



# Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Post *Deyr* 2013/14

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**Food Security and Nutrition  
Analysis Unit - Somalia**

*Information for Better Livelihoods*



## Technical Partners



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### **Technical Partners Participating in the Post *Deyr* 2013/14 Assessment**

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### **Government Ministries, Institutions and Local Authorities**

Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland (MOA), Ministry of Livestock Somaliland, Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland, Ministry of Labor Somaliland, Ministry of Fishery Somaliland, Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources Somaliland, Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Puntland (MOAI), Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI), Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA), Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT), Ministry of Livestock Puntland, Somaliland National Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD), Puntland Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)

### **Local and International NGOs**

Oxfam GB, Relief International (RI), CARE International, Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), Somali lifeline organization (SOLO), Juba development organization (JDO), Wamo relief & rehabilitation Services (WRRS), Somali Aid foundation (SAF), African Development Solution (ADESO), Aaran community and Development Organization (ACODO), AW-Mos Relief and Development Organization (ADRO), Emergency and Development Aid Organization (EDAO), Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO), Development Action Network (DAN), Rural and Environmental Development Organization (REDO), Doloow Farming Cooperative Society (DFCS), Action for Social Empowering Progressive (ASEP), Somali relief and development organization (SORDES), Juba Light Organization, Dalsan Development and Relief Organization (DDRO), Horn International Relief And Development Organization (HIRDO), Aragti Relief Development Organization (ARDO), Iman Relief Development Organization (IRDO).

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CBS	Cereal Balance Sheet	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
CMB	Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket		
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	SoSh	Somali Shilling
CPI	Consumer Price Index	SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
ENA	Emergency Nutrition Assessment	SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation	ToT	Terms of Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	U5DR	Under-five death rates
FCS	Food Consumption Score	UAE	United Arab Emirates
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	UN	United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussions	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition		
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score	USD	United States Dollar
HIS	Health Information Systems	WDHs	Households Dependent on Women for Food or Income to Buy Food
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	WFP	World Food Programme
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	Médecins Sans Frontières		
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		
SISh	Somaliland Shilling		





# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 KEY FINDINGS

In November-December 2013, the FSNAU in collaboration with counterpart government line ministries, institutions and several partner agencies carried out 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 populations and internally displaced persons (IDP). The livelihoods based analysis provided a snap-shot food security situation analysis for January 2014 and projections for the February to June 2014 period. The food security analysis followed a standardized Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach and protocol.

Successive seasons of near to above average rainfall in most parts of Somalia, low food prices and continued humanitarian response have brought down the number of people requiring urgent, lifesaving humanitarian assistance from its peak of 4 million during the 2011 famine. However, the latest assessment findings indicate that the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has shown no further improvement since August 2013, exacerbated by a below average harvest, conflict, floods, and a tropical cyclone. Acute malnutrition persists, with tens of thousands of children facing increased risk of death, especially in the country's south.

Assessment results indicate that an estimated 603 000 people across Somalia were found to be in acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 & 4) in January 2014. This number is expected to increase to 857 000 people between February and June 2014. The recent figures represent an 18 percent decline since January 2013, but this is a mere 1.5 percent decline since August 2013. The positive impact of increased livestock prices, increasing livestock herd sizes, improved milk availability, low prices of both local and imported staple food commodities, higher purchasing power from labor income and livestock sales as well as sustained humanitarian interventions over the last six months was undermined by a *Deyr* 2013 cereal harvest in January/February estimated to be 20 percent below the long-term and five-year averages.

The food security condition of over 2 million additional people will remain fragile and are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). These people are barely able to meet their

own minimal food requirements through mid-2014, and remain highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them back to food security crisis.

Levels of acute malnutrition remain Critical (Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15%) among rural populations in many parts of South-Central Somalia and among IDPs. Nutrition survey results indicate that an estimated 203 000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished. This figure includes 51 000 children that are severely malnourished and consequently face a higher risk of death. A majority of the malnourished children are found among non-IDP populations of the South. Assessment results indicate that morbidity, poor child feeding and care practices are among the main casual factors of malnutrition in Somalia.

The current number of acutely malnourished children is only slightly down (by 1.5%) from the 206 000 malnourished children under the age of five estimated for August 2013. However, the number of children under the age of five that are severely malnourished has increased from 41 000 in August 2013 to 51 000 in January 2014 (an increase of 24%).

Lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support remain vitally important between now and June 2014 to help food insecure populations meet their immediate food needs. Additional interventions will be required to protect livelihoods and build the resilience of communities against future shocks.

### Areas of Concern

IDPs continue to constitute a majority (74%) of the 857 000 people in **Crisis** and **Emergency** (IPC Phases 3 & 4). The challenge faced by IDPs includes reliance on marginal and often unreliable livelihood strategies, poor living and sanitary conditions. Populations experiencing acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 & 4) are also found in large numbers in rural and urban areas in Sanaag, Sool, Bari, Nugaal, North and South Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiran, and Middle Shabelle as well as Middle and Lower Juba regions. In South-Central Somalia primarily, other areas that have had repeated food security crisis in recent year and that have persistently high levels of acute malnutrition remain a concern.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, (Current), January 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
<b>North</b>													
Awdaal	305,455	110,942	194,513	22,000	69,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	123,000	61,000	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	6
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	49,000	74,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	11,000	60,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	16,000	32,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	72,000	51,000	0	0	9,000	50,000	0	0	0	16
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	22,000	14,000	0	0	27,000	10,000	0	1,000	0	26
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	27,000	24,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,534,165</b>	<b>1,122,579</b>	<b>1,411,586</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Central</b>													
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	11,000	31,000	0	0	11,000	45,000	0	5,000	0	39
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	17,000	57,000	0	0	19,000	35,000	0	5,000	0	18
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>487,709</b>	<b>85,174</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>South</b>													
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	21,000	69,000	0	7,000	24,000	0	0	0	0	9
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	22,000	122,000	0	7,000	51,000	0	0	10,000	0	13
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	203,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	91,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	26,000	157,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	3
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	16,000	78,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	3
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	20,000	45,000	0	7,000	26,000	0	0	0	0	14
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	33,000	68,000	0	11,000	2,000	15,000	0	0	10,000	10
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>216,000</b>	<b>833,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6</b>
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	198,000	-	268,000	0	-	102,000	0	-	0	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>784,000</b>	<b>1,306,000</b>	<b>268,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>177,000</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>8</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	32,000	0	5%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	204,000	3	34%
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	635,000	8	-
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	367,000	5	61%
IDPs in Stressed	268,000	-	-
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis & Emergency	603,000	8	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projected), February-June 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
<b>North</b>													
Awdaal	305,455	110,942	194,513	22,000	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	123,000	52,000	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	6
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	49,000	58,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	6
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	11,000	48,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	16,000	30,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	1
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	72,000	40,000	0	0	9,000	50,000	0	0	0	16
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	22,000	14,000	0	0	27,000	10,000	0	1,000	0	26
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	27,000	24,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,534,165</b>	<b>1,122,579</b>	<b>1,411,586</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>329,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Central</b>													
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	11,000	31,000	0	0	11,000	45,000	0	5,000	0	39
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	17,000	57,000	0	0	19,000	35,000	0	5,000	0	18
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>487,709</b>	<b>85,174</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
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Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	22,000	124,000	0	7,000	49,000	0	0	10,000	0	13
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	53,000	203,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	25,000	91,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	26,000	157,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	3
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	16,000	78,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	3
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	20,000	49,000	0	7,000	18,000	0	0	0	0	10
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	33,000	72,000	0	11,000	3,000	15,000	0	0	10,000	10
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,579,597</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>2,792,965</b>	<b>216,000</b>	<b>848,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5</b>
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	198,000	-	0	0	-	370,000	0	-	0	41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>784,000</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	32,000	0	4%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	190,000	3	22%
IDPs in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	635,000	8	-
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	635,000	8	74%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	857,000	11	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

## Notes:

- 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
- 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
- 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.
- Total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

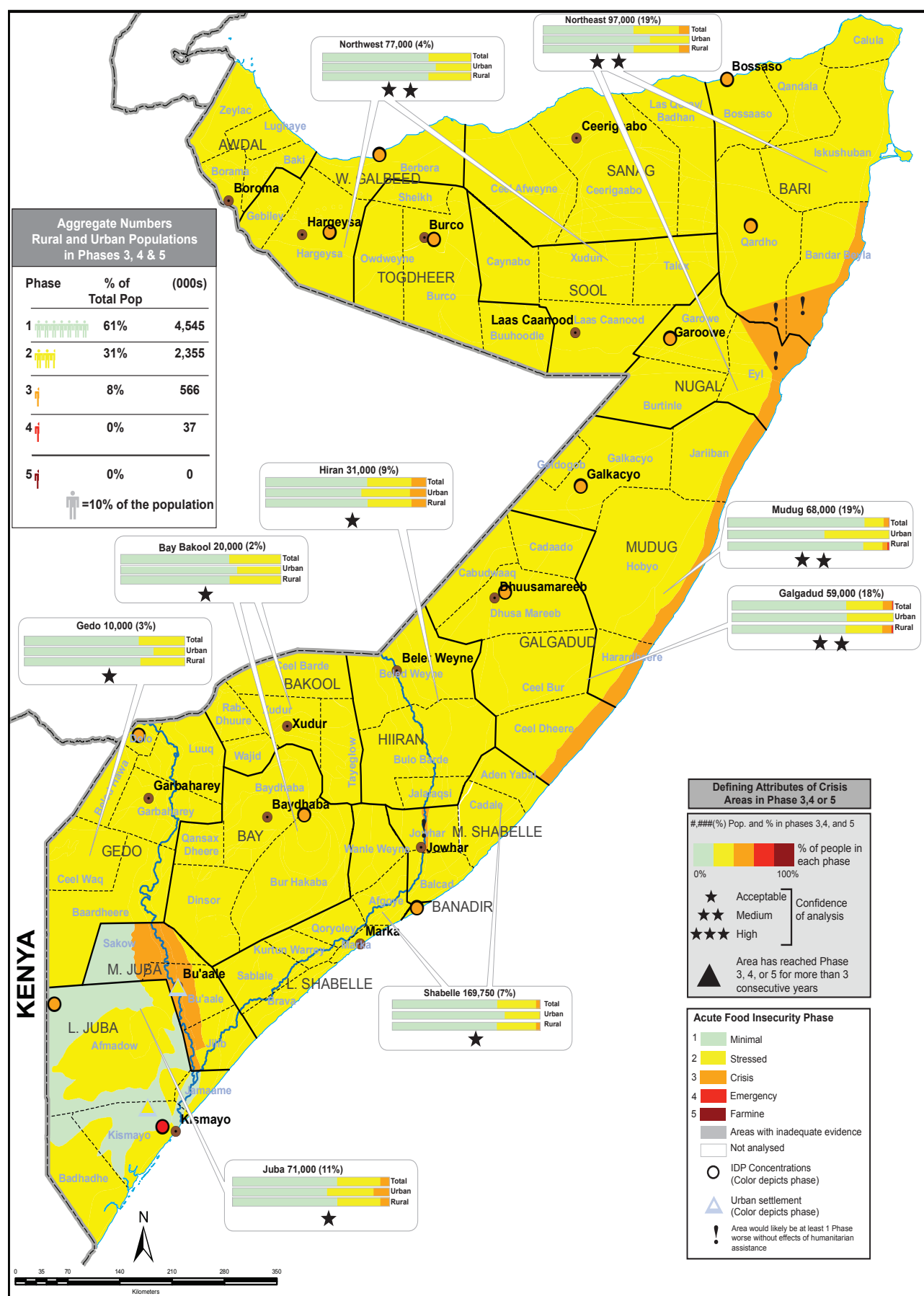


**Table 3: Breakdown of Rural Population in Crisis and Emergency by Livelihoods and Region, February-June 2014**

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis & Emergency as % of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	621,000	29,000	0	29,000	15
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,136,657	524,000	43,000	0	43,000	23
Riverine	366,683	120,000	19,000	0	19,000	10
Destitute pastoral	98,906	0	72,000	27,000	99,000	52
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Zone	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis and Emergency as% of Total
Central	402,535	112,000	34,000	13,000	47,000	25
North East	402,836	54,000	36,000	1,000	37,000	19
South	2,792,965	848,000	89,000	10,000	99,000	52
North West	1,008,750	251,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>100</b>

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



**Aggregate Numbers**  
Rural and Urban Populations in Phases 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

Phase	% of Total Pop	(000s)
1	61%	4,598
2	27%	2,048
3	11%	820
4	0%	37
5	0%	0

★ = 10% of the population

**Defining Attributes of Crisis Areas in Phase 3, 4 or 5**

####(%) Pop. and % in phases 3, 4, and 5

0% 100% % of people in each phase

★ Acceptable  
★★ Medium  
★★★ High

▲ Area has reached Phase 3, 4, or 5 for more than 3 consecutive years

**Acute Food Insecurity Phase**

- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

Areas with inadequate evidence  
Not analysed

○ IDP Concentrations (Color depicts phase)  
▲ Urban settlement (Color depicts phase)  
! Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without effects of humanitarian assistance



## 2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report seeks to provide the findings of the Post *Deyr* 2013/14 analysis and the food security situation projections for the period of February to June 2014. The report specifically, focuses on the outcomes of the *Deyr* seasonal rains (October – December 2013) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs residing in settlements within Somalia.

The FSNAU-led assessments and surveys were carried out by 15 FSNAU food security and 12 nutrition field analysts with collaboration and assistance from 426 field enumerators, supervisors and guides, 87 partners from different agencies and organizations, namely UN agencies (7), various government ministries (19), national institutions (2), local authorities (2), enumerators (34), local Non-Governmental Organisations [NGOs] (20) and international NGOs (3). The assessment also engaged 12 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of capacity development (practical training). The analysis further involved staff from Nairobi-based technical partners namely WFP (2), FEWS NET (3) and OCHA (1).

In the period leading up to the *Deyr* 2013 food security assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the last week of November 2013 for the initial indications of the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as the overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season early warning was released on December 18, 2013. FSNAU continues to conduct 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. The data gathered from the aforesaid sources were used during the All Team Analysis workshop held in Hargeisa on 13-22, January 2014 to provide a snap-shot of the food security situation in January 2014 and make a projection (most likely scenario) for the period February–June 2014. The analysis of the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 assessment data was supplemented and triangulated by monthly market price data, FSNAU/FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, as well as information from secondary sources, including health information systems (HIS), remotely sensed data and vegetation conditions, import/export data from major ports of Somalia, food assistance data from WFP, Food Security Cluster (FSC) and other partners, conflict and IDP information from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Specifically, the process involved fieldwork, field observations, teleconferencing and the use of key informants depending on field accessibility. For a complete listing of partners and timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.9 and 5.10.

### Analytical Processes and Timeline

#### *Assessment Planning*

The Post *Deyr* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on 21 November 2013. The main purpose of the meeting was to determine partner participation in the rural assessment, review the assessment instruments as well as plan and coordinate all fieldwork logistics. Prior to the fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and planning of field logistics, were held on 18-19, December 2013 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Dhobley, Dolow, Baidoa, Beletweyne and Mogadishu inside Somalia.

#### *Field Access*

Field access for the food security assessments was feasible in the Northern regions, Mudug region as well as parts of Galgadud, Hiran, Gedo, Bay and Lower Juba regions, while the rest of the southern regions were not accessible. In areas where direct field access by FSNAU staff was not feasible, assessment data was acquired mostly through telephone-based interviews with key informants in the area (Map 3). Comprehensive nutrition assessments were conducted in most parts of the country, including in 13 main IDP settlements with the exception of parts of Gedo, Bakool, Hiran, Mogadishu, Northwest, Central and all of the Shabelle regions. Rapid nutrition assessments were carried in Juba, Northwest, Central and Shabelle regions.

#### *Fieldwork and Assessment Methods*

The fieldwork for the rural areas was carried out from December 20, 2013 to January 2, 2014 while IDP surveys were conducted from November 18, 2013 to January 6, 2014. In rural areas, FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data through rapid assessments, including pictorial evaluation tools (PET); qualitative techniques such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews and field observations. Representative household surveys (joint food security and nutrition) were conducted in thirteen major IDP settlements across the country (Baidoa, Berbera, Bossaso, Burao, Doble, Dolow, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Kismayo and Qardho). IDP household surveys were done using both digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires, resulting in the completion of approximately 10 600 IDP household questionnaires. Food security assessments were not conducted for the urban population this season due to the generally reduced cost of living of market-dependent urban households and the continued improvement of the general food security situation over the past few seasons. Rather, FSNAU used regular monitoring indicators and other secondary data sources to decipher the food security situation of urban residents.

In the *Deyr* 2013/14 season the data collected in IDP centres

were gender disaggregated, into households dependent on women (WDH), men (MDH) and both (WMDH) for food or income to buy food. This disaggregation as was reported in previous seasonal assessment reports, was adopted after the widely used disaggregation of households into female and male-headed household proved meaningless in Somalia. This has been so due to the response bias associated with the Somali traditional belief that men as much as they are alive (irrespective of being absent or present in a household) are still considered as heads of households. Further, this is regardless of whether they are meaningfully or actively engaged in key decision making as well as, administering the household affairs or not. Overall, in the representative assessments conducted, a total of 2 499 MDHs, 602 WDHs and 382 WMDHs were surveyed in the 13 IDP settlements for questions related to food security.

Based on the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the total number of data collection instruments completed included 395 Crop and 580 Pastoral questionnaires. A list of the instruments used in the assessment can be accessed at <http://www.fsnau.org/analytical-approach>.

### Nutrition Assessments

FSNAU and its partner agencies conducted a total of 40 nutrition surveys, 27 of which were based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology and 13 based on representative rapid assessments, using Mid-Upper Circumference (MUAC). Nutritional status of 27 581 under-five children (6-59 months) was assessed. Information on death rates (retrospective mortality for past 90 days) was also collected. Analysis for both nutritional status and retrospective death rates was conducted using the SMART recommended EpiInfo Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software. The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the Post *Deyr* 2013/2014 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website, <http://fsnau.org/products/technical-series>.

### Food Security Analysis

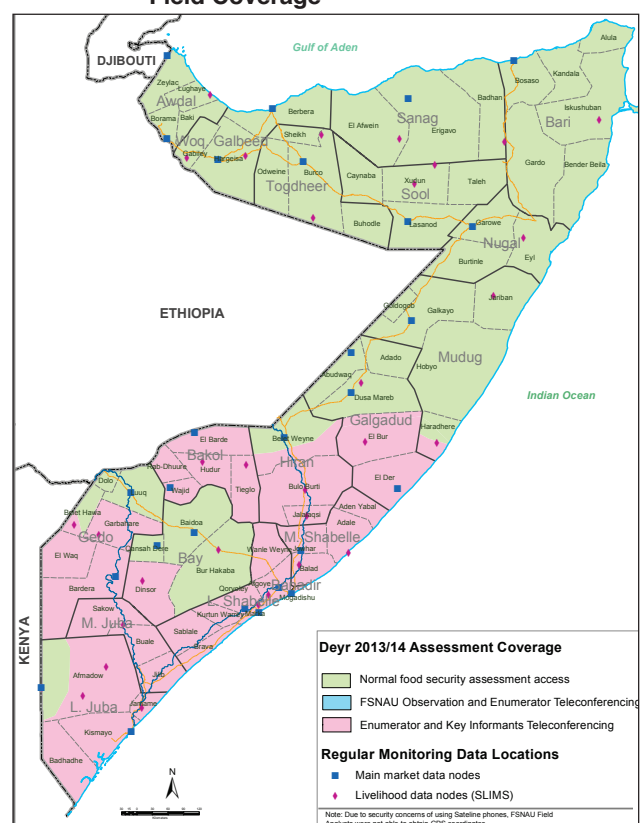
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe from January 5-10, 2014. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa from January 13-22, 2013. The Workshop brought together FSNAU staff, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources aforementioned were used to project the food security situation for the period February-

June 2014. FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach to the analysis. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all evidence in order to determine an area (livelihood) and household-level Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

### Vetting and Presentation of Results

The outcomes of the All Team Analysis were vetted with technical partners in Nairobi. Specifically, nutrition results were vetted on January 27, 2014 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on January 30, 2014 in Nairobi. The post-*Deyr* 2013/14 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia in Mogadishu on February 4, 2014. The analysis of Northwest and Northeast were presented to the respective governments in Hargeisa (February 2, 2014) and Garowe (February 3, 2014). The post-*Deyr* 2013/14 food security and nutrition situation were presented in a special meeting with partners, other stakeholders and the wider humanitarian and donor community in Nairobi on February 3, 2014.

**Map 3: Somalia *Deyr* 2013/14 Assessment Field Coverage**

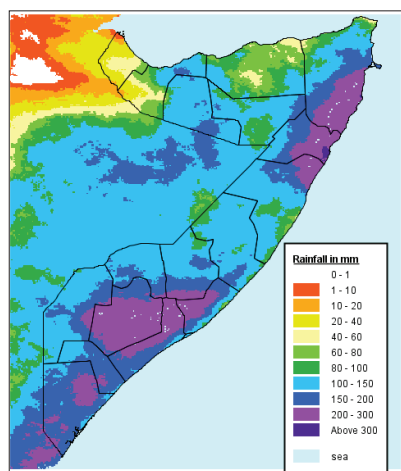


Gu 2013 Assessment Coverage

### 3. SECTOR REPORTS

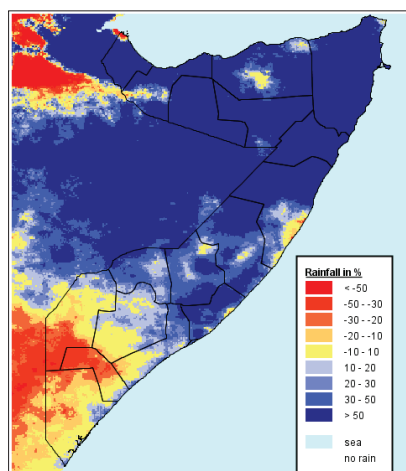
#### 3.1 CLIMATE

Map 4 : Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall, October-December, 2013



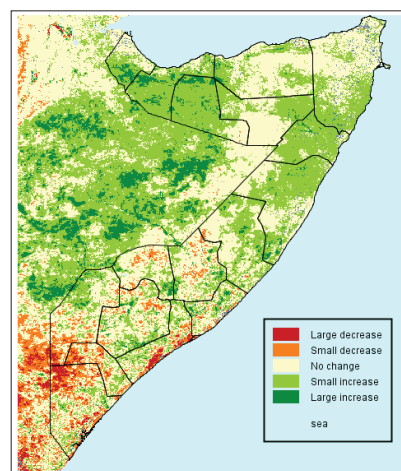
SOURCE: TAMSAT

Map 5: Seasonal Rainfall Anomaly, October - December, 2013



SOURCE: TAMSAT

Map 6: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Anomaly, December, 2013



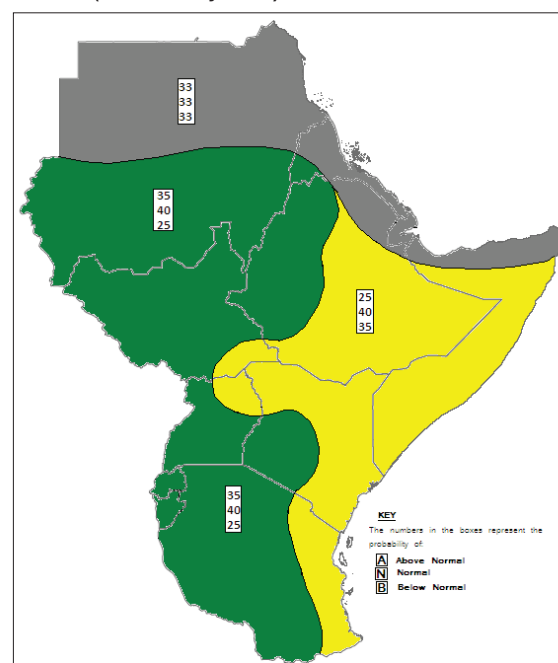
SOURCE : JRC, SPOT satellite imagery

The *Deyr* 2013 season rainfall performance was normal to above normal in terms of amount, coverage, temporal and spatial distribution in the Northern regions, most parts of the Central regions, and the Southern regions. Below normal rains were received in large areas of Juba, southern parts of Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Hiran (Beletweyne) regions. The *Deyr* 2013 season started timely (mid-October 2013) but ended earlier than normal (2nd dekad of November 2013) in most parts of the country. The exceptions were parts of Lower Juba region where *Deyr* rains continued through December 2013. This early cessation led to early deterioration of biomass specifically in rain deficit pastoral and Agropastoral livelihoods of southern regions (Map 4-6). Guban Pastoral livelihood of Northwest, which normally receives only *Hays* rains in December and January received unusual moderate rains between October and November 2013, which generally improved pasture and water conditions.

A tropical cyclone hit Eyl, Banderbeyla and Dangorayo districts of the Northeast region in November 2013, causing flash floods resulting in both human and asset losses. Above normal rains in the upper river catchments in Ethiopia (*Kiremt* rainy season in June-September 2013) led to river floods in Jowhar and Balad districts of Middle Shabelle (from August 2013 onwards), Afgoye district (Lower Shabelle) and riverine livelihood zone of Juba regions (from late October 2013 to November 2013). The rainfall estimate and normalized difference vegetation index graphs by various livelihood systems of the country can be viewed in the FSNAU Climate Update (Issued in February 2014) and available from the following link: <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Climate-Update-January-2014.pdf>

According to the 36th Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (26th to 28th of February 2014), there is an increased likelihood of below normal to near normal *Gu* 2014 rainfall (March 2014-May 2014) performance in the Northeastern, Central and Southern regions of Somalia.

Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum Rainfall Forecast (March -May 2014)



Source: IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre.

Normal rainfall is expected in the extreme Northwest and Northeast regions.

The *Gu* 2014 rainy season is likely to start on time although this depends on tropical cyclone activity. In the northwestern parts of Somalia, rains are expected to start around the normal time and be near normal in terms of rainfall totals (Map 7). The risk of flooding is likely to be low in Juba and Shabelle river basins during the *Gu* 2014 season since the upper Juba and Shabelle River catchments in the Ethiopian highlands are likely to receive below normal to near normal rainfall.

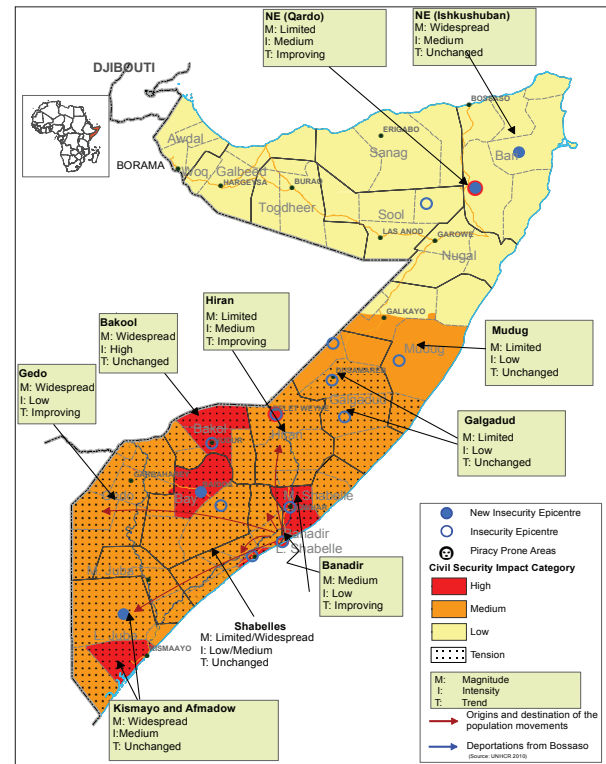


### 3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

In the period July 2013 and December 2013, civil insecurity and conflict continued restricting humanitarian access and disrupting trade and other economic activities, inducing population displacements, particularly in the South-Central part 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 targeting mainly Government officials and United Nations (UN) personnel have continued. Resource-based clan conflicts in Shabelle (Jowhar and Janaale area) and Central regions have hampered crop production and livestock migration, respectively. Specifically, clan-conflicts that erupted in Middle Shabelle in October 2013 on the east side of Jowhar district, triggered displacement of an estimated 4 800 people from 14 villages. The displaced population sought refuge in some areas of Jowhar, which are protected by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The likelihood of them returning back to their livelihood for the 2014 *Gu* planting season is thus uncertain. Political developments such as the peaceful election in the Puntland federal state of Somalia and the resolved political disputes of the Jubaland state involving the control of Kismayo port are expected to yield positive results on the security conditions in the affected regions (Map 8).

The UNHCR estimates that 29 500 people (UNHCR, Population Movements Tracking System) have been internally displaced since October 2013 due to various reasons, with the major reasons being: return of Somali refugees from other neighboring countries (23%); forced return (19%); cross border movements (18%); clan conflicts (13%); lack of livelihoods (8%) among others (Source: UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197>). Additionally, UNHCR estimates that over 1.1 million Somalis internally remain displaced within the

**Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, January-June, 2014**



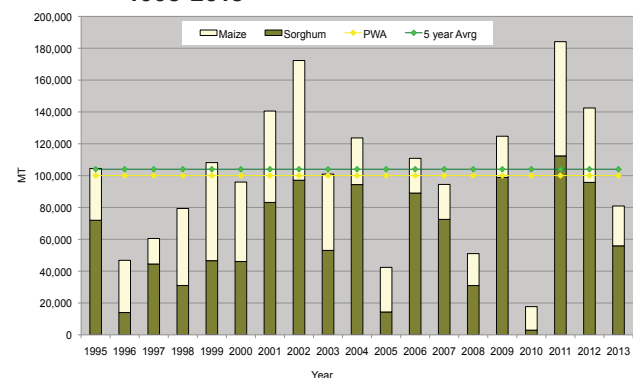
country, are settled mainly in the South-Central region. Almost 60 percent of these IDPs are in major settlements, with the majority concentrated in Banadir region (370 000) [source: UNHCR Briefing Sheet, November 2013].

Military operations by the federal government, supported by AMISOM against insurgents, are likely to continue or even gain momentum in parts of the Southern regions in the next six months (through June 2014) mainly in parts of Gedo, Juba, Bay/Bakool, Hiran and Shabelle regions. These operations might induce short term displacement, disrupt livelihoods and affect humanitarian access in the short-term period.

### 3.3 AGRICULTURE

In southern Somalia, the total area under cereal crops planted in the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, is estimated at 202 270 hectares (72% sorghum and 28% maize) including off-season maize. This is 16 percent lower than the last *Deyr* 2012 season. Out of this, 81 percent (162 850 ha, excluding off-season) of the planted area was harvested. The reduction in planted/harvested area is the result of river floods in Shabelle and Juba Riverine; poor rains in agropastoral areas of Hiran and Juba; extended cropped areas under cash crops (mainly sesame) in the key producing regions (Lower Shabelle and Bay); sustained low cereal prices in most regions and conflicts that erupted during the critical cropping season in Shabelle and Hiran regions.

**Figure 1: Deyr Cereal Production in Southern Regions, 1995-2013**

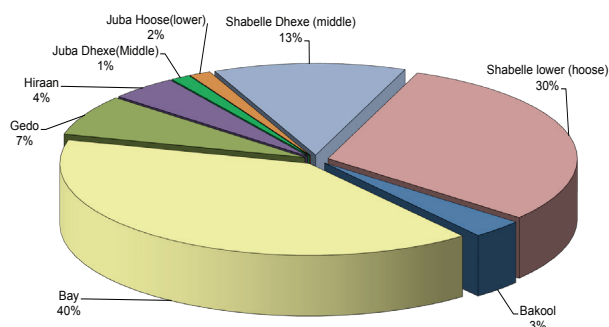


As a result, the *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal production in the southern regions of Somalia, including off-season maize (from Shabelle and Juba) is estimated at 88 000 tonnes (64% sorghum; 34% maize). This production is about 19 percent lower than *Deyr* Post-War average (PWA) [1995-2012] and 22 percent lower than the five-year average (2008-2012), as well as significantly lower than 2012 *Deyr* season cereal production (Figure 1 and Table 4). A decline in cereal production is the result of reduced contribution from Middle Shabelle (flood/conflict); Juba (floods/poor rains); and a switch to sesame (cash crop) cultivation in the most productive regions.

**Table 4: *Deyr* 2013/2014 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia**

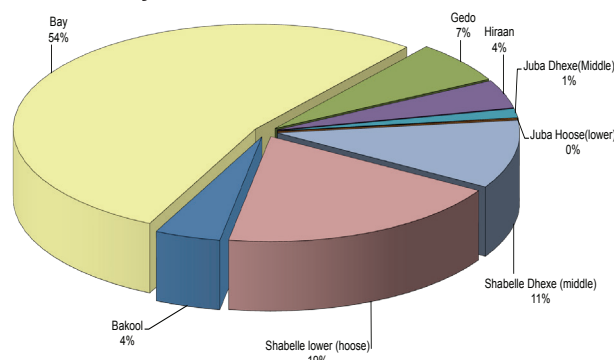
Regions	Deyr 2013 Production in Tonnes			Deyr 2013/14 as % of Deyr 2012	Deyr 2013/14 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	Deyr 2013 as % of 5 year average (2008-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	300	2,500	2,800	32%	101%	55%
Bay	2,100	30,000	32,100	56%	93%	74%
Gedo	2,200	3,600	5,800	100%	107%	139%
Hiran	1,100	2,500	3,600	50%	60%	90%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	300	800	1,100	14%	23%	21%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,100	100	1,200	49%	80%	101%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	4,200	5,900	10,100	61%	84%	83%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	13,800	10,700	24,500	65%	73%	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>56,100</b>	<b>81,200</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>78%</b>

**Figure 2: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Deyr* 2013/2014**

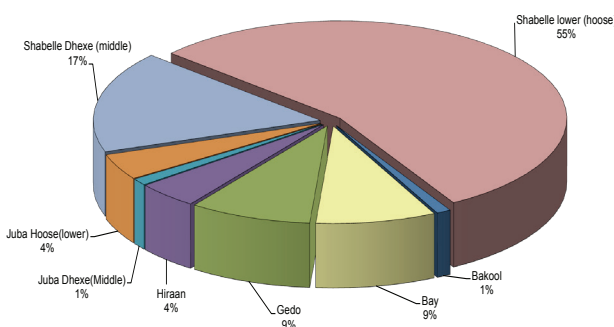


Regional differences in cereal production levels have been recorded during the *Deyr* 2013/14 assessment period. Hence, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions obtained near average to slightly above average (94% PWA and 107% PWA respectively) cereal production, due to timely planting and adequate amounts of rainfall received in most areas. In contrast, Lower Juba, Hiran and Shabelle regions depicted below average cereal production (60-84% PWA). Most importantly, the lowest *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal harvest was recorded in Middle Juba region (1 000 tonnes or 23% PWA), with the inclusion of off-season maize harvest that is expected in riverine areas in late March to early April 2014. The bulk of the *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal harvest in the Southern regions was collected from Bay (40%) and Lower Shabelle (30%) [Figures 2-4].

**Figure 3: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Deyr* 2013/2014**



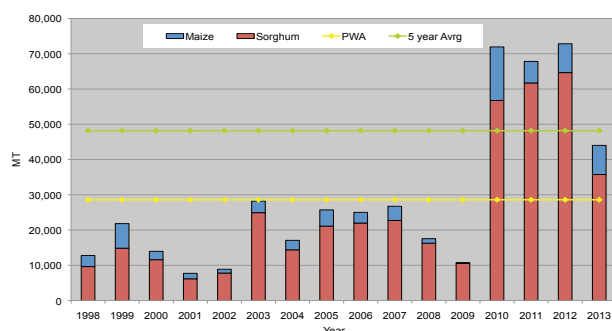
**Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Deyr* 2013/2014**



In the Cowpea Belt of the Central region, an estimated 4 900 tonnes of cowpea was harvested in this *Deyr* 2013/14 season, i.e. about 84 percent of the 2011/12 - 2012/13 *Deyr* season average production. In the Northwest, the *Gu/Karan* cereal production, is estimated at 44 000 tonnes (81% white sorghum and 19% yellow maize), which is 62 percent of the average production over 2010/11-2012/13. The bulk of this production comes from Woqooyi Galbeed (65%) and Awdal (33%) (Figure 5 and Table 5). The main factors that attributed to this reduction are: moisture deficit in the month of June 2013 at the critical period of the crop establishment; pest infestation in the two main producing regions of Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed and bird infestation in the Togdheer region in July 2013. Most of the re-planted crops (planted in August due to poor seasonal performance) were harvested as fodder since the established crops coincided with extremely cold and unfavorable weather conditions, which hindered the grain filling process.

In addition to cereal production, FSNAU assessed the production of other essential crops, including sesame and cowpea, whose quantities were estimated at 30 000 tonnes and 10 900 tonnes respectively (Table 6). These higher cash value crops were mainly harvested in the Lower Shabelle (41%) and Bay regions (35%). Significant amounts of vegetables (onion, tomatoes, pumpkin, pepper, etc.) and fruit (citrus, lemon, mango, etc.) were also grown in all parts of the southern riverine zones.

In spite of below average cereal production in the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, the overall cereal availability in local markets is considered near average in most regions of Somalia.

**Figure 5: Gu/Karan Cereal Production Estimates (1995-2013)****Table 5: Gu-Karan 2013 Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (Northwest)**

Regions	Gu - Karan 2013 Production Estimate in Tonnes			Gu-Karan 2013 as % of Gu-Karan 2012	Gu-Karan 2013 as % PET average (2010-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal (Gu/Karan 2013 harvest)	2,800	11,750	14,550	88%	78%
Waqooyi-Galbeed (Gu/Karan 2013 harvest)	5,500	23,000	28,500	55%	58%
Togdheer (Gu 2013 harvest)	50	1,000	1,050	24%	32%
<b>Total (Harvest)</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>62%</b>

**Table 6: Deyr 2013/14 Non-cereal Grain Production Estimates in Somalia**

Regions	Deyr 2013/14 (Non Cereal Grain Cash Crop) Production in Tonnes	
	Cowpea	Sesame
Bakool	500	
Bay	2,700	11,400
Galgadud	2,800	
Mudug	2,200	
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	200	1,900
Juba Hoose (Lower)		1,600
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	200	800
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	2,300	14,300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>30,000</b>

This is ascribed to favourable harvest from the preceding seasons (146% PWA in *Deyr* 2012 and 95% PWA in *Gu* 2013). However, there was cereal scarcity in some markets such as Beletweyne (Hiran) and Middle Juba Riverine (flood effects), due to poor harvest in the region, restricted supply from the Somali Region of Ethiopia (to Beletweyne) and high taxation imposed on local cereal flow from Bay and Lower Shabelle regions. Local cereal prices generally showed mixed trends, largely increasing during the lean season, which is consistent with seasonal trends. The reference markets in the main cereal producing districts of Baidoa (Bay), Bardhere (Gedo), Qoryoley (Lower Shabelle) and Jilib (Middle Juba) were showing a typical cereal price trend in December 2013. Prices are likely to go down in most areas when the bulk of the harvest enters the markets (February 2014). Regional cereal flow reflected normal patterns in most regions. However, cereal supply (white sorghum) from the Somali region of Ethiopia and key producing regions in the South (Bay/Shabelle) to Hiran have sharply reduced, due to restriction of cross-border trade and high double taxation by the Ethiopian Government and insurgents respectively.

## Cereal Balance Sheet

A provisional annual cereal balance sheet (CBS) is based on available data on domestic production, official seaport imports, humanitarian food aid and cross-border cereal trade flows through main trade routes between Somalia and neighboring Kenya and Ethiopia. Based on the current CBS, the cereal deficit up to the end of 2014 is estimated at 176 000 MT of cereals. This is calculated as follows: (Step 1) the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up; (Step 2) all exports/ re-exports and other utilization such as losses, waste and seed use are subtracted from the calculated figure, which gives the food supply estimated for consumption; iii. the difference obtained in Step 2 is divided by the total population of Somalia to find an estimated per capita supply of the available cereals. The difference between the per capita supply (in this case 112kg/ year) and per capita consumption 135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2014 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2014 CALENDAR YEAR				
	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	0	3	114	116
Previous five years average production	0	4	253	257
Previous year imports	505	229	94	828
Previous five years average imports	223	213	121	556
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
<b>2014 Domestic Availability</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>207</b>
2014 Production	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>207</b>
<i>Deyr '13/14</i>	0	0	81	81
<i>Off-season Deyr '13/14</i>	0	0	7	7
<i>Gu '14</i>	0	1	111	112
<i>Off-season Gu '14</i>	0	0	7	7
Carryover Stocks	0	0	0	0
<b>2014 Cereal Utilization</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>951</b>
Food use	417	203	217	837
Exports or re-exports	45	19	0	64
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest losses	5	0	42	47
<b>2014 Total imports (comm. &amp; food aid)</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>745</b>
<i>of which has been received</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>commercial projected to end of 2014</i>	467	221	7	695
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	50	50
<b>Estimated Food Deficit (Jan-Dec 2014)</b>				<b>176</b>
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2014 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	56	27	29	112
Calories (units/day)	444	275	265	984
Proteins (grams/day)	13	5	7	26
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[ percentage ]			
<b>Indexes</b>				
2014 Production compared to average	0	28	81	80
2014 Anticipated Imports compared to average	209	104	47	134
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				34
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				66

#### Notes and Assumptions

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



### 3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Apart from some parts of the Northeast region (Bandar-Beyla, Eyl and Dangoroyo districts) that were hit by destructive natural hazards (cyclone storms/floods), the *Deyr* 2013/14 seasonal performance in most pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods of the country was positive mainly characterized by enhanced rangeland conditions leading to increased livestock production and reproduction.

As a result of near average to good *Deyr* 2013/14 seasonal rains and prolonged *Karan* rains (parts of Northwest), pasture, browse and water conditions improved in most of the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods across the country. Exceptions are pockets in central (Addun, Hawd and a narrow strip of Coastal *Deeh*), Hiran (agropastoral livelihood of the Beletweyne district), Sanaag (Gebi valley), Juba (Southeast Pastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral [SIP]) and southern parts of Gedo (SIP) where rangeland conditions were below average due to poor rains. Livestock migration was largely normal (within the traditional wet/dry season grazing areas) in most pastoral livelihoods in December 2013 (Map 9). Livestock conditions (PET score 3-4) and milk production is average in most of the livelihoods. The exceptions are cyclone-affected areas of Northeast where milk production is poor due to high livestock deaths as well as in the Central regions where milk production is below average due to poor seasonal performance.

In the period March to early April 2014, some deterioration of rangeland conditions (water and pasture) is expected during the peak of the *Jilaal* dry season in parts of Central (Hawd and Addun livelihoods), Gedo (SIP) and Juba (SIP and Southeast Pastoral livelihoods) due to below average rains. However, projected near normal *Gu* 2014 seasonal rains are likely to alleviate pasture and water stress in the second part of the projection period (late April to June 2014), leading to improved livestock performance.

The Herd Dynamics Analysis Tool shows a gradual increase in the herd size for all species since the *Deyr* 2011/12 season across the livelihoods. The increasing trend has been sustained in the period July 2013 - December 2013 and further in the projection period up to June 2014. Camel holding amongst the poor pastoralists in most of the North, Central and in Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Juba regions is projected to be at baseline or above baseline levels by end of June 2014. However, camel herd size will remain below baseline levels in Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast and Central and in the rest of southern Somalia. Herd size of the small ruminants and cattle will remain below baseline to near baseline levels across the country, by end of June 2014. As a result of gradual livestock recovery following several favourable seasons, there was asset rebuilding among pastoral destitutes with help from relatives and friends. Consequently, a large part (70%) equivalent to 100 000 pastoral destitutes resumed their livelihood as pastoralists increasing the ranks of the very poor wealth group; the remaining 26 500 (30%) pastoral destitutes are still present in Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Galgaduud, Sanaag and Nugaal regions living around water points and main settlements within their livelihoods.

Map 9: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Deyr* 2013/14

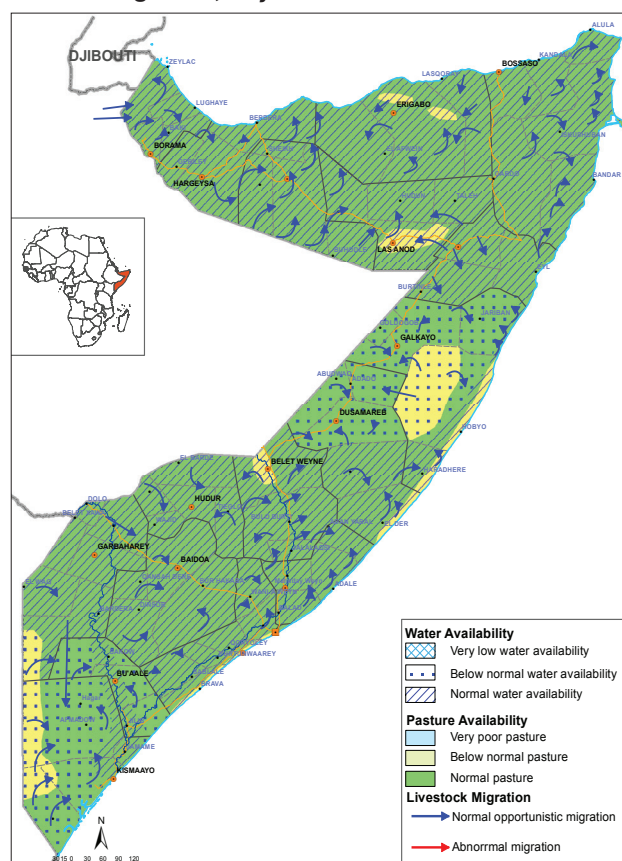


Figure 6: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Price in South and Northwest (SoSh/SiSh)

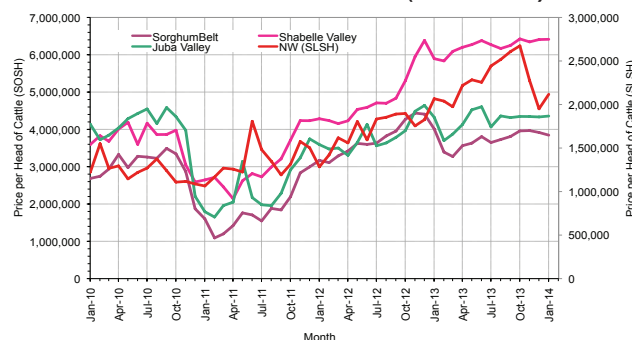
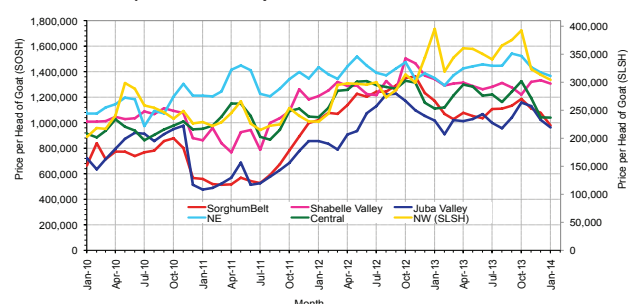


Figure 7: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SiSh)

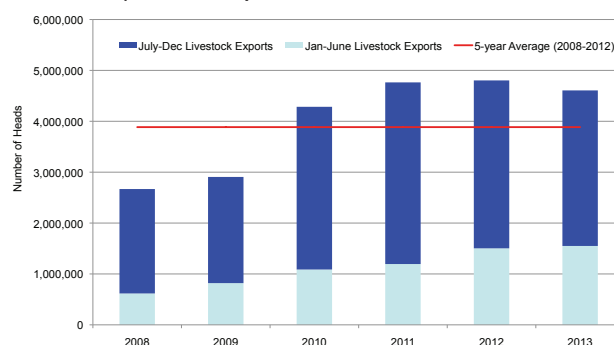


Relatively stable to increasing livestock prices since July 2013 to December 2013 were recorded in most markets of the country as a result of improved body conditions and continued external and internal demand (Figures 6 and 7). Livestock prices are expected to decrease through March 2014 following the normal seasonal trend. However, prices are expected to pick up during the *Ramadan* period (June -July 2014). Yearly livestock prices exhibited mixed patterns, mostly showing an increase, but are higher than the five-year average across the country.

In the year 2013, livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports were 4 606 732 heads. This is the third highest recorded since 2008 (source: Port Statistics). Exports in 2013 are slightly lower (4%) than in 2012 (4 803 130 heads), but 18 percent higher than the 2008-2012 five-year average of 3 885 412 heads (Figure 8). The time-series data on livestock exports from Bossaso and Berbera ports

can be viewed in FSNAU's Market Data Update (Issued 26 February 2014) available from the following link: <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Market-Data-Update-December-2013-January-2014.pdf>

**Figure 8: Trends in Annual Livestock Exports (2008-2013) in Berbera and Bossaso Ports**



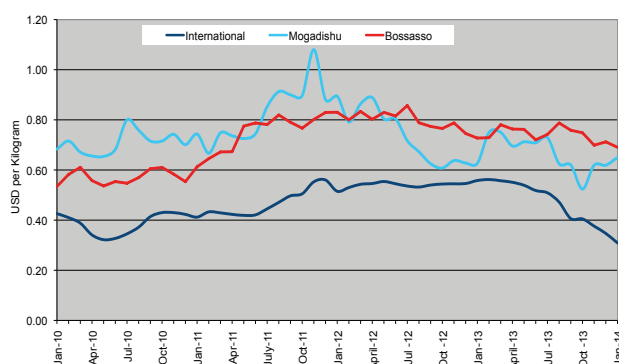
### 3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

During the last six months of 2013, the Somali shilling (SoSh) depreciated slightly against the United States dollar (USD) in most markets of the Southern regions. As of December 2013, one U.S dollar in Mogadishu's Bakaara market, for example, was quoted at 21 000 SoSh, slightly up from the July 2013 rate of 19 200 SoSh/USD, on account of the political stalemate in Mogadishu in the lead up to the formation of a new Government in December 2013. Nevertheless, the SoSh was slightly stronger against the USD (6%) when compared to December 2012. Elsewhere in the Central and Northeast regions the SoSh has been stable over the last six months of 2013 as well as the previous year (2012). Most recent trends, indicate a reverse course of the rates in February 2014 when the SoSh appreciated against the US Dollar to trade at around 18 000 SoSh/USD reaching a seven month low. This development could be ascribed to higher dollar inflow into the market related to on-going construction work, particularly in Mogadishu.

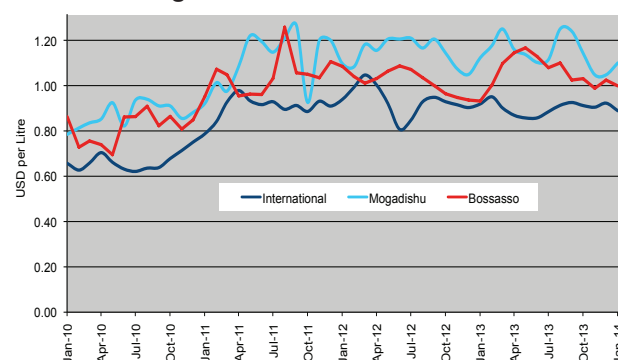
The Somaliland Shilling (SISh) the currency used in the Northwest regions, depreciated slightly (5%) since September 2013 due to the slow-down of livestock export, a major foreign currency earner in this zone. Further, the SISh was fairly stable in the last six months of 2013 as well as over the previous year (2012) in most markets of the SISh zone including Hargeisa, Burao, Borama and Togwajale.

Most essential imported commodity prices in the SoSh areas have either decreased modestly or stabilised in the period July 2013-December 2013. Annual price changes recorded in December 2013 indicate significantly lower prices of diesel, wheat flour, rice, sugar and vegetable oil in the South-Central and Northeast markets. Sugar and vegetable oil prices have declined by an average of 17 and 15 percent respectively. Declining or stable international prices of rice, wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and diesel due to good global production prospects as well as strong shilling have contributed to reduced domestic prices of these commodities (Figures 9 and 10). The prices of these imported commodities were relatively stable in the Somaliland shilling zone.

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



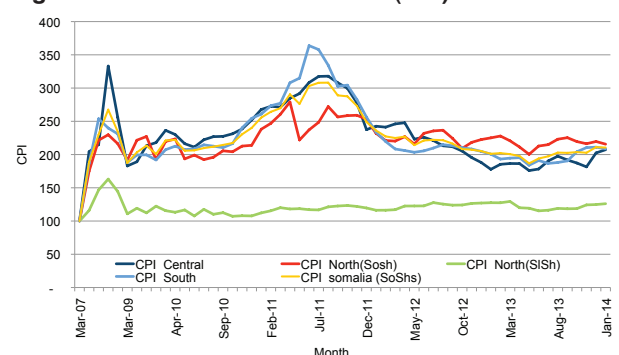
**Figure 10: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso**



Some (estimated at 40 000 tonnes) of the items, mainly sugar, wheat flour and rice imported through the ports of Somalia were re-exported to Ethiopia and Kenya. The estimated informal cross-border trade flows of these commodities along monitored border points (FAO, FEWS NET, WFP) with Kenya and Ethiopia generally decreased during the second half of 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012. Informal exports of sorghum and maize, for example, from eastern Ethiopia to northern and central Somalia declined by about 20 percent between July 2013 and December 2013 when compared to the same period in 2012. This is due to attempts by the Ethiopian government to formalize the trade system for tax collection purposes as well as to limit cross border trade with parts of central Somalia to prevent tax collection by the insurgent groups in Somalia.

During the second half of 2013, the Consumer Price Index (CPI), measured through changes in the Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB), showed modest increase (6-13%) in most parts of the country. Increase in

Figure 11: Consumer Price Index (CPI)



the CPI is due to reduced local cereal availability in the agricultural lean season as well as reduced cross border cereal imports. However, the CPI is stable over the last one year ending in December 2013 as well as the trend in January 2014. An exception was a slight increase in annual CPI in Central Regions (7%). CPI is expected to decline in January-February 2014 as the prices of key commodities in the basket are expected to slightly decline or remain stable (Figure 11).

### 3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

In the period November 2013 - January 2014 (Post *Deyr* season) FSNAU conducted 40 nutrition surveys across Somalia covering all regions & livelihood zones and assessed the nutrition status of 27 581 children (6-59 months). Twenty seven of these surveys were based on the SMART methodology and 13 surveys used the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) as an indicator of wasting.

The *Deyr* 2013/14 results indicate that high levels of acute malnutrition persists across the country with one out of every seven children (< 5 years.) suffering from acute malnutrition. Median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 14.2 percent in the *Deyr* 2013/14 seasonal assessment suggests that the nutrition situation in most livelihoods is either sustained or improved since the *Gu* 2013 season in which Median GAM of 14.4 percent was recorded. However, Qardho IDPs and Berbera IDPs were an exception as prevalence of acute malnutrition has increased from **Serious** to **Critical** levels. When the current nutrition situation is compared to the situation in the previous 12 months (*Deyr* 2012/13 season), there is no change in the prevalence of acute malnutrition in most livelihoods, with the exception being Garowe IDPs where GAM prevalence deteriorated from **Serious** to **Critical** levels. It was observed that Critical levels of GAM and Sever Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were more prevalent among children in IDPs (15.8%) and in South Somalia (15.1%) compared to other regions.

The *Deyr* 2013/14 season results show an increase in SAM prevalence. **Critical** SAM levels (> 4.5 %) were observed in Dolo IDPs, Qardho IDPs and among Bay agropastorals during the *Deyr* 2013/14 season assessment while **Serious** levels (3.5-4.4%) were seen in Doble

IDPs, Berbera IDPs, and Garowe IDPs and Beletweyne district. Compared to the levels in July 2013, increase in prevalence of SAM was noted in Dolo IDPs in the South and Qardho IDPs in the North East region. High SAM prevalence in areas with high GAM prevalence was noted and is reflected by their positive correlation (0.73) [Table 8].

Malnutrition is associated with increased illness and death. Higher morbidity rates were observed in children with greater prevalence of acute malnutrition. However no significant association was observed between prevalence of GAM and SAM with Under five death rate (U5DR) and prevalence of morbidity. Under five Mortality was **Acceptable** or **Serious** in most regions except in Beletweyne where **Critical** levels were recorded (U5DR >2%). Morbidity exceeding 50 percent was recorded in some populations: Beletweyne, Mataban and Dolo IDPs.

Similar levels (prevalence rates) of acute malnutrition can reflect different problems and understanding the underlying causes is important for the interpretation of the situation. The deterioration in Qardho IDPs is attributed to the increase in morbidity (46% in the current period compared to 21.8 % in the *Gu* season [June 2013] or 25 % in the *Deyr* season [December 2012]). Even stunting and underweight levels in Qardho are higher in the *Deyr* 2013 season in comparison with the *Gu* 2013 season suggesting deterioration in nutrition. For Berbera IDPs, the high GAM prevalence seen in the *Deyr* 2013/14 season is a reflection of normal seasonal trends as well as poor IYCF practices caused by low dietary diversity. Only 0.4 percent of children aged 6-23 months were reported to have consumed diversified diets comprised of four or more food groups.



*Deyr* 2013/14 season estimates suggest that a total of 202 726 children 6-59 months suffer from GAM including 51 227 SAM children. The current GAM estimate is slightly lower than the estimates recorded in the *Gu* 2013 season (206 100) or the *Deyr* 2012/13 season (215 050). However the current number of SAM children is 25 percent higher than the 40 950 observed in the *Gu* 2013 season or 12.5 percent higher than the SAM children (44 600) recorded in the *Deyr* 2012/13 season. These figures suggest an increasing trend of SAM in Somalia. It was also noted that 68 percent of the GAM children (2 out of every 3 acutely malnourished children) are from southern Somalia while six percent were IDPs.

The median stunting rate of 14 percent suggests that it is not a public health problem in Somalia. However pockets of high stunting ( $\geq 30\%$ ) were observed in Bay Agropastorals, Beletweyne in Southern Somalia, among IDPs: Baidoa and Kismayo and Qardho IDPs in the North East region. Positive association between the prevalence of GAM and stunting (0.33) and SAM and stunting (0.45) suggest that acute malnutrition is often superimposed on chronic malnutrition and this further aggravates malnutrition levels in the community.

Very high levels of underweight ( $>30\%$ ) were seen in Southern Somalia (Bay Agropastoral, Beletweyne and Kismayo IDPs) and high levels (20-29.9 %) were prevalent among children in IDPs: Baidoa, Dollow, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe and Galkayo. FSNAU assessments show a strong association (0.89) between the prevalence of Stunting and being underweight in the children surveyed.

Prevalence of malnutrition in Somalia: GAM, stunting and underweight tended to be significantly higher in boys compared to girls. Age disaggregated data did not show any significant differences in the prevalence of acute malnutrition between 6-23 months and 24-59 months. However, the prevalence of stunting and being underweight (indicators of food insecurity, poor IYCF and poverty) was significantly higher in younger children (6-23 months) compared to older children (24-59 months). This suggests that malnutrition efforts should prioritize targeting the younger age group of 6-23 months in both IDP camps and in host communities with special focus on timely introduction of complementary feeding.

**Very Critical** levels of maternal malnutrition were recorded for Dhusamareb IDPs (38.2%) and **Critical** levels in East Golis (31.5). Marked reductions in child under nutrition can be achieved through improvements in maternal nutrition. On the other hand, access to safe water did not show any significant association with prevalence of GAM/SAM.

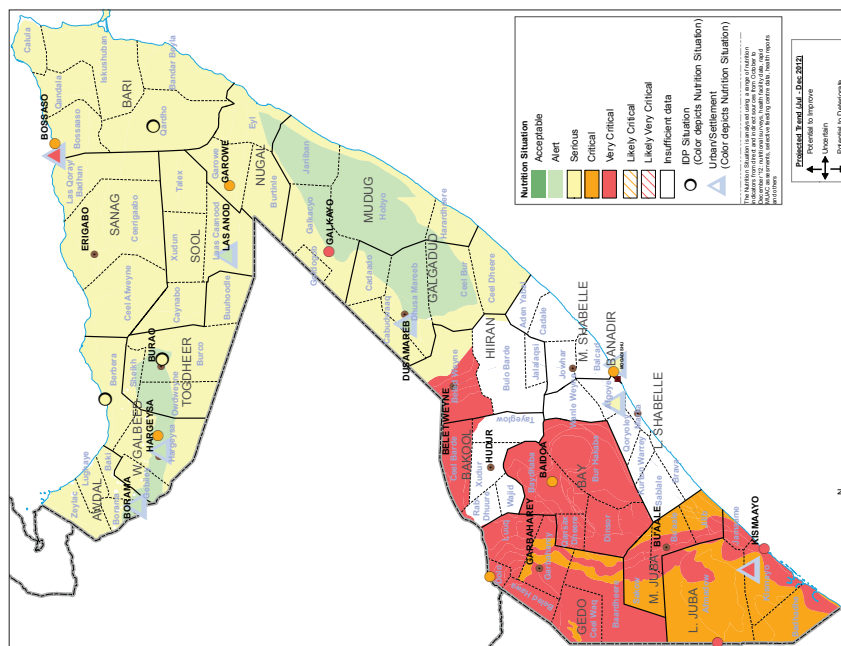


*Malnourished child being measured MUAC. Hargeisa, IDP settlement, FSNAU, December 2013.*

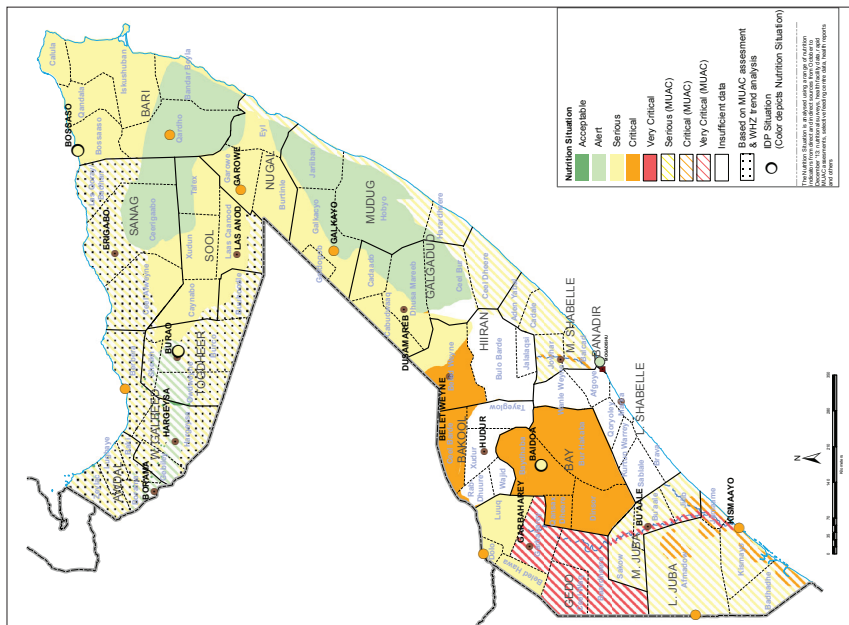
The projected outlook of the nutrition situation for the period February to April 2014 is deterioration in Northwest Agropastoral and Sool Plateau from the current **Alert** phase to **Serious** and likely improvements in the Berbera IDPs. In the North East region the current nutrition situation is expected to be sustained with the exception of deterioration expected in Sool Plateau, which spans across the Northwest and Northeast regions and Bossaso IDPs because of seasonal changes. In southern Somalia the current **Serious** to **Critical** situation seen in the *Deyr* 2013/14 season in the IDPs/livelihoods is expected to be sustained from February to April 2014 including the improvements seen in Bay, Bakool, North Gedo, Juba Pastoral in the *Deyr* 2013 season (Maps 10-12).

The persistently high rates of acute malnutrition and the increasing trends of SAM suggest that it is critical for Somalia to implement measures that will reduce/eradicate acute malnutrition among children. There is a strong link between acute and chronic malnutrition, as single or repeated bouts of acute malnutrition will contribute to growth failure. Policy makers, health care donors and health professionals should aim to reduce the current level of acute malnutrition through strengthening both curative and preventive nutrition programmes. Lack of attention to the current child nutrition situation will yield devastating results and considerably higher costs in the future.

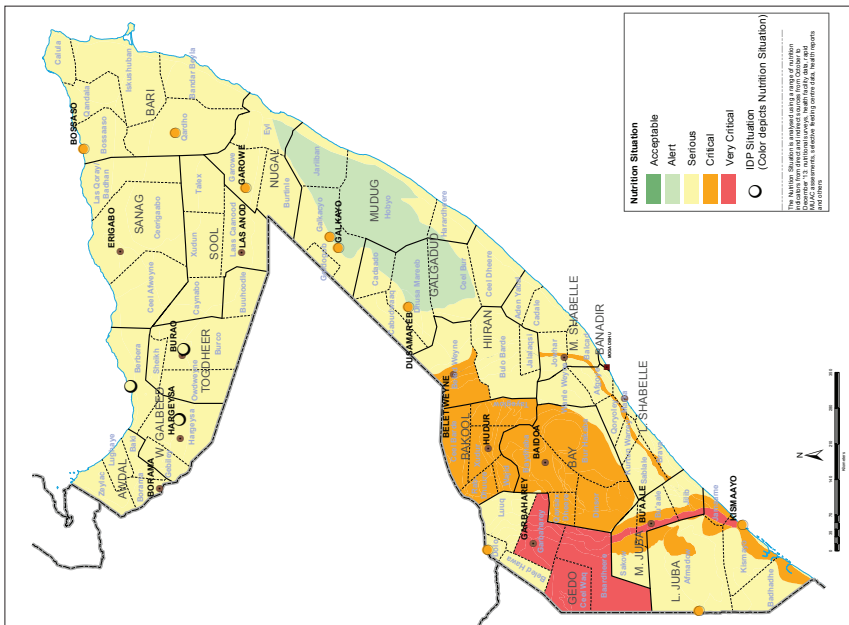
Map 10: Nutrition Situation Estimates, Oct-Dec 2012



Map 11: Current Nutrition Situation Estimates, Jan 2014



Map 12: Projected Nutrition Situation Estimates, Feb-Apr 2014





## 4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

### 4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

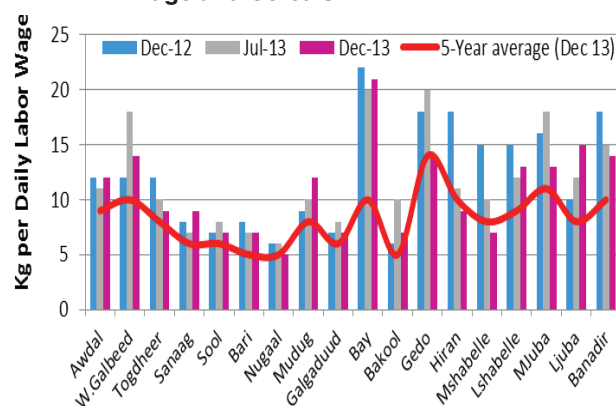
The urban food security situation has improved in the post-*Deyr* 2013/2014 compared to the post *Gu* 2013 season across the country. In the January 2014 snapshot analysis, urban areas in the country are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) while in the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same for the period February – June 2014. In January 2014, an estimated 781 000 people in urban areas were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), almost at the same level as of post-*Gu* 2013. In addition, 32 000 people were identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), showing a 29 percent decrease from post-*Gu* 2013 (45 000 people). Urban residents categorized in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are spread across southern regions: Hiran (7 000), Middle Shabelle (7 000), Middle Juba (7 000) and Lower Juba (11 000). Compared to the post-*Gu* 2013, the deterioration is mainly depicted in Middle Shabelle, Bari and Hiran regions. The estimates are expected to remain unchanged in the period February-June 2014.

Various factors contribute to urban food insecurity in Somalia, such as civil security, which negatively impacted on economic/ trade activities, humanitarian access and population displacement (mostly towards urban areas); general cost of living, purchasing power given high dependence on market purchases by urban households and food security situation in surrounding rural areas.

Terms of trade between casual labour wage rates and cereals, as a measure of purchasing power of the urban poor, indicated mixed trends across the main markets of the country, exhibiting either slight increases or slight declines across the different markets in December 2013 compared to the levels in July 2013 and a year ago (December 2012). Cereal prices have shown increases in the second half of 2013 as well as on an annual basis in all regions except in Middle and Lower Juba, where they declined. Actual ToT (labor wage rate to cereals) levels in December 2013 varied from region to region, with the highest level of 21kg of red sorghum / daily wage rate recorded in Bay region and the lowest 6kg of white maize/ daily wage rate recorded in Middle Shabelle. Nevertheless, in most urban areas (16 out of 18 regions) ToT levels for December 2013 were favorable compared to the five-year (2008-2012) averages due to lower cereal prices and higher casual labor wages. The exception is Middle Shabelle region where floods and clan conflicts disrupted economic activities, resulting in drastic reduction of labour wage rates. This also demonstrates the spill-over effect of the rural food security situation on urban households living in the region (Figure 12).

In general, the CMB for December 2013 showed a slight increase in 10 out of the 18 regions but declined in the rest compared to July 2013 and December 2012 (Figure 13).

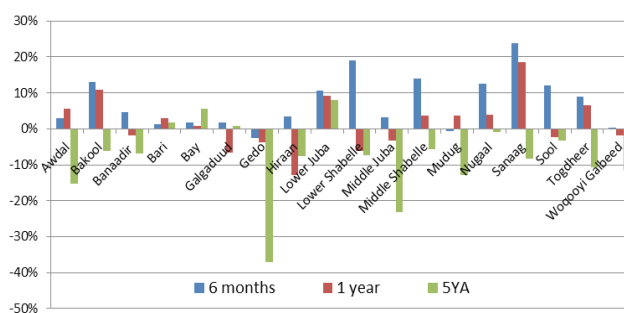
Figure 12: Trends in Terms of Trade Between Labour Wage and Cereals



The increase in CMB is associated with increased cereal prices in the main markets in most regions of the country. In December 2013, the CMB varied from 4 664 200 SoSh (212 USD) to 1 634 231 SoSh (~80 USD). The lowest CMB (in SoSh terms) was recorded in Bay, Lower and Middle Shabelle and Banadir regions, while the highest was recorded in the northern and central regions of Sanag, Sool, Bari, Nugaal and Galgaduud. This trend is consistent with the CMB recorded in July 2013 and December 2012.

The urban poor devote a very high proportion of their expenditures (65-85%) to food, as revealed in the previous urban assessments in July 2013 (South and Mogadishu) and December 2012 (North and Central) symptomatic of their vulnerability to increases in food prices.

Figure 13: CMB Change (%) from July 2013, December 2012 and five-year average



Nutrition surveys carried out in urban areas in July 2013 indicated various levels of the nutrition situation across the country. In the Northern regions, the situation was mostly ranging from **Alert** to **Serious** with the exception of Bari region where malaria outbreak and high temperatures resulted in the deterioration from **Critical** in December 2012 to **Very Critical** in July 2013. In the South-Central regions, the urban nutrition situation was **Alert** except in Kismayo and Beletweyne, with **Critical** and **Very Critical** levels respectively. The high malnutrition level in Beletweyne was associated mostly with food security outcomes, related to poor seasonal performance, which led to poor income opportunities and deteriorated purchasing power.

In the projection period (February to June 2014), all urban areas are expected to remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) despite anticipated seasonal rise in cereal prices, as the magnitude of increase is unlikely to impact the purchasing power of urban poor in a significant way. In addition, the improving economic and trade prospects in urban areas is likely to sustain stable labor wages in urban areas, which

currently are at an all time high in most regions. However, insecurity will remain a major risk factor for food access of urban households, particularly in South-Central. Continued conflict along with violent disruptions of urban life, particularly in South-Central, will continue to increase the costs and risks associated with trade and other market activities and job competition stemming from likely new waves of displacements (Table 8).

**Table 8: Somalia, Projected Population in Acute Food Insecurity in Urban Livelihoods, January-June 2014**

Region	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
<b>North</b>					
Awdaal	110,942	22,000	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	490,432	123,000	0	0	0
Togdheer	123,402	49,000	0	0	0
Sanaag	56,079	11,000	0	0	0
Sool	39,134	16,000	0	0	0
Bari	179,633	72,000	0	0	0
Nugaal	54,749	22,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,054,371</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Central</b>					
Mudug	94,405	38,000	0	0	0
Galgaduud	58,977	17,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>153,382</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South</b>					
Hiraan	69,113	21,000	7,000	0	10
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	95,831	22,000	7,000	0	7
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	172,714	53,000	0	0	0
Bakool	61,438	25,000	0	0	0
Bay	126,813	26,000	0	0	0
Gedo	81,302	16,000	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	54,739	20,000	7,000	0	13
Juba Hoose (Lower)	124,682	33,000	11,000	0	9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>786,632</b>	<b>216,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>784,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

## 4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN SETTLEMENTS

Food security situation remains precarious in all major IDP settlements, most of which were classified in **Crisis** (IPC phase 3), with the exception of Kismayo which was classified as **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in January 2014. Some improvements since post *Gu* (August-December, 2013) were observed in IDP settlements located in Doble and Dusamareb towns, where the acute food insecurity situation was downgraded from **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). Other improvements were also observed in Mogadishu where the majority of IDPs (73%) were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), although the settlement was still identified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). In January 2014, the total number of IDPs in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) was estimated at 366 750. However, in the most likely scenario, this number is expected to almost double, up to 635 000 in the projection period of February-June, 2014. This projection is based on the likely prospects to downgrade all IDPs currently in Mogadishu back to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) due to the uncertainties regarding humanitarian assistance, which contributed to the improvements in January 2014.

As of December 2013, UNHCR estimates that there were 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia, out of which around 635 000 people live in the assessed thirteen major IDP settlements namely, Hargeisa, Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo, Dhusamareb, Mogadishu, Doble, Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa. These IDPs represent 74 percent of the total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in Somalia for the February-June, 2014 projection period.

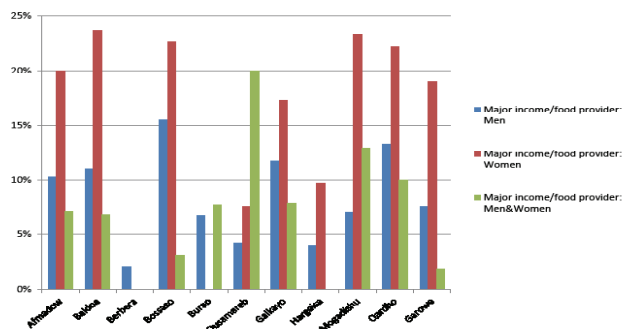
Analysis of recent survey data collected in the above IDP settlements indicate a slight improvements in food access compared to July 2013. The improved food access is reflected in better food consumption measured through a proxy indicator of household dietary diversity score (HDDS);

higher labor wages, access to labour by IDP households and improved purchasing power measured through ToT of casual labor to cereals. These improvements are attributable to the improving urban food security situation and continued humanitarian interventions. The improved food security situation in IDP settlements namely, Dhusamareb and Dhole is reflected in the reduced malnutrition rates as well as improved ToT in these locations. Similarly, a large portion of the IDPs in Mogadishu have benefited from favorable ToT and increased job opportunities as well as substantial humanitarian interventions, which resulted in the **Alert** nutrition situation in the settlement in December 2013. However, the remaining 27 percent, representing mostly newly arrived IDPs (from the Banadir region as well as Middle and Lower Shabelle regions) still remain in **Crisis**. Kismayo IDPs have been classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) due to poor food consumption measured through HDDS (over 50% of the IDPs consumed less than four food groups) as shown by the assessment data, **Critical** nutrition situation in the settlement and restricted humanitarian access. Although the Juba Interim Administration has sustained control over the port city of Kismayo in the last six months of 2013, the residents in the city, including IDPs, have been deprived of stability due to successive insurgent attacks, which limited or hindered humanitarian access in the settlement. According to UN-OCHA's December 2013 Humanitarian Bulletin (issued on January 17, 2014), forced evictions remain a serious threat to displaced people and other vulnerable groups. In November and December 2013, an estimated 27 000 people were evicted from different settlements in Mogadishu.

Results of December 2013 assessment showed that the majority (about 90%) of IDP households (except in Dollow and Kismayo settlements), regardless of the sex of an income provider, had a diverse diet, consuming more than four food groups. The most commonly consumed food

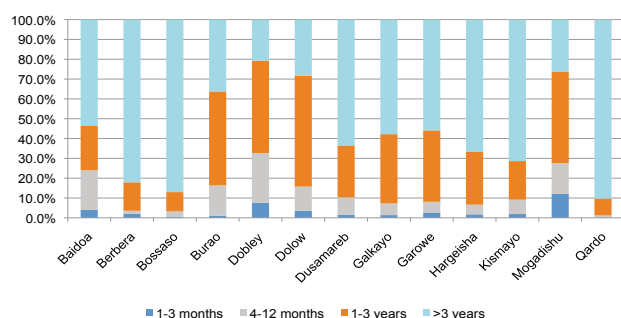
groups included cereals, vegetable oil, sugar, milk, and less frequently meat. However, WDHs comprised the majority of the households with an inadequate diet who consumed less than four food groups. A higher percentage of WDHs (across all IDP settlements) compared to MDHs have adapted very severe coping strategies for meeting their food consumption needs (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: IDP Households Employing Severe to Very Severe Coping Strategies (% by Gender Categories)**



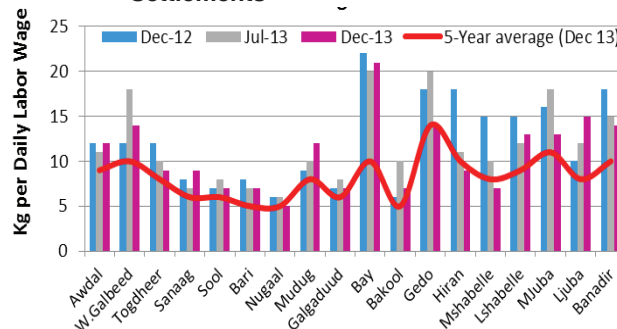
IDPs employ ad-hoc livelihood strategies for survival. Approximately 40 to 70 percent of the households across most surveyed settlements cited casual labor (mostly portage) as their main source of income followed, to a lesser extent, by self-employment and petty trade. MDHs reported casual labor and self-employment as the main income sources whilst WDHs stated petty trade suggesting that an increased ToT of casual labor to cereals is an indicator for an improved purchasing power of households dependent on men income providers. In most of the assessed IDP settlements, the income diversity score is less than two (i.e. less than 2 sources of income on average), except Baidoa and Hargeisa, where it is above two. A high proportion of recent IDP arrivals (arrived within the past one year [2013]) were recorded in Dohley (32.7%), Mogadishu (27.5%) and Baidoa (24%) [Figure 15].

**Figure 15: Duration of Residency of Households in IDP Settlements**



Market purchase is the primary source of food for IDP households regardless of sex of the household provider, suggesting that their food security is pegged to food prices. Food aid and food gifts are also among other important sources. Purchasing power measured through ToT between casual labour wages and cereals remained favorable in most regions where the assessed IDP settlements are located (see Urban article). However, IDP households, regardless of the sex of the income provider, exhibit a sustained high spending (over 70% of their total expenditures) on food items. This is more or less similar to the spending pattern of urban households (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Terms of Trade (Wage to Cereals) in IDP Settlements**



Generally IDP households have very few assets (productive and livestock assets). The most predominant productive asset was mobile phones. On average, 78 percent of surveyed households owned at least one mobile phone and approximately 10 percent of the surveyed households owned nine sheep/goats. MDHs topped the list of the households owning either a sheep or a goat and land.

Poor housing conditions prevail in IDP settlements, and many settlements have poor access to water. The largest proportion of IDPs continue to live in non-permanent housing often only protected by tarpaulin or other makeshift materials. Even those with slightly better housing conditions live in shelters made of corrugated sheets or occupy rooms in an abandoned public or government building. There is no significant difference in the housing conditions between the short-term IDPs who have been in a settlement for less than a year and the longer-term IDPs who have lived for over a year in a settlement. IDPs' access to safe water is either sustained or improved from the previous *Gu* 2013 season. Access to safe water in Bossaso IDP settlement has deteriorated substantially with only 31 percent of IDPs reported to have access to safe water sources compared to 100 percent in July 2013. This deterioration is associated with the recent eviction of IDPs who have been relocated to new locations where safe water is not yet available. The nutrition situation in most of the assessed IDP settlements varied between **Alert** and **Critical** levels in December 2013. This indicated either sustained or improved nutrition situation in most IDP settlements compared to the results of assessments carried out in the *Gu* 2013 season. Nevertheless, the majority of the assessed IDP settlements (8 out of 13) were identified in **Critical** nutrition situation.

#### Most Likely Scenario (February-June, 2014)

In the most likely scenario, all IDPs in Mogadishu are classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) due to lurking uncertainties related to humanitarian support. In addition, the government plans for the eviction of IDPs from public buildings in Mogadishu and Kismayo and other towns of the South-Central region, as well as possible deterioration of the security situation are envisaged to foster further displacements. 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. Therefore, in the projected period (February-June, 2014), all 635 000 IDPs in the assessed settlements are projected to be in acute food security crisis (IPC Phases 3 & 4).

## 4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

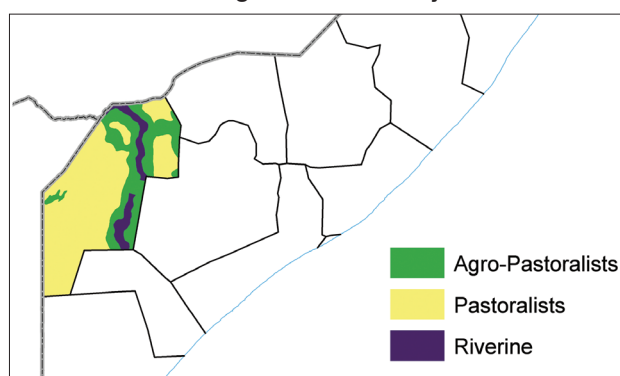
### 4.3.1 GEDO REGION

The Gedo region consists of pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. Overall, the food security situation in pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of the region continued to improve in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season. In January 2014, all rural livelihoods were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 3). The area classification remains the same in the projection period of February 2014-June 2014. In January 2014, an estimated 78 000 people in the rural areas of Gedo were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), which is an eight percent reduction from the post *Gu* 2013 season projection estimates (85 000 people); the rest of the population was classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). In the most likely scenario, the number of people in the various IPC Phases remains unchanged through June 2014 (Table 9).

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 comes from own livestock products and wild food. Income sources of poor pastoralists include sales of livestock products [milk] (60-75%) and livestock (10-20%) as well as 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%) through purchases and gifts. The agropastoralists' income sources comprise the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%), crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). Income of poor households in riverine livelihood comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10-20%) as well as cash gifts.

The improved food security situation in the region is largely attributable to the impact of favorable *Deyr* 2013/14 season rains and humanitarian assistance in northern Gedo. Factors that contributed to the improvement include: average cereal and cash crop production in riverine and agropastoral areas, which have improved labor opportunity and income; improved rangeland resources; enhanced livestock body conditions and increased herd size, which resulted in an increase in the number of saleable animals

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



and income from sales; favorable ToT and improved nutrition situation in the north. However, high malnutrition rates in southern Gedo, unstable security situation affecting trade and inhibiting population movement and access to humanitarian assistance as well as below baseline assets in pastoral livelihoods are still preventing the eradication of food insecurity.

In the Gedo region, the current cereal production (maize and sorghum) in agropastoral and riverine areas is estimated at around 5 800 tonnes, which is similar to the *Deyr* 2012 season production, but is seven and 39 percent higher than the PWA (1995-2012) and the five-year average (2008-2012), respectively. Good cereal production is mostly attributed to normal rainfall performance, the distribution of seeds and paid tractor hours by humanitarian agencies, mainly in northern Gedo. Cereal stocks among the poor households are sufficient for two months in the riverine and agropastoral areas. In addition, substantial harvest of cash crops, including tomatoes, onions, cowpeas and sesame was collected in respect of the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, mostly from riverine areas.

In the period July-December 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and red sorghum decreased from 20 kg of cereals/ daily labour wage to 14 kgs of cereals/daily labour wage across all main markets of the Gedo region.

Figure 17: ToT Daily Labor Rate to Red Sorghum

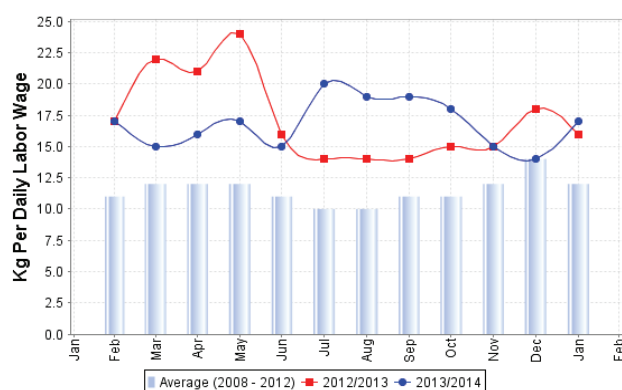
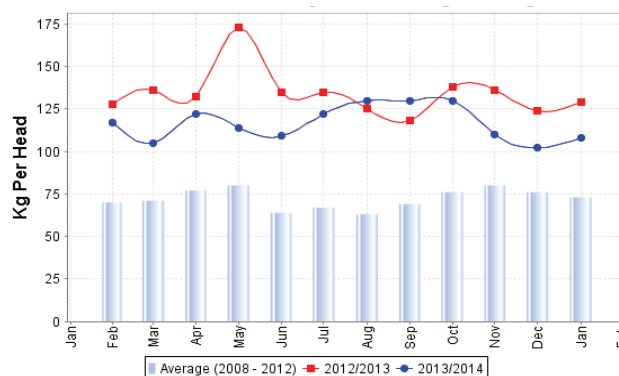


Figure 18: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum





In December 2013, ToT were also 22 percent lower than the previous year (December 2012) in all main markets (Figure 17). Further, the ToT between goat local quality and red sorghum decreased in most main markets of Gedo region by 20 kgs/head compared to July 2013 and 22 kgs/head compared to December 2012. The exception was Elwak market, where ToT increased to 118 kgs/head, above the levels in July 2013 (7%) and December 2012 (2%) [Figure 8]. The ToT is expected to improve when the Deyr 2013 season sorghum harvest enters the markets by the end of January 2014. Cereal markets are expected to exhibit normal seasonal movements of prices, which will be reflected in the ToT.

In the Deyr 2013/14 season, acute malnutrition in the northern Gedo livelihoods is at a **Serious** level, an improvement from the **Critical** level in the post Gu 2013 season. This is mostly attributable to improved food access and sustained access to humanitarian assistance. In the southern part of the region, the nutrition situation is **Very Critical** based on the Deyr 2013 season, unchanged from the Gu 2013 season. Based on the current projection (up to April 2014) the nutrition situation in the northern Gedo livelihood zones is likely to be sustained at **Serious** levels. Southern Gedo will likely remain **Very Critical** due to poor access of humanitarian support, high morbidity rates, low immunization status, poor water and sanitation.

**Table 9: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2014**

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Gedo</b>					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	35,900	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	8,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	11,700	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>247,076</b>	<b>78,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

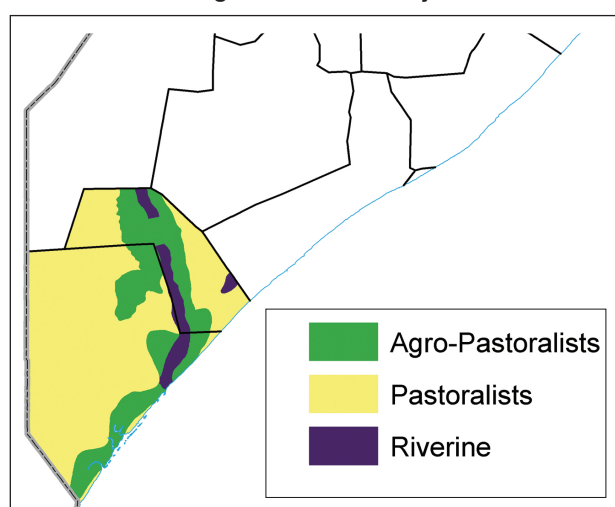
\*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.

#### 4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

##### Overview

In the Deyr 2013/14 season the food security situation deteriorated in most of the crop dependent livelihoods (Riverine and Southern Agropastoral) of the Middle Juba region while it remained stable in the Riverine of Lower Juba and livestock dependent (Southeast Pastoral, Southern Inland Pastoral and Lower Juba Agropastoral) livelihoods of both regions. In January 2014, Middle Juba Riverine and Southern Agropastoral were downgraded from **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the post-Gu 2013 season to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3); the other livelihoods maintained their IPC Phases since the post-Gu 2013 season. Specifically, Southeast Pastoral (cattle pastoralists), Lower Juba Agropastoral and the Riverine of Lower Juba were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while SIP livelihood (camel pastoralists) remained in **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). In the most likely scenario, the area classifications will remain the same for all the livelihoods except the Riverine of Middle Juba, which is projected to improve to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the projection period February-June 2014.

##### Juba Regions Livelihood Systems





In January 2014, the rural population classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the Juba regions were estimated at 28 000 and 112 000 respectively. Of these, 26 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 45 000 people in stressed were concentrated in Middle Juba, while 2 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 68 000 people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) were in Lower Juba. The number of people estimated in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is expected to decline to 21 000 in the projection period (February-June 2014) due to the anticipated improvements in the Riverine livelihood of Middle Juba, while the estimates in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) remain unchanged at 112 000 (49 000 in Middle Juba and 72 000 in Lower Juba) [Table 10].



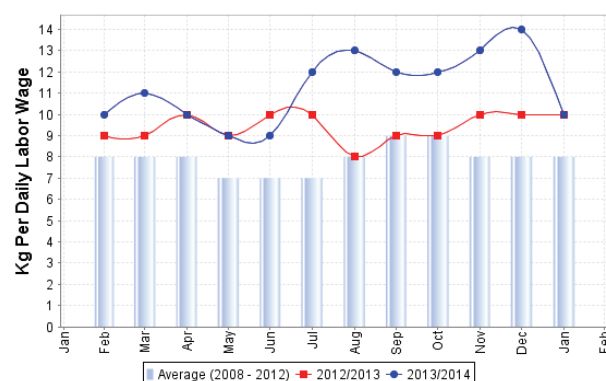
*Cattle with good body condition. Magar village, Afmadow district, FSNAU, December 2013*

During a normal season in the two Juba regions, own cereal production is the main source of food for the Riverine and agropastoral livelihoods (50-60%), followed by food purchases (35-45%), mostly maize, sorghum, sugar, vegetable oil and livestock products. Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about 30-40 percent of their annual cash income from livestock and livestock product sales, followed by employment and self-employment (20-50%) such as farm labor, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales. However, in the Riverine areas, the main income source is employment and self-employment (60%). An additional 35 percent of income comes from the sale of cereal and cash crops, while the remaining five percent is derived from chicken sales and gifts. Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by 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 (1-10%).

The sustained food security situation in livestock-dependent Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP), Southeast Pastoral (SEP) and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods of the Juba regions is attributed to improved livestock herd size, particularly in SIP livelihood, where livestock herds exceeded baseline levels, as well as strengthened purchasing power of the rural population. However, livestock herd size still remained below baseline levels in the SEP and Lower Juba Agropastoral livelihoods despite the continued increasing trend over the past few seasons. Milk

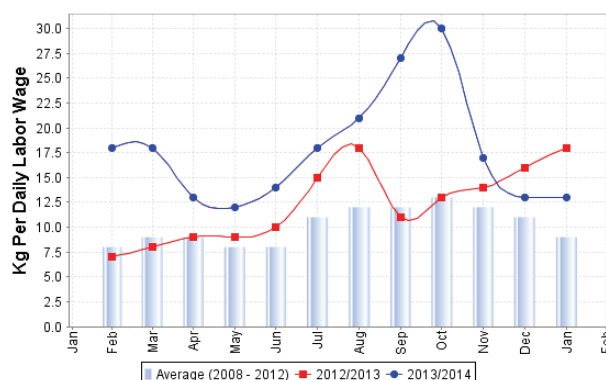
availability is currently average given medium to high cattle calving and medium reproduction among sheep/goats and camel during the *Deyr* 2013 season. Livestock conditions are average to good and expected to remain as such due to the availability of dry pasture (mostly carried over from the previous *Gu* 2013 season due to below normal *Deyr* 2013 seasonal rainfall). Livestock prices also remain favorable and are likely to remain high in the next few months. In the aforementioned projection period, near normal *Gu* 2014 seasonal rainfall is expected to have a positive impact on pasture and water availability, livestock body condition and livestock production. Humanitarian support is anticipated in parts of the area positively contributing to the food security situation in the region.

**Figure 19: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Lower Juba)**



The *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal crop production was poor in Middle Juba and below average in Lower Juba regions. In Middle Juba, the maize crop harvest is estimated at 300 tonnes (mainly collected from the Riverine) and sorghum harvest is estimated at 800 tonnes of sorghum (collected in the Southern Agropastoral livelihood). The total *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal production in the regions is equivalent to 23 percent of the *Deyr* season long-term average (1995-2012) and 21 percent of the five-year average (2008-2012). In Lower Juba, crop production (maize) is estimated at 1 100 tonnes (700 tonnes from Lower Juba Agropastoral and 400 tonnes from Riverine). This indicates a 20 percent decline from the long-term average production (80% of PWA) but corresponds to the five-year average (101 %). Thus, poor farmers' cereal stock availability is one month for the Riverine of both regions and no stock for the agropastorals. However, cereal stocks

**Figure 20: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Middle Juba)**



are likely to improve with the off-season maize production (estimated at 1 300 tonnes in Middle Juba & 1000 tonnes in Lower Juba) expected by the end of March 2014. The shortfall in cereal harvest is due to poor *Deyr* 2013 seasonal rainfall (Agropastoral) and adverse effects of river floods (Riverine).

In terms of purchasing power, pastoralists benefit from high ToT between local goat and cereals in both regions. In most markets of Lower Juba, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize for December 2013 was equivalent to 154 kg of maize per head, indicating an increase from 130 kg/head in July 2013 and 119 kg/head in December 2012. Similarly, in the markets of Middle Juba, the ToT of 178 kg maize/ head in December 2013 was above the levels in July 2013 (166 kg/head) and December 2012 (173 kg/head). The ToTs were well above the five-year average levels in both regions. The December 2013 ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize stood at 14 kg maize/ wage rate in the markets of Lower Juba, up from 12 kgs in July 2013

and 10 kgs in December 2012. Conversely, for the same comparison period, the ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize in Middle Juba, indicated a decrease in December 2013 (13kg/ wage rate) from the levels in July 2013 (18 kg/wage rate) and a year ago (16 kg/wage rate). This is mostly due to the decline in labour wages due to poor seasonal performance that affected farm labour opportunities. However, ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize remained higher than December 2013 five-year average in both regions (Figures 19 and 20).

In December 2013, the acute malnutrition in pastoral livelihoods is **Serious**, indicating a sustained situation since July 2013. Similarly, in the agropastoral livelihood zones, the nutrition situation improved to **Serious** from **Critical** in July 2013; the riverine is in sustained **Critical** situation since July 2013. In the projection period (up to April 2014), the nutrition situation in Pastoral and Agropastoral livelihoods remains **Serious** while Riverine is in sustained **Critical** situation.

**Table 10: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2014**

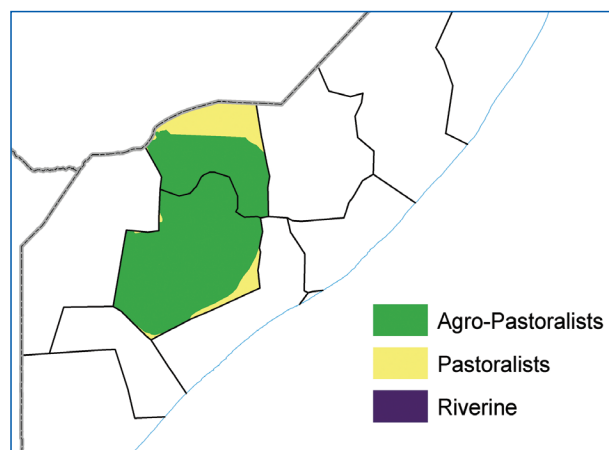
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	2,900	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	4,500	1,500	0	9
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	2,600	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	17,000	12,300	0	26
Southern Inland Past	22,725	1,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	13,300	4,400	0	7
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>184,138</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	8,800	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	21,100	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	17,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,200	3,100	0	27
Southern Inland Past	50,119	4,100	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	17,100	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>261,108</b>	<b>72,300</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>445,246</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

*\*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 January 2014, the food security situation in all rural livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions were identified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), indicating that there has been stability since the post-*Gu* 2013 season. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged in the projection period (February -June 2014). In January 2014, 157 100 rural people in Bay and 91 000 people in Bakool regions were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), while the rest were categorised as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). These estimates reflect no changes in Bay and a slight increase (6%) in Bakool region since the post- *Gu* 2013 season. In the projection period (February-June 2014), the estimates remain unchanged (Table 11).

### Bay and Bakool (Sorghum Belt) Livelihood Systems





Average Sorghum Crop. Beled Amin, Qansahdere, Bay, FSNAU, December 2013

The rural areas of Bay and Bakool regions consist of agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods where the main sources of food for the poor households include cereal and livestock production, followed by market purchases. Normally, poor agropastoral households obtain 60–70 percent of their annual food requirements from crop and livestock production followed by food purchases (30–40%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods earn about 50 percent of their annual cash income from employment (agricultural labour, herding, construction labour and petty trade) and self-employment (sale of bush products and charcoal); and additional income (25–35%) comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee, hides/skins) and crop production sales, remittances or gifts (15–25%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirement from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their cash income is derived from livestock and livestock products (74%) followed by bush product sales (21%) and cash gifts (5%).

The relative stability in the food security situation in the post- *Deyr* 2013/14 season in both regions is largely attributable to the impact of normal to above normal *Deyr* 2013 rains. This is reflected in the near average to average crop production (93 % PWA in Bay, 101% PWA in Bakool); increased farm labor opportunities also attributable to significant sesame production of 11 300 tonnes (almost six-fold increase from *Deyr* 2012 season) improved rangeland and enhanced livestock conditions; high livestock prices, continued humanitarian interventions in some areas, and strong purchasing power. The projected near average *Gu* 2014 rains will ensure pasture/ water availability thus contribute to sustained good livestock conditions; normal seasonal agricultural activities (preparation, planting, weeding, bird scaring, harvesting and transporting), which provide labour opportunities to poor households; self-employment activities (grass collection, building sticks, etc).

In the Bay region, *Deyr* 2013/14 season cereal production was estimated at 32 600 tonnes (of which 94% is sorghum and 6% is maize), which represents 93 percent of the *Deyr* season long-term average (1995–2012) and 75 percent of the five-year average (2008–2012). Similarly, the average

*Deyr* 2013 seasonal rains in most of the Bakool region resulted in an average cereal production, totalling 2 800 tonnes (101% of PWA), but is far below (55%) of the five-year average.

Due to average *Deyr* 2013/14 season production and carry-over stock from the previous *Gu* 2013 season, local cereal availability is normal, especially in the Bay region. Poor households' cereal stocks from the *Deyr* 2013/14 harvest could meet their consumption demand for at least 3–4 months in the Bay region despite being insignificant in the Bakool Agropastoral livelihood. Average cowpea crop production was observed in Bay and Bakool, and above normal sesame production was reported in the Bay region. In December 2013, the ToT between labour wage and red sorghum stood at 21 kg/daily wage rate, the highest rate across the country. ToT is slightly lower compared to the previous year (22 kg in December 2012), but is slightly higher compared to that of July 2013 (20 kg) and twice as high as the five-year average (10 kg). This is largely ascribed to low cereal prices and average daily wage rates from the agricultural activities conducted in the *Deyr* 2013 season. In Bakool, ToT (labor wage/red sorghum) stood at 7 kg/daily wage rate in December 2013, indicating a decrease since July 2013 (10 kg) although higher than levels in December 2012 (6 kg) as well as the December five-year average (5kg) [Figures 21 and 22].

Figure 21: ToT Labor Rate (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)

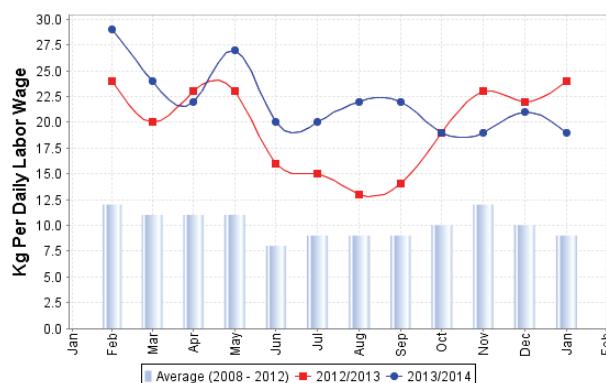
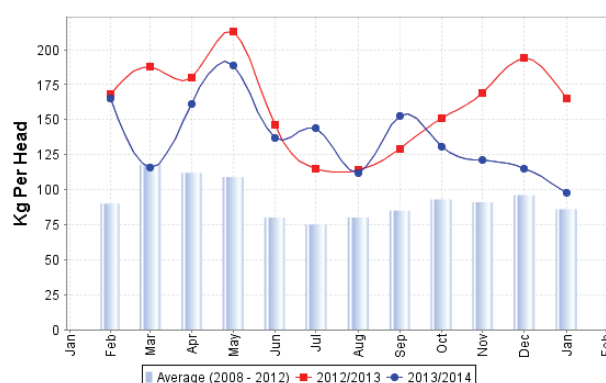


Figure 22: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)





Overall livestock conditions were favorable (PET score 3-4), due to average to good *Deyr* 2013 season performance, which improved pasture and water across the two regions, leading to increased livestock production / reproduction. In most livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions, milk availability and consumption has improved, following medium camel calving rates in the previous *Deyr* 2012 and *Gu* 2013 season and medium to high goat/sheep kidding/lambing in this *Deyr* 2013/14 season. However, despite the increasing livestock holding trends among poor households, herd size still remains below baseline levels due to a very high off-take during the 2011 drought that was followed by a long recovery period.

Livestock prices have shown a declining trend from July 2013 (9%) and December 2012 (20%) due to increased supply, yet prices are significantly higher compared to the December five-year average (2008-2012). In Bay, the ToT

between local quality goat and red sorghum was equivalent to 343 kg/head in December 2013, indicating declines both from December 2012 (534 kg/head) and July 2013 (423 kg/head), although significantly higher compared to the five-year average (191 kg/head). In the Bakool region, ToT between local quality goat to red sorghum stood at 97 kg/head, down from previous levels in July 2013 (157 kg / head) and December 2012 (122 kg/head), but significantly above the five-year average (78 kg/head).

Based on the three comprehensive nutrition assessments conducted in Bay and Bakool regions during the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, **Critical** GAM levels (> 15%) were observed among the under-five children from Bay agropastoral and Bakool pastoral livelihoods. SAM levels were **Critical** in Bay agropastoral (5.1%) while **Alert** SAM levels were recorded among children in Bakool pastoral livelihood.

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

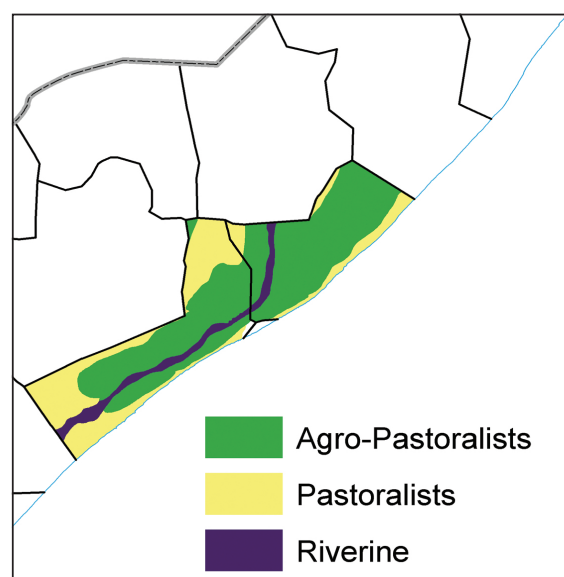
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Bakool</b>					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,700	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	31,135	9,000	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>249,189</b>	<b>91,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,500	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,600	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>493,749</b>	<b>157,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>742,938</b>	<b>248,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

#### 4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE REGIONS

The food security situation has improved in most rural livelihoods of the Shabelle regions, except in parts of riverine livelihood of the Middle Shabelle region where it has deteriorated due to recent floods and inter-clan conflict. These hazards affected crop production, caused population displacement and livelihood disruption, particularly in Jowhar district. In January 2014, the riverine livelihood of Jowhar district was classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), notwithstanding the effects of substantial humanitarian support provided to flood and conflict-affected populations. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged with continued humanitarian support in the post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season i.e. (February-June 2014). The remaining livelihoods of both Middle and Lower Shabelle regions are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in both January 2014 as well as in the projection period of February-June 2014. In January 2014, an estimated 10 000 people, representing destitute pastoralists that emerged from the Middle Shabelle region following the 2011 severe food security crisis, were classified in

**Shabelle Livelihood Systems**





Good maize. Gashanle, Jowhar district, Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, December 2013

**Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), down from 45 000 people in the post *Gu* 2013 season (August-December 2013). In addition, 48 800 people including those from flood and conflict-affected areas (Jowhar and Balad districts) as well as a large portion of former destitute pastoralists (36 900) who resumed pastoralist livelihood following consecutive good seasonal performances, were classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The estimated population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in Middle Shabelle stood at 122 000, an increase of 28 percent from the post-*Gu* 2013 season estimates. In Lower Shabelle, the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) situation was estimated at 203 000, a slight decrease (3%) since the post *Gu* 2013 season; the rest of the population was classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). In the most likely scenario, in the period February-June 2014, the estimates of population in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) are projected to remain unchanged in the Middle Shabelle region. However, the estimated number of people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is projected to decline to 49 000, given that approximately 2 000 people are anticipated to join the ranks of **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), thereby increasing the estimates for the latter phase to 124 000 people. In Lower Shabelle, the January 2014 estimates of the population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) are projected to remain unchanged up to June 2014 (Table 12).

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

Food and livelihood security in the Middle Shabelle region deteriorated in riverine areas due to floods and conflicts that devastated crops and infrastructure (houses, roads, etc.), disrupted agricultural activities in Balad and Jowhar districts and further caused population displacement. In contrast, the agropastoralists from Middle Shabelle benefitted from good harvest (6 200 tonnes) as a result of good rains and less damage caused by birds and insects in this season. The flood-affected households are estimated to be 5 900 in 24 villages, of which 1 100 households (four villages) have been displaced, due to severe flood devastation in their settlements. On the other hand, the clan conflicts which erupted on the east side of the river in November 2013 affected 4 800 households in 14 villages. The conflicts caused displacement of these households who sought refuge in AMISOM protected areas to the north of Jowhar.

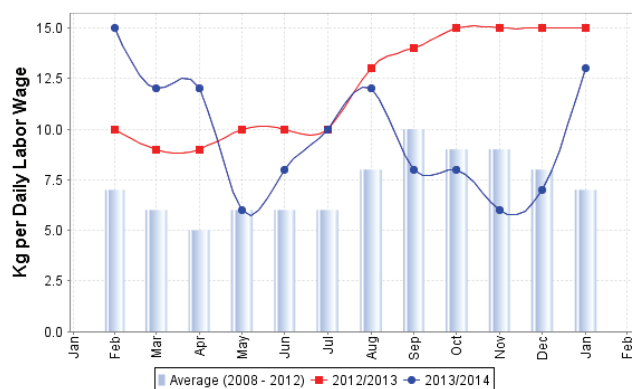
In Lower Shabelle, the food security situation has improved in most livelihoods due to increased farm labour opportunities (cereals and sesame), good pasture/water and livestock conditions. Humanitarian interventions have been limited in both regions apart from Balad and Jowhar where substantial humanitarian support (general food distribution, food for assets, cash distributions, etc.) was provided by humanitarian agencies to flood and conflict-affected populations.

In Middle Shabelle, cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest is estimated at 10 200 tonnes (61% of *Deyr* 2012 season; 84% of PWA; 83% of five-year average). About 41 percent (4 200 tonnes) of the harvest was collected from riverine areas and 59 percent (6 000 tonnes) was gathered from rainfed agropastoral livelihoods. The reduced cereal production is due to floods experienced in the region from mid-August 2013 up to late December 2013, particularly on the west side of the river where potential areas are located. An estimated 7 200 ha, of which 60 percent is located in the west side of the river (4 319 ha), was completely inundated by flood water before land activities took place. While households managed to cultivate the remaining 40 percent under maize (2 880 ha), only half of it was harvested (1 440 ha), while the rest was destroyed/grazed by animals, when farmers deserted their areas as a result of clan warfare.

In Lower Shabelle, *Deyr* 2013 cereal production is below average, estimated at 24 700 (65% of *Deyr* 2012; 73% of PWA; 83% of five year average), of which about 56 percent (14 000 tonnes) comes from riverine areas and 44 percent (10 700 tonnes) from rainfed agropastoral areas. The decline in cereal production is due to increased cultivation of more profitable sesame in both riverine and agropastoral areas in the last *Deyr* 2013 season. The total area planted under sesame is 34 600 ha, which is 43 percent higher compared to the area planted in the *Deyr* 2012 season. The *Deyr* 2013 season sesame production in the Lower Shabelle region is estimated at 14 200 tonnes, which is 136 percent of the *Deyr* 2012 season production and 282 percent of the five-year average production. In Middle Shabelle, *Deyr* 2013 sesame production is estimated at 750 tonnes. In addition, cowpea crops were also collected both in Lower Shabelle (3 150 tonnes) and in Middle Shabelle (150 tonnes).



**Figure 23: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)**



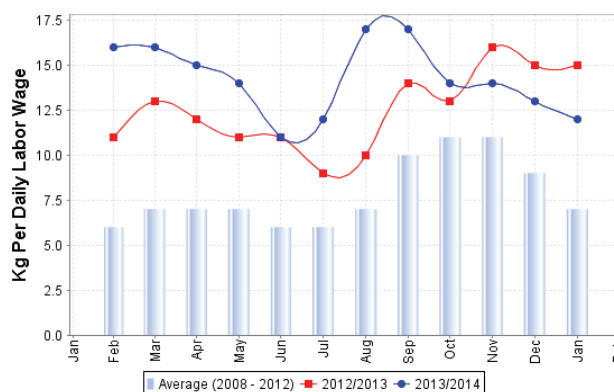
In Middle Shabelle, cereal stocks of poor riverine households are estimated to last up to February 2014 with the exception of households from flood and conflict affected areas who have no cereal stocks. Poor agropastoralists' cereal stocks are estimated up to March 2014. In Lower Shabelle, poor households have cereal stocks up to March 2014 in the riverine livelihood and up to April 2014 in the agro-pastoral.

As a result of reduced farming activities in Middle Shabelle due to floods and conflicts, labour wages declined by 42 percent in the period July-December 2013 and were far below the December 2012 as well as the five-year (2008-2012) average levels. Thus, income sources both from crop sales and farm labour activities have substantially reduced for the affected population. While the start of the *Gu* 2014 planting season (April) is expected to increase labour opportunities for flood-affected populations, this may not be the case for the displaced clan-conflict affected populations as their return to their places of origins remains uncertain.

Despite the below average cereal crops, incomes of poor households increased as a result of high labour opportunities from intense sesame cultivation in Lower Shabelle. In December 2013, labour wage rates were higher compared to the same month in the previous year, July 2013 and the five year average (14%, 7% and 40%, respectively).

In December 2013, maize prices showed an increase both in Middle Shabelle (34%) and Lower Shabelle (26%) compared to the same month in the previous year although they were lower compared to the levels six months ago (13%) and the five-year average (16% and 11% respectively). The price decline since July 2013 in both regions is attributed to current harvest and humanitarian assistance in the regions.

**Figure 24: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Lower Shabelle)**



As a result of the reduced labour wages and increased cereal prices in Middle Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize dropped to 7 kg/wage rate in December 2013 from 15 kg/wage rate in the previous year; 10 kg/wage rate in July 2013 and the five-year average between September and December 2013. The ToT local quality goat to white maize in December 2013 (202 kg/head) also showed a decrease compared to a year ago (268 kg/head) but increased since July 2013 (164 kg/head) and the five-year average (166 kg/head) due to slight increases in goat price in the context of declining supply in the main market of Jowhar as a consequence of floods.

In Lower Shabelle, the ToT daily labour wage to white maize has also shown an annual decline of 2 kgs (15 kg/wage rate in December 2013), although it was higher compared to July 2013 (12 kg/wage rate) and the five-year average (10 kg/wage rate). The ToT local quality goat to white maize exhibited a similar trend; it declined by 24 percent since a year ago to 253 kg/head in December 2013 but was still higher than the levels in July 2013 (200 kg/head) and the five-year average (199 kg/head) [Figures 23 and 24].

The post-*Deyr* 2013 season integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates **Critical** level in the riverine while **Serious** in Agropastoral of Middle Shabelle region. No nutrition surveys were carried out in Lower Shabelle due to lack of access. The Health Indicator System (HIS) indicates increasing (>20%) but stable trends of malnourished under-five children seen at the clinics both in riverine and agropastoral areas of the Shabelle regions.

Table 12: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	9,200	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,400	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	41,800	11,900	0	22
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	42,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	18,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	36,900	9,900	100
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>419,070</b>	<b>124,100</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	700	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	130,200	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	22,900	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	11,900	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	28,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	8,800	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>677,937</b>	<b>202,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,097,007</b>	<b>326,700</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>5</b>

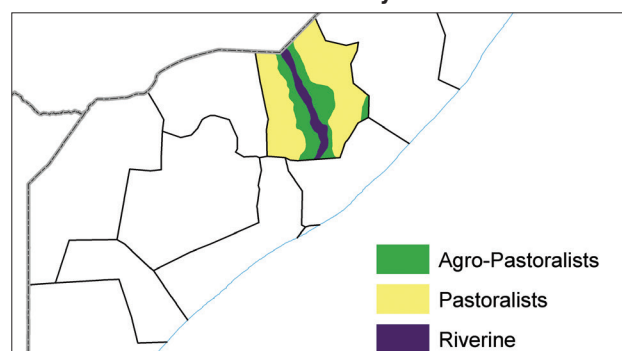
\*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.

#### 4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

The food security situation in all pastoral livelihood zones of the Hiran region has improved in this post-*Deyr* 2013/14 season compared to the post-*Gu* 2013 (July 2013) season. In January 2014, all livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). The classification remains unchanged in the projection period (February-June 2014). In January 2014, an estimated 69 000 people were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) while 24 300 were categorized in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The latter indicate a slight increase in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 since post-*Gu* 2013 (23 000 people). The estimates in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) include agropastoralists in all districts (with the largest concentration in Beletweyne district –19 000 people) as well as former destitute pastoralists (4 000 people) whose food security situation improved from **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in the post *Gu* 2013 season. The latter returned back to pastoralism as a result of improvements in the successive relatively good seasons. In the most likely scenario, during the projected period (February-June 2014), the number of people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) is projected to decline by 22 percent (from 24 300 to 19 000) as a result of the anticipated improvements in agropastoral areas of Bulo-Burti and Jalalaqsi districts, which received relatively better crop harvests compared to Beletweyne. Consequently, the estimated number of people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase, up to an estimated 73 900 (Table 13).

The region consists of pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. Main food sources for the riverine communities include own production (65% of their consumption), followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production of livestock products (43%) as food sources. For agropastoralists, the main food source includes purchase (60%) and own production, such as livestock products and cereals (40%).

Hiran Livelihood Systems



Poor riverine and agropastoral communities earn income from crop and fodder sales, agricultural employment and self-employment, while poor pastoralists derive their income mainly from livestock and livestock product sales.

The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily ascribed 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, most of the livestock species will be below baseline levels in the projected period of February to June 2014, except the camels of Hawd, sheep/goat and cattle in Agropastoral (above baseline). In the *Deyr* 2013/14 season, the overall cereal crop production (sorghum and maize) in the region's riverine and agropastoral zones is well below average (3 600 tonnes), representing 60 percent of the *Deyr* PWA (1995-2012). Beletweyne produced only 1 000 tonnes of maize and sorghum (40% of PWA). The production is half of that in the *Deyr* 2012 but close (90%) to the *Deyr* five-year average. The shortfall in production is attributed to poor rains, high cost of fuel for irrigation

and the prevailing insecurity, particularly in Beletweyne agropastoral and riverine, which prevented all farming activities in four to five high cereal potential villages, both agropastoral and riverine. Thus, the poor households, particularly in agropastoral livelihood of Beletweyne have no cereal stocks available from the month of January 2014, but they have access to labor through continued farm activities (other crop production) in riverine zones.

In the period July-December 2013, the ToT between daily labor rate and white sorghum decreased by 18 percent (from 11kg to 9kg of cereals per daily labor wage) and was also considerably lower compared to December 2012 (15 kg/ daily labour wage). These declines are mainly attributable to increased cereal prices due to poor harvest in the region and reduced cross-border supply from Ethiopia attributable to poor access resulting from prevailing insecurity along the border with Ethiopia and neighbouring regions of Bakool and Middle Shabelle, which are main market sheds of the region. However, ToT is relatively stable compared to the five-year average (10 kg/daily labour wage) [Figure 25].

Similarly, the ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum exhibited a decrease (from 119 to 92 kg of cereals/ head) in July-December 2013. The annual change in ToT shows a considerable decline (164 kg/head in Dec 2012) due to increased price of white sorghum although the ToT is slightly higher (5%) than the five-year average. The ToT is likely to improve or remain stable in the short-term as soon as cereals from the current production reach the markets (Figure 26).

The integrated analysis of nutrition assessment data for December 2013, indicates sustained **Serious** nutrition levels in Mataban (pastoral) district since July 2013. Beletweyne, which mostly consists of riverine and agropastoral livelihoods is in **Critical** nutrition situation, showing an improvement from **Very Critical** in July 2013. The poor nutrition situation in the Hiran region is mainly attributed to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates and low immunization coverage). In the projection period up to April 2014 nutrition situation is classified as Critical in all livelihoods of Beletweyne district.

Figure 25: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum

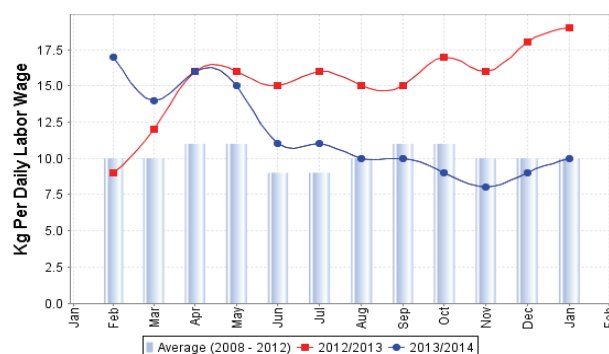
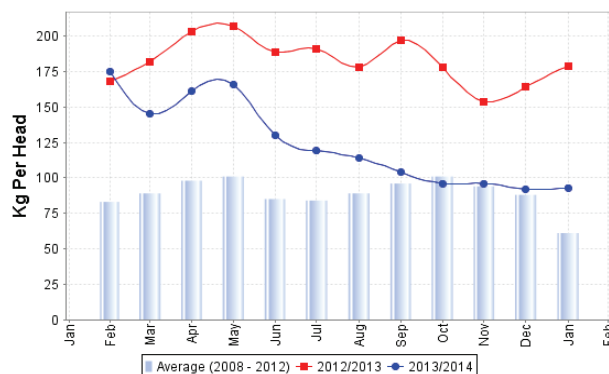


Figure 26: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum



Failed sorghum crop. Agro pastoral, Beletweyne district, Hiran Region, FSNAU, December 2013

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

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Hiraan</b>					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,200	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	45,000	13,300	0	10
Hiran riverine	32,633	11,800	1,600	0	5
Southern Inland Past	61,511	11,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,100	0	101
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>260,698</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

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



#### 4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS (SOUTH MUDUG AND GALGADUD)

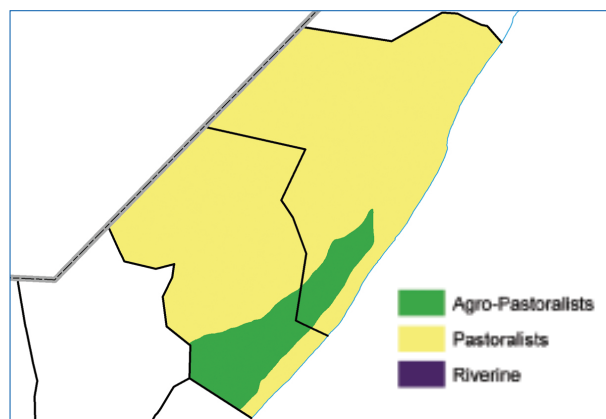
The food security situation has improved in most livelihoods of the Central region in the post-*Deyr* 2013 season compared to the post-*Gu* 2013 season. In January 2014, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of Coastal *Deeh*, which remained in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) as in the post-*Gu* 2013 season and destitute pastoralists that have been classified in **Crisis** and **Emergency** (IPC Phases 3&4). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods in the period February-June 2014. In January 2014, the estimated rural population classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 88 000, which is 17 percent higher than the post *Gu* 2013 figure (75 000). The rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) was estimated at 31 000, indicating an increase from the post-*Gu* 2013 figure (20 000). The number of people in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), mostly representing destitute pastoralists in the Coastal *Deeh* livelihood, have significantly reduced (by 70%) from the post *Gu* 2013 figure, down to 10 000 in January 2014. In the projection period of February-June 2014, the population estimates in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) remain unchanged at (88 000, 30 000 and 10 000 respectively) [Table 14].

In a normal year, pastoral livelihoods in the central regions get a significant proportion of their food from market purchases (60-70%) percent, while in agropastoral livelihoods poor households purchase 30 to 35 percent from markets. In the pastoral livelihoods, 66 percent of income is derived from livestock sales; 24 percent from livestock product sales and 10 percent from loans and gifts.

The improvement of the food security situation in the central regions is attributed to favorable climatic conditions in the last three seasons. The main contributing factors of the improved situation in the post-*Deyr* 2013 include enhanced pasture and water conditions - except parts of Hawd (pasture and water availability are below average), increased number of livestock for all species and milk production and strengthened purchasing power owing to high livestock prices and stable cereal prices. In the second half of 2013, humanitarian response has been restricted in the Galgadud region, but was substantial in Mudug region. Projected near normal *Gu* 2014 rains are expected to impact positively on pasture, water, livestock conditions and milk production in all livelihoods where medium kidding of small ruminants and low camel and cattle (in agropastoral areas) calving rates are expected.

In Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods, camel holding of the poor is above baseline and sheep/goat near baseline, while in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea-Belt all livestock species are below baseline levels. In Coastal *Deeh*, a food security **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) still persists, as some portion of the poor households have not yet recovered from the impact of several years of drought, which resulted in loss of livestock assets. These predominantly constitute destitute pastoralists who returned back to pastoralism (about 16 000 returned in Galgadud and 10 700 to Mudug) with the help of kinship (small

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ruminant restocking) following several consecutive good rainy seasons. However, these households still have a very low livestock holding and limited income opportunities and, therefore, rely on loans and social support as additional sources of income. Humanitarian access in coastal areas is very limited due to the prevailing insecurity. In the Cowpea Belt, the *Deyr* 2013/14 cowpea crop production is near average (4 900 tonnes), about 84 percent of last *Deyr* 2012/13. Poor agropastoral households have a normal level of cowpea stocks that should sustain them for approximately 2-3 months.



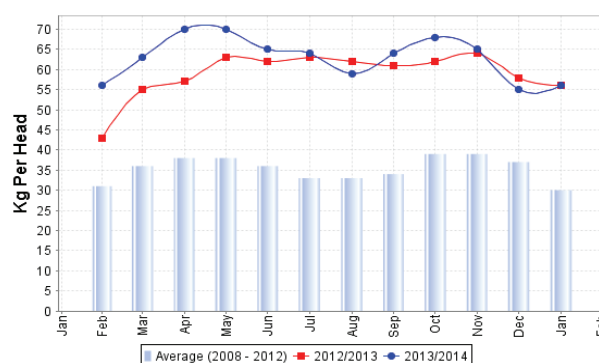
Camel calving. Addun livelihood, Hobyo district, FSNAU, December 2013

In agropastoral areas, the December 2013 ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum (6 kg/daily wage) showed a 33 percent and 14 percent decrease when compared the previous six-month (9 kg/daily wage) and a year ago (7 kg/daily wage), respectively owing to increased red sorghum price. In the aforementioned periods of comparison, the ToT between local goat quality and rice declined by five and 14 percent, respectively, down to 55 kg/head in December 2013, owing to a decline in goat price (by 10% and 15% compared to the respective periods). However, ToT is still favorable and significantly higher (49%) than the five-year average attributable to a significant decline (31%) in the price of rice (Figure 27).



The post-Deyr 2013/14 nutrition situation indicates stable to improved trends across the livelihood zones when compared to the *Gu* 2013 season. Hawd livelihood have sustained **Serious** nutrition situation since *Gu* 2013, while Addun livelihood sustained **Alert** nutrition situation. Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh livelihoods have improved from *Critical* in *Gu* 2013 to **Serious** in *Deyr* 2013. This trend is mostly attributed to increased milk availability for consumption and the fact that there was no human disease outbreak observed in the rural livelihoods.

**Figure 27: 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, February-June 2014**

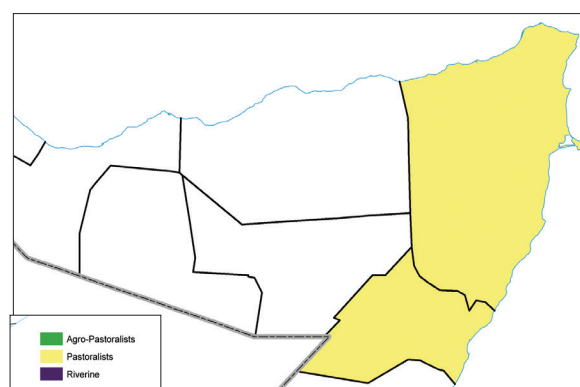
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>South Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	11,100	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	7,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	9,200	4,700	0	16
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	2,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	6,600	4,900	93
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>131,455</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Galgaduud</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	25,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	15,200	0	0	0
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	8,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	7,100	3,500	0	26
Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	15,800	5,000	84
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>271,080</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>402,535</b>	<b>87,800</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10</b>

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

#### 4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS (BARI, NUGAL AND NORTH MUDUG)

The food security situation has improved in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions in the post-*Deyr* 2013 season compared to the post-*Gu* 2013 season. In January 2014, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2); exceptions were in parts of Coastal Deeh and Sool Plateau, which were affected by the tropical cyclone and thus, classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods in the period February-June 2014. In January 2014, the number of rural people classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 89 000, indicating a decline (16%) from the post *Gu* 2013 season. Estimates of the rural population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) were equivalent to 40 000, which indicates a significant increase from the estimates in the *Gu* 2013 season 5 000. This increase is due to the effects of the tropical cyclone as well as a downgrade of former pastoral destitutes from **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) in the post-*Gu* 2013 season to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in January 2014. Conversely, the estimates of the rural population in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) reduced by more than half from the

#### Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



post-*Gu* 2013 season, down to 4 000 in January 2014. In the projection period (February 2014-June 2014), the population in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is expected to decrease by a 12 percent margin from the current estimates to 78 000, while the estimates of those in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) remains unchanged (Table 15).

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

In the post-*Deyr* 2013 season, the food security situation has deteriorated in parts of Sool Plateau and Coastal *Deeh* of Nugal region due to the cyclone that hit the region in November 2013, affected parts of Coastal *Deeh* and Sool Plateau namely, Eyl, Benderbeyla and Dangoryo. The cyclone resulted in great losses of livestock, damage or loss of fishing boats and gears, destruction of roads and shallow wells. As a result, the drastic reduction of livestock assets and the number of saleable animals, reduced own milk production for consumption and income from fishing activities leading to a rapid deterioration of the food security situation across all wealth groups. However, substantial humanitarian and social support that has been provided to the affected households by various actors, which moderated the impact of the cyclone and prevented further deterioration of the food security situation to **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) level. The assistance provided included food, water, medical supplies, veterinary drugs and restocking of small ruminants. Conversely, the food security situation improved in other pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions as a result of average to above average rains which enhanced pasture, water and livestock to good conditions and hence, resulted in normal opportunistic livestock migration within the livelihoods. Other positive factors to note include increased milk availability at household level following medium goat kidding and camel calving rates; strengthened purchasing power measured through ToT between local goat quality and rice; high incomes from livestock sales due to favourable livestock prices, and increased labour income from frankincense activities in East Golis, owing to normal seasonal harvest. There were some pastoral destitutes from the Coastal *Deeh*, Sool Plateau and Nugal valley livelihoods who have been classified in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) since 2011 due to the drastic reduction in livestock assets as a result of successive droughts. Nevertheless, a significant portion of them has now improved to **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) owing to substantial restocking support from their relatives and recent consecutive average to good rainy seasons.

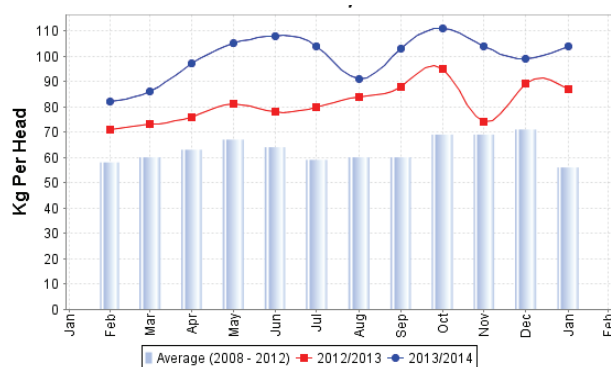
In December 2013, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice was equivalent to an average of 80 kg/head in the main markets, indicating an increase from the levels in July 2013 (76 kg/head) and a year ago (71 kg/head). This improvement is a result of a modest decline in the price of rice and stable local quality goat prices. The local quality goat price is still favourable and 11 percent higher compared to the five-year average (Figure 28).



Good body/ pasture conditions. Addun livelihood, Jariban district, FSNAU, December 2013

Forecasted near normal *Gu* 2014 season rainfall is expected to further improve the food security situation in the projection period (February-June 2014). Increase in herd size is expected, owing to medium conception rates of small ruminants in most livelihoods in the *Deyr* 2013 season. Poor households' holding of camel is expected to be above baseline, while for sheep and goat it is expected to be near baseline. In accordance with information from the food security cluster, substantial humanitarian interventions are planned for the first half of 2014 in the rural areas of the Northeast regions, which will positively impact the food security of the affected population in these regions.

Figure 28: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)



The recent nutrition assessments (December 2013) results indicate stable to improved trends in the pastoral livelihood zones when compared to the *Gu* 2013 season. The nutrition situation in Nugal Valley, Hawd and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods have been sustained at **Serious** level as in the *Gu* 2013 season; East Golis has improved from **Critical** in *Gu* 2013 to **Serious** in *Deyr* 2013; Addun livelihood is in sustained **Alert** level; while Sool Plateau improved to **Alert** from **Serious** in the *Gu* 2013 season. This is attributed to increased milk availability for consumption and the fact that no human diseases outbreaks were noted in the rural livelihoods this season as well as continued nutrition interventions such as Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP), Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) in Maternal and Child Health (MCHs) and stabilization centres in the main hospitals.

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

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Bari</b>					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,300	1,300	0	17
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	19,200	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	6,400	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	6,400	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	6,900	7,200	0	19
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>188,005</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	7,000	0	100
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	8,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	4,600	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	0	18,900	0	100
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	500	102
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>90,592</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>North Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	9,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	12,600	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	4,000	3,100	100
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>124,239</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>N.E. GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>402,835</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>39,400</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>11</b>

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

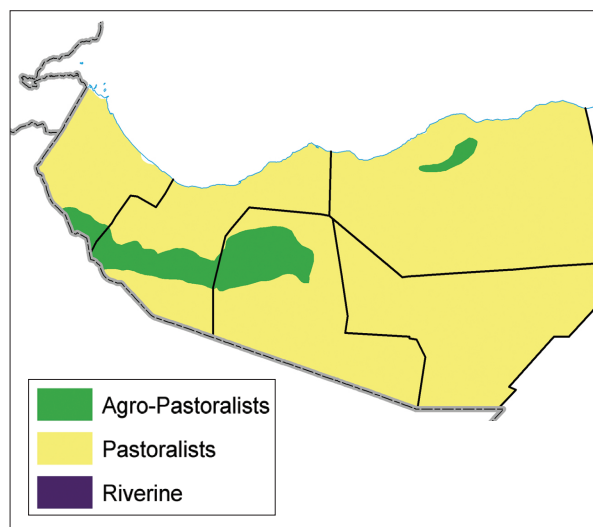
### 4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

#### Northwest

The food security situation has improved in all livelihoods of the Northwest regions in the post *Deyr* 2013/14 season due to favorable rainfall performance in most parts of the zone. In January 2014, all livelihoods of the region are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same in all livelihoods in the projection period February-June 2014. Compared to the post *Gu* 2013 season, the estimated number of rural population classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) increased slightly (by 2%) in January 2014 when it was estimated at 296 000. On the other hand, total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), who are concentrated in Sool Plateau and Nugal valley livelihoods of Sool and Sanag regions, reduced significantly (by 60%) to 4 000. Similarly, the population in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), comprising pastoral destitutes also decreased drastically (60%) and was estimated at 3 000 in January 2014. In the projection period (February 2014 –June 2014) the estimated number of rural people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) decreases to 251 000, while the population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) remains unchanged (Table 16).

The Northwest regions comprise of pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. In a normal year, 60-80 percent of the poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent, comprising livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee, is available from own production. Livestock sales represent the major source of income (50-65%) of poor pastoralists, which is supplemented by income from employment (25-30%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Own production, including crop and livestock products, represents the main source

#### Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



of food for poor agropastoralists (86%). Poor households derive their income from labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), fodder/grass sales (7%) and crop sales (4%).

The improved food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions can be attributed to increased milk availability for consumption following medium sheep/goat reproduction and camel calving rates in the *Deyr* 2013 season; stable purchasing power as a result of stable import cereal prices, high livestock prices and increasing livestock asset holding. The accumulated debt levels of the poor households indicate a decline when compared to the *Gu* 2013 season.

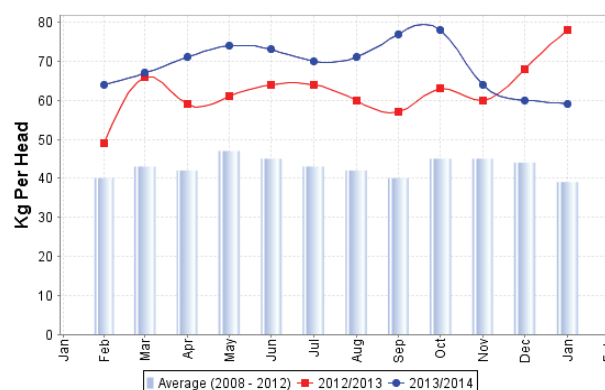


Moderate to good rains received in the *Deyr* 2013 season in all livelihoods had a favourable impact on pasture, water conditions and livestock production, which improved the food security situation in pastoral livelihoods. However, the presence of migratory locusts (hopper stage) in parts of Guban, Golis and Hawd livelihoods since December 2013 significantly affected pasture conditions. In agropastoral livelihoods, the *Gu-Karan* crop production, which is estimated at 44 000 tonnes, is below average representing 62 percent of the three-year average, *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2012) estimates. The reduced harvest in Wooqoi Galbeed and Awdal regions is due to abnormal pest infestations and moisture stress at crop establishment stage during the *Gu* 2013 season, as well as the quelea bird attack during the harvesting period (*Gu* 2013) in the Togdheer region. However, the Togdheer region has benefitted from grass fodder production in the *Gu* 2013 and *Deyr* 2013 seasons, which is used as a source of income by the poor in terms of grass cutting related labour activities. White sorghum prices in December 2013 exhibited increases of 21 percent and 9 percent from the July 2013 and December 2012 prices respectively, because the current harvest has not yet entered the markets. The ToT between daily labour wage and white sorghum was equivalent to 12 kg/wage rate in December 2013, down from 13 kg/wage rate in July 2013 but remained unchanged in comparison with the December 2012 figures. ToT is 33 percent higher when compared to the five-year average (2008-2012). In combined main markets of the Northwest regions, the ToT between local quality goat and rice stood at 60 kg/head in December



Camel calving. Nugal Valley, Ceelafweyne district, FSNAU, December 2013

Figure 29: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice



2013, indicating a moderate decline from July 2013 (14%) and December 2012 (12%) [Figure 29]. This decline is attributed to a decrease in local quality goat price in the corresponding periods. However, the ToT is still favourable and 36 percent higher compared to the five-year average. The food security situation is projected to improve in the period February-June 2014 in most livelihoods given a forecast of near normal *Gu* 2014 season rainfall and normal humanitarian access. The anticipated *Gu* 2014 rains are expected to have a positive impact on pasture and water availability, livestock body condition and livestock production (milk and meat). Continued increase in herd size is expected in the coming *Gu* 2014 season, due to medium to high conception rates of small ruminants in the *Deyr* 2013 and medium camel conception in the *Gu* 2013 season. In most pastoral livelihoods camel holdings of poor households are above baseline levels, while sheep and goat are near baseline.

The post *Deyr* 2013/14 season integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a mixed trend in the livelihoods compared to the *Gu* 2013 season. The nutrition situation for the Nugal valley, Hawd, West Golis/Guban, East Golis livelihoods has been sustained at **Serious** level as in the *Gu* 2013 season; Sool Plateau livelihood has improved to **Alert** level from **Serious** level in the *Gu* 2013 season while the Agropastoral livelihood is in sustained **Alert** level. The stable nutrition situation is attributed to increased milk availability for consumption, no human disease outbreaks in the recent months and nutrition interventions such as OTP and SFP implemented in most regions over the past few months.



Table 16: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	16,500	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	17,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	29,200	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	13,200	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	9,900	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	13,800	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	15,400	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>209,913</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	6,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	43,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	3,600	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	4,600	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>278,893</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>					
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	11,200	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	14,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	5,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	3,300	3,000	100
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>214,288</b>	<b>47,700</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Sool</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	5,900	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	21,800	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	700	0	96
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>111,143</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>N.W. GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,008,750</b>	<b>250,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1</b>

\*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 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 Guide 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 *Guidelines* for quality assurance

IPC Version 2.0 distinguishes between two conditions of food insecurity - acute and chronic. Acute food insecurity is a snapshot in time of the current or projected severity of the situation, regardless of the causes, context, or duration. Chronic food insecurity is the prevalence of persistent food insecurity, that is, levels of food insecurity that continue even in the absence of hazards/shocks or high frequency of years with acute food insecurity. For acute food insecurity, the IPC has two units of classification: Area-based (i.e., the overall population within a given area), and Household Group-based (i.e., relatively homogenous groups of households with regards to food security outcomes). **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification** provides Reference Outcomes (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, and Mortality) and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity for the population in a given area (Table 1). Unless otherwise stated, the analysis is based on the whole population in the area. Within a given area, there can be multiple groups of households experiencing different Phases of food insecurity. **Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification** provides a general description, reference outcomes, and General Response Objectives for five Phases of Acute Food Insecurity at the household level (Table 33). In this way, groups of relatively homogenous households can be classified in different Phases within a given area. The reference indicators are organized according to the IPC Analytical Framework. These include Outcomes of household food security (Food Consumption, Livelihood Change, Nutritional Status, Mortality) and Contributing Factors (Hazards & Vulnerability, Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability, Human water requirements).

**Table 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 <i>(evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wasting, and CDR is required to classify Famine)</i>
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 USDR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day USDR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-1/10,000/day USDR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference USDR: 2-4/10,000/day	CDR: >2/10,000/day USDR: >4/10,000/day
General Response Objectives		<b>Cross-Cutting Objectives:</b> (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring				
		<b>Priority:</b> Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>Priority:</b> Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	<b>Priority:</b> Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	<b>Priority:</b> Save Lives & Livelihoods	<b>Priority:</b> Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

Table 20: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification

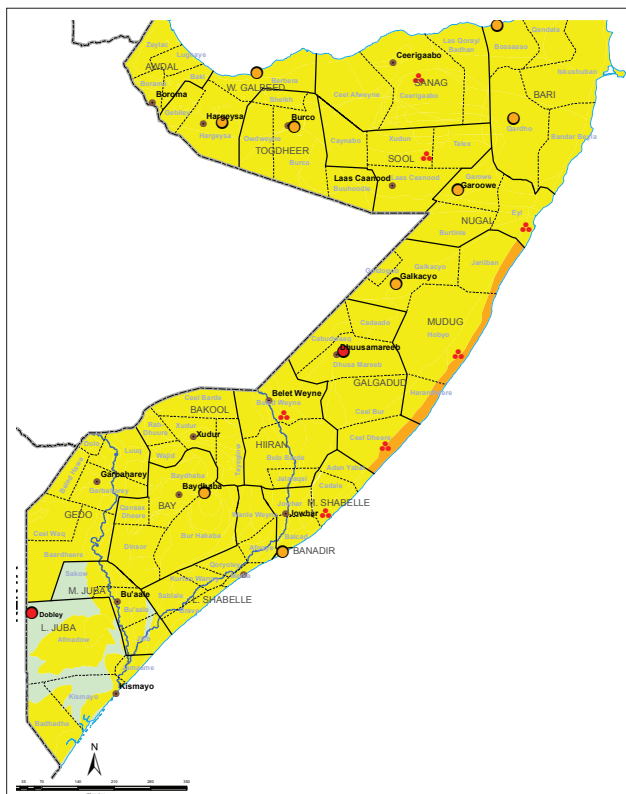
Phase Name and Description		Phase 1 None	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophic
		HH group is able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies.	Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance: · HH group food consumption is reduced but minimally 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; <b>OR</b> · 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; <b>OR</b> · HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps.	Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance: · 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.	<b>Quantity:</b> minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) & unstable <b>HDDS:</b> deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical, based on 12 food groups) <b>FCS:</b> acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) <b>HHS:</b> none or slight (0-1) <b>CSI:</b> = reference, but unstable <b>HEA:</b> Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit	<b>Quantity:</b> significant gap OR 2,100 kcal pp/day via asset stripping <b>HDDS:</b> severe deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) <b>FCS:</b> borderline consumption <b>HHS:</b> moderate (2-3) <b>CSI:</b> > reference and increasing <b>HEA:</b> Substantial Livelihood Protection deficit OR small Survival Deficit <20%	<b>Quantity:</b> extreme gap; much below 2,100kcal pp/day <b>HDDS:</b> <4 out of 12 food groups <b>FCS:</b> poor consumption <b>HHS:</b> severe (4-6) <b>CSI:</b> Significantly > reference <b>HEA:</b> Survival Deficit >20% but <50%	<b>Quantity:</b> effectively complete gap <b>HDDS:</b> <3 out of 12 food groups <b>FCS:</b> [below] poor consumption <b>HHS:</b> severe (6) <b>CSI:</b> far > reference <b>HEA:</b> Survival Deficit >50%
	Livelihood Change (Assets & Strategies)	<b>Livelihood:</b> Sustainable strategies and assets <b>Coping Strategies:</b> normal and not irreversible	<b>Livelihood:</b> Stressed strategies and assets <b>Coping Strategies:</b> 'insurance strategies'	<b>Livelihood:</b> Accelerated Depletion of strategies and assets <b>Coping:</b> 'crisis strategies'	<b>Livelihood:</b> Irreversible Depletion of strategies and assets <b>Coping:</b> 'distress strategies'	<b>Livelihood:</b> Near Complete Collapse of strategies and assets <b>Coping:</b> 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	<b>Water:</b> marginally ≥15 liters pppd; stable	<b>Water:</b> marginally ≥15 liters pppd; unstable	<b>Water:</b> 7.5 to 15 liters pppd	<b>Water:</b> 4 to 7.5 liters pppd	<b>Water:</b> <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		<b>Cross-Cutting Objectives:</b> (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring				
		<b>Priority:</b> Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>Priority:</b> Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	<b>Priority:</b> Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	<b>Priority:</b> Save lives & livelihoods	<b>Priority:</b> Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods



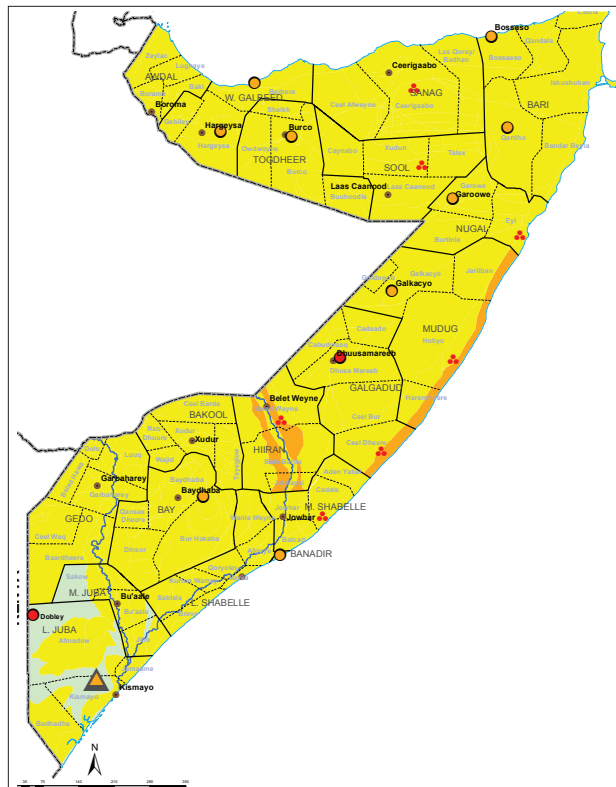


## 5.2.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs (continued)

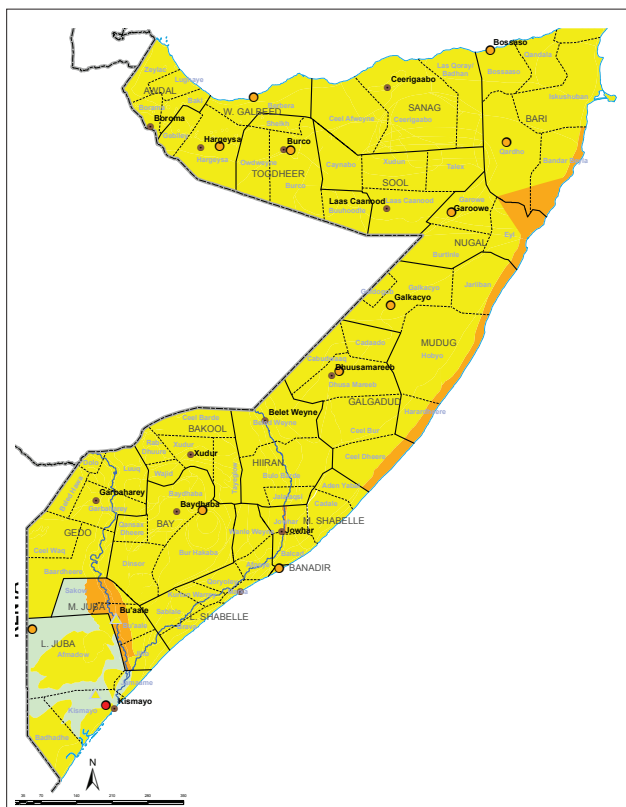
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013 (July 2013)



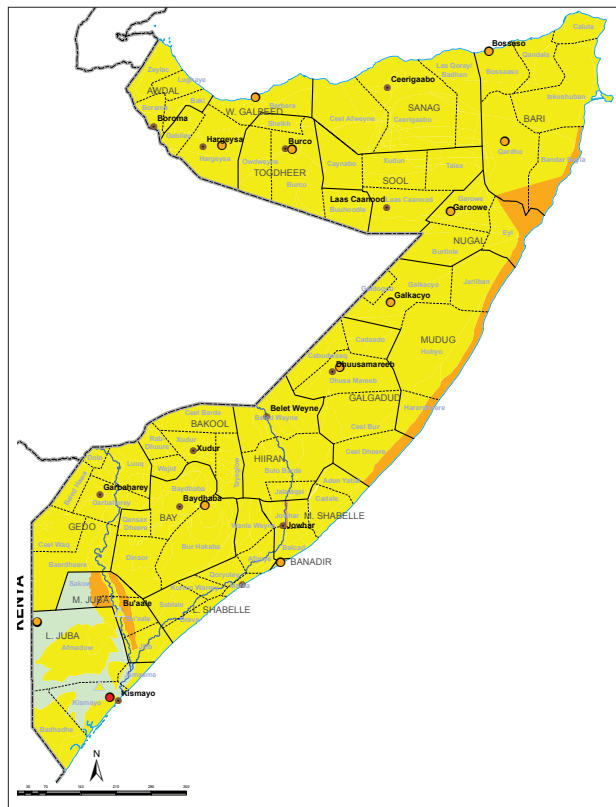
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013 (Aug-Dec 2013)



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

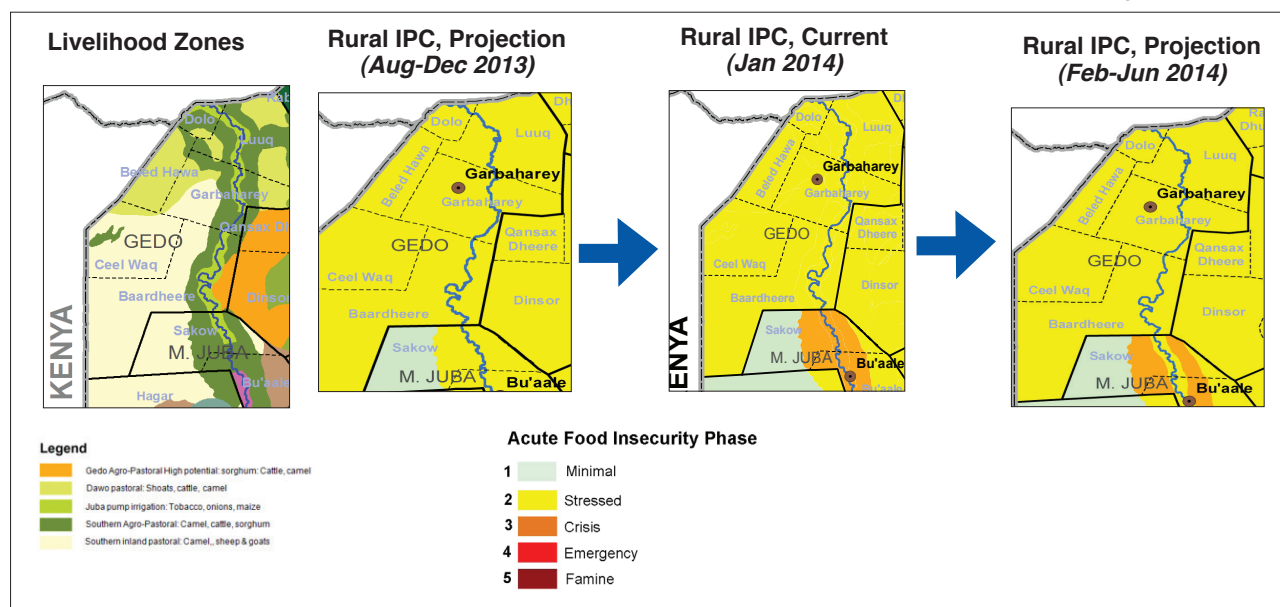


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2013/14 (Feb-June 2014)



### 5.3 Progression of Integrated Phase Classification from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14 by Region

#### 5.3.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



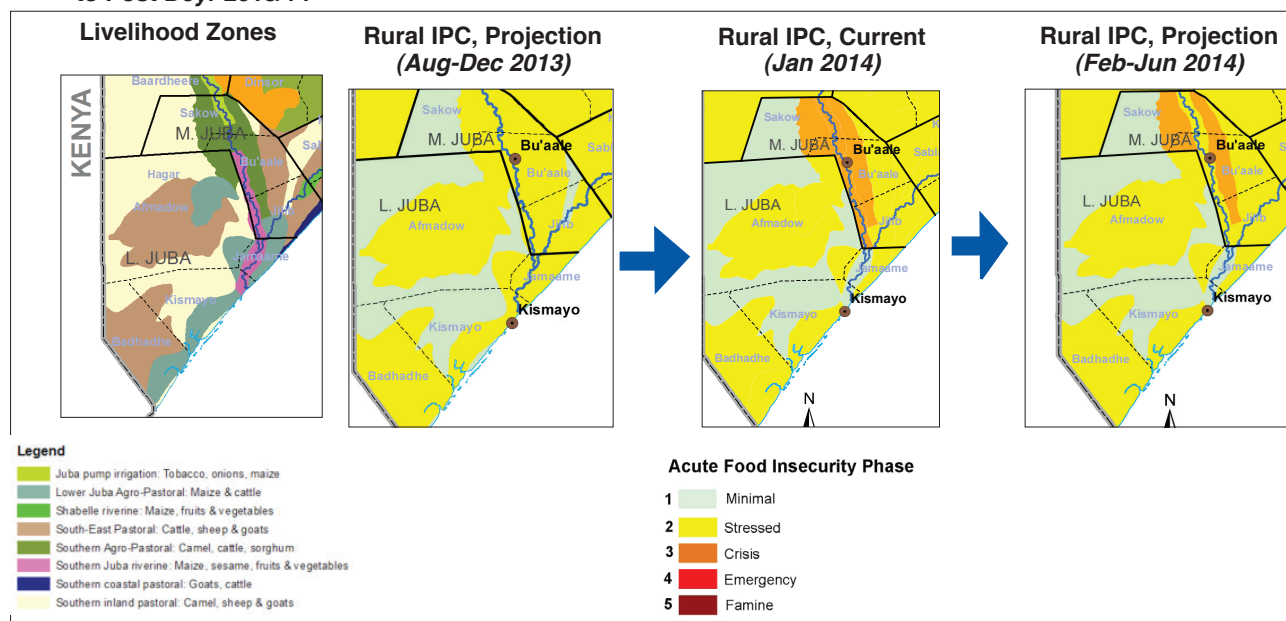
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	0	0	0	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	0	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	0	0	0	0
	Luuq	48,027	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		247,076	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 <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	0	0	0	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		247,076	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	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Feb - June 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%
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.3.2 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	0	0	5,000	0
	Jilib	83,464	0	0	4,900	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	0	0	8,300	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>184,138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>0</b>
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	0	0	3,100	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	0	0	0	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	0	0	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>261,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>445,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>21,000</b>	

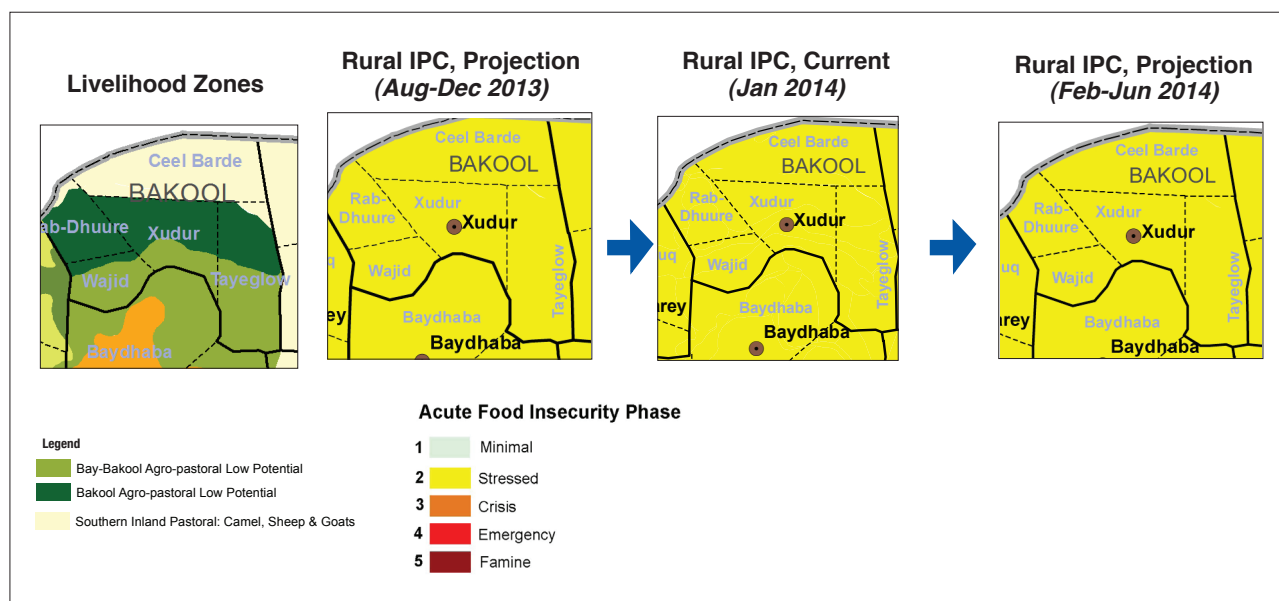
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	0	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	0	0	12,300	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	0	0	4,400	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>184,138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>0</b>
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	0	0	3,100	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	0	0	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>261,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>445,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>21,000</b>	

#### Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	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%		
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	50%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



### 5.3.3 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bakool Region from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



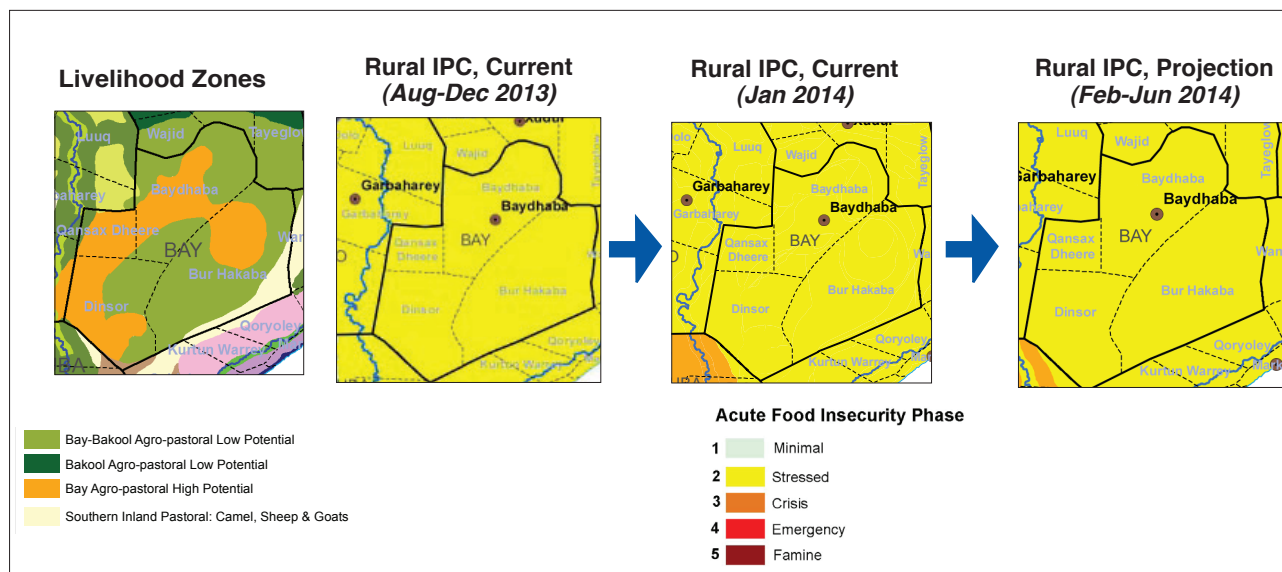
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	0	0	0	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	0	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	0	0	0	0
	Waaajid	55,255	0	0	0	0
	Xudur	73,939	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		249,189	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 <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	249,189	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	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Feb - June 2014 ( <i>Deyr</i> 13-14 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2013 ( <i>Gu</i> -13 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.3.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



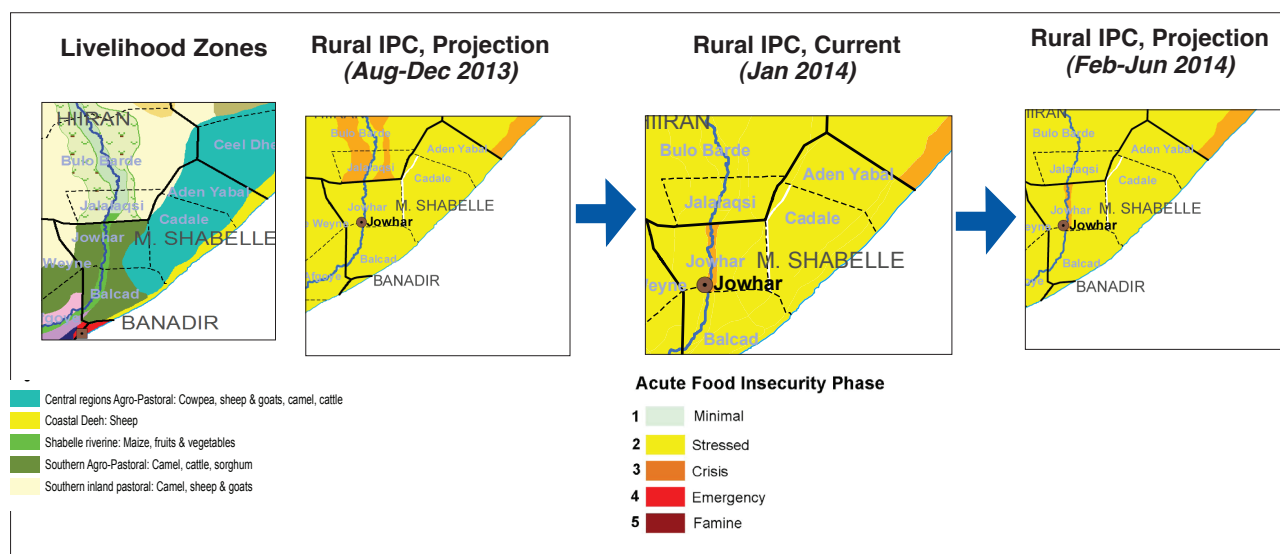
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	0	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	0	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>493,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 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
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>493,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

#### Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP
Bay	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P 25%M	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.3.5 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



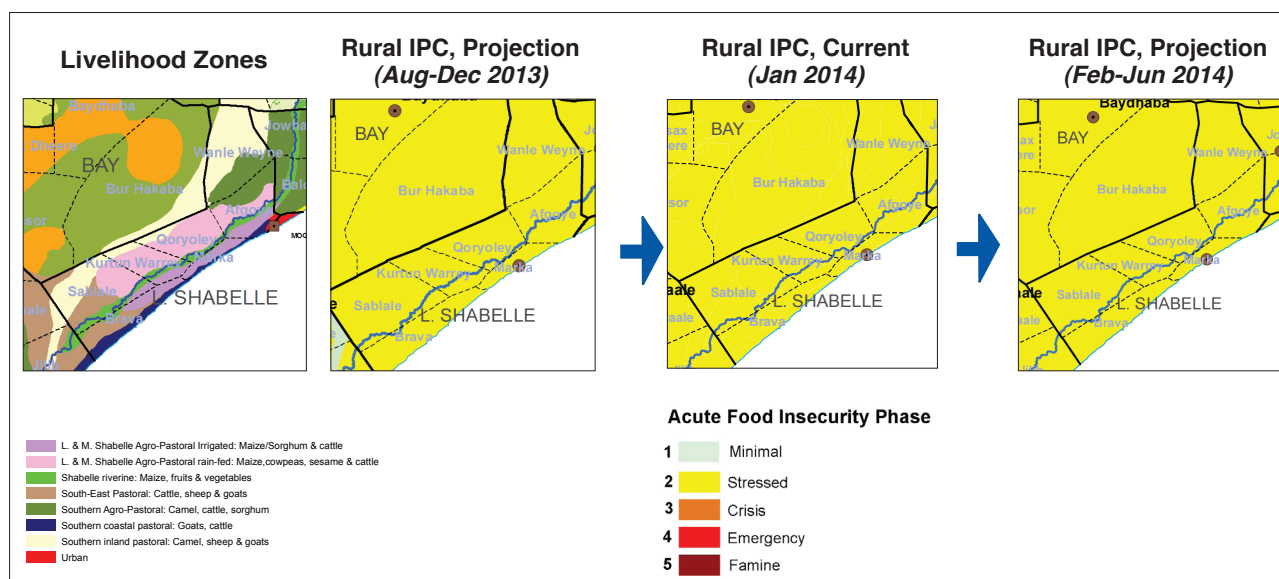
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
<b>M/Shabelle</b>	Aden Yabaal	55,717	1,000	16,000	12,700	3,400
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	0	19,000	15,300	4,100
	Cadale	35,920	1,000	11,000	8,900	2,400
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	0	0	11,900	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>419,070</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>48,000</b>		<b>59,000</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
<b>M/Shabelle</b>	Central Agro-Past	36,695	2,000	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	0	11,900	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	46,000	36,900	9,900
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>419,070</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>48,000</b>		<b>59,000</b>	

#### 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 Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past
M.Shabelle	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%		
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

### 5.3.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post Gu 2013 to Post Deyr 2013/14



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2013 Projection		Post Deyr 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	8,000	0	0	0
	Baraawe	42,239	2,000	0	0	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	2,000	0	0	0
	Marka	129,039	4,000	0	0	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	4,000	0	0	0
	Sablaale	35,044	1,000	0	0	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		677,937	21,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			21,000		0	

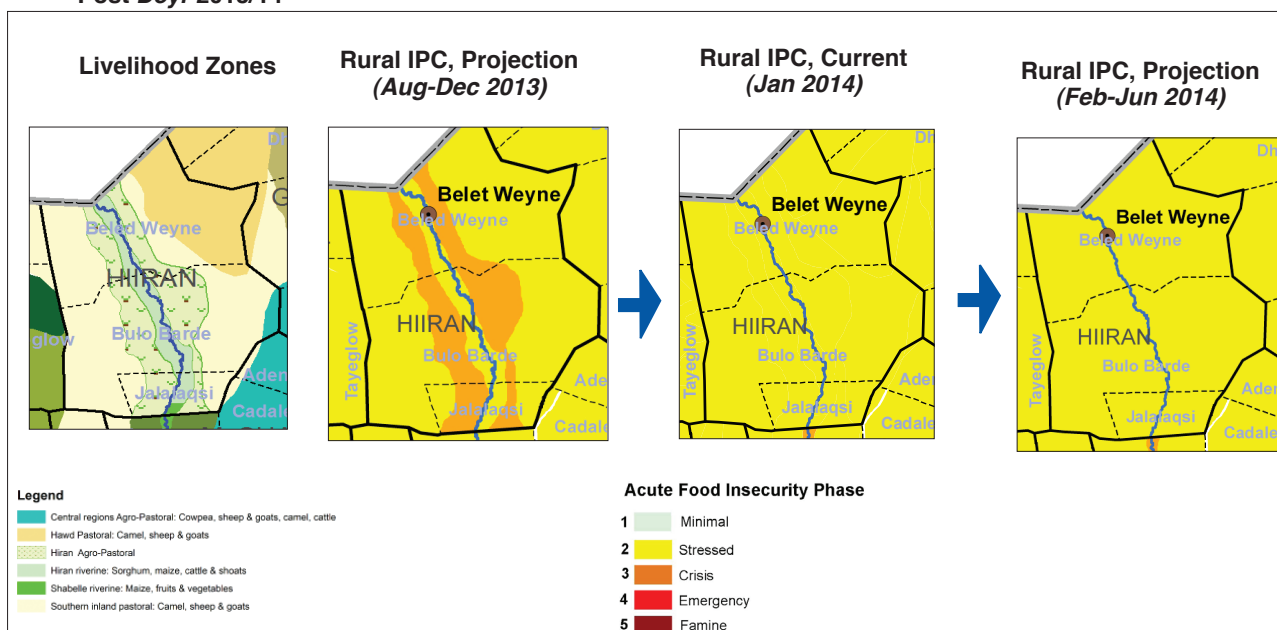
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2013 Projection		Post Deyr 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	21,000	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		677,937	21,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			21,000		0	

#### Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Pastoral	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 Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	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%
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	75%P 50%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



### 5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



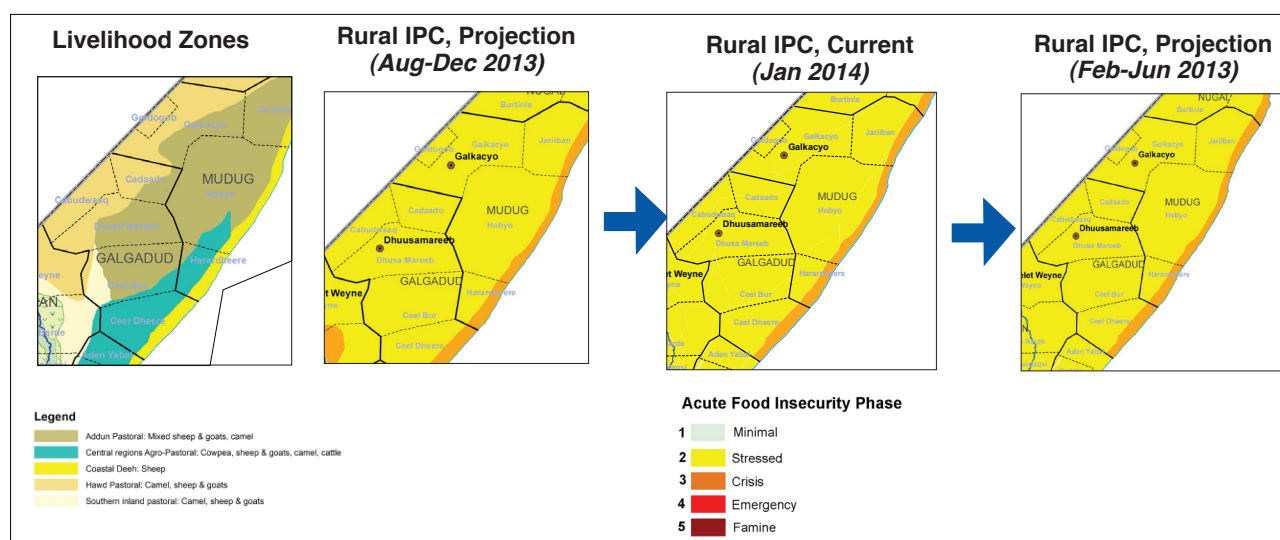
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Wayne/Matabaan	135,580	22,000	4,000	19,000	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	14,000	0	0	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	4,000	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>260,698</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>44,000</b>		<b>19,000</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	36,000	0	13,300	0
	Hiran riverine	32,633	4,000	0	1,600	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	0	0	0	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	4,100	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>260,698</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>44,000</b>		<b>19,000</b>	

#### Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	Hiran Agro-Past	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past
Hiran	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural :Other 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%	
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	75%P	25%P 25%M	75%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

### 5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



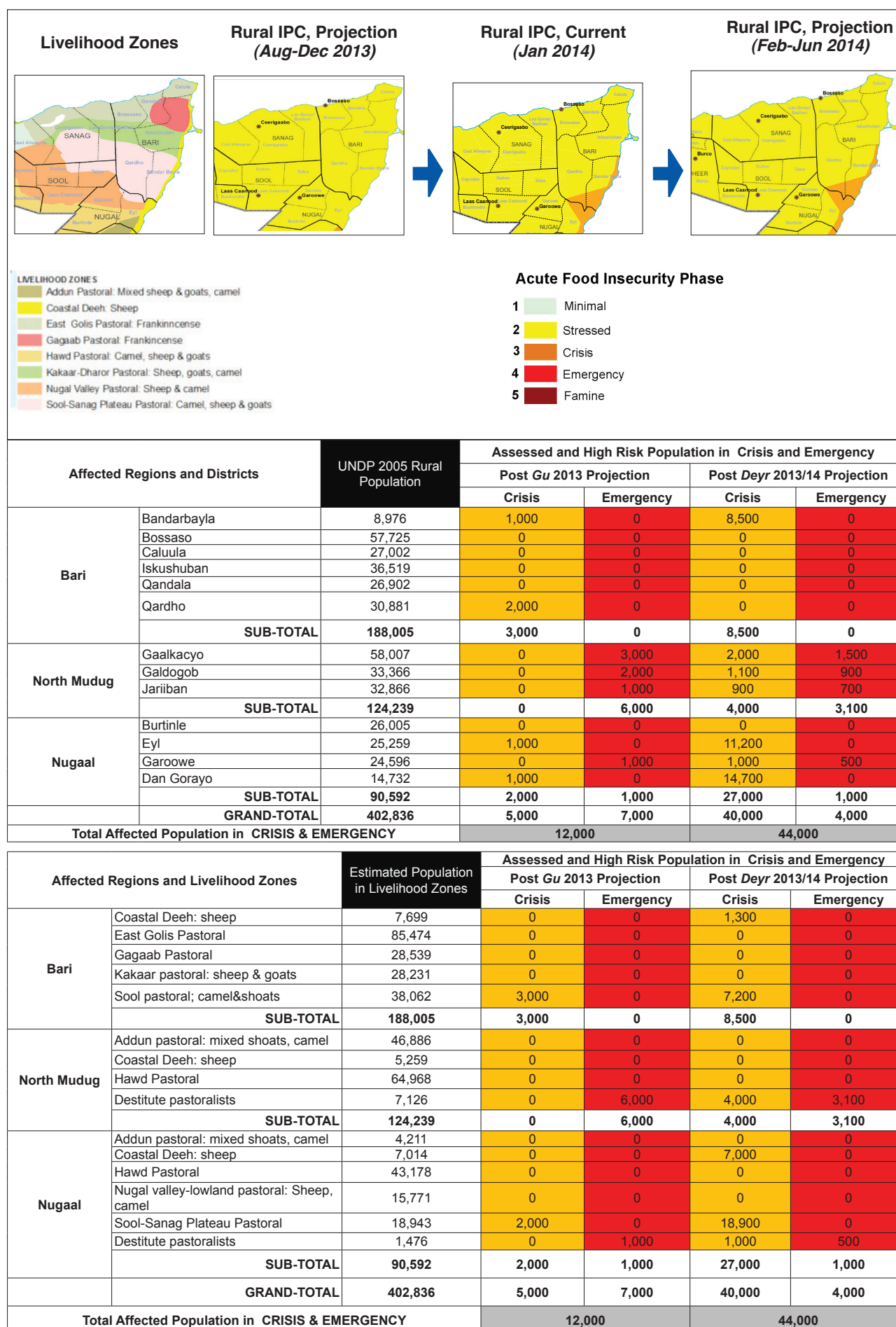
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2013 Projection		Post Deyr 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	0	4,000	3,000	900
	Cadaado	36,304	0	4,000	3,000	1,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	3,000	3,000	2,500	800
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	14,000	4,000	6,600	1,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	0	6,000	4,200	1,300
SUB-TOTAL		271,080	17,000	21,000	19,300	5,000
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	0	2,000	900	600
	Hobyo	54,438	8,000	4,000	4,600	1,500
	Xarardheere	52,157	8,000	7,000	5,800	2,800
	SUB-TOTAL	131,455	16,000	13,000	11,000	5,000
GRAND-TOTAL		402,535	33,000	34,000	30,000	10,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			67,000		40,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones			Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
				Post Gu 2013 Projection		Post Deyr 2013/14 Projection	
				Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral		123,218	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past		60,944	8,000	0	0	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral		41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep		13,586	9,000	0	3,500	0
	Southern Inland Past		7,453	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists		24,849	0	21,000	15,800	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL		271,080	17,000	21,000	19,300	5,000
South Mudug	Addun pastoral		41,823	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past		31,750	4,000	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep		29,257	12,000	0	4,700	0
	Hawd Pastoral		16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists		12,382	0	13,000	6,600	4,900
SUB-TOTAL			131,455	16,000	13,000	11,000	5,000
GRAND-TOTAL			402,535	33,000	34,000	30,000	10,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY				67,000		40,000	

#### 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 pastoralists	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgaduud	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	75%P	0%	75%P	100%P	75%P	75%P 25%M	0%	76%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	75%P	0%	75%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	100%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S.Mudug	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	75%P	0%	75%P	100%P		75%P 25%M	0%	57%	0%	0%		25%P	0%	43%	0%	0%		0%
	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	75%P	0%	75%P	50%P 25%M		50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P		100%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		0%

### 5.3.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post *Gu* 2013 to Post *Deyr* 2013/14



### 5.3.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, NE Regions from Post Gu 2013 to Post Deyr 2013/14 (Continued)

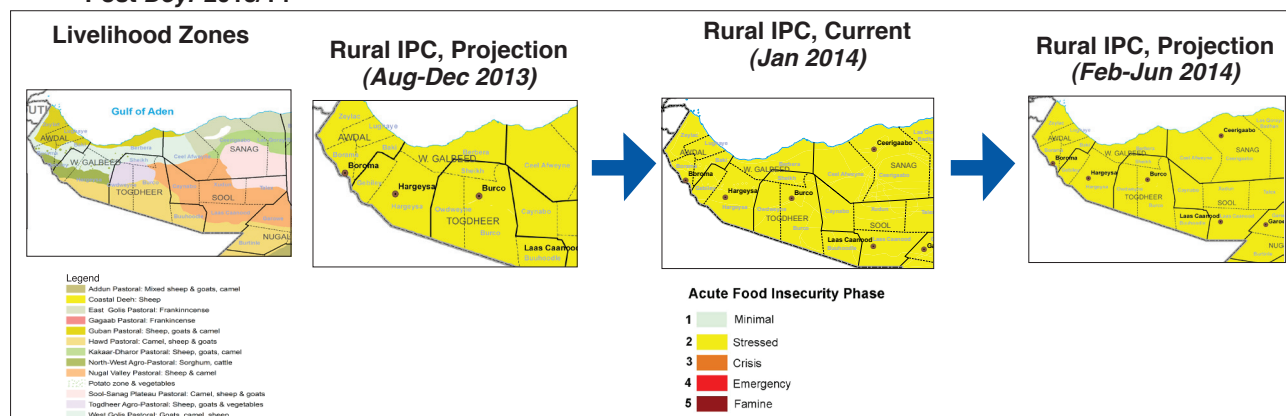
Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

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-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists Past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists Past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Addun Past.	Coast Deeh
Bari	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural/Other Districts	75%P	75%P	75%P		75%P			75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	
		Coastal Deeh (Banderbeyia)								0%									100%P									0%	
		Sool-Sanaag Plateau (Banderbeyia)			0%								100%P									0%							
Nugaal	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural/All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M		100%P			100%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				0%	
	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	Rural/Other Districts			75%P	100%P		75%P	0%	75%P	0%	0%	0%	66%	0%	0%			100%P			0%	0%	0%	0%		34%	0%	0%
		Sool-Sanaag Plateau (Dangorayo & Eyl)			0%								100%P									0%							
N.Mudug	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural/All Districts			75%P 25%M			75%P		75%P	75%P 25%M			25%P	0%	0%			25%P			0%	0%	0%	0%		100%	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%							43%	0%	0%	
	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban						75%P	0%	75%P	75%P 25%M					0%	0%	0%	25%P							100%	0%	0%	

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



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



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	16,923	1,000	0	0	0
	Borama	132,695	0	0	0	0
	Lughaye	22,094	3,000	0	0	0
	Zeylac	22,801	3,000	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	18,683	3,000	0	0	0
	Gebiley	53,717	0	0	0	0
	Hargeysa	137,513	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>209,913</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>278,893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	53,638	0	0	0	0
	Ceerigaabo	83,748	0	2,000	900	800
	Laasqoray/Badhan	76,902	0	5,000	2,400	2,200
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>214,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>
Sool	Caynabo	24,026	0	0	0	0
	Laas Caanood	50,606	0	0	0	0
	Taleex	20,983	0	0	400	0
	Xudun	15,528	0	0	300	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>111,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>1,008,750</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>17,000</b>		<b>7,000</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2013 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	0	0
	Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
	Golis Pastoral	66,348	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	50,857	7,000	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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	3,000	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
	NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>209,913</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>278,893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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	0	7,000	3,300	3,000
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>214,288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>
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	0	0	700	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>111,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>1,008,750</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>17,000</b>		<b>7,000</b>	

### 5.3.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post Gu 2013 to Post Deyr 2013/14 (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- Saanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Guban/ Gols- Guban Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Sool- Saanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Guban/ Gols- Guban Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool- Saanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/ West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute pastoralists	Guban/ Gols- Guban Past.	Agropast Togdheer/ Central/ NW
Togdheer	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%
	Aug -Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts			100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P			100%P 25%M			0%	0%	0%			0%			0%	0%	0%			0%
Saanag	Feb - June 2014 (Deyr 13-14 Projection)	All districts	75%P	75%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%			0%	0%	0%	0%		48%		
	Aug -Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts	100%P	100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P	75%P				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		100%		
Sool	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%			
	Aug -Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts		100%P 25%M	100%P	100%P	75%P				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		100%		
W. Galbeed	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%
	Aug -Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts				100%P	75%P		50%P	100%P 25%M				0%	0%		50%	0%			0%	0%			0%	0%
Awdal	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%
	Aug -Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts				100%P	100%P		50%P	100%P 25%M				0%	0%			0%			0%	0%			0%	0%

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

## 5.4 Post Deyr 2013/14 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Feb-Jun 2014)

### 5.4.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, Feb-Jun 2014

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population <sup>1</sup>	UNDP 2005 Rural Population <sup>1</sup>	Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>						
Baki	25,500	16,923	6,600	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	132,695	32,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	11,700	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	12,800	0	0	0
Sub-total	305,455	194,513	63,000	0	0	0
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>						
Berbera	60,753	18,683	9,900	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	12,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	30,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	700,345	209,913	52,000	0	0	0
<b>Togdheer</b>						
Burco	288,211	191,748	39,000	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	5,600	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	6,200	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	7,100	0	0	0
Sub-total	402,295	278,893	58,000	0	0	0
<b>Sanaag</b>						
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	14,800	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	15,800	900	800	2
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	17,100	2,400	2,200	6
Sub-total	270,367	214,288	48,000	3,000	3,000	3
<b>Sool</b>						
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	6,700	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	12,500	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	20,983	5,900	400	0	2
Xudun	18,785	15,528	4,400	300	0	2
Sub-total	150,277	111,143	30,000	1,000	0	1
<b>Bari</b>						
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	100	8,500	0	95
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	13,000	0	0	0
Caluula	40,002	27,002	6,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	8,100	0	0	0
Qandala	42,502	26,902	6,100	0	0	0
Qardho	60,825	30,881	6,900	0	0	0
Sub-total	367,638	188,005	40,000	9,000	0	5
<b>Nugaal</b>						
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	5,100	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	25,259	3,200	11,200	0	44
Garooxe	57,991	24,596	5,700	1,000	500	6
Dan Gorayo	20,331	14,732	0	14,700	0	100
Sub-total	145,341	90,592	14,000	27,000	1,000	31
<b>North Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	96,367	58,007	11,000	2,000	1,500	6
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	6,100	1,100	900	6
Jariban	39,207	32,866	6,400	900	700	5
Sub-total	176,007	124,239	24,000	4,000	3,000	6
<b>South Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	41,300	24,860	4,700	900	600	6
Hoby	67,249	54,438	13,600	4,600	1,500	11
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	12,300	5,800	2,800	16
Sub-total	174,092	131,455	31,000	11,000	5,000	12
<b>Galgaduud</b>						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	5,700	3,000	900	12
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	6,500	3,000	1,000	11
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	13,900	2,500	800	5
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	17,000	6,600	1,000	12
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	14,100	4,200	1,300	7
Sub-total	330,057	271,080	57,000	19,000	5,000	9

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

#### 5.4.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2014 (continued)

<b>Hiraan</b>						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	37,300 <sub>2</sub>	19,000 <sub>2</sub>	0 <sub>2</sub>	14
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	26,700	0	0	0
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	9,900	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>329,811</b>	<b>260,698</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	10,100	12,700	3,400	29
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	34,800	15,300	4,100	18
Cadale	46,720	35,920	6,300	8,900	2,400	31
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	72,900	11,900	0	5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>514,901</b>	<b>419,070</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	59,600	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	12,900	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	14,500	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	129,039	38,400	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	32,800	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	11,200	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	33,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>850,651</b>	<b>677,937</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bakool</b>						
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	6,900	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	12,000	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	81,053	64,832	24,100	0	0	0
Waaqid	69,694	55,255	20,400	0	0	0
Xudur	93,049	73,939	27,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>310,627</b>	<b>249,189</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>						
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
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>620,562</b>	<b>493,749</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>						
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	27,800	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	14,200	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	3,900	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	6,800	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	13,200	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	48,027	12,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>328,378</b>	<b>247,076</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	13,000	5,000	0	11
Jilib	113,415	83,464	21,400	4,900	0	6
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	14,900	8,300	0	15
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>238,877</b>	<b>184,138</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afradow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	12,400	3,100	0	7
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	10,500	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	30,800	0	0	0
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	18,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>385,790</b>	<b>261,108</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>4</b>



## 5.4.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2014

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population <sup>1</sup>	UNDP 2005 Urban Population <sup>1</sup>	Urban in Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Urban in Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Urban in Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
<b>Awddal</b>						
Baki	25,500	8,577	1,700	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	16,600	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	2,800	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	1,100	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>305,455</b>	<b>110,942</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>						
Berbera	60,753	42,070	10,500	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	6,500	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	105,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>700,345</b>	<b>490,432</b>	<b>123,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>						
Burco	288,211	96,463	38,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	3,800	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	4,400	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	2,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>402,295</b>	<b>123,402</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	1,500	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	2,400	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	6,200	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	1,100	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>270,367</b>	<b>56,079</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sool</b>						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	2,700	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	9,900	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	4,371	1,700	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	3,257	1,300	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>150,277</b>	<b>39,134</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bari</b>						
Bandarbajla	14,376	5,400	2,200	0	0	0
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	42,900	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
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>367,638</b>	<b>179,633</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	3,500	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	2,200	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	2,800	0	0	0
Garowe	57,991	33,395	13,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>145,341</b>	<b>54,749</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	21,900	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,800	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	5,100	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,500	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	5,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>350,099</b>	<b>94,405</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Galgaduud</b>						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	2,200	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	2,400	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	3,400	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	3,000	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	5,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>330,057</b>	<b>58,977</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### 5.4.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2014 (continued)

District	UNDP 2005 Total <sup>1</sup> Population	UNDP 2005 Urban <sup>1</sup> Population	Urban in Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Urban in Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Urban in Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
<b>Hiraan</b>						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	10,900	3,600	0	10
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	6,700	2,200	0	10
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	3,100	1,000	0	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>329,811</b>	<b>69,113</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	1,900	600	0	8
Balcad	120,434	28,106	6,300	2,100	0	7
Cadale	46,720	10,800	2,800	900	0	8
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	8,300	2,800	0	8
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	2,300	800	0	8
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	600	200	0	8
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>514,901</b>	<b>95,831</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	7,300	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	3,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	4,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	1,900	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	21,600	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	6,000	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	2,100	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	5,800	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>850,651</b>	<b>172,714</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Banadir</b>						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	198,300	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>901,183</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bakool</b>						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	2,100	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	2,500	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	6,500	0	0	0
Waajid	69,694	14,439	5,800	0	0	0
Xudur	93,049	19,110	7,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>310,627</b>	<b>61,438</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	18,200	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	3,800	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	1,800	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	2,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>620,562</b>	<b>126,813</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	5,100	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	2,700	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	900	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	1,100	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	3,500	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	14,676	2,900	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>328,378</b>	<b>81,302</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	5,100	1,700	0	13
Jilib	113,415	29,951	11,200	3,700	0	12
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	3,400	1,100	0	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>238,877</b>	<b>54,739</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>						
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
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>385,790</b>	<b>124,682</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,502,654</b>	<b>2,895,568</b>	<b>784,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

### 5.4.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2014

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones <sup>1</sup>	Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	16,500	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	66,348	17,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	50,857	29,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	13,200	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	9,900	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	13,800	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	15,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>209,913</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	6,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	43,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	3,600	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	4,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>278,893</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>					
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	11,200	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	14,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	5,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	3,300	3,000	100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>214,288</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Sool</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	5,900	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	21,800	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,800	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	700	0	96
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>111,143</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bari</b>					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	1,300	1,300	0	17
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	19,200	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	6,400	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	6,400	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	6,900	7,200	0	19
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>188,005</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	7,000	0	100
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	8,500	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	4,600	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	0	18,900	0	100
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	500	102
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>90,592</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>North Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	9,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	12,600	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	4,000	3,100	100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>124,240</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>6</b>

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

### 5.4.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2014 (continued)

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones <sup>1</sup>	Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>South Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	52,761	11,100	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	7,900	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	22,963	9,200	4,700	0	20
Hawd Pastoral	12,430	2,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	11,550	0	6,600	4,900	100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>131,454</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Galgaduud</b>					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	25,500	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	15,200	0	0	0
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	8,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	17,628	7,100	3,500	0	20
Southern Inland Past	7,453	1,400	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	20,806	0	15,800	5,000	100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>271,080</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Hiraan</b>					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,200	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	45,000	13,300	0	10
Hiran riverine	32,633	11,800	1,600	0	5
Southern Inland Past	61,511	11,900	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	4,100	0	101
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>260,698</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	9,200	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,400	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	41,800	11,900	0	22
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	42,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	18,500	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	36,900	9,900	100
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>419,070</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	700	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	130,200	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	115,552	22,900	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	11,900	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	28,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	8,800	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>677,937</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bakool</b>					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	46,700	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	31,135	9,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>249,189</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,500	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	62,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>493,749</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	35,900	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	8,200	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	8,300	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	11,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>247,076</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	2,900	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	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	17,000	12,300	0	26
Southern Inland Past	22,725	1,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	13,300	4,400	0	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>184,138</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	8,800	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	21,100	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	17,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,200	3,100	0	27
Southern Inland Past	50,119	4,100	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	17,100	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>261,108</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,607,086</b>	<b>1,265,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>4</b>



### 5.5 Factors that Determined the February-June 2014 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)	HH Asset Diversity	Food Availability		Main Food Source(s)		Share of Food Expenditure (%)	Cost of Food in CMB (Dec. 2012)	Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize))				Changes in the MEB Cost		Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security	Nutrition Situation Classification		Acute Food Security Situation			Urban Ratainale Deyr 2013/14	
			Gu 2013 for Banadir and Deyr 2012/13 for the rest	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013			Dec-13	5-Year Average (Dec)	Jul-13	Dec-13	from Jul-13 to Dec-13	from Dec-12 to Dec-13		Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14 (HIS data)	Rural: Feb-Jun 2014	Urban: Aug-Dec 2013	Urban: Feb-Jun 2014		
Awdal	Gu 2013 for Banadir and Deyr 2012/13 for the rest Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-32%	Gu 2013 for Banadir and Deyr 2012/13 for the rest 7.25 (BL: 13.06)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	76%	9	11	12	3%	-13%	Low	Alert		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	20%	-
W.Galbeed	Poor- 14% Borderline-10% Acceptable-76%	10.53 (BL: 7.72)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	77%	10	18	14	11%	9%	Low	Alert		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	25%	-
Togdheer	Poor- 36% Borderline-8% Acceptable-56%	15.69 (BL: 9.95)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	83%	9	10	9	-2%	-4%	Low	Serious		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	40%	-
Sanaag	Poor- 35% Borderline-18% Acceptable-47%	36.15 (BL: 21.11)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	68%	6	7	9	2%	1%	Low	Serious		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	20%	-
Sool	Poor- 15% Borderline-9% Acceptable-76%	28.51 (BL: 12.78)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	74%	74%	6	8	7	2%	-7%	Low	Acceptable		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	40%	-
Bari	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	10.24 (BL: 12.31)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	64%	86%	5	7	7	5%	-2%	Low	Very Critical		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	40%	-
Nugaal	Poor- 1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	12.19 (BL: 10.19)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	65%	87%	5	6	5	1%	3%	Low	Serious		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	40%	-
N Mudug	Poor- 4% Borderline-8% Acceptable-91%	11.02 (BL: 12.35)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	62%	67%	10	13	12	13%	11%	Low	Serious		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	40%	-
Banadir	Poor- 16% Borderline-16% Acceptable-68%	38.36 (BL: 35.49)¢	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	79%	63%	10	15	14	0%	-2%	High	Alert		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	22%	-
S Mudug	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	84%	76%	6	6	5	13%	11%	Medium	Serious		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	40%	-
Galgaduud	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	75%	6	8	7	3%	6%	Medium	Alert		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	75% P	-
Hiraan	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	72%	12	10	14	-1%	4%	High	Very Critical		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	75% P	25% P
M Shabelle	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	79%	69%	6	7	6	9%	7%	High	NA		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	75% P	25% P
L Shabelle	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	70%	58%	9	12	13	24%	19%	High	Atgoye (Alert)		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	75% P	-
M Juba	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	67%	11	18	13	12%	-2%	Medium	NA		Stressed	Crisis	Stressed	75% P	25% P
L Juba	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	83%	64%	8	12	15	12%	4%	High	Kismayo (Alert)		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	75% P	25% P
Gedo	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	64%	69%	14	20	14	14%	4%	Medium	NA		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	50% P	-
Bay	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	71%	57%	10	20	21	3%	-3%	High	NA		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	50% P	-
Bakool	NA	NA	Increase	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	70%	5	10	7	19%	-6%	High	NA		Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	100% P	-

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

## 5.6 Factors that Determined the February–June 2014 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups)	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) - Deyr 2013/14	Mean CSI		Average Number of Assets		Main Sources of Food (Milk or Cereals)		Food cost of the CMB		% of HH with food spending >75%		% of HHs with access to safe water		Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)		Mortality		IPC Phase (Aug-Dec 2013)	IPC Phase: Projected Feb-Jun 2014
Settlement	Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Gu 2013	Deyr 2013/14	Deyr 2013/14
Baidoa	-	6.6%	9.5%	NA	19.9	16.7	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	59%	45.4%	43.2%	7.9%	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Banaadir	-	2.7%	4.4%	58.4	36.8	27.1	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase/food aid	63%	91.7%	86.3%	54.4%	Serious	Alert	Critical	Alert	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	5.9%	5.8%	8.5%	12.9	17.2	20.1	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	63.5%	48.1%	94.8%	Alert	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Bossaso	29.9%	0.5%	2.6%	22.9	22.7	31.4	3	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	86%	54.5%	48.8%	100.0%	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Burco	26.2%	4.8%	5.6%	13.7	26.4	46.5	2	3	Market purchase	Market purchase; Own Production (milk)	83%	71.4%	43.3%	99.0%	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamareb	-	24.1%	2.4%	52.5	24.8	36.9	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase; Food Aid; Own production (milk)	74%	54.3%	47.3%	97.0%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Dobley			3.7%					2	Market purchase	Market purchase; Own Production (cereal)	63%		63.5%		Very Critical	Critical	Serious	Critical	Emergency	Crisis
Dolo			30.2%			34.5	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	71%		72.0%		Critical	Critical	Alert	Alert		Crisis
Galkayo	2.7%	10.3%	1.4%	24.6	21.1	26.7	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase; Own production (milk)	68%	65.2%	63.1%	100.0%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Garowe	20.8%	1.2%	7.0%	24.3	25.5	23.3	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	87%	72.5%	53.6%	75.1%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Hargeisa	3.2%	5.5%	7.9%	14.2	22.9	27.1	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	57.3%	64.3%	74.0%	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Kismayo			51.5%			3.9	2		Market purchase; Food aid/ gifts	Market purchase; Food aid/ gifts	63%		56.5%		Critical	Critical	Alert	Alert	Emergency	Emergency
Qardho	-	1.7%	6.6%	25.0	27.6	50.9	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase; Gifts (milk)	86%	64.0%	89.0%	90.0%	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis

## 5.7. IDP Survey Data Collection Points

Zone	Region	Towns	livelihood	Data collection Procedure
North SISH	W.Galbeed	Hargeisa, Berbera	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SISH	Togdheer	Burao	Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	Representative Household Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso, Qardho	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

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

### 5.8.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

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

## 5.8.2 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		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Highly inadequate to meet for consumption needs in Middle Juba SAP
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal		Near normal		Near normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 4		PET 4		N/A	N/A	PET 4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average	N/A	Average	N/A	N/A	N/A	Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	N/A		N/A		L. Juba: increase from all periods of comparison M. Juba: increased compared to 5yr average	Decrease since Jul 2013 and Dec 2012 for Middle Juba.	L. Juba: Increased for agro pastoral and is above 5yr average although agriculture labour is not an essential income source M. Juba: above the 5yr average.	Decreased for SAP since Jul 2013 and Dec 2012; insufficient data for 5yr comparison for SAP.
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Increased in all the periods of period		Increased in all the periods of comparison		N/A		L/Juba AP: Increased in all periods of comparison;	SAP: Decreased in all the periods of comparisons.
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	N/A	N/A	Increasing for both LZs	Below Baseline for both LZs
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	N/A	N/A	Increasing for both LZs	Below Baseline for both LZs
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA		N/A		L/Juba: 80% of PWA	M/Juba: 23% of PWA	L/Juba AP: normal crop production although not essential for the livelihoods	SAP: 22% of Deyr 2012
Availability of cereal stocks for poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		1 months			SAP: no stocks L/Juba AP: N/A
Trend of debt level from last Gu (July 20 2013)	Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013)		L/ Juba: 2 521 938 SoSh increased by 12%  M/Juba: 2 094 017 SoSh increased by 12%		L/ Juba: 2 521 938 SoSh increased by 12%  M/Juba: 2 094 017 SoSh increased by 12%		L/ Juba: 2 521 938 SoSh increased by 12%  M/Juba: 2 094 017 SoSh increased by 12%		L/ Juba: 2 521 938 SoSh increased by 12%  M/Juba: 2 094 017 SoSh increased by 12%
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Offseason crops and agricultural labour		NA	
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013)	<b>Sustained-Serious</b> in both regions		<b>Sustained-Serious</b> in both regions			<b>Sustained Critical</b> in both regions		<b>Serious</b> improved from <b>Critical</b> in Gu 2013 in Lower Juba.
Mortality (Dec 2013)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data



### 5.8.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agro pastoral 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		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal		Near normal		Near normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average		Average		Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	NA	NA	Relatively stable compared to Dec 2012 and July 2013, significantly higher (100%) than 5yr average		Relatively stable compared to Dec 2012 and July 2013, significantly higher (111%) than 5yr average		Increased compared Dec 2012 (17%) and 5yr average (40%)	Decreased in July 2013 – Dec 2013 (by 30%)
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Increased from the 5yr average (24%)	Decreased in July 2013 -Dec 2013 (38%) and Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 (20%) periods	Increased from 5yr average (by 62%).	Decreased in July 2013- Dec 2013 (18%) and Dec 2012- Dec 2013 (40%) periods.	Increased from 5yr average (by 130%).	Decreased in July 2013- Dec 2013 (17%) and Dec 2012-Dec 2013 (22%) periods	Increased from 5yr average	Decreased in July 2013 -Dec 2013 (38%) and Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 (20%) periods
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA		Near average (93 % Deyr PWA)		Near average (93% of Deyr PWA)		Average (101% of Deyr PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks among the poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA			3 months: below normal		3 months: below normal		N/A
Trend of debt level from last Gu (Jul 2013 )	Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014)	NA		NA		NA		NA	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013)		Increased by 19% ( 2,045,094 sosh) July 13- Dec 2013		Increased by 3% ( 1,634,231 SoSh)		increased by 3%( 1,634,231 SoSh)		Increased by 19% ( 2,045,094 sosh) July 13- Dec 2013
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Nutrition situation Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )	<b>Critical</b> from Very Critical (Bay);	Critical level		<b>Critical</b> with no change from Jul 2013			Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	<b>CDR:0.17</b>		<b>CDR:0.20</b>			--	Insufficient data	Insufficient data

## 5.8.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	SIP & SEP Livelihood Zones		Central Agropastoral & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Agropastoral (SAP) & Riverine Livelihood Zones		Shabelle Agropastoral (maize) Livelihood Zones	
	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 in most areas	Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirements in Jowhar riverine	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal		Near normal		Near normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average		Average		Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)			Coastal Deeh: Increased for all comparison periods (Slim Adale); Central A-P: No change from Dec 2012 and 5yr AVG (A.Yabal)	Central A-P: Decreased in July-Dec13, comparison period	Riverine: Increased in July–Dec 2013 and 5yr AVG; Shabelle (SAP): no change from 5yr AVG;	Shabelle (SAP): Decreased in July-Dec 2013 and Dec 2012-Dec 2013 comparison periods; Riverine: Decreased from Dec 2012-Dec 2013; Jowhar riverine decreased trend from all three periods of comparison.	Increased in Jul-Dec 2013 and 5yr AVG comparison periods	Decreased from Dec 2012
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Slight increase from 5yr average	Decreased from July 2013-Dec 2012	Central A_P: Increased from Dec 2012 and 5 yr average Coastal Deeh: Maintained July 2013 and increased 5yr average	Central A-P: Decreased from July 2013 Coastal Deeh: Decrease Dec 2012	Increased from 5 yr average	SAP both regions: Decreased from Dec 2012 and July 2013	Increased from Jul 2013 and 5 yr average	Decreased from Dec 2012-Dec 2013
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline		SAP: Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline		SAP: Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline	
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA	NA	NA	NA		Middle Shabelle: 84% of Deyr PWA; Jowhar Riverine: 20% of PWA; Lower Shabelle: 73% of Deyr PWA	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks for poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr					Middle Shabelle: Agropastoral (3 month); Lower Shabelle: Riverine (3months); Agropastoral (4 months)	Middle Shabelle: Riverine (2 months); zero stocks in Jowhar riverine		
Trend of debt level since last Gu (Jul. 2013 )	Decreased		Decreased both (Coastal Deeh) and (Central Agropastoral)		Decreased in SAP		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014 )		Restricted		Restricted	Continued assistance to flood- and conflict-affected in Jowhar	Restricted		Restricted
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013 )		Lower Shabelle: 1,943,782 SoSh 24% ↑		Middle Shabelle: 1,894,100 SoSh 9% ↑		Lower Shabelle: 1,943,782 SoSh 24% ↑ Middle Shabelle: 1,894,100 SoSh 9% ↑		Lower Shabelle: 1,943,782 SoSh 24% ↑
Other income opportunities expected			Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu)		Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu) and cash crops	Very limited income for displaced clan-affected populations in Jowhar	Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu), cash crops and Gu farming season	
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )		--		--		--		--
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	No data			Middle Shabelle: Agro-pastoral: <b>Serious</b> Lower Shabelle: No data		Middle Shabelle: SAP: <b>Serious</b> Riverine: <b>Critical</b> - Lower Shabelle: No data-	No data	-

### 5.8.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine		Agro pastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal		Near normal			Near normal
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		NA		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average		Average		NA		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	-		-			Decreased from July 13, December 12 and five year's average	Stable compared to five year's average	Decreased from July 13, and December 12
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013, Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)		Decreased from July 2013, and Dec 2012, but slightly higher than five year's average		Decreased from July 2013, and Dec 2012, but slightly higher than five year's average	NA			Decreased from July 2013, and Dec 2012, but slightly higher than five year's average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline			Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline			Increasing	Below Baseline
Deyr 2013 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA			↓(3 600MT) 50% of Deyr (2012-2013)		↓(3 600MT) 50% of Deyr (2012-2013)
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		2-3months of stocks in Bulo-Burte and Jalalaqsi districts	1-2 months of stocks Beletweyn	2-3months of stocks in Bulo-Burte and Jalalaqsi districts	No stocks in Beletweyne
Trend of debt level since last Gu (Jul. 2013 )	– 25% ( \$36-27)		– 25% (\$36-27)		– 11% (USD90 to USD80 )		– 13%( \$103 - 90)	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014 )	No data		No data		No data		No data	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013 )	– 1% (2 180 450 SoSh)		– 1% (2 180 450 SoSh)		– 1% (2 180 450 SoSh)		– 1% (2 180 450 SoSh)	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		NA Milk sales, bush product sales	
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )	Serious «		Serious «			Critical from Very Critical		Critical from Very Critical
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	CDR= 0.24		CDR= 0.24			CDR= 1.7		CDR= 1.7

## 5.8.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Hawd and Addun Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Coastal Deeh pastoral Livelihood Zone		Cowpea-Belt Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement			Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirement	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Gu 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal		Near normal		Near normal to below normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average		Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Higher than in all periods of comparison		NA		NA	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Higher than in all periods of comparison		Increased from 5yr average (by 33%).	Decreased in July 2013 -Dec 2013 (39%) and Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 (80%) periods	Higher than 5 yr average	Decrease from the other comparison periods
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA			49 000 Mt, near average
Availability of cereal stocks for poor (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		NA			2-3 months normal level
Trend of debt level since last Gu (Jul. 2013 )	Decreased		Decreased		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014 )	NA		NA		NA	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013 )		Slight ↑ (7%) (2, 807,186 SoSh)		Slight ↑ (7%) (2, 807,186 SoSh)		Slight ↑ (7%) (2, 807,186 SoSh)
Other income opportunities expected	--		--		--	
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )	Hawd: Sustained <b>Serious</b> ; Addun: Sustained <b>Alert</b>		Sustained <b>Serious</b>		Sustained <b>Serious</b>	
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	Hawd: CDR= 0.44 Addun: CDR= 0.25		CDR=0.51		CDR=0.18	



### 5.8.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones Hawd, Addun, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, EastGolis/Karkar and Coastal <i>Deeh</i>	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Highly inadequate to meet food consumption requirement in cyclone-affected livelihood of Sool Plateau and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> (Dangorayo, Eyl and Bandar-Beyla districts)
<i>Gu</i> 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3- 4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average	Reduced milk availability in cyclone affected parts of Sool Plateau and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> livelihoods
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	NA	NA
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Increased in both periods of comparison and higher than 5yr average	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Decreased in cyclone affected areas of Coastal <i>Deeh</i> and Sool plateau
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing and Near Baseline	Limited in cyclone affected areas of Coastal <i>Deeh</i> and Sool Plateau
<i>Deyr</i> 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of <i>Deyr</i> PWA (1995-2012)	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal <i>Deyr</i>	N A	NA
Trend of debt level since last <i>Gu</i> (Jul. 2013 )	Decreasing in most livelihoods	Sustained in Coastal <i>Deeh</i>
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014 )	Substantial in cyclone-affected areas	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013 )	3 770 123 SoSh: Relatively Stable (a slight ↑3%)	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from frankincense in East Golis	Reduced income from fishing in Coastal <i>Deeh</i>
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )	Hawd, Nugal valley and Coastal <i>Deeh</i> sustained <b>Serious</b> ; Addun :sustained <b>Alert</b> , Sool Plateau <b>Alert</b> from <b>Serious</b> ; East Golis <b>Serious</b> from Critical	
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	Hawd: CDR= 0.26, Sool Plateau: CDR=0.19 Nugal Valley: CDR=0.13, Addun: CDR = 0.25 EastGolis: CDR=0.33, Coastal <i>Deeh</i> : CDR = 0.04	

## 5.8.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral livelihood Zones Hawd, Nugal valley, Sool Plateau, East Golis and WestGolis/Guban		Agropastoral Livelihood Zones (Northwest and Togdheer)	
	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	
<i>Gu</i> 2014 seasonal rains projection	Near normal rains		Near normal rains	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2013	PET 3- 4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2013	Average to Good		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	NA		Stable from Dec 2012 to Dec 2013, but higher than the 5yr average	Decreased from July to Dec 2013
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July-Dec 2013 , Dec 2012 – Dec 2013 and from Dec 5yr average (2008-2012)	Stable from Dec 2012 to Dec 2013 and increased from 5yr Average		Increased from 5yr Average	Decreased from July to Dec 2013 and from Dec12 to Dec 13
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul-Dec 2013 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing; Near baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2014 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing; Near baseline	
Deyr 2013/14 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2012)	NA			Below average: 62% of PET (2010-2012)
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	--		2-3 months	
Trend of debt level from last <i>Gu</i> (Jul. 2013 )	Decreasing		Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Jan-Jun 2014 )	NA		NA	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2013 )	↑2% (4 487 913 SoSh)		↑4% (936 178 SISh);	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from frankincense in EastGolis		--	
Nutrition status Dec 2013 and change from July 2013 )	Hawd, Nugal valley , WestGolis and EastGolis sustained <b>Serious</b> ; Sool Plateau <b>Alert</b> ↑ from <b>Serious</b>		<b>Serious</b> ; deteriorated from <b>Alert</b> ( <i>Gu</i> 2013)t	
Mortality (Dec 2013 )	Nugal valley: CDR = <b>0.13</b> ; Sool Plateau: CDR = <b>0.20</b> ; Hawd: CDR= <b>NA</b> WestGolis/ Guban: CDR= <b>NA</b> EastGolis: <b>NA</b>		CDR = - Not applicable	

## 5.9 Post Deyr 2013/14 Assessment/Analysis/Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	Dec 18-19, 2013	Training & Planning with Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galkaayo (Central Teams)</li> <li>• Garowe (Northeast Teams),</li> <li>• Mogadishu for southern teams (Shabelle Teams)</li> <li>• Baidoa (Bay Team)</li> <li>• Dhobley (Juba Team)</li> <li>• Dolow (Gedo Team)</li> <li>• Beletweyn (Hiran Team)</li> <li>• Hargeysa (Northwest Teams)</li> <li>• Finalization of Regional Travel Itineraries</li> </ul>
Fieldwork	Dec 2013 up to Jan 2, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fieldwork within rural areas of each region</li> <li>• Fieldwork in IDP settlements</li> </ul>
Regional Analysis Meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hargeisa (for Northwest and Southern Regions)</li> <li>• Garowe (Central, Hiran, Northeast)</li> </ul>	Jan 5- 10, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compilation of the assesment data &amp; analysis</li> <li>• Submission of Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ IPC Analysis worksheet &amp; IPC Map</li> <li>◦ Preparation of regional/ sector powerpoint presentations</li> <li>◦ Draft Technical Series Report</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
All Team Analysis workshop	Jan 13-22, 2014	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Jan 30, 2014	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Jan xx, 2014	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Garowe Mogadishu	2 <sup>nd</sup> Feb, 2014 3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb, 2014 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2014	Presentations to the Government
Post-Deyr 2013/14 presentation of findings in	Feb 3, 2014	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	Feb 3, 2014	FSNAU Technical Release
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Outlook	Mar 6, 2014	FEWS NET/FSNAU Website and email distribution
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Mar 24, 2014	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Mar 31, 2014	FSNAU website and email distribution

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

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

### List of Participant

#### Number of people who participated in Food Security Field work and Regional Analysis:

WFP-4  
 UNOCHA-3  
 Technical Partners-3 (FEWSNET)  
 LNGO-20  
 INGO-3  
 Ministries-19  
 Local Authority-2  
 National Institutions-2  
 Enumerators-34  
 Focal Points-12  
**Total-102**

#### Partners who Participated in the all team workshop

WFP-1  
 OCHA-1

#### Total Food Security Field work ,Regional Analysis and workshop Participants-105

Region	National Institutions	Technical Partners	LNGO	INGO	Ministries	UN	Enumerators	Local Authority	Focal Points
Gedo			4				2		
Central Region						3	3	2	
Bay/Bakool		1	4				4		
Lower Shabelle			2				6		
Middle Shabelle							5		
Lower Juba			5				7		
Middle Juba			2				4		
Hiran			2			1	3		
Northwest	1	1	1	2	13	1			5
Northeast	1	1		1	6	2			7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>

#### Government Ministries' and Local Authorities

1. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland (MOA)
2. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
3. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
4. Ministry of Labor Somaliland, Ministry of Fishery Somaliland
5. Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources Somaliland
6. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
7. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
8. Ministry of Interior Puntland (MOI)
9. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA)
10. Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
11. Ministry of Livestock Puntland.

#### Government Focal Points Puntland

1. Puntland State Agency for Water, Energy and Natural Resource (PSAWEN)
2. Ministry of Planning International Collaboration Puntland (MOPIC)
3. Ministry of Health Puntland (MOH)
4. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland (MOWDAFA)
5. Ministry of Interior and Rural Development Puntland (MOI)
6. Ministry of Agriculture Puntland (MOA)

#### Government Focal Points Somaliland

1. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development
2. Ministry of Fishery



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

3. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
4. Ministry of Water & Mineral Resources

### National Institutions Focal Points

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

### LNGO'S

1. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
2. Somali lifeline organization (SOLO)
3. Juba development organization (JDO)
4. Wamo relief & rehabilitation Services (WRRS)
5. Somali Aid foundation (SAF)
6. African Development Solution (ADESO)
7. Aaran community and Development Organization (ACODO)
8. AW-Mos Relief and Development Organization (ADRO)
9. Emergency and Development Aid Organization (EDAO)
10. Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO)
11. Development Action Network (DAN)
12. Rural and Environmental Development Organization (REDO)
13. Doolow Farming Cooperative Society (DFCS)
14. Action for Social Empowering Progressive (ASEP)
15. Somali relief and development organization (SORDES)
16. Juba Light Organization
17. Dalsan Development and Relief Organization (DDRO)
18. Horn International Relief And Development Organization (HIRDO)
19. Aragli Relief Development Organization (ARDO)
20. Iman Relief Development Organization (IRDO)

### INGO'S

1. Oxfam GB
2. Relief International (RI)
3. CARE International

### National Institutions

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

### Technical Partners

1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

### Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-31

Number of Agencies-29

Agency	Number
LNGO	23
INGO	4
WFP	1
Ministry	2
Technical partners	1
Total	31

### Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-13

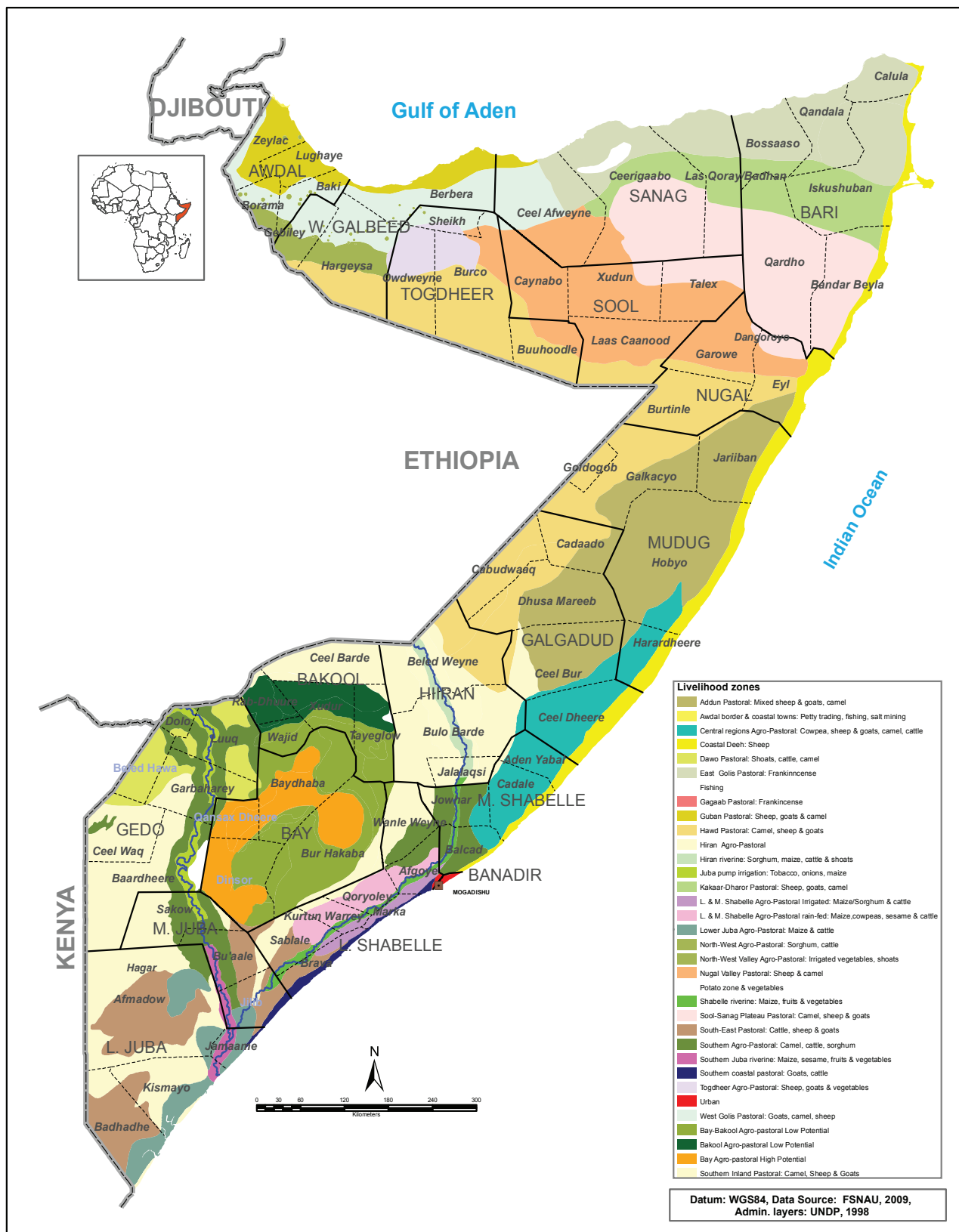
Number of Agencies-10

Agency	Number
LNGO	5
INGO	3
WFP	2
Technical partners	3
Total	13

### 5.11 Post Deyr 2013/14 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data

Deyr 2013-14 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	987	941	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	1273	1161	R=1
Central	Normal access (Hoby, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	565	529	R=1
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=3
Hiran	Partial access ( Belet-weyn district to Mataban), No access other districts (Bulo-burti and Jalalqsi)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	68	68	R=3
M. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	52	60	R=3
L. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	108	111	R=3
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	412	368	R=3
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	68	66	R=3
Gedo	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	378	313	R=3
M. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	58	61	R=3
L. Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	652	625	R=3
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/	520	273	R=1

Map 13: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



<b>Technical Partners</b> 		<b>FSNAU Funding Agencies</b> 			
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# 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](http://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), EPIInfo/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 satellite 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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