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Information for Better Livelihoods



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Technical Partners Participating in the Post Gu 2013 Assessment

UN Organizations

World Food Programme (WFP), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Technical Partners

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Joint Research Center (JRC) of the European Commission.

Government Ministries and Local Authorities

Ministry of Agriculture of Somaliland, Ministry of Fisheries of Somaliland, Ministry of Livestock of Somaliland, Ministry of Environment & Pastoral Development of Somaliland, Ministry of Planning & National Development of Somaliland, Ministry of Labor of Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Puntland, Ministry of Interior of Puntland, Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs of Puntland, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of Puntland, Ministry of Livestock of Puntland

International NGO's

Care international, Oxfam GB, Norwegian Church Aid (NRA), Solidarities, African Development Solution (ADESO), Save the Children International (SCI), Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO), TAAKULO, Horn of Africa, Candle Light, Somtrag, Agency for Peace and Development (APD), Somali lifeline organization (SOLO), Juba development organization (JDO), Wamo relief & rehabilitation Services (WRRS), Somali Aid foundation (SAF), Somali Youth for Peace and Democracy (SYPD), Daryeel Awareness and Development Organization (DAADO), Bay Women Development Network (BWDN), Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO), Dalsan Development and Relief Organization (DDRO), Development Action Network (DAN), Rural and Environmental Development Organization (REDO), Doloow Farming Cooperative Society (FCS), Somali Relief and Development Organization (SORDES), Juba Light Organization, Somali Red crescent society (SRCS), YADA, Aragti Relief Development Organization (ARDO) and Imaan Relief Development Organization (IRDO)

National Institutions

Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA), National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 KEY FINDINGS

In June-July 2013, the FSNAU in collaboration with regional governments and several partner agencies carried out food security and nutrition assessments across Somalia. The purpose of the assessment was to gather information required for food security and nutrition situation analysis for rural and urban populations and internally displaced persons (IDP). The livelihoods based analysis provided a snap-shot food security situation analysis for July 2013 and projections for the period of August to December 2013. The food security analysis followed a standardized Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach.

Results of the post-*Gu* 2013 assessment indicate that the number of people in crisis in Somalia is at its lowest since famine was declared in Somalia in 2011, thanks to successive seasons of average to above average rainfall, low food prices and sustained humanitarian response. However, acute malnutrition continues to pose a threat to hundreds of thousands of children especially in the country's southern region, latest findings indicate.

Accordingly, an estimated **870 000 people** will be in **Crisis** (IPC Phases 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) from August to December 2013. The situation has significantly improved since 2011 when 4 million Somalis were in extreme food security crisis.

The recent figures also represent a continued improvement since January 2013 when an estimated 1 050 000 people were in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). Improvements are attributed to a near average July/August 2013 *Gu* harvest, increased livestock prices, increased livestock herd sizes, improved milk availability, low prices of both local and imported staple food commodities, higher purchasing power from income from labor and livestock sales, and sustained humanitarian interventions over the last six months.

However, nearly **2.3 million** additional people, one-third of Somalia's population, beyond those requiring more urgent assistance, is classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and their food security remains fragile. This group of households may struggle to meet their own minimal food requirement through the end of the year, and they remain highly vulnerable to major shocks that could push them back to food security crisis.

Persistent Malnutrition

Critical levels of acute malnutrition (Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeding 15%) persist in many parts of South-Central Somalia and among IDPs. Nutrition survey results indicate that more than **206 000 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished**. About two-thirds of these children are in Southern Somalia, where very high rates of malnutrition persist. Assessment results indicate that morbidity is a major factor behind the critical levels of acute malnutrition in South-Central Somalia and among IDP populations. As a result, lifesaving humanitarian assistance and livelihood support remain vitally important between July and December 2013 to help food insecure populations meet their immediate food needs, protect livelihoods, and build resilience.

Areas of Concern

IDPs constitute 72 percent of the 870 000 people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). Most of these people live in settlements in very poor living conditions and rely on marginal, unreliable livelihood strategies. For agropastoral households in Hiran, central Somalia, an early end to the March to June *Gu* rains along with poor distribution resulted in a very low harvest. Poor households currently have no cereal stocks. They depend on market purchases of food, often on credit or on limited amounts of social support. Poor households are expected to fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the October to December lean season.

Poor pastoral households in Coastal *Deeh*, in central Somalia are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through at least the end of the year 2013. Low livestock ownership will limit their income. With limited access to humanitarian assistance, many households are taking on additional debts to buy food.

In the Sool Plateau Pastoral Livelihood Zone in northeastern Somalia, poor households are likely to divert funds to purchase water during the remainder of the *Hagaa* dry season through October. High water expenditures are likely to increase debts among the poor. Improved milk and water availability will follow the start of the October to December *Deyr* rains. However, most poor households are likely to remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2).

As critical levels of malnutrition persist in many areas, care for the malnourished will be less available in the areas of South-Central Somalia following the withdrawal of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) over security concerns.

Table 1: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Population Numbers, Jul 2013

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	25,000	55,000	0	5,000	0	0	2
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	125,000	60,000	0	5,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	50,000	65,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	15,000	70,000	0	0	0	5,000	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	35,000	60,000	30,000	5,000	0	0	10
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	20,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	20,000	25,000	0	0	0	7,000	
Sub-total	2,534,165	1,122,579	1,411,586	305,000	400,000	30,000	15,000	0	12,000	2
Central										
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	20,000	25,000	0	10,000	0	13,000	15
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	35,000	50,000	0	10,000	0	20,000	9
Sub-total	487,709	85,174	402,535	55,000	75,000	0	20,000	0	33,000	11
South										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	75,000	5,000	25,000	0	5,000	11
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	70,000	95,000	0	0	0	45,000	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	135,000	210,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	40,000	85,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	50,000	155,000	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	35,000	85,000	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	238,877	54,739	184,138	40,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	35,000	60,000	10,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	425,000	815,000	15,000	25,000	0	50,000	3
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	200,000	-	0	-	0	-	0
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	985,000	1,290,000	45,000	60,000	0	95,000	3

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	45,000	1	5%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	155,000	2	19%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	625,000	8	76%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	825,000	11	100%
*Dhobley, Baidoa, Bossaso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu and Burao			

Table 2: Somalia Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Projected), Population Numbers, Aug-Dec 2013

Region	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Urban in Stressed	Rural in Stressed	Urban in Crisis	Rural in Crisis	Urban in Emergency	Rural in Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Total population
North										
Awdal	305,455	110,942	194,513	25,000	55,000	0	5,000	0	0	2
Woqooyi Galbeed	700,345	490,432	209,913	125,000	60,000	0	5,000	0	0	1
Togdheer	402,295	123,402	278,893	50,000	65,000	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	270,367	56,079	214,288	15,000	70,000	0	0	0	5,000	2
Sool	150,277	39,134	111,143	15,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bari	367,638	179,633	188,005	35,000	60,000	30,000	5,000	0	0	10
Nugaal	145,341	54,749	90,592	20,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	0
North Mudug	192,447	68,208	124,239	20,000	24,000	0	0	0	7,000	
Sub-total	2,534,165	1,122,579	1,411,586	305,000	399,000	30,000	15,000	0	12,000	2
Central										
South Mudug	157,652	26,197	131,455	20,000	26,000	0	15,000	0	13,000	18
Galgaduud	330,057	58,977	271,080	35,000	55,000	0	15,000	0	20,000	11
Sub-total	487,709	85,174	402,535	55,000	81,000	0	30,000	0	33,000	13
South										
Hiraan	329,811	69,113	260,698	20,000	65,000	5,000	40,000	0	5,000	15
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	514,901	95,831	419,070	70,000	95,000	0	0	0	45,000	9
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	850,651	172,714	677,937	135,000	240,000	0	20,000	0	0	2
Bakool	310,627	61,438	249,189	40,000	85,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	620,562	126,813	493,749	50,000	155,000	0	0	0	0	0
Gedo	328,378	81,302	247,076	35,000	85,000	0	0	0	0	0
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Juba Hoose (Lower)	385,790	124,682	261,108	35,000	60,000	10,000	0	0	0	3
Sub-total	3,579,597	786,632	2,792,965	425,000	835,000	15,000	60,000	0	50,000	3
Banadir	901,183	901,183	-	200,000	-	0	-	0	-	0
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	4,607,086	985,000	1,315,000	45,000	105,000	0	95,000	3

Assessed and Contingency Population in Crisis and Emergency	Number affected	% of Total population	Distribution of populations in crisis
Assessed Urban population in Crisis	45,000	1	5%
Assessed Rural population in Crisis and Emergency	200,000	3	23%
IDP in settlements* (out of UNHCR 1.1 million) to avoid double counting	625,000	8	72%
Estimated Rural, Urban and IDP population in crisis	870,000	12	100%
*Dhobley, Baidoa, Bossaso, Berbera, Dhuusamarreeb, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu and Burao			

Notes:

1 Source: Population Estimates by Region/District, UNDP Somalia, August 1, 2005. FSNAU does not round these population estimates as they are the official estimates provided by UNDP

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

3 Source UN-OCHA/UNHCR: New IDP updated January 18, 2012 rounded to the nearest 5,000. IDP estimates are based on Population Movement Tracking data which is not designed to collect long-term cumulative IDP data to avoid double counting, only IDPs in Settlements (Bossaso, Berbera, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe, Kismayo, Afgoye, Burao and Mogadishu are considered in the overall population in Crisis. FSNAU does not conduct IDP specific assessments to classify them either in Crisis or Emergency.

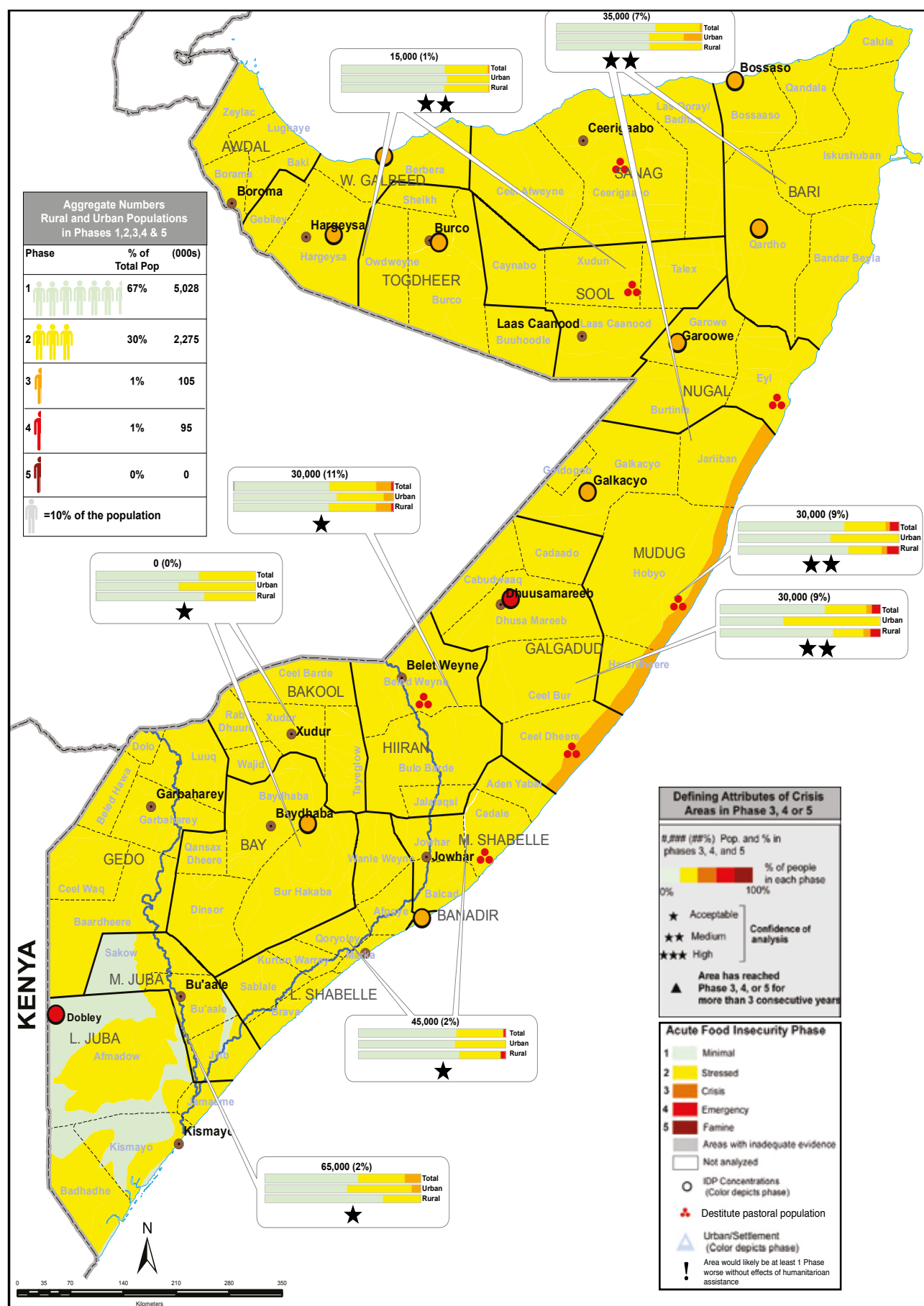
4 Total population of Somalia estimated at 7,502,654 (UNDP/WHO 2005)

Table 3: Distribution of Rural and Urban Population in Crisis, Aug-Dec 2013

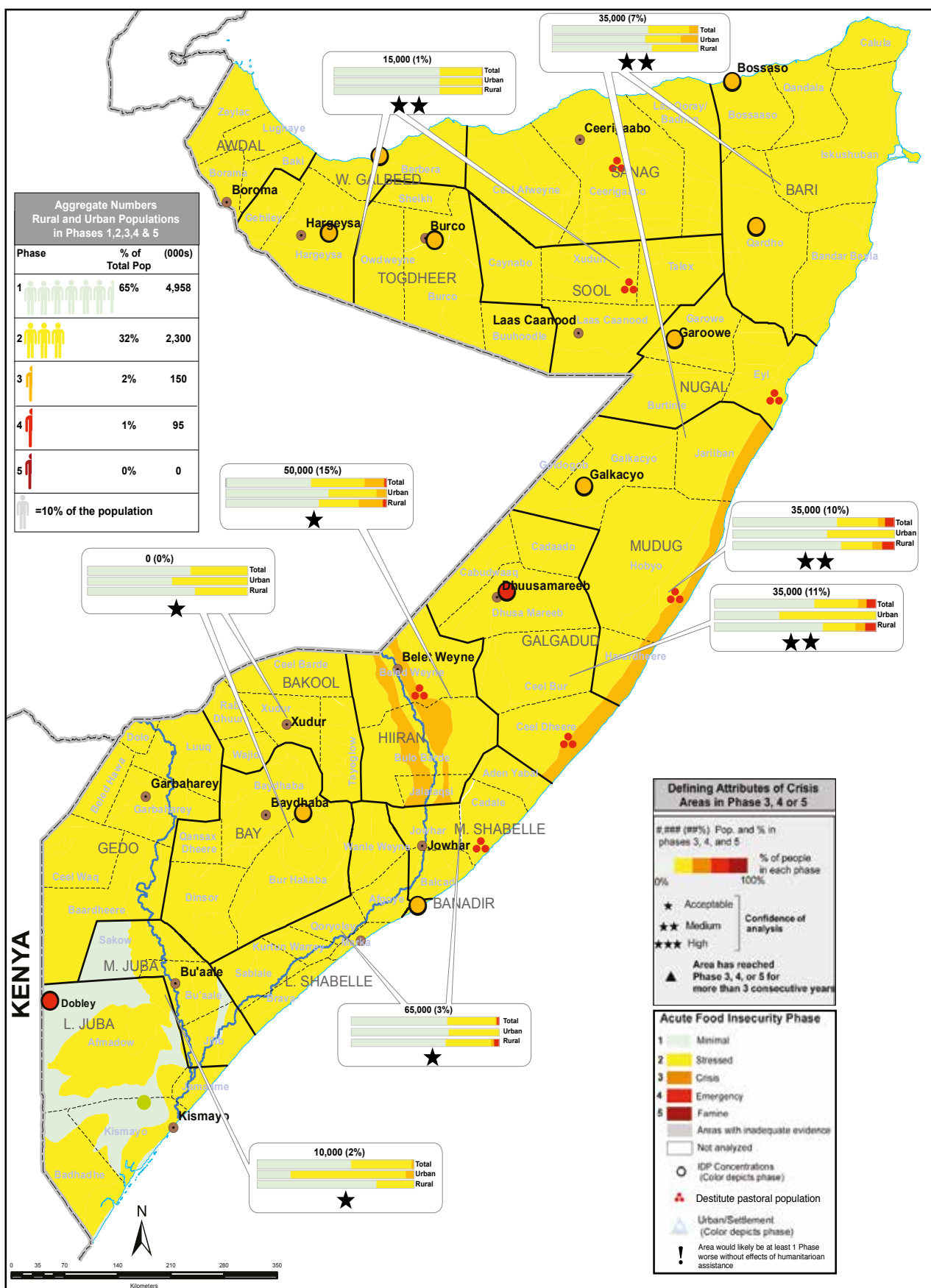
Livelihood system	Estimated Population by Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Agro-Pastoral	1,987,062	655,000	70,000	0	70,000	35
Fishing	17,779	0	0	0	0	0
Pastoral	2,136,657	540,000	32,000	0	32,000	16
Riverine	366,683	120,000	3,000	0	3,000	2
Destitute pastoral	98,906	0	0	95,000	95,000	48
Grand Total	4,607,086	1,315,000	105,000	95,000	200,000	100

Zone	UNDP 2005 Total Population	UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency	Population in Crisis as% of Total
Central	542,509	402,535	105,000	30,000	40,000	70,000	35
North East	650,626	402,836	85,000	5,000	0	5,000	3
South	4,480,780	2,792,965	835,000	60,000	50,000	110,000	55
North West	1,828,739	1,008,750	290,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	8
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	1,315,000	105,000	95,000	200,000	100

Map 1: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation, July 2013



Map 2: Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation (Projected), Most Likely Scenario, Aug - Dec 2013



2. ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND METHODS

This Technical Series Report provides the findings of the Post *Gu* 2013 season food security situation analysis for July 2013 as well as projections for the period August to December 2013. The report focuses on the outcomes of the *Gu* season rains (April – June) and includes sector specific analysis (Climate, Civil Insecurity, Agriculture, Livestock, Market, Gender and Nutrition), integrated food security analysis for urban and rural livelihoods, as well as for the IDPs residing in settlements across Somalia.

Gu 2013 seasonal assessments and surveys were carried out by 15 FSNAU food security and 12 nutrition field analysts with the support of 426 field enumerators, supervisors and guides; and in collaboration with 96 staff from different agencies and organizations, including UN agencies (10), various government ministries (14), national institutions (4), local authorities (14), local NGOs (31) and international NGOs (6). The assessment also engaged 15 government staff seconded to FSNAU as part its capacity development effort. The analysis involved staff from FSNAU partners including FEWS NET (4), WFP (1), OCHA (1), JRC/EC (1) and Food Security Cluster (1).

In the lead up to the post-*Gu* 2013 assessment, FSNAU field analysts conducted preliminary assessments in the last week of May 2013 for the initial indications of *Gu* 2013 seasonal outcomes in terms of rainfall impact on rangelands, crops as well as an overall livelihood situation. The report focusing on post-*Gu* 2013 season early warning was released on 20th June 2013. FSNAU also carried out regular monthly monitoring across Somalia. Most importantly, FSNAU collected market price data from 47 main markets and 51 rural markets from all regions of the country. Analysis of the post-*Gu* 2013 assessment data were supplemented and triangulated with data from secondary sources, including monthly market price data, FSNAU/ FEWS NET baseline analysis and livelihood profiles, health information systems (HIS), remote sensing, import/export data from three major ports of Somalia, food aid data from Food Security Cluster and other partners, conflict and IDP data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The data collection process involved fieldwork, field observations and teleconferencing with key informants in areas with restricted access. For a complete listing of partners and full timeline, including regional level meetings see Appendix 5.10.

Analytical Processes and Timeline

Gu 2013 Food Security Assessment Planning

The Post *Gu* assessment Technical Partner Planning meeting was held in Nairobi on June 10, 2013. The purpose of the meeting was to plan partner participation in the rural assessments, to review assessment instruments and to coordinate and plan fieldwork logistics. Prior to the actual fieldwork, Regional Partner Planning Workshops, designed to train participants in the use of field instruments and to plan field logistics, were held on July 8-10, 2013 in Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Dholeb, Dolow and Mogadishu.

Field Access

Field access for food security assessments was good in northern regions, Banadir, Mudug and parts of Galgaduud, Hiran, Gedo, Bay and Lower Juba regions. The rest of the southern regions were not directly accessible. In these areas without field access, data was collected through teleconferencing with key informants and focus group discussions (FGD) [Map 3]. Representative nutrition assessments were conducted in most parts of the country with the exception of parts of Gedo, Bakool, Hiran and all of the Shabelle regions, which were inaccessible due to insecurity.

Fieldwork and Assessment Methods

The fieldwork for the rural areas was carried out during the period July 11-25, 2013. IDP and urban surveys were conducted from the 1st of June to the 20th of July 2013. FSNAU staff, partners and enumerators collected data through rapid assessments, including pictorial evaluation tools (PET); qualitative techniques such as focus group discussions (FGD), key informant (KI) interviews and field observations. Representative joint food security and nutrition household surveys were conducted in eleven major IDP settlements across the country, including Doble, Baidoa, Berbera, Bossaso, Burao, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Qardho. Food security of urban population was assessed in Mogadishu, using representative household survey, and in other urban areas of southern Somalia, using rapid assessment techniques (FGDs with urban poor). The urban areas in North and Central were not assessed this time round due to overall improved food security situation over the past few seasons, stable security situation and improved macro-economic environment.

A total of 8 693 IDP household questionnaires and 297 urban household questionnaires (Mogadishu) were completed using digital pen technology and paper-based questionnaires. In these representative household surveys gender-disaggregated data was also acquired (households dependent on men, women or both for food or income to buy food. This gender-disaggregation replaced the previously used approach of disaggregating households by female-headed and male-headed households, which complicated gender analysis in that the number of households (culturally) said to be headed by men were, in some cases, in reality run by women. For data analysis, FSNAU used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

From the extensive rapid assessment fieldwork, the number of data collection instruments completed included: 370 from agricultural livelihoods, 578 from pastoral livelihoods and 144 from urban livelihoods. A list of instruments used in the assessment can be accessed at <http://www.fsnao.org/analytical-approach>

Nutrition Assessments

FSNAU and partner agencies conducted a total of 42 nutrition surveys based on the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology. A total of

34 415 boys and girls aged 6-59 months were assessed on their nutritional status, and a similar number of households for retrospective (90 days) death rates. Analysis of nutritional status and retrospective death rates were conducted using the EpiInfo and Emergency Nutrition Assessment (ENA) software, respectively.

The Somalia Nutrition situation analytical framework was used in the interpretation of findings. For details, refer to the Post *Gu* 2013 Nutrition Technical Series Report, September 20, 2013 on the FSNAU website, <http://fsnau.org/products/technical-series>.

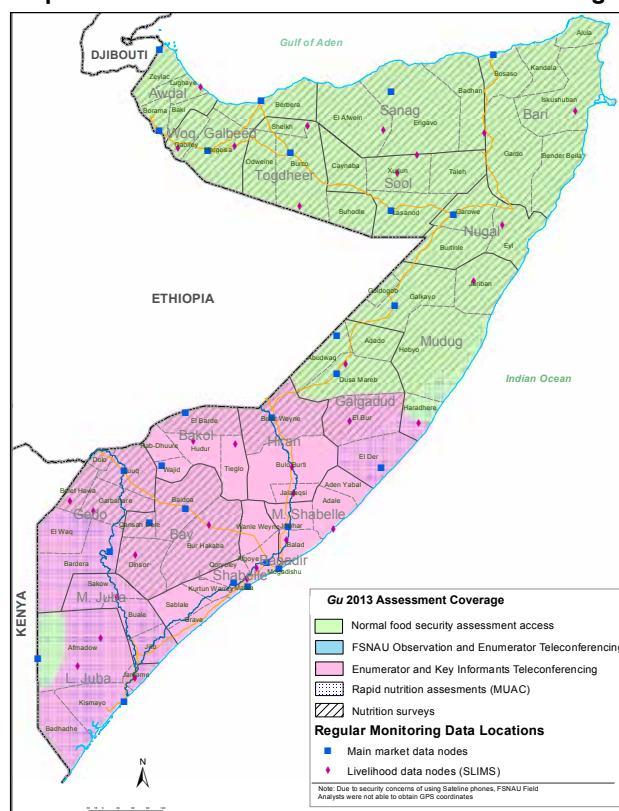
Food Security Analysis

Regional Analysis Workshops were held in Hargeisa and Garowe from July 29, 2013 to August 4, 2013. The All Team Analysis Workshop was conducted in Hargeisa during August 12-23, 2013. The Analysis Workshop brought together the full FSNAU field team, government focal points and a number of partners to conduct the analysis and to vet the preliminary results. In the analysis workshop, all data sources mentioned above were used to project the food security situation for August-December 2013. FSNAU applied a livelihoods approach to the analysis. IPC Version 2.0 analysis worksheets were used to organize and consolidate all field-level and secondary data, as well as to analyze comprehensively all available evidence and 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 August 27, 2013 while the integrated food security analysis was vetted on August 28, 2013. The post-*Gu* 2013 results were presented to the federal government of Somalia on

Map 3: Somalia *Gu* 2013 Assessment Field Coverage



September 1st, 2013 in Mogadishu. The analysis of Northwest and Northeast were presented to the respective governments on September 1st, 2013 in Hargeisa and Garowe. The post-*Gu* 2013 food security and nutrition assessment results were presented in a special meeting with partners, donors and other stakeholders on September 3, 2013 in Nairobi.

The Post Gu 2013 assesment, analysis and reporting timeline is provided in Appendix 5.9 of this report.

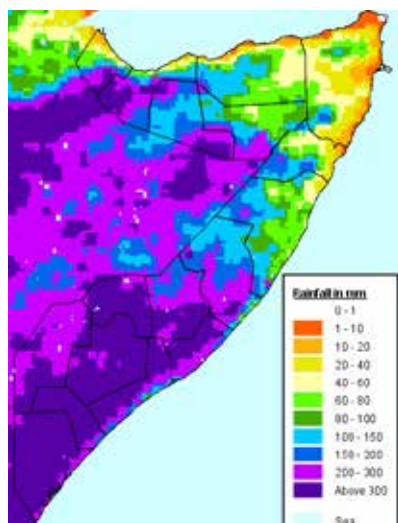
Table 4: Number of Post-*Gu* 2013 Food Security Assessments

Region	Rural livelihoods	Urban livelihoods		IDP Settlements
	FGD-based assessments by livelihood zones	FGD-based assessments by livelihood zones	Household Surveys	Household Surveys
North				
Awdal	3			
Woqooyi Galbeed	4			2
Togdheer	4			1
Sanaag	3			
Sool	3			
Bari	4			1
Nugaal	4			
Sub-total	25			4
Central				
Mudug	4			1
Galgadud	4			1
Sub-total	8			2
South				
Hiraan	4	3		
Middle Shabelle	4	3		
Lower Shabelle	5	3		
Bakool	3	3		
Bay	2	3		1
Gedo	4	3		
Middle Juba	3	3		
Lower Juba	4	3		2
Sub-total	29	24		3
Banadir			1	1
Grand Total	62	24	1	10

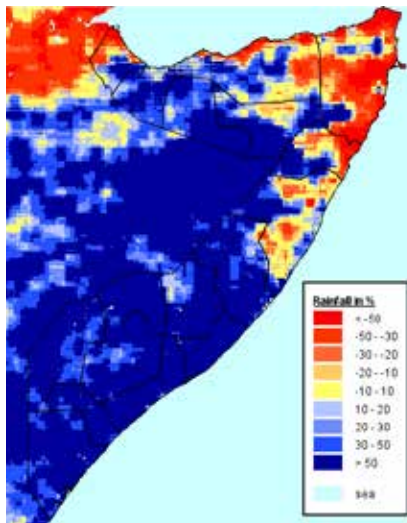
3. SECTOR REPORTS

3.1 CLIMATE

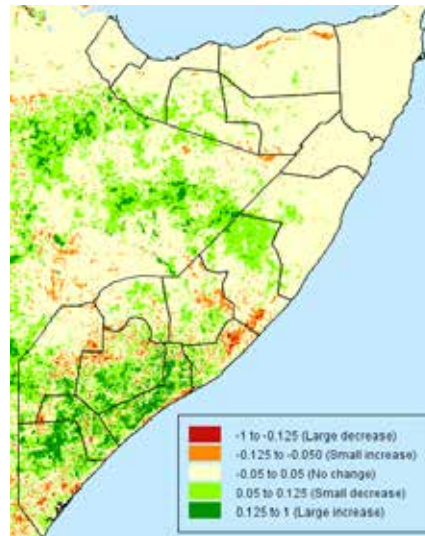
Map 4: Mar-Jun 2013 Cumulative Seasonal Rainfall



Map 5: Mar-Jun, 2013 Rainfall as % of Long Term Mean (1999-2011)



Map 6: June 2013, NDVI, difference from the Long Term Mean (2000-2012)



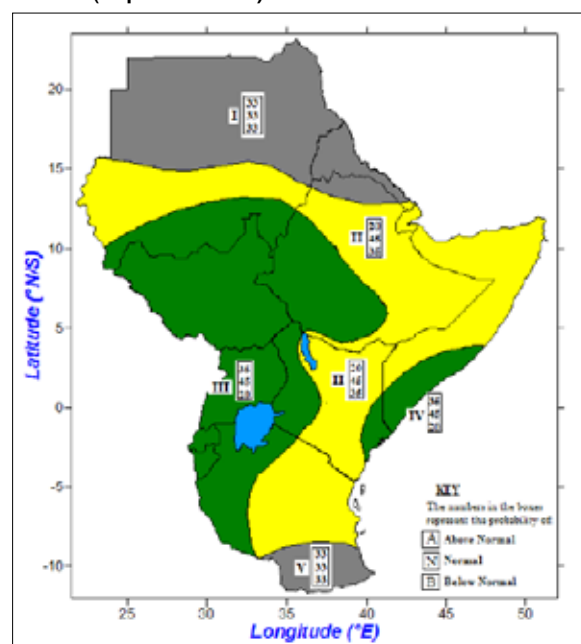
SOURCE : JRC, SPOT satellite imagery

Overall *Gu* 2013 rainfall performance in Somalia ranged from average to above average in terms of amount and distribution. However, intensity and duration of rains were below normal in most parts of Bari region, eastern part of Central and localized areas of Sool and Sanaag regions. The *Gu* 2013 season started earlier than normal (mid-March) and ended early (mid-May) in most parts of the country. The exceptions were Juba, Shabelle and Bay regions where *Gu* rains continued through June 2013. In contrast, *Hagaa* rains (July-August), which are typical to the southern coastal areas, were poor in Lower and Middle Juba, as well as Lower Shabelle. Above average *Karan* rains (July-August) fell in West-Golis Pastoral and Northwest Agropastoral livelihoods of W. Galbeed and Awdal regions. Guban Pastoral livelihood in Northwest, which normally receives only the *Hays* rains in December-February, received unusual good rains between late March and June, alleviating the impact of the prolonged two-year (2011-2012) dry conditions in the livelihood (Maps 4 and 5). Generally, normal vegetation conditions were prevalent by end of the *Gu* season (June 2013). However, early cessation of rains led to deterioration of biomass in small pockets in the southern pastoral and agropastoral regions (Map 6). The rainfall estimate and normalized vegetation index graphs by various livelihood systems of the country can be viewed in Climate Update (Issue Sep 2013) available from the following link: <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Climate-Update-August-2013.pdf>

According to the 35th Forum of Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook (21st to 23rd of Aug 2013)¹, there is an increased likelihood of near normal to below normal *Deyr* rainfall (Oct-Dec) performance in the northern, central and parts of southern Somalia, including Hiran, Bakool, Bay and Gedo regions.

¹ The Forum was held by Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in collaboration with partners for the Greater Horn of Africa

Map 7: Climate Outlook Forum Rainfall Forecast (Sep – Dec 2013)



However, coastal and adjacent areas of Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions are likely to receive near normal to above normal rains during the aforementioned period (Map 7).

The risk of flooding is likely to be high in Juba valley during the *Deyr* season since the upper Juba River catchments in Ethiopian highlands are likely to receive normal to above normal rainfall. With likely El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) neutral conditions as forecast, there will be limited strong climatic forcing, leading to a higher likelihood of near normal conditions. However, in ENSO-neutral conditions, rainfall patterns can change quickly, so close monitoring will be necessary.

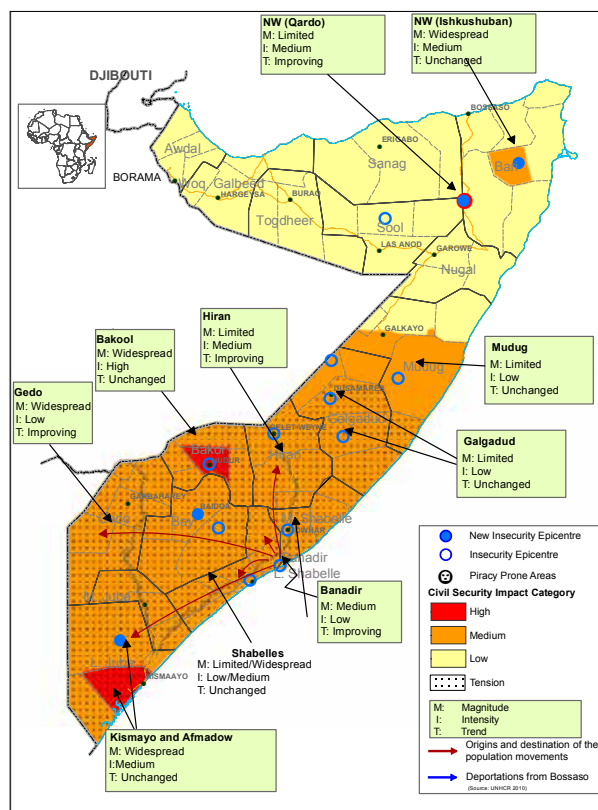
3.2 CIVIL INSECURITY

Between January and June 2013, civil insecurity and conflict continued restricting humanitarian access and disrupting trade and other economic activities, as well as inducing population displacements, particularly in the South-Central parts of the country (Map 8). Although the Federal Government of Somalia expanded its control into many areas in South/Central during the first half of 2013, incidents of armed confrontation, terrorism and crimes targeting mainly Government officials and United Nations (UN) personnel have continued. For example, insecurity and conflict in Kismayo city disrupted port and other economic activities causing population displacements (Source: OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, June 2013).

The UNHCR estimates that 2 267 have been internally displaced since January 2013 due to various reasons with conflict-induced displacements accounting for 12 percent of the total displacements (UNHCR, Somalia Fact Sheet, May 2013). As of January 2013, there are 1.1 million internally displaced people within Somalia who are mainly settled in the Southern-Central parts of the country. In addition, an estimated 993 020 refugees are in neighboring countries, particularly in Kenya (47%), Ethiopia (24%), Yemen (23%) (UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197>).

Military operations and insurgent attacks are likely to continue in parts of the South-Central regions until the end of 2013. These conflict-related disruptions will be concentrated primarily in Mogadishu, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, and Lower and Middle

Map 8: Somalia Insecurity Outcomes/Projection, Jul-Dec, 2013



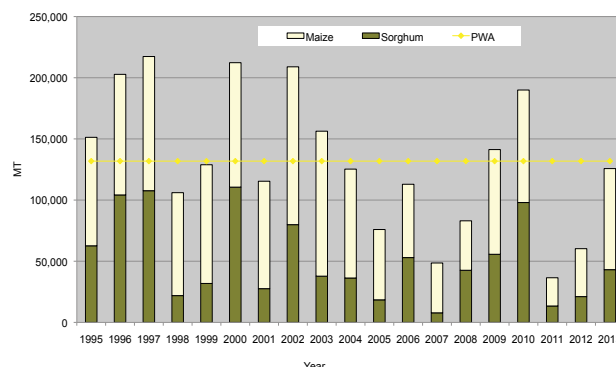
Juba Regions. Despite the likely sustained insecurity in Somalia, the Somalia Food Security Cluster's humanitarian assistance plans that are funded and likely implemented during August to December will support up to one and a half million people monthly across Somalia through the end of 2013.

3.3 AGRICULTURE

During the *Gu* 2013 season, the total area planted under cereal crops in southern Somalia is estimated at 272 200 hectares (53.5% sorghum and 46.5% maize), which is 11 percent higher than in the last *Gu* 2012 season. An estimated 77 percent (208 600 hectares) of the planted area was harvested. Lower *Gu* 2013 season harvested area compared to planted area is due to several factors namely; floods (April 2013) in parts of riverine of Shabelle regions and parts of agropastoral areas of Bay and Shabelle regions, damage to seedlings caused by insects such as crickets in Bay and Southern Agropastoral (Wanlaweyne) of Lower Shabelle, poor *Gu-Hagaa* rains in agropastoral livelihoods in coastal areas of Shabelle (Agropastoral Rainfed Maize) and Middle Juba (Southern Agropastoral) regions and very poor *Gu* rains in Hiran region.

Gu 2013 cereal (maize & sorghum) production in southern Somalia is estimated at 126 000 tonnes. However, some off-season maize harvest (early estimate of 2 500 tonnes)

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



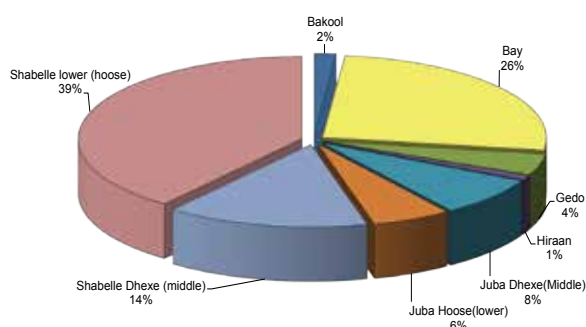
is expected in Juba, Lower Shabelle, Gedo (riverine) and Bay regions from September to October 2013. The total preliminary estimate of *Gu* 2013 plus off-season cereal production in southern Somalia stands at 128 500 tonnes. This is close (95%) to the post-war average (PWA) *Gu* cereal production (1995-2013) [Figure 1]. However, cereal crop production performance varies by region. Specifically,

Gu 2013 harvest was very good in Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle regions. On the other hand, both riverine and agropastoral areas of Hiran region received very poor *Gu* harvest (38% *Gu* PWA) due to rainfall deficit and lack of means among poor households to cover high irrigation costs. In most other southern regions, *Gu* cereal production was near to above average (Table 5). The two major cereal producing regions of Bay and Lower Shabelle jointly account for 65 percent of *Gu* 2013 cereal production in southern Somalia. Maize represents about two-thirds of the total cereal production, of which 67 percent comes from Shabelle regions [Figure 2-4].

Table 5: *Gu* 2013 Cereal Production Estimates in Southern Somalia

Regions	Gu 2013 Production in tonnes		Total Cereal	Gu 2013 As % of Gu 2012	Gu 2013 As % of Gu Pwa (1995-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum			
Bakool	200	2,000	2,200	258%	106%
Bay	10,000	22,600	32,600	426%	93%
Gedo	1,500	3,700	5,200	492%	106%
Hiran	200	1,000	1,200	67%	38%
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	7,000	2,800	9,800	459%	114%
Juba Hoose (Lower)	7,000	100	7,100	1292%	151%
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	10,700	7,600	18,300	97%	121%
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	46,000	3,600	49,600	180%	85%
Gu 2013 Total	82,600	43,400	126,000	209%	95%

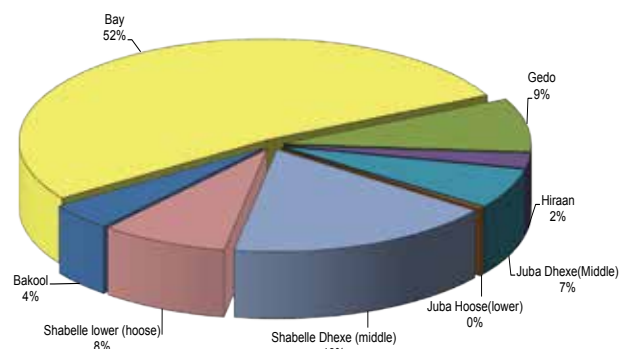
Figure 2: Regional Contribution of Cereal Production *Gu* 2013



In the Central regions of Galgadud and Mudug, an estimated 2 500 tonnes of cowpea was harvested in the Cowpea Belt. This is higher than in the *Gu* 2012 season, and three times higher than the average production of the last three years (2010-2012). In the Northwest, the early estimates of the *Gu-Karan* cereal harvest stand at 23 550 tonnes, which is 66 percent of the three-year average *Gu-Karan* harvest (2010-2012) [Table 6 and Figure 5]. This shortfall is due to poor *Gu* rains and pest infestation which occurred in May 2013. About 95 of the estimates of *Gu-Karan* harvest is based on the crop establishments in W. Galbeed and Awdal regions assessed in July 2013; the rest represents the *Gu* harvest collected in Togdheer region (Jul '13). White sorghum accounts for 83 percent of the total

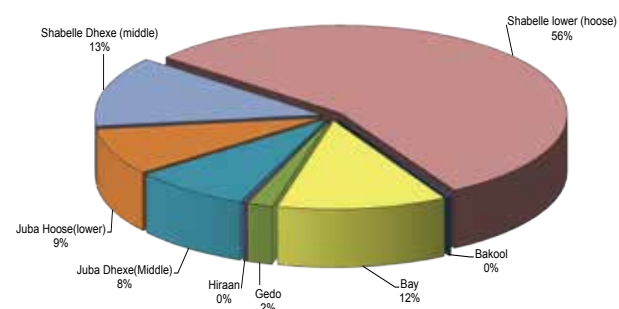
cereal production of Northwest, while the rest is yellow maize. Expectation of the poor *Gu* harvest prompted re-planting of sorghum crops in July 2013. Therefore, the *Gu-Karan* harvest collection is expected to be delayed by about one and a half months. FSNAU will undertake *Gu-Karan* cereal crop assessment in November-December 2013 to verify the above estimates.

Figure 3: Regional Contribution of Sorghum Production *Gu* 2013

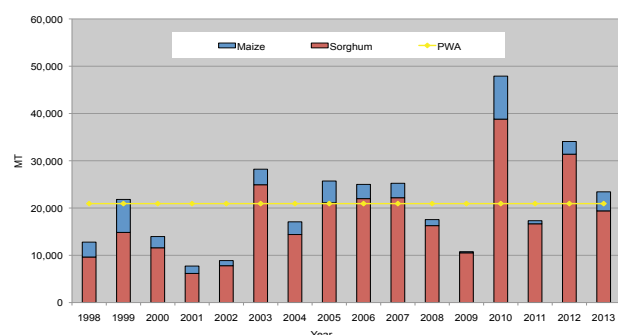


Close to 37 000 tonnes of *Gu* cash crops, including sesame, cowpeas, rice, watermelon, groundnuts and vegetables, were harvested across Somalia. Most of these crops were harvested in Lower and Middle Shabelle, followed by Juba, Gedo and Hiran regions (Table 6).

Figure 4: Regional Contribution of Maize Production *Gu* 2013



Carry-over stocks from favourable *Deyr* 2012/13 cereal harvest and *Gu* 2013 season near average harvest will ensure local cereal availability on the markets in most regions of Somalia. However, in the Hiran region local cereal availability is low in the markets due to poor harvest and reduced cross-border supply from neighbouring crop producing areas of Ethiopia following below average cereal harvest in those areas. In January-July 2013, local cereal prices (maize and sorghum) exhibited relative stability remaining at low levels in most regions of the country. The exceptions were Borama and Hiran regions where white sorghum prices showed an increasing trend since April and May, respectively due to reduced cereal availability. Cereal prices are expected to remain stable and follow seasonal trends in most regions up to the end of 2013.

Figure 5: *Gu/Karan* Cereal Estimates (1998-2013)Table 6: *Gu-Karan* 2013 Cereal Production Estimates in Somaliland (Northwest)

Regions	GU-Karan 2013 Production in tonnes			GU-Karan 2013 as % of GU-Karan 2012	GU-Karan 2013 as % of GU-Karan average (2010-2012)
	Maize	Sorghum	Total Cereal		
Awdal*	1,000	4,000	5,000	57%	89%
Woqooyi Galbeed*	3,000	14,500	17,500	69%	67%
Togdheer	50	1,000	1,050	511%	79%
Total Gu-Karan 2013	4,050	19,500	23,550	69%	70%

*Production in Awdal and Woqooyi Galbeed represents Karan harvest estimates to be collected in Nov-Dec 2013

Table 7: *Gu* Other Crop Production Estimates in Somalia

Regions	GU Cash Crop 2013 Production in tonnes			
	Cowpea	Sesame	Others*	Total
Bakool	500			500
Bay	3,500	1,000	1,000	5,500
Gedo	50	200	5,500	5,750
Hiran		50	9,000	9,050
Galgadud	1,500			1,500
Mudug	1,000			1,000
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	1,000	100		1,100
Juba Hoose (Lower)	500	2,500		3,000
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	500	1,000	200	1,700
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	2,500	3,500	0	6,000
Togdheer			100	100
Woqooyi Galbeed			1,500	1,500
TOTAL	11,050	8,350	17,300	36,700

*Includes rice, groundnuts, onions, peppers, tomato, watermelon

Regional cereal flow largely follows a normal pattern in most regions of the country. For most of the southern Somalia, including Mogadishu, major supplies of sorghum are expected to come from Bay and maize supplies are expected to flow from Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. Cereals from southern Somalia, are likely to reach Central, Northeast and parts of Northwest. Due to anticipated poor *Gu* harvest in the agropastoral areas of Northwest, the region received increased supplies of white sorghum through cross-border trade with the bordering Somali region of Ethiopia during the second quarter (April-June) of this year. White sorghum flow from Ethiopia to Beletweyne decreased, owing to meager production across the border.

Cereal Balance Sheet

According to the 2013 Cereal Balance Sheet (CBS) updated in September 2013, the estimated food deficit through the end of 2013 is equivalent to 45 000 tonnes of cereals (Table 8). This is at the lowest level compared to the previous three years (51 000 tonnes in 2012; 227 000 tonnes in 2011; 136 000 tonnes in 2010) estimated using the same methodology. This trend is mostly due to high domestic cereal production levels (although very similar to 2012 production estimates) and high commercial imports.

The annual CBS is based on available data on domestic production, official seaport imports, humanitarian food aid and cross-border cereal trade flows through main trade routes between Somalia and neighboring Kenya and Ethiopia.

The food deficit is calculated as follows: i. the domestic production and imports, including food aid are summed up; ii. all exports/ re-exports and other utilization such as losses, waste and seed use are subtracted from the calculated figure, which gives the food supply estimated for consumption; iii. the figure obtained in step (ii) is subtracted from the cereal utilization requirements, estimated at 1.01 million tonnes (details of estimations are provided in Notes and Assumptions attached to Table 8).

Table 8: Cereal Balance Sheet of Somalia for the 2013 Calendar Year

SOMALIA CEREAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE 2013 CALENDAR YEAR				
	Wheat	Rice (milled)	Coarse Grains	Total Cereals
	[thousand tonnes]			
Previous year production	0	3	114	116
Previous five years average production	0	4	253	257
Previous year imports	444	273	94	810
Previous five years average imports	155	185	121	461
Cereal Utilization requirements				1013
2013 Domestic Availability	0	1	381	383
2013 Production	0	1	381	383
Deyr '12/13	0	1	223	224
Off-season Deyr '12/13	0	0	1	1
Gu '13	0	0	155	155
Off-season Gu '13	0	0	3	3
Carryover Stocks	0	0	0	0
2013 Cereal Utilization	406	199	493	1099
Food use	376	179	412	967
Exports or re-exports	26	19	0	45
Seed use	0	0	8	8
Waste/Post harvest losses	4	0	74	78
2013 Total imports (comm. & food aid)	406	198	112	716
of which has been received	204	109	0	313
commercial projected to end of 2012	202	78	3	283
Food aid stocks, on transit and/or pipeline	0	11	110	120
Estimated Food Deficit (August-Dec 2013)				45
Somalia Per Capita Cereal Consumption (kg/year)				135
2013 Estimated Per Capita Supply				
Cereal (kg/year)	50	24	55	129
Calories (units/day)	401	243	500	1,144
Proteins (grams/day)	12	5	14	30
Fats (grams/day)	0	0	0	0
	[percentage]			
Indexes				
2013 Production compared to average	0	33	151	149
2013 Anticipated Imports compared to average	262	107	93	156
Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)				38
Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)				62

Notes and Assumptions

1. Cereal utilization requirements is the estimated total amount of cereal required to feed the entire population based on per capita cereal consumption of 135kg/year and a total population of 7,502,654 (UNDP 2005)
2. Projected commercial imports are calculated as the average of the sum of three years (2009-2011). Data are from Berbera and Bossaso Official Port Statistics, and Mogadishu Port figures. Data on cereals consist of rice, wheat flour, pasta, sorghum, maize, and wheat grain, if any. Processed grains are expressed in cereal equivalents with conversion factors of wheat flour and pasta = 1.25
3. Projected Gu Karan 2013 production is calculated as the 5 year (2008-12) post-war average. The projected Gu 2013 off-season is assumed to be the same as of last year, approximately 3,000MT. 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.phllosses.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=62%, up from IDR=25% 6-months ago. The significant acceleration of IDR is attributable to remarkable reduction in Gu Karan harvests following pest infestation and higher than anticipated cereal imports. Notably, a caveat however should be kept in mind in interpreting IDR: these ratios hold only if imports are mainly used for domestic utilization and are not re-exported
8. The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: $SSR = \text{production} \times 100 / (\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports})$. The SSR indicates the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources. Somalia's SSR=38% in Jan-Dec 2013 projection period.
9. Data for Food aid stocks/pipeline are up to December 2013.

3.4 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

As a result of good *Gu* 2013 rains, pasture, browse and water conditions improved in most of the agropastoral and pastoral livelihoods across the country. Exceptions were Bari region (Sool Plateau, Karkar/Dharor), Coastal *Deeh* of and L.Shabelle Central, pockets of Addun (Hoby) and north Gedo where rangeland conditions were below average due to poor rains. Livestock migration was largely normal (within the traditional wet/dry season grazing areas) in most pastoral livelihoods. Abnormal livestock out-migration was only observed in the Sool Plateau and Karkaar/Dharoor of Bari region towards Sool Plateau and Nugaal valley of Sool and Sanag regions (Map 9).

Livestock conditions and milk production is average in most of the livelihoods (PET score 3-4). The exceptions are Guban of Northwest and Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast and Central regions where milk production is poor due to poor seasonal performance and impact of previous recurrent droughts. In August to early October, a light deterioration of rangeland conditions is expected in most parts of Northwest, South and parts of Central with less effect on the livestock condition. In the above-mentioned rain deficit areas, rangeland resources are expected to deteriorate considerably through mid-October. However, projected near normal to below normal *Deyr* rains are likely to alleviate pasture and water conditions between late October to December, leading to improved livestock performance. Analysis of herd dynamics shows a gradual increase in the herd size for all species since *Deyr* 2011/12 across all livelihoods. The increasing trend in January-June 2013 is expected to be sustained during the projection period up to December 2013.

Camel holding amongst poor pastoralists in most of the North, Central and in Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) of Juba regions is projected to be at or above baseline levels by end of December 2013. However, camel herd size will remain below baseline levels in Coastal *Deeh* of Northeast and Central and in the rest of southern Somalia. Camel ownership is mostly observed among households dependent on men for food or income to buy food. Herd size of the small ruminants and cattle will remain below baseline levels across the country, except in Hawd (Central/North), Addun and Karkaar/ Dharor livelihoods where the goat/sheep herds are projected to be near or above baseline levels by the end of the year 2013. Small ruminants are often owned by women and households dependent on them for food or income to buy food.

Relatively stable to increasing livestock prices since January 2013 were recorded in most markets of the country as a result of improved body condition and constant external and internal demand (Figures 6 and 7). Livestock prices are expected to increase further during *Hajj* period (October-

Map 9: Somalia, Rangeland Conditions and Livestock Migration, *Gu* 2013

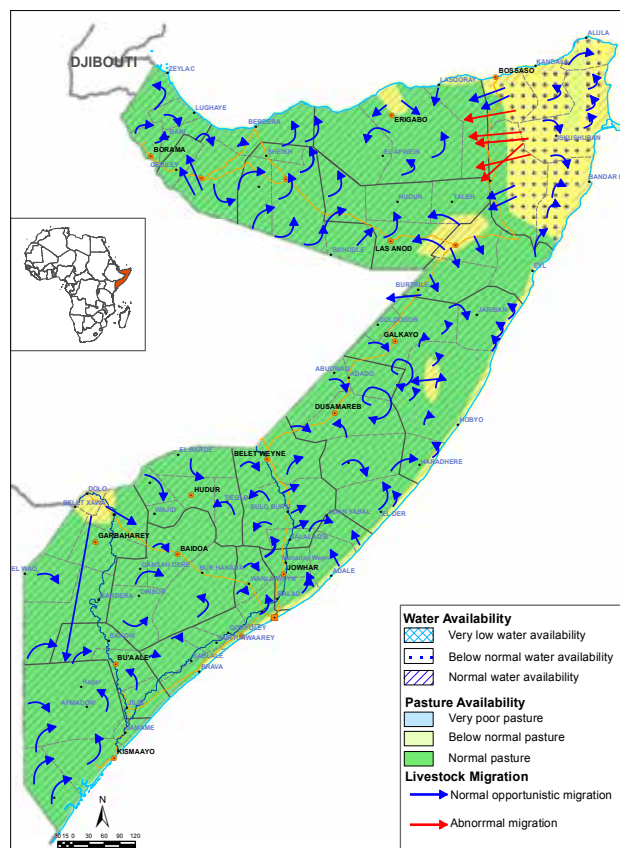


Figure 6: Regional Trends in Local Quality Cattle Price in South and Northwest

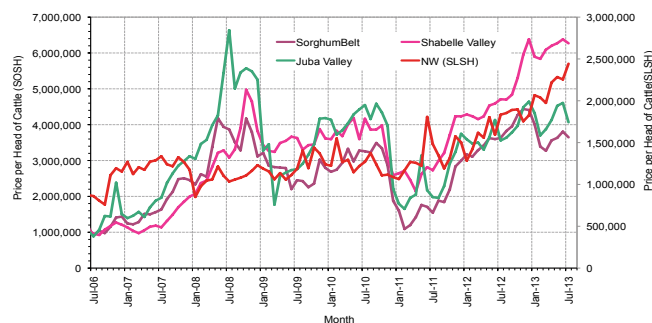
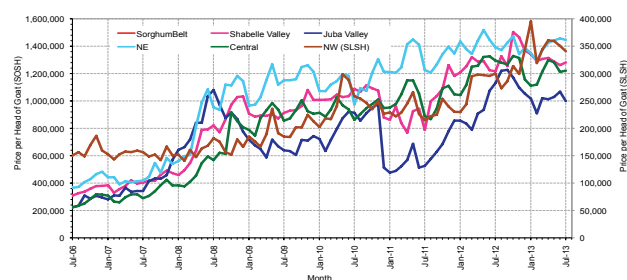


Figure 7: Regional Trends in Local Quality Goat Prices (SoSh/SiSh)

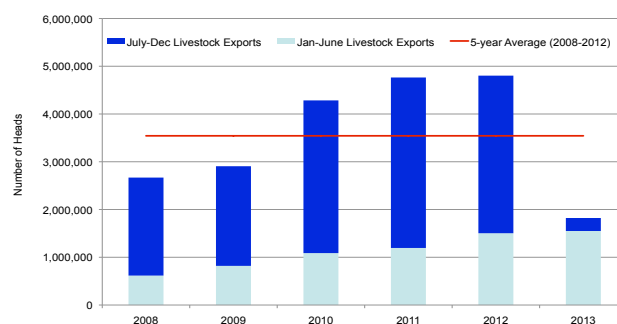


November). In the first half of 2013, livestock exports through Berbera and Bossaso ports (1 550 077 heads) were the highest level recorded since 2008 (source: Port Statistics); this is also slightly higher (3%) than the same

time last year (1 503 507 heads) [Figure 8]. The time-series data on livestock exports from Bossaso and Berbera ports can be viewed in FSNAU's Market Data Update (Issued Sep 2013) available from the following link: <http://www.fsnau.org/downloads/Market-Data-Update-August-2013.pdf>

Exports are expected to peak during the *Hajj* period (Sep-Oct) due to increased seasonal demand from the Gulf States.

Figure 8: Annual Livestock Exports Trends (2007-2012) in Berbera and Bossaso Ports



3.5 MARKETS AND TRADE

The Somali shilling (SoSh), which had been appreciating since September 2011 began to depreciate from March this year in key reference markets. Market players attribute this trend to the Central Bank's attempt to stabilize the shilling by buying dollars from the markets. However, the currency is still slightly stronger across the markets when compared to January 2013 and June 2013. In July 2013, the SoSh was traded at a monthly average rate of SoSh19 200 per United States dollar (USD) on Bakaara market, indicating a continued losing streak. In the Somaliland shilling (SISh) zone of Northwest, the exchange rates have held steady over the past one year. In July 2013, the SISh was traded in Hargeisa market at SISh 6 640 per USD, indicating a slight appreciation compared to the same month last year (SISh 6 575).

Cereal imports have declined seasonally from April due to the monsoon winds (Apr-Sep), which limits imports from smaller boats in the ports. Cross border re-exports of sugar, wheat flour, and rice, among others, from Somalia to Kenya and Ethiopia were estimated at 40 400 tonnes between January-July 2013, showing a slight decline (4%) from the same period last year attributable to tightening border controls and tax collection by both Kenya and Ethiopia. However, cross-border livestock imports from Ethiopia increased since April 2013. An estimated 415 500 heads of cattle, camel, sheep and goat were imported in January-July 2013, which is 45 percent higher when compared to the same period last year. The increase in imports from Ethiopia is on account of relatively better rainfall over last couple of seasons in the region, which enhanced animal body conditions. The livestock from Ethiopia is re-exported to the Gulf countries during *Ramadan* (July) and *Hajj* (Sep/Oct) periods.

In the SoSh areas, the July 2013 prices of most essential imported commodities such as diesel, rice, sugar and vegetable oil, exhibited relative stability or moderate declines compared to January 2013 as well as the July

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

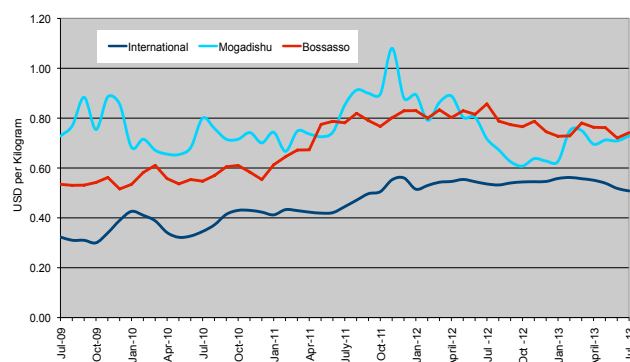
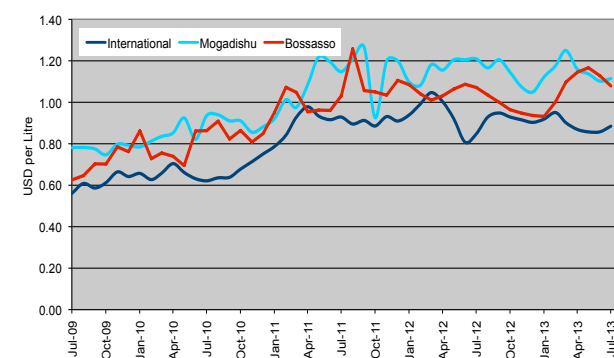


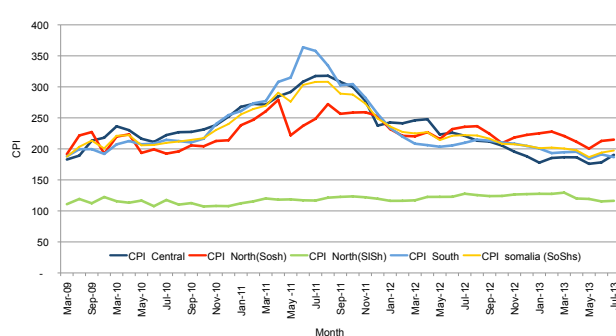
Figure 10: Comparison of Diesel Prices (Asia Dubai), Mogadishu and Bossaso



2012. This is attributable to the strong shilling and the stable/declining prices on international source markets (Figures 9 and 10). Similar trends were observed in the SISh using zones. There is a high probability that imported rice prices will remain stable or fall slightly as supplies improve starting in October when imports by smaller boats resumes. International factors such as peak export season for some suppliers and increased production in some exporting countries will also put a downward pressure on prices in local markets.

During the first half of 2013 the Consumer Price Index (CPI), measured through change in the Cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMB), showed a modest drop (3-10%) in most parts of the country (Figure 11). The decline in the CPI is due to reduced prices of cereals, both local as well as imported (wheat flour), which together account for 36-47 percent of the basket. However, in July the CPI increased (7%) in Central regions on account of elevated sorghum (6%), wheat flour (3%) and vegetable oil (3%) prices. CPI remained relatively stable in the rest of the country. The Minimum Basket composition is available on FSNAU web-site: <http://www.fsnau.org/sectors/markets>

Figure 11: Consumer Price Index



3.6 NUTRITION SITUATION OVERVIEW

FSNAU conducted 50 nutrition surveys and rapid assessments (*Gu* 2013) across Somalia covering most regions and livelihood zones. Results show that acute malnutrition continues to be a serious public health problem in Somalia. National median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 14.4 percent suggests that one out of every six children (6-59 months) is suffering from acute malnutrition and requires adequate nutritional support. The *Gu* survey results also show that despite high levels of GAM and frequent illness, mortality rates were not elevated. Under-five death rates (U5DR) seen in most of the populations surveyed is less than 1/10 000/day. This has implications for interventions as the response can be focused on improving food security for the population as a whole as well as preventive health care.

Gu 2013 estimates suggest that a total of 206 100 children 6-59 months are suffering from acute malnutrition including 40 950 children with severe acute malnutrition. This is a slight reduction in the number from December 2012, when an estimated 215 000 GAM cases existed (Table 9). It was observed that 68 percent of these children (2 out of every 3 acutely malnourished children) were from South-Central Somalia even though it accounts for only 56 percent share of the total population. The median GAM rate of 16.1 percent in South-Central Somalia was significantly higher compared to 11.4 percent median GAM in Northwest Somalia. Highest GAM levels were seen in Bakool pastoral livelihood (27.4%) [Maps 10-12].

GAM rates among IDPs were significantly higher (17.3%) than among the urban populations (10.1%) or rural livelihoods (14.4%). Similar trends were noted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM); 3.1 percent of 6-59 month children suffered from SAM in IDPs compared to 1.2 percent in urban areas or 2.0 percent in rural areas. Critical levels of SAM were seen in Doble IDPs (6.4%) and Garowe IDPs (5.8%) and Bay Agropastoral (6.0%). **Serious** levels of SAM were observed in Bakool Pastoral (5.4%), North



An Enumerator Taking Weight. Burao, FSNAU, July '13

Table 9: Estimated Number of Under Five Children with Acute Malnutrition in *Gu* 2013 and Change from *Deyr* 2012-13

Region surveyed	GAM Children < 5		SAM Children < 5	
	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012
North East	13000	13550	2300	2900
North West	40850	42150	4900	6750
Central	12500	18700	1700	3750
South	139750	140650	32050	31200
Total number	206100	215050	40950	44600
Change since Deyr 2012	4 % decrease		8 % decrease	

Gedo Pastoral and Agropastoral (5.0%). The results of *Gu* nutrition surveys suggest that under-five death rate (U5DR) was higher in population groups with higher SAM prevalence though the association is not statistically significant.

Higher morbidity rate was seen in children with greater prevalence of acute malnutrition, though no significant association was observed. The morbidity rate in Northeast Somalia was higher than other regions and it is attributed to high concentration of IDPs in this region. This was also reflected in the higher morbidity rate among IDPs (39.3%)

which was higher than morbidity rates seen in urban (21.8%) or rural livelihoods (23.9%).

Results of *Gu* 2013 assessment suggest that stunting is not a public health concern in Somalia. Stunting was seen in only 10.8 percent of children of 6-59 month old. Exceptions were seen in some population groups: critical level of stunting in Bay Agropastoral (46.9%) of which 23.1 percent had severe levels of stunting. Mogadishu IDPs have alert level of stunting (22.1%) and in 46.7 percent of stunted children it was severe form of stunting. No significant association between acute malnutrition and stunting was observed.

Prevalence of malnutrition: Acute Malnutrition (wasting) / Stunting (chronic malnutrition) and underweight were higher in boys compared to girls but differences were not statistically significant. Coverage of Vitamin A supplementation is of serious concern as only in two of the surveyed populations, ≥ 90 percent of the 6-59 month children reported receiving Vitamin A supplementation (Burao IDPs and Sool Plateau). If children have insufficient vitamin A, their ability to resist diseases such as diarrhoea, measles and acute respiratory infections is greatly hampered. High acute and chronic malnutrition was observed in Kismayo IDPs, Bay Agropastoral and Kismayo town where < 10 percent of children reported receiving Vitamin A supplementation, suggesting that improving coverage of Vitamin A supplementation will help improve immunity of young children and promote healthy growth and development.

Critical levels of maternal malnutrition were seen in Bari region (28.8%), Mataban district (32.5%), Kismayo IDPs (44.4%) and Galkayo IDPs (28.8%) and significant correlation of maternal malnutrition with underweight and stunting in children suggest that unless it is addressed immediately the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and growth failure will continue in Somalia. Infant and young child feeding practices directly affect the nutritional status of children under two years of age and, ultimately, impact child survival. In Somalia, poor infant and young child feeding practices were observed as only 67 percent of the children in Northwest and South compared to 51 percent in Northeast and Central received breast milk in addition to complementary food at one year of age.

Poor infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices were also highlighted by the minimum meal frequency in infants and children (6-24 months). Median of 25.6 percent minimum meal frequency observed suggests that only 1 in 4 children received complementary foods as often as recommended by WHO. Regional differences were noted in the minimum meal frequency in South Somalia (34 percent), compared to 22 percent in Northeast and Central region and 26 percent in Northwest region. A very large



Health Education Session for Mothers at a MCH. North-east, FSNAU, July '13.

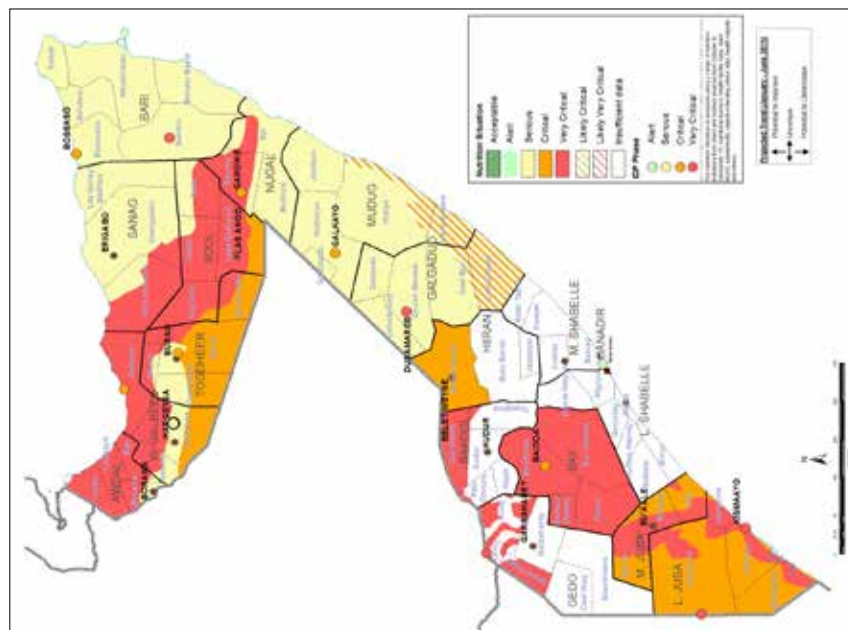


An Enumerator Taking MUAC Measurement. Gebiley, FSNAU, July '13.

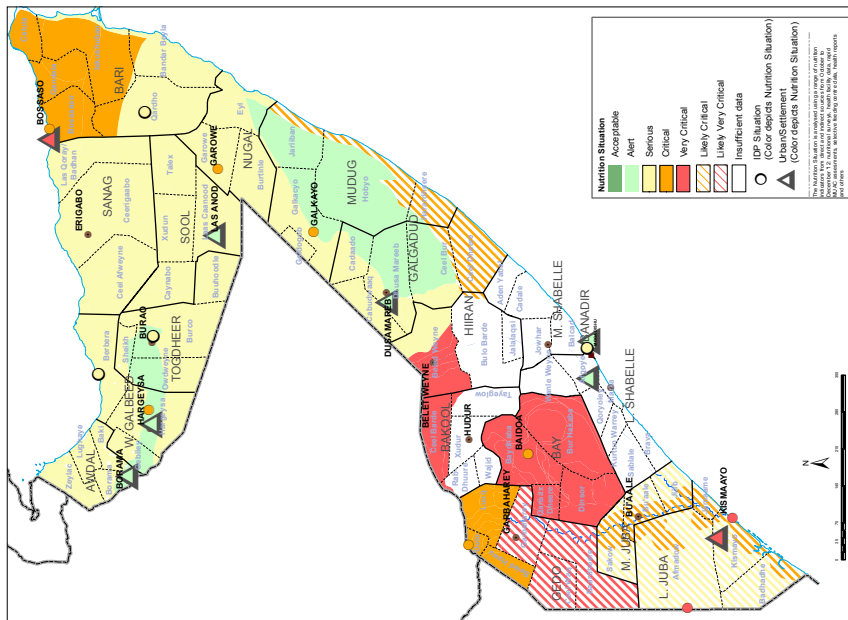
variation in the dietary diversity of child feeding was noted – from low of one percent among Northwest agro-pastorals to high of 97 percent among Addun.

The reasons for persistently high rates of GAM and morbidity suggest that interventions must be multi-sectoral and integrate food, health, hygiene, sanitation and care. Supporting and protecting optimal infant and young child feeding in Somalia is an essential intervention to save children's lives. Treatment is urgently needed for those who are malnourished (206 100 children with GAM) but prevention is the first step towards ending malnutrition in Somalia.

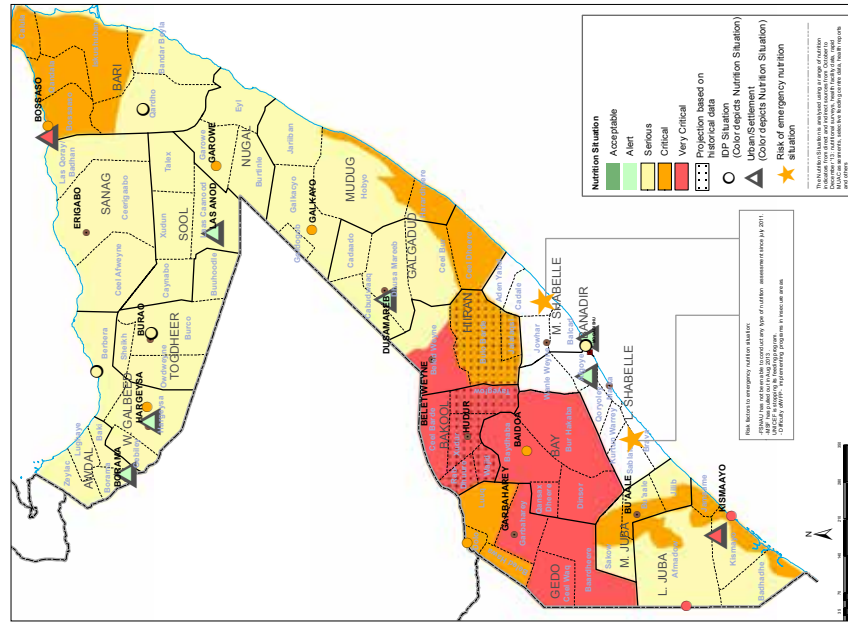
Map 10: Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug 2012



Map 11: Nutrition Situation Estimates, Aug 2013



Map 12: Nutrition Situation Estimates, Sep-Oct 2013



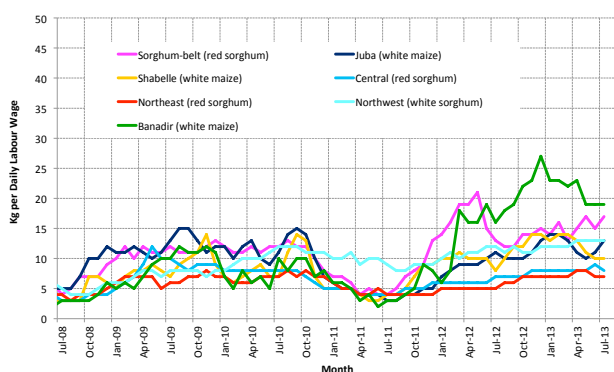
4. INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

4.1 SOMALIA'S URBAN FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Urban food security situation improved across the country in the post-*Gu* 2013 compared to the post-*Deyr* 2012/13. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, the food security situation in all urban areas of the country was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged during August – December 2013 (Map 2). An estimated 985 000 people in urban areas are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2); about two-thirds of these are in the South including Mogadishu-city, while the rest are concentrated in the North (29%) and Central (8%) regions. In addition, an estimated 45 000 people remain in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), of whom 30 000 people are in Bari, 10 000 are in Lower Juba and 5 000 people are in Hiran regions). The population estimates under different IPC phases are the same as in July 2013 (Tables 1, 2 and 10).

The improved food security situation in urban areas is the result of reduced costs of food and other basic goods and services, sustained but gradual increases in income, and the availability of labor opportunities during January-July 2013. Key outcomes of these developments include an improved food access of the population as reflected in strong purchasing power, measured with terms of trade (ToT) between daily labour wage rate to cereals, and acceptable levels of food consumption (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Terms of Trade Daily Labour to Cereal

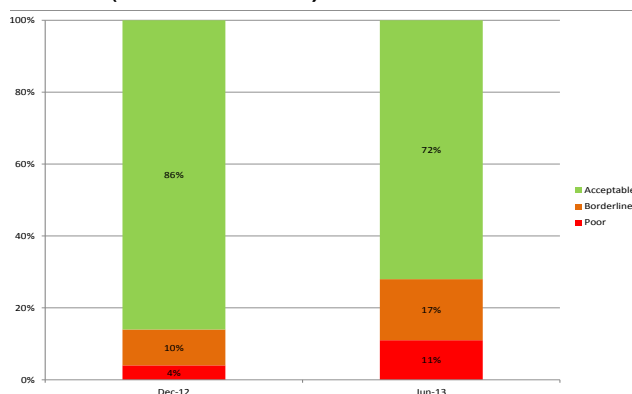


For August to December, sustained food security situation is projected due to likely mostly stable food prices and casual wage labor to cereals terms of trade. However, insecurity will remain a major risk factor for food access of urban households, particularly in South-Central. Continued conflict may increase the costs and risks associated with trade and other market activities in urban areas.

In the capital city of Mogadishu, where almost one-third of the urban population lives, more than 75 percent of the

population had acceptable food consumption. This figure represents a slight decline since December 2012. The rest of the urban population of Banadir region had poor to borderline food consumption² (Figure 13). There was no statistically significant difference in terms of the representation of households dependent on women for food or income to buy food (WDHs) and households dependent on men for food or income to buy food (MDHs) in different food consumption categories. Survey results in Mogadishu also indicate that only two percent of the population employed severe or very severe coping strategies to access food such as relying on food donations from relatives, their clan, or their community, or sending household members to eat elsewhere.

Figure 13: Food Consumption Score Trend: Banadir (% of Households)



Mogadishu survey results also revealed that households own one to two productive assets (e.g mobile phones, bicycles) irrespective of the gender of the main income provider, similar to findings of the previous survey (Dec. '12). The reported main income sources of households in Mogadishu included casual labour, skilled labour, petty trade, self-employment, and, to a lesser extent, remittances. Casual labour, skilled labour and self-employment were among the main income sources of men, while petty trade and some remittances were primary income sources of women. Similar income sources were reported by the poor urban households in the southern regions assessed in June 2013. Assessments carried out in the central and northern regions in December 2012 provide similar findings as regards main income sources of households. However, a slightly higher percentage of households reported remittances among the main income sources in the northern regions (30%) compared to Mogadishu (14%).

In general, the CMB showed stable to declining trend from January to July, reflecting declines in staple food prices

² These percentages were based on a food consumption score (FCS), a proxy measure for food consumption, which uses dietary diversity and frequency of consumption

driven by a slight appreciation of the SoSh against the USD in the South, local cereal availability on the markets and steady food import supplies through the ports. The major exceptions were the central regions, particularly the Hiran region, where consumer prices have increased since January. The major factors contributing to the increase included poor seasonal performance, high costs of transporting goods during the March to June Gu rainy season, and reduced cross-border supply of cereals from Ethiopia due to a poor harvest in the nearer crop-producing areas. In urban areas in the North and the South, the CMB declined by 3-12 percent between January and July 2013. The largest declines were in Elberde in Bakool (34%), Lowyaddo in Awdal (25%), and Jillib in Middle Juba (16 %). The CMB varied among the regions of the country, ranging from USD 72 in Bakool to USD 212 in Sanaag. In general, a higher CMB in USD terms is recorded in northern and central compared to southern regions.

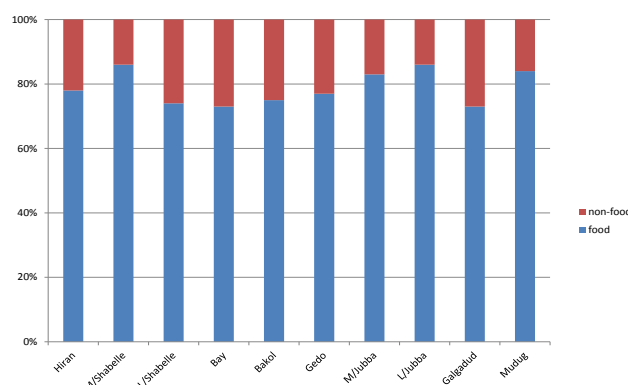
The assessments (June 2013) among poor urban households in southern regions indicated that they were able to cover their basic expenditures with their main income sources.

In most regions, purchasing power of the poor as measured through the ToT between casual labor wage rates and cereal prices remained stable or increased slightly from January 2013 to July 2013. This was primarily a result of declining or stable food prices. The exception is Hiran region, where ToT deteriorated following an increase in cereal prices due to the above-mentioned reasons. However, across the regions ToT remained well above the 5-year regional average for July (2008-2012) as a result of successive seasons of rising labor wages and falling staple cereal prices. In July 2013, the highest ToT of 20kg/ daily labour rate was recorded in Bay and the lowest 6kg of cereals/ daily labour rate was documented in Bakool, South Mudug and Nugal regions.

The urban poor devote a very high proportion of their expenditures to food as revealed by the recent assessments in Mogadishu and other southern regions. The July survey results indicated that across urban areas, on average, households spent between 75 to 86 percent of their income on food (Figure 14). A similar pattern of food expenditures was revealed in most central and northern regions during

December 2012 surveys; the exception were some northern regions (Bari and North Mudug) where average food spending was in the range of 61-64 percent. As poor households typically buy almost all of their food, they are vulnerable both to high food prices and to shocks that may reduce their income. The degree of vulnerability is higher among WDHs compared to MDHs due to less diversified incomes sources and fewer disposable assets among the former.

Figure 14: Expenditure Pattern of Urban Households in Southern Somalia (%)



Nutrition surveys carried out in urban areas in July 2013 indicate either sustained or improved nutrition situation from the previous *Deyr* across the country. In the northern regions, urban nutrition varied between **Alert** and **Serious** levels except in Bari region where malaria outbreak and high temperature resulted in deterioration from **Critical** in December 2012 to **Very Critical** in July 2013. In the South-Central regions, urban nutrition was at **Alert** level except in Kismayo and Beletwein, where it was **Critical** and **Very Critical**, respectively. The high malnutrition level in Beletwein is associated with poor seasonal performance, leading to reduced income opportunities and deteriorated purchasing power. In Kismayo, income opportunities (e.g. portage) of poor households were affected by prevailing insecurity (see Civil Security article). However, as the conflict subsided in July 2013, business activities resumed, contributing to a sharp monthly increase (34%) in labour wages.

Indicators that determined IPC (Current and Projected) in urban livelihoods are provided in Appendix 5.5.

Table 10: Somalia, Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity in Urban Livelihoods, Aug-Dec 2013

Region	UNDP 2005 Urban Population	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
North					
Awdal	110,942	25,000	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	490,432	125,000	0	0	0
Togdheer	123,402	50,000	0	0	0
Sanaag	56,079	15,000	0	0	0
Sool	39,134	15,000	0	0	0
Bari	179,633	35,000	30,000	0	17
Nugaal	54,749	20,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,054,371	285,000	30,000	0	3
Central					
Mudug	94,405	40,000	0	0	0
Galgaduud	58,977	35,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	153,382	75,000	0	0	0
South					
Hiraan	69,113	20,000	5,000	0	7
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)	95,831	70,000	0	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)	172,714	135,000	0	0	0
Bakool	61,438	40,000	0	0	0
Bay	126,813	50,000	0	0	0
Gedo	81,302	35,000	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)	54,739	40,000	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)	124,682	35,000	10,000	0	8
Sub-total	786,632	425,000	15,000	0	2
Banadir	901,183	200,000	0	0	0
Grand Total	2,895,568	985,000	45,000	0	2

4.2 FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

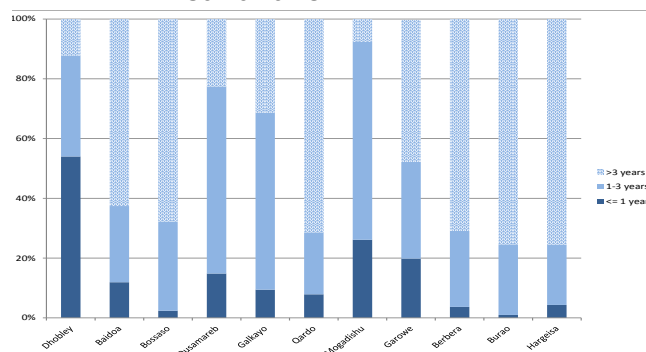
The food security situation is projected to improve in most major IDP settlements in the post-Gu 2013 season compared to post-Deyr 2012/13 season (Feb-Jun 2013) across the country. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, the food security situation in most IDP settlements (8 out of 11) was classified as **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) except those in Dhusamareb and Dhobley, where this was classified as **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) [Map 1; Table 1]. This is an improvement from the post-Deyr 2012/13 results, when seven out of ten assessed settlements (Berbera, Burco, Bossaso, Qardho, Garowe, Galkacyo and Mogadishu) were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same for August – December 2013. An estimated 625 000 IDPs are in food security crisis, comprising 72 percent of the 870 000 people classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) between August and December 2013 across the country (Map 2: Table 2).

The UNHCR estimates 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia (as at Jan 13), of which around 625 000 live in 11 settlements in urban areas: Mogadishu, Dohley, Baidoa, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Garowe, Bossaso, Qardho, Berbera, Hargeisa and Burao. The majority of these internally displaced people live in and around Mogadishu.

The outcome of the June/July 2013 surveys indicated improved food access and nutrition situation in most IDP settlements compared to the results of assessments conducted in December 2012. The improved food access is reflected in improved food consumption (measured through a proxy indicator of Household Dietary Diversity Score [HDDS]), high labor wages and access to labour by IDP households and improved ToT of casual labor to cereals. These improvements are also attributable to continued humanitarian interventions and improving urban food security situation (see chapter on Urban Food Security). However, the IDP settlements in Dhusamareb and Dhobley remain classified as Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In Dhusamareb, poor access to health and

nutrition services following MSF withdrawal in March/April has impacted the nutrition situation. In Dhobley, over 50 percent of IDPs have arrived within the past one year (Figure 15). They have been displaced by recurrent clashes between armed groups in parts of Middle and Lower Juba. The influx of new IDPs continues to overwhelm the capacity of organizations serving the camp, and the large number of new arrivals limits livelihood options through increased competition. In both settlements the nutrition situation is classified as **Very Critical**.

Figure 15: Duration of Residency of Households in IDP Settlements



The July 2013 assessment findings indicate that the majority of IDP households had a somewhat diverse diet including consumption of four or more food groups as measured through HDDS (Figure 16). The most commonly consumed food groups included cereals, vegetable oil, sugars, milk, and less frequently meat. There were no differences among the households by gender category of the main income provider. However, WDHs dominated in the category of households that used severe to very severe coping strategies. Highest percent of WDHs practicing severe to very severe coping strategies was reported in Dhobley (20%), Baidoa (24%), Bossaso (23%), Mogadishu (23%) and Qardho (22%) [Figure 17].

IDPs employ ad-hoc livelihood strategies for survival. Approximately 40 to 60 percent of the households across most surveyed settlements, cited casual labor (mostly portage) as their main source of income followed, to a lesser extent, by

Figure 16: IDP Household Dietary Diversity Score (% of Households)

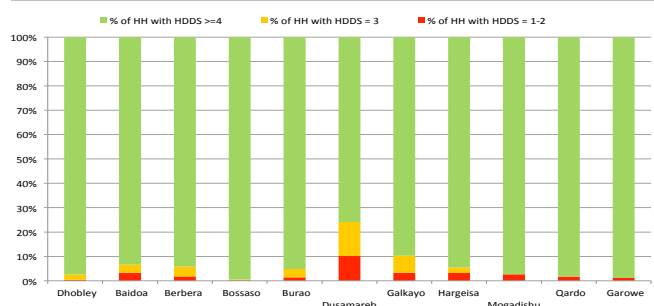
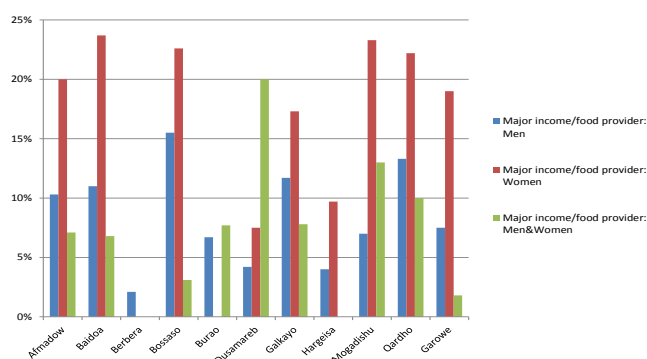


Figure 17: IDP Households Employing Severe to Very Severe Coping Strategies (% by Gender Categories)



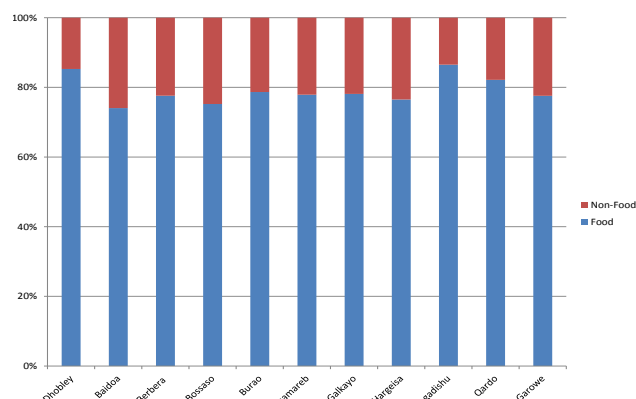
self-employment and petty trade. Casual labour was mostly reported by MDH as the main income source, while petty trade was equally important for both WDH and MDH, particularly in Burao, Hargeisa, and Mogadishu settlements. However, a high proportion (57%) of Baidoa IDPs reported a farm labour among the main income sources, which could be attributed to intense Gu seasonal farming activities in the region. Most IDPs (73%) in Baidoa settlement originate from the Bay region. In most settlements, the majority of IDPs (50-75% of households) reported having only one or no income sources.

IDPs tend to have minimal productive assets. Land ownership was reported in three locations only, including Baidoa (40% of IDP households), Burao (39% of IDP households) and Berbera (31% of IDP households). MDHs represented the majority among households owning land in all three locations. Only in a few settlements, a significant proportion of IDP households reported livestock (sheep and goat) ownership (e.g. Dhobley – 20%; Dusamareb – 29%; Galkayo – 56%; Burao – 47%). A higher proportion of WDHs compared to MDH owned small ruminants in Dhobley (55% WDH vs 21% for MDH) and Dusamareb (59% WDH vs 53% MDH).

Market purchase is the primary source of food for IDPs, but food aid and food gifts are also among the important sources. The results are similar for both gender categories of household income providers. Regardless of the sex of an income provider, across all IDP settlements, households, on average, used over 75 percent of their expenditures on food purchases; this is similar to the spending pattern of urban households (Figure 18).

Poor housing conditions prevail in IDP settlements, and many

Figure 18: IDP Household Expenditure Pattern (%)



settlements have poor water access. The largest proportion of IDPs continue to live in non-permanent housing often only protected from the elements by tarpaulin or other makeshift materials. Even those with slightly better housing conditions live in shelters made of corrugated sheets or occupy rooms in abandoned public or government buildings. There is no significant difference in the housing conditions between the short-term IDPs who have been in a settlement for less than a year and the longer-term IDPs who have lived over a year in a settlement. In the majority of settlements in the North, IDP households have access to safe water sources, apart from Hargeisa and Garowe where about 25 percent of households reported lack of access to safe water. This is similar to the findings in December 2012 survey. However, the situation is different in Mogadishu and Baidoa where slightly over 50 percent and less than 10 percent of the IDPs, respectively, confirmed access to safe water. The nutrition situation in most of the settlements assessed is classified between Critical and Serious levels except Dhusamareb and Dhobley IDPs that were classified as Very Critical. However, most IDP settlements have indicated either sustained or improved nutrition situation from the results of assessments carried out in Deyr 2012 season. The exception is Hargeisa IDP settlements, where deterioration is observed due to outbreak of measles in January 2013.

Many factors are likely to continue to lead to instability in the sources of food and income for IDPs. Political instability, government plans for the eviction of IDPs from public buildings in Mogadishu and other towns in South-Central, and possible clan conflicts are likely to lead to further displacements. IDPs come to major towns such as Dhobley and Mogadishu sometimes in search of humanitarian assistance when such assistance is not accessible in their original place of residence due to insecurity. IDPs are vulnerable to several types of shocks following displacement including contagious disease outbreaks, high disease risk due to poor hygiene and sanitation in congested informal settlements, physical insecurity, and adverse exposure to extreme temperatures and rain due to poor housing conditions. IDPs are likely to remain in either Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) as only limited improvements are expected between August and December 2013.

Indicators that determined IPC (Current and Projected) in the IDP settlements are provided in Appendix 5.9.

4.3 SOMALIA'S RURAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

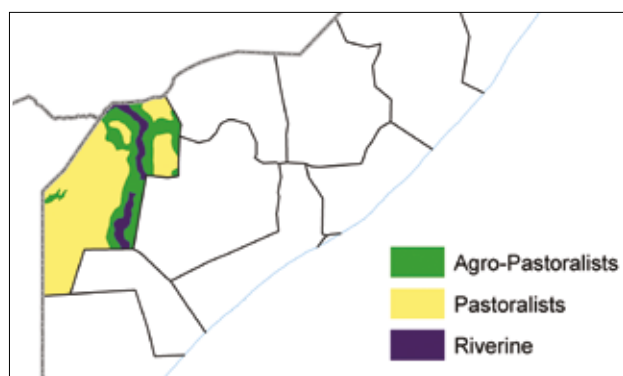
4.3.1 GEDO REGION

Overall, the food security situation improved in all livelihoods of the Gedo region in the post *Gu* 2013 season compared to post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, the food security situation in all livelihoods of the region was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods during August-December 2013 (Map 2). The number of rural people classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 85 000, unchanged from the July 2013 figures (Tables 1, 2 and 11).

The region consists of pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. 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 (10-20%) as well as employment (15-20%). In agricultural livelihoods (agropastoral and riverine), poor households meet most of their food needs (50-65%) through own production (cereals and livestock products), which is supplemented (35-50%) through purchases, wild food and gifts. The agropastoralists' income sources comprise the sale of livestock and livestock products (55-75%), crop sales (10-20%) and remittances (15-25%). Income of poor households in riverine livelihood comes from employment and self-employment (35-55%) followed by crop sales (10-20%) and cash gifts.

The improved food security situation in the region in the post-*Gu* 2013 season is mainly attributed to the cumulative positive impacts of three consecutive favourable rainy seasons, as well as sustained humanitarian assistance in north Gedo. Specifically, these impacts are reflected in improved rangeland resources, livestock body conditions and number of sellable animals; high livestock prices, hence increased incomes from livestock and livestock product

Gedo Region Livelihood Systems



sales; average cereal production and above average cash crop production in the riverine; increased farm labor options for poor households; reduced local cereal prices; increased purchasing power of poor households. Projected near average *Deyr* rains will further enhance pasture and water availability and contribute to sustained good livestock conditions as well as normal farm labour opportunities for the upcoming *Deyr* planting activities. Significant humanitarian assistance is also planned in the area, particularly in the north of Gedo (source: Somalia Food Security Cluster).

Total cereal production (sorghum and maize) in agropastoral and riverine livelihoods of Gedo region is estimated at 5 300 tonnes, slightly higher (by 6%) compared to the PWA (1995-2012). Exceptions are agropastoral areas of Dolo and Belet Hawa districts where cereal crop harvest was poor. Good cereal production is mostly attributed to normal rainfall performance and distribution of seed and paid tractor hours, mainly in north Gedo. An additional 600 tonnes of off-season maize harvest was expected in late August-September 2013 in the Gedo Pump Irrigation Riverine livelihood zone. FSNAU also estimated production of cash crops, including tomatoes (4 050 tonnes), onions (1 550 tonnes), cowpea (40 tonnes) and sesame (20 tonnes) during this *Gu* season. The cereal stocks of poor

Figure 19: ToT Daily Labor Rate to Sorghum

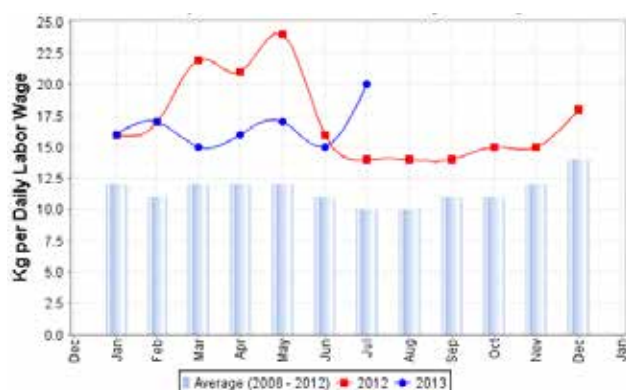
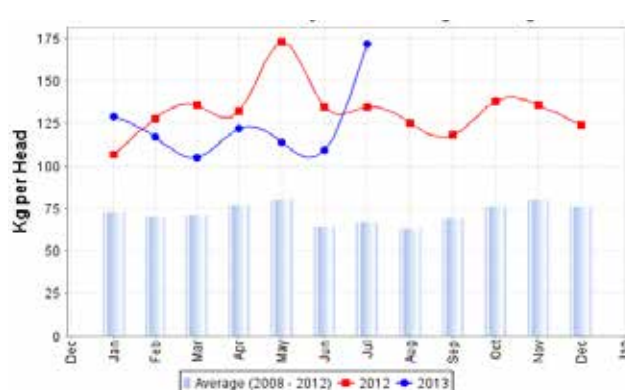


Figure 20: ToT Goat Local Quality to Red Sorghum



households in the riverine and agropastoral areas are estimated to last for two months.

In January-July 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and red sorghum increased in the range of 2-10kgs of cereals per daily labour across all main markets of Gedo region. In July 2013, the ToT levels were higher compared to a year ago (Jul '12) in all main markets (Figure 19). In January-July 2013, the ToT between goat local and red sorghum increased in the range of 26Kgs in most main markets of Gedo region. The exception was Bardera market, where the ToT declined by 96kgs per head, although was still slightly higher (6%) compared to a year ago (Jul '12). The rest of the markets exhibited annual decreases in the ToT (Figure 20).

In the *Gu* 2013 season the acute malnutrition in North Gedo Agropastoral is **Critical**, deteriorated from *Serious* in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season. The riverine and pastoral livelihoods sustained in the **Critical** nutrition situation as in the *Deyr* 2012/13 season. In the southern part of the region, the nutrition situation is **Very Critical** in the *Gu* 2013 season, unchanged from the *Deyr* 2012/13 season. The current projection (September-October 2013) of the nutrition situation in north Gedo livelihood zones indicates **Critical**. The southern Gedo will remain **Very Critical** due to lack of humanitarian assistance, high morbidity rates, low immunization status, poor water and sanitation.

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in the Gedo region is provided in Appendix 5.8.1 of this report.

Table 11: Gedo Region, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	36,000	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	12,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	247,076	84,000	0	0	0

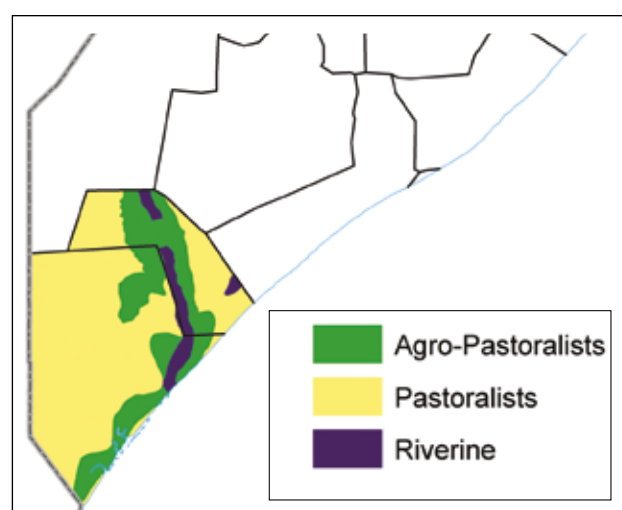
**The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.*

4.3.2 LOWER AND MIDDLE JUBA REGIONS

The food security situation improved in all livelihoods of the Juba regions in this *Gu* 2013 season compared to the post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, the food security situation in most livelihoods of both Middle and Lower Juba regions was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2). The exception is the Southern Inland Pastoral (SIP) livelihood which improved to **Minimal** (IPC Phase 1) from **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification is expected to remain the same for all the livelihoods in the period August-December 2013 (Map 2). The rural population classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 110 000, of which 50 000 in Middle Juba and 60 000 in Lower Juba. The population estimates under different IPC phases are the same as in July 2013 in both regions (Tables 1, 2 and 12).

This indicates a reduction from the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 estimates in both Middle Juba (11%) and Lower Juba (12%). Both Lower Juba and Middle Juba regions consist of pastoral, agropastoral and riverine livelihoods. In a normal season, poor households in riverine and agropastoral

Juba Regions Livelihood Systems



livelihoods of the two regions, obtain food from own production (50-60%), food purchases (35-45%) and food gifts (5%). Poor households in agropastoral livelihoods

earn about 30-40 percent of their annual cash income from livestock and livestock product sales followed by employment and self-employment (60-70%), including farm labour, herding, animal watering, bush product and charcoal sales. In riverine areas, the main income source is employment and self-employment (60%), followed by the sale of cereal and cash crops (35%), chicken sales/gifts (5%). Poor pastoralists obtain most of their annual food requirements (80%) from food purchase, which is supplemented by own livestock products (20%). They derive most of their cash income from livestock and livestock product sales (65-85%), followed by employment (15-20%) and cash gifts (5-10%).



Improved Water Levels for Livestock. Buale, Middle Juba, FSNAU, July '13

The improved food security situation in most rural livelihoods of the Juba regions is attributed to good cereal production, improved milk availability, increased livestock herd size, particularly in SIP livelihoods, where livestock herds reached above baseline levels, as well as strengthened purchasing power. Milk availability is currently average and is forecasted to further improve due to the expected high cattle calving and low to medium lambing/kidding in sheep/goats and camel. Livestock prices are currently high and expected to increase further during the approaching *Hajj* festive season, due to high exports of livestock to Saudi Arabia. Projected near normal *Deyr* 2013 seasonal rainfall will positively impact pasture and water availability, livestock body condition, livestock production and farming activities. Normal humanitarian access is expected in parts of the regions, which will also contribute to improved food security situation in the region.

In Middle Juba, the crop production is estimated at 6 900 tonnes of maize obtained mainly from the riverine and 2 800 tonnes of sorghum collected in the Southern Agropastoral. The *Gu* season cereal production represents 114 percent of PWA. In Lower Juba crop production is estimated at 7 000 tonnes (3 900 tonnes from Lower Juba Agropastoral and 3 100 tonnes from riverine), while 100 tonnes of sorghum was collected from the agropastoral.

These are considerable increases from the average long-term production (151% of PWA). Poor households in the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods have two to three months of cereal stocks. An estimated 800 tonnes (Middle Juba – 300 tonnes; Lower Juba – 500 tonnes) of off-season maize harvest is also expected in the period September-October 2013. The increased harvest is due to above average seasonal rainfall and limited flash floods and river floods. In most livelihoods the accumulated debt levels indicate a decline when compared to the *Deyr* 2012/13 season.

In the period January-July 2013, the ToT between goat local quality and white maize exhibited increases in the range of 15-18kg in most main markets of the Lower Juba region. Exceptions are Doble and Kismayo markets where the ToT declined by 16-23kg of cereals per head. In July 2013, the ToT levels were higher compared to a year ago (Jul '12) across markets with the exception of Hagar market where it declined. In Middle Juba, the July 2013 ToT between local quality goat and white maize decreased by 24-28kg since January 2013 but still exceeded the levels a year ago (Jul '12) [Figure 21].

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

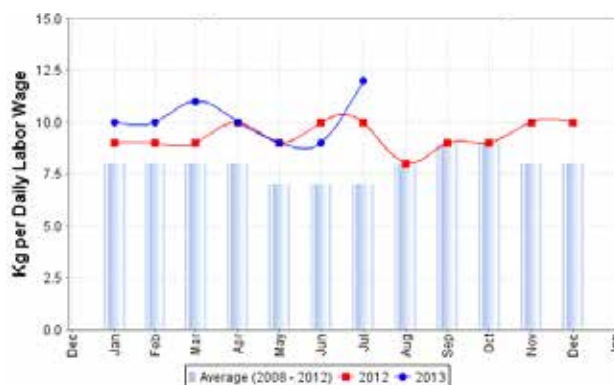
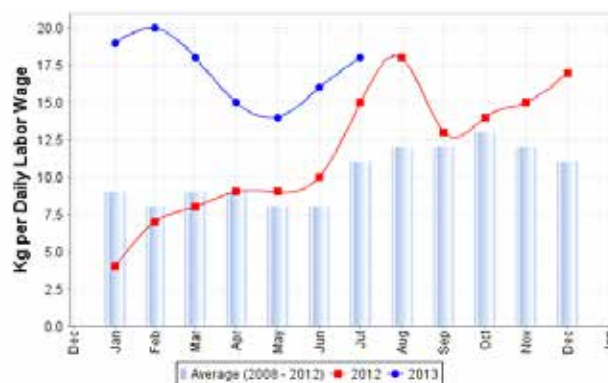


Figure 22: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize (Middle Juba)



The July 2013 ToT between daily labour and white maize indicated slight decreases of 1-3kg since January 2013 in most main markets of the Lower Juba region. The exceptions are Afmadow and Jamame markets where the ToT increased by 4-5kg of cereals per daily labour. The ToT levels were higher compared to a year ago (Jul '12) across the markets with the exception of Hagar and Doble markets where they were lower. In Middle Juba, the ToT between daily labour and white maize declined by 1kg in January-July 2013, but was higher compared to a year ago (Jul '12) [Figure 22].

During the *Gu* 2013 season the acute malnutrition in Juba Pastoral is **Serious**, an improvement from **Critical** in the *Deyr* 2012 season. In the agropastoral and riverine livelihood zones the nutrition situation improved from **Very Critical** (*Deyr* 2012) to **Critical** (*Gu* 2013) season. The current projection (September-October, 2013) of the nutrition situation in Juba livelihoods is **Serious** in pastoral livelihood, and sustained **Critical** in riverine and agropastoral livelihoods.

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in the Juba regions is provided in Appendix 5.8.2 of this report.

Table 12: Juba Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	17,297	6,000	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral	8,780	3,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	6,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	46,816	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	22,725	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riverine	59,304	18,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	184,138	51,000	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Pastoral	70,183	21,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	12,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	11,637	4,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	50,119	7,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riverine	57,005	17,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	261,108	61,000	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	445,246	112,000	0	0	0

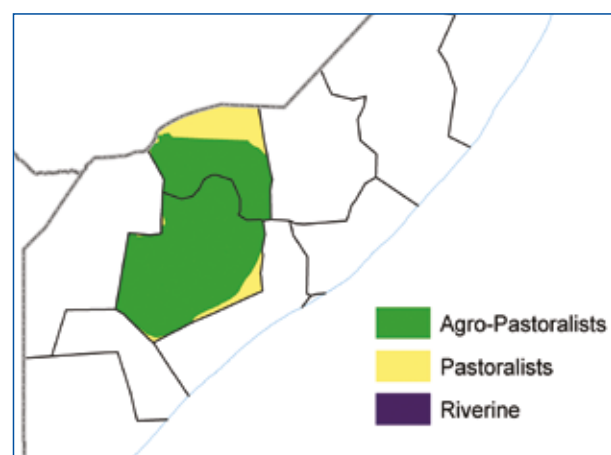
*The regional IPC totals in this table deviates slightly from the regional IPC figures in Table 2 because of rounding off.

4.3.3 BAY AND BAKOOL

The food security situation improved in all livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions in post *Gu* 2013 season compared to post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the snapshot analysis for July 2013, the food security situation in all rural livelihoods of the two regions was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, area classification is expected to remain unchanged in both regions in the period August-December 2013 (Map 2). An estimated 240 000 people in rural areas of Bay (155 000 people) and Bakool (85 000 people) regions are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), unchanged from July 2013 estimates for both regions (Tables 1, 2 and 13).

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

Sorghum Belt Livelihood Systems





Sorghum Field. Bakool, FSNAU, July '13.

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); an additional income (25–35%) comes from the sale of livestock and livestock products (milk, ghee, hides/skins) and crop production sales, remittances or gifts (15–25%). Poor pastoralists obtain about 80 percent of their annual food requirement from food purchase supplemented by own livestock products. Most of their cash income is derived from livestock and livestock products (74%) followed by bush product sales (21%) and cash gifts (5%).

The improvements in the post-*Gu* 2013 season observed in both regions are largely attributable to the impact of normal to above normal *Gu* 2013 seasonal rains, as well as humanitarian assistance in accessible areas during the first six months of the year. Specifically, factors that contributed to the improvement include: near average crop production, increased farm labour opportunities, improved rangeland and enhanced livestock conditions, high livestock prices, strengthened purchasing power. Projected below average *Deyr* seasonal rains will likely ensure pasture/ water availability and thus contribute to sustained good livestock conditions, but may affect farm labour opportunities for the coming *Deyr* season planting activities.

In the Bakool region, the *Gu* 2013 season cereal production is estimated at around 2 100 tonnes (90% sorghum and 10% maize), which is six percent higher than the *Gu* season PWA (1995–2012). In Bay, the *Gu* 2013 season cereal production is estimated at 33 200 tonnes (68% sorghum and 32% maize), including off-season, representing 94 percent of the *Gu* season PWA. Following the flash flood damage (see Agriculture article), off-season harvest from the re-planted crops is expected in the period September–October 2013. Poor households' cereal stocks are estimated to last up to seven months in Bay high potential agropastoral and up to four months in Bay-Bakool Low Potential livelihood zones. Average

cowpea crop production is reported in this *Gu* 2013 season in Bakool (300 tonnes), while cash crop (cowpeas, sesame and groundnuts) production in Bay region is above average (4 800 tonnes).

In the period January–July 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and red sorghum exhibited an increase in the range of 3–8 kg in some rural markets in the Bay region. The exceptions were Burhakaba and Bardaale markets, where the ToT declined by 1–3 units. In July 2013, the ToT levels were higher compared to the previous year (Jul '12) across all the rural markets. A similar trend was observed in the Bakool region. In January–July 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and red sorghum increased in the range of 1–6 kg of cereals per daily labour across all rural markets of the Bakool region. In July 2013, the ToT levels were higher compared to the previous year (Jul '12) across all rural markets due to high labor demand, hence high wages, during the *Gu* 2013 agricultural season. Livestock holding of all species continued increasing since December 2012 in all livelihoods as a result of medium conception and livestock reproduction rates during the *Gu* long rainy season. Hence, livestock holding of the poor is at or slightly above baseline for cattle and camel, but it is still below baseline levels for sheep and goats (Figure 23).

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

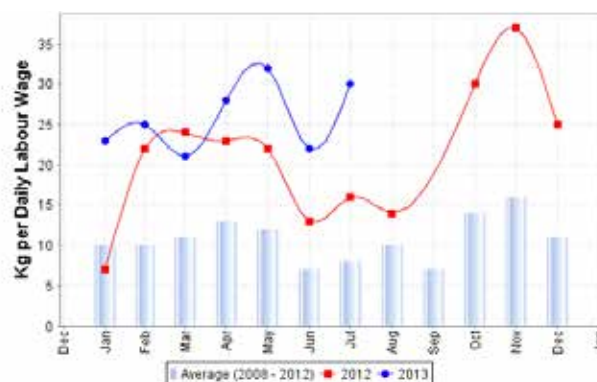
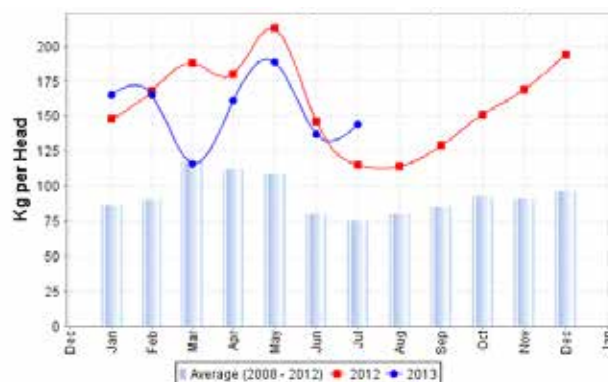


Figure 24: ToT Local Quality Goat to Red Sorghum (Hudur - Bakool)



All livelihoods continue to benefit from high livestock prices and, particularly, the SIP livelihood, where livestock is the main financial asset. In July 2013, the ToT between local quality goat and red sorghum in this livelihood was equivalent to 157 kg/head, indicating an increase both from January 2013 (101kg/head) and the same month a year ago (145kg/head) [Figure 24]. Milk production was average in the post-*Gu* season in both regions due to medium to high camel calving in the previous *Deyr* season and medium kidding/lambing for sheep and goats.

Nutrition assessments conducted in June 2013 indicated a deteriorated nutritional situation in the Bay livelihoods, from

Critical (Dec '12) to **Very Critical** phase (GAM of 22.6%; SAM of 6.0%). No nutrition assessments were conducted in the Bakool agropastoral livelihoods due to insecurity. The nutrition survey conducted in Bakool pastoral livelihoods indicated a sustained **Very Critical** situation. The underlying causes of acute malnutrition in Bay and Bakool regions include high morbidity coupled with limited access to health, safe water and sanitation services, and poor child care and feeding practices.

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 Bay and Bakool regions is provided in Appendix 5.8.3 of this report.

Table 13: Bay and Bakool Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

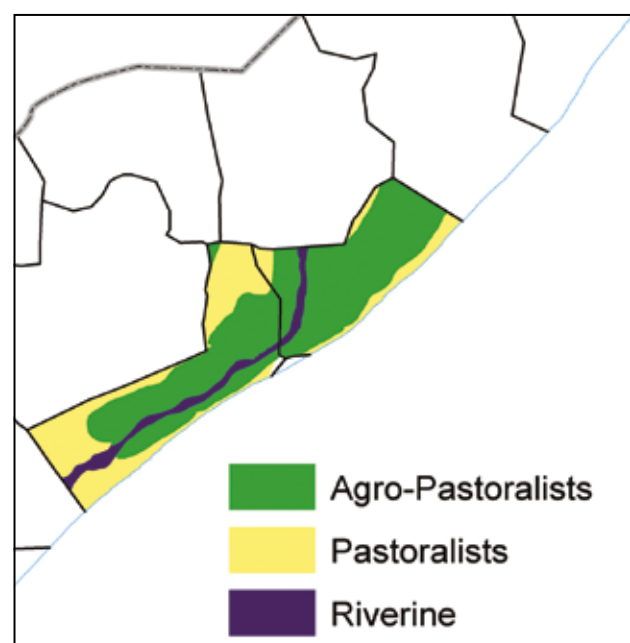
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	35,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	31,135	16,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	249,189	86,000	0	0	0
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	63,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	493,749	157,000	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	742,938	243,000	0	0	0

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

4.3.4 LOWER AND MIDDLE SHABELLE

The food security situation improved in most rural livelihoods of the Shabelle regions in the post *Gu* 2013 season compared to post *Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, all livelihoods of the Shabelle regions were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains the same in all livelihoods in the period August-December 2013 (Map 2). The estimated number of people **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is 95 000 in Middle Shabelle, unchanged from July 2013 figures. In Lower Shabelle, 240 000 people are classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), indicating a 14 percent increase from July 2013 estimates. An estimated 20 000 people in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) are concentrated in agropastoral rainfed (maize) livelihood along the coast. This indicates a deterioration from July 2013 situation. In addition, an estimated 45 000 destitute pastoralists that had emerged following the 2011 severe food security crisis, remain in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) [Tables 1, 2 and 14].

Shabelle Livelihood Systems





Good Maize Production. Middle Shabelle, FSNAU, July '13.

Poor households in both the riverine and agropastoral livelihoods mainly depend on own cereal production (65-80%) for food, supplemented with food purchase (10-20%) and own livestock production (10-15%). The poor agropastorals 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 by selling crops and engaging in seasonal casual (farm) 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 and livelihood security in both regions is due to increased own production, improved purchasing power and increased farm labour opportunities largely attributable to good *Gu* season rainfall performance in most areas. The exception is Agropastoral Rainfed (maize) livelihood zone in the coastal areas of Lower Shabelle region, which extends 50km from Afgoye to Barava districts, where *Gu* 2013 (Apr-Jun) season rains were below average and *Hagaa* (Jul-Aug) season rains were poor. The food security situation in this livelihood has deteriorated because of poor *Gu* 2013 season harvest and the lack of food stocks as a result of limited crop production also in the previous two seasons (*Deyr* 2012 and *Gu* 2012). Humanitarian access has been very limited in both regions due to insecurity and is likely to remain restricted in the next six months of the year.

The *Gu* 2013 cereal (maize and sorghum) harvest, is estimated at 18 500 tonnes in Middle Shabelle and 49 700 tonnes in Lower Shabelle. These estimates represent 121 percent of the *Gu* season PWA (1995-2012) in Middle Shabelle and 85 percent of the *Gu* season PWA (1995-2012) in Lower Shabelle. In Middle Shabelle, 60 percent (11 000 Mt) of the harvest was collected from the riverine and 40 percent (7 500 Mt) was gathered in rainfed agropastoral livelihoods. Floods that occurred during the

Gu season damaged the late *Deyr* season planted crops (maize & sesame) at harvest stage and early planted *Gu* season maize in March in some villages (Tugarey and Bardere villages) of Jowhar district. However, the area was immediately replanted and, thus, floods had a limited impact on the overall *Gu* 2013 season harvest levels in the region. In Middle Shabelle, cereal stocks of poor households in riverine livelihoods are estimated to last for about eight months and for only one month in agropastoral areas. FSNAU estimated 1 600 tonnes of cash crop production in the Middle Shabelle region.

On the other hand, in Lower Shabelle, about 70 percent of the total production came from the riverine area, while the rest was collected from rainfed agropastoral areas. Cereal production in agropastoral (Wanleweyn) is far below normal levels, because of increased cultivation of more profitable sesame in lieu of sorghum in this *Gu* season 2013. Most of the sesame planting in Wanleweyn district took place after sorghum crops had been damaged by the flash floods that occurred (the first dekad of April 2013). In Kurtunwarey district, river floods destroyed late planted *Deyr* 2012 season sesame while some areas still remained under water during the *Gu* season planting season, resulting in slightly below normal *Gu* season cereal production in the district. In Lower Shabelle, the cereal stock duration among poor households is estimated at five months in the riverine and at four months in the agropastoral. Cash crop production estimates are equivalent to 5 500 tonnes in Lower Shabelle region. Cash crops are mostly grown by middle and better-off farmers, who employ members of poor households as labour.

In July 2013, the labour wages in both Middle and Lower Shabelle showed relative stability compared to January 2013. The annual comparisons indicate stability in Middle Shabelle and a moderate increase (17%) in Lower Shabelle due to increased off-season agricultural activities (sesame) in the region. During January-July 2013, maize prices increased across the markets of the Shabelle regions following seasonal trends, but remained relatively stable compared to the same time last year.

During January-July 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and white maize declined by 5kg of cereals per daily labour wage in Jowhar market of Middle Shabelle region. In the Lower Shabelle region, ToT also declined by 3-5kg of cereals per daily labour wage across all main markets. The ToT declines since January 2013 in both regions are on account of cereal price increases. Compared to a year ago (Jul '12), the ToT levels were stable in Middle Shabelle but increased (by 3kg) in Lower Shabelle (Figures 25 and 26).

During January-July 2013, ToT between local quality goat and white maize declined by 94kg per head in the Jowhar market of Middle Shabelle region. Similarly, in Lower Shabelle, ToT declined by 106-126kg per head across all

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

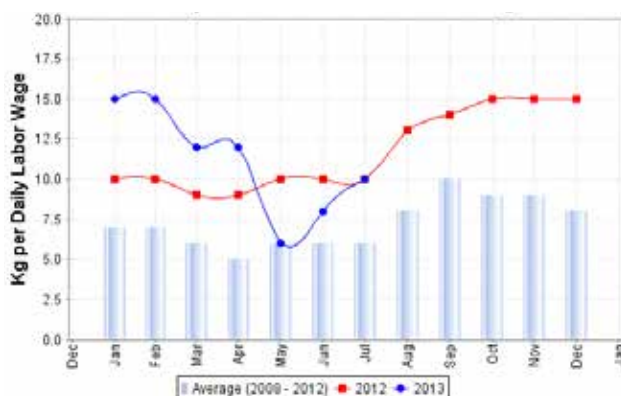
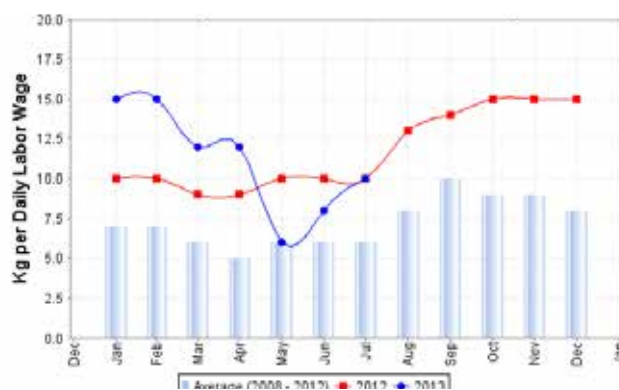


Figure 26: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Maize/Kg (Middle Shabelle)



the main markets. However, annual comparisons indicate higher ToT levels in both regions.

No nutrition assessments were conducted in the rural areas of the Shabelle regions due to lack of access resulting from insecurity. The Health Information System (HIS) indicates stable trends of malnourished under-five children observed at health facilities both in riverine and agropastoral areas of the Shabelle regions.

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in the Shabelle region is provided in Appendix 5.8.4 of this report.

Table 14: Shabelle Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	7,000	2,000	0	5
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,000	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	160,948	42,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	74,048	19,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	0	46,000	98
*Regional Total	419,070	96,000	2,000	46,000	11
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	156,000	21,000	0	6
Shabelle riverine	115,552	35,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Pastoral	106,902	28,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Pastoral	45,201	11,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	677,937	238,000	21,000	0	3
GRAND TOTAL	1,097,007	334,000	23,000	46,000	6

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

4.3.5 HIRAN REGION

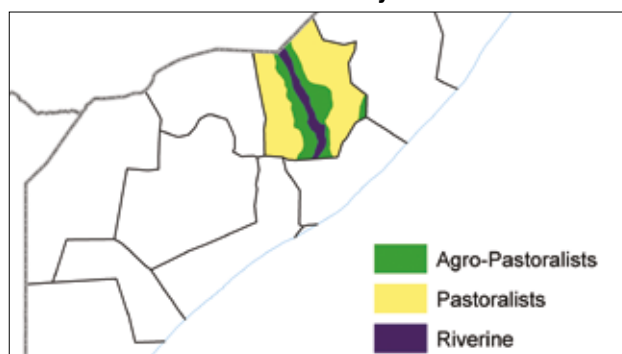
The food security situation in all pastoral livelihood zones of the Hiran region improved in this post-*Gu* 2013 season compared to post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, all livelihoods of the region were classified in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, during August-December 2013, the food security situation of agropastoral and riverine livelihoods is likely to deteriorate mostly as a result of poor *Gu* 2013 crop cereal production. Consequently, the Hiran Agropastoral livelihood is projected to fall into **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3). The rest of the rural livelihoods will remain **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 2]. An estimated 65 000 people in rural livelihoods are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and 40 000 people are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), which indicates a deterioration from July 2013 situation. In addition, there are about 5 000 pastoral destitute remaining in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), as in July 2013 (Tables 1, 2 and 15).

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

The improvement in the pastoral livelihoods of the region is primarily attributable to average *Gu* 2013 seasonal rainfall performance that resulted in improved water and pasture availability, enhanced livestock body condition (PET score 3-4) and increased milk production. In all pastoral livelihoods, the herd size of livestock owned by poor households has continued a gradual increase as a result of four consecutive seasons of average seasonal performance. Regardless, of the herd size of all species owned by the poor households they still remain below baseline levels. However, camel herd size is projected to reach near baseline levels by the end of 2013.

In riverine and agropastoral livelihood zones of the region, the *Gu* rainfall performance was poor both in terms of duration (started and ended early) and distribution. In addition, localized flooding in the riverine livelihood at the time of crop planting has prevented planting, resulting in a slightly reduced (by 10%) planted area in this *Gu* 2013 season (10 250 Ha) compared to the last *Gu* 2012 (11 200Ha). Besides, poor riverine households were not able to access irrigation due to high costs. Therefore, the harvested area in *Gu* 2013 (3 250Ha) was considerably lower (40%) compared to the last *Gu* 2012 (5 300Ha) due to moisture stress in both rain-fed and irrigated areas. These factors resulted in poor cereal crop production in the

Hiran Livelihood Systems



Poor Maize. Hiran Riverine, FSNAU, July '13.

Hiran region, both in the riverine as well as agropastoral areas, estimated at 1 200 tonnes (38% of the *Gu* PWA). Thus, the poor households have no cereal stocks available from the month of July 2013, but have access to labour through continued farm activities (other crop production) in riverine zones. Also, poor households in agropastoral

Figure 27: ToT Daily Labor Rate to White Sorghum

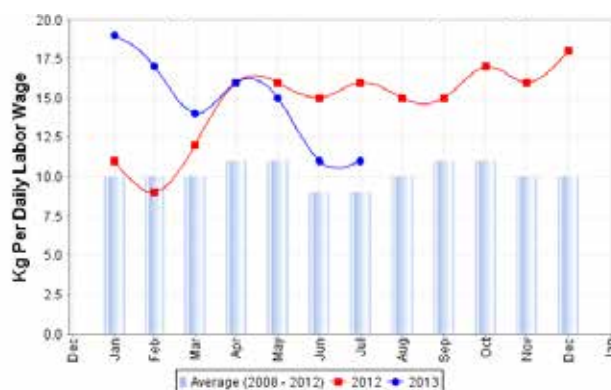
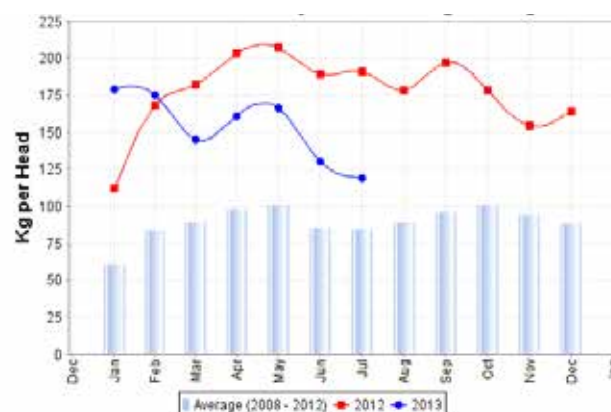


Figure 28: ToT Goat Local Quality to White Sorghum



livelihood will be able to benefit from fodder sales (8 000-10 000 SoSh per bundle in Jul '13). However, social support has declined in both livelihood zones due to below average harvest collected by the better-off households as well.

According to the food security cluster information, substantial humanitarian response is planned in the regions in the second half of the year 2013. Projected near average Deyr rains will contribute to pasture/ water availability and normal farming activities, hence farm labour opportunities for the poor households.

During January-July 2013, the ToT between daily labour rate and white sorghum decreased by 8kg of cereals per daily labour and it was also considerably lower compared to a year ago (Jul '12) [Figure 27]. These declines are mainly attributable to increased cereal prices due to poor harvest in the region and reduced cross-border supply from adjacent areas in Ethiopia where the harvest was poor.

Similarly, the ToT between local quality goat and white sorghum exhibited a decrease of 60kg of cereals in the first half of the year.

The July 2013 ToT was also considerably lower compared to a year ago (Jul '12) due to increased price of white sorghum. However, anticipated increase in local quality goat price during the upcoming *Hajj*, may elevate the ToT in September-October this year (Figure 28).

Debt levels declined in the pastoral areas as a result of good seasonal performance for livestock. However, debts have increased in riverine and agropastoral zones by 21 percent (from \$85 to \$103) due to poor crop production.

The integrated analysis of nutrition assessment data indicate a **Very Critical** nutrition situation in Beletweyne (mainly riverine and agropastoral) and improved nutrition situation in Mataban (pastoral) districts from *Very Critical* in Deyr 2012 to **Serious** in Gu 2013 season. The poor nutrition situation in Hiran region is mainly attributed to the lack of access to health facilities (high morbidity rates, low immunization coverage).

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in Hiran region is provided in Appendix 5.8.5 of this report.

Table 15: Hiran Region, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

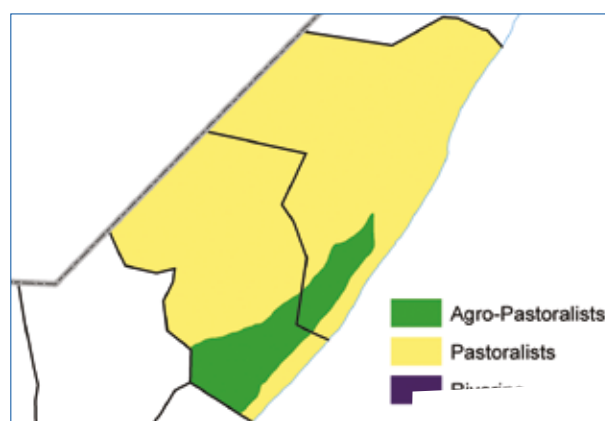
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,000	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Pastoral	136,727	31,000	36,000	0	26
Hiran riverine	32,633	12,000	4,000	0	12
Southern Inland Pastoral	61,511	15,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	0	4,000	98
*Regional Total		260,698	63,000	40,000	4,000
					17

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

4.3.6 CENTRAL REGIONS

The food security situation improved in most livelihoods of the central regions in the post *Gu* 2013 season compared to post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, most livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of Coastal *Deeh*, which was classified in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged in all livelihoods for the period August-December 2013. The estimates of rural people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4) are equivalent to 81 000, 30 000 and 33 000, respectively.

Central Region Livelihood Systems



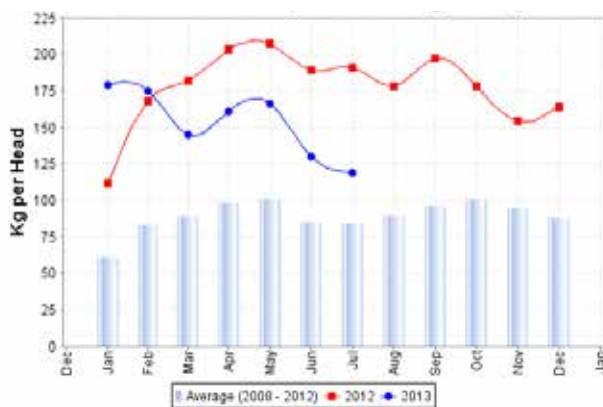


Average Sheep and Goat Body Conditions. Hobyo, Mudug Region, FSNAU, July '13.

These estimates indicate increases for people in **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) and **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) from July 2013 figures, which is projected in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea Belt livelihoods (Tables 1, 2 and 16).

Rural areas of central regions mostly comprise three pastoral livelihoods and one agropastoral livelihood. In a normal year, poor pastoral households in the central regions obtain a significant proportion (60-70%) of their food through market purchases while in agropastoral livelihoods poor households purchase 30-35 percent of their food requirement on the markets. In the pastoral livelihoods, poor households derive 66 percent of their income from livestock sales, 24 percent from livestock product sales and ten percent from loans and gifts.

Figure 29: ToT Local Quality Goat to Imported Red Rice



Generally improved food security situation in the central regions is attributed to favorable Gu seasonal rains. Humanitarian response in the first six-months of the year has been restricted in the Galgaduud region, but was substantial in the Mudug region. The main factors that contributed to an improved situation in the post-Gu 2013 season include enhanced rangeland resources (pasture and water), increased livestock holding (for all species) and milk production (except in the Coastal *Deeh* where milk availability was poor) and strengthened purchasing power owing to high livestock prices and reduced cereal

prices. Projected near normal Deyr seasonal rains will impact positively rangeland resources, livestock condition and milk production, mostly in Hawd and Addun livelihoods where medium to low kidding/calving rates are expected. However, food security crisis will persist in Coastal *Deeh* due to a slow recovery process of pastoral households and limited access to external assistance.

In Hawd and Addun camel holding of the poor is above baseline and sheep/goat near baseline, while in Coastal *Deeh* and Cowpea-Belt all species are below baseline levels. Crisis (IPC Phase 2) situation persists in Coastal *Deeh* livelihood, as a portion of poor households have not yet recovered from the impact of several years of drought, which resulted in diminished livestock assets. In addition to low livestock holding, these households have limited income opportunities and rely on loan-taking and social support as additional sources of income. Humanitarian access in coastal areas is also very limited due to the prevailing insecurity. In Cowpea Belt, the Gu season cowpea crop production is below average (2 000 tonnes) due to below normal rains. Agropastoral households have cereal stocks up to 1-2 month, which is below the normal season (2-3 months). However, the agropastoralists have higher dependency on livestock rather than crops for both food and income.

In the period January-July 2013, the ToT between local quality goat and imported red rice increased in the range of 3-5kg in Abudwak and Haradhere markets. However, in Dusamareb and Galkayo markets, the ToT declined by 5-6kg of cereals per local quality goat. The ToT levels are lower compared to the previous year (Jul '12) across the markets of central regions, with the exception of Elder where it has increased (by 16kgs) due to increased goat price and reduced rice price (Figure 29).

The Post *Gu* 13 season nutritional situation indicates mixed trends across livelihood zones when compared to the *Deyr* 2012 season. Hawd and Cowpea Belt livelihoods have sustained **Serious** malnutrition situation since the *Deyr* 2012/13 season, while Addun livelihood improved to **Alert** from **Serious** (*Deyr* 2012) season and Cowpea-Belt livelihood improved to **Serious** from **Critical**.

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 Central Regions is provided in Appendix 5.8.6 of this report.

Table 16: Central Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	41,823	11,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	8,000	4,000	0	13
Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	5,000	12,000	0	41
Hawd Pastoral	16,243	3,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	0	13,000	105
*Regional Total	131,455	27,000	16,000	13,000	22
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	25,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	16,000	8,000	0	13
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	7,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	4,000	9,000	0	66
Southern Inland Pastoral	7,453	2,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	0	21,000	85
*Regional Total	271,080	54,000	17,000	21,000	14
CENTRAL GRAND TOTAL	402,535	81,000	33,000	34,000	17

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

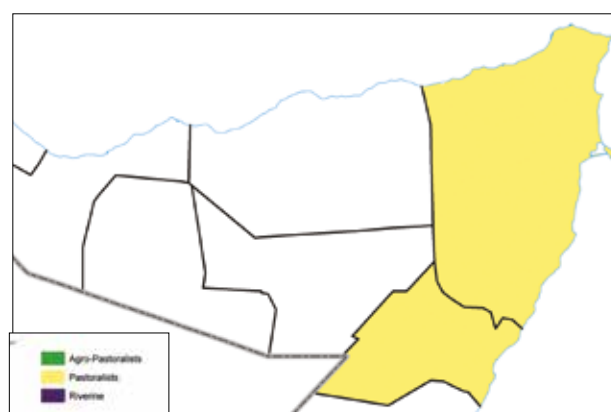
4.3.7 NORTHEAST REGIONS

The food security situation improved in most livelihoods of the Northeast in the post *Gu* 2013 season compared to post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013). In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, the food security situation in all livelihoods of the region was classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) [Map 1]. In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged in all livelihoods in August-December 2013 (Map 2). An estimated 109 000 people are **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), 5 000 people are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3), and 7 000 destitute pastoralists are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4), unchanged from the July 2013 estimates (Tables 1, 2 and 17).

Rural areas of Northeast predominantly comprise pastoral livelihoods. In normal times, pastoralists obtain 60-80 percent of their food through market purchases, while own production (milk, ghee and meat) accounts for 20-40 percent. The main sources of income include sales of livestock (50-60%) and livestock products (15-25%). A supplementary income of the poor includes labour employment, which accounts for 15-35 percent of the total income.

The improved food security situation in the post-*Gu* 2013 season is attributed to such factors as increased milk availability at household level (except Coastal *Deeh* and Nugal valley where it is very low) following medium kidding rates in small ruminants and low camel calving in the *Gu* 2013 season; livestock holding above baseline for camel and below baseline for sheep and goat; increased income from livestock sales due to increased number of sellable animals; improved purchasing power (measured through ToT between local quality goat and cereals) of poor

Northeast Region Livelihood Systems

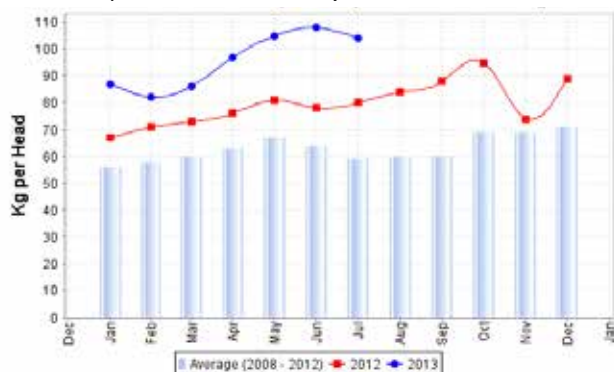


Average Sheep Condition. Qardho, Bari, FSNAU, July '13.

households as a result of reduced local and imported cereal prices and high livestock prices; increased incomes of the poor engaged in fishing (Coastal *Deeh*) and frankincense production (East Golis) activities.

However, below normal rains in Sool Plateau and East Golis led to poor pasture and water availability in this season. This resulted in abnormal livestock out-migration from Sool

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



Plateau of Bari region to Sanaag region in Northwest and increased water costs. For example, water prices in rural markets (Rako and Kalabayr) show 60 percent increase (from 3 625 to 6 000 SoSh/jerrican-20lts) between January 2013 and July 2013 and are 33 percent higher compared to the same period last year (from 4 500 SoSh/jerrican-20lts). Following reduced sea piracy, fishing activities increased in coastal livelihood, leading to improved income of the local population. Similarly, income from frankincense increased in East Golis owing to normal seasonal harvest.

During January-July 2013, the ToT between local quality goat and imported red rice exhibited increases in the range of 12-21kg of cereals per head across the main markets of the Northeast regions. In July 2013, the ToT levels were also higher compared to a year ago (Jul '12) owing to increased goat price and reduced rice price (Figure 30).

Near average *Deyr* rainfall is likely to lead to pasture regeneration and improved water availability impacting positively on livestock body condition and milk production. Increase in herd size is expected up to the end of the year as a result of medium conception rates of small ruminants in most livelihoods. High livestock exports expected during *Hajj* period (Oct '13) will improve incomes in most pastoral livelihoods. Households in parts of Coastal *Deeh* livelihood will benefit from resumed fishing activities following the end of monsoon season in September 2013. Based on the Somalia Food Security Cluster information, substantial humanitarian interventions are planned for the second half of 2013, which will also have a positive effect on food security situation in the region.

The Post *Gu* 13 season nutrition situation indicates a mixed picture across livelihood zones when compared to that of the *Deyr* 2012 season. The nutrition situation in Nugal Valley, Hawd and Coastal *Deeh* livelihoods has sustained **Serious** level; Addun livelihood improved to **Alert** from **Serious** (*Deyr* 2012); Sool Plateau deteriorated to **Serious** from **Alert** (*Deyr* 2012); and East Golis livelihood deteriorated to **Critical** from **Serious** level (*Deyr* 2012).

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in the Northeast regions is provided in Appendix 5.8.7 of this report.

Table 17: Northeast Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,000	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	9,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	13,000	3,000	0	8
*Regional Total	188,005	58,000	3,000	0	2
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	8,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	7,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	6,000	2,000	0	11
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	0	1,000	68
*Regional Total	90,592	24,000	2,000	1,000	3
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	10,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,968	13,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	0	6,000	84
*Regional Total	124,239	24,000	0	6,000	5
N.E. GRAND TOTAL	402,835	106,000	5,000	7,000	3

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

4.3.8 NORTHWEST REGIONS

The food security situation has improved in all livelihoods of the Northwest regions in the post *Gu* 2013 season compared to the post-*Deyr* (Feb-Jun 2013) season. In the July 2013 snapshot analysis, all livelihoods of the region were classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2), including West Guban which improved from **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 (Map 1). In the most likely scenario, the area classification remains unchanged in all livelihoods for August-December 2013 projection period (Map 2). The number of rural people classified as **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) is estimated at 290 000. Also, an estimated 10 000 people are in **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) and 5 000 people are in **Emergency** (IPC Phase 4). These estimates are the same as July 2013 figures (Tables 1, 2 and 18).

Northwest regions comprise pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. In a normal year, poor pastoralists meet 60-80 percent of their food (e.g. rice, wheat flour, sugar and vegetable oil) needs through market purchases, while the remaining 20-40 percent comes from own production (e.g. milk, meat and ghee). Livestock sales represent the major source of income (50-65%) of poor pastoralists, while incomes from employment (25-30%) and livestock product sales (10-20%) are supplementary. The middle and better-off pastoral households generally earn most of their income from livestock and livestock product sales. For poor agropastoralists, own production, including crop and livestock products, represents the main source of food (86%); the income is derived through casual labour/self-employment (75%), livestock sales (14%), fodder and grass sales (7%) and crop sales (4%).



Camel Calving. Sool Plateau, Sanaag, FSNAU, July '13.

Improved milk production, increased purchasing power of households and continued humanitarian support contributed to the improved food security situation in most pastoral livelihoods of the Northwest regions in the post-*Gu* 2013 season. Milk availability improved as a result of medium sheep/goat kidding and camel calving rates in the *Gu* 2013 season. Reduced local and imported cereal prices and increased livestock prices have strengthened

Northwest Region: Livelihood Systems

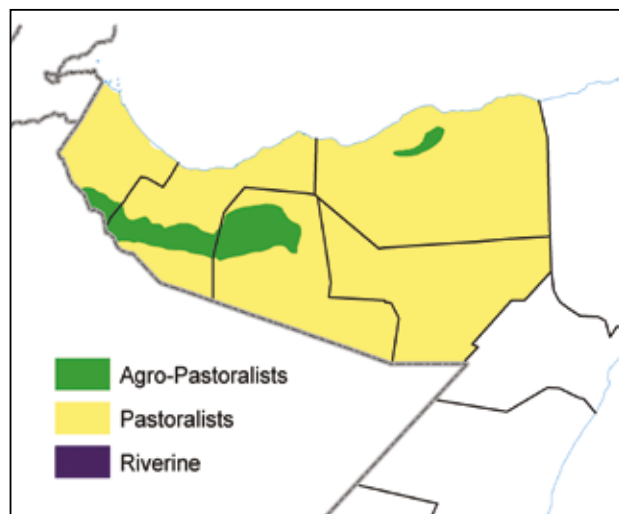
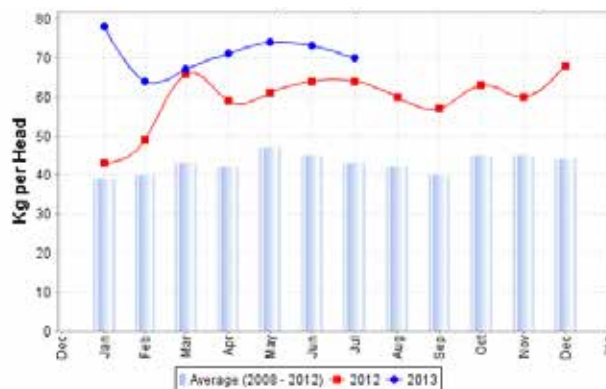


Figure 31: ToT Goat Local Quality to Imported Red Rice



purchasing power of the local population. In most livelihoods the accumulated debt levels indicate a decline when compared to the *Deyr* 2012 season. Unusual rains received in March 2013 in Guban livelihood had favourable impact on pasture, water and livestock conditions that contributed to improvement of the livelihood from **Crisis** (IPC Phase 3) in the post-*Deyr* 2012/13 season to **Stressed** (IPC Phase 2) in the post-*Gu* 2013 season.

However, in agropastoral livelihoods the *Gu* 2013 cereal harvest was poor, while a combined *Gu/ Karan* cereal harvest is estimated as below average (23 500 tonnes), equivalent to 66 percent of the three-year average of *Gu-Karan* production (2010-2012). The reduced harvest is due to abnormal pest infestation and moisture stress at the crop establishment stage during the *Gu* season in Wooqoi Galbeed and Awdal regions, as well as the quelea attack during harvesting period in Togdheer region. Nevertheless, the Togdheer region has benefitted from potential grass fodder production. On the other hand, *Karan* rains performed normally but the harvest is expected to be delayed by about one and half months in Wooqoi Galbeed and Awdal regions (see Agriculture sector).

During January-July 2013, ToT between local quality goat and imported red rice decreased in the range of 25-29kg per head in Borama and Togwajale markets of Northwest region. Conversely, in Burao and Hargeisa markets the ToT increased by 2-4kg per head. Compared to a year ago (Jul '12), ToT levels were higher in Borama and Zeylac but slightly lower in the rest of the markets (Figure 31).

The food security situation is likely to improve in the August-December 2013 projection period in most livelihoods given projections of near normal *Deyr* 2013 rainfall forecast, normal humanitarian access and high incomes from increased livestock sales during *Haji* festive season. Increased herd size is expected due to medium conception rates of small ruminants in the *Gu* 2013 season and of camel in the *Deyr* 2012 season. In most livelihoods, camel holdings of poor households are above baseline levels, while sheep and goat are near baseline.

The post *Gu* 2013 season integrated nutrition situation analysis indicates a mixed trend in the livelihoods compared to the *Deyr* 2012 season. The nutrition situation in the West Golis/Guban livelihood improved to **Serious** from **Critical** (*Deyr* 2012). The Hawd, Nugal Valley and East Golis livelihoods have sustained **Serious** nutrition situation since the *Deyr* 2012 season; Sool Plateau has deteriorated to **Serious** from **Alert** (*Deyr* 2012); agropastoral livelihood has improved to **Alert** from **Serious** (*Deyr* 2012).

Summary table with indicators that contributed to the IPC July – December 2013 in the Northwest regions is provided in Appendix 5.8.8 of this report.

Table 18: Northwest Regions, Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zone, Aug-Dec 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	26,000	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	74,592	23,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	42,612	7,000	7,000	0	16
*Regional Total	194,513	56,000	7,000	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	18,000	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	3,000	3,000	0	17
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	13,000	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	24,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	209,913	58,000	3,000	0	1
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	8,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	44,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	6,000	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	7,000	0	0	0
*Regional Total	278,893	65,000	0	0	0
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	10,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	9,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	16,000	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	27,000	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	7,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	0	7,000	111
*Regional Total	214,288	69,000	0	7,000	3
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	6,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	32,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	3,000	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	0	0	0
*Regional Total	111,143	41,000	0	0	0
N.W. GRAND TOTAL	1,008,750	289,000	10,000	7,000	2

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

5. APPENDICES

5.1 Background of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

The IPC was first developed in 2004 by the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), which was renamed as FSNAU in 2009. Since then, FSNAU has been progressively developing and using this tool to classify different food security situations. Given the success of the IPC in Somalia, a number of food security-oriented agencies formed a global partnership for the further development and use of the IPC including: FAO, WFP, USAID-funded FEWS NET, Oxfam GB, CARE, SCF-UK/US, and the Joint Research Centre 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), complemented by an open set of contribution factors. This will further enable comparable results across different contexts.
- Clarifying and revising units of analysis including spatial, population, and temporal units
- Clarifying the early warning function of the IPC by having two time periods for analysis of acute food insecurity: current situation and projected most likely scenario.
- Clarifying how to account for humanitarian assistance in the analysis.
- Introducing a Reference Table and associated tools for analyzing Chronic Food Insecurity.
- Improving the communication tools (previously known as the cartographic protocols) to include additional aspects of core communication
- Clarifying the technical consensus process
- Restructuring the IPC analysis templates to improve usability and analytical rigor
- Introducing simple tools for identifying causes.
- Introducing tools and further Guidelines for quality assurance

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

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

Table 19: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

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

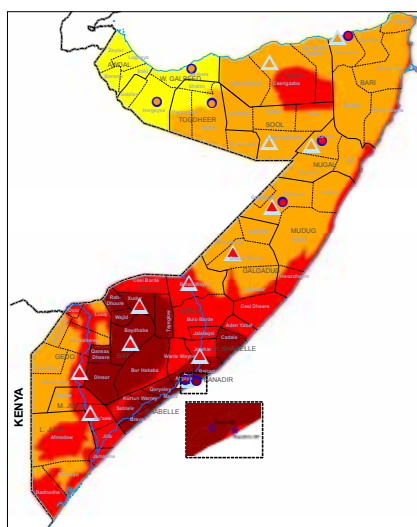
Table 20: Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Group Classification

Phase 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; OR · HH group is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets or diverting expenses from essential non-food items.	Even with any current or projected humanitarian assistance: · HH group has extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality; OR · HH group has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps.	Even with any current or projected humanitarian 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.	Quantity: minimally adequate (2,100kcal pp/day) & unstable HDDS: deterioration of HDDS (loss of 1 food group from typical, based on 12 food groups) FCS: acceptable consumption (but deteriorating) HHS: none or slight (0-1) CSI: = reference, but unstable HEA: Small or moderate Livelihood Protection Deficit	Quantity: significant gap OR 2,100 kcal pp/day via asset stripping HDDS: severe deterioration of HDDS (loss of 2 food groups from typical based on 12 food groups) FCS: borderline consumption HHS: moderate (2-3) CSI: > reference and increasing HEA: Substantial Livelihood Protection deficit OR small Survival Deficit <20%	Quantity: extreme gap; much below 2,100kcal pp/day HDDS: <4 out of 12 food groups FCS: poor consumption HHS: severe (4-6) CSI: Significantly > reference HEA: Survival Deficit >20% but <50%	Quantity: effectively complete gap HDDS: <3 out of 12 food groups FCS: [below] poor consumption HHS: severe (6) CSI: far > reference HEA: Survival Deficit >50%
	Livelihood Change (Assets & Strategies)	Livelihood: Sustainable strategies and assets Coping Strategies: normal and not irreversible	Livelihood: Stressed strategies and assets Coping Strategies: 'insurance strategies'	Livelihood: Accelerated Depletion of strategies and assets Coping: 'crisis strategies'	Livelihood: Irreversible Depletion of strategies and assets Coping: 'distress strategies'	Livelihood: Near Complete Collapse of strategies and assets Coping: effectively no ability to cope
	Nutritional Status (due to food deficits)	No presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of mildly acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of moderately acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of severely acutely malnourished child and/or mother in households	Presence of several severely acutely malnourished people in households
	Mortality	Unchanged	Unchanged	Marginal increase; unstable	Significant increase	Death due to starvation is evident in hhs
Contributing Factors	Food Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability	Adequate and short term stable	Stressed, borderline adequate, and short-term unstable	Inadequate and short-term unstable	Extremely inadequate and short-term unstable	Effectively no availability, access, and utilization. Volatile.
	Water	Water: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; stable	Water: marginally ≥15 liters pppd; unstable	Water: 7.5 to 15 liters pppd	Water: 4 to 7.5 liters pppd	Water: <4 liters pppd
	Hazards & Vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability and stressing livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in large loss of livelihood assets and/or food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability causing short-term instability resulting in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits
General Response Objectives		Cross-Cutting Objectives: (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, (3) address underlying causes and chronic food insecurity if it exists, and (4) monitoring				
		Priority: Build Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction	Priority: Disaster Risk Reduction, Protect Livelihoods	Priority: Protect Livelihoods, prevent malnutrition, and prevent loss of life	Priority: Save lives & livelihoods	Priority: Prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods

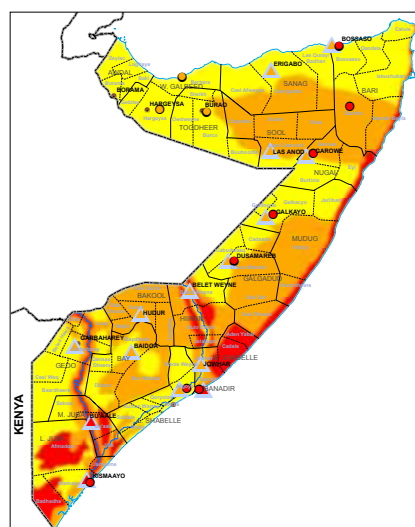
5.2 Time-Series of Integrated Phase Classifications for Somalia

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

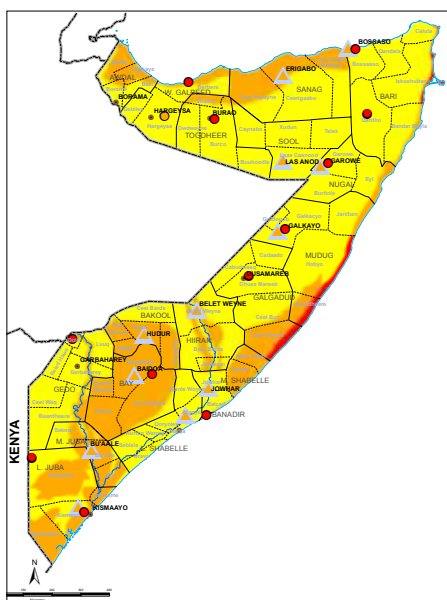
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2011



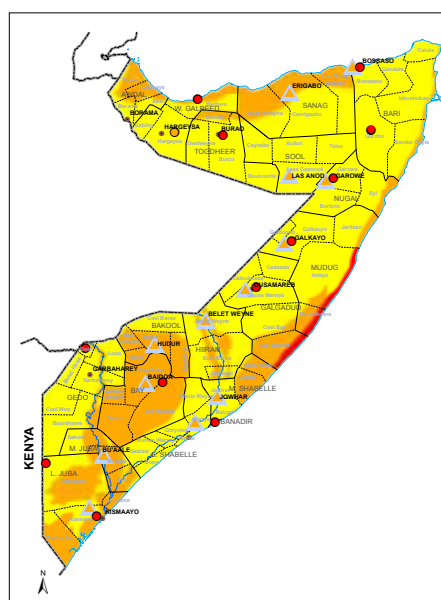
Combined IPC, Post *Deyr* 2011/12



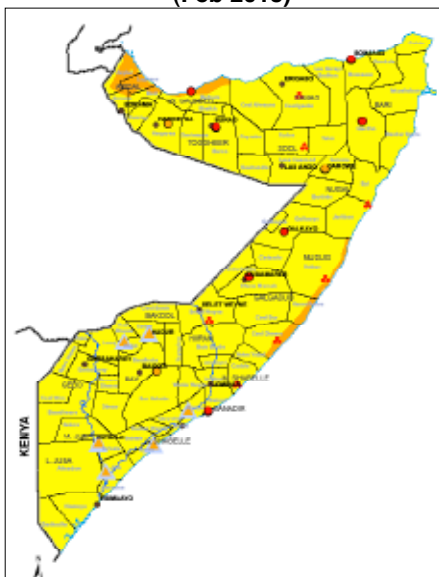
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Jul 2012)



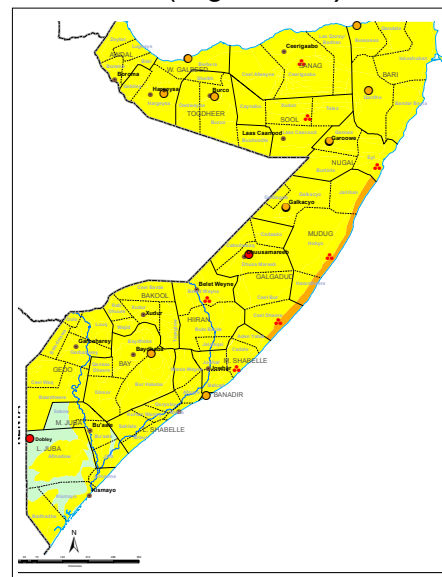
Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2012 (Aug-Dec 2012)



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

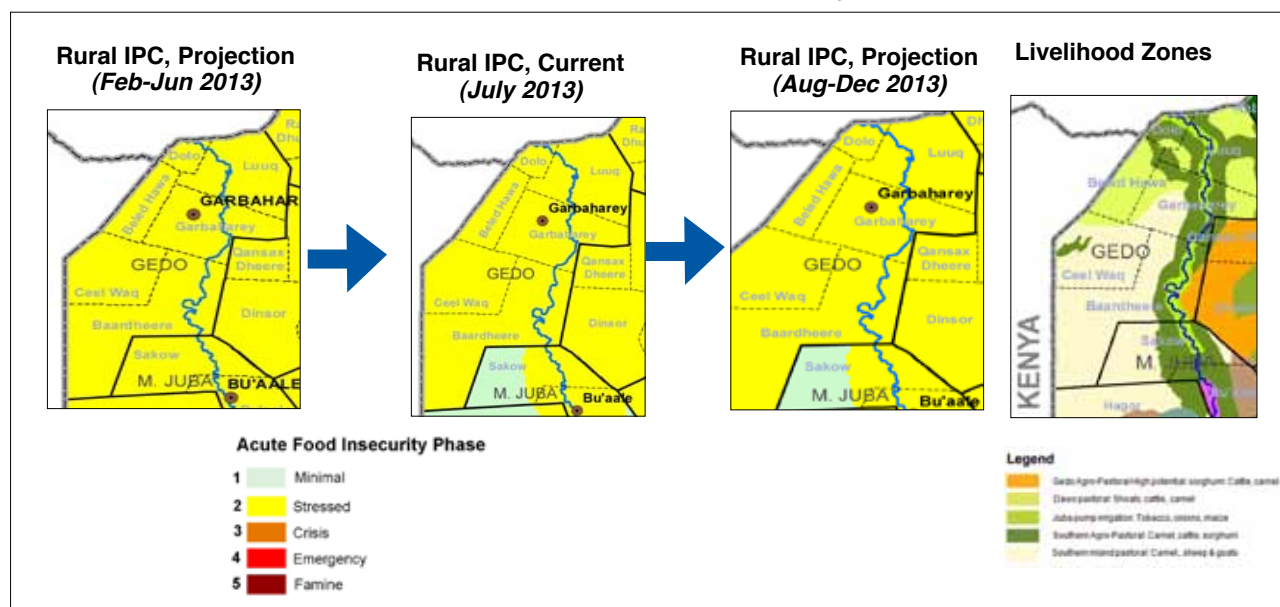


Combined IPC, Post *Gu* 2013
(Aug-Dec 2013)



5.3 Progression of Humanitarian Situation from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013

5.3.1 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Gedo Region from Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



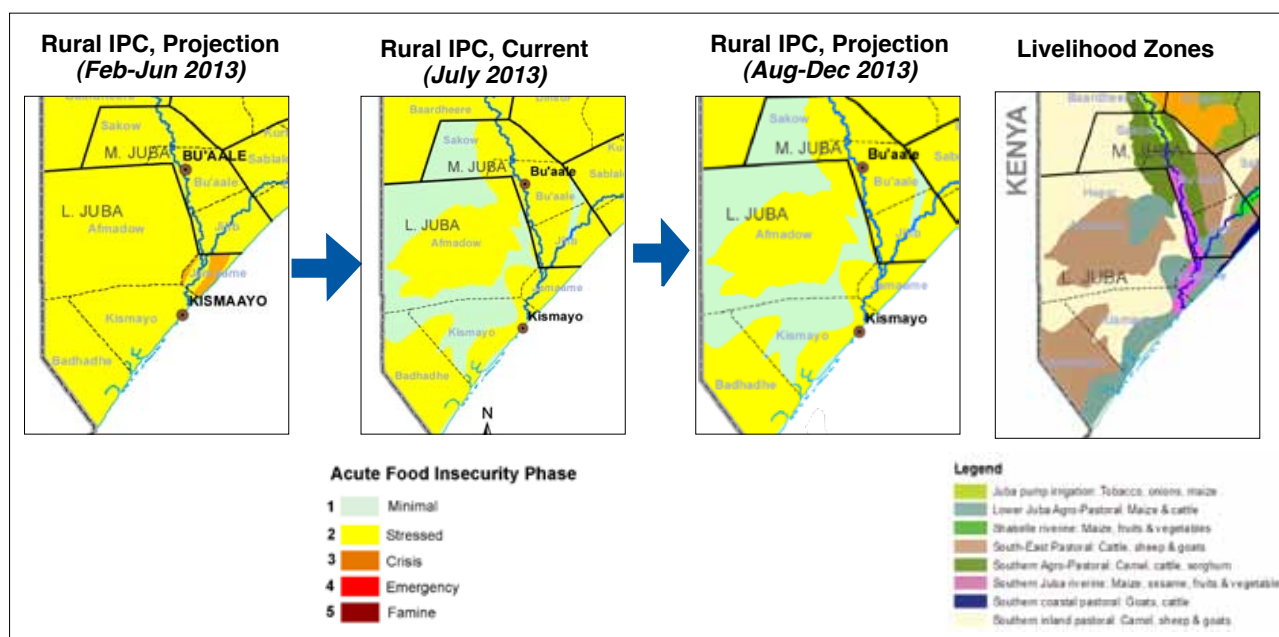
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Baardheere	80,628	0	0	0	0
	Belet Xaawo	42,392	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	15,437	0	0	0	0
	Doolow	20,821	0	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	39,771	0	0	0	0
	Luuq	48,027	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		247,076	0	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			0		0	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Gedo	Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	0	0	0	0
	Dawa Pastoral	111,023	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riverine	31,236	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Pastoral	31,731	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Pastoral	46,479	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		247,076	0	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			0		0	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	Dawa Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP
Gedo	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural:All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.2 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, L and M Juba Regions from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



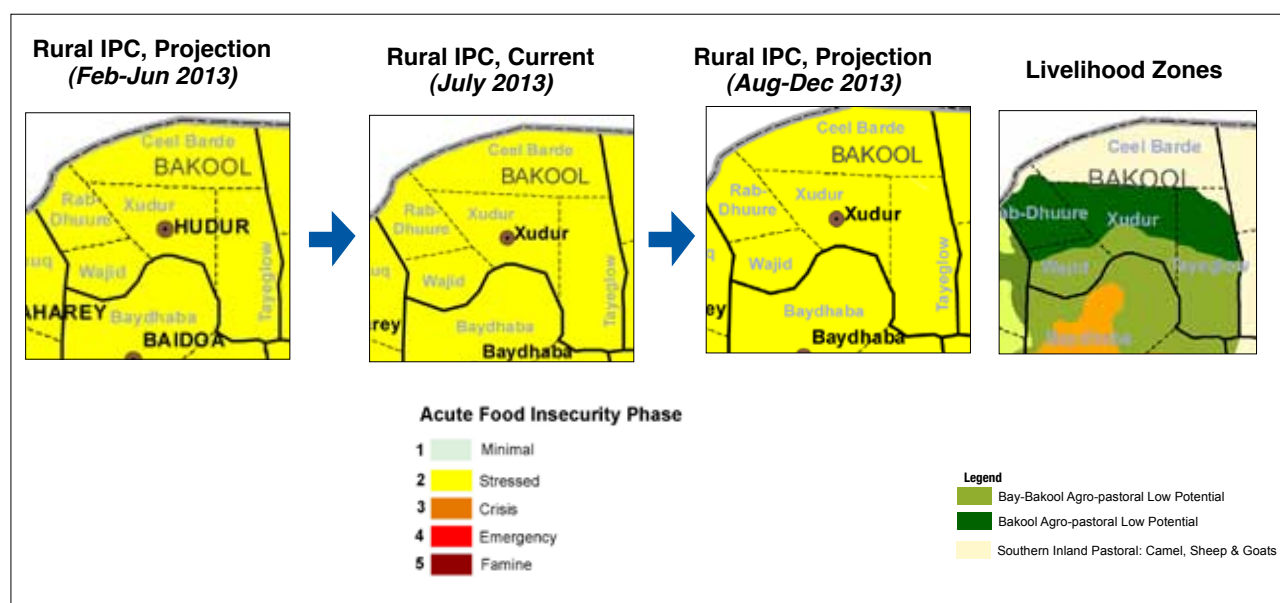
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	45,901	2,000	0	0	0
	Jilib	83,464	5,000	0	0	0
	Saakow/Salagle	54,773	2,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	184,138	9,000	0	0	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow/Xagar	44,212	2,000	0	0	0
	Badhaadhe	32,828	3,000	0	0	0
	Jamaame	106,734	10,000	0	0	0
	Kismaayo	77,334	5,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	261,108	20,000	0	0	0
	GRAND-TOTAL	445,246	29,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			29,000		0	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Middle Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
	Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	2,000	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	1,000	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	18,232	1,000	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	46,816	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	22,725	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	59,304	5,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	184,138	9,000	0	0	0
Lower Juba	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
	Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	13,000	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	38,810	3,000	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	11,637	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	50,119	0	0	0	0
	Southern Juba Riv	57,005	4,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	261,108	20,000	0	0	0
	GRAND-TOTAL	445,246	29,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			29,000		0	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L. Juba Agropast
Juba	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural: All Districts	50%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural: Other Districts	100%P	75%P 25%M	75%P 25%M	100%P	50%P 25%M	0%	25%P	25%P	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		Lower Juba Agropastoral (Jamaame)					25%P 25%M					75%P					0%

5.3.3 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bakool Region from Post *Deyr* 2012/13 to Post *Gu* 2013



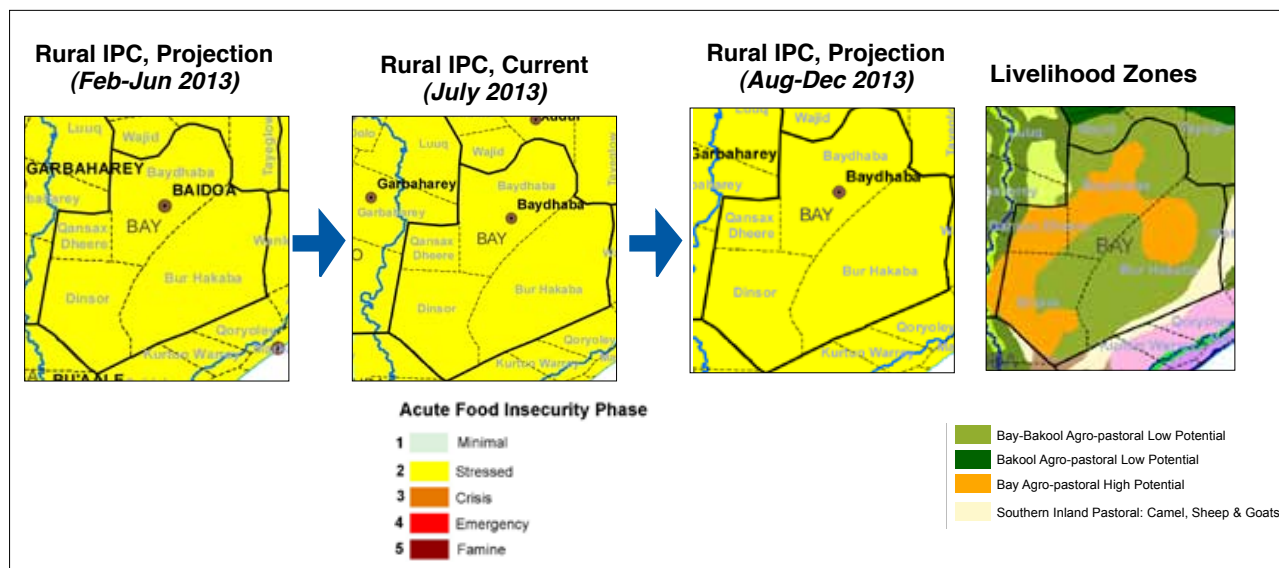
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	23,844	3,000	0	0	0
	Rab Dhuure	31,319	1,000	0	0	0
	Tayeeglow	64,832	6,000	0	0	0
	Waajid	55,255	6,000	0	0	0
	Xudur	73,939	6,000	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		249,189	22,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			22,000		0	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Bakool Agro Pastoral	116,812	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-Past LP	101,242	18,000	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	31,135	4,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	249,189	22,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			22,000		0	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bakol AgroPast
Bakool	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P 25%M	50%P 25%M	100%P	25%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.4 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Bay Region from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



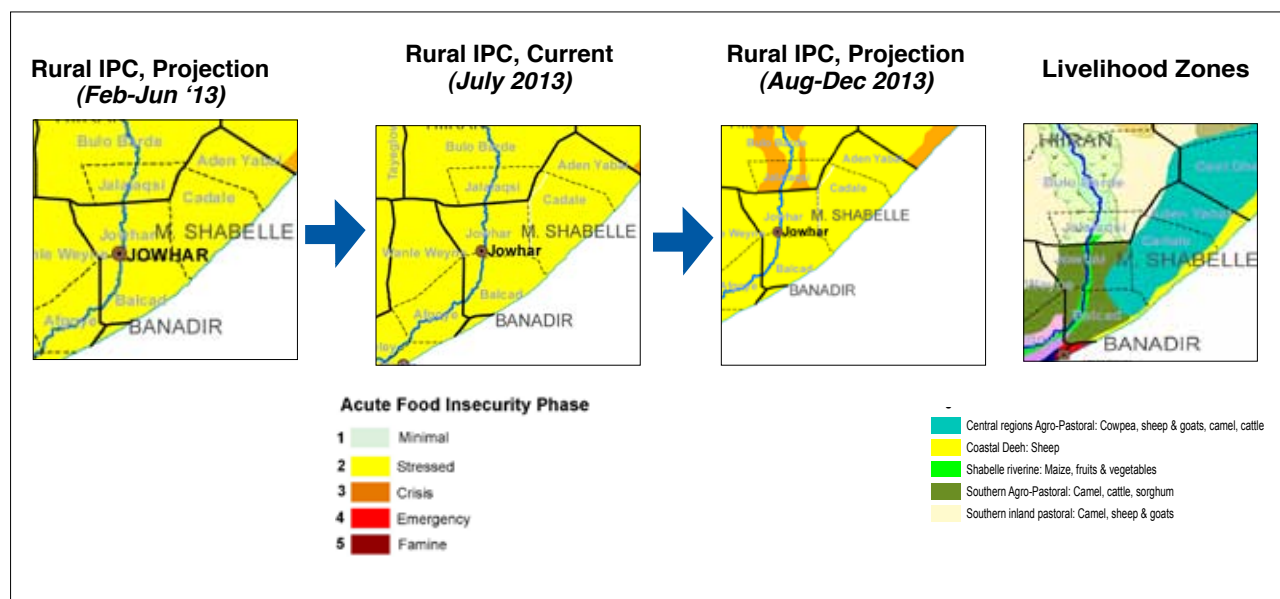
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	247,670	13,000	0	0	0
	Buur Hakaba	100,493	9,000	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	63,615	4,000	0	0	0
	Qansax Dheere	81,971	5,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	493,749	31,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			31,000		0	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	315,066	0	0	0	0
	Bay-Bakool- Agro-Pastoral Low Potential	178,683	31,000	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	493,749	31,000	0	0	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			31,000		0	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones			Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones			Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones		
			S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP	S.I. Pastoral	BB Agropast LP	Bay Agropast HP/ Gedo AP HP
Bay	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	100%P 25%M	100%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural : All Districts	75%P 25%M	50%P 25%M	100%P	25%P	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.5 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Middle Shabelle Region from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



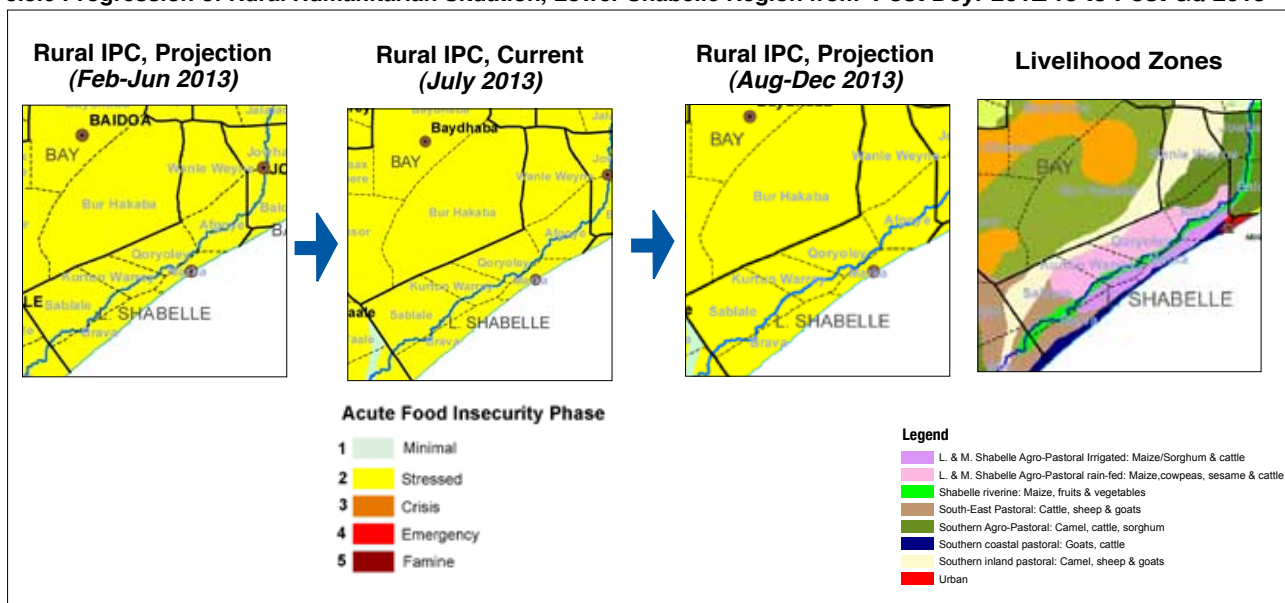
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Adan Yabaal	55,717	3,000	16,000	1,000	16,000
	Balcad/Warsheikh	105,266	0	19,000	0	19,000
	Cadale	35,920	2,000	11,000	1,000	11,000
	Jowhar/Mahaday	222,167	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	419,070	5,000	46,000	2,000	46,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			51,000		48,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
M/Shabelle	Central Agro-Past	36,695	5,000	0	2,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	0	0	0	0
	Shabelle Riverine	53,657	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	160,948	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	74,048	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	46,000	0	46,000
	SUB-TOTAL	419,070	5,000	46,000	2,000	46,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			51,000		48,000	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	J.P./Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	Coastal	Destitute past
M.Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	75%P	75%P	100%P	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural(Other Districts)	100%P	100%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
		Southern Agropastoral (Sorghum_Jowhar & Balad)			100%P					0%					0%		

5.3.6 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, Lower Shabelle Region from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



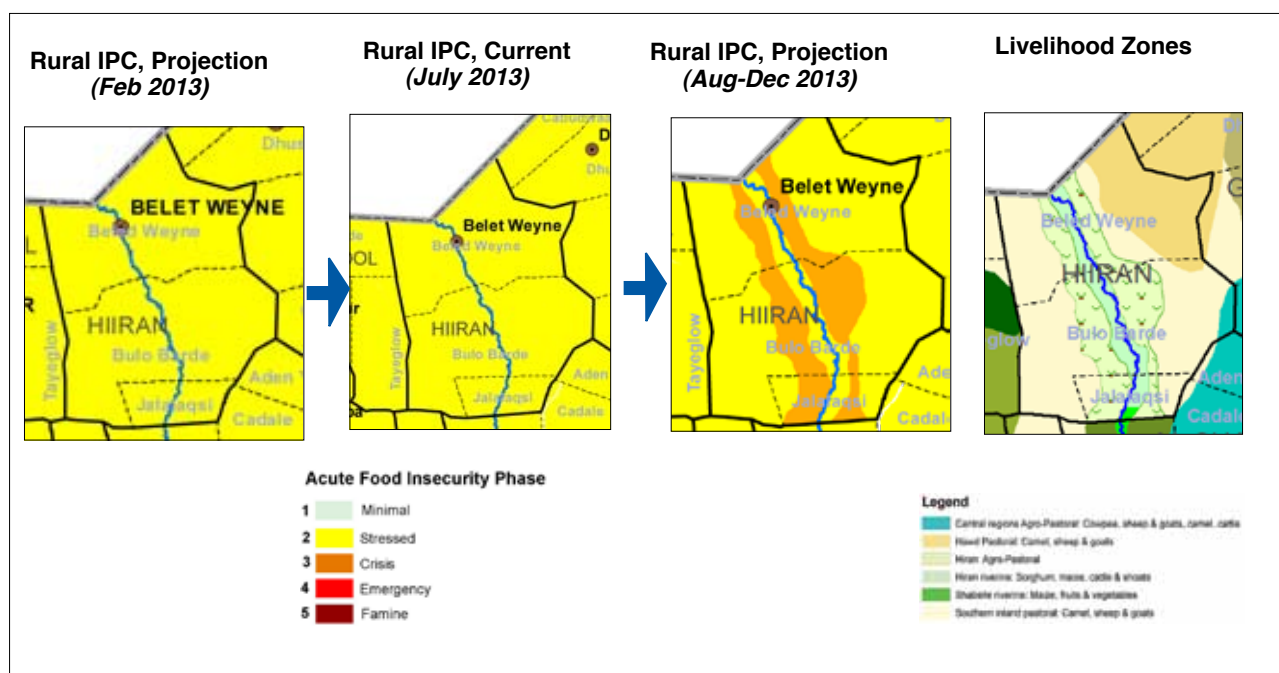
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	178,605	8,000	0	8,000	0
	Baraawe	42,239	2,000	0	2,000	0
	Kurtunwaarey	48,019	2,000	0	2,000	0
	Marka	129,039	4,000	0	4,000	0
	Qoryooley	111,364	4,000	0	4,000	0
	Sablaale	35,044	1,000	0	1,000	0
	Wanla Weyn	133,627	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		677,937	21,000	0	21,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			21,000		21,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
L/Shabelle	Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
	L.Shab. r/fed & f/irr	372,273	21,000	0	21,000	0
	Shabelle Riverine	115,552	0	0	0	0
	South-East Pastoral	35,475	0	0	0	0
	Southern Agro-Past	106,902	0	0	0	0
	Southern Inland Past	45,201	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL		677,937	21,000	0	21,000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			21,000		21,000	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones						Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones						Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones					
			S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed Agropast	Coastal	S.I. Pastoral	S.E. Past	J.P./ Shabelle Irr. Riverine	S./Central Agropast	L.Shabelle Irr & r-fed	Coastal
L. Shabelle	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P	75%P	75%P 50%M	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5.3.7 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Hiiran Region from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



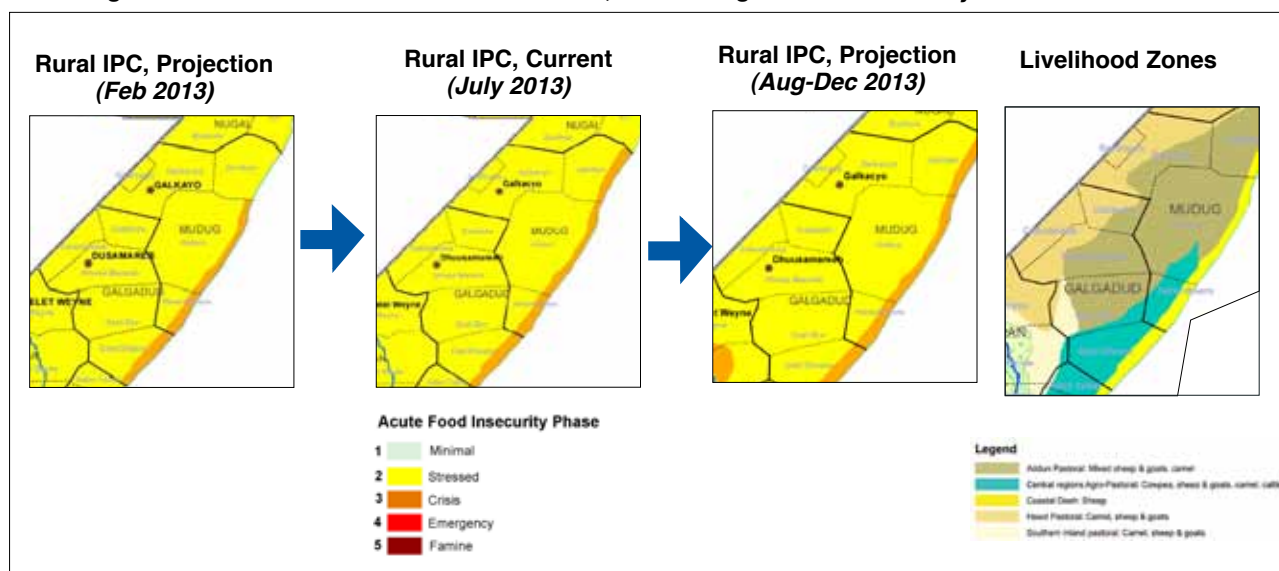
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Belet Weyne/Matabaan	135,580	7,000	4,000	22,000	4,000
	Bulo Burto/Maxaas	88,673	4,000	0	14,000	0
	Jalalaqsi	36,445	1,000	0	4,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	260,698	12,000	4,000	40,000	4,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			16,000		44,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Hiraan	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	0	0	0	0
	Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	12,000	0	36,000	0
	Hiran riverine	32,633	0	0	4,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	61,511	0	0	0	0
	Destitute Pastoralists	4,067	0	4,000	0	4,000
SUB-TOTAL		260,698	12,000	4,000	40,000	4,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			16,000		44,000	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	Stressed Phase Livelihood Zones					Crisis Phase Livelihood Zones					Emergency Phase Livelihood Zones				
			S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastora	Hiran Agro-Pas	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastora	Hiran Agro-Pas	Hiran Riverine	Destitute past	S.I. Pastoral	Ciid (Hawd) Pastora	Hiran Agro-Pas	Hiran Riv	Destitute past
Hiraan	Aug - Dec 2013 (Gu-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	75%P	25%P 25%M	75%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%	75%P	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P	0%	0%	0%	25%P	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

5.3.8 Progression of the Rural Humanitarian Situation, Central Regions from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



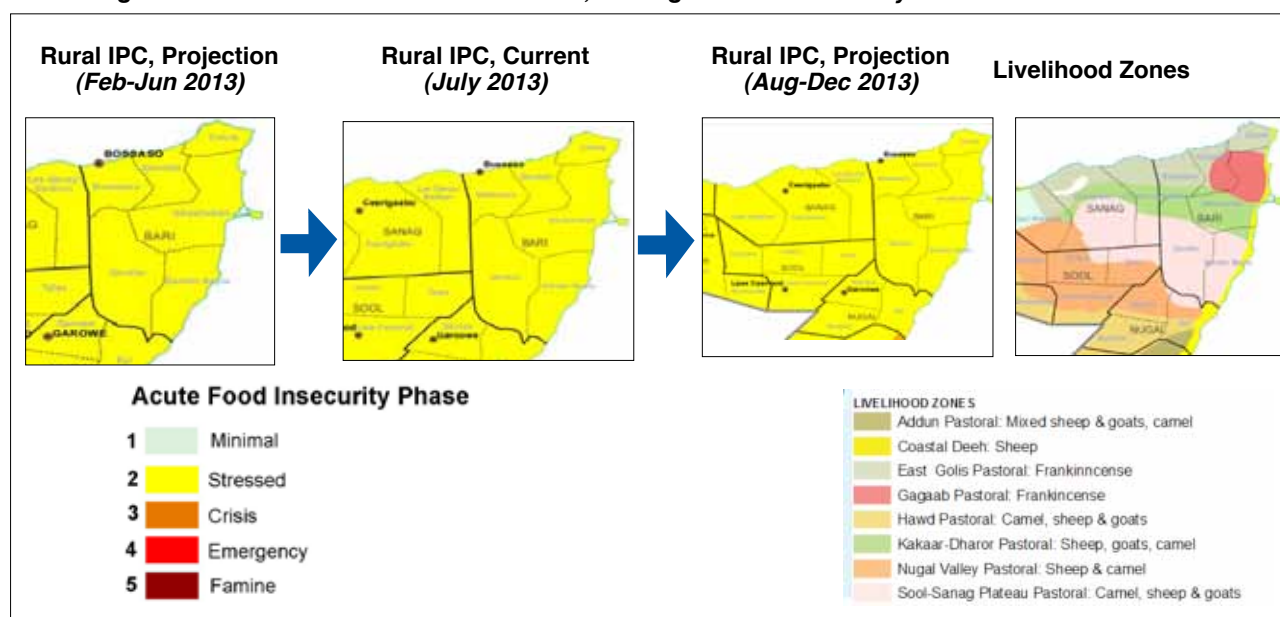
Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	32,654	0	4,000	0	4,000
	Cadaado	36,304	0	4,000	0	4,000
	Ceel Buur	66,274	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Ceel Dheer	61,407	10,000	8,000	14,000	4,000
	Dhuusamarreeb	74,441	0	6,000	0	6,000
SUB-TOTAL		271,080	13,000	25,000	17,000	21,000
South Mudug	Gaalkacyo	24,860	0	2,000	0	2,000
	Hobyo	54,438	5,000	6,000	8,000	4,000
	Xarardheere	52,157	6,000	9,000	8,000	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	131,455	11,000	17,000	16,000	13,000
GRAND-TOTAL		402,535	24,000	42,000	33,000	34,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			66,000		67,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Galgaduud	Addun pastoral	123,218	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	60,944	8,000	0	8,000	0
	Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	13,586	5,000	4,000	9,000	0
	Southern Inland Past	7,453	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	24,849	0	21,000	0	21,000
SUB-TOTAL		271,080	13,000	25,000	17,000	21,000
South Mudug	Addun pastoral	41,823	0	0	0	0
	Central Agro-Past	31,750	4,000	0	4,000	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	29,257	7,000	5,000	12,000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	16,243	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	12,382	0	12,000	0	13,000
SUB-TOTAL		131,455	11,000	17,000	16,000	13,000
GRAND-TOTAL		402,535	24,000	42,000	33,000	34,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			66,000		67,000	

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones						CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones						EMERGENCY PHASE Livelihood Zones					
			Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW	Southern Inland Past.	Coast Deeh
Galgaduud	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	75%P	0%	75%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	100%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural :All Districts	100%P	0%	100%P	50%P 25%M	100%P	50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P	0%	75%P	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	25%P
S.Mudug	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected-30% Gaikayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	75%P	0%	75%P	50%P 25%M		50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P		100%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	South Mudug: Pop affected-30% Gaikayo, 100% Hobyo & Harardheere	100%P	0%	100%P	50%P 25%M		50%M	0%	0%	0%	50%P		75%P	0%	100%	0%	0%		25%P

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013



Affected Regions and Districts		UNDP 2005 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Bandarbayla	8,976	0	0	1,000	0
	Bossaso	57,725	0	0	0	0
	Caluula	27,002	0	0	0	0
	Iskushuban	36,519	0	0	0	0
	Qandala	26,902	0	0	0	0
	Qardho	30,881	0	0	2,000	0
SUB-TOTAL		188,005	0	0	3,000	0
North Mudug	Gaalkacyo	58,007	0	3,000	0	3,000
	Galdogob	33,366	0	2,000	0	2,000
	Jariiban	32,866	0	2,000	0	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	124,239	0	7,000	0	6,000
Nugaal	Burtinle	26,005	0	0	0	0
	Eyl	25,259	1,000	0	1,000	0
	Garowe	24,596	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
	Dan Gorayo	14,732	0	0	1,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	90,592	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
GRAND-TOTAL		402,836	2,000	8,000	5,000	7,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			10,000		12,000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Deyr 2012/13 Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Bari	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	0	0	0	0
	East Golis Pastoral	85,474	0	0	0	0
	Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	0	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	0	0	0	0
	Sool pastoral; camel&shoats	38,062	0	0	3,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	188,005	0	0	3,000	0
North Mudug	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	64,968	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	7,000	0	6,000
	SUB-TOTAL	124,239	0	7,000	0	6,000
Nugaal	Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	0	0	0	0
	Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	43,178	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	15,771	2,000	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	0	0	2,000	0
	Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	1,000	0	1,000
	SUB-TOTAL	90,592	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
GRAND-TOTAL		402,836	2,000	8,000	5,000	7,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			10,000		12,000	

5.3.9 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation, NE Regions from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013 Continued

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones							CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones							EMERGENCY PHASE Livelihood Zones													
			Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeth	Kakaar Pastoral/ Gebi valley	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Addun Past.	Coast Deeth	Kakaar Pastoral	Gagaab Past.	Sool-Sanag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Golis Past.	Ciid (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/Golis Past.	Addun Past.	Coast Deeth
Bari	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural All Districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M		100%P				100%P	0%	0%	25%P		0%				0%	0%	0%								0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural All Districts	100%P	100%P	100%P		100%P				75%P 25%M	0%	0%	0%		0%				25%P	0%	0%	0%							0%
Nugal	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	Rural All Districts			75%P 25%M	100%P 25%M		75%P		75%P 25%M			25%P	0%		0%				25%P	0%		0%	0%		100%			0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	Rural All Districts			100%P 25%M	75%P 25%M		100%P		75%P 25%M			0%	25%P		0%				25%P			0%	0%		100%			0%	0%
N.Mudug	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban								75%P 25%M						0%				25%P						100%			0%	0%
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	North Mudug: Pop affected- 70% Galkayo, 100% Goldogob, 100% Jariban								75%P 25%M										25%P						100%			0%	0%

Appendices



Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			
			Post Gu Projection		Post Gu 2013 Projection	
			Crisis	Emergency	Crisis	Emergency
Awdal	NW Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	76,159	0	0	0	0
	Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
	Golis Pastoral	66,348	0	0	0	0
	Guban Pastoral	50,857	12,000	0	7,000	0
	SUB-TOTAL	194,513	12,000	0	7,000	0
Woqooyi Galbeed	Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	50,209	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	4,000	0	3,000	0
	Hawd Pastoral	70,830	0	0	0	0
	NWAgro-past: Sorghum, cattle	70,191	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	209,913	4,000	0	3,000	0
Togdheer	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	23,698	0	0	0	0
	Hawd Pastoral	223,347	0	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	1,000	0	0	0
	Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	278,893	1,000	0	0	0
Sanaag	Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
	Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	37,823	0	0	0	0
	Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	0	0	0	0
	Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	2,000	0	0	0
	Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	5,000	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	18,773	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	7,000	0	7,000
	SUB-TOTAL	214,288	7,000	7,000	0	7,000
Sool	Hawd Pastoral	30,108	0	0	0	0
	Nugal valley-lowland pastoral: Sheep, camel	72,608	5,000	0	0	0
	Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	1,000	0	0	0
	West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
	Destitute pastoralists	730	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	111,143	6,000	0	0	0
	GRAND-TOTAL	1,008,750	30,000	7,000	10,000	7,000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			37,000		17,000	

5.3.10 Progression of Rural Humanitarian Situation for NW Regions from Post Deyr 2012/13 to Post Gu 2013

Rationale for Phase Classification Population by Livelihood Zone and Wealth Group

Region	Timeline	Specific Areas or Districts	STRESSED PHASE Livelihood Zones										CRISIS PHASE Livelihood Zones										EMERGENCY PHASE Livelihood Zones									
			Kakaar Pastoral/Gebi valley	Sool-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Gols Past	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/Gols-Guban Past	Addun Past.	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral/Gebi valley	Sool-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Gols Past	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/Gols-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW	Kakaar Pastoral	Sool-Sanaag Past.	Nugal Valley Past.	East/West Gols Past	Cld (Hawd) Past.	Destitute past	Guban/Gols-Guban Past	Agropast Togdheer/Central/NW					
Togdheer	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts			100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P						100%P 25%M		0%	0%			0%			0%	0%				0%					
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts			75%P 25%M	100%P	100%P						100%P		0%	0%			0%			0%	0%				0%					
Saanag	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts	100%P	100%P 25%M	100%P 25%M	75%P									0%	0%			0%			0%	0%									
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts	100%P	100%P	75%P 25%M	100%P									0%	0%			0%			0%	0%									
Sool	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts		100%P 25%M	100%P 25%M	100%P	75%P									0%				0%			0%	0%								
	Feb - June 2013 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts		100%P 25%M	75%P 25%M	100%P	100%P								0%	0%				0%			0%	0%								
W. Galbeed	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts				100%P 25%M	75%P		50%P		100%P 25%M					0%		50%				0%	0%				0%					
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts				100%P	100%P		25%P 50%M		100%P				0%	0%		75%P				0%	0%				0%					
Awdal	Aug-Dec 2013 (Gu 2013 Projection)	All districts				100%P			50%P		100%P 25%M					0%		50%P				0%	0%				0%					
	Feb - June 2012 (Deyr 12-13 Projection)	All districts				100%P			25%P 50%M		100%P				0%	0%		75%P				0%	0%				0%					

5.4 Post *Gu* 2013 Estimated Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District (Aug-Dec 2013)

5.4.1 Estimated RURAL Population in Acute Food Insecurity by DISTRICT, Aug-Dec 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population ¹	UNDP 2005 Rural Population ¹	Stressed ²	Crisis ²	Emergency ²	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	16,923	4,000	1,000	0	6
Borama	215,616	132,695	46,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	22,094	3,000	3,000	0	14
Zeylac	28,235	22,801	3,000	3,000	0	13
Sub-total	305,455	194,513	56,000	7,000	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	18,683	3,000	3,000	0	16
Gebiley	79,564	53,717	17,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	137,513	38,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	700,345	209,913	58,000	3,000	0	1
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	191,748	42,000	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	28,821	6,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	30,924	7,000	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	27,400	10,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	402,295	278,893	65,000	0	0	0
Sanaag						
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	53,638	21,000	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	83,748	21,000	0	2,000	2
Laasqoray/Badhan	89,724	76,902	27,000	0	5,000	7
Sub-total	270,367	214,288	69,000	0	7,000	3
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	24,026	9,000	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	50,606	16,000	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	20,983	9,000	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	15,528	7,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	150,277	111,143	41,000	0	0	0
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	8,976	3,000	1,000	0	11
Bossaso	164,906	57,725	17,000	0	0	0
Caluula	40,002	27,002	8,000	0	0	0
Iskushuban	45,027	36,519	11,000	0	0	0
Qandala	42,502	26,902	8,000	0	0	0
Qardho	60,825	30,881	11,000	2,000	0	6
Sub-total	367,638	188,005	58,000	3,000	0	2
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	26,005	5,000	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	25,259	7,000	1,000	0	4
Garoowe	57,991	24,596	7,000	0	1,000	4
Dan Gorayo	20,331	14,732	5,000	1,000	0	7
Sub-total	145,341	90,592	24,000	2,000	1,000	3
North Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	96,367	58,007	11,000	0	3,000	5
Galdogob	40,433	33,366	6,000	0	2,000	6
Jariiban	39,207	32,866	7,000	0	1,000	3
Sub-total	176,007	124,239	24,000	0	6,000	5
South Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	41,300	24,860	5,000	0	2,000	8
Hoby	67,249	54,438	11,000	8,000	4,000	22
Xarardheere	65,543	52,157	11,000	8,000	7,000	29
Sub-total	174,092	131,455	27,000	16,000	13,000	22
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	32,654	6,000	0	4,000	12
Cadaado	45,630	36,304	6,000	0	4,000	11
Ceel Buur	79,092	66,274	14,000	3,000	3,000	9
Ceel Dheer	73,008	61,407	14,000	14,000	4,000	29
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	74,441	14,000	0	6,000	8
Sub-total	330,057	271,080	54,000	17,000	21,000	14

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

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

5.4.1 Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2013 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total Population ¹	UNDP 2005 Rural Population ¹	Stressed ²	Crisis ²	Emergency ²	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	135,580	31,000	22,000	4,000	19
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	88,673	23,000	14,000	0	16
Jalalaqsi	46,724	36,445	9,000	4,000	0	11
Sub-total	329,811	260,698	63,000	40,000	4,000	17
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	55,717	9,000	1,000	16,000	31
Balcad/Warsheikh	136,007	105,266	23,000	0	19,000	18
Cadale	46,720	35,920	5,000	1,000	11,000	33
Jowhar/Mahaday	269,257	222,167	59,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	514,901	419,070	96,000	2,000	46,000	11
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye/Aw Dheegle	211,712	178,605	69,000	8,000	0	4
Baraawe	57,652	42,239	15,000	2,000	0	5
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	48,019	18,000	2,000	0	4
Marka	192,939	129,039	47,000	4,000	0	3
Qoryooley	134,205	111,364	41,000	4,000	0	4
Sablaale	43,055	35,044	13,000	1,000	0	3
Wanla Weyn	155,643	133,627	35,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	850,651	677,937	238,000	21,000	0	3
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	23,844	12,000	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	31,319	10,000	0	0	0
Tayeglow	81,053	64,832	22,000	0	0	0
Waajid	69,694	55,255	18,000	0	0	0
Xudur	93,049	73,939	24,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	310,627	249,189	86,000	0	0	0
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	247,670	78,000	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	100,493	33,000	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	63,615	20,000	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	81,971	26,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	620,562	493,749	157,000	0	0	0
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	80,628	30,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	42,392	15,000	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	15,437	4,000	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	20,821	7,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	39,771	14,000	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	48,027	14,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	328,378	247,076	84,000	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	45,901	14,000	0	0	0
Jilib	113,415	83,464	20,000	0	0	0
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	54,773	17,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	238,877	184,138	51,000	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	44,212	12,000	0	0	0
Badhaadhe	38,640	32,828	9,000	0	0	0
Jamaame	129,149	106,734	22,000	0	0	0
Kismaayo	166,667	77,334	18,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	385,790	261,108	61,000	0	0	0
Banadir	901,183	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	7,502,654	4,607,086	1,312,000	111,000	98,000	5

5.4.2 Estimated Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2013

District	UNDP 2005 Total ¹ Population	UNDP 2005 Urban ¹ Population	Urban in Stressed ²	Urban in Crisis ²	Urban in Emergency ²	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Awdal						
Baki	25,500	8,577	2,000	0	0	0
Borama	215,616	82,921	17,000	0	0	0
Lughaye	36,104	14,010	3,000	0	0	0
Zeylac	28,235	5,434	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	305,455	110,942	23,000	0	0	0
Woqooyi Galbeed						
Berbera	60,753	42,070	11,000	0	0	0
Gebiley	79,564	25,847	6,000	0	0	0
Hargeysa	560,028	422,515	106,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	700,345	490,432	123,000	0	0	0
Togdheer						
Burco	288,211	96,463	39,000	0	0	0
Buuhoodle	38,428	9,607	4,000	0	0	0
Owdweyne	42,031	11,107	4,000	0	0	0
Sheikh	33,625	6,225	2,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	402,295	123,402	49,000	0	0	0
Sanaag						
Badhan	55,000	7,322	2,000	0	0	0
Ceel Afweyn	65,797	12,159	3,000	0	0	0
Ceerigaabo	114,846	31,098	7,000	0	0	0
Laasqoray	34,724	5,500	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	270,367	56,079	13,000	0	0	0
Sool						
Caynabo	30,702	6,676	3,000	0	0	0
Laas Caanood	75,436	24,830	10,000	0	0	0
Taleex	25,354	4,371	2,000	0	0	0
Xudun	18,785	3,257	1,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	150,277	39,134	16,000	0	0	0
Bari						
Bandarbayla	14,376	5,400	1,000	1,000	0	19
Bossaso	164,906	107,181	21,000	19,000	0	18
Caluula	40,002	13,000	3,000	2,000	0	15
Iskushuban	45,027	8,508	2,000	2,000	0	24
Qandala	42,502	15,600	3,000	3,000	0	19
Qardho	60,825	29,944	6,000	5,000	0	17
Sub-Total	367,638	179,633	36,000	32,000	0	18
Nugaal						
Burtinle	34,674	8,669	3,000	0	0	0
Dan Gorayo	20,331	5,599	2,000	0	0	0
Eyl	32,345	7,086	3,000	0	0	0
Garowe	57,991	33,395	13,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	145,341	54,749	21,000	0	0	0
Mudug						
Gaalkacyo	137,667	54,800	16,000	0	0	0
Galdogob	40,433	7,067	2,000	0	0	0
Hobyo	67,249	12,811	10,000	0	0	0
Jariiban	39,207	6,341	2,000	0	0	0
Xarardheere	65,543	13,386	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	350,099	94,405	41,000	0	0	0
Galgaduud						
Cabudwaaq	41,067	8,413	2,000	0	0	0
Cadaado	45,630	9,326	7,000	0	0	0
Ceel Buur	79,092	12,818	9,000	0	0	0
Ceel Dheer	73,008	11,601	8,000	0	0	0
Dhuusamarreeb	91,260	16,819	8,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	330,057	58,977	34,000	0	0	0

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

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

5.4.2 Estimated Urban Population in Acute Food Insecurity by District, Aug-Dec 2013 continued

District	UNDP 2005 Total ¹ Population	UNDP 2005 Urban ¹ Population	Urban in Stressed	Urban in Crisis ²	Urban in Emergency ²	Total Urban in Crisis and Emergency as % of Urban population
Hiraan						
Belet Weyne/Matabaan	172,049	36,469	11,000	4,000	0	11
Bulo Burto/Maxaas	111,038	22,365	7,000	2,000	0	9
Jalalaqsi	46,724	10,279	3,000	1,000	0	10
Sub-Total	329,811	69,113	21,000	7,000	0	10
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)						
Adan Yabaal	62,917	7,200	6,000	0	0	0
Balcad	120,434	28,106	20,000	0	0	0
Cadale	46,720	10,800	9,000	0	0	0
Jowhar	218,027	36,844	26,000	0	0	0
Mahaday	51,230	10,246	7,000	0	0	0
Warsheikh	15,573	2,635	2,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	514,901	95,831	70,000	0	0	0
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)						
Afgooye	135,012	21,602	16,000	0	0	0
Aw Dheegle	76,700	11,505	9,000	0	0	0
Baraawe	57,652	15,413	12,000	0	0	0
Kurtunwaarey	55,445	7,426	6,000	0	0	0
Marka	192,939	63,900	48,000	0	0	0
Qoryooley	134,205	22,841	18,000	0	0	0
Sablaale	43,055	8,011	6,000	0	0	0
Wanla Weyn	155,643	22,016	18,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	850,651	172,714	133,000	0	0	0
Banadir						
Banadir	901,183	901,183	198,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	901,183	901,183	198,000	0	0	0
Bakool						
Ceel Barde	29,179	5,335	3,000	0	0	0
Rab Dhuure	37,652	6,333	4,000	0	0	0
Tayeeglow	81,053	16,221	11,000	0	0	0
Waajid	69,694	14,439	9,000	0	0	0
Xudur	93,049	19,110	12,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	310,627	61,438	39,000	0	0	0
Bay						
Baydhaba/Bardaale	320,463	72,793	18,000	0	0	0
Buur Hakaba	125,616	25,123	14,000	0	0	0
Diinsoor	75,769	12,154	7,000	0	0	0
Qansax Dheere	98,714	16,743	9,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	620,562	126,813	48,000	0	0	0
Gedo						
Baardheere	106,172	25,544	11,000	0	0	0
Belet Xaawo	55,989	13,597	6,000	0	0	0
Ceel Waaq	19,996	4,559	2,000	0	0	0
Doolow	26,495	5,674	3,000	0	0	0
Garbahaarey/Buur Dhuubo	57,023	17,252	8,000	0	0	0
Luuq	62,703	14,676	7,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	328,378	81,302	37,000	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)						
Bu'aale	59,489	13,588	10,000	0	0	0
Jilib	113,415	29,951	22,000	0	0	0
Saakow/Salagle	65,973	11,200	10,000	0	0	0
Sub-Total	238,877	54,739	42,000	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)						
Afmadow/Xagar	51,334	7,122	2,000	1,000	0	14
Badhaadhe	38,640	5,812	2,000	1,000	0	17
Jamaame	129,149	22,415	6,000	2,000	0	9
Kismaayo	166,667	89,333	23,000	8,000	0	9
Sub-Total	385,790	124,682	33,000	12,000	0	10
Grand Total	7,502,654	2,895,568	977,000	51,000	0	2

5.4.3 Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2013

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population ¹ in Livelihood Zones	Stressed ²	Crisis ²	Emergency ²	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
Awdal					
NW Agro-pastoral	76,159	26,000	0	0	0
Fishing	1,149	0	0	0	0
Golis Pastoral	66,348	23,000	0	0	0
Guban Pastoral	50,857	7,000	7,000	0	14
Sub-total	194,513	56,000	7,000	0	4
Woqooyi Galbeed					
Fishing	1,437	0	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	50,209	18,000	0	0	0
Golis-Guban pastoral: Goats, camel	17,246	3,000	3,000	0	17
Hawd Pastoral	70,830	13,000	0	0	0
NW Agro-pastoral	70,191	24,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	209,913	58,000	3,000	0	1
Togdheer					
West Golis Pastoral	23,698	8,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	223,347	44,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	11,984	6,000	0	0	0
Togdheer Agro-past: Sorghum, cattle	19,864	7,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	278,893	65,000	0	0	0
Sanaag					
Fishing	15,193	0	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	37,823	10,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	30,415	9,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	37,396	16,000	0	0	0
Potato Zone & Vegetables	7,052	0	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	61,347	27,000	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	18,773	7,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	6,289	0	0	7,000	111
Sub-total	214,288	69,000	0	7,000	3
Sool					
Hawd Pastoral	30,108	6,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	72,608	32,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	7,697	3,000	0	0	0
West Golis Pastoral	0	0	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	730	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	111,143	41,000	0	0	0
Bari					
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,699	2,000	0	0	0
East Golis Pastoral	85,474	26,000	0	0	0
Gagaab Pastoral	28,539	9,000	0	0	0
Kakaar pastoral: sheep & goats	28,231	8,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	38,062	13,000	3,000	0	8
Sub-total	188,005	58,000	3,000	0	2
Nugaal					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	4,211	1,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	7,014	2,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	43,178	8,000	0	0	0
Nugal Valley Pastoral: Sheep & camel	15,771	7,000	0	0	0
Sool-Sanag Plateau Pastoral	18,943	6,000	2,000	0	11
Destitute pastoralists	1,476	0	0	1,000	68
Sub-total	90,592	24,000	2,000	1,000	3
North Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	46,886	10,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	5,259	1,000	0	0	0
Hawd Pastoral	64,969	13,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	7,126	0	0	6,000	84
Sub-total	124,240	24,000	0	6,000	5

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

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

5.4.3 Estimated Rural Population in Acute Food Insecurity by Livelihood Zones, Aug-Dec 2013 continued

Livelihood Zone	Estimated Population ¹ in Livelihood Zones	Stressed ²	Crisis ²	Emergency ²	Total in Crisis & Emergency as % of Rural population
South Mudug					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	52,761	11,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	31,750	8,000	4,000	0	13
Coastal Deeh: sheep	22,963	5,000	12,000	0	52
Hawd Pastoral	12,430	3,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	11,550	0	0	13,000	113
Sub-total	131,454	27,000	16,000	13,000	22
Galgaduud					
Addun pastoral: mixed shoats, camel	123,218	25,000	0	0	0
Central Agro-Pastoral	60,944	16,000	8,000	0	13
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	41,030	7,000	0	0	0
Coastal Deeh: sheep	17,628	4,000	9,000	0	51
Southern Inland Past	7,453	2,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	20,806	0	0	21,000	101
Sub-total	271,080	54,000	17,000	21,000	14
Hiraan					
Ciid (Hawd) Pastoral	25,760	5,000	0	0	0
Hiran Agro-Past	136,727	31,000	36,000	0	26
Hiran riverine	32,633	12,000	4,000	0	12
Southern Inland Past	61,511	15,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	4,067	0	0	4,000	98
Sub-total	260,698	63,000	40,000	4,000	17
Shabelle Dhexe (Middle)					
Central Agro-Pastoral	36,695	7,000	2,000	0	5
Coastal Deeh: sheep	46,861	12,000	0	0	0
Shabelle riverine	53,657	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	160,948	42,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	74,048	19,000	0	0	0
Destitute pastoralists	46,861	0	0	46,000	98
Sub-total	419,070	96,000	2,000	46,000	11
Shabelle Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	2,534	0	0	0	0
L&M Shabelle Agro-Pastoral rain-fed & irrigated	372,273	156,000	21,000	0	6
Shabelle riverine	115,552	35,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	35,475	8,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	106,902	28,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	45,201	11,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	677,937	238,000	21,000	0	3
Bakool					
Bakool Agro-Pastoral	116,812	35,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	101,242	35,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	31,135	16,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	249,189	86,000	0	0	0
Bay					
Bay Agro-Pastoral High Potential	315,066	94,000	0	0	0
Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	178,683	63,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	493,749	157,000	0	0	0
Gedo					
Gedo Agro-Pastoral High Potential	26,607	14,000	0	0	0
Dawa Pastoral	111,023	36,000	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	31,236	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	31,731	11,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	46,479	12,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	247,076	84,000	0	0	0
Juba Dhexe (Middle)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	10,984	0	0	0	0
Juba Pump Irrigated Riv	17,297	6,000	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	8,780	3,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	18,232	6,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	46,816	16,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	22,725	2,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	59,304	18,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	184,138	51,000	0	0	0
Juba Hoose (Lower)					
Coastal pastoral: goats & cattle	33,354	0	0	0	0
Lower Juba Agro-Past	70,183	21,000	0	0	0
South-East Pastoral	38,810	12,000	0	0	0
Southern Agro-Past	11,637	4,000	0	0	0
Southern Inland Past	50,119	7,000	0	0	0
Southern Juba Riv	57,005	17,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	261,108	61,000	0	0	0
Grand Total	4,607,086	1,312,000	111,000	98,000	5

5.5 Factors that Determined the July-December 2013 IPC in Urban Livelihoods of Somalia

Region	Food Consumption Score (FCS)		HH Asset Diversity		Food Availability		Main Food Source(s)	Share of Food Expenditure (%)		Cost of Food in CMB (Dec. 2012)		Terms of Trade (daily wages to local cereals (sorghum or maize))				Changes of Cost of the MEB	Nutrition Classification:Dec'12		IPC Phases		Gu 2013	Rural: Aug-Dec 2013	Urban: Aug-Dec 2013
	Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013		Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012/13	Gu 2013	Deyr 2012/13	Dec-12	Jul-13	Dec'12 vs July 2013		Dec.'12	Year Average (July)	Dec.'12	Jul-13			
Awdal	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	NA	7.25	NA	1%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	77%	NA	79%	76%	5	12	11	-16%	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed
	Poor- 14% Borderline-10% Acceptable-76%	NA	10.53	NA	2%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	77%	NA	76%	77%	9	12	18	-1%	Serious	Alert	Stressed	Stressed
Togdheer	Poor- 36% Borderline-8% Acceptable-56%	NA	15.69	NA	6%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	78%	NA	83%	83%	8	8	10	-1%	Alert	Serious	Stressed	Stressed
	Poor- 35% Borderline-18% Acceptable-47%	NA	36.15	NA	11%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	76%	NA	71%	68%	5	8	7	-1%	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Stressed
Sool	Poor- 15% Borderline-9% Acceptable-76%	NA	28.51	NA	7%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	74%	NA	74%	74%	5	7	8	-8%	Alert	Acceptable	Stressed	Stressed
Bari	Poor- 9% Borderline-9% Acceptable-82%	NA	10.24	NA	3%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	64%	NA	87%	86%	4	8	7	-6%	Critical	Very Critical	Stressed	Stressed
	Poor- 1% Borderline-3% Acceptable-96%	NA	12.19	NA	0%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	65%	NA	86%	87%	4	6	6	2%	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Stressed
N N Mudug	Poor- 4% Borderline-6% Acceptable-91%	NA	11.02	NA	0%	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	62%	NA	69%	67%	9	12	13	-1%	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Stressed
	Poor- 11% Borderline-11% Acceptable-78%	Poor- 16% Borderline-16% Acceptable-68%	41.14	38.36	2%	2%	increase	increase	Improving*	Improving*	Market purchase	67%	79%	63%	63%	7	18	15	1%	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed
Banadir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	84%	NA	74%	76%	7	6	6	-3%	Serious	Serious	Stressed	Stressed
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Stable	Improving*	Market purchase	73%	NA	73%	75%	5	7	8	3%	Alert	Alert	Stressed	Stressed
Galgaduud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	73%	NA	71%	72%	10	18	10	4%	NA	Very Critical	Stressed	Stressed
Hiraan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	79%	NA	73%	69%	4	15	7	-2%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	70%	NA	62%	58%	6	15	12	-4%	NA	Algoye (Alert)	Stressed	Stressed
M Shabelle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	72%	NA	73%	67%	11	16	18	-13%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
M Juba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	83%	NA	70%	64%	7	10	12	-11%	NA	Kismayo (Alert)	Stressed	Stressed
L Juba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	64%	NA	71%	69%	10	18	20	-9%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	71%	NA	59%	57%	9	22	20	-6%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
Gedo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	77%	NA	76%	70%	5	6	10	-21%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
Bay	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	77%	NA	76%	70%	5	6	10	-21%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed
Bakool	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	increase	increase	Improving **	Improving*	Market purchase	77%	NA	76%	70%	5	6	10	-21%	NA	NA	Stressed	Stressed

(Footnotes)

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

* good crop production prospects throughout the South

5.6 Factors that Determined the July–December 2013 IPC in IDP Settlements

Settlement	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups- Gu '12	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups- Deyr '12/'13	HH with Poor Dietary Diversity (<4 food groups- Gu '13	Mean CSI: Deyr '12	Mean CSI: Gu '12	Mean CSI: Gu '13	Average Number of Assets: Deyr '12/'13	Average Number of Assets: Gu '13	Main Sources of Food: Deyr '12	Main Sources of Food (Milk/or Cereals): Gu '13	Food cost of the CMB: Deyr '12	Food cost of the CMB: Gu '13	% of HH with food spending >75% Deyr '12	% of HH with food spending >75% Gu '13	% of HH with access to safe water: Deyr '12	% of HH with access to safe water: Gu '13	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Deyr '12	Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): Gu '13	Mortality: Oct-Deyr '12	Mortality: Oct-Gu '13	IPC PHASE: Projected Jan-Jun '13	Current Phase Jul. 2013; Projected Aug-Dec. '13
Hargeisa	4.5%	3.2%	5.5%	22.9	14.2	22.9	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	78%	66.0%	57.3%	97.8%	74.0%	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Berbera	13.0%	5.9%	5.8%	27.4	12.9	17.2	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	77%	76%	53.0%	63.5%	97.4%	94.8%	Critical	Alert	Acceptable	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Burco	-	26.2%	4.8%	21.9	13.7	26.4	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	78%	83%	60.0%	71.4%	98.4%	99.0%	Critical	Serious	Acceptable	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Bossaso	2.1%	29.9%	0.5%	25.2	22.9	22.7	1	3	Market purchase	Market purchase	87%	86%	63.0%	54.5%	67.7%	100.0%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Qardho	5.0%	-	1.7%	48.8	25.0	27.6	1	2	Market purchase followed by food aid	Market purchase	87%	86%	56.0%	64.0%	NA	90.0%	Critical	Serious	Alert	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Garowe	6.0%	20.8%	1.2%	22.6	24.3	25.5	1	1	Market purchase	Market purchase	86%	87%	60.0%	72.5%	67.9%	75.1%	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis
Galkayo	2.8%	2.7%	10.3%	22.6	24.6	21.1	1	2	Market purchase followed by food aid	Market purchase	71%	68%	56.0%	65.2%	97.7%	100.0%	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Emergency	Crisis
Dhusamareb	-	-	24.1%	37.8	52.5	24.8	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	73%	74%	50.0%	54.3%	NA	97.0%	Very Critical	Critical	Critical	Acceptable	Emergency	Emergency
Banaadir	-	-	2.7%	62.6	58.4	36.8	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	63%	63%	48.0%	91.7%	NA	54.4%	Critical	Serious	Critical	Critical	Emergency	Crisis
Baidoa	-	-	6.6%	NA	NA	19.9	1	2	Market purchase	Market purchase	63%	59%	48.0%	45.4%	NA	7.9%	Serious	Critical	Acceptable	Acceptable	Crisis	Crisis

5.7. Urban and IDP Survey Data Collection Points

Zone	Region		Towns		Livelihood		Data collection type	
North SiSh	Awlad	Borama, Baki, Zeylac	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SiSh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisa, Berbera, Gabley	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SiSh	Togdheer	Burco, Odweyne, Sheekh	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Sanaag	Erigabo, Taleex, CeelAfweyn, Xuddun	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Sool	Lasanaod, Caynabo, Badhan	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso, Qardho, Iskushuban, Bandarbeyla	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe, Dangorayo, Eyl	Urban	Urban	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh/Central	Mudug	Galkayo, Galdogob, Jarriiban, Burtinle, Hobyio, Harardhere	Urban	Urban	HH Survey/Rapid FGD Assessment	HH Survey/Rapid FGD Assessment	HH Survey	HH Survey
Central	Galgaduud	Adado, Dhusamareb, Abudwaq, Eldher	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Hiran	Beledweyne, Buloburte, Jalalaqsi	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar, Adale, Balad	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Lower Shabelle	Afgoye, Waniaweyn, Qoriyoley, Marka	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Middle Juba	Buale, Jilib, Sakow	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Lower Juba	Kismayo, Almadaw, Jamanne	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Gedo	Baridere, Luq, Beledhawa	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Bay	Baidoa, Qansadhare, Dinsor	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Bakool	Hudur, Wajid, Elbarde	Urban	Urban	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
Zone	Region		Towns		Livelihood		Data collection type	
North SiSh	W.Galbeed	Hargeisa and Berbera	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SiSh	Togdheer	Burco	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Bari	Bossaso and Qardho	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Nugaal	Garowe	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
North SoSh	Mudug	Galkayo	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey	HH Survey
Central	Galgaduud	Dhusamareb and Abudwaq	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Hiran	Beledweyne	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Gedo	Beledhawa	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment
South	Bay	Baidoa	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment/Teleconferencing	Rapid FGD Assessment	Rapid FGD Assessment

5.8 Factors that Determined the July-December 2013 IPC in Rural Livelihoods of Somalia

5.8.1 Gedo Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Dawa Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pump Irrigation Riverine Livelihood Zone		Southern Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal	
Livestock condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		NA		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average		Average		NA		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	NA		Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased in both periods of comparison	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Slight Decrease from Jan'13	Decrease from Jul '12	Increase from Jan'13 Slight decrease from Jul '12			Decrease in both periods of comparison		Decrease in both periods of comparison
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	NA		Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	NA		Increasing	Below Baseline
Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Dawa Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba Pump Irrigation Riverine Livelihood Zone		Southern Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA		64% of Gu PWA (1995-2012)		147% of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	Crop Failure in Beledhawa and Dolo districts
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA		NA			2 months ↓ from normal of 3 months		2 months ↓ from normal of 3 months
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreased		Decreased		Decreased		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Substantial		Substantial		Substantial		substantial	
CMB change (% change from Jan to June '13)	↓ 11% (SoSh 2 277 719)		↓ 6% (SoSh 2 198 667)		↓ 7% (SoSh 2 083 313)		↓ 7% (SoSh 2 083 313)	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Nutrition status (July '13 and change from Dec '12)		Sustained Very Critical from Dec.'12	Sustained Critical from Dec.'12			North Gedo: Sustained Critical; South Gedo ; Sustained Very Critical		North Gedo: Critical ↓ from Serious South Gedo: Sustained Very Critical
Mortality (Jul '13)	-		CDR=0.4			North Gedo: CDR= 0.6		CDR=0.89

5.8.2 Juba Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		South East pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: SAP & L/Juba AP)	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal		Normal to above normal	
Livestock condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 4		PET 4				PET 4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average		Average		N/A		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13					Slight increase in both periods of comparison		L/Juba AP: Slight increase in both periods of comparison SAP: Increased in both periods of comparison;	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased from July 2012	Decreased from Jan '13	Increased from July 2012	Decreased from Jan '13	N/A		L/Juba AP: Increased in both periods of comparison; SAP: Increased from Jul '12	SAP: Decreased from Jan '12
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	N/A	N/A	Increasing for both LZs	Below Baseline for both LZs
Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		South East pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: SAP & L/Juba AP)	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Above baseline		Increasing	Below Baseline	N/A	N/A	Increasing for both LZs	Below Baseline for both LZs
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA				M/Juba: 108% of Gu PWA L/Juba: 174% of Gu PWA		SAP: 107% of Gu PWA	L/Juba AP: 70% of Gu PWA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA		NA		3 months (Jul-Dec '13) as normal		SAP: 2-3 months as normal L/Juba AP: 2 months ↓ normal	
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing		Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Limited		Substantial			Limited	Limited	
CMB change (% change from Jan to June '13)	Lower Juba: 5% ↓ 2 257 669 SoSh Middle Juba: 11% ↓ 1 910 683 SoSh		Lower Juba: 5% ↓ 2 257 669 SoSh Middle Juba: 11% ↓ 1 910 683 SoSh		Lower Juba: 5% ↓ 2 257 669 SoSh Middle Juba: 11% ↓ 1 910 683 SoSh		Lower Juba: 5% ↓ 2 257 669 SoSh Middle Juba: 11% ↓ 1 910 683 SoSh	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		Offseason crops and agricultural labour.		NA	
Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		South East pastoral Livelihood Zone		Juba riverine Livelihood Zone		Juba Agropastoral Livelihood Zones: SAP & L/Juba AP)	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from Dec '12)	Serious ↑ from Critical		Serious ↑ from Critical			Critical ↑ from Very Critical		Critical ↑ from Very Critical
Mortality (Jul '13)	N/A		N/A	--	N/A	--	N/A	--

5.8.3 Bay and Bakool Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay High Potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bay-Bakool Low potential Agropastoral Livelihood Zone		Bakool Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal	
Livestock condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average		Average		Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased from Jul '12	decreased from Jan'13	Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased in both periods of comparison	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13	Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13	Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA		93% of Gu PWA			93% of Gu PWA	106% of Gu PWA	
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA		7 months (Jul- Dec '13) as normal		4 months (Jul- Dec '13) as normal			
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreasing				Decreasing		Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Substantial		Substantial		Substantial		Substantial	
CMB change (% change from Jan to June '13)	↓20% (1 710 344 SoSh)		↓3% (1 527 813 SoSh)		↓13% (1 619 078 SoSh)		↓20% (1 710 344 SoSh)	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from Dec '12)		Sustained Very Critical	Critical ↑ from Very Critical		Critical ↑ from Very Critical (Bay); No data for Bakool		--	--
Mortality (Jul '13)	CDR=0.27			--		--		--

5.8.4 Shabelle Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	SIP & SEP Livelihood Zones		Central Agropastoral & Coastal <i>Deeh</i> Livelihood Zones		Southern Agropastoral (SAP) & Riverine Livelihood Zones		Shabelle Agropastoral (maize) Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)		PET (3-4)	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average		Average		Average		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13			Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13	Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan'13		Decreased in both periods of comparison	Slightly Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan'13	Slightly Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan'13
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline		SAP: Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline		SAP: Increasing; No baseline		Increasing; No baseline	
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Middle Shabelle: 121% of Gu PWA Lower Shabelle: 85% of Gu PWA		NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu					Middle Shabelle: Riverine (8 months); Agropastoral (1 month); Lower Shabelle: Riverine (10 months); Agropastoral (4 months)			
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreased		Decreased (Coastal <i>Deeh</i>)	Increased (Central Agropastoral)	Decreased		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)		Restricted		Restricted		Restricted		Restricted
CMB change (% change from Jan to Jul '13)	Lower Shabelle: 6% ↓ 982 568 SoSh Middle Shabelle: 0.2% ↓ 1 226 238 SoSh		Middle Shabelle: 0.2% ↓ 1 226 238 SoSh		Middle Shabelle: 0.2% ↓ 1 226 238 SoSh		Middle Shabelle: 0.2% ↓ 1 226 238 SoSh	
Other income opportunities expected			Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu)		Increased (access to labour in Mogadishu) and cash crops		Increased (access to labour in riverine)	
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from Dec '13)		--		--		--		--
Mortality (Jul '13)		--		--		--		--

5.8.5 Hiran Region Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine		Agro pastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement		Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal			Near normal to below normal
Livestock condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		NA		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average		Average		NA		Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13		Decreased in both periods of comparison		Decreased in both periods of comparison		Decreased in both periods of comparison		Decreased in both periods of comparison
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13		Decreased in both periods of comparison		Decreased in both periods of comparison	NA	Decreased in both periods of comparison		Decreased in both periods of comparison
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline			Increasing	Below Baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline	Increasing	Below Baseline			Increasing	Below Baseline
Indicators	Southern Inland Pastoral Livelihoods		Hawd pastoral livelihoods		Riverine		Agro pastoral	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA			38% of Gu PWA		38% of Gu PWA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA		NA			1 month stocks ↓ from normal of 4-5 months		No stocks ↓ from normal of 1-2 months
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)						Increased		Increased
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Substantial		Substantial		Substantial		Substantial	
CMB change (% change from Jan to June '13)	↓ 3% (2 052 188 SoSh)		↓ 3% (2 052 188 SoSh)		↓ 3% (2 052 188 SoSh)		↓ 3% (2 052 188 SoSh)	
Other income opportunities expected	NA		NA		NA		NA	
Nutrition status (July '13 and change from Dec '12)	Serious ↑ from Critical		Serious ↑ from Critical			↔ Very Critical		↔ Very Critical
Mortality (Jul '13)		CDR= 0.72		CDR= 0.72	CDR= 0.23		CDR= 0.23	

5.8.6 Central Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Hawd and Addun Pastoral Livelihood Zone		Coastal Deeh pastoral Livelihood Zone		Cowpea-Belt Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement			Inadequate to meet food consumption requirement	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal		Near normal to below normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3-4		PET 3-4		PET 3-4	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average)	Average			Below average	Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	NA		Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased in both periods of comparison	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13		Slight decrease from both periods	Increased in both periods of comparison		Increased in both periods of comparison	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline		Increasing	Below baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline			Decreasing; Below Baseline	Increasing	Below baseline
Gu cereal crop production level as % of Gu PWA (1995-2012)	NA		NA			2 000 Mt, Below average
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA		NA			1-2 months; ↓ from normal (2-3 months)
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreased		Decreased		Decreased	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Substantial humanitarian response in Mudug; Restricted in Galgaduud		Substantial humanitarian response in Mudug; Restricted in Galgaduud		Substantial humanitarian response in Mudug; Restricted in Galgaduud	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jan to June '13)	Slight (1%) ↓ (2 464 927 SoSh)		Slight (1%) ↓ (2 464 927 SoSh)		Slight (1%) ↓ (2 464 927 SoSh)	
Other income opportunities expected	--		--		--	
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from Dec '13)	Hawd: sustained Serious ; Addun: Alert ↑ from Serious		Sustained Serious		Improved Serious ↑ from Critical	
Mortality (Jul '13)	Hawd: CDR= 0.26		CDR=0.23		CDR=0.41	

5.8.7 Northeast Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones Hawd, Addun, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, EastGolis/Karkar and Costal Deeh	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	--
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal	--
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3- 4	--
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average	Below average in Nugal valley
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	NA	NA
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased in both periods of comparison	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan-Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing	--
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing and Near Baseline	Coastal Deeh: Increasing but Below Baseline
Cereal crop production level as % of PWA (1995-2012)	NA	NA
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	NA	NA
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreasing	Sool Plateau: Increasing
Projected humanitarian support (Aug -Dec'13)	Substantial	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Jan to June '13)	↓ 5% (3 238 115 SoSh)	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from frankincense in EastGolis and fishing in Coastal Deeh	
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from June '12)	Hawd, Nugal valley and Coastal Deeh sustained Serious ; Addun Alert ↑ from Serious;	Sool plateau Serious ↓ from Alert; EastGolis Critical ↓ from Serious
Mortality (June '13)	--	--

5.8.8 Northwest Regions Livelihood Zones

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, WestGolis/Guban and EastGolis		Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Food Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	--	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirement	
Deyr 2013 seasonal rains projection	Near normal to below normal rains	--	Near normal rains to below normal	
Livestock Condition (PET Score) July 2013	PET 3- 4	--	PET 3	
Milk production (poor, below average, average to above average) – July 2013	Average	Poor in Guban	Average	
ToT daily casual labor to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	NA		Increased in both periods of comparison	
ToT local quality goat to cereals: change Jan-Jul '13 and Jul '12 – Jul '13	Increased from Jul '12	Decreased from Jan '13	Increased in both periods of comparison	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) Jan- Jun '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline	--	Increasing; Near baseline	
Herd size trend (small ruminants) projection till Dec '13 and levels compared to Baseline	Increasing; Near baseline	--	Increasing; Near baseline	
Gu /Karan cereal crop production level as % of Gu crop PET (2010-2012)	NA			Below average: 70% of PET (2010-2012)
Availability of cereal stocks (# of months) compared to normal Gu	--	--	zero stocks which is normal at this time (crop establishment), market dependent	
Trend of debt level from last Deyr (Dec.'12)	Decreasing	Increasing in Sool Plateau (from USD 290 to USD 320)	Decreasing	
Projected humanitarian support (Aug - Dec'13)	Substantial	--	Substantial	
Cost of Minimum basket (CMB) change (% change from Dec 12 to June '13)	↓8% (708 838 SISH); ↓5% (3 148 115 SoSh)		↓8% (708 838 SISH)	
Other income opportunities expected	Increased income from frankincense in EastGolis	--	--	
Nutrition status (Jul '13 and change from June '12)	Hawd, Nugal valley and EastGolis sustained Serious ;		Alert ↑ from Serious	

Indicators	Pastoral Livelihood Zones: Hawd, Nugal Valley, Sool Plateau, WestGolis/Guban and EastGolis		Agropastoral Livelihood Zone	
	Positive Factors	Negative Factors	Positive Factors	Negative Factors
Mortality (Jul '13)	West Golis: Serious ↑ from Critical; Hawd: CDR = 0.26 ; Nugal valley: CDR = 0.03 ; Sool Plateau: CDR = 0.04 ; WestGolis/ Guban: CDR= 0.07 ; EastGolis: CDR= 0.16	Sool Plateau: Serious ↓ from Alert --	CDR= 0.18	

5.9 Post *Gu* 2013 Assessment/Analysis/Reporting Timeline

Activity	Date	Description/Location
FSNAU partner planning meeting	Jun 10, 2013	Finalisation of assessment instruments, team composition and logistical arrangements (Nairobi).
Regional planning workshops	Jul 8-10, 2013	Regional planning workshops in Garowe and Hargeisa due to security, planning workshops could not be conducted Central-South, however assessment planning meetings were held in various regions/districts
Fieldwork	Jun-Jul, 2013	IDP representative household surveys across the country; urban representative household survey in Mogadishu; rapid urban assessments in southern Somalia; crop and livestock assessments throughout the country with support from partners, enumerators and key informants in the areas with limited access due to insecurity.
Regional analysis meetings (Hargeisa and Garowe)	Jul 29- Aug 4, 2013	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard copies of assessment questionnaires • Filled out electronic forms • Ipc analysis worksheets • Actual sample size versus planned (table) • Regional assessment photos • Regional articles for outlook
All Team Analysis workshop	Aug 12-23, 2013	All Team (FSNAU and Partners), Hargeisa
Vetting of nutrition results with partners	Aug 26, 2013	FSNAU with primary technical partners, Nairobi
Vetting of IPC results with partners	Aug 28, 2013	FSNAU with primary technical partners, Nairobi
Post- <i>Gu</i> 2013 presentation of findings to the Federal Government and Regional Governments	Sep 1, 2013	Mogadishu; Garowe; Hargeisa
Release of Results		
Post- <i>Gu</i> 2013 presentation of findings to the humanitarian community of Somalia	Sep 2, 2013	Final presentation, Nairobi
Technical Release	Sep 3, 2013	FSNAU Technical Release
Release of Nutrition Technical Series report	Sep xx, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution
Release of Food Security Technical Series report	Sep xx, 2013	FSNAU website and email distribution

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post Gu 2013 Overall Timeline Assessment

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

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

WFP-5
 UNOCHA-5
 Technical Partners- 3 (FEWS NET)
 LINGO-31
 INGO-6
 Ministries-14
 Local Authority-14
 National Institutions-4
 Enumerators-19
 Focal Points-15
 Total-116
 TOTAL- (Minus Focal Points)-101
 Partners who Participated at the workshop
 EC-1
 UNOCHA –2
 FEWS NET-1
 Food Security Cluster-1
 Concern Worldwide-1
 National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)-1

Region	National Institutions	Technical Partners	LINGO	INGO	Ministries	UN	Enumerators	Local Authority	Focal Points
Gedo			5	1		1	3		
Central Region			2			3			
Bay		1	4						
Bakool							4		
Lower Shabelle							7		
Middle Shabelle							5		
Lower Juba			5	2					
Middle Juba			2						
Hiran			3			1			
Northwest	2	1	5	2	9	1		14	8
Northeast	2	1	5	1	5	4			7
Total	4	3	31	6	14	10	19	14	15

Government Ministries' and Local Authorities

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

Government Focal Points Puntland

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

5.10 List of Partners who Participated in the Food Security Post Gu 2013 Overall Timeline Assessment continued

Government Focal Points Somaliland

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

National Institutions Focal Points

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

LNGO'S

1. Horn of Africa Volunteer Youth Organization (HAVOYOCO)
2. TAAKULO
3. Horn of Africa
4. Candle Light
5. Somtrag
6. Agency for peace and development (APD)
7. Somali lifeline organization (SOLO)
8. Juba development organization (JDO)
9. Wamo relief & rehabilitation Services (WRRS)
10. Somali Aid foundation (SAF)
11. African Development Solution (ADESO)
12. Somali Youth for Peace and Democracy (SYPD)
13. Daryeel Awareness an Development Organization(DAADO)
14. Bay Women Development Network (BWDN)
15. Onkod Relief and Development Organization (ORDO)
16. Save the Children International (SCI)
17. Dalsan Development and Relief Organization (DDRO)
18. Development Action Network (DAN)
19. Rural and Environmental Development Organization (REDO)
20. Doloow Farming Cooperative Society (FCS)
21. Advancement for Small Enterprise Program (ASEP)
22. Solidarities
23. Somali relief and development organization (SORDES)
24. Juba Light Organization
25. Somali Red crescent society (SRCS)
26. YADA

INGO'S

- Oxfam GB
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Norwegian Refugee Committee

UN Organizations

- World Food Programme (WFP)
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

National Institutions

- Humanitarian Aid Disaster Management Agency (HADMA)
National Environment Research and Drought (NERAD)

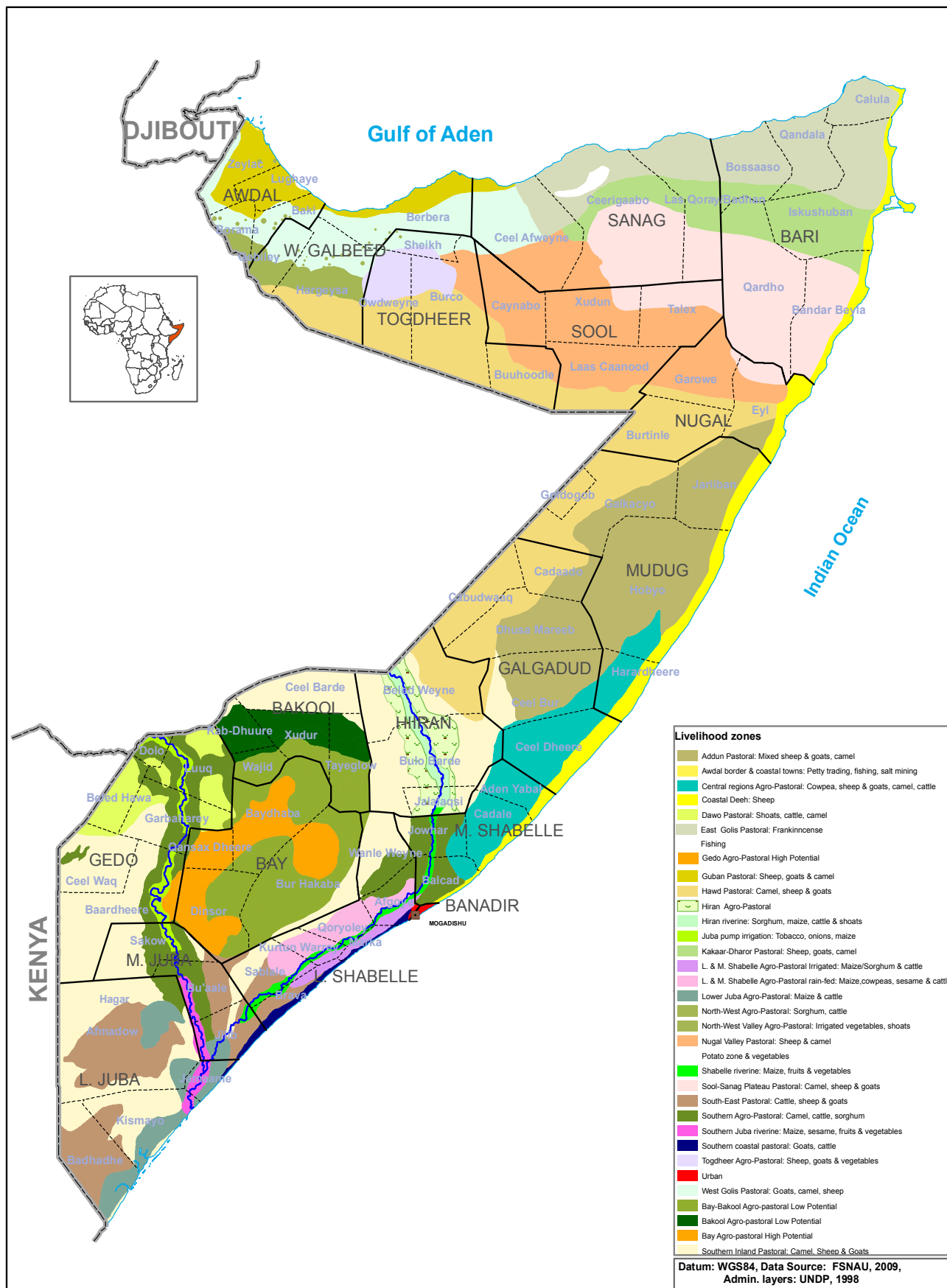
Technical Partners

1. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

5.11 Post Gu 2013 Food Security Seasonal Assessment Field Access, Sampling and Reliability of Data

Region	Access	Data Collection	Household Interviews and FGDs		Reliability rank Confidence Level
			Planned	Actual	
Northeast	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	860	813	R=1
Northwest	Normal access	FSNAU with partners	1268	1473	R=1
Central	Normal access (Hoby, part of Harardhere, Dhusamareb and Abudwaq)	FSNAU with partners	1105	931	R=1
	No access (part of Harardhere, El-bur and Eldher)	Enumerators/key informants with FSNAU teleconferencing			R=2
Hiran	No access except Belet-wein and Matabaan districts	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and limited access around Belet-weyn and Matabaan districts FSNAU with partners	86	86	R=2
M. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	70	74	R=3
L. Shabelle	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	126	116	R=3
Bay	No access except Baidoa district	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	420	384	R=3
Bakool	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	86	82	R=3
Gedo	No access	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and field observation of rural areas of north Gedo FSNAU with some partners	96	106	R=3
M. Juba	No access except rural areas of north Gedo (Dolow, Luuq and Belet-Hawa)	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing	76	78	R=2
L. Juba	No access except parts of Afmadow	Enumerators with FSNAU teleconferencing and limited access rural areas of Afmadow district only FSNAU	571	351	R=3
Banadir	Normal access	FSNAU/WFP	1116	625	R=1

Map 13: Livelihood Zones of Somalia



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The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The regional & District boundaries reflect those endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Somalia in 1986.

The Information Management Process

Gathering & processing

- FSNAU has a unique network of 32 specialists all over Somalia, who assess the food security and nutrition situation regularly and 120 enumerators throughout the country, who provide a rich source of information to ensure a good coverage of data.
- Food security information is gathered through rapid assessments as well as monthly monitoring of market prices, climate, crop and livestock situations.
- Baseline livelihood analysis is conducted using an expanded Household Economy Approach (HEA).
- The Integrated Database System (IDS), an online repository on FSNAU's official website www.fsnau.org, provides a web-based user interface for data query, data import and export facilities from and into MS Excel, graphing, spreadsheet management and edit functions.
- Nutrition data is processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), 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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