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Information for Better Livelihoods

FEWS NET
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO FIAT PANIS

Post Deyr 2016/17
Presentation

Bay/Bakool Regions

January 23, 2017
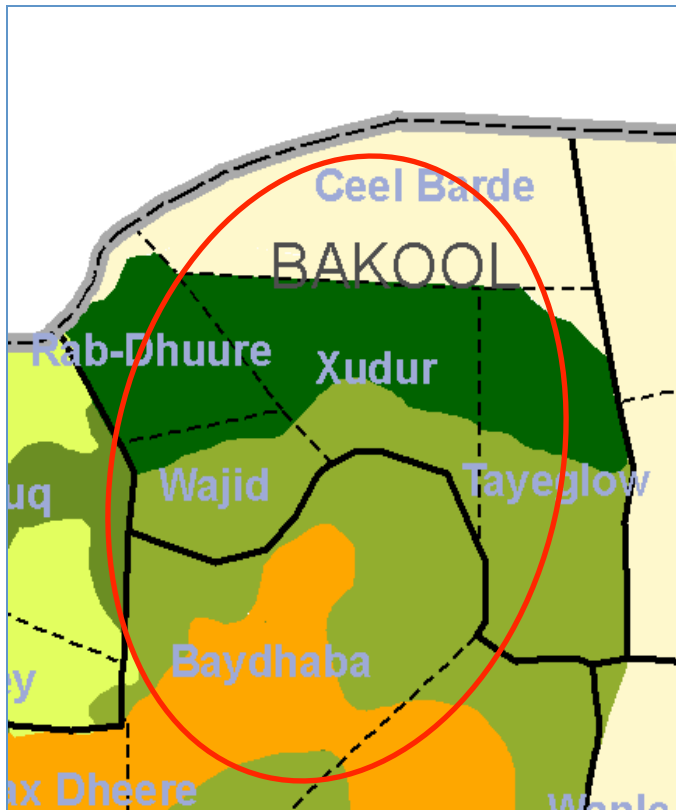
Bay/Bakool regions:

3 Agro pastoral Livelihoods (Bay Sorghum agro pastoral high potential, Bay-Bakool Agro pastoral Low Potential and Bakool southern Agro pastoral.

- ✓ Primary sources of income of poor: crop sales and agriculture labor, sales of livestock and livestock products, self employment.
- ✓ Primary sources of food for poor: own production and food purchase .
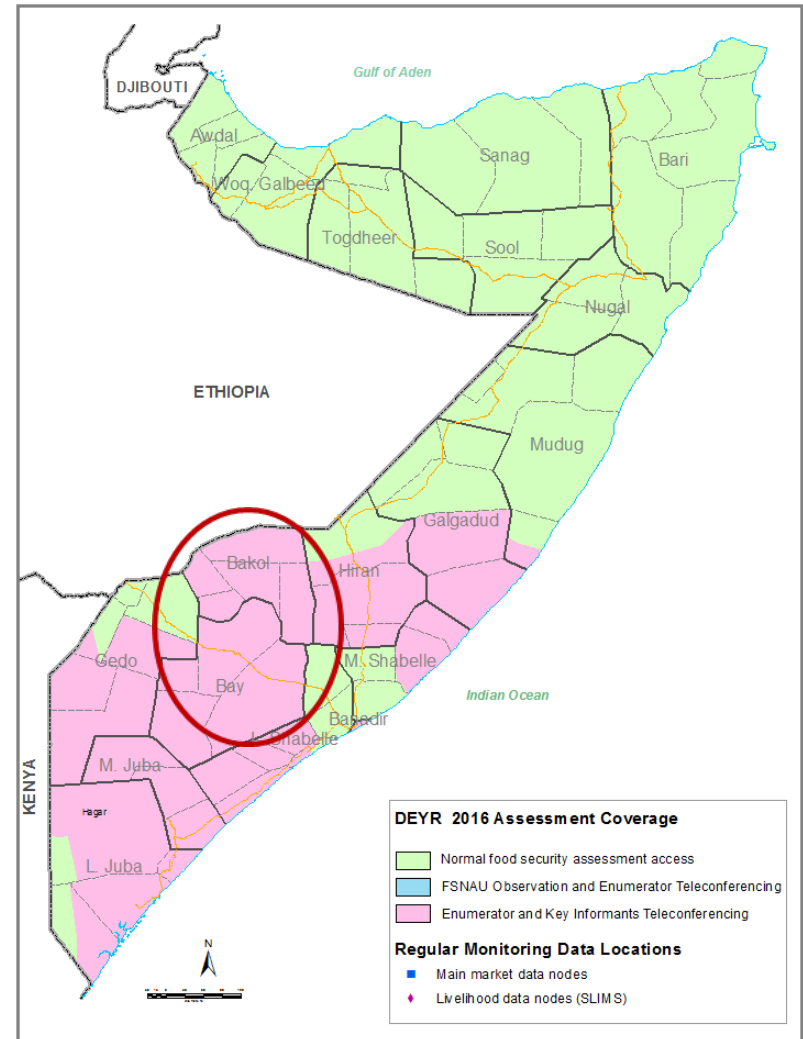- ✓ Primary livelihood assets of poor: cattle, sheep/goats

1 Pastoral in Bakool (southern inland pastoral)

- ✓ Primary sources of income of poor: Livestock and livestock products sales, self employment, gifts.
- ✓ Primary sources of food for poor: Own livestock production and food purchase.
- ✓ Primary livelihood assets of poor: Camel, cattle, sheep/goats

Deyr 2016/17 Seasonal Assessment Coverage

Field Access and Field Data Locations

- Due to insecurity in both regions (Bay and Bakool) food security Information was collected through Focus Group, enumerators and key informants via teleconferencing

DEYR 2016 Assessment Coverage

- Normal food security assessment access
- FSNAU Observation and Enumerator Teleconferencing
- Enumerator and Key Informants Teleconferencing

Regular Monitoring Data Locations
- Main market data nodes
- Livelihood data nodes (SLIMS)

CLIMATE
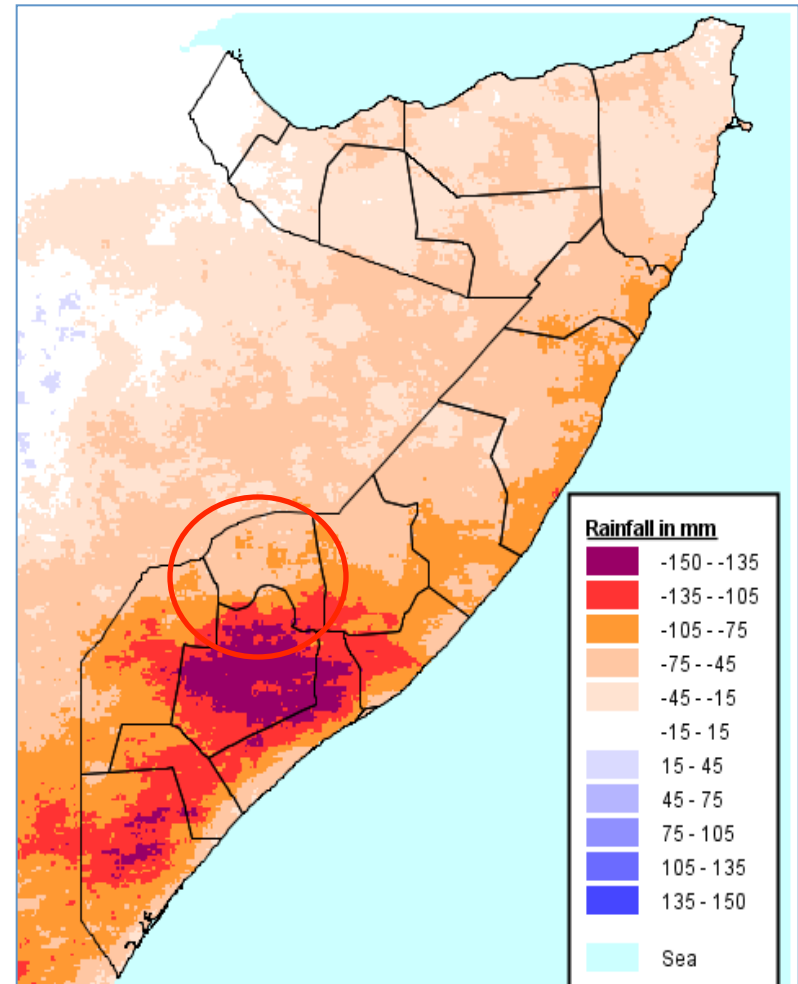## Performance of Deyr 2016/17 Rainfall

Overall Statement: Overall *Deyr* season rainfall performance was poor to below average in most parts of Bay & Bakool regions in terms of frequency, amount, Duration and coverage.

Start of Season: the rains started on time (2nd dekad) of October 2016, However in some parts of both regions, started on 3rd dekad of October.

Temporal and Spatial Distribution: The coverage and frequency of Deyr rains were poor for both regions.

Amount: Poor to below normal rains were recorded in all districts of Bay/Bakool regions. According to TAMSAT cumulative seasonal RFER anomaly, Most parts of Bay region have a deficit of 105 to 150 of LTM and in Bakool 45 to 105 of LTM.
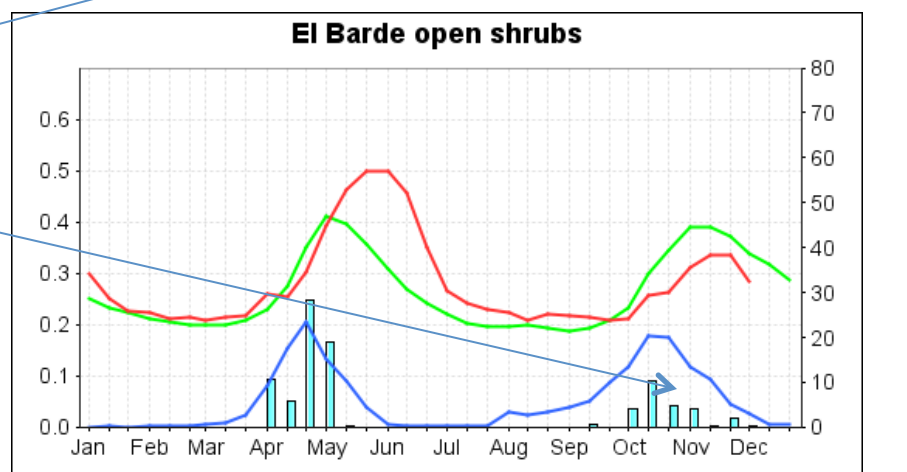
TAMSAT Seasonal rainfall anomaly 2016 Oct to Dec 2016 (mm)

Rainfall in mm

■	-150 - -135
■	-135 - -105
■	-105 - -75
■	-75 - -45
■	-45 - -15
■	-15 - 15
■	15 - 45
■	45 - 75
■	75 - 105
■	105 - 135
■	135 - 150
■	Sea

Source: JRC and TAMSAT

CLIMATE
Vegetation Conditions Bay/Bakool (NDVI)

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E-MODIS anomaly December dek 3 2016

NDVI Anomaly

< -0.3   -0.2   -0.1   -0.05   0.05   0.1   0.2   > 0.3

Negative   No Difference   Positive

Buur Hakaba continuous_small

El Barde open shrubs
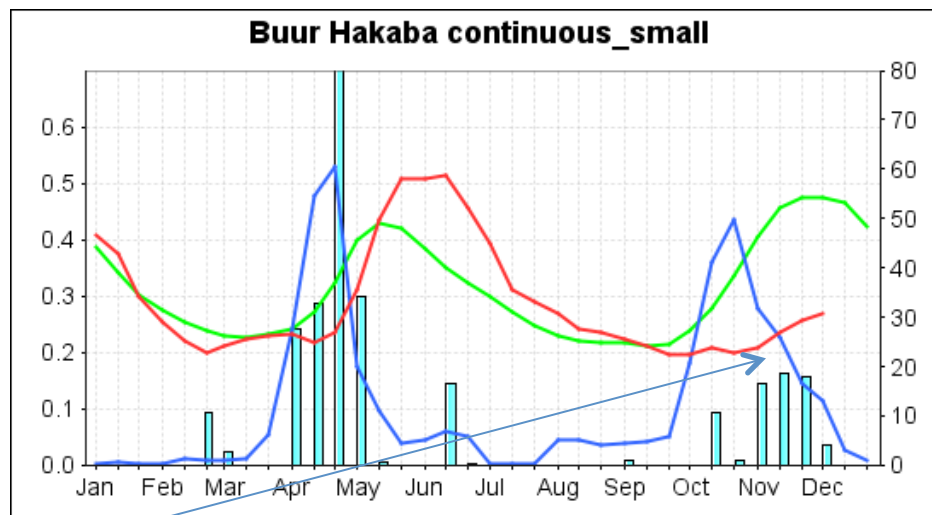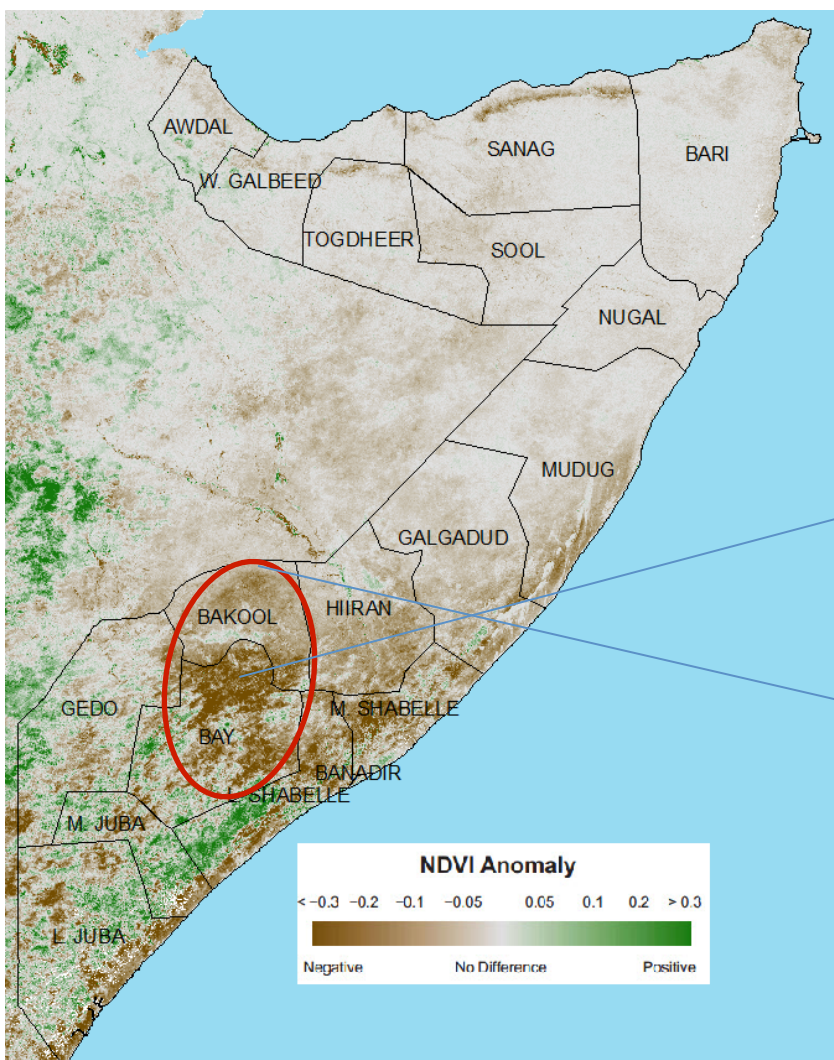
	RFE 2016		RFE AVG: 2001-2015		NDVI-C 2016		NDVI-C LTA MEAN (1999-2015)

Source: USGS-FEWSNET

CIVIL INSECURITY

Security Situation: The overall security situation is tense in Bakool and parts of Bay. Most of Bay region the situation is moderate.

Direct and Indirect Impacts on Food Security & Nutrition:

➢ Restriction of cross-border trade movement.
➢ Local trade and population movement affecting both rural and urban areas in both regions.
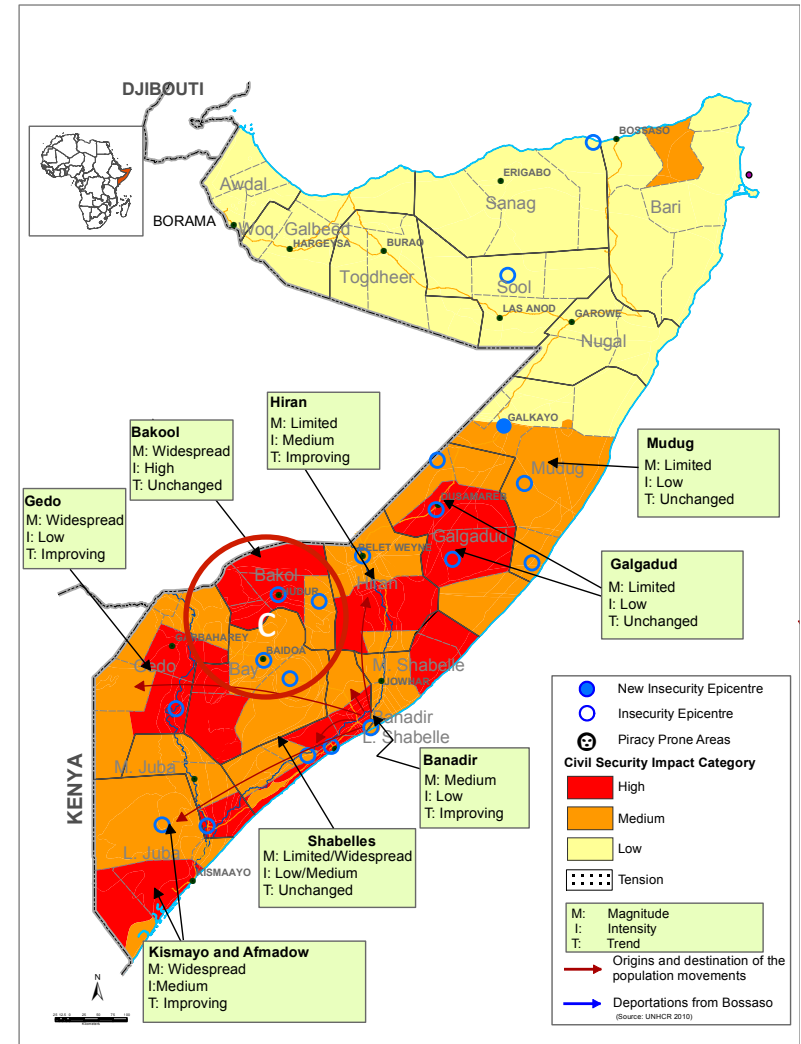

Source: FSNAU & Protection Cluster

Summary of Nutrition Findings – Deyr 2016/17

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	Nutrition Surveys (May- June 2016)	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info (May-June 2016)	TFC/ OTP/ SFC (May-June 2016)	Other relevant information – Aggravating/ mitigating factors	Deyr 16/ 2017 Current	Gu 2016	Deyr 2015/2016
Bakool Pastoral	**N= 467** **GAM = 27.4%** **SAM = 1.9%** **CDR= 0.24(0.09-0.65)** **U5DR: =0.64(0.14-2.93)**	**GAM** = 7.5% **SAM** = 0.4%	(>20%) High and decreasing trend	High and Fluctuating trends	•Morbidity: • low Humanitarian assistance • Population movement • immunization coverage-Low	Sustained **Critical** 27.4	Deteriorated to **Critical** 19.1	**Serious** 11.2
Bay agro-pastoral	**N= 649** GAM = 20.0 (15.6-25.3) **SAM =** 4.5 (2.5- 7.9) **CDR=** 0.73 (0.43-1.24) **U5DR: =** 0.46 (0.10-1.98)	**GAM**= 11.9 (8.9-15.7) **SAM**= 3.0 (1.8- 4.9)	(>20%) High and stable trend	High admissions	**MORBIDITY** =9.4 (5.6-13.2) Measles = 2.8 (0.8- 4.4)	Sustained **Critical** 20.0%	Sustained to **Critical** 18.1%	**Critical** 17.3%

Summary of Nutrition Findings – Deyr 2016/17

|	Nutrition Surveys (May- June 2016)	MUAC Survey (% <12.5cm)	Health Information System Info (May- June 2016)	TFC/ OTP/ SFC (May- June 2016)	Other relevant information – Aggravating/ mitigating factors	Deyr 2016/17 Current	Gu 2016	Deyr 2015/2016
Baidoa IDPS	N= 658 GAM = 13.4 (10.8-16.5) SAM = 3.0 (1.6- 5.6) CDR = 0.21 U5DR: = 0.30	GAM = 9.2 (7.1-11.9) SAM = 2.4 (1.4- 3.9)	(>20%) High and decreasing trend	High and Fluctuating trends	•Morbidity= 28.2 (22.4-34.1) • low Humanitarian assistance • immunization coverage 55.2 (47.1-63.2) •AWD outbreak	13.4 (10.8-16.5) Serious	18 (15.2-21.1) Critical	14.5 (11.3-18.6) Serious

Nutrition Progression maps

Nutrition Situation Estimates, Gu 2016
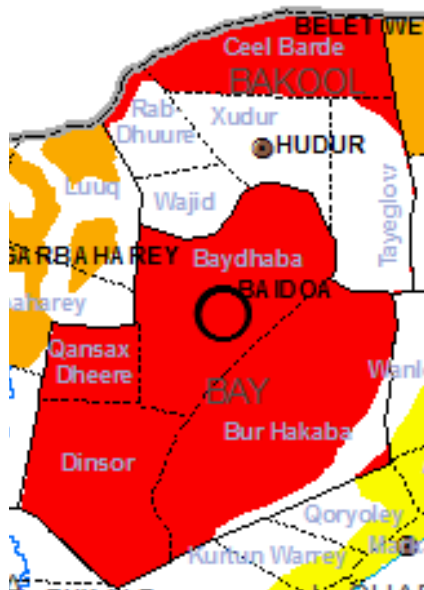
Nutrition Situation Estimates, Deyr 16/17
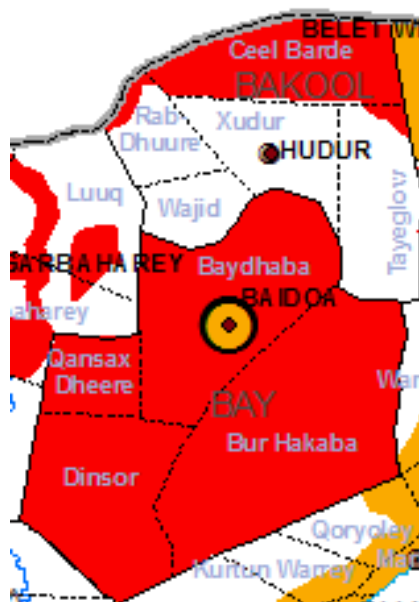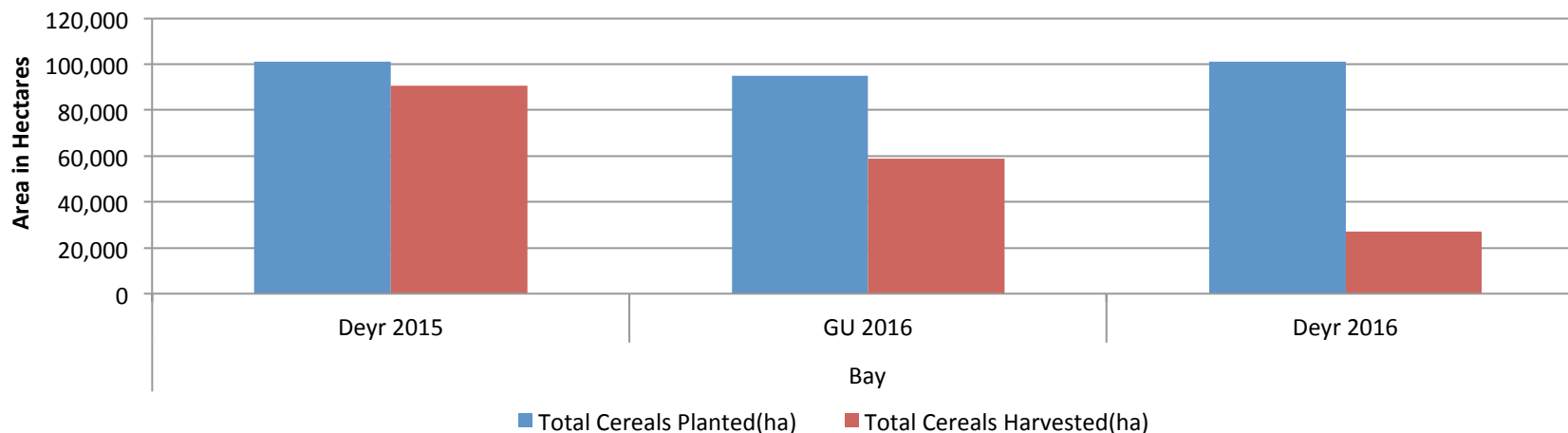
Nutrition Projection Feb-April 2017
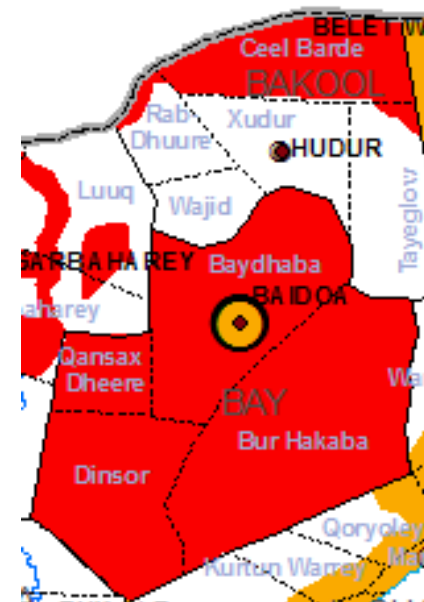
Nutrition Outlook : April 2017
The food security outlook is likely to deteriorate in the coming 3months. and likely to maintain the current nutrition phase. Nevertheless, the nutrition situation in Bakool Pastoral is likely to remain Critical phase due to high seasonal morbidity , declining access to humanitarian health and nutrition assistance and the insecurity
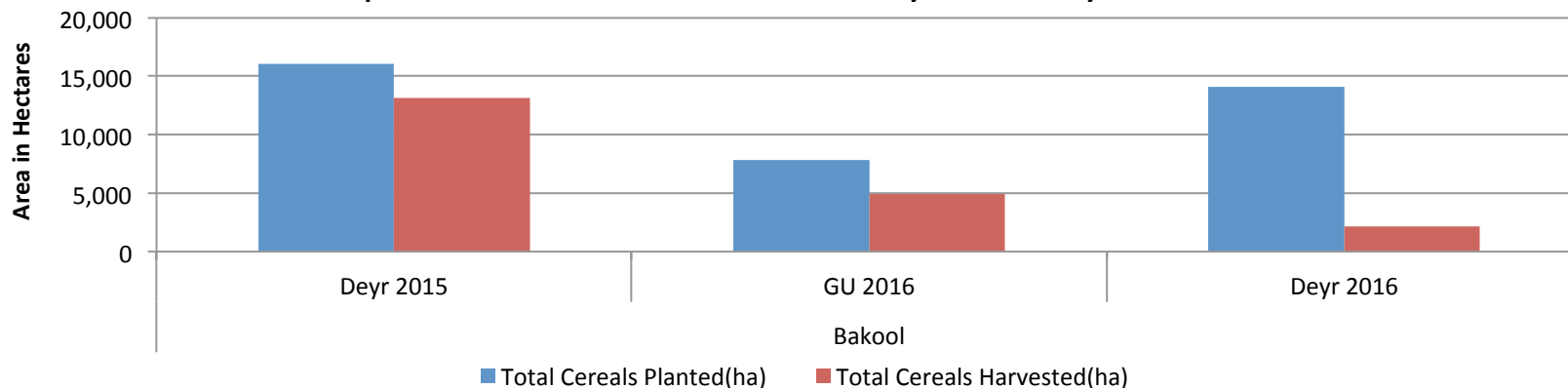
Food production/ Market Prices/ ToT Trends

Deyr Area Planted Vs Harvested (2016/17) Bay/Bakool regions

Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Bay

Bay

■ Total Cereals Planted(ha) ■ Total Cereals Harvested(ha)

Comparison of Area Planted and Harvested Deyr 2016 Vs Deyr 2015 - Bakool

Bakool

■ Total Cereals Planted(ha) ■ Total Cereals Harvested(ha)

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016/17 Crop Production Estimates – Bay region

	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2015)	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)
Districts	**Maize**	**Sorghum**				
Baydhaba	100	1 500	1 600	9%	13%	9%
Buur Hakaba	50	950	1 000	10%	15%	10%
Diinsoor	150	2 000	2 150	19%	25%	22%
Qansax Dheere	150	2 200	2 350	19%	28%	22%
Bay Deyr 2016 Total	**450**	**6 650**	**7 100**	**14%**	**20%**	**14%**

Bay Cereal Production Estimates

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016/17 Crop Production Estimates – Bakool Region

Districts	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		Total Cereal	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr 2015	Deyr 2016 as % of Deyr PWA (1995-2015)	Deyr 2016 as % of 5 year average (2011-2015)
	Maize	Sorghum				
Bakool Cereal Production Estimates						
Ceel Barde	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Rabdhure	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Tayeglow	0	100	100	5%	9%	4%
Xudur	0	100	100	6%	11%	5%
Bakool Deyr 2016 Total	**0**	**200**	**200**	**4%**	**7%**	**3%**

AGRICULTURE

Deyr 2016 Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2016)

Trends in Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2016)
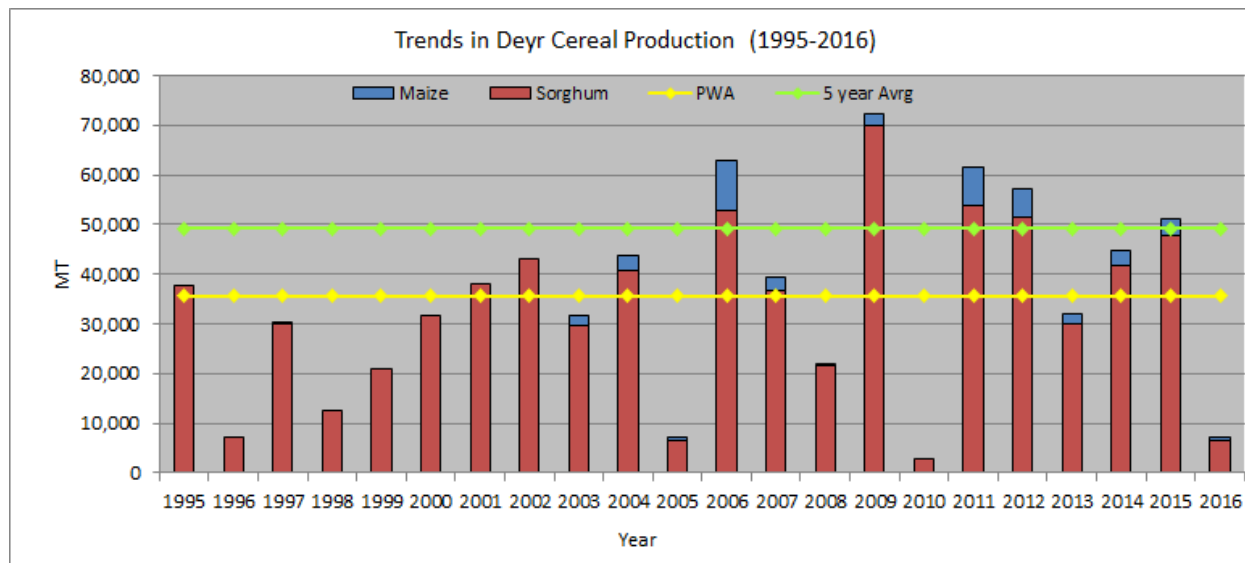
Regional Trend in *Deyr* Cereal Production

(Bay Region)

Trends in Deyr Cereal Production (1995-2016)
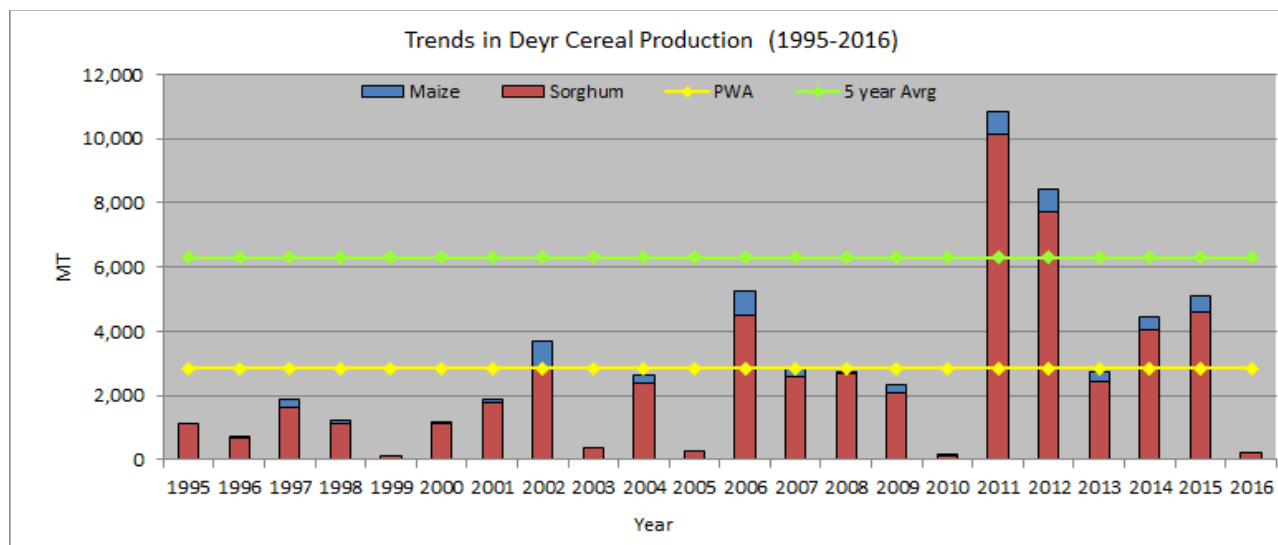
Regional Trends in *Deyr* Cereal production

(Bakool Region)

AGRICULTURE
Annual Cereal Production Trends (1995 – 2016)

Annual Cereal Production by Season
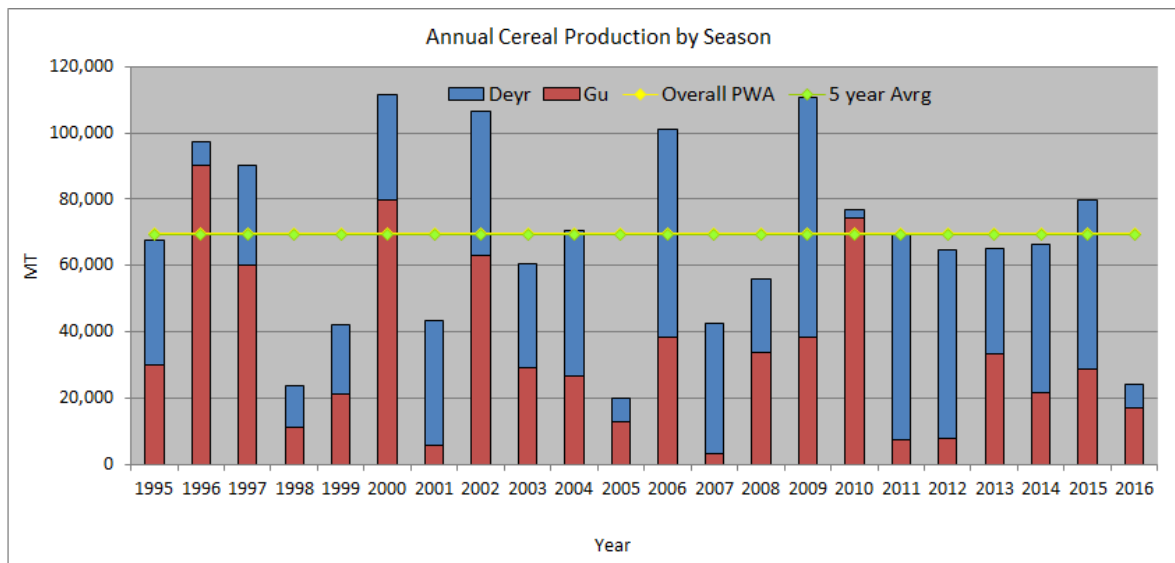
Regional Trend in Annual Cereal Production

(Bay Region)

Annual Cereal Production by Season
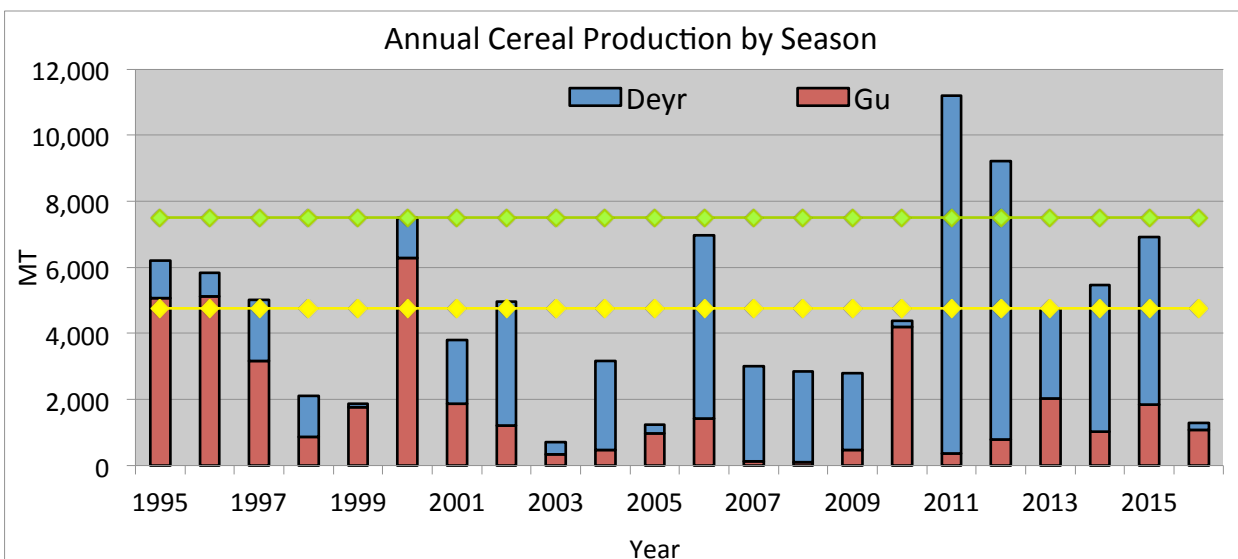
Regional Trends in Annual Cereal production

(Bakool Region)

AGRICULTURE
Other crop production

Deyr2016 other crop estimate in Bay Region			
Bay Region	Deyr 2016 Production in MT		
	Cowpea	Sesame	Peanut
Baidoa	150	150	100
Diinsoor	150	200	0
Qansax dheere	150	400	50
Buurhakaba	100	0	0
Total	550	750	150

Deyr2016 other crop estimates in Bakool Region	
Bakool Region	Deyr 2016 Production in MT
	Cowpea
Hudur	10
Teyeglow	20
Total	30

Weeding sorghum Bur Hakaba, Sorghum High potential Bay, December 2016

Average sorghum crop, Dinsor, Bay agro pastoral high potential Dec 2016

Failed Sorghum crop, Baidoa, Bay agro pastoral high potential, December 2016

Poor Maize crop, Qansahdhere, Bay-Bakool low potential,December 2016

AGRICULTURE
Deyr 2016 Assessment Crop Photos (Bakool)

Poor sorghum crop, Tieglow, Bakool southern agropastoral, FSNAU, Dec 2016

Poor Sorghum Crop in Hudur, Bakool Southern Agropastoral FSNAU Dec 2016

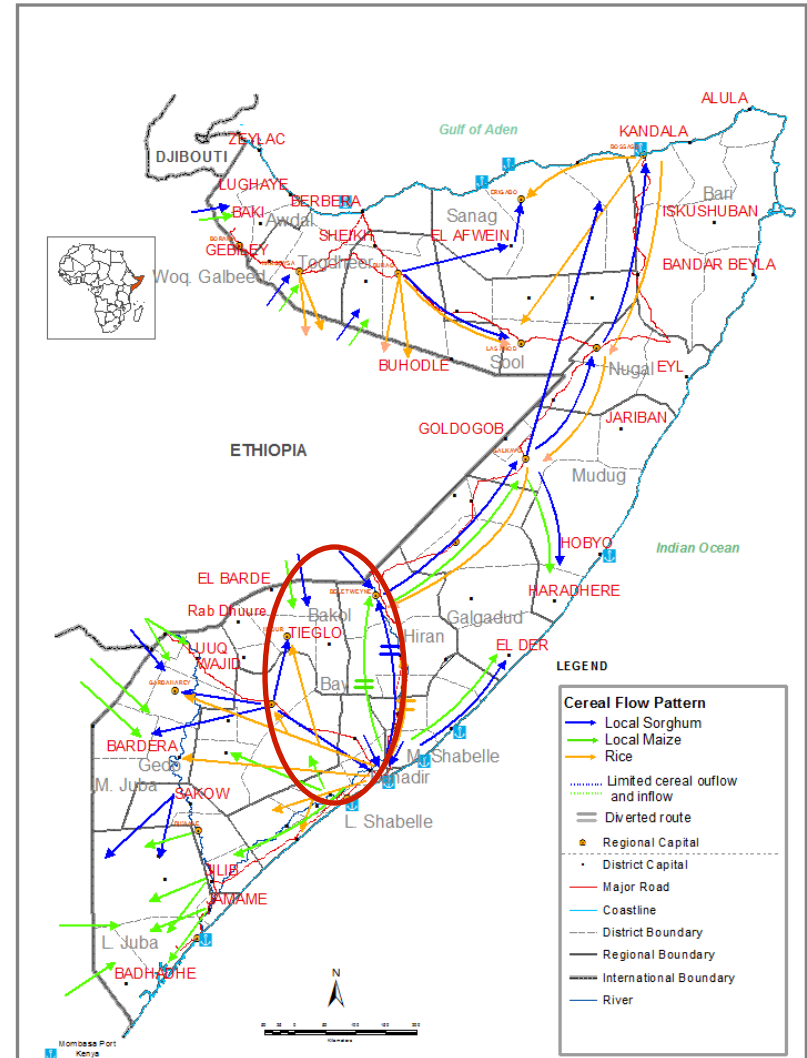Receeding water, Hudur, Bay-Bakool low potential, FSNAU, Dec 2016

Failed Crops , Hudur, Bakool southern agro pastoral, FSNAU, Dec 2016
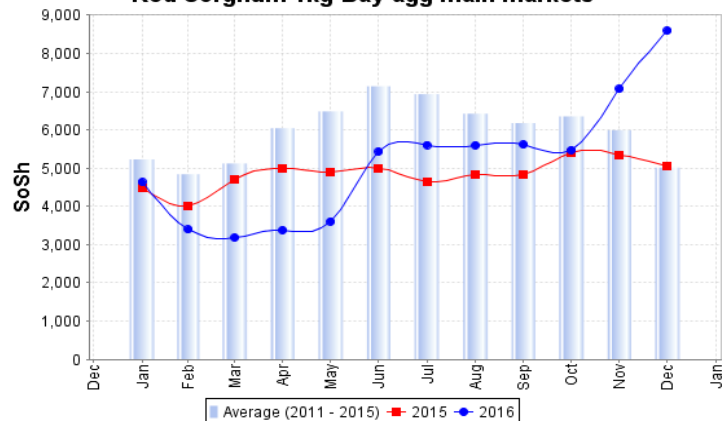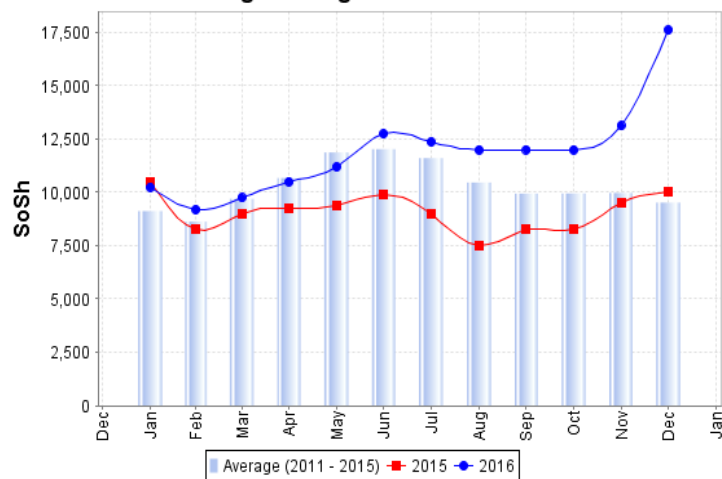
Cereal Flow Map

Deyr 2016 Cereal Flow Map

• Bay region supplies sorghum to all the regions in the country.

• Decreased Outflow of sorghum due to poor deyr crop production and retention of stocks by wealth group.

Red Sorghum 1kg-Bay agg main markets

Red Sorghum 1kg-Hudur main market

Bay
Regional Trend in Sorghum Prices (Bay Agg. markets)

- Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant increase (70%)

- Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant increase (53%)

- Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: significant increase (71%)

Factors influencing sorghum prices:

➤ **Low supply of cereal in the market due to:**

▪ **Low crop production in Deyr 16.**

▪ **Retention of stocks by wealthier groups**
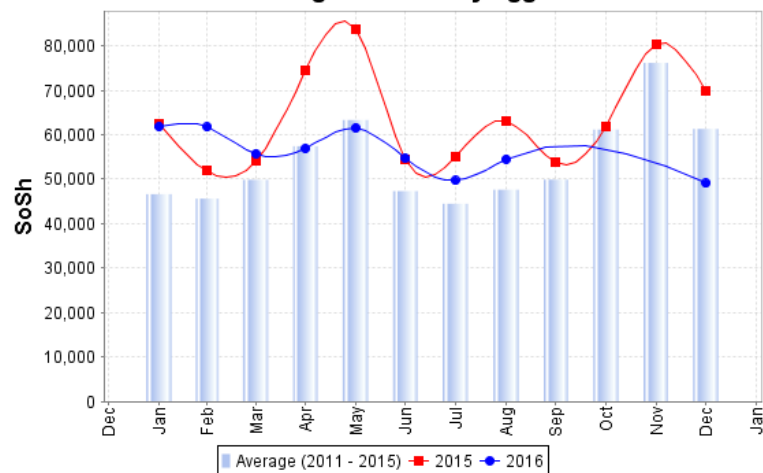
▪ **High demand from the neighboring regions.**

Bakool Regional Trends in Sorghum Prices (Hudur main market)

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant increase (76%)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant increase (42%)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: significant increase (85%)

Labor Rate Agricultural-Bay agg slims

Daily Labor Rate-Hudur main market
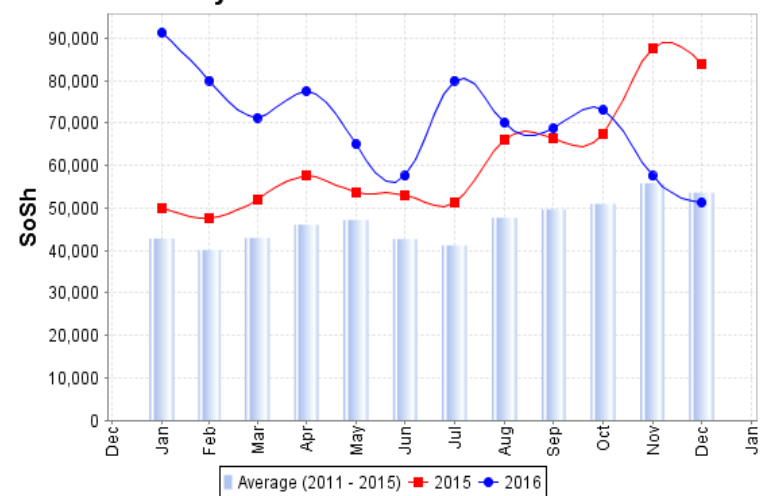
Bay
Regional Trend in Agricultural Daily Labor Wage Rate (Bay aggregate SLIM)

Dec' 15-Dec' 16: Significant decrease (30%)
Jul' 16- Dec' 16: stable
Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Slight decrease (20%)

Factors influencing high labor wage are:
-Low farm labor demand during the agricultural seasons due to Poor seasonal performance.

Bakool Daily labor rate in Hudur market.

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (39%)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (36%)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Slight decrease (4%)

AGRICULTURE
Regional Trends in Terms of Trade Dec 2016

TOT Labor Rate Agricultural TO Red Sorghum 1kg- Bay
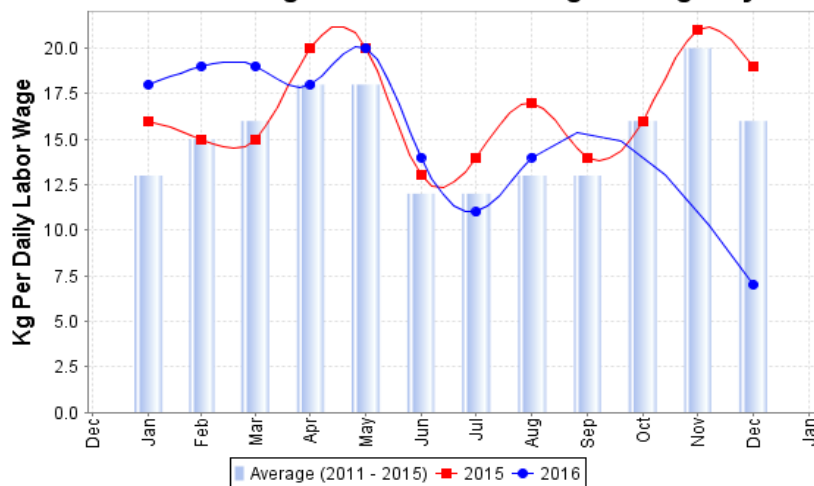
TOT Daily Labor Rate TO Red Sorghum 1kg - Hudur Market
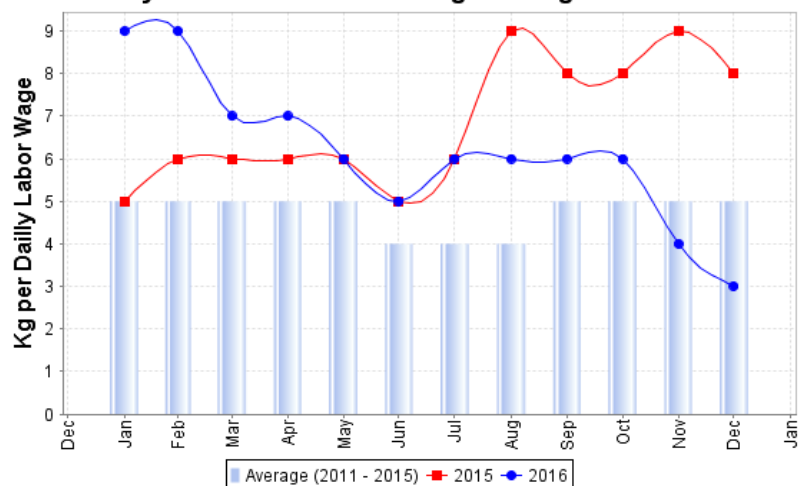
Bay
Regional Trend in Terms of Trade Labor/Red Sorghum (Bay aggregate Slim)

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (63%) (19kgs-7kgs)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (36%) (11kgs-7kgs)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (56%) (16kgs-7kgs)

Factors influencing ToT:

-High cereal prices and Low agriculture and daily labor wage rates.

Bakool
Regional Trend of ToT in daily labor to red sorghum (Hudur main market)

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (62%) (8kgs-3kgs)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (50%) (6kgs-3kgs)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (40%) (5kgs-3kgs)

- **Pasture**: Poor to Below average pasture condition in all livelihoods of Bay and Bakool regions except some parts of Bay with normal pasture.
- **Water**: Water availability is Poor in majority of Bakool region and below average in majority of Bay.
- **Livestock Condition**: majority of livestock in Bakool are poor while few are below average however in Bay its below average while cattle are poor(PET 1-2).
- **Migration**: Normal migration within the seasonal grazing areas in both regions, however there are abnormal migration in parts of Bakool to lower Shebelle.

Somalia Rangeland Condition and Livestock Migration
DEYR 2016

Water Availability
- Very low water availability
- Below normal water availability
- Normal water availability

Pasture Availability
- Very poor pasture
- Below normal pasture
- Normal pasture

Livestock Migration
- Normal opportunistic migration
- Abnorrmal migration

Livestock performance table

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Region	Conception (Deyr'16)	Calving/ kidding (Deyr'16)	Milk production (Deyr'16)	Expected calving/ kidding Jan– Jun '17	Livelihoods	Livestock Species (Projection Jun' 17)
Bakool	Camel: low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	Camel: Low-Medium Cattle: Low-Medium Sh./goat: Medium	Below Average	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	Southern Inland Pastoral	Camel: decreasing (Below baseline) Cattle: decreasing (Below baseline) Sheep/goat: decreasing (Below baseline)
	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	Camel: Low-Medium Cattle: Low-Medium Sh./goat: Medium	Below Average	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	Bakool Southern Agro-pastoral	Camel: decreasing (Below baseline) Cattle: decreasing (below baseline) Sheep/goat: decreasing (below baseline)
Bay/ Bakool	Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	Cattle: Low-Medium Sh./goat: Medium	Below Average	Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low	B/Bakool Agro pastoral low potential.	Cattle: decreasing (Near baseline) Sheep/goat: decreasing (At baseline)
Bay	Camel: low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low-Medium	Camel: Low-Medium Cattle: Low-Medium Sh./goat: Low-Me...	Average to Below average	Camel: Low Cattle: Low Sh./goat: Low - Medium	Bay Agro-pastoral High Potential	Cattle: decreasing (above baseline) Sheep/goat: decreasing (at baseline)

Regional Trends in Local Goat Prices

Goat Local Quality-Bay agg. Markets

Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016

Goat Local Quality-Hudur main markets

Average (2011 - 2015) — 2015 — 2016
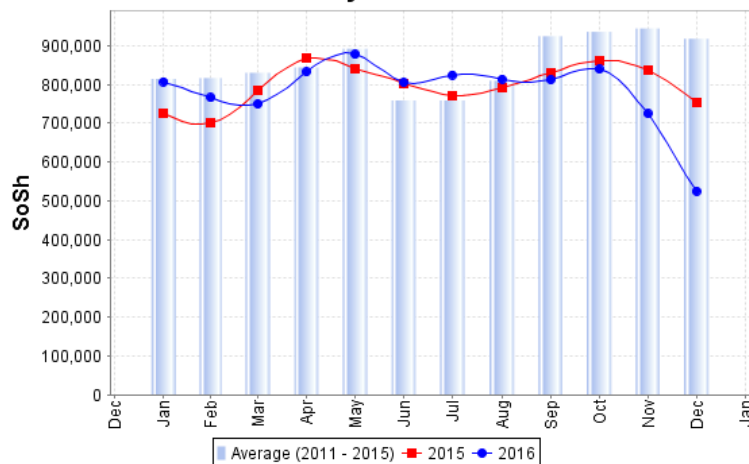
Bay (aggregate markets)
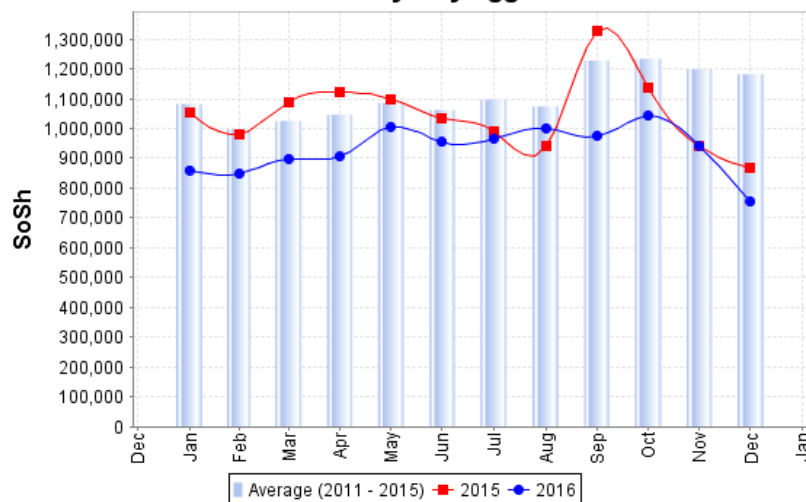**Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat**

Dec'15-Dec'16: Slight decrease (13%)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Slight decrease (22%)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (36%)

Factors influencing Local Goat prices:
• Weak livestock body conditions due to poor rainfall performance.
• Low demand and high supply of goats in the market.

Bakool (Hudur main market)

Regional Average Monthly Prices Local Quality Goat

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (30%)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (36%)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (43%)

LIVESTOCK

Regional Trends in ToT (local goat/sorghum – Bay-Bakool

TOT Goat Local Quality TO Red Sorghum 1kg - Bay

TOT Goat Local Quality TO Red Sorghum 1kg - Hudur

Bay (Aggregate)

Regional Trends in Terms of Trade (Cereal to Goat)

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (49%) (171kg-88kgs)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (49%) (172kg-88kgs)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease 69% (281kgs -88kg)

Factors influencing TOT:
- Decrease of Goat local price and increase in cereal prices.

Bakool (combined Slim)
Regional Trends in Terms of Trade Goat /Cereal

Dec'15-Dec'16: Significant decrease (60%)(75kg-30kgs)

Jul'16- Dec'16: Significant decrease (55%) (67kgs-30kgs)

Dec16-Dec-5yr Average: Significant decrease (72%) (107kgs-30kgs)
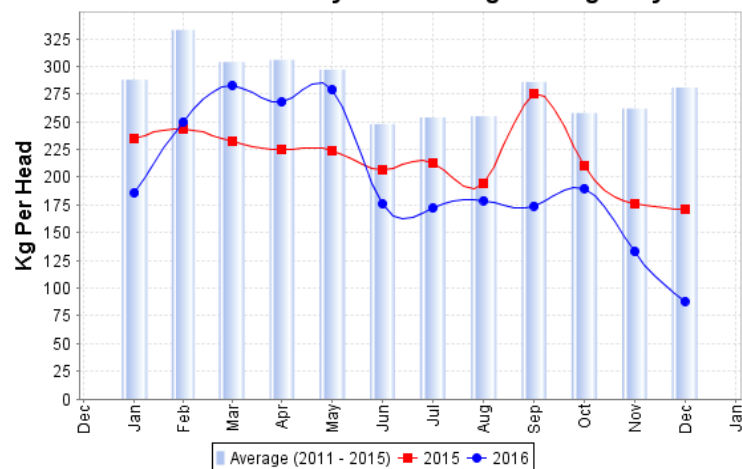
Poor cattle body condition, Qansaxdhere, Bay Bakool agro pastoral low potential, FSNAU, December 2016

Poor camel body condition, Hudur, Bay-Bakool low potential FSNAU, Dec 2016

Below average goat body condition, Baidoa, bay bakool agropastoral low potential, FSNAU, December2016

Poor cattle body condition, Hudur Bakool southern agro pastoral FSNAU Dec 2016

MARKETS

Trends in Imported Commodity Prices

Bay_Bakool: Imported Commodity Prices compared to Exchange Rate
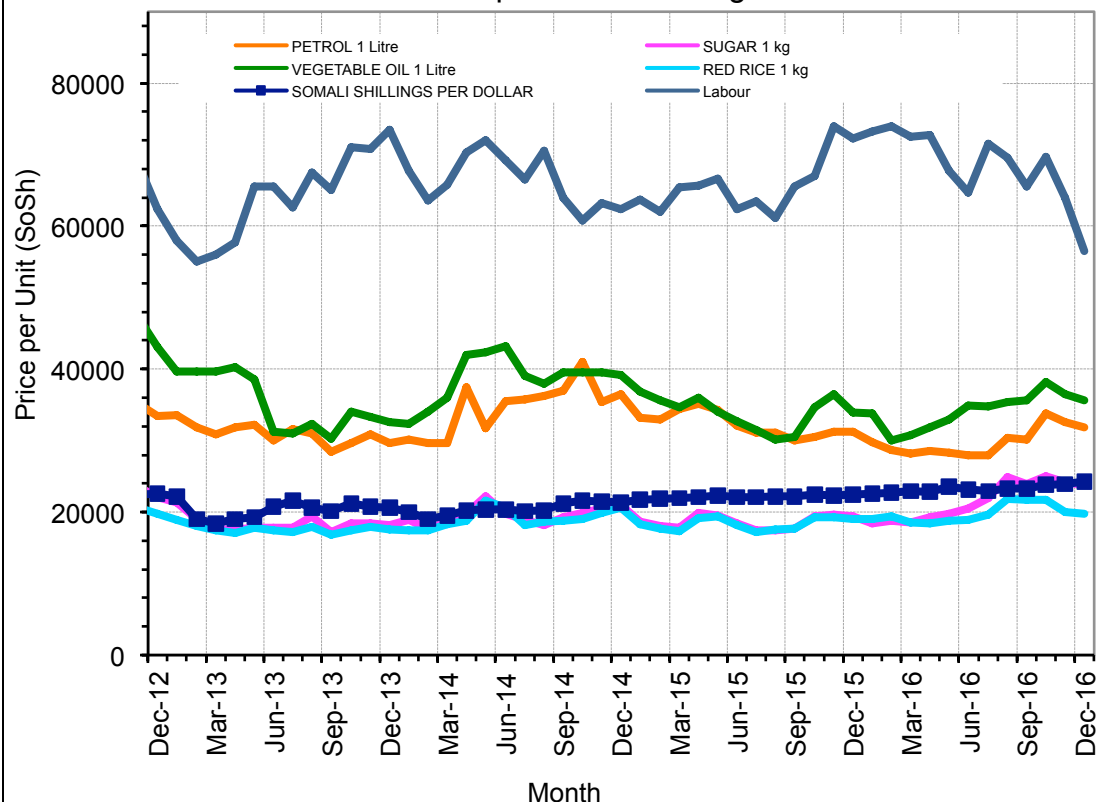
Factors Influencing in Imported Commodity Prices:

•Insecurity affecting supply into the regions especially isolated towns.

•Devaluation of Somali shillings against USD

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Crisis Food Access: significant food consumption gap. Malnutrition – sustain critical. **Positive factors:** • Humanitarian support in urban areas. **Negative factors** • Poor Deyr rainfall performance; poor crop production with low agriculture labour and wage rates. • High cereal and low livestock prices with poor purchasing power. • Decreasing livestock holdings; reduced livestock production (Milk and Meat) • Increased debt level ($54 -94); decreased social support.; overstretched coping strategies. • insecurity affected trade movements and humanitarian access in the rural area. • Increased morbidity.	**Emgergency** Food Access: HH has extreme Food consumption gap Malnutrition – sustain critical. **Positive Factors** • Continuation of humanitarian support in the urban areas expected. **Negative Factors:** • Harsh Jilaal period, followed by the given below normal Gu'17 rains will affect livestock performance leading to low livestock production and reproduction. • Due to poor crop production in Deyr' 16, early depletion of food stocks for poor households (0-1 month period) • Further increase of cereal price with decline of livestock prices; likely worsen ToT. • Increased livestock off-take; reduced livestock asset. • Further increased debt levels; decreased social support with crisis' coping strategies • Morbidity is likely to increase with the onset of Gu' 17.
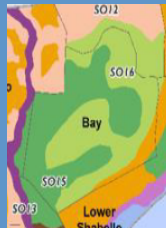
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IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	41% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
	rCSI	37% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Near total harvest loss/distress outmigration Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 20.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 4.5% SAM			
		Morbidity: 9.4%			
Mortality	CDR	0/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	U5DR	0/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	15% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	10% received at least once in past six months			

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Crisis Food Access: significant food consumption gap. Malnutrition **: Insufficient Data (Bakool)** **Malnutrition** – *Sustained Critical (Bay)* **Positive factors:** • Humanitarian activities in the urban areas. • **Negative factors** • Below normal crop production, significant decrease in agriculture labour and wage rates. • High cereal price with low livestock prices resulting declining ToT. • Poor pasture/water, livestock body conditions; reduction of production/reproduction and asset holdings. • Deteriorated social support in Both regions; increased debt levels.($78-90), exhausted coping strategies • Limited humanitarian access in the rural areas. • High morbidity level	Emergency Food Access: HH has extreme Food consumption gap Malnutrition – sustain critical. **Positive Factors** ➢Limited humanitarian activities expected in the urban and nearby villages. **Negative Factors** • Below normal *Gu'17* rains are likely to result below normal crop production and low agriculture labour opportunities and wages rates • Lack of food stock availability for poor, increase of cereal prices; increase of livestock off-take; hence, further decrease of livestock holdings. (asset stripping) • Deterioration of livestock body conditions; decreasing livestock prices with declined ToT (goat/labor to red sorghum). • Further increase of debt levels; decline social support and crisis coping strategies • Morbidity is likely to increase with the start of Gu rains.
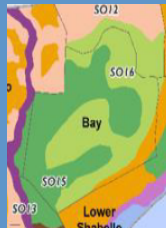
Post Deyr 2016/17 Area Classification Justification Summary
Bay Agro-pastoral (Southern Somalia)

IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
				Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	22% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	41% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
	HHS	28% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
	rCSI	37% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Near total harvest loss/distress outmigration Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 20.0% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 4.5% SAM			
		Morbidity: 9.4%			
Mortality	CDR	0/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	U5DR	0/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	15% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	10% received at least once in past six months			

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Stressed **Food Access**: : HH has significant food consumption gap with high acute malnutrition **Malnutrition**: Insufficient data **Positive factors** •Humanitarian support in urban areas. •Near average livelihood asset /livestock holding **Negative Factors** •Below normal crop production and significant decrease in Agriculture wage rates. •High cereal price with low livestock prices resulting declining of ToT local goat to cereal and increased number of livestock sales •Poor pasture/water, livestock body conditions; resulting decrease of reproduction and production •Increased debt levels,($72-90), decline of social support and overstretched coping strategies •Limited humanitarian access in the rural area. •High morbidity level	**Crisis** **Food Access**: HH has significant food consumption gap with high acute malnutrition **Positive Factors** **Malnutrition:** Insufficient data **Negative Factors** • Expecting below normal *Gu'17* rains; resulting: poor pasture/water, livestock body condition, reduced crop production with low agriculture labour opportunities and wages rates; compounded further decline of TOT (goat/labor to red sorghum) • Increase of cereal prices, lack of stocks for the and significant reduction of livestock holding. • Deteriorated social support, further increase of debt levels with crisis coping strategies • Morbidity is likely to increase with the start of Gu rains.

Area Classification Justification Summary
SIP

Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Crisis: **Food Access :** significant food consumption **gap** Malnutrition *:* sustained critical **Positive factors:** • Low to medium calving and kidding of all • species. • Near average livestock holding • Social support **Negative Factors** • Poor Deyr rainfall performance resulted: poor pasture/water, livestock body conditions; abnormal migration.. • Increased livestock off-take decreasing livestock holdings. • Deterioration of ToT of local goat/red sorghum due to increase of cereal price and low livestock prices. • Increased debt level.($81-107) • Employing overstretched coping strategy • Lack of humanitarian access in the rural areas.	**Crisis** Food Access: significant food consumption Malnutrition *:* sustained critical **Positive Factors** • Humanitarian activities in the urban areas. • Social support **Negative Factors** • Below normal Gu' rains, poor pasture/water and abnormal migration • Continuation of poor body condition, limited of saleable and milking animals; high livestock off-take and reduced asset holding. • Further decline of ToT Goat/red sorghum. • Decrease social support; increase debt levels with employing crisis coping strategies. • Morbidity is likely to increase with the start of Gu rains.

FSNAU — Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia

FAO — Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IPC Outcome Indicator		Phase Suggested by Indicator		Overall Phase Area Classification for Livelihood Zone (Based on Convergence of Indicators)	
		Bakool		Current (Jan 2017)	Projection (Feb-Jun 2017)
Food Consumption	FCS	47% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	27% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
	HHS	27% Crisis (IPC Phase 3)			
	rCSI	41% Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Livelihood Change		Stressed strategies and assets: Stressed (IPC Phase 2)			
Nutritional Status and Morbidity		GAM: 27.4% Emergency (IPC Phase 4)			
		SAM: 1.9% SAM			
		Morbidity: 19.9%			
Mortality	CDR	0.24/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
	U5DR	0.64/10 000/day Minimal (IPC Phase 1)			
Food/Cash Assistance	Food	1.3% received at least once in past six months			
	Cash	1.3% received at least once in past six months			

BAY/BAKOOL
Summary Progression of Rural IPC Situation

Current Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
SIP	Bay: 25%P	Bakool: 25% P; 25% M Bay:75%P	Bakool:75% P		
Bakool S.AP		25%P;25%M	75%P		
Bay-Bakool LP		25% M	100%P;25%M		
Bay APHP		25%P;25%M	75%P		

Projected: Acute Food Insecurity: Household Group Classification

	Phase 1: None	Phase 2: Stressed	Phase 3: Crisis	Phase 4: Emergency	Phase 5: Catastrophe
SIP		Bakool: 25% M Bay:100%P	75% P ;25%M	25%P	
Bakool SAP		25%M	75%P;25%M	25%P	
Bay-Bakool LP		50%M	25%P;25%M	75%P	
Bay sorghum APHP		50%M	25%P;25%M	75%P	

MAP 1: IPC Aug-Dec 2016
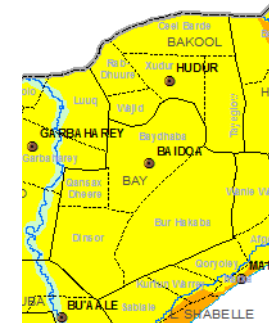
MAP 2: IPC Current Jan 2017
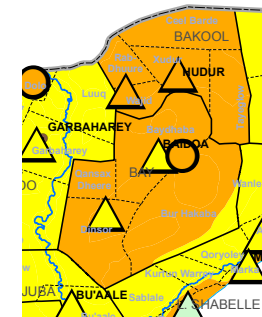
MAP 3: IPC Projection (Feb - Jun 2017)

BAY/BAKOOL
Affected Rural Population by District– Current

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	258 433	47 500	6 800	0	47 200	76 600	0
	Buur Hakaba	160 236	32 600	6 300	0	27 800	49 600	0
	Diinsoor	147 910	28 800	5 200	0	25 500	47 300	0
	Qansax Dheere	92 737	17 600	2 800	0	16 500	28 600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	659 316	127 000	21 000	0	117 000	202 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			127 000	21 000		117 000	202 000	

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	51 503	13 900	0	0	10 900	13 900	0
	Tayeeglow	48 577	15 100	2 000	0	7 900	17 600	0
	Waajid/ Rab Dhuure	97 108	31 100	3 200	0	16 700	33 400	0
	Xudur	84 110	26 300	3 700	0	13 500	30 900	0
	SUB-TOTAL	281 298	86 000	9 000	0	49 000	96 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			86 000	9 000		49 000	96 000	

BAY/BAKOOL
Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Current

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency		
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402 034	60 300	0	0	85 400	90 500	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16 024	2 900	0	0	4 300	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241 258	63 300	21 100	0	27 100	111 600	0
	SUB-TOTAL	659 316	127 000	21 000	0	117 000	202 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			127 000	21 000		117 000	202 000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency			Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency		
			Post Gu 2016 Current			Post Deyr 2016/17 Current		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Southern Agro-Past	120 724	43 700	0	0	25 100	32 800	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102 273	26 800	8 900	0	11 500	47 300	0
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58, 301	15 700	0	0	12 400	15 700	0
	SUB-TOTAL	281 298	86 000	9 000	0	49 000	96 000	0
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			86 000	9 000		49 000	96 000	

BAY/BAKOOL
Affected Rural Population by District– Projection

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Baydhaba/Bardaale	258 433	54 300	13 600	0	67 200	53 900	61 100
	Buur Hakaba	160 236	33 200	12 600	0	41 800	29 700	35 200
	Diinsoor	147 910	30 300	10 400	0	37 700	30 700	35 500
	Qansax Dheere	92 737	19 200	5 700	0	23 900	19 300	22 100
	SUB-TOTAL	659 316	137 000	42 000	0	171 000	134 000	154 000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			137 000	42 000		171 000	288 000	

Affected Regions and Districts		UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Ceel Barde	51 503	18 500	0	0	6 300	20 200	4 600
	Tayeeglow	48 577	11 100	6 200	0	8 200	14 500	8 400
	Waajid/Rab Dhuure	97 108	23 200	11 500	0	15 400	30 800	15 100
	Xudur	84 110	18 800	11 200	0	14 400	24 800	14 800
	SUB-TOTAL	281 298	72 000	29 000	0	44 000	90 000	43 000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			72 000	29 000		44 000	133 000	

BAY/BAKOOL
Affected Rural Population by Livelihood Zone– Projection

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bay	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	402 034	90 500	0	0	110 600	85 400	90 500
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	16 024	4 300	0	0	5 800	0	0
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	241 258	42 200	42 200	0	54 300	48 300	63 300
	SUB-TOTAL	659 316	137 000	42 000	0	171 000	134 000	154 000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			137 000	42 000		171 000	288 000	

Affected Regions and Livelihood Zones		Estimated Population in Livelihood Zones	Assessed and High Risk Population in Crisis and Emergency					
			Post Gu 2016 Projection			Post Deyr 2016/17 Projection		
			Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency
Bakool	Southern Agro-Past	120 724	32 800	10 900	0	14 100	46 900	10 900
	Bay-Bakool Agro-pastoral Low Potential	102 273	17 900	17 900	0	23 000	20 500	26 800
	Southern Inland Past (Camel, Goats, Sheep and Cattle)	58 301	21 000	0	0	7 100	22 900	5 200
	SUB-TOTAL	281 298	72 000	29 000	0	44 000	90 000	43 000
Total Affected Population in CRISIS & EMERGENCY			72 000	29 000		44 000	133 000	