted in collaboration with government institutions (Ministries of Health) and partners. Surveys were conducted using the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. Weight for Height Z-Scores were used for measurement of acute malnutrition among children under-five in 36 out of 41 nutrition surveys conducted while in the remaining 5, Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was used as an indicator of wasting.

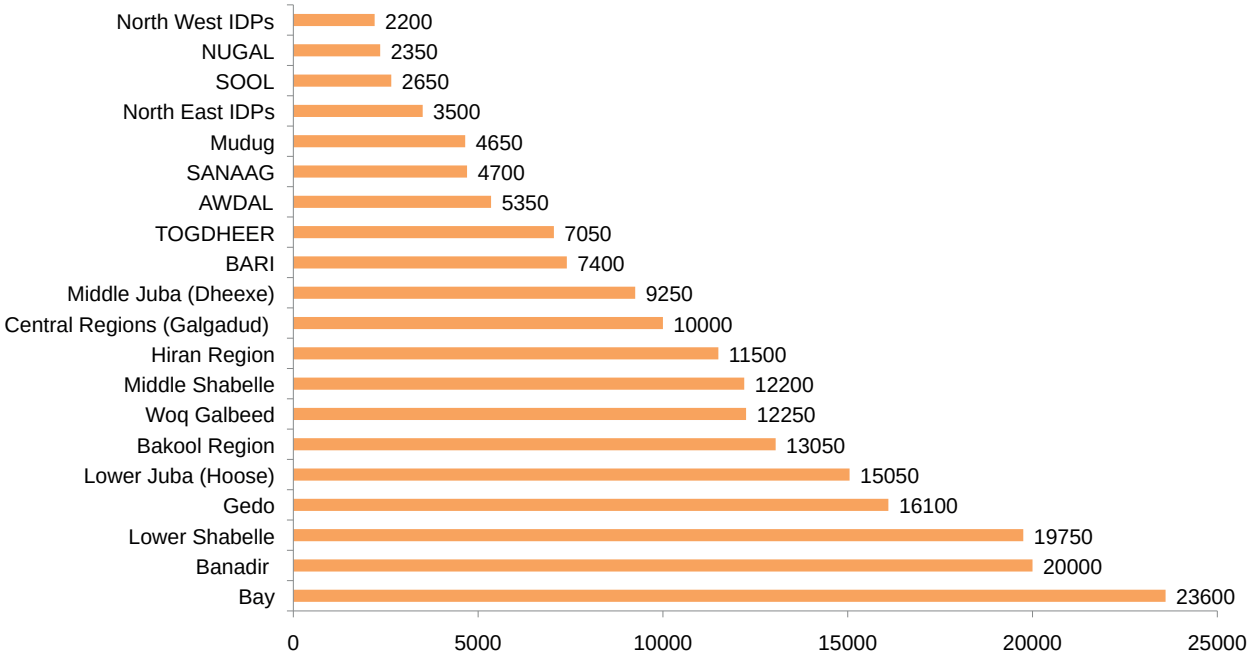
Acute malnutrition (Wasting): Results from the 41 nutrition surveys indicate that 202 600 children under the age of five across Somalia (or 12% of the total populations of children under the age of five) are acutely malnourished, with 38 200 children (or 1.9% of the total under-five population) being severely malnourished (Figures 14 and 15). In 13 out of 36 population groups surveyed, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is considered Critical and exceeds the UN trigger for emergency action (Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM ≥ 15%). Highest prevalence of acute malnutrition (based on Weight for Height Z-Scores) was recorded among livelihoods of North Gedo Pastoral (25.2%) and North Gedo Agropastoral (24.7%). Critical levels of acute malnutrition were also recorded among all rural livelihoods of South Gedo (Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Riverine) based on MUAC measurements (i.e. 10.7% or more of children have Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below the 125 millimeters threshold).

The median GAM (15.3%) and median SAM (3.3%) rates in South Central region of Somalia are higher when compared to 12.9 percent median GAM and 2.2 percent median SAM in the Northeast region or 9.9 percent median GAM and 1.1 percent median SAM in the North West region though these differences are not statistically significant.

The nutrition situation of children among Internally Displaced Populations (13.4% median GAM) is worse compared to those of rural populations (9.9% median GAM). Prevalence of acute malnutrition is ***Critical*** (GAM 15 to 30%) in 5 out of 13 IDPs surveyed. Among IDPs in Galkayo, Garowe and Dolow, Critical GAM levels have persisted since *Gu* 2013. Significant improvement in the nutrition situation was observed among IDPs in Mogadishu and Kismayo. The nutrition situation in these settlements has improved from *Critical* during Gu 2014 (16.6% GAM in Kismayo and 18.9% GAM in Mogadishu) to ***Alert*** in Kismayo (8.5% GAM) and ***Serious*** (13.4% GAM) in Mogadishu during *Deyr* 2014/15. These improvements primarily reflect the positive impact of targeted nutrition interventions by UN and agencies and NGO partners in these settlements (Maps 9,10 and 11.

Mortality and Morbidity: Out of 41 population groups surveyed 35 showed Acceptable levels of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR). In the remaining 6, Serious to Critical levels of U5DR (>1/10 000/day) were reported out of which 4 were IDPs settlements. The doubling of U5DR noted among Kismayo IDPs is of public health significance despite the significant improvement in GAM prevalence in this settlement. The increase in U5DR is closely associated with infection and illness as Kismayo IDPs recoded the highest prevalence of Morbidity (62.3%) which is significantly higher than levels reported in Gu 2014 (41.2%). Diarrhoea was reported as the main cause of death in 11 out of 13 children in the settlement.

Figure 14. Number of Acutely Malnourished Children Across Somalia by Region (based on GAM), January 2015



Chronic malnutrition (Stunting) and Underweight: The overall prevalence of Stunting is 10.8 percent (or Low) in Somalia which suggests that it is not a problem of public health significance. However, Stunting rates were High (30-39%) among IDPs in Baidoa, Kismayo, Dusamareb and Bossaso.

High Stunting rates have also been observed in livelihoods with high prevalence of GAM. This is also reflected in the significant association observed between GAM and Stunting ($r=0.38$; $p<0.05$) and SAM and Stunting ($r=0.51$; $p<0.01$).

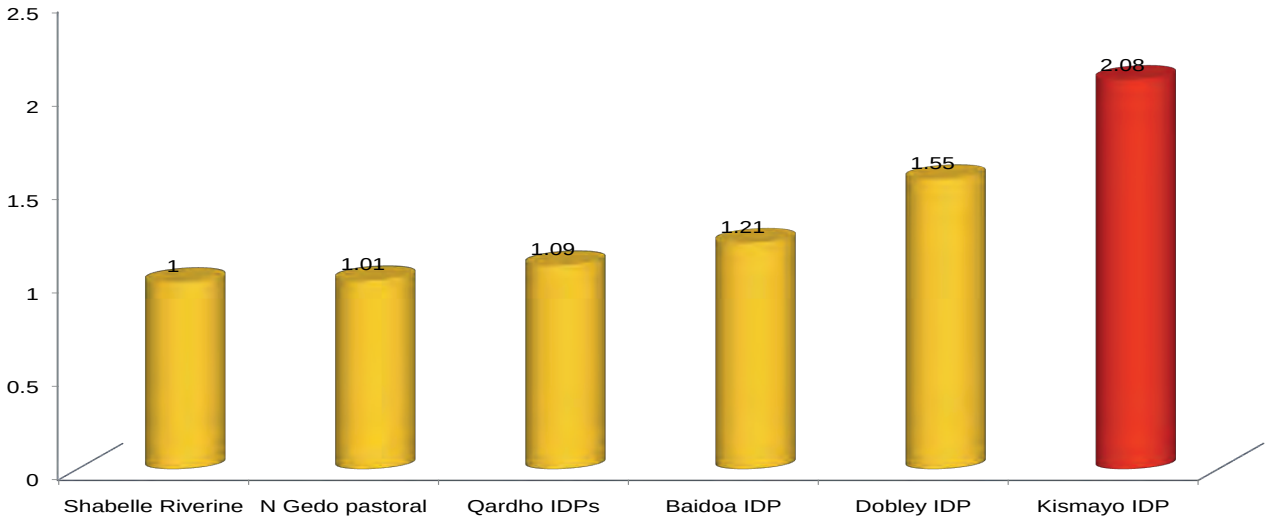
The overall prevalence of Underweight across Somalia is 11.6 percent (or Medium). However, there are several population groups with High (20-29%) Underweight prevalence (Bay Agropastoral, North Gedo Pastoral, North Gedo Riverine, Beletweyne District, Baidoa IDPs, Kismayo IDPs, Dhusamareb IDPs, Bossaso IDPs and Garowe IDPs). Underweight prevalence was Very High (32.0%) among Dolow IDPs. This is also reflected in the significant association noted between GAM and Underweight ($r=0.75$; $p<0.01$) and SAM and Underweight ($r=0.80$, $p<0.01$).

Among all livelihoods prevalence of Stunting and Underweight was more in boys compared to girls irrespective of age group (6-23 and 24-59 months).

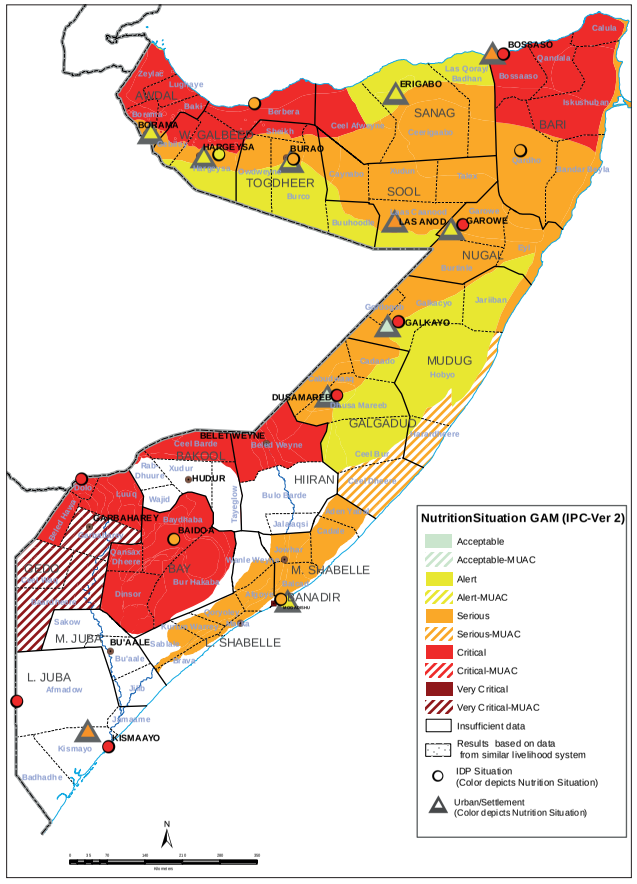
Current case-load: Deyr 2014/2015 assessment results indicate that 202 600 children under five years of age are acutely malnourished in Somalia, close to the 203 300 acutely malnourished children reported during *Deyr* 2013/14 although it is 7 percent lower than the 218 300 acutely malnourished children reported for Gu 2014 (six months ago).

Enumerator taking MUAC measurements. Hargeisa, IDP survey, FSNAU, Deyr 2014.

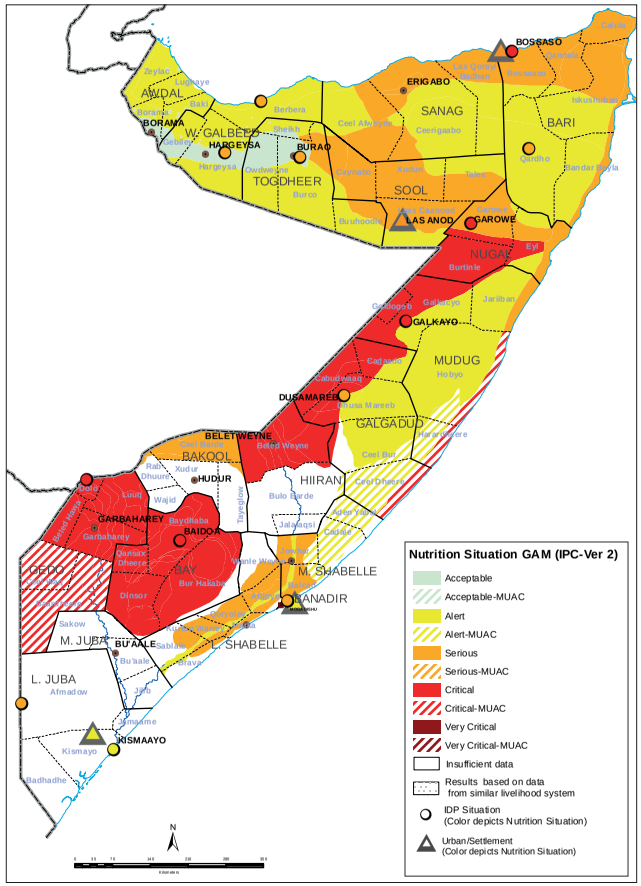
Figure 15. Population Groups with Serious to Critical Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) >1/10 000/ day



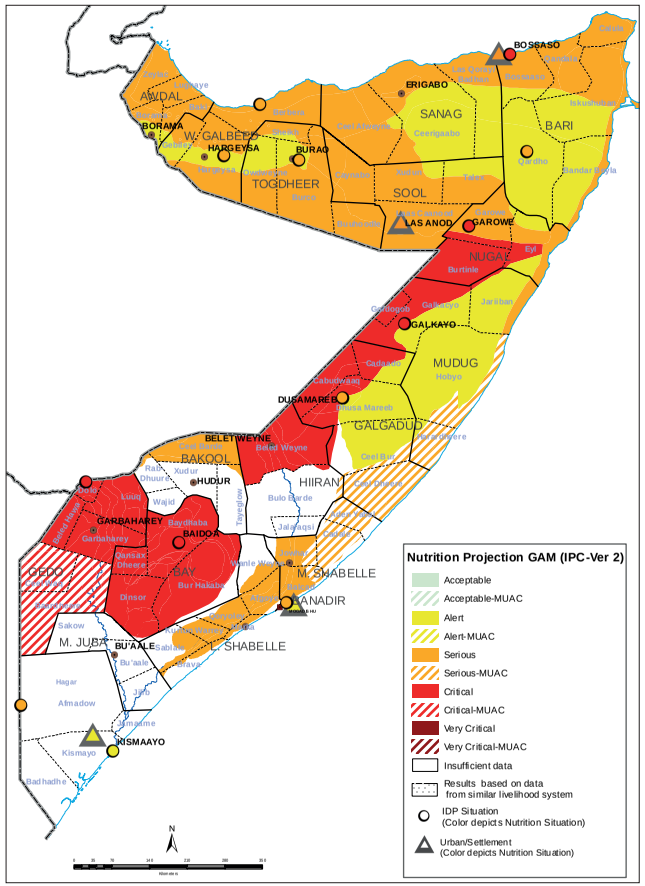
Map 9: Nutrition Situation, Aug-Oct 2014



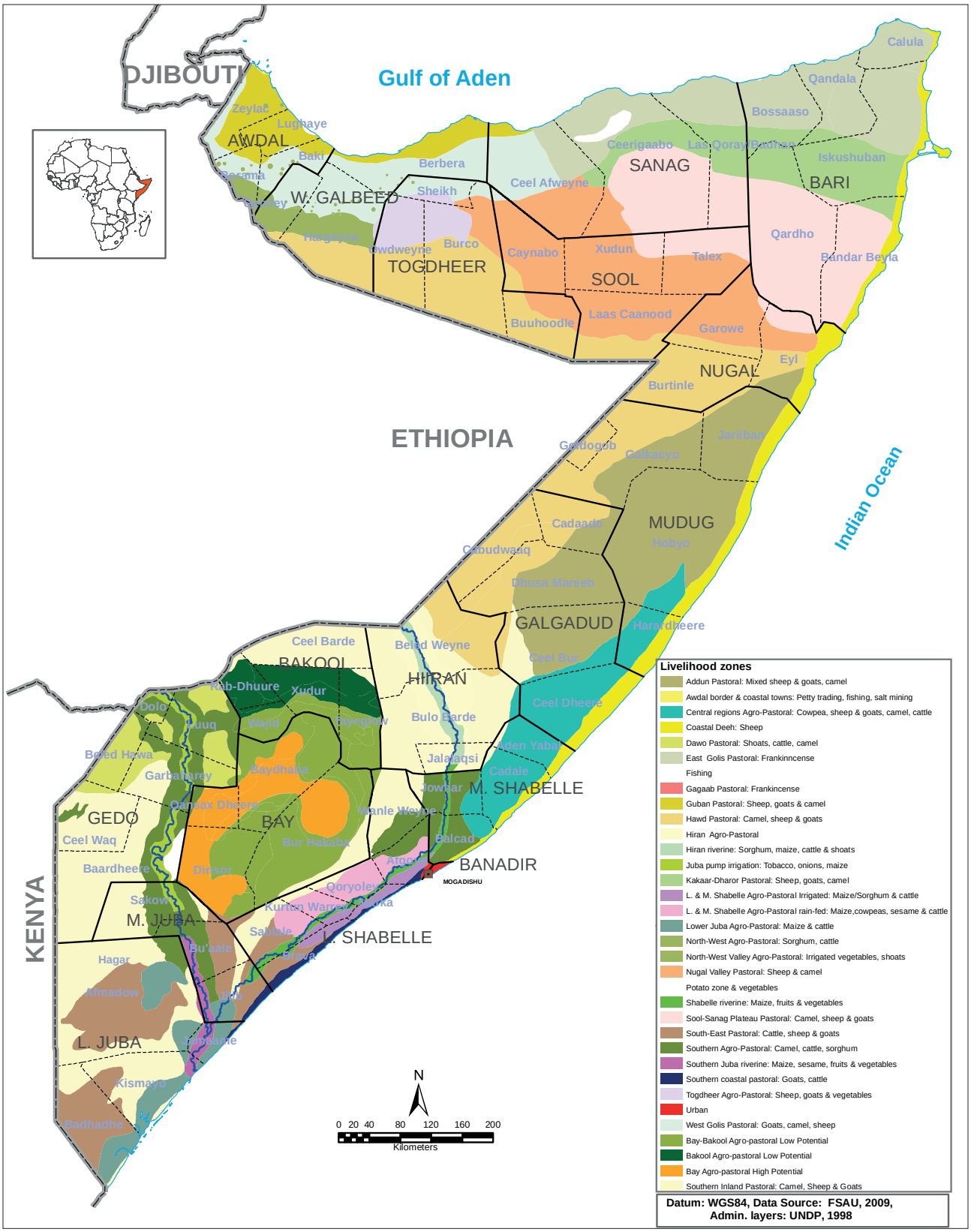
Map 10: Current Nutrition Situation, Jan 2015



Map 11: Projected Nutrition Situation, Feb-Apr 2015



Map 12: Livelihood Zones of Somalia*



* FSNAU is in the process of finalizing a re-zoning of the existing 33 Livelihood Zones of Somalia into reasonably homogeneous livelihood zones.

4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Overview

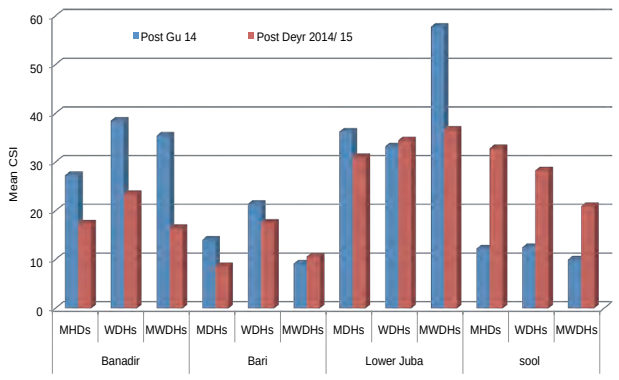
In January 2015, 84 000 urban people of the country were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), indicating a considerable decrease (26%) from the *post-Gu* 2014 estimates (114 000). Of the total affected population, 72 000 people were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 12 000 were in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). Additionally, 992 000 urban people across the country were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), which indicates a 36 percent increase from the post-*Gu* 2014 (732 000); the majority of these people (78%) is concentrated in southern regions. Northern regions (Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag and Bari) were classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1).

In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged between February and June 2015 projection period. An estimated 990 000 of urban residents are projected to be **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), 74 000 in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 12 000 will remain **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity phases. The increase in population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) by 2 000 people in February-June 2015 is projected in Bakool region due to likely sustained market and trade disruptions by insurgents, which will affect food supplies and purchasing power of the urban poor. Most of the urban populations in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) are concentrated in the South.

Declines in cereal prices, stable or increased labor wages, stable / improved terms of trade (ToT) between casual daily labour to cereals, declined cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB) and limited (escorted) humanitarian assistance were among the major factors that contributed to reduced numbers of urban people in acute food insecurity.

The areas, which were classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) during post-*Gu* 2014 (Hudur, Wajid and Buloburte) due to a significant surge in food prices as a result of trade embargo introduced by insurgents in early 2014, have been downgraded to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15. This improvement is mostly attributable to reduced market prices of cereals and other food commodities in the second half of 2014 although still well above the levels a year ago (December 2013) and December five-year average. Some portion of urban poor populations in parts of Lower Juba, Hiran, Middle Juba and Gedo regions were also classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) due to high insecurity, which limited access to labour opportunities (access to casual labour for an average of 4-9 days in a month) and thereby, affected their purchasing power (casual daily labour to cereals ToT). The urban poor, remain very vulnerable to food insecurity as shown by a very high proportion (75%) of food in the total household expenditures.

Figure 16: CSI Trends



The data on food consumption of urban households was collected through representative urban surveys in four locations, including Sool, Bari and Banadir regions and Kismayo-town. Food consumption measured through Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicated 'acceptable' levels among the majority of surveyed urban households (85% - 99%). The resultsdo not differ according to the sex of a household income provider in all the assessed areas.

The household dietary diversity score (HDDS), which is another measure of the food consumption, indicated that most households regardless of the sex of an income provider consumed more than four food groups, i.e. they had reasonably diverse diet. Only a small portion of households (2-7%) did consume less than four food groups and WDHs[1] topped the list of these households. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI), has shown a downward trend in Bari and Banadir since the previous assessment (*Gu* 2014), which is indicative of improved consumption. However, increased CSI trend from six-months ago was reported in Sool-region and Kismayo-town, which is indicative of deteriorated food consumption or more frequent use of various coping mechanisms to access food. WDHs compared MDHs exhibited higher CSI particularly in Banadir, Bari and Kismayo, which is suggestive of worse food consumption compared to MDHs (Figure 16).

ToT between casual labour wage rates and cereals, as a measure of purchasing power of the urban poor, mostly showed increases (2-4 kg/ wage rate) compared to the levels in July 2014. The ToT increases in the second of 2014 were mostly driven by declines in cereal prices and increased/ stable causal daily labour wages, particularly in the South. A favorable ToT of daily labour to cereals is suggestive of an improved purchasing power of MDHs[2] whose main source of income is casual labor. In areas affected by trade disruptions due to prevailing insecurity, analysis of local cereal price trends indicates significant price increase between January and July 2014 in Hudur, Wajid and Tiyeglow in Bakool (50%), Buloburte in Hiran (63%) and Garbaharey in Gedo (76%). These increases were attributed to trade embargo imposed by insurgents, which affected trade flow and supplies of these commodities into local markets since March 2014. However, cereal prices have come down from July to December 2014 in some of the above-mentioned areas (Bulo-Burte, Hudur,

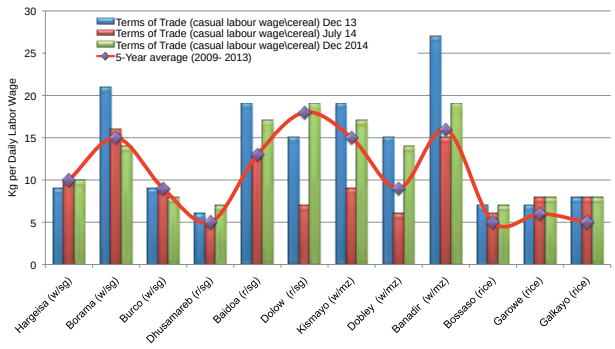
1 Household dependent on women for food or income to buy food
2 Household dependent on men for food or income to buy food

Wajid) due to limited (escorted) humanitarian assistance, food smuggling by local traders and recent good harvests (in Bakool). Cereal prices declined in Hudur (Bakool) by 17 percent and in Buloburte (Hiran) by 22 percent between July and December 2014. The December 2014 ToT exhibited declines (3-6 kg/ wage rate) in the South and relatively stable rates in northern and central regions compared to a year ago (December 2013). The five-year average comparisons showed increased trend (2-4kg/ wage rate) in northern markets and declines (2-3 kg/ wage rate) in the South apart from Bay, Lower Juba and Gedo regions, which exhibited increases. The lowest ToT (wage labor wage to red sorghum) was recorded in Bakool (3kgs/ daily labour rate) in December 2014 (Figure 17).

In general, the cost of living, measured through the CMB, was relatively stable or declined (4-17%) between July and December 2014 across the country (Figure xx). The most significant decline (17%) was recorded in Middle Shabelle. However, the CMB has shown annual increases in most of the regions (parts of South, Northeast and Northwest regions), with the highest annual surge (45%) recorded in Bakool region. Notably, the CMB is higher than the five-average in three regions (Sanaag, Bakool and Sool), while it is lower or relatively stable in the others (Figure xx).

The CMB trends since July 2014 are associated with cereal price decreases in the main markets of most regions. In December 2014, the CMB varied from 1 789 650 SoSh (~83 USD) to 4 980 100 SoSh (226 USD). The highest CMB (in SoSh terms) was recorded in Sanaag (USD 226), while the lowest was in Bay (USD 83) [Figure 17].

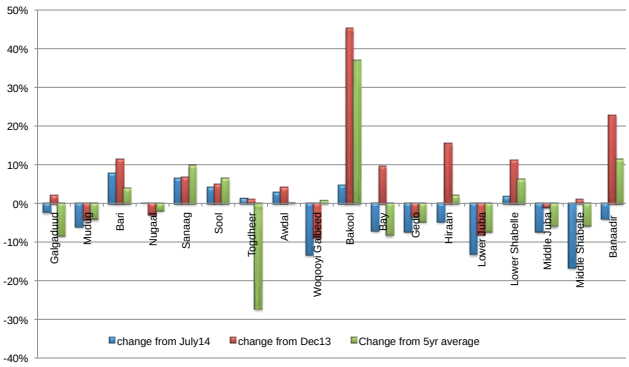
Figure 17: Trends in Terms of Trade Between Labour Wage and Cereals



The urban poor in the assessed areas show continued high spending of their income on food, regardless of the sex of a household income provider. Most of their expenditures are accounted by food, which often exceeds 70 percent, which indicates their vulnerability to food price shocks. In This highest proportion (>80%) was recorded in Sool and Middle Juba. In Bakool region the proportion of food expenditure was relatively lower (at 68%) as per the December 2014 assessment results, which can be attributed to humanitarian food distributions that reduced household food spending (Figure 19).

The *Deyr* 2014 nutrition survey results indicate that nutrition situation in urban areas (Sool, Banadir and Kismayo) sustained ***Serious*** from *Gu* 2014; notably, Bari region which was in ***Critical*** nutrition situation in the *Gu* 2014 has improved to ***Serious*** in the *Deyr* 2014 (see Nutrition Sector).

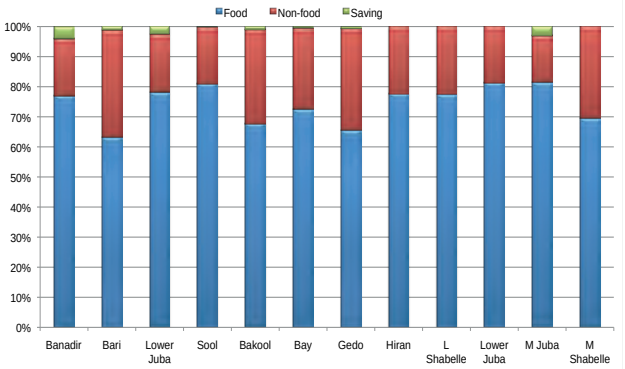
Figure 18: CMB Change (%) from July 2014, December 2013 and five-year average



Most likely scenario (February-June 2015)

Labour opportunities are expected to sustain through June 2015 in Mogadishu and Kismayo due to increasing trend in construction of corporate and public institutions and private premises as well as portage activities. Upcoming *Gu* seasonal agricultural farm labour opportunities will also be available for urban poor in the southern regions. Limited humanitarian assistance for sieged towns due to deprived access to trade activities and humanitarian assistance by insurgents is likely to benefit urban poor. The CMB is likely to decline through March but increase from April following seasonal pattern of cereal prices, which account for the bulk of the CMB. Competition for labour among the urban poor and IDPs in the main towns is likely to remain tight, particularly in the South where security conditions remain volatile, which may cause additional displacements in the projection period. The insecurity will remain a major risk factor to food access of urban households, particularly in the South-Central parts as the conflict may disturb economic activities, trade and market access. Sustained conflict along with violent disruptions of urban life will continue to increase the costs and risks associated with trade and other market activities.

Figure 19: Expenditure Pattern of Urban Households (December 2014)



4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN SETTLEMENTS

Overview

The food security situation remains precarious in all major IDP settlements. In January 2015, twelve out of thirteen surveyed IDP settlements were classified in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3) in January 2015 with the exception of Dolow IDP settlement, which was identified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). The total number of IDPs in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) were estimated at 556 000 indicating a decrease of 12 percent from the post-*Gu* 2014 (635 000). In the most likely scenario, the estimates will remain unchanged in the projection period of February to June, 2015. The IDPs represent 74 percent of the total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia in the projection period between February and June, 2015.

The UNHCR estimates 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia (as of December, 2015), out of which an estimated 635 000 women and men live in the assessed thirteen major IDP settlements (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Mogadishu, Dobley, Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa). UNCHR reported displacements of 114 730 people within Somalia by different reasons between September and November 2014. Floods (36%), insecurity (26%) and evictions (19%) were main reasons of displacement. FSNAU assessment revealed a high proportion of recent IDP arrivals (within the past 12 months from the date of FSNAU survey) in Kismayo (44%), Dobley (38%) and Banadir (32%) IDP locations. The new arrivals in Mogadishu are mostly from within the Banadir region as well as from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions. In Dobley and Kismayo IDP settlements, new arrivals are from within the Lower Juba region as well as the refugee camps in Kenya. Based on FSNAUs survey results, the leading causes of displacements in the past 12 months included: in Banadir - insecurity (52%), followed by drought (17%) and clan conflict (15%); in Kismayo - drought (26%), floods (19%), clan conflict (17%) and multiple others; in Dhobley - insecurity (48%) and drought (36%).

Dolow IDPs are identified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) situation due to poor food consumption (measured through FCS) recorded among 20 percent of IDP households in the settlement, very high vulnerability reflected in high proportion of food (78%) in their expenditures as well as sustained ***Critical*** nutrition situation. Overall, over 40 percent of IDPs in Dolow have "poor" to "borderline" consumption, majority of which represented WDHs. There is some deterioration in food security situation of IDPs in Hargeisa in the post *Deyr* 2014/15 compared to the post *Gu* 2014 with 71 percent of IDPs identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) situation (versus 50% in the post-*Gu* 2014). The deterioration of food security is reflected in reduced casual daily labour wages, declined purchasing power measured through ToT of casual labor to cereals, deteriorated nutrition situation (from *Alert* in *Gu* 2014 to ***Serious***), more frequent use of various coping strategies to acquire food (increased CSI) and high food expenditures.

Food Consumption

"Poor" to "borderline" food consumption was recorded among a percent of IDPs in Dolow half of which had poor consumption and among 23 percent of IDPs in Qardho. The FCS indicates 'acceptable' food consumption for over 85 percent of IDPs in 11 out of 13 surveyed IDP settlements (Figure 20). As indicated by HDDS analysis, a large proportion (over 90%) of IDP households (regardless of the sex of a household income provider) across most settlements consumed four or more food groups, indicating relatively diversified diet. The most commonly consumed foods by the IDPs included cereals, vegetable oil, sugar, milk and, less frequently, meat.

Overall CSI score in Hargeisa, Berbera, Dhusamareb, Galkayo and Kismayo IDP settlements showed increased trends compared to the previous assessment (July 2014), which is indicative of constrained food consumption in the assessed IDP locations. The CSI score in the surveyed settlements showed that WDHs represent the majority of households with higher CSI scores, meaning that these households use more severe strategies more frequently to access food compared to MDHs.

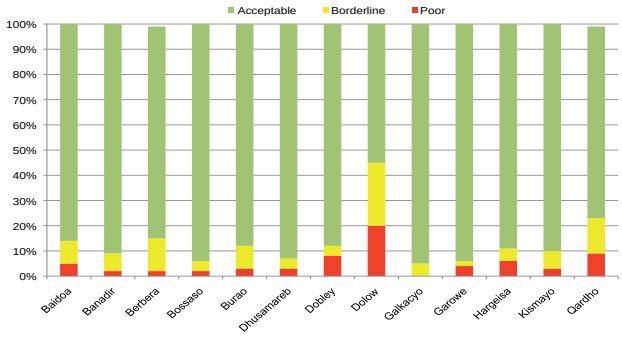
Assets and Strategies

The survey results show that for the majority of IDPs the main sources of income included casual labour wage, followed by petty trade, self-employment and skilled labour. For WDHs main income sources included petty trade, whilst MDHs generated income mainly from casual labour, self-employment and skilled labor. In most IDP settlements, high proportions of IDPs had one income source with the exception of Baidoa (1-2 sources); Banadir (1-2 sources), Dhusamareb (1-2 sources) and Kismayo (1-3 sources) settlements. The main sources of food (cereals) for the majority of IDPs (87%) included purchase in cash from the markets, while for the rest it included own production, borrowing and food aid. The ToT between casual labour wages and cereals have shown declined to stable trends in the second half of 2014 in the assessed IDP areas in the North and Central, and increased trend in the South. The ToT is lower than a year ago in most IDP locations.

IDP households, regardless of the sex of an income provider, showed high proportion of expenditure (over 70% across most settlements) on food items, with higher levels recorded in the South (71-88%) [Figure 21].

Generally IDP households have very few assets (productive and livestock assets). About 75-100 percent IDPs in all locations are asset poor (0-4 assets). On average, 75 percent of the surveyed households, regardless of sex of income provider, owned at least one mobile phone and approximately 30 percent of the surveyed households owned some type of livestock. MDHs represented the majority of households with some type of livestock, particularly small ruminants.

Figure 20: Household Food Consumption Score in IDP Settlements (December 2014)



Access to safe water in Baidoa, Bossaso and Kismayo IDP settlements is of a major concern with only 44 percent, 23 percent and 3 percent of IDPs reporting access to safe water sources such as household connection, standpipe, kiosks, protected shallow wells (covered with hand pump/ motorized pump) and tankers. The limited access to safe water sources in these three locations is explained by the use of water catchments in Baidoa IDPs; long distance to safe water sources in Kismayo IDPs; use of open-brackets through water trucking in Bossaso IDPs. Seasonal comparison indicates declined trends in the access to safe water sources in these IDP settlements from *Gu* 2014 survey findings apart form Baidoa IDPs where the access has increased compared to the last season (by 12 %)

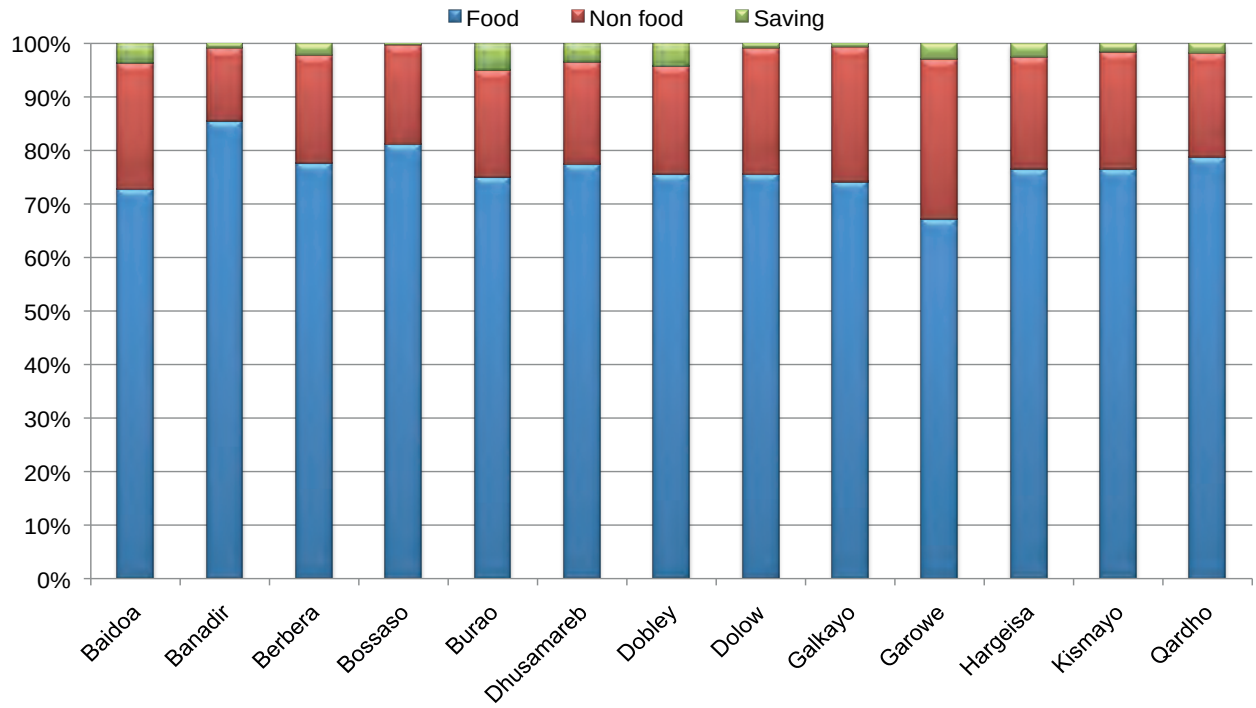
The nutrition situation in most of the assessed IDP settlements varied between ***Serious*** and ***Critical*** levels in December 2014. Only Burao, Berbera and Kismayo IDPs showed ***Alert*** nutrition situation. The majority of the assessed IDPs (5 out of 13) were identified in ***Critical*** nutrition situation.

Most Likely Scenario (February - June, 2015)

In the most likely scenario, all IDPs are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the projection period of February-June 2015 with the exception of Dolow in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). A total of 556 000 IDPs in the assessed areas are projected to be in **Crisis** (IPC Phases 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). This scenario is based on the following assumtpions:

- ToT casual labour/ cereals is likely to decline through March and June 2015
- Insecurity is likely to sustain in most southern regions that may cause new IDPs arrivals.
- IDPs are likely to sustain high vulnerability to food insecurity due to sustained high levels of asset poverty and high dependency on markets to acquire food
- Persisting insecurity, particularly in the South, is likely to trigger more displacements increasing numbers of IDPs in the settlements
- Forced evictions of IDPs from public and private premises is likely to continue in Mogadishu
- Sustained high levels of malnutrition due to high disease risks and transmissible outbreaks, due to poor hygiene and sanitation in congested informal settlements, adverse exposure to extreme temperatures and rain due to poor housing conditions
- Causal labour opportunities are likely to increase in *Gu* season for farm labour opportunities in southern regions
- Imported commodity prices are likely to sustain
- Mostr IDP locations are accessible by humanitarian agencies, which may provide some relief to the precarious sitautaion in IDP settlements

Figure 21: Expenditure Pattern in IDP Settlements (December 2014)



4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

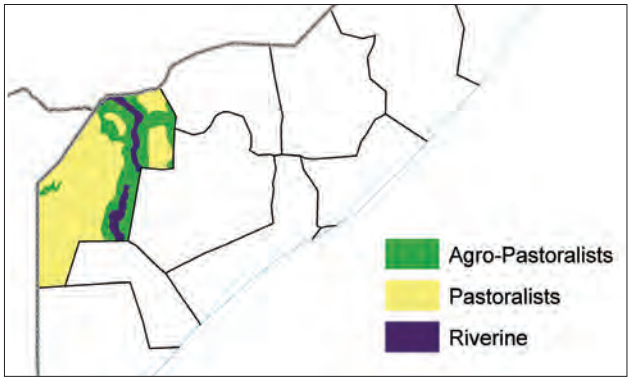
4.3.1 GEDO REGION

The food security situation has improved in the post-*Deyr* 2014/2015 in all rural areas of the region. In January 2015, the food security situation in all livelihoods were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with an estimated 72 000 people, reflecting a modest increase (4%) since the post-*Gu* 2014. An estimated 16 000 people (11 000 in Dawo Pastoral and 5 000 in Southern Agropastoral) have been downgraded from **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Gu* 2014 to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in January 2015. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same in all livelihood zones during February-June 2015. The estimates of the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase slightly, to reach 82 000 people (Map 2; Tables 2 and 9).

There are three types of livelihoods in Gedo, including pastoral, agropastoral and riverine. In a normal year, 50-60 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (sorghum, maize, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 40-50 percent come from own livestock products and wild food. Income sources of poor pastoralists include sales of livestock products (milk/ghee) [60-75%] and livestock sales (10-20%) as well as labour employment (15-20%). In agricultural livelihoods (agropastoral and riverine), poor households meet most of their food needs (50-65%) through own production (cereals and livestock products), which is supplemented (35-50%) with market purchases, wild food collection and food gifts. The income sources of agropastoralists comprise the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%), crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). However, the income of poor households in riverine livelihood comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10-20%) and cash gifts.

The improved food security situation in *Dawo* Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods, stems from a combination of several factors: good *Deyr* seasonal rainfall performance (in terms of duration and distribution), resulting in high cereal production and increased farm labor opportunities for poor households; reduced sorghum prices as a result of improved supply from the *Deyr* 2014/15 *Deyr* harvest, which has already started entering the markets; good pasture and good livestock body conditions, improved livestock prices, hence increased incomes from livestock and livestock product sales. These positive developments led to reduced reliance on loans and social support by poor wealth group.

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



Relative stability of the food security situation in other rural livelihood zones (Gedo Agropastoral High Potential, Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine and Southern Inland Pastoral) of the region in the post-*Deyr* 2014/2015 is mainly attributed to normal to above normal rainfall since the beginning of the cropping season, as well as sustained humanitarian assistance (agricultural inputs), particularly in north Gedo. The impact of these factors is reflected in improved rangeland resources, livestock body conditions and increased number of sellable animals available to poor households; above average cereal production (104% PWA) and cash crop production (tomatoes, onions, cowpea and sesame) in the riverine; expected off-season harvest in riverine areas (with a preliminary estimate of 1 160 tonnes). Humanitarian assistance planned in the area (through June 2015), particularly in the north of Gedo.

The projected near average *Gu* 2015 rains will further enhance pasture/ water availability in pastoral areas, which will translate into improved livestock production in the region. The region attained the production of an estimated 5 700 tonnes of cereals (maize and sorghum) for the *Deyr* 2014/15 season, which is higher than 1995-

Figure 22: ToT Daily Labor Rate to Red Sorghum

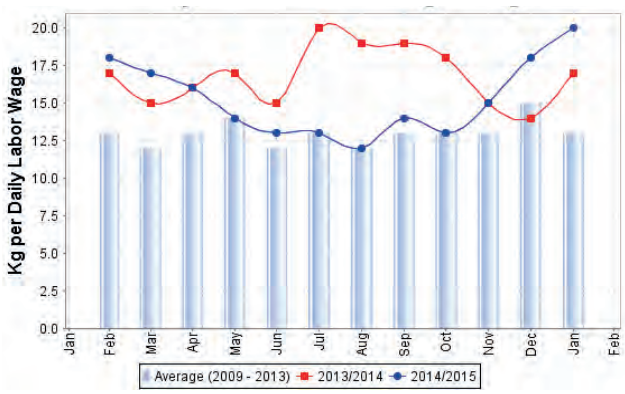
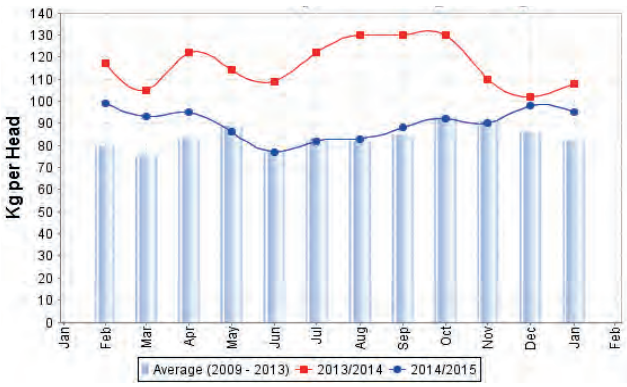


Figure 23: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum



2013 average (by 4%) and almost in par with the previous year's *Deyr* (2013/2014) harvest. Current cereal harvest is also considerably higher (by 117%) compared to the five-year average (2009-2013). An additional 1 100 tonnes of offseason maize harvest is expected in late March-April 2015 in the Gedo Pump Irrigation Riverine livelihood zone (Bardere, Garbaharey/Burdhubo, Dolow & Luuq districts). Exceptions are agropastoral areas of Belethawa districts where *Deyr* cereal crop harvest is below average (74% of PWA) largely due to poor rains.

Good maize condition, Belethawa, Gedo, FSNAU, December 2014

The cereal stocks of poor households in the riverine and agropastoral areas are estimated to last from one to five months (Gedo Southern Agropastoral – one month; Gedo Riverine - two months; Gedo High Potential - 5 months). Therefore, food stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in Southern AP livelihood, triggering an early start of the lean season. However, there are good prospects for seasonal agricultural activities (land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting and transporting) for *Deyr* 2014 offseason farming as well as cash crop cultivations, which can *Deyr* provide farm labour opportunities to poor households as indicates higher ToT rates. In addition, income from self-employment, including construction work and other typical off-farm casual labor will also contribute to improved purchasing power for very poor and poor households.

Pasture and water shortages could be expected towards the end of *Jilaal* season (in March 2015) in pastoral parts of Gedo. Persistent civil strife and armed conflicts continued to amplify food insecurity in the southern parts of the region, particularly in Garbaharey areas, causing displacements of people internally as well as towards neighboring countries. The renewed conflict has reduced poor households' access to water points and markets.

Sorghum prices declined as the bulk of the 2014/15 *Deyr* harvest entered the local markets. Consequently, in December 2014, cereal prices decreased by 14 and 7 percent compared to July 2014 and December 2013, respectively. Similarly, the prices were lower (by 9%) compared to the five-year average levels. At the same time, livestock prices have also declined from December 2013 (by 12%) but slightly increased (by 3% and 5%) from July 2014 and five-year average levels respectively. As a result, the ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) in December 2014 (98 kg/ local goat) indicated increases from July 2014 (82 kg/head) as well as the five-year average levels (86 kg/head) and declines compared to December 2013 (102 kg/head). However, the ToT between daily labour wage and cereals (red sorghum) has improved significantly to 18kg in December 2014 compared to July 2014 (38%) as well as a year ago (December 2013, 29%), mostly reflecting increases in local daily labour rates and declines in local cereal costs. The ToT is also 20 percent higher than the five-year average levels (15kg/wage) [Figures 22 and 23].

The integrated analysis of the results of nutrition assessments conducted in Gedo (May 2014), health facility and feeding facilities' data show sustained ***Critical*** nutrition situation in the pastoral, agropastoral and the riverine livelihoods. The nutrition assessment indicates a significant deterioration among agropastoralists from the ***Serious*** situation in *Gu* 2014. In the North Gedo Agro-pastoral livelihood, the GAM rates (24.5, [20.0-30.2]) in December 2014 also indicate further deterioration from *Gu* 2014. High morbidity, a major risk factor to acute malnutrition, persisted in the region. In the projection period (up to June 2015), nutrition situation in all livelihoods (riverine, pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods) is categorized as sustained ***Critical*** situation.

Table 9: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	6,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	44,400	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	7,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	16,300	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**247,076**	**82,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

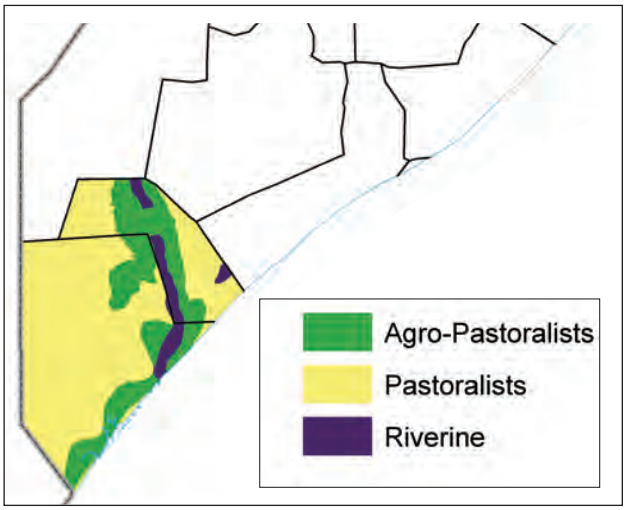
Overview

In January 2015, the riverine of both Middle and Lower Juba and Southern Agro-pastoral livelihoods of Middle Juba were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). All other rural livelihoods of both Lower and Middle Juba were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). This indicates that food security situation has remained unchanged from the post-*Gu* 2014 in most livelihoods apart from Southern Inland Pastoral (camel pastoralists), which has deteriorated from Minimal (IPC Phase 1) to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and Juba riverine that deteriorated from **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3).The number of rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the Juba regions were estimated at 47 000 and 109 000 respectively. Of these, 29 000 and 41 000 people in respective food insecurity categories were concentrated in Middle Juba, while the rest were in Lower Juba.

In the most likely scenario, the area classifications remain the same for all the livelihoods in the projection period of February-June 2015 (Table 10). However, the estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are expected to decline to 33 000 people due to access to off-season harvest anticipated in the riverine livelihood of Middle Juba and in the *desheks* of the Lower Juba Agropastoral (Jamame district). The estimates in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) are also projected to decline to 100 000 (31 000 in Middle Juba and 69 000 in Lower Juba). [Map 2; Tables 2 and 10].

During a normal season, poor households in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods of boths regions obtain food from own production (50-60%) or through market purchases (35-45%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihood earn about 30-40 percent of their annual cash income from livestock and livestock product sales as well as from employment and self-employment (20-50%) such as farm labor, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales. In the riverine areas, employment and self-employment (60%) represent the main income sources of poor households, which are supplemented by the sales of cereals and cash crops (35%), while chicken sales and gifts account for the remainder (5%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements through market purchase, while the rest (20%) comes from own livestock products. Most of their cash income is generated through livestock and livestock product sales (65-85%), followed by employment (15-25%) and cash gifts (0-10%).

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



The post-*Deyr* 2014/15 food security situation in livestock-dependent livelihoods (Southeast Pastoral (SEP), SIP, Lower Juba Agropastoral) of Juba regions was driven by several factors. Livestock herd size has increased although has not yet reached baseline levels in the Southeast Pastoral (SEP) and Lower Juba Agropastoral while it is above baseline levels in SIP livelihood despite some camel death that occured due to disease outbreak in November-December 2014. However, a camel disease has exerted a downward pressure on camel prices in SIP. Milk availability was average during *Deyr* 2014 in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods given the medium kidding and calving rates of camel, cattle and goats. The body conditions of all species of livestock are average due to available dry pasture that can support livestock until the start of the *Gu* 2015 long-rainy season. However, early depletion of the communal and privately-owned water catchments occurred in Afmadow/Hagar and parts of Badhaade districts due to below average seasonal rainfall. This has triggered early migration of livestock to the Tse-Tse fly infested riverine and *desheks,* which may cause livestock disease (vector borne) in the coming season.

Figure 24: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Lower Juba)

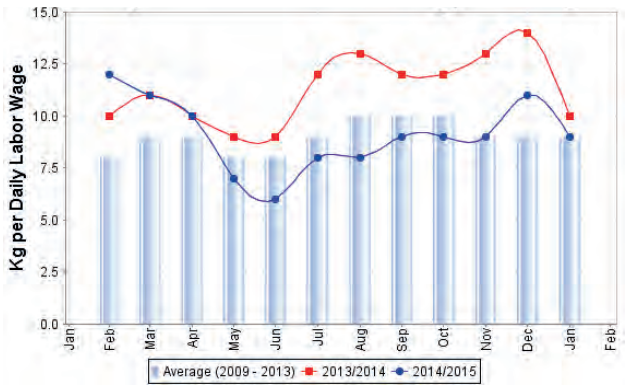
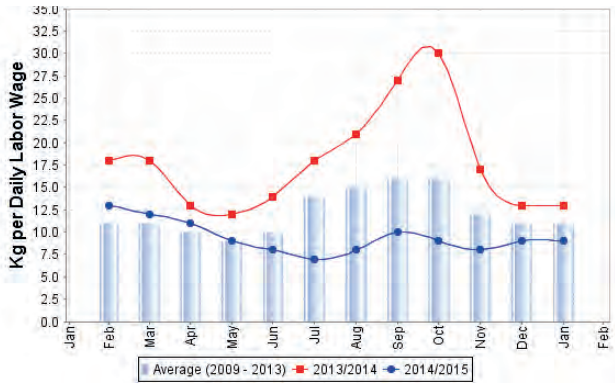


Figure 25: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Middle Juba)



In December 2014, livestock prices (cattle/ goats) slightly exceeded the five-year average but were significantly below the levels in December 2013 and stable/ slightly below compared to the previous six months (July 2014). However, livestock prices are likely to decline seasonally in the next few months due to the effects of *Jilaal* season when livestock body conditions deteriorate and water/ pasture resources are depleted on the main trade routes to trek livestock across the Juba borders to the main regional livestock market in Kenya (Garissa). In the projection period, expected near average *Gu* 2015 rainfall will enhance pasture and water resources, which will lead to improvements in livestock body condition and reproduction. Access of humanitarian agencies to parts of the area (Afmadow and Badhade districts) is among the positive factors impacting on food security situation in the region.

Average cattle body condition. Dobley, FSNAU December 2014

In the crop-dependent livelihoods, *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal crop production was below average/ poor in both regions due to combined effects of poor rainfall and river floods in the riverine and agropastoral areas of both regions. The shortfall in production emanated from poor rainfall at crop development stage that has significantly reduced yield per unit area as well as strong winds at grain filling stage that resulted in significant crop wilting. The total *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal production in the Juba regions is below the *Deyr* long-term mean (1995-2013) as well as the *Deyr* five-year average (2009-2013). *Deyr* 2014/15 sorghum production in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba represents 71 and 65 percent of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2013) and five-year averages, respectively. Specifically, the maize crop harvest in Middle Juba is estimated at 1 600 tonnes (mainly collected from Jilib riverine) and sorghum harvest is estimated at 1 800 tonnes of sorghum (collected in the Southern Agropastoral livelihood). Additional 1800 tonnes of off-season maize is also expected to be collected from riverine areas of Buale, Sakow/Salagle and Jilib districts in March/April 2015.

In Lower Juba, cereal crop production (maize) is estimated at 500 tonnes (200 tonnes from Lower Juba Agropastoral and 300 tonnes from the riverine), which corresponds to 38 percent of the *Deyr* long-term average and 41 percent of the five-year average. However, a preliminary estimate of 875 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in Lower Juba in March-April 2015 will bring a combined *Deyr* plus off-season cereal harvest to 73 and 48 percent of the *Deyr* long-term average and the five-year average respectively. In December poor farmers' cereal stock duration was estimated at less than one month in the riverine livelihoods of both regions and up to one month in the Southern Agropastoral of Middle Juba; there are no stocks available in Lower Juba Agropastoral. The cereal stocks are likely to improve in Lower Juba with the expected off-season maize and sesame (1 400 tonnes) harvests in March-April 2015.

In December 2014, the purchasing power of pastoralists (ToT goat to cereals) indicated some increase compared to the previous six months (July 2014), but declined annually (December 2013) and remained relatively stable compared to the five-year average in both regions. In pastoral reference markets (Afmadow, Dobley, and Hagar) of Lower Juba, the average ToT between local quality goat and white maize for December 2014 was equivalent to 77 kg/head maize, indicating an increase from July 2014 (75kg/head) but a significant drop from December 2013 (106 kg/head). Similarly, in the markets of Middle Juba, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in December 2014 (95 kg/head maize) was higher than in July 2014 (72kg/head) but significantly lower compared to December 2013 (178kg/head).

The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize showed improvements between July and December 2014 but has weakened compared to a year ago due to increase in cereal prices and declines in labour wages as a result of reduced farm opportunities stemming from poor seasonal performance. Specifically, in the markets of Lower Juba the ToT daily labour wage rate to white maize was equivalent to 11kgs/ wage rate in December 2014, exhibiting an increase from the levels in July 2014 (8kg/ wage rate) and a decline from December 2013 (14kg/ wage rate). In Middle Juba, the ToT increased by 9kg/wage rate between July 2014 and December 2014 (9kg/wage rate) but exhibited an annual drop of 4kg/ wage rate since December 2013. The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize remained stable in Middle Juba region compared to the five-average levels but was higher (by 22%) in Lower Juba (Figures 24 and 25). In January 2015 the ToT indicated a downward trend in both regions due to slight increase in maize prices and decrease in labor wages.

There was insufficient data to classify nutrition situation in Juba regions as nutrition surveys were not conducted in this region.

Table 10: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	4,400	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	3,000	3,000	0	17
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,600	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	3,500	10,500	0	22
Southern Inland Past	22,725	3,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	8,900	8,900	0	15
***Regional Total**	**184,138**	**30,900**	**22,400**	**0**	**12**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	13,300	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	21,100	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	11,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	900	2,600	0	22
Southern Inland Past	50,119	13,200	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	8,600	8,600	0	15
***Regional Total**	**261,108**	**68,700**	**11,200**	**0**	**4**
GRAND TOTAL	**445,246**	**99,600**	**33,600**	**0**	**8**

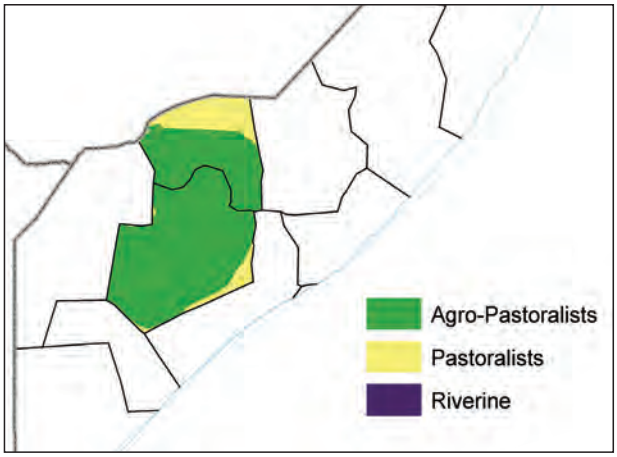
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL REGIONS

The food security situation of all rural livelihoods in Bay and Bakool regions has improved in the post *Deyr* 2014/15 compared to the post-*Gu* 2014 season. In January 2015, most rural livelihoods of two regions were categorised as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) except Bay Agropastoral High Potential, which was identified in **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity category. This indicates improvements from the post-*Gu* 2014 in Bakool Agropastoral and Bay Agropastoral High Potential, which were in Crises (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) respectively. The total number of people **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in Bay region was estimated at 110 000, of which 43 percent (47 000 people) in Bay Agropastoral High Potential and 57 percent (63 000 people) is Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential livelihood. This reflects a significant 30 percent decline from the *Gu* 2014 estimates (157 000 people). In Bakool, a total of 81 000 people (86% in agropastoral and 14% in pastoral livelihoods) were categorised as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), reflecting a 25 percent increase from the estimates in *Gu* 2014 (65 000). This increase was due to downgrading of population previously in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) category in January 2015. In the most likely scenario, area classification is projected as **Stressed** (IPC - Phase 2) in all rural livelihoods of both regions in the period between February and June 2015. The estimated number of population **Stressed** (IPC - Phase 2) in Bay region is projected to increase to 133 000 people due to some deterioration in food security conditions expected in Bay Agropastoral High Potential. In Bakool region, the estimates of population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) remain unchanged in the projection period (February – June 2015).

The rural areas of the two regions consist of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods where the main sources of food for the poor households include cereal and livestock production, followed by market purchases. Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of

Bay and Bakool (Sorghum Belt) Livelihood Systems

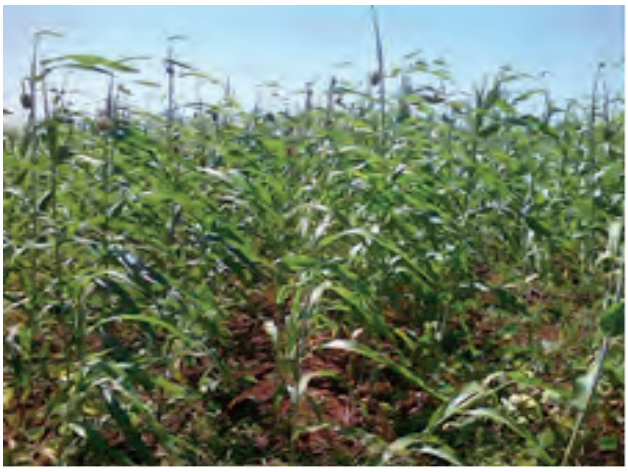


their annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (30–40%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about 50 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour, herding, construction labour and petty trade) and self-employment (sale of bush products and charcoal); and additional income (25-35%) comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee, hides/skins) and crop production sales, remittances or gifts (15-25%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirement from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their cash income is derived from livestock and livestock products (74%) followed by bush product sales (21%) and cash gifts (5%).

The improved food security situation in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 season is largely attributed to a timely onset of *Deyr* rainfall with good intensity and distribution across the two regions. This resulted to above average cereal production (130% PWA in Bay and 166% PWA in Bakool); increased farm labor opportunities; decline in cereal

prices; improved rangeland and livestock conditions; and favorable purchasing power. Consequently, food availability and access improved in both regions. The projected near average *Gu* 2015 rains are expected to lead to normal seasonal agricultural activities (preparation, planting, weeding, bird scaring, harvesting and transporting), hence improved labour opportunities for poor households. In pastoral areas, the rains will result in replenished pasture/ water sources and access to self-employment (grass collection, building sticks, poles, etc.).

The *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal harvest in Bay region, was estimated at 44 700 tonnes (94% sorghum and 6% maize), which is the fifth highest *Deyr* harvest since 1995. The production level is 30 percent higher than the *Deyr* long-term average (1995-2013) and close to five-year average (2009-2013) levels. Similarly, above average cereal production, estimated at 4 500 tonnes was also reported in Bakool region, which is fourth highest since 1995, and exceeds the long-term average (1995-2013) by 66; percent, is somewhat (9%) lower than the *Deyr* five–year average (2009-2013) harvest.



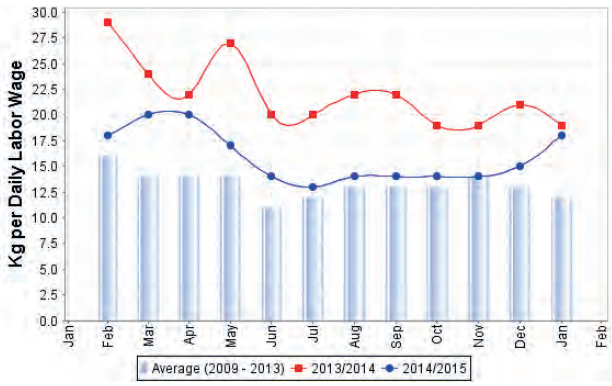
Good sorghum crop. Abal, Hudur, Bakool, FSNAU, December 2014

As a result, cereal availability in the markets and at household level is average to above average, particularly in Bay region. Poor households' cereal stocks are sufficient for about 3-4 months in the Bay region, but only for one month in Bakool agropastoral livelihoods. In addition, average cowpea production was estimated in both regions as well as significant harvest of sesame (7 450 tonnes), particularly in the Bay region.

In December 2014, the ToT between agricultural daily labour wage rate (rural markets) and red sorghum was favourable. The ToT in Bay region was among the highest levels (16kg/daily wage rates) in southern Somalia. The ToT was also higher (by 33%) compared to July 2014 and five-year average levels although slightly lower (by 6%) compared to December 2013. This trend was driven by declines in sorghum prices (14%) and significant increase (41%) in average daily labour wage rates compared to respective five-year averages. In Bakool, the ToT between labor wage/red sorghum) stood at 10 kg/daily wage rate in December 2014, indicating stable rates compared to the same month of the previous year, and increase (25%) from July 2014 and the five-year average.

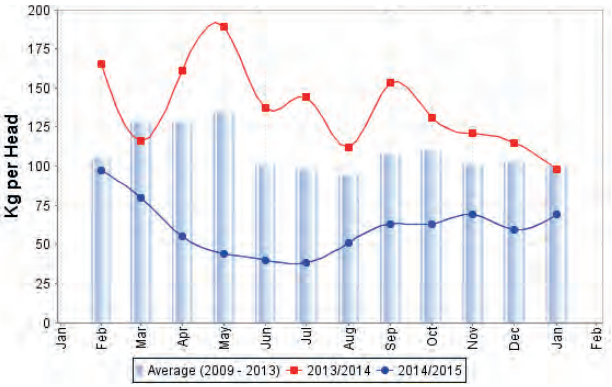
Good performance of *Deyr* rains resulted in favorable conditions for all livestock species (PET score 3-4) in both regions. Milk production is average as a result of medium calving (cattle) in the previous *Hagaa* season and medium to high goat/sheep kidding in the *Deyr* 2014 season. Consequently, herd size projections portrayed an increasing trend for most species, showing near to slightly above baseline levels in Bay and Bakool regions due to relatively favourable successive seasons, which favored livestock production / reproduction.

Figure 26: ToT Labor Rate (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)



The prices of the local quality goats have shown mixed trends in both regions. In Bay region, goat price has recorded a marginal decline (3%) from December 2013, although still exceeding (17%) the five-year average levels. Conversely, goat prices in Bakool region indicated a significant 34 percent drop from December 2013 and were also lower (by 23%) compared to the five-year average. This decline is attributable to high supply of livestock coupled with low demand, ensuing from minimal presence of livestock traders due to insecurity. However, the goat prices remained stable since July 2014 in both regions and are expected to improve within the projection period (February-June 2015) on the account of improved conditions during *Gu* 2015 rainy season and expected increased demand for Ramadan period.

Figure 27: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)



In Bay, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum was equivalent to 230 kg/head in December 2014, indicating increase from six months ago (181kg/head in July) and a mild decline from the five-year average levels (241kg/head); it has dropped significantly (by 33%) since December 2013 in line with escalated sorghum prices (45%) [Figure 26].

In Bakool, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum stood at 59kg/head in December 2014, which is 55 percent higher compared to the levels six months earlier (38kg/head in July 2014), but much lower compared to the levels a year ago (115kg/head) and the five-year average (103kg/head) [Figure 26]. These declines were driven by increased cereal prices and decreased goat prices. Nevertheless, the amount of grains obtained from selling one local goat is anticipated to increase, when recent *Deyr* cereal harvest is released to the markets (by January 2015). The outcome of the post-*Deyr* 2014 nutrition assessment in Bay Agro-pastoral has shown Critical level, which are sustained since *Gu* 2012, (GAM of 19.0% [14-25.3]) and SAM of 5.5 [3.9-7.7]). The main driving factors include high morbidity rates, low immunization, poor access to safe water and sanitation facilities and poor infant and young child feeding practices. In Bakool Pastoral, the nutrition situation improved to ***Serious*** [GAM of 12.3**%** (9.9-15.1) and SAM of 1.5**%** (0.7-2.7)] from *Critical* levels in *Gu* 2014. This improvement is mainly attributed to the distribution of cash for voucher, food distribution to the families with malnourished children in the supplementary feeding clinic and high accessibility to milk as well as low morbidity rate and no recent outbreaks of measles and diarrhea.

Table 11: Bay and Bakool Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

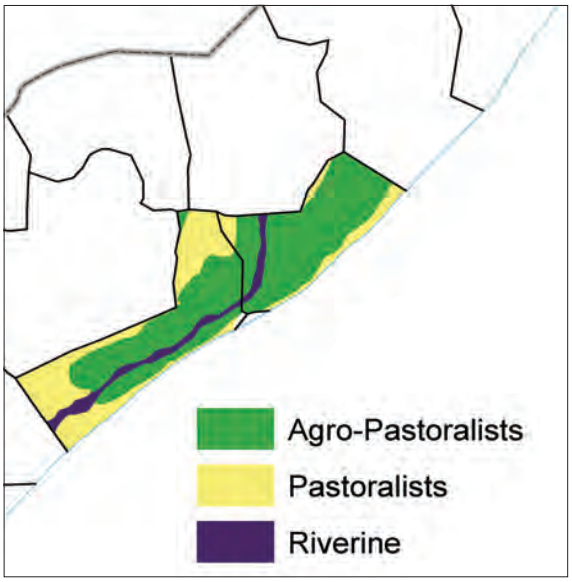
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	35,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	31,135	10,900	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**249,189**	**81,300**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	70,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,500	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**493,749**	**133,400**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**742,938**	**214,700**	**0**	**0**	**0**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE REGIONS

The food security situation has improved in all rural livelihoods of Shabelle regions in this *Deyr* 2014-15 season. In January 2015, the total affected population in Lower Shabelle was estimated at 206 000 people, of which 190 000 were identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 16 000 people were classified in Cr**isis** (IPC Phase 3), indicating declines from the estimates in the post-*Gu* 2014 by 13 and 81 percent respectively. Population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) were mainly from parts of Merca and Qoryoley Riverine and Lower and Middle Agropastoral livelihoods. In the projection period (February-June 2015), the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 198 000 people, a slight increase (by 4%) from January 2015, while the estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) reduced to 11 000 people. Middle Shabelle region has also experienced a significant improvement in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15. In January 2015, the total affected population was estimated at 186 000 people, reflecting a 24 percent decline from the estimates

Shabelle Livelihood Systems



in the post-*Gu* 2014 out of the total affected population, an estimated 176 000 people were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while 10 000 people, representing destitute pastoralists, were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). In the projection period (February to June 2015), the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is expected to remain unchanged (Map 2; Tables 2 and 12).

Poor households from both the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%) of food, supplemented with food purchase (10-20%); the rest comes from own livestock production. The poor agro-pastorals earn 40-65 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (collection of bush products), while they derive 15-20 percent from the sale of livestock products. The poor riverine households earn over half of their annual income from crop sale, followed by seasonal casual labour. The poor pastoralists in both the regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their annual income is derived from livestock, livestock products and bush product sales.

Multiple factors contributed to improved food and livelihood security in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle region, including improved security conditions; minimal flood damages compared to the previous season; favorable agricultural labor opportunities and wages in riverine areas. The situation in agropastoral areas of the region improved as a result of average rains and less pest damages reported in this season. Cereal (maize and sorghum) production is estimated at 12 400 tonnes (122% of *Deyr* 2013, 104% of PWA and 94% of five-year average). About 61 percent (7 600 tonnes) of the production was collected from riverine areas and 39 percent (4 800 tonnes) came from rainfed agropastoral livelihoods. In addition, 600 tonnes of rice was harvested in this season. The improvements in agricultural production is attributable to average *Deyr* rains, less flood damage, increased planting with the end of the clan conflict which affected cultivation in the last two seasons and provision of fertilizers and tractor hours by humanitarian agencies.

Good maize. Barire village, Lower Shabelle. FSNAU, December 2014

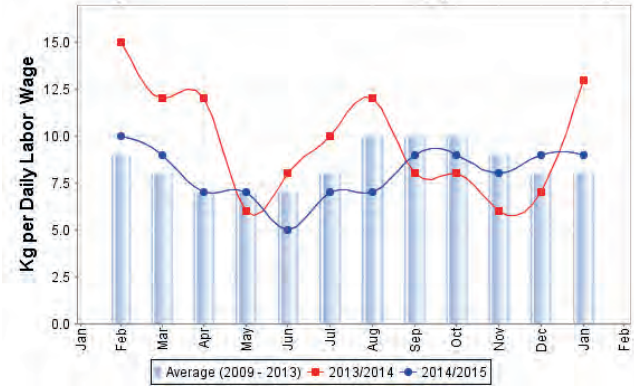
In Lower Shabelle, food security conditions have improved in most riverine areas. The exceptions are pockets in Merca district that have been affected by clan conflict since *Gu* 2014 which caused displacements, and reduced farming activities and crop sharing in Lower and Middle Agropastoral of the district. Likewise, food security situation in Southern Inland and Southeast Pastoral livelihoods have shown significant improvements due to favorable access to pasture and water and increased livestock asset holding among the poor.

In Lower Shabelle, *Deyr* 2014 regional production was near average, estimated at 28 700 tonnes (117% of *Deyr* 2013; 86% of PWA; 90% of five-year average), of which about 70 percent came from riverine areas and 30 percent from agropastoral livelihoods. Slightly below average production is a result of reduced harvest in Lower and Middle Agropastoral due to poor rains, prevailing insecurity in parts of Merca (Janale area) as well as increased cultivation of sesame in lieu of sorghum in Southern Agropastoral livelihood (Wanlaweyne district). Harvests of other crops such as sesame and cowpea in Lower Shabelle region were estimated at 9 950 tonnes and 3 950 tonnes respectively, while in Middle Shabelle an estimated 2 450 tonnes of sesame and cowpea was collected.

In general cereal availability, at market and household level, is normal in both regions. Cereal stock duration among the poor is estimated at four months in riverine livelihoods of Lower and Middle Shabelle regions. Stock availability is estimated at three months in Southern Agropastoral livelihoods of Lower Shabelle and at one month in agropastoral of Middle Shabelle.

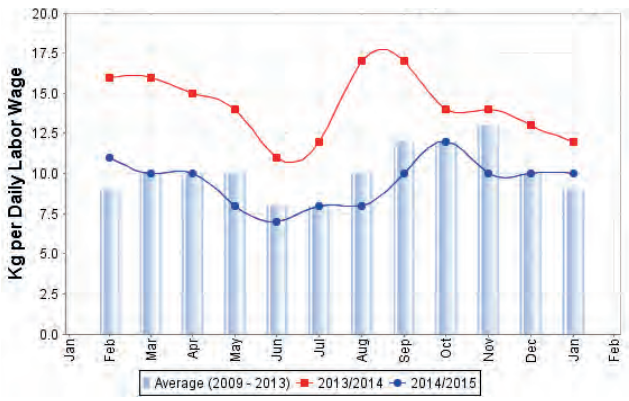
Daily agricultural labor wage has shown improvement in Middle Shabelle compared to six months ago (1%) and remained stable compared to five-year average levels [rural market Walamooy data] although daily labor wage declined marginally (3%) from a year ago. Agricultural labor wages have increased significantly (60%) in the rainfed areas from a year ago and the past six months and were stable compared to the five-year average levels (rural market Bioadde data). Thus, income sources from crop sales (sesame, maize and sorghum) coupled with farm labor activities have significantly improved in the riverine as well as in rainfed areas of Middle Shabelle.

Figure 28: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)



In Lower Shabelle, despite the near average cereal crops, incomes of poor households increased as a result of high farm labor opportunities. The agricultural labour rates indicate increases of 43, 25 and 57 percent compared to the previous year, last six months and five-year averages respectively (rural markets of Bulo Mareer & Daresalam). In the rainfed areas, agricultural labour rates have also shown increases compared a year ago (22%), last six months (13%) and five-year average levels (23%) [rural markets of Farsoley, Tortorow and Warmaxan].

Figure 29: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Lower Shabelle)



In December 2014, maize prices declined from July 2014 in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions (24% and 19% respectively) but increased by 23-31 percent in both regions compared to the same month last year and were also higher than their corresponding five-year average levels (by 12% in Middle Shabelle and 17% in Lower Shabelle). The prices are likely to decrease when the balk of *Deyr* 2014 crop harvest enters the market.

In Middle Shabelle, the ToT between agriculture daily labor wage rate and white maize for December 2014 indicated stable rates compared to five-year average (2009-2013), while it is 20 percent higher (6kg/ wage) compared to July 2014 (Figure 28). However, the ToT has declined by 25 percent (from 8kg to 6kg) from a year ago (Slim Walamoy). In Lower Shabelle, the ToT between agriculture labor and white maize stood at 14 kg/ daily labour rates (rural markets of Bulo Marer & Daresalam) [Figure 29] indicating increases compared to a year ago (27%), last six months (75%) and five-year average levels (40%).

The ToT local quality goat to white maize was equivalent to 147kg/ head in December 2014, which is lower compared to a year ago (27%) and five-year average (13%), although it is significantly higher (30%) compared to six-months ago. In Lower Shabelle, the ToT local goat/white maize indicates a decline compared to the same month previous year (31%) and December five-year average (19%), while it increased (12%) from the last six months. High supply of goats in the reference markets and increased cereal prices (maize) in both regions over the past one year are the main contributing factors of reduced ToT. The recent declines are attributed to lower cereal prices in December 2014 compared to six months earlier and stable goat price in Middle Shabelle and a slight decline of goat prices in Lower Shabelle in the same period.

The post-*Deyr* 2014/15, integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates improvement of nutrition situation in the agropastoral livelihoods of both regions. Nutritional status: Agropastoral of Shabelle has indicated improvement **Serious** from **Critical** (GAM 12.3(9.2-16.4), SAM 3.4 (2.2-5.5). HIS Trends**:** High (>20%) and fluctuating trend (HIS July-December 2014) Shabelle Riverine improved to **Alert** from **Serious** [GAM 9.6 (7.2-12.7), SAM: 1.8 (1.0-3.5)]. HIS Trends: >20% with decreasing trend between September and December 2014.

Table 12: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

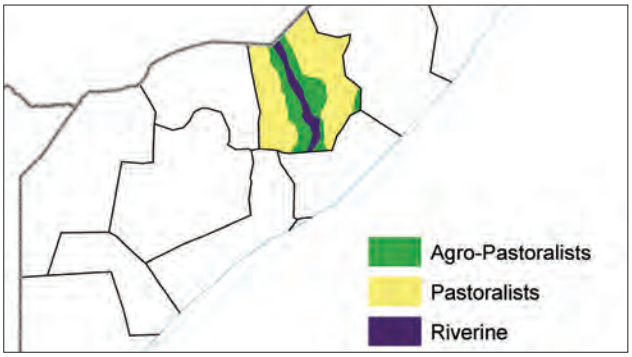
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	8,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	18,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	49,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	36,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	25,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	37,000	9,800	0	21
***Regional Total**	**419,070**	**175,600**	**9,800**	**0**	**2**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	1,000	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	111,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	35,700	10,500	0	9
South-East Pastoral	35,475	9,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	24,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	15,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**677,937**	**197,900**	**10,500**	**0**	**2**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,097,007**	**373,500**	**20,300**	**0**	**2**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

The food security situation has improved in all rural livelihoods of Hiran region in this *Deyr* 2014-15 season. In January 2015, the total population in acute food insecurity was estimated at 117 000 people, of which 101 000 were identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 16 000 people were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), indicating declines from the estimates in the post-*Gu* 2014 by 24 and 70 percent respectively. People in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) were mainly from agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. In the projection period (February-June 2015), the estimates of population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) 100 000, while the estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) stand at 12 000 people (a decline of 25% from January 2015) [Map 2, Tables 2 and 13].

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The region consists of pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. Main food sources for the riverine communities include own production (65% of their consumption), followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production (43%) as food sources. For agro pastoralists, the main food source includes purchase (60%) and own production (40%). Poor riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment, while poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales.

The improvement in the rural livelihoods of the region is primarily ascribed to enhanced rangeland conditions during *Deyr* rainy season, which led to increased livestock production, reproduction and enhanced livestock conditions, hence sales. The herd size of poor households has shown a gradual increase over the past few seasons. However, holdings of cattle, sheep and goats among poor pastralists are still below baseline levels for current and projected period up to June 2015 while camel holding is above baseline. Although *Deyr* 2014/15 cereal (maize and sorghum) production, estimated at 4 300 tons, is below average (74% of the *Deyr* PWA [1995-2013]), it is higher compared to *Deyr* 2013 (20%) and *Deyr* five-year average (14%). Below average production is attributed to poor rains, high cost of fuel for irrigation and the prevailing insecurity, particularly in agropastoral and riverine of Beletweyne district, which prevented farming activities in 4-5 potential villages. Thus, the poor households, particularly in agropastoral livelihoods do not have cereal stocks available from the month of January 2015, but they benefit from fodder sales, access to farm labor through continued agricultural activities (other crop production) in the riverine zone and good own production and sales of livestock. Riverine livelihoods have two months of cereal stocks (January-February 2015) and will have increased access to farm labour during coming *Gu* 2015 activities as from March.

In the period July-December 2014, the ToT between daily labour rate and white sorghum increased by 25 percent (from 8 to 10 kg/daily labour wage) and 11 percent (from 9 to 10 kg/daily labour wage) compared to December 2013 (Figure 30). The ToT improvement is attributed to slight increase in daily labor wage rate and decrease in white sorghum price following humanitarian food distribution to flood victims in Beletwein areas; the ToT remained stable compared to December five-year average (2009-2013). Notably, the ToT between daily labor rate and red sorghum showed a significant 44 percent increase in December 2014 (13 kg/daily labor rate) compared to July 2014, but it has slightly dropped (7%) from a year ago.

The ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum (52 kg/head in December 2014) exhibited a considerable decline from all comparison periods, with particularly largest drop (46%) recorded from December five-year average (2009-2013) [Figure 31]. The ToT declines are due to lower prices for local quality goat compared to all reference periods.

Improved cattle body condition, Riverine. Beletwyne district, Hiran Region. FSNAU, December 2014

The ToT between goat and red sorghum has remained stable over the last six months (71 kg/head) but has halved from the levels a year ago due to decline in goat price (36%) and increase in red sorghum price (24%). The ToT is likely to remain stable or improve in the short-term as soon as cereals from the recent *Deyr* harvests reach the markets.

As a result of the projected near average *Gu* 2015 rainfall and planned humanitarian interventions, food security situation in most livelihoods of the region is likely to remain

unchanged or improve further, particularly in pastoral and riverine livelihoods. *Gu* rainfall will improve agricultural labour opportunities as well as wage rates in the riverine areas, and subsequently lead to stronger ToT between labor wage and cereals. Similarly, rangeland resources (pasture and water conditions) will recover and promote livestock body condition and production (milk and meat) in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming *Gu* 2015 season due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in *Deyr* 2014 and low cattle and camel conception in *Gu* 2014.

For the last two seasons, sustained prevalence of critical levels of acute malnutrition is recoded in Beletweyne and Mataban districts of Hiran region. The GAM rates for the current season were 17.3 percent and 17.8 percent in Beletweyne and Mataban districts, respectively. The SAM rate shows deterioration in Beletweyne from *Serious* (3.6%) last *Gu* 2014 to ***Critical*** (4.2%) in *Deyr* 2014/15; and improved in Mataban from *Critical* (5.1%) in the last *Gu* 2014 to ***Serious*** level. The sustained critical nutrition situation is attributed to the on-going civil unrest, displacement from conflict areas and floods that affected both urban and rural areas that caused mass displacement from the waterfront areas and led to the deterioration of sanitary conditions, as reflected in high morbidity levels.

Figure 30: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum

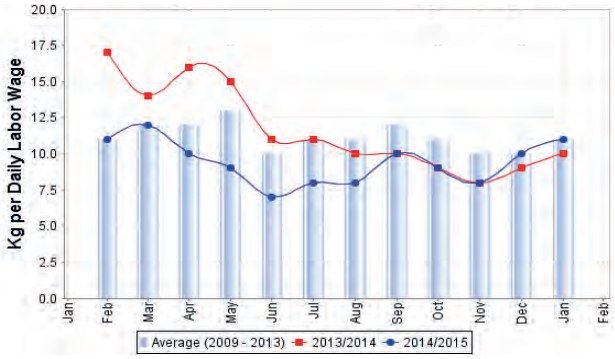


Figure 31: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum

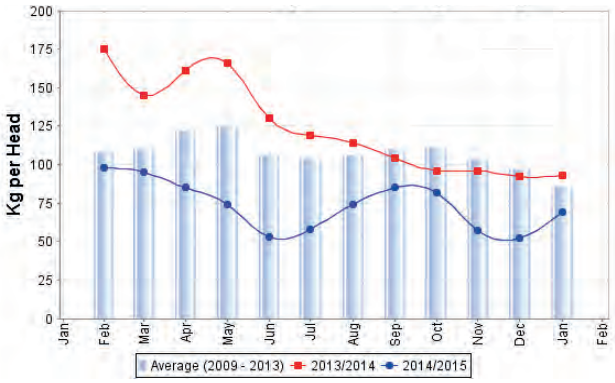


Table 13: Hiran Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

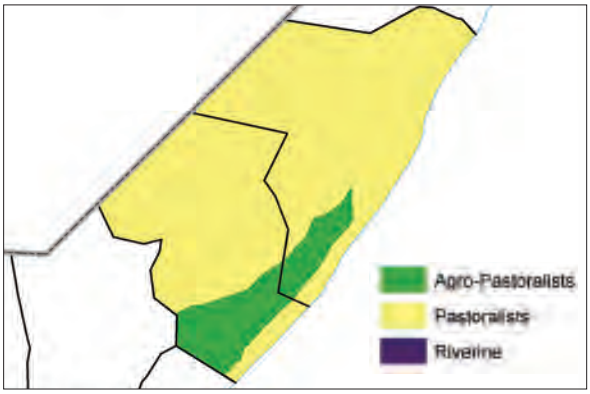
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,800	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	53,000	12,000	0	9
Hiran riverine	32,633	15,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	61,511	21,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	4,100	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**260,698**	**100,300**	**12,000**	**0**	**5**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS (SOUTH MUDUG AND GALGADUD)

The food security situation has in central regions improved in the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 when compared to the post-*Gu* 2014. In January 2015, most rural livelihoods were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of Hawd of Mudug region, which was classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1)**.** The estimated number of rural people **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 125 000, which is 18 percent higher compared to the post-*Gu* 2014 estimates. Conversely the rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), estimated at 15 000 in January 2015, has decreased significantly (by 59%) since the post-*Gu* 2014. The population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) represents pastoral destitute in Coastal *Deeh* livelihood. Destitute pastoralists in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood have improved from Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

Central Region Livelihood Systems



in the post-*Gu* 2014 to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) this season as they have joined the ranks of poor households in the urban areas or resumed pastoral livelihood after a long recovery process (Map xx and table xx). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain the same in all livelihoods in February-June 2015. However, population estimates identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) increased by five percent (131 000 people). Similarly, the population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is also projected to increase to 16 000 people. The increases in the estimates of population in acute food insecurity is attributed to expected deterioration in food security conditions during the *Jilaal* dry season in Hawd (Dhusamareb and Adado districts) and the Cowpea-Belt livelihoods (Map 2, Tables 2 and 14).

In a normal year, pastoral livelihoods in the central regions acquire a significant proportion (60-70%) of their food through market purchases, while in agropastoral livelihoods poor households purchase 30 to 35 percent. In the pastoral livelihoods, 66 percent of income is derived from livestock sales; 24 percent form livestock product sales and 10 percent from loan and gifts. In agropastoral areas, main income sources are derived from livestock/livestock products sales (50%) followed by self-employment (30%); such as charcoal burning and collection bush products. There are minor income sources, which include crop sales and labour which contribute (10%) and gifts (10%).

The improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods in the central regions is a result of average rainfall performance, which led to increased availability of pasture and water, households' own production (milk, meat and cowpea crop), as well as declined prices of imported foods (rice). Pasture and water availability is average in most livelihoods, but below average in rain-deficit parts of Hawd and Addun, where water shortage is expected from mid-*Jilaal*, (as from February 2015). Livestock migration pattern is normal, mostly occurring within the same livelihoods or towards neighboring livelihoods. Significant livestock outmigration from the rain-deficit areas, particularly from parts of Hawd and Addun livelihoods of Adado, Dhusamareb, south Galka'ayo and Hobyo districts , to Coastal *Deeh*, Cowpea-Belt and neighboring Ethiopia has been reported.

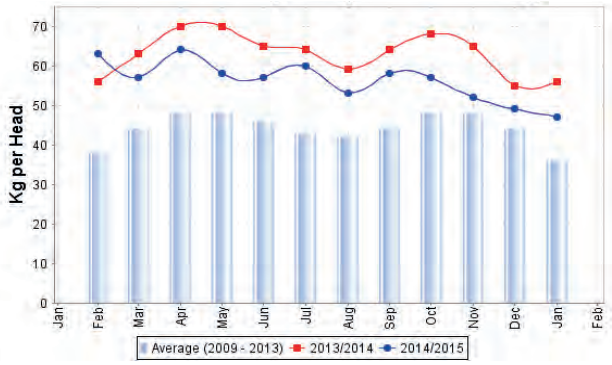
Average body condition of goats, Coastal Deeh, Hobyo district, Mudug Region. FSNAU, December 2014

In most livelihoods of the region, livestock herd size showed increasing trend in July-December 2014. In Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods, camel holding of poor households is above baseline levels, while sheep/goat is near baseline. Contrarily, in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods, all livestock species remained below baseline levels in December 2014. In Cowpea Belt livelihood, favorable *Deyr* rains contributed to a near average cowpea crop production of 4 700 tonnes compared to the average production (5 600 tonnes) of the past three years (2011-2013). This led to declined cowpea price between July and December 2014 (by 35%) and compared to the December five-year average (by 53%), although still higher (47%) compared to a year ago (December 2013). Thus, poor agropastoral households have near average cereal stocks from the *Deyr* 2014 harvest, which is estimated to last for 2-3 months.

In the second half of 2014, humanitarian access was restricted in Galgadud region, but was normal in Mudug region. In Hawd and Addun livelihoods, the humanitarian access was normal, but it was very limited in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt areas due to worsened security conditions.

In the main markets of the agropastoral livelihood (Elder and Haradhere districts) where households usually consume red sorghum, the ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum increased in December 2014 (5kg/ daily wage) when compared to the previous six-months (4kg/ daily wage), owing to decreased sorghum price (by 8%). However, the ToT is lower than in December last year (6kg/ daily wage), due to increased red sorghum price (by 5%). Similarly, the ToT has declined (by 17%) compared to the five-year average levels. In the main markets of pastoral livelihoods (Dhusamareb, Galkayo and Abudwaq), the ToT between local quality goat and rice declined in December 2014 (50kg/head) from six months (17%) and a year ago (19%), owing to goat price decline (by 21% and 20%) due to oversupply on the markets and low demand within the country or for exports. The ToT has maintained the five-year average levels (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Average ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice for Central Regions



In the projection period (February-June 2015), near average *Gu* 2015 rains are likely to improve pasture, water and livestock conditions. However, milk production is likely to remain below average in all livelihoods owing to low reproduction rates of big ruminants expected in *Gu* 2015. Livestock prices are likely to continue decreasing through March 2015, which will negatively impact the purchasing power of poor pastoralists. However, the value of livestock is likely to rise again towards May-June in view of expected Ramadan festivities.

The post-*Deyr* 2014 nutrition situation indicates mixed trend in different livelihood zones when compared to the *Gu* 2014 season. Hawd is in sustained ***Serious***, while Addun livelihood improved to ***Alert*** from *Serious* in the *Gu* 2014. Coastal *Deeh* livelihood has deteriorated to ***Critical*** from *Serious* in the *Gu* 2014, while Cowpea Belt is in sustained ***Critical***. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Coastal *Deeh* is mostly attributed to limited health intervention like measles vaccination, Vitamin-A supplementary programs due to insecurity.

Table 14: Central Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

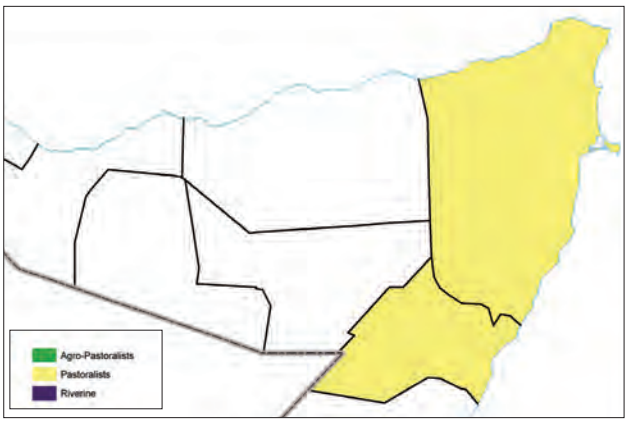
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	16,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	6,000	2,000	0	6
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	9,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	4,700	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	7,200	5,400	0	44
***Regional Total**	**131,455**	**43,600**	**7,400**	**0**	**6**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	39,600	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	11,400	3,800	0	6
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	10,800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	7,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,600	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	24,849	15,800	5,000	0	20
***Regional Total**	**271,080**	**87,300**	**8,800**	**0**	**3**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**402,535**	**130,900**	**16,200**	**0**	**4**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS (BARI, NUGAL AND NORTH MUDUG)

In the post-*Deyr* 2014, the food security situation has improved in pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions. In January 2015, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of the Hawd and Sool Plateau, which were identified in **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). The number of rural people **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 93 000, which is a 16 percent decrease since the post *Gu* 2014 (182 000 people). However, estimates of the population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) have declined significantly (by 80%) to 4 000 people in *Deyr* 2014. Population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) mostly includes destitute pastoralists in Coastal *Deeh*, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley of Bari, Nugal and North Mudug regions, which have been downgraded from the Emergency (IPC phase 4) in *Gu* 2014, due to continuous re-building/ recovery of livestock assets over the past several seasons. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods during February-June 2014. The number of people **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) reduced by 10 percent (to 84 000 people), while estimates of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) remains unchanged (Map 2; Tabls 2 and 15).

Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



Under normal circumstances, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent comes from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income of poor households include livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income is derived through employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of a poor household's income.

In the post-*Deyr* 2014, the food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions has improved due to multiple positive factors. These include average milk availability owing to medium to low calving and kidding rates in *Deyr* 2014, favourable livestock prices and relatively stronger purchasing power of pastoralists compared to a year ago, measured through ToT between local quality goat and rice. However, milk availability is poor in Coastal *Deeh* and East Golis livelihoods due to low kidding and calving rates. Owing to poor rainfall performance in parts of East Golis, Hawd and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods acute water shortages are likely to occur earlier than normal during the *Jilaal* dry season, which will prompt early water trucking as from February 2015. Increased households' expenditure on water, will affect households' budgets and may cause additional loan taking. Poor rainfall performance in parts of East Golis has also led to low incomes from frankincense activities due to below average seasonal harvest.

In December 2014, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice (79kg/head) in the main markets of Northeast, indicated a decline from six-months ago (85kg/head), stable rates from a year ago (80kg/head), and higher rates compared to five-year average (66kg/head) [Figure 33]. This trend is a result of declined rice prices compared to the above-mentioned periods (5% from July 2014; 5% from a year ago and 18% from the December five-year average) as well as decreased local quality goat prices (12%, 7% and 1% respectively).

Good pasture condition, Nugal Valley livelihood, Garowe district, Nugal region. FSNAU, December 2014

Forecasted near average *Gu* 2015 rainfall will contribute to further improvement in food security situation in the projection period (February-June 2015). This will result from improved pasture and water conditions with a positive impact on livestock conditions and production. Increase in livestock herd size is expected in most livelihoods during *Gu* 2015 rainy season, owing to expected medium kidding of small ruminants and low calving of camel. Poor households' holding of camel is expected to be above baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods, while sheep and goat is projected at near baseline levels. The exception is the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood where holding of both small and big ruminants among poor wealth groups will remain below baseline levels. Planned humanitarian interventions and good access in the first half of 2015 will also impact positively on food security conditions of the affected populations.

The nutrition situation in *Deyr* 2014 indicates mixed trends in the pastoral livelihood zones when compared to the *Gu* 2014 season. Nutrition situation in Hawd sustained ***Critical***; EastGolis/Karkar livelihoods has improved to ***Serious*** from *Critical*; Addun livelihood is in sustained ***Alert*** level; Coastal *Deeh* livelihood is in sustained ***Serious*** level; Nugal valley deteriorated to ***Serious*** from *Alert;* while Sool Plateau improved to ***Alert*** from ***Serious***. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Nugal valley livelihood is mainly attributed to high morbidity of increased trend compared to *Gu* 2014, low expanded program on immunization and seized outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP).

Figure 33: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)

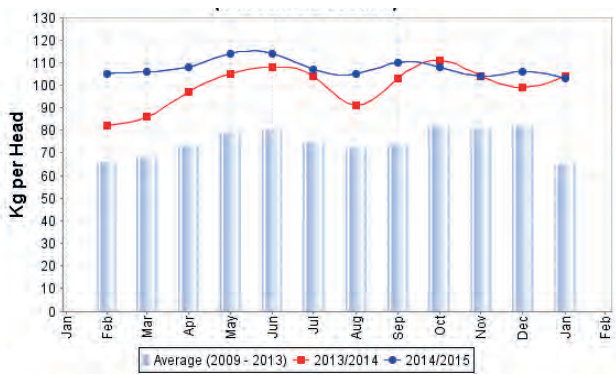


Table 15: Northeast Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,300	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	29,900	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	10,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	2,100	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	2,900	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**188,005**	**47,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	6,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	3,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	1,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	1,000	500	0	34
***Regional Total**	**90,592**	**15,300**	**500**	**0**	**1**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	7,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	8,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	3,500	2,600	0	36
***Regional Total**	**124,239**	**21,500**	**2,600**	**0**	**2**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**402,835**	**84,000**	**3,100**	**0**	**1**

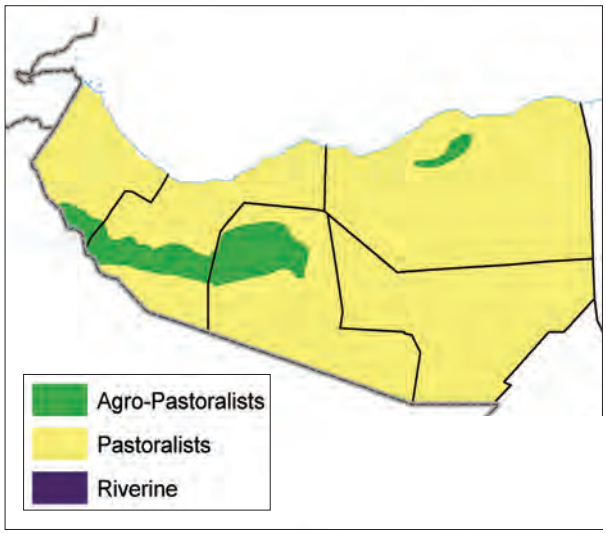
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

The food security situation has improved from the post-*Deyr* 2014/15 season in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of Northwest regions. In January 2015, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) except Hawd livelihood, which was classified **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). Compared to the post-*Gu* 2014, the estimated number of rural population classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) decreased (by 23%) to 203 000 people in January 2015, while the total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) has decreased significantly (by 88%) to 3 000 people. Improvements in the agropastoral livelihood of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions have contributed to the decrease of population in food security crisis. Destitute pastoralists (3 000 people), which were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in *Gu* 2014 were downgraded to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in this season as this population group has joined the ranks of the poor. In the most likely scenario, the Hawd, West Golis/Guban and East Golis livelihoods are classified as **Minimal (IPC Phase 1)**, while Sool Plateau, Nugal valley and Agropastoral livelihoods remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period (February-June 2015). In the same period, the estimates of population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to decrease (by 9%) from January 2015 figures to 183 000 people, while populations in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) will remain unchanged [Map 2; Tables 2 and 16].

Northwest regions comprise pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. In a normal year, 60-80 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent of their diet comprises livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee available from own production. Additionally, livestock sales are the highest source of income (50-65%) for poor pastoralists, supplemented by income from employment (25-30%), as well as from livestock product sales (15-25%). The middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Own production, including crop and livestock products, is the main source of food for poor agropastoralists (86%); income is derived from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), crop sales (4%), as well as fodder and grass sales (7%).

Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



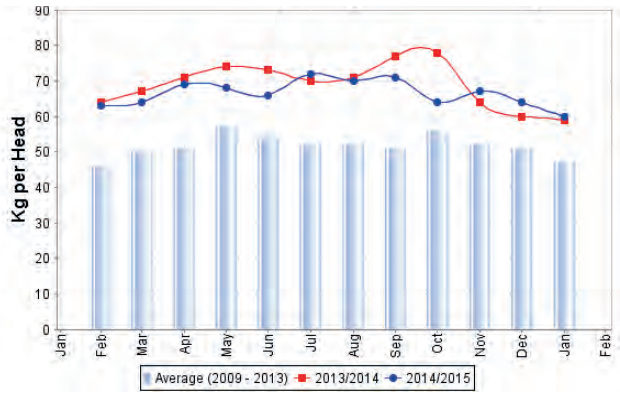
The improvement of food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions is attributed to increased milk availability for consumption following medium sheep/goat and camel reproduction in *Deyr* 2014 as well as increased terms of trade between local quality goat and imported cereal (rice). The ToT between local quality goat and rice increased in December 2014 (64kg/head) compared to a year ago (60kg/head) as well as compared to the five-year average (51kg/head). However, the ToT has declined (by 11%) over the previous six months owing to over-supply of local quality goats in the markets. In Hawd, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley the accumulated debt levels of poor households indicated an increasing trend, owing to increased water purchase during the *Hagaa* season and reduced livestock prices that affected income levels of pastoralists. Between February and March, 2015 of the projection period water shortages and poor pasture are likely to occur in parts of Hawd, Nugal valley and Sool Plateau due to below normal *Deyr* rains received in these areas.

In agropastoral livelihoods, the cereal crop production (white sorghum and yellow maize) is estimated at 46 450 tonnes, which is below average, equivalent to 70 percent of the four-year average *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2013) estimates. The below average cereal crop production is mainly attributed to lower yields during *Gu* because of moisture stress and failure of the vast majority of the short-cycle *Gu* maize in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone. Togdheer Agropastoral has experienced total crop failure during last *Gu* season. However, in this *Deyr* season flash floods received in parts of Odweyne and Beer settlements improved grass fodder production, which increased access to agricultural labour opportunities and self-employment for poor households.

White sorghum price showed an increase in December 2014 when compared to the previous six months (13%), a year ago (10%) and five-year average (19%), owing to reduced cereal supply from below average harvest in *Deyr*

Average body condition of goats, Nugal valley, Ceelafweyn, Sanaag region. FSNAU, December 2014

Figure 34: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice



2014. As a result, the ToT between the daily labour wage and white sorghum decreased (8%) in December 2014 (11kg/daily wage) when compared to both previous six-months and a year ago (December 2013), but increased (by 10%) when compared to the five-year average. The terms of trade between local quality goat and rice indicates an increase in December 2014 (64kg/head) when compared to the same month last year and the five-year average levels, but declined (11%) when compared to the previous six-months (72kg/head) [Figure 34]. This decline is attributed to a drop in local quality goat prices in December 2014 (11%) from the previous six months.

The food security situation is likely to improve in the projected period in most livelihoods given the projection of near average *Gu* 2015 rainfall as well as planned humanitarian interventions. *Gu* rainfall will enhance rangeland resources (pasture and water), and consequently, promote livestock body condition and livestock production (milk and meat). The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming *Gu* 2015 season due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in *Deyr* 2014 and low to medium camel conception in *Gu* 2014. In most pastoral livelihoods ,camel holdings of poor households are above baseline levels, while sheep and goat are near baseline levels.

The post *Deyr* 2014 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a mixed trend in the livelihoods since *Gu* 2014. The nutrition situation for Nugal valley and EastGolis livelihoods deteriorated to ***Serious*** from *Alert* in *Gu* 2014; West Golis/Guban improved to ***Alert*** from *Critical* in *Gu* 2014; Sool Plateau improved to ***Alert*** from Serious in *Gu* 2014, Hawd sustained ***Alert***; and Agropastoral livelihood has improved to ***Acceptable*** from *Serious Gu* 2014.The deterioration of nutrition situation in East Golis and Nugal valley livelihoods is related to seized outpatient therapeutic programs (OTP), low expanded program on immunization, and higher morbidity trend when compared to *Gu* 2014.

Table 16: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2015

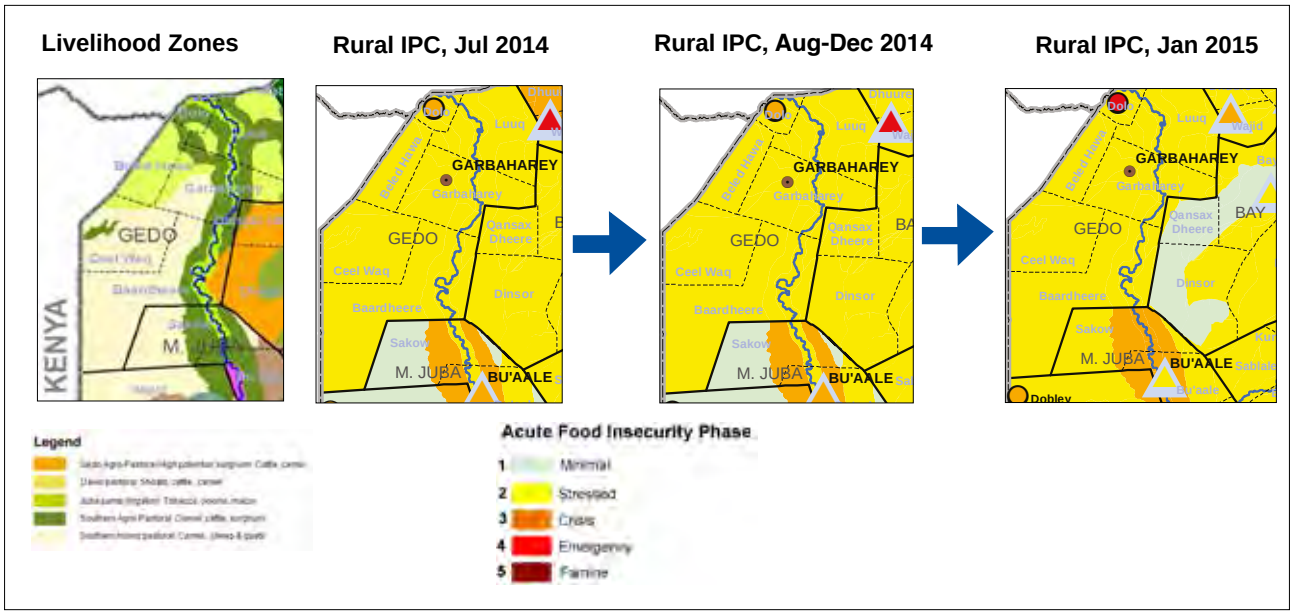
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	16,900	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	10,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	7,600	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**194,513**	**34,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	7,500	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	2,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	10,600	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	15,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**209,913**	**36,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	3,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	33,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,700	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	6,000	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**278,893**	**45,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	6,600	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	6,900	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	8,400	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	13,900	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	2,800	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	3,300	3,000	0	48
***Regional Total**	**214,288**	**41,900**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	4,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	16,300	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,700	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	700	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**111,143**	**23,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**181,900**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**

**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

5. APPENDICES

5.1 Progression of Integrated Phase Classification from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15 by Region

5.1.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



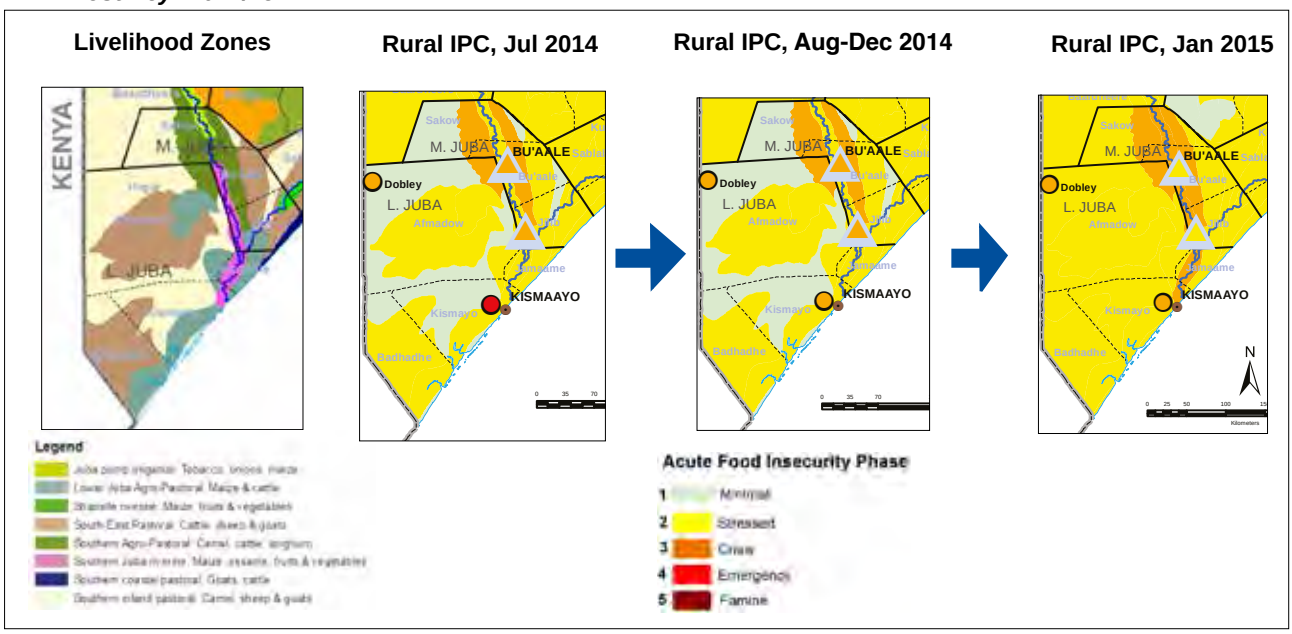
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	300	0	0	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	3,900	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	1,800	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	3,800	0	0	0
	Luuq	48,027	3,700	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**14,000**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	0	0	0	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	11,100	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	2,400	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**14,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Feb - June 2015 (*Deyr* 14-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2014 (*Gu*-14 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	75%P	75%P	100%P	75%P	100%P	0%	25%P	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.2 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



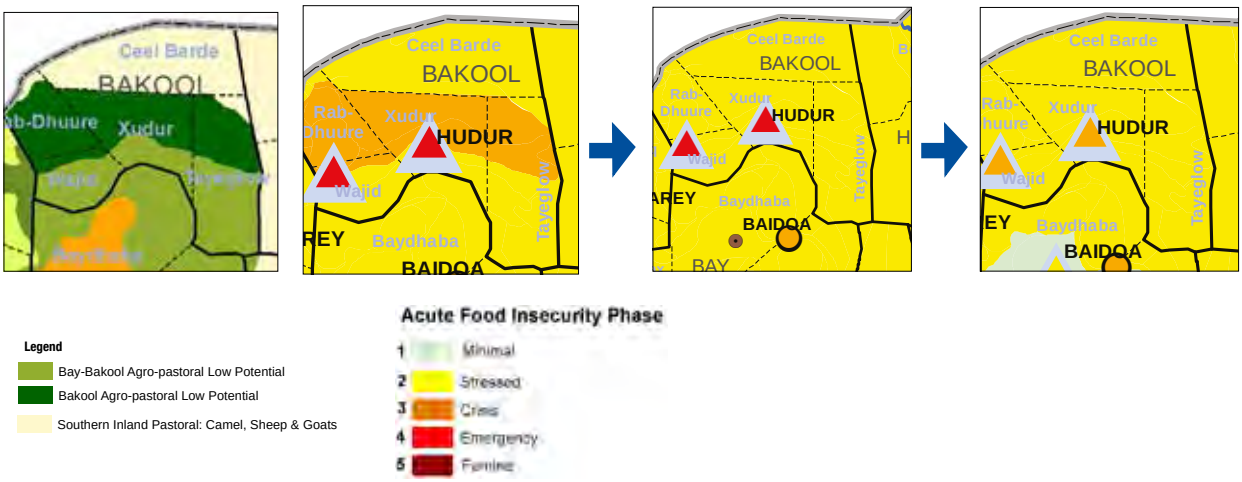
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	4,500	0	6,300	0
	Jilib	83,464	4,600	0	7,200	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	7,400	0	8,900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**17,000**	**0**	**22,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	2,600	0	2,600	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	0	0	7,000	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	1,500	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**3,000**	**0**	**11,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**20,000**	**0**	**33,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**20,000**		**33,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	1,500	0	3,000	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	10,500	0	10,500	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	4,500	0	8,900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**184,138**	**17,000**	**0**	**22,000**	**0**
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	2,600	0	2,600	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	0	0	8,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**3,000**	**0**	**11,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**20,000**	**0**	**33,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**20,000**		**33,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	75%P	100%P	50%P	25%P	100%P	0%	0%	50%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	50%P	100%P	75%P	25%P 50%M	100%P	0%	0%	25%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Lower Juba Riverine			100%P					0%					0%		

5.1.3 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bakool Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



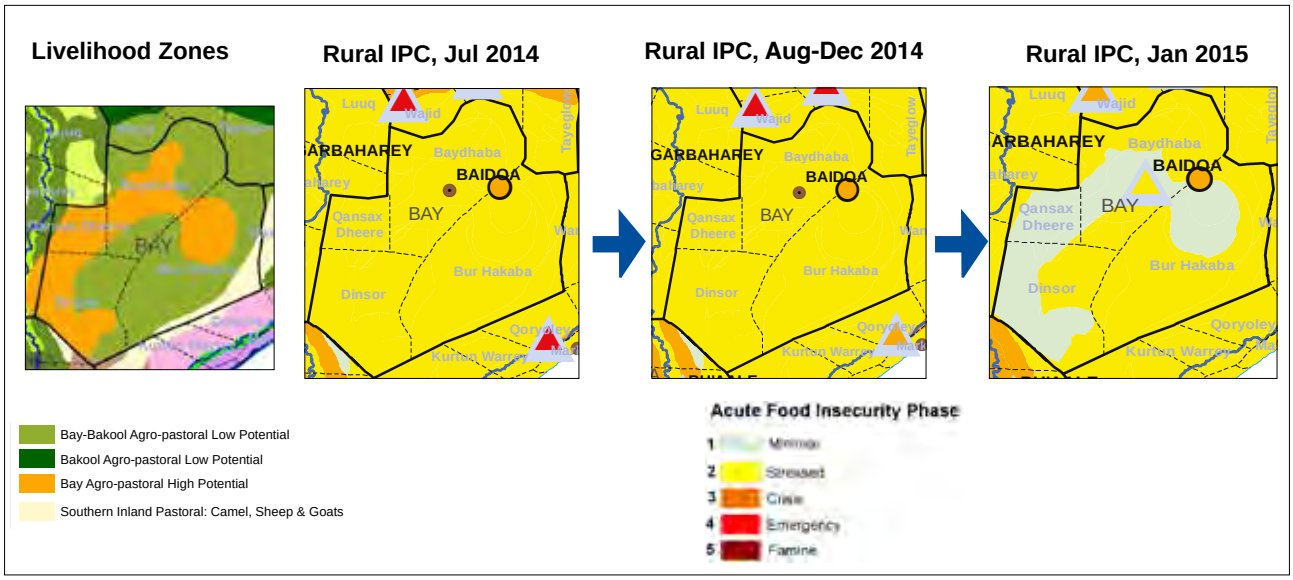
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	0	0	0	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	2,700	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	5,800	0	0	0
	Waajid	55,255	5,100	0	0	0
	Xudur	73,939	6,900	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**21,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**21,000**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2014 Projection		Post Deyr 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	11,700	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	8,900	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**21,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**21,000**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol Agro Past	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol Agro Past	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	0%	25%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%

5.1.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



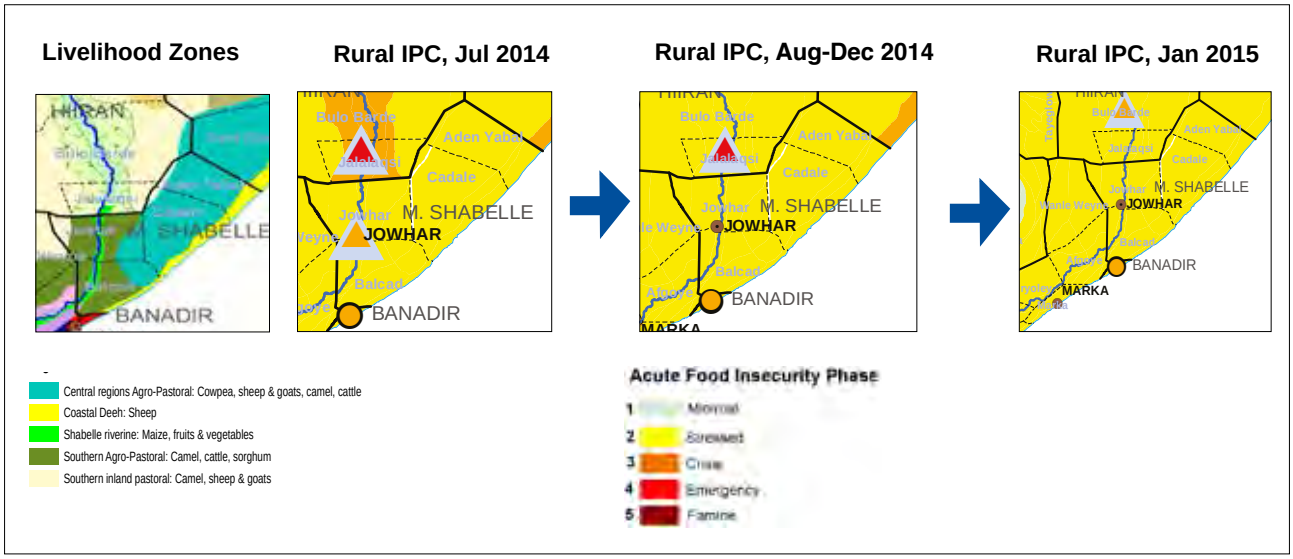
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**0**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**493,749**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**0**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP
Bay	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.5 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



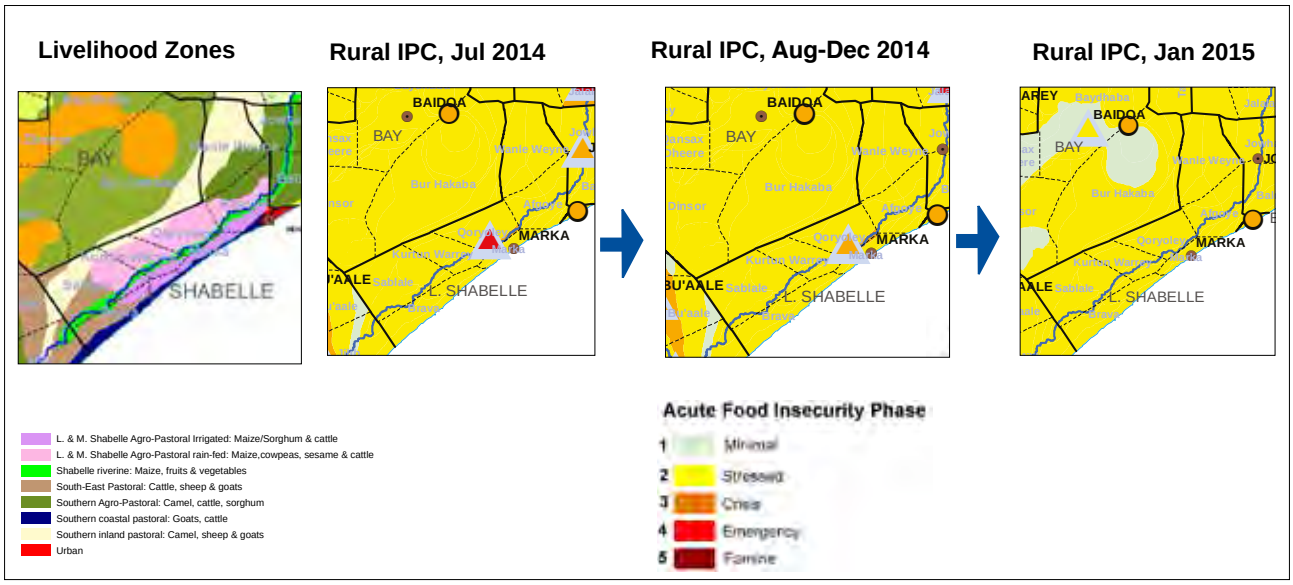
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	12,700	3,400	3,400	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	15,300	4,100	4,100	0
	Cadale	35,920	9,000	2,400	2,400	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	9,300	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**46,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**56,000**		**10,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	9,300	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	37,000	9,800	9,800	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**46,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**56,000**		**10,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	Coastal	Destitute past
M.Shabelle	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Riverine (Jowhar)		100%P					0%					0%			
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	100%P	100%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21`%
		Riverine (Jowhar)		75%P 25%M					25%P					0%			

5.1.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



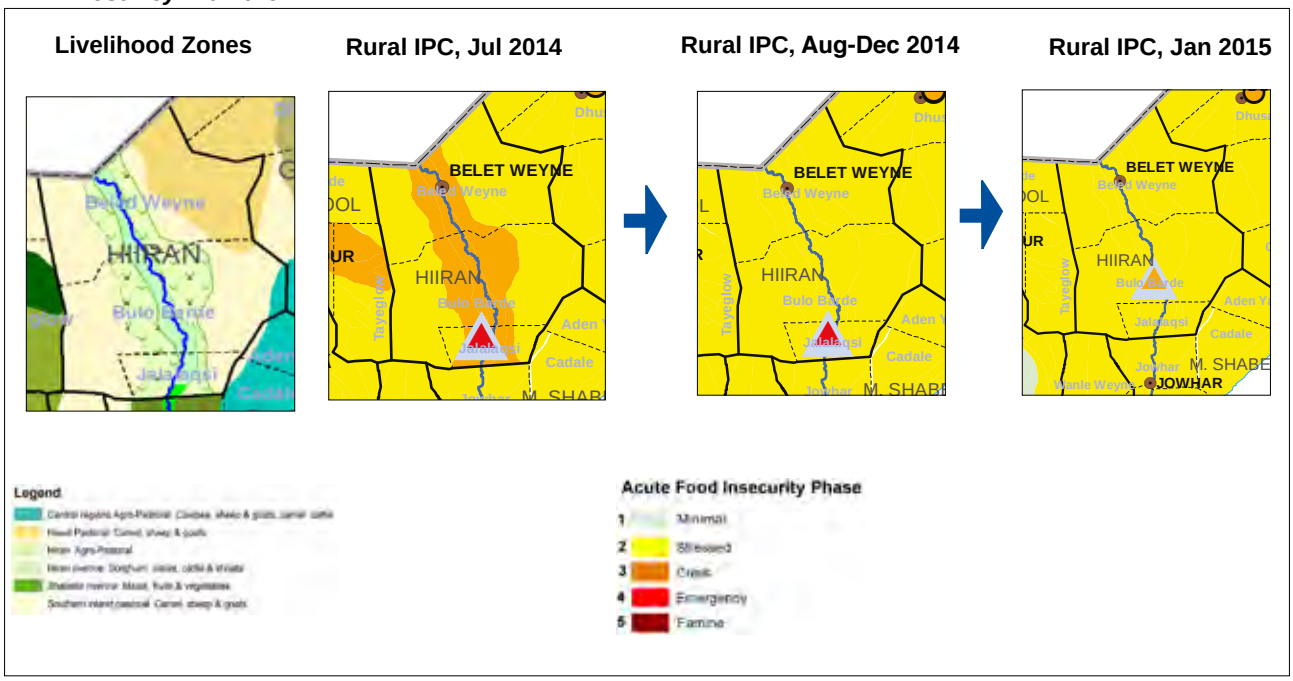
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	0	0
	Baraawe	42,239	0	0	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	0	0
	Marka	129,039	15,900	0	8,000	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	8,800	5,100	2,600	0
	Sablaale	35,044	0	0	0	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**25,000**	**5,000**	**11,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**30,000**		**11,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	24,700	5,100	10,500	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**25,000**	**5,000**	**11,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**30,000**		**11,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Riverine (Qorioley)			75%P 25%M						25%P						0%			
		Riverine (Marka)			50%P 25%M						50%P						0%			
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P 25%M	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Riverine (Qorioley)			75%M						50%P 25%M						50%P			
		Riverine (Marka)			50%M						100%P						0%			

5.1.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



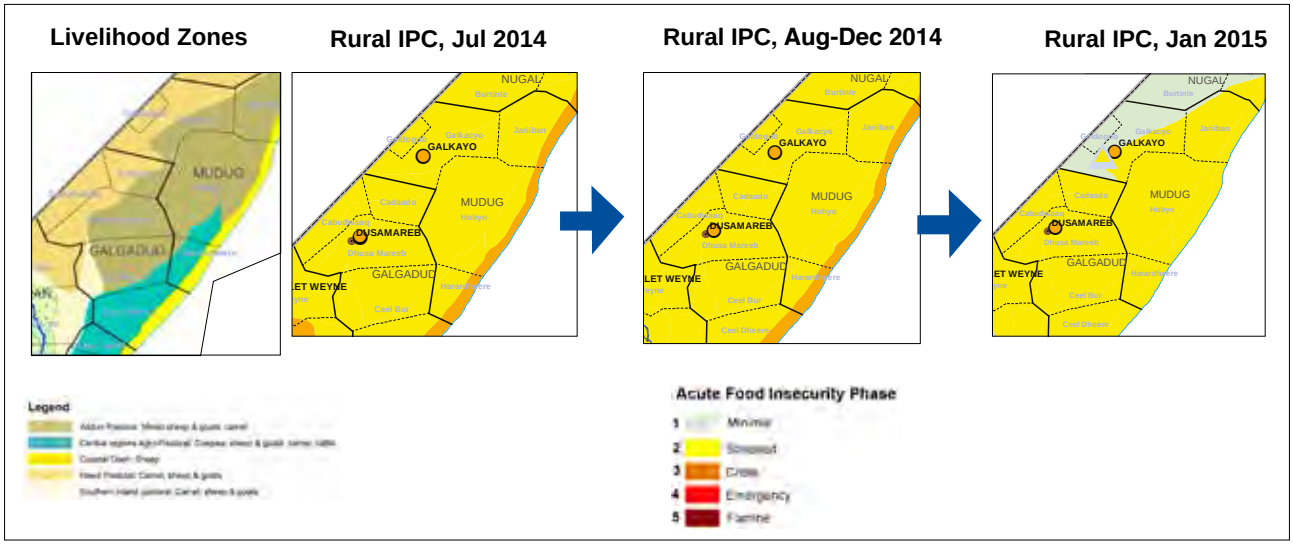
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	20,200	0	6,600	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	10,800	0	4,100	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	3,200	0	1,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**34,000**	**0**	**12,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**34,000**		**12,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	23,900	0	12,000	0
	Hiran riverine	32,633	6,200	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	0	0	0	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	4,100	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**34,000**	**0**	**12,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**34,000**		**12,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past
Hiran	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P 25%M	100%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	100%P	50%P 75%M	50%P 75%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P	50%P	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



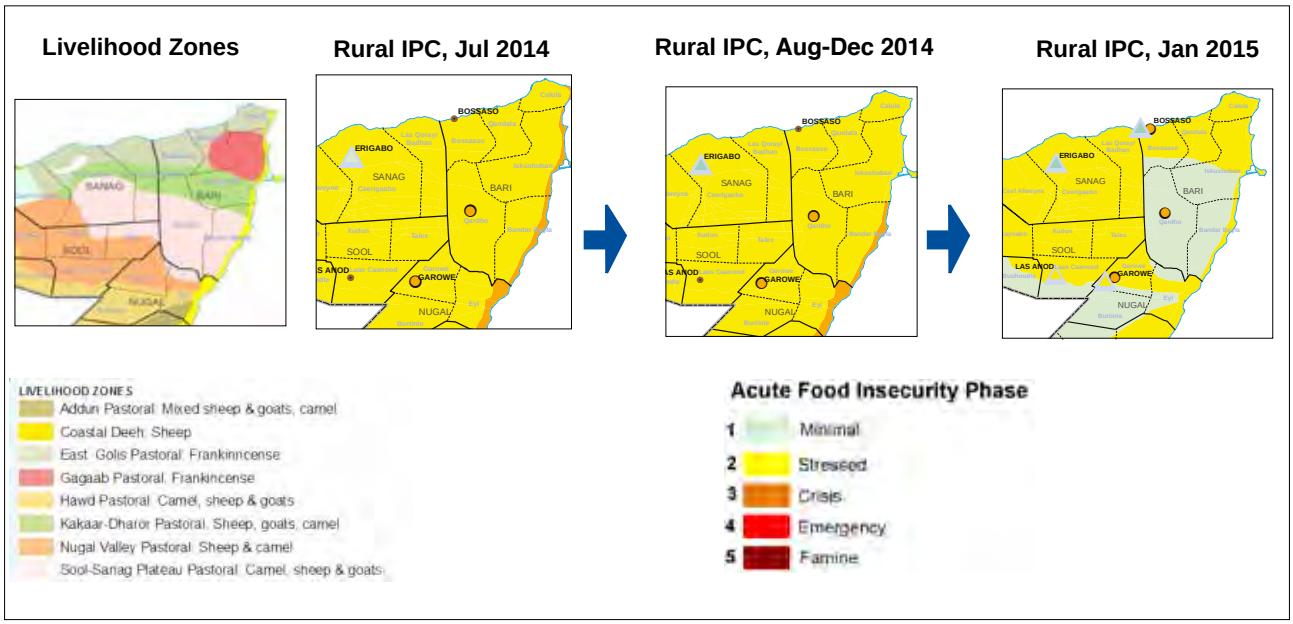
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	3,000	900	900	0
	Cadaado	36,304	3,000	1,000	1,000	0
	Ceel Buur	66,274	4,100	800	2,100	0
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	9,100	1,000	3,500	0
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	4,600	1,300	1,300	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**9,000**	**0**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	800	600	1,000	0
	Hobyo	54,438	5,200	1,500	2,200	0
	Xarardheere	52,157	7,100	2,800	4,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**7,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**37,000**	**10,000**	**16,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**47,000**		**16,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	3,800	0	3,800	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	3,500	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	700	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	24,849	15,800	5,000	5,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**9,000**	**0**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	2,000	0	2,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,600	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	6,600	5,000	5,400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**7,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**37,000**	**10,000**	**16,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**47,000**		**16,000**	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones						CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones						EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Central Agropast	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Central Agropast	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Central Agropast	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural (Other Districts)	75%P	76%	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	24%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Rural (Adado and Dhusamareb)	100%P		100%P				0%		0%				0%		0%			
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural Population	100%P	0%	100%P	75%P	75%P 25%M	50%P	0%	76%	0%	25%P	25%P	50%P	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S.Mudug	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	75%P	57%	75%P	75%P		100%P	0%	43%	0%	25%P		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	100%P	0%	100%P	75%P		50%P	0%	57%	0%	25%P		50%P	0%	43%	0%	0%		0%

5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	700	0	0	0
	Bossaso	57,725	4,300	0	0	0
	Caluula	27,002	2,400	0	0	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	1,800	0	0	0
	Qandala	26,902	2,100	0	0	0
	Qardho	30,881	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	58,007	2,000	1,500	1,100	0
	Galdogob	33,366	1,100	900	900	0
	Jariiban	32,866	1,500	700	700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**5,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	3,500	0	0	0
	Garoowe	24,596	1,000	500	500	0
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,836**	**21,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**25,000**		**4,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,300	0	0	0
	East Golis Pastoral	85,474	7,500	0	0	0
	Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	2,500	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	0	0	0	0
	Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	38,062	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
North Mudug	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	500	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	64,968	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	7,126	4,000	3,000	2,600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**5,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	3,500	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	43,178	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	1,476	1,000	500	500	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	402,836	**21,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**25,000**		**4,000**	

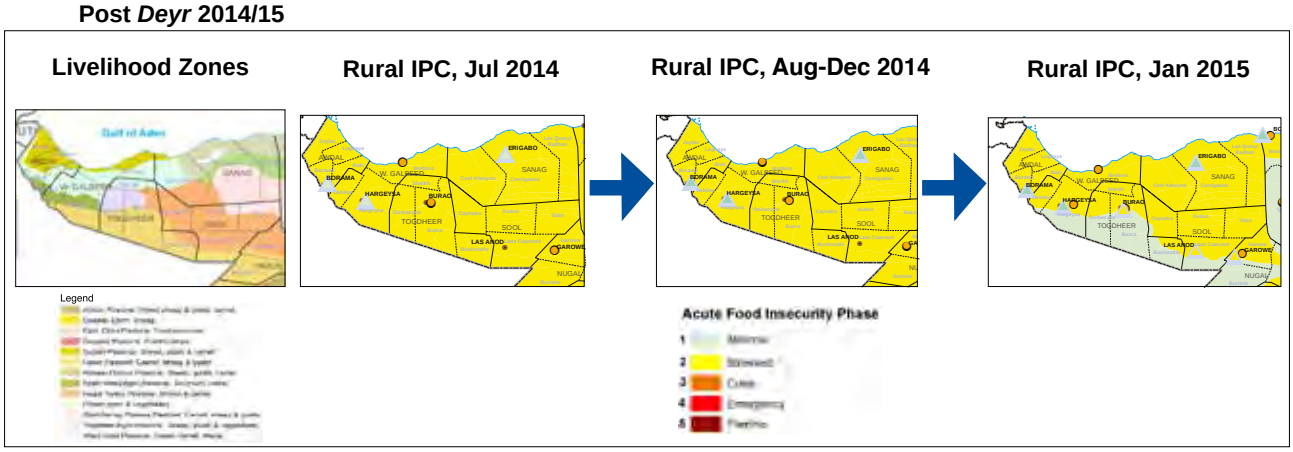
5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Continued)

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones									CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones									EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones								
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
Bari	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural Population	25%P	100%P	25%P		100%P				75%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
	Aug-Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural Population	100%P	75%P	75%P		75%P				75%P	0%	25%P	0%		25%P				25%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
		Coastal Deeh (Banderbeyla)									50%P									50%P									0%
Nugaal	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural Population			25%P	75%P		50%P	66%	50%P	75%P			0%	0%		0%	34%	0%	0%			0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural Population			75%P	75%P		100%P	0%	100%P	50%P			0%	0%		0%	66%	0%	50%P			0%	0%		0%	34%	0%	0%
N.Mudug	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						50%P	57%	50%P	75%P						0%	43%	0%	0%						0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						100%P	0%	100%P	75%P						0%	57%	0%	25%P						0%	43%	0%	0%

WEALTH: P=Poor; M=Median; B=Better-off

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northwest Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Gu* 2014 Projection		Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	1,300	0	0	0
	Borama	132,695	10,000	0	0	0
	Lughaye	22,094	0	0	0	0
	Zeylac	22,801	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	18,683	0	0	0	0
	Gebiley	53,717	5,400	0	0	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	5,200	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer	Burco	191,748	0	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	28,821	0	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	30,924	0	0	0	0
	Sheikh	27,400	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	53,638	0	0	0	0
	Ceerigaabo	83,748	900	800	800	0
	Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	2,400	2,200	2,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	0	0	0	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	0	0
	Taleex	20,983	400	0	0	0
	Xudun	15,528	300	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**26,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**29,000**		**3,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2014 Projection		Post Deyr 2014/15 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	11,300	0	0	0
	Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
	Golis Pastoral	66,348	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	50,857	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	50,209	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
	NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	10,500	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**11,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	0	0	0	0
	Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**278,893**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag	Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	37,823	0	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	0	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	0	0	0	0
	Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	18,773	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	6,289	3,300	3,000	3,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	730	700	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**26,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**29,000**		**3,000**	

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post *Gu* 2014 to Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (continued)

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones								CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones								EMERGENCY Phase Livelihood Zones							
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ NW	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ NW
Toghdeer	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P	50%P			100%P			0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural			75%P	75%P	75%P			100%P			0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	Rural	75%P	75%P	75%P	50%P		52%			0%	0%	0%	0%		48%			0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural	75%P	75%P	75%P	75%P		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%		52%			0%	0%	0%	0%		48%		
Sool	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts		75%P	75%P	50%P	50%P	100%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	Aug-Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	All districts		75%P	75%P	75%P	75%P	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
W. Galbeed	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts				50%P	50%P		50%P	75%P				0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	All districts				75%P	75%P		100%P 25%M	50%P 50%M				0%	0%		0%	50%P				0%	0%		0%	0%
Awdal	Feb - June 2015 (Deyr 14-15 Projection)	All districts				50%P			50%P	75%P				0%			0%	0%				0%			0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	All districts				75%P			100%P 25%M	50%P 50%M				0%			0%	50%P				0%			0%	0%

WEALTH: P=Poor; M=Median; B=Better-off

5.2 Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Feb-Jun 2015)

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, Feb-Jun 2015

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population [1]	Urban in Stressed [2]	Urban in Crisis [2]	Urban in Emergency [2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	8,577	0	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	42,070	4,200	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	2,600	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	42,300	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**490,432**	**49,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	96,463	38,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	3,800	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	4,400	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	2,500	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**49,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	0	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	0	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	0	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	3,700	1,000	200	18
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	13,700	3,700	800	18
Taleex	25,354	4,371	2,400	700	100	18
Xudun	18,785	3,257	1,800	500	100	18
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**22,000**	**6,000**	**1,000**	**18**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	800	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	14,900	300	1,000	1
Caluula	40,002	13,000	1,800	0	100	1
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	1,200	0	100	1
Qandala	42,502	15,600	2,200	0	100	1
Qardho	60,825	29,944	4,200	100	300	1
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**25,000**	**0**	**2,000**	**1**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	2,200	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	1,400	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	1,800	0	0	0
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	8,300	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	26,300	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,800	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	5,100	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,500	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	5,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**42,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	2,900	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	3,300	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	4,500	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	4,100	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	7,600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**58,977**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one hundred, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2015 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population [1]	Urban in Stressed [2]	Urban in Crisis [2]	Urban in Emergency [2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	10,900	3,600	0	10
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	0	8,900	0	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	3,100	1,000	0	10
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**20**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	1,900	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	28,106	6,300	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	10,800	2,800	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	8,300	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	2,300	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	7,300	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	4,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,900	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	21,600	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	6,000	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	2,100	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	5,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**53,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	510,100	15,300	5,400	2
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**510,000**	**15,000**	**5,000**	**2**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	500	1,600	0	30
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	600	1,900	0	30
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	1,600	4,900	0	30
Waajid	69,694	14,439	3,800	5,600	1,400	48
Xudur	93,049	19,110	5,000	7,400	1,900	49
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**12,000**	**21,000**	**3,000**	**39**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	23,700	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	5,700	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	2,700	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	3,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**36,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	7,700	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	4,100	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,400	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,700	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,200	1,700	0	10
Luuq	62,703	14,676	4,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**2**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	5,100	1,700	0	13
Jilib	113,415	29,951	11,200	3,700	0	12
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	3,400	1,100	0	10
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**20,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**13**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	5,300	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	2,900	2,900	0	50
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	16,800	5,600	0	25
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	49,800	800	1,300	2
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**75,000**	**9,000**	**1,300**	**8**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**990,000**	**74,000**	**12,300**	**3**

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2015

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Urban Population[1]	Urban in Stressed[2]	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	8,577	0	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	42,070	4,200	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	2,600	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	42,300	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**700,345**	**490,432**	**49,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	96,463	38,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	3,800	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	4,400	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	2,500	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**49,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	0	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	0	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	0	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	3,700	1,000	200	18
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	13,700	3,700	800	18
Taleex	25,354	4,371	2,400	700	100	18
Xudun	18,785	3,257	1,800	500	100	18
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**22,000**	**6,000**	**1,000**	**18**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	800	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	14,900	300	1,000	1
Caluula	40,002	13,000	1,800	0	100	1
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	1,200	0	100	1
Qandala	42,502	15,600	2,200	0	100	1
Qardho	60,825	29,944	4,200	100	300	1
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**25,000**	**0**	**2,000**	**1**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	2,200	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	1,400	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	1,800	0	0	0
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	8,300	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**14,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	26,300	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,800	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	5,100	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,500	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	5,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**42,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	2,900	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	3,300	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	4,500	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	4,100	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	7,600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**330,057**	**58,977**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one hundred, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2015 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total[1] Population	UNDP 2005 Urban[1] Population	Urban in Stressed[2]	Urban in Crisis[2]	Urban in Emergency[2]	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	10,900	3,600	0	10
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	0	8,900	0	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	3,100	1,000	0	10
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**14,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**20**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	1,900	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	28,106	6,300	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	10,800	2,800	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	8,300	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	2,300	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**22,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	7,300	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	4,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,900	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	21,600	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	6,000	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	2,100	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	5,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**53,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	510,100	15,300	5,400	2
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**510,000**	**15,000**	**5,000**	**2**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	500	1,600	0	30
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	600	1,900	0	30
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	1,600	4,900	0	30
Waajid	69,694	14,439	3,800	5,600	1,400	48
Xudur	93,049	19,110	5,000	7,400	1,900	49
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**12,000**	**21,000**	**3,000**	**39**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	23,700	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	5,700	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	2,700	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	3,800	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**36,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	7,700	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	4,100	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,400	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,700	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,200	1,700	0	10
Luuq	62,703	14,676	4,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**25,000**	**2,000**	**0**	**2**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	5,100	1,700	0	13
Jilib	113,415	29,951	11,200	3,700	0	12
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	3,400	1,100	0	10
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**20,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**13**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	5,300	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	2,900	2,900	0	50
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	16,800	5,600	0	25
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	49,800	800	1,300	2
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**75,000**	**9,000**	**1,300**	**8**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**990,000**	**74,000**	**12,300**	**3**

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2015

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	16,900	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	66,348	10,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	50,857	7,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**35,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	7,500	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	2,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	10,600	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	15,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**209,913**	**37,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	3,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	33,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,700	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	6,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**278,893**	**46,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	6,600	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	6,900	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	8,400	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	13,900	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	2,800	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	3,300	3,000	0	48
Sub-total	**214,288**	**42,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	4,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	16,300	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,700	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**111,143**	**23,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,300	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	29,900	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	10,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	2,100	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	2,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	**188,005**	**47,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,100	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	6,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	3,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	1,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	1,000	500	0	34
Sub-total	**90,592**	**15,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	7,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,600	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	8,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	3,500	2,600	0	36
Sub-total	**124,240**	**22,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**2**

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

2 Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one hundred, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2015 (continued)

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	52,761	16,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	6,000	2,000	0	6
Coastal Deeh: sheep	22,963	9,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	12,430	4,700	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	11,550	7,200	5,400	0	47
Sub-total	**131,454**	**44,000**	**7,000**	**0**	**5**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	39,600	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	11,400	3,800	0	6
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	10,800	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	17,628	7,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,600	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	20,806	15,800	5,000	0	24
Sub-total	**271,080**	**87,000**	**9,000**	**0**	**3**
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,800	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	53,000	12,000	0	9
Hiran riverine	32,633	15,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	61,511	21,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	4,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**260,698**	**100,000**	**12,000**	**0**	**5**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	8,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	18,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	49,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	36,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	25,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	37,000	9,800	0	21
Sub-total	**419,070**	**176,000**	**10,000**	**0**	**2**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	1,000	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	111,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	35,700	10,500	0	9
South-East Pastoral	35,475	9,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	24,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	15,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**198,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**2**
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	35,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	31,135	10,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	**249,189**	**81,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	70,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**493,749**	**133,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	6,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	44,400	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	7,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	16,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**82,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	4,400	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	3,000	3,000	0	17
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,600	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	3,500	10,500	0	22
Southern Inland Past	22,725	3,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	8,900	8,900	0	15
Sub-total	**184,138**	**31,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**12**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	13,300	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	21,100	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	11,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	900	2,600	0	22
Southern Inland Past	50,119	13,200	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	8,600	8,600	0	15
Sub-total	**261,108**	**69,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**4**
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,268,000**	**89,000**	**0**	**2**

5.3 Factors that Determined the July-December 2015 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)		Food Availability		Main Food Source		Share of Food Expenditure (%)		Cost of Food in CMB			Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize or Imported rice)					Dec-14 MEB as % of:			Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security	Nutrition Situation Classification		Acute Food Insecurity Situation			Urban RatainaleDey 2014/15 (% of population in IPC Phases)				
	Deyr 2012/13 for Awdal and Gu 2014 for the rest	*Deyr 2014/15*	*Baseline CSI*	*Gu 2014*	*Deyr 2014/15*	Gu 2014	*Deyr 2014/15*	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr 2014/15*	Gu 2014	Deyr 2014/15 (Sool, Bari, Banadir and Lower Juba for representative survey and rest for rapid assessment	Dec-13	Jul-14	Dec-14	5-Year Average (Dec)	Dec '13	Jul '14	Dec '14	5-Year Average (Dec)	Dec-13	Jul-14	Dec-14	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr* 2014/15	Rural: Feb-June 2015	Urban: January 2015	Urban: Feb-June 2015	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	N/A	7.25	7.25	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	66%	N/A	77%	77%	77%	7	9	9	10	99%	104%	103%	Low	Alert	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	No data	No data	No data
W.Galbeed	Poor- 2% Borderline-9% Acceptable-89%	N/A	10.53	10.53	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	N/A	78%	79%	75%	7	10	11	9	102%	91%	87%	Low	Alert	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	10%	No data	No data
Togdheer	Poor- 2% Borderline-3% Acceptable-95%	N/A	15.69	15.69	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	75%	N/A	82%	82%	83%	7	7	7	7	72%	101%	101%	Low	Alert	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	40%	No data	No data
Sanaag	Poor- 2% Borderline-15% Acceptable-83%	N/A	36.15	36.15	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	N/A	70%	71%	70%	6	10	9	10	110%	107%	106%	Low	Alert	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	No data	No data	No data
Sool	Poor- 1% Borderline-4% Acceptable-95%	Poor- 3% Borderline-7% Acceptable-90%	28.51	28.51	31.67	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	81%	76%	76%	77%	6	9	10	10	105%	105%	104%	Low	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	56%	No data	No data
Bari	Poor- 1% Borderline-14% Acceptable-85%	Poor- 1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	10.24	10.24	10.90	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	63%	87%	87%	88%	5	7	7	8	104%	111%	108%	Low	Critical	Serious	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	14%	No data	No data
Nugaal	Poor- 0.4% Borderline-0.2% Acceptable-99.4%	N/A	12.19	12.19	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	63%	N/A	87%	89%	87%	6	7	8	8	98%	97%	100%	Low	Serious	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	24%	No data	No data
Mudug	N/A	N/A	11.02	11.02	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	No data	N/A	74%	74%	73%	4	5	5	5	93%	96%	94%	Medium	No data	No data	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	44%	No data	No data
Banadir	Poor- 0.6% Borderline-0.3% Acceptable-99.1%	Poor- 0% Borderline-2% Acceptable-98%	38.36	38.36	18.34	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	80%	77%	62%	70%	69%	12	14	9	11	111%	123%	96%	Medium	Serious	Serious		Stressed	Stressed	57%	No data	No data
Galgaduud	Poor- 0.6% Borderline-2.5% Acceptable-97%	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	68%	N/A	76%	78%	78%	3	4	4	4	91%	102%	98%	High/ Medium	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	37%	No data	No data
Hiiraan	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Poor	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	78%	72%	77%	76%	10	9	8	10	102%	115%	95%	High/ Medium	Critical (Beledweyne)	No data	Stressed / Crisis	Crisis	Crisis	20%	20%	Emergency
M Shabelle	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	79%	70%	71%	77%	72%	6	6	4	6	94%	101%	83%	Medium	Serious	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	23%	No data	No data
L Shabelle	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	84%	78%	64%	69%	69%	10	13	9	10	102%	111%	102%	Medium/ High	Critical	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	31%	No data	No data
M Juba	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	82%	72%	74%	72%	11	13	7	9	95%	99%	93%	Medium	No data	No data	Stressed / Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	35%	13%	No data
L Juba	Poor- 2% Borderline-4% Acceptable-94%	Poor- 1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	NA	NA	32.53	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	74%	78%	66%	66%	72%	9	14	8	11	91%	92%	87%	Medium/ High	Serious	Serious	Stressed / Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	60%	8%	1%
Gedo	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	67%	66%	71%	74%	71%	15	14	13	18	94%	96%	93%	Medium/ High	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	30%	2%	No data
Bay	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	73%	58%	66%	64%	13	21	13	15	89%	110%	93%	Medium/ High	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	29%	No data	No data
Bakool	NA	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	Normal	Poor	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	68%	74%	78%	80%	6	7	3	3	134%	145%	105%	High/ Medium	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	23%	29%	5%

* due to improving security, increased port movement and opening of trade and investment opportunities

5.4 Factors that Determined the February-June 2015 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups-Dey '13/'14	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups-Gu14	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups-Deyr 2014/15	Mean CSI: Gu '13	Mean CSI: Dey '13/'14	Mean CSI: Gu '14	Mean CSI: Deyr 2014/15	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Deyr 2014/15	Average Number of Productive Assets: Deyr '13/14	Average Number of Productive Assets: Gu '14	Average Number of Productive Assets: Deyr 2014/15	Main Sources of Food: Deyr '13/14	Main Sources of Food (Milk/ or Cereals): Gu '14	Main Sources of Food (Milk/ or Cereals): Deyr '14/15	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Deyr '13/14	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Gu'14	Food basket cost share in the CMB: Deyr 2014/15	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Gu 2014	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Deyr 2014/15	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr '13/14	% of HHs with access to safe water: Gu '14	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr 2014/15	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr '13/'14	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu '14	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr 2014/15	Mortality (CDR): Oct-Deyr '13/'14	Mortality (CDR): Oct-Gu '14	Mortality (CDR): Deyr 2014/15	Urban IPC Area Phase Classifications: (Projected Feb-Jun '15)	IPC PHASE: (January 2015)	IPC PHASE: (Projected: Feb-June '15
Baidoa	9.5%	22.3%	6.1%	19.9	16.7	13.9	14.3	Poor-5% Borderline-9% Acceptable-86%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market Purchase	Market purchase Own Production	58.1%	65.7%	63.7%	43.2%	72.8%	36.0%	42.5%	56.1%	Serious	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Banadir	4.4%	5.2%	0.3%	36.8	27.1	50.6	40.8	Poor-2% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	62.2%	70.1%	69.4%	86.3%	85.0%	100.0%	88.4%	96.9%	Alert	Critical	Serious	Critical	Critical	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	8.5%	3.0%	0.3%	17.2	20.1	23.8	37.8	Poor-2% Borderline-13% Acceptable-84%	2	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	78.3%	78.8%	75.5%	48.1%	77.5%	100.0%	100.0%	81.6%	Critical	Serious	Alert	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Bossaso	2.6%	2.6%	1.2%	22.7	31.4	24.9	20.8	Poor-2% Borderline-4% Acceptable-94%	1	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	86.9%	87.1%	88.0%	48.8%	81.12	31.0%	50.5%	23.3%	Serious	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Burao	5.6%	1.4%	0.2%	26.4	46.5	55.1	20.9	Poor-3% Borderline-9% Acceptable-88%	3	1	1	Market purchase Own Production	Market purchase Own Production	Market purchase	82.5%	82.4%	82.6%	43.3%	74.6%	83.0%	77.9%	78.6%	Serious	Serious	Alert	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamareb	2.4%	4.9%	4.4%	24.8	36.9	21.3	24.5	Poor-3% Borderline-4% Acceptable-93%	2	1	1	Market purchase Own Production	Market purchase	Market purchase, Own produce, borrowing	76.4%	77.6%	77.6%	47.3%	77.48	97.0%	93.9%	91.3%	Critical	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dobley	3.7%	9.7%	7.6%		16.6	16.0	15.2	Poor-8% Borderline-4% Acceptable-88%	2	1	2	Market purchase Own Production	Market purchase	Market purchase Borrowing	70.5%	73.6%	71.1%	63.5%	75.6%	28.0%	92.4%	100.0%	Critical	Critical	Serious	Critical	Serious	Critical	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dolow	30.2%	22.4%	7.9%		34.5	75.9	38.5	Poor-20% Borderline-25% Acceptable-55%	2	3	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase, Own produce	70.5%	73.6%	71.1%	72.0%	75.68	84.0%	75.5%	92.3%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Stressed	Emergency	Emergency
Galkacyo	1.4%	2.3%	0.6%	21.1	26.7	24.8	29.4	Poor-0% Borderline-5% Acceptable-95%	2	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	73.8%	74.3%	72.9%	63.1%	74.20	92.0%	95.0%	98.1%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Garowe	7.0%	1.2%	3.6%	25.5	23.3	19.8	10.9	Poor-4% Borderline-2% Acceptable-94%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	86.8%	89.1%	87.1%	53.6%	67.2%	100.0%	97.9%	100.0%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Hargeisa	7.9%	3.5%	13.9%	22.9	27.1	20.1	31.3	Poor-6% Borderline-5% Acceptable-89%	2	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing	78.3%	78.8%	75.5%	64.3%	76.8%	11.0%	99.7%	86.1%	Serious	Alert	Serious	Acceptable	Serious	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Kismayo	51.5%	14.6%	6.6%		3.9	36.0	22.8	Poor-3% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	2	3	2	Market purchase Food aid	Market purchase	Market purchase, Food aid	65.5%	65.6%	72.4%	56.5%	76.5%	96.0%	29.9%	3.0%	Critical	Critical	Alert	Serious	Critical	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Qardho	6.6%	1.8%	4.1%	27.6	50.9	41.6	43.4	Poor-9% Borderline-14% Acceptable-76%	1	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing	86.9%	87.1%	88.0%	89.0%	78.68	100.0%	97.6%	76.4%	Critical	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis

5.5. IDP Survey Data Collection Points

Zone	Region	Towns	livelihood	Data collection Procedure
North SlSh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisha, Berbera	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SlSh	Togdheer	Burao	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso, Qardo	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh/Central	Mudug	Galkayo	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
Central	Galgaduud	Dusamareb	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Bay	Baidoa	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Gedo	Dolow	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Dobley	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
South	Banadir	Mogadishu	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey

5.6 Factors that Determined the IPC phase classification in the projection Feb-Jun 2014 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

5.6.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Dawa Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pump Irrigation Riverine Livelihood Zone		Southern Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal l		Near normal		Near normal	
Livestock condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3		PET 3		NA		PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average		Average		NA		Average	
ToT daily casual labor wage to cereals: Change in July- Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	NA		NA		Stable compared to five years average	Decreased in the other two periods of comparison	Stable compared five years average	Decreased in the other two periods of comparison
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	of (9%) and (35%) compared to July 13 and five years average	¯ of (6%) compared to December 2012	of (9%) and (35%) compared to July 13 and five years average	¯ of (6%) compared to December 2012	NA		of (9%) and (35%) compared to July 13 and five years average	¯ of (6%) compared to December 2012
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	NA		Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	NA		Increasing	Below Baseline
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of *Deyr* PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA		Average 5,793 Mts of cereals 100% Deyr 2012, 107% PWA		Average 5,793 Mts of cereals 100% Deyr 2012, 107% PWA Expected 800Mt of off–season crops	
Availability of cereal stocks among the poor (# of months) compared to normal *Deyr*	NA		NA		3 months «: as normal			2 months ¯ from normal (3 months)
Trend of debt level from last *Gu* (Jul 2013)	Decreased		Decreased		Decreased		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014)	N/A		N/A		Substantial in the North		Substantial in the North	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013)	14 % (SoSh 2 ,396 830)		14 % (SoSh 2 396 ,830)		14 % (SoSh 2 396 830)		14 % (SoSh 2 396 ,830)	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Nutrition situation Dec 2013 and change from July 2013)		Sustained ***Very Critical*** from July 2013	***Serious***: Improved from *Critical*		Northern Gedo: ***Serious*** - Improved from *Critical*	Southern Gedo: Sustained ***Very Critical*** since July 2013	Northern Gedo: ***Serious*** - improved from *Critical*	Southern Gedo: Sustained ***Very Critical*** since July 2013
Mortality (Dec '13)	-	NA		CDR=**0.77**		North Gedo: CDR= **0.79**		CDR=**0.9**

5.6.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone		Dawo pastoral livelihood zone		Juba Pump irrigation livelihood zone		Southern Agropastoral pastoral livelihood zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2014	Average (PET 3)		Average (PET 3)		Average (PET 3)		Average to Good (PET 3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2014	average to above average		average to above average		average to above average		average	
Cereal crop production level as % of Deyr crop PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA		Normal/Average (104% PWA), expected 1,160 MT maize offseason		Normal / Average (104% PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks among the poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		2 months			1 months
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		NA		Increased from Jul 2014 and Dec 2013		Increased from Jul 2014 and Dec 2013	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	á10% increase from 5yr average	Decrease from Dec 2013 and also from Jul 2014	Increased from Jul 2014, Dec 2013 and 5yr average		NA		Increased from Jul 2014 and Dec 2013	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul- Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend		Increasing trend		NA			Decreased
Trend of debt level from Jul 2014	Decreased		Decreased		NA		Decreased	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jul 2014 to Dec 2014)	↓7% (SoSh 2,312,600)		↓7% (SoSh 2,312,600)		↓7% (SoSh 2,312,600)		↓7% (SoSh 2,312,600)	
Nutrition status (Dec 2014 and change from Jul 2014)	Sustained Critical	Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical
Mortality (Dec 2014)				CDR=0.78		North Gedo CDR=0.66		CDR=0.69
Gu 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near average		Near average		Near average		Near average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan–Jun 2015)	Substantial in the North Gedo		Substantial in the North Gedo			Low access		Low access

5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Jan 2015: Adequate to meet food consumption needs and short-term stable; Feb-Jun 2015: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Livestock condition (PET score) Dec 2014	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2014	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Deyr 2014 cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995- 2013)	NA		Above average (130% post Deyr PWA)		Above average (130% post Deyr PWA)		Above average (130% Post-Deyr PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks among the poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		4 months (Jan-Apr 2015) as normal		3 months (Jan-Jun 2015) as normal	1 month (Jan-Jun 2015) for Bakool AP Low Potential	1 month (Jan 2015) above normal	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jul – Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009- 2013)	NA		á from 5yr average & áJul 2014	â from Dec 2013 – Dec 2014	á from 5yr average & áJul 2014	â from Dec 2013 –Dec 2014	Stable compared to 5yr average, and á from Jul 2014 & áDec 2013	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jul – Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009- 2013)	á from Jul 2014	â from 5yr average & Dec 2013	á from Jul 2014	â from Dec 2013 - Dec 2014 and 5yr average	á from Jul 2014 (Bay & Bakool)	â from Dec 2013 –Dec 2014 and 5yr average (Bakool) â from Dec 2013 and 5yr average(Bay)	á from Jul 2014	â from Dec 2013 – Dec 2014, and 5yr average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January- June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline								
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased	Still below BL	Increased, but at BL		Increased , but at BL		Increased, and above BL	
Trend of debt level from last Gu 2014 (Jul 2014)	Decreased from Jul 2014		Decreased from Jul 2014		Decreased from Jul 2014		Decreased from Jul 2014	
CMB change (% change from Jul 2014 to Dec 2014)	8%â (from 2,836,438 – 2606187.5SoSh)		10%â (1,928,263 – 1,728,938 SoSh)		10%â (1,928,263 – 1,728,938 SoSh)		8%â (from 2,836,438 – 2,606,188 SoSh)	
Nutrition status (Dec 2014) and change from Jul 2014)	Serious improved Critical			Sustained Critical		Remained Critical in Bay; No data from Bakool	--	No Data Available
Mortality (Dec 2014)	CDR:0.21		CDR: 0.27		CDR: 0.27		CDR:0.21	
Gu 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near average		Near average		Near average		Near average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan- Jun 2015)		Mostly inaccessible		Mostly inaccessible		Mostly inaccessible		Mostly inaccessible

5.6.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral & Southeast Pastoral Livelihood Zones		Central Agropastoral & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Agropastoral (SAP) & Riverine Livelihood Zones		Shabelle Agropastoral (maize) Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		SAP and parts of Riverine: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	Riverine of Qoryole and parts of Merka districts (Lower Shabelle): Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements in parts of the riverine.	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Gu 2015 Projected rainfall	Near average		Near average		Near average		Near average	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) – Dec 2014	PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4) in SAP		PET (3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2014	Average		Average		Average (in SAP)		Average	
Deyr cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Middle Shabelle: 104% of Deyr PWA Lower Shabelle: 86% of Deyr PWA;	Poor cereal production in Qoryoley (84% of PWA) and Merka (70% of PWA).	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr					Middle Shabelle: Riverine (4 months); Agopastoral (1 month); Lower Shabelle: Riverine (4months); Agropastoral(3 months)	Lower Shabelle: Riverine:Qoryoley (0-1 month); Agropastoral (0-1 months)		Below average production-stocks(1 month)
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Dec2013-Dec 2014, Jul 2014 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)			increased in all periods of comparison (market; A/yabal) Deeh: Increased six months and five year average (Slim Cadale)	Deeh: Decreased a year ago (Slim Cadale)	SAP: increased from all comparison periods(SlimsBioadde) Riverine: increased from six months and no change in five year average (Slim Walamoy)	Decreased from Dec 2013 (Slim Walamoy)	increased in all comparison periods (Slim Bulo marer & Darisalam)	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Dec2013-Dec 2014, Jul 2014 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	SIP: increased from all periods of comparison (main market data w/weyn) SEP: increased from July 2014(main market Qoryoley)	SEP: Decrease a year ago, 5 year average (MKT:Qorioley)	Increased from all periods of comparison (Adanyabal) Deeh: Increased from July 2014(Slim Cadale)	Deeh: Decrease from Dec 2013 and 5 yr average (Slim Cadale)	increased in last six months (Main market, W/ weyn, Jowhar)	Decreased from Dec 2013 and 5yr average (Main market, W/weyn, Jowhar)	Slight increase from July 2014	Decreased from Dec 2013 and 5yr average (Afgoye, Merka)
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; No baseline		Increase; No baseline	,	SAP: Increased; No baseline		Increased; No baseline	
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec 2013)	N/A		Increased (Central Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh)		N/A		Decreased	
CMB change (% change from Jul to Dec 2014)		Lower Shabelle: 2% ↑2161297 SoSh			Middle Shabelle:17% ↓ SoSh 1915160	SAP Lower Shabelle: 2% ↑2161297 SoSh Riverine: Lower Shabelle: 2% ↑2161297 SoSh	SAP Middle Shabelle:17% ↓ SoSh 2 249 160 Riverine: Shabelle:17% ↓ SoSh 2 249 160	Lower Shabelle: 2% ↑2161297 SoSh
Nutrition status (Dec 2014 and change from Jul 2014)		--			Riverine: Improved from Seroius to Alert SAP: Improved from Critical to Serious			--
Mortality (Dec 2014)		--		Agropastoral: CDR: 0.35 (0.20-0..61)	Riverine: CDR: 0.52(0.30-0.93)	Agropastoral: CDR: 0.35 (0.20-0..61)		Agropastoral: CDR: 0.35 (0.20-0..61)
Deyr 2014/15 seasonal rains projection	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Other income opportunities expected			Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu-Deeh)		Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu) and cash crops labour opportunities		Increased (access to labour in riverine)	
Projected humanitarian support (January –June 2015)		Restricted		Restricted		Access to humanitarian in Qoryoley district		Access to humanitarian in Brava district

5.6.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine		Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2014	PET 3		PET 3		PET 3		PET : 2	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2014	Near average		Near average		Near average			Below average
Deyr 2014 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA		NA	4,250 MT; 74% of Deyr PWA		4,250 MT; 74% of Deyr PWA
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		(2) month of stocks in Hiran region(all districts)			No stocks
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Dec 2013–Dec 2014, Jul 2014 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	-		-		11% (9-10kg) and 25%(8-10kg) compared to Dec 13 and last six months (July2014		60% from Jul 2014	↓38% and 20%compared to Dec 2013 and 5yr average.
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Dec 2013 –Dec 2014, Jul 2014 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	61 from July2014	↓17% and 13%, compared to Dec 2013 and 5yr average respectively		↓43%, 10%, and 46% (52kg) compared to Dec 2013, Jul 2014 and 5yr average respectively			30% from Jul 2014	↓37% and 23% as compared to Dec 2013 and 5yr average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July –Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased	Below baseline	Increased	Below baseline	NA		Increased (no baseline to compare)	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend	Below baseline	Increasing trend	Below baseline	NA		Increasing trend no baseline to compare	
Trend of debt level since last Deyr (Jan 2013/14)		25% ($44-$55)		36% ($70 -$95)		25% ($120 -$150)		15% ($133 - $153)
CMB change (% change from Jul to Dec 2014)	↓5% (2,517,300 SoSh)		↓5% (2,517,300 SoSh)		↓5% (2,517,300 SoSh)		↓5% (2,517,300 SoSh)	
Nutrition status Dec 2014 and change from Jul 2014)		Critical «		Critical «		Critical «		Critical «
Mortality (Dec 2014)	CDR= 0.47		CDR= 0.47			CDR= 0.29		CDR= 0.29
Gu 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near Normal		Near Normal		Near Normal		Near Normal	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		Bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb-Jun 2015)	Partly Accessible		Partly Accessible		Partly Accessible		Partly Accessible	

5.6.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Hawd and Addun Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Coastal Deeh pastoral Livelihood Zone		Cowpea-Belt Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Gu 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near Average		Near Average		Near Average	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2014	PET 2-3		PET 2		PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2014	Average			Near average	Average	
Cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA		Near average cowpea	
Availability of cereal stocks among the poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		Near average (2-3 months)	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		NA		NA	
ToT local quality goat to cereals : change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	Higher than 5yr average	Decrease from other two comparison periods	Higher than Dec 2013 and 5yr average	Decreased from Jul 2014	Higher than Dec 2013 and 5yr average	Decrease from Jul 2014
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; Near baseline		Increased	Below baseline	Increased	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Trend of debt level since last Gu (Jul 2014)	Declined trend		Stable		Stable	
CMB change (% change from Jul to Dec 2014)	Slight decline ↓ (4%) (2,782,173 SoSh)		Slight decline ↓ (4%) (2,782,173 SoSh)		Slight decline ↓ (4%) (2,782,173 SoSh)	
Nutrition status Dec 2014 and trend from Jul 2014	Addun: Sustained Alert in Gu	Hawd: Sustained Critical in Gu		Deteriorated Critical from Serious in Gu	Improved Alert from serious in Gu	
Mortality (2014)	Hawd: CDR= 0.33 Addun: CDR= 0.13		CDR= 0.57		CDR=0.17	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased livestock prices during Ramadan period		Increased livestock prices during Ramadan period		Increased livestock prices during Ramadan period	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2015)	Mostly accessible by humanitarians		Not accessible		Not accessible	

5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Northeast Pastoral Livelihood Zones Hawd, Addun, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, EastGolis/Karkar and Costal Deeh	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Sool Plateau and Karkaar-Dharor: Adequate to meet food consumption requirements and short-term stable Other livelihoods: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2014	PET 3-4	--
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Jul 2014	Average	Below average in Costal Deeh and East Golis
Cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2013)	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA	NA
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA	NA
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2014, Dec 2013 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2013)	Stable from Dec 2013 and higher than 5yr average	Decreased from Jul 2014
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; near baseline	Below baseline in Coastal Deeh
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at Baseline	Below baseline in Coastal Deeh
Trend of debt level in Jul-Dec 2014		Increasing in most livelihoods
CMB change (% change from Jul to Dec 2014)		3,915,660,SoSh in Dec 2014; Slight ↑4%
Nutrition status Dec 2014 and trend from Jul 2014	Hawd: Sustained Critical , Nugal valley: Serious↓ from Alert and Coastal Deeh sustained Serious; Addun: sustained Alert, Sool Plateau Alert ↑ from Serious; East Golis Serious ↑ from Critical	--
Mortality (Dec 2014)	Hawd: CDR= =0.33, Sool Plateau: CDR=0.10 Nugal Valley: CDR=0.00, Addun: CDR = 0.13 East Golis: CDR=0.11, Coastal Deeh: CDR=0.21	--
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near average	--
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock during Ramadan period	Reduced income from fishing in Coastal Deeh and frankincense in East Golis
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2015)	Humanitarian assistance programs are planned to distribute 13,269 MT of different food items to the target populations till Jun 2015	

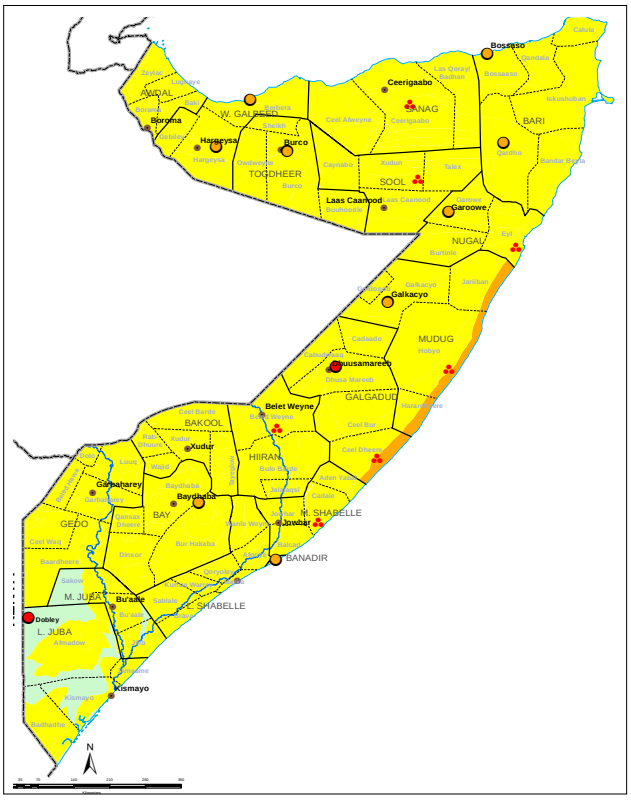
5.6.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, WestGolis/Guban and EastGolis		Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	January 2015: Hawd and Golis/Guban - Adequate to meet food consumption requirements and short-term stable; Other livelihoods - Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements; February-June 2015: Hawd - Adequate to meet food consumption requirements and short-term stable; Other livelihoods - Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	--	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements	
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Average to above average rains		Average to above average rains	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2014	PET 3- 4		PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) Dec 2014	Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jul 2014 –Dec 2014 and Dec 2013 – Dec 2014	↑13% increase from Dec 2013 and the 5yr average		Maintained 5yr average	↓ from Jul 2014 and Dec 2013
ToT local quality goat to cereals : change Jul 2014-Dec 2014 and Dec 2013 – Dec 2014	Increased in the 5yr average	Decreased from Dec 2013 and Jul 2014		↓ from all comparison periods
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul- Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; near baseline		Increased; near baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; near baseline		Increasing; near baseline	
Gu /Karan cereal crop production level as % of Gu crop PET (2010-2013)	NA			Below average: 70% of PET (2010-2013)
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	--	--	Normal cereal stocks In W/Galbeed and Awdal (8 months)	Zero stocks in Togdheer
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec 2014)	Decreasing In West Golis /Guban and Hawd	Increasing in Sool Plateau, Nugal valley and EastGolis (range: USD 60 to USD 328)	NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb–June 2015)	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to distribute 9,039 MT of different food items to the target populations	--	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to distribute 9,039 MT of different food items to the target populations	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jul 2014 to Dec 2014)	↓6% (911,444SlSh);	↑5% (4,751,300 SoSh)	↓6% (911,444 SlSh);	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock during the Ramadan period	Decreased income from Frankincense in East Golis	Increased income from livestock during the Ramadan period	
Nutrition status (Dec 2014 and change from Jul 2014)	Hawd: Alert Sustained in Gu Sool Plateau: Alert ↑from Serious in Gu; WestGolis Alert↑ from Critical in Gu	East Golis: Serious ↓from Alert in Gu; Nugal Valley: Serious ↓from Alert In Gu	Acceptable	
Mortality (Dec 2014)	Hawd: CDR = 0.08; Nugal valley: CDR = 0.0; Sool Plateau:CDR = 0.10; WestGolis/ Guban:CDR=0.19; EastGolis: CDR=0.4		CDR= 0.7	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan- Jun 2015)	Humanitarian assistance programs are planned to distribute 9,039 MT of different food items to the target populations		Humanitarian assistance programs are planned to distribute 9,039 MT of different food items to the target populations	

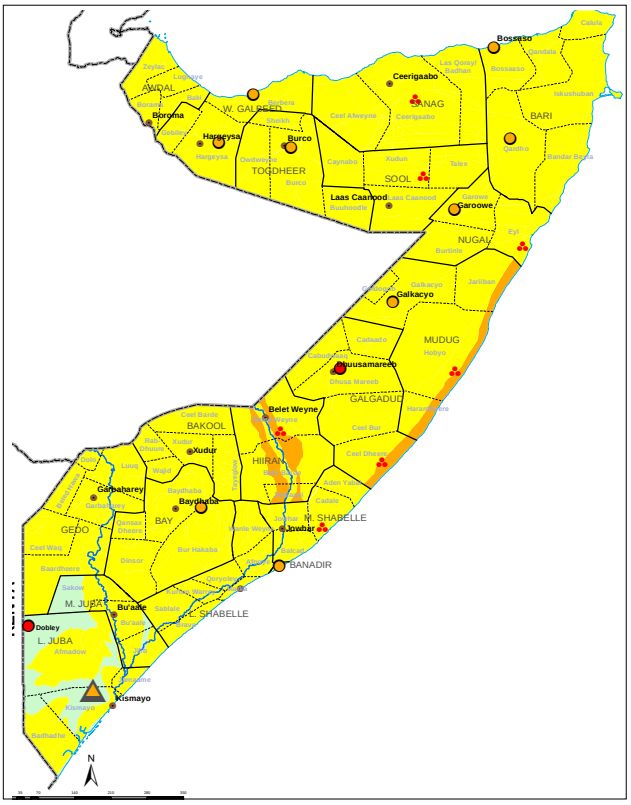
5.7 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

5.7.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs

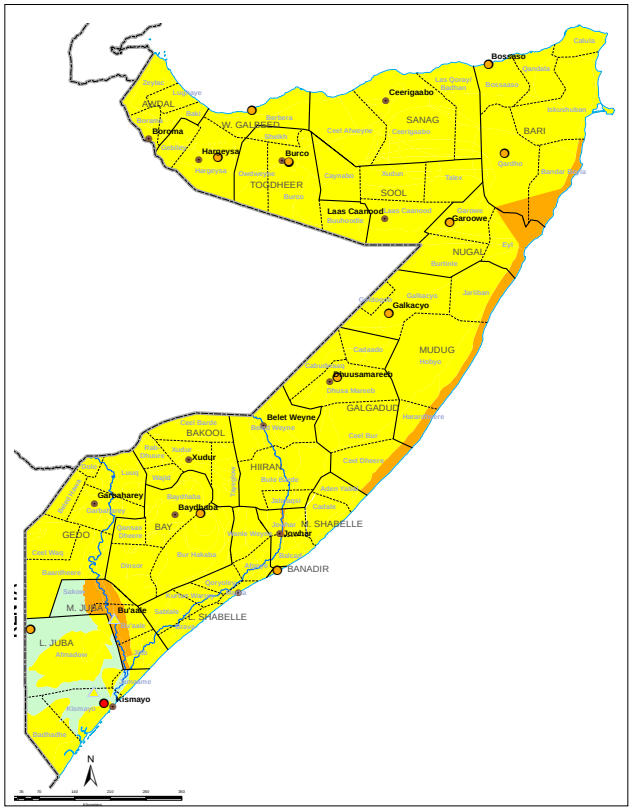
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013 (July 2013)



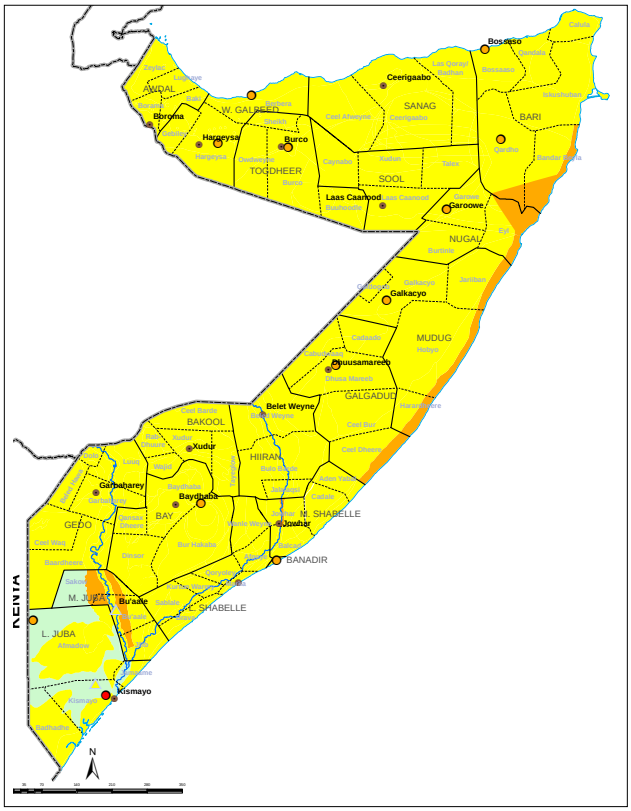
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013 (Aug-Dec 2013)



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Jan 2014)

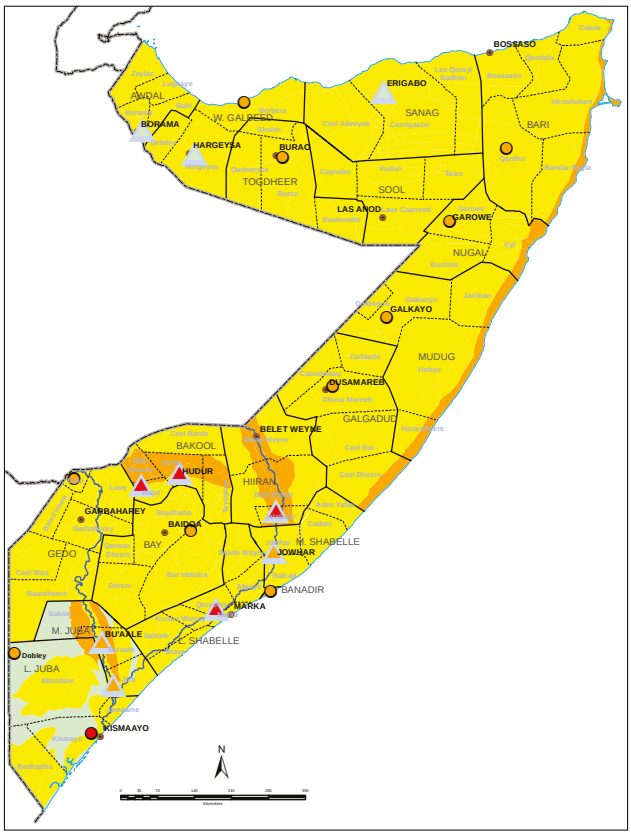


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Feb-June 2014)

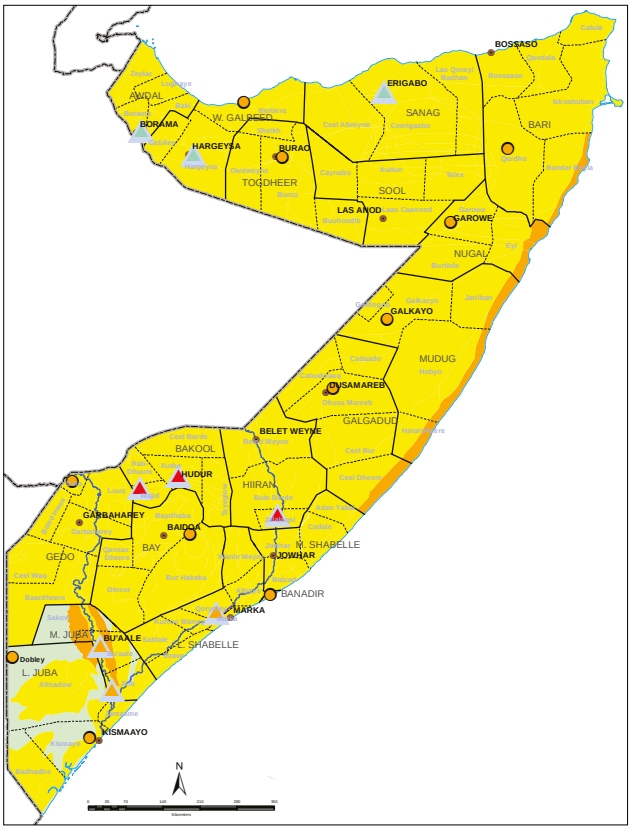


5.7.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs (continued)

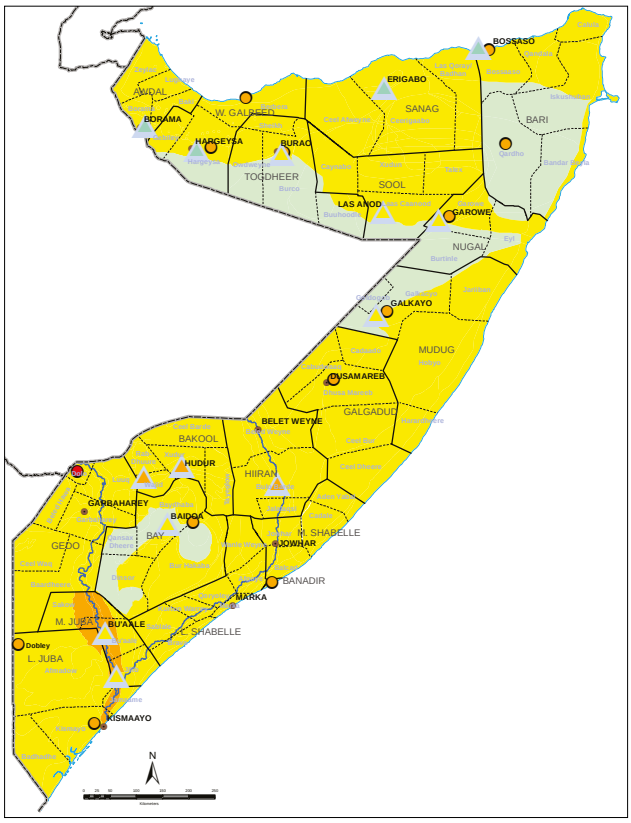
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Jul 2014)



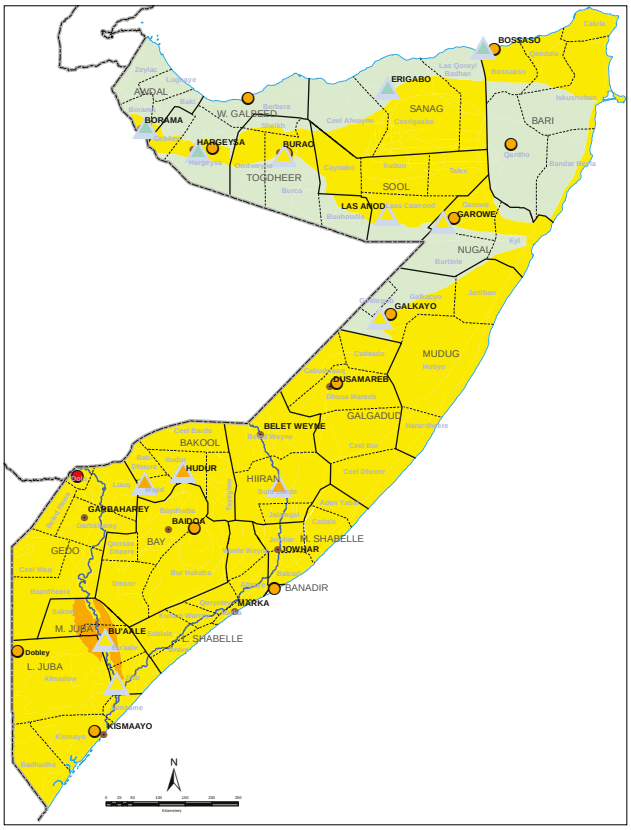
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Aug-Dec 2014)



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Jan 2015)



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Feb-Jun 2015)



5.8 Background of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The IPC was first developed in 2004 by the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), which was renamed as FSNAU in 2009. Since then, FSNAU has been progressively developing and using this tool to classify different food security situations. Given the success of the IPC in Somalia, a number of food security-oriented agencies formed a global partnership for further development and use of the IPC. This partnership included the following agencies: FAO, WFP, USAID-funded FEWS NET, Oxfam GB, CARE, SCF-UK/US, and the JRC of the European Union. Together with national governments, these international agencies and many others at regional and national levels are collaborating to continue the development and use of the IPC in other countries.

In late 2007, a decision was made by the International IPC Steering Committee to introduce some technical improvements and changes to the existing IPC Version 1.0, including a number of structural revisions and standardization of the cartographic protocols. In October 2012, a revised IPC Version 2.0 was released, which introduced revised standards based on field application and expert consultation over the past several years. The IPC Version 2.0 was developed by IPC Global Support Unit based on numerous consultations with IPC country analysts, academic studies, and direct inputs from the IPC Technical Advisory Group (a group of food security experts representing the IPC partner agencies and other organizations).

By definition, IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the nature and severity of food insecurity. Its purpose is to consolidate complex analysis of food security situations for evidence-based decision support. It is designed from the perspective of decision making. Thus, rather than 'pushing' complex information to decision makers, the IPC is designed to be demand driven-taking stock of the essential aspects of situation analysis that decision makers consistently require. Given the inherent complexity of food security analysis, data limitations, and diverse contexts; the IPC protocols include practical tools and processes to ensure these questions are answered - as best as possible - in a comparable, transparent, reliable, relevant, and consensus-based manner. The IPC is not an assessment methodology or data collection tool. It does not replace the need for continued investment in comprehensive data collection mechanisms. Rather the IPC approach utilizes the available information to classify the nature and severity of the food security situation, around the needs of decision makers as well as, contributes to making food security actions more effective, needs-based, strategic, and timely.

The IPC approach is designed to be applicable in any context irrespective of the type of food insecurity, hazard, socio-economic, livelihood, institutional, or data context. Although the IPC is designed to structure the analysis process as systematically as possible, it requires critical thinking on the part of the food security analysts as it is not based on a mathematical model. As such, the analysts are required to have strong understanding of the concepts and technical details of conducting food security, nutrition, and livelihoods analysis. Further, because the IPC relies on a consensus-based approach, it requires the analysts to be conscious of, and minimize, any potential biases in their analysis. This is achieved through a critical evaluation of the available evidence in support of an agreed food security classification.

The IPC Version 2 has four functions: (1) Building Technical Consensus, (2) Classifying Severity and Causes, (3) Communicating for Action, and (4) Quality Assurance. Each function includes protocols (tools and procedures) that *Gui*de the work of food security analysts. By systematizing these core and essential aspects of food security analysis, the IPC contributes to developing standards and building capacity for food security professionals.
Some key revisions in Version 2.0 include:

- Organizing the IPC tools and processes around the four functions stated above
- Introducing an IPC analytical framework that builds from and draws together four commonly used conceptual frameworks: Risk = *f* (Hazard, Vulnerability), Sustainable Livelihoods Approach, Nutrition Conceptual Model, and the four 'dimensions' of food security (availability, access, utilization, and stability).
- Condensing the IPC reference outcomes just four (food consumption, livelihood change, nutrition, and mortality), complimented by an open set of contribution factors. This will further enable comparable results across different contexts.
- Clarifying and revising units of analysis including spatial, population, and temporal units
- Clarifying the early warning function of the IPC by having two time periods for analysis of acute food insecurity: current situation and projected most likely scenario.
- Clarifying how to account for humanitarian assistance in the analysis.
- Introducing a Reference Table and associated tools for analyzing Chronic Food Insecurity.
- Improving the communication tools (previously known as the cartographic protocols) to include additional aspects of core communication
- Clarifying the technical consensus process
- Restructuring the IPC analysis templates to improve usability and analytical rigor
- Introducing simple tools for identifying causes.
- Introducing tools and further *Gui*delines for quality assurance

IPC Version 2.0 distinguishes between two conditions of food insecurity - acute and chronic. Acute food insecurity is a

snapshot in time of the current or projected severity of the situation, regardless of the causes, context, or duration. Chronic food insecurity is the prevalence of persistent food insecurity, that is, levels of food insecurity that continue even in the absence of hazards/shocks or high frequency of years with acute food insecurity. For acute food insecurity, the IPC has two units of classification: Area-based (i.e., the overall population within a given area), and Household Group-based (i.e., relatively homogenous groups of households with regards to food security outcomes). **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification** provides Reference Outcomes (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, and Mortality) and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity for the population in a given area (Table 1). Unless otherwise stated, the analysis is based on the whole population in the area. Within a given area, there can be multiple groups of households experiencing different Phases of food insecurity. **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification** provides a general description, reference outcomes, and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity at the household level (Table 33). In this way, groups of relatively homogenous households can be classified in different Phases within a given area. The reference indicators are organized according to the IPC Analytical Framework. These include Outcomes of household food security (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, Mortality) and Contributing Factors (Hazards & Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability, Human water requirements).

Table 17: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

Phase Name and Description		Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine *(evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting, and CDR is required to classify Famine)*
Area Outcomes	Food Consumption & Livelihood Change	More than 80% of households in the area are comfortably able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies & livelihoods are stable	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 2, 3, 4, or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 3, 4, or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 4 or 5	Based on the IPC Household Group Reference Table, at least 20% of the households in the area are in Phase 5
	Nutritional Status	**Wasting Prevalence**: <3% **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: <10%	**Wasting Prevalence**: 3-10%, unstable **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: 10-20%	**Wasting Prevalence**: 10- 15% OR > usual & increasing **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: 20-40% , 1.5 x greater than reference	**Wasting Prevalence**: 15 – 30%; OR > usual & increasing **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: >40%	**Wasting Prevalence**: >30% **BMI <18.5 Prevalence**: far > 40%
	Mortality	**CDR**: <0.5/10,000/day **U5DR**: ≤1/10,000/day	**CDR**: <0.5/10,000/day **U5DR**: ≤1/10,000/day	**CDR**: 0.5-1/10,000/day **U5DR**: 1-2/10,000/day	**CDR**: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference **U5DR**: 2-4/10,000/day	**CDR**: >2/10,000/day **U5DR**: >4/10,000/day
General Response Objectives		***Cross-Cutting Objectives***: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	***Priority***: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	***Priority***: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	***Priority***: Save Lives & Livelihoods	***Priority***: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

Table 18: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification

		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophic
Phase Name and Description		*· HH group is able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* *· HH group food consumption is reduced but minimally adequate without having to engage in irreversible coping strategies.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* *· HH group has significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition;* ***OR*** *· HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance:* *· HH group has extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality;* ***OR*** *· HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps.*	*Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistanca:* *HH group has near complete lack of food and/or other basic needs where starvation, death, and destitution are evident.*
Household Outcomes (measure or inferred)	**Food Consumption** (Quantity & Nutritional Quality)	*HH group is able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies.*	**Quantity**: minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) & unstable ***HDDS***: deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical, based on 12 food groups) ***FCS:*** *acceptable consumption (but deteriorating)* ***HHS***: *none or slight (0-1)* ***CSI***: *= reference, but unstable* ***HEA***: *Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit*	**Quantity**: significant gap OR 2,100 kcal pp/day via asset stripping ***HDDS***: severe deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) ***FCS***: *borderline consumption* ***HHS:*** *moderate (2-3)* ***CSI***: *> reference and* increasing ***HEA***: *Substantial Livelihood Protection deficit OR small Survival Deficit <20%*	**Quantity**: extreme gap; much below 2,100kcal pp/day ***HDDS***: *<4 out of 12 food groups* ***FCS***: *poor consumption* ***HHS:*** *severe (4-6)* ***CSI***: *Significantly > reference* ***HEA***: *Survival Deficit >20% but <50%*	**Quantity**: effectively complete gap ***HDDS*** *<3 out of 12 food groups* ***FCS***: [below] *poor consumption* ***HHS***: *severe (6)* ***CSI***: *far > reference* ***HEA***: *Survival Deficit >50%*
	Livelihood Change (Assets & Strategies)	**Livelihood:** Sustainable strategies and assets **Coping Strategies**: normal and not irreversible	**Livelihood:** Stressed strategies and assets **Coping Strategies**: 'insurance strategies'	**Livelihood:** Accelerated Depletion of strategies and assets **Coping**: 'crisis strategies'	**Livelihood:** Irreversible Depletion of strategies and assets **Coping:** 'distress strategies'	**Livelihood:** Near Complete Collapse of strategies and assets **Coping**: effectively no ability to cope
	Nutritional Status *(due to food deficits)*	No presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of moderately acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of severely acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of several severely acutely malnourished people in households
	Mortality	Unchanged	Unchanged	Marginal increase; unstable	Significant increase	Death due to starvation is evident in hhs
Contributing Factors	**Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability**	*Adequate and short term stable*	Stressed, borderline adequate, and short-term unstable	Inadequate and short-term unstable	Extremely inadequate and short-term unstable	Effectively no availability, access, and utilization. Volatile.
	Water	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; stable	**Water**: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; unstable	**Water**: 7.5 to 15 liters pppd	**Water**: 4 to 7.5 liters pppd	**Water**: <4 liters pppd
	Hazards & Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability and stressing livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in large loss of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits
General Response Objectives		***Cross-Cutting Objectives:*** *(1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring*				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	***Priority***: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	***Priority***: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	***Priority***: Save lives & livelihoods	***Priority***: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

5.9 Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Assessment/Analysis/Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	Dec 16-17, 2014	Training & Planning with Partners: • Galkaayo (Central Teams) • Garowe (Northeast Teams), • Mogadishu for southern teams (Shabelle Teams) • Baidoa (Bay Team) • Dhobley (Juba Team) • Dolow (Gedo Team) • Beletweyn (Hiran Team) • Hargeysa (Northwest Teams) • Finalization of Regional Travel Itineraries
Fieldwork	Dec 18-31, 2014	• Fieldwork within rural areas of each region • Fieldwork in IDP settlements
Regional Analysis Meetings • Hargeisa (for Northwest and Southern Regions) • Garowe (Central, Hiran, Northeast)	Jan 3- 8, 2014	• Compilation of the assesment data & analysis • Submission of Deliverables: o IPC Analysis worksheet & IPC Map o Preparation of regional/ sector powerpoint presentations o Draft Technical Series Report
All Team Analysis workshop	Jan 10-17, 2015	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Jan 21, 2015	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Jan 22, 2014	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Garowe Mogadishu	29th Jan, 2015 29th Jan, 2015 29th Jan, 2015	Presentations to the Government
Post-*Deyr* 2013/14 presentation of findings in	29th Jan, 2015	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	29th Jan, 2015	FSNAU Technical Release
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Outlook	Feb 6th, 2015	FEWS NET/FSNAU Website and email distribution
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Mar 4, 2015	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Mar 4, 2015	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Overall Timeline Assessment

FSNAU would like to thank all the agencies that participated and made this assessment possible. Our partners assisted with data collection, logistical support and analysis.

Number of people who participated in Food security Field work and Regional Analysis

WFP-4
UNOCHA-1
Technical partners-3 (FEWSNET)
LNGO-24
INGO-12
Ministries-18
National Institutions-4
Enumerators-31
Focal points-16
Total Participants-113

Partners who participated in the all team workshop

1. WFP-2
2. Ministry of health Somaliland-1
3. Ministry of health Puntland-2
4. Ministry of health South Central-2
5.

Total Food Security Field work, Regional Analysis and workshop Participants-120

Region	UN	Technical Partners	INGOs	LNGOs	Ministries	National Institutions	Enumerators	Focal Points
Hiran			2	1	1			
Bay		1	1	6			2	
Bakool				5			4	
Gedo	1		3	3			2	
Central	1			1				
L Shabelle				3			6	
M Shabelle					5	2	4	
L Juba				1			7	
M Juba				1			6	
North East	2	2	4	1	8	1		8
North West	1		2	2	4	1		8
Total	**5**	**3**	**12**	**24**	**18**	**4**	**31**	**16**

UN Organizations

1. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
2. World Food Programme (WFP)

Technical Partners

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

Government Ministries and Local Authorities

1. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
2. Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
3. Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Puntland (MOPIC)
4. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
5. Ministry of Livestock Puntland (MOL)
6. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA)
7. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
8. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
9. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
10. Ministry of Labor Somaliland
11. Ministry of Social Affairs Somaliland
12. Ministry of Livestock Mogadishu
13. Ministry of Agriculture Mogadishu

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Overall Timeline Assessment continued

Government Focal Points Puntland

1. Ministry of Interior and Rural Development Puntland(MOI)
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Puntland(MOA)
3. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resources (PSAWEN)
4. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
5. Ministry of Health Puntland(MOH)
6. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration Puntland(MOPIC)
7. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
8. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)

Government Focal Points Somaliland

1. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
2. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
3. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
4. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
5. Ministry of Health Somaliland
6. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources Somaliland
7. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
8. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

International NGOs

1. Danish Refuge Council (DRC)
2. OXFAM International
3. Save the Children International (SCI)
4. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Local NGOs

1. Somali Humanitarian and Aid Development agency
2. Daryeel community development Group. (DCDG)
3. Somali people Care agency (SPCA))
4. Rural education and agriculture development
5. Mandhere Relief and Development organization
6. Rasawad welfare Association(RWA)
7. Agency for Peace and Development (APD)
8. Youth Development Association(YDA)
9. Samtrag
10. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization(HAVOYOCO)
11. Mubarak Community Development Organization(MCD)
12. Humanitarian Aid Development Agency
13. Somali Emergency Aid (SEA)

National Institutions

1. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)
2. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)
3. Disaster Management Agency(DMA)

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-21

Number of Agencies-17

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	13
INGO	2
Technical Partners	2
UNOCHA	1
WFP	3
Total	21

Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-20

Number of Agencies-12

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	9
INGO	1
Technical Partners	1
UNCEF	5
WFP	4
Total	20

5.11 Post *Deyr* 2014/15 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment *Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability*

Region	Access	Data Collection	Interviews		Reliability rank Confidence Level
			Planned	Actual	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**1657**	**1629**	R=3
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**2288**	**1951**	R=3
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**607**	**586**	R=3
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access Beleweyn and Matabaan districts	**129**	**90**	R=2
M. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access for Jowhar and Balad districts	**134**	**130**	R=2
L. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of Wanla-weyn, and Afgoye	**189**	**126**	R=2
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**121**	**115**	R=1
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**100**	**100**	R=1
Gedo	partial access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and partial access of Dolow, Luuq and Belet-hawa	**156**	**140**	R=2
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**131**	**86**	R=1
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**1561**	**1263**	R=1
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	**1000**	**933**	R=3

The Information Management Process

Gathering & processing

- FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website www.fsnau.org, provides a web-based user interface for data query, data import and export facilities from and into MS Excel, graphing, spreadsheet management and edit functions.
- Nutrition data is processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), EPInfo/ENA and STATA software for meta-analysis.
- FSNAU developed the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), a set of protocols for consolidating and summarizing situational analysis. The mapping tool provides a common classification system for food security that draws from the strengths of existing classification systems and integrates them with supporting tools for analysis and communication of food insecurity.

Validation of Analysis

- Quality control of nutrition data is done using the automated plausibility checks function in ENA software. The parameters tested include; missing/flagged data, age distribution, kurtosis, digit preference, skewness and overall sex ratio.
- Quality control of food security data is done through exploratory and trend analysis of the different variables including checks for completeness/missing data, market price consistency, seasonal and pattern trends, ground truthing and triangulation of data with staff and other partner agencies, and secondary data such as satelitte imagery, international market prices, FSNAU baseline data, etc.
- Before the launch of the biannual seasonal assessment results (Gu and Deyr), two separate day-long vetting meetings are held comprising of major technical organizations and agencies in Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition clusters. The team critically reviews the analysis presented by FSNAU and challenges the overall analysis where necessary. This is an opportunity to share the detailed analysis, which is often not possible during shorter presentations or in the briefs.

Products and Dissemination

- A broad range of FSNAU information products include, monthly, quarterly and biannual reports on food and livelihood insecurity, markets, climate and nutrition, which are distributed both in print and digital formats including PowerPoint presentations and downloadable file available on the FSNAU site.
- Feedback meetings with key audiences enable us to evaluate the effectiveness of our information products. We constantly refine our information to make sure it is easily understandable to our different audiences.
- FSNAU has also developed a three year integrated communication strategy to ensure that its information products are made available in ways appropriate to different audiences including, donors, aid and development agencies, the media, Somalia authorities and the general public.

United Nations Somalia, Ngecha Road Campus
Box 1230, Village Market, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-(0)20-4000000/500, Cell: +254-(0)722202146 / (0)733-616881
Fax: +254-20-4000555
Email: info@fsnau.org
Website: www.fsnau.org