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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

Between May-July 2014, the FSNAU in collaboration with counterpart government line ministries, institutions and several partner agencies carried out the 2014 post *Gu* food security and nutrition assessments across Somalia. The purpose of the assessment was to gather information required for food security and nutrition situation analysis of rural and urban populations as well as internally displaced persons (IDP). The livelihoods-based analysis provided "a snap-shot in time" of the food security situation for July 2014 as well as projections for the August to December 2014 period. The food security analysis followed a standardized Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach and protocol.

The findings from the assessment indicate a worsening of the food security situation across Somalia with an estimated 1 025 000 people in **Crisis** and **Emergency** (IPC Phases 3 and 4). This figure represents a 20 percent increase since January 2014. The worsening of the food security situation was a result of poor *Gu* rains, conflict, trade disruptions and reduced humanitarian assistance. IDPs continue to constitute a majority (62%) of the total number of people in **Crisis** and **Emergency** (IPC Phases 3 and 4), followed by rural (27%) and urban (11%) populations. The situation is likely to continue deteriorating further until the start of the *Deyr* rains in October.

Recent nutrition survey results conducted across the country also indicate that an estimated 218 000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished (nearly one in seven children under five) – a seven percent increase since January 2014. This figure includes 43 800 severely malnourished children who face an even higher risk of morbidity and death. Critical levels of acute malnutrition (Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15%) were found in 21 out of 50 population groups surveyed. Morbidity, poor infant and young child feeding practices and inadequate humanitarian assistance are among the main contributing factors of acute malnutrition in Somalia.

As a result of delayed and erratic rainfall, the *Gu* 2014 cereal harvest in July/August is estimated to be 37 percent below the long-term average and 28 percent below the five-year average. The poor rains have also contributed to water shortages, poor livestock performance and reduced access to milk in several pastoral areas, particularly in parts of the Northeast and the Gedo region of Southern Somalia. Trade disruption and reduced access to seasonal agricultural employment have also exacerbated the food insecurity situation in urban areas that came under government control following the military offensive against insurgents in March 2014. In these areas, access roads remain under insurgent control and trade flow is largely blocked, resulting in sharp increases in staple food prices. Cereal prices have quadrupled in Wajid (Bakool) and doubled in Hudur town (Bakool), Middle Shabelle and Hiraan (Buloburte district) regions between January and July/August 2014.

The populations in **Emergency** and **Crisis** (IPC Phases 4 and 3) require urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support between now and December 2014 to help meet immediate food needs, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished, particularly children. Additional interventions will be required to protect livelihoods and build the resilience of communities against future shocks.

The food security situation of over 2.1 million additional people remains fragile and is classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This group of households may struggle to meet their minimal food requirements through the end of the year, and they remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis if no appropriate support is provided.

Areas and Populations of Concern

Populations experiencing acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 and 4) are found in large numbers in rural and urban areas and among displaced populations of Bari, Nugaal, South Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, Gedo, Middle Juba and Banadir regions.

Population groups with Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15 percent are of major concern and are found in urban parts of Bari Region and rural parts of Hiraan, Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, East and West Golis of Wooqooy Galbeed, Sanaag and Bari regions, and among displaced populations in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dhobley, Dollow, and Dhusamareb.

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There is also a severe water shortage for livestock mainly in the Northeast but also in parts of Northwest, Central, Lower Juba and North Gedo regions of Somalia.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, (Current), July 2014

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	11,000	67,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	49,000	63,000	22,000	0	11,000	23,000	0	0	0	5
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	25,000	68,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	6,000	51,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	8,000	31,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	88,000	50,000	0	0	14,000	50,000	0	0	0	17
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	16,000	21,000	0	0	6,000	10,000	0	1,000	0	12
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	29,000	29,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	3,000	0	4
Sub-total	**2,534,165**	**1,122,579**	**1,411,586**	**232,000**	**380,000**	**22,000**	**0**	**51,000**	**108,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**0**	7
Central													0
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	9,000	33,000	0	0	13,000	45,000	0	5,000	0	40
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	73,000	0	0	24,000	35,000	0	5,000	0	19
Sub-total	**487,709**	**85,174**	**402,535**	**31,000**	**106,000**	**0**	**0**	**37,000**	**80,000**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	26
South													0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	13,000	133,000	0	6,000	54,000	0	9,000	0	0	21
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	7,000	181,000	0	22,000	53,000	0	0	10,000	0	17
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	48,000	219,000	0	14,000	85,000	0	8,000	5,000	0	13
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	9,000	65,000	0	14,000	44,000	0	13,000	0	0	23
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	29,000	141,000	0	17,000	16,000	20,000	0	0	0	9
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	25,000	69,000	0	8,000	16,000	10,000	0	0	0	10
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	7,000	63,000	0	20,000	26,000	0	0	0	0	19
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	22,000	76,000	0	22,000	6,000	15,000	0	0	10,000	14
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**160,000**	**947,000**	**0**	**123,000**	**300,000**	**45,000**	**30,000**	**15,000**	**10,000**	15
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	270,000	-	0	0	**-**	**370,000**	0	-	0	41
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**693,000**	**1,433,000**	**22,000**	**123,000**	**388,000**	**603,000**	**30,000**	**32,000**	**10,000**	16

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	**153,000**	**2**	**13%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**420,000**	**6**	**35%**
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**635,000**	**8**	**-**
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	**613,000**	**8**	**52%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**1,186,000**	**16**	**100%**
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso,Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo,Hargeisa,Garowe,Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projected), August-December 2014

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	11,000	67,000	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	49,000	63,000	0	0	11,000	45,000	0	0	0	8
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	25,000	64,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	6,000	43,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	8,000	25,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	88,000	49,000	0	0	11,000	50,000	0	0	0	17
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	16,000	24,000	0	0	5,000	10,000	0	1,000	0	11
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	29,000	38,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	3,000	0	4
Sub-total	**2,534,165**	**1,122,579**	**1,411,586**	**232,000**	**373,000**	**0**	**0**	**47,000**	**130,000**	**0**	**7,000**	**0**	7
Central													0
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	9,000	33,000	0	0	13,000	45,000	0	5,000	0	40
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	22,000	73,000	0	0	24,000	35,000	0	5,000	0	19
Sub-total	**487,709**	**85,174**	**402,535**	**31,000**	**106,000**	**0**	**0**	**37,000**	**80,000**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	26
South													0
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	13,000	123,000	0	6,000	34,000	0	9,000	0	0	15
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	15,000	178,000	0	15,000	46,000	0	0	10,000	0	14
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	62,000	222,000	0	4,000	25,000	0	4,000	5,000	0	4
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	9,000	72,000	0	14,000	21,000	0	13,000	0	0	15
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	29,000	157,000	0	17,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	6
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	25,000	72,000	0	8,000	14,000	10,000	0	0	0	10
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	13,000	49,000	0	13,000	17,000	0	0	0	0	13
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	33,000	76,000	0	11,000	3,000	25,000	0	0	0	10
Sub-total	**3,579,597**	**786,632**	**2,792,965**	**199,000**	**949,000**	**0**	**88,000**	**160,000**	**55,000**	**26,000**	**15,000**	**0**	10
Banadir	**901,183**	**901,183**	**-**	270,000	-	0	0	**-**	**370,000**	0	-	0	41
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**4,607,086**	**732,000**	**1,428,000**	**0**	**88,000**	**244,000**	**635,000**	**26,000**	**32,000**	**0**	14

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	**114,000**	**2**	**11%**
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	**276,000**	**4**	**27%**
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	**635,000**	**8**	**-**
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	**635,000**	**8**	**62%**
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	**1,025,000**	**14**	**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, August-December 2014

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	678,000	88,000	0	88,000	32
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,136,657	600,000	36,000	0	36,000	13
Riverine	366,683	150,000	47,000	5,000	52,000	19
Destitute pastoral	98,906	0	73,000	27,000	100,000	36
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,428,000**	**244,000**	**32,000**	**276,000**	**100**

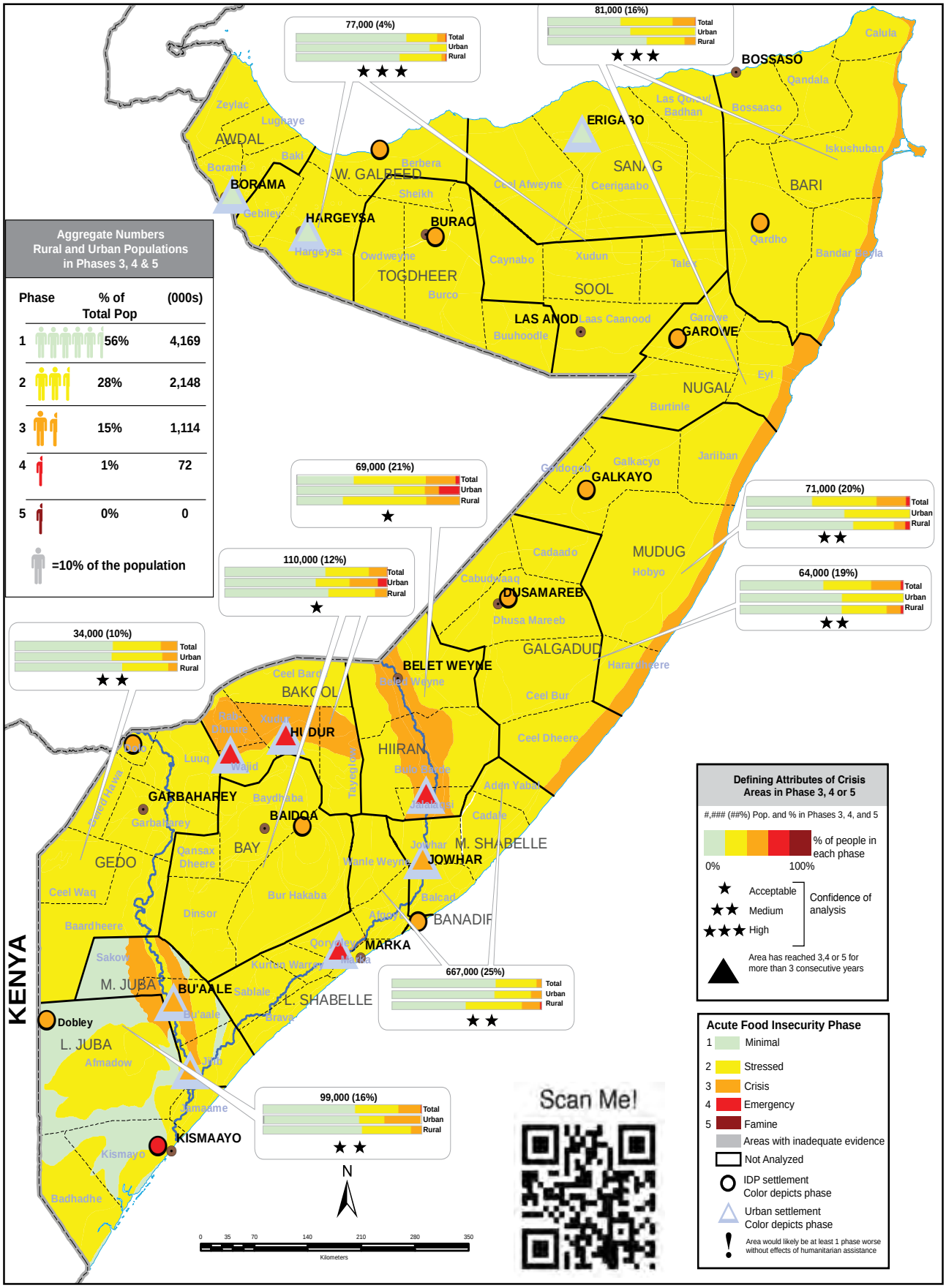
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	144,000	42,000	13,000	55,000	20
North East	650,626	402,836	73,000	16,000	1,000	17,000	6
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	949,000	160,000	15,000	175,000	63
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	262,000	26,000	3,000	29,000	11
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**1,428,000**	**244,000**	**32,000**	**276,000**	**100**

Rural	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	1,231,000	239,000	32,000	271,000	98
Middle	197,000	5,000	0	5,000	2
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**1,428,000**	**244,000**	**32,000**	**276,000**	**100**

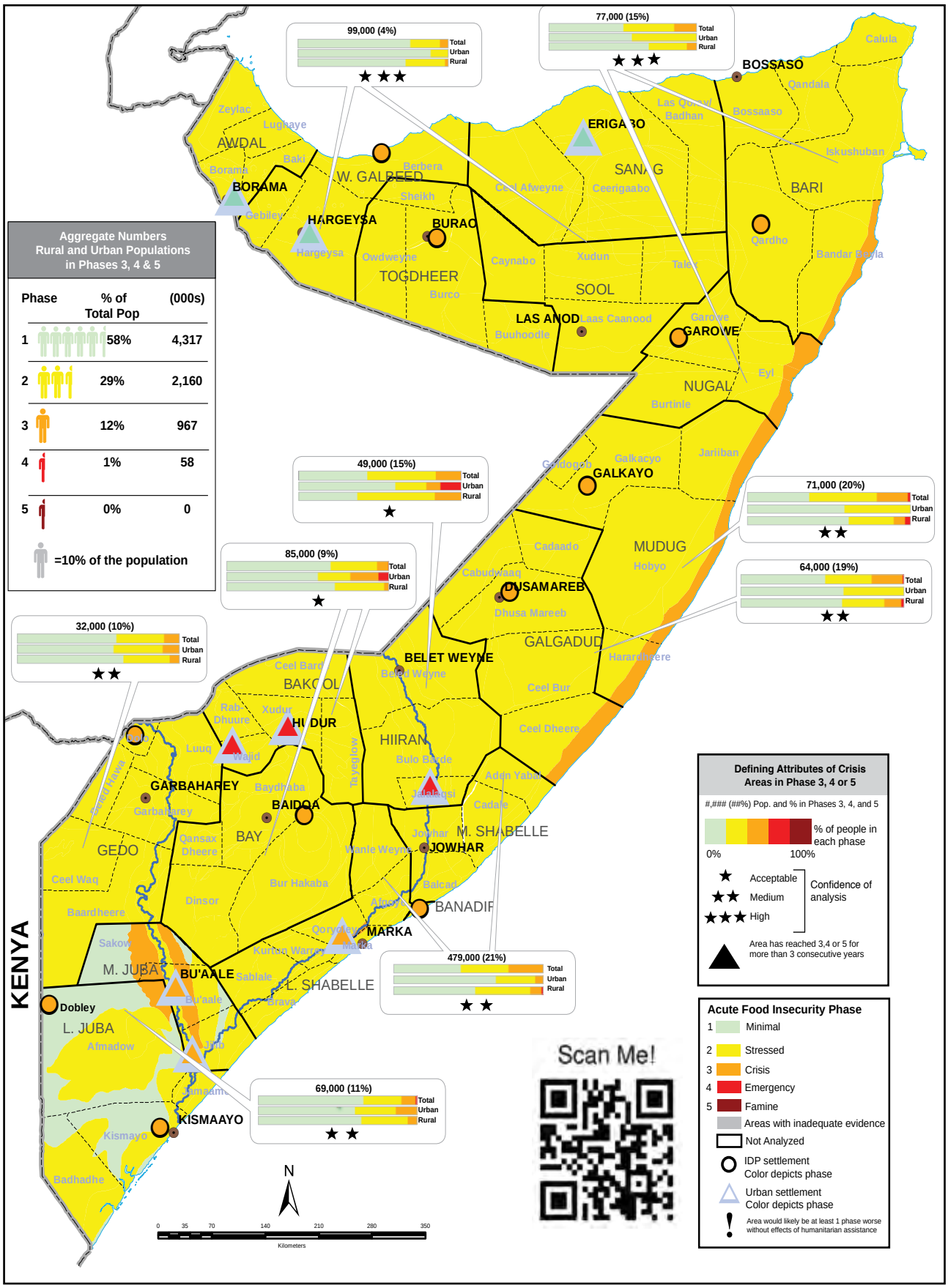
Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	139,974	60,000	0	0	0	0
North East	650,626	247,790	104,000	0	0	0	0
South	3,579,597	786,632	199,000	88,000	26,000	114,000	100
North West	1,828,739	819,989	99,000	0	0	0	0
Banadir	901,183	901,183	270,000	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**732,000**	**88,000**	**26,000**	**114,000**	**100**

Urban	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Poor	729,000	79,000	26,000	105,000	92
Middle	3,000	9,000	0	9,000	8
Better-off	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**732,000**	**88,000**	**26,000**	**114,000**	**100**

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Current) July 2014



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, August - December 2014



2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides findings of the Post *Gu* 2014 season food security situation analysis for July 2014 as well as projections for the period August to December 2014. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Gu* season rains (April – June) 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 settlements across Somalia.

Gu 2014 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by 15 FSNAU food security and 12 nutrition field analysts with the support of 426 field enumerators, supervisors and guides; and in collaboration with 113 staff from different agencies and organizations, including UN agencies (6), various government ministries (14), national institutions (3), local authorities (7), local NGOs (23) and international NGOs (6). The assessment also engaged 14 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (3), WFP (1), UNICEF (1) and REACH Initiative. Nine staff from the Sudan government also participated in the analysis for gaining experience from Somalia.

In the lead up to the post-*Gu* 2014 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the last week of May 2014 for the initial indications of *Gu* 2014 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as an overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Gu* 2014 season early warning was released on 25th June 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 from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Gu* 2014 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 food aid data from WFP, conflict and IDP data from the United Nations (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

Gu 2014 Food Security Assessment Planning

The Post-*Gu* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 4, 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 July 8-10, 2014 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Dhobley, Dolow, Bay and Mogadishu.

Field Access

Field access for food security assessments was good in northern regions, Banadir, Mudug and parts of Galgadud, Hiran, Gedo, Bay and Lower Juba regions. The rest of the southern regions were not directly accessible. In the areas without 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 July 11-25, 2014. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from May to July 2014. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data in rural livelihoods through rapid assessments, which included pictorial evaluation tools (PET) 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 all Northern regions (7), Mogadishu, Kismayo and Galgadud; other urban areas in southern Somalia were assessed through rapid assessment techniques using FGDs with urban poor facilitated by FSNAU enumerators and collected via teleconferencing.

A total of 3 664 IDP household questionnaires and 5 648 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: 540 from agricultural livelihoods, 708 from pastoral livelihoods and 108 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 50 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 33 755 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, 21 166 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 Post-*Gu* 2014 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website, http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series.

Food Security Analysis

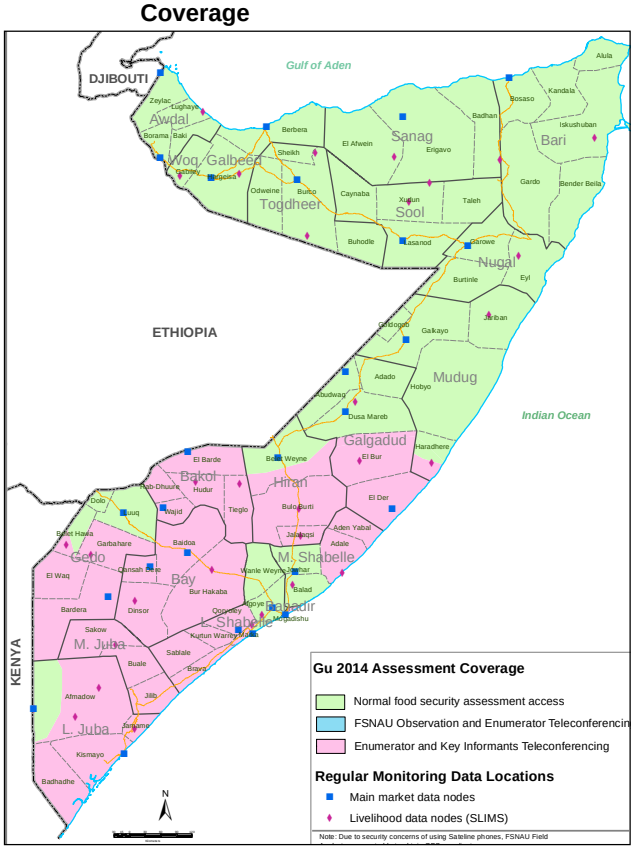
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe from 28th to 31st July, 2014. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa during August 9-20, 2014. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the assessment data analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to do current (July 2014) and projected (August-December 2014) 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 analyze 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 August 25, 2014 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on August 27, 2014. The post-*Gu* 2014 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on August 31, 2014 in Mogadishu. The analysis outcomes of Northwest and Northeast regions were presented to the respective governments on August 31, 2014 and September 1, 2014 in Hargeisa and Garowe, respectively. The post-*Gu* 2014 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on September 2, 2014 in Nairobi.

The Post Gu 2014 assessment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.

Map 3: Somalia *Gu* 2014 Assessment Field Coverage

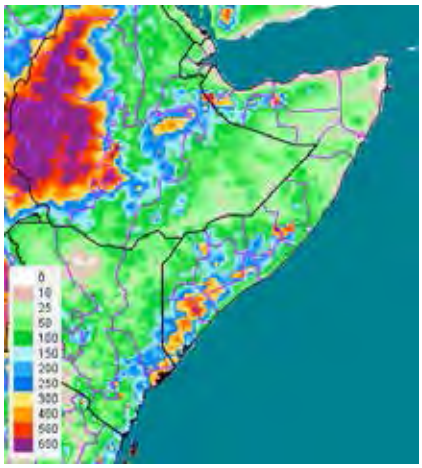


Gu 2014 Assessment Coverage

3. SECTOR REPORTS

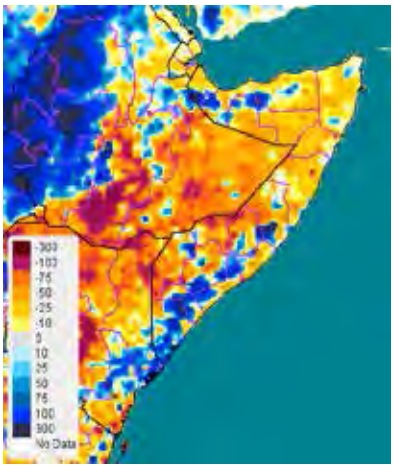
3.1 CLIMATE

Map 4: RFE April-June Totals (mm)



SOURCE: NOAA

Map 5: RFE April-June Anomalies (mm)



SOURCE: NOAA

Map 6: E-MODIS NDVI June 2014

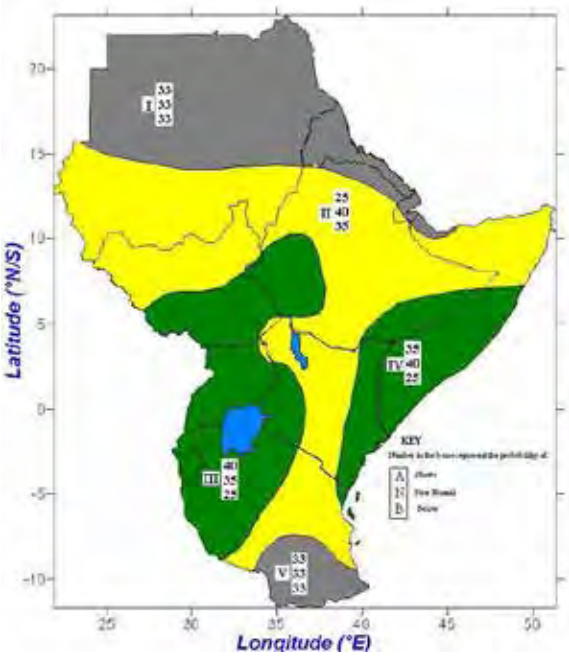
SOURCE : NOAA

Overall *Gu* 2014 rainfall performance was mixed across the country. The rains performed normally over parts of southern and northwestern Somalia cropping regions. However, some pastoral parts of southern (Gedo, Bakool and Hiran), central and northeastern regions experienced significant rainfall deficits (-50 to -100mm) [Maps 4 and 5]. *Gu* season started on time in most rural livelihoods of the South and Northwest, but were delayed in Northeast and Central regions. The rains have also ended earlier, in early June 2014, in most of the country with the exception of parts of Central, Northwest, Juba and Bay regions where light showers precipitated through June 2014. Poor *Hagaa* rains were received in July-August in parts of Lower Juba, Bay and Lower Shabelle. River overflow was reported in May 2014 in eastern side of Shabelle river as well as in parts of Jowhar and Balad districts of Middle Shabelle, which inundated large farming areas. In the Northwest, average *Karan* rains (July-August) fell in West-Golis Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions. Unusual localized moderate rains fell in Guban Pastoral livelihood in May.

The Normalized Difference vegetation Index (NDVI) for the month of June signifies close to normal vegetation conditions in many parts of northwestern, central and parts of southern regions of the country. However, depressed vegetation is still evident in small to large areas in the southern agropastoral areas as well as in the pockets of Northeast and Central, which is mainly attributed to below average rainfall with poor spatial distribution (Map 6).

According to the 38th Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (25-26th of August 2014), there is increased likelihood of near normal to below normal October to December *Deyr* rainfall performance in the northern Somalia and near normal to above normal rains in central (Galgadud and Mudug regions) and southern Somalia (Hiran, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions) [Map 7].

Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum Rainfall Forecast (September -December 2014)



Source: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre.

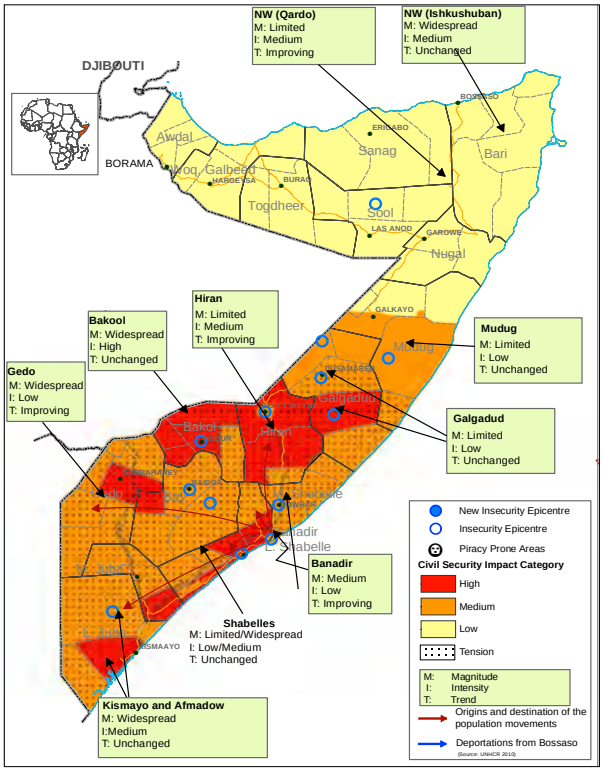
The risk of flooding is likely to be high in Juba and Shabelle river basins since the upper catchments of these rivers are in Ethiopian highlands where rainfall is also expected to be normal to above normal. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) climate forecasters now favour a weak El Niño event during the October through January time period. The odds for an El Niño occurrence are 60 to 65 percent as opposed to 80 percent provided on 20 May 2014. Close monitoring of the progression of the season will be carried out based on weekly forecasts issued by NOAA and by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) as well as through FSNAU/ SWALIM/ FEWS NET rain gauge data and field observations across Somalia.

3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Between January and June 2014, civil insecurity and conflict continued restricting humanitarian access and disrupting trade and other economic activities while inducing population displacements, particularly in South-Central parts of the country. Although the Federal Government of Somalia has remained in control of most of the major towns, incidents of armed confrontation, terrorism and crimes have continued. The military offensive by the Federal Government of Somalia and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) that started in March 2014 has caused significant displacement of people in Hudur, Qoryoley and Bulo-Burte districts. The offensive coincided with the seasonal (*Gu* 2014) crop planting activities, which had an adverse impact on *Gu* crop production in these districts. Following the military offensive insurgents imposed a restriction on the flow of trade to the newly liberated areas. This in turn caused trade disruptions and a significant surge in staple food prices in the government-liberated towns of Hudur, Wajid and Bulburte as the road access to these towns remained under the control of insurgents. The military offensive continued in September 2014 in Kurtunwarey, Barawe and Sablaale of Lower Shabelle. Clan conflicts (resource-based) in Shabelle regions (Jowhar and Janaale area) and Central (Dusamareb and Abudwak) have also hampered crop production and livestock migration, respectively.

In April 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated a total of 1.1 million IDPs and over 2 300 refugees in Somalia. During *Gu* planting season (April-June) an estimated 31 830 people were displaced internally due to various reasons, of which the major reasons included: insecurity and clan conflicts (46%); forced return (12%); cross border movements (11%) and floods (10%). The other reasons of displacement included lack of livelihoods, drought and IDPs return.

Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, August-December, 2014



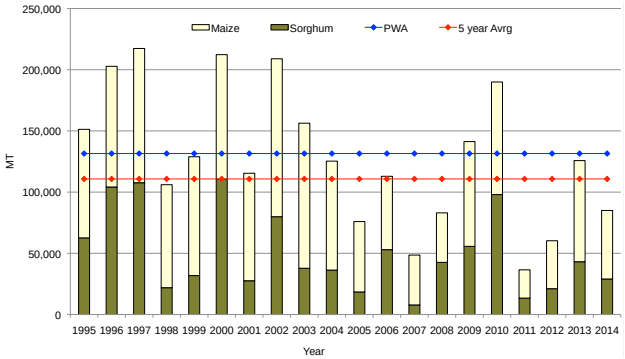
(source: *UNHCR, http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197).*

Military operations between the federal government supported by AMISOM and insurgents are likely to continue or even gain momentum in parts of southern regions in the coming six months (through December 2014) mainly in parts of Gedo, Juba, Bay/Bakool, Hiran and Shabelle regions (Map 8). This again is likely to induce short-term displacements and disruptions in trade and *Deyr* farming activities and affect humanitarian access.

3.3 AGRICULTURE

In the *Gu* 2014 season, the total area planted in southern Somalia under cereal crops, including off-season cereal planting, is estimated at 251 000 hectares. Maize accounts for 51 percent of the total cropped area, while 49 percent is covered by sorghum. However, only 70 percent (178 000 hectares) of the planted area was harvested. The harvest losses are attributed to various factors, including below average *Gu* rains; ongoing conflicts and displacements; bird attack; higher prices of agricultural inputs; damage and destruction of irrigation infrastructure (irrigation canals and culverts) during active conflict in Lower Shabelle (Qoryole and parts of Merka districts); abandonment of agricultural lands in the conflict affected areas and structural changes in crop system in southern regions (increased sesame cultivation).

Figure 1: *Gu* Cereal Production in Southern Regions, 1995-2014

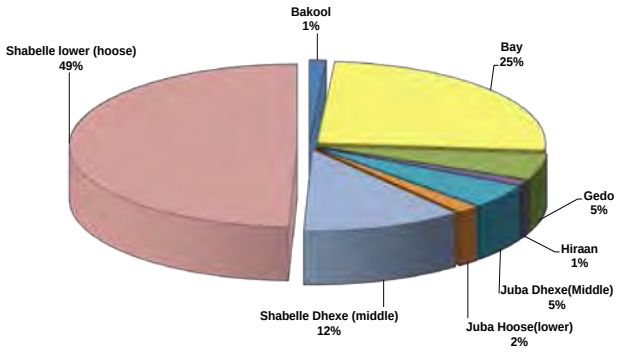


The *Gu* cereal (maize & sorghum) production in southern Somalia is estimated at 85 000 tonnes, which is lower compared to production in *Gu* 2013, the *Gu* five-year average (2009-2013) and the *Gu* post-war average (PWA) cereal production (1995-2013) [Table 4]. Maize accounts for about 66 percent (56 000 tonnes) of the total *Gu* cereal production and sorghum contributes 34 percent (29 000 tonnes). Additional 4 250 tonnes of off-season maize are expected in irrigated areas of Juba, Gedo and Middle Shabelle regions in September-October. This shortfall makes *Gu* 2014 season the fifth lowest seasonal cereal harvest in Somalia over the past decade (Figure 1 and Table 4). The three worst affected regions are Hiran (31% of PWA), Bakool (53 % of PWA) and Middle Juba (48% of PWA).

Table 4: *Gu* 2014 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

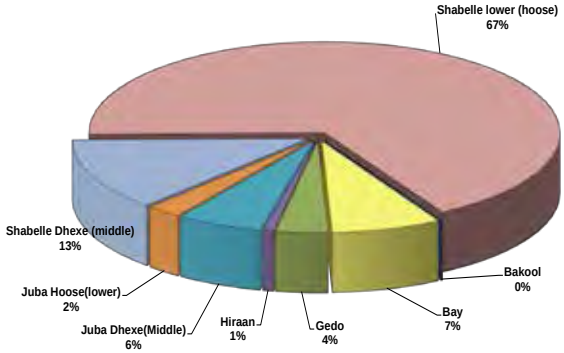
Regions	*Gu* 2014 Production in tonnes		Total Cereal	*Gu* 2014 as % of *Gu* 2013	*Gu* 2014 as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	*Gu* 2014 as % of five-year average (2009-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bakol	100	1 000	1 100	51%	53%	65%
Bay	4 200	17 300	21 500	66%	61%	67%
Gedo	2 000	2 400	4 400	84%	89%	149%
Hiran	400	500	900	78%	31%	93%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	3 300	800	4 100	43%	48%	46%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1 400	100	1 500	20%	29%	52%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	7 200	2 600	9 800	53%	63%	71%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	37 500	4 500	42 000	85%	73%	88%
Total	56 100	29 200	85 300	68%	65%	77%

Figure 2: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Gu* 2014



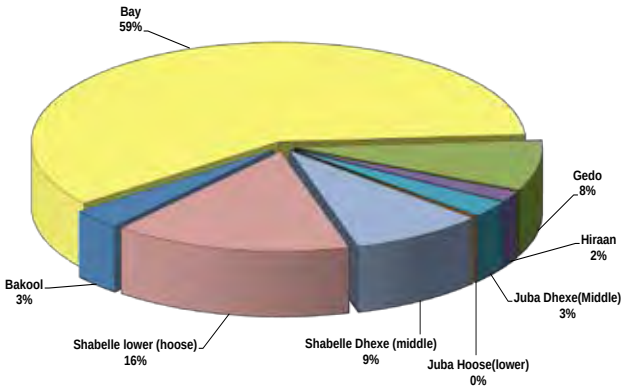
As shown in Figure 2, the bulk of the *Gu* 2014 cereal harvest of southern Somalia comes from Lower Shabelle region (49%), followed by Bay (26%) and Middle Shabelle (12%). The contribution of Lower Shabelle's cereal harvest to the overall *Gu* cereal production in southern Somalia is considerably lower compared to previous *Gu* seasons, which is attributed to poor seasonal performance and ongoing conflicts. In particular, the losses in maize harvest in Lower Shabelle region (estimated at 5 000 tonnes) were largely driven by low maize harvests in the Merka and Qoryoley districts where renewed conflicts have significantly affected planting activities. The conflict has forced many farmers to abandon their lands bringing farming activities to a halt. The data from recent FSNAU

Figure 3: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Gu* 2014



Gu 2014 assessment shows that 8 000 ha and 5 700 ha of planted area in Merka and Qoryoley have not been harvested, respectively. The cereal harvest shortfall in Lower Shabelle had a significant impact on the overall *Gu* cereal harvest in southern Somalia. In Middle Shabelle, the cereal harvest was also well below average levels (63% PWA and 71% of the five-year average) [Table 1]. The reduced harvest is attributed to below average rainfall, floods and tense relationship between clans. Nevertheless, Lower Shabelle accounted for two-thirds of maize production in southern Somalia in the 2014 *Gu* season (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Gu* 2014



The cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest has also declined in Bay region, from its record high of 32 600 tonnes in *Gu* 2013 to 21 500 tonnes in *Gu* 2014. The *Gu* 2014 harvest of Bay represents 61 percent of its post-war-average (1995-2013) levels. The decline in cereal harvest is attributed to pest and Quelea bird attacks as well as increased cultivation of sesame in this *Gu* season. Quelea bird attack affected large areas of the Sorghum Belt, including Bay, Gedo and Bakool regions and Wanlaweyne district (Southern Agropastoral) of Lower Shabelle. Bay region is a major sorghum producer in southern Somalia (Figure 4).

Poor *Gu* 2014 seasonal rainfall and adverse effects of ongoing conflicts have also affected cereal crop production in Bakool region (51% of *Gu* 2013 and 53% of PWA). Significantly reduced *Gu* 2014 harvest in Hiran region reflects a drop in cereal outputs across all three districts of the region, including Beletweyne (29% *Gu* PWA), Buloburte (19% *Gu* PWA) and Jalalaqsi (51% *Gu* PWA). The harvest decline is because of poor rains, conflicts and high cost of inputs exacerbated by the conflicts.

Figure 5: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Production Estimates (1995-2014)

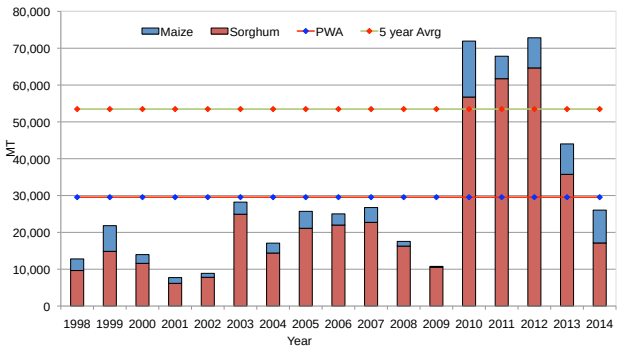


Table 5: Regional Contribution of 2014 *Gu/Karan* Cereal Production

Regions	*Gu* 2014 Production in TONNES			*Gu*-Karan 2014 as % of *Gu*-Karan 2013	*Gu*-Karan 2014 as % PET average (2010-2013)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	1 900	5 500	7 400	51%	**42%**
Woqooyi Galbeed	7 000	11 600	18 600	65%	**32%**
Togdheer	0	0	0	0%	**0%**
***GU* 2014 Total**	**8 900**	**17 100**	**26 000**	**59%**	**41%**

Table 6: *Gu* 2014 Cash Crop Production in Southern Somalia

Regions	Cash Crop Production in Tonnes			
	Cowpea	Sesame	Others*	Total
Bakool	350			350
Bay	2 450	2 100	1 200	5 750
Gedo	50	100	4 300	4 450
Hiran	-	100	11 150	11 250
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	100	350		450
Juba Hoose (Lower)	100	3 200	-	3 300
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	250	200	-	450
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	3 950	2 150	-	6 100
TOTAL	**7 250**	**8 200**	**16 650**	**32 100**

Juba regions (Lower and Middle Juba), account for about seven percent of the maize production in southern Somalia. The estimated cereal harvests in Lower Juba and Middle Juba were only 29 percent (1 400 tonnes) and 48 percent (4 100 tonnes) of the *Gu* PWA. The regional outputs were also significantly lower compared to *Gu* 2013. The decline is due to poor weather conditions, diseases and bird attacks. However, significant off-season maize harvest (3 250 tonnes) is expected in both regions, of which 74 percent will be collected in Lower Juba and 26 percent will come from Middle Juba region.

The *Gu* 2014 cereal crop harvest is relatively better in southern Gedo (Bardhere district), particularly in high potential areas. Nevertheless, the regional harvest is below average this year (89% PWA) and is lower than in *Gu* 2013, although it is 49 percent above the five-year average levels. In addition, the off-season maize harvest (800 tonnes) is foreseen in riverine areas of the region in September-October.

In the Northwest regions, the overall below average to poor *Gu* 2014 rainfall performance has affected crop production. Out of the total area planted, estimated at 61 000 hectares, 35 500 hectares are expected to be harvested. Based on early estimates, the *Gu-Karan* cereal harvest is expected to amount to 26 000 tonnes, which is 41 percent of the average harvest of the past four years (2010-2013) [Table 5 and Figure 5]. White sorghum (17 100 tonnes) accounts for two-thirds of the total cereal production in Northwest, while maize (8 900 tonnes) represents the rest. The harvest decline is mainly attributed to lower yields resulting from pest infestation and below-average rains during the crop growing period, particularly over the eastern parts of the Northwest regions. About 86 percent of the *Gu-Karan* harvest estimates are based on the crop establishment in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions assessed in July 2014. In Togdheer region, there was no cereal harvest in this season.

In addition to cereals, small quantities of cowpea, sesame and other crops (citrus, banana, watermelon, tomatoes and onions) were produced in agricultural areas of the country (Southern Somalia). These crops represent an important source of income in both riverine and agropastoral communities, as the cultivation provides farm labour opportunities to poor farmers. As shown in Table 6, most of these crops were harvested in Hiran and Lower Shabelle, followed by Bay, Gedo and Middle Shabelle regions. However, cash crop production is estimated to be lower than in *Gu* 2103, particularly for cowpea, mostly due to poor production in the Cowpea Belt of Central Somalia.

Regional cereal flow largely follows a normal pattern in most regions of the country. For most of southern Somalia, including the Mogadishu-city, 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 the anticipated below average crop harvest, supplies of white sorghum through cross-border trade with the Somali region of Ethiopia have increased in Northwest as well as Hiran regions.

Cereal prices are closely linked to production stock and market availability. Prices of locally produced cereals (maize and sorghum) are high in southern and central regions. However, in the northern regions cereal prices showed a stable or slightly increasing trend since January due to availability of imported cereals. From January to July 2014 prices of maize in southern Somalia increased by 46-48 percent and they rose by 42-45 percent compared to a year ago. In July 2014, the highest maize prices were recorded in Hiran (14 500 SoSh/kg) and Lower Juba (14 000 SoSh/kg in Dobley) followed by Jowhar (12 300 SoSh/kg). Combined factors of consecutive seasons of low crop production, lack of humanitarian food inflows and increased demand for local cereals from areas with crop production deficit, have contributed to cereal price increases.

Sorghum prices have also risen between January and July 2014, pressured by unfavorable crop prospects in *Gu* 2014 in the Sorghum Belt regions (Bay, Gedo, Bakool, Hiran), parts of Lower Shabelle (Wanlaweyne) and in the

Northwest (*Gu-Karan)*. In July 2014, the highest prices were recorded in Bakool (16 250 SoSh/kg in Hudur) and Hiran (14 600 SoSh/kg) regions. Compared to January 2014, sorghum prices increased by 76 percent in Bay as poor crop harvest prospects have soared the demand from other regions. Likewise, sorghum prices experienced a 67 percent increase from January to July 2014 in Bakool (Hudur and Elbarde) region. However, compared to the same period of last year (July 2013), sorghum has risen by 122 percent in Bakool, representing the highest price increase compared to other regions of the Sorghum Belt. This sharp increase is attributed to the low crop production as well as trade embargo imposed earlier this year by insurgents controlling road access to Bakool region.

CEREAL BALANCE SHEET

According to the 2014 Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS) updated in August 2014, the estimated food deficit through the end of 2014 is equivalent to 58 000 tonnes of cereals (Table 7). Compared to the previous three years (45 000 tonnes in 2013; 51 000 tonnes in 2012; 227 000 tonnes in 2011), the situation has deteriorated slightly. This trend is mostly due to a below average *Gu* harvest, projections of below average *Gu-Karan* production as well as significantly reduced humanitarian food inflows.

The annual 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 neighbouring Kenya and Ethiopia. The food deficit 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 figure obtained in step (ii) is subtracted from the cereal utilization requirements, estimated at 1.01 million tonnes (details of estimations are provided in Notes and Assumptions attached to Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2014 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	94	407
Previous five years average imports	193	194	121	508
Cereal Utilization requirements				1 013
2014 Domestic Availability	**0**	**0**	**349**	**349**
2014 Production	**0**	**0**	**259**	**259**
Deyr 2013/14	0	0	133	133
Off-season Deyr 2013/14	0	0	6	6
Gu 2014	0	0	118	118
Off-season Gu '2014	0	0	2	2
Carryover Stocks	0	0	90	90
2014 Cereal Utilization	**447**	**152**	**416**	**1 015**
Food use	425	122	347	894
Exports or re-exports	17	30	0	47
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest loses	5	0	66	71
2014 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	**447**	**152**	**68**	**667**
of which has been received	277	84	0	361
commercial projected to end of 2014	170	68	3	241
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	65	65
Estimated Food Deficit (August-December 2014)				**118**
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2014 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	57	16	46	119
Calories (units/day)	452	166	424	1 042
Proteins (grams/day)	13	3	12	28
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
		(Percentage)		
Indexes				
2014 Production compared to average	0	0	102	101
2014 Anticipated Imports compared to average	232	78	56	131
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				42
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				63

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal 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 previous three years (2011-2013). 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-Karan* 2014 production of approximately 2 000 tonnes is calculated as the previous five-year average (2009-13). This projection will be updated when the actual harvest statistics are available.
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). This year's calculations and projections indicate that Somalia's dependency on imports stood at IDR=63%, down three points from IDR=66% six months ago. 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 stands at 42% in January-December 2014 projection period.
9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2014.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Following the end of the *Gu* rainy season, pasture/ browse and water conditions showed mixed pattern in agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods of the country. In the Northwest, water and pasture improved in most livelihoods with the exception of parts of Hawd (Togdheer), East Golis/ Gebi, Sool Plateau (Sanaag region) and Nugaal Valley (Sool region), where pasture and water remained below average due to below average *Gu* rains. In the Northeast and Central, pasture/browse and water vary from below average to poor in most livelihoods, due to poor/ delayed rains. Exceptions are parts of Sool Plateau in Bari and Hawd/Addun in Central and North Mudug where pasture/ browse and water are in average conditions. However, extreme water shortage triggered early emergency water trucking as of late June/ early July 2014 in northeastern parts of the country, namely in East Golis (Qandala, Calula districts) and Dharor/Karkaar (Iskushuban district). In southern regions, pasture and water are below average in parts of Hiran (agropastoral livelihood), northern Gedo (Dawa and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods), Bakool (Southern Inland Pastoral and parts of Bakool Agropasroral livelihoods), Middle Juba (Southern Agropastoral livelihood), large parts of Middle Shabelle, Coastal *Deeh* of Lower Shabelle and parts of Lower Juba (Southeast Pastoral and South Inland Pastoral livelihoods). Pasture/ browse and water are average in other livelihoods of southern Somalia. Typical livestock migration is observed in most parts of the country, apart from abnormal migration reported from Ethiopia to Hawd of Northwest, from Kenya and Gedo to Lower Juba and to Lower Shabelle (Map 9).

Livestock body condition is average to below average across the country (PET score of 2-3 on a 1-5 scale). Specifically, it is average (PET score of 3) in most of the Northwest and South and in small parts of Northeast and Central. However, it is below average in the rain-deficit areas of the country due to lack of pasture. Milk production is average to below average in most livelihoods apart from the rain-deficit areas where it is poor. The Herd Dynamics Analysis Tool shows a gradual increase in the herd size for all species since *Deyr* 2011/12 across livelihoods. The increasing trend sustained in January-June 2014 and further in the projection period up to December 2014 in most livelihoods. Camel holding amongst the poor pastoralists in most of the North, Central and in SIP of Juba regions is projected to be at baseline to above baseline levels by end of December 2014. However, camel herd size projections indicate below baseline levels in Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast and Central and in the rest of southern Somalia. Herd size of small ruminants is projected at near baseline to baseline levels across the country, except in Coastal *Deeh* of Middlle Shabelle, Central and Northeast, Southern Agropastoral of Gedo and Middle Juba where this is below baseline. Cattle herd size is projected to remain near baseline to below baseline levels across the country, except in the Northwest where they are at baseline level (Table 8).

Map 9: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* 2014

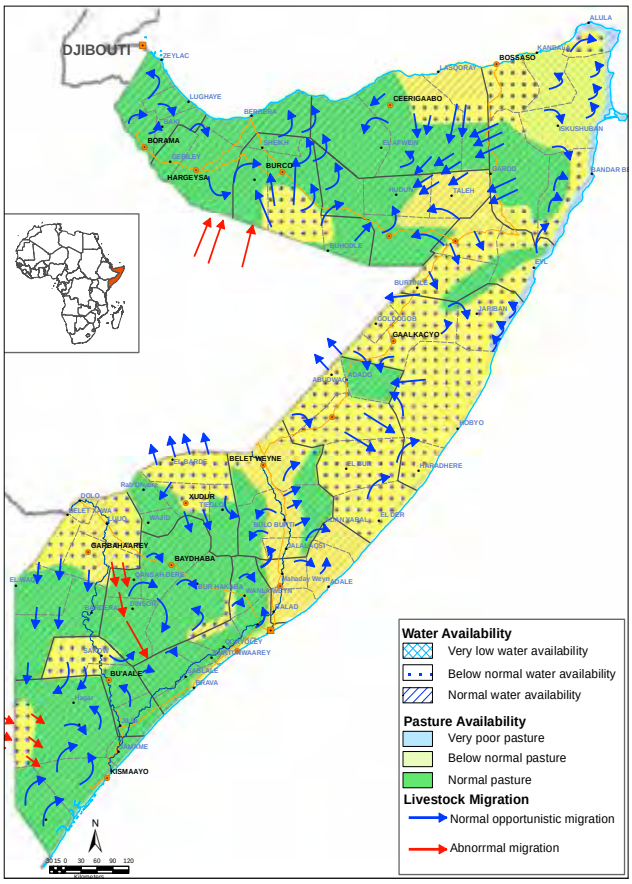


Figure 6: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Prices in South and Northwest (SoSh/SlSh)

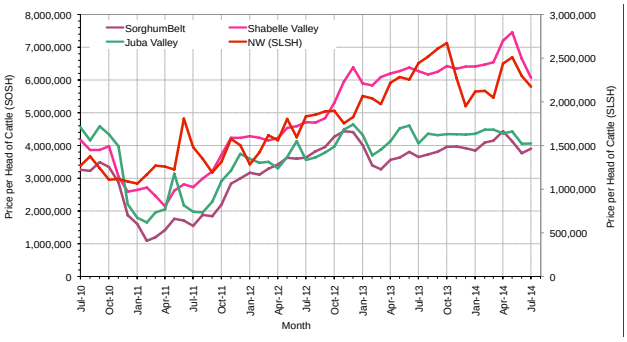
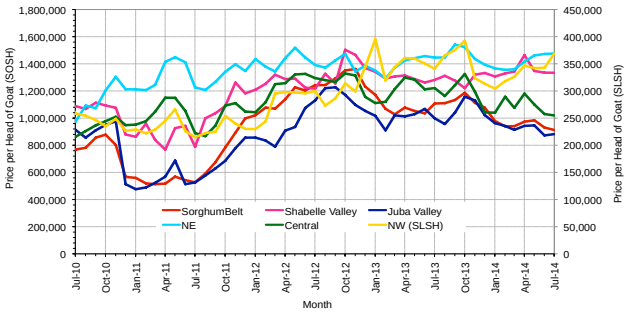


Figure 7: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SlSh)



Livestock prices exhibited increases between January and July 2014 in Northeast, Northwest and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions, but declined in parts of the Sorghum Belt (Bakool and Hiran), Middle Juba and Central regions due to deteriorated body condition as well as trade disruptions caused by insecurity. Livestock prices are likely to increase with the start of the *Deyr* rains as body condition of livestock improves. Increased demand for Somalia's livestock exports during the upcoming *Hajj* season will also contribute to an upward trend in livestock prices as of September 2014 (Figures 6 and 7) consistent with seasonal trends.

Based on official port statistics data, in the first half of 2014, livestock exports through northern ports of Berbera and Bossaso amounted to 1 664 633 heads (camel, cattle, sheep and goats), which is the highest level recorded since 2009 (Figure 8). This exceeds the exports in the same period last year (January-June 2013) by seven percent. Exports are going to peak during the *Hajj* period (September-October) due to seasonal increase in livestock demand from the Gulf States.

Figure 8: Trends in Livestock Exports (2009-2014) in Berbera and Bossaso Ports

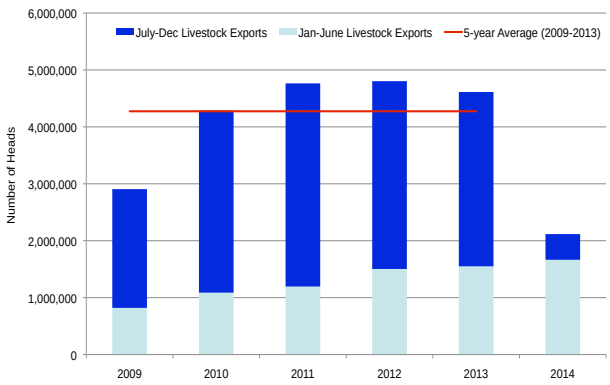


Table 8: Trend in Livestock Holding, Milk Production and Projected Herd Sizes

Region	Conception	Calving/kidding (*Gu* 2014)	Milk production (*Gu* 2014)	Expected calving/ kidding- July-Dec 2014	Projected trends in Herd Size (Dec 2014)
Northwest	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to High	Average mostly, Below average East Golis and parts of Sool (goat Milk)	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: at Baseline to above (Increasing trend) Cattle: At baseline level Sh/Goats: at baseline to above (Increasing trend)
Norteast	Camel: Sh/Goats: Low to Medium; except Coastal *Deeh* (Poor)	Camel: Low to medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Below average to average except Coastal *Deeh* and East Golis (Poor)	Camel: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Near to above Baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: At baseline to near baseline (Sustained); Except Coastal Deeh Below baseline
Central	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium to low	Below average in Hawd, Addun and Cowpea Belt, but low In Coastal *Deeh*	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: At Baseline (Sustained) Cattle: Below baseline level (Sustained) Sh/Goats: near Baseline (slight decline), but below baseline for Coastal *Deeh*
Hiran	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Low to Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to low	Average to below average; except agro pastoral (low)	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low to medium Sh/Goats: Low to medium	Camel: Near Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline level Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium to 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: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: Near baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: Near Baseline (Increasing trend)
Gedo	Camel: Low to medium Cattle: Low to medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Below average to average for all species; except southern agro pastoral and Dawa pastoral	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low to Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: at Baseline level (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline (sustained) Sh/Goats: Below Baseline (Increasing trend)
Bay/ Bakool	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Low Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Below Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: Below baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: below Baseline (Increasing trend)

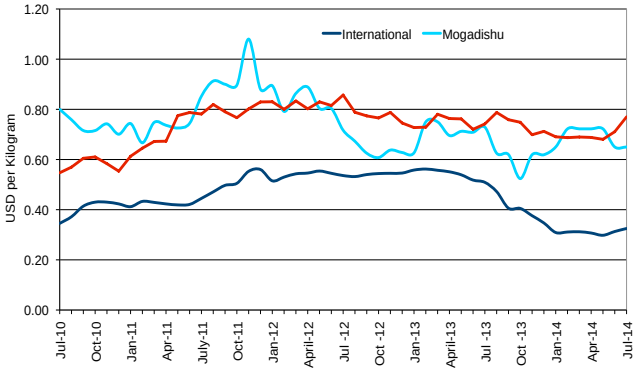
3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

Since January 2014 and compared to a year ago, the Somali shilling (SoSh) remained relatively stable, trading at around SoSh 20 000 per one United States dollar (USD) in key reference markets in Somalia such as Mogadishu (Bakara), Baidoa, Bosaso, Galkayo and Kismayo. However, the Somali shilling gained significantly (25%) when compared to the five-year average (2009-2013) due to increased dollar inflow in Banadir region over the last couple of years following reconstruction efforts by multiple stakeholders.

The Somaliland (SlSh) was also stable since early 2014. but it has depreciated slightly against the USD in most markets of the Northwest regions compared to one year ago. As of July 2014, the exchange rate in Hargeisa market, for example, was equivalent to 6 800 SlSh per USD, a slight depreciation from its rate of 6 640 USD same time last year. This trend was on account of increased money circulation of new Central Bank notes early this year.

Cereal imports have generally followed seasonal declining trends from April associated with the seasonal monsoon winds (April-September), which limits imports from smaller boats in the ports. Between April and July 2014, total cereal imports declined by more than 60 percent.

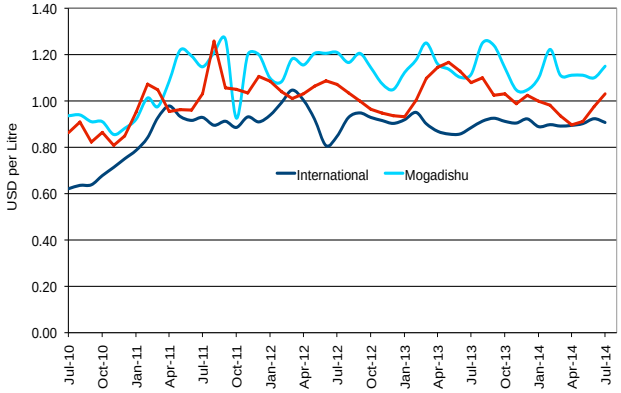
Figure 9: Comparison of Rice Prices Bangkok (FOB), Mogadishu and Bossaso



Cross border imports of sorghum and maize from Ethiopia to Somalia have increased compared to the previous year due to decreased cereal availability in Somalia. Specifically, cross-border cereal imports amounted to 3 731 tonnes in January-August 2014, which is 40 percent higher when compared to the same period last year. Cross-border livestock imports from Ethiopia gradually increased since June this year in preparation for re-exports during the recent *Ramadan* (July) and upcoming *Hajj* season (September/October) when livestock is expected to be re-exported to the Arabian countries in anticipation of large price spike. Re-exports of rice, sugar and wheat flour from Somalia to Ethiopia and Kenya increased by 19 percent on account of comparatively higher returns for Somali traders because of a lower tax regime in Somalia.

Prices of most essential imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour sugar and vegetable oil remained stable or slightly declined in January-July 2014 in all monitored

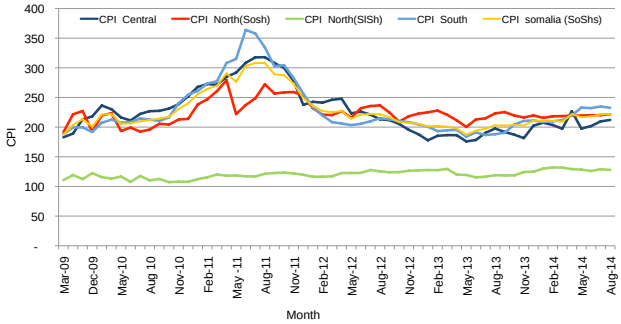
Figure 10: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso



main markets of the country, with the exception of Bakool region. This is attributable to stable/declining prices on international source markets (Figure 9). Annual price changes from July 2013 also indicate stable prices for imported food in the markets that use the SoSh and SlSh. Prices remained stable or decreased further in August in many markets. In parts of Bakool region, conflict-related trade disruption has hampered supplies, especially in Hudur and Wajid districts. Highest food prices have been recorded in Hudur market with wheat flour, vegetable oil and diesel showing the highest (37-55%) increment from the beginning of the year. In parts of Lower Shabelle, trade has resumed and prices have stabilized following the defeat of insurgents who had maintained trade blockade in this region until recent months. Exception is fuel prices in many markets, which have rallied upward over the last couple of months following ongoing conflicts in parts of the Middle East region (Figure 10).

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), measured through the changes in the cost of items in the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), indicates moderate increases (12%) in the cost of living in urban areas of southern Somalia in the January-July 2014 period. This reflects increase in cereal prices following two consecutive seasons (*Deyr* 2013/14 and *Gu* 2014) of below average cereal production in southern Somalia as well as reduced supply of humanitarian food. Sorghum makes a significant proportion of the consumer basket. The CPI has been stable in the northern parts of the country. However, the CPI has increased significantly (9-19%) compared to a year ago in both currency zones. The highest increase was recorded in the South, while the lowest was in the Northwest SlSh areas (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Consumer Price Index (CPI)



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between May and July 2014, FSNAU conducted 50 nutrition surveys covering 34 162 children (6-59 months) from 18 022 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 standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) methodology, which incorporates standard guidelines, questionnaires, and a software package to assess data quality. Weight and Height were measured in 45 of the surveys while Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was used as an indicator of wasting in the remaining five.

Results from these surveys indicate that 14.9 percent of the population of children under the age of five in Somalia are acutely malnourished, with 2.6 percent being severely malnourished (44 000). In 19 out of 50 livelihoods surveyed the prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeds the United Nations trigger for emergency action (Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM ≥ 15%). Bakool Pastoral livelihood zone had the highest levels of GAM (24.8 % or ***Critical***) and Severe Acute Malnutrition SAM (6.3% or ***Very Critical***).

The median GAM (17.3%) and median SAM (3.7%) rates in South Central region of Somalia are significantly higher when compared to 12.7 percent GAM and 2.2 percent SAM in the Northeast region or 10 percent GAM and 1.7 percent SAM in the North West region. The nutrition situation of children among Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) is worst compared to those of rural and urban populations. Prevalence of acute malnutrition is Critical (GAM 15-30%) in seven out of 13 IDPs surveyed. With GAM exceeding 15 percent accompanied by Crude Death Rate (CDR) exceeding one, the situation for IDPs in Mogadishu and Kismayo are considered Humanitarian Emergencies.

The precarious nature of the nutrition situation among IDPs is demonstrated among Mogadishu IDPs where GAM and SAM rates of 8.2 percent and 1.6 percent recorded respectively in *Deyr* 2013/14 deteriorated in less than six months (now in *Gu* 2014) to 18.9 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. The increase in GAM and SAM was accompanied by doubling of CDR (0.6 to 1.4) and a six fold increase in Under Five Death Rate (U5DR) [0.5 to 3.4]. Results for Mogadishu IDPs highlight the necessity to rapidly detect the acute worsening of a protracted crisis, combined with the need for prompt and commensurate adjustment and scaling-up of programmes (from routine activities to emergency response) at the earliest signs of a deterioration of the nutrition situation.

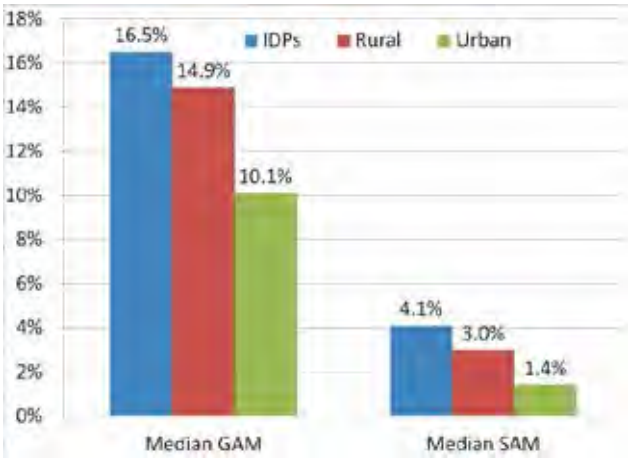
Prevalence of stunting is also higher among IDPs (16%) compared to 7.1% for rural populations and a similar trend is observed for underweight (18.7% among IDPs compared to 13.2% for rural).

Even though the current CDR (0.40) and U5DR (0.68) are in the acceptable range, many of those already undernourished are more susceptible to disease and this is reflected in high prevalence of morbidity. It should be noted that most malnutrition-related deaths will be due to severe diarrhoea and dehydration, and others to malaria or acute respiratory infections. A doubling of CDR within six months (since January 2014) was noted in Bakool Pastoral, Bay Agropastoral, Hiran Pastoral, Mataban District, Dusamareb IDPs and in Bossaso IDPs. A doubling of U5DR was recorded only among Dhobley, Kismayo and Mogadishu IDPs.

Prevalence of acute malnutrition is closely associated with infection and illness and this was reflected in significant association of morbidity prevalence with GAM and SAM rates. Higher GAM and SAM were observed in areas with high morbidity (e.g. Mataban with 57% morbidity has 22.2% GAM).

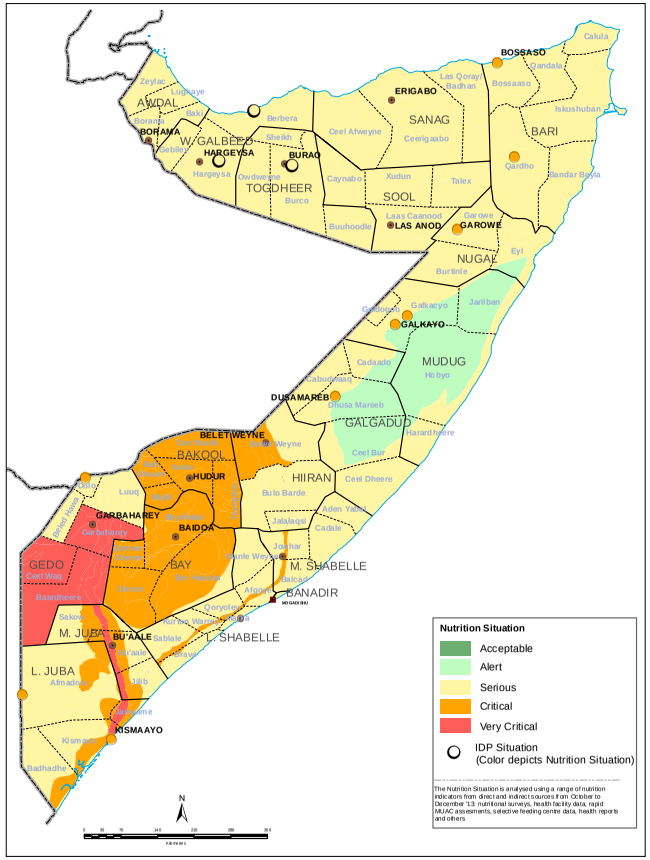
High prevalence of chronic malnutrition and underweight in livelihoods with high acute malnutrition was noted, which reflects underlying nutritional vulnerability: chronic food insecurity and poverty. The current prevalence of acute malnutrition translates into 218 000 acutely malnourished children, including 44 000 who are severely malnourished across Somalia. The overall figure represents a seven percent increase over the number reported in *Deyr* 2013/14 and signifies a deterioration of the overall nutrition situation in Somalia over the past six months. This number is expected to increase to 393 000 and 786 000, respectively, through the end of the year (based on malnutrition incidence rates) and these children require urgent and adequate life-saving nutrition and health support. A majority of the 218 000 acutely malnourished children (over 70%) are located in South- Central Region (Maps 11-12).

Figure 12: A Comparison of Median GAM and Median SAM among IDPs, Rural and Urban Populations in Somalia, Post *Gu* 2014

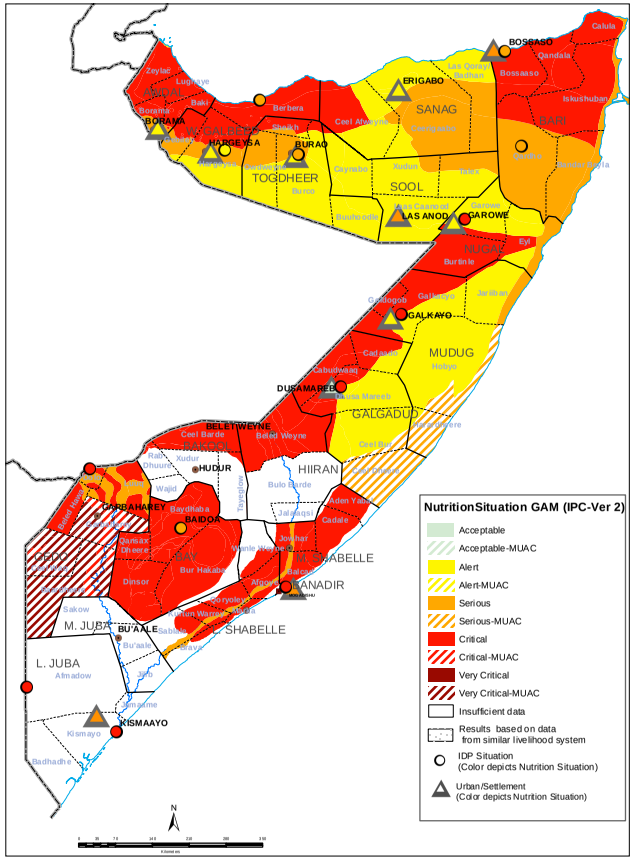


Data Source: FSNAU

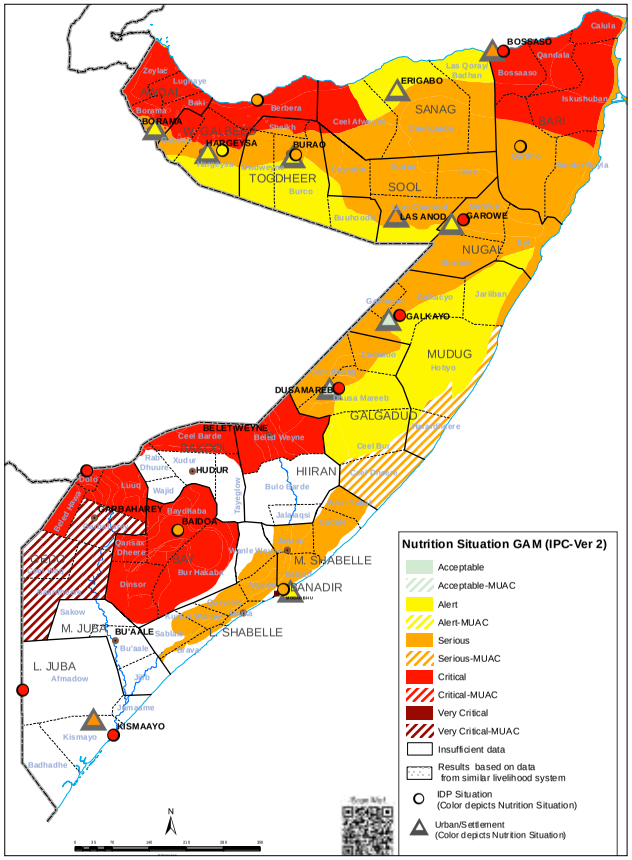
Map 10: Nutrition Situation Estimates, Feb-Apr 2014



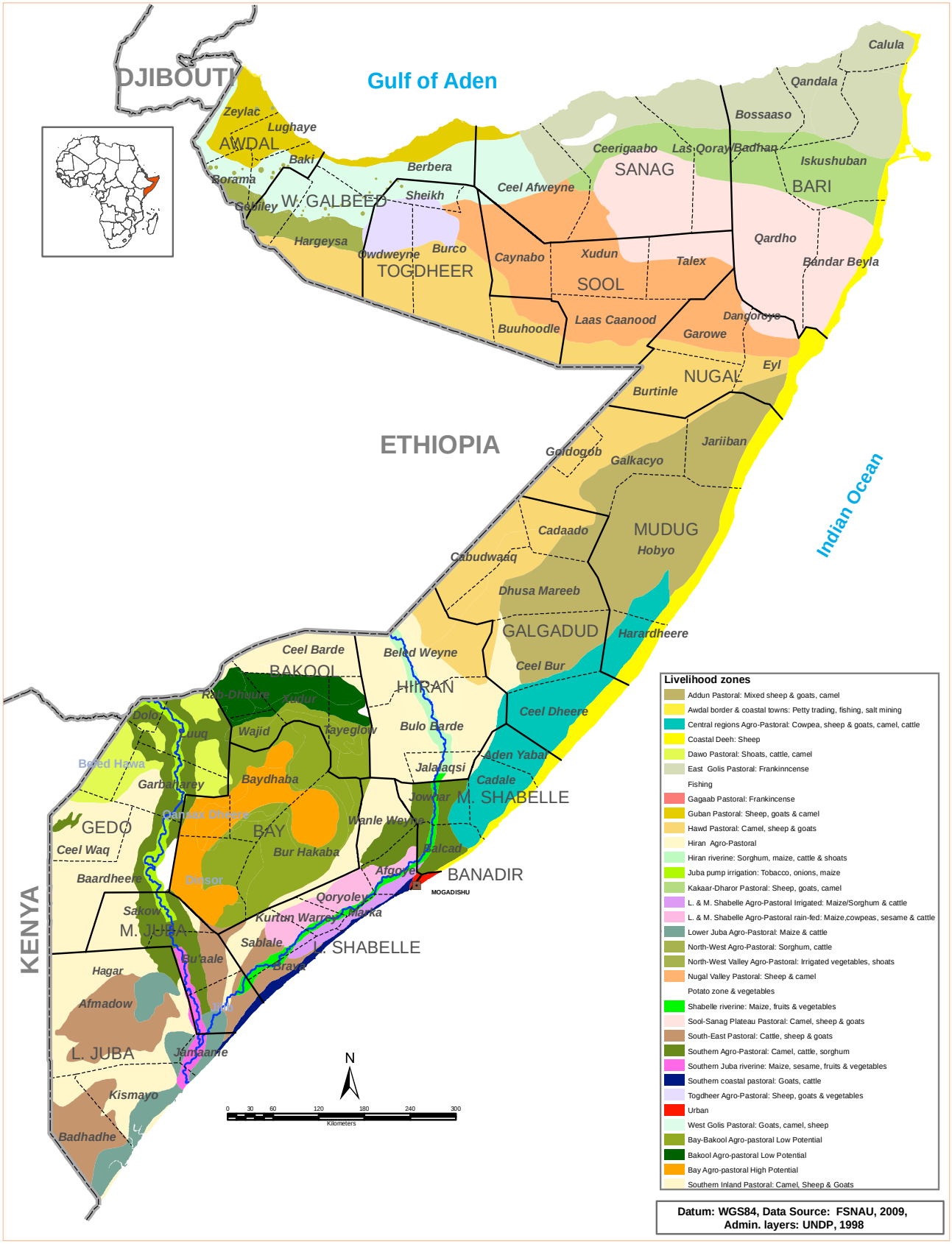
Map 11: Current Nutrition Situation Estimates, May-July 2014



Map 12: Projected Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug-Oct 2014



Map 13: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Overview

In the post-*Gu* 2014, the food security situation has deteriorated in urban areas of southern Somalia, while it has remained stable or improved in central and northern parts since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season. In July 2014, urban areas in the Central and Northeast were classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while the Northwest was identified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1). In southern Somalia, **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) was declared in urban areas of Bakool and Hiran regions; Lower Shabelle (Marka) and Juba regions were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) situation, while Banadir, Bay, Gedo and Middle Shabelle were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In July 2014, an estimated 693 000 of urban residents were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), indicating a 12 percent decline compared to the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 (784 000), mainly due to a corresponding increase in urban population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) (123 000 and 30 000 people in respective phases). The urban residents in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) were spread across southern regions: Bakool (13 000), Hiran (9 000) and Lower Shabelle (8 000).

In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged in August-December 2014 projection period. An estimated 732 000 of the urban populations across the country are projected in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), 88 000 in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 26 000 in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) [Map 2 and Table 2].

Various factors contributed to urban food insecurity in Somalia, with conflicts being the major driver, resulting in disruptions in economic/ trade activities and humanitarian access and causing population displacement. In addition, increased cost of living and reduced purchasing power as well as deteriorated food security situation in surrounding rural areas have had compounding effects on urban food security situation.

Emergency (IPC Phase 4) situation in urban areas of Bakool (Hudur and Wajid) and Hiran (Bulburte) regions is attributed to eroded purchasing power of market-dependent urban population stemming from a significant surge in food prices and reduced labour wages. The latter was a result of disrupted economic activities caused by active conflict in March-June 2014 as well as trade embargo imposed by the insurgents controlling access to the main towns of these regions. **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) situation prevails in Lower Shabelle (Qoryole), which was the epicenter of the recent conflict between insurgents and government forces that led to disruption of economic activities and population displacement. The urban areas of the Juba regions were also identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) due to weakened purchasing power measured through ToT between cereal and daily labour wage, prevailing insecurity situation impeding access to markets as well as deteriorated rural food insecurity in parts of the two regions.

The data on food consumption of urban households was collected through representative urban surveys in 10 out of 18 regions of Somalia (Northwest, Northeast, parts of Central - Galgadud and parts of the South – Lower Juba [Kismayo] and Banadir). Food consumption measured through Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicated acceptable food consumption scores for the majority of urban households, regardless of the sex of household income provider (83% - 99%) in all regions (Figure 13).

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) indicated that the majority of households (irrespective of sex of household income provider) consumed more than four food groups, i.e. had reasonably diverse diet. However, amongst the few households (1-9%) who consumed less than four food groups the households dependent on women for income and food (WDHs) topped the list. the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), which is another measure of food consumption, has shown downward trend since the previous assessment (*Gu* 2013) in most areas (northern regions apart from Bari and W. Galbeed as well as Banadir), which is indicative of improved consumption. Food consumption data is not available in the urban areas in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4).

Figure 13: Food Consumption Score

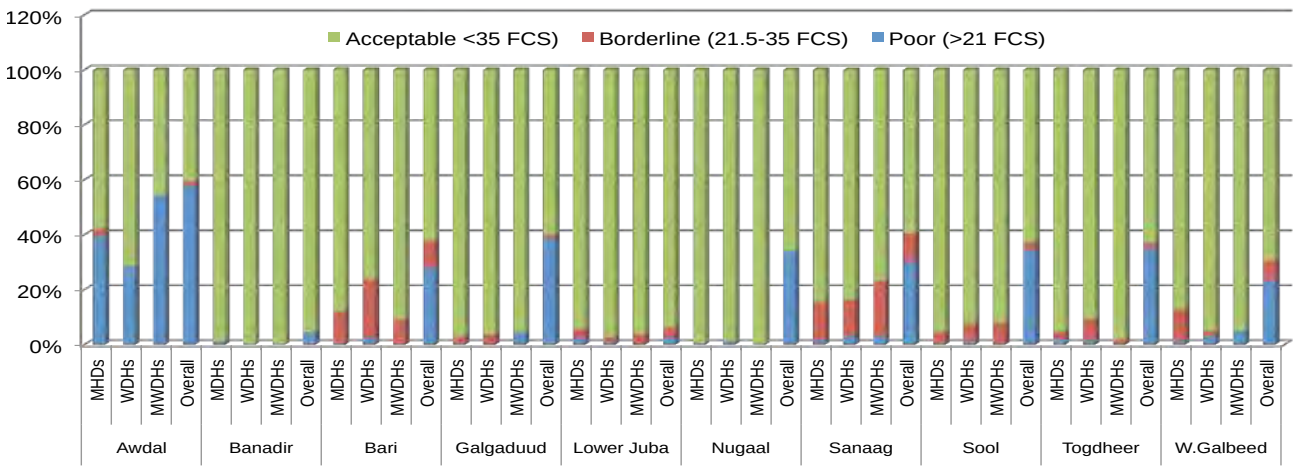
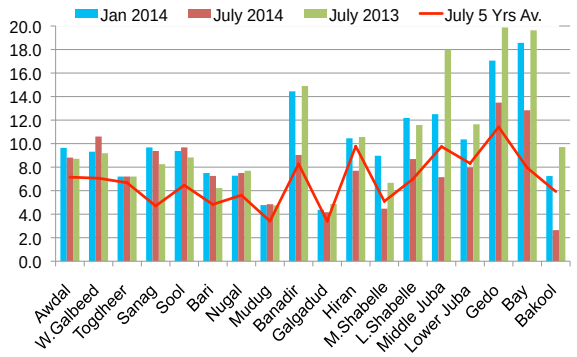


Figure 14: Trends in Terms of Trade between Labour Wage and Cereals



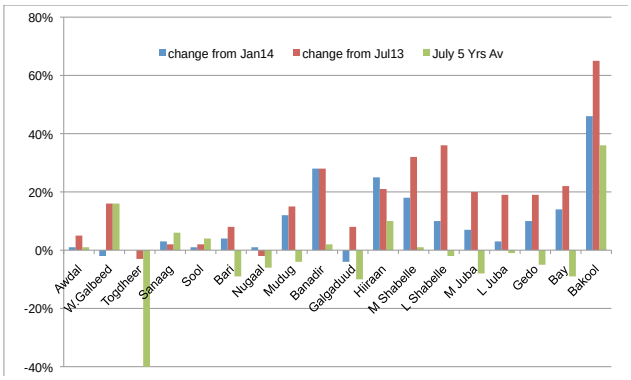
Terms of trade (ToT) between casual labour wage rates and cereals, as a measure of purchasing power of the urban poor, mostly exhibited declines (in 10 out of 18 regions) or less stable rates in July 2014 compared to the levels in January 2014, a year ago (July 2013) and the July five-year average across different markets. The ToT declines were mostly driven by increases in cereal prices, particularly in the South. Reduced labour wage rates since January 2014 have exerted additional downward pressure on the ToT in Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Banadir regions. Specifically, ToT decreased by 1-2 kg per day in Northwest compared to January 2014 but was relatively stable on an annual basis and higher (by 2-4 kg) compared to July five-year average. In the South, ToT decreased 2-7 kg. The highest declines in the ToT from January to July 2014 were recorded in Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Banadir and Gedo regions where there was a substantial decline of 4-7kg equivalent of grain less per day of work. In Bakool, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba and Lower Juba regions, the July 2014 ToT exhibited declines compared to all three comparison periods (January 2014, July 2013 and July five-year average).

Consistent with long term trends the highest rates of ToT (13 kg cereal/ daily wage) were recorded in southern regions of Gedo and Bay regions, while the lowest (2kg cereal / daily wage) was in Bakool region (Figure 14).

In general, the cost of living measured through the minimum expenditure basket cost (CMB) increased since the beginning of the year in 10 out of the 18 regions although remained stable in the rest of the country (Figure 15). The highest increase of CMB since January 2014 was observed in Bakool, Hiran, Banadir, Mudug, Bay and Middle Shabelle regions. The CMB has also shown annual increases in 16 out of the 18 regions (all southern regions, parts of Central, Bari, Awdal and Wooqoi Galbeed). Bakool, Bay, Hiran regions, Banadir and two Shabelle regions have exhibited the highest annual increases (between 21- 65%) in the CMB.

The CMB is higher than the five-average in four regions (W.Galbeed, Sanaag, Hiran and Bakool), while it is lower or relatively stable in the others. (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Trends in the Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket



The increase in CMB since the beginning of the year was associated with increased cereal prices in the main markets of most regions of the country. In July 2014, the CMB varied from 1 928 263 SoSh (~95 USD to 4 677 850 SoSh (213 USD). The highest CMB (in SoSh terms) was recorded in Sanaag, while the lowest CMB was recorded in Bay.

The urban poor continue to spend most of their expenditures on food, irrespective of the sex of household income provider, often above 75 percent of total household expenditure. This means households either dependent on women, men or both for food or income to buy food are vulnerable both to spikes in prices and to drops in their income.However the degree of vulnerability may differ based on the diversity of income sources and the ToT of the respective income source. In 2014 *Gu* assessment, for example, households dependent on men for food and income (MDH) generated income mainly from casual labor (portage/construction/ farm labor), skilled salary and sale of bush products, whilst WDHs derived income mainly from petty trade. Income diversity among MDH is suggestive of their better position in terms withstanding shocks, compared to WDHs.

Among the urban poor, expenditure on food as a proportion of total household expenditure was highest in Banadir and Lower Shabelle, at over 80 percent. In Bakool region the proportion of food expenditure was lower (at 76%), despite worst food security conditions in the post-*Gu* 2014. This is explained by humanitarian food distributions that coincided with the time of the assessment.

The *Gu* 2014 nutrition survey results indicate that nutrition situation in urban areas of the Northern regions ranged from ***Serious*** (GAM 10-14.9%)to ***Alert*** (GAM 5-9.9%) with the exception of Bari region where ***Critical*** (GAM 15-30%) nutrition situation sustained since the last season due to the impacts of the malaria outbreak in the last season and high temperatures. ***Serious*** nutrition situation was recorded in the assessed southern urban areas (Banadir and Kismayo) [see Nutrition Sector].

Most likely scenario (August-Decemebr 2014)

Labour opportunities are expected to increase during August to December 2014 in some of the southern regions due to increased port activities in Kismayo port and *Deyr* season relatedfarm labour opportunities. Concentration of assistance in main towns where IDPs are located is also likely to benefit urban poor. However, the high cost of MEB is likely to persist. In addition, increased competition for labour employment from rural population affected by poor production is likely to have an adverse impact on the urban population food security. Insecurity will remain a major risk factor for food access of urban households, particularly in the South and Central as the conflict will disrupt economic activities, trade as well as movement of labor. Continued conflict along with violent disruptions of urban life will increase the costs and risks associated with trade and other market activities. Displacement also creates increased competition for labor opportunities, as IDPs compete with the urban poor for the same opportunities as more displacements are expected in the South and Central regions of Somalia due to the continuation of military offensives by the government and AMISOM against insurgents.

4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

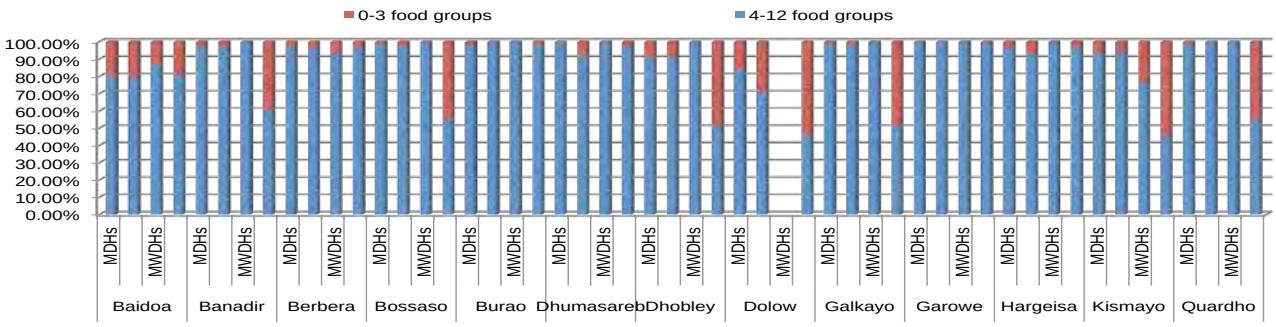
Food security remains precarious in all major IDP settlements, most of which were classified in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3) in July 2014, with the exception of Kismayo IDPs classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). This indicates sustained food security situation since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 (January to June 2014) in all major IDP settlements. However, some improvements were observed in Hargeisa IDPs where 50 percent of the IDP population were classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), although the settlement was still identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The total number of IDPs in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) was estimated at 613 000 in July 2014. In the most likely scenario, this number is expected to increase to 635 000 in the projection period of August-December, 2014. IDPs represent 62 percent of the total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia for the August-December 2014 projection period.

UNHCR estimates 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia (as at July, 2014), out of which an estimated 635 000 people live in thirteen major IDP settlements (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Mogadishu, Dobley, Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa). FSNAU surveys indicated a high proportion of recent IDP arrivals (within the past twelve months from the date of the survey) in Mogadishu (37%), Baidoa (24%), Dobley (22%) and Dolow (19%). The newly arrivaled IDPs in Mogadishu were mostly from within the Banadir region as well as from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. Baidoa settlement received new IDPs mostly from Bakool region. In Dhobley settlement, new arrivals are from within the Lower Juba region; while in Dolow they were displaced from Bakool, Bay and Gedo regions.

Analysis of the IDP survey data from Hargeisa settlement showed improved food access compared to the previous season (December 2013). The improved food access is reflected in better food consumption. (Acceptable FCS for 91 percent of IDP households) increased labor wages, improved purchasing power measured through ToT of casual labor to cereals; and improved nutrition situation (***Alert***). The improvements in Hargeisa are attributable to continued humanitarian interventions and improving urban food security situation. Conversely, Kismayo IDPs are in sustained **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) situation as reflected in Poor to Borderline FCS for 23 percent of IDP households in the settlement; decline in ToT of casual labor to cereals; very high vulnerability reflected in high proportion (76%) of expenditure on food; lack of assets; and ***Critical*** nutrition situation.

In most IDP settlements FCS indicates Poor to Borderline consumption among IDPs. However, the vast majority qof IDP households (97-100%) across most settlements consumed four or more food groups, indicating diversified diet. The exceptions are Baidoa, Dolow and Kismayo settlements where a considerable proportion (11-19%) of IDPs consumed less than four food groups. The most commonly consumed foods by the IDPs included cereals, vegetable oil, sugar, milk and, less frequently, meat.

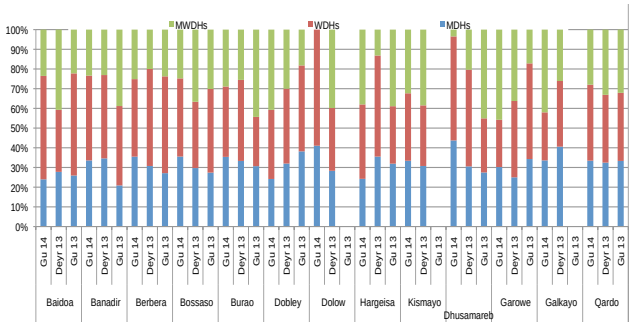
Figure 16: Households Dietary Diversity Among IDPs



According to the gender of the income provider, WDH that comprised 18 percent of all IDP households, constituted the majority of those with an inadequate diet, i.e. with HDDS of less than four food groups (Figure 16).

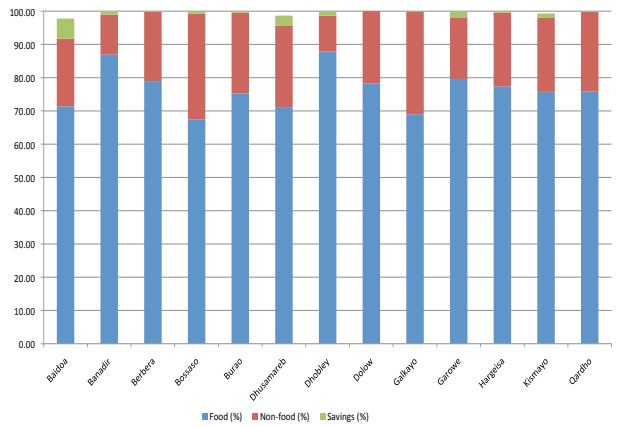
The CSI among IDPs in Burao, Berbera, Qardho, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Dolow IDP settlements increased compared to the previous assessment (December 2013), which indicates deteriorated food consumption of IDP households in these locations. A larger percentage of WDHs (across all IDP settlements) compared to MDHs have consistently recorded a high coping strategy index in three seasons, indicating more frequent use of severe/ very severe coping strategies by these households to meet their food consumption needs (Figure 17).

Figure 17: CSI Trends Among IDPs



The post *Gu* 2014 surveys indicate that IDPs, regardless of the sex of income provider, spend a high proportion of their income (67-88% across settlements) on food, with higher levels recorded in the South (Figure 18). This signifies a high degree of vulnerability of IDP households to food price shocks considering that their main sources of food, regardless of the sex of household income provider, include purchase in cash from the market. Survey results also show that typically IDPs' main sources of income include casual labour wage, followed by petty trade, self- employment and skilled labour wage. In most IDP settlements, the majority of the IDPs had one income source with the exception of Baidoa (1-2 sources); Kismayo (1-3 sources); Dolow (1-3 sources) and Banadir (1-2 sources) settlements. As per the gender desaggregation analysis, the main sources of the income of MDHs were wage labour (portage) and self-employment, whilst for the WDHs this included petty trade (sale of bush products). The trend in ToT between casual labour wages and cereals indicated declines in most of the southern regions (Banadir, Dolow, Kismayo, Dhobley, Baidoa and Borama) compared to six months and a year ago as well as the July five-year average.

Figure 18: Expenditure Pattern Among IDPs



Generally IDP households have very little assets (productive and livestock assets). The most predominant productive asset include mobile phones. On average, 75 percent of the surveyed households owned at least one mobile phone and approximately 30 percent of the surveyed households owned some type of livestock. MDHs topped the list of the households owning either a sheep or a goat and land.

As per the findings of the previous assessment (*Deyr* 2013/14), housing conditions are poor in most assessed IDP settlements. The largest proportion of IDPs lived in non-permanent housing that are made of makeshift materials. The recent survey analysis found that access to safe water of the IDPs in all surveyed settlements has either sustained or improved from the last *Deyr* 2013/14 season. H|owever, access to safe water has deteriorated in Baidoa IDP and Bossaso settlements where only 44 percent and 51 percent of IDPs reported access to safe water sources. This is linked to a high proportion of recent IDP arrivals within the past twelve months in Baidoa and relocation of some of IDP settlements in Bossaso to a new location.

The nutrition situation in most of the assessed IDP settlements varied between ***Serious*** and ***Critical*** levels in July 2014. Only Hargeisa IDPs showed ***Alert*** nutrition situation. This indicates either sustained or improved nutrition situation in most IDP settlements compared to the results of assessments carried out in the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, although the majority of the assessed IDPs (7 out of 13) were identified in ***Critical*** nutrition situation.

Most Likely Scenario (August - December, 2014)

In the most likely scenario, in the projection period of August - December 2014, all 635 000 IDPs in the assessed areas are in **Crisis** (IPC Phases 3). Specifically, all IDPs in Hargeisa are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) due to lurking uncertainties related to humanitarian support as well as likelihood of depressed ToT due to looming below average cereal (*Gu/Karan*) production in the Nortwest, hence anticipated high cereal prices. However, improved access to port activities in Kismayo as from mid-September 2014 may improve access to casual labour by the IDPs, which will have a positive impact on their food security situation. IDPs are vulnerable to several types of shocks following displacement, including high disease risks and contagious outbreaks, due to poor hygiene and sanitation in congested informal settlements, physical insecurity, adverse exposure to extreme temperatures and rain due to poor housing conditions. In addition, possible deterioration of the security conditions is envisaged to foster further displacements.

4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

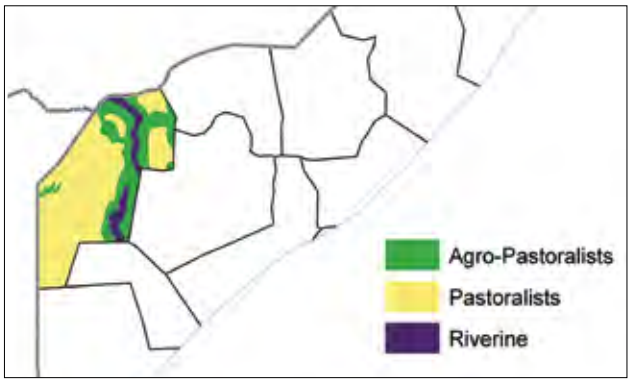
4.3.1 GEDO REGION

The food security situation has deteriorated in the post *Gu* 2014 in Dawo Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods, but remained stable in other rural areas of the region. In July 2014, the food security situation in all livelihoods of the region was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with an estimated 69 000 people, reflecting a modest decrease (12%) since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14. However, some 16 000 people (11 000 in Dawo Pastoral and 4 800 in Southern Agropastoral have fallen into **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in July 2014. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same in all livelihood zones during August-December 2014. The estimates of the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase slightly to reach 72 000 people, while populations in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is projected to decrease (by 13%) from July 2014 (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 deterioration of food security situation in Dawo Pastoral and Southern Agropastoral livelihoods, is caused by a combination of factors: poor *Gu* season rainfall performance (in terms of duration and distribution), resulting in extremely low cereal production; poor pasture and livestock body conditions as well as water scarcity;

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



reduced livestock prices, hence decreased incomes from livestock and livestock product sales; declined farm labor opportunities for poor agropastoralists and soaring local cereal prices. The affected households have limited income opportunities and rely on loan-taking and social support as additional sources of income.

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-*Gu* 2014 season is mainly attributed to the cumulative positive impacts of three consecutive relatively favorable rainy seasons, as well as sustained humanitarian assistance, particularly in north Gedo. The impact of these factors is reflected in improved rangeland resources, livestock body conditions and number of sellable animals available to poor households; near average cereal production (89% PWA) and average cash crop production in the riverine; expected off-season harvest in riverine areas. Significant humanitarian assistance is also planned in the area, particularly in the north of Gedo (source: Somalia Food Security Cluster http://www.unocha.org/somalia/coordination/clusters/food-security). The projected near average *Deyr* 2014 rains will ensure pasture/ water availability, which will translate into improved livestock conditions and normal seasonal agricultural activities (land preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting and transporting) that provide farm labour opportunities to poor households.

Figure 19: ToT Daily Labor Rate to Red Sorghum

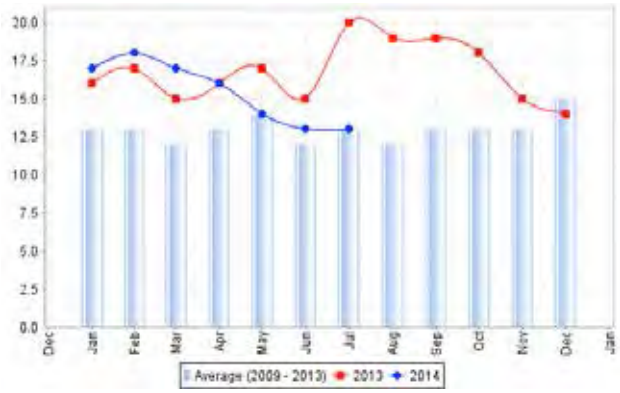
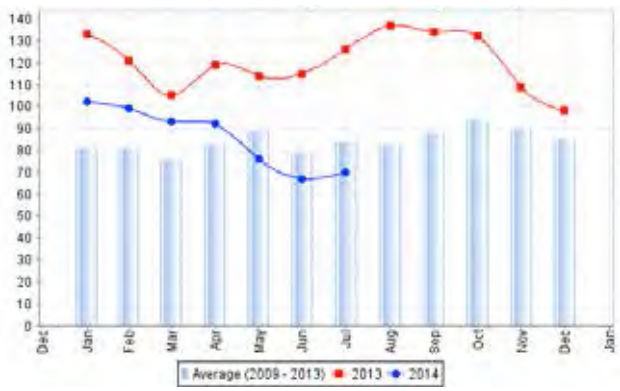


Figure 20: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum



The Gedo region is estimated to attain production of 4 400 tonnes of cereals (maize and sorghum) for the *Gu* 2014 season, which is 16 and 11 percent lower than in *Gu* 2013 and PWA, respectively. However, cereal production is considerably higher (by 49%) compared to the five-year average (2009-2013). Exceptions are agropastoral areas of Dolo and Belethawa districts where *Gu* cereal crop harvest is poor largely due to poor rains. Furthermore, the renewed conflict has reduced poor households' access to farming inputs and markets and discouraged cultivation. On the contrary, southern Gedo collected good cereal harvest mostly due to near normal rainfall. An additional 800 tonnes of off-season maize harvest is expected in late August-September 2014 in the Gedo Pump Irrigation Riverine livelihood zone. The cereal stocks of poor households in the riverine and agropastoral areas are estimated to last up to three months. In addition to cereals, other crops such as tomatoes, onions, cowpea and sesame were also produced during the *Gu* 2014 season.

In July 2014, cereal prices increased by 15 and 32 percent compared to January 2014 and July 2013, respectively but were lower (by 6%) compared to the five-year average levels. At the same time, livestock prices declined (by 11-12%) from January 2014 and a year ago (July 2013) although they were still higher (by 10%) compared to the July five-year average. This has put additional downward pressure on the purchasing power of pastoralists. The ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) was equivalent to 82 kg/ goat in July 2014, indicating declines both from January 2014 (108 kg/head) and July 2013 (122 kg/head), as well as from the five-year average levels (83 kg/head). The ToT between daily labour wage and cereals was equivalent to 13kg of red sorghum/daily labour wage, which is significantly depressed compared to the beginning of the year as well as a year ago (July 2013). However, the rates are maintained at the five-year average levels (13kg/wage) [Figures 19 and 20]. In August 2014, the ToT between local quality goat and cereals remained stable but the ToT between labour wages and cereals has continued a decreasing trend. The latter is mostly due to the decline in labour wages in-line with the seasonal slowdown in farm labour opportunities (Figures 19 and 20).

The integrated analysis of the results of nutrition assessments conducted in Gedo (May 2014), health facility and feeding facilities' data show a ***Critical*** nutrition situation in the pastoral and the riverine livelihoods and a ***Serious*** situation among agropastoral populations. The nutrition assessment indicates a significant deterioration among pastoralists from the *Serious* situation in *Deyr* 2013. In the riverine livelihoods (south and north Gedo) the GAM rates (17.7 - 19.3) in July 2014 also indicate deterioration from *Deyr* 2013. High morbidity, a major risk factor to acute malnutrition, persisted in the region. In the projection period (up to October 2014), nutrition situation in pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods is categorized as ***Serious***, while the riverine is in sustained ***Critical*** situation. The projected improvement in nutrition situation in pastoral areas is linked to increased camel milk production with the start of *Deyr* rainy season.

Table 9: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

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	8,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	33,300	11,100	0	10
Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	10,900	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	7,100	2,400	0	8
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	46,479	12,200	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**247,076**	**71,500**	**13,500**	**0**	**5**

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

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

In July 2014, the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods of both regions were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), with the exception of sorghum-producing agropastoral livelihood, which remained in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) as in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14. The situation remained stable since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 in pastoral livelihoods, with Southeast Pastoral (cattle pastoralists) in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and Southern Inland Pastoral (camel pastoralists) in **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity phases. The number of rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) were estimated at 32 000 (26 000 in Middle Juba and 6 000 in Lower Juba) and 139 000 people (63 000 in Middle Juba and 76 000 in Lower Juba).

In the most likely scenario, the area classifications remain the same for all the livelihoods in the projection period (August-December 2014) [Map 2; Tables 2 and 10]. However, the estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are expected to decline to below 20 000 people due to some improvements anticipated in the riverine livelihood of Middle Juba, Southern Agropastoral of Middle Juba and Lower Juba Agropastoral. The population estimates in **Stressed**

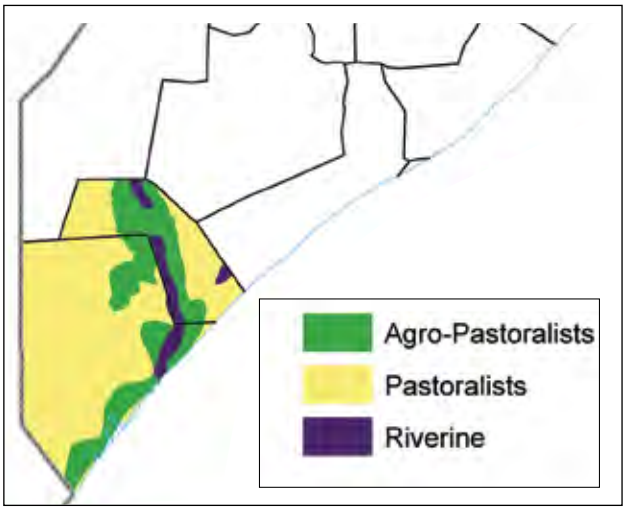
(IPC Phase 2) situation are also projected to decline to 125 000 (49 000 in Middle Juba and 76 000 in Lower Juba).

During a normal season, poor households in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods of the two 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 source of poor households, which is supplemented by the sale of cereal and cash crops (35%) and chicken sales and gifts (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%).

Improved Cattle Body Condition. Dobley, Afmadow, FSNAU, July 2014

The sustained food security situation in pastoral livelihoods and in Lower Juba Agropastoral is attributed to improved livestock herd size. In SIP livelihood, livestock herds are in sustained above baseline levels as in the previous season; these are below baseline levels in the SEP and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods despite the continued increasing trend over the past seasons. Milk availability is currently average given the medium kidding and calving rates of cattle and goats. Early depletion of the communal and privately owned water catchments as well as reduced pasture resources occurred in Afmadow/Hagar due to additional pressure from the influx of livestock (Abnormal in migration) from Kenya side. This led to increased water prices in the area and has triggered migration of livestock to the Tsetse-fly infested riverine and *desheks*. Livestock conditions are average due to currently available dry pasture (carried over from the previous *Deyr* 2013/14), which is expected to improve with the start of the *Deyr* short-rainy season in October. Livestock prices remain favorable and are likely to remain high in the next few months in view of the upcoming *Hajj* season, which is characterised with high demand for livestock. In the projection period, the expected average to above average *Deyr* rainfall will have positive impact

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



on pasture and water availability, livestock body condition and livestock reproduction. Humanitarian interventions expected in parts of the region (Afmadow district) will also have a positive impact on food security situation.

In the crop-dependent livelihoods, *Gu* 2014 cereal crop production was below average/poor in both regions due to increased sesame production (in lieu of white maize) as well as poor cereal production in agropastoral areas. The shortfall in production emanated from poor rainfall at crop development stage, bird attack on sorghum crops and strong wind at grain filling stage that resulted in significant crop wilting. The total *Gu* 2014 cereal production in the Juba regions is equivalent to 41 percent of the *Gu* PWA (1995-2013) and 47 percent of the five-year average (2009-2013). In Middle Juba, the maize crop harvest is estimated at 3 300 tonnes (mainly collected from the riverine) and sorghum harvest is estimated at 800 tonnes of sorghum (collected in the Southern Agropastoral livelihood). Additional 850 tonnes of off-season maize is also expected to be collected in August/September. *Gu* 2014 sorghum production in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba represents 31 and 20 percent of *Gu* PWA and five-year averages respectively. In Lower Juba, cereal crop production (maize) is estimated at 1 350 tonnes (300 tonnes from Lower Juba Agropastoral and 1 050 tonnes from riverine), which corresponds to 29 percent of the *Gu* long-term average and 52 percent of the five-year average.

Poor farmers' cereal stock availability is estimated to last up to one-two months in the riverine of both regions and only one month in agropastoral areas of Middle Juba. However, cereal stocks are likely to improve in Lower Juba with the expected off-season maize harvest (estimated at 2 400 tonnes) at the end of September 2014.

In July 2014, the purchasing power of pastoralists in both regions indicated declines compared to the beginning of the year (January 2014) and one year ago (July 2013) but remained relatively stable compared to the five-year average. In pastoral reference markets (Afmadow, Dobley, Hagar and Kismayo) of Lower Juba, the average ToT between local quality goat and white maize was equivalent

Figure 21: ToT Daily Labor Wage Rate to White Maize (Middle Juba)

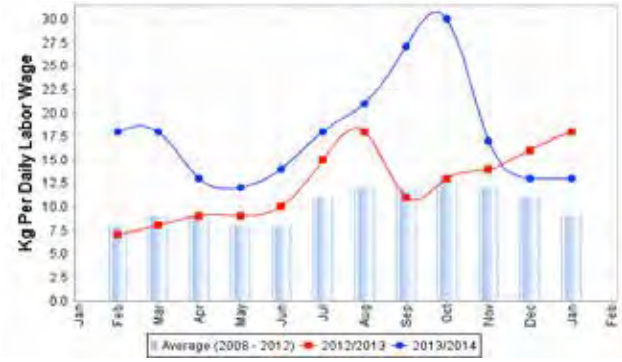
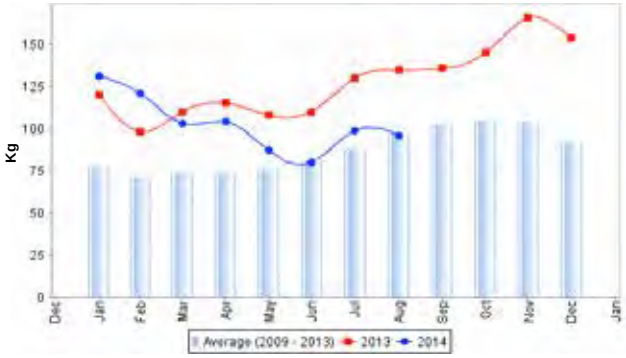


Figure 22: ToT Daily Labor Wage Rate to White Maize (Lower Juba)



to 89 kg/head maize in July 2014, indicating a decline from January 2014 (120kg/head) and July 2013 (124kg/head) although still higher than the five-year average levels. Similarly, in the markets of Middle Juba, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize stood at 72 kg/head maize in July 2014, which is significantly lower than in January 2014 (164kg/head) and July 2013 (166kg/head) as well as the five-year average (119kg/head) [Figure 21]. The ToT trend in August 2014 shows a significant monthly increase in Middle Juba region, reaching 98Kg/head, due to increase in goat price and decrease of maize price. In Lower Juba, the ToT rose only slightly driven by increases both in cereal as well as livestock prices.

The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize declined in July 2014 compared to the beginning of the year and the same month last year due to increase in cereal prices as well as a drop in labour wages as a result of reduced farm opportunities linked to poor seasonal performance. Specifically, in the markets of Lower Juba the ToT was equivalent to 8kgs/ wage rate in July 2014, a decline from the levels in January 2014 (10kg) and in July 2013 (12kg). In Middle Juba, ToT stood at 7kg/ wage rate in July 2014, down from 13kg/wage rate in January 2014 and 18kg/wage rate in July 2013. The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize were also lower compared to the five-average levels in Juba regions (by 50% in Middle Juba and by 11% in Lower Juba) [Figure 22]. However, the trend in August indicated an upward trend in both regions due to a slight decrease in maize prices and increase in labour wages.

There was insufficient data to classify nutrition situation in Juba regions.

Table 10: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

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 Riverine	17,297	4,500	1,500	0	9
Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral	8,780	2,600	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	46,816	16,400	10,500	0	22
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	22,725	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riverine	59,304	13,300	4,500	0	8
***Regional Total**	**184,138**	**48,700**	**16,500**	**0**	**9**
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	13,300	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral	70,183	21,100	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	11,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	11,637	4,100	2,600	0	22
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	50,119	8,800	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riverine	57,005	17,100	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**261,108**	**76,000**	**2,600**	**0**	**1**
GRAND TOTAL	**445,246**	**124,700**	**19,100**	**0**	**4**

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

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL REGIONS

In the post-*Gu* 2014, the food security situation remained relatively stable in rural livelihoods of Bay region, but it has deteriorated in Bakool region since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14. In July 2014, most rural livelihoods zones of both regions were identified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity conditions, except parts of agropastoral livelihood of Bakool region, which was identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). Specifically, an estimated 206 000 rural people (Bay - 141 000 and Bakool – 65 000) were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), indicating a slight decrease from the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 (248 000). In addition, an estimated 44 000 rural people in Bakool and 16 000 people in Bay region were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). There was no population in **Crisis** (IPC 2) in post

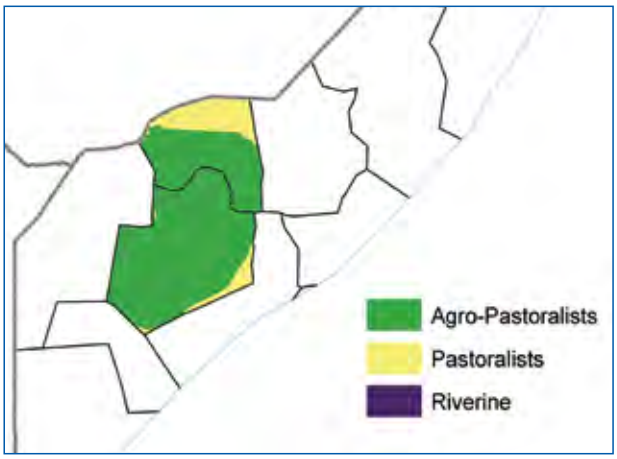
Deyr 2013/14 neither in Bay or Bakool. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to be **Stressed** (IPC Phase 3) for all rural livelihoods between August to December 2014. In this period, the number of people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) conditions is estimated at 157 000 in Bay and 72 000 in Bakool. Additionally, an estimated 21 000 people in Bakool region are projected to remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). [Map: 2; Tables: 2 and 11]

The rural areas of the Bay and Bakool regions consist of three agropastoral livelihoods and one pastoral livelihood 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 their annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (30–40%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about half 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%).

Although, the food security situation remained relatively stable in Bay region, it has deteriorated in parts of Bakool region primarily due to continued conflicts and poor performance of the *Gu* 2014 rains. These have resulted in poor crop production; declined income from farm labour and livestock sales due to trade disruption caused by active conflict in the region. Unfavourable *Gu* seasonal rain performance in Bakool region resulted in a significant shortfall in cereal harvest, which is estimated at 1 000 tonnes (53% PWA and 65% of the five-year average).In contrast, the *Gu* rains were near normal in most parts of Bay region, which supported good crop establishment and grain development process. Nevertheless, in Bay region, *Gu* 2014 cereal production is below average, estimated at 21 500 tonnes (of which 80% is sorghum and 20% is maize), which represents 61 percent of the *Gu* PWA (1995-2013) and 67 percent of the five-year average. This is mostly ascribed to reduced area planted under sorghum (69% PWA) in this *Gu* season due to increased sesame cultivation as well as severe attack on the crops by quelea – quelea birds which +resulted in yield reduction per unit area. The increased cultivation of sesame is due to its higher profitability considering higher price as well as high export demand. Significant sesame production, of about 2 100 tonnes (244% of *Gu* 2013), was reported in the Bay region.

Overall local cereal availability is considered normal in Bay region, due to significant amount of carry-over stocks from the near average crop production in the past three seasons. However, cereal availability is very low in Bakool region due to less agricultural potential as well as poor *Gu* 2014 harvest. Poor households' cereal stocks from the current *Gu* harvest could last for at least 3-4 months in the Bay region, but no stocks are available in the Bakool Agropastoral livelihood.

Bay and Bakool (Sorghum Belt) Livelihood Systems



In the projection period, the forecast of average to above average *Deyr* 2014 rains will positively impact rangeland conditions and *Deyr* farming activities, which will contribute to improved food security conditions. The rains will support pasture/ water regeneration and contribute to the improvement in livestock conditions in both regions. *Deyr* farming activities will provide labor opportunities to poor households; self-employment activities such as collection of grass, building sticks will also be available to poor households in both regions.

The purchasing power of poor households has weakened in the current year mostly due to increased cereal prices and decreased daily wage rates, particularly in Bakool region. Poor households' purchasing power has also weakened in Bay region despite favourable labour wages in *Gu* season due to high sesame cultivation.In July 2014, the ToT labour wage rate /red sorghum was lower in Bay region compared to the six months ago and the previous year by 37 percent (from 16kg to 12kg/wage rate) and 50 percent (from 24kg - 12kg/wage rate) respectively, although it was still 20 percent higher than the five-year average. The ToT in Bakool region has also dropped significantly – by 27 per cent (from 11kg to 8kg/wage rate) in the previous six months and by 53 percent (from 12kg to 8kg/wage rate) from the same month last year. However, the ToT remained stable compared to the five-year average levels (Figure 23).

Livestock conditions in Bay region are average to above average (PET score 3-4) due to favourable *Gu* rains, which regenerated pasture and replenished water sources. This has contributed to average milk production in the region as well as to medium to high conception rates for all species. Conversely, in Bakool region body condition of livestock is below average/poor (PET 2-3) due to poor *Gu* rains as well as insecurity which limited migration options. Thus average to below average milk production and low to medium conception is recorded due to poor victuals (pasture and water), although calving and kidding rate was medium for most species. Herd size projections indicate an increasing trend in both regions for goat/sheep and cattle, though still remaining below baseline levels. The exception is Bay-Bakool Agropastoral Low Potential livelihood where declining trend of cattle species has been observed since January this year.

Livestock prices have shown a declining trend in Bakool owing to constrained access to the local markets caused by insecurity. Local goat price in Bakool has decreased by 15 percent since January 2014 and by 38 percent from a year ago; the price is also 20 percent lower compared to the five-year average. However, the situation is anticipated to improve, due to recent expansion of the Government and AMISOM troops into the region, which will contribute to improved access to markets. In Bay region, a high demand for livestock, both from internal as well as external markets, has sustained in the first half of the year. This resulted in increased goat price (by 9%) since January 2014, which is also 27 percent higher than the five-year average, although declined moderately (by 9%) compared to the same month last year. Livestock prices have shown a slight increase (4%) in August and are expected to appreciate further seasonally (September-October) due to increased demand during the upcoming *Hajj* and Idul Adha festivals.

In Bakool region, increased cereal prices and declined goat prices have translated into a significant drop in the ToT between local goat and red sorghum (Figure 24). In July 2014, the ToT was equivalent to 44 kg of cereals/ head, indicating declines by 51 percent during the previous six-months (from 92kg/goat), by 72 percent from the same month last year (157kg/goat) and by 58 percent from the five-year average levels (104kg/goat). However, the ToT indicated an increasing trend in August compared to July 2014 due to decline in cereal prices .

In Bay, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum stood at 181kg/head in July 2014, indicating 37 percent decline from the past six months (289kg/head), a significant decrease of 57 percent compared to a year ago (423kg/ head) and 21 percent drop from the five-year average (230 kg /head). These declines were driven by increased cereal prices. Nevertheless, the amount of grains obtained from selling one local goat still provided three-months supply of cereals to a poor household. The ToT has shown an increasing trend (20%) in August since July 2014 due to appreciated goat prices and declined sorghum prices (13%), resulting from increased supply of cereals to the markets from *Gu* seasonal production.

Figure 23: ToT Labor Wage Rate (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)

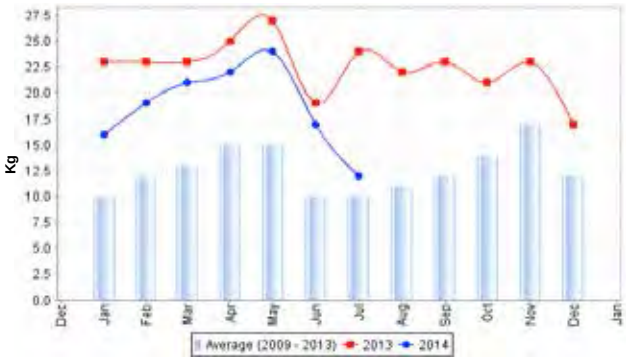
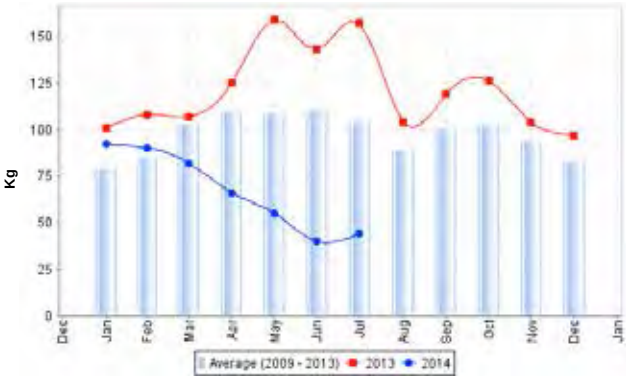


Figure 24: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)



The results of post *Gu* 2014 Nutrition assessment in Bay Agropastoral show improvements in the prevalence of both GAM and SAM. Even though current nutrition situation is ***Critical***, the GAM rates (17.1 %) are lower compared to the levels in the *Deyr* 2013/14 (19.6%) or *Gu* 2013 (22.6%). SAM prevalence also shows marked improvement from *Critical* levels noted in *Deyr* 2013 (5.1%) to ***Serious*** levels (3.7%). In contrast, reverse situation is noted in Bakool Pastoral, which shows increase in both GAM (24.8%) and SAM prevalence since *Deyr* 2013. Current SAM prevalence of 6.3 percent is the highest since the 2011 famine.

Table 11: Bay and Bakool Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

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	11,700	0	10
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	26,500	8,900	0	9
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	31,135	10,900	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**249,189**	**72,400**	**20,600**	**0**	**8**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,500	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,500	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**493,749**	**157,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**742,938**	**229,400**	**20,600**	**0**	**3**

**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

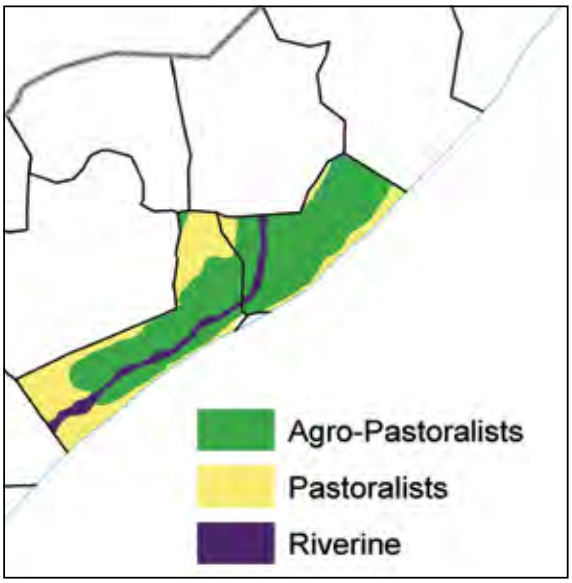
The food security situation has deteriorated in the post *Gu* 2014 in parts of Lower Shabelle region, particularly in Qoryole and Merka districts, but remained relatively stable since the beginning of the year in other rural areas of the region. In July 2014, parts of riverine of Lower Shabelle (Qoryole and Merka) as well as Lower&Middle Shabelle Agropastoral (rain-fed) livelihoods were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), while other areas remained **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). The total population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in rural areas of Lower Shabelle was estimated at 219 000 people, i.e. eight percent higher than in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season. The estimates of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) were equivalent to 85 000 people and 5 000 people respectively, a significant deterioration since the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 when no population was identified in these acute food insecurity phases. In Middle Shabelle, an estimated 181 000 people (48% higher compared to post-*Deyr* 2013/14) were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), 53 000 people (4% higher compared to post-*Deyr* 2013/14) were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 10 000 people were in E**mergency (**IPC Phase 4) as in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14.

In the projection period (August-December 2014), the area classification remains unchanged both in Lower Shabelle as well as Middle Shabelle. The population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and **Emergency (**IPC Phase 4) is projected to remain unchanged in Lower Shabelle, while population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is to decrease significantly (by 71%) down to 25 000 people. In Middle Shabelle, the estimates of population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to decline to 178 200. Similarly, population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is also estimated to be lower (by 13%), equivalent to 46 000 people; the population estimates in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) will remain unchanged (Map 2; Tables 2 and 12).

Poor households from the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production of food (65-80%), food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production (agropastoralists) as sources of food. Poor pastoralists in both regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase, which is supplemented with own livestock products. In terms of income sources, poor riverine households mostly depend on crop sales and seasonal casual labour. Poor agropastoralists earn large portion of their annual cash income (40-65%) through employment (agricultural labour) and self-employment (collection of bush products), which is supplemented with livestock/ livestock product sales (15-20%). Poor pastoralists derive most of their annual income from selling livestock, livestock products and bush products.

Food and livelihood security in Middle Shabelle region has slightly improved in riverine areas due to increased access to own production from off-season harvest in March-April and recent *Gu* harvest as well as humanitarian interventions in Balad and Jowhar districts. In contrary, the food security

Shabelle Livelihood Systems



situation has deteriorated for agropastoralists because of poor crop harvest in the last *Gu* season. Overall, *Gu* cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest in the region was below average, estimated at 9 700 tonnes, which is 63 percent of the long-term average (PWA) and 71 percent of the five-year average. About three-quarters of this harvest (7 150 tonnes) were collected from riverine areas and 26 percent (2 550 tonnes) was gathered in the rainfed agropastoral livelihoods. The reduced cereal production is due to poor rains with uneven distribution, floods in Jowhar district (May 2014), clan tensions on the eastern side of Jowhar that affected agricultural activities and deteriorated state of irrigation canals due to lack of rehabilitation in this *Gu* season.

In Lower Shabelle, the food security situation has deteriorated in the riverine livelihood, particularly in Qoryole and parts of Merka districts. The deterioration was due to disrupted farming and trade activities as well as reduced humanitarian access in these districts as a result of active confrontation between Somali Federal Government (SFG) and insurgents as well as inter-clan fighting in parts of Merka (Janale and surrounding villages). However, humanitarian interventions were implemented in other areas such as Afgooye, Wanlaweyne and parts of Mercka districts (general food distribution, food for assets, cash distributions, etc.) Food security situation has improved in the pastoral areas (SIP and SEP livelihoods) due to average rainfall that led to average pasture/ water and supported livestock production.

In Lower Shabelle, cereal harvest was below average during *Gu* 2014, estimated at 41 950 tonnes (85% of *Gu* 2013; 73% of PWA; 88% of five-year average), of which about 73 percent was collected in riverine areas and 27 percent was gathered in rainfed areas. The cereal harvest has failed in the riverine of Qoryole district (14% of *Gu* 2013, 14 % of PWA and 16% of five-year average) because of active

Figure 25: ToT Daily Labor Wage Rate to White Maize/ Kg (Middle Shabelle)

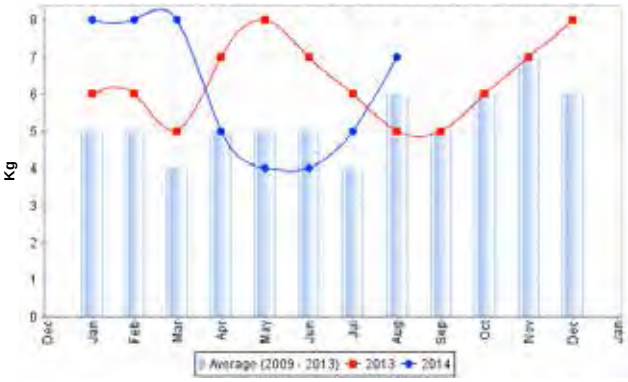
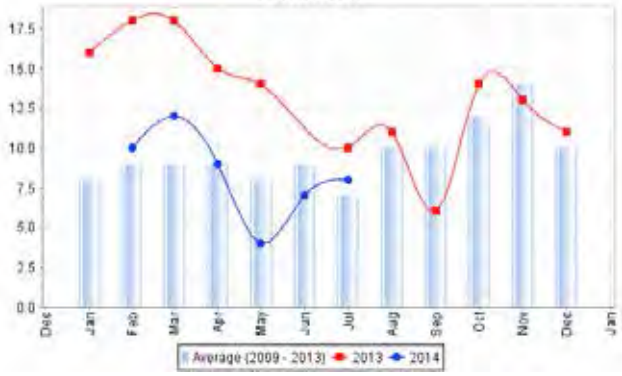


Figure 26: ToT Daily Labor Wage Rate to White Maize/ Kg (Lower Shabelle)



conflict in the district during farming season, which resulted in silted primary canals and population displacement, hence reduced planting/ harvesting.

Other crops, which are mostly grown by middle and better-off wealth groups were produced both in the Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions, which include sesame (210 tonnes of sesame in Middle Shabelle and 2 200 tonnes in Lower Shabelle) and cowpea (230 tonnes in Middle Shabelle and 4 000 tonnes in Lower Shabelle)

In Middle Shabelle, cereal stock duration among poor households is estimated at two months in riverine livelihoods and one month in agropastoral areas of Jowhar. In Lower Shabelle, the cereal stocks among poor households are estimated to last up to three months in the riverine areas with the exception of Qoryole and parts of Merka where cereal stocks would last for one month only due to the above-mentioned factors.

Improved farming activities in Middle Shabelle compared to the previous *Gu* season resulted in increased labor wages (by 24%) from a year ago (July 2013) although they have declined (by 12%) between January and July 2014. However, the wage rates were still higher (by 31%) compared to the July five-year average levels. Thus, income sources of poor riverine households of Middle Shabelle region improved both from crop sales as well as from farm labour activities. In the context of the forecasted average/ above average *Deyr* rains labour wages are likely to stay high during the *Deyr* farming season, starting from October this year. In Lower Shabelle, despite the below average cereal crops, incomes of poor households have also improved as a result of increased labour wages compared to the previous year (by 20%), last six month (22%) and the five-year average (by 37%).

Despite, the increase in wages, purchasing power of poor households has weakened since the beginning of the year because of a high surge in maize prices in both regions. July 2014 maize prices indicate increase compared to the previous six months (by 54% in Middle Shabelle and 38% in Lower Shabelle) as well as a year ago (by 49% and 46%, respectively). Maize prices were also above five-year average levels in both regions. Thus, in Middle Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize dropped by six kgs since the beginning of the year to 7kg/ daily labour wage in July, and it was lower than a year ago (10kg) and the five-year average (8kg). In Lower Shabelle, the ToT stood at 9kg of maize/ daily labor wage in July 2014, exhibiting declines from the previous six months and a year ago but still higher than the five-year average (Figures 25 and 26).

In July 2014, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize was equivalent to 113 kg/head in Middle Shabelle, which was higher than six-months ago (by 6%) but lower than a year ago (by 31%) and compared to the five-year average (by 13%). In Lower Shabelle, the ToT local quality goat/white maize was equivalent to 145kg/head in July 2014, indicating declines (24%) within a six-month period as well as on an annual basis and stable rates compared to the five-year average. High supply of goat in the reference markets that resulted in reduced prices in combination with increased cereal prices (white maize) have contributed to the ToT trends in both regions.

The post-*Gu* 2014 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates deteriorated nutrition situation in the agropastoral livelihood of both regions from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2013 to ***Critical*** (GAM of 18.8 (15.0-23.4) and SAM of 5.4.) HIS Trends indicate High (>20%) and fluctuating trend for January-July 2014. Conversely, nutrition situation has improved in Shabelle Riverine from *Critical* in *Deyr* 2013 to ***Serious*** (GAM of 11.2 and SAM of 2.6)**.** Health facility data trends show High (>30%) and increasing trend of admission of malnourished children for January-July 2014.

Table 12: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

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	14,200	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	18,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	49,000	9,300	0	17
Southern Agro-Pastoral	160,948	70,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	74,048	25,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	37,000	9,800	100
***Regional Total**	**419,070**	**178,200**	**46,300**	**9,800**	**13**
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	36,600	24,700	5,100	26
South-East Pastoral	35,475	9,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	106,902	46,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	45,201	15,800	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**677,937**	**221,500**	**24,700**	**5,100**	**4**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,097,007**	**399,700**	**71,000**	**14,900**	**8**

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

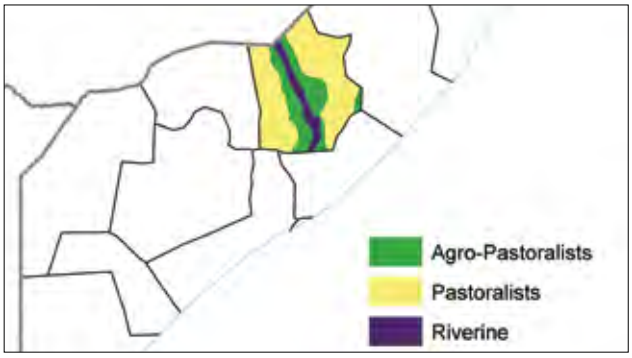
4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

Food security situation of rural livelihoods of Hiran region deteriorated in the post-*Gu* 2014 compared to the post-*Deyr* (February-June 2014). In July 2014, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of the region were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) with an estimated 54 000 people in this phase. This figure is higher (by 125%) compared to the estimates in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14. Pastoral livelihoods remained **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) as in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 although the estimates of population in this phase has almost doubled since then, reaching 133 000 people in July 2014. In the most likely scenario, the food security situation of agropastoral and riverine livelihoods is likely to improve to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period of August-December 2014 although some portion of the population will remain in **Crisis (**IPC Phase 3). Pastoral livelihoods are projected to remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In the projection period, 123 000 people are estimated in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 34 000 people are estimated in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3).

The region consists of riverine, agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods. Main food sources of poor households in the riverine communities include own production (65%) followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production (43%). Poor households in riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment, while in pastoral livelihoods they derive income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales.

The deterioration in the region was mostly driven by poor *Gu* 2014 rains, which resulted in failed cereal harvest in the agropastoral livelihood. Cereal harvest has also declined significantly in the riverine livelihood because of poor rains, high irrigation costs unaffordable to poor farmers as well as resource-based (agricultural land) clan conflicts (in Defow and Kabhanley Villages of Beletwein district), which disrupted crop planting. Furthermore, security situation in Buloburte district had worsened since March 2014, when insurgents imposed restrictions on trade flow and population movement in the district. Prevailing insecurity in the district during planting season has hampered both farming as well as market activities. Cereal production (sorghum and maize) from the riverine livelihood is estimated at 950 tonnes, which represents 31 percent of the regional PWA (1995-2013) but is close to (93%) of the *Gu* five-year average; the shortfall occurred across all three districts of the region (Beletweyne, Buloburte and Jalalaqsi). Thus, poor households both in agropastoral as well as riverine livelihoods of the region lack cereal stocks in the coming months. However, projected average to above average *Deyr* rains will imply that farm labour opportunities will be available for poor households from October through December, including *Deyr* cereal planting as well as other crop production (onion, tomato and watermelon) in riverine zones.

Hiran Livelihood Systems



The food security situation is better in pastoral livelihoods of the region due to enhanced rangeland conditions, which led to increased livestock production, reproduction as well as sales. The herd size of poor households has shown a gradual increase over the past few seasons. However, livestock holding among the poor is projected to remain below baseline levels up to December 2014 for all livestock species, particularly in Southern Inland Pastoral.

The purchasing power of pastoral and crop-dependent population has shown declines since the beginning of the year. In July 2014, the ToT between daily labor rate and white sorghum declined by 20 percent (from 10kg/ daily wage to 8 kg/daily wage) since January 2014, by 27 percent (from 11kg/ daily wage) from the same month last year (July 2013) and by 27 percent from five-years average (11kg/ daily wage) [Figure 27]. The decline is mainly driven by increase in cereal prices resulting from poor harvest in the region as well as reduced supplies from neighboring southern regions. The latter was due to prevailing insecurity in neighboring regions of Bakool and Middle Shabelle as well as reduced production in the supply areas. In August, ToT trend sustained at eight kgs similar to the levels in July 2014.

Similarly, ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum in July 2014 (58 kg of white sorghum/ head) was also significantly lower compared to the levels in January 2014 (93kg of white sorghum/ head) and a year ago (119kg/head) due to increase in white sorghum price and a decline in goat prices. The ToT in July 2014 was also lower (by 44%) compared to the five-year average levels (Figure 28). The ToT trend in August exhibited a moderate monthly increase of 28 percent, reaching 74kg/head; this is due to declined white sorghum price (food aid) and increased goat price (*Hajj* related demand).

The integrated analysis of nutrition assessment data for July

Figure 27: ToT Daily Labor Wage Rate to White Sorghum

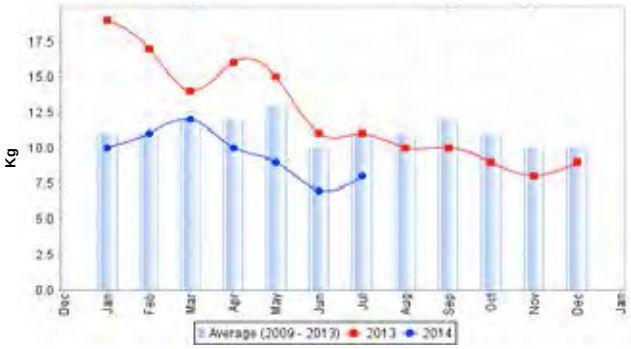
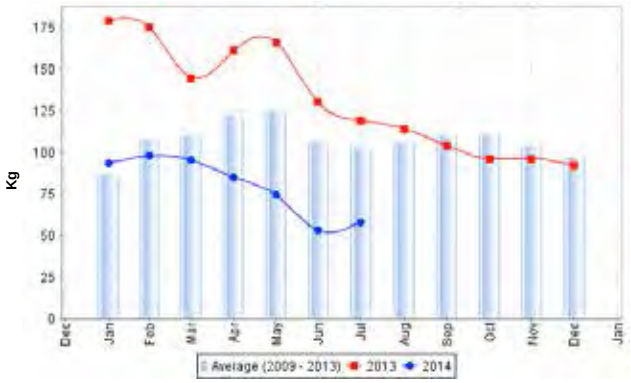


Figure 28: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum



2014 indicates deterioration from *Serious* to ***Critical*** (GAM rates of 22.2%) nutrition situation in Mataban (pastoral livelihood) district since December 2013. Beletwein district, which mostly consists of riverine and agropastoral livelihoods, is in sustained ***Critical*** (GAM rates of 15%) nutrition situation since December 2013. The deterioration of nutrition situation in the Hiran region is mainly attributed to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates and low immunization coverage). The nutrition situation is projected to sustain at Critical levels in Beletweyne and Mataban districts during August-October 2014 period.

Table 13: Hiran Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	7,700	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Pastoral	136,727	75,200	23,900	0	17
Hiran riverine	32,633	18,700	6,200	0	19
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	61,511	21,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,100	0	101
***Regional Total**	**260,698**	**123,100**	**34,200**	**0**	**13**

**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

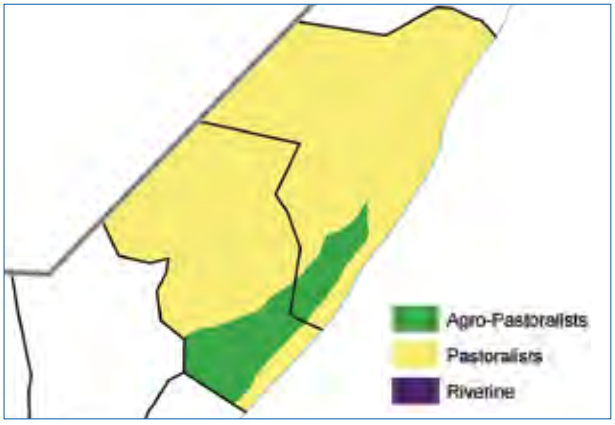
The food security situation has slightly deteriorated in central regions in the post-*Gu* 2014 when compared to post-*Deyr* 2013. In July 2014 a "snapshot in time" food security conditions indicate **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the Coastal *Deeh* and **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in other livelihoods of the region as in the post-*Deyr* 2013. The estimated number of rural population classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 106 000 people, which is 20 percent higher compared to the post-*Deyr* 2013 (88 000 people). The rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), estimated at 37 000 in July 2014, has increased by 19 percent. The number of people in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), mostly representing destitute pastoralists in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood, remained unchanged (10 000 people) since post-*Deyr* 2013/14. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain the same in all livelihoods in August-December 2014 period. The population estimates in three, acute food insecurity phases (IPC phases 2, 3 and 4) will also remain unchanged from the situation in July 2014 (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 of poor households include livestock/ livestock products sales (50%) followed by self-employment (30%) such as charcoal burning and collection of bush products. Minor income sources comprise crop sales, labour and gifts (10%).

Poor pasture and body condition. Hawd, Cadado; FSNAU, July 2014

The food security situation has deteriorated in most livelihoods as a result of poor rainfall performance, which led to reduced own production (milk and cowpea crop) as well as weakened purchasing power owing to decreased local quality goat prices and increased cereal prices (red sorghum). Pasture and water availability is below average to poor across the livelihoods. Severe water shortage in Hawd livelihood has triggered water trucking in July 2014 from boreholes. Livestock migration has also intensified although it was confined to the traditional grazing areas.

Central Region Livelihood Systems



In most livelihoods livestock herd size showed an increasing trend in January-June 2014. In Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods, camel holding of poor households was near baseline levels, while sheep/goat was below baseline. Conversely, in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods, all livestock species remained below baseline in June 2014. The food security Crisis (IPC phase 3) in Coastal *Deeh* persists for several consecutive seasons as portion of poor households have not yet recovered from the impact of recurrent droughts, which led to significant drop in livestock holding among poor pastoral households, some of which have fallen into destitution. These pastoralists heavily rely on loan-taking and social support for living. In Cowpea Belt, the *Gu* 2014 cowpea crop production has failed owing to poor rainfall performance and moisture stress during the critical stage of crop development. This led to significant increase in cowpea price in July compared to six months (by 118%) and a year ago (by 96%). Thus, poor agropastoral households have no cereal stocks from the *Gu* 2014 harvest and are fully dependent on market purchases of cereals.

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

In the main markets of the agropastoral livelihood (Elder and Haradhere) where households typically consume red sorghum, the ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum decreased in July 2014 (4kg/ daily wage) when compared with the previous six-months (5kg/daily wage) and the same month last year (9kg/ daily wage), owing to increased red sorghum price. The ToT is also 50 percent lower than the five-year average level. However, the trend in August indicates a modest 25 percent increase in the ToT. In the main markets of pastoral livelihoods (Dhusamreb, Galkayo and Abudwaq), the ToT between local quality goat and rice declined in July 2014 (52kg/head) by 20 and 12 percent from six months and a year ago owing to goat price declines (Figure 29). However, the ToT was 13 percent higher than the five-year average. In pastoral markets, the ToT remained stable in August 2014.

In the projectin period (August-December 2014) average to above average *Deyr* rains are likely to have a positive impact on pasture, water and livestock conditions. However, milk production is likely to remain below average in all livelihoods owing to expected low kidding and calving rates of both small and big ruminants during the coming *Deyr* rainy season. With the coming *Hajj* season livestock prices are likely to increase, which will positively impact the purchasing power of pastoralists.

The post *Gu* 2014 nutrition situation indicates mixed trend in different livelihood zones when compared to the *Deyr* 2013 season. Hawd deteriorated to ***Critical*** (GAM rates of 17.3%) from *Serious,* while Addun livelihood is in sustained ***Alert*** (GAM rates of 9.7%) as in the *Deyr* 2013. Coastal *Deeh* livelihood has sustained ***Serious*** (GAM rates of 10%) nutrition situation since *Deyr* 2013, while Cowpea Belt deteriorated to ***Serious*** (GAM rates of 9.7%) from *Alert*. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Hawd and Cowpea Belt is mostly attributed to measles outbreak and high morbidity.

Figure 29: Average ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice for Central Regions

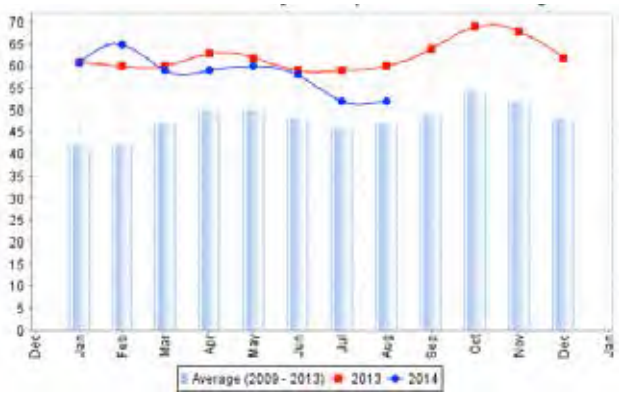


Table 14: Central Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

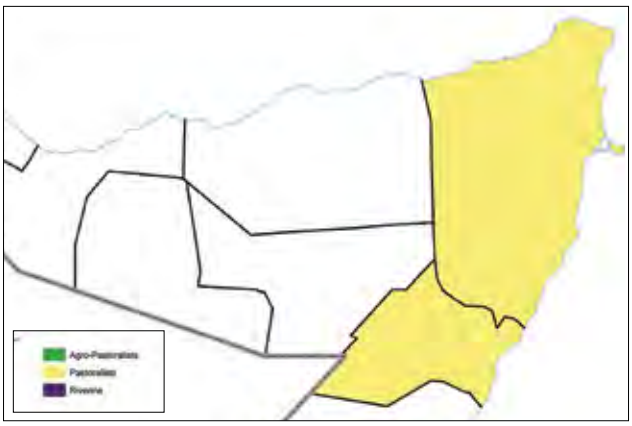
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	18,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	6,000	2,000	0	6
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,600	4,600	0	16
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	3,700	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	6,600	5,000	94
***Regional Total**	**131,455**	**32,800**	**13,200**	**5,000**	**14**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	43,100	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	11,400	3,800	0	6
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	12,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	3,500	3,500	0	26
Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP)	7,453	2,900	700	0	9
Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	15,800	5,000	84
***Regional Total**	**271,080**	**73,200**	**23,800**	**5,000**	**11**
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	**402,535**	**106,000**	**37,000**	**10,000**	**12**

**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

In the post-*Gu* 2014, the food security situation has slightly improved in pastoral livelihoods since post-*Deyr* 2013/14. In July 2014, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of the Coastal *Deeh* classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The number of rural people classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) was estimated at 100 000, indicating a slight increase from the estimates in the post *Deyr* 2013/14 (89 000 people).The estimates of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) have declined (by 38%) to 25 000 people in July 2014, while the estimates of population in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) remained unchanged at 4 000 people. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in most livelihoods during August-December 2014 with the exception of parts of the Coastal *Deeh* which are expected to improve from **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) to **Stressed** (IPC

Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



Phase 2) . The estimated population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase to 111 000. Conversely, the estimates for **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are projected to decrease to 21 000 people, while those in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), comprising pastoral destitute, will sustain (Map 2; Tables 2 and 15). The reduced estimates of population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is due to projected improvements in Coastal *Deeh* fishing areas of Iskushuban and Calula districts of Bari region, as fishing activities resume after the end of monsoon season (from October 2014).

In a normal year, 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-*Gu* 2014, the food security situation has deteriorated in Coastal *Deeh* livelihood due to reduced own milk production for consumption; low reproduction among all livestock species (camel, sheep and goat); limited number of saleable animals, particularly in 2013 cyclone-affected areas; and reduced income from fishing activities owing to high monsoon tides as well as limited fishing gears (boats, etc) due to losses sustained during the cyclone in November 2013. In contrast, the food security situation remains relatively stable since *Deyr* 2013/14 in most other pastoral livelihoods of Northeast regions. This is attributable to average to below average milk availability owing to medium to low calving and kidding rates in *Gu* 2014, favourable livestock prices and relatively stronger purchasing power of pastoralists compared to a year ago, measured through terms of trade between local quality goat and rice. During *Gu* season pastoral migration was normal, mostly within the same livelihood, although some pastoralists have migrated to Sool Plateau of Sanaag region in search of better pasture. Owing to poor rainfall performance, East Golis and Karkar/Dharoor livelihoods have faced acute water shortages and resorted to early water trucking (as from July 2014), which has exerted additional pressure on pastoral households' budget. Poor rainfall performance in East Golis has also led to low incomes from frankincense activities due to below average seasonal harvest.

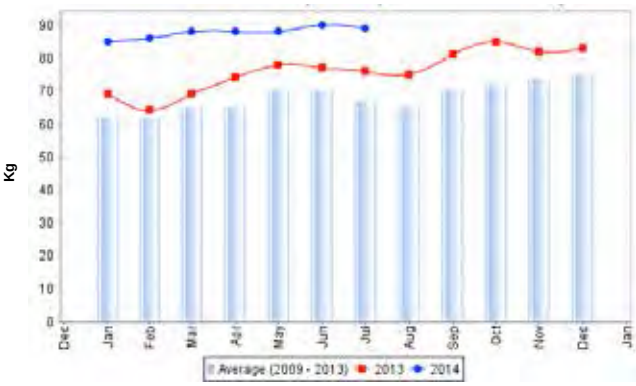
Empty Berkad. EastGolis, Alula, FSNAU, July 2014

Some portion of pastoral destitute from the Coastal *Deeh*, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley livelihoods has been in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) since the year 2011 due to successive droughts that eroded livestock assets of very poor pastoralists, which lack capacity to recover their livelihoods and rely on social support for living.

In July 2014, the average ToT between local quality goats and imported rice in the main markets of Northeast was equivalent to 85kg/head, indicating an increase from a year ago (76 kg/head). This improvement is a result of decline in rice price from a year ago (9%), and increased prices of local quality goat price (between February and July 2014). ToT is also 49 percent higher compared to the five-year average (2009-2013) [Figure 30]. In August 2014 the terms of trade exhibited stable trends.

Forecasted near/below average *Deyr* rainfall is likely to sustain/improve the food security situation in the projection period (August-December 2014). Increase in herd size is expected, owing to medium calving of camel and medium to low kidding of small ruminants in most livelihoods during *Deyr* 2014 rainy season. Poor households' holding of camel is expected to be above baseline, while sheep and goat is projected as near baseline. Planned humanitarian interventions in the second half of 2014 are also anticipated to have a positive impact on food security situation of the affected population.

Figure 30: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)



Recent nutrition assessment (June 2014) results indicate mixed trends in the pastoral livelihood zones when compared to the *Deyr* 2013 season. Nutrition situation in Hawd, and EastGolis/Karkar livelihoods has deteriorated to ***Critical*** (Hawd-GAM rates of 17.3%; EastGolis-GAM rates of 15.8%) from *Serious*; Addun livelihood is in sustained ***Alert*** (GAM rates of 9.7%) level; Coastal *Deeh* livelihood is in sustained ***Serious*** (GAM rates of 12.7%); Nugal valley improved to ***Alert*** (GAM rates of 7.9%) from *Serious* while Sool Plateau deteriorated to ***Serious*** (GAM rates of 12%) from *Alert.* The deterioration of nutrition situation in Hawd livelihood is mainly attributed to outbreak of measles and high morbidity, while in East Golis it is related to a seasonal heat stress as well as low camel milk availability for consumption. Reduced nutrition interventions such as outpatient therapeutic program (OTP), supplementary feeding program (SFP) in MCHs and stabilization centre in the main hospitals in most regions in the 2014 *Gu* season compared to *Deyr* 2013 season is among the aggravating factors.

Table 15: Northeast Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,200	1,300	0	17
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	22,400	7,500	0	9
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	7,500	2,500	0	9
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	8,600	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**188,005**	**49,200**	**11,300**	**0**	**6**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	1,400	3,500	0	50
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	13,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	3,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	4,300	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	500	102
***Regional Total**	**90,592**	**23,700**	**4,500**	**500**	**6**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	16,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,600	500	0	10
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	19,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	4,000	3,000	98
***Regional Total**	**124,239**	**37,500**	**4,500**	**3,000**	**6**
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	**402,835**	**110,400**	**20,300**	**3,500**	**6**

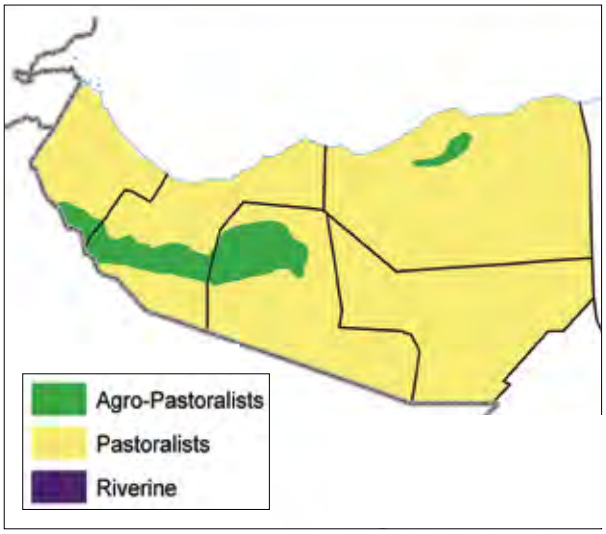
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

The food security situation has remained stable since the post *Deyr* 2013/14 season in most pastoral livelihoods of Northwest regions but it has deteriorated in the agropastoral livelihood. In July 2014, all livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). Compared to the post *Deyr* 2013/14, the estimated number of rural population classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) slightly decreased (by 5%) in July 2014 (280 000 people), while total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) increased significantly (six-fold) to reach 26 000 people in July 2014. This increase of population in food security crisis occurred mainly in the agropastoral livelihood in Wooqoi Galbeed and Awdal regions, mostly due to significantly below average crop production. The estimates of population in **Emergency** (IPC phase 4) remained unchanged since post *Deyr* 2013/14 (3,000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in all livelihoods in August-December 2014. However, the estimates of population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) are projected to decrease from July 2014 estimates by six percent (262,000 people), while populations in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) 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.

Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



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%).

Stable 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 *Gu* 2014 as well as stable terms of trade between local quality goat and imported cereal (rice). However, accumulated debt levels of poor households indicate an increasing trend since *Deyr* 2013 season, owing to increased water purchase during the prolonged *Jilaal* season as well as costs related to pastoral migration during

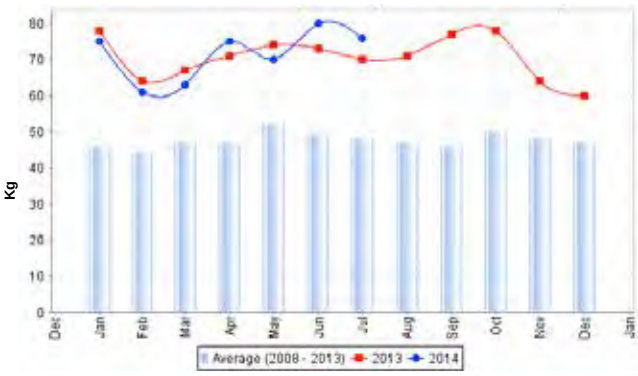
Gu 2014 season. This was a result of below normal *Gu* rains received in most key pastoral livelihoods, which resulted in below average pasture conditions in most key pastoral livelihoods and water shortages in parts of Hawd, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley. In agropastoral livelihoods, the cereal crop production (white sorghum and yellow maize) is estimated at 26 000 tonnes, which is far below average, equivalent to 41 percent of the four-year average *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2013) estimates. The shortfall in cereal crop production is mainly attributable to poor *Gu* rainfall performance, which resulted in reduced crop establishment and moisture stress at the critical stage of crop development in Northwest Agropastoral in June 2014. Togdheer Agropastoral experienced a total *Gu* crop failure, while grass fodder production was also limited, which reduced access to agricultural labour opportunities by the poor households.

White sorghum price exhibited an increase in July 2014 when compared to the previous six months (by 4%) and a year ago (18%), owing to reduced cereal supply from below average harvest in *Deyr* 2013 as well as poor cereal production in Ethiopia, which represents the second important supply source of sorghum and maize for the Northwest regions. As a result, the ToT between daily labour wage and white sorghum decreased by 8 percent in July 2014 (12kg/daily wage) when compared to July 2013 (13kg/daily wage), but remained relatively stable since January 2014 but higher (by 9%) compared to the five-year average. In August 2014, the ToT exhibited stable monthly trend (12kg/daily labour).

The regional average of the ToT between local quality goat and rice indicates an increase in July 2014 (72kg/head) when compared to the previous six-months (59kg/head) as well as to July 2013 (70kg/head) levels. This trend is attributed to increased local quality goat price (by 8% and 16% from respective periods); ToT is also 38 percent higher than the five-year average levels (Figure 31). In August 2014, the ToT between local quality goat and rice remained stable (70kg/head). The food security situation is likely to improve/sustain in the projected period in most livelihoods due to anticipated near/below average *Deyr* 2014 rainfall as well as humanitarian interventions. *Deyr* rains will support pasture regeneration and improve water conditions, hence

Average body conditions of goats, Hawd, Odweyne, FSNAU, July 2014

Figure 31: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice



livestock body condition and livestock production (milk and meat). The herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming *Deyr* 2014 season due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in *Gu* 2014 and medium camel conception in *Deyr* 2013. In most pastoral livelihoods camel holdings of poor households are above baseline levels, while sheep and goat are at baseline levels.

The post *Gu* 2014 integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a mixed trend in the livelihoods since the *Deyr* 2013. The nutrition situation for Nugal valley and Hawd livelihoods improved to ***Alert*** (GAM rates of 7.9% and 7.6 respectively) from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2013; WestGolis/Guban deteriorated to ***Critical*** (GAM rates of 15.8%) from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2013; East Golis improved to ***Alert*** (GAM rates of 9%) from *Serious* in *Deyr* 2013; Sool Plateau as well as the agropastoral livelihoods have deteriorated to ***Serious*** (GAM rates of 12%) from *Alert* in *Deyr* 2013.The deterioration of nutrition situation in agropastoral livelihoods is related to below average milk production and inappropriate child feeding and care practices evidenced through poor dietary diversity and low meal frequency among the majority of under-five children. The deterioration in East Golis is attributed to heat stress, which is a seasonal trend.

Table 16: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, August-December 2014

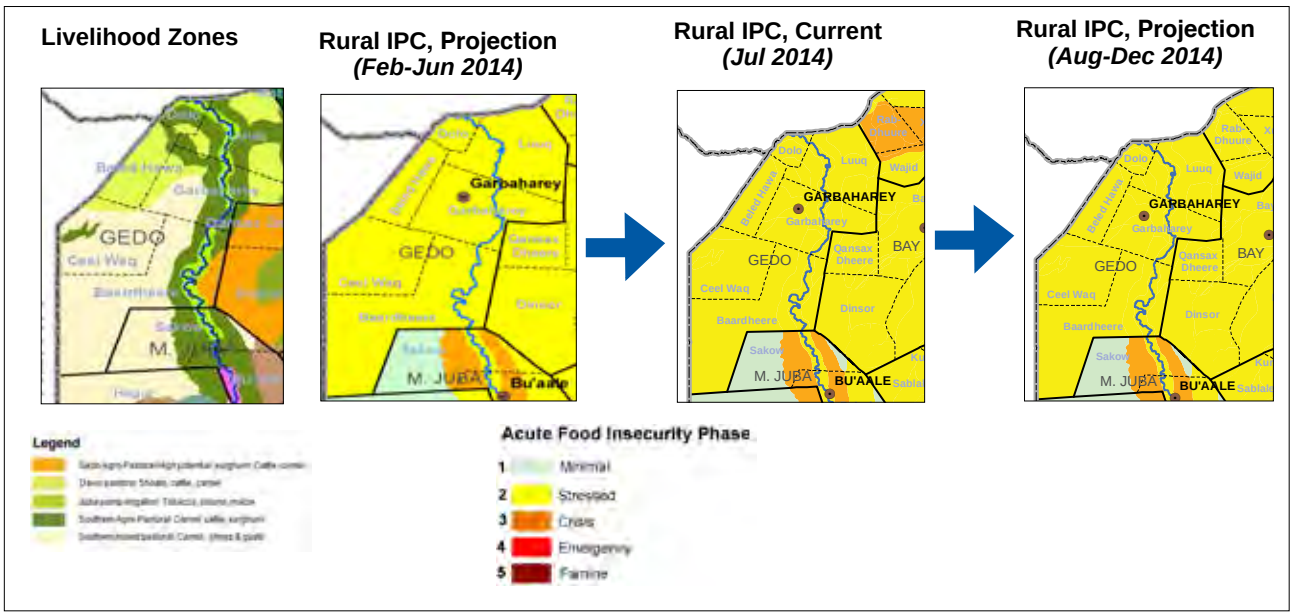
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	30,000	11,300	0	15
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	14,900	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	22,300	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**194,513**	**67,200**	**11,300**	**0**	**6**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	11,300	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	7,500	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	15,900	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	28,100	10,500	0	15
***Regional Total**	**209,913**	**62,800**	**10,500**	**0**	**5**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	5,300	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	50,300	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	2,700	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	6,000	0	0	0
***Regional Total**	**278,893**	**64,300**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	9,900	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	6,800	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	8,500	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	13,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	4,200	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	3,300	3,000	100
***Regional Total**	**214,288**	**43,200**	**3,300**	**3,000**	**3**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	6,800	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	0	700	0	96
***Regional Total**	**111,143**	**24,800**	**700**	**0**	**1**
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**262,300**	**25,800**	**3,000**	**3**

**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 *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014 by Region

5.1.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from *Deyr* 2013/14 2013 to Post *GU* 2014



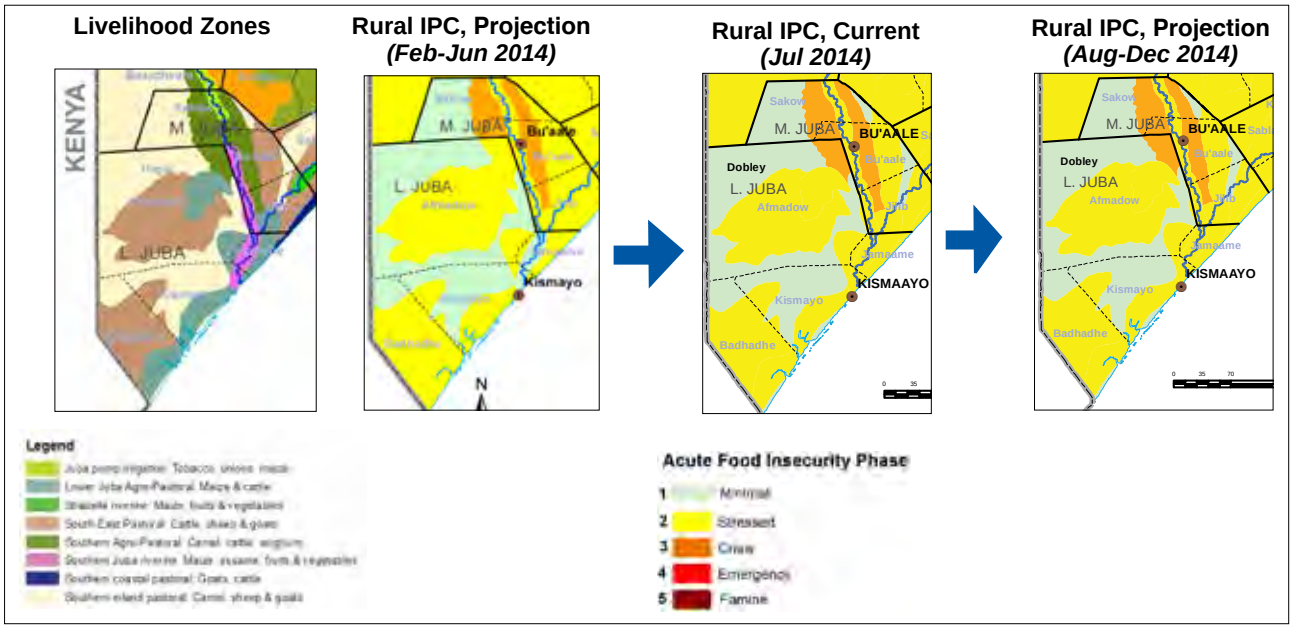
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	0	0	300	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	0	0	3,900	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	0	0	1,800	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	0	0	3,800	0
	Luuq	48,027	0	0	3,700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**0**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**14,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	0	0	0	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	0	0	11,100	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	0	0	2,400	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**247,076**	**0**	**0**	**14,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**14,000**	

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	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	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.2 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014

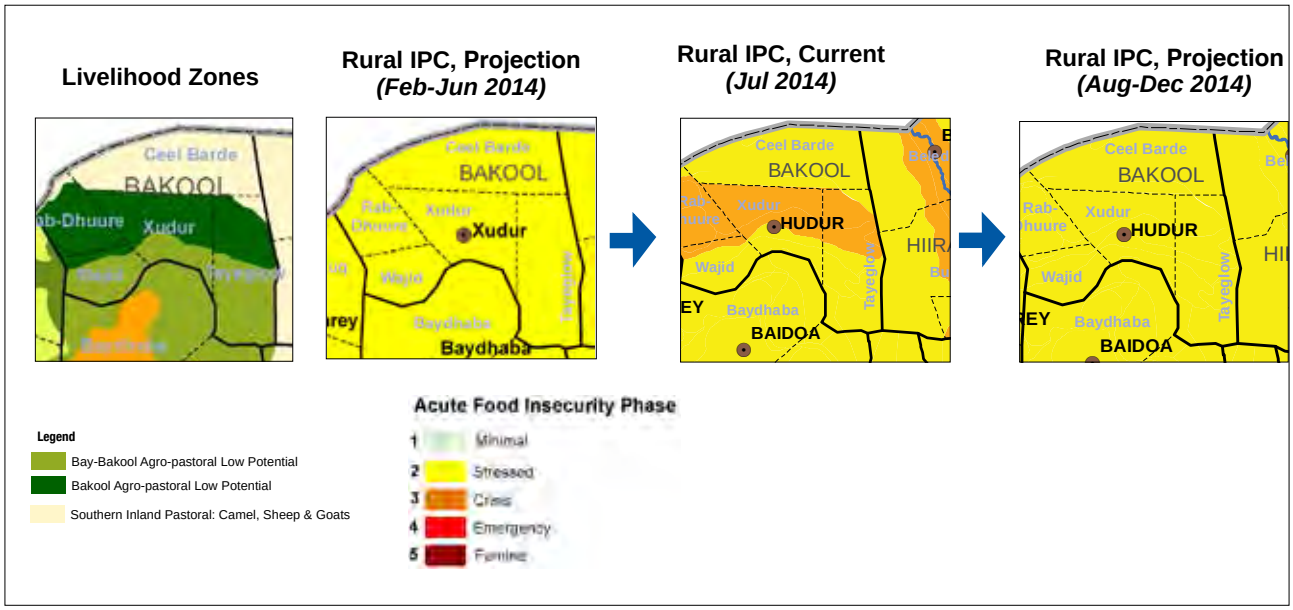


Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	5,000	0	4,500	0
	Jilib	83,464	4,900	0	4,600	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	8,300	0	7,400	0
	SUB-TOTAL	184,138	18,000	0	17,000	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	3,100	0	2,600	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	0	0	0	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	261,108	3,000	0	3,000	0
	GRAND-TOTAL	445,246	21,000	0	20,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**21,000**		**20,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 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	1,500	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	12,300	0	10,500	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	4,400	0	4,500	0
	SUB-TOTAL	184,138	18,000	0	17,000	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	3,100	0	2,600	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**261,108**	**3,000**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**445,246**	**21,000**	**0**	**20,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**21,000**		**20,000**	

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 Agropast	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : Other 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%		
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural : Other Districts	25%P	100%P 25%M	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 *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



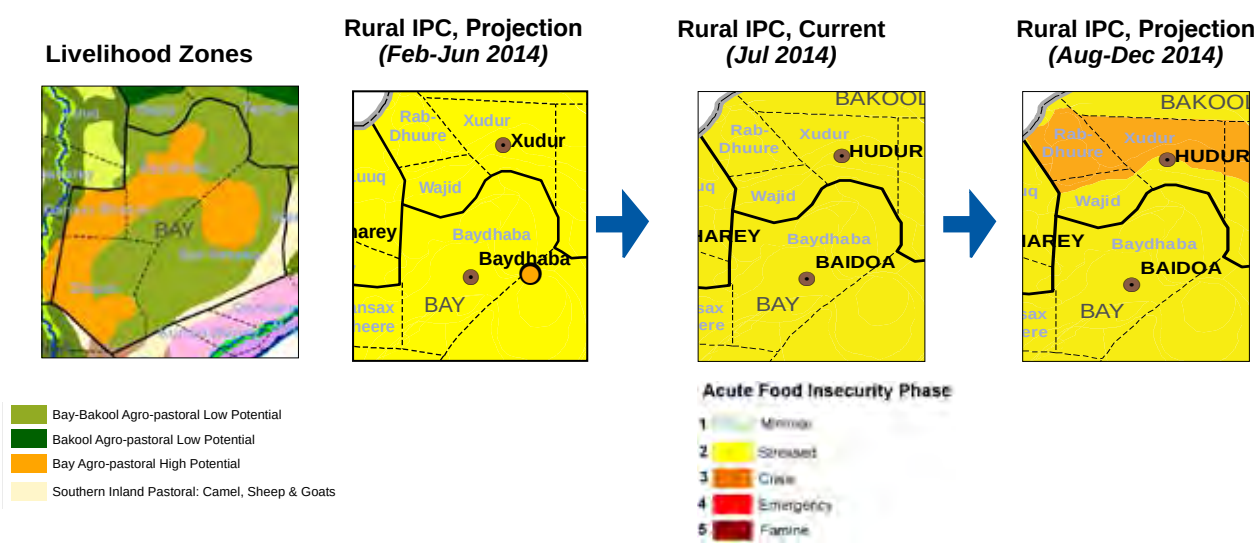
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	0	0	0	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	0	0	2,700	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	0	0	5,800	0
	Waajid	55,255	0	0	5,100	0
	Xudur	73,939	0	0	6,900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**0**	**0**	**21,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**21,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	0	0	11,700	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	0	0	8,900	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**249,189**	**0**	**0**	**21,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**21,000**	

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	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	0%	25%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



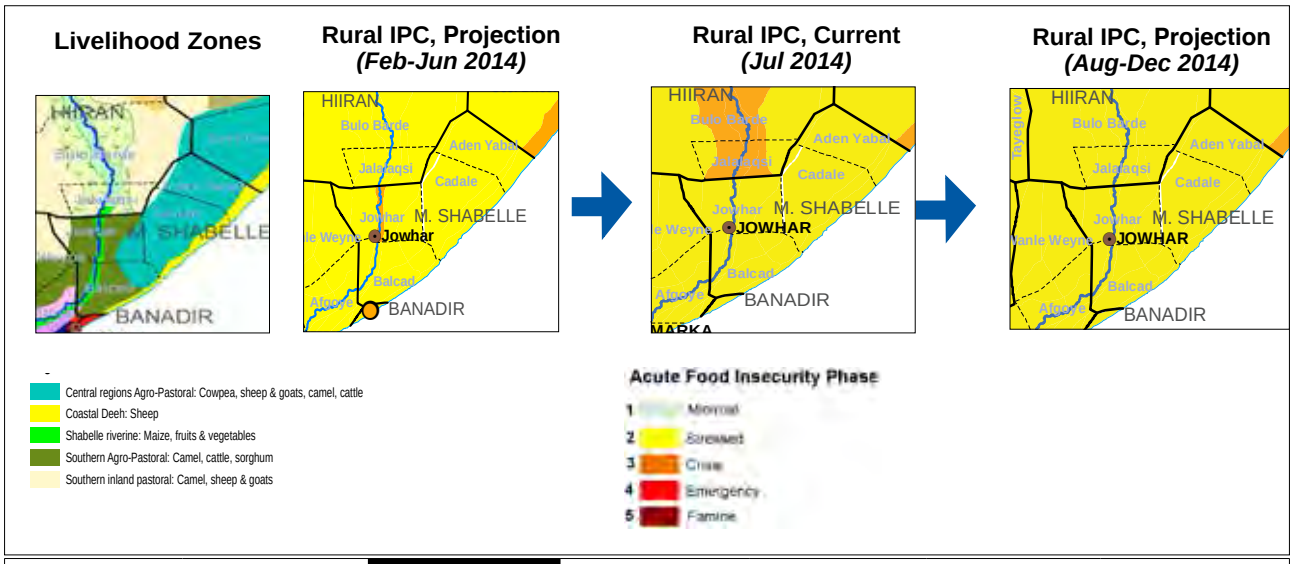
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	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 *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 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	Aug - Dec 2014 (Gu-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%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 *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



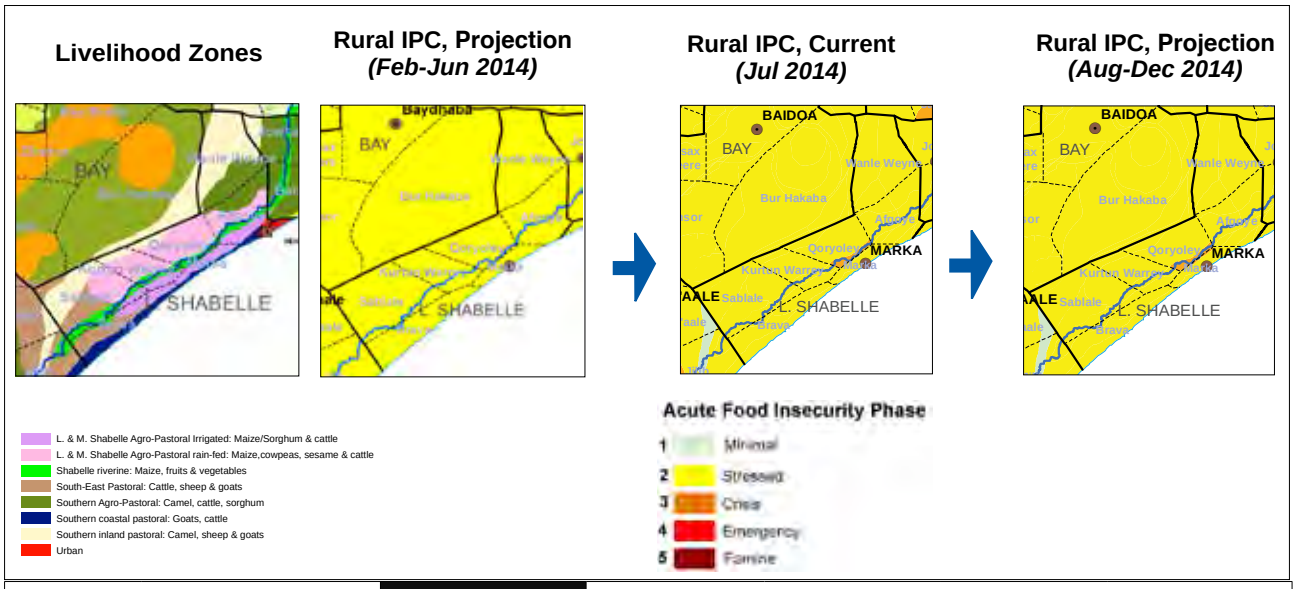
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	12,700	3,400	12,700	3,400
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	15,300	4,100	15,300	4,100
	Cadale	35,920	8,900	2,400	9,000	2,400
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	11,900	0	9,300	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**49,000**	**10,000**	**46,000**	**10,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**59,000**		**56,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 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	11,900	0	9,300	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	36,900	9,900	37,000	9,800
	SUB-TOTAL	**419,070**	**49,000**	**10,000**	**46,000**	**10,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**59,000**		**56,000**	

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	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%			
		Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar			100%P 25%M					0%					0%		
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	100%P	100%	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%
		Riverine (Jowhar)		68%P					32%P					0%			
		Agro-pastoral: Balcad & Jowhar			75%					0%					0%		

5.1.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



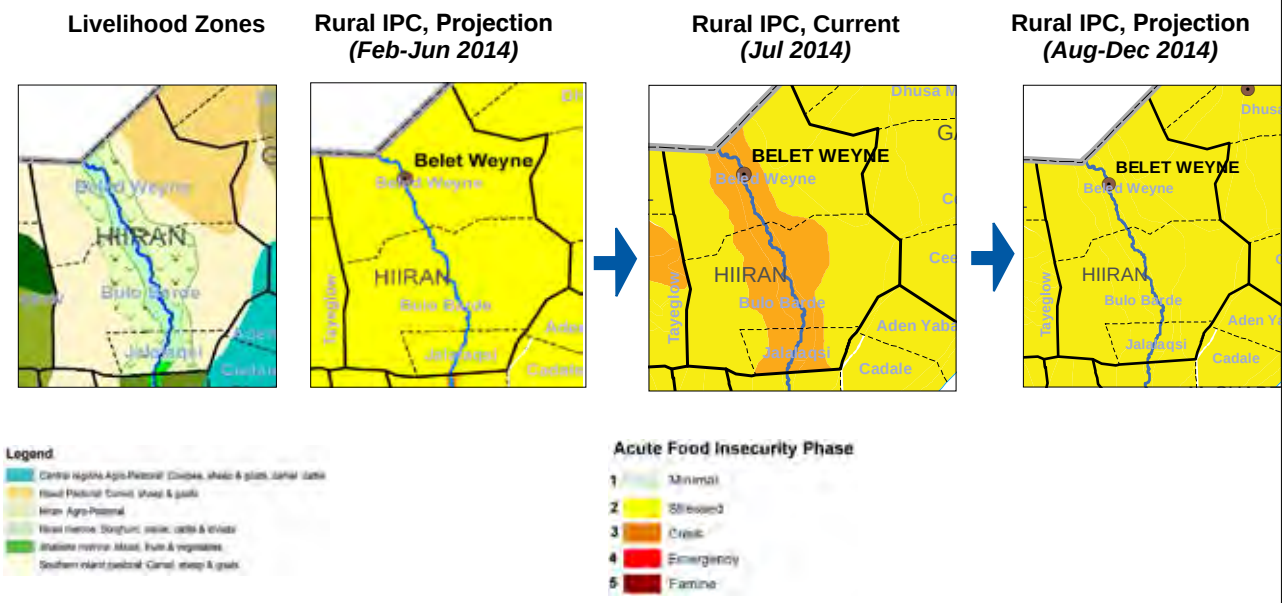
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	0	0	0	0
	Baraawe	42,239	0	0	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	0	0	0	0
	Marka	129,039	0	0	15,900	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	0	0	8,800	5,100
	Sablaale	35,044	0	0	0	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**677,937**	**0**	**0**	**25,000**	**5,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**30,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 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	0	0	24,700	5,100
	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**	**0**	**0**	**25,000**	**5,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**0**		**30,000**	

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. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./ Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropa	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	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%			
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	100%P 25%M	50%P	75%P	100%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.1.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



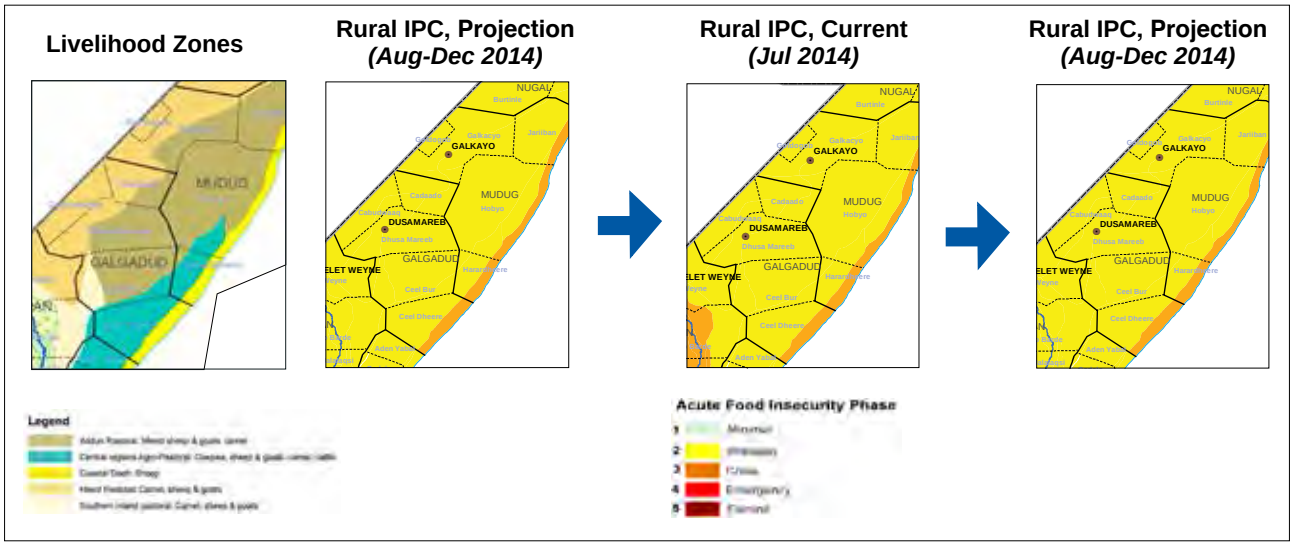
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Weyne/Matabaan	135,580	19,000	0	20,200	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	0	0	10,800	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	0	0	3,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**19,000**	**0**	**34,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**19,000**		**34,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	13,300	0	23,900	0
	Hiran riverine	32,633	1,600	0	6,200	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	0		0	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	4,100	0	4,100	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**260,698**	**19,000**	**0**	**34,000**	**0**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**19,000**		**34,000**	

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 Riv	Destitute past
Hiran	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	75%P	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Hiran AP(Beletwein)			50%P 25%M					50%P					0%		
		Hiran Riv (Beletwein)				75%P 25%M					25%P					0%	

5.1.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



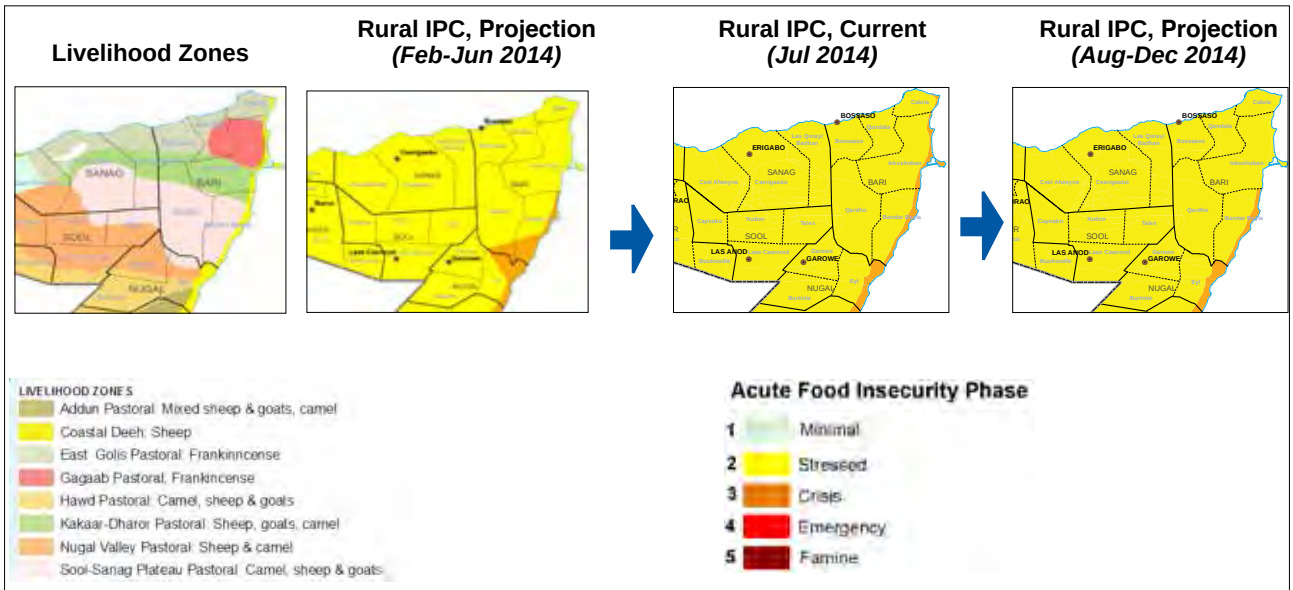
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	3,000	900	3,000	900
	Cadaado	36,304	3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	2,500	800	4,100	800
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	6,600	1,000	9,100	1,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	4,200	1,300	4,600	1,300
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**19,000**	**5,000**	**24,000**	**5,000**
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	900	600	800	600
	Hobyo	54,438	4,600	1,500	5,200	1,500
	Xarardheere	52,157	5,800	2,800	7,100	2,800
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**11,000**	**5,000**	**13,000**	**5,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**30,000**	**10,000**	**37,000**	**10,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**40,000**		**47,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	0	0	3,800	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	3,500	0	3,500	0
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	0	0	700	0
	Destitute pastoralists	24,849	15,800	5,000	15,800	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**271,080**	**19,000**	**5,000**	**24,000**	**5,000**
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	0	0	2,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	4,700	0	4,600	0
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	6,600	4,900	6,600	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**131,455**	**11,000**	**5,000**	**13,000**	**5,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,535**	**30,000**	**10,000**	**37,000**	**10,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**40,000**		**47,000**	

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.	Agropast Central	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Central	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Central	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgadud	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rura: All Districts	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rura: All Districts	75%P	0%	75%P	100%P	75%P	75%P 25%M	0%	76%	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S.Mudug	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Haradheere	75%P	0%	75%P	100%P		75%P 25%M	0%	57%	0%	0%		25%P	0%	43%	0%	0%		0%

5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	8,500	0	700	0
	Bossaso	57,725	0	0	4,300	0
	Caluula	27,002	0	0	2,400	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	0	0	1,800	0
	Qandala	26,902	0	0	2,100	0
	Qardho	30,881	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**9,000**	**0**	**11,000**	**0**
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	58,007	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
	Galdogob	33,366	1,100	900	1,100	900
	Jariiban	32,866	900	700	1,500	700
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**4,000**	**3,000**	**5,000**	**3,000**
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	11,200	0	3,500	0
	Garoowe	24,596	1,000	500	1,000	500
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	14,700	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**27,000**	**1,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**402,836**	**40,000**	**4,000**	**21,000**	**4,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**44,000**		**25,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,300	0	1,300	0
	East Golis Pastoral	85,474	0	0	7,500	0
	Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	0	0	2,500	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	0	0	0	0
	Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	38,062	7,200	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**188,005**	**9,000**	**0**	**11,000**	**0**
North Mudug	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	0	0	500	0
	Hawd Pastoral	64,968	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	7,126	4,000	3,100	4,000	3,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**124,239**	**4,000**	**3,000**	**5,000**	**3,000**
Nugaal	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	7,000	0	3,500	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	18,900	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	1,476	1,000	500	1,000	500
	SUB-TOTAL	**90,592**	**27,000**	**1,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**
	GRAND-TOTAL	402,836	**40,000**	**4,000**	**21,000**	**4,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**44,000**		**25,000**	

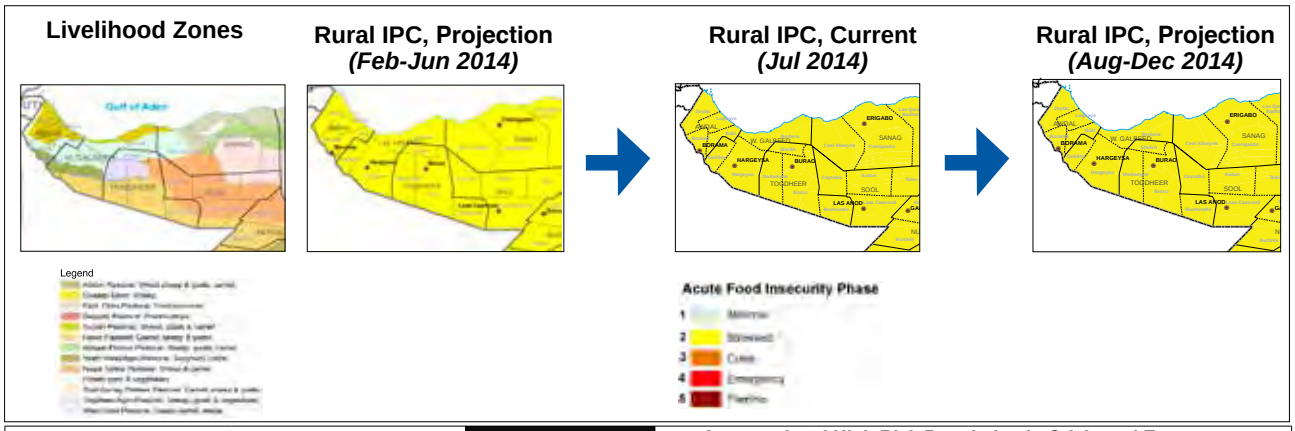
5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, NE Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014 (Continued)

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/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
Bari	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural Population	75%P	75%P	75%P		75%P				75%P	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%				0%
		Coastal Deeh (Banderbeyla)									0%									100%P									0%
		Sool-Sanaag Plateau (Banderbeyla)			0%									100%P									0%						
Nugal	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	Rural Population			75%P	75%P		100%P	0%	75%P	50%P			0%	0%		0%	66%	0%	50%P			0%	0%		0%	34%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural Population			75%P	100%P		75%P	0%	75%P	0%			0%	0%		0%	66%	0%	100%P			0%	0%		0%	34%	0%	0%
		Sool-Sanaag Plateau (Dangorayo & Eyl)			0%									100%P									0%						
N.Mudug	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						100%P	0%	100%P	75%P						0%	57%	0%	25%P						0%	43%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						75%P	0%	75%P	75%P						0%	57%	0%	0%						0%	43%	0%	0%

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

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *Gu* 2014



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	0	0	1,300	0
	Borama	132,695	0	0	10,000	0
	Lughaye	22,094	0	0	0	0
	Zeylac	22,801	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**194,513**	**0**	**0**	**11,000**	**0**
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	18,683	0	0	0	0
	Gebiley	53,717	0	0	5,400	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	5,200	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**11,000**	**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	900	800
	Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	2,400	2,200	2,400	2,200
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	0	0	0	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	0	0
	Taleex	20,983	400	0	400	0
	Xudun	15,528	300	0	300	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**4,000**	**3,000**	**26,000**	**3,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**7,000**		**29,000**	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Projection		Post *Gu* 2014 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	11,300	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**	**0**	**0**	**11,000**	**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	0	0	10,500	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**209,913**	**0**	**0**	**11,000**	**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	3,300	3,000
	SUB-TOTAL	**214,288**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**
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	700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	**111,143**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
	GRAND-TOTAL	**1,008,750**	**4,000**	**3,000**	**26,000**	**3,000**
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			**7,000**		**29,000**	

5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post *Deyr* 2013/14 to Post *GU* 2014 (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 pastoralists	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Guban/ Golis-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW
Toghdeer	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	All districts			75%P	75%P	75%P			100%P			0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts			100%P	75%P	75%P			100%P			0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Aug -Dec 2014 (Gu 2014 Projection)	All districts	75%P	75%P	75%P	75%P		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%		52%			0%	0%	0%	0%		48%		
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts	75%P	75%P	100%P	75%P		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%		52%			0%	0%	0%	0%		48%		
Sool	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%		
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts		75%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	100%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
W. Galbeed	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts				75%P	75%P		100%P 50%M	100%P				0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%
Awdal	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%
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts				75%P			100%P 50%M	100%P				0%			0%	0%				0%			0%	0%

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

5.2 Post *Gu* 2014 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Aug-Dec 2014)

5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, Aug-Dec 2014

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population[1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population[1]	Stressed[2]	Crisis[2]	Emergency[2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	16,923	7,100	1,300	0	8
Borama	215,616	132,695	41,500	10,000	0	8
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	8,900	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	9,700	0	0	0
Sub-total	**305,455**	**194,513**	**67,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**6**
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	18,683	7,500	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	18,400	5,400	0	10
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	37,000	5,200	0	4
Sub-total	**700,345**	**209,913**	**63,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**5**
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	191,748	44,000	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	6,500	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	7,300	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	6,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	**402,295**	**278,893**	**64,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	12,100	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	14,700	900	800	2
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	16,400	2,400	2,200	6
Sub-total	**270,367**	**214,288**	**43,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	5,400	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	11,400	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	20,983	4,600	400	0	2
Xudun	18,785	15,528	3,400	300	0	2
Sub-total	**150,277**	**111,143**	**25,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	2,000	700	0	8
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	15,500	4,300	0	7
Caluula	40,002	27,002	7,200	2,400	0	9
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	10,300	1,800	0	5
Qandala	42,502	26,902	7,200	2,100	0	8
Qardho	60,825	30,881	6,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	**367,638**	**188,005**	**49,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**6**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	7,800	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	25,259	6,500	3,500	0	14
Garoowe	57,991	24,596	6,100	1,000	500	6
Dan Gorayo	20,331	14,732	3,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**145,341**	**90,592**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**7**
North Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	96,367	58,007	17,700	2,000	1,500	6
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	9,400	1,100	900	6
Jariiban	39,207	32,866	10,400	1,500	700	7
Sub-total	**176,007**	**124,239**	**38,000**	**5,000**	**3,000**	**6**
South Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	41,300	24,860	7,500	800	600	6
Hobyo	67,249	54,438	14,100	5,200	1,500	12
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	11,000	7,100	2,800	19
Sub-total	**174,092**	**131,455**	**33,000**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**14**
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	9,000	3,000	900	12
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	10,500	3,000	1,000	11
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	18,700	4,100	800	7
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	11,000	9,100	1,000	16
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	24,100	4,600	1,300	8
Sub-total	**330,057**	**271,080**	**73,000**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**11**

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, Aug-Dec 2014 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population [1]	UNDP 2005 Rural Population [1]	Stressed [2]	Crisis [2]	Emergency [2]	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	63,200	20,200	0	15
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	43,500	10,800	0	12
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	16,400	3,200	0	9
Sub-total	**329,811**	**260,698**	**123,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**13**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	15,500	12,700	3,400	29
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	46,200	15,300	4,100	18
Cadale	46,720	35,920	9,700	9,000	2,400	32
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	106,900	9,300	0	4
Sub-total	**514,901**	**419,070**	**178,000**	**46,000**	**10,000**	**13**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	54,600	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	12,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	15,200	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	129,039	36,400	15,900	0	12
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	36,200	8,800	5,100	12
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	11,000	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	56,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**850,651**	**677,937**	**222,000**	**25,000**	**5,000**	**4**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	8,300	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	9,600	2,700	0	9
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	18,400	5,800	0	9
Waajid	69,694	55,255	15,300	5,100	0	9
Xudur	93,049	73,939	20,800	6,900	0	9
Sub-total	**310,627**	**249,189**	**72,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**8**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	78,000	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	32,700	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	20,400	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	26,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	**620,562**	**493,749**	**157,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	23,600	300	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	12,500	3,900	0	9
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	4,100	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	6,100	1,800	0	9
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	11,300	3,800	0	10
Luuq	62,703	48,027	14,000	3,700	0	8
Sub-total	**328,378**	**247,076**	**72,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**6**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	11,800	4,500	0	10
Jilib	113,415	83,464	21,300	4,600	0	6
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	15,600	7,400	0	14
Sub-total	**238,877**	**184,138**	**49,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**9**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	12,200	2,600	0	6
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	9,100	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	35,400	0	0	0
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	19,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**385,790**	**261,108**	**76,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Banadir	**901,183**	**-**	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**4,607,086**	**1,428,000**	**244,000**	**32,000**	**6**

5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2014

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	900	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	8,300	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	1,400	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	500	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**305,455**	**110,942**	**11,000**	**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	19,300	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	1,900	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	2,200	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	1,200	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**402,295**	**123,402**	**25,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	700	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	1,200	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	3,100	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	600	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**270,367**	**56,079**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	1,300	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	5,000	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	4,371	900	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	3,257	700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**150,277**	**39,134**	**8,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	2,200	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	58,900	0	0	0
Caluula	40,002	13,000	5,200	0	0	0
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	3,400	0	0	0
Qandala	42,502	15,600	6,200	0	0	0
Qardho	60,825	29,944	12,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**367,638**	**179,633**	**88,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	2,600	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	1,700	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	2,100	0	0	0
Garoowe	57,991	33,395	10,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**145,341**	**54,749**	**16,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	23,600	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,500	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	4,500	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,200	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	4,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**350,099**	**94,405**	**38,000**	**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, Aug-Dec 2014 (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	0	8,900	40
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	2,100	2,100	0	20
Sub-Total	**329,811**	**69,113**	**13,000**	**6,000**	**9,000**	**22**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	1,300	1,300	0	18
Balcad	120,434	28,106	4,200	4,200	0	15
Cadale	46,720	10,800	1,900	1,900	0	18
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	5,500	5,500	0	15
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	1,500	1,500	0	15
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	400	400	0	15
Sub-Total	**514,901**	**95,831**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**0**	**16**
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	9,700	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	5,200	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	5,400	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	2,600	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	28,800	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	0	4,000	4,000	35
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	2,800	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	7,700	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**850,651**	**172,714**	**62,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**5**
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	270,400	0	0	0
Sub-Total	**901,183**	**901,183**	**270,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	1,100	1,100	0	21
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	1,300	1,300	0	21
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	3,200	3,200	0	20
Waajid	69,694	14,439	1,300	3,800	5,800	66
Xudur	93,049	19,110	1,700	5,000	7,600	66
Sub-Total	**310,627**	**61,438**	**9,000**	**14,000**	**13,000**	**44**
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	16,400	12,700	0	17
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	5,700	1,900	0	8
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	2,700	900	0	7
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	3,800	1,300	0	8
Sub-Total	**620,562**	**126,813**	**29,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**13**
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	7,700	2,600	0	10
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	4,100	1,400	0	10
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	1,400	500	0	11
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,700	600	0	11
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	5,200	1,700	0	10
Luuq	62,703	14,676	4,400	1,500	0	10
Sub-Total	**328,378**	**81,302**	**25,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**10**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	3,400	3,400	0	25
Jilib	113,415	29,951	7,500	7,500	0	25
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	2,200	2,200	0	20
Sub-Total	**238,877**	**54,739**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**0**	**24**
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	1,900	600	0	8
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	1,500	500	0	9
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	5,900	2,000	0	9
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	23,400	7,800	0	9
Sub-Total	**385,790**	**124,682**	**33,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**9**
Grand Total	**7,502,654**	**2,895,568**	**732,000**	**88,000**	**26,000**	**4**

5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2014

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	30,000	11,300	0	15
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	66,348	14,900	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	50,857	22,300	0	0	0
Sub-total	**194,513**	**67,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**6**
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	11,300	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	7,500	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	15,900	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	28,100	10,500	0	15
Sub-total	**209,913**	**63,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**5**
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	5,300	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	50,300	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**	**64,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	9,900	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	6,800	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	8,500	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	13,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	4,200	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	3,300	3,000	100
Sub-total	**214,288**	**43,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3**
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	6,800	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	0	700	0	96
Sub-total	**111,143**	**25,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**1**
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,200	1,300	0	17
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	22,400	7,500	0	9
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	7,500	2,500	0	9
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	8,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	**188,005**	**49,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**6**
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	1,400	3,500	0	50
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	13,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	3,500	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	4,300	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	500	102
Sub-total	**90,592**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**1,000**	**7**
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	16,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,600	500	0	10
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	19,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	4,000	3,000	98
Sub-total	**124,240**	**38,000**	**5,000**	**3,000**	**6**

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, Aug-Dec 2014 (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	18,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	6,000	2,000	0	6
Coastal Deeh: sheep	22,963	4,600	4,600	0	20
Hawd Pastoral	12,430	3,700	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	11,550	0	6,600	5,000	100
Sub-total	**131,454**	**33,000**	**13,000**	**5,000**	**14**
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	43,100	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	11,400	3,800	0	6
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	12,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	17,628	3,500	3,500	0	20
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,900	700	0	9
Destitute pastoralists	20,806	0	15,800	5,000	100
Sub-total	**271,080**	**73,000**	**24,000**	**5,000**	**11**
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	7,700	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	75,200	23,900	0	17
Hiran riverine	32,633	18,700	6,200	0	19
Southern Inland Past	61,511	21,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,100	0	101
Sub-total	**260,698**	**123,000**	**34,000**	**0**	**13**
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	14,200	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	18,700	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	49,000	9,300	0	17
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	70,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	25,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	37,000	9,800	100
Sub-total	**419,070**	**178,000**	**46,000**	**10,000**	**13**
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	36,600	24,700	5,100	26
South-East Pastoral	35,475	9,600	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	46,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	15,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	**677,937**	**222,000**	**25,000**	**5,000**	**4**
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	35,000	11,700	0	10
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	26,500	8,900	0	9
Southern Inland Past	31,135	10,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	**249,189**	**72,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**8**
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,500	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,500	0	0	0
Sub-total	**493,749**	**157,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	8,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	33,300	11,100	0	10
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	10,900	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	7,100	2,400	0	8
Southern Inland Past	46,479	12,200	0	0	0
Sub-total	**247,076**	**72,000**	**14,000**	**0**	**6**
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	4,400	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,500	1,500	0	9
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	16,400	10,500	0	22
Southern Inland Past	22,725	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	13,300	4,500	0	8
Sub-total	**184,138**	**49,000**	**17,000**	**0**	**9**
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	4,100	2,600	0	22
Southern Inland Past	50,119	8,800	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	17,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	**261,108**	**76,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**1**
Grand Total	**4,607,086**	**1,428,000**	**244,000**	**32,000**	**6**

5.3 Factors that Determined the July-December 2014 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Regions	Food Consumption Score (FCS)		Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Score			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)				Changes (in %) in the MEB Cost			Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security	Nutrition Situation Classification		Acute Food Insecurity IPC Area Classification (IPC Phase 2 - Stressed; IPC Phase 3 - Crisis; IPC Phase 4 - Emergency)			Urban Population Rationale in *Gu* 2014 (% of population in different IPC Phases)		
																									Rural Livelihoods	Urban Livelihoods				
	Gu 2013 for Banadir and *Deyr* 2012/13 for the rest	*Gu* 2014	*Baseline CSI*	*Gu* 2013 for Banadir and *Deyr* 2012/13 for the rest	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013 for Banadir and Deyr 2012/'13 for the rest	*Gu* 2014	Jul-13	Jan-14	Jul-14	5-Year Average (Jul)	Jul-13	Jan-14	Jul-14	from 5-Year Average (Jul)	from Jul-13	from Jan-14	Jul-14	*Gu* 2013	*Gu* 2014	Aug-Dec 2014	Feb-Jun 2014	Aug-Dec 2014	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
Awdal	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	N/A	15.06	7.25	6.88	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	66%	76%	76%	77%	7	9	10	9	99%	105%	101%	Low	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	10%	–	–
W.Galbeed	Poor- 14% Borderline-10% Acceptable-76%	Poor- 2% Borderline-9% Acceptable-89%	7.72	10.53	11	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	72%	77%	79%	79%	7	9	9	11	86%	116%	98%	Low	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	10%	–	–
Togdheer	Poor- 36% Borderline-8% Acceptable-56%	Poor- 2% Borderline-3% Acceptable-95%	9.95	15.69	13	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	75%	83%	82%	82%	7	7	7	7	146%	97%	100%	Low	Serious	Alert	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	20%	–	–
Sanaag	Poor- 35% Borderline-18% Acceptable-47%	Poor- 2% Borderline-15% Acceptable-83%	21.11	36.15	34	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	72%	68%	70%	71%	5	8	10	9	94%	102%	103%	Low	Serious	Alert	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	11%	–	–
Sool	Poor- 15% Borderline-9% Acceptable-76%	Poor- 1% Borderline-4% Acceptable-95%	12.78	28.51	12	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	74%	73%	74%	75%	76%	6	9	9	10	96%	102%	101%	Low	Acceptable	Serious	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	20%	–	–
Bari	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	Poor- 1% Borderline-14% Acceptable-85%	12.31	10.24	16	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	64%	73%	86%	87%	87%	5	6	8	7	110%	108%	104%	Low	Very Critical	Critical	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	48%	–	–
Nugaal	Poor- 1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	Poor- 0.4% Borderline-0.2% Acceptable-99.4%	10.19	12.19	11	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	65%	63%	87%	86%	89%	6	8	7	8	106%	98%	101%	Low	Serious	Serious	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	31%	–	–
Mudug	Poor- 4% Borderline-8% Acceptable-91%		12.35	11.02	0	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	62%	No data	71%	72%	74%	3	5	5	5	105%	115%	112%	Medium	Serious	Serious	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	39%	–	–
Galgaduud	NA	Poor- 0.6% Borderline-2.5% Acceptable-97%	NA	NA	10.42	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	68%	75%	79%	78%	3	5	4	4	111%	108%	96%	High/Medium	Alert	Alert	Crisis	Stressed	Stressed	37%	–	–
Banadir	Poor- 16% Borderline-16% Acceptable-68%	Poor- 0.6% Borderline-0.3% Acceptable-99.1%	35.49	38.36	30	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	79%	80%	63%	62%	70%	8	15	14	9	98%	128%	128%	Medium	Alert	Serious	N/A	Stressed	Stressed	30%	–	–
Hiran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Low (in Bulobarte)	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	77%	72%	71%	77%	10	11	10	8	91%	121%	125%	High/Medium	Very Critical	Critical (Beledweyne)	Crisis	Stressed	Emergency	19% (all disricts)	9% (all disricts)	40% in Bulobarte only
M Shabelle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	79%	79%	69%	72%	77%	5	7	9	4	99%	132%	118%	Medium/High	NA	Serious	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	16%	16%	–
L Shabelle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Low (in Qoryole)	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	70%	84%	58%	64%	69%	7	12	12	9	102%	136%	110%	Medium/High	Alert (Afgoye)	Critical	Crisis (Qoryole&Merka)	Stressed	Crisis	36% (all disricts)	18% in Qoryole only	18% in Qoryole only
M Juba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	78%	67%	73%	74%	10	18	13	7	109%	120%	107%	Medium	NA	NA	Crisis	Stressed	Crisis	22%	22%	–
L Juba	NA	Poor- 2% Borderline-4% Acceptable-94%	NA	NA	NA	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	83%	74%	62%	66%	66%	8	12	10	8	101%	119%	103%	Medium/High	Alert (Kismayo)	Serious	Stressed	Stressed	Crisis	26%	10%	–
Gedo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	64%	67%	69%	69%	74%	11	20	17	13	105%	119%	110%	Medium/High	NA	NA	Stressed (Burdhubo)	Stressed	Stressed	30%	10%	–
Bay	NA	NA		NA	NA	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	71%	72%	57%	59%	66%	8	20	19	13	110%	122%	114%	Medium	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	23%	13%	–
Bakool	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Low	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	76%	70%	74%	78%	6	10	7	3	74%	165%	146%	High/Medium	NA	NA	Crisis	Stressed	Emergency	9% in Hudur and Wajid; 18% in other districts	27% in Hudur and Wajid; 18% in other districts	42% in Hudur and Wajid only

5.4 Factors that Determined the February-June 2014 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	Household Dietary Diversity Score (% of HH with poor dietary diversity < 4 food groups)			Coping Strategy Index (Mean)				Food Consumption Score (Gu 2014)			Asset Diversity (Average number of productive assets)			Main Source of Food (Milk or Cereals)			Food Basket Cost Share in the CMB			Share of Food Expenditure (%) in HHs' Total Expenditures		% of HHs with access to safe water			Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rates			Mortality (CDR)			Acute Food Insecurity IPC Area Classification (IPC Phase 2 - Stressed; IPC Phase 3 - Crisis; IPC Phase 4 - Emergency)			
																															Urban Livelihood	IDP Settlement		
	Gu 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr* 2012	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	Poor (%)	Borderline (%)	Acceptable (%)	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2013	*Deyr* 2013/14	*Gu* 2014	*Gu* 2014 (August-December 2014)	January-June 2014	July 2014	Projected August-December 2014
Baidoa	6.6%	9.5%	22.3%	NA	19.9	16.7	13.9	25%	26%	49%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market Purchase	59%	58%	71%	45.4%	43.2%	7.9%	36.0%	42.5%	Critical	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Banadir	2.7%	4.4%	5.2%	58.4	36.8	27.1	50.6	5%	8%	87%	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	63%	62%	70%	91.7%	86.3%	54.4%	100.0%	88.4%	Serious	Alert	Critical	Critical	Alert	Critical	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	5.8%	8.5%	3.0%	12.9	17.2	20.1	23.8	2%	13%	86%	2	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	78%	81%	63.5%	48.1%	94.8%	100.0%	100.0%	Alert	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Bossaso	0.5%	2.6%	2.6%	22.9	22.7	31.4	24.9	4%	16%	80%	3	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	86%	87%	87%	54.5%	48.8%	100.0%	31.0%	50.5%	Critical	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Burao	4.8%	5.6%	1.4%	13.7	26.4	46.5	55.1	8%	26%	65%	2	3	1	Market purchase	Market purchase Own production	Market purchase Own Production	83%	82%	82%	71.4%	43.3%	99.0%	83.0%	77.9%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamareb	24.1%	2.4%	4.9%	52.5	24.8	36.9	21.3	20%	33%	47%	2	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase Own production	Market purchase	74%	76%	78%	54.3%	47.3%	97.0%	97.0%	93.9%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Dobley	N/A	3.7%	9.7%	N/A	N/A	16.6	16.0	N/A			N/A	2	1	N/A	Market purchase Own production	Market purchase	63%	64%	64%	N/A	63.5%	N/A	28.0%	92.4%	Very Critical	Critical	Critical	Serious	Critical	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Dolow	N/A	30.2%	22.4%	N/A	N/A	34.5	75.9	22%	20%	58%	N/A	2	3	N/A	Market purchase	Market purchase	71%	71%	76%	N/A	72.0%	N/A	84.0%	75.5%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Alert	Alert	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Galkacyo	10.3%	1.4%	2.3%	24.6	21.1	26.7	24.8	4%	7%	88%	2	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	68%	74%	72%	65.2%	63.1%	100.0%	92.0%	95.0%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Garowe	1.2%	7.0%	1.2%	24.3	25.5	23.3	19.8	1%	14%	85%	1	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	87%	87%	89%	72.5%	53.6%	75.1%	100.0%	97.9%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Hargeisa	5.5%	7.9%	3.5%	14.2	22.9	27.1	20.1	2%	7%	91%	2	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	78%	81%	57.3%	64.3%	74.0%	11.0%	99.7%	Critical	Serious	Alert	Acceptable	Acceptable	Serious	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis
Kismayo	N/A	51.5%	14.6%	N/A	N/A	3.9	36.0	7%	16%	77%	N/A	2	3	N/A	Market purchase Food aid	Market purchase	63%	66%	66%	N/A	56.5%	N/A	96.0%	29.9%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Alert	Alert	Critical	Stressed	Emergency	Emergency	Crisis
Qardho	1.7%	6.6%	1.8%	25.0	27.6	50.9	41.6	14%	39%	47%	2	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	86%	87%	87%	64.0%	89.0%	90.0%	100.0%	97.6%	Serious	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	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 July-December 2014 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

5.6.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern In 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	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Minimally adequate to meet food Consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2014	Average (PET 3)			Poor (PET 2)		Poor (PET 2)	Average to Good (PET 3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014		Below average		Below average	Average			Poor
Gu cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA		Near to normal (89% PWA)		Near to normal (89% PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		NA		3 months			2 months
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		NA		Maintained 5-yr average	Decreased from January 14 and July 2013	Maintained 5-yr average	Decreased from January 14 and July 2013
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)		Decreased compared to Jan 2014 & July 2013		Decreased compared to Jan 2014 & July 2013	NA		Maintained 5-yr average	Decreased compared to January 2014 & July 2013
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January-June 2014 and levels compared to baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline		Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend		Increasing trend		NA			Decrease
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (December 2013)	Decreased		Decreased		NA			Increasing↑ trend
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from January 2014 to June 2014)		↑9% (SoSh 2 479 530)		↑9% (SoSh 2 479 530)		↑9% (SoSh 2 479 530)		↑9% (SoSh 2 479 530)
Nutrition status (Jul 2014 and change from Dec2013)	Sustained Critical	Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical		Sustained Critical
Mortality (July 2014)				CDR=0.78		North Gedo CDR=0.66		CDR=0.69
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period		Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period		Cash crop production		Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period	
Projected humanitarian support (August –December 2014)	Substantial in the North Gedo		Substantial in the North Gedo			Low access		Low access

5.6.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		South East pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: SAP & L/Juba AP)	
	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		**L. Juba AP:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**SAP**: Food consumption gaps
Livestock condition (PET Score) July - December 2014	PET 3-4		PET 3-4			NA	PET 3-4	PET 2-3
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Average		Average		N/A		Average	**SAP:** below average
Gu cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA					**M. Juba**:55% of *Gu* PWA (4 000MT)		**L/Juba:**70% of PWA (3 800MT)
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		NA		Two months (July-August 2014) as normal			**SAP**: no stocks **L. Juba AP**: 1 month ↓ normal
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)		NA		NA		8kg in July 2014; â by 43% from January 2014(14kg) âby 53% from July 2013(17kg) and â by 38% from 5yrs average		8kg in July 2014; â by 20% from Jan 2014 (10kg); â by 33% from July 2013 (12kg) and **â by** 20% from 5yrs. average
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	áfrom 5yrs average	89kg/head in July 2014 â from Jul 13 and Jan 14 comparisons	áfrom 5yrs average	89kg/head in July 2014 â from three comparison periods	N/A	84kg/head in July 2014 â from three comparison periods	áfrom 5yrs average	**L.Juba AP**: 107kg/head in July 2014; â from January 2014 and July 2013; **SAP**72kg/head in July 2014 â from three comparison periods
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January-June 2014	Increasing;		Increasing		N/A	N/A	**L. Juba AP**: Increase	**SAP**: slight decline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till December 2014 and levels compared to baseline	Increasing; near to baseline		Increasing; slightly below baseline		N/A	N/A	**L. Juba AP**: above baseline	**SAP**: below baseline
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr,* i.e. December 2013 to June 2014)	Decreasing		Decreasing			Increasing	**L. Juba AP**: Decreasing	**SAP**: increasing
CMB change (% change from Jan to June 2014)		Lower Juba: 2 649 350 SoSh in Jun 2014; 2% increase Middle Juba: 2 208 150 SoSh in June 2014; 6% increase		Lower Juba: 2 649 350 SoSh in Jun 2014; 2% increase Middle Juba: 2 208 150 SoSh in June 2014; 6% increase		Lower Juba: 2 649 350 SoSh in Jun 2014; 2% increase Middle Juba: 2 208 150 SoSh in Jun 2014; 6% increase		Lower Juba: 2 649 350 SoSh in Jun 2014; 2% increase Middle Juba: 2 208 150 SoSh in Jun 2014; 6% increase
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from December 2013)	Not available		Not available		Not available		Not available	
Mortality (July 2014)	N/A		N/A	--	N/A	--	N/A	--
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Average to above average *Deyr* rains 2014		Average to above average *Deyr* rains 2014		Average to above average *Deyr* rains 2014		Average to above average *Deyr* rains 2014	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (August–December 2014)	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 35 000 beneficiaries in M. Juba region and 53 000 region in Lower Juba region per month till the end of December 2014	Restricted access in Middle Juba	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 35 000 beneficiaries in M. Juba region and 53 000 region in Lower Juba region per month till the end of December 2014	Restricted access in Middle Juba	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 35 000 beneficiaries in M. Juba region and 53 000 region in Lower Juba region per month till the end of December 2014	Restricted access in Middle Juba	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 35 000 beneficiaries in M. Juba region and 53 000 region in Lower Juba region per month till the end of December 2014	Restricted access in Middle Juba

5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Factors that determined the IPC phase classification in July-December 2014

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 requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		**August-December 2014:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement (in August-December 2014)	**July 2014**: Food consumption gaps
Livestock condition (PET score) July 2014	NA	PET 2	PET 3-4		PET 3-4 in Bay	PET 2 in Bakool		PET 2 in Bakool
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014		Below average	Average		Average in Bay	Below average in Bakool	Average	
Gu 2014 cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA			61% of *Gu* PWA		61% of *Gu* PWA (Bay) and 53% PWA (Bakool)		53% of *Gu* PWA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		3-4 months (July- October 2014) as normal		1-2 months (July- August 2014) as normal			no stocks
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		á since 5yrs average	â since January 2014 and July 2013		â in all the comparison periods		â in all the comparison periods
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)		â from July 2013, January 2014 and 5yrs average		â from July 2013, January 2014 and 5yrs average		â from July 2013, January 2014 and 5yrs average		â from July 2013, January 2014 and 5yrs average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January-June 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	increased		Increased		Increased		Increased	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till December 2014 and levels compared to Baseline		Sh/goat â(below BL)	Sh/goat á (below BL).		Sh/goat á (above BL) .			Sh/goat â(below BL)
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (December 2013)		100% (107 -216$) á		37% (57—78$) á		129 (63-143$) á		178% (77—213$) á
CMB change (% change from Jan to June 2014)		45%á (2 817 875 SoSh)		7%á (1 806 651 SoSh)		28%á (2 312 263 SoSh)		45%á (2 817 875 SoSh)
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from January 2014)		sustained ***Critical*** *since Gu* 2013		Sustained ***Critical***		Sustained **Critical (Bay) No Data for Bakool**	--	No Data Available
Mortality (July 2014)		CDR=0.38		CDR=0.49		CDR=0.49		-No recent Data
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Average – above average		Average – above average		Average – above average		Average – above average	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (August – December 2014)	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 95 661 beneficiaries in Bakool region per month till the end of December 2014		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 27 180 beneficiaries in Bay region per month till the end of December		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 95 661 beneficiaries in Bakool region and 27 180 beneficiaries in Bay region per month till the end of December		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 95 661 beneficiaries in Bakool region per month till the end of December	

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	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement.		Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement.		**SAP and parts of Riverine**: Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement.	Food consumption gaps in parts of the riverine (Qoryole and parts of Merka districts). Significant livelihood protection deficit.	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) – July 2014	PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4) in SAP		PET (3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Average		Average		Average (in SAP)		Average	
Gu cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA	NA	NA	NA	**Middle Shabelle**:63% of *Gu* PWA **Lower Shabelle**: 73% of *Gu* PWA;	Poor cereal production in Qoryoley (14% of PWA) and Merka (43% of PWA).	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*					**Middle Shabelle**: Riverine (3 months); Agopastoral (1.5 month); **Lower Shabelle**: Riverine (3 months);	**Lower Shabelle**: Qoryoley (0-1 month); Agropastoral (1.5 months)		
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change February-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)				Decreased in all periods of comparison		**SAP**: Decreased from all comparison periods **Riverine:** Decreased from all comparison periods.	Maintained 5-year average level.	Decreased in both periods of comparison
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change February-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)		Decreased in all periods of comparison (main market data)		Decreased in all periods of comparison (SLIMS)		Decreased in all periods of comparison (Main market)	Maintained 5-year average	Decreased from January 2014 and July 2013
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Feb- July 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; No baseline		Increased; No baseline	,	SAP: Increased; No baseline		Increased; No baseline	
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (December 2013)	N/A		Increased (Central Agropastoral and Coastal *Deeh*)		Decreased in SAP		Decreased	
CMB change (% change from January to July 2014)		Lower Shabelle: 10% ↑2 132 532 SoSh		Lower Shabelle: 10% ↑2 132 532 SoSh Middle Shabelle:16% ↑ SoSh 2 249 100		Lower Shabelle: 10% ↑2 132 532 SoSh Middle Shabelle:16% ↑ SoSh 2 249 100		Lower Shabelle: 10% ↑2 132 532 SoSh
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from January 2014)		--		***Critical***		Riverine: ***Serious*** SAP: ***Critical***		--
Mortality (July 2014)		--		**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.72 (0.45-1.15) U5 DR: 0.84(0.4-1.73)	**Riverine:** CDR: 0.53(0.3-0.92) U5 DR: 1.07(0.5-2.26)	**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.72 (0.45-1.15) U5 DR: 0.84(0.4-1.73)		**Agropastoral:** CDR: 0.72 (0.45-1.15) U5 DR: 0.84(0.4-1.73)
Deyr 2014/15 seasonal rains projection	Average to above average		Average to above average		Average to above average		Average to above average	
Other income opportunities expected			Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu)		Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu) and cash crops labour opportunities		Increased (access to labour in riverine)	
Projected humanitarian support (August -December2014)		Restricted		Restricted		No humanitarian access in Qoryoley district		Restricted

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		**August-December 2014:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**July 2014:** Food consumption Gaps	**August-December 2014:** Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	**July 2014:** Food consumption Gaps
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2014	PET 3		PET 3		NA		PET : 2	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Near average		Near average		NA			Below average
Gu 2014 cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA			950MT; 31% of *Gu* PWA		↓(0MT)
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal *Deyr*	NA		NA			One month of stocks in Hiran region(all districts)		No stocks
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	-		-			↓27% (11-8kg) compared to July'13, last six months and 5yrs average		↓27%(11-8kg) as compared to July'13, last six months and 5yrs average
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)		↓51%, 41%, and 44% (58kg) compared to July'13, last six months and 5yrs average respectively		↓51%, 41%, and 44% (58kg) compared to July'13, last six months and 5yrs average respectively				↓58%, 50%, and 37% compared to July'13, last six months and 5yrs average respectively
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- July 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline		NA		Increasing; Above Baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline				Increasing; Above baseline	
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* (Jan. 2013/14)		37% ($27- 44)		159% ($27-70)		50% (USD80 to USD120)		48% (USD90 to USD133')
CMB change (% change from Jan to June 2014)		25% (2 637450 SoSh)		25% (2 637450 SoSh)		25% (2 637450 SoSh)		25% (2 637450 SoSh)
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013)	↓**Critical** from Serous			↓**Critical** from Serous		**Critical «**		**Critical «**
Mortality (July 2014)	**CDR= 0.7**		**CDR= 0.7**			**CDR= 2.5**		**CDR= 2.5**
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		Bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (August-December 2014)	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 102 023 beneficiaries in Hiran region per month till the end of December 2014		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 102 023 beneficiaries in Hiran region per month till the end of December 2014		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 102 023 beneficiaries in Hiran region per month till the end of December 2014		WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 102 023 beneficiaries in Hiran region per month till the end of December 2014	

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	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement			Significant food consumption gap	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2014	PET 2-3		PET 2		PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Below average		Poor		Below average	
Cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* PWA (1995-2013)	NA		NA			Cowpea crop failure
Availability of cereal stocks for poor (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	NA		NA			None
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		NA		NA	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	Higher than 5-year average	Decrease from other two comparison periods	Higher than 5yr average, and Jan'14	Decrease from Jul'13	Higher than 5yr average, and Jan'14	Decrease from Jul'13-Jul'14
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-July 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Trend of debt level since last Deyr (Dec. 2013)	Increased trend		Increased trend		Increased trend	
CMB change (% change from January to June 2014)	Stable ↓ (1%) (2 795 592 SoSh)		Stable ↓ (1%) (2 795 592 SoSh)		Stable ↓ (1%) (2 795 592 SoSh)	
Nutrition status July 2014 and trend from Dec 2013	Addun: sustained ***Alert*** in *Deyr*; Hawd: ***Critical*** deteriorated from *Serious*		Sustained ***Serious***			Deteriorated ***Serious*** from *Alert* in *Deyr* '13
Mortality (July 2014)	Hawd: CDR= 0.45 Addun: CDR= 0.22		CDR=0.66		CDR=0.59	
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Average to above average rains		Average to above average rains		Average to above average rains	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period		Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period		Increased income livestock sales during *Hajj* period	
Projected humanitarian support (July- Dec 2014)	Planned humanitarian assistance programs by WFP to target, on average, 133 512 beneficiaries per month till the end of December 2014		Not accessible		Not accessible	

5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	**Pastoral Livelihood Zones** **Hawd, Addun, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, EastGolis/Karkar and Costal *Deeh***	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Food consumption gap for Coastal *Deeh*
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2014	PET 2-3	--
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Average	Poor in Costal *Deeh*
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 January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	Higher than 5 -year average	NA
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	Increased from annual and is higher than 5yr average	uary NA
Herd size trend (small ruminants) January-July 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; near baseline	Below baseline in Coastal *Deeh*
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till December 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at Baseline	Below baseline in Coastal *Deeh*
Trend of debt level since last *Deyr* (July 2014)		Increasing in most livelihoods
CMB change (% change from January to June 2014)	3 786 923 SoSh in July 2014; ↑3%	--
Nutrition status July 2014 and trend from December 2013	Hawd: ***Critical*** ↓from *Serious*, Nugal valley: ***Alert***↑ from *Serious* and Coastal *Deeh* sustained ***Serious***; Addun: sustained ***Alert*,** Sool Plateau ***Serious*** ↓ from *Alert*; East Golis ***Critical*** ↓ from *Serious*	--
Mortality (June 2014)	Hawd: CDR= =**0.45**, Sool Plateau: CDR=**0.11** Nugal Valley: CDR=**0.15**, Addun: CDR = **0.22** EastGolis: CDR=**0.24**, Coastal Deeh: CDR=**0**	--
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near average to below averagel	--
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during upcoming *Hajj* season	Reduced income from fishing in Coastal *Deeh and frankincense in East Golis*
Projected humanitarian support (August- December 2014)	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 87 257 people per month till the end of December 2014	WFP's humanitarian assistance programs are planned to target on average 87 257 people per month till the end of December 2014

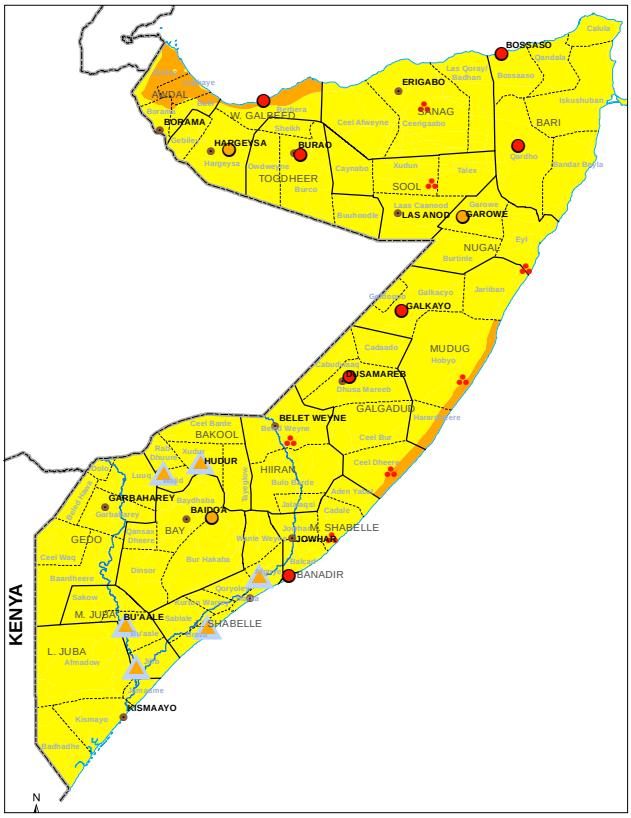
5.6.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	NW-Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, WestGolis/ Guban and EastGolis		NW-Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	**Negative Factors**	**Positive Factors**	**Negative Factors**
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement	--	Minimally adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2014	PET 2-3	--	PET 2-3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2014	Average	--		Below average
Gu /Karan cereal crop production level as % of *Gu* crop PET (2010-2013)	NA			Below average: 41% of PET (2010-2013)
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	NA		Same as 5yr average	Decreased from July'13 and Jan '14
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change January-July 2014, July 2013 – July 2014 and July 5yr average (2009-2013)	Increased in both periods of comparison and higher than 5-year average	–	Increased in both periods of comparison and higher than 5-year average	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; at baseline	--	Increased; at baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at baseline	--	Increasing; at baseline	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal *Gu*	--	--	zero stocks, which is normal at this time of *Karan* crop establishment	
Trend of debt level from last *Deyr* (Dec 2013)	Decreased in West Golis Guban	Increased in Sool Plateau, Hawd, Nugal valley and EastGolis	NA	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jan 20 14 to June 2014)	↓3% (949 646SlSh);		↓3% (949 646SlSh);	
Nutrition status (Jul 2014 and change from Dec 2013)	Hawd, Nugal valley and East Golis ***Alert***↑ from *Serious*	West Golis: ***Critical*** ↓from Serious Sool Plateau: ***Serious*** ↓from *Alert*		***Serious***↓ deteriorated from *Alert*
Mortality (Jul 2014)	Hawd: CDR **= 0.26**; Nugal valley: CDR **= 0.03**; Sool Plateau:CDR = **0.04**; WestGolis/ Guban: CDR=**0.07**; EastGolis: CDR=**0.16**	--	CDR= **0.18**	--
Deyr 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near average to below average	--	Near average to below average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during *Hajj* period	Decreased income from frankincense in East Golis	Increased income from farm labour during crop harvest in November 2014	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug –Dec 2014)	Planned humanitarian assistance programs by WFP will target on average 402 668 people per month till the end of December 2014	--	Planned humanitarian assistance programs by WFP will target on average 402 668 people per month till the end of December 2014	

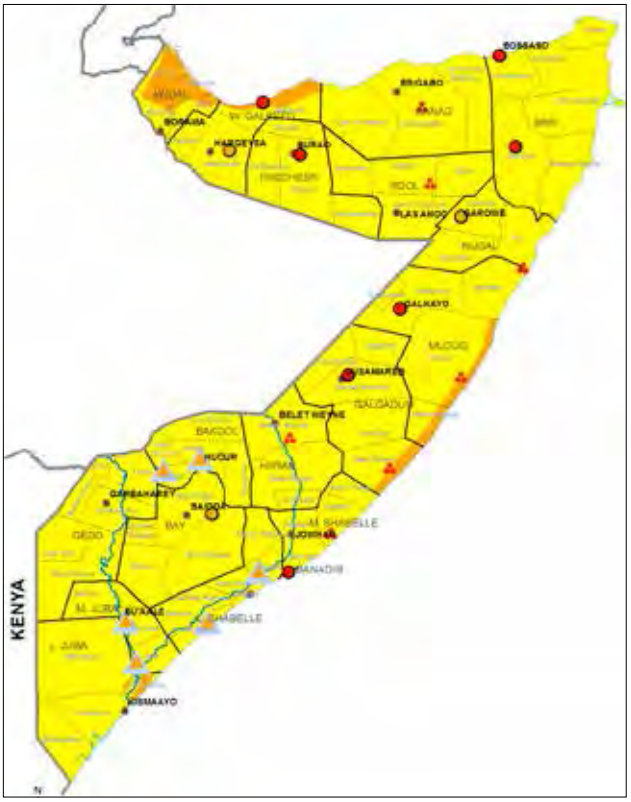
5.7 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

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

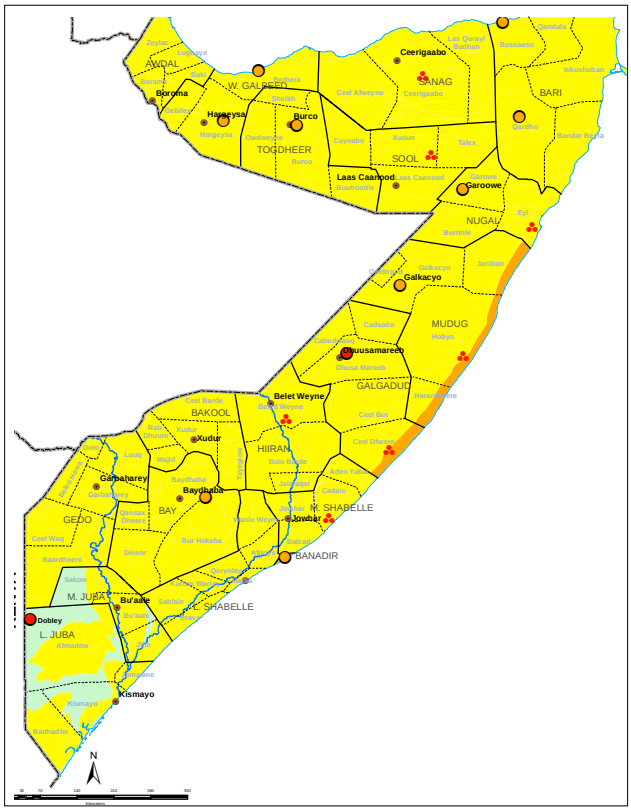
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2012/13 (Jan 2013)



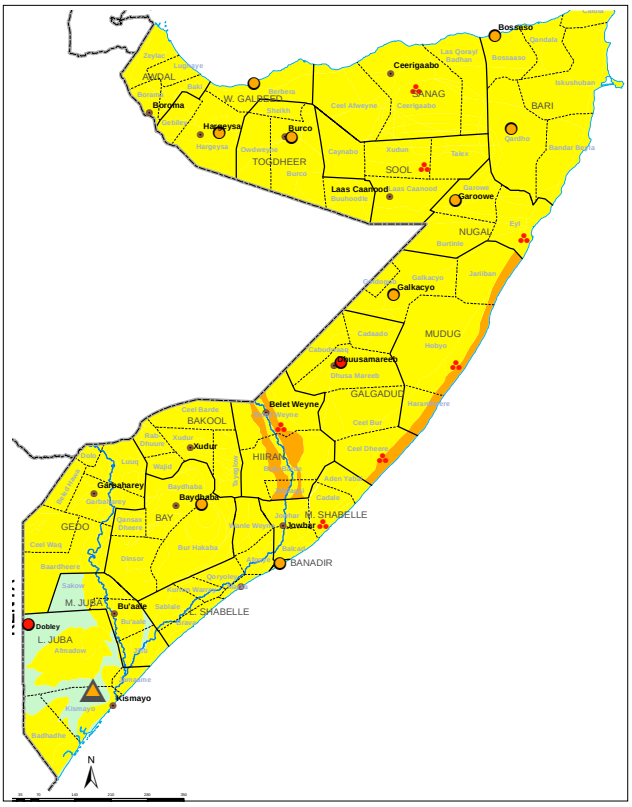
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2012/13 (Feb-Jun 2013)



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

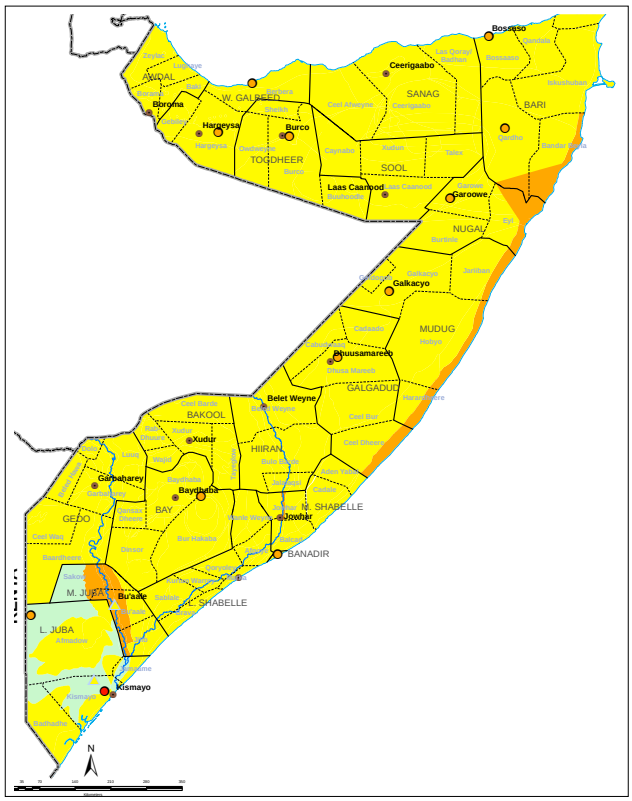


Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013 (Aug-Dec 2013)

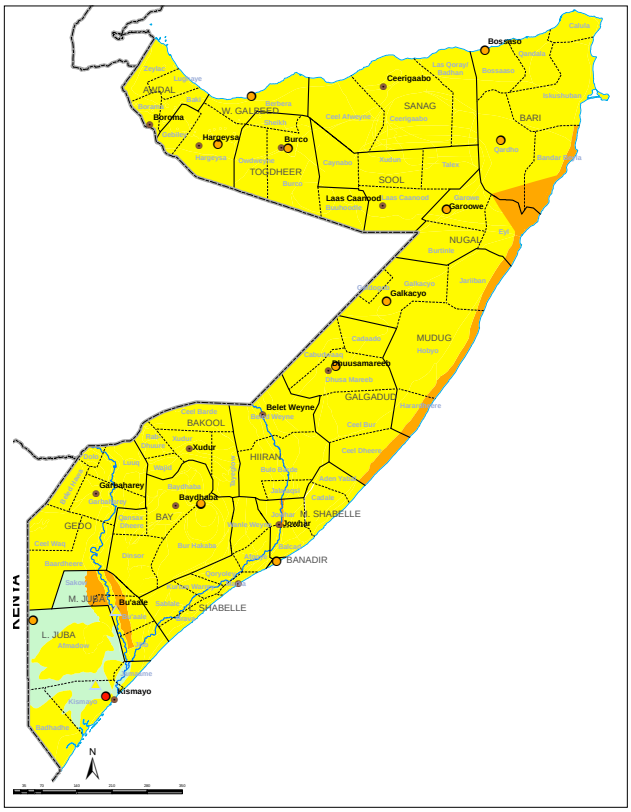


5.7.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs (continued)

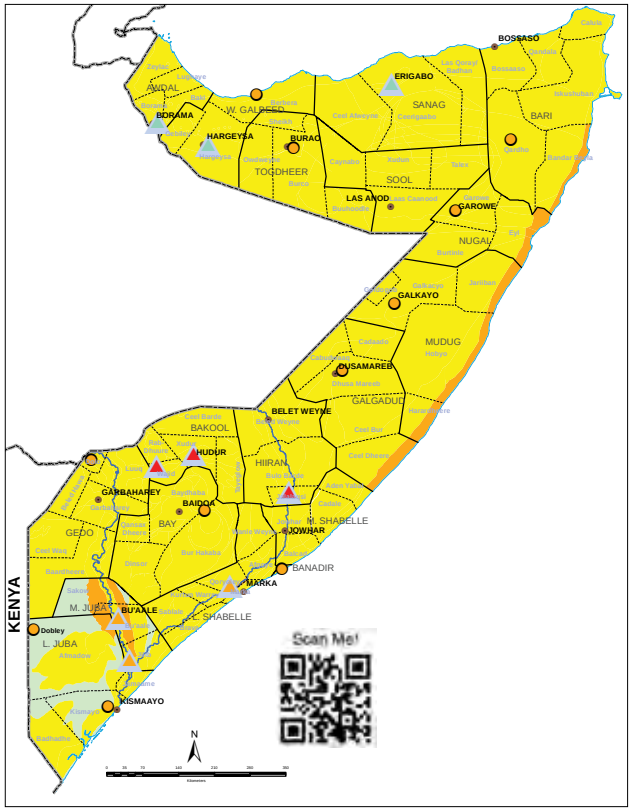
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Jan 2014)



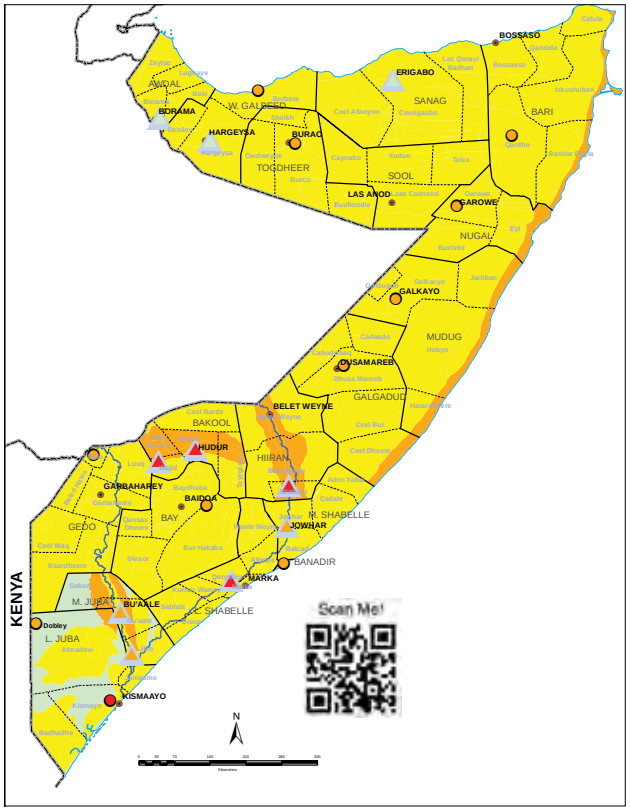
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Feb-June 2014)



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



Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013/14 (July 2014)



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 *Gu*ide 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 *Gu*idelines 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 19). 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 20). 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 19: 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 20: 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 *GU* 2014 Assessment/Analysis/Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	July 8-10, 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	May-July, 2014	• Fieldwork within rural areas of each region • Fieldwork in IDP settlements • Fieldwork in urbam livelihoods (all regions)
Regional Analysis Meetings • Hargeisa (for Northwest and Southern Regions) • Garowe (Central, Hiran, Northeast)	Jul 28- Aug 3, 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	Aug 9-20, 2014	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Aug 25, 2014	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Aug 27, 2014	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Mogadishu Garowe	Aug 31, 2014 Aug 31, 2014 Sept 1, 2014	Presentations to the Government
Post-*Gu* 2014 presentation of findings in	Sept 2, 2014	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	Sept 2, 2014	FSNAU Technical Release
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Outlook	Sept 30, 2014	FEWS NET/FSNAU Website and email distribution
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Sept Xx, 2014	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Sept Xx, 2014	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *Gu* 2014 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-2
UNOCHA-4
Technical partners-3 (FEWSNET)
LNGO-23
INGO-6
Ministries-19
Local Authority-7
National Institutions-3
Enumerators-30
Focal points-16
Total Participants-113

Partners who participated in the all team workshop

1. FAO – Sudan-1
2. WFP-1
3. UNICEF-1
4. REACH Initiative-1
5. Sudanese Government Employees-9

Region	UN	Technical Partners	INGOs	LNGOs	Local Authority	Ministries	National Institutions	Enumerators	Focal Points
Hiran	1		2	4					
Bay		1						2	
Bakool		1		2				2	
Gedo	1		1	3				2	
L Shabelle				2				7	
M Shabelle								4	
L Juba			1	5				7	
M Juba				2				6	
North East	4	1	1	4	7	7	1		8
North West			1	1		12	2		8
Total	**6**	**3**	**6**	**23**	**7**	**19**	**3**	**30**	**16**

Total Food Security Field work, Regional Analysis and Workshop Participants-126

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, Local Authorities and National Institutions

1. Women and Family Affairs (MOSAFA)
2. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
3. Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
4. Ministry of planning Puntland (MOPIC)
5. Ministry of Health Puntland (MOH)
6. Ministry of Environment,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
7. Ministry of Livestock (MOL)
8. Puntland Local Authority
9. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
10. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
11. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
12. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
13. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
14. Ministry of Labor Somaliland
15. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources Somaliland
16. Ministry of Social Affairs Somaliland
17. Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)
18. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post *GU* 2014 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)

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

National Institutions Focal Points

1. Humanitarian and Disaster Management Agency (HAMDA)
2. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

International NGOs

1. Danish Refuge Council (DRC)
2. African Development Solution(ADESO)
3. OXFAM International
4. Save Children Fund (SCF-UK)
5. Save the Children International (SCI)

Local NGOs

1. APD(Agency for Peace and Development)
2. Wardi Relief and Development Initiative (WARDI)
3. Somali Red crescent society(SRCS)
4. YADA
5. Wamo Relief Rehabilitation service (WRRS)
6. Somali Aid Foundation (SAF)
7. Somali Lifeline Organization (SOLO)
8. Iman Relief & Development Org (IRDO)
9. Agency for Peace Development (APD)
10. Aragfi Relief Development Organization (ARDO)
11. Iiman Relief Development Organization (IRDO
12. Rural and Environmental Development Organization (REDO)
13. Somali relief and development organization (SORDES)
14. Juba Light Organization
15. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
16. Jubalandese Charity Center (JCC)

Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-18

Number of Agencies-12

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	7
INGO	2
Technical Partners	3
Ocha	2
WFP	4
Total	18

Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-31

Number of Agencies-23

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	13
INGO	6
Technical Partners	1
OCHA	2
UNCEF	4
WFP	4
Ministry of Health	1
Total	31

5.11 GU 2014 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	**2257**	**2084**	R=3
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	**4387**	**3942**	R=3
Central	Normal access (Hobyo, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	**1162**	**1028**	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**	**83**	R=2
M. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access for Jowhar and Balad districts	**134**	**100**	R=2
L. Shabelle	Partially access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of Wanla-weyn, and Afgoye	**184**	**162**	R=2
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**475**	**393**	R=1
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**100**	**100**	R=1
Gedo	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**137**	**135**	R=1
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**431**	**350**	R=1
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	**1199**	**1110**	R=1
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	**1000**	**943**	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.

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