



# Somalia

## Food Security & Nutrition Analysis



## Post Deyr 2015/16

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*Information for Better Livelihoods*



### Technical Partners



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### Technical Partners which Participated in the Post *Deyr* 2015/16 Assessment

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#### Federal Government of Somalia

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
- Ministry of Health and Human Services
- Disaster Management Agency (DMA)
- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

#### Puntland

- Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
- Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs
- Ministry of Planning and International Collaboration
- Ministry of Interior

#### Somaliland

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Livestock
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources
- Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development
- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Planning & National Development

#### Local and International NGOs

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#### The FSNAU Team

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



# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 KEY FINDINGS

Despite improved food security following the 2015/16 *Deyr* harvest, improved livestock conditions, and mostly stable food prices, a large number of people across Somalia will be acutely food insecure through June 2016. Many children remain acutely malnourished, despite a very small decrease in their numbers since July 2015.

An estimated 953 000 people will be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) through mid-2016, according to the latest findings from a joint assessment by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), and other partners. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute 68 percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4), 26 percent rural and the remaining 6 percent urban population.

Results of 39 nutrition surveys conducted across Somalia from October to December 2015 indicate that an estimated 304 700 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished, including 58 300 who are severely malnourished and face a high risk of morbidity and death. The overall median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 12.2 percent and median Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is 2.2 percent. In 11 out of 34 livelihoods surveyed using Weight-for-Height Z-Score, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is considered Critical and exceeds the UN trigger for emergency action (Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM  $\geq$  15%) while Serious levels of GAM ( $\geq$ 10 to <15%) were observed in 16 out of 34 population groups surveyed. Alert level of GM ( $\geq$ 5 to <10%) were reported in the remaining seven.

Urgent lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support is required for populations in Emergency and Crisis (IPC Phases 4 and 3) between now and June 2016 to help meet immediate food needs, including urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished, particularly children. Nearly 3.7 million additional people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June 2016 and require interventions to protect their livelihoods and build their resilience. This group of households remains highly vulnerable to shocks that could push them to food security Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4).

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

- There was average to above-average rainfall in the surplus-producing regions of Bay and Lower Shabelle. However, localized, below-average and poorly distributed rainfall were reported in parts of Bari, Sanag, Sool, Nugal, wogooyi Galbed and Awdal (North), parts of Central and along the Coast of Lower shabelle and Juba regions of

South as well as some flooding in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle (Mahadey), Juba (Jamame) and Gedo (Bardere) regions damaging some standing crops and agricultural lands

- The *Deyr* 2015/16 cereal harvest in December/January is estimated to be 28 percent above the long-term average (1995-2014) and 18 percent higher compared to five-year average (2010-2014).

- Pasture and water availability remain typical in most regions, except in large parts of Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) of Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal regions, Northwest Agropastoral, parts of Golis (Awdal), parts of Coastal in South ( Lower Shabelle/Juba) - Central (between Hobyo and Hara-dhere) where pasture and water availability is poor to very poor.

- Milk availability is average in most of the livelihood zones. Exceptions are rain deficit areas of North (Northern Inland Pastoral, Woqyi Galbeed agro pastoral and poor households in Guban –Awdal) where milk availability is low.

- Local cereal prices decreased or were stable from July to October 2015 in most markets of the south, but they started declining with the start of the December 2015 *Deyr* harvest in the major producing region of Bay and Shabelle.

- In urban areas in Southern Somalia affected by protracted trade disruption caused by insurgents (i.e. Hudur and Wajid of Bakool Region and Bulo Burte of Hiran Region), both local cereals and imported food prices have declined compared to one year ago (December 2014) and six months ago (July 2015). However, in Diinsor town of Bay Region which was captured from insurgents more recently, the prices of both local and imported commodities have increased substantially.

- Price of most imported commodities (rice, sugar and vegetable oil) have also declined or remained stable since July 2015

- Wage labor-to-cereals Terms of Trade increased or remained stable in most of the Southern region. On the other hand, livestock-to-cereals Terms of Trade decreased in the most regions due to declining livestock prices.

### Areas and Populations of Concern

Most of the population in Crisis (IPC 3) and Emergency are concentrated in Bandar, Woqyi Galbeed, Bari and Awdal regions (about 65%), while other regions in the country contribute only 35 percent.



- The food insecurity situation among IDPs in Dolow is classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Populations in the remaining 12 IDP settlements are classified as Crisis (IPC Phases 3).
- Urban population in the South (Hudur, Wajid and Bulu Burto) affected by trade disruptions face acute food security Crisis (IPC 3) despite a modest improvement of the situation since December 2014.
- Guban pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral population in the Northwest regions of Somalia faces acute food security Crisis (IPC 3).
- Similarly, in parts of pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods in (North) that received below-average *Deyr* rains, household food security will further continue to deteriorate atleast until the start of 2016 Gu rains in April.
- With Critical rates of acute malnutrition, the following livelihood zones and population groups are considered as priorities for nutrition programming: Guban Pastoral (Awdal and W. Galbeed Regions ); Coastal Deeh of Central Regions (Mudug and Galgaduud); Bay agropastoral (Bay Region); Southern Inland pastoral of Gedo north and south; North Gedo Riverine; Mataban and Belet-weyne Districts of (Hiran Region); Bari urban and IDPs in Garowe, Bosaso (Bari region); Galkayo IDP (Mudug Region) and Dolow IDP.

**Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Current), January 2016**

Region	UNFPA 2014 Total population	UNFPA 2014 Urban population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	UNFPA 2014 IDP 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>														
Awdal	673 264	287 822	377 452	7 990	0	84 000	8 000	0	69 000	0	0	0	0	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	1 242 003	802 740	394 673	44 590	0	87 000	0	0	58 000	41 000	0	0	4 000	8
Togdheer	721 363	483 724	211 879	25 760	445 000	34 000	1 000	5 000	0	25 000	5 000	0	0	5
Sanaag	544 123	159 717	383 496	910	40 000	82 000	0	0	38 000	0	0	0	0	7
Sool	327 427	120 993	201 614	4 820	110 000	54 000	4 000	6 000	0	0	1 000	0	0	2
Bari	730 147	471 784	198 717	59 646	203 000	40 000	6 000	0	25 000	52 000	0	0	1 000	11
Nugaal	392 698	138 929	244 274	9 495	72 000	50 000	1 000	3 000	0	8 000	0	0	0	3
North Mudug	550 679	337 433	130 704	46 432	52 000	15 000	7 000	0	0	38 000	0	0	1 000	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5 181 704</b>	<b>2 803 142</b>	<b>2 142 809</b>	<b>199 643</b>	<b>922 000</b>	<b>446 000</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>190 000</b>	<b>164 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Central</b>														<b>0</b>
South Mudug	167 183	44 060	134 784	24 450	8 000	28 000	12 000	0	2 000	0	0	0	0	1
Galgaduud	569 434	183 553	266 113	119 768	51 000	51 000	64 000	0	4 000	34 000	0	0	1 000	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>736 617</b>	<b>227 613</b>	<b>400 897</b>	<b>144 218</b>	<b>59 000</b>	<b>79 000</b>	<b>76 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>34 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>South</b>														<b>0</b>
Hiraan	520 686	81 379	388 147	51 160	17 000	81 000	31 000	16 000	0	20 000	0	0	0	7
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516 035	114 348	349 727	51 960	18 000	70 000	26 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1 202 219	215 752	883 497	102 970	53 000	125 000	70 000	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	1
Bakool	367 227	61 929	281 298	24 000	7 000	14 000	8 000	12 000	0	10 000	0	0	0	6
Bay	792 182	93 046	659 316	39 820	12 000	23 000	11 000	2 000	0	16 000	0	0	3 000	3
Gedo	508 403	109 141	322 534	76 728	36 000	30 000	56 000	0	0	4 000	0	0	3 000	1
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362 921	56 242	279 679	27 000	26 000	54 000	27 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489 307	172 861	285 846	30 600	113 000	46 000	7 000	1 000	5 000	20 000	1 000	0	2 000	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 758 980</b>	<b>904 698</b>	<b>3 450 044</b>	<b>404 238</b>	<b>282 000</b>	<b>443 000</b>	<b>236 000</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>1 650 228</b>	<b>1 280 939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369 289</b>	<b>1 063 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12 327 529</b>	<b>5 216 392</b>	<b>5 993 749</b>	<b>1 117 388</b>	<b>2 326 000</b>	<b>968 000</b>	<b>339 000</b>	<b>45 000</b>	<b>211 000</b>	<b>634 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>7</b>

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	52 000	0	6%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	211 000	2	23%
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	649 000	5	71%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in Crisis and Emergency	912 000	7	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 2016**

Region	UNFPA 2014 Total population	UNFPA 2014 Urban population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	UNFPA 2014 IDP 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>														
Awdal	673 264	287 822	377 452	7 990	0	95 000	8 000	0	69 000	0	0	0	0	10
Woqooyi Galbeed	1 242 003	802 740	394 673	44 590	0	98 000	0	0	58 000	41 000	0	0	4 000	8
Togdheer	721 363	483 724	211 879	25 760	445 000	38 000	1 000	5 000	0	25 000	5 000	0	0	5
Sanaag	544 123	159 717	383 496	910	40 000	64 000	0	0	56 000	0	0	0	0	10
Sool	327 427	120 993	201 614	4 820	110 000	42 000	4 000	6 000	12 000	0	1 000	0	0	6
Bari	730 147	471 784	198 717	59 646	203 000	35 000	6 000	0	30 000	52 000	0	0	1 000	11
Nugaal	392 698	138 929	244 274	9 495	72 000	39 000	1 000	3 000	9 000	8 000	0	0	0	5
North Mudug	550 679	337 433	130 704	46 432	52 000	14 000	7 000	0	0	38 000	0	0	1 000	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5 181 704</b>	<b>2 803 142</b>	<b>2 142 809</b>	<b>199 643</b>	<b>922 000</b>	<b>425 000</b>	<b>27 000</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>234 000</b>	<b>164 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Central</b>														<b>0</b>
South Mudug	167 183	44 060	134 784	24 450	8 000	28 000	12 000	0	2 000	0	0	0	0	1
Galgaduud	569 434	183 553	266 113	119 768	51 000	51 000	64 000	0	4 000	34 000	0	0	1 000	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>736 617</b>	<b>227 613</b>	<b>400 897</b>	<b>144 218</b>	<b>59 000</b>	<b>79 000</b>	<b>76 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>34 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>South</b>														<b>0</b>
Hiraan	520 686	81 379	388 147	51 160	17 000	81 000	31 000	16 000	0	20 000	0	0	0	7
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	516 035	114 348	349 727	51 960	18 000	70 000	26 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	1 202 219	215 752	883 497	102 970	53 000	125 000	70 000	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	1
Bakool	367 227	61 929	281 298	24 000	7 000	48 000	8 000	12 000	0	10 000	0	0	0	6
Bay	792 182	93 046	659 316	39 820	10 000	96 000	11 000	4 000	0	16 000	0	0	3 000	3
Gedo	508 403	109 141	322 534	76 728	36 000	36 000	56 000	0	0	4 000	0	0	3 000	1
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	362 921	56 242	279 679	27 000	26 000	51 000	27 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	489 307	172 861	285 846	30 600	113 000	53 000	7 000	1 000	0	20 000	1 000	0	2 000	5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4 758 980</b>	<b>904 698</b>	<b>3 450 044</b>	<b>404 238</b>	<b>280 000</b>	<b>560 000</b>	<b>236 000</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>1 650 228</b>	<b>1 280 939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369 289</b>	<b>1 063 000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>366 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12 327 529</b>	<b>5 216 392</b>	<b>5 993 749</b>	<b>1 117 388</b>	<b>2 324 000</b>	<b>1 064 000</b>	<b>339 000</b>	<b>47 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>634 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15 000</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	54 000	0	6%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis	250 000	2	26%
IDPs in Crisis and Emergency	649 000	5	68%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in Crisis and Emergency	953 000	8	100%
*Dhobely, Baidoa, Bossasso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, Qardho, Doolow and Burao			

**Notes:**

- Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA 2014. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA.
- Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest one thousand, based on resident population not considering current or anticipated migration, and are inclusive of population in Stressed, Crisis and Emergency
- Source UNFPA/UNHCR: New IDP updated January 18, 2012 rounded to the nearest 1 000.
- Total population of Somalia estimated at 12 327 529 (UNFPA 2014)

**Table 3: Breakdown of Rural and Urban Population in Crisis and Emergency by Livelihoods and Region, February-June 2016****Rural**

Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	2 099 461	399 000	97 000	0	97 000	39
Pastoral	3 023 793	497 000	153 000	0	153 000	61
Riverine	870 496	168 000	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5 993 750</b>	<b>1 064 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>100</b>

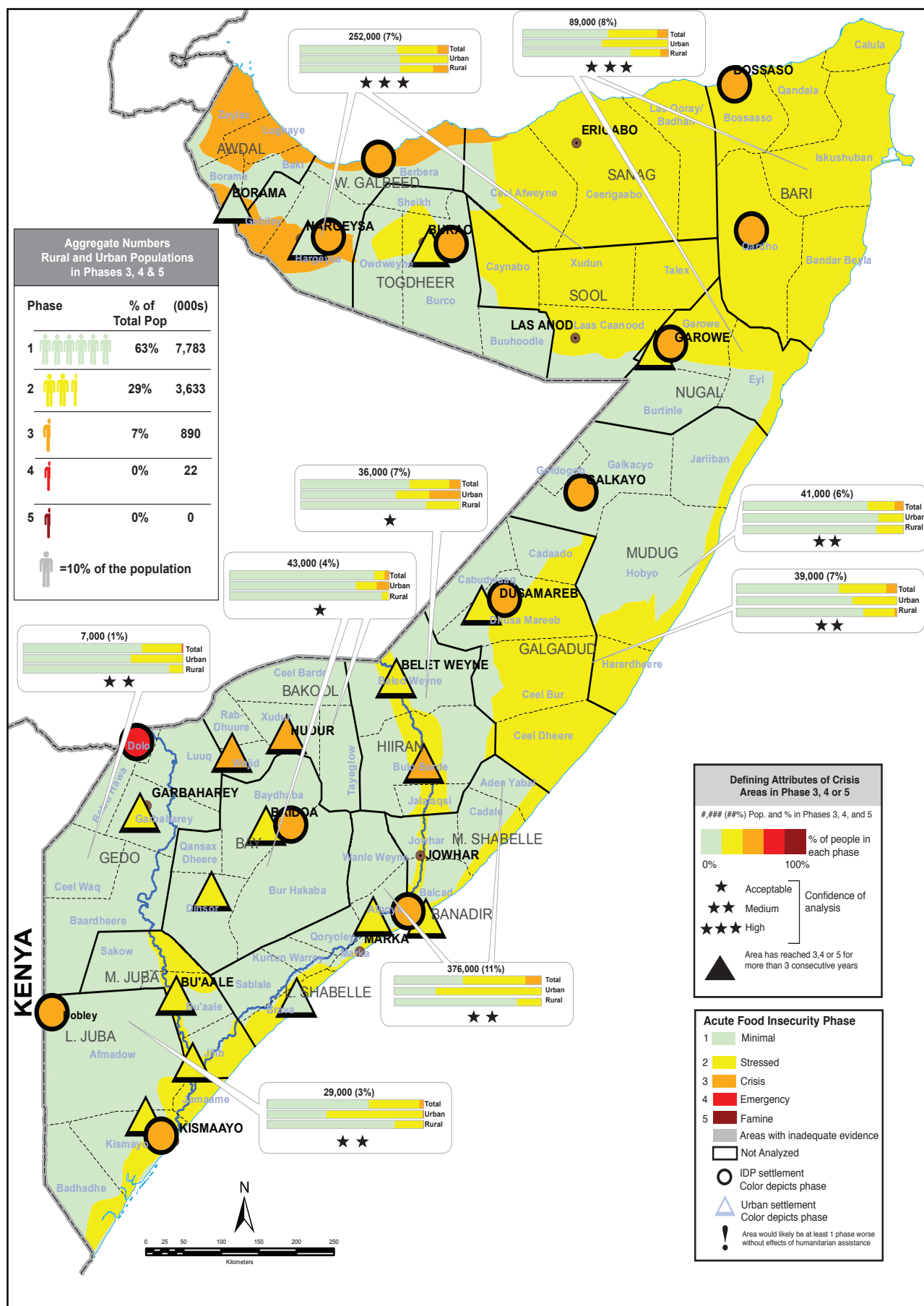
**Rural**

Zone	UNFPA 2014 Total Population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	1 287 296	531 600	93 000	6 000	0	6 000	2
North East	1 122 845	442 991	74 000	39 000	0	39 000	16
South	6 409 208	3 450 044	560 000	10 000	0	10 000	4
North West	3 508 180	1 569 114	337 000	195 000	0	195 000	78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12 327 529</b>	<b>5 993 749</b>	<b>1 064 000</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250 000</b>	<b>100</b>

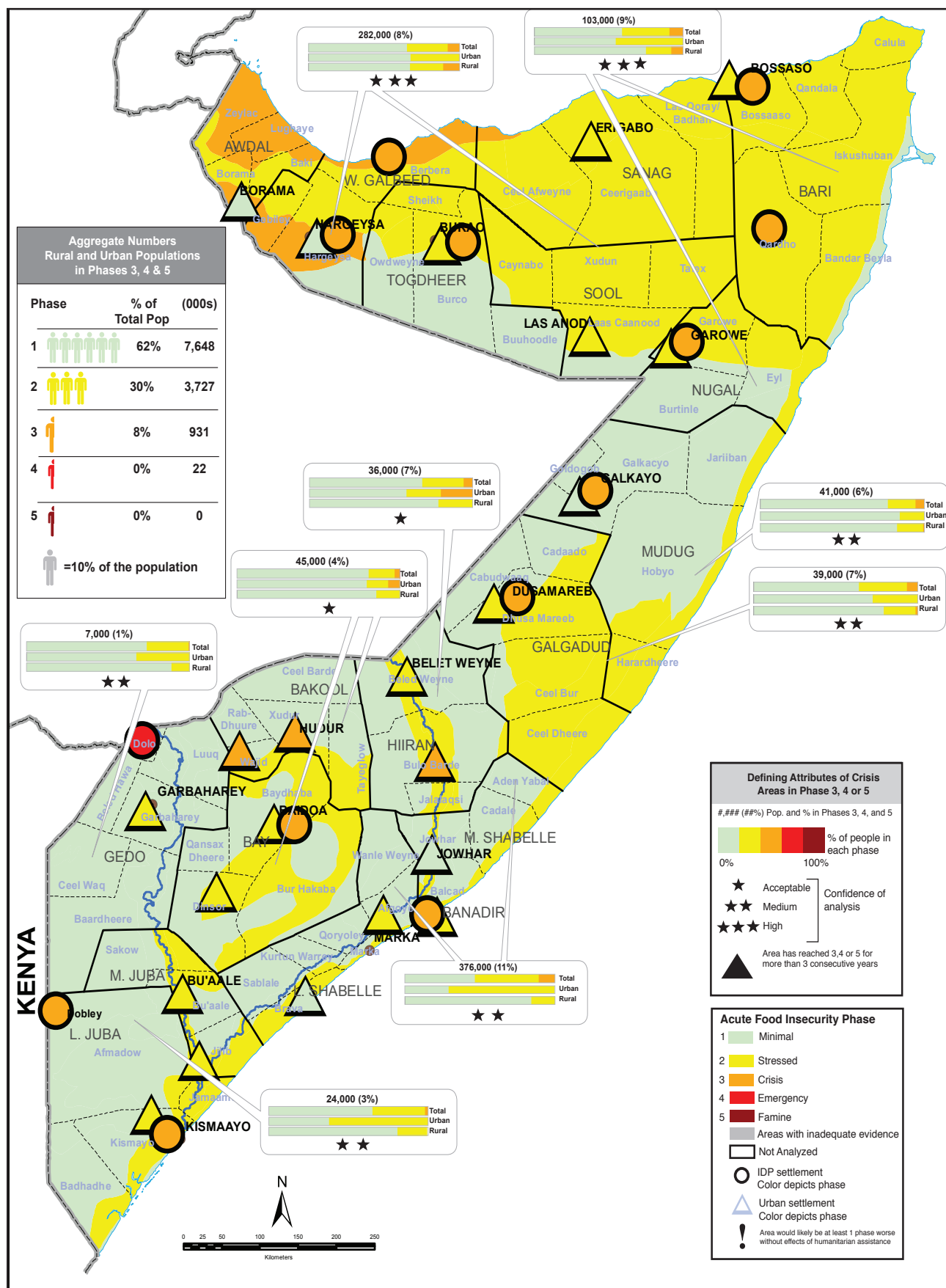
**Urban**

Zone	UNFPA 2014 Total Population	UNFPA 2014 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	1 287 296	565 046	111 000	0	0	0	0
North East	1 122 845	610 713	275 000	3 000	0	3 000	6
South	4 758 980	904 698	280 000	33 000	1 000	34 000	63
North West	3 508 180	1 854 996	595 000	11 000	6 000	17 000	31
Banadir	1 650 228	1 280 939	1 063 000	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12 327 529</b>	<b>5 216 392</b>	<b>2 324 000</b>	<b>47 000</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>54 000</b>	<b>100</b>

### Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Current), January 2016



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, February-June 2016



## 2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides findings of the post-*Deyr* 2015/16 season food security situation analysis for January 2016 as well as projections for the period February to June 2016. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Deyr* seasonal rains (October – December 2015) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market, Gender and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs in 13 major settlements across Somalia.

*Deyr* 2015 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by FSNAU food security and nutrition field analysts with the support of 554 field enumerators/ supervisors and 1 011 community guides; in collaboration with 97 staff from different agencies and organizations, including United Nations (UN) agencies (8), various government ministries (19), national institutions (4), local NGOs (8) and international NGOs (5). The assessment also engaged 27 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part of its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (3), WFP (5), UNICEF (1) Food Security cluster (2), Ministry of Health of Somaliland (2), Ministry of Health of Puntland (5) and Ministry of Health of South-Central (12).

In the lead up to the post-*Deyr* 2015/16 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted assessments in the first week of November 2015 for preliminary indications of *Deyr* 2015/16 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as on overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Deyr* 2015/16 season early warning was released on 22nd December 2015. FSNAU also carried out regular monthly monitoring across Somalia. FSNAU collected market price data from 50 main markets and 51 rural markets on a monthly basis from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Deyr* 2015/16 assessment data were supplemented and triangulated with information from secondary sources, including FSNAU monthly market price data, FSNAU/ FEWS NET livelihood baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, remote sensing, import/export data from three major ports of Somalia, humanitarian assistance data from the Food Security Cluster and WFP, conflict-related information from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and Protection Cluster, and IDP data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The seasonal assessment data collection in rural areas involved fieldwork, field observations and teleconferencing with key informants in areas with restricted access. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.10.

### *Deyr* 2015/16 Food Security Assessment Planning

The post-*Deyr* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015. The purpose of the meeting was to plan partner participation in the rural assessments, to review assessment instruments and to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics. Prior to the actual fieldwork, regional partner planning workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on December 15 - 16, 2015 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Dholeb, Dolow, Beletweyn, Baidoa and Mogadishu.

### *Field Access*

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

### *Food Security Assessments (Fieldwork and Assessment Methods)*

The fieldwork for the food security assessment in rural areas was carried out during the period of December 2015. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from October to November 2015. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data in rural livelihoods through rapid assessment tools which included pictorial evaluation tools (PET) for livestock and qualitative techniques such as focus group discussion (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews and field observations. Representative joint food security and nutrition household surveys were conducted in thirteen major IDP settlements across the country (Hargeisa, Berbera, Burao, Garowe, Bossaso, Qardho, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Doble, Dolow, Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu). Similar integrated Food security and Nutrition assessments of urban population was conducted in Togdheer, Sool, Nugal, Bari, Banadir and Kismayo; other urban areas in southern Somalia were assessed through rapid assessment techniques using FGDs with urban poor. Data from rapid assessments was collected either directly by FSNAU field analysts or through teleconferencing with the use of FSNAU enumerators in inaccessible parts of southern regions.

A total of 3 432 IDP household questionnaires and 2 403 urban household questionnaires were completed through representative surveys. In these representative household surveys gender disaggregated data was also acquired from households dependent on men, women or both for food or income to buy food. This approach for gender-disaggregation removing complications with gender



analysis arising from disaggregation by female-headed and male-headed households, when households (culturally) said to be headed by men were, in some cases, in reality were run by women. For the analysis of representative survey data, FSNAU used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

From the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the number of data collection instruments completed included: 524 from agricultural livelihoods, 817 from pastoral livelihoods and 150 from urban livelihoods.

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

### Nutrition Assessments

FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 39 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of 27 445 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, 16 538 number of households for retrospective (90 days) death rates. Analysis of nutritional status and retrospective death rates were conducted using the EPI Info and Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software, respectively.

The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the *Deyr 2016 Nutrition Technical Series Report on the FSNAU website*, <http://www.fsnau.org/products/technical-series>.

### Food Security Analysis

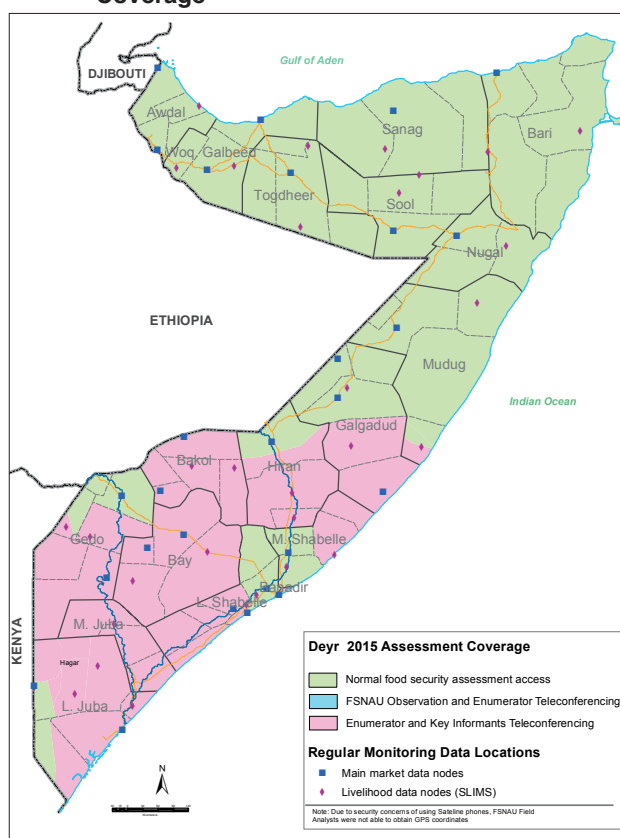
Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe from January 3-8, 2016. The nation-wide (All Team) Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa from January 9-23, 2016. This Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to do current (January 2016) and projected (February-June 2016) food security situation analysis, using livelihoods-based approach. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data and to analyse comprehensively all the available evidence to arrive at an area (livelihood) and household level food security classifications using IPC approach.

### Vetting and Presentation of Results

The outcomes of All Team Analysis were vetted with technical partners in Nairobi. Specifically, nutrition results were vetted on January 27, 2016 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on January 28, 2016. The post-*Deyr* 2015/16 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on February 2, 2015 in Mogadishu. The analysis outcomes of Northwest and Northeast regions were presented to the respective governments on January 7, 2016 in Hargeisa and Garowe, respectively. The post-*Deyr* 2015/16 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on February 8, 2016 in Nairobi. The findings of the assessment were also communicated during press briefing held on February 8, 2015 in Nairobi and Mogadishu. This was followed by the FSNAU/FEWSNET Technical Release issued on the same day.

*The post-Deyr 2015/16 assessment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.*

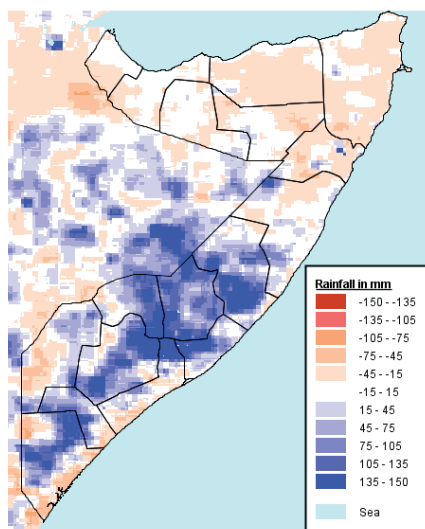
**Map 3: Somalia Deyr 2015/16 Assessment Field Coverage**



### 3. SECTORS

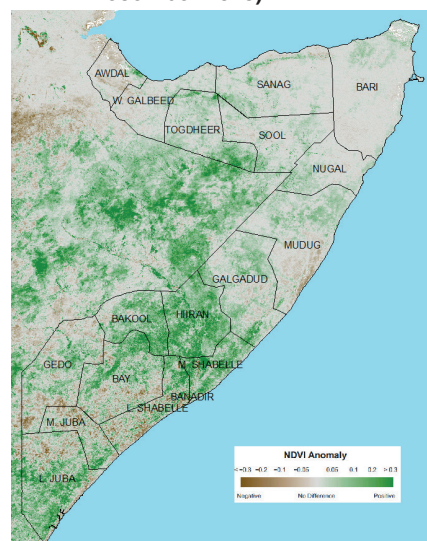
#### 3.1 CLIMATE

**Map 4 : Deyr 2015 Seasonal Rainfall Anomaly (comparison with 2001-2015 mean)**



Source: NOAA/FEWS-NET and JRC

**Map 5: E- MODIS NDVI (3rd Dekad of December 2015)**



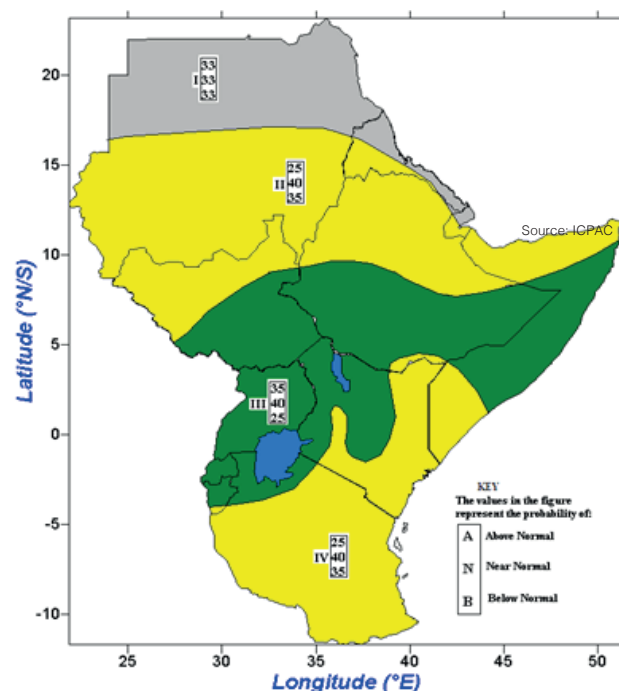
Source: USGS and FEWS-NET

Deyr 2015 rainfall performance varied across the regions of the country. Most parts of pastoral and agropastoral areas in the southern and central regions received average to above average rains in terms of the amount and distribution. However, rainfall situation in agropastoral areas along the coast of Lower Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba regions has been poor both in terms of temporal and spatial distribution. In the Northwest, the rainfall performance was below-average to average, particularly for *Hawd* and East Golis pastoral livelihoods. However, in Northwestern Agropastoral zone of Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal regions and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood (NIP) of Sanaag and Sool received below average to poor rainfall. Guban pastoral livelihood zone, which experienced several consecutive seasons of drought, received unusual rains with average amount and distribution during the month of November, followed by below average to average seasonal *Xays rains* (December – January). Below average to Poor rainfall performance had been observed in the Northeast zone, particularly in NIP livelihoods in Bari region and parts of Nugaal, where rainfall was atypically erratic and substantially less in amount throughout the season. Hawd and Addun pastoral of Nugaal and North Mudug received normal to good rainfall.

The Deyr season started early in October in parts of south, central and northern regions, but rains did not fully establish until the second and third weeks of the month. Moreover the rains persisted in most parts of agropastoral and pastoral in the southern and central regions throughout the 2nd dekad of November. The rains subsided in early November in much of the pastoral zones in the North which continued to be dry until end of December. No rainfall has been observed in January and February except showers of *Xays rains* in Guban areas in the Northwest (Map 3)

The average to above average rains in the South and Central resulted in improved agricultural and pastoral conditions leading to average to above average crop harvest and increased access to pasture, browse, and water. However, withdrawal of rains from early November in parts of North led to early deterioration of pasture and browse, particularly in rain deficit pastoral livelihoods in Bari and Sanaag as well as parts of Nugaal region (Map 4). The trend of the poor rangeland conditions was also observed in the coastal areas of Lower Shabelle and Juba regions.

**Map 6: ICPAC/GHACOF Forecast: March-May 2016**



Satellite-derived Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) indicates vegetation levels have improved in many parts of the country, particularly in the southern and central regions as well as in pockets of the Northwest. However, the vegetation level remained below 2001-2010 short-term mean (STM), some parts of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sool and Sanaag in the Northwest, vast areas of Bari and pockets of Nugaal regions, Coastal areas in Lower Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba regions (Map 5). The effect of the early cessation of Deyr rains on vegetation conditions is also observable in coastal areas of Lower Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba regions.

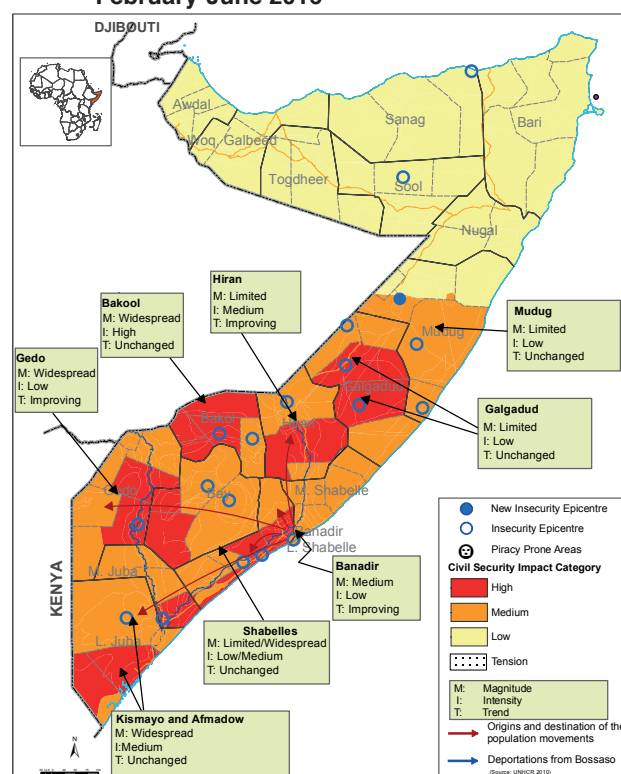
### 3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Between July and December 2015 (Deyr2015/16), most of the Southern and Central regions of Somalia were classified as 'High' to 'Medium' 'impact insecurity situations. Key conflicts incidences witnessed in the high impact civil insecurity areas included targeted attack on prominent individuals, armed confrontations between insurgents and the Federal Government of Somalia supported by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) including the use of air strike (AMISOM) and deadly suicide attacks (insurgents) that led to human fatalities both among combating forces and civilians who were caught in the cross fire and caused huge damage to properties and grazing livestock. In the medium impact civil insecurity areas of south/ central there are less visible incidents such as conflict between insurgents and government forces tension over access to water and grazing and numerous roadblocks. In the northern regions (Northwest and Northeast) insecurity incidents were categorized as 'low impact' with limited losses of human lives and/ or damage to properties.

Notable civil insecurity incidences that had adverse impacts during the reference period, included the Politically instigated clashes that erupted in Galkayo which resulted in human deaths and widespread civilian displacements (though short lived), isolated clan conflicts around Balambale/ Abudwak town of Galgaduud region due to clan retaliation, Clan conflicts led to the disruption of business activities for nearly a week in Belet-Wayne town when UN staff who hails from the areas was killed by Hiran administrations militias while a separate clan scuffles Howl-wadaag neighbourhood and surrounding villages of Buq-Gosar or Buq Mator villages in the outskirts of Belet weyne town had equally severe impacts and finally the recent military skirmishes in Gedo region (Cel-Cade) which resulted in displacements, injuries and deaths of civilian following repeated air strikes.

According to the 42nd Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (24th to 26th of Feb 2016), there is increased likelihood of near normal to below normal March to May 2016 Gu rainfall performance in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba regions, parts of Bay and Lower Shabelle, and most parts of northern regions. However, other parts of Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Mudug, Middle Shabelle and Nugaal Regions, southern part of Bari, and Afgoye, Wanlaweyn Districts (Lower Shabelle) and Lasaanood District (Sool) are likely to receive near-normal to above-normal rains during the mentioned period. The risk of flooding is likely to be high in Shabelle basin during Deyr season since the upper Shabelle River catchment in Ethiopian highlands likely to also receive normal to above normal rainfall (Map 7).

**Map 7: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, February-June 2016**



<sup>1</sup> FSNAU's civil insecurity analytical framework; Civil insecurity impact levels (High, Medium and Low) are determined through the analysis of conflicts type, its triggers, Magnitude of the conflict (limited or widespread); Intensity (peace, tense/fluid/insecure or no fighting, preparation for war, clan separation, mass targeting); Trend of conflict (whether improving, deteriorating or no change);

According to UNHCR, between October –December 2015 an estimated 132 068 persons were internally displacement in Somalia, 27 percent of this was due to floods (35 029), 26 percent was due military offensive (34 554), 6 percent was due to other insecurity (8 209), 16 percent was due to evictions (20 899), 14 percent due to lack of livelihoods (18 622), 4 percent due to clan conflicts (5223) and the reminder 7 percent was contributed by others (9 532) including drought, relocation, IDPS return and political stability/improved security in places of origin among other reasons.

In the most likely scenario, new military operations are likely to continue given the high level deployment of troops (Governments and AMISOM troops) in most regions of South-Somalia especially in Middle /Lower Juba regions and parts of central (Harardheer and Ceel-Dheer)

On the other hand, Politically instigated conflicts in regional states on issues related to borders and resources sharing might further persist while localized clan based conflict might continue in Galgadud region, Lower Shabelle (Merka and Janaale areas) and Hiran mostly in Defow and Buq mator villages near Belet weyne town. Continued restrictions and market embargo will most likely be experienced in Dinsor, Qansahdere (Bay region), Wajid/Hudr (Bakool region) and Jalalaqsi of (Hiran region)

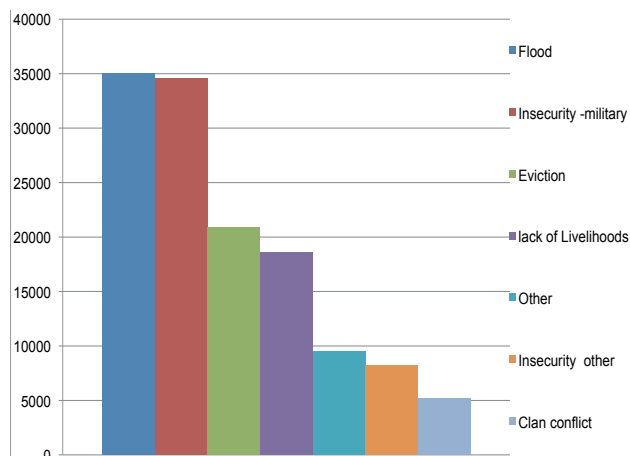
### 3.3 AGRICULTURE

In southern Somalia, the total area planted under cereal crops in *Deyr* 2015/16 (including off-season) is estimated at 243 100 hectares. About 89 percent (215 900 hectares) of the planted area was estimated to be harvested. Sorghum accounts for 71 percent of the total cropped area, while the rest was planted under Maize (Figure 2). The harvested area in the *Deyr* 2015/16 is 22 percent higher than the five-year average (2010-2014) but 5 percent lower than the harvested area of the post war average (PWA) [1995-2014]. The increase of harvested areas in *Deyr* 2015/16 is due to average to above average rainfall and expansion of cultivated areas. Much of the planted area expansion occurred in agropastoral areas in Bay, Middle Shabelle, Bakool and lower Shabelle which still hold large tracts of uncultivated arable land.

The total *Deyr* cereal (maize & sorghum) production in southern Somalia is estimated at 126 800 metric tonnes, which is 28 percent above the *Deyr* post-war average (PWA) production (1995-2014) and higher (20%) than the five-year average (2010-2014) [Figure 2]. Sorghum accounts for about 69 percent (87 900 tonnes) of the total cereal production and maize contributes 31 percent (38 900 tonnes). Additionally, 1 400 MT of rice, 500 MT of sorghum and 2 800 MT of off-season maize are expected to be harvested harvest (February-March) in irrigated

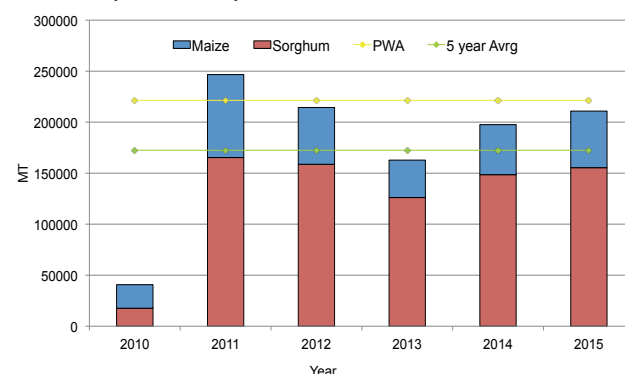
Additionally, humanitarian access will remain impeded by effects of limited infrastructure and insecurity among other factors. Attacks and threats against humanitarians are on the rise. Since January 2015, 120 incidents that directly impacted humanitarian organizations have led to the death of 12 aid workers, injury of 17, arrests of 36 and abduction of 8 people. In December 2015 a UNHCR staff was killed in Mogadishu and UN Mine Action staff in Belet Wayne. These serves as an indicator of the dangers many humanitarian workers face in their daily work in Somalia.

**Figure 1: Monthly Population Displacement by Main Reason for Displacement (October-December 2015)**



areas of Juba, Hiiran, Gedo and Middle Shabelle regions. This will bring the total cereal production of *Deyr* plus off-season harvest to 130 100 tonnes. This season's large production was mainly a result of a strong production gain in Sorghum Belt regions (Bay, Gedo & Bakool) and Agro pastoral areas of middle and Lower Shabelle regions due to favorable weather conditions which increased yield per hectare, fewer pests and expansion of cultivated areas (Figure 4).

**Figure 2: Trends in Area Harvested, *Deyr* 2015/16 Season (1995-2015) in Southern Somalia**

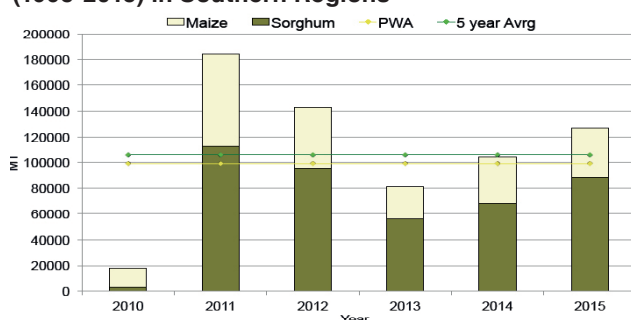


Regional variation in cereal production levels have been recorded during the FSNAU/ partner *Deyr* 2015/16 seasonal assessment. As shown in Figure 4, the bulk of the *Deyr* 2015/16 cereal harvest of southern Somalia comes from Bay region (40%), followed by Lower Shabelle (28%) and Middle Shabelle (14%). The share of Bay region



(in terms of amount-) in the overall Deyr cereal production (51 000 MT) is considerably higher compared to Deyr 2014/15 (44 700), which mainly is attributed to increased harvested areas (9% higher compared to Deyr 2014/15 season) and higher sorghum yields, following good rains and fewer pests. Current cereal production from this region is estimated at 51 000 tonnes, representing 46 percent above the Deyr PWA (1995-2014) and 29 percent above the five-year average production (Table 4). The region accounts for 55 percent of the total sorghum production in southern Somalia (Figure 4). However, Lower Shabelle's contribution to the overall Deyr cereal production (28%) of southern Somalia is maintained compared to previous Deyr season because of good sorghum harvests in Agro pastoral areas of Wenle-weyn and Afgoye.

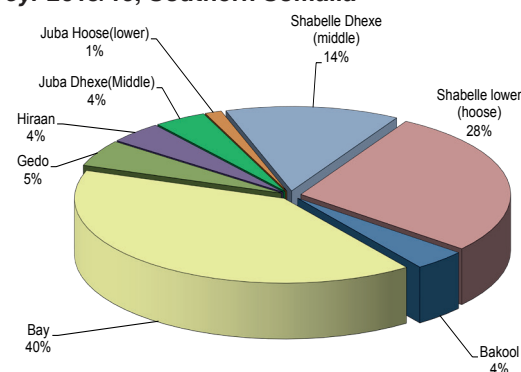
**Figure 3: Trends in Deyr 2015/16 Cereal Production (1995-2015) in Southern Regions**



In Deyr 2015/16, cereal production from lower Shabelle region is estimated at 35 200 tonnes, representing 7 percent above the Deyr PWA and 6 percent above the five-year average production of the region (Table 4). The current production is largely driven by increased sorghum harvests (95% above last Deyr season; 45% above PWA; 38% above 5yr Avg) in the major sorghum-producing districts of Weleweyn and Afgooye due to increased yield per hectare, following good rains and reports of no pest infestations. By contrast, fears of El-Nino floods, renewed clan conflicts and early drop of river water levels, led to reduced maize harvests in riverine areas (by about 22%) compared to long-term average (1995-2014). Also Poor rainfall in Southern rain-fed Agropastoral livelihood (in between Barawe and Marka) and insecurity that disrupted cropping activities have negatively affected maize production in the region. Although maize production decreased, still Lower Shabelle accounts for the largest proportion (47%) of the total Deyr 2015 maize production in Southern Somalia (Figure 5).

Total cereal output is also estimated to be above the previous five-year average and PWA in Middle Shabelle, Bay, Gedo and Juba regions. In Middle Shabelle, the harvest is considerably above average (43% above PWA and 26% above the five-year average) [Table 4] in this season. The estimated cereal production stands at 17 100 tonnes comprising maize (10 700 tonnes) and sorghum (6 400 tonnes). The production increase is due to good rains

**Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production Deyr 2015/16, Southern Somalia**



and increased yield in agro pastoral areas in Jowhar and Balad as well as replanting in riverine areas after the flood water receded earlier than expected.

The floods were exacerbated by weak river embankments and artificial river breakages, especially in the lower reaches of the Middle Shabelle River in (Mahadey/Jowhar) during Deyr rains (October.) However, some of the flooded areas in riverine are likely to harvest off-season crops (maize, Sesame and other crops) between Februarys and late March 2016.

In Lower Juba and Middle Juba, the Deyr cereal harvests were estimated at about 1600 MT and 5 100 MT, respectively, which are 21 percent above PWA in both regions. The production increase is due to favorable weather condition in riverine areas and sorghum high potential livelihood. Despite the production gains, adverse weather (poor rainfall) depressed crops and plantings in Agropastoral areas of maize rain-fed livelihood along the coast, preventing a potentially larger cereal /maize harvests. However, cereal production is likely to be improved by a modest harvest from off-season maize (625 tonnes) and sesame (600 tonnes) expected in riverine areas by the end of March 2016, of which 62 percent will come from Middle Juba.

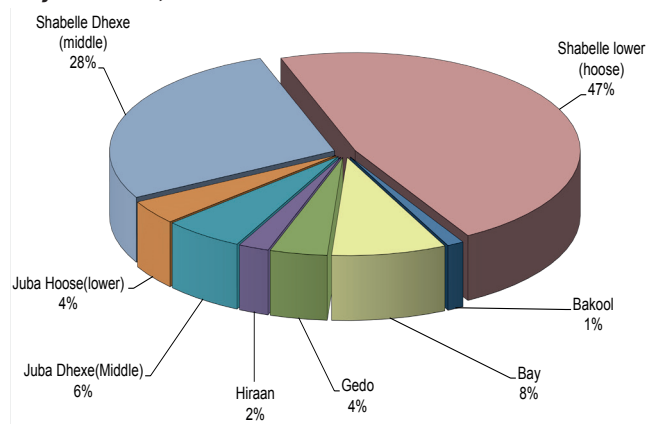
Cereal crop harvest is relatively better in most high potential areas of Gedo region due to good rainfall performance during the Deyr 2015 rainy season. The harvested cereal is above PWA average by (18%) and the five-year average (by 27%). In addition, off-season maize (1 200 tonnes) is foreseen to be collected in riverine areas of the region in February-March 2016.

In Bakool, timely and favorable Deyr rains provided sufficient moisture for the development of sorghum and maize crops. Accordingly, total cereal production is estimated at 5 100 tonnes, which is near five year average (4%) and exceeds both the Deyr post -war average (84%) as well as Deyr 2014/15 (by 14%) levels. Other factors that contributed to good crop production in Bakool include expansion of planted areas.



In Hiran, despite the abundant rains received so far across the region, cereal production is negatively affected by the prevailing civil insecurity, which disrupted agricultural activities and trade movement. The estimated cereal production in the region shows a slightly improvement in Deyr 2015/16 compared to Deyr 2014/15, with the harvest percent lower than the post Deyr average (1995-2014). However, additional off-season sorghum is expected to be harvested from flash flooded areas in Agro pastoral depressed areas of Buloburte in March 2016.

**Figure 5: Regional Contribution of Maize Production Deyr 2015/16, Southern Somalia**



The *Gu/karan* 2015 cereal production in agropastoral areas of Northwest in (Somaliland) was about 7 700 metric tonnes, which 87 percent lower than the *Gu/Karan* PET (2010-2014). The very low cereal productions, the lowest price 2010, is due to poor and erratic *Gu/karan* rains. The estimates indicate that out of 52 200 hectares planted in *Gu* season only 11 700 hectares were harvested with low yield. The largest production declines occurred in the W.Galbeed and Borama districts. Furthermore, the crop harvests in Gabiley and Baki districts were low compared to projections made in July 2015. The substantial crop failure in the Northwest marginal cropping areas is expected to lead to deepening food insecurity.

In addition to cereals, significant quantities of sesame, cowpea and other crops (citrus, banana, watermelon, tomatoes and onions) were produced in agricultural areas of the country, particularly in south and central regions. After cereals, the crops with the largest harvest include sesame and cowpea, with the estimates of 19 700 and 13 300 tonnes, respectively (Table 6). These crops represent an important source of income for both riverine and agropastoral communities and provide farm labour opportunities to poor farmers. However, sesame production is estimated to be lower (30%) than in Deyr 2014, mostly due to excess supply in the market and dropping global prices which discouraged farmers from expanding planted areas in this season. In the Central region, an estimated 5 150 Mt of cowpea was harvested

in the Cowpea Belt. This is higher (10%) than in the Deyr 2014, and nearly same levels of the average production of the last four years (2011-2014).

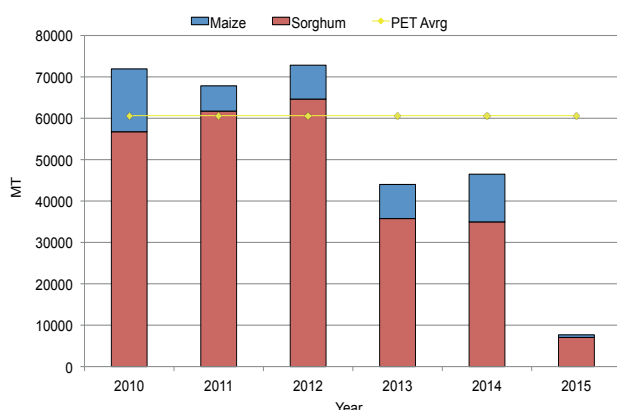
Regional cereal flow largely follows a normal pattern in most regions of the country. For most of the southern Somalia, including Mogadishu, major supplies of sorghum are expected to come from Bay, while maize supplies are expected to come from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle to other consuming markets. Some cereals from southern Somalia are likely to reach Central and Northeast region. Due to crop failure in the agropastoral areas of Northwest in this season, the region is expected to receive extra supplies of white sorghum and maize through cross-border trade with the bordering Somali region of Ethiopia (Qalafe and Mustahil areas) as well as food assistance.

**Table 4: Deyr 2015/16 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia**

Regions	Deyr 2015 Production In Tonnes			Deyr 2015 As % Of Deyr 2014	Deyr 2015 As % Of Deyr Pwa (1995-2014)	DEYR 2015 AS % OF 5 YEAR AVERAGE (2010-2014)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal			
Bakool	500	4,600	5,100	114%	184%	96%
Bay	3,200	47,800	51,000	114%	146%	129%
Gedo	1,600	4,800	6,400	113%	118%	127%
Hiran	900	4,400	5,300	123%	92%	125%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	2,200	2,900	5,100	151%	121%	133%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	1,500	100	1,600	310%	121%	158%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	10,700	6,400	17,100	138%	143%	126%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	18,300	16,900	35,200	123%	107%	106%
Deyr 2015 Total	38,900	87,900	126,800	122%	128%	120%

The favorable Deyr cereal harvest implies improved cereal availability prospects for most regions. In the major cereal producing regions of Shabelle and Bay, the cereal stocks among poor households are expected to extend for about 4 months (up to June 2016). Therefore, cereal prices are likely to decline in most southern regions of Somalia as the harvested cereals started entering markets, in January-February 2016. However, as harvest is going to be collected intermittently the decline in prices will also be moderate and gradual. The price trend in the first half of 2016 is likely to follow the normal seasonal pattern and to fall in most regions up to march 2016. Monthly declines were already recorded in all southern regions price in January

**Figure 6: Deyr 2015/16 Cereal Production (2010-2015) - Northwest**



**Table 5: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production**

Regions	Gu-Karan 2015 Production in Tonnes			Gu-Karan 2015 as % of Gu-Karan 2014	Gu-Karan 2015 as % PET average (2010-2014)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal	250	1,850	2,100	20%	13%
Woqooyi Galbeed	400	4,800	5,200	14%	12%
Togdheer	0	400	400	290%	17%
Gu-Karan 2015 Total	650	7,050	7,700	17%	13%

as the newly harvested crops supplies started to enter the markets. Maize prices have decreased moderately in the main producing regions of Lower Shabelle (37%) and Middle Shabelle (23%) in this period due to above average cereal production. Maize prices in December in Lower and Middle Shabelle, were 17 and 27 percent lower than five-year average (2010-2014), respectively. Prices of maize in Middle Juba region were also lower than the five-year average levels, by 16 percent, mostly due to increased maize production.

Sorghum prices have also decreased in Bay (7%) and Hiiran (26%) in December compared to July mainly in response to expected good harvests in Deyr 2015 season. Similarly the price has declined to 9 percent in Bay and 18 percent in Hiiran compared to the same period of last year (December 2014),. Sorghum prices have shown a marginal increase (1%) from July to December 2015 in Bakool region but, the price is 19 and 29 percent lower than their levels in December 2014 and previous five year average, respectively. In Gedo, the price of sorghum have also increased slightly (3%) in December compared to July. Similarly, the prices in December were 13 percent and 11 percent below the previous year's level and the average level of the preceding five years, respectively. In northern regions, although cereal production failed in Gu/Karan 2015 season, the cereal prices were lower compared to their levels in July 2015, December 2014 and five-year averages owing to availability of imported cereals from Ethiopia.

**Table 6: Deyr 2015 Cash Crop Production, Southern Somalia**

Regions	Production in Tonnes	
	Cowpea	Sesame
Bakool	450	0
Bay	3,850	3,600
Gedo	100	100
Hiran	0	200
Galgadud	2,850	0
Mudug	2,300	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	750	5,200
Juba Hoose (Lower)	400	1,100
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	600	1,850
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	2,000	7,650
TOTAL	13,300	19,700

### 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 2016 is estimated at 526 000 tonnes 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/ losses 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 91kg/ year) and per capita consumption 135kg/year) gives the cereal deficit (Table 7).

Table 7: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the Deyr 2015/16 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2016 CALENDAR YEAR				
	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[ thousand tonnes ]			
Previous year production	0	3	259	262
Previous five years average production	0	4	284	288
Previous year imports	461	171	228	861
Previous five years average imports	201	201	121	523
Cereal Utilization requirements				1664
<b>2016 Domestic Availability</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>343</b>
2016 Production	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>251</b>
<i>Deyr 2015/16</i>	0	1	131	132
<i>Off-season Deyr 2015/16</i>	0	0	3	3
<i>Gu 2016</i>	0	1	112	112
<i>Off-season Gu 2016</i>	0	0	4	4
Carryover Stocks	0	0	92	92
<b>2016 Cereal Utilization</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1292</b>
Food use	582	218	324	1124
Exports or re-exports	39	55	0	94
Seed use	0	0	4	4
Waste/Post harvest losses	9	0	60	69
<b>2016 Total imports (comm. &amp; food aid)</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>948</b>
<i>of which has been received</i>	474	195	0	669
<i>commercial projected to end of 2015</i>	155	76	3	235
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	0	44	44
<b>Estimated Food Deficit (Jan-Dec 2016)</b>				<b>179</b>
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
<b>2016 Estimated Per Capita Supply</b>				
Cereal (kg/year)	78	29	43	150
Calories (units/day)	618	296	396	1,310
Proteins (grams/day)	18	6	11	35
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[ percentage ]			
<b>Indexes</b>				
2016 Production compared to average	0	40	88	87
2016 Anticipated Imports compared to average	313	135	39	181
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				32
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				76

**Notes and Assumptions**

1. Cereal food utilization requirements is the estimated total amount of cereal required to feed the entire population based on per capita cereal consumption of 135kg/year and a total population of 12,327,529 (UNFPA 2)
2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2013-2015). 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. Projected Gu 2016 production is calculated as the 5-year (2011-15) post-war average. The projected Gu 2016 off-season is assumed to be the same as of last year, approximately 10,000MT. 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  $IDR=77\%$  which is 1 percent higher than a year ago. Notably, a caveat however should be kept in mind in interpreting IDR: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
8. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as:  $SSR = \text{production} \times 100 / (\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports})$ . The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources. Somalia's  $SSR=32\%$  in Jan-Dec 2016 projection period.
9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2016.

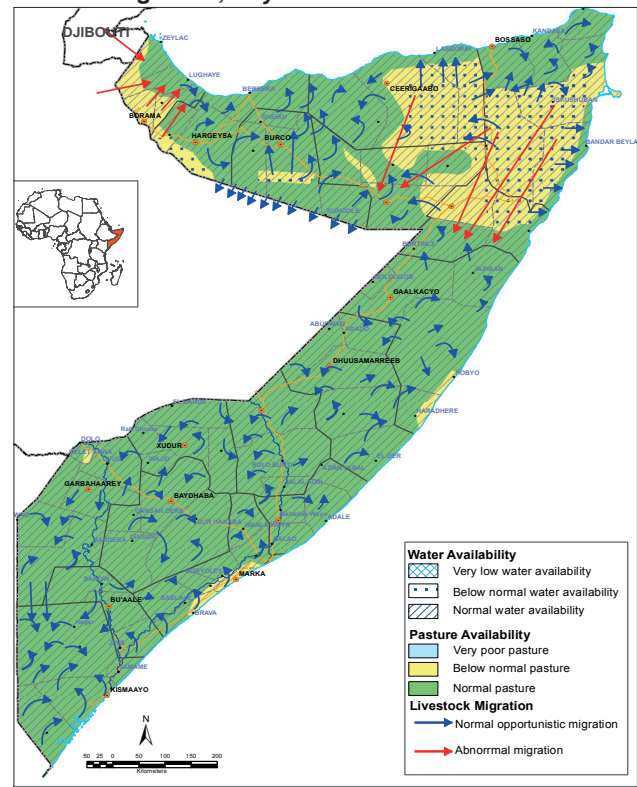
### 3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Across Somalia there are an estimated 3.6 million pastoralists and agro pastoralists who depend on livestock as a major source of income and food. This represents almost 30 per cent of the total Somali population.

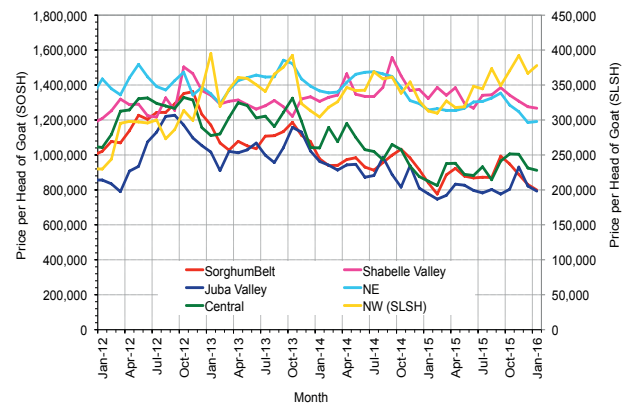
As a result of average to above-average Deyr 2015 rains, pasture and water remain average to above average in most regions of the country, except in large parts of Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) of Sanaag, Sool, Bari and Nugaal regions, Northwest Agropastoral, parts of Golis (Awdal), parts of Coastal in South (Lower Shabelle/Juba) - Central (between Hobyo and Hara-dheere) and pocket in Dolow (Gedo region) and Hobyo (Mudug), where pasture/ browse and water are below average to poor due to poor and erratic Deyr rains. Also Localized, unusual moderate rains in September to November, followed by near normal seasonal Hays rains in December 2015 improved pasture and water in the previously drought-affected Guban pastoral of Awdal region. Early depletion of rangeland condition (water/ Pasture) with Harsh Jilaal (Jan-Mar) is expected to lead to increased cost of water for water trucking and increased livestock off-take (increased sell and death), particularly in drought affected areas of the North.

Normal seasonal migration patterns have been reported in South, Central and parts of Northern regions. However, abnormal migration from rain deficit area of Bari/Sanaag and parts of Nugal regions to areas that received better rainfall in the lower part of Nugal and North Mudug as well as large livestock in-migration from Ethiopia, Djibouti and Awdal/Woqooyi Galbeed regions to Guban Pastoral Livelihood Zone has been reported. During the FSNAU led seasonal assessment in December 2015, Livestock body conditions were average to above average in most of the livelihoods (Pictorial Evaluation Tool-PET scores of 3-4) owing to average pasture and water conditions. However, livestock body condition in areas affected by poor rainfall (mainly Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood Zone) remains poor with PET score of 2. During the *Deyr* season, there was a medium rate of conception and births among all livestock species across most of the country. Camel/ cattle calving and lambing/kidding rates were medium; conception rates were medium level for sheep, goat and cattle, but low to medium for camel. Milk availability is average in most of the pastoral and agropastoral areas except in Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone, Northwest agro-pastoral and Guban pastoral where household level milk availability is low. Herd dynamics mostly indicated increasing trend of livestock (all species), livestock holdings and herd sizes among poor households have generally continued to increase across all species (camel, cattle, and sheep/goat). Exceptions are in Guban Pastoral, Coastal Deeh, Northern Inland pastoral and in Northwest Agropastoral livelihood

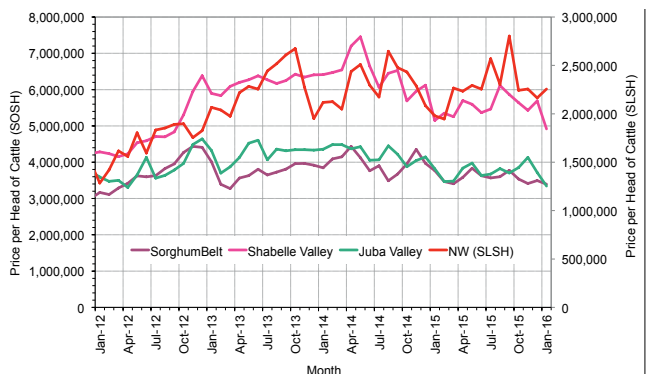
**Map 8: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, Deyr 2015/16**



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



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





zones where livestock holdings are below baseline levels. Cattle holdings in the Northwest Agropastoral livelihood zone are at baseline level; while in Central (CowpeaBelt and Coastal) cattle holdings are below baseline. (Table 9).

December 2015 livestock prices have showed mixed pattern in most of the regional markets of Somalia, mostly declining trend in all three comparison periods (July 2015, Year ago and five year's average 2010-2014), apart from northwest which show increased trend in all comparison period. For instance, goat prices in December 2015 in Northwest Regions showed a 27 per cent increase compared to the five-year average for 2010-2014. However, goat prices were lower than the five-year average for 2010-2014 in Central (9%) and Northeast Region (11%). Similarly, in Sorghum Belt markets goat prices were lower compared to the five-year average: Bay (23%), Hiran (11%), Bakool (6%) and Gedo (5%). Goat prices were also lower in Juba Region (3%) compared to the five-year average. However, In Shabelle Region, goat prices were higher (4%) than the five-year average

Despite the moderate seasonal decline during December 2015, Cattle prices in southern markets were higher (11% in Shabelle and 4% in Sorghum Belt) compared to the five-year average but lower (by 3% in Juba). The highest increase in cattle prices is reported in the Northwest (28%) compared to the five-year average as a result of reduced supply due to the impact of drought. Livestock prices are expected to decline through March 2016 consistent with

seasonal trends due to expected seasonal oversupply on the markets (Figures 7 and 9). However, livestock prices are likely to pick up during Ramadan period (June/July 2016).

In 2015, livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports reached 5 314 014 heads, out of which 3 357 497 heads - 63 percent were exported in the second half of the year (July-December 2015). The 2015 export figures are slightly higher (6%) than the previous year and exceed the average of the previous five years (2010-2014) by 13 percent. Livestock exports in the second half of 2015, is the second highest since 2010. Livestock export is expected to increase over the coming months due to Ramadan demand.

**Figure 9: Livestock Exports from Bossaso and Berbera Ports**



**Table 8: January - December 2015 livestock export through Berbera and Bossaso ports**

January – December Livestock export –Bossaso			
Month	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Camel
January	93 979	9 643	106
February	94 697	8 536	1 847
March	131 711	11 460	1 037
April	111 254	9 641	316
May	134 874	12 444	689
June	145 876	5 979	2 616
July	186 553	11 875	1 410
August	207 398	18 192	292
September	334 683	13 169	549
October	79 118	13 230	127
November	77 125	12 235	36
December	78 948	8 193	1 920
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 676 216</b>	<b>134 597</b>	<b>10 945</b>

Source: Port Authority

January – December Livestock export –Ber bera			
Month	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Camel
January	195 954	24 735	8 370
February	156 533	14 650	11 322
March	177 905	16 643	13 827
April	113 453	8 732	4 118
May	173 934	7 625	5 321
June	234 620	7 019	5 051
July	160 539	13 842	4 751
August	668 099	17 873	2 126
September	1 250 878	21 135	456
October	2 130	8 173	0
November	24 669	9 588	790
December	111 672	10 380	5 343
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 270 386</b>	<b>160 395</b>	<b>61 475</b>

Source: Port Authority



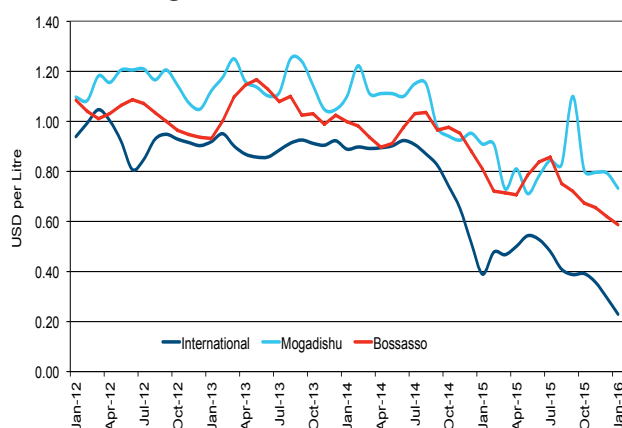
**Table 9: Trend in Livestock holding, Milk Production and Projected Herd Size in June 2016**

Region	Concep. Deyr 15-16	Calv./kidd. Deyr 15- 16	Milk production ( Deyr 15-16 )	Exp. cal/ kid June '16	Projected trends in Herd Size as % of Baseline in (June '16)
Northwest	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low to Medium Cattle : Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all livelihoods, expect agro pastoral, Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) and Guban households – below average to poor	Camel: Medium to low  Cattle: Low to medium  Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: As Baseline to above Cattle: As baseline level Sh/Goats: As baseline to above; except parts of NIP, West Golis, agro pastoral and Guban livelihoods (below baseline)
Northeast	Camel: Medium to low  Sh/Goats : Medium	Camel: Low to medium  Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all livelihoods; Northern Inland pastoral ( Below average to poor)	Camel: Low to medium  Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: as Baseline to above Baseline  Sh/Goats: As Baseline to above; except Coastal Deeh (below baseline)
Central	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in most livelihoods; Near average for Coastal Deeh	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: As Baseline (Sustained) Cattle: Below baseline level (Sustained) Sh/Goats: at baseline for Hawd and Addun; Below baseline ( Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh)
Hiran	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle : Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Above Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: at baseline level Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: at Baseline (Increasing trend)
Shabelle	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: No Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: No baseline (Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: No Baseline (Increasing trend)
Juba	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Low to Medium Cattle : Medium to low Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Medium Cattle: Low to medium Sh/Goats: High	Camel: Above Baseline (Increasing trend) Cattle: at baseline Sh/Goats: at Baseline to above Baseline
Gedo	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Camel: at to above Baseline level (Increasing trend) Cattle: at baseline ( increasing trend ) Sh/Goats: at Baseline (Increasing trend)
Bay/Bakool	Camel: Low to medium Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to high	Camel: Medium Cattle : Low to medium Sh/Goats: Medium	Average for all species in all livelihoods	Camel: Low Cattle: Medium Sh/Goats: Medium to high	Camel: at Baseline to s above BL levels (Increasing trend) Cattle: at to above baseline ( Increasing trend) Sh/Goats: at Baseline Levels ( Increasing trend)

### 3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

During the last six months to December 2015, the Somali shilling (SoSh) remained relatively stable against the United States Dollar (USD) in most markets of the southern regions. As of December, one U.S dollar in Mogadishu's Bakaara market, for example, was quoted at 22 675 SoSh per USD, barely changing from the July rate of SoSh 22,500 per US. However, both in Puntland (Northeast regions) and Somaliland areas the Somali Shilling and the Somaliland shilling depreciated by four percent against the US dollar due to the circulation of new bank notes printed by Puntland Authority in October 2015 and slow down of the livestock export as well as declining livestock prices in Somaliland regions. Over the last one year both currencies depreciated (6-11%) against the dollar on account of the strengthening dollar against world currencies as well as increased demand for dollar for transactions. Elsewhere in Central and Northeast regions the Somali shilling remained stable.

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

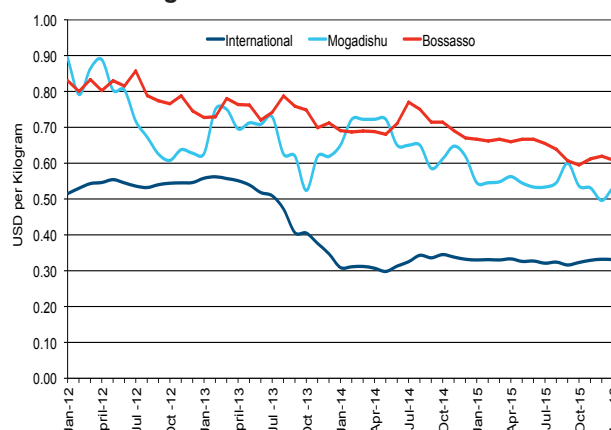


Between July and December 2015 the average prices of widely consumed imported commodities such as rice, wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil and diesel fuel were generally stable in most main markets in the Somali Shilling areas due to ample supply from world markets and the generally stable exchange rates. The average annual price changes from December 2014 indicate that the prices of these items are stable or slightly declined in most parts of the country. Most food price levels in these markets are the lowest in nearly 10 years due to record global food production in 2014/15 and decline in marketing cost mainly determined by low global oil prices.

Cross border trade of cereal with Kenya and Ethiopia generally slowed down in the second half of 2015 due to terrorism related security operations and poor belg production in Ethiopia. Compared to the same period last year, maize and Sorghum exports (2 837 MT) from Ethiopia to Somalia decreased unseasonably in the second half of 2015 as supplies tightened with progression of poor belg season in Ethiopia and stocks in South-Central Somalia

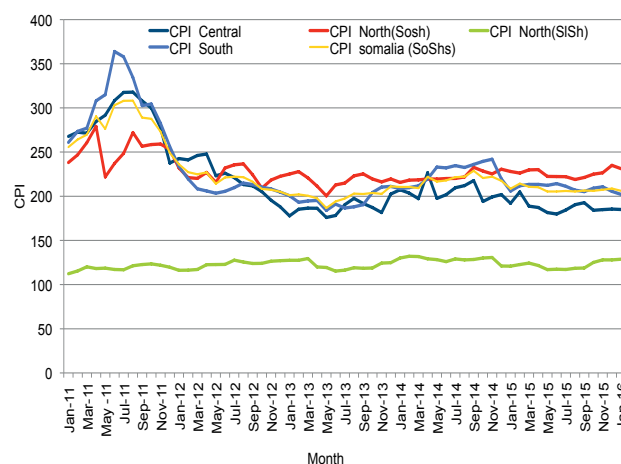
tightened with progression of the October-to-December rains. Some (50,447 MT) of the items mainly sugar, wheat flour and rice imported through the ports of Somalia were re-exported to Ethiopia and Kenya which represented 13 percent decline when compared to the same period last year due to security related operation along the borders with the two countries.

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



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for urban households, measured through changes in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), shows marginal change (1-3%) from July to December in the southern and central Somali Shilling areas while it increased by 6 percent in Northern Somali shilling areas. However, CPI increased moderately by 9 percent in the Northern Somaliland region due to poor local production and limited imports from Ethiopia. Annual inflation rates declined (6-8%) in both SoSh areas in South-Central Somalia, while it increased marginally (2%) and moderately (6%) in Northeast (SoSh using areas) and North's Somaliland shilling (SiSh)-using areas respectively.

**Figure 12: Consumer Price Index (CPI)**



### 3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

Between October through December 2015, FSNAU conducted 39 standard nutrition surveys across most regions and livelihood zones of Somalia, covering displaced, urban and rural populations. The assessment covered 27 455 Children (6-59 months) from 16 538 households. Both Weight-for-Height and MUAC measurements were taken for the 33 surveys while, only Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement was taken in the remaining six surveys due to security constraints in these areas. The nutrition survey in Guban Pastoral livelihood zone was conducted in September 2015, increasing the total number of surveys to 40.

The 2015/16 Deyr nutritional assessment identified 304 700 children under-five across Somalia (or 12% of the total populations of children under the age of five) were acutely malnourished. Out of this total, 58 300 children were severely malnourished and face higher risk of morbidity and death. The national median GAM and SAM during this reporting period were 12.2 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. According to livelihood disaggregation, in 11 out of 34 livelihoods surveyed using Weight-for-Height Z-Score, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is considered Critical and exceeds the UN trigger for emergency action (Global Acute Malnutrition-GAM  $\geq$  15%) while Serious levels of GAM ( $\geq$  10 to  $<$ 15%) were observed in 16 out of 34 population groups surveyed. Alert level of GM ( $\geq$  5 to  $<$ 10%) were reported in the remaining seven.

Highest prevalence of acute malnutrition (based on Weight for Height Z-Scores) was recorded among Dolow IDPs (25.0% GAM) and Guban Pastoral Livelihood Zone (22.3% GAM). Critical to Very Critical levels of acute malnutrition were also recorded among rural livelihoods of South Gedo Pastoral (Gedo Region) and Coastal Deeh (Central Regions) based on MUAC measurements (i.e. 10.7% or more of children having a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference-MUAC below the 12.5 centimeters threshold).

Over the past seven consecutive seasons, Critical levels of GAM were sustained among the following population groups: Garowe IDPs (Nuggal Region), Galkayo IDPs (Mudug Region), Mataban and Beletweye Districts (pastoral parts of Hiran Region), North Gedo Pastoral (Gedo Region), North Gedo Riverine (Gedo Region) and Dolow IDPs (Gedo Region). In population groups such as IDPs in Mogadishu where relative improvements were observed in recent seasons, this is primarily due to sustained humanitarian interventions which could be reversed if humanitarian assistance is scaled down as witnessed during the 2014 *Gu*. Sustained Critical level of GAM in the above mentioned areas is symptomatic of the protracted nature of the nutrition crisis among these population groups and calls for multifaceted interventions

that address contributing factors and underlying causes of acute malnutrition in these areas.

The overall stunting prevalence in Somalia is 8.9 percent and is considered Low ( $<$ 20%). However, there are major differences between different parts and population groups of the country: 12.6 percent in South and Central Somalia; 7.7 percent in the Northeast; 2.7 percent in the Northwest; and 14.9 percent among IDPs across the country. Stunting is not therefore, a public health problem in Somalia as most population groups reported Low ( $<$ 20%) to Medium (20-30%) stunting prevalence with the exception of Kismayo IDPs that reported Very High ( $>$ 40%) prevalence.

Underweight levels in Somalia are Low ( $<$ 10%) to Medium (10-19.9%) prevalence with the exception of Kismayo IDPs that reported 30.1 percent underweight prevalence which is considered Very High ( $>$ 30%); High underweight prevalence (20-20.9%) was also observed in Bay agro-pastoral livelihood (20.4%), Baidoa IDPs (23.6%), Dolow IDPs (29.7), Garowe IDPs (24.0%) and Galkacyo IDPs (21.4%). The overall Underweight prevalence in Somalia is 11.1 percent and is considered to be Medium (10-19.9%), with substantial variation across the three zones: 13.5 percent in South and Central Somalia; 10.2 percent in the Northeast; 5.8 percent in the Northwest; and 15.6 percent among IDPs across the country.

Mortality assessment was covered in 36 out of the 40 nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU. The results from these surveys indicated that 34 of the surveys showed Acceptable levels of Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR). However, Mogadishu IDPs and Guban Pastoral had Under-Five Death Rate (U5DR) exceeding 1/10 000/day which is considered as an Alert situation.

There was no major outbreak in communicable disease reported between July-December 2015. However, morbidity incidences in the two weeks prior to the assessments showed higher rates (morbidity  $>$ 20%) in 25 out of 34 population groups surveyed. Morbidity rate are generally lower among population groups in Northwest parts of the country where GAM rates are also lower relative to other parts of Somalia.

Based on GAM prevalence estimates from the 2015/16 *Deyr* nutrition surveys, an estimated 304 700 children under the age of five across Somalia were suffering from acute malnutrition at the time of the assessment. Out of this total, 58 300 were severely malnourished. Approximately 58 percent of the acutely malnourished children are found in Southern and Central Somalia, with Lower Shabelle, Banadir and Bay regions accounting for one third of the total. Although GAM rates in Mogadishu IDP settlements are relatively lower (10-14.9% GAM or

Serious), they deserve particular attention as they account for 51 percent of the total number of acutely malnourished IDP children under-five.

Nutrition Situation is considered as Critical when Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 15 percent or higher or if 10.7 percent or more of children have Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below the 12.5 centimeter threshold. The following livelihood zones and population groups have Critical levels of acute malnutrition and are priorities (hotspots) for nutrition programming:

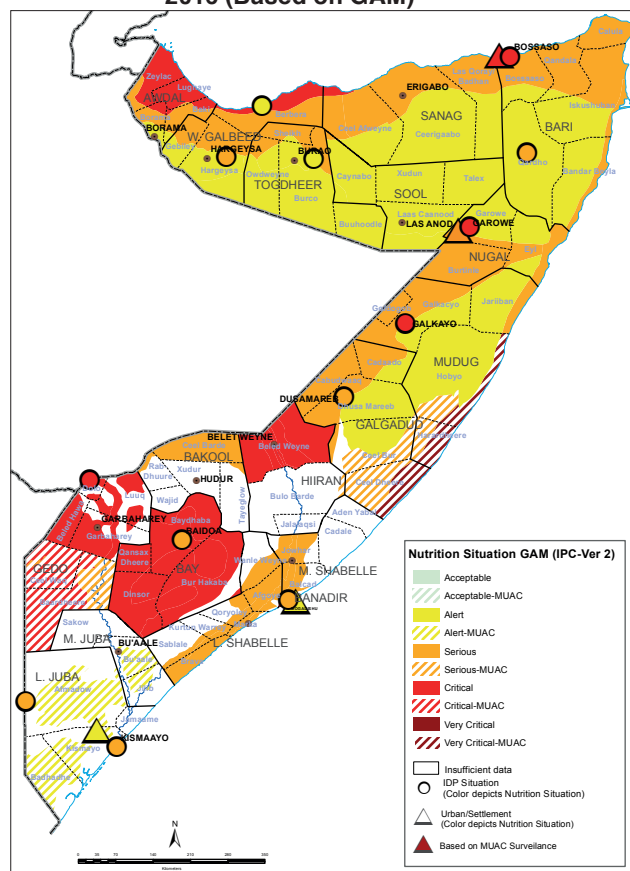
- Guban Pastoral (Awdal and W. Galbeed Regions)
- Garowe IDP, Bosaaso IDP and Bari Urban (Bari Region)
- Galkayo IDP (Mudug Region)
- Coastal Deeh of Central Regions (Mudug and Galgaduud)
- Mataban District and Beletweyne District (Hiran Region)
- Bay agro-pastoral (Bay Region) ; and
- Dolow IDP, North Gedo Pastoral, North Gedo Riverine and South Gedo Pastoral (Gedo Region)

Urgent nutrition and health support for the acutely malnourished is needed now and through mid-2016. However, this is not enough for populations experiencing persistently high levels of acute malnutrition. They need additional multifaceted interventions such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement aimed at addressing the underlying causes and contributing factors. Conducting nutrition causal analysis would also be appropriate in order to unearth the underlying causes and contributing factors in order to inform improved programme/response planning

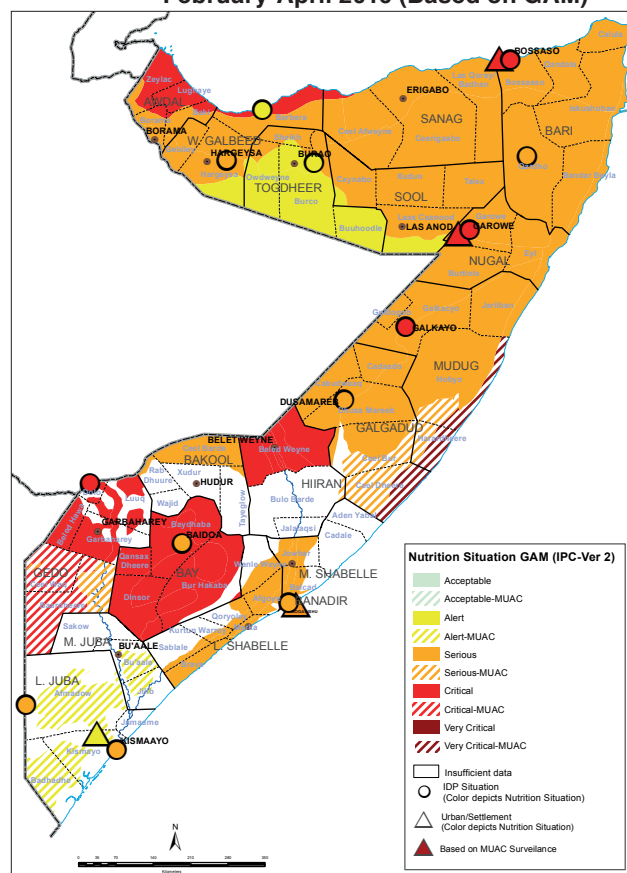
### Projected Malnutrition prevalence February - April 2016

The nutrition situation in the drought affected areas of Northwest agro-pastoral and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihoods (NIP) is expected to deteriorate to serious levels of acute malnutrition (10-14.9%) through the Jilaal period and until the next GU rains are fully established in April as shown in the map 11. Deterioration of the current nutrition situation is also expected in Addun Livelihood.

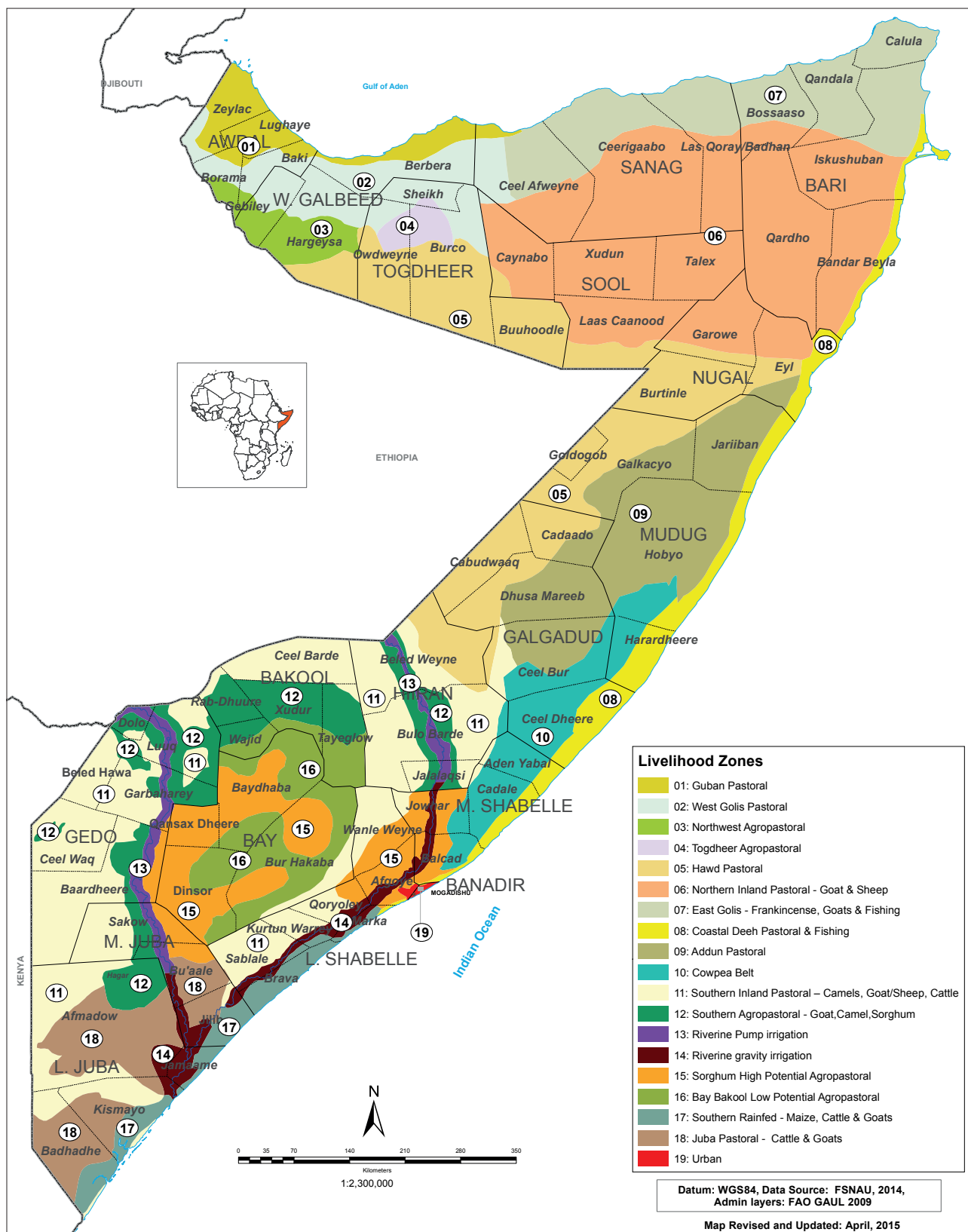
**Map 9: Current Nutrition Situation in Somalia, January 2016 (Based on GAM)**



**Map 10: Projected Nutrition Situation in Somalia, February-April 2016 (Based on GAM)**



Map 11: Livelihood Zones of Somalia





## 4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

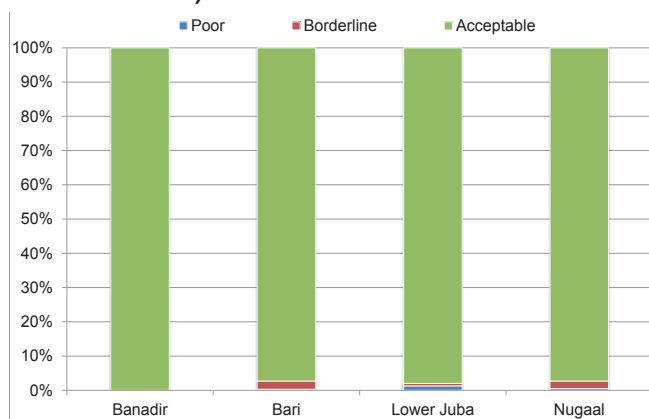
### 4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

In January 2015 (current), food security situation in urban areas has improved from the post Gu 2015 period (August-December). Current acute food security outcome analysis for IPC area classification indicate that most urban populations have been classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), apart from some urban areas in Southern Somalia affected by protracted trade disruption: Hudur and Wajid (Bakool region) and Buloburto (Hiran) which have been classified as acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) similar to Post Gu 2015 classification.

In January 2016, about 52 000 people in areas across the country were classified in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), showing a significant decline (50%) from the post Gu 2015 (104 000) estimates. Of the total affected urban population, 45 000 were categorized in crisis and 7 000 in Emergency Phases. The largest urban population in Crisis are from southern regions (31 000), of which 52 percent from Hiran region; 39 percent in Bakool; 5 in Bay and 4 percent in Bay Lower Juba regions. The remaining population in crisis were found in the Northern regions (Togdher- 5 000; Sool 6 000 and Nugaal 3 000). Majority of urban population in Emergency were reported in Northern regions (71% in Togdher and 14% in Sool). Additionally, about 2.3 million urban population across Somalia were classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2) remaining stable since last Gu 2015.

Urban populations depend on purchases from the market to access food. It is therefore important to assess the purchasing power of urban households measured through the terms of trade (TOT) between casual labor wage rates and staple cereal prices. Additionally, it is vital to measure the cost of living approximated through cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

**Figure 13: Urban Household Food Consumption Classification Based on FCS (% of households, December 2015)**

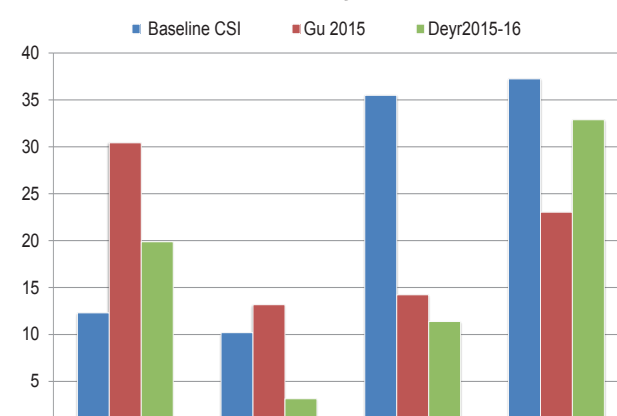


Between July to December 2015, the MEB cost (in local currency terms), showed slight decline and /or increase (2-8%) in most southern regions; notably, M/shabelle recorded

the highest decline in 17 percent. However, most of the Northeast, Northwest, and part of Central (Mudug) depicted mild to moderate (3-14%) increase during the same period, apart from Togdher (Northwest) and Galgaduud (central) which remained stable or dropped by 4 Percent respectively. The cost of living went down in all southern (slight increase in Bay and Gedo) and Central regions compared to same month of last year (December 2014) and five year average (2010 - 2014), due to decline in sorghum prices (larger portion of MEB). Conversely, the MEB cost is higher in Awdal, and most of the Northeast regions; while it has remained relatively stable in Waqooyi Galbeed compared to last year and five year average.

The Terms of Trade (ToT) between casual labour and most commonly consumed cereals were either relatively stable or changed at mild rates (1-2Kg/Daily labor) in most of the regions compared to past six months with the exceptions of Shabelle and Mogadishu where ToT increased by 5Kg/Daily wage labor and 12Kg/daily wage labor respectively due to increased wage rates and stable/decline in cereal prices. Compared to one year ago and five year average, the ToT between casual labour wage and cereals changed (increases/decreases) by 1-7Kg/Daily labor wage in most of the regions with the highest change (increase) of 5-7 being recorded in Banadir (Mogadishu Bakara). The increased wage rates against a decline cereal prices (at Mogadishu and Shabelle) is likely to suggest an improved purchasing power of men who mainly generate income from casual labor.

**Figure 14: Coping Strategy Index, Among Urban Households (Gu 2015 and Deyr 2015/16)**



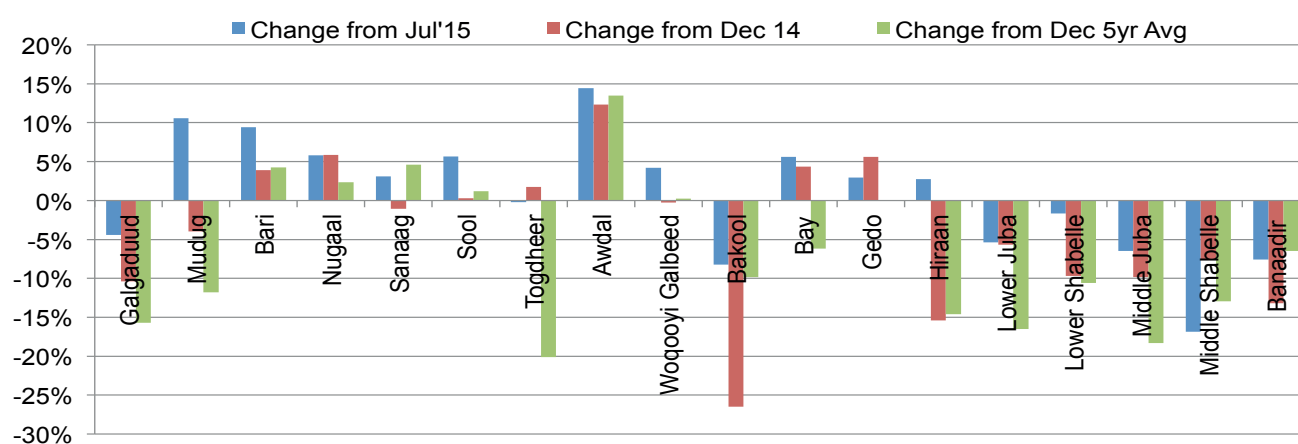
In urban areas in Southern Somalia affected by protracted trade disruption caused by insurgents (i.e. Hudur and Wajid of Bakool Region and Buloburto of Hiran Region), both local cereals and imported food prices (rice, sugar, vegetable oil, wheat flour) have also declined in local currency terms compared to one year ago (December 2014) and six months ago (July 2015) due to above average production in all neighboring rural areas; improved humanitarian assistance delivery and use of alternative supply routes by traders

(smuggling and/or use of military convoys). This has led to an improved purchasing power (ToT) in these areas. However, in Diinsor town of Bay Region which was captured from insurgents more recently, prices of both local and imported commodities increased due to aggravating trade disruption and consequent decline in market supply. In November 2015, FSNAU has also conducted integrated food security and nutrition surveys in the following urban areas: Mogadishu and Kismayo cities and urban areas of Bari and Nugaal Regions. Results from these surveys indicate that most households, had “Acceptable” level of household food consumption (Food Consumption Score-

FCS  $\geq 42$ ). Most urban households also consumed four or more food groups. The average expenditure on food for most urban households represented 60 to 80 percent of their total household expenditure. For poor urban households, which makes them vulnerable to shocks such as increases in food prices and/or decline in household incomes (based on definition from IFPRI, 2008).

IPC household and area classification for these four urban areas was primarily based on the following key food security indicators: household food consumption, share of expenditure on food out of total household expenditure, and the use of moderate or severe coping strategies.

**Figure 15 : Trends in CMB in Urban Areas**



## 4.2 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN SETTLEMENTS

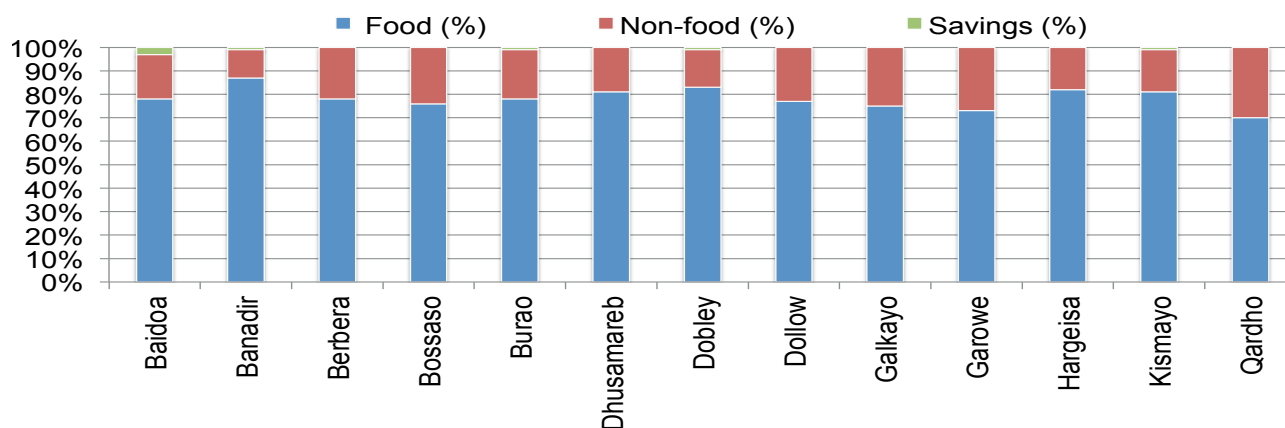
In general the Internally Displaced populations across Somalia are the most vulnerable to food insecurity, due to their limited access to livelihood assets and dependency mainly on one income from casual labor employment in the surrounding urban areas.

Based on current (January 2016) acute food security outcome analysis, in terms of IPC area classification, 12 out of 13 main IDP settlements across Somalia were classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with the exception of Dollow in Gedo Region which has been classified as facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4). This classification was primarily based on the following key food security indicators such as household food consumption and share of expenditure on food out of total household expenditure. About 634 000 IDPs across Somalia were classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 15 000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Approximately 339 000 additional IDPs across the country were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

FSNAU has also conducted integrated food security and nutrition surveys in each of the 13 main IDP settlements across the country. Findings from these survey indicate that over the 12 month period preceding the survey, the highest proportions of new IDP arrivals were reported in Kismayo (33%), Baidoa (32%) and Banadir (22%). Insecurity and localized floods were the main causes of displacement.

Survey findings pointed out that more than 80 percent and over 90 percent of IDP households have Acceptable food consumption and diversified diet respectively in most of the surveyed IDP settlements. Although most surveyed IDP households also consumed four food groups or more, over 80 percent of the households in the surveyed areas engaged in mild to moderate coping mechanisms for accessing food and allocated over 70 percent of their total household expenditure for food, which is a sign of high vulnerability to potential increases in food prices and/or a reduction in household income (Figure 8). However, WDHs dominated in the households who consumed less than four food groups particularly at Dolow(21.6%), Berbera(28.4%), Doble(13.6% and Kismayo(15.2). Besides about 46 percent of IDPs in Dolow had poor food consumption; while poor to borderline consumption among more than 40 percent of IDP households in Baidoa and Qardho were recorded (Figure 17). Very high vulnerability to food insecurity (>75% expenditures on food (Figure 16) and limited asset diversity (0-4 assets) was prevalent to most IDP settlements, with proportion of WDHs households with zero assets being higher particularly in Dolow(9.8%), Kismayo ( 17.4%), Qardho (21.1%), Berbera (28.6%)and Dhusamareb (14.7%), which is a warning signal of their vulnerability and precarious state to potential food price escalations. Most IDP households have fewer sources of income, with the dominant being casual labor and petty trade which are the main income sources for men and women respectively.

Figure 16: Share of Expenditure on Food in Total Spending among IDP Households (December 2015)



### Most Likely Food Security Outcomes (February to June 2016)

#### Urban Areas

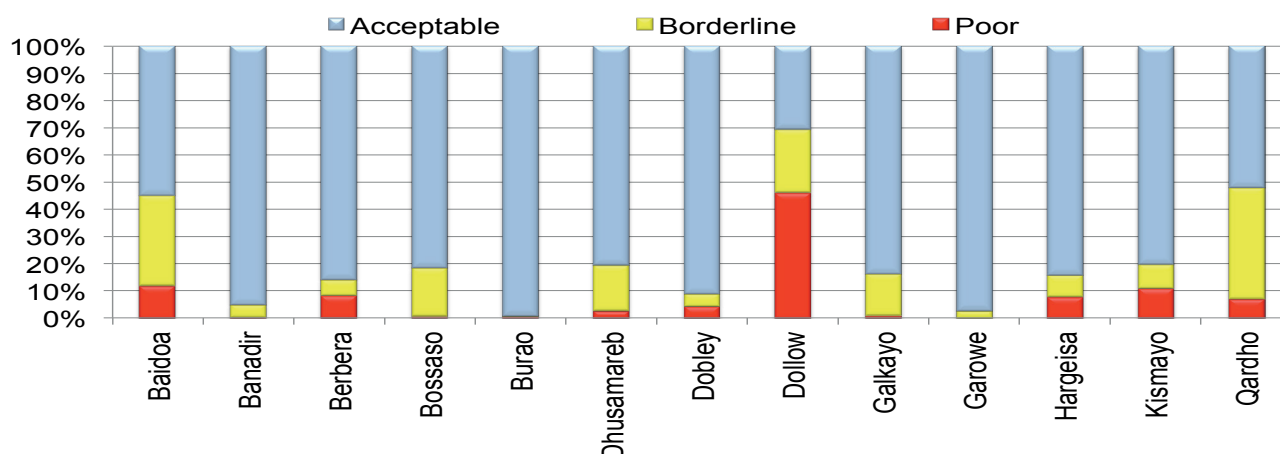
On the basis of the main food security indicators, an estimated 54 000 urban people is projected (February – June 2016) to be in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 & 4) across the country. The largest number of the total affected urban population are found in the regions that have been experiencing trade disruption (30% in Hiran and 22% in Bakool), as well as other regions in the north (Togdher 19%, and 13% in Sool). In Diinsor of Bay region, the number of urban people facing acute food security Crises (IPC Phase 3) is likely to increase from current (January 2016) estimate of 2 000 people to 4 000, due to intensified trade disruption and likely confrontation between the government /AMISOM troops and insurgents. Nonetheless, the IPC area classification for acute food insecurity, the urban area classification across Somalia will remain unchanged during the projection period (February-June 2016). This is ascribed to several factors: Both imported and local commodities will be available in most urban towns of Somalia. Labour opportunities (on farm activities) are expected to sustain, due to near normal Gu 2016 in most southern regions, as well as, non-farm works (casual labour, petty trades etc) in urban markets of the northern and central regions. The low fuel prices in global markets will likely contribute to reduced production and transport costs, whereas, imported

commodity prices will likely remain stable/decline through June 2016. Following recent Jubba Corridor planned military operation articulated in Lower Jubba region, new areas will likely fall under siege, and this is expected to drive staple food prices increase and declining TOT in the projection period (February - June 2016).

#### Settlements of IDPs

An estimated 649 000 IDPs across Somalia will remain in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) in the period of February to June 2016. This includes 634 000 IDPs in Crisis and an additional 15 000 IDPs in Emergency. The highest affected number of IDPs (Phase 3 & Phase 4) are concentrated in Banadir (55%) and Bari (8%), Waqooyi Galbeed (7%), Mudug (6%) and Galgaduud (5%) Regions. Humanitarian interventions are likely to continue in major IDP settlements. Cereal prices are likely to decrease (most regions) across the cities where IDP settlements are located. Due to cereal flow from the Deyr 2015/16 good harvest and anticipating near average Gu 2015 rainfall, this will possibly lead to sustained labor opportunities where IDP settlements located and agricultural labour in nearby surrounding villages – thereby stabilizing labor to cereal terms of trade for poor IDPs households. However, possible expansion of military offensive and sporadic clan conflicts could cause further population displacement and put a strain on resources and available support interventions in existing IDP settlements.

Figure 17: IDP Household Food Consumption Based on FCS (% of household classification December 2015)





## 4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

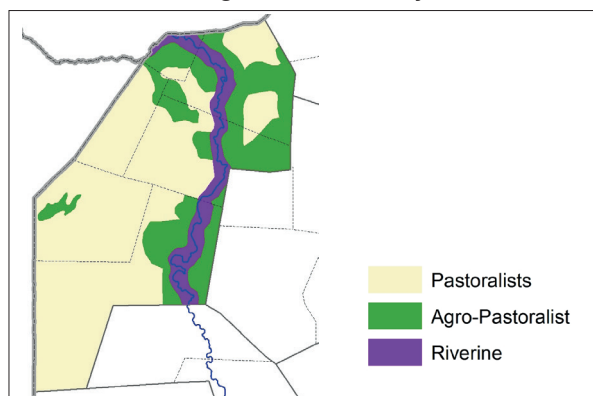
### 4.3.1 GEDO REGION

The food security situation in Gedo region has improved or sustained in this season due to improved own production (crop, milk and meat) when compared to *Gu* 2015. In January 2016, the area classification of all livelihoods in the region were classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase1) acute food insecurity. The total number of people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in January 2016 was estimated at 30 000 people. This reflects a significant decrease by 62 percent since the *Gu* 2015 estimates (79 000 people). In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same in all livelihood zones during February- June 2016. The estimates of population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is projected to increase (by 20 % to 36 000 people. (Map 2; Tables 2 and 10). This increase in population **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) mainly comes from Southern Agropastoral and Sorghum high potential Agropastoral.

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

The improved food security situation in the region is determined from a combination of several factors: average *Gu* 2015 season and average to above *Deyr* 2015 rainfall performance (in terms of amounts and distribution), resulting in above average cereal production; increased farm labor opportunities for poor households; good pasture/water conditions and good livestock body conditions with increased livestock holding for all species (medium kidding and calving rates) and increased incomes from livestock product sales. These positive factors have contributed to reduced reliance on loans and social support by poor households. Accumulated seasonal debt levels indicates a decreasing trend (SIP from \$100 to \$30; SAP from \$50 to \$20) compared to last *Gu* 2015 season, as poor households were able to pay their outstanding debts partially.

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



Relative stability of the food security situation in crop producing livelihood zones (Sorghum High Potential, Southern Agropastoral and Riverine Pump Irrigation) of the region in the post-*Deyr* 2015 season is due to improved humanitarian assistance (agricultural inputs: seeds and tractor hours), particularly in north Gedo. The impact of these factors is reflected in above average cereal production and other crop production (tomatoes, onions, cowpea and sesame) as well as expected off-season cereal harvest in riverine areas.



Average Maize Condition. Riverine, Luuq, FSNAU, December 2015

Total cereal production in Gedo region is estimated at 6 400 tones of maize and sorghum for the *Deyr* 2015 season, which is higher by 18% and 27% than the PWA (1995-2014 average) and the five-year average (2010-2014) respectively. An additional 1 200 tons of maize harvest is expected in late March 2016 from the Riverine Pump Irrigation livelihood zone (Bardheere, Luuq and Buurdhubo districts). Most of the harvest is expected to come mainly from Bardheere district.

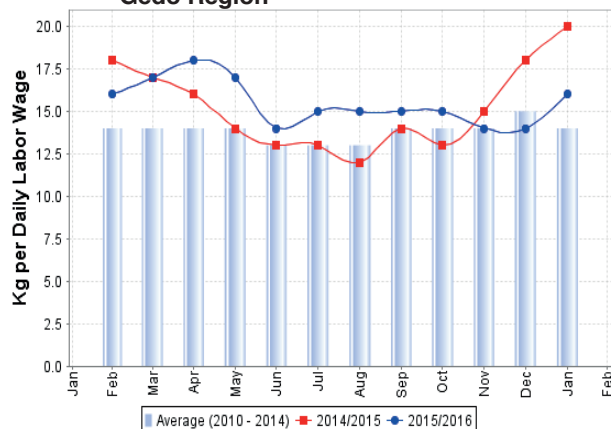
The cereal stocks of poor households are estimated to last in the Sorghum High Potential for four months, Riverine for two to three months and the in Southern Agropastoral

for two months. Thus, the stocks are expected to run out earlier than normal in Southern Agropastoral livelihood, triggering an early start of the lean season. However, there are good prospects for seasonal agricultural activities (land preparation, planting, weeding, and harvesting) during *Deyr* 2015 late maize harvest and start of *Gu* 2016 season, which will provide farm labour opportunities to poor households; hence improve their purchasing power.

Red sorghum prices in Gedo main markets indicates increased trend in all three periods of comparison to Previous six-months (by 10%), a year ago (by 16%) and five-year average (by 6%). This increase in price of sorghum is attributed to the fact that newly harvested crops have not entered the markets as well as serious disruptions to market and trade activities caused by the recently-intensified conflict in Bardheere, Buurdhubo and Garbaharey districts. On the other hand, local quality goat prices have decreased compared to both a year ago and five-year average (by 5%), but remained stable compared to six months ago. As a result, the ToT between local quality goat and cereals (red sorghum) in December 2015 (80 kg/ local goat) decreased from December 2014 levels (18%) as well as July 2015 (9%) and the five-year average levels (13%). This decrease in ToT is mainly attributed to increased sorghum price and declined Goat prices. Similarly, the ToT between daily labour wage and cereals (red sorghum) has declined slightly to 10kg in December 2015 compared to 13 kg in July 2015 (23%) and a year ago (9%), mostly reflecting increases in red sorghum price and declines of daily labour wage rates owing to decreasing agricultural activities due to reduced cultivations of other crops caused by fear of El Niño induced floods. However, ToT was slightly higher (by 11%) compared to five-year average level (2010-2014).

The forecasted below average *Gu* 2016 rains will likely sustain/or deteriorate pasture and water availability in pastoral areas, which will translate into deteriorated livestock body condition and milk production in the region.

**Figure 18: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum in Gedo Region**

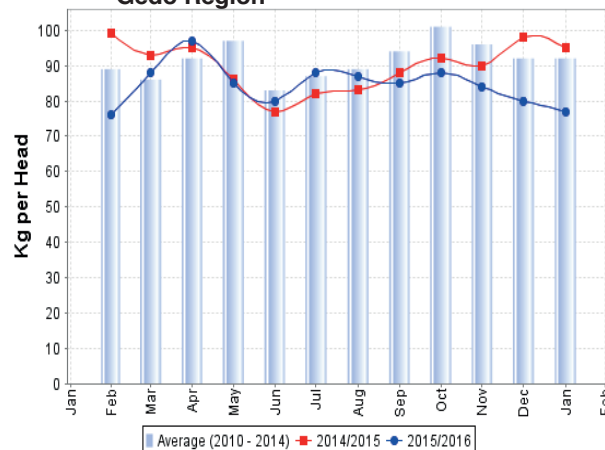


Livestock herd size is expected to increase during the the projection period due to medium kidding and calving of all species. Livestock holdings (camel, Sheep/goat and Cattle) among poor households are projected at baseline or above. Humanitarian assistance planned in the region (through June 2016), particularly in the north of Gedo (Belet-hawa and Dolow), will contribute to improvement of food security situation in the region. However, persistent insecurity and armed conflicts may affect food security situation in the southern parts of the region, particularly in Garbaharey and Bardheere districts that have restricted access to humanitarian intervention. The recent ongoing conflicts which started in January 2016 will likely continue and reduce poor households' access to markets, water points as well as human displacement and trade movements as the level of military operations increases.

Deyr 2015 assessment results show sustained prevalence of Critical levels of GAM among North Gedo pastoral (21.3%) and riverine livelihoods (19.5%) since post *Gu* 2014. The current SAM rate (4.1 %) show sustained Critical compared to *Gu* 2015, but a deterioration from Serious (3.7%) in Deyr14/15 among North Gedo pastoral, though differences are statistically not significant. The SAM prevalence among North Gedo Riverine remained unchanged (3.3 % in *Gu* 2015 to 4.0 % in Deyr 2015/16). The major factors that worsened the nutrition status include limited access to health facilities clean water, sanitation services to treat moderate malnutrition, high morbidity, low immunization coverage and poor child care. Supporting sustainable livelihoods is required.

The critical levels of acute malnutrition seen in Gedo region is largely expected to be sustained as critical in the coming three months due to the prevailing high morbidity rates, low access to humanitarian interventions, decline seasonal milk access in *Jilaa* season, decline poor households' access to markets and water points as well as trade movements due to tense security and on-going military operations.

**Figure 19: ToT Daily Labor Wage to Red Sorghum in Gedo Region**





**Table 10: Gedo Region, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Gedo</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	32,773	5,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196,148	17,700	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	51,038	9,200	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42,575	3,200	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>322,534</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

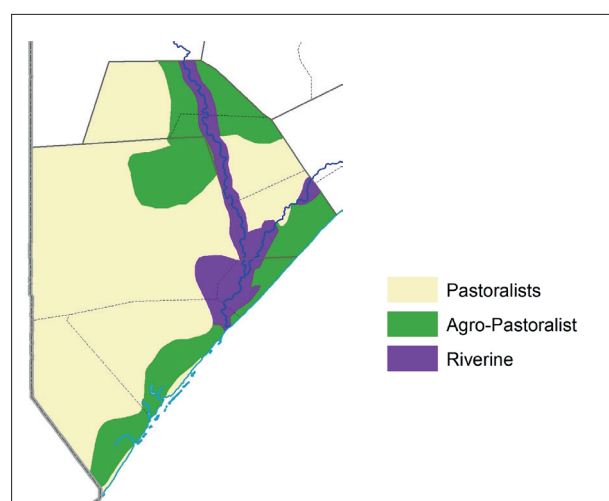
*\*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

### 4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

In the post Deyr 2015/16, the food security situation has improved in Juba regions compared to post-Gu 2015. In January 2016, the two main pastoral livelihoods of Juba regions (Southern Inland Pastoral and Juba cattle Pastoral) and Southern Agro Pastoral of Juba (marginal sorghum producers/ livestock dependent) have been classified as **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1). While other livelihoods, Sorghum High Potential Agro Pastoral of Middle Juba (Sakow/ salagle), the Riverine Gravity Irrigation of Middle and Lower Juba and Southern Rain fed Agro pastoral of Lower Juba, were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The total rural population that is acutely food insecure is estimated at 105 000 of which 5 000 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 100 000 are Stressed. This figure indicates a decline of 26 percent compared to affected population in post Gu 2015 (141 000 people) in which 91% - 128 000 people were **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 9% - 13 000 people were in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The majority of affected people are concentrated in Southern Rain Fed Agro Pastoral (Jamame/ Lower juba), Gravity Irrigation Riverine and Sorghum High Potential in Middle Juba) [Map 2, Tables 2 and 11]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification for all livelihoods and population is projected to be in Stress phase (IPC 2) with no population being classified in Crisis phase. The total affected number of people (Stressed/IPC Phase 2) is projected to be 104 000.

During a normal season, poor households in the riverine and agro pastoral livelihoods of both regions obtain food from own production (50-60%) or through market purchases (35-45%). Poor households in agro pastoral livelihood earn about 30-40 percent of their annual cash income from livestock and livestock product sales as well as from employment and self-employment (20-50%) such as farm labor, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales. In the riverine areas, employment and self-employment (60%) represent the main income sources of

### Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



poor households, which are supplemented by the sales of cereals and cash crops (35%), while chicken sales and gifts account for the remainder (5%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirements through market purchase, while the rest (20%) comes from own livestock products. Most of their cash income is generated through livestock and livestock product sales (65-85%), followed by employment (15-25%) and cash gifts (0-10%).

The sustained food security improvements in Juba pastoral livelihood (Juba Cattle Pastoral and Southern Inland Pastoral) and Southern Agro Pastoral (marginal sorghum producers) in post Deyr 2015/16 emanated from the benefits of the improved rangeland resources attributed to near average 2015 Deyr seasonal rainfall. The rains were beneficial and had minimal Elnino effects (contrary to previous forecast) and fostered improvements in pasture and water availability. The improvements was further cemented by livestock herd size of poor households which remained at baseline levels in the Juba cattle Pastoral, Southern Agro Pastoral and above baseline levels in camel pastoralist (SIP) livelihood. This solid capital base (in terms of livestock holding) combined with improvements in

rangeland conditions has subsequently improved livestock reproduction (medium kidding and calving) which in turn improved milk access and availability. The other benefit of the improved rangeland condition is the improvements in livestock body condition which in turn induced enhancements in livestock market value. The benefits of average Deyr 2015/16 seasonal rainfall was equally shared by the crop sector the Juba regions where crop cereal production was above Deyr PWA (1995-2014) as well as the Deyr five-year average (2010-2014).

Deyr 2015/16 sorghum production in agro pastoral areas of Middle Juba represents 115 percent of the Deyr PWA (1995-2014) and 121 percent of the five-year average. The actual sorghum harvest is estimated at 2 900 tonnes mostly collected from the Sorghum High Potential of Middle Juba region. On the other hand Maize crop harvest in Middle Juba is estimated at 2 200 tones (mainly collected from Jilib, Sakow and Buale Riverine). This corresponds to 129 percent of Deyr PWA and 151 percent of the five-year average. An estimated 400 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in Middle Juba in March/April 2016 will bring the combined 2015/16 *Deyr* plus off-season cereal harvest to 116 and 110 percent of the Deyr PWA and the five-year average, respectively. This translates to lower off-season crops harvest due to the lack of riverine floods that used to be the source of recede cultivations (Juba Dasheks).

In Lower Juba, cereal crop production (maize) is estimated at 1 500 tonnes (1 100 tonnes from the riverine and 400 tonnes from Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba), which corresponds to 130 percent of the *Deyr* PWA and 154 percent of the five-year average. However, a preliminary estimate of 250 tonnes of off-season maize harvest expected in Lower Juba in March/April 2016 will likely bring the combined 2015/16 *Deyr* plus off-season cereal harvest to 100 and 68 percent of the Deyr PWA and the five-year average respectively.

Poor farmers' cereal stock duration is estimated at less than 1-3 months period in the Riverine livelihood of both regions and for up to 3 months in the Sorghum High Potential of

Middle Juba; there are no stocks available in Southern Rainfed Agropastoral of Lower Juba region. Humanitarian assistance in Kismayo, Afmadow and Badhaade districts has also contributed to improved food security situation in Lower Juba region.

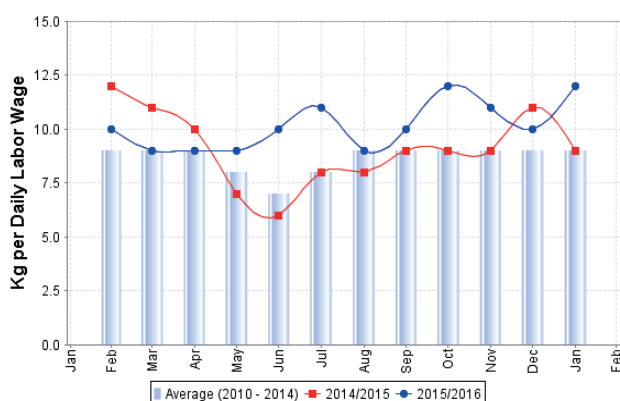
In December 2015, goat prices in Juba regions (all markets) declined slightly from the five-year average (3%), remained stable compared to December 2014 (same month last year) but increased (5%) compared to the previous six months (July 2015). On the other hand, cattle prices in all Juba markets declined (10%) from the levels a year ago and (3%) compared to five- year average but remained stable compared to the last six months.



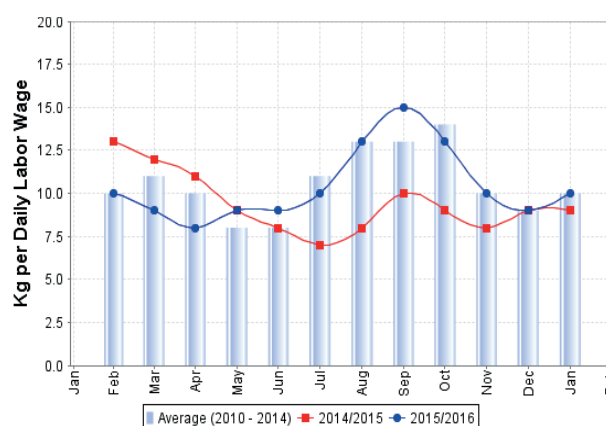
*Improved Body Condition Grazing, Doble, Lower Juba Region, FSNAU, December 2015*

In December 2015, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in Lower Juba (73 kg/head maize) in pastoral areas (consumer markets of Afmadow, Doble and Hagar) showed a marginal decline (5%) compared to the same month last year but increased by (3%) and (4%) compared to July 2015 and the five-year average respectively. In the markets of Middle Juba, ToT between local quality goat and white maize in December 2015 (108 kg/head maize) was higher (14%) than in December 2014 (95kg/head) and (19%) from July 2015 (91kg/head) respectively but lower (3%) compared to the five-year average (111kg/head).

**Figure 20: ToT Daily Labor Wage to White Maize (Lower Juba)**



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



In the markets of Lower Juba the ToT daily labor wage rate and white maize was equivalent to 10kgs/ wage rate in December 2015, depicting a decrease from the levels in December 2014 and in July 2015 (both were 11kg/ wage rate). In Middle Juba, the ToT in December 2015 (9kg/wage rate) has remained stable in both same months last year (from 9 kg/ wage rate) and 5 years average but declined by 10 percent compared to July 2015. The ToT between daily labour wage rate and white maize versus five-average levels were stable in Middle Juba, but increase by 11 percent in Lower Juba. This trends in Lower Juba is due to improved labour wages as a result of increased labour opportunities. However ToT declined by 9 percent compared to same month last year and last 6 months, mainly in the Kismayo port town and other areas with improved access to humanitarian assistance and traders like Doble and Afmadow. Conversely, in Middle Juba, labour wage rates were stable is due to improved agriculture activities and prevailing out-migration of the potential competitors (to Kismayo IDPs camps and even to urban centers) given the existing trade restrictions and illegal taxations.

In the projection period, expected near average *Gu* 2016 rainfall will enhance pasture and water conditions, hence livestock body condition and production. Livestock prices are likely to increase or even remain stable which will result in sustained improvement in the purchasing power of pastoralists/ agro pastoralists. Similarly, the expected *Gu* 2016 season will equally improve crop production in riverine areas (crop dependent) and seasonal floods will induce off-season cultivations. There is also planned humanitarian intervention up to June 2016, despite limited access to Afmadow, Kismayo and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba). However, due to restricted/lack of humanitarian access (insecurity) there is no planned humanitarian assistance for Middle juba.

In Juba Cattle Pastoral; in Post Deyr 2015, the nutrition assessments finding together with health facility data show Serious levels of acute nutrition situation (MUAC <12.5 of 5.5% and MUAC <11.5% of 1.2%). There is an improvement in the nutrition situation, when compared to *Gu* 2015, with Serious levels of GAM and SAM prevalence of (7.9%) and (2.4%) respectively. Low levels of morbidity rates (24%) were also noted in Juba Cattle Pastoral.

**Table 11: Juba Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	8,700	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	4,500	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	3,500	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	9,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	24,100	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	1,000	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>279,679</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	32,822	5,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	20,700	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	22,800	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	4,000	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>285,846</b>	<b>53,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>565,525</b>	<b>104,300</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.*

### 4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL REGIONS

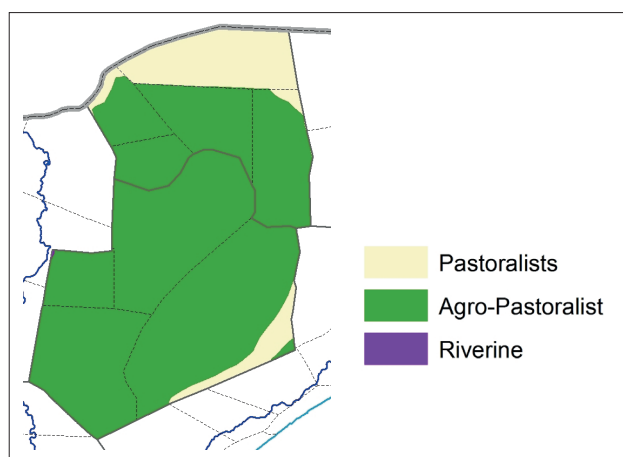
Food security situation of all rural livelihoods in Bay and Bakool regions has improved in the Post Deyr 2015/16, compared to preceding Gu 2015. The outcomes from the current snapshot acute food insecurity analysis (January 2016) of all livelihoods (agro pastoral and pastoral) in both regions were classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) - reflecting that more than 80 percent of households in the area are able to meet basic food needs, without resorting to typical coping strategies. However, a small number of population has remained in Stressed phase (IPC Phase 2) estimated at 37 000 people (Bay: 23 000 and Bakool 14 000), showing significant decline of 70 percent from last Gu 2015 estimates (122 000 people).

In the most likely scenario (February-June 2016), the IPC area classification is projected to remain as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in most rural livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions; except Bay/Bakool Low Potential Agro Pastoral livelihood of the two regions, where acute food security situation is anticipated to worsen into Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The expected number in Stress will increase (about three fold) and reach up to 144 000 (67% in Bay & 33% in Bakool), which is mainly because of the likely effects of the conflicts/ on-going military operations; restriction in humanitarian access; trade disruption (Maps 2; Tables 2 and 12).

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

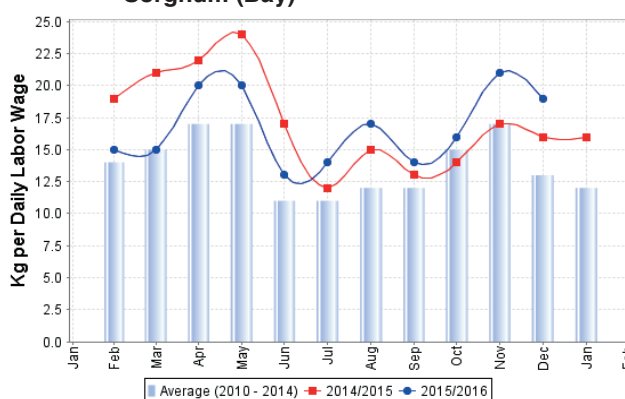
Various factors have contributed to the improved food and livelihood security for all livelihoods in the two regions-including above average crop production; improved agriculture labor opportunities with higher daily wage rates; declined cereal prices; improved pasture/water; enhanced livestock conditions (PET Score 3-4) and production/reproduction; continued humanitarian interventions in urban and rural villages nearby the main towns. As a result of above average Deyr rains (timely onset, good distribution

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



and intensity), with minimal adverse effects (eg insects, disease, birds etc), the overall cereals produced (sorghum and maize) in both regions were above average. In Bay region, Deyr 2015/16 cereal production was estimated at 51 000 metric tonnes, which represents 146 percent of the Deyr post war average (1995-2014) and 129 percent of the five-year average (2010-2014) – the 5<sup>th</sup> highest production recorded since 1995. Similarly, cereal production in Bakool region was estimated at 5 100 metric tonnes, which is 184 percent of PWA, and close to the five –year average (2010-2014) production.

**Figure 22: ToT Labor Rate (Agriculture) to Red Sorghum (Bay)**

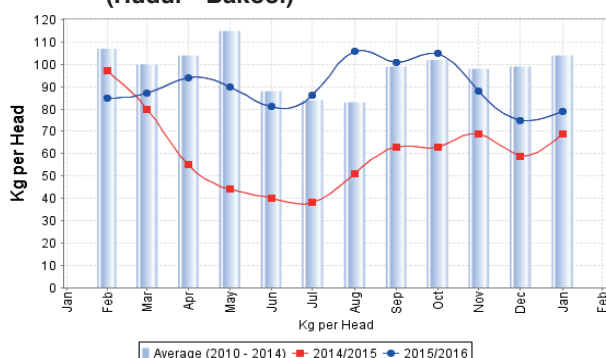


Consequently, cereal availability in the markets is assessed average to above average scales, due to the Deyr 2015/16 above average harvest, coupled with average to above average cereal production of the past two seasons of the 5-year averages in Bay region). However, household stocks vary. Cereal stock duration among poor households are estimated at 4 - 5 months in the Sorghum High Potential Agro Pastoral of Bay region, while those in Bay/Bakool Low Potential and Bakool Southern Agro Pastoral can last 2-3 months and 1-2 month, respectively. Additionally, significant amount of other crops were reported in both regions. In this Deyr 2015/16 cowpea and sesame production are estimated at 3 850 metric tonnes and 3 600 metric tonnes respectively,



As a result, cereal prices have declined in most reference markets of the two regions. In Bay region sorghum price has shown slight decline of 7 to 9 percent since July 2015 and December 2014 respectively, and moderate decrease of 24 percent compared to five year average. Similarly, the price of the same commodity in Bakool region, reflected moderate decrease of 19 and 29 per cent, compared to year ago (December 2014) and five-year average respectively, however remain stable compared to July 2015. Main factors that influenced these declines were due to high supply from the Deyr 1015/16 above average production; available stocks hoarded by traders; as well as carryover stocks retained by Middle and Better off wealth groups.

**Figure 23: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)**



Agricultural labour opportunities, which are among the highest income source for the poor agro pastoralists, have significantly increased in both regions. This is ascribed to high labour demand in this Deyr season, due to high weed infestation, resulted from persistent heavy rains and good crop performances throughout the areas. Accordingly, daily wage rates in Bay remain high at all-time in three comparison periods: 27 percent increase from July 2015; 4 percent from December 2014, and 35 percent compared to Five-year average. In Bakool region labour wage rates remain stable compared to a year back (December 2014), however indicated slight to moderate increase of 8 percent and 18 percent from five-year average and second half of 2015, respectively.

Accordingly, Terms of trade (TOT) between agriculture labor and sorghum increased in three comparison periods, for all poor agro pastoralists of the two regions. In Bay , TOT between daily labor wage and sorghum fetches 19 kg/ daily labor rates, showing an increase of 36 percent (14kg/ daily labor rate - July 2015); 19 percent (16kg/daily labor rate – December 2014) and 46 percent (13kg/daily wages – 5-yrs average). In Bakool, the ToT stood at 13kgs per daily wage and has increased by 18 percent since July 2015; and an equal increase of 30 percent compared to same time of the previous year (December 2014) and five-year average. This is largely ascribed to low cereal prices and increased daily wage rates.

Overall livestock conditions are in favorable status (Pictorial Evaluation Tool-PET Scores of 3-4), due to above average rainfall performance, which enhanced pasture for grazers and browsers in the entire regions. Subsequently, increased livestock productions (milk, meat, ghee etc); reproduction (calving/kidding and lambing); and imported conception rates for most species. For most livelihoods of Bay and Bakool , milk availability and consumption has improved, moderately following low to medium camel calving rates, medium calving of cattle in the previous Hagaa season and medium goat/sheep kidding/lambing in this Deyr 2015\16 season. Livestock holding trends of most species are either at baseline or above the baseline level, due to successive good seasonal performances.



*Good Sorghum Crop, War iisho, Bur Hakaba, Bay, FSNAU, December 2015*

In December 2015, local goat prices in all reference markets of Bay and Bakool regions have shown declining trends. The goat price in Bay markets have indicated a decline of 13% percent since July 2015; moderate decrease of 28 percent and 23 percent respectively, compared to previous year (December 2014) and five – year average . Similar trends was recorded in Hudur market of Bakool region- pointing to mild decline of 2 percent, and 12 percent compared to last half of 2015, and five year average respectively. Hence, the level of purchasing power has gone down in both regions. In Bay, the ToT between local Goat to red sorghum is 157 kg/head (in Baidoa market), indicating a decrease of 10 percent (from 174kgs/goat) since July 2015, 25 percent (from 210kgs/goat) in December 2014 and 38% (252kgs/head) compared to five year average respectively. Nevertheless, this amount of grains is sufficient for about 2 months consumption for a poor household of six members. Similar declining trends were observed in Hudur market of Bakool region. Where the terms of trade decreased by 13 percent (from 86kgs to 75kgs/local goat) compared to July 2015 and 24 percent lower (from 99kg to 75kgs/goat) than five- average but 27 percent higher than previous year.

The anticipated near normal Gu 2016 rains will improve/ sustain pasture/ water availability, there by contributing to further improvement of livestock body conditions during



Gu'16; normal seasonal agricultural activities (preparation, planting, weeding, harvesting and transporting), which will provide labor opportunities for poor households and self-employment activities (grass collection, building sticks, etc.) Consequently, the favorable TOT among the livelihoods are likely to sustain. In addition, there is a planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access and safety net in Bay and Bakool regions.

In 2015 Deyr Nutritional assessment Bay Agro-pastoral shows GAM and SAM prevalence of 17.3% and 5% respectively, which indicates Critical levels of acute malnutrition. The GAM prevalence shows that there is a deterioration since Gu 2015 (15%), and sustained (19%) nutrition situation, when compared to last Deyr 2014. The

SAM prevalence also indicates that there is a deterioration since Gu 2015 (2.8%), and sustained (5.5%) nutrition situation when compared to last Deyr 2014.

Nutritional assessment in Bakool pastoral livelihood shows GAM and SAM prevalence of 11.2% and 1.5% respectively, which indicates both Serious and Alert levels of acute malnutrition, respectively, this deterioration is not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ ), but only a phase change. This indicates a slight deterioration from Alert to Serious levels when compared to Gu' 2015 (9.8%) and sustained Serious in Deyr 2014 (12.3%). This deterioration of the nutrition situation is mainly attributed low immunization status such as Vitamin A (46.5%) and measles (48.6%), seasonal morbidity (10.5%), and low access of milk due to normal seasonal migration.

**Table 12: Bay and Bakool Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

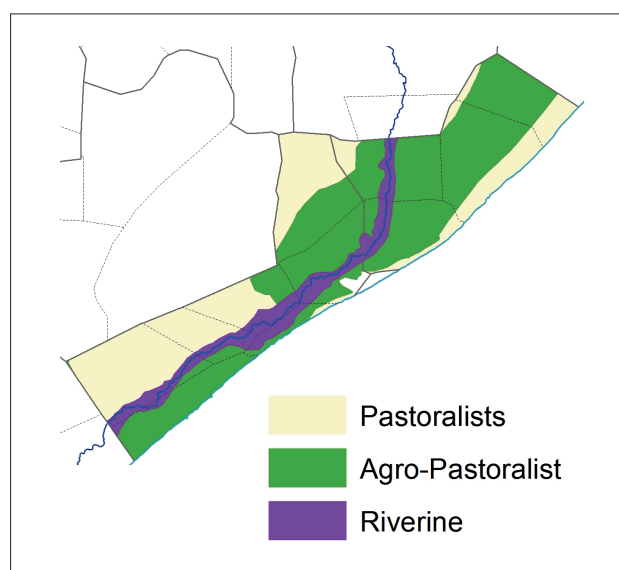
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Bakool</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	120,724	10,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102,273	26,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58,301	10,500	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>281,298</b>	<b>48,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402,034	30,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16,024	2,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241,258	63,300	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>659,316</b>	<b>96,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>940,614</b>	<b>144,600</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

In Deyr 2015/16 seasons, the food security situation has improved in most of the rural livelihoods of Shabelle regions. In January 2016, acute food insecurity situation in Riverine gravity irrigation (Lower shabelle), Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) livelihoods, Cowpea Belt (Middle Shabelle) and Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral, were categorised as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). However, Riverine Gravity Irrigation of Middle Shabelle, Southern Rain-Fed Maize and Coastal Deeh livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The total affected population in Middle Shabelle is estimated at 70 000 people stressed (IPC Phase 2) indicating declines from the estimates in the post-Gu 2015 (107 000) by 35 percent for stressed populations. The people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) were mainly from Coastal Deeh and Riverine of Middle shabelle. Similarly, in Lower Shabelle, the total affected population is estimated at 135 000 in which 125 000 people are Stressed

#### Shabelle Livelihood Systems



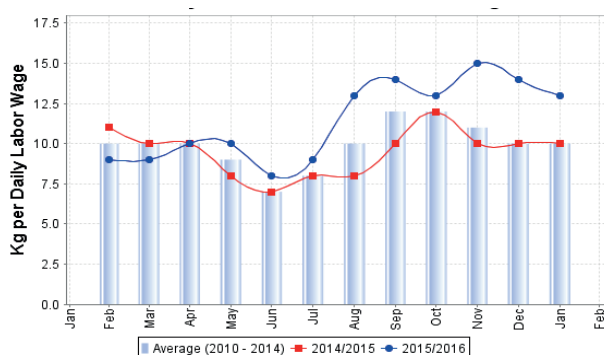
(IPC Phase 2) and 10 000 people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The total figure indicates a decline from the estimates of post Gu 2015 (218 000) by 38 percent. In the projection period (February-June 2016), the area classification and population in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC phase 3) will remain the same 70 000 and 135 000 people in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle respectively (Map 2; Tables 2 and 13).

Poor households for both riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%) from food, which is supplemented with 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 regions obtain most of their annual food requirements from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their annual income is derived from livestock, livestock products and bush product sales.

The improved food security situation in riverine areas of Middle Shabelle region stems from a combination of several factors: good cereal harvests; minimal flood damages; improved security conditions; favourable agricultural labor opportunities with high wage rates in riverine areas. The situation in agro pastoral livelihood and pastoral areas of the region have also shown improvements as a result of above average rains, low pest damages and medium production of livestock, which increased the milk availability for consumption and sales at household level.

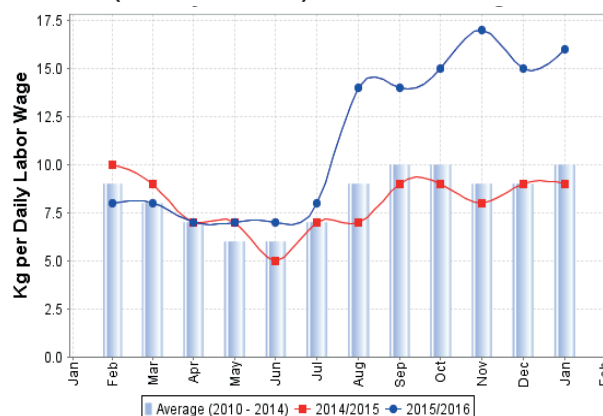
Current cereal (maize and sorghum) production in Middle Shabelle is estimated at 17 100 tonnes (138% of Deyr 2014, 143% of PWA and 126% of five-year average). About 63 percent (10 700 tonnes) of the production was collected from riverine areas, while 37 percent (6 400 tonnes) came from rain-fed agropastoral areas. Additional 1 400 tonnes of rice has been harvested from riverine areas and an extra 600 tonnes of off-season maize is also expected in February-

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



March 2016 from the riverine areas of Jowhar district. The improvements in cereal production are attributable to above average Deyr rains which improved yield per hectare, less flood and pest damages. As a result of above average cereal production, households will have near normal stocks for the lean season (2-3 months in riverine areas and 3-4 months in Sorghum High Potential). However, as the Jilal months begin, income-earning opportunities in agriculture will decrease and many poor households will depend heavily on their stocks and purchases from markets. But, income from self-employment, including construction work and other typical off-farm casual labor will contribute to improve purchasing power for poor households.

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



In Lower Shabelle, the food security situation has also improved in most pastoral, agropastoral, and riverine livelihoods due to average to above average rains and relatively low crop damage by insects and birds. The exception is Southern Rain-Fed Livelihood along the Coast where food security situation have deteriorated due to below average maize production as a result of poor rainfalls as well as inter-clan conflicts in Merka areas.

In the crop-dependent livelihoods of riverine and Sorghum High Potential, the Deyr cereal production is estimated at 35 200 tonnes, representing 107 percent of the Deyr PWA and 106 percent of the five-year average indicating an above average production. The current good production is largely driven by increased sorghum harvests (195% of last Deyr season; 145% of PWA; 138% 5yr Avrg) in the major sorghum-producing agropastoral livelihood of Weleweyn, Afgooye and Qoryooley due to increased yield per hectare, following good rains and low level of pest attacks. There is small amount of maize production in this livelihood which is primarily grown as a second crop after sorghum, and it serves both as grain for human consumption and as fodder livestock during the dry season.

By contrast, fears of El-Nino floods, renewed clan conflicts and early drop of river water levels, led to reduced maize harvests in riverine areas (by about 22%) compared to

long-term average (1995-2014). Poor rainfalls in Southern Rain-Fed Agropastoral livelihood (in Barawe and Marka) are also negatively affected maize production in the region. Other crops, which are mostly grown by middle and better-off wealth groups both in Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions, includes sesame (1 850 tonnes in Middle Shabelle and 7 650 tonnes in Lower Shabelle) and cowpea (600 tonnes in Middle Shabelle and 2 000 tonnes in Lower Shabelle). In Lower Shabelle, cereal stocks among poor households are estimated to last up to two months in the riverine areas and three months in Sorghum High potential Agropastoral. In Southern rain-fed agropastoral livelihood, therefore no cereal stock for poor households due to crop failure.



*Good Maize. Muka dhere Balad, FSNAU December 2015*

The post Deyr 2015 food security situation improvements in livestock dependent livelihoods (Southern Inland Pastoral, Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh) in Shabelle region were contributed by several factors. Increase in livestock herd size among of poor households to baseline levels in the Cowpea Belt of Middle Shabelle and above baseline levels in SIP livelihood, while it remained below baseline in Coastal Deeh areas. Milk availability was average in Deyr 2015 in all pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods given the medium kidding (goats) and calving (cattle/ camel) rates. The body conditions of all livestock species are average due to availability of water, pasture and expected mild *Jilal* in most rural areas of both regions.

Daily agricultural labor wages in December 2015 have shown moderate decline in Middle Shabelle compared to July 2015 (13%), a year ago (17%) and five-year average (14%). This decline in wages was due to reduced employment opportunities in other sectors, which increased the supply of agricultural labour and starting of agriculture lean season. Similarly, the current wage in the rain-fed areas is 17 percent lower compared to December 2014 and 16 percent lower than the five-year average of December, while wages remained stable compared to July 2015.

In Lower Shabelle, the agricultural labour rates increased by 18 percent compared to July 2015, (rural markets of Bulo Mareer & Daresalam) but lower than last year and stable compared to five-year average, which indicates that incomes of poor households increased as a result of high farm labor opportunities. In the rain-fed areas, agricultural labour rates have also shown increases compared to five-year average (5%) and last six months (18%) but lower (2%) compared to levels a year ago [Rural markets of Farsoley, Tortorow and Warmaxan].

Maize prices declined in three comparison periods (6 months, a year ago and five year average) as the bulk of the 2015/16 Deyr harvest entered the local markets. Price dropped 23, 18 and 17 percent in Middle Shabelle compared to July 2015, a year ago and five-year average levels, respectively. Similarly the prices of maize have also declined in lower Shabelle in December 2015 compared to July 2015 (37%), last year (33%) and five-year average (27%) levels. The decrease in cereal prices has significant positive impacts on poor households who work as daily labor, and poor pastoralist, while may negatively.

In Middle Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour wage and white maize (6kg/ daily labour wage) indicated considerable increase compared to July 2015 (50%), last year (20%) and five-year average (50%). In Lower Shabelle, the ToT between daily labour and maize (maize/ daily labor wage) has also increased compared to last July 2015 (86%), a year ago (30%) and the five-year average (30%).

In pastoral livelihood, the ToT between local quality goat and white maize in December 2015 indicated an increase from a year ago (26%), July 2015 (48%) as well as the five-year average (9%) in Middle Shabelle region. Similarly in Lower Shabelle, increase of 39%, 39%, 24% were observed respectively. Normal supply of goat in the reference markets in combination with reduced cereal prices (white maize) has contributed to improved ToT trends in both regions.

In the projection period (February-June 2016), the projected near average Gu 2016 rains in parts of Shabelle will likely sustain both agriculture and livestock performance in the shabelle regions. There is a planned humanitarian assistance to improve food access and safety net but physical access is very limited/ restricted in all rural livelihoods of Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle regions due to prevailing security situations in both regions (insurgency).

Shabelle Agro-pastoral livelihood recorded a GAM rate of 14.3 (10.8-18.7) and SAM rate of 1.4 (0.7- 2.9) percent indicating sustained Serious nutrition situation when compared with serious GAM rates recorded since in Deyr 2014/15. However this is an improvement from Critical levels seen in Gu 2015 where GAM rate of 18.8 percent

and SAM of 5.4 percent was recorded. Shabelle Riverine livelihood shows a GAM rate of 11.4 (8.6-15.1) and SAM rate of 2.1 (1.2- 3.6) indicating Serious nutrition situation reflecting a stable situation when compared with GAM rate of 10.0 percent recorded in Gu 2015 but a slight deterioration in nutrition situation compared to the Alert GAM of 9.6 percent and SAM rate of 1.8 percent recorded in Deyr 2014/15.

Between February to April 2016, the nutrition situation among Shabelle Agro-pastoral and, Riverine is likely to remain Serious. Households will have near normal stocks for the lean season as well as improved income. Ongoing outbreak of measles and Acute Watery Diarrhea, civil insecurity and limited access for humanitarian interventions could have also negative impact if the situation continues.

**Table 13: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

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 (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	9,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	25,400	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	16,100	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	18,600	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	400	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>349,727</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	1,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	5,800	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	80,500	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	15,300	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	21,500	9,900	0	11
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>883,497</b>	<b>124,900</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,233,224</b>	<b>194,800</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

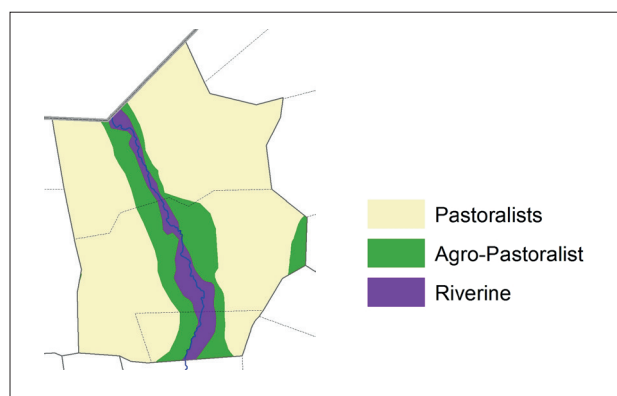
\*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.

### 4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

The food security situation has improved in all rural livelihoods of Hiran region in the post Deyr 2015/16 season compared to the post-Gu 2015 season. In January 2016, acute food insecurity area classification of all rural livelihoods in Hiran region were categorized either as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) for Agro Pastoral and Riverine or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) for pastoral livelihoods. The estimated 81 000 people identified as Stress (IPC Phase 2) is 35 percent lower compared to the estimates for post Gu 2015 (Map 2; Tables 2 and 14). In the most likely scenario, the area classification and population in Stressed (IPC 2) will remain the same in all rural livelihoods of the region.

The region consists of pastoral (Hawd and Southern Inland), agro pastoral (Southern Agro pastoral) and riverine (pump irrigation) livelihoods. Main food sources for the riverine communities include own production (65% of their consumption), followed by market purchase (35%). Pastoralists rely mainly on market purchase (57%) and own production (43%) as food sources. For agro pastoralists, the main food source includes purchase (60%) and own production (40%). Poor riverine and agro pastoral 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.

### Hiran Livelihood Systems



The improvement of the rural food security situation in the post-Deyr 2015/16 season is largely attributed to average to above average Deyr rainfall in most parts of Hiran region; Increased agriculture labor; enhanced rangeland conditions; improved livestock conditions (PET score 3-4) and production/reproduction, hence increased milk availability at household level for consumption/ sales. In addition, livestock holding of poor households is either at baseline levels or above baseliner due to six consecutive relatively favorable rainy seasons. Similarly, the projected herd size of poor households (livestock dependent), in Southern Inland Pastoral, Hawd and Southern Agro-pastoral livelihoods will remain above baseline levels up to June 2016.



As a result of favorable Deyr rains, the 2015/16 Deyr cereal harvest was near average in Hiran region. Overall Cereal crop production (sorghum and maize) in the region (riverine and agro pastoral livelihoods estimated at (5 300 tones) was near average, representing 92 percent compared to the Deyr PWA (1995-2014) but higher (25%) compared to the Deyr five-year average (2010-2014) and (23%) compared to Deyr 2014. In addition, in lowlying areas of agro pastoral livelihood zones of Buloburte district that have received flash floods as a result of heavy rains, an estimated off season crop harvest of 800MT is expected in March 2016. Poor households in agro pastoral and riverine livelihoods of the region have (2-3 months) of cereal stocks from February 2016.

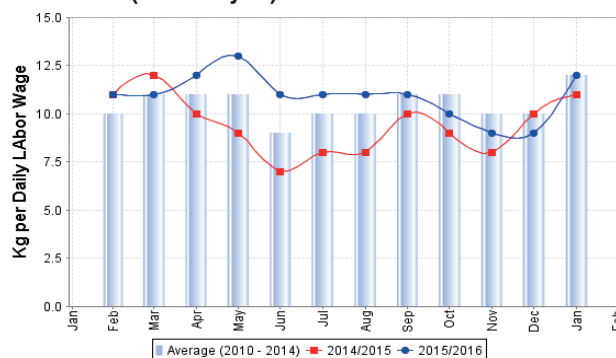


*Average Camel Body Condition with Medium Calving, SIP, Beletweine, FSNAU, December 2015*

The ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum has improved slightly between July and December 2015 (2 kg) and significant increase compared year ago (from 52 to 72kg/head) due to mainly the decline of white sorghum price and increase of goat price, but lower than five years average levels (from 91 to 72kg/head) due to decline in goat price (11%) and stable price of white sorghum (2% increase). Similarly, the ToT between goat and red sorghum has significantly improved over a year ago (from 71 to 121 kg/head) and from the levels of five years average (from 110 to 121 kg/head) due to increase in goat price (15%) and decline in red sorghum price (33%). Likewise, the ToT between daily labor wage and red sorghum has also improved similarly over a year ago (from 8 kg to 9 kg/daily wage rate) and July 2015 (from 7 kg to 9 kg/daily wage rate) due to increase of wage rates and declines of red sorghum price. In December 2015, the ToT between daily labor wage and white sorghum was higher (7 to 9 kg of cereals/ daily labor wage) compared to a year ago and five-year average levels (9 kg top 8 kg/daily wage rate), but stable compared to July 2015.

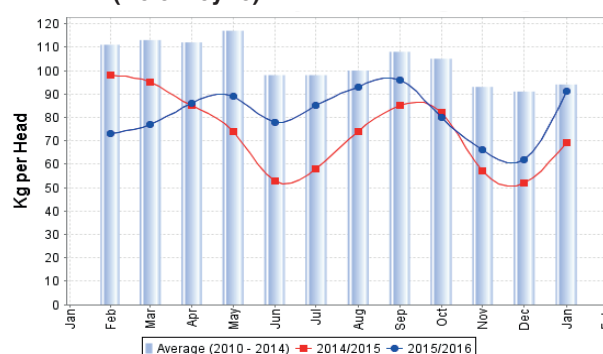
In the projection period (February- June 2016), as a result of increased cereal availability in the region due to good local harvest and normal cereal supplies from southern regions as well as projected near average Gu 2016 rainfall, food security situation in most livelihoods of the region is likely to remain unchanged. The ToT is likely to improve in as cereals

**Figure 26: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum (Beletweyne)**



from the recent Deyr harvests and supply from Ethiopia and other neighboring regions reach the markets. Gu rains, which are projected near normal, will improve farm labour opportunities; hence the wages rates in the agro pastoral areas, and subsequently lead to stronger ToT between labor wage and cereals. In addition, goat prices, which are likely to remain stable or slightly increase due to positive impact of Deyr 2015/16 on pasture/water availability and subsequently livestock body conditions will also contribute to strengthening of the purchasing power of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Rangeland resources (pasture and water conditions) are expected to improve with the start of the expect Gu rainy season and promote livestock body condition and own production (milk and meat) in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods. The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase up to June 2016 due to medium-high conception rates of small ruminants in Deyr 2015/16 and medium cattle and camel conception in Gu 2015. Also, there is a plan of humanitarian intervention to improve food access and safety net as well livelihood protection in Hiran region albeit low access in Beletweine and Mataban districts, but restricted/lack of access in most livelihoods of other districts (Bulo-Burti and Jalalaqsi) due to prevailing insecurity (Insurgents).

**Figure 27: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum (Beletweyne)**



The results of post Deyr 2015/16 analysis in Belet- weyne district shows Critical GAM (19.0%) which is sustained as Critical since Deyr 2014 (17.3%). The SAM prevalence recorded Serious levels (3.9%) in Deyr 2015 when compared to Deyr 2014, which is an improvement from Critical levels (4.2%). For the past four years, from Gu 2012 to Deyr 2015/16, the prevalence of acute malnutrition in



Beletweyne district has been sustained at Critical levels. The sustained Critical nutrition situation can be attributed to the ongoing civil unrest, repeated displacement resulting from conflicts, recurrent droughts and floods that affected the crop lands in the waterfront communities, high morbidity, poor access to health services and deterioration in sanitary conditions.

Post Deyr 2015 nutrition analysis in Mataban district shows Critical GAM prevalence of (18.1%), which is sustained since Deyr 2014 (17.8%). While also the SAM prevalence is indicating a Critical level (4.5%), which is an improvement from Serious (3.2%) in Deyr 2014. T

**Table 14: Hiran Region, Projected Rural population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Hiraan</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	36,393	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	195,053	53,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	12,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	9,900	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>388,147</b>	<b>80,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

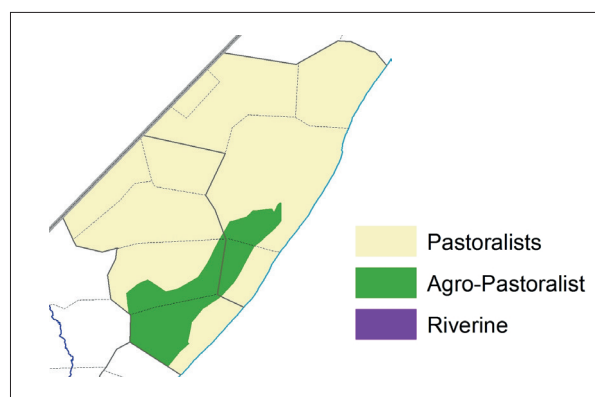
*\*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

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

In central regions, the food security situation has sustained in the post-Deyr 2015/16 when compared to the post-Gu 2015, due to good rainfall performance in most livelihoods which has increased own production (milk and meat). In January 2016 analysis, Coastal Deeh, Cowpea Belt and Addun of Galgaduud were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). While, Addun of Mudug and Hawd livelihood were classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). The estimated number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) was equivalent to 79 000 people, which is 22 percent decrease from the post-Gu 2015 estimates (101 000 people). The rural population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), estimated at 6 000 people in January 2016, is 33 percent lower compared to the estimates in the post-Gu 2015 (9 000 people). This decrease of population in Crisis mainly comes from the Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is projected to remain the same in all livelihoods in February-June 2016. The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) remain unchanged in the projection period. (Map 2; Tables 2 and 15).

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

#### Central Region Livelihood Systems



and 10 percent from loan and gifts. In agropastoral areas, main income sources are derived from livestock/livestock products sales (50%) followed by self-employment (30%) such as charcoal burning and collection bush products. There are minor income sources, which include crop sales and labour, which contribute 10 percent to the overall income as well as gifts (10%).

The improvement of food security situation in most livelihoods of the central regions is attributed to increased availability of own production (milk and meat) as well as improved terms of trade. Pasture and water availability is average in most livelihoods, but below average in

rain-deficit parts of Coastal Deeh between Hobyo and Haradhere districts, and parts of Addun in Hobyo where pasture shortage is expected during the *Jilaal* dry season starting from February 2016. Livestock migration pattern was normal, mostly occurring within the same livelihoods.

In most livelihoods of the region, livestock herd size indicates an increasing trend between January to June 2016. In Hawd and Addun pastoral livelihoods, camel and sheep/goat holding of poor households is above baseline levels. In Coastal *Deeh*, camel holding is at baseline, while cattle and sheep/goat holding are below baseline levels. On the other hand, in Cowpea Belt livelihood, all livestock species will remain below baseline levels through June 2016. In Cowpea Belt livelihood, that received above average rainfall this has improved cowpea production (5 150 tonnes), which is higher by 10 percent when compared to last *Deyr* 2014/15 production (4 700 tones). This has led to a decrease in cowpea price in December 2015 compared to July 2015 (by 22%), which is also significantly lower (by 37%), compared to five-year (2010-2014), but still indicate modest increase (by 23%) when compared to a year ago. As a result of this increased production, the poor agropastoral households have enough cereal stocks from the *Deyr* 2015 harvest, which would last for 2-3 months.



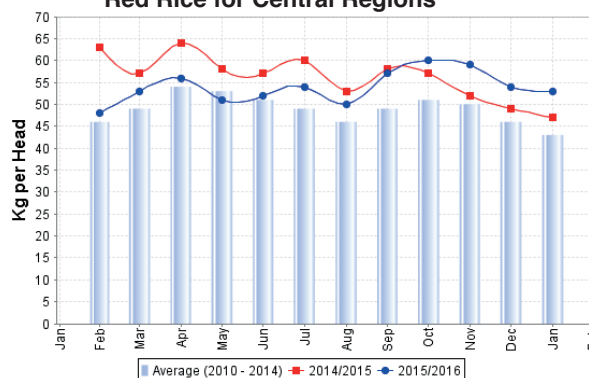
Good Pasture Hawd. Dhusamareb. FSNAU, December 2015

In the main markets of pastoral livelihoods in Hawd and Addun (Dhusamareb, Abudwak and Galkayo), the ToT between local quality goat and rice increased (by 14%) in December 2015 (57kg/head) when compared to both a year ago and the five-year average (2010-2014), owing to declined rice price (by 2% and 18%) in the same periods respectively. Similarly, the ToT is slightly higher (by 2%) than the levels in the previous six-month (56kg/head).

In the main markets of the agropastoral and Coastal Deeh livelihoods in Elder and Haradhere districts where households normally consume red sorghum, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum was stable in December 2015 (74kg/ head) when compared to December 2014, but increased by 35 percent when compared to previous six-months (55kg/head), owing to declined red sorghum price by 33 percent. However, the ToT is still lower

than five-year average levels by 14 percent due to declined goat price (17%). The ToT between daily labour wage and red sorghum has increased by 60 percent when compared to all three periods of comparison (six-months, a year ago and five-year average) due to the decline of red sorghum price in the same periods of comparison (by 33%, 9% and 11%) respectively.

**Figure 28: Average ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice for Central Regions**



In the projection period (February-June 2016), forecasted near average *Gu* 2016 rains are likely to improve rangeland resources (pasture and water) and livestock conditions in most livelihoods. Milk production is likely to be average in all livelihoods due to medium kidding and calving rates for camel and sheep/goats and low to medium for cattle expected during *Gu*2016. This will result in increased milk availability for consumption and sales. Livestock prices are likely to increase during *Ramadan* period (June 2016), which will positively impact the purchasing power of poor households. There are planned humanitarian interventions (improved food access and safety net) as well (livelihood protection) in the region, although access is limited access in Hawd and Addun livelihoods and there is very limited or lack of access to Cowpea Belt and Coastal Deeh livelihoods due to prevailing insecurity situation.

The post-Deyr 2015 nutrition situation indicates mixed trend in different livelihood zones when compared to the *Gu* 2015 season. Hawd livelihood has sustained Serious in *Gu* 2015, while Addun livelihood improved to Alert (GAM 9.7%) from Serious (GAM 12.5%). The Cowpea Belt has improved to Serious from Critical, while Coastal Deeh livelihood deteriorated to Very Critical from Critical levels reported in *Gu* 2015. The deterioration of nutrition situation in Coastal Deeh livelihood is mostly attributed to very limited health intervention such as measles vaccination, Vitamin-A supplementary and polio programs due to lack of access (insecurity). In the projection period (up to April 2016) nutrition situation in all livelihoods is (pastoral and Agropastoral) likely to be sustained in same phase (as current), with exception of Addun as deterioration is expected within the next three months to Serious.

**Table 15: Central Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>South Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral	66,425	13,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24,184	7,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	19,861	3,000	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	24,314	4,900	1,800	0	7
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>134,784</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Galgaduud</b>					
Addun pastoral	116,182	23,200	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49,197	9,900	3,500	0	7
Hawd Pastoral	76,077	11,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18,346	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6,312	600	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>266,113</b>	<b>50,600</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>400,897</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>0</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.

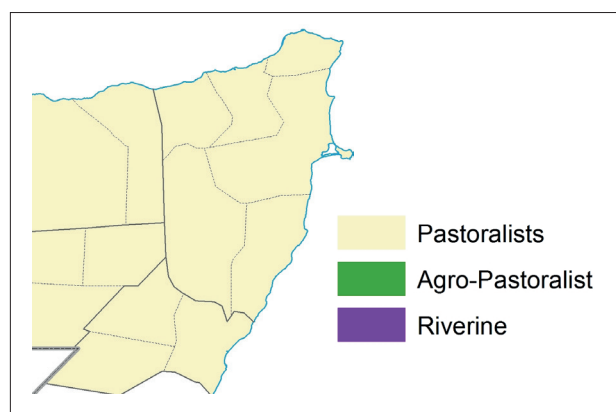
#### 4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

In the post-*Deyr* 2015/16, the food security situation remains stable in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions when compared to *Gu* 2015 with the exception of Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood, which has deteriorated. In January 2016, most livelihoods of the region were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) except the Hawd, and Addun, which were identified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. The number of rural people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 105 000, indicating a decrease of 6 percent from the estimates in the post *Gu* 2015 (112 000 people). The number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is estimated at 25 000 showing a serious deterioration from Post *Gu* 2015 (none in crisis). The population in Crisis comes from East Golis and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood, owing to poor rainfall performance which has affected their food and income sources from own production (livestock and milk).

In the projection period (February-June 2016), the area classification remains the same in most livelihoods with exception of Coastal Deeh of Bari region which has improved to Minimal (IPC Phase 1). The number of people Stressed (IPC Phase 2) is projected to reduce (by 16%) from January 2015 to 88 000 people. On the other hand, populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are projected to increase significantly by 56 percent (39 000 people). [Map2; Tables 2 and 16].

Under normal circumstances, pastoralists in the Northeast regions obtain 60-80 percent of their food from market

#### Northeast Region Livelihood Systems



purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent is derived from own production (milk, ghee and meat). The main sources of income of poor households include livestock sales (50-60%) and livestock product sales (15-25%). Supplementary income is derived through employment, which accounts for 20-30 percent of a poor household's income.

In the post-*Deyr* 2015/16, the food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northeast regions remain stable when compared to last *Gu* 2015 season, owing to average milk availability for consumption (medium kidding and low to medium calving rates in *Deyr* 2015), favourable purchasing power of pastoralists (terms of trade) as well as humanitarian interventions for improved food access in the region during the first half of the year 2015. However,

milk availability is poor in Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP) livelihood where livestock have out-migrated due to poor rainfall performance. During *Deyr* season, pastoral migration was normal, within the same livelihoods, except NIP livelihood with abnormal pastoral outmigration to Hawd and Addun (Nugaal and Sool region), Coastal Deeh and the Hawd/ NIP of Sool region in search of better pasture and water. Due to poor rainfall performance in most parts of NIP livelihood acute water shortages occurred earlier than normal, which prompted early water trucking with high price as from January 2016. Price of water rural Bari region have increased by 17% from both six-months and the annual; water price has also increased from five-year average by 6 %.

Increased expenditure on water exert burden on households' budgets and eventually lead to increased debt level. In East Golis livelihood, declined incomes from frankincense sales as well as related labour activities of poor households; which is the main source has reported, due to reduced export demand caused by the Yemen conflict. This season, cyclonic rains (Chabala and Megha) received in localized areas of East Golis (Alula and Qandala) has destroyed access roads to markets and damaged assets, such as houses and fishing boats. In Hawd, Addun and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods seasonal accumulated debt levels of poor wealth group has either decreased or sustained in December 2015 compared to July 2015. However, in Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood the seasonal debt level has indicated highly increase trend (from USD 260-USD370) compared to July 2015 owing to



Motorized Out Migration .NIP Livelihood, Bari, FSNAU, December 2015

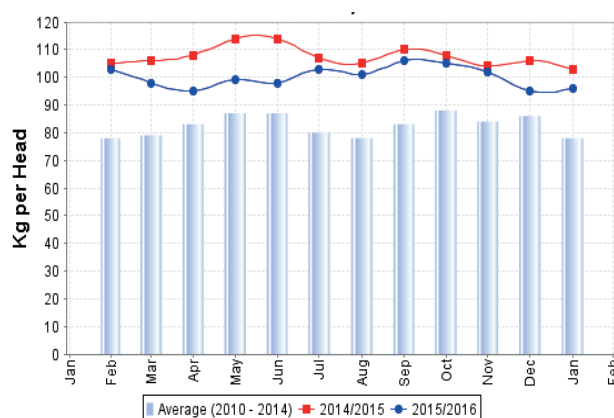
increased expenditure on out-migration costs. While, in Coastal *Deeh* a modest increase in seasonal accumulated debt level has been reported.

In December 2015, in the main markets of Northeast, the ToT between local quality goat and imported rice was equivalent to 73kg/head, indicating a decrease from previous six-months (82kg/head) as well as one year ago (79kg/head), but higher than the five-year average levels

(63kg/head). The decrease in ToT in the last six months is a result of seasonal decrease of goat price by 9 percent and increased in rice price by 2 percent in the same period of comparison. The decline in ToT from one year ago is related to decrease of goat price by 8 percent, while increase in ToT from five- year average is attributed to decreased in rice price by 17 percent.

Forecasted near average *Gu* 2016 rains will contribute to improved pasture and water conditions in most livelihoods, impacting positively on livestock body conditions and milk production for consumption and sales. During *Gu* 2016 rainy season medium kidding of small ruminants and low to medium calving of camel is expected in most livelihoods, which will lead to increase in livestock herd size. Camel and sheep/goat holding among poor households is expected to be as to or above baseline levels in most pastoral livelihoods with the exception of Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood where holding of small ruminants among poor households will remain below baseline levels due to high off take expected during the *Jilaal* season.

Figure 29: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Garowe & Bossaso)



The food security situation in Coastal *Deeh* is projected to improve, owing to increased herd size from baseline level and fish trading opportunities to parts of Yemen that are relatively stable and also supplies to Northwest regions (main town). Livestock prices are expected to increase during *Ramadan* month (June 2016), which will lead to improved purchasing power of pastoral households. There is planned humanitarian assistance to improve food access in the Northeast regions as well livelihood protection with normal access in most livelihoods except East Golis where humanitarian access will be constrained by poor road infrastructure, although repairing activities are ongoing in the cyclone affected districts (Alula and Qandala).

The nutrition situation in *Deyr* 2015/16 indicates sustained or improved trends in the pastoral livelihood zones when



compared to the Gu 2015 season. Nutrition situations in Hawd, East Golis and Coastal Deeh have sustained Serious; Addun livelihood has improved to Alert level. While, Northern Inland Pastoral the nutrition situation is Alert. The sustained or improved nutrition situation in most livelihoods is mainly attributed to increased availability of milk for consumption and lack of diseases outbreak. In the projection period (February to April 2016), nutrition situation is expected to sustain the current nutrition phase during the coming three months, exception is Addun and Nugaal which is projected to deteriorate to Serious and Critical respectively due to the impact of current *Jilaal* season as well as historical trends.



Poor Pasture. NIP Livelihood, Garowe, FNAU, December 2015

**Table 16: Northeast Regions, Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016**

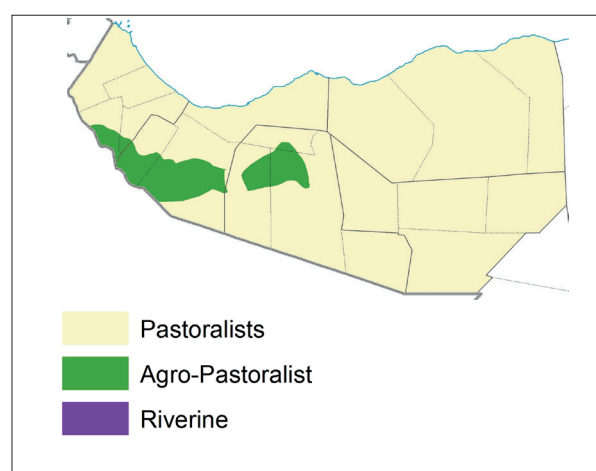
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Bari</b>					
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	64,471	11,000	8,300	0	13
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127,098	22,000	21,900	0	17
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,148	1,500	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>198,717</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>					
Addun pastoral	12,149	1,500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,239	4,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	95,380	7,200	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	116,506	26,200	8,700	0	7
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>244,274</b>	<b>38,900</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>North Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral	55,754	7,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9,210	1,800	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	65,740	4,900	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>130,704</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>N.E. GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>573,695</b>	<b>87,100</b>	<b>38,900</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.

### 4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

Northwest regions comprise pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. The food security situation remained stable in most livelihoods of the Northwest regions compared to the post-*Gu* 2015 (August- December 2015) with the exception of, Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) and Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods, where it has deteriorated. In January 2016, East Golis, NIP and Togdheer agropastoral livelihoods were classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2); Hawd and West Golis remain as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). Similarly, The Guban pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Compared to the post *Gu* 2015, the estimated number of rural population Stressed (IPC Phase 2) increased slightly (19%) to 341 000 people in January 2016 from 287 000 people in the post *Gu*2015. Similarly, the total population in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) has increased significantly (175%) in the same period from 60 000 to 165 000 people. This increase of population in crisis mainly comes from- Northwest Agropastoral and NIP, mostly due to reduced income and food sources from own production such as crop, livestock and frankincense market disruption in East Golis (due to Yemen Conflict)

### Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems



In the projection period (February- June 2016), only Hawd livelihood will be in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity phase; East Golis, Northern Inland Pastoral and Togdheer agropastoral will be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), West Golis livelihood will deteriorate to Stressed (IPC



Phase 2) from Minimal (IPC Phase 1) while, Guban Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The estimates of population in Stress (IPC Phase 2) are projected to remain stable from January 2016 (337 000 people), while the estimated population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will increase (by 18%); reaching 195 000 people. In the projection period, the major increases of population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) mainly come from Northern Inland pastoral. (Map 2; Tables 2 and 17).



Good Pasture, Hawd, Burco, FSNAU, December 2015

In a normal year, 60-80 percent of poor pastoralists' food needs are met through market purchases (mostly rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil). The remaining 20-40 percent of their diet comprises livestock products, such as milk, meat and ghee available from own production. Additionally, livestock sales are the highest source of income (50-65%) for poor pastoralists, supplemented by income from employment (25-30%), as well as from livestock product sales (15-25%). The middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. Own production, including crop and livestock products, is the main source of food for poor agro-pastoralists (86%); income is derived from labour/self-employment (41%), Milk sales (40%), livestock sales (11%), crop fodder and grass sales (8%).

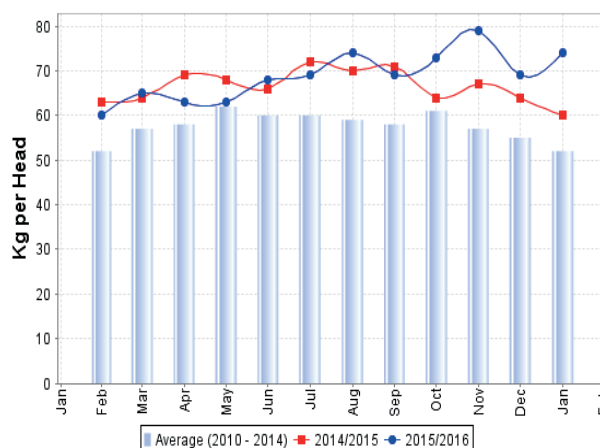
The stable food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions is attributed to average to low milk availability for consumption following medium sheep/goat kidding and medium to low camel calving in *Deyr* 2015 as well as increased terms of trade between local quality goat and imported cereal (rice) from annual and the five year average. The ToT between local quality goat and rice maintained from July 2015 to December 2015 (69kg/head), however ToT has increased from December 2014 by 8% (from 64kg/head to 69kg/head) and five year average by 25%. (55 kg to 69 kg/head), owing to increased price of local quality in the markets (low supply). In Hawd and Northern Inland pastoral (NIP) the accumulated debt levels of poor households indicated an increasing trend, owing to increased water purchase during the prolonged *Hagaa* season and the outmigration costs in *Deyr* 2015. In Hawd the debt level increased (by 50 percent) from *Gu* 2015 while in NIP, the debt level increased by 69 percent from

*Gu* 2015. Similarly in Guban the debt level has increased from last season due to increased access to food on credit.

This season, an abnormal livestock in-migration in Guban pastoral from Northwest agropastoral, parts in Hawd of Hargeysa district and Shinille (Ethiopia) and Djibouti in search of better pasture and water conditions thereby exerting substantial pressure on the meagre available grazing pasture. Similarly, Northern inland pastoral and Hawd of Sool region attracted abnormal in-migration from NIP of Sanaag region where rainfall was poor. In Agropastoral livelihoods, cereal crop production (white sorghum) is estimated at 7 700 tonnes, which is very poor, equivalent to 13 percent of the five year average *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2014) estimates the; lowest production in the last 10 years. The poor cereal crop production is mainly attributed to poor *Gu/karan* 2015 rainfall performance which result lower yields, because of moisture stress and the vast majority of the short-cycle *Gu* and *Deyr* Maize failed in Agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Northwest and Togdheer regions. However, Togdheer Agropastoral received flash flood from West Golis which improved grass fodder production in parts of Odweyne and Burco settlements. As a result, poor households have access to labour opportunities and self-employment to some extent.

White sorghum price showed a decrease in December 2015 when compared to a year ago (8%), but increased from five-year average (8%), owing to reduced cereal supply from below average harvest in *Deyr* 2015, however remained stable from July 2015 to December 2015 due to increased supply from Somali region of Ethiopia (Qalafe area) attracted by the high demand. Consequently, the ToT between the daily labour wage and white sorghum increased by 36 percent in December 2015 (15kg/daily wage) when compared to annual and the five year average as well, because of supply from Ethiopia and food distribution. This increase of ToT is attributed to increased daily labour wage in all three periods of comparison (six-months, annual and five year average in all main markets).

Figure 30: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice (Northwest Region)





Poor Pasture in Rain Deficit Areas. Zeila, FSNAU, December 2015

The food security situation is likely deteriorate in the projected period (February–June 2016) in pastoral livelihoods given the projection of near to below average Gu 2016 rains, with further deterioration in Guban livelihood where the food security was already in Crisis, because this livelihood does not receive Gu rains. Similarly, the food security situation of Northwest Agropastoral will deteriorate further during the *Jilal* season due to very poor cereal crop harvest this season. Gu 2016 rainfall will not likely improve the pasture and water conditions in most pastoral livelihoods, and consequently demote livestock body condition and production (milk and meat). Similarly, crop establishment in agropastoral livelihoods is expected to deteriorate, owing to forecasted near to below average Gu/ karan rains. The livestock herd size of all species is expected to increase in the coming Gu 2016 season, due to

medium conception rates of sheep/goat in *Deyr* 2015, if the harsh *Jilal* will not bring high off take (abortion and death) and medium to low camel conception level in *Gu* 2014. In most pastoral livelihoods camel holdings among the poor households are as or above baseline levels. Similarly, sheep and goat holding is either at or above baseline levels with the exception of Guban, West Golis and Northern Inland Pastoral of Sanaag region which are below baseline. Humanitarian interventions are planned in the first half of the year up to June 2016, to improve to improve food access and safety net as well livelihood protection.

This season, nutrition surveys were conducted in all pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest zone. The integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates stable trends in most livelihoods since *Gu* 2015. Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), Hawd pastoral, Northwest Agropastoral and Togdheer Agropastoral were identified as *Alert*, while West-Golis and East-Golis were identified as *Serious* (GAM 12.8%) and the Guban pastoral as *Critical* (GAM 22.3%). The stable nutrition situation in most livelihoods is attributed to increased milk availability at the household level. The Critical nutrition situation in Guban pastoral livelihood is related to low milk availability for consumption at household level, owing to the impact of drought in last season and significantly low Vitamin A and Measles vaccination in most parts of Guban. In the projection period (up to April 2016), deterioration to *Serious* is expected both in Agropastoral and Northern In-land Pastoral livelihoods, mainly due to the impact of the drought situation. The rest of the livelihoods are expected to remain stable.

Table 17: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, February-June 2016

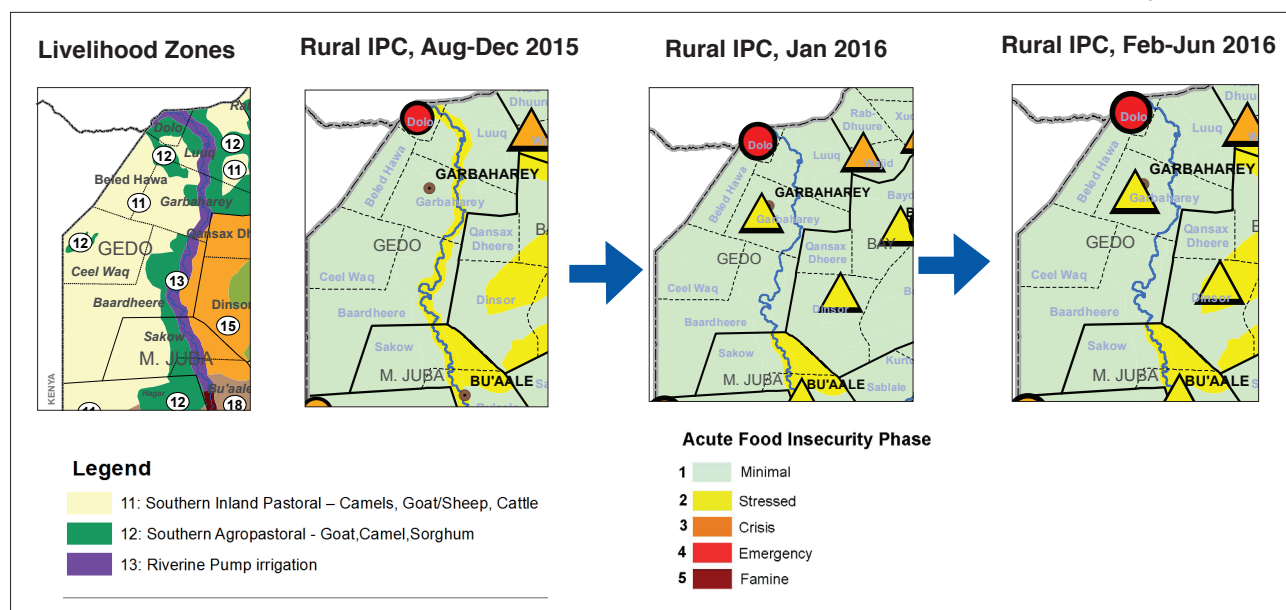
Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>					
NW Agro-pastoral	77,648	29,100	33,000	0	42
West Golis Pastoral	138,876	31,200	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	160,928	34,200	36,200	0	22
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>377,452</b>	<b>94,500</b>	<b>69,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	139,505	31,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	40,579	8,600	9,100	0	22
Hawd Pastoral	100,453	15,100	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	114,136	42,800	48,500	0	42
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>394,673</b>	<b>97,900</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	45,379	10,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	149,448	22,400	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17,052	5,100	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>211,879</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128,652	22,200	22,200	0	17
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	240,063	38,800	33,200	0	14
West Golis Pastoral	11,086	2,500	0	0	0
Guban	3,695	800	800	0	22
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>383,496</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>56,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Sool</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	40,928	6,100	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	159,543	35,900	12,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	1,143	300	0	0	0
<b>*Regional Total</b>	<b>201,614</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>N.W. GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,569,114</b>	<b>336,700</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</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 Progression of Integrated Phase Classification from Post Gu 2015 Post Deyr 2015/16 to by Region

#### 5.1.1 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Gedo Region from Post Gu 2015 Post Deyr 2015/16



Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	129 015	2 900	0	0	0
	Belet Xaawo	43 636	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Waq	36 930	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	25 908	300	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	49 530	1 200	0	0	0
	Luuq	37 515	600	0	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>322 534</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>5 000</b>		<b>0</b>	

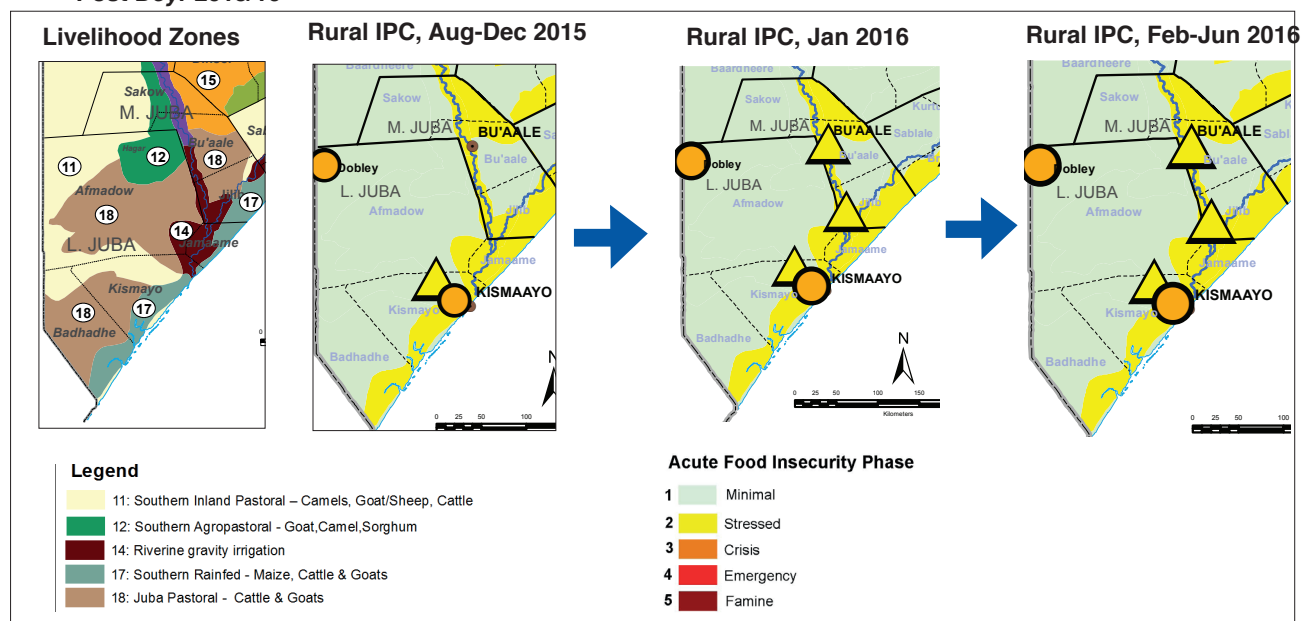
  

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Southern Agro-Past	32 773	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196 148	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	51 038	4 900	0	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42 575	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>322 534</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>5 000</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			
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
Gedo	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	25%P	50%P	50%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	50%P	75%P 25%M	50%P	50%P	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## 5.1.2 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower and Middle Juba Regions from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2015 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	79 511	6 500	0	0	0
	Jilib	146 058	9 600	0	0	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54 110	3 100	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>279 679</b>	<b>19 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	124 702	4 100	0	0	0
	Badhaadhe	44 095	0	0	0	0
	Jamaame	80 756	13 900	0	0	0
	Kismaayo	36 293	800	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>285 846</b>	<b>19 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>	<b>565 525</b>	<b>38 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>38 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

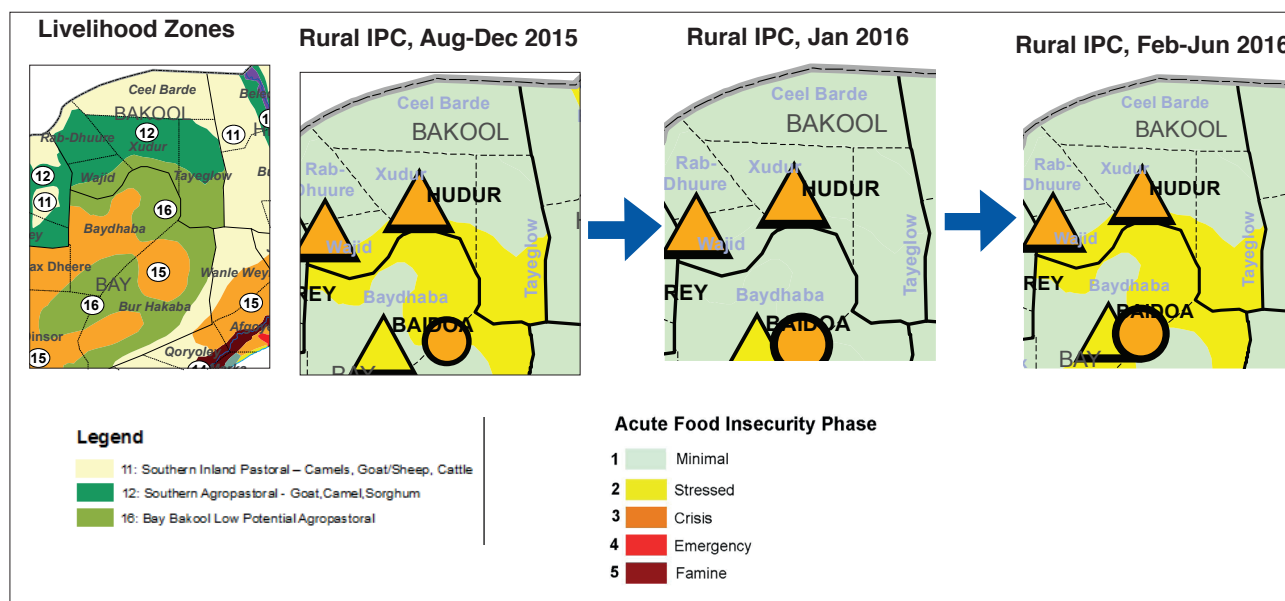
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38 869	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	17 088	3 100	0	0	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47 156	0	0	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34 587	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30 938	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103 352	16 100	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	7 690	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	279 679	19 000	0	0	0
Lower Juba	Southern Agro-Past	32 822	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60 222	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66 418	10 300	0	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73 329	8 400	0	0	0
	Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53 055	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	285 846	19 000	0	0	0
GRAND-TOTAL		565 525	38 000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			38 000		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				
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed -Maize	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed -Maize	Southern Inland Pastoral	Juba Pastoral	Juba Riverine	Southern Agropastoral
Juba	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	0%	25%P	75%P MJuba; 100%P LJuba	50%P	75%P	100%P Jamaame; 75%P Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	0%	50%P	50%P; 25%M	50%P	100%P	50%P Jamaame; 75%P Others	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	50%P Jamaame	0%	0%	0%	0%



### 5.1.3 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bakool Region from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



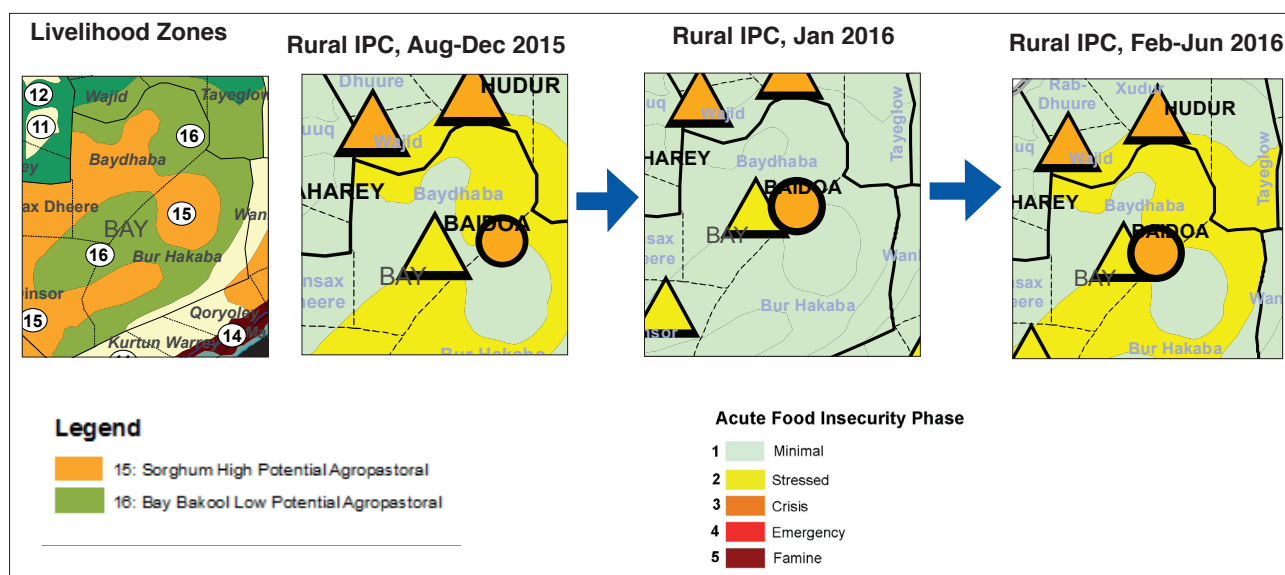
Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2015 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	51 503	0	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	48 577	0	0	0	0
	Waajid/Rab Dhuure	97 108	0	0	0	0
	Xudur	84 110	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>281 298</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> 2015 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Southern Agro-Past	120 724	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102 273	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58 301	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>281 298</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		
			Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Southern Agropastoral
Bakool	Feb - June 2016 ( <i>Deyr</i> 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 ( <i>Gu</i> -15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

#### 5.1.4 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Bay Region from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



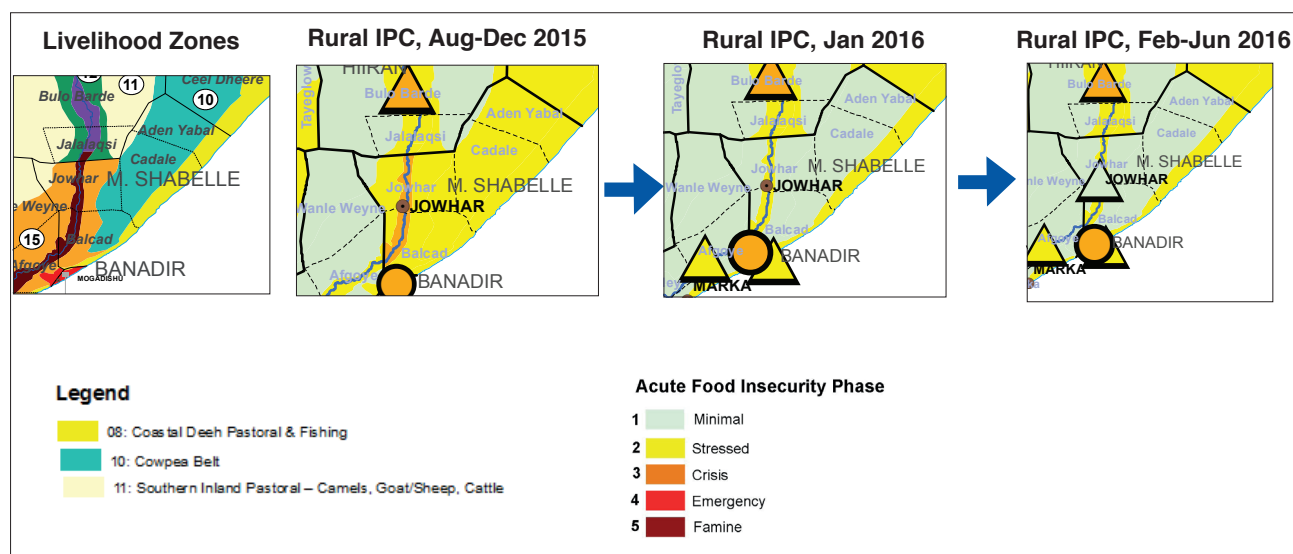
Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	258 433	0	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	160 236	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	147 910	0	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	92 737	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>659 316</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 Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402 034	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16 024	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241 258	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>659 316</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		
			Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	BB Agropastoral LP	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
Bay	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.1.5 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Middle Shabelle Region from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



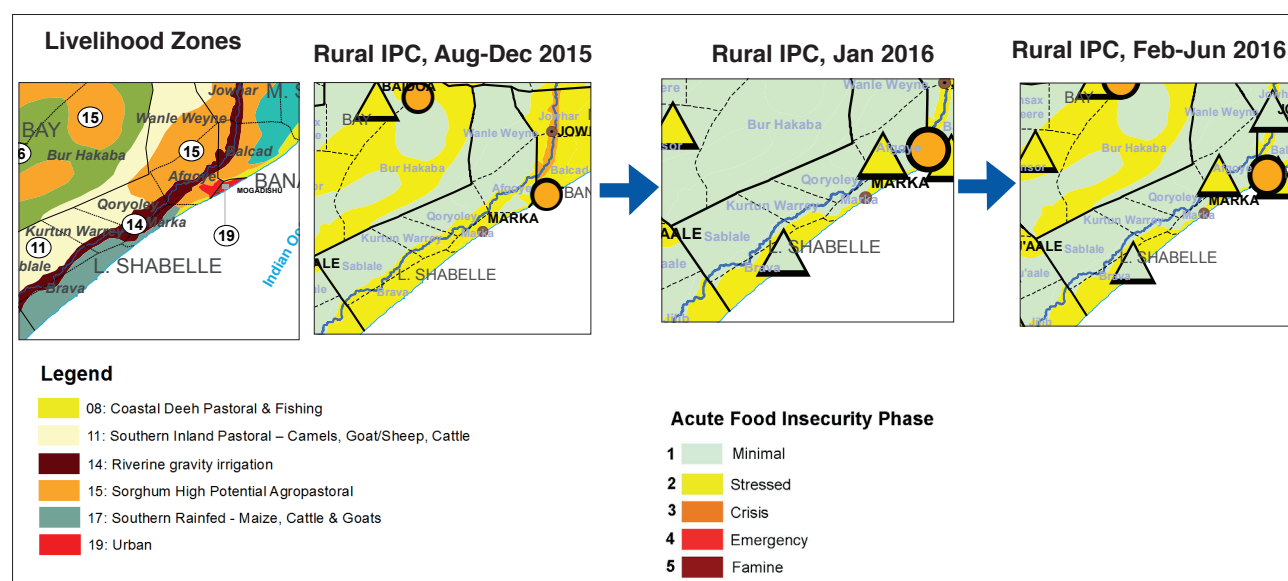
Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	30 598	0	0	0	0
	Balcad/Warsheikh	164 746	7 700	0	0	0
	Cadale	64 746	0	0	0	0
	Jowhar/Mahaday	89 637	8 400	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>349 727</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>16 000</b>		<b>0</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67 618	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84 812	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68 804	16 100	0	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123 897	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4 596	0	0	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>349 727</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>16 000</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				
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Cowpea Belt	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Sorghum HP Agropastoral
M.Shabelle	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	25%P	75%P	50%P	75%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	25%P 25%M	75%P	75%P	75%P	0%	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.1.6 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Lower Shabelle Region from Post Gu 2015 to Post Deyr 2015/16



Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	152 241	2 500	0	0	0
	Baraawe	48 136	400	0	4 700	0
	Kurtunwaarey	252 212	14 900	0	3 700	0
	Marka	119 144	7 600	0	1 500	0
	Qoryooley	239 106	13 700	0	0	0
	Sablaale	16 039	1 100	0	100	0
	Wanla Weyn	56 619	0	0	0	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>883 497</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>40 000</b>		<b>10 000</b>	

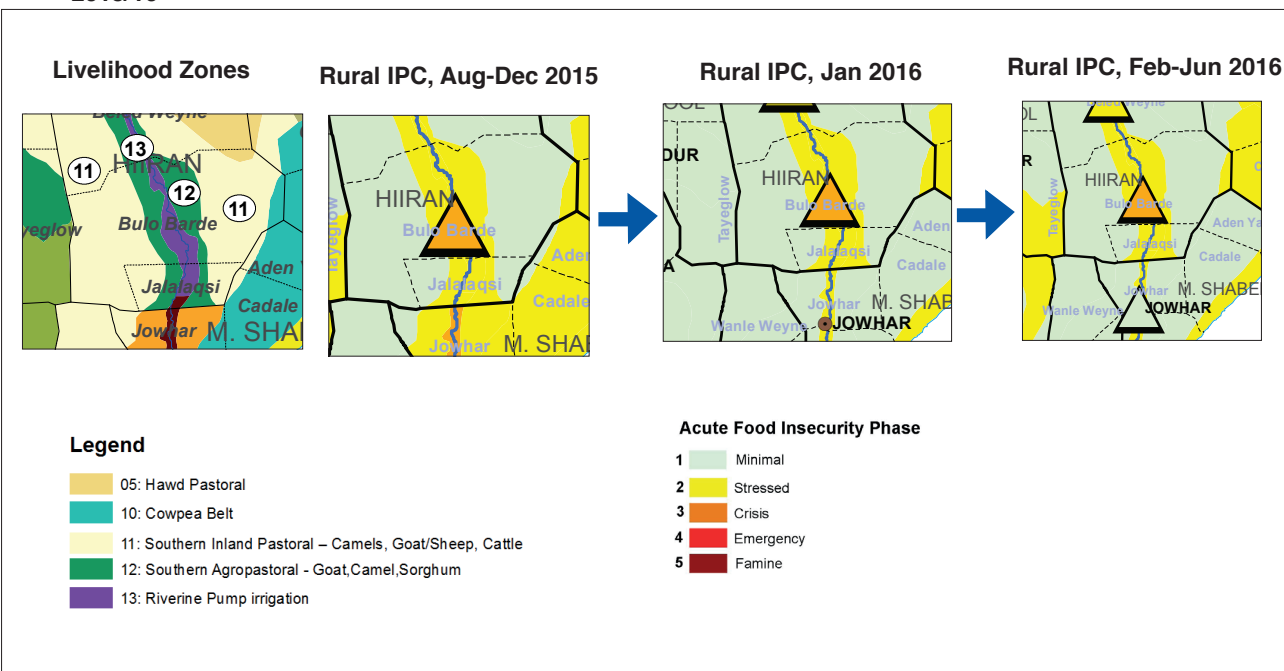
Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5 847	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63 969	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516 924	40 200	0	0	0
	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204 382	0	0	0	0
	Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92 375	0	0	9 900	0
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>883 497</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>40 000</b>		<b>10 000</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				
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Southern Inland Pastoral	Riverine Gravity Irrigation	Sorghum HP Agropastoral	Southern Rainfed AP	Coastal Deeh Pastoral
L. Shabelle	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	25%P	50%P	25%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	50%P	75%P	50%P	100%P	75%P	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



### 5.1.7 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Hiiran Region from Post Gu 2015 to Post Deyr 2015/16



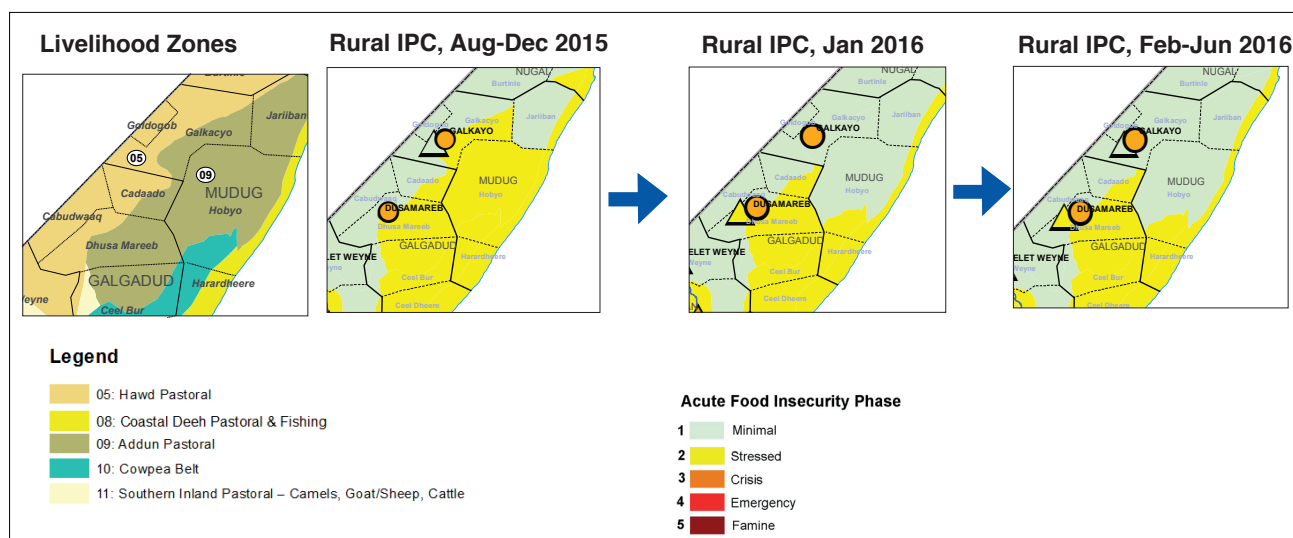
Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Weyne/Matabaan	170 930	1 800	0	0	0
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	102 714	1 600	0	0	0
	Jalalaqsi	114 503	1 100	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>388 147</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>5 000</b>		<b>0</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Crisis	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Hawd Pastoral	36 393	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	195 053	0	0	0	0
	Riverine Pump Irrigation	46 871	4 500	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109 830	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>388 147</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>5 000</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			
			Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation	Southern Inland Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Southern Agropastoral	Riverine Pump Irrigation
Hiran	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	25%P	50%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug - Dec 2015 (Gu-15 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	50%P	50%P	75%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%

### 5.1.8 Progression of the Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Central Regions from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



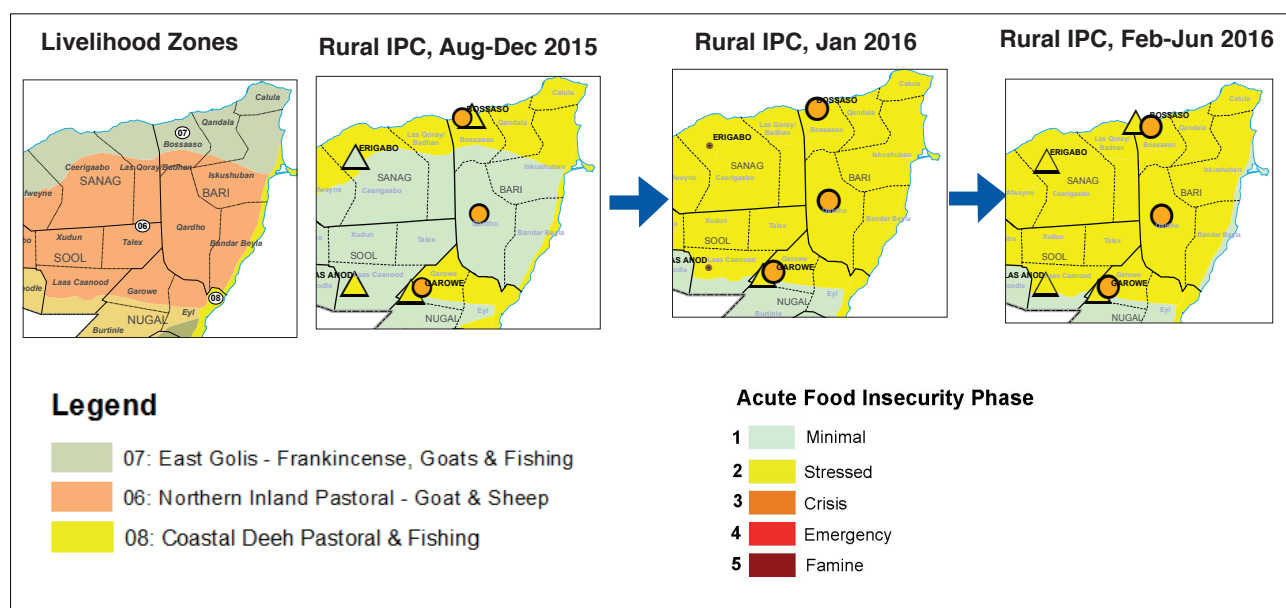
		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	43 463	0	0	0	0
	Cadaado	52 489	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Buur	43 692	1 900	0	1 000	0
	Ceel Dheer	53 561	4 900	0	2 500	0
	Dhuusamarreeb	72 908	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		266 113	7 000	0	4 000	0
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	0	0	0	0
	Hobyo	89 599	2 500	0	1 300	0
	Xarardheere	9 074	900	0	500	0
	SUB-TOTAL	134 784	3 000	0	2 000	0
GRAND-TOTAL		400 897	10 000	0	6 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			10 000		6 000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Total Affected Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	116 182	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49 197	6 800	0	3 500	0
	Hawd Pastoral	76 077	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18 346	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6 312	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		266 113	7 000	0	4 000	0
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	66 425	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24 184	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	19 861	0	0	0	0
	Cowpea Belt	24 314	3 400	0	1 800	0
SUB-TOTAL		134 784	3 000	0	2 000	0
GRAND-TOTAL		400 897	10 000	0	6 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			10 000		6 000	

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				
			Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Cowpea Belt	Southern Inland Pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral
Galgaduud	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P	50%P	75%P	25%P	75%P	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P	50%P	50%P	50%P	100%P	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S.Mudug	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	50%P	50%P	75%P		75%P	0%	0%	25%P		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected- 30% Galkayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	50%P	50%P	50%P		100%P	0%	0%	50%P		0%	0%	0%	0%		0%

## 5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post Gu 2015 to Deyr 2015/16



Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	11 121	0	0	700	0
	Bossaso	25 735	3 800	0	4 100	0
	Caluula	39 777	6 900	0	6 900	0
	Iskushuban	54 799	4 300	0	8 000	0
	Qandala	45 319	7 000	0	7 400	0
	Qardho	21 966	0	0	3 300	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>198 717</b>	<b>22 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>0</b>
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	36 111	0	0	0	0
	Galdogob	37 821	0	0	0	0
	Jariiban	56 772	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>130 704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nugaal	Burtinle	33 770	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	72 878	0	0	1 800	0
	Garowe/Dan Gorayo	137 626	0	0	6 900	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>244 274</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>573 695</b>	<b>22 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>22 000</b>		<b>39 000</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu 2015 Projection		Post Deyr 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	64 471	0	0	8 300	0
	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127 098	21 900	0	21 900	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7 148	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>198 717</b>	<b>22 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>0</b>
North Mudug	Addun pastoral	55 754	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9 210	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	65 740	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>130 704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nugaal	Addun pastoral	12 149	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20 239	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	95 380	0	0	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	116 506	0	0	8 700	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>244 274</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>573 695</b>	<b>22 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>22 000</b>		<b>39 000</b>	

### 5.1.9 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northeast Regions from Post Gu 2015 to Post Deyr 2015/16 (Continued)

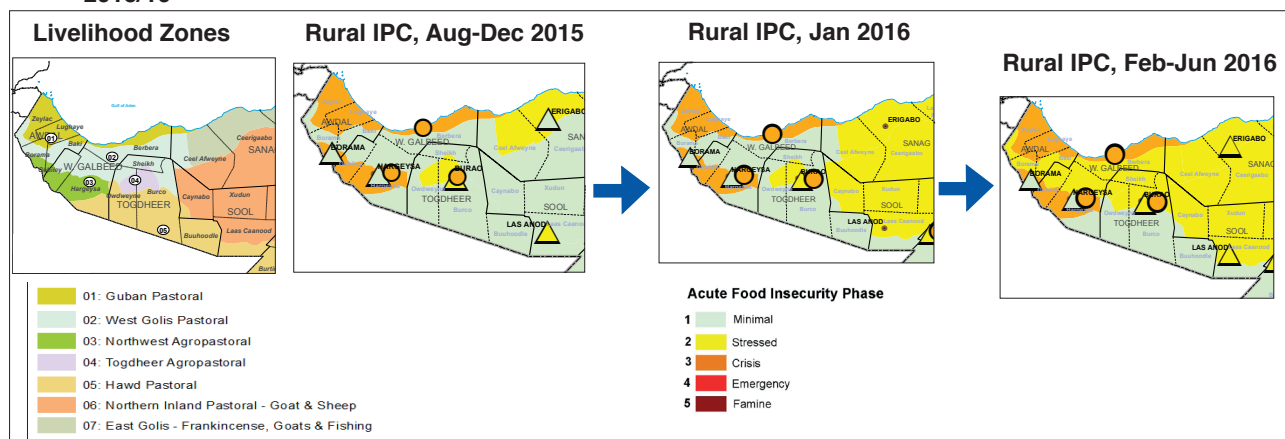
Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones						CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones						EMERGENCY PHASE Livelihood Zones				
			Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral		Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing		Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis	Hawd Pastoral	Addun pastoral	Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing
Bari	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P Qardho & Iskushuban; 75%P Others	50%P			50%P		50%P Qardho & Iskushuban; 25%P Others	50%P			0%		0%	0%			0%
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population	50%P	50%P			75%P		0%	50%P			0%		0%	0%			0%
Nugaal	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural Population	75%P		25%P	25%P	50%P		25%P		0%	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural Population	75%P		25%P	25%P	75%P		0%		0%	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%	0%
N.Mudug	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban			25%P	25%P	50%P				0%	0%	0%				0%	0%	0%
	Aug -Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 50% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban			25%P	25%P	75%P				0%	0%	0%				0%	0%	0%

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



### 5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification, Northwest Regions from Post *Gu* 2015 to Post *Deyr* 2015/16



Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2015 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Baki	92 642	6 900	0	6 900	0
	Borama	127 504	28 500	0	28 500	0
	Lughaye	86 552	18 400	0	18 400	0
	Zeylac	70 754	15 300	0	15 300	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>377 452</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	101 447	9 100	0	9 100	0
	Gebiley	69 997	24 800	0	24 800	0
	Hargeysa	223 229	23 700	0	23 700	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>394 673</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Togdheer	Burco	58 584	0	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	33 768	0	0	0	0
	Owdweyne	78 560	0	0	0	0
	Sheikh	40 967	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>211 879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	73 907	4 700	0	7 400	0
	Ceerigaabo	119 389	10 400	0	19 300	0
	Laasqoray/Badhan	190 200	8 000	0	29 600	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>383 496</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Sool	Caynabo	38 108	0	0	2 600	0
	Laas Caanood	76 520	0	0	2 900	0
	Taleex	59 950	0	0	4 500	0
	Xudun	27 036	0	0	2 000	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>201 614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>1 569 114</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>150 000</b>		<b>195 000</b>	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post <i>Gu</i> 2015 Projection		Post <i>Deyr</i> 2015/16 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	Northwest Agro-pastoral	77 648	33 000	0	33 000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	138 876	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	160 928	36 200	0	36 200	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>377 452</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Woqooyi Galbeed	West Golis Pastoral	139 505	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	40 579	9 100	0	9 100	0
	Hawd Pastoral	100 453	0	0	0	0
	Northwest Agro-pastoral	114 136	48 500	0	48 500	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>394 673</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Togdheer	West Golis Pastoral	45 379	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	149 448	0	0	0	0
	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17 052	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>211 879</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Sanaag	East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128 652	22 200	0	22 200	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	240 063	0	0	33 200	0
	West Golis Pastoral	11 086	0	0	0	0
	Guban	3 695	800	0	800	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>383,496</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	40 928	0	0	0	0
	Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	159 543	0	0	12 000	0
	West Golis Pastoral	1 143	0	0	0	0
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>201 614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND-TOTAL</b>		<b>1 569 114</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Affected Population in CRISIS &amp; EMERGENCY</b>			<b>150 000</b>		<b>195 000</b>	

### 5.1.10 Progression of Rural Integrated Phase Classification Northwest Regions from Post Gu 2015 to Post Deyr 2015/16 (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								
			Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral	Northern Inland Pastoral	East Golis Pastoral	West Golis Pastoral	Hawd Pastoral	Guban Pastoral	Northwest Agro-pastoral	Togdheer Agro-pastoral
Togdheer	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural			75%P	50%P			100%P			0%	0%			0%			0%	0%			0%
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural			50%P	50%P			100%P			0%	0%			0%			0%	0%			0%
Saanaag	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural	50%P (Ceerigabo & Lasqoray), 75%P Others	50%P	75%P		25%P, 25%M		50%P (Ceerigabo & Lasqoray), 25%P Others	50%P	0%	0%	75%P			0%	0%		0%	0%			
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	Rural	50%P	50%P	50%P		25%P, 25%M		0%	50%P	0%	0%	75%P			0%	0%		0%	0%			
Sool	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)	Rural	75%P		75%P	50%P			25%P		0%	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%			
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts	50%P	50%P	50%P	50%P			0%		0%	0%				0%	0%		0%	0%			
W. Galbeed	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)				75%P	50%P	25%P, 25%M	75%M				0%	0%	75%P	100%P, 25%M				0%	0%			
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts			50%P	50%P	25%P, 25%M	75%M				0%	0%	75%P	100%P, 25%M				0%	0%			
Awdal	Feb - June 2016 (Deyr 15-16 Projection)				75%P		25%P, 25%M	75%M				0%	0%	75%P	100%P, 25%M				0%	0%			
	Aug-Dec 2015 (Gu 2015 Projection)	All districts			50%P		25%P, 25%M	75%M				0%	0%	75%P	100%P, 25%M				0%	0%			

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

## 5.2 Post Deyr 2015/16 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Feb-Jun 2016)

### 5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2016

District	UNFPA 2014 Total population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population <sup>1</sup>	Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>						
Baki	96,885	92,642	22,900	6,900	0	7
Borama	398,609	127,504	38,200	28,500	0	22
Lughaye	100,819	86,552	18,400	18,400	0	21
Zeylac	76,951	70,754	15,100	15,300	0	22
Sub-total	673,264	377,452	95,000	69,000	0	18
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>						
Berbera	176,008	101,447	22,300	9,100	0	9
Gebiley	106,914	69,997	24,500	24,800	0	35
Hargeysa	959,081	223,229	51,100	23,700	0	11
Sub-total	1,242,003	394,673	98,000	58,000	0	15
<b>Togdheer</b>						
Burco	460,354	58,584	9,600	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	83,747	33,768	5,100	0	0	0
Owdweyne	101,358	78,560	13,400	0	0	0
Sheikh	75,904	40,967	9,600	0	0	0
Sub-total	721,363	211,879	38,000	0	0	0
<b>Sanaag</b>						
Ceel Afweyn	99,950	73,907	15,400	7,400	0	10
Ceerigaabo	205,318	119,389	19,300	19,300	0	16
Laasqoray/Badhan	238,855	190,200	29,600	29,600	0	16
Sub-total	544,123	383,496	64,000	56,000	0	15
<b>Sool</b>						
Caynabo	59,080	38,108	8,400	2,600	0	7
Laas Caanood	156,438	76,520	14,300	2,900	0	4
Taleex	73,529	59,950	13,500	4,500	0	8
Xudun	38,380	27,036	6,100	2,000	0	7
Sub-total	327,427	201,614	42,000	12,000	0	6
<b>Bari</b>						
Bandarbayla	15,481	11,121	2,500	700	0	6
Bossaso	469,566	25,735	4,600	4,100	0	16
Caluula	48,986	39,777	6,900	6,900	0	17
Iskushuban	58,415	54,799	9,100	8,000	0	15
Qandala	52,111	45,319	8,100	7,400	0	16
Qardho	85,588	21,966	3,300	3,300	0	15
Sub-total	730,147	198,717	35,000	30,000	0	15
<b>Nugaal</b>						
Burtinle	64,963	33,770	2,500	0	0	0
Eyl	81,033	72,878	12,200	1,800	0	2
Garoowe	246,702	137,626	24,200	6,900	0	5
Sub-total	392,698	244,274	39,000	9,000	0	4
<b>North Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	171,436	36,111	4,000	0	0	0
Galdogob	79,595	37,821	2,800	0	0	0
Jariiban	81,890	56,772	7,400	0	0	0
Sub-total	332,921	130,704	14,000	0	0	0
<b>South Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	171,436	36,111	6,000	0	0	0
Hobyo	115,222	89,599	20,100	1,300	0	1
Xarardheere	51,961	9,074	2,100	500	0	6
Sub-total	338,619	134,784	28,000	2,000	0	1

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

## 5.2.1 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2016 (continued)

District	UNFPA 2014 Total population <sup>1</sup>	UNFPA 2014 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>Galgaduud</b>						
Cabudwaaq	101,959	43,463	6,500	0	0	0
Cadaado	129,588	52,489	9,100	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	83,610	43,692	8,400	1,000	0	2
Ceel Dheer	109,870	53,561	12,600	2,500	0	5
Dhuusamarreeb	144,407	72,908	13,900	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>569,434</b>	<b>266,113</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hiraan</b>						
Belet Weyne	235,214	170,930	38,500	0	0	0
Bulo Burto	138,283	102,714	21,900	0	0	0
Jalalaqsi	147,189	114,503	20,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>520,686</b>	<b>388,147</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Adan Yabaal	37,781	30,598	6,700	0	0	0
Balcad	212,261	164,746	32,200	0	0	0
Cadale	86,896	64,746	14,800	0	0	0
Jowhar	179,097	89,637	16,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>516,035</b>	<b>349,727</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afgooye	238,655	152,241	14,700	0	0	0
Baraawe	74,072	48,136	10,800	4,700	0	10
Kurtunwaarey	262,315	252,212	40,200	3,700	0	1
Marka	198,301	119,144	19,700	1,500	0	1
Qoryooley	292,394	239,106	32,500	0	0	0
Sablaale	23,447	16,039	2,500	100	0	1
Wanla Weyn	113,035	56,619	4,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,202,219</b>	<b>883,497</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bakool</b>						
Ceel Barde	59,129	51,503	9,300	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	73,675	48,577	8,600	0	0	0
Waajid	125,521	97,108	15,600	0	0	0
Xudur	108,902	84,110	14,800	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>367,227</b>	<b>281,298</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>						
Baydhaba	315,679	258,433	33,900	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	197,198	160,236	27,200	0	0	0
Diinsoor	174,932	147,910	22,200	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	104,373	92,737	13,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>792,182</b>	<b>659,316</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>						
Baardheere	177,384	129,015	14,300	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	83,116	43,636	4,400	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	60,046	36,930	3,400	0	0	0
Doolow	41,245	25,908	3,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey	76,952	49,530	6,300	0	0	0
Luuq	69,660	37,515	4,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>508,403</b>	<b>322,534</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Bu'aale	108,986	79,511	15,400	0	0	0
Jilib	174,819	146,058	26,000	0	0	0
Saakow/Salagle	79,116	54,110	10,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>362,921</b>	<b>279,679</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afmadow/Xagar	172,485	124,702	16,200	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	56,178	44,095	6,200	0	0	0
Jamaame	97,911	80,756	26,400	0	0	0
Kismaayo	162,733	36,293	4,600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>489,307</b>	<b>285,846</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Banadir</b>	<b>1,650,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,281,207</b>	<b>5,993,749</b>	<b>1,064,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



## 5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2016

District	UNFPA 2014 Total Population <sup>1</sup>	UNFPA 2014 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>Awdal</b>						
Baki	96,885	4,243	0	0	0	0
Borama	398,609	271,045	0	0	0	0
Lughaye	100,819	6,407	0	0	0	0
Zeylac	76,951	6,127	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>673,264</b>	<b>287,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>						
Berbera	176,008	73,971	0	0	0	0
Gebiley	106,914	36,917	0	0	0	0
Hargeysa	959,081	691,852	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,242,003</b>	<b>802,740</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>						
Burco	460,354	376,010	345,900	3,800	3,800	2
Buuhoodle	83,747	49,979	46,000	500	500	2
Oodweyne	101,358	22,798	21,000	200	200	2
Sheikh	75,904	34,937	32,100	300	300	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>721,363</b>	<b>483,724</b>	<b>445,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>						
Badhan	163,888	31,974	8,000	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	99,950	26,043	6,500	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	205,318	85,119	21,300	0	0	0
Laasqoray	74,967	16,581	4,100	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>544,123</b>	<b>159,717</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sool</b>						
Caynabo	59,080	19,572	17,800	1,000	200	6
Laas Caanood	156,438	76,498	69,600	3,800	800	6
Taleex	73,529	13,579	12,400	700	100	6
Xudun	38,380	11,344	10,300	600	100	6
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>327,427</b>	<b>120,993</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bari</b>						
Bandarbayla	15,481	4,360	1,900	0	0	0
Bossaso	469,566	394,831	169,800	0	0	0
Caluula	48,986	9,209	4,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	58,415	3,616	1,600	0	0	0
Qandala	52,111	6,792	2,900	0	0	0
Qardho	85,588	52,976	22,800	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>730,147</b>	<b>471,784</b>	<b>203,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>						
Burtinle	64,963	31,193	16,200	600	0	2
Eyl	81,033	8,155	4,200	200	0	2
Garowe	246,702	99,581	51,800	2,000	0	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>392,698</b>	<b>138,929</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Mudug</b>						
Gaalkacyo	389,194	270,651	40,600	0	0	0
Galdogob	79,595	41,754	7,300	0	0	0
Hoby	115,222	13,943	2,400	0	0	0
Jariiban	81,890	25,028	4,400	0	0	0
Xarardheere	51,961	30,117	5,300	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>717,862</b>	<b>381,493</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Galgaduud</b>						
Cabudwaaq	101,959	46,328	12,200	0	0	0
Cadaado	129,588	50,099	13,200	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	83,610	12,628	3,300	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	109,870	38,399	10,100	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	144,407	36,099	12,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>569,434</b>	<b>183,553</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

## 5.2.2 Projected Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Feb-Jun 2016 (continued)

District	UNFPA 2014 Total Population <sup>1</sup>	UNFPA 2014 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>Hiraan</b>						
Belet Weyne	235,214	31,874	9,600	3,200	0	10
Bulo Burto	138,283	25,949	0	10,400	0	40
Jalalaqsi	147,189	23,556	7,100	2,400	0	10
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>520,686</b>	<b>81,379</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Adan Yabaal	37,781	7,183	1,300	0	0	0
Balcad	212,261	25,295	3,800	0	0	0
Cadale	86,896	18,780	3,300	0	0	0
Jowhar	179,097	63,090	9,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>516,035</b>	<b>114,348</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afgooye	238,655	61,604	13,900	0	0	0
Baraawe	74,072	12,296	2,200	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	262,315	8,613	1,500	0	0	0
Marka	198,301	42,057	18,900	0	0	0
Qoryooley	292,394	42,398	7,400	0	0	0
Sablaale	23,447	6,658	1,200	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	113,035	42,126	7,400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,202,219</b>	<b>215,752</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Banadir</b>						
Banadir	1,650,228	1,280,939	1,063,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,650,228</b>	<b>1,280,939</b>	<b>1,063,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bakool</b>						
Ceel Barde	59,129	4,626	1,400	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	73,675	17,898	5,400	0	0	0
Waajid	125,521	19,413	0	5,800	0	30
Xudur	108,902	19,992	0	6,000	0	30
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>367,227</b>	<b>61,929</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Bay</b>						
Baydhaba	315,679	36,576	2,700	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	197,198	25,192	1,900	0	0	0
Diinsoor	174,932	23,692	3,600	3,600	0	15
Qansax Dheere	104,373	7,586	1,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>792,182</b>	<b>93,046</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Gedo</b>						
Baardheere	177,384	30,369	12,100	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	83,116	26,920	8,100	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	60,046	10,106	3,000	0	0	0
Doolow	41,245	7,559	2,300	0	0	0
Garbahaarey	76,952	18,422	5,500	0	0	0
Luuq	69,660	15,765	4,700	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>508,403</b>	<b>109,141</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>						
Bu'aale	108,986	17,475	8,700	0	0	0
Jilib	174,819	20,761	10,400	0	0	0
Saakow/Salagle	79,116	18,006	7,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>362,921</b>	<b>56,242</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>						
Afmadow/Xagar	172,485	34,783	9,100	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	56,178	11,483	3,000	0	0	0
Jamaame	97,911	10,155	2,700	0	0	0
Kismaayo	162,733	116,440	97,800	1,200	1,200	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>489,307</b>	<b>172,861</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,327,529</b>	<b>5,216,392</b>	<b>2,324,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>1</b>

### 5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2016

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in <sup>1</sup> Livelihood Zones	Stressed <sup>2</sup>	Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Emergency <sup>2</sup>	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
<b>Awdal</b>					
Northwest Agro-pastoral	77,648	29,100	33,000	0	42
West Golis Pastoral	138,876	31,200	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	160,928	34,200	36,200	0	22
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>377,452</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Woqooyi Galbeed</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	139,505	31,400	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	40,579	8,600	9,100	0	22
Hawd Pastoral	100,453	15,100	0	0	0
Northwest Agro-pastoral	114,136	42,800	48,500	0	42
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>394,673</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Togdheer</b>					
West Golis Pastoral	45,379	10,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	149,448	22,400	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-pastoral	17,052	5,100	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>211,879</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sanaag</b>					
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	128,652	22,200	22,200	0	17
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	240,063	38,800	33,200	0	14
West Golis Pastoral	11,086	2,500	0	0	0
Guban	3,695	800	800	0	22
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>383,496</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Sool</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	40,928	6,100	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	159,543	35,900	12,000	0	8
West Golis Pastoral	1,143	300	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>201,614</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Bari</b>					
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	64,471	11,000	8,300	0	13
East Golis (Frankincense, Goats and Fishing)	127,098	22,000	21,900	0	17
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	7,148	1,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>198,717</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Nugaal</b>					
Addun pastoral	12,149	1,500	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	20,239	4,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	95,380	7,200	0	0	0
Northern Inland Pastoral (Goats and Sheep)	116,506	26,200	8,700	0	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>244,274</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>North Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral	55,754	7,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	9,210	1,800	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	65,740	4,900	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>130,704</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South Mudug</b>					
Addun pastoral	66,425	13,300	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	24,184	7,200	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	19,861	3,000	0	0	0
Cowpea Belt	24,314	4,900	1,800	0	7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>134,784</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNFPA Somalia, 2014. Note this only includes population figures in affected regions. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNFPA

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

### 5.2.3 Projected Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Feb-Jun 2016 (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>Galgaduud</b>					
Addun pastoral	116,182	23,200	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	49,197	9,900	3,500	0	7
Hawd Pastoral	76,077	11,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	18,346	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	6,312	600	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>266,113</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hiraan</b>					
Hawd Pastoral	36,393	5,500	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	195,053	53,000	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	46,871	12,400	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	109,830	9,900	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>388,147</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Central Agro-Pastoral (Cowpea Belt)	67,618	9,400	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	84,812	25,400	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	68,804	16,100	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	123,897	18,600	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	4,596	400	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>349,727</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Shabelle Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Coastal Deeh Pastoral and Fishing	5,847	1,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	63,969	5,800	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	516,924	80,500	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	204,382	15,300	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	92,375	21,500	9,900	0	11
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>883,497</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bakool</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	120,724	10,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102,273	26,800	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58,301	10,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>281,298</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Bay</b>					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402,034	30,200	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16,024	2,900	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241,258	63,300	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>659,316</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gedo</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	32,773	5,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	196,148	17,700	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	51,038	9,200	0	0	0
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	42,575	3,200	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>322,534</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Dhexe (Middle)</b>					
Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	38,869	8,700	0	0	0
Riverine Pump Irrigation	17,088	4,500	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	47,156	3,500	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	34,587	9,100	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	30,938	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	103,352	24,100	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	7,690	1,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>279,679</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Juba Hoose (Lower)</b>					
Southern Agro-Past	32,822	5,900	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	60,222	0	0	0	0
Riverine Gravity Irrigation	66,418	20,700	0	0	0
Southern Rainfed (Maize, Cattle and Goats)	73,329	22,800	0	0	0
Juba Pastoral (Cattle and Goats)	53,055	4,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>285,846</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,993,749</b>	<b>1,064,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



### 5.3 Factors that Determined the February-June 2016 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)			Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Score				Food Availability			Main Food Source			Share of Food Expenditure (%)			Share of Food Cost in the CMB			
	Deyr 2014/15	Gu 2015	Deyr 2015-16	Baseline e CSI	Deyr 2014/15	Gu 2015	Deyr2015-16	Deyr 2014/15	Gu 2015	Deyr 2015-16	Deyr 2014/15 (representative surveys in Sool, Bari, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups in the rest)	Gu 2015 (Representative surveys in Sool, Bari, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups in the rest)	Deyr 2015-16 (Representative surveys in Bari, Nugal, Banadir and Kismayo; rapid assessments among poor wealth groups in the rest)	Jul-14	Dec-14	Jul-15	Dec-15			
Awdal	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.06	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	77%	77%	76%	79%		
W Galbeed	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.72	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	79%	75%	74%	74%		
Togdheer	N/A	Poor-1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	N/A	9.95	N/A	15.86		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	82%	83%	83%	83%		
Sanaag	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.11	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	71%	70%	70%	73%		
Sool	Poor-3% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	Poor-1% Borderline-6% Acceptable-93%	N/A	12.78	31.67	11.04		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	76%	77%	77%	80%		
Bari	Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	Poor-0% Borderline-3% Acceptable-97%	12.31	10.90	30.43	19.89	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	58%	87%	88%	87%	87%		
Nugaal	N/A	Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Borderline-2% Acceptable-97%	10.19	N/A	13.18	3.15	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	59%	89%	87%	86%	87%		
Mudug	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.35	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	74%	73%	69%	72%		
Banadir	Poor-0% Borderline-2% Acceptable-98%	Poor-1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	Poor-0% Borderline-0% Acceptable-	35.49	18.34	14.23	11.38	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	76%	70%	69%	62%	62%		
Galgaduud	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	N/A	78%	78%	75%	75%		
Hiraan (Bulo Burto)	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	74%	77%	76%	69%	69%		
Hiraan (Rest)	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	74%	77%	76%	69%	69%		
M Shabelle	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	77%	72%	75%	69%		
L Shabelle	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	69%	69%	66%	67%		
M Juba	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	75%	74%	71%	69%	69%		
L Juba	Poor-1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Poor-1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	Poor-1% Borderline-1% Acceptable-98%	37.24	32.53	23.03	32.88	Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	81%	66%	72%	66%	66%		
Gedo	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	67%	74%	71%	71%	71%		
Bay	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	72%	66%	64%	63%	65%		
Bakool (Wajid)	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	78%	80%	77%	74%		
Bakool (Hudur)	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Low	Low	Low	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	78%	80%	77%	74%		
Bakool (Rest)	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A		Normal	Normal	Normal	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	78%	80%	77%	74%		

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

### 5.3 Factors that Determined the February-June 2016 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia (Continued)

Region	Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize or imported rice))					Dec -15 MEB as % of:			Civil Insecurity Impact on Food Security			Nutrition Situation Classification			Acute Food Insecurity Situation				Urban Rationale Deyr 2015-16 projection (% of population in IPC Phases)		
	5-Year Average (Dec)	Jul-14	Dec-14	Jul-15	Dec-15	5-Year Average (Dec)	Dec-14	Jul-15	Dec-15	Deyr 2014/15	Gu/2015	Deyr 2015-16	Rural: Feb - Jun 2016		Urban: Jan 2016		Urban: Feb - Jun 2016		Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	7	9	10	10	12	113%	112%	Low	Low	No data	No data	No data	Crisis	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal					
	7	11	9	12	12	100%	100%	Low	Low	No data	No data	No data	Crisis	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal					
Togdheer	7	7	7	7	7	80%	102%	Low	Low	No data	Acceptable	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	92%	1%	
Sanaag	6	9	10	9	7	105%	99%	Low	Low	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Crisis	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
Sool	6	10	10	11	11	101%	100%	Low	Low	Serious	Alert	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	91%	5%	1%
Bari	5	7	8	8	8	104%	104%	Low	Low	Serious	Critical	Critical	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	43%		
Nugaal	6	8	8	8	9	102%	106%	Low	Low	No data	Critical	Serious	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	52%	2%	
Mudug	4	5	5	5	5	88%	96%	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal			
Banadir	12	9	11	10	14	94%	87%	Medium	Medium	Serious	Serious	Alert				Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	83%		
Galgaduud	3	4	4	5	5	84%	90%	High/ Medium	High/ Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	27%		
Hiraan (Bulo Burto)				5	7	85%	85%	High	High/ Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis		39%	
Hiraan (Rest)	10	8	10	8	9	85%	85%	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	31%	9%	
M Shabelle	6	4	6	6	10	87%	92%	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Minimal	Minimal			
L Shabelle	10	8	10	9	14	89%	90%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	24%		
M Juba	11	7	9	10	9	82%	90%	Medium	Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	46%		
L Juba	9	8	11	11	10	83%	94%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	Serious	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	65%	1%	
Gedo	15	13	18	15	14	100%	106%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	No data	No data	No data	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	33%		
Bay	13	13	15	16	16	94%	104%	Medium/ High	Medium/ High	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Minimal	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	12%	4%	
Bakool (Wajid)				2	8	90%	74%	High	High	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis		31%	
Bakool (Hudur)	4	2	4	6	8	90%	74%	High/ Medium	High	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis	Crisis		30%	
Bakool (Rest)	7	3		3	4	90%	74%	High/ Medium	High/ Medium	No data	No data	No data	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	Stressed	25%		

#### 5.4 Factors that Determined the February-June 2016 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) - Deyr 2014/15	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) - Gu 2015	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups) - Deyr 2015 - 16	Baseline CSI	Mean CSI: Deyr 2014/15	Mean CSI: Gu 2015	Mean CSI: Deyr 2015 - 2016	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Deyr 2014/15	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Gu 2015	Food Consumption Score (FCS) Deyr 2015 - 16
Baidoa	6.1%	8.0%	5.0%	19.9	14.3	46.5	35.5	Poor-5% Borderline-9% Acceptable-86%	Poor-12% Borderline-21% Acceptable-67%	Poor-12% Borderline-33% Acceptable-55%
Banadir	0.3%	3.0%	0.0%	36.8	40.8	49.5	52.7	Poor-2% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	Poor-7% Borderline-14% Acceptable-79%	Poor-0% Borderline-5% Acceptable-95%
Berbera	0.3%	3.0%	6.0%	17.2	37.8	37.0	35.6	Poor-2% Borderline-13% Acceptable-84%	Poor-6% Borderline-25% Acceptable-69%	Poor-8% Borderline-6% Acceptable-86%
Bossaso	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	22.7	20.8	22.7	36.1	Poor-2% Borderline-4% Acceptable-94%	Poor-2% Borderline-16% Acceptable-82%	Poor-1% Borderline-18% Acceptable-81%
Burao	0.2%	3.0%	0.0%	26.4	20.9	19.0	27.3	Poor-3% Borderline-9% Acceptable-88%	Poor-0% Borderline-4% Acceptable-96%	Poor-1% Borderline-0% Acceptable-99%
Dhusamareb	4.4%	3.0%	1.0%	24.8	24.5	29.0	31.1	Poor-3% Borderline-4% Acceptable-93%	Poor-7% Borderline-22% Acceptable-71%	Poor-3% Borderline-17% Acceptable-80%
Dobley	7.6%	6.0%	3.0%	17.0	15.2	31.4	21.9	Poor-8% Borderline-4% Acceptable-88%	Poor-5% Borderline-16% Acceptable-79%	Poor-4% Borderline-5% Acceptable-91%
Dolow	7.9%	8.0%	16.0%	35.0	38.5	12.7	41.1	Poor-20% Borderline-25% Acceptable-55%	Poor-24% Borderline-28% Acceptable-48%	Poor-46% Borderline-23% Acceptable-31%
Galkacyo	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1	29.4	31.6	30.5	Poor-0% Borderline-5% Acceptable-95%	Poor-1% Borderline-7% Acceptable-92%	Poor-1% Borderline-15% Acceptable-84%
Garowe	3.6%	2.0%	0.0%	25.5	10.9	15.4	15.2	Poor-4% Borderline-2% Acceptable-94%	Poor-1% Borderline-0% Acceptable-99%	Poor-0% Borderline-3% Acceptable-97%
Hargeisa	13.9%	2.0%	4.0%	22.9	31.3	23.7	32.1	Poor-6% Borderline-5% Acceptable-89%	Poor-6% Borderline-28% Acceptable-66%	Poor-8% Borderline-8% Acceptable-84%
Kismayo	6.6%	2.0%	4.0%	4.1	22.8	37.8	49.5	Poor-3% Borderline-7% Acceptable-91%	Poor-11% Borderline-10% Acceptable-79%	Poor-11% Borderline-9% Acceptable-80%
Qardho	4.1%	10.0%	1.0%	27.6	43.4	40.3	33.4	Poor-9% Borderline-14% Acceptable-76%	Poor-4% Borderline-25% Acceptable-71%	Poor-7% Borderline-41% Acceptable-52%

#### 5.4 Factors that Determined the February-June 2016 IPC in IDP Settlements (Continued)

Settlement	Average Number of Productive Assets: Deyr 2014/15	Average Number of Productive Assets: Gu 2015	Average Number of Productive Assets: Deyr 2015-16	Main Sources of Food (Million Cereals): Deyr 2014/15	Main Sources of Food (Million Cereals): Gu 2015	Main Sources of Food (Million Cereals): Deyr 2015-16	Food basket cost share in the OMB: Deyr 2014/15	Food basket cost share in the OMB: Gu 2015	Food basket cost share in the OMB: Deyr 2015-16	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Deyr 2014/15	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Gu 2015	Share of Food Expenditure (%): Deyr 2015-16	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr 2014/15	% of HHs with access to safe water: Gu 2015	% of HHs with access to safe water: Deyr 2015-16	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr 2014/15	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu 2015	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr 2015-16	Mortality (CDR): Deyr 2014/15	Mortality (CDR): Gu 2015	Mortality (CDR): Deyr 2015-16	Urban IPC Phase Classifications: (Projected Feb-Jun 2016)	IDP IPC Phase: (Jan 2016)	IDP IPC Phase: (Projected Feb-June 2016)
Baidoa	2	2	2	Market purchase, Own production	Market purchase, Own production	Market purchase, Own production	63.7%	63.5%	65%	72.8%	74.0%	78.0%	56.1%	44.9%	69.7%	Critical	Critical	Serious	Serious	Serious	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	
Banadir	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing	69.4%	67.1%	62%	85.0%	84.6%	87.0%	98.9%	100.0%	99.7%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Berbera	1	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	75.5%	74.2%	74%	77.5%	82.4%	78.0%	81.6%	91.7%	100.0%	Alert	Alert	Alert	Acceptable	Alert	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis
Bossaso	2	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	88.0%	87.3%	87%	81.12	76.1%	76.0%	23.3%	41.2%	37.5%	Critical	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Burao	1	2	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	82.6%	82.6%	83%	74.6%	79.0%	78.0%	78.6%	98.0%	100.0%	Alert	Alert	Alert	Acceptable	Alert	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis
Dhusamar	1	1	1	Market purchase, Own production, Borrowing	Market purchase	Market purchase, Own production	77.6%	75.3%	75%	77.48	75.3%	81.0%	91.3%	93.5%	100.0%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Serious	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Dobley	2	2	2	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase, Borrowing	71.1%	70.5%	66%	75.6%	79.7%	83.0%	100.0%	97.3%	100.0%	Serious	Critical	Serious	Critical	Critical	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Dolow	2	3	2	Market purchase, Own production	Market purchase, Food aid	Market purchase, Community gifts and donations	71.1%	70.5%	71%	75.68	76.3%	77.0%	92.3%	93.6%	99.6%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Serious	Stressed	Emergency	Emergency	
Galkacyo	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	72.9%	68.7%	72%	74.20	80.3%	75.0%	98.1%	99.4%	99.0%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	
Garowe	2	2	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	Market purchase	87.1%	85.9%	87%	67.2%	59.9%	73.0%	100.0%	99.3%	99.6%	Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Hargeisa	1	1	2	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase	Market purchase	75.5%	74.2%	74%	76.6%	79.8%	82.0%	86.1%	99.2%	99.6%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Alert	Minimal	Crisis	Crisis	
Kismayo	2	2	2	Market purchase, Food aid	Market purchase	Market purchase	72.4%	66.5%	66%	76.5%	80.7%	81.0%	62.1%	49.8%	49.8%	Alert	Serious	Alert	Serious	Acceptable	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	
Qardho	2	1	1	Market purchase, Borrowing	Market purchase	Market purchase, Borrowing	88.0%	87.3%	87%	78.68	72.3%	70.0%	76.4%	88.5%	78.1%	Serious	Serious	Serious	Acceptable	Alert	Stressed	Crisis	Crisis	



## 5.5 IDP Survey Data Collection Points

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

## 5.6 Factors that Determined the IPC phase classification in the projection Feb-Jun 2016 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

### 5.6.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland pastoral livelihood zone		Juba Pump irrigation livelihood zone		Southern Agropastoral/high potential agropastoral livelihoods	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	More than 80% of the households in the area are comfortably able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies and livelihood are stable		than 80% of the households in the area are comfortably able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies and livelihood are stable		than 80% of the households in the area are comfortably able to meet basic food needs without atypical coping strategies and livelihood are stable	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) December 2015	Average (PET 3)		Average (PET 3)		Average to (PET 3)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – December 2015	Average		Average		Average	
Deyr cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2014)	NA		Above average (18% PWA)		Above average (18% PWA)	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		2-3 months		3-4 month ( High potential)	2 months ( Southern agropastoral)
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July -Dec2015, Dec 2014 – Dec 2015 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA			Decreased from all three period of comparison		Decreased from all three period of comparison
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July -Dec2015, Dec 2014 – Dec 2015 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)		Decreased from all three period of comparison	NA			Decreased from all three period of comparison
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July –Dec 2015, and levels compared to baseline	Increasing trend		Increased trend		Increasing trend	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	at Baseline or above		Baseline or above		Baseline or above	
Trend of debt level from last GU (Dec 2015)	Decreased trend		Decreased trend		Decreased trend	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB change July -Dec2015).		3%↑(2,442,525 So.Sh).		3%↑(2,442,525 So.Sh).		3%↑(2,442,525 So.Sh).
Nutrition status (Dec 2015 and change from July2015)		Nutrition situation: Sustained Critical North Gedo. and Serious in		<b>Nutrition: Sustained Critical. and Serious in South</b>		<b>Nutrition situation: Critical in the North and Serious in South</b>

## 5.6 Factors that Determined the IPC phase classification in the projection Feb-Jun 2016 Rural Livelihoods of Somalia (Continued)

		South I				
<b>Mortality (Dec 2015)</b>	CDR: 0.16 U5DR: 0.30		CDR: 0.44 U5DR: 0.54		NA	
Gu 2016 seasonal rains projection	Near average		Near average		Near average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income livestock products		Offseason production of Maize.	Low Cash crop production	Increased income livestock products	
Projected humanitarian support (February -June 2016)	substantial Humanitari an in North Gedo with low access		substantial Humanitarian in North Gedo with low access		substantial Humanitarian in North Gedo with low access	

### 5.6.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pastoral		Juba Gravity irig Riverine		JUBA-Sorgh-HIGH-P Agropastoral and South. Agropastoral/Southern Rainfed Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Minimal : HH group is able to meet essential food and non-food items without engaging in atypical coping strategies including any reliance on humanitarian access		Minimal : HH group is able to meet essential food and non-food items without engaging in atypical coping strategies including any reliance on humanitarian access		Stressed phase adequate to meet food consumptio n requirement		Stressed phase adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Stressed phase adequate to meet food consumption requirement
Livestock condition (PET Score) Jan 2016	PET 3-4		PET 3-5			NA	PET 3-4	PET 2-3
Milk production average	Average		Average		N/A		Average	
Deyr 15-16 cereal crop production	NA		N/A		141% of PWA and		SAHP:115% of PWA and 121% of 5YA;	
level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2014)					156% of 5YA		Southern Rainfed:179% of PWA and 170% of 5YA	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) comp ared to normal Deyr	NA		NA		4-months including offseason from Match 2016		3-Months from Jan 2016	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July- Dec'15, Dec'15-Dec'14, Dec.15-5-yrs av (2010- 2014)	N/A		N/A	NA	Rahole:Sli ms ↑11%,25% and 100% compared to July'15, Dec'15 and 5 years average respectively			
ToT Goat local quality ito cereals: change July- Dec'15, Dec'14-Dec'15,	Markets:Buale ,Afmadow,Ha gar and Dobley Dec 2015 is 101% of Dec		Markets: Buale,Afmado w,Hagar and Dobley Dec 2015 is 101% of Dec				Markets: Hagar SAHP: ↑53%,55% and 13% compared to	Markets: Jamame Southern Rain fed AP ↓7%,13% and 23%

## Juba Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pastoral		Juba Gravity irrig Riverine		JUBA-Sorgh-HIGH-P Agropastoral and South. Agropastoral/Southern Rainfed Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
5-yrs av 5(2010-2014)	2014 (82 Kg per Head) 105% of the average of last 6 months 108% of 5 years average		2014 (82 Kg per Head) 105% of the average of last 6 months 108% of 5 years average				July'15, Dec'14 and 5 years average respectively	compared to July'15, Dec'14 and 5 years average respectively
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July – Dec. 2015	Increasing;		Increasing		N/A	N/A	increasing	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2016 and levels compared to baseline	Above baseline Herd size		Above baseline Herd size		N/A	N/A	Above baseline Herd size for SAP OF Salagle/ Sakow	
Trend of debt level from last Gu2015 (Jul '15) to Dec. 2015	Decreasing		Decreasing		decreasing		decreasing	
CMB change (% change)	Lower Juba:2,188,93		Lower Juba:2,188,9		Lower Juba:2,188,		Lower Juba:2,188,93	
from July to Dec'15)	8 SoSh in Dec'15 - 5% decrease  Middle Juba:1,867,250 SoSh in Dec'15 - 6% decrease		38 SoSh in Dec'15 - 5% decrease  Middle Juba:1,867,250 SoSh in Dec'15 - 6% decrease		938 SoSh in Dec'15 - 5% decrease  Middle Juba:1,867,250 SoSh in Dec'15 - 6% decrease		8 SoSh in Dec'15 - 5% decrease  Middle Juba:1,867,250 SoSh in Dec'15 - 6% decrease	
Nutrition status (July 2014 and change from December 2013)	Not available		<b>Alert</b> nutrition: but improved from Serious in Deyr 2015/16 situation GAM MUAC rates (5.5%).		Not available		Not available	
Mortality (July 2014)	N/A		N/A	--	N/A	--	N/A	--
GU'16 seasonal rains	Near Average		Near Average		Near Average		Near Average	

## Juba Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pastoral		Juba Gravity irrig Riverine		JUBA-Sorgh-HIGH-P Agropastoral and South. Agropastoral/Southern Rainfed Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
projection								
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb.- June'15)	There is also planned humanitarian intervention up to June 2016, for mainly livelihood protection (65%) and improve of food access and safety net (35%) with limited of Afmadow, Kismayo and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba)	Restricted access in Middle Juba due to insecurity	There is also planned humanitarian intervention up to June 2016, for mainly livelihood protection (65%) and improve of food access and safety net (35%) with limited of Afmadow, Kismayo and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba)	Restricted access in Middle Juba due to insecurity	There is also planned humanitarian intervention up to June 2016, for mainly livelihood protection (65%) and improve of food access and safety net (35%) with limited of Afmadow,	Restricted access in Middle Juba due to insecurity	There is also planned humanitarian intervention up to June 2016, for mainly livelihood protection (65%) and improve of food access and safety net (35%) with limited of Afmadow, Kismayo and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba)	Restricted access in Middle Juba due to insecurity
					Kismayo and Badhaadhe (Lower Juba)			



### 5.6.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Adequate to meet food consumption requirement, without a typical coping strategies.		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement, without a typical coping strategies.		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement, without a typical coping strategies.		Adequate to meet food consumption requirement, without a typical coping strategies.	
Livestock condition (PET score) Dec'2015	PET (3-4)		PET score(3- 4)		PET score 3- 4 )		PET score (:3- 4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – December 2015	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Deyr2015/16 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2014)	NA		146% of PWA		165%of PWA		184% of PWA	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA		4-5 months		2-3 months		1-2 months	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: Change July-Dec 2015, Dec'14 –Dec 2015 and Dec'15-5yr average (2010-2015)	NA		↑ Dec14, & five year average Stable compared to last six months		↑ Dec14, July 15 & five year average		↑ Dec14, July 15 & five year average	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jul-Dec 2015, Dec 2014 – Dec 2015 and Dec'15- 5yr average (2010-2014)	↑from Jul'15;	↓ From Dec'14 and Five-year averages.		↓ From Jul'15; Dec'14 and Five-year averages		↓ From Jul'15; Dec'14 and Five-year averages	↑ From Jul'15;	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jul- Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing at BL		↑Increasing Above BL		↑Increasing Above BL	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Jun 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	↑ increasing Above BL		↑ increasing above BL		↑ increasing Above BL		↑ increasing Above BL	
Trend of debt level from last Gu (Gu15- Deyr 15\16)	↓21% (\$105-83).		↓ 3% (\$61-59)		↓ 17%.(\$161-133)		↓ 25% (\$110-82)	
CMB change (% change from Jul to Dec 2015)	↓8% (from 2,378,188 to 2,182,644 sosh)			↑6% (from1,769,000 to 1,867,938 sosh))		↑6% (from1,769,000 to 1,867,938 sosh))	↓8% (from 2,378,188 to 2,182,644 sosh)	
Nutrition status (from Jul' 15 to Dec'15)		Deteriorate d from alert to serious		Deteriorated from serious to critical		Deteriorated from serious to critical in Bay; no data in Bakool.		No Data Available
Mortality (July 2014)		CDR= 0.14 (0.05-0.41)		CDR =0.45(0.21-0.98)		CDR =0.45(0.21-0.98)		-No recent Data
Deyr'15\16 seasonal rains projection	Near average		Near average		Near average		Near average l	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		Cash crops(sesame, ground nut etc)		Cash crops (sesame, ground nut etc)		NA	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb - Jun 2016)	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions	Planned humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection	However, very limited or lack of access is reported in both regions

## 5.6.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones		Sorghum High Potential	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	House hold in the area are comfortably to meet basic food needs		House hold in the area are comfortably to meet basic food needs & Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		<b>Southern Rain fed and parts of Riverine:</b> Middle shabelle Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement; while Riverine gravity in Lower shabelle House hold in the area are comfortably to meet basic food needs		House hold in the area are comfortably to meet basic food needs	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) – Dec 2015	PET 3- 4		PET 3- 4		PET 3- 4		PET 3- 4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Deyr cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2014)	NA	NA	NA	NA	<b>Middle Shabelle:</b> 14 3 % of PWA  <b>Lower Shabelle:</b> 107% of PWA		NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal deyr					<b>Middle Shabelle:</b> Riverine (2-3 months); Agropastoral (3-4 month); <b>Lower Shabelle:</b> Riverine (2 months); Agropastoral			

## Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones		Sorghum High Potential	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
					(3 months)			
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July 2014-July15; Jan-July15; Jul15-5yr average (2010-2014)			Coastal Deeh:  Dec14-DEC15 Stable  Jul-Dec15 Stable;  33% increase in 5 year average  (Slim Cadale)	Dec14-Dec15; 50% decrease Jul-Dec15 decrease 50% ,Stable 5 year average. (market; Adan/yab al	<b>Riverine: Increase all comparing periods</b> (Slim, Walamoy & Daresalam and Bulomarer)		<b>SAP: High Potential:</b>  Higher all the three comparison period (SLIM War-mahan, Torotorow and Farsoley)	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July14-July 2015 Jan-July15 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)	SIP: Higher all three comparison period (Wanlaweyn market)		<b>Coastal Deeh:</b>  Increase a year ago by 11% and 23% last six months but decrease d by 3% a 5 year average( Slim: Cadale)	<b>Cowpea belt:</b>  Decrease all comparing periods.	<b>SAP rain fed</b>  Increased all comparing periods :( Merka market)		Higher all three comparison period (Wanlaweyn market)	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Aug-Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increased; No baseline		Increased ; No baseline		SAP: Increased; No baseline		Increased; No baseline	

## Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones (Continued)

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral		Cowpea Belt & Coastal Deeh Livelihood Zones		Southern Rain fed & Riverine Gravity Irrigation Livelihood Zones		Sorghum High Potential	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Trend of debt level from last Gu (July 2015)	N/A		Increased (Central Agropastoral and Coastal Deeh)		N/A		Decreased	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2015)	Lower Shabelle: ↓1,952,073 SoSh		Middle Shabelle: ↓ SoSh 1,771,070		SAP Middle Shabelle: ↓ SoSh 1,771,070 Riverine: Middle Shabelle: ↓ SoSh 1,771,070 Lower Shabelle: ↓1,952,073 SoSh Riverine: Lower Shabelle: ↓1,952,073 SoSh		Lower Shabelle: ↓1,952,073 SoSh	
Nutrition status From (July 2015 to December 2015 change )	No Data	--	No Data			Riverine: Sustain <b>Serious</b>		AP Sustain <b>Serious</b>
Mortality (Dec 2015)	No Data	--	No Data		Riverine: CDR: 0.28(0.16-0.52) U5 DR: 0.42(0.14-1.26)  Acceptable Death rate		Agropastoral: CDR: 032 (0.16-0.63) U5 DR: 0.64(0.25-1.64) Acceptable Death rate	
Gu16 seasonal rains projection	Near Average		Near Average		Near Average	U5 DR: 1.21(0.65-2.24)	Near Average	
Other income opportunities expected			Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu-Deeh)		Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu) and cash crops labour opportunities		Increased (access to labour in riverine)	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb –June 2016)	Planned Humanitarian intervention	Restricted Access	Planned Humanitarian intervention	Restricted Access	Planned Humanitarian intervention	Restricted Access	Planned Humanitarian intervention	Restricted Access

## 5.6.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine pump irrigation		Southern Agropastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	HH in the area are able to meet comfortably basic food needs without atypical coping strategies		HH in the area are able to meet comfortably basic food needs without atypical coping strategies		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2015	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3 -4		PET : 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	average at HH level and for sale		average at HH level and for sale		average at HH level		average at HH level and for sale	
Deyr 2015/16 cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2014)	Not applicable		Not applicable		900MT;92% of Deyr PWA		4 400MT;125% of Deyr PWA	
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	Not applicable		Not applicable		2- 3 months		(2 -3) months	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Dec,14 -Dec15, July – Dec 2015 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	-		Not applicable			9 kg ↑ July '15 - 7 kg and year ago -8 kg, but remain stable compared 5 years average – Jalaqsi SLIMS(red sorghum)	↑29% (7 – 9kg) Dec'14 –Dec'15 and ↑13% increased in 5yrs average but remained stable in six months time(July,15). Halgen SILMS (white sorghum)	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change July 15 –Dec.15, Dec. 2014 – Dec.15 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	↑2kg from 70kg to 72kg and 20kg from 52kg to 72kg compared to July'15 and year ago respectively (favorable) Goat/ white sorghum	↓19kg from 91kg to 72kg compared to 5 years average	↑7kg from 50kg to 57kg compared to a year ago and five years average and↑ 1kg from 56kg to 57kg compared to July '15 (goat /rice) – refer Central region's Hawd		Not applicable		↑29kg from 63kg to 92kg,23kg from 69kg to 92kg and 3kg from 89kg to 92kg compared to July '15, year ago and five years average respectively ( goat/ white Sorghum) in Halgen SLIM .	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July - Dec 2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing at baseline or above		Increasing at baseline or above		Not applicable		Increasing at baseline or above	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing at baseline or above		Increasing at baseline or above		Not applicable		Increasing at baseline or above	
Trend of debt level since last GU (July. 2015)	↓16%(\$50 -43)				↓17% (USD120 -100)		↓ 12%(\$143 - 126)	
CMB change (% change from July to Dec 2015 )		↑3% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑3% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑3% (2 130,000 SoSh)		↑3% (2 130,000 SoSh)
Nutrition status Dec. 2015 and change from July 2015)	Critical ↔			Critical ↔		Critical ↔		Critical ↔
Mortality (Dec. 2015 )	CDR: 0.35 (0.22 – 0.57) U 5DR : 0.70 (0.34 – 1.43)		CDR: 0.35 (0.22 – 0.57) U 5DR : 0.70 (0.34 – 1.43)		CDR: 0.30 (0.16 – 0.58) U5DR : 0.82 (0.68 – 4.81)		CDR: 0.30 (0.16 – 0.58) U5DR : 0.82 (0.68 – 4.81)	
GU 2015 seasonal rains projection	Near Normal		Near Normal		Near Normal		Near Normal	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Cash crop labour activities; honey sales		Bush product sales	
Projected humanitarian support (February-June 2016 )	Planned humanitarian intervention	Extremely limited access	Planned humanitarian intervention	Extremely limited access	Planned humanitarian intervention	Extremely limited access	Planned humanitarian intervention	Extremely limited access



## 5.6.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Addun Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Cowpea Belt		Coastal Deeh	
	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		Comfortably meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2015	PET 3		PET 3		PET 3		PET : 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average		Average		Average		Average	
Deyr 2015 cowpea crop production level as % of Deyr 2014	N/A		N/A		(5150 tones) ;10% higher than Deyr 14 production	)	N/A	
Availability of cereal stocks among poor HH (# of months) compared to normal	N/A		N/A		2-3 months		N/A	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals (red sorghum): change July15-Dec 15, Dec 14-Dec 2015 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2014)	N/A		N/A		Higher than all three periods of comparison		Higher than all three periods of comparison	
ToT local quality goat to Rice: change July'15 –Dec'15, Dec'14– Dec'15 and Dec 5yr average (2009-2014)	Higher than all three periods of comparison		Higher than all three periods of comparison		Higher than Six-months and annual	lower than five year average	Higher than Six-months and annual	lower than five year average
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Dec 2015	Increasing trend		Increasing trend		Increased trend	Increased trend Below baseline	Increasing trend	Increased trend Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till	Increasing trend		Increasing trend			Increased trend Below baseline		Increased trend Below baseline
June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Above baseline		Above baseline					
Trend of debt level since last Deyr (Dec. 2015)	Decreased trend		Decreased trends			Increased trend	Decreased trend	
CMB change (% change from July 2015 to Dec'15		↑2% (2,572,109 SoSh)		↑2% ((2,572,109 SoSh)		↑2% (2,572,109 SoSh)		↑2% (2,572,109 SoSh)
Nutrition status Dec 2015 and change from July 2015		Improved Alert from serious		Sustained serious		Improved Serious from Critical		Detriorated very Critical from Critical
Mortality (July 2015 )	CDR= 0.00		CDR= 0.26		<b>CDR= 0.23</b>		<b>CDR= 0.42</b>	
Gu 2016 seasonal rains projection	Near average		Near average		Near average		Near average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock in Ramadan month		Increased income from livestock in Ramadan month		Increased income from livestock in Ramadan month		Increased income from livestock in Ramadan month	
Projected humanitarian support (Feb-June 2016 )	There is planned huminterian interventions( food access, safety net and livelihood protection) with very limited acces		There is planned huminterian interventions( food access, safety net and livelihood protection) with very limited acces		There is planned huminterian interventions( food access, safety net and livelihood protection) with very limited acces		There is planned huminterian interventions( food access, safety net and livelihood protection) with very limited acces	

## 5.6.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones Hawd, Addun, Northern Inland Pastoralists, East Golis and Coastal Deeh Pastoralists	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	<b>Hawd and Addun:</b> Comfortably able meet basic food consumption needs  Rest livelihoods: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	:
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2015	PET 3-4 in most livelihoods.	Livestock remained in rain deficit of NIP are poor (2)
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average in most livelihoods	Poor in NIP livelihood zone
Cereal crop production level as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2014)	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA	NA
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Dec 2014 –Dec 2015, Dec 2015-July 2015 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA	NA
ToT local quality goat to cereals (Rice): change Dec 2014 –Dec 2015, Dec 2015-July 2015 and 5yr average (2010-2014)	73 kg/head ,higher than 5yr average	Decreased from annual and Six- months
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July-Dec 2015 levels a compared to Baseline	Most livelihoods are either as or above baseline	Decreased trend : Below baseline For NIP
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing trend for most livelihood zones, as /or above baseline	Decreasing trend for NIP Livelihood( below baseline)
Trend of debt level since last Gu 2015	Hawd (USD293) and Addun: (USD217) Decreased or Sustained	Increased trend for NIP (highest level 42%↑), Coastal Deeh and East Golis
CMB change (% change from July to December 2015)	4 105 891 So.Sh (↑8% )	--
Nutrition status Dec 2015 and trend from July 2015	---	Hawd, East Golis and Coastal Deeh sustained <b>Serious</b> ; Addun:- <b>Alert from Serious</b> NIP: <b>Alert</b>
Mortality (Dec 2015)	Hawd: CDR= 0.36, Addun: CDR=0.00 East Golis: CDR=0.12; Coastal Deeh: CDR=0.12	NIP: CDR=0.58--
Gu 2016 seasonal rainfall projection	Near average rainfall	--
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock during the Ramadan month in June2016	Reduced income from frankincense (Maydi) in East Golis and fishing in Coastal Deeh, because of negative impact of Yemen conflict.
Projected humanitarian support (Feb- June 2016 )	Planned Humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection, Normal access in most Livelihoods	

## 5.6.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

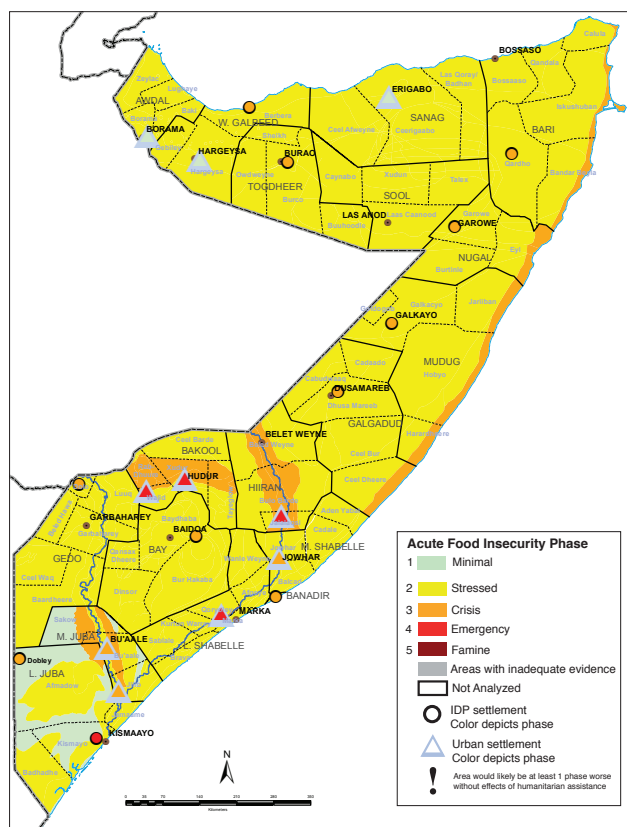
Indicators	NW-Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, NIP, WestGolis, EastGolis and Guban		Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones (NWAP and Togdheer AP)	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Hawd and WestGolis: comfortably able to meet basic food requirement Rest livelihoods: Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	Significant food consumption in Guban Livelihood	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement-Togdheer agropastoral	Significant food consumption in NWAP Livelihoods
Livestock Condition (PET Score) Dec 2015	PET 3, other livelihoods	except parts of NIP/Guban PET 2	PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – Dec 2015	Average in most livelihoods	Below average in Guban/parts of NIP		Below average in NWAP
Gu /Karan cereal crop production level as % of Gu crop PET (2010-2014)	NA			Poor production: 13% of PET (2010-2014); lowest over a decade
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change July 2015, Dec 2015 – Dec 2014 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)	NA		Increased in all three periods of comparison ( Food aid distribution and cross border trade) result declined white sorghum price	
ToT local quality goat to cereals (rice): change -July 2015, Dec 2015 – Dec 2015-Dec14 and Dec 5yr average (2010-2014)	Stable Six month, higher the annual and Five-year average			
Herd size trend (small ruminants) July-Dec2015 and levels compared to Baseline	Hawd, EastGolis, NIP ,Increased; at/above baseline	Guban and WestGolis below baseline	Increased; cattle at baseline	Sheep and goat below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till June 2016 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; at baseline	Below baseline in Guban	Increasing; cattle at baseline	Sheep/goat below baseline
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Deyr	NA	--		Zero cereal stocks
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (July 2015)		Increased trend in all livelihoods, but NIP has the highest increase in debt level	NA	Increased trend

Indicators	NW-Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, NIP, WestGolis, EastGolis and Guban		Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones (NWAP and Togdheer AP)	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from July 2015 to Dec 2015)	6%↑ (960,660 SiSh) and 4↑(4,731,062 SoSh)		6%↑ (960,660SiSh);	
Nutrition status (July2015and change from December 2015)		West Golis/EastGolis: <i>Serious</i> Sustained, Guban Critical, Hawd and NIP Alert		<b>Alert</b> sustained
Mortality (Dec 2015)	WestGolis: CDR= 0.00 EastGolis: CDR= 0.00	Guban: CDR=: 0.63 Hawd: CDR= 0.31 NIP:CDR=0.58	NWAP: CDR= 0.31	--
Gu2016 seasonal rains projection	Near average	NA for Guban-	Near average	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from livestock sales during <i>Ramadan</i> period in June 2016	Decreased income from frankincense in East Golis		Decreased income from farm labour/self-employment during crop harvest in November 2015
Projected humanitarian support (Feb – June2016)	Planned Humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection, Normal access in most areas	--	Planned Humanitarian intervention to improve food access, safety net and livelihood protection, Normal access in most areas.	

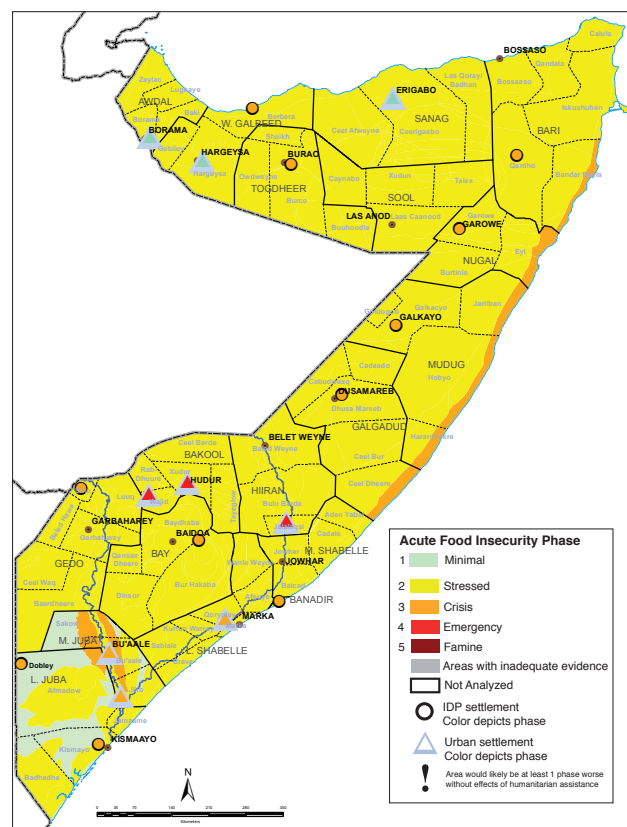
## 5.7 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

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

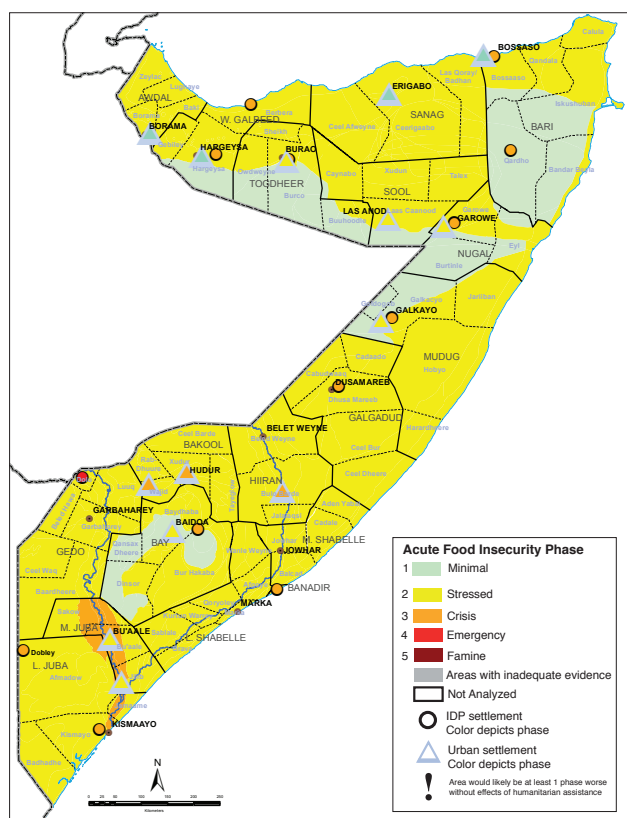
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Jul 2014)



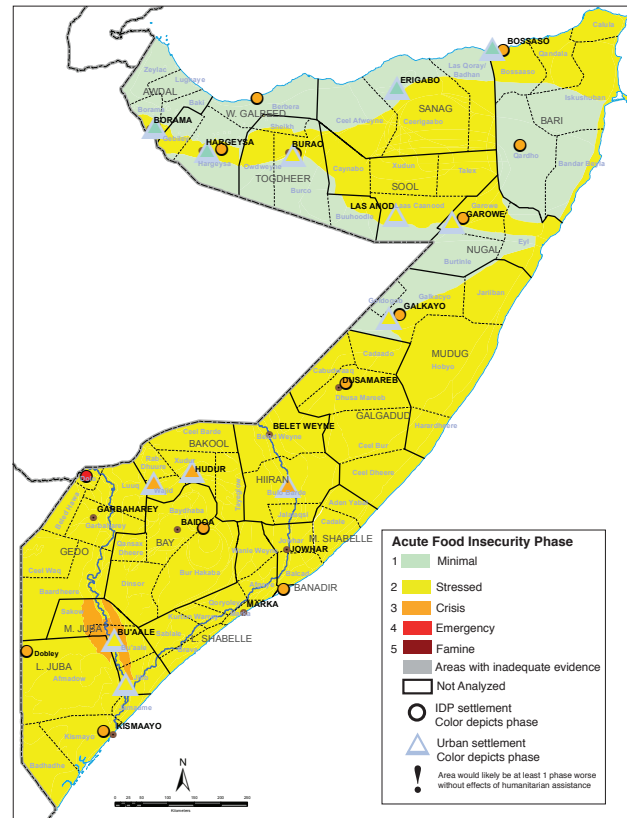
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2014 (Aug-Dec 2014)



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

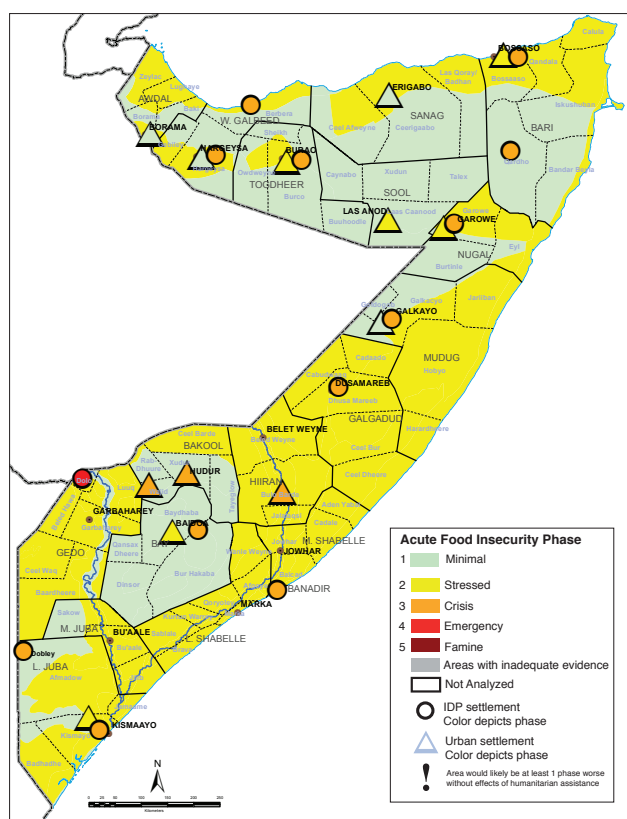


Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2014/15 (Feb-Jun 2015)

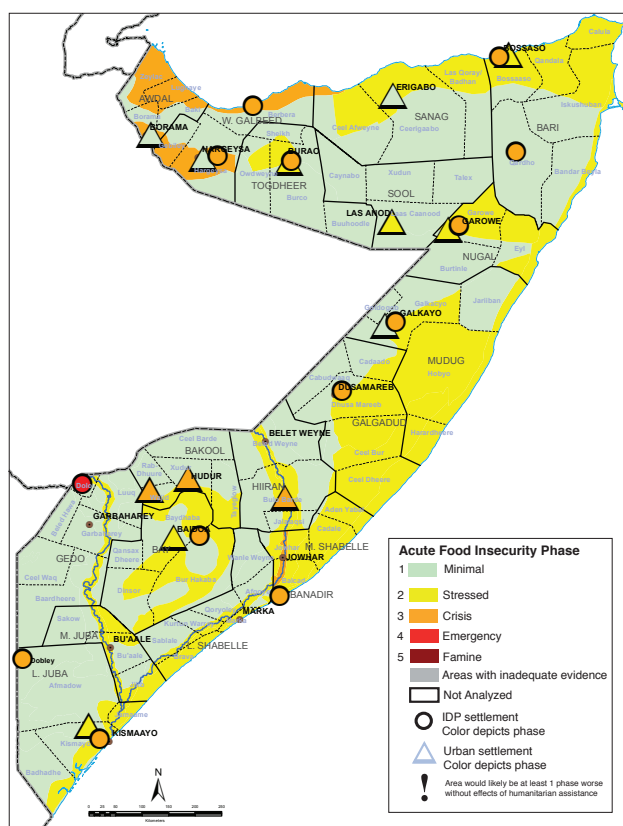


## 5.7.1 Integrated Phase Classifications (IPC) for Rural, Urban and IDPs (continued)

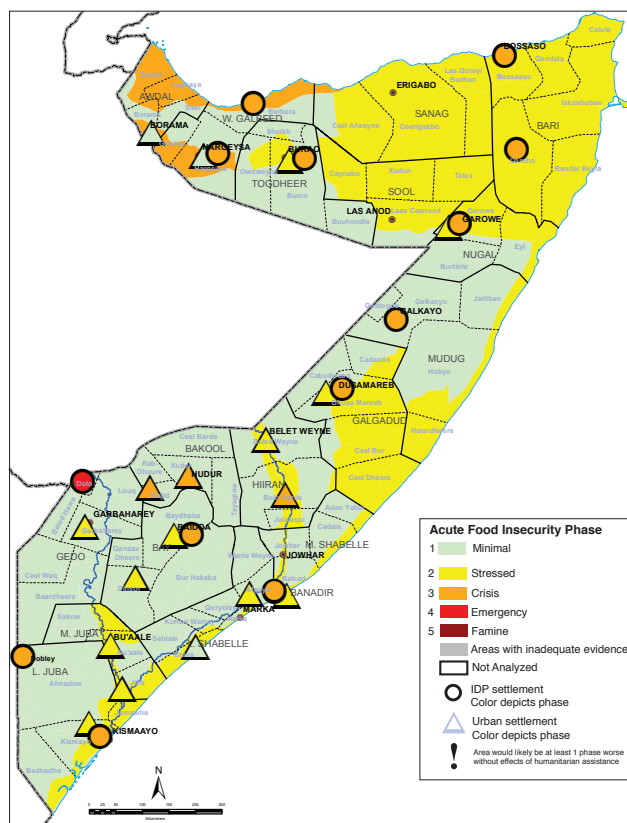
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2015 (July 2015)



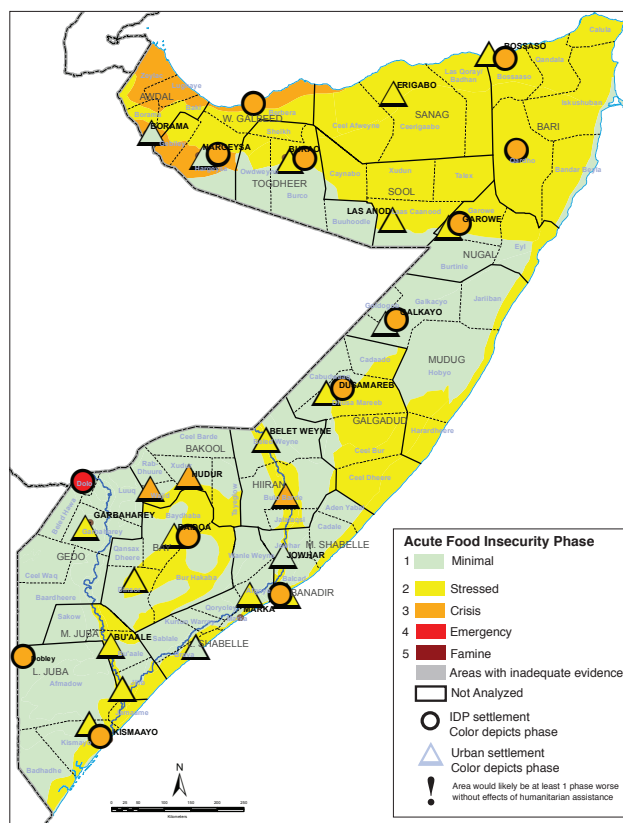
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2015 (Aug-Dec 2015)



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2015/16 (Jan 2016)



Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2015/16 (Feb-Jun 2016)





## 5.8 Background of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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

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

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

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

The IPC Version 2 has four functions: (1) Building Technical Consensus, (2) Classifying Severity and Causes, (3) Communicating for Action, and (4) Quality Assurance. Each function includes protocols (tools and procedures) that 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 18: 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 U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: <0.5/10,000/day U5DR: ≤1/10,000/day	CDR: 0.5-1/10,000/day U5DR: 1-2/10,000/day	CDR: 1-2/10,000/day OR >2x reference U5DR: 2-4/10,000/day	CDR: >2/10,000/day U5DR: >4/10,000/day
	General Response Objectives	<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 19: 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 <i>Livelihood Protection Deficit</i>	<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

## 5.9 Post Deyr 2015/16 Assessment, Analysis and Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
Regional planning workshops	Dec. 12-13, 2015	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. 14-25, 2015	<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>	3- 8 January 2016	<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>o IPC Analysis worksheet &amp; IPC Map</li> <li>o Preparation of regional/ sector powerpoint presentations</li> <li>o Draft Technical Series Report</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
All Team Analysis workshop	9- 23 January 2016	Finalization of Sector & Integrated Analysis Overview; Regional: Analysis worksheet, IPC Map and population estimates, Hargeisa
Vetting of results with partners (Nutrition)	Feb. 27, 2016	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of results with partners (Food Security)	Feb.28, 2016	FSNAU with assessment participating technical partners, Nairobi
Release of Results		
Hargeisa Garowe Mogadishu	Feb. 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 Feb. 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2016 Feb. 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2016	Presentations to the Government
Post-Gu 2015 presentation of findings in	Feb. 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	Presentation to humanitarian community: sectors, regions, IPC map & population estimates (Nairobi)
Technical Release	Feb. 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	FSNAU Technical Release
Joint Food Security and Nutrition Outlook	Feb. 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2016	FSNAU Website and email distribution
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	April 26, 2016	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	April 19, 2016	FSNAU website and email distribution

## 5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post Deyr 2015/16 Assessment and/or Analysis

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

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

WFP-2

UNOCHA-1

Technical partners-3(FEWSNET)

LNGO-8

INGO-5

Ministries-19

National Institutions-4

Enumerators-28

Focal points-27

**Total Participants-97**

### Partners who participated in the all team workshop

1. WFP Food Security Cluster-2
2. Save a life Foundation-1
3. Fewsnet-3
4. WFP-5
5. UNICEF-1
6. Garsoor-1
7. Oxfam-1
8. Somaliland Agriculture Society-1

### Total Food Security Field work, Regional Analysis and workshop Participants-112

Region	UN	Technical Partners	INGOs	LNGOs	Ministries	National Institutions	Enumerators	Focal Points
Hiran							2	
Bay		1					2	
Bakool		1					3	
Gedo	1			2			2	
Central			1	3	4		1	
L Shabelle				2	3		6	
M Shabelle					5	2	4	
L Juba							4	
M Juba							4	
North East	2	1	1		5	1		10
North West			3	1	2	1		14
Mogadishu								3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>

### UN Organizations

1. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
2. World Food Programme (WFP)
3. UNICEF
- 4.

### Technical Partners

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

### Government Ministries and Local Authorities

1. Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation Puntland (MOAI)
2. Ministry of Health Puntland (MOH)
3. Ministry of planning Puntland (MOPIC)
4. Ministry of Environment ,Wildlife and Tourism Puntland (MOEWT)
5. Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Puntland(MOWDAFA)
6. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
7. Ministry of Health Somaliland
8. Ministry of Livestock Mogadishu
9. Ministry of Agriculture Mogadishu
10. Ministry of Planning Mogadishu
11. Ministry of Humanitarian Care Galmudug
12. Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture Galmudug



## 5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post Deyr 2015/16 Assessment and/or Analysis continued

### National Institutions

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

### Government Focal Points Puntland

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

### Government Focal Points Somaliland

1. Ministry of Fisheries Somaliland
2. Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development Somaliland
3. Ministry of Livestock Somaliland
4. Ministry of Agriculture Somaliland
5. Ministry of Health Somaliland
6. Ministry of Water and Mineral Resources Somaliland
7. Ministry of Planning & National Development Somaliland
8. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

### National Institutions Focal Points

1. National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

### International NGOs

1. OXFAM International
2. World Vision
3. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
4. Save the Children

### Local NGOs

1. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization(HAVOYOCO)
2. Tardo
3. Center for Peace and Democracy
4. Action Relief Somalia (ARS)
5. Gedo women Development Organization (GEWDO)
6. Humanitarian Aid Development Agency
7. Samawada Relief and Development Organization(SAREDO)

### Food Security Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-27

Number of Agencies-19

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	12
INGO	4
Technical Partners	1
UNOCHA	3
WFP	4
UNCEF	1
FAO Regional	1
Food Cluster	1
Total	27

### Nutrition Vetting Participating Agencies

Number of Participants-13

Number of Agencies-7

Agency	Number of People
LNGO	1
INGO	4
Technical Partners	1
UNCEF	5
WFP	2
Total	13

# 5.11 Post Deyr 2016 Seasonal Food Security and Livelihood Assessment Field Access, Data Collection, Observations, and Reliability

Deyr 2015/16 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	2207	2086	R=3
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	1387	1181	R=3
Central	Normal access (Hobyto, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	615	552	R=3
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	Partially access ( Belet- weyn and Mataban Districts)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access Beleweyn and Matabaan districts	129	87	R=2
Middle Shabelle	Partially access ( Jowhar?Mahaday and Balad)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access for Jowhar and Balad districts	124	112	R=2
Lower Shabelle	Partially access ( Afgoye, Wanla-weyn and Merca)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and full access of Wanla-weyn, and Afgoye	198	176	R=2
Bay	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	475	364	R=1
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	100	100	R=1
Gedo	Partially access ( Dolow, Bulo-hawa and Luuq))	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	448	415	R=1
Middle Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	131	103	R=1
Lower Juba	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	1211	1050	R=1
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	1000	956	R=3

# The Information Management Process

## Gathering & processing

- **FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly** and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website [www.fsnau.org](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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